

## 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. 8:3; 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).