

**DEUTERONOMY**  
**Lesson 0**  
**INTRODUCTION**

*Blessed are you, O Israel! Who is like you, a people saved by the Lord? Deuteronomy 33:29a*

What do you know about Deuteronomy?

**Overview- Looking Back in order to Move Forward**

*1 These are the words Moses spoke to all Israel in the wilderness east of the Jordan—that is, in the Arabah—opposite Suph, between Paran and Tophel, Laban, Hazeroth and Dizahab. 2 (It takes eleven days to go from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea by the Mount Seir road.)*

*3 In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month, Moses proclaimed to the Israelites all that the Lord had commanded him concerning them. 4 This was after he had defeated Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon, and at Edrei had defeated Og king of Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth.*

*5 East of the Jordan in the territory of Moab, Moses began to expound this law, saying:*  
Deuteronomy 1:1-5 NIV

**AUTHOR: M\_\_\_\_\_**

*These are the words Moses spoke to all Israel in the wilderness east of the Jordan*  
Deuteronomy 1:1 NIV

The account of Moses' d\_\_\_\_\_ in chapter 34 could not have been written by Moses.

**DATE: 1410 B.C.** (\_\_\_\_\_th year after the Exodus deliverance from Egypt.)

*In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month, Moses proclaimed to the Israelites all that the Lord had commanded him concerning them. Deuteronomy 1:3 NIV*

**PLACE: The Plains of M\_\_\_\_\_** (see map)

**TITLE: Deuteronomy**

The Hebrew title *Eleh ha-devarim*, = “*These are the words...*” (devarim = words)

The English title *Deuteronomy* = *deuteronomion* (Greek) = r\_\_\_\_\_ law or a c\_\_\_\_\_ of this law

One commentary called the book Moses' S\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_.

## STRUCTURE:

Remembering the P\_\_\_\_\_ (Chapters 1-4)  
Commandments for the P\_\_\_\_\_ (Chapters 5-26)  
Options affecting the F\_\_\_\_\_ (Chapters 27-30)  
Parting words of Moses (Chapters 31-34)

## Distinctives

Deuteronomy is the \_\_\_\_\_ and final book in the opening section of the Bible known as the books of the Torah or the Pentateuch.

Deuteronomy elaborates on the responsibilities of Israel as God's covenant people.

Deuteronomy may be the longest f\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_ in recorded history.

Moses sought to explain to a new g\_\_\_\_\_ what they needed to do to conquer the enemy, claim their promised inheritance, and live successfully in their new home to the glory of God.

The book may be considered as a c\_\_\_\_\_ for the nation of Israel in the land.

- The document begins with a preamble (1:1-5) and a historical prologue (1:6-4:49).
- It then offers provisions (5:1-26:19) and consequences for disobedience and blessings for faithful obedience (27:1-30:20).
- Finally, it closes with arrangements for continuation of the covenant (31:1-33:29).

There is a perspective through which the Hebrew people have transitioned from a f\_\_\_\_\_ to t\_\_\_\_\_ and into a n\_\_\_\_\_.

Important passages in Deuteronomy include:

5:6-21 (the Ten Commandments)  
6:4-9 (the Shema, "Hear, O Israel")  
13:1-5 (on false prophets)  
18:9-15 (on false diviners)  
29:1-30:20 (the Palestinian covenant)

It is thought that Deuteronomy was "the book of the law" found as the temple was being restored during the administration of King J\_\_\_\_\_. 2 Kings 22

## New Testament References

Deuteronomy is quoted in the New Testament nearly \_\_\_\_\_ times.

Jesus quoted more from Deuteronomy than any other Old Testament book, especially when He refuted the devil (Matt. 4:1-11) and to summarize the law when questioned (Matt. 22:37).

Of the 27 books of the New Testament, \_\_\_\_\_ books contain quotes from Deuteronomy.

### Conclusion

No book is more C\_\_\_\_\_ than the Bible.

Covenant to follow the study

Covenant to r\_\_\_\_\_ the texts

Covenant to seek how to a\_\_\_\_\_ the lessons to our lives.

### 2. Israel's Exodus from Egypt and Entry into Canaan

