

JOURNEY THROUGH THE BIBLE

UNDERSTANDING
THE TORAH

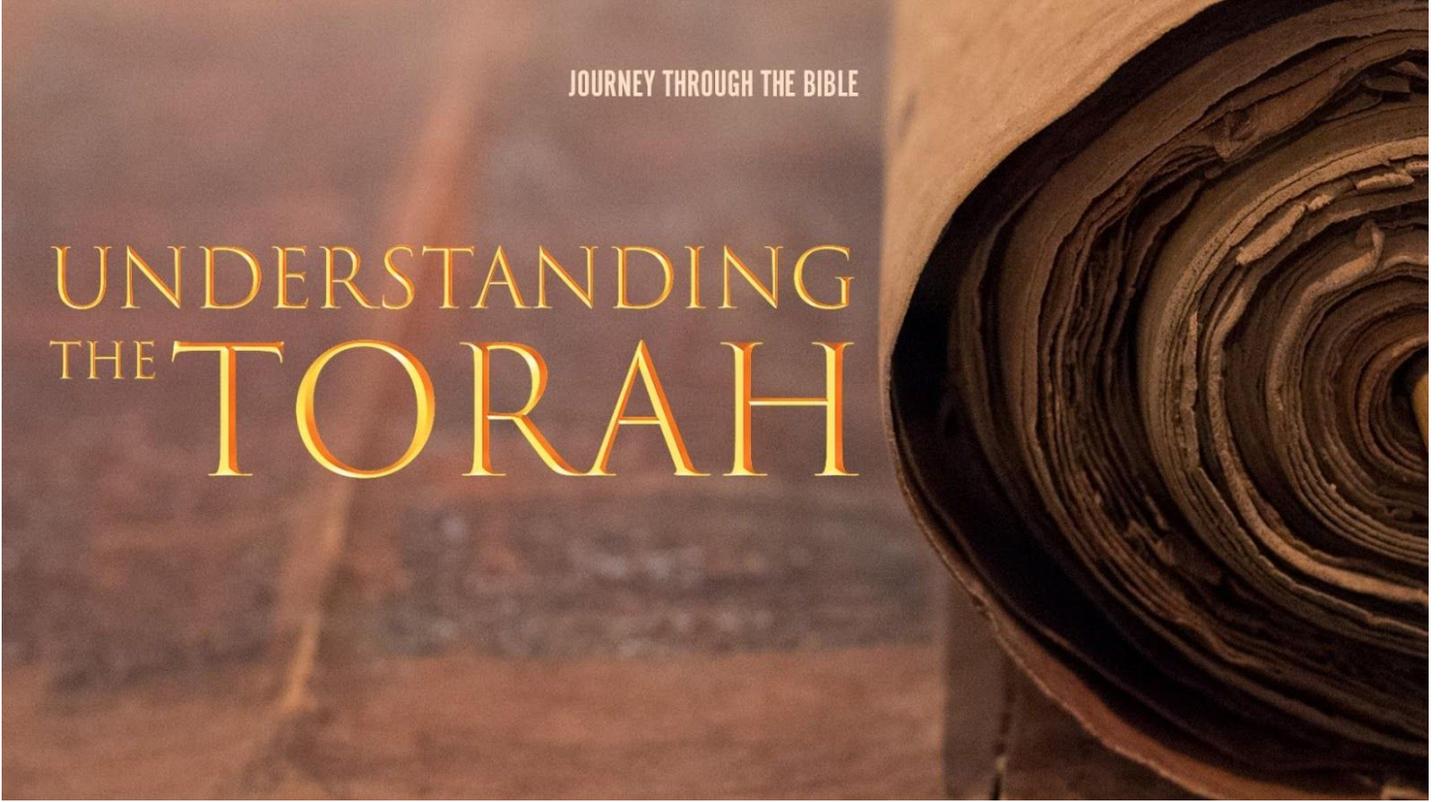


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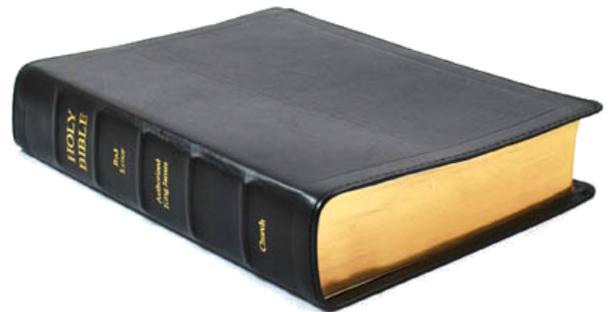
The Bible

There are two main themes in the Bible:

1. _____ of _____
2. _____

The Bible contains 66 books:

- _____ in the Old Testament
- _____ in the New Testament



The Old Testament is divided into four main sections:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The Pentateuch

The word Pentateuch is Latin meaning “_____ books” (the first five books of the Bible).

1. Genesis
2. Exodus
3. Leviticus
4. Numbers
5. Deuteronomy

_____ is what the Jews called the first five books of the Old Testament.

The author of the Pentateuch was _____.

“Since then no prophet has arisen in Israel like Moses” (Deuteronomy 34:10).

Overall Content of the Pentateuch:

Beginning history of _____.

Beginning history of the _____.

Giving of the _____.

Genesis

The book of Genesis is divided into two main sections:

Four Great Events (Genesis 1-11):

1. The _____

3. The _____

2. The _____

4. Beginning of the _____

Four Great People (Genesis 12-50):

1. _____

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

Author

Luke suggests Mosaic authorship of Genesis when he refers to circumcision as "the custom taught by Moses" (an allusion to Genesis 17) in _____.

Date of Writing

Moses wrote Genesis during Israel's forty year journey in the wilderness, which lasted from ca. _____ to ca. _____ B.C.

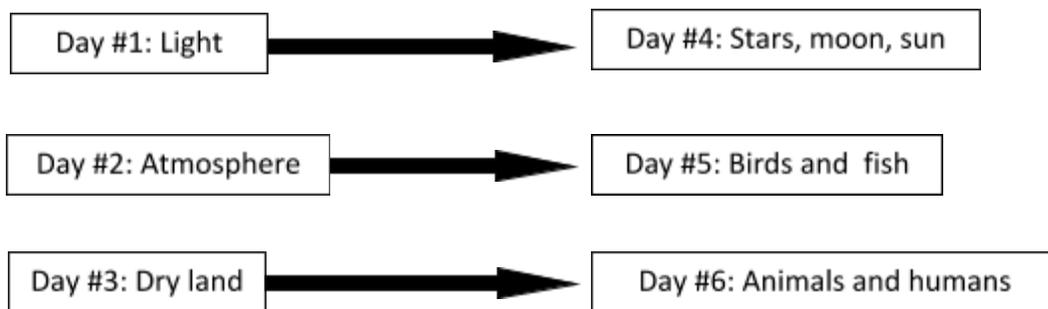
Creation (Genesis 1-2)

God created the heavens and the earth *ex nihilo*, which is Latin meaning "_____ of _____."

God created the heavens and the earth in _____ twenty-four hour days.



Notice how the days parallel each other:



In this garden paradise, there is perfect harmony between God and His creation:

1. _____ and _____.
2. _____ and _____.

3. _____ and _____.

4. _____ and _____.

God created many different trees in the garden of Eden, but He focused on two prominent ones.

1. The tree of _____.

2. The tree of the _____ of good and evil.

The Fall (Genesis 3-5)

Because the serpent deceived Eve:

1. This animal will crawl on its _____.
2. Conflict between the seed of the _____ and the seed of _____.



Because Eve ate from the forbidden tree:

1. Childbearing labor will be much more _____.
2. Her _____ for her husband will be frustrated.
3. She will have trouble allowing her husband to _____.

Because Adam ate from the forbidden tree:

1. He was no longer allowed to eat from the _____.
2. _____ would come to him eventually.
3. The ground was _____ because of him.

God placed an angelic _____ with a flaming sword to guard the tree of life so that no one would ever eat of it again.

Cain and Abel (Genesis 4:1-18)

A comparison of the brothers:

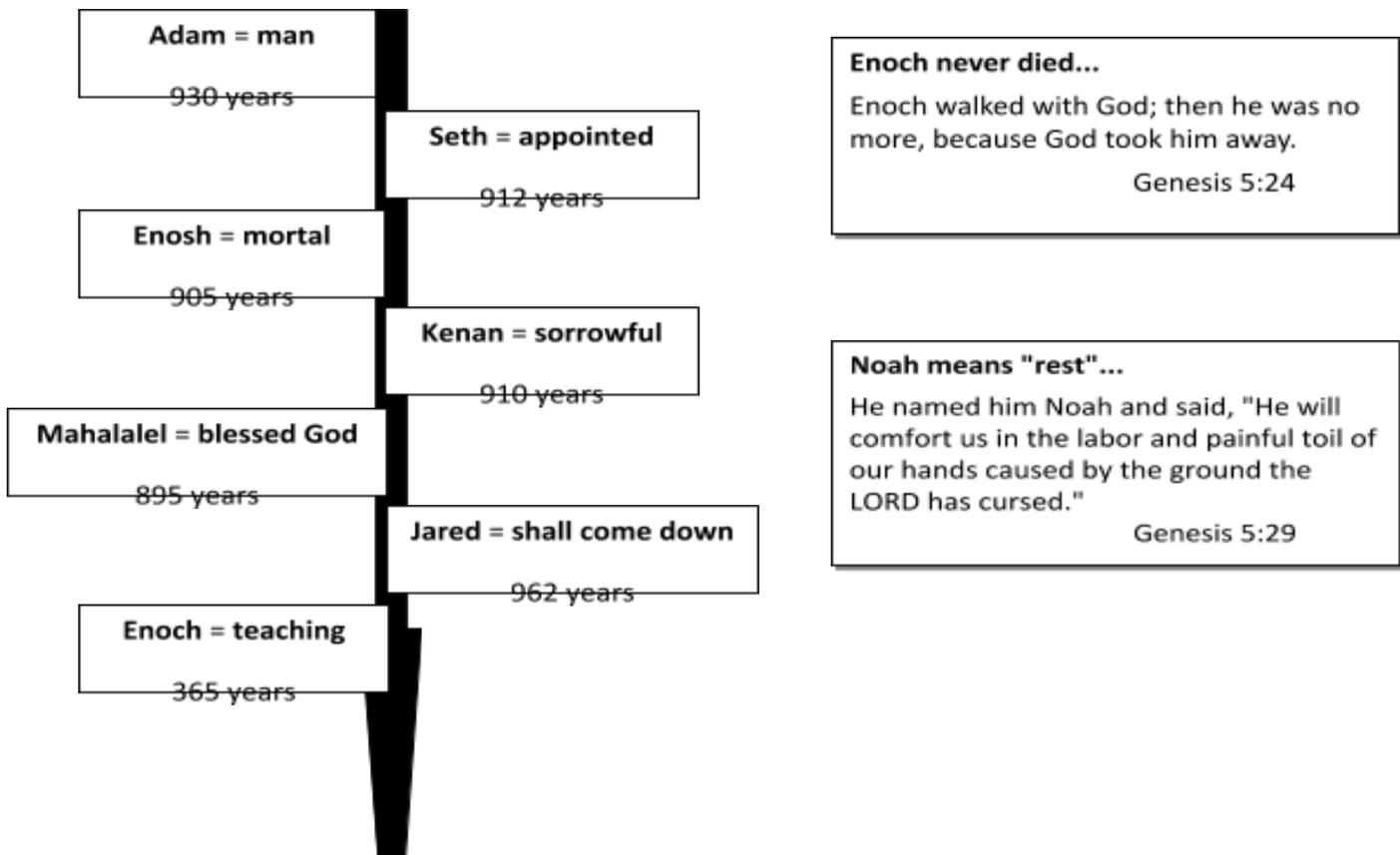
Brother	Cain	Abel
Occupation	"tiller of the ground"	"kept the flocks"
Offering to God	"fruits of the ground"	"fat from his flocks firstborn"
God's Reaction	"no favor"	"looked with favor"

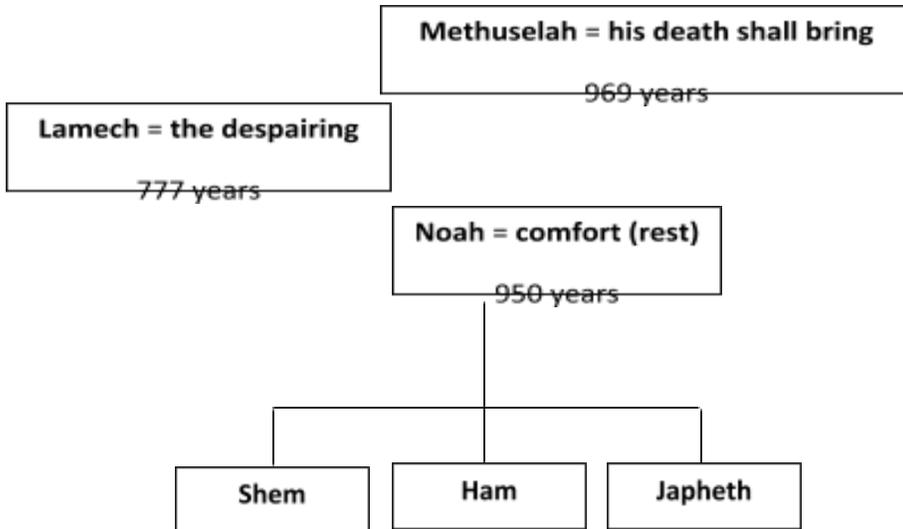
Lamech (Genesis 4:19-26)

Lamech told his two wives that he murdered a young man for injuring him.

1. Lamech avenged _____ times.
2. Peter should forgive _____ times (Matthew 18:21-22).

Genealogy from Adam to Noah (Genesis 5:1-32)





Reading Old Testament Narrative

If you want to get serious about understanding the historical context and present day application of accounts in the Bible, consider reading with colored pencils and a highlighter. The following idea might serve you well as you read.

Ask yourself **WHO, WHAT** and **WHERE**.

Highlight each geographical location: **BROWN**.

Highlight each personal name: **GREEN**.

Highlight all numbers: **BLUE** (underline in **RED**).

Highlight the actions of God: **PURPLE**.

Ask yourself if there are any **UNIQUE PHRASES** or **WORDS** used in the passage.

Highlight each word or phrase: **YELLOW**.

Often, in Old Testament narratives the author will give away the main point of the story...

...in the verse that seems to **JUMP OFF THE PAGE**.

...by **REPEATING** a certain word or phrase.



¹When human beings began to increase in number **on the earth** and daughters were born to them, ²the **sons of God** saw that the **daughters of humans** were beautiful, and they married any of them they chose. ³Then the LORD said, “My Spirit will not contend with humans forever, for they are mortal; their days will be a **hundred and twenty years.**” ⁴The **Nephilim** were **on the earth** in those days—and also afterward—when the **sons of God** went to the **daughters of humans** and had children by them. **They were the heroes of old, men of renown.** ⁵The LORD saw how great the wickedness of the human race had become on the **earth**, and that every inclination of the thoughts of the human heart was only evil all the time. ⁶The LORD **regretted** that he had made human beings **on the earth**, and his heart was **deeply troubled.** ⁷So the LORD said, “**I will wipe** from the **face of the earth** the human race **I have created**—and with them the animals, the birds and the creatures that move along the ground—for I **regret** that I have made them.” ⁸But **Noah** found favor in the eyes of the LORD.

Genesis 6:1-8

The Flood (Genesis 6-9)

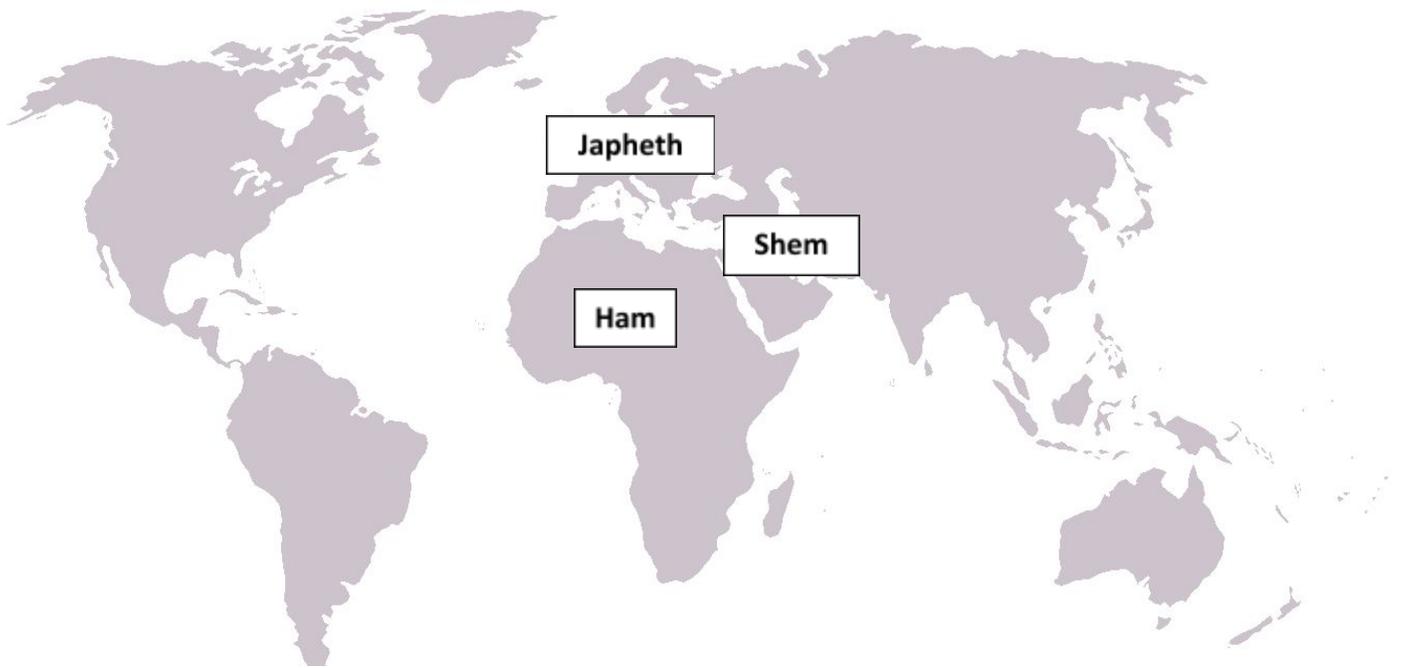
God gave everyone _____ years to repent (Genesis 6:3).

The Nephilim were the _____ of fallen angels and human women (Genesis 6:4).

It rained for 40 days and Noah and his family lived on the ark for _____ days.



Noah had three sons and from them came the entire population of the world:



The details of the covenant God made with Noah:

1. Command to _____ the earth with humans.
2. Gives mankind the _____ of ruling over all of creation.
3. Asks mankind not to eat meat that still has _____ in it.
4. Demand that someone who murders should be _____.
5. Promise to never flood the entire earth again; _____.

Tower of Babel (Genesis 10-11)



This story is presented in a chiastic structure:

- A The whole world had one language (1).
- B Man settled in Shinar (2).
- C Man planned to build a city with a tower that reached to heaven (3-4).
- D God was concerned that nothing would be impossible for man (5-6).
- C' God planned to confuse their language to stop the building (7).
- B' God scattered them over all the earth (8).
- A' God confused the language of the whole world (9).

Abraham (Genesis 12-23)

Abraham's Age	Event	Reference
75	God promised Abraham that he would make him into a great nation, but Abraham does not have any children of his own to be his heir.	Genesis 12:2
80	Abraham is still childless, so he told God that servant Eliezer will be his heir. God restates His promise that he will have a son.	Genesis 15:2-4
86	Abraham followed the custom of his day and fathered a son through his wife's maidservant, Hagar. But God would not acknowledge Ishmael as his heir.	Genesis 16:3-4
99	God promised Abraham again that they would be parents of a son. Abraham and Sarah both laughed at this idea.	Genesis 17:16-17 18:10-12

99	God makes a covenant with Abraham and confirms it with circumcision.	Genesis 17:1-14
100	Sarah gives birth to Isaac, which means "laughter."	Genesis 21:1-7
113	God tests Abraham and asks him to sacrifice his only son Isaac. God provides a ram.	Genesis 22:1-19
175	Abraham's death. Isaac and Ishmael buried him in the cave of Machpelah near Mamre.	Genesis 25:7

Abraham and Melchizedek (Genesis 14)

Melchizedek met Abraham on his return from the battle to rescue his nephew Lot. Melchizedek's titles fit the Son of God more than they fit a mere man:

1. _____ of the most high God (Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:1; Mark 5:7).
2. _____ of Righteousness (Hebrews 7:2; Isaiah 32:1).
3. King of _____ (Hebrews 7:1-2; Genesis 14:18).

Melchizedek is most likely the preincarnate Christ (cf. Hebrews 7).

1. Without father, mother or _____.
2. Without _____ of days or _____ of life, but is a priest forever.
3. _____ to Abraham because Abraham gave tithes to him and was blessed by him (Hebrews 7:4, 2, 6-7; Genesis 14:14-17).
4. Superior to Levi because Levi was in the _____ of Abraham (Hebrews 7:10).
5. The Christ because of His _____ priesthood (Hebrews 7:11-15, 23-24).

Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 19)

Three men (one was the Lord while the other two were angels) visited Abraham. As the angels journeyed toward Sodom, Abraham and the Lord had a conversation. Abraham asked if God would "sweep away the righteous with the wicked?" Abraham says, "Far be it from you! Will not the judge of all the earth do right?" What does this conversation tell us about the city of Sodom (and God)?

God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah with _____.

Isaac (Genesis 24-26)

Abraham summoned his chief servant (probably Eliezer) and instructed him to seek a wife for Isaac. Abraham told him where to look for her and how to select her. He was to find the wife among Abraham's kindred in Nahor (450 miles away).

Isaac married _____ when he was 40 years old.

He went out to the field one evening to meditate, and as he looked up, he saw camels approaching. Rebekah also looked up and saw Isaac. She got down from her camel and asked the servant, "Who is that man in the field coming to meet us?" "He is my master," the servant answered. So she took her veil and covered herself (Genesis 24:63-65).

After 20 years of marriage, Rebekah gave birth to twin boys: _____ and _____.

Name	Esau (Edom)	Jacob (Israel)
Birth Order	1 st	2 nd
Physical Appearance	red (Edom = red); entire body was hairy (Esau = hairy).	smooth man; Jacob means "grasp the heel."
Desires	skillful hunter; outdoorsman	cook; tent man
Personality	brash; quick tempered	amiable; cultured; schemer
Parent's Favorite	DAD	MOM

Jacob (Genesis 27-36)

Jacob fled his brother's wrath by traveling to his mother's family in Haran. Jacob stopped for the night to sleep. He dreamt that night about a _____ that rested on earth and reached to the heavens. God's angels were ascending and descending on the ladder. Above the stairway stood the Lord who said that Jacob will be given descendants as numerous as the dust of the earth and that the entire earth will be blessed because of his offspring. God promised in this dream that He would watch over Jacob. The stairway symbolized fellowship between God in heaven and His people on earth.



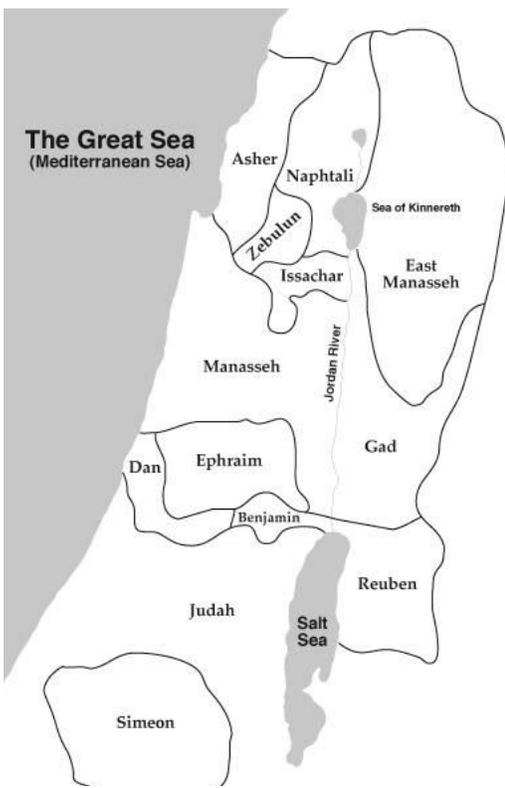
When Jacob woke up, he thought that the Lord was surely in this place and became afraid and said, "How awesome is this place! This is none other than God's house; this is the gate of heaven" (Genesis 28:16-17).

Jacob married _____ (older sister) and _____ (younger sister).

Why is it ironic that Jacob was deceived by his father-in-law Laban on his wedding night and given the wrong woman?

God renamed Jacob _____.

Jacob fathered twelve sons and one daughter by four different women:



Reuben ("See, a son!").

("Hearing").

("Attachment").

praise").

5. Bilhah (Rachel's servant) had **Dan** ("He has vindicated").

6. Bilhah (Rachel's servant) had **Naphtali** ("My struggle").

1. Leah had the firstborn

2. Leah had **Simeon**

3. Leah had **Levi**

4. Leah had **Judah** ("To

5. Bilhah (Rachel's

6. Bilhah (Rachel's

7. Zilpah (Leah's servant) had **Gad** ("Good fortune").
8. Zilpah (Leah's servant) had **Asher** ("Happy").
9. Leah had **Issachar** ("Reward").
10. Leah had **Zebulun** ("Honor").
11. Leah had a daughter named Dinah.
12. Rachel had **Joseph** ("May he add").
13. Rachel died having **Benjamin** ("Son of the right hand").

God blessed Jacob in his flocks. But this created tension between Jacob and Laban's sons. Laban's sons accused Jacob of taking advantage of Laban and Laban's attitude toward Jacob soured. So, Jacob took his family and fled from his father-in-law. As Jacob went on this journey, the angels of God met him. This was probably done to encourage Jacob that he was doing the right thing.

Jacob found out that his estranged brother Esau was near him and so he sent messengers to Esau to ask him to reconcile with him. The messengers went to see Esau and reported back to Jacob that Esau was now on his way with _____ men. In great fear, Jacob divided his people into two groups. He thought that if Esau comes and attacks one group, then the other group might escape. Jacob cried up to God for protection.

That night Jacob slept alone and a man _____ with him until daybreak. Because the man could not overpower Jacob, he touched his _____ and said, "Let me go, for it is daybreak." But Jacob would not let him go until the man blessed him. The man renamed Jacob and called him _____ ("God's fighter") because he had struggled with God and men and was able to overcome. Jacob asked the man his name, but the man would not tell him. The man blessed him. Jacob called the place _____, which means "face of God." He named it that because he saw God face to face and yet his life was spared.

That day Jacob _____ because of his hip; to this day Israelites do not eat the tendon attached to the hip socket because of what happened to Jacob.

Joseph (Genesis 37-50)

At a young age, Joseph started to have dreams. Joseph might have been naïve when he related his dreams to his brothers, but this was not because he was vain or prideful. Joseph showed faith. He regarded his visions as the actual voice of God.

Dream #1: The brothers were sheaves which bowed down around Joseph's sheaf, predicting that Joseph would rule over his _____.

Dream #2: The sun (father), moon (mother), and 11 stars (brothers) bowed down to Joseph, predicting that Joseph would rule over his _____, mother, and brothers.

Joseph's brothers hated him and sold him into slavery. Joseph served Potiphar until his wife accused him of rape and was thrown into prison.

Judah and Tamar (Genesis 38)

Moses inserts this story about Judah and Tamar to contrast these two leaders of Israel.

Judah—Genesis 38:1-30	Joseph—Genesis 39:1-23
Associated with foreign women	Separated from foreign women
Sexual immorality	Sexual morality
Victimizer	Victimized
Judgment of God	Blessing of God
True accusation of woman	False accusation of woman
Confession of sin	Rejection of sin

Notice the deception that follows deception in these stories:

1. **Jacob** deceived **Isaac** for the blessing and birthright (used **goat hair** on his arms to convince Isaac).
2. **Laban** deceived **Jacob** into marrying Leah before Rachel.
3. **Judah** deceived **Jacob** into believing that Joseph was killed by an animal (**goat blood** on coat).
4. **Tamar** deceived **Judah** into sleeping with him (Tamar was pledged a **goat** for her services).

Why did God allow Judah to become the leader of the tribe?

He was 4th born and had an inappropriate relationship with his daughter-in-law?

After Joseph had been in prison for 2 years, Pharaoh had two dreams:

1. _____ cows eat _____ cows.
2. _____ heads of grain swallows up _____ heads of grain.

Joseph's interpretation: 7 years of _____ are coming to Egypt and after that 7 years of _____ will follow:

7 fat cows = 7 years
7 lean cows = 7 years

7 good heads of grain = 7 years
7 worthless heads of grain = 7 years

Joseph became the second most powerful leader in Egypt. Joseph was _____ years old when Pharaoh promoted him to this position. Since he was sold into slavery at the age of 17 (37:2), we can conclude that he spent 13 years as a servant. During the 7 years of abundance, Joseph stored up so much food that he stopped keeping records of it because it was immeasurable.

During this time, Joseph was reunited with his brothers and father Jacob. Joseph forgave them for what they did to him and gained permission from the Pharaoh to settle in Goshen with their flocks. Joseph needed to seek protection from the Pharaoh for his family because _____ were detestable to Egyptians. In fact, Joseph told his family to explain to Pharaoh when they are introduced to him that they are to emphasize their cattle and not their sheep.

Three reasons why Joseph's family settled in Goshen:

1. Well suited for flocks and herds.
2. Near the capital so Joseph could contact his family easily.
3. Isolated from the Egyptians, permitting the Hebrews to live their own lives and practice their own culture and religion.

Jacob lived in Egypt for 17 years and died at the age of _____.

Joseph _____ for his father for several months, according to the customs of the day.

Joseph fell upon his father's face, wept upon him, and kissed him. Joseph directed the physicians in his service to embalm his father Israel. So the physicians embalmed him, taking a full forty days, for that was the time required for embalming. And the Egyptians mourned for him seventy days (Genesis 50:2-3).

Joseph honored the promises he made to his father. Jacob requested that he be buried in the cave that Abraham had purchased from Ephron the Hittite, where the following family members were already buried (49:29-31):

1. Abraham.
2. Sarah.
3. Isaac.
4. Rebekah.
5. Leah.

When Jacob died, his brothers were worried that Joseph would make them slaves.

You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good to accomplish what is now being done, the saving of many lives (Genesis 50:20).



Joseph was _____ years old when he died.

Exodus

The word exodus is Latin, which means _____.

Israel grew from 70 people to over _____ (Exodus 1:5).

In this oppression, God was silent for _____ years.



Approximately 80 years before the exodus, Moses was born in 1526 B.C.

Moses, which means “drawn out”, lived a life that’s divided up into 3 sections:

1. _____ for 40 years (Jesus is now our **PRINCE**; Isaiah 9:6).
2. _____ for 40 years (Jesus is now our **SHEPHERD**; John 10:11).
3. _____ for 40 years (Jesus is now our **SAVIOR**; Acts 5:31).

Moses the Prince (Exodus 1:1-2:10)

Moses was born into a Hebrew family during a time when the Egyptians were concerned about the number of Hebrews living in their land:

We must deal shrewdly with them or they will become even more numerous and, if war breaks out, will join our enemies, fight against us and leave the country (Exodus 1:10).

Pharaoh told the Hebrew midwives (Shiphrah and Puah) to kill every _____ that was born to the Hebrews by throwing them into the Nile River to the crocodiles. Miraculously, baby Moses was placed in a basket and was drawn out of the water by Pharaoh’s daughter. Pharaoh’s daughter raised Moses as royalty for the first 40 years of his life.

When Moses was 40 years old, he _____ a man who was beating a Hebrew slave.

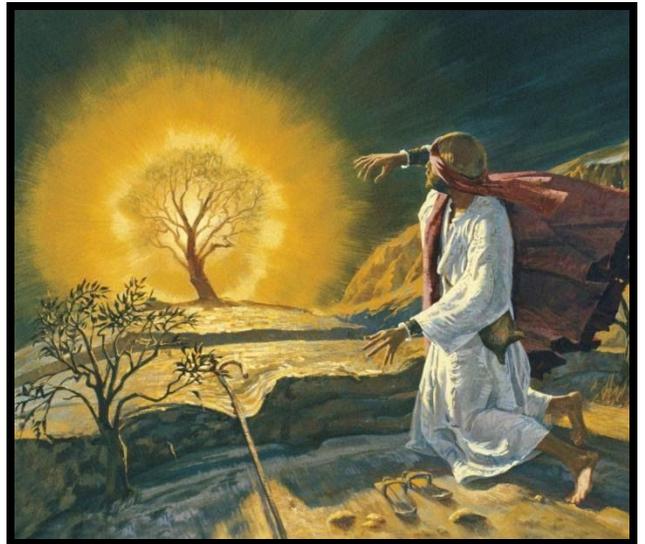
Moses the Shepherd (Exodus 2:11-4:17)

After Moses was wanted for murder, he fled to Midian and lived with Jethro, who became his father-in-law because he married _____ (Exodus 2:21).

Moses spent 40 years as a shepherd, leading a flock of _____ and goats.

One day, as Moses was leading his flock, he saw a bush burning. He took off his sandals because it was holy ground. God told Moses to rescue His people from slavery in Egypt. Moses had some kind of _____ problem and didn't feel adequate to lead more than a million people out of the land of slavery and into the land of promise. Moses had many insecurities and even argued with God that he wasn't sure what name to give to Him when He was speaking to the Egyptians and Hebrews. When Moses asked God what His name should be, He simply said,

" _____ " (Exodus 3:14).



Reading Old Testament Narrative: WHAT IS THAT IN YOUR HAND?

Ask yourself **WHO**, **WHAT** and **WHERE**.

Ask yourself if there are any **UNIQUE PHRASES** or **WORDS** used in the passage.

¹ **Moses** answered, "What if they do not believe me or listen to me and say, 'The LORD did not appear to you?'" ² Then the LORD said to him, "**What is that in your hand?**" "A staff," he replied. ³ The LORD said, "Throw it on the ground." **Moses** threw it on the ground and **it became a snake**, and he ran from it. ⁴ Then the LORD said to him, "**Reach out your hand** and take it by the tail." So **Moses** reached out and took hold of the snake and it turned back into a staff **in his hand**. ⁵ "This," said the LORD, "is so that they may believe that the LORD, the God of their fathers—the God of **Abraham**, the God of **Isaac** and the God of **Jacob**—has appeared to you." ⁶ Then the LORD said, "**Put your hand** inside your cloak." So **Moses** put his hand into his cloak, and when he took it out, the **skin was leprous**—it had become as white as snow. ⁷ "Now put it back into your cloak," he said. So **Moses** **put his hand** back into his cloak, and when he took it out, **it was restored**, like the rest of his flesh. ⁸ Then the LORD said, "If they

do not believe you or pay attention to the **first** sign, they may believe the **second**.⁹ But if they do not believe these **two** signs or listen to you, take some water from the **Nile** and pour it on the dry ground. The water you take from the river **will become blood** on the ground.”¹⁰ **Moses** said to the LORD, “Pardon your servant, Lord. I have never been eloquent, neither in the past nor since you have spoken to your servant. I am slow of speech and tongue.”¹¹ The LORD said to him, “Who gave human beings their mouths? Who makes them deaf or mute? Who gives them sight or makes them blind? Is it not I, the LORD?”¹² Now go; **I will help you speak** and will **teach you what to say**.”¹³ But **Moses** said, “Pardon your servant, Lord. Please send someone else.”¹⁴ Then the LORD’s **anger burned** against **Moses** and he said, “What about your brother, **Aaron the Levite**? I know he can speak well. He is already on his way to meet you, and he will be glad to see you.¹⁵ You shall speak to him and put words in his mouth; **I will help both of you speak** and **will teach you** what to do.¹⁶ He will speak to the people for you, and it will be as if he were your mouth and as if you were God to him.¹⁷ But take this staff **in your hand** so you can perform the signs with it.”

This staff would:

Create _____ and wonders.

Divide the _____.

Produce water from a _____.

_____ the Hebrews out of slavery.



The Pharaoh at this time was most likely Amenhotep II because ancient records state that this Pharaoh lost his _____.

Moses the Savior (Exodus 4:18-40:38)

When Moses and Aaron approached the Pharaoh and asked him to release the Hebrew slaves, Pharaoh refused. God kept trying to teach Pharaoh a lesson, but Pharaoh’s heart just hardened.

The 10 Plagues

God gave the ten plagues to the Egyptians to teach them a lesson about the weakness of their gods:

Plague #1: Water turns to blood...the god of the Nile was _____ (Exodus 7:17).

Plague #2: Frogs...the goddess _____ was a frog (Exodus 8:2).

Plague #3: Gnats...made the _____ unclean for service (Exodus 8:16).

Plague #4: Swarms of insects...the Ichneuman fly was the god _____ (Exodus 8:21).

Plague #5: Egyptian cattle die...the bull god _____ was sacred (Exodus 9:3).

Plague #6: Boils... _____ had the power to heal and cause hurt (Exodus 9:9).

Plague #7: Hail... _____ was the sky goddess (Exodus 9:18).

Plague #8: Locusts...the Egyptian national god was _____ (Exodus 10:4).

Plague #9: Total darkness...the god for the sun was _____ (Exodus 10:21).

Plague #10: Death of firstborn...the god of life was _____ (Exodus 11:5).

God delivered the Hebrews from Egyptian slavery by creating dry ground in the _____ to travel through safely. After they passed, God destroyed the Egyptian army in the crashing waves.

“Do not be afraid. Stand firm and you will see the deliverance the LORD will bring you today. The Egyptians you see today you will never see again. **The LORD will fight for you;** you need only to be still” (Exodus 14:13-14).

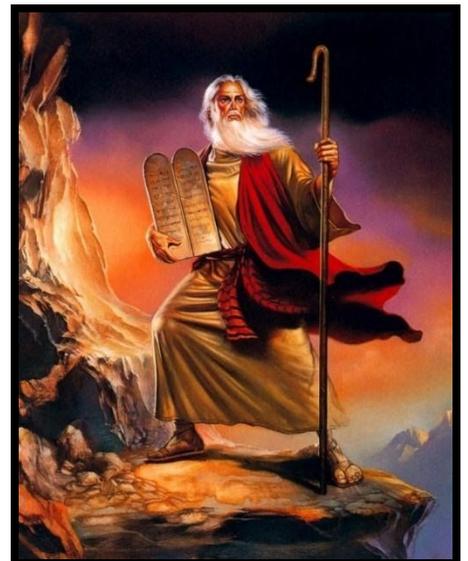
The 10 Commandments

God made a covenant with the Hebrews at Sinai. The ten commandments are a summary of the entire law given:

1. No other _____ before God (20:3).
2. No _____ (20:4).
3. Do not take _____ in vain (20:7).
4. Remember the _____ (20:8).

(The first 4 commands remind us of our relationship with GOD)

5. Honor your _____ (20:12).
6. Do not _____ (20:13).
7. Do not commit _____ (20:14).
8. Do not _____ (20:15).



9. Do not _____ about anyone (20:16).

10. Do not _____ anyone's stuff (20:17).

(The last 6 commands remind us of our relationship with OTHERS)

The Amalekites

While the Israelites were in the wilderness, the Amalekites attacked the Israelites at Rephidim. According to ancient documents, the Amalekites were giants and God wanted them eliminated:

“I will utterly blot out the memory of Amalek from under heaven” (Exodus 17:15).

“_____” reflects the positions of Moses' hands during the battle—outstretched, like Jesus on the cross.

The Tabernacle

In the wilderness, God gave them a _____ (a “tent of worship”).

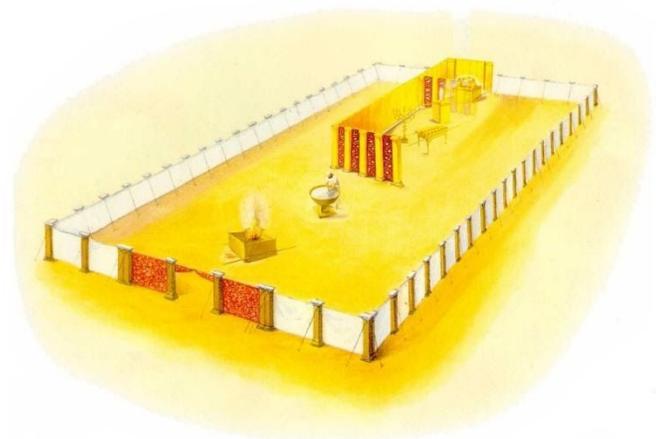
The LORD said to MOSES, “See, I have chosen Bezalel son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah, and I have **filled him with the Spirit of God, with wisdom, with understanding, with knowledge and with all kinds of skills**—to make artistic designs for work in gold, silver and bronze, to cut and set stones, to work in wood, and to engage in all kinds of crafts. Moreover, I have appointed Oholiab son of Ahisamak, of the tribe of Dan, to help him (Exodus 31:1-6).

The Ark of the Covenant was placed in the Holy of Holies in the tabernacle and contained:

Tablets of the _____.

_____.

_____ that budded.



The Golden Calf

While Moses was on Mount Sinai receiving the Law of God, the Hebrews rebelled:

“Come, make us gods who will go before us. As for this fellow Moses who brought us up out of Egypt, we don't know what has happened to him” (Exodus 32:1).

Aaron collected gold from the people and made an idol in the shape of a _____, which would have honored the Egyptian god Apis (bull god). The people gathered around this golden calf and got drunk and indulged in _____. When God saw what the people were doing, he told Moses that he wanted to destroy these people and start over with him:

Now leave me alone so that my anger may burn against them and that I may destroy them. Then I will make you into a great nation (Exodus 32:10).

When Moses came down from the mountain, he threw the tablets in anger and it broke into pieces. Moses took the calf and burned it, destroying it. When Moses confronted Aaron, this is his defense:

“I told them, ‘Whoever has any gold jewelry, take it off.’ Then they gave me the gold, and I threw it into the fire, and **out came this calf**” (Exodus 32:24)!

Moses then stood at the camp and asked, “Whoever is for the Lord, come to me” and all the Levites rallied to Moses. Moses told the Levites to go through the camp and kill everyone who was acting evil. That day the Levites killed _____ people with the sword.

The Radiant Face

Moses was in the presence of the Lord when he received a second set of tablets. His face is described as the following:

When Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the two tablets of the covenant law in his hands, he was not aware that his face was radiant because he had spoken with the LORD (Exodus 34:29).

Moses put a _____ over his face when he would speak to the people, but when he would speak with God, he took the veil off.

The Glory of God

Then the cloud covered the tent of meeting, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle. Moses could not enter the tent of meeting because the cloud had settled on it, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle (Exodus 40:34-35).

When the cloud lifted from the tabernacle, the camp _____, but when a cloud settled on the tabernacle,



the camp _____.

Leviticus

The key thought of Leviticus is: _____ (sanctification):

“For I am the Lord your God. Consecrate yourselves therefore, and be holy, for I am holy” (Leviticus 11:44).

Why so many laws?

Leviticus receives its name from the Septuagint (Greek translation of the Old Testament) and means “_____ to the Levites.”

Five Main Offerings (Leviticus 1-7)

In the first seven chapters of Leviticus, there are five main offerings. We will discuss the details of each of these offerings and the significance of each for the New Testament.

Sacrifice #1: Burnt Offering (1:1-17; 6:8-13)

The burnt offering was a _____ to the Lord. Foreshadowed Christ, who was an “offering...as a fragrant aroma” (Ephesians 5:2; Philippians 4:18).

Sacrifice #2: Grain Offering (2:1-16; 6:14-23)

The grain offering recognized God’s _____ and provisions. Jesus Christ’s perfect person (goodness) is associated with His sacrificial death.

Sacrifice #3: Peace Offering (3:1-17; 7:11-34)

The peace offering was for thanksgiving and _____. Jesus Christ’s death is the basis of fellowship with God and other believers.



Sacrifice #4: Sin Offering (4:1-5:13; 6:24-30)

The sin offering was a mandatory atonement for specific _____ sin. Involved the confession of sin, forgiveness of sin, and cleansing from defilement (Jesus Christ died as a satisfactory substitutionary sacrifice to provide the forgiveness of every sin, even the ones we don't know about).

Sacrifice #5: Guilt Offering (5:14-6:7; 7:1-6)

The guilt offering was a mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring _____ (Jesus' death atones for the damage caused by sin).

Consecration of Aaron and Sons (Leviticus 8-9)

Aaron and his sons were ordained by Moses with garments, anointing oil, one bull, and two rams (8:1). Aaron and his sons were ordained by Moses. In the ceremony, Moses took the blood from the bull and placed it on three different parts of Aaron and sons' body:

RIGHT EAR LOBE ... listen to truth, not _____.

THUMB OF RIGHT HAND ... do good, not _____.

BIG TOE OF RIGHT FOOT ... run from _____.

The Sin of Nadab and Abihu (Leviticus 10)

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, offered a strange _____ before the Lord. Because of this, God killed them with fire.

What kind of fire was this?



Laws of Cleanness (Leviticus 11-15)

What were the CLEAN animals you can eat?

Chews the _____ and has a split hoof (11:3; Deuteronomy 14:4-5).

Clean Marine life: Creatures with _____ (11:9).

Clean Birds: _____ is given (11:13).

Clean Insects: Four species of _____ (11:21-23).

What were the UNCLEAN animals you cannot eat?

Chews cud and doesn't divide hoof or doesn't chew cud and _____ hoof (11:4-8).

Unclean Marine life: Creatures _____ fins and scales (11:10-12).

Unclean Birds: No distinction is given (11:13-19).

Unclean Insects: All the winged insects that walk on all _____ (11:20).

Unclean Swarming things: Crawls on its belly/walks on all fours/has many feet (11:29-30; 41-42).

Applying Old Testament Laws Today

Does the Law still apply to us? What did Jesus mean when He said that He came to fulfill the Law? Jesus' fulfillment of the Law means that the principles and some of the practices of the Law can and should still apply to us. How can we discern which Laws still practically apply to us today?

Don't Follow the Pagans (Leviticus 18-20)

"You shall not do what is done in the land of Egypt where you lived, nor are you to do what is done in the land of Canaan where I am bringing you" (18:3).

More than thirty things are clearly wrong in God's eyes in these three chapters. Most of these things were so evil that one would be put to death for engaging in the sin:

1. Incest (18:6-18; 1 Corinthians 5:2)
2. Adultery (18:20; Matthew 5:28).
3. Sacrificing children to Molech (18:21; Mark 9:42).
4. Homosexuality (18:22; Romans 1:27).
5. Bestiality (18:23; 1 Thessalonians 4:3).
6. Respect parents (19:3; Ephesians 6:2).
7. Keep the Sabbaths (19:3; Romans 14:5; Colossians 2:16).

8. Do not worship idols (19:4; Colossians 3:5).
9. Leave the corners of field and fallen fruit for the needy-stranger (19:9-10; Matthew 25:35).
10. Do not steal (19:11; Ephesians 4:28).
11. Do not lie (19:11; Colossians 3:9).
12. Do not swear falsely (19:12; Matthew 5:34).
13. Do not rob your worker of his wages (19:13; 1 Timothy 5:18; 1 Corinthians 9:11).
14. Do not curse a deaf man (19:14; James 2:1).
15. Do not place a stumbling block before the blind (19:14; Matthew 7:12).
16. Do not slander (19:16; Titus 3:1-2).
17. Do not seek revenge (19:18; Romans 12:19).
18. Love your neighbor as yourself (19:18; Matthew 22:39).
19. Do not breed different kinds of animals (19:19).
20. Do not use two kinds of seed on the same field (19:19).
21. Do not wear clothing with two kinds of material (19:19).
22. A man will be punished if he sleeps with an engaged slave woman (19:20-22).
23. If you plant fruit trees, they are forbidden for three years (19:23-25).
24. Do not eat anything with blood (19:26; Acts 15:29).
25. Do not practice divination or sorcery (19:26; Acts 19:19).
26. Do not cut your hair or beard (19:27; 1 Corinthians 11:14-15).
27. Do not make any cuts in your body for the dead (19:28).
28. Do not get a tattoo (19:28).
29. Do not make your daughter a prostitute (19:29).
30. Do not seek out mediums or spiritists (19:31; Galatians 5:19-20; Acts 13:8-12).
31. Honor the aged (19:32; 1 Timothy 5:16).
32. Love the strangers in your land (19:33-34; Matthew 25:35).
33. Use honest balances and weights (19:35-36; Luke 3:13).
34. If a man marries a woman and her mother, they will all be burned to death (20:14).

God made these laws for this reason:

“You are to be holy to Me, for I the Lord am holy;
and I have set you apart from the peoples to be Mine” (20:26).

Festivals (Leviticus 16-17, 23 and 25)

Month	Name of Month	Farm Season	Festival
1	Nisan (March-April)	Barley Harvest	Passover – 14 th Unleavened Bread – 15 th -21 st Firstfruits – 17 th -18 th
2	Iyyar (April-May)	Barley Harvest	
3	Sivan (May-June)	Wheat Harvest	Pentecost – 6 th

4	Tammuz (June-July)	Grape Harvest	
5	Ab (July-Aug)	Olive Harvest	
6	Elul (Aug-Sept)	Dates-Figs Harvest	
7	Tishri (Sept-Oct)	Early Rains	Trumpets – 1 st Day of Atonement – 10 th Tabernacles – 15 th -21 st
8	Heshvan (Oct-Nov)	Plowing	
9	Kieslev (Nov-Dec)	Wheat-Barley Sowing	
10	Tebeth (Dec-Jan)	Winter Rains	
11	Shebat (Jan-Feb)	Almond Bloom	
12	Adar (Feb-March)	Citrus Harvest (Latter Rains)	
13	Adar Shenit	Intercalary Month	

The Sabbath Day

On the _____ day of every week, the Hebrew people would take a break from their work. The Sabbath day would last from Friday sundown until Saturday sundown.

This 24 hour period was to be a time of rest for both the people and animals.

The Sabbath Year

Every _____, the Hebrew people were commanded to allow the land to rest. There were not allowed to plant or harvest any crops. They were to store up enough the year before so that they would have plenty during this one year.

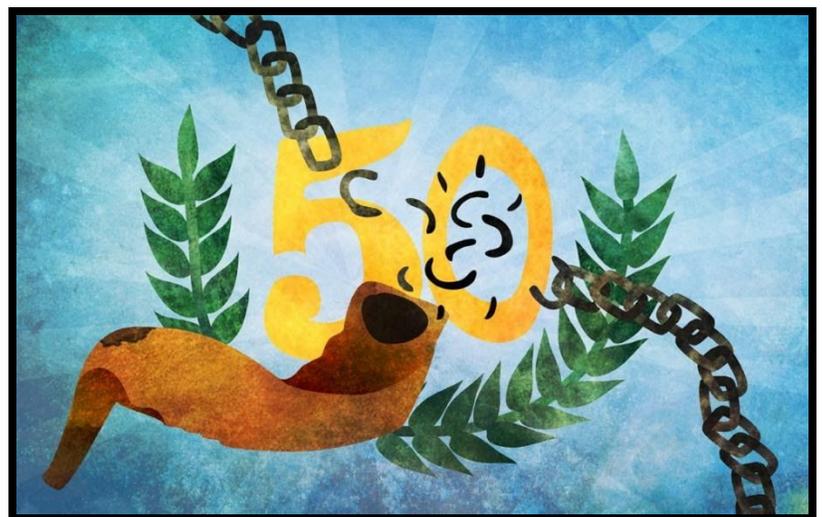
The Year of Jubilee

Every 50th year, three major events would happen:

The _____ returned to its original owner.

All _____ were canceled.

Every _____ was freed.



Festival #1: The Passover

Every Nisan 14 (March or April) for one week, the Hebrew people observe Passover in order to remember their _____ from slavery in Egypt. The word Passover comes from the night the Angel of Death passed over each Hebrew household because they had lamb's blood on the door post of their home.

For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us (1 Corinthians 5:7).

Festival #2: Unleavened Bread

Immediately following the Passover, the Jews were to eat unleavened bread for _____ days (Nisan 15-21). When God delivered the Hebrews from Egypt, He brought them out with such haste that they didn't have time to bake their bread, which would have normally included leaven.

I am the bread of life (John 6:32-35).

Festival #3: The Firstfruits

This was held on Nisan 17-18 (March or April). The Hebrew people would present a sheaf of the 1st of the barley harvest and wave them before the Lord (it consecrated the entire harvest to God). The purpose of this celebration was to recognize _____ in the land.

Now Christ is risen from the dead, and has become the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep (1 Corinthians 15:20).

Festival #4: Pentecost (Weeks-Harvest)

This was a one day festival of _____ on Sivan 6 (May or June) every year. They were to count 50 days to the day after the seventh Sabbath (Leviticus 23:15-21). The Hebrew people would present the 1st fruits of the wheat harvest. The Hebrew people would make both mandatory and voluntary offerings unto the Lord. The purpose was to show joy and thankfulness for the blessing of harvest.

Then appeared to them divided tongues as of fire (Acts 2).

Festival #5: Trumpets

This was a one day festival on Tishri 1 (September or October) every year. The Hebrew people would assemble with _____ and sacrifices. Shofars were blown in

remembrance of the ram that was sacrificed in place of Isaac (Genesis 22:13). To the Hebrews, the sound of the trumpet represented both the voice of God and the might of God in warfare.

Modern Jews call this day Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year's Day). This would start a period of 10 days leading up to the Day of Atonement (called Yom Kippur).

We'll all be changed, in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. The trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we'll be changed (1 Corinthians 15:51-52).

Festival #6: The Day of Atonement

The Day of Atonement came 10 days after the Hebrew New Year. Atonement means to _____. To have your sins covered over. This day, this holy moment, was central to what it meant to be a person of God. The purpose was to clean the priests and people from their sins and purify the holy place.

Jesus appeared as the High Priest (Heb 9:11), became the scapegoat once for all (Heb 10:10), offered one sacrifice for sins forever (Heb 10:12), made us all perfect (Heb 10:14).



Festival #7: Tabernacles (Booths)

This was a week-long festival that would last from Tishri 15-21 (September or October). The Hebrew people would celebrate the harvest by living in _____ and offering sacrifices for 7 days.

There were two Jewish rituals associated with this feast that illustrate the difference between the ritual that pointed to Jesus and the reality of Jesus the person:

1. The pouring of the water (John 7:37-39).
2. The lighting of the temple (John 8:12).

Name	Reference	Time	Description	Purpose
Sabbath	23:3	7 th day	Day of rest, no work	Rest for people and animals
Sabbath Year	25:1-7	7 th year	No work in fields	Rest for land
Year of Jubilee	25:8-55 27:17-24	50 th year	Cancel debts, free slaves, return land	Help for poor and stabilize society

Passover	23:5	March-April	Kill/eat a lamb; eat unleavened bread	Remember deliverance from Egypt
Unleavened Bread	23:6-8	March-April	Eat bread without yeast	Remember how God delivered them in haste
First Fruits	23:9-14	March-April	Present a sheaf of the 1 st of the barley harvest; Burnt and grain offering	Recognize God's bounty in the land
Weeks (Pentecost) (Harvest)	23:15-21	May-June	Festival of joy; present the 1 st fruits of the wheat harvest Mandatory and voluntary offerings	Show joy and thankfulness for the blessing of harvest
Trumpets	23:23-25	Sept.-Oct.	An assembly on a day of rest with trumpet blasts/sacrifices	Present Israel before the Lord for His favor
Day of Atonement	23:26-32 16:1-17:16	Sept.-Oct.	Day of rest, fasting, and sacrifices of atonement for priests/people	Cleanse priests and people from their sins and purify holy place
Booths	23:33-36a, 39-43	Sept.-Oct.	Week of celebration for harvest; living in booths (tents)	To remember that the Israelites lived in temporary shelters

Blessings and Curses (Leviticus 26)

Blessings for Obedience:

1. Great harvest (26:4-5).
2. Peace (26:6-8).
3. Many babies (26:9).

Curses for Disobedience:

1. Horrible sickness (26:16).
2. Oppression by other nations (26:17).
3. Terrible harvest (26:20).
4. Wild beasts kill the children (26:22).
5. Besieged by enemies (26:25).

Numbers

God wanted His people to go right away into the _____,
but for some reason they did not think it was possible.

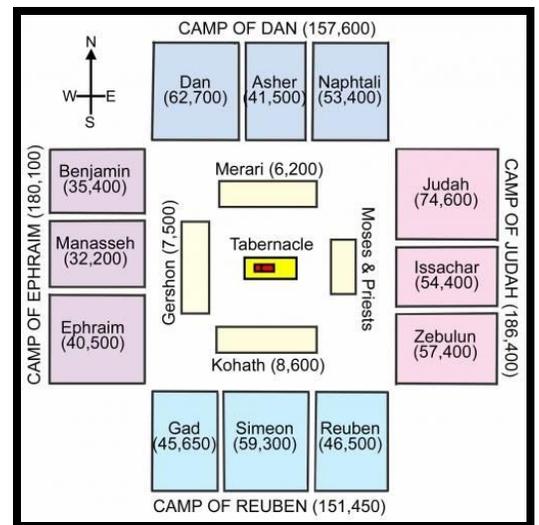
Census of the People (Numbers 1-4 & 26)

Moses was commanded by God to take a census of all the men of Israel _____ years old and older who were able to fight in a war.

	First Census	Second Census
Reuben	46,500 (1:21)	43,730 (26:7)
Simeon	59,300 (1:23)	22,200 (26:14)
Gad	45,650 (1:25)	40,500 (26:18)
Judah	74,600 (1:27)	76,500 (26:22)
Issachar	54,400 (1:29)	64,300 (26:25)
Zebulun	57,400 (1:31)	60,500 (26:27)
Ephraim	40,500 (1:33)	32,500 (26:37)
Manasseh	32,200 (1:35)	52,700 (26:34)
Benjamin	35,400 (1:37)	45,600 (26:41)
Dan	62,700 (1:39)	64,400 (26:43)
Asher	41,500 (1:41)	53,400 (26:47)
Naphtali	53,400 (1:43)	45,400 (26:50)
Total:	603,550 (1:46)	601,730 (26:51)

This number of men suggests a population for the entire community in excess of _____.

The _____ were not counted in the census because they were exempt from military service. It was their job to take care of the tabernacle and all its furnishings. Only they could erect and dismantle it; any others who touched it would die (1:51).



Purity of the People (Numbers 5-10)

Certain people were sent out of the camp:

_____ were sent out of the camp (Luke 5:12-13).

People who made _____ were sent out of the camp (Luke 8:45).

People who touched _____ were sent out of camp (Luke 8:54).

The Blessing (Numbers 6)

The Lord bless you, and keep you;
The Lord make His face shine upon you,
And be gracious to you;



The Lord lift up His countenance on you,
And give you peace (6:24-26).

The Levites

Levites were allowed to start serving in the Tabernacle at _____ years old (8:24) and were required to retire at _____ years old (8:25).

The Levites were to have _____ cities (35:7). Of those 48 cities, 6 of them would be cities of _____ (35:6).

Continual Complaining (Numbers 11-21)

After eleven months in the region of Mount Sinai, the people set out for the promised land, led by the cloud. Israel left on a journey that in a few months should have led to the conquest of Canaan.

The grumbling hearts of the people held them back from God's promises.

Complained that **Moses' intervention** made their life worse (Exodus 5:21).

Complained when they were **cornered by Egyptian army** at the Red Sea (Exodus 14:11-12).

Complained about **bitter water** only 3 days after the parting of the Red Sea (Exodus 15:22-27).

Complained about **hunger** (Exodus 16:1-4).

Complained about being **thirsty** (Exodus 17:1-4).

Complained about **Moses' absence** and made a golden calf (Exodus 32:1).

Complained about their **hardships** only 3 days into their march from Mt Sinai (Numbers 11:1).
Complained (**Miriam and Aaron**) about Moses marrying a Cushite (Numbers 12:1).

Complained about conquering the Promised Land because of the **giants** (Numbers 14:1-10).

Complained about Moses and key leaders (**Korah**) rebelled (Numbers 16:1-3).

Complained about Moses **killing** the rebellious people (Numbers 16:41).

Complained about being **thirsty** (Numbers 20:1-5).

Complained about no bread, no water, and the **bad food** (Numbers 21:4-5).



The Spies

Moses sent out _____ spies for _____ days to find out more about the land (1 Chronicles 13:25). Out of the 12 spies, only 2 believed that they could conquer the land:

Since the people did not have faith that God would give them what He had promised, and were complaining about being in the wilderness (14:1), God decided that everyone _____ years and older (except Caleb and Joshua) would die in the wilderness (14:29-30). The Hebrews wondered in the wilderness for _____ years; one year for every one day they spied on the land to show them their guilt (14:34).

Reading Old Testament Narrative: THE ANGER OF MOSES

Ask yourself **WHO**, **WHAT** and **WHERE**.

Ask yourself if there are any **UNIQUE PHRASES** or **WORDS** used in the passage.

² Now there was no water for the community, and the people gathered in opposition to **Moses** and **Aaron**. ³ They quarreled with **Moses** and said, “**if only we had died** when our brothers fell dead before the LORD! ⁴ Why did you bring the LORD’s community into this wilderness, that we and our livestock should die here? ⁵ Why did you bring us up out of Egypt to this terrible place? It has no grain or figs, grapevines or pomegranates. And there is no water to drink!” ⁶ **Moses** and **Aaron** went from the assembly to the entrance to the tent of meeting and **fell facedown**, and the **glory of the LORD appeared to them**. ⁷ The LORD said to **Moses**, ⁸ “Take the staff, and you and your brother **Aaron** gather the assembly together. **Speak to that rock before their eyes and it will pour out its water**. You will bring water out of the rock for the community so they and their livestock can drink.” ⁹ So **Moses** took the staff from the LORD’s presence, just as he commanded him. ¹⁰ He and **Aaron** gathered the assembly together in front of the rock and **Moses** said to them, “Listen, you rebels, must we bring you water out of this rock?” ¹¹ Then **Moses** raised his arm and **struck the rock twice with his staff**. Water gushed out, and the community and their livestock drank. ¹² But the LORD said to **Moses** and **Aaron**, “Because **you did not trust in me enough** to honor me as holy in the sight of the Israelites, you will not bring this community into the land I give them.” ¹³ These were the waters of **Meribah**, where the **Israelites** quarreled with the LORD and where he was proved holy among them (Numbers 20).

Why did this one act prevent Moses from leading the people into the promised land?



Balak and Balaam (Numbers 22-25)

Moab was in great fear because of the Israelites.

“Then the sons of Israel journeyed, and camped in the plains of Moab beyond the Jordan opposite Jericho” (22:1).

The Moabite King Balak sent for a man named _____ and asked him if he would curse Israel (22:5-6). Balaam was told not to by the Lord. But Balak and his men kept insisting. Finally, the Lord told him he could go if he followed His directions. Balaam decided to go, but the Lord saw in his heart that he was not going to bless Israel, so God was angry (22:22).

On his journey, Balaam had a conversation with a _____. Convicted by what the donkey tells Balaam, he blesses Israel 3x instead of cursing them (23:11).



“What the Lord speaks, that I will speak” (24:13).

The Israelites started intermingling with the women of Moab and therefore started worshiping the god _____ (25:3). It got so bad that one man brought a Midianite woman to his family (25:6). When Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, saw what was happening, he took a spear and killed both the man and the woman (25:7-8).

Joshua (Numbers 27)

Joshua succeeded Moses:

Moses said to the LORD, “May the LORD, the God who gives breath to all living things, appoint someone over this community to go out and come in before them, one who will lead them out and bring them in, so the LORD’s people will not be like sheep without a shepherd.” So the LORD said to Moses, “Take Joshua son of Nun, a man in whom is the **spirit of leadership** and lay your hand on him (Numbers 27:15-18).

The Hebrew word for Joshua is the same word used for Jesus, which means _____.

Deuteronomy

The main themes of this book:

_____ : God is constantly chasing us with His love

_____ : Israel is constantly running from His love

We are told _____ in Deuteronomy that God loves us.

“Showing **LOVINGKINDNESS** to thousands” (5:10)

“Lord didn’t set His **LOVE** on you...b/c you were more in number” (7:7)

“Because the Lord **LOVED** you” (7:8)

“Keeps...His **LOVINGKINDNESS** to a 1000th generation” (7:9)
 “The Lord your God will keep w/ you...His **LOVINGKINDNESS**” (7:12)
 “He will **LOVE** you” (7:13)
 “The Lord set His affection to **LOVE** them (10:15)
 “Shows His **LOVE** for the alien” (10:18)
 “The Lord your God **LOVES** you” (23:5)
 “He [God] **LOVES** the people” (33:3)

We are commanded _____ in Deuteronomy to love God.

“to those who **LOVE** Me and keep My commandments” (5:10)
 “You shall **LOVE** the Lord your God” (6:5)
 “With those who **LOVE** Him and keep His commandments” (7:9)
 “What does the Lord require...**LOVE** Him” (10:12)
 “You shall therefore **LOVE** the Lord your God” (11:1)
 “Commanding you...to **LOVE** the Lord your God” (11:13)
 “Commanding you...to **LOVE** the Lord your God” (11:22)
 “You **LOVE** the Lord your God with all your heart” (13:3)
 “I command you...to **LOVE** the Lord your God” (19:9)
 “To **LOVE** the Lord your God with all your heart” (30:6)
 “I command you...to **LOVE** the Lord your God” (30:16)
 “Choose life...by **LOVING** the Lord your God” (30:20)

Moses’ “REMINDER” Sermon (Deuteronomy 1-4)

In a sermon, pastors usually present a few points to prove a central truth. Here are 4 main truths that Moses is trying to remind them:

1. God’s _____ should be remembered

“Do not fear them, for the Lord your God is the one fighting for you” (3:22).

“For what great nation is there that has a god so near to it as is the Lord our God whenever we call on Him” (4:7)?

2. God’s _____ should be remembered

“So watch yourselves, that you do not forget the covenant of the Lord your God which He made with you” (4:23).

3. We must remember that we _____ and are _____

“The Lord will scatter you among the peoples, and you will be left few in number among the nations where the Lord drives you. There you will serve gods, the work

of man's hands, wood and stone, which neither see nor hear nor eat nor smell" (4:28).

4. We must remember to _____

"From there you will seek the Lord your God, and you will find Him if you search for Him with all your heart and all your soul" (4:29).

Moses' "LOVE" Sermon (Deuteronomy 5-28)

Love and the 10 Commandments

The ten commandments are presented a 2nd time.

1. No other gods (5:7)
2. No idols (5:8-9)
3. Do not take God's name in vain (5:11)
4. Observe the Sabbath day (5:12-15)
5. Honor your father and mother (5:16)
6. Do not murder (5:17)
7. Do not commit adultery (5:18)
8. Do not steal (5:19)
9. Do not lie about someone else (5:20)
10. Do not covet your neighbor's stuff (5:21)



Love and the Shema

For the Hebrew people, this is the most important commandment God has given to them:

"Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord is one! You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might. These words, which I am commanding you today, shall be on your heart. You shall teach them diligently to your sons and shall talk of them when you sit in your house and when you walk by the way and when you lie down and when you rise up" (Deuteronomy 6:4-7).

We are to love God with _____ and _____ to love God.

Love and the Wilderness

God taught them an important lesson for 40 years in the wilderness: _____.

1. _____: God gave them manna and showed them the source of life (8:3).
2. _____: God made their clothes last 40 years (8:4).

Love and the Fear of God

“Now, Israel, what does the Lord your God require from you,
but to fear the Lord your God, to walk in all His ways and love Him,
and to serve the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul” (10:12).

Three main actions of this verse:

1. _____ God (no fear in love; 1 John 4:18)
2. _____ in God’s ways (obey his commands; John 15:10)
3. _____ God (love in action; 1 John 3:18)

What happens when people rebel against these commands?

The people should kill a _____ who tells them to follow another god.
(Deuteronomy 13:1-5; cf. 18:20-22)

The people should kill a _____ or relative who tells them to follow another god?
(Deuteronomy 13:6-11)

The people should kill everyone and burn the _____ if they tell them to follow another god.
(Deuteronomy 13:12-16)

Reading Old Testament Narrative: MOUNTAINS OF BLESSING-CURSING

Ask yourself **WHO, WHAT** and **WHERE**.

Ask yourself if there are any **UNIQUE PHRASES** or **WORDS** used in the passage.

²⁶ See, I am setting before you today a **blessing and a curse** — ²⁷ the **blessing** if you obey the commands of the LORD your God that I am giving you today; ²⁸ the **curse** if you disobey the commands of the LORD your God and turn from the way that I command you today by following other gods, which you have not known. ²⁹ When the LORD your God has brought you into the land you are entering to possess, you are to proclaim on **Mount Gerizim** the **blessings**, and on **Mount Ebal** the **curses**. ³⁰ As you know, these mountains are across the **Jordan**, westward, toward the setting sun, near the great trees of **Moreh**, in the territory of those **Canaanites** living in the **Arabah** in the vicinity of **Gilgal**. ³¹ You are about to cross the **Jordan** to enter and take possession of the land the LORD your God is giving you. When you have taken it over and are living there, ³² be sure that you obey all the decrees and laws I am setting before you today (Deuteronomy 11).

When the Hebrews finally entered the Promised Land, they were instructed to pronounce _____ at Mount Gerizim and _____ at Mount Ebal. The priests and the Levites were to stand in the valley between the mountains. Six tribes stood on Mount Gerizim and the other six tribes stood on Mount Ebal. As the Levites called out a series of blessings and curses, the tribes on the mountains answered “amen” after each statement. Mount Gerizim was fertile and lush with wonderful greenery, but Mount Ebal was barren and rocky.

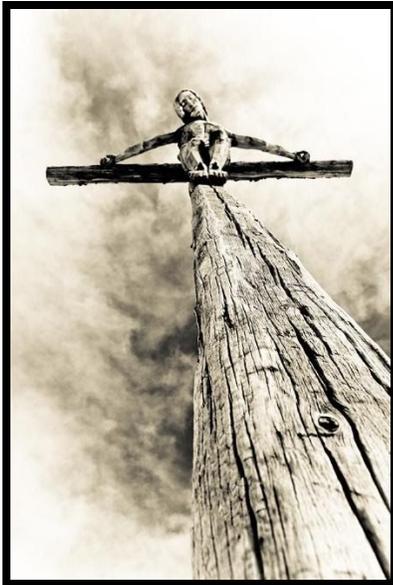


I am setting before you today a blessing and a curse—the blessing if you obey the commands of the LORD your God that I am giving you today; the curse if you disobey the commands of the LORD your God and turn from the way that I command you today by following other gods, which you have not known. When the LORD your God has brought you into the land you are entering to possess, you are to proclaim on Mount Gerizim the blessings, and on Mount Ebal the curses (Deuteronomy 11:26-29).

The King must Love His God

Deuteronomy predicted that Israel would someday have a king (Deuteronomy 17:14-15). This king must not do 3 things:

1. Multiply _____ and return to Egypt (17:16).
2. Multiply _____ (17:17).
3. Greatly increase silver and _____ (17:17).



The Prophecy of the Curse

What is the significance of this verse in relation to Jesus?

“His corpse shall not hang all night on the tree, but you shall surely bury him on the same day (for **he who is hanged is accursed of God**), so that you do not defile your land which the Lord your God gives you as an inheritance” (Deuteronomy 21:23).

“Christ redeemed us from the curse of the Law, having become a curse for us—for it is written, ‘**Cursed is everyone who hangs on a tree**’” (Galatians 3:13).

Love and Divorce

Divorce did occur during the time of Moses. This was clearly a lack of love.

If a man marries a woman who becomes displeasing to him because he finds something indecent about her, and he writes her a certificate of divorce, gives it to her and sends her from his house, and if after she leaves his house she becomes the wife of another man, and her second husband dislikes her and writes her a certificate of divorce, gives it to her and sends her from his house, or if he dies, then her first husband, who divorced her, is not allowed to marry her again after she has been defiled. That would be detestable in the eyes of the LORD. Do not bring sin upon the land the LORD your God is giving you as an inheritance. If a man has recently married, he must not be sent to war or have any other duty laid on him. For one year he is to be free to stay at home and bring happiness to the wife he has married (Deuteronomy 24:1-5).

In order to build a healthy marriage, Moses commands two things for newlyweds. This will ensure that the husband and wife are building a good relationship in their first year of marriage, which is their most important one:

#1 – Husband cannot go to _____ for the first year.

#2 – Husband should not have any _____ on him for the first year.

Moses' "COVENANT" Sermon (Deuteronomy 29-33)

God takes His covenant with His people seriously. When someone turns their heart against God (29:18), just look at what happens:

“The Lord shall never be willing to forgive him, but rather the anger of the Lord and His jealousy will burn against that man, and every curse which is written in this book will rest on him, and the Lord will blot out his name from heaven” (29:20).

Moses presented before the people two options as they prepared to live in the promised land.

_____ = Walk in God's ways (30:16).

_____ = Turn away your heart from God (30:17).

Moses' Death (Deuteronomy 34)

Moses was _____ years old when he died (34:7).

Until the time of Christ, Moses was considered the greatest prophet in Israel's history (34:10). God gives the answer as to why Moses was not allowed to lead the Hebrews into Canaan:

Because you did not treat Me as holy in the midst of the sons of Israel (32:51).

