

3/19/95

**Deuteronomy 5-6**

Moses has finished his first discourse and now begins his second discourse to the second generation who would enter the land of promise.

The introduction is recorded for us in at the end of the preceding chapter, from verses 44-49.

**4:44-49 The introduction to the second discourse of Moses.**

**4:44-45** What Moses spoke and when he spoke it.

**4:46-47** Where Moses spoke these words and how they gained possession of the land of Sihon and Og.

**4:48-49** The geographical boundaries of the land taken.

**5:1-5 Introduction to the ten commandments**

**5:1** Three things are proclaimed  
 1) To hear. 6:4, 9:1, 20:3, 27:9  
 2) To learn.  
 3) To be careful to observe them.

**5:2-3**

The personal responsibility and accountability.

- 1) At Horeb God made a covenant with them.
- 2) at Horeb the Patriarchs were not there. 4:37, 31, 7:8, 12, 8:18

**5:4**

Face to face is a metaphor used for hearing His voice but not for seeing a physical likeness of God rather a theophany, an appearance of God in some visible way to know His presence like a cloud, fire etc.

- 1) Moses was the most privileged of all. Ex. 34:10, 33:11
- 2) Jacob experienced this. Gen. 32:30
- 3) Gideon likewise. Judges 6:22

**5:5**

Moses was the mediator, the reason being that the people were afraid of God. Ex. 19:7, 9, 16, 20:18-19, 21:22, 24:2

**5:6-22 The ten commandments.****5:6**

God's personal claim over their lives.

**5:7** Polytheism or Pantheism is not to exist over Monotheism for He was the one and only God.

**5:6-21** The ten commandments  
 1) The first four are related to godliness, man's relationship to God.  
 2) The following six are related to righteousness, man's relationship to man.  
 3) The first five have explanatory clauses, warnings and promises.  
 4) The last four so not.

**5:8-10** The second commandment prohibiting graven images to represent heavenly things. Ex. 20:4

**5:8** 1) the shaping and molding.

**5:9** 2) The bowing to them. vs. 9a  
 3) The consequences. vs. 9b-10  
 a) God is a jealous God.  
 b) God will visit punishment to the third generation. 24:16, Ezk. 18:14-17  
 c) God shows mercy to thousands of generations who love Him and keep His commandments greater than the retribution.

\* The word for love "hesed" means steadfast love, a covenant word.

**5:11** The third commandment is not honoring the name of God. Ex. 20:7  
 1) By taking an oath without any intent to keep it.  
 2) By using it in a profane way.  
 \*Jesus and James declared to say merely yes or no! Math. 5:33-37, Ja. 5:12

**5:12-15** The four commandment is the Sabbath. Ex. 20:8  
 a) The three particulars here and in Exodus are; Creation, cessation of work, and redemption.  
 b) In Exodus it begins with remember.  
 c) The New Testament never demanded the Sabbath for the church. Mk. 2:27-28, Acts 15, Rom. 14, Col 2

**5:16** The second table deals with righteousness, the first being honoring father and mother, this is the fifth commandment. Ex. 20:12

- 1) God commands it.
  - 2) God promises long life.
  - 3) God promises a good life.
- \* This commandment is the nucleus of all order and authority in society. Lev. 19:3, Deut. 21:18-21, Eph. 6:2-3, Col. 3:20

**5:17** The sixth commandment prohibits murder. Ex. 20:13  
 \* This refers to premeditated murder, not accidental, in defense of one's life nor going to war. Gen. 9:6, Ex. 21:12, Math. 5:21-22

**5:18** The seventh commandment prohibited adultery. Ex. 20:14  
 1) The penalty was death by stoning. Lev. 20:10, Deut. 22:22-27  
 2) Jesus pointed out the intent of the heart, he who lusts after a woman. Math. 5:27-28

**5:19** The eight commandment prohibits stealing. Ex. 20:15  
 1) Kidnapping is included. Deut. 24:7  
 2) The believer is to work. Rom. 13:9

**5:20** The ninth commandment prohibited a false witness against man. Ex. 20:16

- 1) The consequences intended to be brought were to be placed on him. 19:15-21
- 2) the Lord hates lying and false witnesses. Prov. 6:17, 19

**5:21** **The tenth commandment prohibits the** ongoing desire to have what belongs to another.  
 1) In Exodus house comes before wife.  
 2) Paul said I had not known covetousness unless the law prohibited coveteousness. Rom. 7:7

**5:22-33** **The covenant rehearsed.**

**5:22** Summary facts  
 1) The medium was a voice from the midst of the fire and the thick darkness.  
 2) The ten words were all they heard.  
 3) The Lord wrote them in the two tables of stone.

- 5:23-24** Their acknowledgment of hearing God's voice, seeing His glory and remaining alive.
- 5:25-26** Their fear and concern about hearing and seeing God.
- 5:27** They asked Moses to be their intercessor. Ex. 20:19. 1Tim. 2:5
- 5:28-33** The Lord's responds.
- 5:28** The Lord heard them and agreed with them.
- 5:29** The Lord their wicked hearts and inability to obey God from His love to give them a new heart. Gen. 6:5, Jer. 17:9
- 5:30** The Lord dismisses them to their tents.
- 5:31** Moses is commanded to remain so that God can give him the remainder of the commandments, statutes and judgments to teach them in order to obey.

- 5:32-33** The requirement is to walk in absolute obedience in order to achieve the benefits.
- 1) That they may live.
  - 2) That it be well with them.
  - 3) That they may prolong their days in the land.

**6:1-3** **The introduction to the purpose of the commandment .**

- 6:1** Teaching is always in view of observing and doing.
- 6:2** The fear of the Lord is central and crucial to obedience. Prov. 1:7, 9:10
- 6:3** The conclusion
- 1) Hear and observe.
  - 2) That it may be well with you.
  - 3) That they may be multiplied.

**6:4-5** **The "Shema" of Israel.**

- 6:4** The Shema
- 1) Moses begins to give an exposition of the law. 1:5
  - 2) The uniqueness and unity of God.

- 3) The trinity of God is not only emphasized but noted as a chief understanding of God.
- a) The word God "Elohim" means a plurality of three or more.
  - b) The word one "achad" means a compound unity of one and is used for a man and woman becoming one flesh and for Pharaoh's dream of being one.

**6:5**

- The greatest commandment.
- 4) The priority of loving God first and foremost is the key to living and loving life and Jesus confirmed this as a lawyer asked Him what was the greatest commandment. Math. 22:37-39
- a) Jesus changed the word might to mind, understanding.
  - b) The heart is the seat of intellect, emotions and the will.
  - c) The soul is the center of personality and self-conscience.
  - d) The might refers to the physical energies.

**6:6-9    The parental duties.****6:6**

The heart is the place of transformation of true character by the love of God. Rom. 5:5

**6:7-9**

- The parental responsibilities of teaching the children.
- 1) The manner is with diligence. vs. 7
  - 2) The persistency is detailed. vs. 7
    - a) Talk to them when you sit at your house.
    - b) " " " " " walk by the way.
    - c) " " " " " lie down.
    - d) " " " " " rise up.
  - 3) The personal reminder. vs. 8
    - a) The Pharisees placed Phylacteries on their foreheads and arousing their arms thongs to remind them of the law to be at the forefront of their minds and close to their hearts.
    - b) The Jews place Mezezahs on the post of their houses with the law inscribed so as you enter and left their love was demonstrated as they kissed it. vs. 9

**6:10-15    The perils of prosperity.**

**6:10-11** The Lord would give to them everything without having to work for it.

**6:12** The warning against forgetting God after entering into the blessings.

- 1) It is a possibility.
- 2) It was a prophecy.

**6:13-14** Their wisdom

- 1) To fear God.
- 2) To serve God.
- 3) To take oaths in His name only.
- 4) To not go after other gods that were all around them.

**6:16-19** **The perils of adversity.**

**6:15** The reasons.

- 1) God is a jealous God among them. 4:24, 5:9
- 2) God's anger would be aroused against them.
- 3) God would destroy them from the face of the earth.

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**6:20-25** **The perils of transmitting our faith to our children.**

**6:20** The responsibility to answer the children's questions related to God and their past.

**6:21-23** The bondage and deliverance from Egypt.

**6:24-25** The commands of God.

- 1) To observe all the statutes. vs. 24
- 2) To fear God.
- 3) To receive good always.
- 4) To preserve them alive.
- 5) To count it as righteousness to them. vs. 25