A Study Workbook for Teachers and Students

The Books of Numbers & Deuteronomy
Workbooks by Mikeal R. Hughes

Genesis
Exodus & Leviticus
Numbers & Deuteronomy
Joshua through Ruth
1 & 2 Samuel
1 & 2 Kings
Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther
Job
Jeremiah and Lamentations
Daniel
The Minor Prophets Part 1: Hosea - Micah
The Minor Prophets Part 2: Nahum - Malachi
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A Study Workbook For Teachers And Students

The Books

Of

Numbers & Deuteronomy

By
MIKEAL R. HUGHES
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The Books of Numbers & Deuteronomy

**Numbers - Introduction**

**Author**

Moses wrote the book of Numbers as an eyewitness to the events it records. Numbers concludes with Israel ready to enter and conquer Canaan. Since this conquest began just after Moses’ death in 1405 BC a date of about 1406 is given for a date of writing.

**Background**

Numbers gets its name from the fact that it records the two enumerations (or censuses) of Israel. We could also call it the “Book of Journeyings” because it gives an account of Israel’s wilderness wanderings from Sinai to Moab. The Hebrew name for the book is Bemidbar meaning “in the wilderness.”

The history in Numbers takes up where Exodus leaves off. Numbers covers a time span of about 39 years. Compare Numbers 1:1; 33:38 and Deut. 1:3. This would be 1445 to 1406 BC.

Gleason Archer in his book “A Survey of Old Testament Introduction” on page 246 says “The spiritual lesson enforced throughout the book (of Numbers) is that God’s people can move forward only so far as they trust His promises and lean upon His strength.”

Numbers records the murmurings of Israel against God or Moses. In order to move several million people (with their belongings and livestock) from Mount Sinai to Canaan, certain organizational steps had to be taken. Israel was arranged by tribes around the Tabernacle, which was at the center of the camp. There was a fixed marching and camping order. Each tribe knew when to leave as the nation broke camp and marched, and were to set up camp when the march ended. The tribe of Levi (with its subdivisions of Merari, Gershon, and Kohath) camped nearest the Tabernacle. The other tribes camped around the Tabernacle to the four points of the compass. On each side there was one “standard bearer” tribe along with two other tribes. As it turned out, the nation learned the marching and camping order very well, since they spent forty years doing it.

After spending about a year at Mount Sinai, the nation of Israel was ready to conquer Canaan. Since Israel was going to have to fight against the nations in Canaan it was necessary to discover how many Israelites were able to go to war (1:3). The total number of men where were at least twenty years old and capable of fighting was 603,550 (1:46). All the tribes
except Levi were counted. The Levites were not numbered because they were not to go to war. (1:47)

The tribe of Levi was selected by God to be those special people to care for the Tabernacle and assist in the worship of the Lord (1:50, 53). At the time of the tenth plague on Egypt when God preserved the firstborn of Israel, The Lord declared the firstborn belonged to Him. (Ex. 13:2) Now, the Levites were to belong to God in a special way (Num. 3:11-13, 45). All the firstborn had to be redeemed with a special price paid to the priests and Levities (18:16-17).

Once again the Israelites were reminded that they were to be clean because God dwelt among them. Emphasis was made on the need to be separate from that which was unclean and to be holy to the Lord.

The Israelites finally leave Mount Sinai (10:11). On the journey, the people would be guided not only by the pillar or cloud (9:15-23), but also by the sounding of silver trumpets (10:2-9). In this way more than 2 million people would know when to leave, when to set up camp, when to go to war, and when to assemble together.

In 11:1-12:16 we have recorded rebellion against Moses. This rebellion probably began from those non-Israelites on the outskirts of the camp. The complaint was against God’s miraculous providing of food the manna. This rebellion was immediately judged.

The next phase we see is in the wilderness a time of transition (13-14) taking place at Kadesh-Barnea and the sending out of the spies. Because of believing the majority they are made to wander in the wilderness for 40 years.

Once again Israel is reminded to be holy. (15:40). Ang again Israel was given the information about making offering for sin.

In chapter 16 we have the story of the great rebellion of Korah. This was a challenge to the leadership of Moses and his Authority given him by God. Korah ( a Levite) and 250 important leaders in Israel openly challenged Moses authority. In response Moses correctly noted that this rebellion was actually a challenge against God, since God Himself had placed Moses in this position (16:11). God immediately judged the rebels by having the earth open up and killing them (16:31-35).

Chapters 20-36 we have the journey from Kadesh-Barnea to Moab. Then after years of discipline are over God brings them back to the point of their failure Kadesh-Barnea. We have in this section the Incident with the Prophet of Balaam so familiar with the studious Bible student.

In chapters 28-36 we have three noteworthy events taking place. (1) The selecting of Joshua by God to be Israel’s next leader (27:18-23). Joshua was publicly commissioned so there would be no power struggle at the death of Moses. (2) The tribes of Reuben, Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh request and are granted permission to settle on the east side of the Jordan River (32:1-33). This territory was not a part of the land
given Israel under the Abrahamic Covenant. (3) Moses sets aside six “cities of Refuge” of accidently killing another person could be protected.

With the ending of the book of Numbers, Israel is poised and ready to possess the land of promise. The next foundational book, Joshua, records the taking of the land.

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An Outline of Numbers

Theme: *The Beginning of the Human Race.*

I. The Preparation of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (1:1-10:10)
   A. Organization of Israel (1:1-4:49)
   B. Sanctification of Israel (5:1-10:10)

II. The Failure of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (10:11-25:18)
   A. The Failure of Israel En Route to Kadesh (10:11-12:16)
   B. The Climatic Failure of Israel at Kadesh (13:1-14:45)
   C. The Failure of Israel in the Wilderness (15:1-19:22)
   D. The Failure of Israel En Route to Moab (20:1-25:18)

III. The Preparation of the New Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (26:1-36:13)
    A. The Reorganization of Israel (26:1-27:23)
    C. Conquest and Division of Land (31:1-36:13)
Lesson 1 - Numbers 1 - 9

The Preparation of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (1:1–10:10)

Numbers

1. The Numbering of Israel
2. The Camps and Leaders of the Tribes
3:1-10 Sons of Aaron \ Responsibilities of Levites
3:11-13 God Chooses Levites instead of every firstborn
3:14-51 Levites Numbered \ Duties Assigned
4:1-20 Sons of Kohath
4:21-28 Sons of Gershon
4:29-33 Sons of Merari
4:34-49 Results of the Census
5. Laws of quarantine, restitution, jealousy
6. Nazarite Law
7. Offerings for the Tabernacle
8. Lampstand, Purification of Levites \ Age of Service
9:1-14 Passover Command
9:15-23 Cloud of Guidance

1. What was the total number of Israel’s fighting men 20 or older?

2. Which was the largest tribe in terms of fighting men?

3. The tribes were deployed in camps of three tribes each. Which was the largest camp?

What tribes did it include?
Where was it positioned in relation to the other camps/tribes?

4. Where was the tabernacle located?

5. How many Levite males were there? How many of age 30-50?

6. Who had charge of moving the tabernacle?

7. Describe the redemption of the first born:

8. How was it determined whether a suspected wife had committed adultery?

9. Describe the Nazarite vow and its conditions:

10. How were the Israelites guided through their wilderness wanderings? How did God create woman?

What institution had its origin here?
Lesson 2 - Numbers 10-14

The Failure of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land
(10:11-25:18)

Numbers
10:1-10  Two Silver Trumpets
10:11-28 The Order of the March
10:29-35 Appeal to Hobab \ Ark and Cloud of Guidance
11:1-9  Israel Complains at Taberah
11:10-35 Moses’ Prayer for Help \ God’s Reply \ Quail
12  Miriam and Aaron Opposes Moses
13  12 Spies Chosen, Sent, Report
14:1-3  Israel Murmurs
14:4-10 Plea of Joshua and Caleb
14:11-12 Anger of God
14:13-19 Moses Intercedes for the people
14:20-45 God’s Judgement \ Israel Defeated by Amalekites
14:20-45 And Canaanites

1. Which camp led in the order of march as they went out from Sinai?

2. To whom did Moses say, “Come thou with us and we will do thee good?” Note

Judges 1:16.

3. Who did God give Moses to help him carry his prophetic burden?
4. Why did Israel complain twice (ch. 11)? What was God’s response?

5. Why did Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses? With what result?

6. What was the mission of the twelve spies?

7. What did the spies report when they returned?

8. How did ten of the twelve see themselves before the giants of the land? Why?

9. How did the people of Israel respond to the report of the spies?

10. What did God say the result of Israel’s rebellion would be?

11. Why happened when Israel tried to repent and go up to Canaan?
LESSON 3 - NUMBERS 15-19

The Failure of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (10:11-25:18)

Numbers

- Cereal Offerings 15:1-16
- Coarse Meal Offering 15:17-21
- Offering for Sins of Ignorance 15:22-31
- Stoning of Sabbath breakers 15:32-36
- Tassels of Remembrance 15:37-41
- Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, Abiram 16:1-40
- Murmuring of the People \ Plague 16:41-50
- Budding of Aaron’s Rod 17
- Laws of the Priests and Levites 18
- The Red Heifer 19:1-10
- Purification of uncleanness with Water 19:11-22

1. Who were Korah, Dathan, and Abiram?

2. What did they try to do? With what results?

3. Why did the people of Israel complain against Moses and Aaron? (16:41)

With what results?
4. How many died as a result of Korah’s error?

5. How did Israel know that Aaron’s sons were to be Israel’s priests?

6. What was done with the “heave offerings” (18:8)

7. How were the Levites supported? What land did they have?

8. Why was a red heifer sacrificed? What was done with her ashes?
Lesson 4 - Numbers 20-21

The Failure of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (10:11-25:18)

Numbers

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<td>21:31-35</td>
<td>Defeat of Og King of Bashan</td>
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1. Where did Miriam die?

Aaron?

2. What did Moses do at Meribah that angered God?

3. What did Israel ask of Edom?

What was the king of Edom’s answer?
4. Who succeeded Aaron as high priest of Israel?

5. What people did Israel defeat at Hormah with God’s help?

6. Why did Moses make a brass or bronze snake and put it on a pole?

7. Describe the relationship of Israel with Sihon, king of the Amorites?

8. Who was Og?

9. What relationship did he have with Israel?

What did God determine concerning the earth’s future?
LESSON 5 - NUMBERS 22-24

The Failure of the Old Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (10:11-25:18)

Numbers
  22:1-6   Balak Sends for Balaam
  22:7-14  God Forbids Balaam to Go
  22:15-35 God Lets Balaam Go \ Balaam’s ass Speaks
  22:36-41 Balaam Visits Balak
  23:1-12  Balaam’s First Blessing
  23:13-24 Balaam’s Second Blessing
  23:25-24:9 Balaam’s Third Blessing
  24:10-25 Balaam’s Fourth Blessing and Prophecy

1. Who was Balak?

   Why did he want Balaam’s assistance?

2. Who was Balaam?

   What was his basic error?

3. What did God tell Balaam about helping Balak?

   Why?
4. How did Balaam’s donkey save Balaam’s life?

5. What was the result of Balaam’s first attempt to curse Israel at Bamoth-Baal?

6. What happened when Balaam tried a second time at Pisgah to curse Israel?

7. At Baal-Peor, Balaam tried a third time to curse Israel; what happened?

8. What did Balaam say about:

   a. Israel

   b. Moab

   c. Edom

   d. Amalek
e. Kenites

f. Asshur and Eber

g. Chittim (Kittim)-
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1. Balaam was unable to curse Israel, but he found a way to do them great harm (31:16; chp. 25). What did he do that got 24,000 killed?

2. Who was Phinehas and what did he do?

3. How many Israelites were there at the end of the wilderness wanderings?

4. How many Levites were there at this time?
5. To whom did inheritances go in families where there were no sons?

6. Who was appointed to lead Israel after Moses was gone?

7. What special days were celebrated on the seventh month?

8. Which vows were binding?

9. Which vows might be broken or changed?

10. Why did God tell Israel to make war on the Midianites?

11. What person was killed in that war?
Lesson 7 - Numbers 32-36

The Preparation of the New Generation to Inherit the Promised Land (26:1-36:13)

Numbers

32:1-15 Reuben \ Gad Desire to Settle East of Jordan
32:16-27 Agree to Help Others Settle West of Jordan
32:28-32 Moses’ Decision
32:33-42 Half Tribe of Manasseh settles in Gilead
33:1-49 Stages of the Journeys of Israel
33:50-56 God Commands Drive Out Canaanites
34 Boundaries of the Land
35 Levitical cities \ Cities of Refuge
36 Laws Concerning Marriage of Heiresses

1. What did the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half tribe of Manasseh want to do?

2. On what conditions did Moses say they could do this?

3. What is rehearsed in the first part of chapter 33?

4. Describe the death of Aaron. How old was he?

5. What was Israel’s relationship with the nations of Canaan?
6. What cities in Canaan were to be given to the Levites?

7. What was the purpose of the cities of refuge?
   How many were there?
   Where were they located?

8. How were inheritances handled if a man married an heiress?

9. How important is it to keep promises?

10. What did Israel have to do in Canaan to remain pure? (33:50-53)
Author

Traditionally, the entire book of Deuteronomy has been attributed to Moses. However, some features, including the account of Moses’ death, have led scholars to conclude that parts of it come from a later time. While there is little consensus as to its precise history, there is general agreement that the book reflects a long process of compilation as the community reapplied the Mosaic traditions in later situations, as indeed the book itself suggests (e.g., 30:1-5, cf. 6:20-25).

However, this does not preclude the possibility that some core of the book, perhaps large portions of it, does come from Moses. It is generally believed that Josiah used an early form of the book of Deuteronomy to guide his sweeping reforms (ca. 621 BC; 2 Kings 22:1-7; 2 Chron. 34:1-7; see Josiah and Religious Reforms). There is also some evidence that portions of the book reflect the crisis of Babylonian exile (587-539 BC, e.g., 29:28; cf. 29:29-30:5, 28:49-57, 64-68). The present form of the book reflects the application, reuse, and reinterpretation of the older Mosaic instructions in new and changing historical circumstances.

Background

The English title of the book, Deuteronomy, comes from the word deuteronomion used as the title of the book in the Septuagint, the second-century BC translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. This title, meaning “second law,” arose from a misunderstanding of the term in 17:18, where it actually means “a copy of the law.” Its Jewish name, Debarim (Heb., “words”), comes from the opening phrase: “These are the words. . .”). This is actually a much more appropriate title for the book since the “words” of Moses and God are a central feature of the book. This book is the fifth and final book of the Pentateuch (Gk: “five books,” i.e., Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy), or the Torah (Heb: “instruction”) as it is known in Jewish tradition.

Deuteronomy is organized as a series of three discourses by Moses (1:6-4:40, chs. 5-28, chs. 29-30), with a concluding addendum (chs. 31-34), his final “words” given to the Hebrews as they prepare to enter the land of Canaan. These “words” recall the past activities of God in order to build identity for the present community. The people are then called to continued faithfulness in the future based on that communal identity.
This teaching dimension and the resulting theological linking of the community past, present, and future form the literary and theological dynamic of the entire book.

1. The first discourse (1:6-4:40) summarizes the events between the encounter with God at Sinai and the encampment in Moab, followed by an urgent appeal for faithfulness to God.

2. The second discourse (5-28) recounts the giving of the Ten Words (Commandments) at Sinai. This is followed by an explanation of the first commandment centered around the Shema (Deut. 6:4-9; Heb: “hear”), and an extended appeal to remain faithful to God in spite of the temptations that will come in the new land. Specific instruction in communal life begins in chapter 12, concluding with a covenant ceremony and homily focusing on their responsibilities to God and each other.

3. The third discourse (29-30) encapsulates the first two, with a historical review, covenant renewal, admonitions to faithfulness, and warnings of the consequences of disobedience.

4. The conclusion (31-34) includes instructions concerning Moses’ successor, final instructions and liturgies, the Song and Blessing of Moses, and his death.

Deuteronomy is not a book of laws; it is a book of the heart, instruction (Heb: torah) in how to live intentionally as God’s people in response to His love and mercy (e.g., 4:29, 6:4, 32-40, 11:1). One of the most important features of the book is its homiletical style. The commandments are not presented in legal format, but are cast in the style of a sermon, interwoven with pleas and exhortations to obedience, all grounded in the prevenient (initiating) grace of God.

Also, the concept of covenant around which the book revolves is not primarily a legal concept, but a cultural way of expressing relationship between Yahweh and His people. The call to obedience throughout the book is an appeal to order all of life in relation to the One who had revealed Himself in their history as the true and living God. It is not just the imposition of law; it is a call to choose God (30:15-20, cf. Josh 24:14-15), which worked out in practical instructions.

The emphasis on intentional and joyful obedience of the heart as the proper response to God’s grace moves toward more responsibility for the individual (e.g., 30:11-14), and a subsequent emphasis on motive and intention also advocated by the prophets (e.g., Jer 7:21-23). Other characteristics of the book are closely related to this emphasis. Total loyalty to God was crucial, which meant rejecting the worship of any other gods (6:13-15, 8:19, 9:7-12, 30:15-20). There is concern with justice, especially toward the weaker members of the community (10:18-19, 14:28-29, 15:1-18, 24:14-15). God’s love for His people and a desire for a mutual loving relationship are also prominent (6:5, 7:13-14, 23:5, 30:6, 19-20).
The book develops the idea that obedience brings blessing and life, and disobedience brings curses and death (11:26-28, 30:15-20), a way of affirming the positive results of life properly ordered under God. While that view would later be distorted, Deuteronomy itself stresses obedience on the level of proper love (10:12-15, cf. Mic 6:8). There is concern expressed throughout the book that the people will fail, perhaps reflecting a later time when Israel had already failed. This leads to two emphases held in tension: the people should be diligent to follow God and not forfeit the benefits of the land (28:47-68), yet God would be merciful in the midst of their failures and bring them (again) into the land (30:1-10).

Deuteronomy is one of the books most often quoted in the NT. Jesus quoted part of the Shema (6:4-9) as the summary of both legal (priestly) and prophetic teachings (Matt. 22:37, Mark 12:30, cf. Luke 10:27), underscoring the obligations of people under God in community. The Gospels also record that Jesus quoted from Deuteronomy in facing the three temptations (Matt. 4:1-10, Luke 4:1-13, from Deut. 8:3, 6:13, 16).

### Deuteronomy At A Glance

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<td>21:1--27:1</td>
<td>29:1--31:1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>What God Has Done</th>
<th>What God Expected of Israel</th>
<th>What God Will Do</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Plains of Moab</th>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>c. 1 Month</td>
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An Outline of Deuteronomy
Theme: The Beginning of the Human Race.

I. Call to Obedience: History As Basis for Communal Faith (1-4)
   A. Introduction and setting (1:1-5)
   B. Historical review (1:6-3:29)
   C. Call for response (4:1-40)
   D. Cities of refuge (4:41-43)

II. The Ten Words: Foundational Principles of Community (4:44-5:33)
   A. Introduction and setting (4:44-49)
   B. The Commandments at Sinai (5:1-33)

III. Memory and Heritage: The Shaping of Community (6-11)
   A. One God, one loyalty (6:1-9)
   B. Remembering for the future (6:10-8:10)
   C. Dangers of pride and arrogance (8:11-10:11)
   D. First priorities (10:12-11:32)

IV. Torah: A Community Under God (12-26)
   A. Communal worship: where and to whom (12:1-13:8)
   B. Being a holy people (14:1-15:23)
   C. Communal worship: when (16:1-17)
   D. Issues of justice and worship (16:18-19:21)
   E. Rules for holy war (20)
   F. Obligations in community (21:1-25:19)
   G. Communal worship: thankfulness (26:1-15)
   H. Concluding exhortation (26:16-19)

V. Covenant Making and Keeping: The Boundaries of Community (27-33)
   A. Covenant of obedience (27:1-30:20)
   B. Words of encouragement (31:1-8)
   C. Concerns for the future (31:9-29)
   D. Song and Blessing of Moses (31:30-33:29)

VI. Epilogue: Moses’ death (34)
Call to Obedience: History As Basis for Communal Faith (1-4)

Deuteronomy

1:1-5  Moses Speaks 1:1-5
1:6-46 Guidance of God from Horeb to Kadesh 1:6-46
2:1-25 Years in the Wilderness 2:1-25
2:26-37 Victories over the Amorites 2:26-37
3:1-11 Victory over Og King of Bashan 3:1-11
3:12-22 Distribution of the Land 3:12-22
3:23-29 Moses Forbidden to Cross Jordan 3:23-29
4:1-14 Moses Commands Obedience 4:1-14
4:15-31 Idolatry Forbidden 4:15-31
4:32-40 Israel as a Chosen Nation 4:32-40
4:41-43 Cities of Refuge 4:41-43
4:44-49 Moses Begins Second address 4:44-49

1. Where was Moses when he made the speeches of Deuteronomy?

2. Where had God initially told Israel to go from Mt. Horeb?

3. What happened when Israel first arrived at Kadesh Barnea?

4. What three nations was Israel not permitted to fight and conquer?

5. What happened between Israel and Sihon?
Between Israel and Og?

Where were the kingdoms of Sihon and Og?

6. To whom was Bashan, Gilead, and Argob given and on what conditions?

7. What request of Moses was denied by God?

8. What is the message of Deuteronomy chapter four?

9. Discuss the consequences of doing things without God’s authority: (chpt. 1)
Lesson 9 - Deuteronomy 5-9

Memory and Heritage: The Shaping of Community (6–11)

Deuteronomy
5:1-21 Ten Commandments Stated
5:22-33 God and Moses at Sinai
6:1-19 Purpose of the Law
6:20-25 Explaining the Law to their Children
7:1-5 Evils of Idolatry
7:6-16 Israel's holiness and relationship to God
7:17-26 God is Great \ Israel not to Fear Canaanites
8:1-10 Reminder of God's mercies in Wilderness
8:11-20 Admonition against Pride
9:1-6 Land is God's Gift \ Not for Israel's Righteousness
9:6-24 Golden Calf and Other Sins of Israel
9:25-29 Moses Intercedes for Israel

1. Memorize and be able to explain each of the ten commandments.

2. How were the ten commandments first given to Israel?

3. How diligently were the Israelites to teach their children?

4. How was Israel to treat the nations of Canaan? Why?
5. Why did God take Canaan away from other nations and give it to Israel?

6. How is the land of Canaan described in Deuteronomy 8?

7. What saved Aaron from being destroyed for making the golden calf?

8. How many times and in what ways does Deuteronomy 9 say Israel provoked God?
Lesson 10 - Deuteronomy 10-15

Memory & Heritage: The Shaping of Community (6-11)
Torah: A Community Under God (12-26)

Deuteronomy

10:1-11  Two Tables of Stone
10:12-22  God’s Great Requirement
11:1-12  The Command to Love God and Keep Commands
11:13-17  Consequences of Obedience \ Disobedience
11:18-25  Keeping God’s Law \ Teaching Children
11:26-32  Choice of Blessing or Curse
12  Erecting Altar at Place of God’s Choice
13:1-13  False Prophets and Idolaters to Die
13:14-18  Idolatrous Cities to be Destroyed
14:1-21  Clean and Unclean Animals
14:22-29  Tithe of Fruits
15:1-18  Seventh Year of Release
15:19-23  Sacrifice of Firstling Males

1. Who made and wrote the second set of stone tablets?

2. What statement in Deuteronomy 10 is like Micah 6:8?

3. List some things Moses told Israel to do with God’s commandments (11):

4. Where were the blessings and curses to be proclaimed?
5. Where were the Israelites to offer their burnt offerings?

Where were they to eat their fellowship meals? (12,14)

6. Which animals / fish/ birds/ insects were clean and edible for Israel?

7. How did an Israelite get out of debt or slavery?

8. What would happen to any person or city who would worship idols?
Lesson 11 - Deuteronomy 16-22

Torah: A Community Under God (12-26)

Deuteronomy

16:1-17  Passover, Weeks, Tabernacles
16:18-20  Judges to be Appointed
16:21-17:7  No Idolatry or Blemished Sacrifices
17:8-13  Following Sentence of Judge and Levites
17:14-20  Choice of a King and his Duties
18:1-8  Portion of Priests and Levites
18:9-22  The Law of the Prophet
19  Criminal Laws
20  Laws of War
21:1-14  Unknown Murderer \ Marrying Captive Woman
21:15-23  Firstborn \ Rebellious Son \ Hanged Criminal
22  Neighborliness \ Incidental Laws \ Sexual Laws

1. Describe the three annual feasts to be observed in Israel:

2. What would be required of the king when Israel would have a king?

3. What laws and promises were given regarding future prophets in Israel?

4. What laws were given regarding testimony and judgment in trial cases?
5. What rules were given regarding making war on nations' peoples?

6. What laws were given concerning marriage and treatment of wives?

7. How were parents to deal with rebellious children?
Lesson 12 - Deuteronomy 23-29

Torah: A Community Under God (12-26)
Covenant Making & Keeping: The Boundaries of Community (27-33)

Deuteronomy
23:1-9 Those Excluded from the Congregation
23:10-14 Camp Sanitation in War Time
23:15-25 Slave \ Harlotry \ Usury \ Vows
24:1-8 Divorce \ Newly Married \ Men Stealing \ Leprosy
24:9-22 Lending \ Poor Servant \ Justice \ Fruit Left in Field
25 40 Stripes \ Leverite Marriage \ Just Weights
26:1-15 Offerings and Thanksgiving
26:16-19 Command to Obedience
27 Altar at Mount Ebal and 12 Curses
28 Blessings of Obedience \ Curses of Disobedience
29:1-15 Moses Exhorts to Keep Covenant
29:16-29 Punishment for Forsaking Covenant

1. What laws were given Israel regarding:

   a. Sanitation

   b. Vows

   c. Interest

   d. Slaves
e. Divorce

f. Leprosy

g. Gleaning

h. Just weights

i. Levirate Marriage

j. Tithes

k. Firstfruits

2. Where were Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal?

What was to be done there?
3. Curses were to be pronounced on which people?

4. What blessings were pronounced on those who obeyed God’s commands?

5. How severe were the consequences of disobedience to God’s word?

6. What covenant did God make with Israel in the land of Moab?

7. How had God blessed and cared for Israel during the wilderness wanderings?

8. What is the meaning of Deut. 29:29? (consider context) What does the name Succoth mean?
1. In his farewell charge, what choice did Moses give Israel?

2. What blessings and punishments were promised, and for what?

3. How often was the law to be read in the hearing of all Israel?

4. For what purpose did God have Moses compose and teach Israel the “Song of Moses?”

5. What is the theme of the “Song of Moses?”
6. What do we know about the death of Moses?

7. How was Moses different from the other prophets of Israel?

8. What was to be done with the book of the law delivered by Moses?

9. How would apostacy take place?