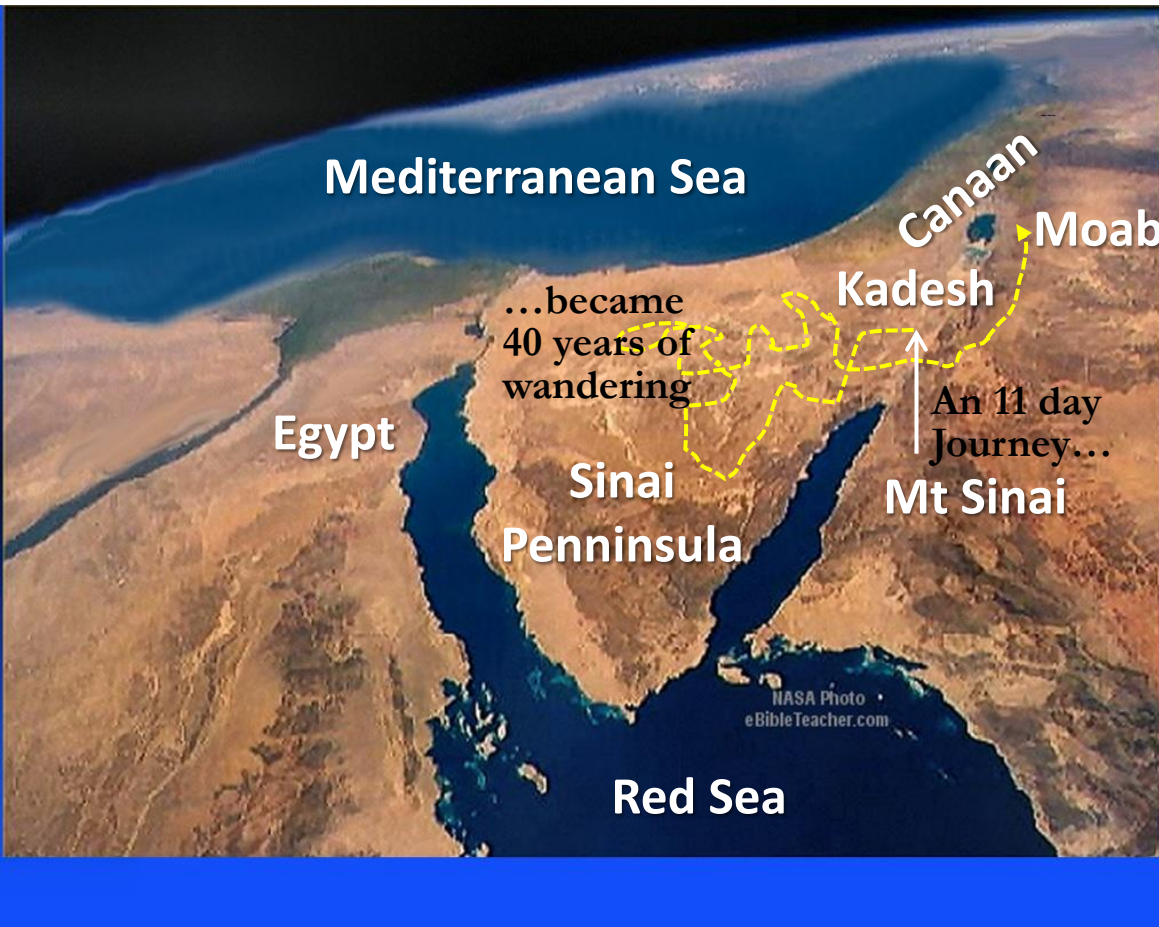


DEUTERONOMY (The “Second Speaking”) – An Overview

Less than 1 year covered, in the plains of Moab

1. In the 40th year of wandering, just before his death, Moses tells of the travels of Israel (Deut 1-3).
2. Moses told Israel how important it was to keep God’s commandments, and named 3 cities of refuge east of Jordan (Deut 4)
3. Moses repeated the ten commandments (Deut 5)
4. Israel was to pass God’s laws to their children (Deut 6)
5. Israel called a holy people, only by grace, and given victory, and told not to forget God (Deut 7-9)
6. God’s care for Israel described, and Canaan described (Deut 10-11)
7. Sacrifices accepted by God (Deut 12)
8. Dealing with false prophets & gods; dietary laws (Deut 13-14)
9. Years of release, and holy days (Deut 15-16)
12. Civil judgments, government, and qualifications for kings (Deut 17)
13. Levites, the occult, Mt. Sinai, and catching false prophets (Deut 18)
14. Murder, battles, trouble (Deut 19-21)
15. Strangers & purity laws (Deut 22-23)
16. Laws of divorce, kindness (Deut 24)
17. Childless widows, strifes (Deut 25)
18. First-fruit and tithe gifts (Deut 26)
19. The curse to be on Mt. Ebal, and the blessing on Mt. Gerizim (Deut 27)
20. Blessings for obedience; curses for disobedience (Deut 28)
21. The seriousness of God’s covenant with Israel (Deut 29-30)
22. Moses charges Joshua, and gives Israel the books he has written, and prepares to die. (Deut 31)
23. The Song of Moses (Deut 32)
24. Moses blesses each tribe (Deut 33)
25. The death of Moses (Deut 34)

DEUTERONOMY 1: Moses Speaks to Israel in his Last Year



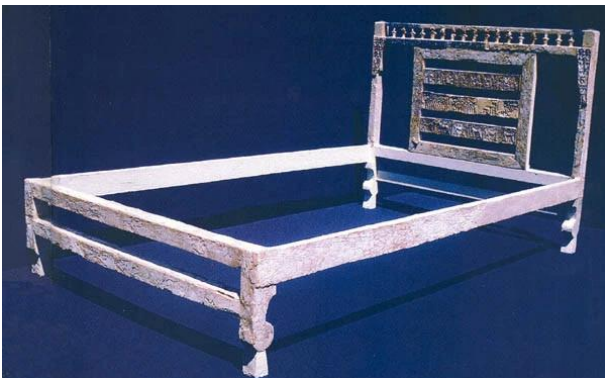
- In the land of Moab, east of the river Jordan, on the 1st day of the 11th month of the 40th year of wandering, Moses spoke the things in Deuteronomy to the children of Israel.
- He told of their departure from Horeb (Mt. Sinai).
- He told of the time he had chosen leaders over Israel.
- He told of them having appointed men to spy out Canaan, and of their report.
- He told of their unbelief, and their refusal to enter Canaan as God had commanded.

- God had been angry at their unbelief and disobedience, and stated that they would wander 40 years, until all men of war 20 years old or older would die in the wilderness, except for Joshua and Caleb, who would enter the land of Canaan (see Numbers chapter 14).
- Israel had tried to change their minds, and enter Canaan anyway at that point, but had failed in the effort, were defeated in battle, and had begun the 40 years of wandering.⁶³

DEUTERONOMY 2-3: Israel's Wandering, and then Victories



- Moses reminded the children of Israel that, after 38 of the 40 years of wandering, all of the men who had been over 20 years old at the time they refused to enter Canaan were dead, except himself, Joshua, and Caleb.
- God had then commanded the children of Israel to head back toward the land of Canaan, and they crossed the brook Zered. Instead of entering Canaan from the south, as they did 38 years ago, they would come upon Canaan from the east, and must cross the river Jordan.
- God forbade the children of Israel from taking the land of the Edomites (descended from Esau), the Moabites (descended from Moab, the son of Lot), and the Ammonites (descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot). These people had earlier taken their land from Canaanites, many of whom were giants. The giants were called: Anakims, Emims, Horims, Zamzummims, and Avims.
- Before they would go into Canaan, God had given to Israel some of the lands east of Jordan, including the land of Sihon, king of the Amorites, to the south, and the land of Og, king of Bashan, to the north. Og himself was a giant and owned a 9-cubit iron bed. Israel defeated them.



DEUTERONOMY 4-6: Israel Reminded - Keep God's Word

- Moses reminded the children of Israel how important it was to keep God's word. He mentioned the following:
 - Many had recently died for idolatry and fornication with the Midianites (see Numbers 25).
 - God's laws and commandments was the basis of the greatness of their nation.
 - Israel should teach God's commandments to their children.
 - They had seen no likeness of God at Mt. Sinai when they heard His voice, and thus should make no likeness to worship.
 - If they forsook God and disobeyed his word, God would chastise them severely.
- Moses named three cities (Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan) in the lands east of the river Jordan to be cities of refuge (see Numbers chapter 35). Later, the children of Israel would name three more cities west of Jordan in the land of Canaan.
- Moses recited the Ten Commandments to the children of Israel.
- He reminded them that, having heard God speaking the Ten Commandments, they were afraid of God, and wanted Moses to go up the mountain and speak with God for them, and that God had said they had spoken well in their fear.
- Moses stated that teaching their children about God should be a continual process.
- He stated that in Canaan, they would enjoy the cities, houses, wells, olives, and vineyards of those they conquered, but not to let this prosperity cause them to forget God.
- Moses said that the children of Israel should not tempt God.
- He said that, when their children ask them the meaning of God's laws, they should tell them about how God delivered them from slavery in Egypt.



DEUTERONOMY 7: The Nations of Canaan

Canaan's Day ~2388 BC I Chron 1:13-16	Abraham's Day ~2038 BC	Moses at 80 ~1533 BC	Moses at 120 ~1493 BC	Joshua's Day ~1492 BC	Joshua's Day ~1483 BC	Nehemiah's Day ~458 BC
Genesis 10:15-18	Genesis 15:19-21	Exodus 3:8	Deuteronomy 7:1	Joshua 3:10	Joshua 24:11	Nehemiah 9:8
Amorite	Amorite	Amorite	Amorite	Amorite	Amorite	Amorite
Arkite	Canaanite	Canaanite	Canaanite	Canaanite	Canaanite	Canaanite
Arvadite						
Girgashite	Girgashite		Girgashite	Girgashite	Girgashite	Girgashite
Hamathite						
Heth	Hittite	Hittite	Hittite	Hittite	Hittite	Hittite
Hivite		Hivite	Hivite	Hivite	Hivite	
Jebusite	Jebusite	Jebusite	Jebusite	Jebusite	Jebusite	Jebusite
Sidon	Kadmonite					
Sinite	Kenite					
Zemarite	Kennizite					
	Perizzite	Perizzite	Perezzite	Perezzite	Perezzite	Perezzite
	Rephaim					
11	10	6	7	7	7	6

- God told Moses to tell Israel to utterly destroy the mighty nations in Canaan, and not to make marriages or covenants with them.
- They were not to emulate those nations, or fear them, for the Lord would drive them out little by little, giving victory to Israel.
- God said He did not choose Israel for their might or size, but because of his love and promise. (See verses 6-8)

DEUTERONOMY 8-9: Warnings to Not Forget



Don't
forget

- Moses reminded the children of Israel not to forget:
 - His leadership and provision during the years of wandering.
 - His chastisement as a father to his children.
 - Him, and his commandments.
 - His delivering them from bondage in Egypt.
- God said that the land of Canaan would be very good, so that Israel would have to be careful that prosperity would not cause them to become proud and forget God.
- Israel would have to avoid thinking that their own righteousness had gotten them the land of Canaan (Deut 9:4-6)
- Israel was to remember how they provoked the Lord to anger at Mt. Sinai, and at their first approach to Canaan 40 years ago.

DEUTERONOMY 10-11: Commandments Repeated

- Moses reminded the children of Israel:
 - That the second set of tables of the ten commandments was in the ark.
 - That God had set aside the tribe of Levi to bear the ark and serve in God's house.
 - To walk in God's ways and love him.
 - That God could not be bought off.
 - To love the fatherless, widow, and stranger.
 - That Israel began as a family of 70 people, and now were a populous nation.
 - That they had seen many of God's mighty miracles.
- God said Canaan would be a different kind of land than Egypt.
 - Egypt was an irrigated land of planned agriculture.
 - Canaan was a land of hills and valleys, always watched by God, dependent on rain.
- God said he would bless obedience, curse rebellion, and that Israel was to teach his law to their children, and build the memorial he commanded on Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal.



DEUTERONOMY 12: Worship Must Be God's Way

- Israel was to destroy all places of worship, except for a location chosen by God (verses 1-3, 29-32).
- Israelites were not to offer sacrifice anywhere they wished. They were to offer sacrifice and worship at the location chosen by God, where he placed his name (verses 4-14, 17-19, 26-28).
- Israelites could, however, kill and eat flesh wherever they wished (verses 15-16, 20-25).
 - They were to eat only clean meats.
 - They were not to eat blood.



If you want to cook and eat meat,
do as you please.



If you want to worship, do just
as God instructs.

DEUTERONOMY 13-15: No Tolerance for Other Gods

- If a prophet or dreamer actually performs a real sign or wonder, but encourages people to follow a god other than the true and living God, then:
 - Israelites should not listen to him, for God is suffering them to be tested.
 - The prophet or dreamer should be put to death.
- Anyone who encourages the worship of a false god in Israel should be put to death, even:
 - A wife, a child, a brother, a close friend
 - An entire neighboring city – and no cursed item should be kept from that city.
- Israelites should not cut themselves, or make baldness between their eyes for the dead.
- Israel was to remember and keep the dietary laws from Leviticus chapter 11.
- Israel was not to eat anything that died of itself, nor boil a kid in his mother's milk.
- Israelites were to give a tenth of all their increase to feed the fatherless, the widows, the strangers, and the Levites.
- Every 7 years, Israel was to celebrate a release, in which:
 - Debts between Israelites were to be forgiven, and credit not diminished near then.
 - Israelite servants were to be set free, and furnished to begin freedom again.
- Firstborn, clean, male animals were to be sacrifices to God.



DEUTERONOMY 16-17: Three Feasts, Three Avoidances

- Three times a year, all Israelite males should gather, with their gifts, at the place where God would place his name:
 1. Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread (March/April)
 2. The Feast of Weeks (or Pentecost, May/June)
 3. The Feast of Tabernacles (or Booths, September/October)
- Judges and officers were to be chosen, and they should not be partial, nor take bribes.
- Israelites should not plant groves near the Lord's altar, nor set up a hated image.
- Sacrifices to God must be without blemish.
- If someone was proven without doubt to be an idolater, at the mouth of two or more witnesses, the idolater was to be stoned dead, with the witnesses casting the first stones.
- If a decision was too hard for local leaders to make, they were to go to the priests at the house of God, or to the judge – and his ruling must be kept.
- If Israelites wanted a king, he had to be an Israelite who would write himself a copy of the law, and read it every day. He must also avoid gathering an abundance of:
 1. Horses
 2. Gold
 3. Wives



DEUTERONOMY 18-19: The Great Prophet to Come

- The children of Israel were to supply the priests by their first-fruits offerings.
- The children of Israel were also to provide for the Levites throughout the land.
- The Lord forbade the children of Israel to have anything to do with these:
 - Child sacrifice
 - Users of divination, observers of times
 - Enchanters, witches, charmers, familiar spirit conjurers, wizards, necromancers
- The Lord said that he would send a prophet like unto Moses
 - He would be an Israelite
 - He would be a mediator in accord with the request of Israel in Exodus 20.
 - He must be listened to and obeyed, or the hearers will be judged.
- When they got there, Israel was to separate 3 cities west of the Jordan River as cities if refuge, just as they had already separated Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan east of Jordan.
- Israelites were to observe landmarks.
- Israelites were to establish evidence only on two or more witnesses.
- A false witness was to be punished with the sentence the accused would have received.



DEUTERONOMY 20: Future Battles

- When the Israelites went out to future battles, they were not to fear their enemies, but remember that God would be with them.
- Soldiers were permitted to sit out a battle if:
 - They had a new house which they had not dedicated.
 - They had a new vineyard, and not eaten of its fruit.
 - They had a new wife but had not taken her.
 - They were fearful or fainthearted.
- The Israelites were to completely destroy the Canaanites, lest they be influenced.
- When Israel faced an enemy that was not of Canaan, then:
 - If the enemy surrendered, they should be spared and come under tribute.
 - If the enemy resisted, then the males should be destroyed, but females and livestock taken.
 - In besieging a city, the Israelites were not to destroy trees which produced food.



DEUTERONOMY 21: Unsolved Murders

- If the body of a murder victim is found in Israel, but the killer is not known, then:
 - The nearest city shall be determined,
 - The elders of that city shall slay an unused heifer in a wild valley, and
 - They shall publicly deny knowledge of the murder, and ask for God's mercy.
- A woman captured in battle may be taken for a wife after she shaves her head, cuts her nails, and given a month in her future husband's home to mourn her family. If that marriage does not work out, she obtains her freedom.
- If a man has two wives, the firstborn son should receive a double portion of the inheritance, even if the husband prefers the other wife to the mother of the firstborn.
- A persistently disobedient son must be publicly accused by his parents, and then publicly stoned to death.
- One who is hanged upon a tree is cursed, and his body should be removed from the tree on the day he is hanged.



DEUTERONOMY 22: Laws of Order

- An Israelite must help his neighbor if his livestock is lost or fallen down.
- Women are not to dress like men, nor men to dress like women.
- One may take the eggs from a bird's nest, but not the mother.
- Build a battlement on any new house.
- Do not mix (1) seed in a vineyard (2) plow animals in a yoke, or (3) fabrics in a garment. Garments should be fringed.
- If a new husband accuses his bride of not being a virgin as claimed, and it is shown to be so, she is to be stoned to death, but if it is not so, the new husband must pay a fine of 100 shekels to his bride's father, and he loses the ability to ever divorce her.
- When adultery is proven, both the man and woman must be put to death.
- If a man rapes a betrothed woman, and she does not cry out for help in a city, both should be put to death. If it occurs in the fields, only the man is put to death.
- If a man takes a woman who is not betrothed, he must pay her father 50 shekels of silver, marry her, and never can divorce her.



DEUTERONOMY 23: Laws of Cleanness

- These could not enter the congregation of the Lord in Israel:
 - A male wounded genitally
 - An Ammonite or Moabite until the 10th generation
 - An Edomite or Egyptian until the 3rd generation
- One who became accidentally unclean must wash, and then enter the camp after sundown.
- There was to be a designated bathroom area, and Israelites were to have a paddle on their weapons to dig latrines there and bury their waste.
- Fugitive slaves were to be welcomed, and not returned to their masters.
- Prostitution and homosexuality were forbidden in Israel.
- Israelites could loan and charge interest to non-Israelites, but could not charge interest to other Israelites.
- Vows must be kept.
- When you passed through a corn field or vineyard, you could eat from it, but you could not gather any produce in a container to take away.



DEUTERONOMY 24-25: Laws of Hardness and Kindness

- One could divorce his spouse for “uncleanness,” but it must be done by formal writ. After the divorce, remarriage could take place. If a second divorce occurred, the person could not go back to the first spouse.
- A newly married couple were to have a one year honeymoon, free from war or work.
- Israelites could not take a millstone for collateral on a loan.
- Kidnapping is to be punished by death.
- The commands for leprosy in Leviticus were to be observed.
- Israelites were to be thoughtful with debtors if loan collateral was something essential, such as warm clothing.
- Wages are to be paid quickly to hired laborers.
- Fathers are not to be put to death for sons, nor sons for fathers.
- Kindness must be shown to the widow, the fatherless, and the stranger:
- Judges must be impartial and righteous.
- If beatings were given as a sentence, more than 40 stripes was forbidden.
- If a Israelite husband died and left his wife childless, his nearest of kin was to marry her, and the first child begotten was to be raised up as the heir of the dead husband.
- During a struggle, a wife was forbidden to grasp her husband’s opponent improperly, and it could cost her a hand.
- Just and fair weights and measures must be used in trade.
- The Amalekites were to be completely destroyed.



DEUTERONOMY 26-27:

Firstfruits, Tithes, Blessings & Cursings

- After entering the land of Canaan, the children of Israel were to take a basket of the first fruits of the land, go to the tabernacle, and profess that God had brought them to the land He had promised, and had delivered them out of Egyptian bondage.
- After tithing during the 3rd year, the children of Israel were to remember the Levites, the strangers, the fatherless and the widows, and renew their commitment to keep the Lord's commandments.



- In Canaan, the Israelites were to have 6 tribes stand on Mt. Ebal for the curse, and build an altar, and plaster a great stone with the law upon it; and 6 tribes stand on Mt. Gerizim for the blessing.

DEUTERONOMY 28: Obedience & Disobedience Results

Results of Obedience (Blessed v. 1 - 14)	Results of Disobedience (Cursed v. 15 - 68)
In city & field, basket & store, fruit of body, crops, and livestock; coming in, going out.	In city & field, basket & store, fruit of body, crops, and livestock; coming in, going out.
Victory over enemies; respect of other nations.	Retreat before enemies.
Lender, not a borrower; head – not the tail.	Borrower, not a lender; tail – not the head.
	Pestilence, consumption, fever, mildew, fearful personal diseases, locusts
	Drought, danger of wild beasts, madness, blindness, astonishment, oppression
	Loss of family time, children. Unfaithfulness.
	Hunger, thirst, nakedness. Cannibalism. Depopulation. Captivity. Enslavement.

DEUTERONOMY 29-31: Covenant With a New Generation

- God made a covenant with the generation of Israelites about to enter Canaan, beside the one He had made with Israel at Sinai.
- God reminded them of how He had kept them, fed them, and blessed them in the 40 years of wandering.
- God reminded them of the abominations and idolatry they had seen in other lands.
- God said He would not tolerate such evil within Israel.
- God taught Israel to repent when they fell away, and He would hear.
- He said He would even restore them from captivity, when they repented.
- God set before Israel life and death, blessing and cursing, and told them to choose life.
- Moses told Israel that he could not go into Canaan, but must die.
- Moses commanded a public reading of the law every 7 years.
- Moses charged Joshua to lead Israel, and to be strong and of a good courage.
- Moses commanded the Levites to put the book of the law in the side of the ark of the covenant.
- Then, Moses sang, “The Song of Moses”.



DEUTERONOMY 32: The Song of Moses



- Verses 1-3 are introductory: Moses states that he intends to publish God's greatness in heaven and earth.
- Verse 4: God is perfect and just.
- V 5-6: Man is corrupt and foolish.
- V 7-9: God chose Israel.
- V 10-14: God showed Israel great grace, as a father to his child.
- V 15-18: Israel forsook God.
- V 19-28: God's displeasure with, and chastisement of, Israel.
- V 29-39: God's desire for his people to have wisdom.
- V 40-43: God's greatness, his judgment upon His enemies, and mercy unto His people.
- V 44-47: Moses bids Israel to heed this song for their good.
- V 48-52: God tells Moses to come up into mount Nebo and die.

DEUTERONOMY 33: Moses Blesses the Tribes

Compare with Genesis chapter 49, where Jacob blesses the tribes

Name of Tribe	Blessing from Moses
Reuben	To live and be populous
Judah	To have God hear, bring him unto his people, sufficiency, help against enemies
Levi	To teach Israel God's laws and judgments, and offer sacrifice (scattered in Israel)
Benjamin	To have God's beloved near, to cover him, to dwell between the shoulders
Joseph	To have the precious things, the chief things, and glory
Zebulun	To rejoice in going out
Isaachar	To rejoice in his tents
Gad	To dwell as a lion
Dan	To leap from Bashan
Naphtali	To be satisfied, full in the Lord, and to possess the west and the south
Asher	To have children, acceptability, and strength
Simeon	No blessing mentioned (Simeon was assimilated into Judah)

DEUTERONOMY 34: The Death of Moses

- Moses went upon mount Nebo, on Pisgah “cleft”.
- God showed Moses all of the land of Canaan from that mount.
- Moses died at 120 years old, strong and with good vision.
- The devil disputed with the archangel Michael over the body of Moses (see Jude verse 9).
- God buried Moses in the plains of Moab, in an unknown grave.
- The children of Israel mourned over Moses for 30 days.
- Joshua began to lead the nation of Israel

