

“The Ten(der) Commandments” Deuteronomy

- 1) The Law was given to _____ show us our need for _____ (John 3:16, Rom. 7:7)
- 2) Keeping the Law demonstrates our _____ (John 14:15; 15:10)
- 3) The Laws themselves reflect God’s _____ (Ex. 19:4-5)

Discussion Questions:

- List some reasons we should love the commands?
- How can the commandment about honoring parents apply in modern family structures?
- What does it mean to have other gods or idols in today's context?
- One at a time, insert each of the Ten Commandments into the following statement, and then provide a response. God says, “I love you and treasure you, and I provide all you need physically and spiritually, and I know that the best thing for our relationship is this _____.”

Reading ahead for next Sunday; Joshua 1,4,7, 8:30-35, and 24_

“A Stroll Through the Scroll”
A Walk Through God’s Word

Bible Book; **Deuteronomy**

I. Title of the Book;

“Originally the Jews called this book “elleh haddevarim,” meaning “these are the words.” The present name, Deuteronomy, comes from two Greek words, “deuter” and “nomos,” meaning “second” and “law” respectively.

However, this Greek translated title, especially evident in the Septuagint, is actually mistaken by some translators who have rendered it “the second law.” This book is not a second law but merely a repetition of the former law, a review book.

II. Writer of the Book;

This is the fifth book of the Pentateuch and is therefore also attributed to Moses. For support see 1:1,5; 31:9,22, and chapter 32. Since the book concludes with the death of Moses this could lead to the potential for doubt. However, this portion could have easily been added to, appended to, by Joshua, Moses’ successor, and therefore not used to deny Mosaic authorship. The book is dated about 1407-1405 BC.

III. Theme or Purpose of the Book;

This is distinctly a book of observance and obedience. This account takes place almost immediately before they entered the Promised Land and is Moses’ attempt to remind the people of their relationship to God in the past, present and future. The Jews he spoke to were not people who had seen God deliver them out of Egypt, yet they had seen God work. Moses reminded them of promised blessings and even curses, yet there could be hope in the future for Israel.

IV. Outline of the Book;

Merrill Unger’s simple outline reads:

- A. Moses’ First Discourse (Historical); chs. 1-4,
- B. Moses’ Second Discourse (Legal); 5-26,
- C. Moses’ Third Discourse (Prophetic); 27-30,
- D. Historical Appendices; 31-34.

V. Suggested Personal or Group Study Sections in the Book;

For personal application consider...

- Pay attention to God’s words (4:1-8),
- Observe the 10 commandments (5:7-21),
- Remember what God has done (7:18; 8:2),
- Any others...

Note: Of all the books in the Pentateuch, the New Testament quotes Deuteronomy the most often.

VI. How is Jesus Christ seen in this book;

- He is the Prophet like Moses (Deut. 18:15-19; John 6:14).

For Personal or Group Studies

Always remember that the Bible is God's infallible, inerrantly inspired authoritative Word.

Book;

Human Author;

Approximate date of events;

Theme, Purpose, Principal characters;

Study Section; _____

Summary of section;

Interpretation; What was the author trying to say to his audience? Within the historical and grammatical context what did it mean to them?

Application; What does it mean to you (be specific)? Practical areas; family, church, job, nation, sins, examples, promises, etc.

Favorite portion or verse;