

Deuteronomy

Moses's Final Exhortations to the Nation of Israel

What do you plan to be doing in your old age—let's say when you're about _____ years old? Well, when Moses reached 120 years old he stood up in front of the entire Israelite nation and gave a series of very important _____, and it is these sermons that have been put together to make up the book of Deuteronomy.

The year is ca. 1405 B.C., forty years since the Israelites have left Egypt and their Egyptian enslavement. The older generation has all _____ off (with the exception of Joshua and Caleb), and even _____ himself is about to die. So in order to prepare this new generation of Israelites for what lies ahead in the Promised Land, Moses delivers a series of three of the longest sermons recorded in Scripture—a series of sermons which took about a _____ to deliver. These sermons include Moses's _____ speech to the nation as he prepares to _____.

Deuteronomy means “_____ Law”, and in this book Moses recounts God's Law to this new generation. If you enjoyed reading all the rules and regulations God gave to the Israelites through Moses in the book of Leviticus, you will be happy to know you get to read a lot of them all over again! But this time his emphasis is on the _____ rather than on the priests, and he delivers God's Law in a warm, personal, sermonic fashion. He reminds his listeners of the blessings for _____ and the punishment for _____, and exhorts them not to be like their parents who all died in the Sinai desert because of their willful disobedience to God.

The book ends on a _____ note, recording the death of Moses, who died not of old age but due to his _____ of striking the rock instead of speaking to it as God had prescribed (Numbers 20:8–12). In spite of his sin, Moses was a great man of God and “Since then no prophet has risen in Israel like Moses, whom the LORD knew face to face” (Deuteronomy 34:10).

A key lesson: _____ to God is a big deal, but so is God's _____
(Deut. 4:25–31)!

Deuteronomy can be divided as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1-4	1st Sermon: _____ — The Wanderings Reviewed
5-26	2nd Sermon: _____ — The Law Restated
27-30	3rd Sermon: _____ — Future Blessings or Cursings
31-34	3rd Sermon (cont.): _____ — Moses's Swan Song

A closer look at Moses's three sermons:

Chapters 1-4 — Moses's first sermon (historical):

Moses gives an historical overview of what God had done for the nation of _____ in the past. The focus of his message is on God's _____ for disobedience and God's _____ for obedience.

Some key passages:

1. Because of their lack of _____ in God's promised protection, resulting in their disobedience to God's command to enter the Promised Land, the Jewish nation was condemned to _____ for _____ years in the Sinai desert while every adult, except Joshua and Caleb, _____ away (Deut. 1:26,27,34-39; 2:14).
2. Moses pleads with God to let him _____ the Promised Land, but because of Moses's _____ in striking the rock to get water (Num. 20:8-12) God refuses, but does allow Moses to _____ the land from afar before he dies (Deut. 3:23-28; 34:1-4).
3. Moses's central advice to the nation of Israel is for them to _____ God and experience His great _____ (Deut. 4:40).

Chapters 5–26 — Moses’s second sermon (legislative):

In his second sermon to the nation of Israel, Moses focuses on the _____ for the nation, including restating the 10 Commandments.

Some key passages:

1. The _____ Commandments are restated (Deut. 5:1–21).
2. This is the passage the Jewish people call the “_____,” meaning “_____”. It is recited _____ by devout Jews today (Deut. 6:4).
3. The importance of both _____ and _____ is emphasized (Deut. 6:5–9).
4. The reason God chose to uniquely bless the Jewish people is not because of who _____ are, but because of _____. He is (Deut. 7:7,8).
5. Moses highlights some _____ from the wilderness wandering, including the fact that man does not _____ by _____ alone (Deut. 8:8,9; cf. Jesus’ reference to this in Mt. 4:1–4).
6. God is _____ the inhabitants of the Promised Land and giving the land to the Israelites, not because of the Israelites’ _____, but because of the inhabitants’ _____ (Deut. 9:1–4).
7. God institutes the death penalty for false _____ and _____ (Deut. 13:1–5).
8. God institutes the death penalty for those who entice others toward _____ (Deut. 13:6–11).
9. A rebellious and unrepentant son is to be _____ (Deut. 21:18–21).

Chapters 27–34 — Moses’s third sermon (prophetic and personal):

1. List of blessings for _____ and curses for _____
(Deut. 28:1,2,11,15,16,27,28)
2. Moses’s successor, _____, is commissioned (Deut. 31:14,15,23).
3. Moses’s “swan song” (Deut. 32:1–43)
4. Moses _____ and is buried by God in an _____ grave
(Deut. 34:4–8).

Moses’s life reminds us that to finish well one must actually _____ ...
_____. In other words, you are not done _____ the Lord until your life is
_____ done. And just _____ the finish isn’t the point; the point is
to reach it having done _____.

So how does one finish ... well?

A L.I.F.E. lesson:

L — _____: You must carry on to the _____; i.e., until your
_____ (2 Tim. 4:5–7; cf. Philemon 1:23,24; Col. 4:14; 2 Tim. 4:10).

I — _____: It’s not just about what you _____; it is about who you
_____ as you do it (2 Tim. 2:22; 1 Cor. 3:13).

F — _____: Your doing must be _____; it must bear fruit
(2 Tim. 4:19; see also Acts 18:1–3; Rom. 16:3–5; 1 Cor. 16:19).

E — _____: You must _____ yourself. Christianity will die
out in just one generation if you and I don’t _____ others for ministry
(2 Tim. 2:2).