

The Law

(Study Guide to Exodus -
Deuteronomy)

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(Study Guide to Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy)

To The Teacher

The Law (Study Guide to Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) was written as a serious Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This work book is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, It consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to "bog down" or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy in twenty-six lessons.

Each lesson begins with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, a few fill-in-the-blank exercises, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, charts to fill in, maps to fill in, and reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the Law, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, is used in a different sense, or has special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the people and events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book with blank maps beneath each to be filled in from the map above. The student should find each place to locate on the appropriate map and write in its name in the proper place on the blank map below. To the right of each place to locate is the name of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the students knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the students understanding of and ability to apply the text.

I have attempted to combine subject matter covered in more than one book the first time the inspired writer introduces the subject. This makes the study go faster and makes it easier to grasp all the Law required on the subject. There are a few exceptions to this rule, where it seemed best, usually because Moses only lightly dealt with the subject the first time, to combine passages later. Because of this synoptic approach, the class will study many passages in Deuteronomy before the lessons over that book. Also, because of this synoptic approach, there is not as detailed an outline of Deuteronomy as of the other books within the framework

of the questions. Thus, there is an outline of Deuteronomy at the end of lesson twenty-six.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each section studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with an oral review of each section studied to that point. In this way, the students will be able to remember the general framework of the Law. The review questions are located between lesson twenty-six and the maps.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of the Law, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

I hope this workbook will also be used as a family reading guide. Thus, the portions of Scripture covered by each lesson will be divided into five daily readings.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson in the five daily readings, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible but can be easily adapted to other faithful translations. However, it does minimize confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and his word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the law given through Moses to Israel. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Authors

Course Plan

We will study the Law in twenty-six lessons.

Lesson One: Introductions to Exodus and Leviticus

Lesson Two: Introductions to Numbers and Deuteronomy

Lesson Three: The Oppression of Israel in Egypt (Exodus chapters 1 - 2)

Lesson Four: God Sends Israel a Deliverer (Exodus 3:1 - 7:7)

Lesson Five: God Delivers Israel (The First Seven Plagues) (Exodus 7:8 - 9:35)

Lesson Six: God Delivers Israel (The Last Three Plagues) (Exodus 10:1 - 12:36)

Lesson Seven: Israel Leaves Egypt (Exodus 12:37 - 15:21)

Lesson Eight: Israel Journeys to Mt. Sinai (Exodus chapters 15:21 - 18:27)

Lesson Nine: The Ten Commandments (Exodus chapters 19 - 20; Deuteronomy chapter 5)

Lesson Ten: The Law from Mt Sinai (Exodus chapters 21 - 24)

Lesson Eleven: The Covenant Broken and Renewed (Exodus chapters 32 - 34)

Lesson Twelve: The Tabernacle & the Priesthood, Part 1 (Exodus chapters 25 - 27; 29:36-37; 35:4-29; 36:2-38; 37:1-24; 38:1-7, 9-20)

Lesson Thirteen: The Tabernacle & the Priesthood, Part 2 (Exodus chapters 28 - 31; 35:1-3; 35:30 - 36:1; 37:25-29; 38:8, 21-31; 39:1 - 40:38)

Lesson Fourteen: Holiness Attained (Leviticus chapters 1 - 16)

Lesson Fifteen: Holiness Maintained (Leviticus chapters 17 - 27)

Lesson Sixteen: Preparation for the Journey (Numbers 1:1 - 10:10)

Lesson Seventeen: The Failure of a Generation (Numbers 10:11 - 14:45)

Lesson Eighteen: Wandering in the Wilderness (Numbers chapters 15 - 21)

Lesson Nineteen: The Death of a Generation (Numbers chapters 22 - 26)

Lesson Twenty: Additional Laws (Numbers chapters 27 - 30)

Lesson Twenty-One: Preparation to Enter Canaan (Numbers chapters 31 - 36)

Lesson Twenty-Two: Moses' First Sermon in the Plains of Moab (Historical: What the Lord Has Done for Israel) (Deuteronomy 1:1 - 4:43)

Lesson Twenty-Three: Moses' Second Sermon in the Plains of Moab (Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel; Part 1: Explanation of the Covenant) (Deuteronomy 4:44 - 11:32)

Lesson Twenty-Four: Moses' Second Sermon in the Plains of Moab (Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel; Part 2: Statutes and Judgments) (Deuteronomy 12:1 - 26:19)

Lesson Twenty-Five: Moses' Last Sermon (Prophetic: What the Lord Will Do for Israel) (Deuteronomy chapters 27 - 30)

Lesson Twenty-Six: Moses' Last Days (Deuteronomy chapters 31 - 34)

To the Students and the Teacher
The Study of the Law
Understanding the Law

The Jewish scribes divided the Law of Moses into 613 commandments, 248 positive and 365 negative (Hendriksen. 809). This included the Ten Commandments, the heart of the Law (Exodus 20:1-17; Deuteronomy 5:1-22). All of these laws are contained in the four books, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Thus, although Jews referred to all five books of Moses as "the Law," technically the Law was limited to these books. In fact, the Law proper is confined to Exodus chapters 20-31; 35-39; the book of Leviticus; Numbers chapters 5-6; 8:1 - 9:14; chapters 26 - 30; and Deuteronomy 4:44 - 26:19.

The Law was a covenant between God and Israel (Exodus 19:5-6; 24:3-8; Deuteronomy 5:1-3). "A covenant is a binding contract between two parties, both of whom have obligations specified in the covenant." (Fee and Stuart. 150) Ancient covenants were characteristically made between an all powerful ruler and his servants. The servants were guaranteed protection and benefits from the ruler. In return, the servants owed complete service and loyalty to the ruler. They demonstrated their loyalty by keeping the covenant rules. If a servant violated the rules, he had demonstrated disloyalty, and the ruler was to punish him according to the penalties set out in the contract. This is the way the Law of Moses is constructed.

The covenant format had six parts to it: preamble, prologue, stipulations, witnesses, sanctions, and document clause. The preamble identified the parties to the

agreement ..., and the prologue gave a brief history of how the parties became connected to one another.... The stipulations ... are the individual laws themselves. The witnesses are those who will enforce the covenant.... The sanctions are the blessings and curses that function as incentives for keeping the covenant (e.g., Lev. 26 and Deut. 28 - 33). The document clause is the provision for regular review of the covenant so that it will not be forgotten (e.g., Deut. 17:18-19; 31:9-13). Both the first statement of the Law (at Sinai, Exodus 20 - Leviticus 27, with supplementation in Numbers) and the second statement of the Law (... as found in Deuteronomy) reflect this six-part format. (Ibid. 151)

Theologians divide the Law into two parts: moral and ceremonial. Most denominations teach that the moral law is still binding on us but that the ceremonial law is not. By “moral law” they primarily mean the Ten Commandments. The Bible itself makes no such distinction. Why should the Sabbath law, a part of the Ten Commandments, be considered moral rather than ceremonial? In fact, the Ten Commandments, along with the rest of the Law, has been abolished as a binding standard of conduct (Romans 7:1-7). The Sabbath is specifically said to have been taken away as a law (Colossians 2:13-17).

Jesus Himself, in agreement with Jewish thinking, distinguished between those laws regulating our relationship to God and those regulating our relationship to man (Mark 12:28-33). The first four of the Ten Commandments directed Israel to love God; the latter six directed them to love their neighbor.

To understand the laws themselves, we must understand the nature of this covenant. The New Testament (as well as the United States Constitution) provides for the separation of church and state (civil government) (Matthew 22:15-22; John 18:33-36). But Old Testament Israel was a theocracy; church and state were combined. The Law told them how to worship God (e.g., Leviticus chapters 1 - 7), but it also organized their armies for war (e.g., Numbers chapter 2).

Old Testament law was very different from our civil law today. Most modern nations have a huge body of law intended to regulate every conceivable civil issue. Thus, as society changes, new laws are enacted yearly. The Old Testament “do’s” and “don’ts” (e.g., Leviticus 19:9-14) were laws by example. They were intended to teach principles that could be applied to parallel situations. Thus, the Law once given from God to Israel did not have to be amended as society changed.

The Law also contained what is called “case law.” These were regulations that applied in certain situations (cases) (e.g., Deuteronomy 15:12-17).

It is very difficult for us to see why God gave Israel some of its laws. For example, Moses commanded, “You shall not boil a young goat in its mother's milk.” (Deuteronomy 14:21) Why? you might ask. Historians tell us this was a heathen magical practice intended to increase the production of flocks. This was apparently a “for example” law prohibiting Israel from practicing magic as the superstitious pagans around them did (cf. Deuteronomy 18:9-12).

How the Law Applies to Us

The ultimate purpose of the Law for ancient Israel was to teach them how to be holy as God is holy (Leviticus 19:1-2). Since God's essential nature and will are unchanging and unchangeable (Malachi 3:6; James 1:17), there are principles behind these laws which will help us understand God and how to please Him. But, since God's law is adapted to man's needs (see, e.g., Mark 2:27), the specific laws have changed from the Old Testament to the New Testament. Thus, because Israel was not prepared for the return to God's original intent for marriage (Matthew 19:8), Moses permitted polygamy (e.g., Exodus 21:7-11), but the New Testament teaches that marriage is between one man and one woman (Matthew 19:4-5; 1 Corinthians 7:2).

Often, the Law of Christ forbids the attitude that leads to an act forbidden by the law of Moses, but leaves the definition of the outward act unchanged. For example, Moses commanded, "Thou shalt not kill." (Exodus 20:13, **KJV**) Jesus forbids the unbridled anger and hatred that lead to the outward act (Matthew 5:21-22, 43-48). In such a case, the definition of the outward act (forbidden killing, i.e., murder) remains unchanged.

If we are to understand the application of the Law to ourselves, we must understand its purpose. The law was never intended to be a permanent and full revelation of God's mind to man but was given for the express purpose of preparing the way for Christ (Galatians 3:23-25). Furthermore, the law given through Moses was never intended for any people except the nation of Israel (Deuteronomy 5:1-3; 6:6-7). Thus, with the death of Christ upon the cross, this impermanent law, the Old Testament, was taken away (Colossians 2:13-17). Now, instead, God "has in these last days spoken to us by His Son." (Hebrews 1:2; cf. Matthew 17:1-5) One who goes back to the Old Testament and tries to be justified by it has "become estranged from Christ." (Galatians 5:4)

However, the Law has use for us today, and we should study it. As He called Israel to be holy, God also calls us to holiness (1 Peter 1:15-16). The Law helps us see the holy nature of God. The regulations of the Law were immeasurably higher than the laws of ancient pagan nations. In fact, the Ten Commandments are still universally recognized as the highest religious and ethical code of man, other than the Law of Christ.

As is true of all the Old Testament, the Law ultimately points to Christ (John 5:39), and we should use it to increase our faith in Him. He is the Prophet like Moses whom we must obey (Deuteronomy 18:15-19; Acts 3:22-26).

The Law vividly illustrates for us the seriousness of obeying God. Nadab and Abihu acted without divine authority and were consumed with fire from God (Leviticus 10:1-3). Korah and his followers sought an office that did not belong to them and were swallowed by the earth itself (Numbers chapter 16). The whole generation of Israelites who were above twenty when they left Egypt except Joshua and Caleb perished in the wilderness due to their rebellion (Numbers 26:63-65). These examples could be multiplied. Israelites were required to know and obey God's Law (Deuteronomy 6:6-9; 27:9-10), and so are we.

Therefore we must give the more earnest heed to the things we have heard, lest we drift away.

For if the word spoken through angels proved steadfast, and every transgression and

*disobedience received a just reward,
how shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation, which at the first began to be
spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed to us by those who heard Him,
God also bearing witness both with signs and wonders, with various miracles, and
gifts of the Holy Spirit, according to His own will. (Hebrews 2:1-4)*

The Law provides a dim foreshadowing intended to help us understand the spiritual things that come through Christ (Hebrews 8:1-5). For example, when you study the plan for the tabernacle in Exodus, you will be struck by the minute detail God demanded (cf. Exodus 25:8-9,40). Israel followed it precisely (Exodus 39:42-43), and God's holy Presence dwelt among them in the tabernacle as the result (Exodus 40:34-35). God also has given us a pattern to follow (2 Timothy 1:13; Hebrews 8:5), and when we follow it precisely He dwells with us (2 Corinthians 6:14 - 7:1).

It is often and truly said, "The Old Testament is the New Testament concealed; the New Testament is the Old Testament revealed." The Law was "the copy and shadow of the heavenly things." (Hebrews 8:5) One cannot understand the New Testament fully without studying the Law. This is especially true of Matthew, Romans, Galatians and Hebrews. These books assume a knowledge of the Law on the part of their readers, and without such a knowledge many of their truths are incomprehensible.

The Law was given to Israel for their good. If they kept it, God would abundantly bless them (Deuteronomy 28:1-14). It was not, as most people think, an impossible standard to follow (Deuteronomy 30:11-14). The Law of Christ is for our good and possible for us to obey (1 John 5:3).

We can receive much good by a study of the Law. I hope that you will diligently study Exodus through Deuteronomy and that this workbook will assist you as a guide to that study.

Works Cited

Fee, Gordon D. and Douglas Stuart, **How to Read the Bible for All It's Worth** (2nd ed.).
Hendriksen, William, **The New Testament Commentary** (Exposition of the Gospel
According to Matthew).

Lesson One

Introductions to Exodus and Leviticus

Memory Verse: Leviticus 19:2

Introduction to Exodus

A. Author

Moses is the author of the book of Exodus (17:14; 34:27) as well as the rest of the Pentateuch.

B. Name

The name “Exodus” is from the Greek word meaning “way out” or “departure.” Thus, it is the story of Israel's “going out” of Egyptian bondage.

C. Themes

Exodus has two intertwining themes. The first eighteen chapters of the book are a narrative, the story of the great Exodus of Israel from Egyptian bondage. This narrative continues the story of the book of Genesis. The word “Now,” the very first word in Exodus, ties the events of Exodus to the story of Joseph, the last event chronicled in Genesis. In fact, Exodus 1:1-8 specifically refers to Joseph and his generation as the background for the story of Exodus.

But chapters nineteen through forty of the book are a completely different type of writing. This marks the first great division of the Pentateuch, so far as type of literature. Now, rather than historical narrative, the text becomes law, legislation. This legislation was given in order to organize Israel as a nation, a theocracy, a nation in which civil and religious law are combined. Thus, the second great theme of Exodus is the establishment of Israel as a nation.

God's great promise to Abraham is the key to the entire Old Testament, and that is especially obvious in Exodus. At the beginning of the events recorded in Exodus, none of the three parts of the promise had been fulfilled. But the Lord delivered Israel out of bondage in Egypt to begin the fulfillment of the land promise. At Mt. Sinai he fashioned them into a nation (19:5-6). Thus, at the end of Exodus, the nation promise, the first part of God's promise to Abraham, had been fulfilled (cf. Deuteronomy 26:5).

The two themes of Exodus are **Exodus from Egypt** and **Israel Becomes a Nation**. Old Testament Israel was God's own, special people. But Israel as a nation was cast off for rejecting Christ (Matthew 21:33-46). Now the church is God's special people (1 Peter 2:9).

D. Divisions

The two major divisions of Exodus, corresponding with its twin themes, are **Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage** (chapters 1 - 18) and **The Covenant at Mt. Sinai** (chapters 19 - 40).

E. Legislation

On three different occasions God gave Israel legislation to prepare them to be a nation in the land of Canaan: first, at Mt Sinai, recorded in Exodus and Leviticus; second, in the wilderness, recorded in Numbers; and third, in the plains of Moab, recorded in Deuteronomy.

F. Simplified Outline of Exodus

1. Deliverance from Egyptian

Bondage - chapters 1 - 18

a. Egyptian Bondage - 1:1 - 7:7

b. The Lord's Wonders in Egypt - 7:8 - 12:36

c. Exodus from Egypt - 12:37 - 18:27

2. The Covenant at Mt Sinai - chapters 19 - 40

a. The Law at Mt. Sinai - 19:1 - 24:18

b. The Divine Plan for the Tabernacle and the Priesthood - 25:1 - 31:18

c. The Covenant Broken and Renewed - 32:1 - 35:3

d. The Building of the Tabernacle - 35:4 - 40:38

EXODUS

✧ **Meaning of Name: Departure**

✧ **Author: Moses**

✧ **Themes**

➡ **Exodus of Israel from Egypt**

➡ **Establishment of Israel as a Nation**

✧ **Key Word: Redemption**

✧ **Divisions:**

➡ **Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage**

➡ **The Covenant at Mt Sinai**

Questions

1. Who wrote Exodus?

2. What does the name "Exodus" mean?

3. What are the themes of Exodus?

4. What are the two major divisions of the book?

5. At what three places did God give Israel legislation? Where is each body of legislation recorded?

Introduction to Leviticus

A. Author

Moses also wrote the book of Leviticus (1:1; 7:37-38; 14:1-2; cf. Matthew 8:2-4).

B. Name

The name "Leviticus" indicates the subject matter pertains to the tribe of Levi, the priestly tribe.

C. Audience

Leviticus was written to Israel (1:2).

D. Theme

The theme of Leviticus is **holiness**. The term “**holy**” (set apart to God) is the key word of the book. Moses uses this word 87 times in Leviticus.

Leviticus 19:2 is the key verse and states the theme of the book: “You shall be holy, For I the Lord your God am holy” (cf. Exodus 19:5-6; Deuteronomy 7:6).

After Israel had been set apart as God's special heritage by the Passover and by the covenant at Mt. Sinai, they almost immediately broke the covenant through idolatry, the worship of the golden calf. Only the intercession of Moses prevented God from destroying the nation. But the Lord refused to go up in their midst to Canaan, warning, “You are a stiffnecked people. I could come up into your midst in one moment and consume you” (Exodus 33:5).

Israel gave evidence of their repentance by putting off their jewelry, and Moses again interceded in their behalf. Thus, the Lord promised, “My Presence will go with you, and I will give you rest” (Exodus 33:14). He renewed the covenant with Israel. Then the tabernacle was built in which God was to dwell among His people and where they were to come to worship Him.

A key element of Leviticus, and of Old Testament worship, was animal sacrifices. Sacrifices were offered so the sinner might have access to God. They were to “**atone**” (cover) sin (Exodus 30:10) and to “**sanctify**” (set apart to God) the offerer (Exodus 29:33; 31:13). The sacrifice was a substitute; it died in the place of the sinner. The steps in animal sacrifice were: (1) the selection of an animal with no defect or blemish, (2) the laying of the hands of the offerer upon the animal to symbolize that the animal bore the penalty for the offerer's sin, (3) the killing of the sacrificial victim by the offerer to suffer the penalty for sin in his place, (4) the pouring out of the blood at the base of the altar as the symbol of a sacrificed life, (5) the smearing or the sprinkling of the blood by the priest upon the altar as a symbol that the sins of the offerer were atoned, (6) the burning of the sacrifice as a sweet-smelling savor to satisfy the judicial wrath of God for sin, and (7) the eating of the sacrificial meal as a symbol of fellowship with God (cf. Ephesians 5:2). Every sacrifice had to be salted (Leviticus 2:13). Salt preserved meat from rotting and was a symbol of an unbreakable covenant. The salt symbolized the purity of the sacrifice and the covenant of the Israelite with God.

Of course, these sacrifices could not in reality remove the guilt of sin (Hebrews 10:4) but showed Israel the need for a sacrifice which could do so and acted as a foreshadowing of the sacrifice of Christ for all (cf. John 1:29; 1 Peter 1:18-20; Revelation 13:8).

Leviticus	
✧	Author: Moses
✧	Name: Pertains to Levi
✧	Audience: Israel
✧	Theme: Holiness
✧	Purpose: Teach Israel How to Be Holy
✧	Contents:
	↔ Holiness Attained - Sacrifices
	↔ Holiness Maintained - Purity

E. Divisions

Leviticus may be broken into two sections: **Holiness Attained** (chapters 1 - 16) and **Holiness Maintained** (chapters 17 - 27). The first division taught Israel how to attain holiness by the sacrifices and Levitical priesthood. The second revealed how to maintain holiness by moral and ceremonial purity.

F. Outline of Leviticus

1. Laws of Sacrifices - chapters 1 - 7
 - a. The Burnt Offering - chapter 1
 - b. The Grain Offering - chapter 2
 - c. The Peace Offering - chapter 3
 - d. The Sin Offering - chapter 4
 - e. The Trespass Offering - 5:1 - 6:7
 - f. Laws of Offerings - 6:8 - 7:38
2. The Consecration of the Priests - chapters 8 - 10
 - a. The Consecration of Aaron & His Sons as Priests - chapter 8
 - b. Aaron & His Sons Minister as Priests - chapter 9
 - c. Unholiness of Priests Punished & Forbidden - chapter 10
3. Laws of Clean & Unclean - chapters 11-15
 - a. Clean & Unclean Animals - chapter 11
 - b. Purification of a Woman after Childbirth - chapter 12
 - c. Laws of Leprosy - chapters 13 - 14
 - d. Laws of Bodily Discharges - chapter 15
4. The Day of Atonement - chapter 16
5. The Sanctity of Blood - chapter 17
6. Holy Conduct - chapters 18 - 20
 - a. Holy Conduct Commanded - chapters 18 - 19
 - b. Punishment for Unholy Conduct - chapter 20
7. Holiness of the Priests - chapters 21 - 22
 - a. Holy Priests - 21:1 - 22:16
 - b. Holy Sacrifices - 22:17-33
8. Holy Convocations - chapters 23 - 25
 - a. The Holy Convocations - chapter 23
 - (1) The Sabbath - verses 1-3
 - (2) The Passover - verses 4-8
 - (3) Feast of the Firstfruits - verses 9-14
 - (4) The Feast of Weeks - verses 15-22
 - (5) The Feast of Trumpets - verses 23-25
 - (6) The Day of Atonement - verses 26-32
 - (7) The Feast of Tabernacles - verses 33-44
 - b. Holy Things for the Tabernacle - 24:1-9
 - (1) Holy Oil & Lamps - verses 1-4
 - (2) Holy Bread - verses 5-9

- c. The Holiness of God's Name & of His Laws - 24:10-23
- d. Holy Years - chapter 25
 - (1) Sabbath of the Seventh Year - verses 1-7
 - (2) the Year of the Jubilee - verses 8-55
- 9. Blessings & Cursings - chapter 26
- 10. Vows - chapter 27

Questions

1. Who wrote Leviticus?
2. What is the meaning of the word "Leviticus"?
3. To whom was the book written?
4. What is its theme?
5. What is the key word?
6. What was the purpose of sacrifices?
7. What were the steps in offering an animal sacrifice? What was the meaning of each step?

8. Why were the sacrifices salted?
9. Could animal sacrifices take away the guilt of sin? What did they do?
10. What are the two divisions of Leviticus?

Lesson Two
Introductions to Numbers and Deuteronomy
Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 5:32

Review

Introduction to Numbers

A. Author

Moses wrote the book of Numbers (1:1).

B. Name

The book receives its name from the “numberings” (censuses) of Israel recorded in the book. The first census was of the original generation which left Egypt, who perished in the wilderness (chapters 1 - 4). The second census was of their children, the succeeding generation, which took Canaan (chapter 26).

C. Audience

Numbers was primarily written to Israel (15:1-2).

D. Theme

The theme of the book of Numbers is **The Wilderness Wanderings of Israel** (14:26-35).

Numbers
✧ Author: Moses
✧ Name: Census
✧ Audience: Israel
✧ Theme: Wilderness Wanderings
✧ Purpose: Warn of Danger of Apostasy

E. Purpose

The primary purpose of Numbers was to **prepare Israel for the conquest of Canaan** (14:31). However, the events recorded therein are a solemn warning to God’s people in every generation of the danger of falling away (cf. 1 Corinthians 10:1-13; Hebrews 3:7-19). Of 603,550 men, “from twenty years old and above - all ... able to go to war in Israel,” except from the tribe of Levi (1:2-3; 2:32-33), only two men, Joshua and Caleb, were allowed to enter Canaan (26:64-65). The overthrow of Israel in the wilderness stands as a mute but emphatic warning of the possibility of apostasy.

F. Outline

1. Preparation for the Journey (at Mt. Sinai) - 1:1 - 10:10
 - a. The First Census - chapter 1
 - b. Organization for the Journey - chapters 2 - 4
 - c. Laws of Purity & Vows - chapters 5 - 6
 - d. Offerings for the Leaders - chapter 7
 - e. Service at the Tabernacle - chapter 8
 - f. The Supplementary Passover - 9:1-14
 - g. Cloud & Trumpets for the Journey - 9:15 - 10:10
2. Journeys (Mt. Sinai to the Plains of Moab, the Wilderness Wanderings) - 10:11 - 21:35
 - a. Departure - 10:11-36
 - b. The Failure of a Generation - chapters 11-14
 - c. The Death of a Generation (38 years of wandering) - chapters 15 - 21
3. Preparation for Conquest (in the Plains of Moab) - chapters 22 - 36

- a. Baalam & Balak - chapters 22 - 25
- b. The Second Census - chapter 26
- c. Additional Laws - chapters 27 - 30
- d. Final Preparation - chapters 31 - 36

Questions

1. Who wrote Numbers?
2. How did it get its name?
3. To whom was the book written?
4. What is its theme?
5. What is the purpose of Numbers?
6. What is the great lesson of the book for us?

Introduction to Deuteronomy

A. Author

Moses is the author of the book of Deuteronomy (1:1-5). Chapter 34 was probably appended by Joshua after the death of Moses.

B. Name

The name “Deuteronomy” means **second law** and is taken from the Septuagint (Greek) translation of 17:18)

C. The Law

The term “**law**” (“**torah**”) (4:44) is the comprehensive word for the **code of law comprising God’s covenant with Israel**, the heart of which was the Ten Commandments spoken directly to the people by the Lord on Mt. Sinai, written by the finger of God on the two tablets of stone and preserved in the Ark of the Covenant within the Holy of Holies in the Tabernacle. Law has four characteristics: it is the **expressed and binding will of the ruler** (Nehemiah 9:13-14), it is a **rule of action** (Romans 2:13), it is **the standard of judgment** (James 2:9,12), and **it requires obedience** (Luke 6:46). Four terms are used descriptively of parts or aspects of the law in Deuteronomy: “**statutes**,” meaning things prescribed or enacted by law; “**judgments**,” i.e., rights, whether public or private, all that each could claim as his due, and all that he was bound to render to God or to his fellow men as their due; “**testimonies**,” i.e., ordinances attested and confirmed by God; and “**commandments**,” that is, charges laid upon men as the expression of divine will and which demand obedience. The law is also called a “**covenant**.” This term means a divine ordinance, with signs and pledges on God’s part, promises for Israel’s obedience, penalties for disobedience, and ordinances for Israel to accept.

Deuteronomy	
✧	Author: Moses
✧	Name: Second Law
✧	Theme: Obedience
✧	Divisions:
	↔ Moses’ Last Sermons
	↔ Moses’ Last Days
✧	Sermons
	↔ Historical
	↔ Legal
	↔ Prophetic

D. Theme

The theme of Deuteronomy is **obedience** (30:1-3,8-20). The book is a series of exhortations by Moses to Israel, delivered in the plains of Moab just before his death (1:1-3), in view of the fact he would not be able to lead them into the land of Canaan, to obey the law of the Lord in the land of Canaan. The old generation had died in the wilderness, the region east of the Jordan River had been conquered, and Moses was 120 years young (34:7) and had led Israel through the wilderness for 40 years (1:3). He must die, and Joshua was to take his place. Moses, the servant of the Lord, delivered a series of stirring farewell addresses to the new generation. The great deliverer-lawgiver-prophet presented **three reasons for obedience: History**, God's past goodness to Israel; **Law**, the goodness of God's law; and **Prophecy**, God's promised goodness to them for obedience.

E. Lessons

God demanded that Israel obey His law. They could not plead that they were unable to do so, for Moses assured them the law was not impossible to obey (30:11-14). But, for Israel to obey God's law, they had to keep all His commandments always (30:2,8; 31:12), keep them carefully (5:32; 15:5), keep them diligently (11:13,22), and keep them with all their hearts and souls (11:13; 26:16; 30:2,10; 32:46). But Israel did not so keep God's law (1:19-46; 9:4-24). Thus, the Lord was just in condemning them (27:11-26; 28:15-68).

These truths in principle apply to the law of Christ but with one crucial difference (18:18-19; Acts 3:19-26). As Israel, we are able to obey all God's law (I Corinthians 10:13; 1 John 5:3), but we do not always do so, i.e., we sometimes sin (Romans 3:9,23; 1 John 1:8,10). Thus, God is just in condemning us (Romans 6:23; 8:3). The critical difference is that the animal sacrifices of the law of Moses could not take away the guilt of sin (Hebrews 10:1-4), whereas the sacrifice of Christ perfectly cleanses the inner man of the taint of iniquity (Hebrews 9:13-14; 10:12-17).

F. Outline

Introduction - 1:1-5

1. Moses' Last Sermons - chapters 1 - 30

a. First Sermon: Historical - 1:6 - 4:43

(Exhortations to Obedience Based on God's Past Goodness to Israel - 4:36-40)

b. Second Sermon: Legal - 4:44 - 26:19

(Exhortations to Obedience Based on Review of God's Law Delivered at Horeb - 5:1-3; 6:4-7; 7:11; 26:16-19)

c. Third Sermon: Prophetic - chapters 27 - 30

(Exhortations to Obedience Based on Blessings for Obedience and Cursings for Disobedience - 27:1; 28:1-2,15)

(1) This is the renewal with a new generation of the covenant made at Horeb. - 29:1,9-13

(2) Because Israel disobeyed God, the cursings for disobedience (28:15-68) became the history of Israel written in advance and constitute an amazing, faith building series of prophecies.

2. Moses' Last Days - chapters 31 - 34

a. Moses' Charge to Joshua - chapter 31

b. The Song of Moses - chapter 32

c. Moses' Blessing of Israel - chapter 33

d. Moses' Death on Mt. Nebo - chapter 34

Questions

1. Who wrote Deuteronomy?
2. What does the name “Deuteronomy” mean?
3. What word describes all the legal code given to Israel through Moses?
4. What is the heart of the law?
5. What are the four characteristics of law?

6. What other words are used to describe the law, in part or in whole? What does each of these words mean?

7. What is the theme of Deuteronomy?
8. What three sermons did Moses preach to exhort Israel to obey the Lord? Where and when did he preach these sermons?

9. How carefully did God demand that Israel keep His law?
10. Were they able to do this?
11. Did they do so?
12. Was God justified in condemning them?
13. How do these truths apply to us?
14. What are the two major divisions of Deuteronomy?



Lesson Three
The Oppression of Israel in Egypt
Memory Verse: Hebrews 11:24-26

Reading Assignment: Exodus 1:1 - 2:25

I. Review

II. The Oppression in Egypt

Please read Exodus 1:1-22; cf. Acts 7:17-19.

A. Places to Locate

1. Egypt
2. Pithom
3. Raamses

B. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Israel in Egypt after the deaths of the twelve sons of Israel? (1:1-6)
2. Why did Pharaoh oppress Israel? (1:8-10)
3. How did Pharaoh make Israel work? Why did he do so? (1:11-14)
4. How did Pharaoh try to control the Israelite population? Why was he not successful? (1:15-22)

C. Thought Questions

1. How much time elapsed between the death of Joseph and the events of Exodus chapter one? (cf. Exodus 12:40-41; Galatians 3:16-17)
2. Did God approve of the deception of the midwives? Why and how did He bless them?

III. The Birth of Moses

Please read Exodus 2:1-10; cf. Acts 7:20-21; Hebrews 11:23.

A. Terms to Define

1. ark
2. bulrushes
3. Hebrew
4. Moses

B. Fact Question

Relate the story of Moses' adoption by Pharaoh's daughter.

C. Thought Question

How did Moses' parents exhibit faith? (cf. Hebrews 11:23)



IV. Moses Flees to Midian

Please read Exodus 2:11-25; cf. Acts 7:22-29; Hebrews 11:24-26.

A. Terms to Define

1. prince
2. priest
3. Gershorn
4. covenant

B. Place to Locate (Map of Ancient Egypt, Sinai and Canaan) Midian

C. Fact Questions

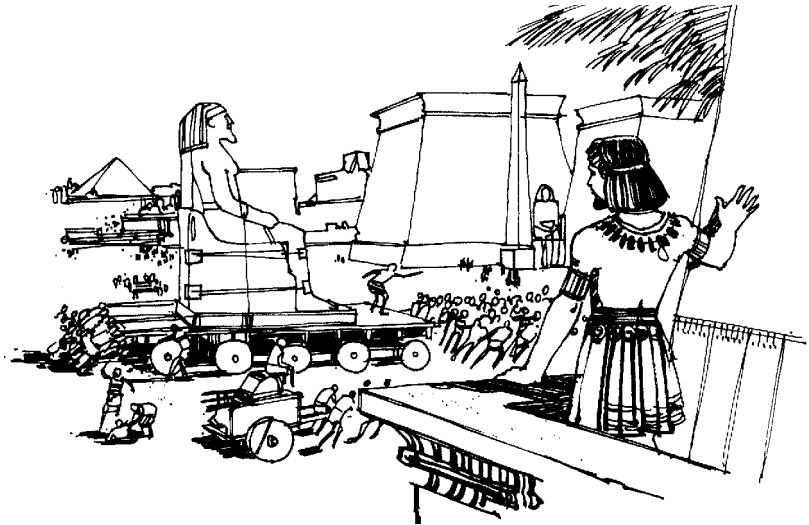
1. Why did Moses flee to Midian? (2:11-15)
2. How did he acquire a wife and son? (2:16-22)
3. Why and how did God acknowledge Israel? (2:23-25)

D. Thought Questions

1. What kind of man was Moses? (cf. Acts 7:22-29)
2. How did he demonstrate faith at this time? (cf. Hebrews 11:24-26)

V. Summary

Exodus chapters 1 - 2: Egyptian Bondage



Lesson Four
God Sends Israel a Deliverer
Memory Verse: Exodus 3:14

Reading Assignment: Exodus 3:1 - 7:7

I. Review

II. The Call of Moses

Please read Exodus 3:1 - 4:17.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1. holy | 4. memorial |
| 2. sign | 5. sacrifice |
| 3. I Am | 6. wonders |

B. Place to Locate

Horeb

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Angel of the Lord | 5. Perizzites |
| 2. Canaanites | 6. Hivites |
| 3. Hittites | 7. Jebusites |
| 4. Amorites | |

D. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Moses while he was keeping His father-in-law's flock? (3:1-6)
2. What did the Lord commission Moses to do? (3:7-10)
3. Describe each of the excuses Moses made to keep from going to Egypt and the answer God gave to each excuse. (3:11 - 4:17)

E. Thought Questions

1. What Person appeared to Moses in the burning bush? (3:1-15; cf. Genesis 16:7-13; 22:11-18; 48:14-16; Exodus 14:19; 23:20-23; Malachi 3:1; 1 Corinthians 10:4)
2. Are we prone to make excuses as did Moses not to fulfill our responsibilities? How do Moses' excuses and the Lord's replies apply in principle to us?
3. What relationship was Aaron to sustain to Moses? (4:14-16)

III. Moses' First Visit to Pharaoh

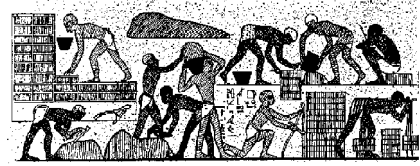
Please read Exodus 4:18 - 6:1.

A. Terms to define

1. worshiped
2. pestilence
3. abhorrent

B. Fact Questions

1. Tell about Moses' return to Egypt. (4:18-28)
2. What did God say He would do to Pharaoh? (4:21-23)
3. Relate the meeting of Moses and Aaron with the Israelites. Did Israel receive Moses? (4:29-31)
4. Tell the story of Moses' first meeting with Pharaoh. (5:1-5)
5. What happened to Israel as the result? (5:6-14)
6. How did the Israelites react? (5:15-21)
7. What complaint did Moses make to God? (5:22-23)
8. How did the Lord reassure him? (6:1)



Making Bricks

IV. The Lord Renews Moses' Commission

Please read Exodus 6:2-13.

A. Terms to Define

1. LORD
2. pilgrimage
3. redeem
4. heritage

B. Place to Locate (Map of Ancient Egypt, Sinai and Canaan)

Canaan

C. Fact Questions

1. How did God identify Himself to Moses? (6:2-3)
2. What reassurances did He give Moses to tell the people? (6:4-8)
3. Did they heed? Why or why not? (6:9)
4. To whom did the Lord send Moses? (6:10-11)
5. Why did Moses balk? (6:12)

6. What was the Lord's reaction? (6:13)

V. The Genealogy of Moses & Aaron

Please read Exodus 6:14-27.

Fact Questions

1. Of what tribe in Israel were Moses and Aaron?
2. Who were their parents?
3. Who were Aaron's sons?

Prophecy	
Moses (Instead of God)	Aaron (Instead of a Mouth)
Moses (a God)	Aaron (your Prophet)

VI. Moses' Second Visit to Pharaoh

Please read Exodus 6:28 - 7:7.

A. Term to Define

prophet

B. Fact Questions

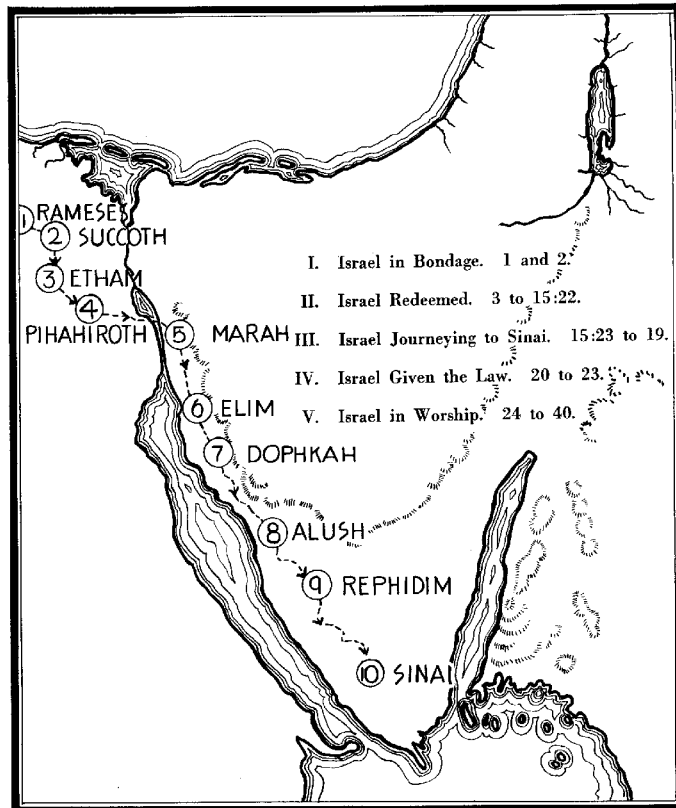
1. What did the Lord tell Moses to do? (6:28-29)
2. What was Moses' excuse not to do so? (6:30)
3. How did the Lord answer Moses' objection? (7:1-5)
4. Did Moses and Aaron obey? (7:6)
5. How old were they at this time? (7:7)

C. Thought Questions

1. What relationship did Moses sustain to Pharaoh? Aaron to Moses? (4:15-16; 7:1-2)
2. How does this illustrate what a prophet is?

VII. Summary

Exodus chapters 3 - 6: The Call of Moses



From **Sacred History and Geography** by Don DeWalt

Lesson Five

God Delivers Israel (The First Seven Plagues)

Memory Verse: Exodus 9:16

Reading Assignment: Exodus 7:8 - 9:35

I. Review

II. Pharaoh Is Given a Sign

Please read Exodus 7:8-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. miracle | 3. sorcerers |
| 2. wise men | 4. enchantments |

B. Fact Questions

1. What sign did Aaron give Pharaoh? (7:8-10)
2. Were the Egyptian magicians able to duplicate this? (7:11-12)
3. What were the results? (7:12-13)

C. Thought Question

How were the Egyptian magicians able to duplicate some of the miracles?

III. The First Plague: Water to Blood

Please read Exodus 7:14-25.

Fact Questions

1. Describe the first plague. (7:14-21)
2. Could the Egyptian magicians imitate this? (7:22)
3. What was the result? (7:22-25)

IV. The Second Plague: Frogs

Please read Exodus 8:1-15.

A. Term to Define

intercede

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the second plague. (8:1-6)
2. Could the magicians duplicate this? (8:7)
3. How did Pharaoh react this time? (8:8)

4. To whom did Moses give honor? (8:9-11)

5. What was the final result? (8:12-15)

V. The Third Plague: Lice

Please read Exodus 8:16-19.

A. Fact Questions

1. Describe the third plague. (8:16-17)

2. Could the Egyptian magicians imitate this? (8:18)

3. What did they confess to Pharaoh? (8:19)

4. How did Pharaoh react? (8:19)

B. Thought Question

Why were the magicians no longer able to duplicate the signs?

VI. The Fourth Plague: Flies

Please read Exodus 8:20-32.

A. Terms to Define

1. corrupted

2. abomination

B. Place to Locate

Goshen

C. Fact Questions

1. Beginning with this plague, what distinction did the Lord make? (8:22-23)

2. Describe the plague of flies. (8:20-24)

3. Relate the exchange between Pharaoh and Moses which was a result of this plague. (8:25-29)

4. What was the result? (8:30-32)

VII. The Fifth Plague: Pestilence of Livestock

Please read Exodus 9:1-7.

A. Term to Define

pestilence

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the fifth plague. (9:1-6)

2. How did Pharaoh respond? (9:7)

VIII. The Sixth Plague: Boils

Please read Exodus 9:8-12.

Fact Questions

1. Describe the plague of boils. (9:8-11)
2. How did Pharaoh react? (9:12)

IX. The Seventh Plague: Hail

Please read Exodus 9:13-35.

A. Fact Questions

1. What warning and command did God send to Pharaoh? (9:13-14,17-19)
2. How did the Egyptians respond? (9:20-21)
3. Describe the seventh plague. (9:22-26,31-32)
4. What was Pharaoh's reaction? (9:27-28)
5. Relate Moses' response. (9:29-30,33)
6. Did Pharaoh keep his word? (9:34-35)

B. What was the purpose of the plagues? (9:15-16; cf. 10:2; 11:9; 14:4,17; Psalm 105:1-2, 26-38; Romans 9:17)

X. Summary

Exodus chapters 7-10: The Plagues



Rameses II

Lesson Six God Delivers Israel (The Last Three Plagues)

Memory Verse: 1 Corinthians 5:7

Reading Assignment: Exodus 10:1 - 12:36

I. Review

II. The Eighth Plague: Locusts

Please read Exodus 10:1-20.

A. Place to Locate

Red Sea

B. Fact Questions

1. What was Moses' message to Pharaoh? (10:3-6)
2. What advice did Pharaoh's servants give him? (10:7)
3. Relate the conversation between Moses and Pharaoh. (10:8-11)
4. Describe the plague of locusts. (10:12-15)
5. What was the result? (10:16-20)

C. Thought Question

What caused Pharaoh's heart to harden? (10:1,20; cf. 4:21; 7:3; 8:15,32; 9:12 10:27; 11:10; 14:4,8,17; Romans 9:18)

III. The Ninth Plague: Darkness

Please read Exodus 10:21-29.

Fact Questions

1. Describe the ninth plague. (10:21-23)
2. What was the reaction of Pharaoh? (10:24)
3. How did Moses reply? (10:25-26)
4. Relate the final conversation between Pharaoh and Moses. (10:27-29; 11:4-8)

The Ten Plagues
☛ Water to Blood
☛ Frogs
☛ Lice
☛ Flies
☛ Pestilence of Livestock
☛ Boils
☛ Hail
☛ Locusts
☛ Darkness
☛ Death of the Firstborn

IV. Warning of the Tenth Plague

Please read Exodus 11:1-10.

A. Term to Define

plague

B. Fact Questions

1. What did the Lord promise Moses? (11:1)
2. What did He have Moses instruct the people to do? (11:2)
3. What warning did Moses deliver to Pharaoh? (11:4-8)
4. What was Pharaoh's attitude? (11:9-10)



Egyptian Jewelry

C. Thought Question

What was the attitude of the Egyptians toward the Israelites and toward Moses? (11:3; cf. 3:19-22)

V. Institution of the Passover

Please read Exodus 12:1-28.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. lintel | 3. convocation |
| 2. everlasting | 4. hyssop |

B. Fact Questions

1. When was the Passover to be celebrated? (12:1-3)
2. Describe how the Passover was to be prepared and eaten, (12:3-11)
3. When they came into the land of Canaan, how were they to keep the Passover? (12:15-20)
4. What did Moses command the Israelites to do? (12:21-23)
5. What were they to teach their children? (12:24-27)
6. Did Israel obey Moses?

C. Thought Question

What was the significance of this feast? (12:12-14,17; cf. 1 Corinthians 5:7-8; Luke 22:7-20)

VIII. The Tenth Plague: Death of the Firstborn

Please read Exodus 12:29

Fact Question

What happened in Egypt at midnight?

IX. Preparation for Departure

Please read Exodus 12:31-36.

A. Term to Define

bles

B. Fact Questions

1. What was Pharaoh's reaction to the tenth plague? (12:31-32)
2. How did the Egyptians respond? (12:33)
3. How did Israel Prepare for their journey? (12:34-36)

X. Summary:

A. chapters 7 - 10: The Plagues

B. chapters 11 - 12: The Passover

The Passover

(12:11,27; Romans 3:25)

- ✧ Redeemed by Blood - 12:13,21-23; 13:1-2; Romans 3:24-25; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Revelation 7:14; 12:11
- ✧ A Lamb Without Blemish - 12:5-6; 1 Corinthians 5:7; John 1:29,36; Revelation 5:6; 13:8
- ✧ Unleavened Bread - 12:15,19-20; 1 Corinthians 5:6-7
- ✧ Perpetual Feast - 12:14,17,24; 1 Corinthians 5:8; Luke 22:7-20

Lesson Seven
Israel Leaves Egypt
Memory Verse: Exodus 15:11

Reading Assignment: Exodus 12:37 - 15:21

I. Review

II. Rameses to Succoth

Please read Exodus 12:37-51

A. Terms to Define

1. ordinance
2. sojourner

B. Places to Locate

1. Rameses
2. Succoth

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe the thronch which began the exodus from Egypt. (12:37-38)
2. How long was Israel in Egypt? (12:40-41)
3. What additional legislation was given for the Passover? (12:43-49)
4. Did Israel obey the Lord? (12:50)
5. What did the Lord do for them? (12:51)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did the Israelites bake unleavened bread? (12:39)
2. How significant was the day they left Egypt? (12:42)

IV. Sanctification & Redemption of the Firstborn

Please read Exodus 13:1-16.

A. Term to Define

Sanctify

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the Feast of Unleavened Bread. (13:3-10)
2. What was the law concerning the firstborn? (13:11-16: cf. 22:29; Leviticus 27:26-27; Numbers 3:13, 44-51; 18:15-17; Deuteronomy 15:19-23)

V. Crossing the Red Sea

Please read Exodus 13:17 - 14:31.

A. People to Identify

Philistines

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Etham | 3. Mig-dol |
| 2. Pi Hahiroth | 4. Baal Zephon |

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Israel go by way of the Red Sea? (13:17-18)
2. Whose remains did they take with them? Why? (13:19; cf. Genesis 50:24-26)
3. How were they led? (13:21-22)
4. Where did the Lord direct Moses to camp? Why? (14:1-4)
5. What did Pharaoh do? (14:5-9)
6. What did Israel do when they saw Pharaoh's army? (14:10-12)
7. What directions and promises did the Lord give Moses? (14:15-18)
8. How did the Lord protect Israel from Pharaoh's army? (14:19-20)
9. How did Israel cross the sea? (14:21-22,29)
10. What happened to Pharaoh's army? (14:23-28)

D. Thought Questions

1. Explain Moses' response to Israel's complaint. (14:13-14)
2. What effect did safely crossing the Red Sea have on Israel? (14:30-31; cf. 1 Corinthians 10:1-2)

VI. The Song of Moses

Please read Exodus 15:1-21.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. spoil | 3. timbrel |
| 2. holiness | |

B. Places to Locate

1. Philistia
2. Edom
3. Moab

C. Thought Question

For what qualities and deeds did Israel praise the Lord?

Summary

Exodus chapters 13-15: The Exodus

THE SONG of MOSES

(The Song of Triumph
or Praise of God for His Glory)
Exodus 15:1-21; cf. Revelation 15:1-4

- ◆ Introduction: "I will sing to the Lord"
("He has triumphed gloriously"; literally, "He is gloriously glorious." (Pulpit Commentary) - verse 1
 - ◆ Remembering God's Glory
(In the Overthrow of Pharaoh's Army in the Sea) - verses 2-13
 - The Lord is my strength. - verses 2-5
 - Your right hand, O Lord, has become glorious in power. - verses 6-10
 - Who is like you, O Lord, among the gods? - verses 11-13
 - ◆ Anticipating the Results of God's Glory (in the Conquest of Canaan) - verses 14-19
 - ◆ The Response of Miriam and the Women - verses 20-21
-

Lesson Eight Israel Journeys to Mt. Sinai

Memory Verse: Exodus 16:35

Reading Assignment: Exodus 15:22 - 18:27

I. Review

II. Marah

Please read Exodus 15:22-26.

A. Terms to Define

1. murmured
2. commandments

B. Places to Locate

1. Wilderness of Shur
2. Marah

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did the people murmur at Marah? (15:22-24)
2. How did the Lord meet their needs? (15:25)
3. What statute did the Lord give them there? (15:25-26)

D. Thought Question

Why did the Lord deal with Israel as He did? (15:25-26)

III. Elim

A. Place to Locate

Elim

B. Fact Question

Describe Elim.



Wells of Elim

IV. Wilderness of Sin

Please read Exodus chapter 16.

A. Terms to Define

1. congregation
2. omer
3. Sabbath
4. Manna
5. coriander seed
6. Testimony
7. ephah

B. Place to Locate

Wilderness of Sin

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Israel murmur in the Wilderness of Sin? (16:1-3)
2. What happened the first five days with the manna? (16:11-21)
3. What happened on the sixth day? (16:22)
4. Relate the law of the Sabbath (16:23,25-26)
5. What happened on this first Sabbath? (16:24,27-30)
6. Describe the manna. (16:31)
7. How long did the Lord feed Israel with manna? (16:35)

D. Thought Questions

1. How did the Lord feed Israel? What statutes accompanied this blessing? Why? (16:4-5; cf. Nehemiah 9:15; John 6:31-35; 1 Corinthians 10:3)
2. In murmuring against Moses and Aaron, who, ultimately, did Israel murmur against? (16:6-9)
3. How did the Lord manifest Himself to Israel? Why? (16:10)
4. What did Moses have Aaron do with an omer of manna? Why? (16:32-34)

V. Rephidim

Please read Exodus chapters 17 and 18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. contend | 4. Meribah |
| 2. tempt | 5. covetousness |
| 3. Massah | |

B. People to identify

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Amalek | 4. Jethro |
| 2. Joshua | 5. Eliezer |
| 3. Hur | |

C. Place to Locate

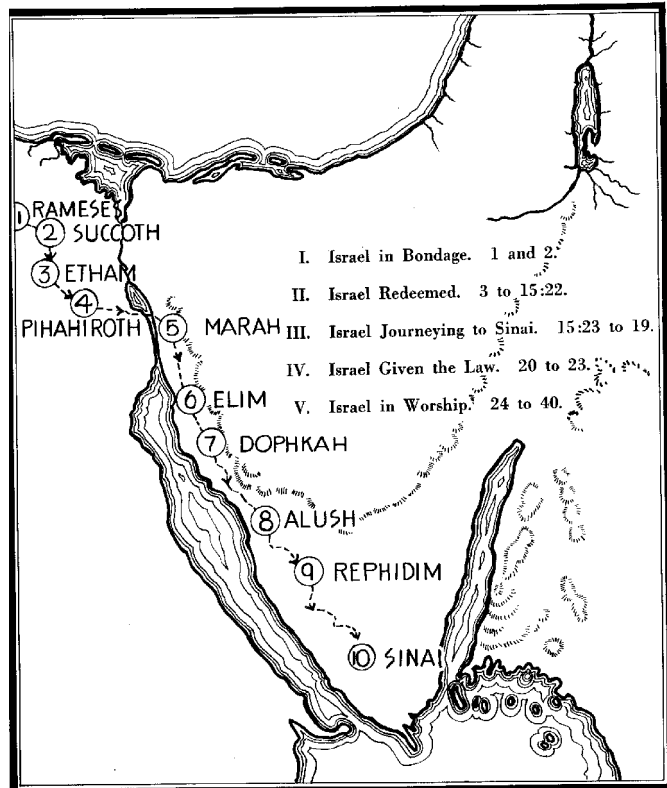
Rephidim

D. Fact Questions

1. Why did Israel contend with Moses at Rephidim? (17:1-2)
2. How did the Lord supply water to Israel? (17:4-7)
3. How did Israel prevail over Amalek? (17:8-13: cf. Deuteronomy 25:17-19)
4. What did the Lord promise to do to Amalek? How was this memorialized (17:14-16: cf. Deuteronomy 25:19)
5. Why did Jethro visit Moses? (18:1-6)
6. Relate the meeting between Jethro and Moses. (18:7-8)
7. How did Jethro bless the Lord? How did he worship? (18:9-12)

E. Thought Questions

1. In contending with Moses, what did the people do to the Lord? How? (17:2-3,7: cf. Psalm 78:56)
2. Who supplied Israel with water? (cf. 1 Corinthians 10:4)
3. How did Jethro help Moses institute a system of judges in Israel? (18:13-27; Deuteronomy 1:9-18; 16:18-20)
4. What kind of man was to serve as a judge? (18:21: cf. Deuteronomy 1:13)



VI. Summary Exodus chapters 16-18:
Journey to Mt Sinai

Journey to Sinai, from **Sacred History and Geography**, by Don DeWalt

Lesson Nine The Ten Commandments

Memory Work : Here is a list of the Ten Commandments. Please memorize them.

- ① You shall have no other gods before Me.**
- ② You shall not make for yourself any carved image.**
- ③ You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.**
- ④ Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.**
- ⑤ Honor your father and your mother.**
- ⑥ You shall not murder.**
- ⑦ You shall not commit adultery.**
- ⑧ You shall not steal.**
- ⑨ You shall not bear false witness.**
- ⑩ You shall not covet.**

Reading Assignment: Exodus chapters 19 - 20; Deuteronomy chapter 5

I. Review

II. Preparations for Receiving the Law

A. Place to Locate

Wilderness of Sinai

B. Fact Questions

1. Where did Israel now camp? How long did their journey from Egypt to this place take? (19:1-2)
2. What were the people to do in order to prepare to receive the covenant? (19:10-15)
3. In what manner did the Lord descend to give the law? (19:16-19; cf. Deuteronomy 4:11-12,33; Hebrews 12:18-29)
4. What warning did the Lord deliver to the people through Moses? (19:20-25)
5. Who was to come up to receive the law? (19:24)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was Israel to God? upon what condition? (19:3-6; cf. Romans 2:28-29; Galatians 3:26-29; 6:16; Titus 2:14; 1 Peter 2:5,9; Revelation 1:5-6; 5:10)
2. Did Israel agree to the covenant? (19:7-8)
3. What was Moses' part in the covenant? (19:7-9; 20:19,21; Deuteronomy 5:27,30-31; cf. Galatians 3:19)

III. The Ten Commandments

Please read Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:1-21.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. bondage | 5. Honor |
| 2. jealous | 6. adultery |
| 3. iniquity | 7. covet |
| 4. hallowed | |

C. Thought Questions

1. How important were the Ten Commandments?
2. Into what two categories are they naturally divided?
3. With whom did the Lord make the covenant which contained the Ten Commandments?
4. Are they our law today? Prove your answer.

D. Special Report

1. Explain each of the Ten Commandments.
2. Which of them is repeated in the New Testament? Which is not?
3. How does each commandment reveal something about the nature of God?

IV. The People Are Afraid

Please read Exodus 20:18-21;
Deuteronomy 5:22-33; and Hebrews
12:18-29.

A. Fact Question

How did the people react to the
manifestation of the Lord? (Exodus
20:18; Deuteronomy 5:23-26)

God ' s Nature Revealed by Ten Commandments

**Leviticus 19:1-2; Exodus 19:5-6;
Deuteronomy 7:6; 1 Peter 1:15-16;
2:5,9-10**

- ❶ One - Deuteronomy 6:4
Jealous - Deuteronomy 5 : 9**
 - ❷ Invisible Spirit, Transcendent -
Deuteronomy 4:15-19;
1 Timothy 1:17**
 - ❸ Glorious & Great - Deuteronomy 5:24**
 - ❹ Creator - Genesis 2:3; Exodus 20:11**
 - ❺ Reverend - Deuteronomy 6:13**
 - ❻ Living - Deuteronomy 5:26**
 - ❼ Faithful - Deuteronomy 7:9**
 - ❽ Just - Deuteronomy 32:4**
 - ❾ Truth - Deuteronomy 32:4**
 - ❿ Love - Deuteronomy 7:7-8**
-

B. Thought Question

What was God's purpose in this? (Exodus 22:20; Deuteronomy 5:28-29,32-33)

V. The Law of the Altar

Please read Exodus 20:22-26

A. Term to Define

altar

B. Fact Question

What law did God give for the altar?

C. Thought Question

What was the purpose of this law?

VI. Summary

Exodus chapters 19 - 20: The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments

Importance

- ✧ Spoken Directly to the People by the Mouth of God - Deut. 5:4,22
- ✧ Written on Tables of Stone by the Finger of God to Be Kept in the Ark of the Covenant - Exod. 25:16; 31:18; 34:1,4,28; 40:20
- ✧ The Essence of God's Covenant with Israel - Exod. 24:12; 34:28
- ✧ Highest Moral Code Ever Given Before the Law of Christ - Gal. 3:21
- ✧ All but the Fourth Commandment Repeated In the New Testament

Categories

- ✧ First Four: Love God - Deut. 6:5
- ✧ Last Six: Love Your Neighbor - Lev. 19: 18; Rom. 13:9

Explanation

- ❶ Prohibits Polytheism - Exod. 20:1-3; Deut. 5:6-7; 6:13-15; 10:12,20; Eph. 4:6; Rev. 19:10
- ❷ Prohibits Idolatry - Exod. 20:4--6; Deut. 5:8-10; 4:15-19; 1 Cor. 8:4-6; 1 Jn. 5:21
- ❸ Reverence for God - Exod. 20:7; Deut. 5:11; Matt. 15:19; 2 Tim. 3:2
- ❹ Worship of God - Exod. 20:8-11; Deut. 5:12-15; Gen. 2:3; Exod. 16:22-26; 31:13-17; Neh. 9:13-14; Col. 2:13-17; Heb. 4:1-11; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:1-2
- ❺ Respect for Parents: Basis of Stable Society & of Teaching God's Will to next Generation - Exod. 20:12; Deut. 5:6; Lev. 19:3; Matt. 15:1-9; Mk. 7:1-13; Eph. 6: 1-3
- ❻ Respect for Human Life - Exod. 20:13; Deut. 5:17; Matt. 5:21-22
- ❼ Sanctity of Marriage - Exod. 20:14; Deut. 5:18; Matt. 5:27-28
- ❽ Respect for Property of Others - Exod. 20:15; Deut. 5:19 ; Rom. 13:9; Eph. 4:28
- ❾ Respect for Truth - Exod. 20:16; Deut. 5:20; Rom. 13:9; Eph. 4:25
- ❿ Respect for Rights of Others - Exod. 20: 17; Deut. 5:21; Rom. 13:9; Col. 3:5

Not Our Law

Colossians 2:13-17; Roman s 7:6

Lesson Ten
The Law at Mt Sinai
Memory Verse: Galatians 3:21

Reading Assignment: Exodus chapters 21 - 24

I. Review

II. Judgments

Please read Exodus 21:1 - 22:17

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. judgments | 3. betrothed |
| 2. awl | 4. curses |

B. Fact Questions

What was the law of:

1. servants? (21:1-11; Leviticus 25:39-43; Deuteronomy 15:12-18)
2. killing? (21:12-15; Genesis 9:6; Leviticus 24:17,21-22; Numbers 35:9-34; Deuteronomy 4:41-43; 19:1-13)
3. kidnaping? (21:16; Deuteronomy 24:7)
4. cursing parents? (21:17)
5. personal injury? (21:18-27; Leviticus 24:19-20)
6. animal control? (21:28-36)
7. theft? (22:1-4)
8. property damage? (22:5-6)
9. entrusted property? (22:7-15)
10. seduction of a virgin? (22:16-17)

C. Thought Question

Did the law of Moses forbid capital punishment?

III. Holy Conduct

Please read Exodus 22:18 - 23:19.

A. Terms to Define

1. revile
2. circumspect
3. Feast of Unleavened Bread
4. Feast of Harvest
5. Feast of Ingathering

B. Fact Questions

What was the law of:

1. sorcery? (22:18; Deuteronomy 18:9-14)
2. bestiality? (22:19)
3. idolatry? (22:20; Deuteronomy 17:2-7)
4. treatment of strangers? (22:21; 23:9; Leviticus 19:33-34; Deuteronomy 10:19)
5. widows and orphans? (22:22-24; Deuteronomy 14:28-29; 24:19-22; 26:12-13)
6. lending money? (22:25-27; Leviticus 25:35-38; Deuteronomy 23:19-20; 24:6,10-13)
7. reviling God and the ruler? (22:28; Leviticus 24:10-23)
8. offerings of first fruits? (22:29-30; 23:19)
9. meat torn by beasts? (22:31)
10. false testimony? (23:1)
11. injustice? (23:2-3,6-8; Leviticus 19:15; Deuteronomy 16:19-20)
12. treatment of enemies? (23:4-5)
13. sabbaths? (23:10-12; 31:12-17; 35:2-3; Leviticus 23:3; 25:1-6; Numbers 15:32-36)
14. false gods (23:13)
15. three annual feasts? (23:14-17; 12:1-27; 34:18-24; Leviticus 23:4-22,33-36; Numbers 28:16-31; 29:12-38; Deuteronomy 16:1-17)
16. sacrifices? (23:18; 34:25)

17. superstitious practices of pagans? (23:19; 34:26; Deuteronomy 14:21)

IV. Rewards for Obedience

Please read Exodus 23:20-33.

A. Places to Locate

1. Sea of the Philistines
2. the River

B. Fact Questions

1. Who were the Israelites to obey? Why? (23:20-22)
2. What commands did God give Israel concerning the time they would be in the land of Canaan? (23:23-24,32-33; 34:10-16; Deuteronomy 7:1-11, 25-26)
3. What rewards did He promise them for obedience? (23:25-31; Deuteronomy 7:12-24)

C. Thought Question

What were the boundaries of the land God promised Israel?

V. The Covenant Ratified

Please read Exodus 24:1-11.

A. Terms to Define

1. Book of the Covenant
2. sapphire

B. People to Identify

1. Nadab
2. Abihu

C. Fact Question

How was God's covenant with Israel ratified? (cf. Hebrews 9:18-23)

D. Thought Question

How did the elders of Israel see God? (cf. John 1:18; Exodus 33:17-23)

VI. Moses on the Mount

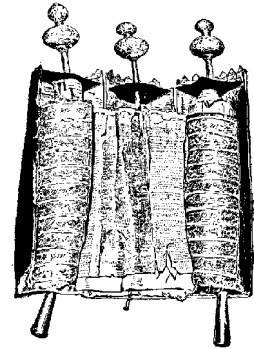
Please read Exodus 24:12-18.

Fact Questions

1. Why did the Lord again call Moses to the top of Mt. Sinai? (24:12)
2. Describe this ascent (24:13-18; Deuteronomy 9:9-10).

VII. Summary

Exodus chapters 21-24: The Law at Mt. Sinai



The Book of the Law

Lesson Eleven
The Covenant Broken and Renewed
Memory Verse: Exodus 34:6-7

Reading Assignment: Exodus chapters 32 - 34

Review

I. Calf Worship

Please read Exodus 32:1-6 and Deuteronomy 9:8-11.

A. Fact Question

When Moses was long delayed on Mt. Sinai, to what sin did Israel and Aaron succumb?
(cf. 1 Corinthians 10:7)

B. Thought Questions

1. What did the golden calf represent to the people?
2. Does this parallel modern veneration of saints? (cf. Psalm 106:19-20)

II. Moses' Intercession

Please read Exodus 32:7-14; Deuteronomy 9:12-21,25-29; and 10:10-11.

A. Term to Define

relented

B. Fact Questions

1. How did God describe Israel's sin? (32:7-8)
2. What did God propose to do? (32:10)
3. How did Moses intercede for Israel? (32:11-13)
4. What was the result? (32:14)

C. Thought Questions

1. What attitude was behind Israel's sin? (32:9)
2. Does the intercession of a righteous man avail with God? (cf. Psalm 106:23; James 5:13-18)

III. Punishment of the People

Please read Exodus 32:15-35.

A. Terms to Define

1. Consecrate
2. atonement

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the reaction of Moses and Joshua to the scene of the idolatrous revelry of the people. (32:15-19)
2. What did Moses do with the calf? (32:20; cf. Deuteronomy 9:21)
3. How did he rebuke Aaron? (32:21)
4. How did Aaron try to excuse himself? (32:22-24)
5. What call did Moses make to the people? Who responded? (32:25-27)
6. What were the results? (32:28-29)
7. What did Moses do for Israel? (32:30-32)
8. How did the Lord respond? (32:33-35)

C. Thought Questions

1. Even with Moses' intercession, had the people not repented, would God have forgiven them? (32:33; 33:4-6; cf. I John 5:16)
2. How selfless was Moses in His intercession for Israel? How does this compare to Christ? (32:10-13,32; cf. John 15:13; Romans 5:6-8)

IV. The Covenant Renewed

Please read Exodus chapters 33 and 34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. tabernacle | 5. transgression |
| 2. merciful | 6. sin |
| 3. gracious | 7. Feast of Weeks |
| 4. long-suffering | 8. Jealous |

B. Fact Questions

1. What did God command Moses and Israel to do? (33:1)
2. How did Moses then meet with God? (33:7,9,11)
3. How did the people regard this? (33:7-8,10)
4. What request did Moses make of the Lord? Why? (33:12-13,15-16)

5. How did God promise to grant the request? Why? (33:14,17)
6. What directions did God give to Moses for meeting with Him? (33:18-23)
7. How was Israel to worship the Lord? (34:17-26)
8. What laws did God renew? (34:26-28; Deuteronomy 10:1-5)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did God say He would not go in the midst of Israel? What does this illustrate about the nature of God? (33:2-3)
2. How did Israel respond? What does this illustrate about repentance? (33:4-6; cf. 2 Corinthians 7:10; James 4:8-10)
3. How did God manifest Himself to Moses? (34:1-6,8; Deuteronomy 10:1-5; cf. John 1:18; 6:46; 1 Timothy 1:17)
4. What is the character of the Lord? (34:6-7,14)
5. Did God renew the covenant with Israel? (34:9-10; cf. 19:5)
6. How was Israel to treat the Canaanites? Why? (34:11-16)
7. What did Moses look like when he descended the mount? What were the results, and how did Moses handle them? (34:29-35; cf. 2 Corinthians 3:7-14)

V. Summary:

Exodus chapters 32 - 34: The Covenant Broken & Renewed



Lesson Twelve The Tabernacle & the Priesthood (Part 1)

Memory Verse: Exodus 25:8-9

Daily Reading Schedule: Exodus chapters 25 - 27; 29:36-37; 35:4-29; 36:2-8; 37:1-24; 38:1-7,9-20

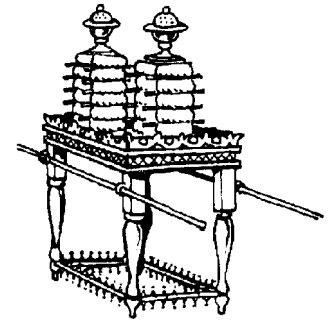
I. Review

II. The Command to Build the Tabernacle

Please read Exodus 25:1-9; 35:4-29; 36:2-7

A. Terms to Define

1. ephod
2. sanctuary
3. minister



B. Fact Question

Did Moses and the people obey God? (35:4-29; 36:3-7)

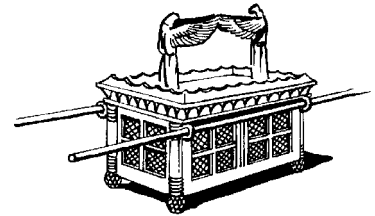
C. Thought Questions

1. How was the material for the tabernacle to be gathered? (25:1-7; cf. 2 Corinthians 9:5-7)
2. What was the purpose of the tabernacle? (25:8; 29:43-46; cf. Ephesians 2:19-22)
3. How was it to be built? (25:9,40; 26:30; cf. Hebrews 8:1-5)

III. The Ark of the Testimony Please read Exodus 25:10-22; 37:1-9.

A. Terms to Define

1. ark
2. cubits
3. cherubim



B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the ark.(25:10-15)
2. Did the artisans follow the divine pattern? (37:1-9)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was to be in the ark? (25:16,21; 31:18; 16:32-34; Numbers 17; cf. Hebrews 9:4)
2. What was to be above it? (25:17,21; cf. Hebrews 4:14-16; 9:24)
3. What was to be beside it? (25:18-20; cf. Revelation 5:6-8)

4. What was the purpose of the ark? (25:22)

IV. The Table for Showbread

Please read Exodus 25:23-30; 37:10-16.

A. Term to Define
showbread

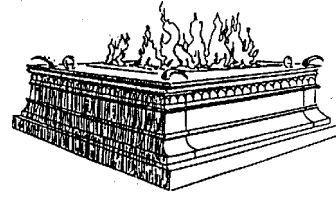
B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the table and its utensils. (25:23-29)

2. Did the artisans follow the divine pattern? (37:10-16)

C. Thought Question

What was the purpose of the table for showbread? (25:30; cf. 1 Corinthians 11:23-26)



V. The Gold Lampstand

Please read Exodus 25:31-40; 37:17-24; Numbers 8:1-4

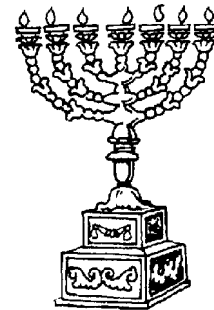
A. Term to Define
talent

B. Fact Question

Describe the gold lampstand.

C. Thought Question

What was its function? (cf. Psalm 119:105; Zechariah 4:1-14; John 8:12)



VI. The Tabernacle

Please read Exodus chapter 26; 36:8-38.

A. Fact Questions

1. Describe the tabernacle.

2. By what kind of pattern was it built? (26:30)

VII. The Altar of Burnt Offerings

Please read Exodus 27:1-8; 38:1-7; 29:36-37; Leviticus 8:14-17; cf. Hebrews 13:10-12.

A. Fact Questions

1. Describe the altar of burnt offerings.

2. How was the altar consecrated?

B. Thought Question

What was to characterize the altar and all that touched it? (29:37)

VIII. The Court of the Tabernacle

Please read Exodus 27:9-20; 38:9-20; cf. Revelation 11:1-2.

Fact Question

Describe the court

IX. The Oil for the Lampstand

Please read Exodus 27:20-21; cf. Leviticus 24:1-4

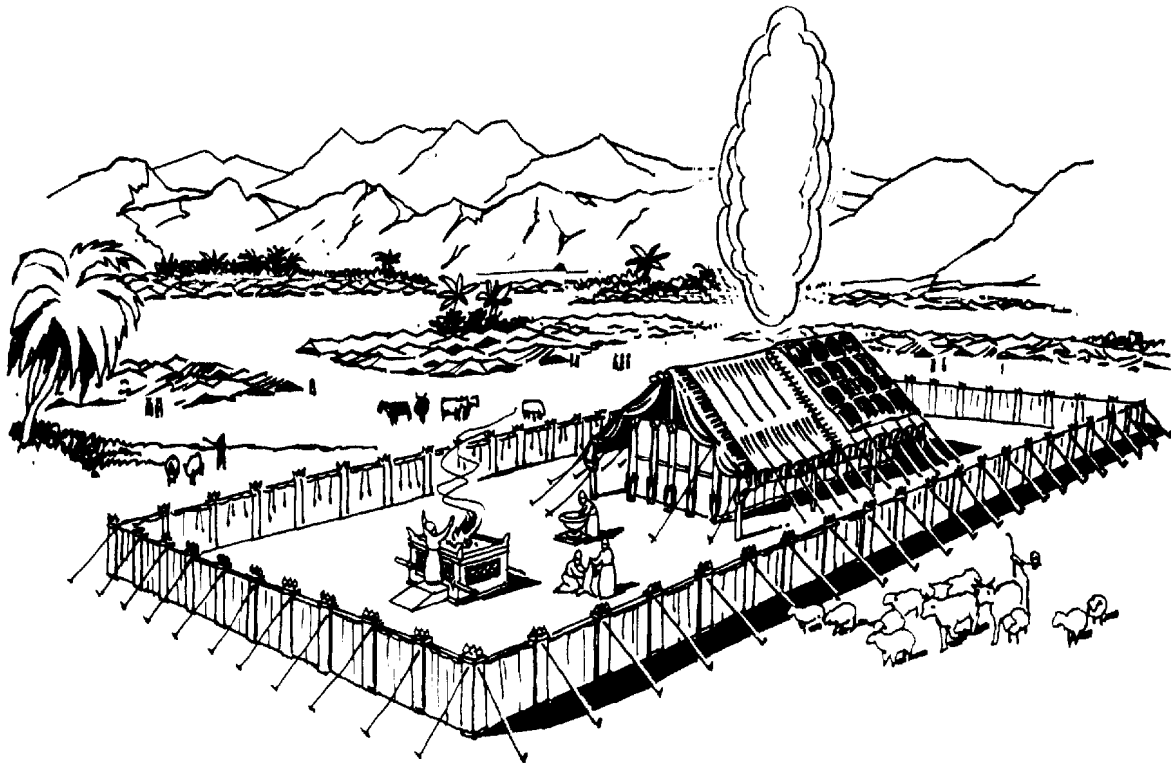
Fact Questions

1. Describe the oil for the lampstand.
2. What were the regulations concerning lighting the lampstand?

X. Summary

A. Exodus chapters 25 - 31: The Plan for the Tabernacle

B. Exodus chapters 35 - 40: The Building of the Tabernacle



Lesson Thirteen The Tabernacle & the Priesthood (Part 2)

Memory Verse: Exodus 40:34-35

Reading Assignment: Exodus chapters 28 - 31; 35:1-3; 35:30 - 36:1; 37:25-29; 38:8, 21-31; chapters 39 - 40

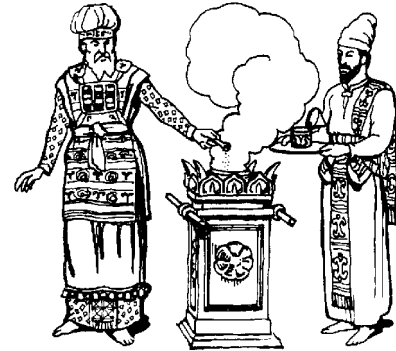
I. Review

II. Holy Garments for the Priests

Please read Exodus 28; 39:1-31; Leviticus 8:1-13; cf. 1 Peter 2:5,9; Revelation 7:13-15.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. tunic | 5. Thummim |
| 2. turban | 6. signet |
| 3. span | 7. anoint |
| 4. Urin | |



B. Fact Questions

1. Who were to be priests? (28:1)
2. What kind of garments were they to wear when they ministered as priests? (28:2-4; 39:1)
3. Describe the ephod of Aaron (28:5-14; 39:2-7)
4. Describe the breastplate of judgment. (28:15-28; 39:8-21)
5. Describe Aaron's robe. (28:31-35; 39:22-26)
6. Describe the plate Aaron was to wear on his forehead. (28:36-37; 39:30-31)
7. What were the tunics, turbans, sashes, hats, and trousers like? (28:36-43; 39:27-28)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was the purpose of the priestly garments? (28:2)
2. What was the purpose of the two stones on the shoulders of the ephod? (28:12)
3. What was the purpose of the breastplate? (28:29-30)
4. What was the purpose of the plate Aaron was to wear on his forehead? (28:38)

III. The Priests Hallowed

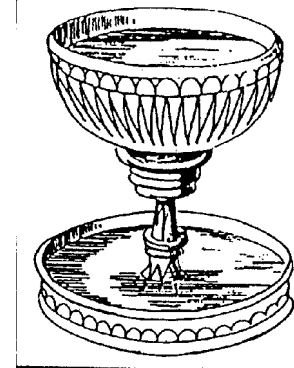
Please read Exodus 29:1-35 and Leviticus 8:18-36.

A. Terms to Define

1. wave offering
2. heave offering
3. peace offerings
4. consecration offerings

B. Fact Questions

1. How were Aaron and his sons hallowed as priests? (29:1-28)
2. What laws governed the priesthood? (29:29-35)



IV. The Laws of Daily Offerings

Please read Exodus 29:38-42; cf. Romans 12:1-2.

Fact Question

What was the law of daily offerings?

V. The Altar of Incense

Please read Exodus 30:1-10; 37:25-28; cf. Revelation 5:8; 8:3

Fact Questions

1. Describe the altar of incense. (30:1-5; 37:25-28)
2. What laws governed its use? (30:6-10)

VI. The Ransom Offering

Please read Exodus 30:11-16; 38:21-31; cf. 1 Peter 1:17-19

A. Terms to Define

1. ransom
2. shekel

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the law of the ransom offering? (30:11-15)
2. What was its purpose? (30:16)
3. Did Israel obey? (38:21-31)

VII. The Laver of Bronze

Please read Exodus 30:17-21; 38:8; cf. Ephesians 5:25-27; Hebrews 10:22.

A. Term to Define

laver

B. Fact Question

Describe the laver.

C. Thought Question

What was its purpose and importance?

VIII. The Holy Anointing Oil

Please read Exodus 30:22-33; 37:29.

A. Terms to Define

1. myrrh

2. cassia

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the holy anointing oil. (30:22-25)

2. How was it restricted? (30:31-33)

C. Thought Question

What was its purpose? (30:26-30)

IX. The Incense

Please read Exodus 30:34-37; 37:29.

A. Terms to Define

1. stacte

3. galbanum

2. onycha

4. frankincense

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the incense. (30:34-35)

2. How was it to be used? (30:36)

3. How was it restricted? (30:37-38)

X. The Artisans Appointed

Please read Exodus 31:1-11; 35:30 - 36:1.

A. Fact Question

What men were selected to oversee the work?

B. Thought Question

How were they qualified?

XI. The Sabbath Law

Please read Exodus 31:12-18; 35:1-3.

Fact Question

What was the Sabbath law?

XII. The Work Finished

Please read Exodus 39:32-43.

A. Fact Question

How much of the divine pattern for the tabernacle did Israel follow? (39:32-42)

B. Thought Question

How did Moses react? (39:43)

XIII. Moses Sets Up the Tabernacle

Please read Exodus 40:1-33.

A. Fact Questions

1. How was Moses to assemble and sanctify the tabernacle and its furniture? (40:1-11)
2. How was he to sanctify the priests? (40:12-15)

B. Thought Question

Did Moses obey God? (40:16-33)

XIV. The Glory of the Lord Fills the Tabernacle

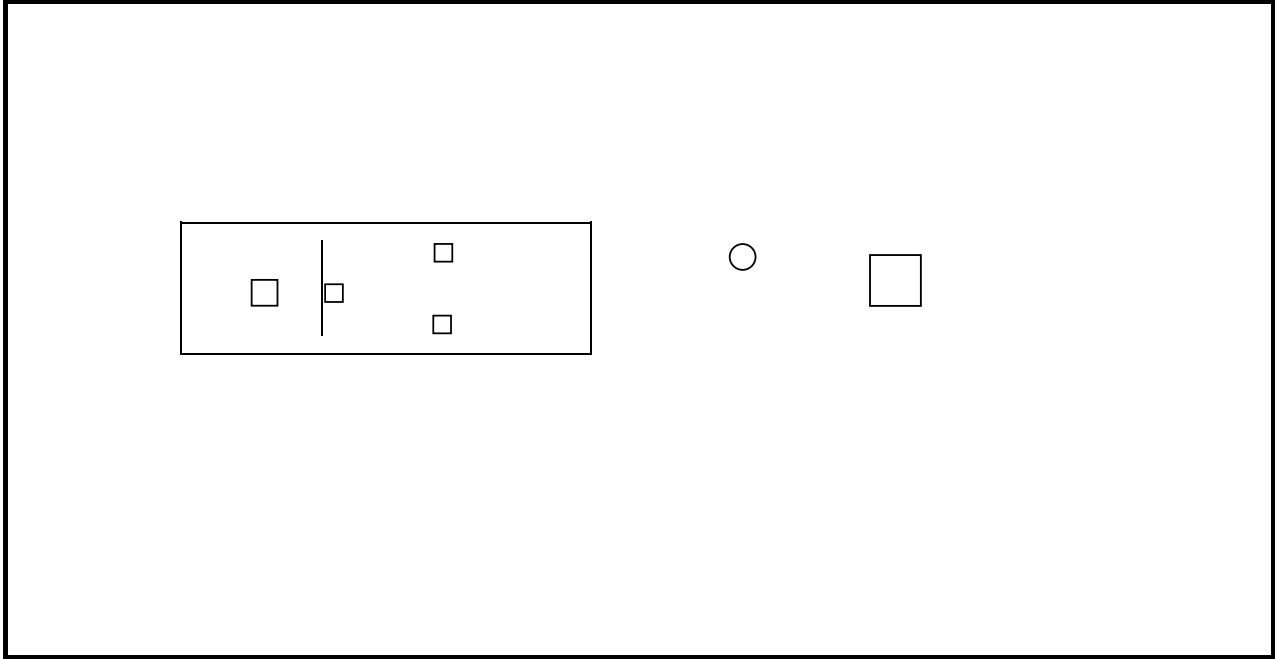
Please read Exodus 40:34-38.

Thought Questions

1. What happened when the tabernacle was completed? (40:34-35; cf. Revelation 21:1-4)
2. How was Israel guided in all its journeys? (40:36-38)

XV. Plan of the Tabernacle

- A. Label the parts and items of furniture of the tabernacle in the following schematic drawing of it.
- B. Briefly describe the function and purpose of each part.
- C. How does each part foreshadow a New Testament counterpart?



XV. Summary:

- A. Exodus chapters 25 - 31: The Plan for the Tabernacle
- B. Exodus chapters 35 - 40: The Building of the Tabernacle

Lesson Fourteen
Holiness Attained
Memory Verse: Leviticus 18:5

Reading Assignment: Leviticus chapters 1 - 16

I. Review

II. The Laws of Sacrifices

Please read Leviticus chapters 1 - 7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. oath | 3. trespass |
| 2. unclean | 4. imputed |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the law of:
 - a. burnt offerings? (chapter 1)
 - b. grain offerings? (chapter 2)
 - c. peace offerings? (chapter 3)
2. What two substances was Israel forbidden to eat? (3:17; 7:22-27)
3. What was the law of sin offering for the:
 - a. priest? (4:1-12)
 - b. whole congregation? (4:13-21; cf. Numbers 15:22-26)
 - c. ruler? (4:22-26)
 - d. common people? (4:27-35; cf. Numbers 15:27-29)
4. What was the law of the trespass offering? (5:1 - 6:7)
5. How were each of the offerings to be made? (6:8 - 7:21)
6. What was the priests' portion of the sacrifices? (7:28-38; cf. Numbers 18:8-20)

**FORGIVENESS UNDER the
LAW**

- ☆ **Learn of the Sin - Leviticus 4:14, 23, 28**
- ☆ **Repent - Leviticus 6:1-5; Deuteronomy 30:1-3; Psalm 51:17; Ezekiel 14:6; Joel 2:12-13**
- ☆ **Confess - Leviticus 5:5; Psalm 32:5; 51:3-4**
- ☆ **Pray for Forgiveness - Psalm 51:1-2**
- ☆ **Offer Sacrifice - Numbers 15:22-28**
- † **Except for Animal Sacrifices, Erring Christians Are to Do the Same Thing! - Hebrews 9:13-14,22,27-28; 10:4-18; Acts 8:18-23; 1 John 1:9**

C. Thought Questions

1. Were the people held accountable for sins committed in ignorance? (4:23, 13, 22, 27; 5:17-19)
2. What did they have to do to be forgiven?
3. How is it different for Christians?

III. The Consecration of the Priests

Please read Leviticus chapters 8 - 10.

A. Terms to Define

1. censer
2. profane

B. Fact Questions

1. Did Aaron and his sons minister as priests as they were commanded? (9:1-23)
2. What was the result? (9:23-24)
3. What directions were the priests given concerning drinking wine and eating offerings? (10:8-15)
4. Relate the incident concerning the failure to eat the sin offering. (10:16-20)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why were Nadab and Abihu slain? (10:1-3)
2. How was Aaron directed to handle this situation? Why? (10:4-7)

IV. Laws of Clean & Unclean

Please read Leviticus chapters 11 - 15 and Deuteronomy 24:8-9.

A. Terms to Define

1. rock hyrax
2. jackdaw
3. hoopoe
4. leprosy
5. plague

B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the law of clean and unclean animals. (chapter 11; Deuteronomy 14:3-21)
2. What was the law of purification for a woman who had borne a child? (chapter 12)

3. What was the law of leprosy for:

a. a man? (13:1-46)

b. a garment? (13:47-59)

c. cleansing the leper? (14:1-32)

d. a house? (14:33-57)

4. What was the law relating to discharges from the body? (chapter 15)

V. The Day of Atonement

Please read Leviticus chapter 16.

A. Fact Question

What were the regulations of the Day of Atonement?

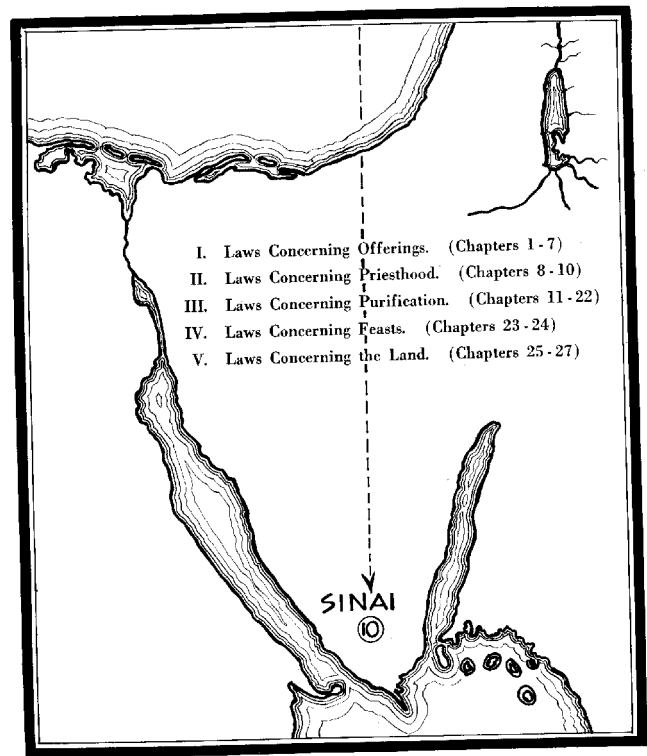
B. Thought Question

What was the significance of this day? (16:16, 21-22, 30, 34; cf. Hebrews 9:7-14; 10:1-4)

VI. Summary:

Leviticus chapters 1 - 16:

Holiness Attained



From **Sacred History and Geography** by Don DeWelt

Lesson Fifteen **Holiness Maintained**

Memory Verse: Leviticus 19:1-2

Reading Assignment: Leviticus chapters 17 - 27

I. Review

II. The Sanctity of Blood

Please read Leviticus chapter 17.

A. Term to Define

demons

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the law concerning an animal killed by an Israelite while they were journeying in the wilderness? (17:1-4)
2. What was the law regulating the offering of a sacrifice? (17:6-9)
3. Relate the commandment about eating blood. (17:10,13-14; cf. 3:17; 7:22-27)
4. What about eating the meat of an animal that had died naturally or had been killed by a beast? (17:15-16)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why were Israelites to bring animals slain to eat to the tabernacle? (17:5)
2. Why was blood not to be eaten? (17:11-12,14; cf. Genesis 9:4; Acts 15:19-20)

III. Holy Conduct

Please read Leviticus chapters 18 - 20.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Molech | 4. mediums |
| 2. divination | 5. familiar spirits |
| 3. soothsaying | |

B. Fact Questions

1. What were the laws of sexual conduct? (18:6-23)
2. What was the national penalty for disregarding these statutes? (18:24-28)
3. What about individual punishment for violation? (18:29-30)
4. Relate the laws of personal holiness. (chapter 19)

5. What penalties did the Lord assign for violating them? (chapter 20)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was the purpose of all the laws of Leviticus? (18:1-5; 19:1-2; 20:7-8, 26; 22:31-33; 25:18-19; cf. 1 Peter 1:13-19)
2. What principle of personal holiness was taught by each law of chapter 19?
3. What did it take for an Israelite to have life by the law? (18:5; cf. Roman 10:5; Galatians 3:10-11; Deuteronomy 27:26; Hebrews 9:11-14; 10:1-4; Roman 3:21-26)

IV. Holiness of the Priests

Please read Leviticus chapters 21 - 22.

A. Term to Define defile

B. Fact Questions

1. What special laws for priests regulated their holiness? (21:1-9)
2. What statutes were peculiar for the high priest? (21:10-15)
3. What laws regulated who could eat the holy offerings? (21:16-23; 22:4-8, 10-16)
4. What was the penalty for the priest if he broke one of these ordinances? (22:1-3, 9)
5. What regulations were revealed for things brought in sacrifice to the Lord? (22:17-30; Deuteronomy 17:1)

C. Thought Question

Why were these laws given especially for the priests? (21:6-8)

V. Holy Convocations

Please read Leviticus chapter 23. (Notice especially 23:1-2, 37-38, 44.)

Fact Questions

What was the law of:

1. the Sabbath? (23:3)
2. the Passover? (23:4-8)
3. the Feast of Firstfruits? (23:9-14)
4. the Feast of Weeks (23:15-22)

5. the Feast of Trumpets? (23:23-25)
6. the Day of Atonement? (23:26-32)
7. the Feast of Tabernacles? (23:33-36)

VI. Holy Things for the Tabernacle

Please read Leviticus 24:1-9.

Fact Question

What was the law for the showbread? (24:5-9)

VII. The Holiness of God's Name & of His Laws

Please read Leviticus 24:10-23.

A. Term to Define

blasphemed

B. Thought Questions

1. Relate the event that demonstrated God's attitude toward the enforcement of His law and the sacredness of His name. (24:10-16, 23; cf. Hebrews 12:28)
2. What were the principles of law enforcement under the Old Testament? (24:17-22)

VIII. Holy Years

Please read Leviticus chapter 25.

A. Terms to Define

1. Jubilee
2. redeem

B. Fact Questions

1. What years were holy? (25:4, 10)
2. How were they to be observed? (25:1-13)
3. What were the laws regarding ownership of property? (25:14-17, 23-34)
4. What promises accompanied these commands? (25:18-22)
5. What were the laws about lending? (25:35-38)
6. What statutes regulated slavery? (25:39-55)

IX. Blessings & Cursings

Please read Leviticus chapter 26.

Fact Questions

1. What blessings did God promise Israel for obedience? (26:3-13; cf. Deuteronomy 28:1-14)
2. With what curses did he threaten them for disobedience? (26:14-39; cf. Deuteronomy 28:15-64)
3. What promises did He extend if they would repent of their unfaithfulness? (26:40-45; cf. Deuteronomy 30:1-10)

X. Vows

Please read Leviticus chapter 27; Numbers chapter 30; and Deuteronomy 23:21-23.

A. Terms to Define

1. vow
2. devoted
3. ban

B. Fact Questions

1. What laws regulated vows?
2. What were the regulations of redemption?

XI. The Law from Mount Sinai is now complete.
- Leviticus 26:46;
27:34

XII. Summary: Leviticus chapters 17 - 27:
Holiness Maintained

Purpose of Levitical Laws

“You shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy.” - 19:1-2

What does this mean?

20:26

1. **“separated you from the peoples,”**
2. **“that you should be Mine.”**

How was this accomplished?

1. **“According to the doings of the land ... you shall not do” - 18:4-5;**
2. **“observe My judgments and keep My ordinances” - 18:4-5 20:8; 22:31; 25:18**
3. **“You shall not profane My holy name,” - 22:32**

Upon what basis were the statutes given?

1. **“I am the Lord your God.” (7 times) - 19:3, 4, 10, 25, 31, 34, 36**
2. **“I am the Lord.” (7 times) - 19:12, 14, 18, 28, 30, 32, 37**

Lesson Sixteen
Preparation for the Journey
Memory Verse: Numbers 6:24-26

Reading Assignment: Numbers 1:1 - 10:10

I. Review

II. Census & Organization

Please read Numbers chapters 1 - 4.

A. Term to Define

Tabernacle of meeting

B. Fact Questions

1. When did this census take place? (1:1; cf. Exodus 40:17)

2. Why was the tribe of Levi not numbered among the other tribes? What were their duties? (1:47-54; 3:5-13; Deuteronomy 10:8-9)

3. How were the firstborn males of Israel redeemed? (3:12-13, 39-51)

4. What were the duties of:
 - a. the children of Gershon? (3:14-26; 4:21-27)

 - b. the children of Kohath? (3:27-32; 4:1-4, 15)

 - c. the children of Merari? (3:33-38; 4:29-32)

5. What were the duties of the priests when the tabernacle was to be moved? (4:5-14)

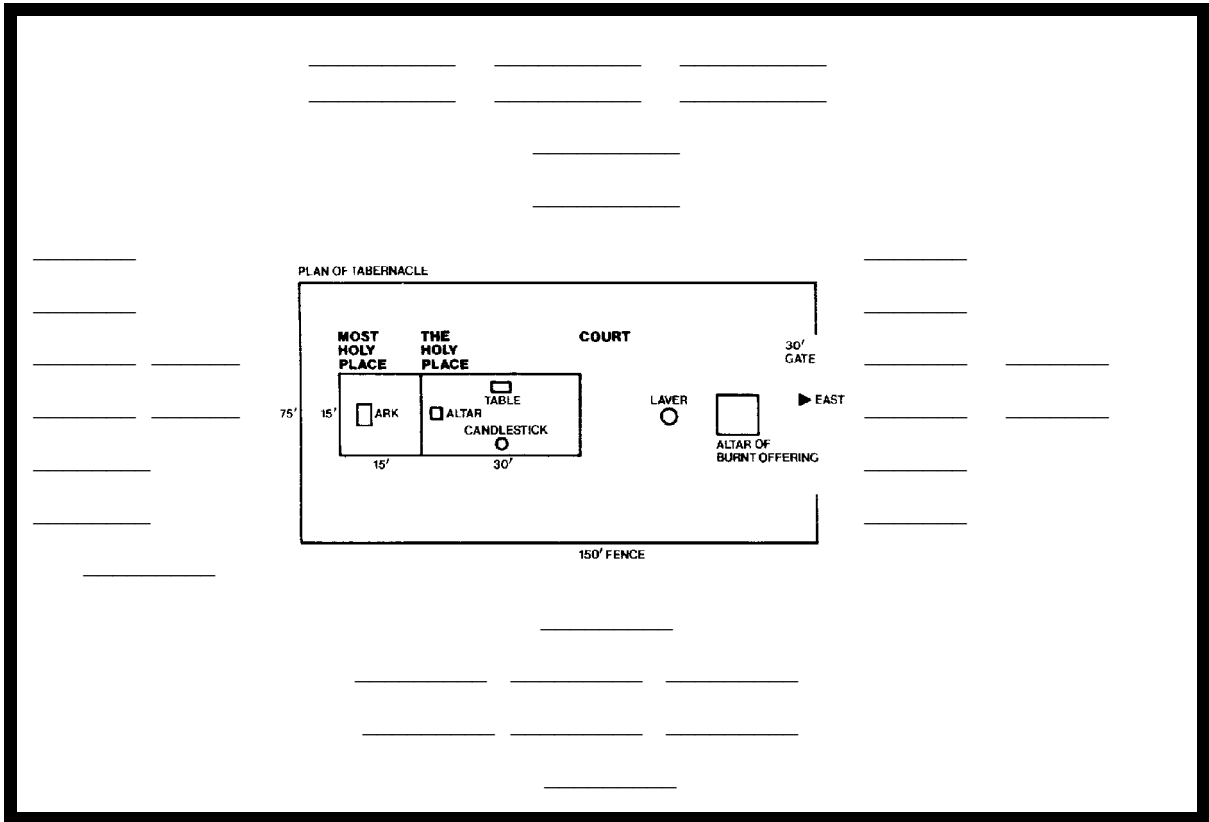
6. What special duties did
 - a. Eleazar the priest have? (4:16)

 - b. Ithamar the priest have? (4:28,33)

C. Thought Question

How important was it that the priests and Levites carefully discharge their work when moving the tabernacle? (Numbers 4:15, 18-20)

D. Chart Exercise: On the chart of the tabernacle and court, place the name of each tribe in the appropriate space where it was to camp in relationship to the tabernacle. In the space below each name, write in the number of the fighting men between 20 and 60 years of age in that tribe. In the bottom space write the total number of fighting men in Israel at the time they left Mt. Sinai. In the inside spaces, next to the tabernacle, write in the names of Moses, Aaron, the children of Gershon, the children of Kohath, and the children of Merari in the appropriate spaces where they were to camp in relationship to the tabernacle. In the appropriate space beneath the name of each family of Levites, write the number of males ages 30 to 50 who “entered the service for work in the tabernacle of meeting.”



III. Segregation of the Unclean

Please read Numbers 5:1-4; cf. Leviticus chapters 13 - 14.

IV. The Law Concerning Acts of Unfaithfulness Against the Lord

Please read Numbers 5:5-10.

Fact Question

What was a person to do who was guilty of any unfaithfulness to the Lord?

V. Wives Suspected of Adultery

Please read Numbers 5:11-31.

A. Terms to Define

1. oath
2. curse
3. iniquity

B. Fact Question

What was to be done if a man suspected his wife of adultery?

VI. The Law of the Nazirite

Please read Numbers 6:1-21.

A. Terms to Define

1. consecrates

2. Nazirite

B. Fact Question

What was the law of the Nazirite?

VII. The Blessing of the Priests

Please read Numbers 6:22-27.

A. Term to Define

bles

B. Fact Question

How were the priests to bless the children of Israel?

VIII. Offerings of the Leaders

Please read Numbers chapter 7.

Fact Questions

1. Where were these offerings made? (7:5,10-11)

2. How did God speak to Moses? (7:89)

IX. The Arrangement of the Lamps

Please read Numbers 8:1-4.

X. The Cleansing of the Levites Please read Numbers 8:5-26.

Fact Question

How were the Levites cleansed for their service?

XI. Supplementary Passover

Please read Numbers 9:1-14.

Fact Question

What was to be done for those who could not eat the Passover at the appointed time?

XII. The Cloud

Please read Numbers 9:15-23.

Fact Question

How did Israel know when to journey?

XIII. The Trumpets

Please read Numbers 10:1-10.

Fact Question

What were the purposes of the two silver trumpets?

XIV. Summary:

Numbers chapters 1 - 9:

Preparation for the Journey

Lesson Seventeen
The Failure of a Generation
Memory Verse: Numbers 10:35-36

Reading Assignment: Numbers 10:11 - 14:45

I. Review

II. Departure from Mt Sinai

Please read Numbers 10:11-36.

A. Place to Locate

Wilderness of Paran

B. Fact Questions

1. Did Israel follow the Lord's instructions for their march as they left Mt. Sinai? (10:11-28)
2. What request did Moses make of Hobab? What did he promise? (10:29-32)
3. How was Israel guided? (10:33-34)
4. With what words did Moses begin each part of the journey? With what words did he end each segment? (10:35-36)

III. The Craving at Taberah (Kibroth Hattaavah)

Please read Numbers chapter 11.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. Taberah | 3. bdellium |
| 2. leeks | 4. Kibroth Hattaavah |

B. Fact Questions

1. What did the people do in the camp? (11:1-6)
2. How did Moses entreat the Lord? (11:10-15)
3. What did the Lord do in response to Moses' prayer? (11:16-17)
4. How did God respond to the complaining of the people? (11:18-20)
5. How did the Lord reassure Moses? (11:23)
6. What happened to the seventy elders? (11:24-25)

C. Thought Questions

1. Did Moses doubt God's power? (11:21-22)
2. What happened to Eldad and Medad? Why was this significant? (11:26-30)
3. How did this place receive the name Kibroth Hattaavah? (11:31-35)

4. How is the sin of Israel at Taberah an example for us? (1 Corinthians 10:6; Philippians 3:13-14)

IV. The Rebellion of Miriam and Aaron

Please read Numbers chapter 12.

A. Terms to Define

1. humble
2. vision

B. Fact Questions

1. How did the Lord respond to the rebellion of Miriam and Aaron (12:4-13)
2. What was done with Miriam? (12:14-16)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses? (12:1-2)
2. What attribute did Moses possess preeminently? (12:3)
3. Why was the rebellion of Miriam and Aaron so serious? (12:6-8)

V. The Twelve Spies

Please read Numbers chapter 13 and Deuteronomy 1:19-25.

A. People to Identify descendants of Anak

B. Places to Locate

1. Wilderness of Zin
2. Rehob
3. Hainath
4. the South
5. Hebron
6. Zoan
7. Kadesh

C. Term to Define

Eshcol

D. Fact Questions

1. What was the mission of the spies? (13:1-20)
2. Relate their journey (13:21-25)
3. What kind of report did they bring back to the people? (13:26-29, 31-33)
4. What was Caleb's plea? (13:30)

VI. The Rebellion of Israel

Please read Numbers chapter 14 and Deuteronomy 1:26-49

A. Terms to Define

1. mercy
2. infidelity

B. Place to Locate

Hormah

C. Fact Questions

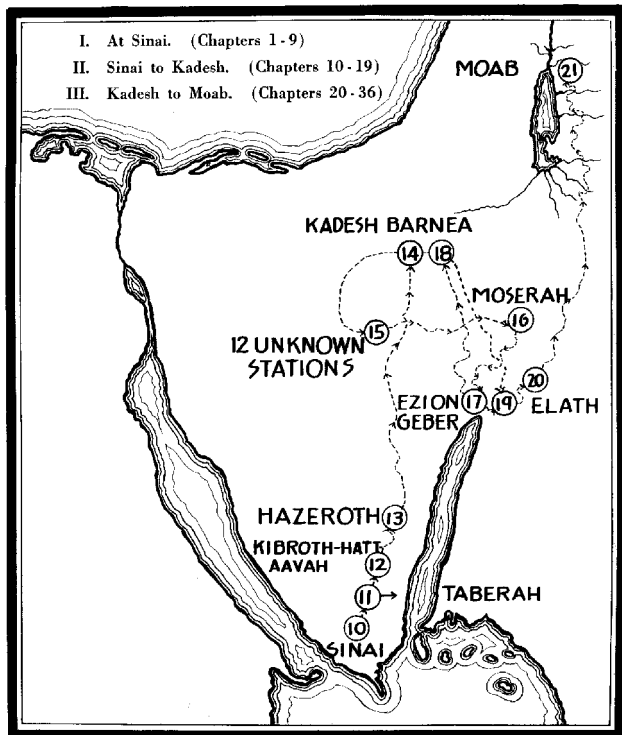
1. How did the people react to the report of the spies? (14:1-4)
2. What did Moses, Aaron, Joshua, and Caleb do? (14:5-10)
3. What did the Lord threaten to do? (14:10-12)
4. How did Moses intercede? (14:13-19)
5. What was the Lord's response? (14:20-35)
6. What happened to the spies who brought the evil report? (14:36-38)
7. What did the people do in response to the sentence of God? (14:39-40)
8. Did Moses approve? (14:41-43)
9. What was the result? (14:44-45)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did ten spies emphasize the difficulties of taking the land rather than the productiveness of the land?
2. Why was Israel condemned for refusing to go to take the land at first, then condemned for trying to take the land afterward? (cf. 14:9,44)
3. What great lessons does this event hold for us? (cf. 1 Corinthians 10:1-13; Hebrews 3:7-19)

VII. Summary:

Numbers chapters 10 - 14: The Failure of a Generation



From **Sacred History and Geography** by Don DeWalt

Lesson Eighteen

Wandering in the Wilderness

Memory Verse: Numbers 15:30-31

Reading Assignment: Numbers chapters 15 - 21

I. Review

Note: After their defeat by the Amalekites and the Canaanites, Israel dwelt at Kadesh “many days” (Deuteronomy 1:45-46). Then they obeyed God and made the sad trek back into the wilderness toward the Red Sea (14:25; Deuteronomy 2:1). In the first month of the fortieth year Israel returned to Kadesh (20:1,28; 33:38). Numbers chapters 15 - 19 briefly summarize this 37 year period. Then they journeyed to the plains of Moab to the east of Canaan to enter the land by crossing the Jordan River (chapters 20 - 21).

II. Various Laws

Please read Numbers chapter 15.

A. Term to Define

presumptuously

B. Fact Questions

1. When Israel came into the land, what offerings were to accompany their burnt offerings and free will offerings of slain animals? (15:1-12)
2. To whom did this law apply? (15:13-16)
3. What law concerning a heave offering was added? (15:17-20)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was to be done with one who sinned presumptuously? Why? (15:30-31; cf. 1 Samuel 15:22-23; Hebrews 10:26-27)
2. What happened to the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath? What principle did this illustrate? (15:32-36; cf. Exodus 31:14-15; 35:2; Hebrews 10:27-31)
3. What were the Israelites to have on the borders of their garments? Why? How could this law be abused? (15:37-41; Deuteronomy 22:12; Matthew 23:5)

III. The Rebellion of Korah

Please read Numbers chapter 16.

A. Fact Questions

1. Relate the dispute of Korah and those with Him against Moses and Aaron. (16:1-18)
2. How did the Lord respond? (16:19-21)
3. How did Moses intercede? (16:22)
4. How did the Lord settle the dispute? (16:23-35)
5. How did Moses and Aaron save Israel? (16:46-48)

B. Thought Questions

1. When God's people rebel against their God-ordained leaders, against whom are they ultimately rebelling? (16:11; cf. Acts 20:28)
2. Should God's people side with those who rebel against God-ordained leaders? (16:41-45; cf. 1 Corinthians 10:10)

IV. Aaron's Rod That Budded

Please read Numbers chapter 17.

A. Fact Questions

1. What sign did God give to permanently demonstrate who were to be priests? (17:1-9)
2. What was Israel's reaction? (17:12-13)

B. Thought Question

What was to be done with Aaron's rod? Why? (17:10-11; cf. Mark 16:17-20; 2 Corinthians 12:12; Hebrews 2:1-4)

V. Duties & Revenues of Priests & Levites

Please read Numbers chapter 18

A. Terms to Define

1. covenant of salt
2. tithes

B. Fact Questions

1. How were the Levites to be supported? (18:21-24,30-32)
2. What offering was due from the Levites for the priests? (18:25-29)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was the place of the priests relative to the sanctuary? (18:1,7)
2. What about the Levites? (18:2-6)
3. Are Christians to tithe?

The Tithe

Jews	Christians
✧ Israel was to give a tithe of all the produce of the land. - Leviticus 27:30-33; Deuteronomy 14:22	† Christians are to give to the local church each first day of the week. - 1 Corinthians 16:1-2
✧ The tithe was to be given to the Levites. - Numbers 18:21-24	† by free will - 2 Corinthians. 8:3-5
✧ The Levites were to give the priests a tithe of the tithe. - Numbers 18:25-26	† as prospered - 2 Corinthians 8:12
✧ The tithe was to be taken to the tabernacle. - Deuteronomy 12:5-6; 14:22-26	† bountifully - 2 Corinthians 9:5-6
✧ Every third year a tithe was to be shared with Levites, strangers, fatherless and widows at home. - Deuteronomy 14:27-29; 26:12-15	† as purposed - 2 Corinthians 9:7

VI. Laws of Purification

Please read Numbers chapter 19.

A. Fact Questions

1. How was the water of purification to be prepared? (19:1-10)
2. What were the laws of purification from contact with a dead body? (19:11-22)

B. Thought Question

What was the purpose of the water of purification? (19:9; cf. Hebrews 9:13-14; 10:22)

VII. Journey from Kadesh to Moab

Please read Numbers chapters 20 - 21.

A. Term to Define

Chemosh

B. Places to Locate

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. the King's highway | 7. Ar | 13. Dibon |
| 2. Mount Hor | 8. Beer | 14. Nophah |
| 3. Arad | 9. Pisgah | 15. Medeba |
| 4. Atharim | 10. Jabbok | 16. Jazer |
| 5. Zered | 11. Ammon | 17. Bashan |
| 6. Arnon | 12. Heshbon | 18. Edrei |

C. Fact Questions

1. Where and when did Miriam die? (20:1)
2. What request did Moses make of the king of Edom? (20:14-17, 19; Deuteronomy 2:4-7)
3. How did the Edomites respond? (20:18,20-21)
4. Describe the death of Aaron. (20:22-29; 33:37-39; Exodus 7:7; Deuteronomy 10:6-7)
5. Tell about Israel's victory over the Canaanites at Hormah (21:1-3)
6. Describe Israel's journey from Mount Hor to Pisgah. (21:10-20; Deuteronomy 2:8-15)
7. Relate Israel's defeat of the Amorites. (21:21-25,32; Deuteronomy 2:24-37)
8. How strong was Sihon? (21:28-31)
9. Tell how Israel conquered Og King of Bashan (21:33-35; Deuteronomy 3:1-11)

D. Thought Questions

1. How did Moses sin at Meribah? What was the result? (20:2-13)
2. Why did the Lord send fiery serpents among the people? How were they saved? (21:4-9; cf. 1 Corinthians 10:9; John 3:14-15)

VIII. Summary

Numbers chapters 15 - 21:

Wandering in the Wilderness



Kadesh Barnea

Lesson Nineteen
The Death of a Generation
Memory Verse: Numbers 23:19

Reading Assignment: Numbers chapters 22 - 26

I. Review

II. Balak Sends for Balaam

Please read Numbers chapter 22.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. elders | 3. perverse |
| 2. diviner's fee | 4. Baal |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Jordan | 3. Kirjath Huzoth |
| 2. Jericho | |

C. Person to Identify

Balam

D. Fact Questions

1. What did the Moabites think about Israel? (22:1-4)
2. What did Balak summon Balaam to do? (22:5-7)
3. Relate Balak's rebuke to Balaam and Balaam's reply. (22:36-38)
4. How did Balak and Balaam prepare for Balaam to curse Israel? (22:39-41)

E. Thought Question

Did Balaam sin in going to Balak? Why or why not? (22:8-35; cf. 2 Peter 2:15-16; Jude 11)

III. Balaam's Blessings

Please read Numbers chapters 23-24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. oracle | 3. sorcery |
| 2. repent | 4. aloes |

B. People to Identify

Eber

C. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Aram | 5. Kain |
| 2. Zophim | 6. Asshur |
| 3. the wasteland | 7. Cyprus |
| 4. Seir | |

D. Thought Questions: Numbers chapters 23-24 record four prophecies Balaam spoke concerning Israel. What do each of these prophecies demonstrate concerning:

1. the function of a prophet?
2. the future of Israel at the time Balaam spoke?
3. the inspiration of the Scriptures?
4. the nature of God?

IV. Israel's Harlotry & Phinehas' Zeal

Please read Numbers chapter 25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1. zeal | 2. covenant of peace |
|---------|----------------------|

B. Fact Questions

1. Of what sins was Israel then guilty? Why? What were the results? (25:1-5,9; cf. 31:8,16; Revelation 2:14)
2. Tell of the zeal of Phinehas for the Lord. What was the result? (25:6-8,14-15)
3. How did the Lord reward Phinehas? (25:10-13)
4. What did the Lord command Israel to do to Midian? Why? (25:16-18)

V. The Second Census

Please read Numbers chapters 26.

A. Fill in the Blank: Write in the number of adult males in each tribe in the blank beside the name of the tribe and the total number of adult males in all Israel in the blank beside "Israel."

1. _____ Reuben

8. _____ Ephraim

2. _____ Simeon

9. _____ Benjamin

3. _____ Gad

10. _____ Dan

4. _____ Judah

11. _____ Asher

5. _____ Issachar

12. _____ Naphtali

6. _____ Zebulun

13. _____ Israel

7. _____ Manasseh

14. _____ Levi

B. Thought Questions

1. Why did the Lord command Moses and Eleazar to take another census? (26:1-4,52-56)
2. How many of the adult males who left Egypt were still alive? What should we learn from this? (26:63-65; 1 Corinthians 10:1-13; Hebrews 3:7-19)

VI. Summary

Numbers chapters 22 - 26: The Death of a Generation

Lesson Twenty Additional Laws

Memory Verse: Hebrews 10:1

Reading Assignment: Numbers chapters 27 - 30

I. Review

II. The Inheritance of the Daughters of Zelophahad

Please read Numbers 27:1-11.

A. Term to Define

statute of judgment

B. Fact Questions

1. What problem did the daughters of Zelophahad present? (27:1-4)

2. How did the Lord solve the problem? (27:5-11)

III. Joshua Chosen as Moses' Successor

Please read Numbers 27:12-23.

A. Terms to Define

1. spirits

2. the Spirit

B. Place to Locate

Mount Abarim

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was Moses not allowed to enter Canaan? (27:12-14)

2. What did Moses request of the Lord? Why? (27:15-17; cf. Matthew 9:36)

3. How was Joshua qualified to lead Israel? (27:18-23; Deuteronomy 3:21-22)

IV. The Order of Offerings

Please read Numbers chapters 28 - 29. (cf. Exodus 23:14-17; 29:38-42; 31:12-17; Leviticus chapter 23; and Numbers 15:1-12)

A. Fill in the Blank (on the next page):

The Order of Offerings

Occasion	Scripture	Offering
Daily Sacrifices	28:1-8	
Sabbath	28:9-10	
Beginning of Month (New Moon)	28:11-15	
Passover	28:16-25	
Feast of Weeks	28:26-31	
Feast of Trumpets	29:1-6	
Day of Atonement	29:7-11	
Feast of Tabernacles	29:12-40	

B. Thought Questions

1. Aside from vows and sin offerings, how many animals were slaughtered in sacrifice in Israel each year?
2. How much did their offering avail in removing the guilt of sin? (Hebrews 9:6-14,22; 10:1-18)

V. The Law of Vows Please read Numbers chapter 30

Fact Questions

1. What was the law concerning a man who made a vow? (verses 1-2)
2. What of a woman who lived in her father's house in her youth? (verses 3-5)
3. What of a married woman who made a vow or oath before she married? (verses 6-8)
4. What about a widow or divorced woman who made a vow? (verse 9)
5. What was the law concerning a married woman who made a vow after she had gotten married? (verses 10-16)

VI. Summary

Numbers chapters 27 - 36: Preparation to Enter Canaan

Lesson Twenty-One Preparation to Enter Canaan

Memory Verse: Numbers 32:23

Reading Assignment: Numbers chapters 31 - 36

Review

I. War with Midian

Please read Numbers chapter 31.

A. Term to Define

holy articles

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the war with Midian. (31:4-11)
2. What directions did Moses and Eleazar give the soldiers who returned? (31:12-24)
3. How was the plunder divided? (31:25-47)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why did Israel go to war with the Midianites? (31:1-3; cf. 25:16-18)
2. Why did the officers of the army bring a special offering? (31:48-54)

II. Division of the Land East of the Jordan

Please read Numbers chapter 32 and Deuteronomy 3:12-20.

A. Place to Locate

Gilead

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did the tribes of Reuben and Gad desire to settle east of the Jordan? (32:1-5)
2. Did Moses reach agreement with the leaders of Reuben and Gad? (32:20-27)
3. How was the matter settled? (32:28-32)
4. How was the land east of the Jordan settled? (32:33-42)

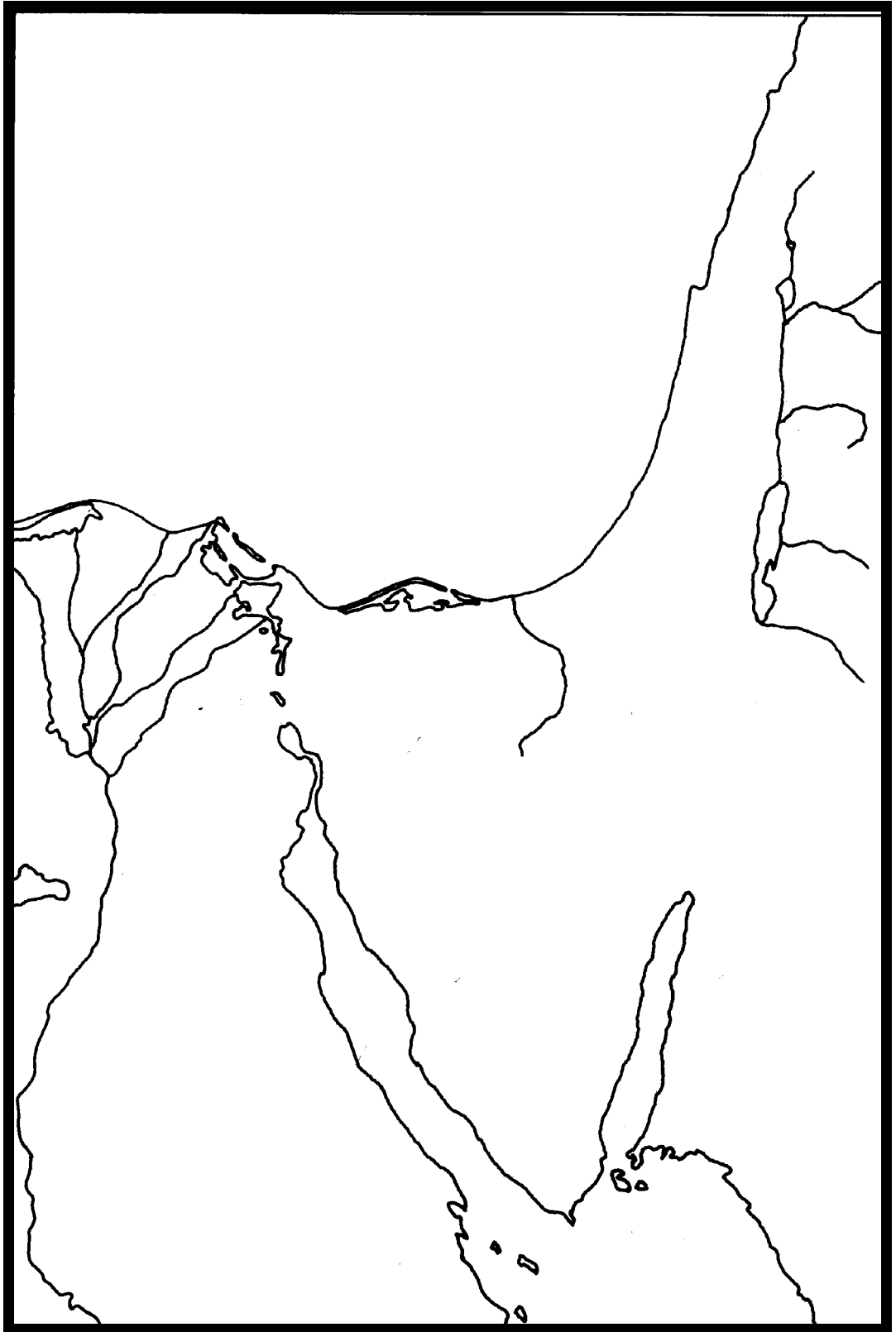
C. Thought Questions

1. Why did Moses rebuke Gad and Reuben? (32:6-15)
2. How did they reassure Moses? (32:16-19)

III. List of Israel's Encampments in the Wilderness

Please read Numbers 33:1-49.

Map Work: With the help of a Bible atlas, trace the route of the wilderness wanderings of Israel from Rameses to the plains of Moab on the map of ancient Egypt, Sinai, and Canaan on the map on the following page.



Wilderness Wanderings

IV. Instructions for the Conquest of Canaan

Please read Numbers 33:50-56.

Fact Questions

1. What was Israel to do to the inhabitants of the land? (33:50-53)
2. How was the land to be divided? (33:54)
3. What if they did not drive out the inhabitants of Canaan? (33:55-56)

V. Boundaries of the Land of Promise

Please read Numbers 34:1-15. (cf. Genesis 15:18)

A. Places to Locate (on map of Eastern Mediterranean)

1. Salt Sea
2. Ascent of Akrabbin
3. Hazar Addar
4. Azmon
5. Brook of Egypt
6. Great Sea
7. Zedad
8. Ziphron
9. Hazar Enan

B. Map Work: On the map on this page, draw the boundaries of the Land of Promise.

VI. The Leaders Appointed to Divide the Land

Please read Numbers 34:16-29.

VII. Cities of the Levites

Please read Numbers 35:1-8.

Fact Question

What were the Levites to inherit?

VIII. Cities of Refuge

Please read Numbers 35:9-34.

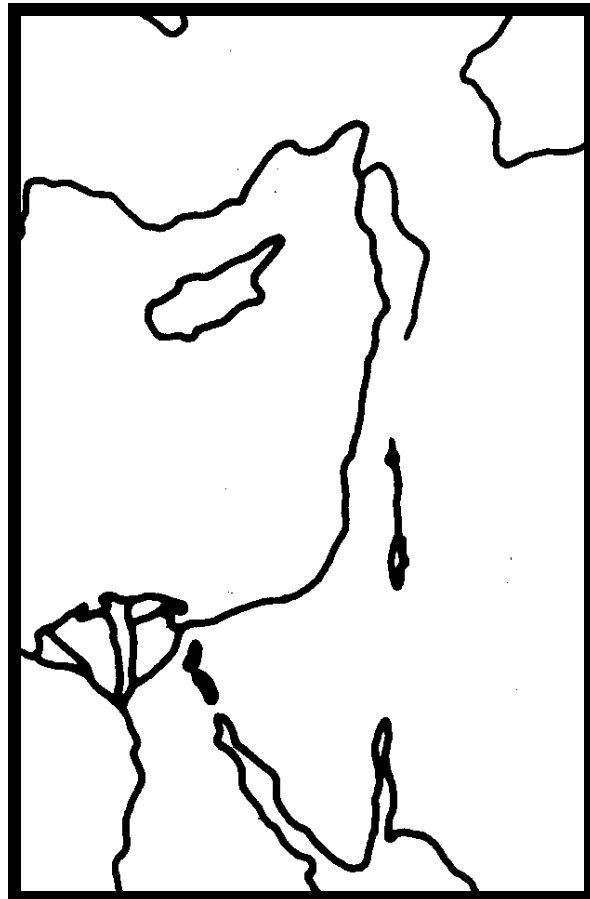
IX. Marriage of Heiresses

Please read Numbers chapter 36.

Fact Questions

1. What problem did the fathers of the family of Gilead present? (36:1-4)
2. How did the Lord through Moses solve the problem? (36:5-9)
3. How did the daughters of Zelophahad apply this solution? (36:10-13)

X. Summary: Numbers chapters 27 - 36: Preparation to Enter Canaan



Eastern Mediterranean

Lesson Twenty-Two
Moses' First Sermon in the Plains of Moab
(Historical: What the Lord Has Done for Israel)

Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 4:1-2

Reading Assignment: Deuteronomy 1:1 - 4:43

I. Moses' Introduction to Deuteronomy

Please read Deuteronomy 1:1-5.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Mount Seir | 2. Kadesh Barnea |
|---------------|------------------|

B. Fact Questions

1. Where and when did Moses preach the sermons recorded in Deuteronomy? (1:1-5; 4:45-49)
2. To whom did Moses speak? Upon what basis did he appeal to them? (1:1,3; 4:1; 5:1-3; 4:25-27, 40)

C. Thought Question

What was the over-all purpose of the sermons?

II. From Mount Sinai to Kadesh Barnea

Please read Deuteronomy 1:6-18.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1. Lebanon | 2. River Euphrates |
|------------|--------------------|

B. Thought Question

What instructions did the Lord give at Horeb concerning their journey and ultimate destination? (1:6-8)

III. At Kadesh Barnea

Please read Deuteronomy 1:19-46.

People to Identify

Anakim

IV. From Kadesh Barnea to Moab

Please read Deuteronomy 2:1-23.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. Gaza | 2. Caphtor |
|---------|------------|

B. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. Emim | 2. Horites |
|---------|------------|

D. Fact Questions

1. Where did the Lord lead Israel after they left Kadesh? (2:1-3)

2. How long did the journey take from Kadesh Barnea to the other side of the valley of the Zered? (2:13-15)

3. What did the Lord command Israel concerning Ammon? (2:16-23)

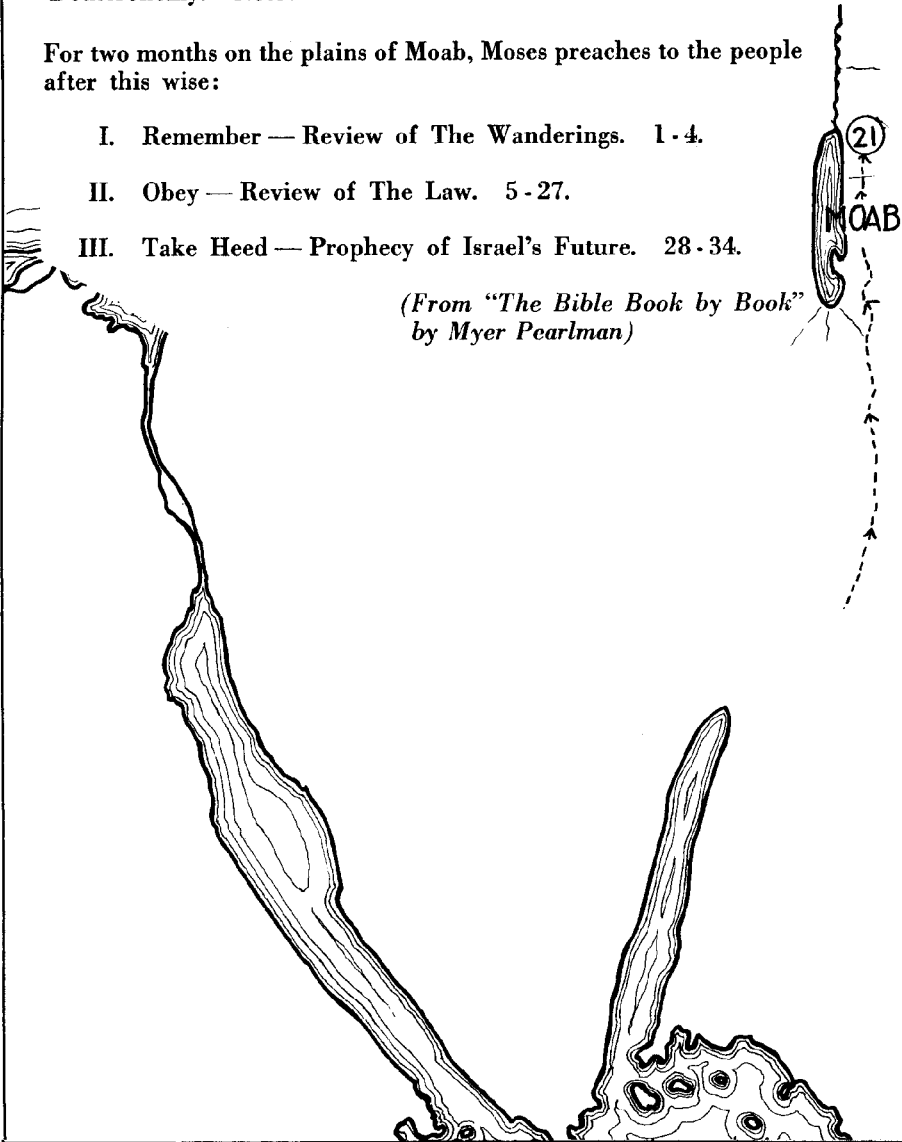
THE BOOK OF DEUTERONOMY

The name *Deuteronomy* means "the second giving of the law." This book is concerned with point number 21 on our chart, BUT . . . it involves also ALL the other points. Here on the plains of Moab, Moses arises amidst this mighty people to review in a great sermon the events of Israel since they left the land of Egypt; that sermon is the book of Deuteronomy. Note:

For two months on the plains of Moab, Moses preaches to the people after this wise:

- I. Remember — Review of The Wanderings. 1-4.
- II. Obey — Review of The Law. 5-27.
- III. Take Heed — Prophecy of Israel's Future. 28-34.

*(From "The Bible Book by Book"
by Myer Pearlman)*



From **Sacred History and Geography**, by Don DeWalt

V. Conquest East of Jordan

Please read Deuteronomy 2:24 - 3:29.

A. Places to Locate

1. Aroer
2. Argob
3. Mount Hermon
4. Chinnereth
5. Sea of the Arabah

C. People to Identify Sidonians

VI. Change of Leadership

Please read Deuteronomy 3:21-29

Place to Locate

Beth Peor

VII. Summary of the Covenant

Please read Deuteronomy 4:1-43.

A. Term to Define

Baal Peor

E. Thought Questions

1. What reasons did Moses give that Israel should observe the law? (4:1)
2. Does God tolerate human alteration of His word? (4:2)
3. How did Moses exemplify the results of obedience and of disobedience? (4:3-4)
4. What further reasons did Moses give Israel to observe the law? (4:5-8)
5. How was the law to be passed on from generation to generation? (4:9-10)
6. What event were they to especially remember? (4:10-14)
7. What sin did Moses warn them against? On what bases? (4:15-35)
8. What is the primary reason Moses gives in this sermon for obedience to God? (4:36-40)

VIII. Summary: Deuteronomy chapters 1 - 4: Moses' First Sermon (Historical: What the Lord Has Done for Israel)

Lesson Twenty-Three
Moses' Second Sermon in the Plains of Moab
(Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel
Part 1: Explanation of the Covenant)

Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 10:12-13

Reading Assignment: Deuteronomy 4:44 - 11:32

I. Review

II. Introduction

Please read Deuteronomy 4:44-49.

A. Terms to Define

1. law
2. testimonies

B. Thought Question

Where, when and under what circumstances did Moses preach this sermon?

III. The Covenant of the Lord

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 5.

IV. Command to Teach the Law

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 6.

A. Term to Define

1. frontlets
2. righteousness

B. Thought Questions

1. Why should Israel have obeyed the Lord? (6:1-3)
2. What is the nature of God? (6:4)
3. What is the basis of obedience to God? (6:5; cf. Matthew 22:34-38; Mark 12:28-30; Luke 10:25-28; John 14:15; 1 John 5:3)
4. How was Israel to preserve the knowledge and love of the Lord? (6:6-9; cf. Ephesians 6:4)

The Law

The term "**law**" ("*torah*") found in Deuteronomy 4:44 is the comprehensive word for the code of law comprising God's covenant with Israel, the heart of which was the Ten Commandments spoken directly by God from Mt. Sinai, written by the finger of God on the two tables of stone, and preserved in the ark of the covenant within the holy of holies in the tabernacle.

✧ **Law has four characteristics.**

- ❖ It is the expressed and binding will of the ruler. - Nehemiah 9:13-14
- ❖ It is a rule of action. - Romans 2:13
- ❖ It is the standard for the administration of justice. - James 2:9,12
- ❖ It requires obedience. - Luke 6:46

✧ **Four terms describe parts or aspects of the Law in Deuteronomy.**

- ❖ **statutes** - things prescribed or enacted by law
- ❖ **judgments** - rights, whether public or private, all that each could claim as his due, and all that he was bound to render to God or to his fellow men as their due
- ❖ **testimonies** - ordinances attested and confirmed by God
- ❖ **commandments** - charges laid upon men as the expression of divine will and which demanded obedience

The Law is also called a "**covenant**." This describes the Old Testament as a divine ordinance, with signs and pledges on God's part, promises for Israel's obedience, penalties for disobedience, and ordinances for Israel to accept.

5. What would cause them to be tempted to forget the Lord? (6:10-12; 8:11-17)
6. Why were they to fear God exclusively? (6:13-15)
7. Why was Israel not to tempt the Lord? (6:16-19)
8. How were they to exhort their children to observe the law? (6:20-25)

V. Command to Conquer Canaan

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 7.

Term to Define
accursed

VI. Command to Remember the Lord

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 8.

Thought Questions

1. How carefully were they to observe the law? (8:1)
2. What should they have learned from the wilderness wanderings? (8:2-6)
3. What should the bountifulness of Canaan have caused them to do? (8:7-10)
4. Why should they remember the Lord? (8:18)
5. What would happen to them if they forgot the Lord? (8:19-20)

VII. Command Against Self Righteousness

Please read Deuteronomy 9:1 - 10:11

A. Terms to Define

1. uprightness
2. stiff-necked
3. terebinth trees

GRACE DOES NOT MAKE OBEDIENCE UNNECESSARY

✧ **God gave Canaan to Israel by His grace.** - Deuteronomy 9:1-3; cf. Exodus 33:12-14; Ephesians 2:8-10

✧ **God did not give Canaan to Israel because of Israel's own righteousness.** - Deuteronomy 9:4-6; cf. Titus 3:5

✧ **Only Moses' intercession saved Israel from destruction.** - Deuteronomy 9:25-29; cf. Exodus 32:11-14; 34:8-9,28; Hebrews 7:25; I John 2:1-2

✧ **But Israel had to obey all God's commands from the heart to inherit Canaan.** - Deuteronomy 10:12-16; 11:8-9,22-23; Hebrews 5:8-9; Matthew 28:20; I John 1:7-10; 2:3-5

✧ **Israel thus exercised the power to choose either blessing or cursing.** - Deuteronomy 11:26-28; cf. Revelation 22:17

B. Places to Locate

1. Bene Jaakan
2. Moserah
3. Gudgodah
4. Jotbathah

C. Fact Questions

1. How would Israel be able to overcome the mighty inhabitants of the land? (9:1-3)
2. How did Israel provoke God? (9:22-24)

D. Thought Question

Would Israel enter Canaan through their own righteousness or through the grace of God? (10:11)

VIII. What the Lord Requires of His People

Please read Deuteronomy 10:12 - 11:32.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Western Sea | 3. Mount Gerizim |
| 2. Mount Ebal | 4. Moreh |

B. Fact Questions

1. What reward did God promise Israel for keeping His law? (11:8-15, 23-25)
2. What would happen if they turned aside to serve other gods? (11:16-17)
3. How was Israel to preserve the knowledge and consciousness of the law? (11:18-20)
4. Why should they do so? (11:21)

C. Thought Questions

1. How strictly did God expect Israel to keep His law? (11:8,13,22,32)
2. What determined whether God would give Israel a blessing or a curse? (11:26-28)
3. How were they to memorialize the blessing and the curse? (11:12-31)

IX. Deuteronomy chapters 5 - 26: Moses' Second Sermon (Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel)

What Does the Lord Require of His People?

Deuteronomy 10:12—13

- ✧ **Fear the Lord**
- ✧ **Walk in All His Ways**
- ✧ **Love Him**
- ✧ **Serve the Lord Your God with All Your Heart**
- ✧ **Keep His Commandments ... for Your Good**

How Do I Know if I Fear God?

Deuteronomy 10:20

- ✧ **Serve Him (Action)**
- ✧ **Him You Shall Hold Fast (Heart)**
- ✧ **Take Oaths in His Name (Mouth)**

Lesson Twenty -Four
Moses' Second Sermon in the Plains of Moab
(Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel
Part 2: Statutes and Judgments)

Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 18:18-19

Reading Assignment: Deuteronomy chapters 12 - 26

I. Review

II. The Worship of God

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 12.

A. Fact Questions

1. What was to be done with the places of worship left by the peoples whom Israel would dispossess? (12:1-4)

2. What was the law concerning the slaughtering of animals for food? (12:15-28)

3. What was to be their attitude toward the worship of the Canaanites? (12:29-32)

B. Thought Question

1. What the law of the place of worship? (12:5-14; cf. Exodus 20:24; John 4:19-24)

III. Punishment of Idolaters

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 13.

Fact Questions

1. What was to be done with a prophet who enticed Israel to serve other gods? (13:1-5)

2. What was an Israelite to do if a friend or relative tried to get them to serve a false god? (13:6-11)

3. What were they to do if they heard a rumor that a city in Israel had turned to idolatry? (13:12-18)

IV. Avoiding Heathen Customs

Please read Deuteronomy 14:1-21.

Fact Question

Why were the Israelites not to disfigure themselves? (14:1-2)

V. Tithing

Please read Deuteronomy 14:22-29

VI. Laws Benefitting the Downtrodden

Please read Deuteronomy 15:1-18.

Fact Questions

1. What was the law pertaining to the release of debts? (15:1-6)

2. What was to be their attitude toward the poor? (15:7-11)

VII. Laws of Firstborn Animals

Please read Deuteronomy 15:19-23.

VIII. The Annual Required Assemblies

Please read Deuteronomy 16:1-17

IX. Justice

Please read Deuteronomy 16:18-20.

X. Improper Worship

Please read Deuteronomy 16:21 - 17:7.

Fact Question

What was the law pertaining to sacred trees and pillars? (16:21-22)

XI. Central Government

Please read Deuteronomy 17:8-20.

Fact Questions

1. How were matters too difficult for local judges to be determined? (17:8-9)
2. How binding was their decision? (17:10-13)
3. How were they to choose a king? (17:14-15)
4. What was the king forbidden to do? (17:16-17)
5. What was to guide the king? (17:18-20)

XII. Priests, Levites and Prophets

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 18.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. witchcraft | 3. conjure spells |
| 2. omens | 4. spiritist |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was to be done with a false prophet? (18:20)
2. How could they identify a false prophet? (18:21-22)

C. Thought Question

Explain the promise of a Prophet like Moses. (18:15-19; cf. Acts 3:19-26)

XIII. Criminal Laws

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 19.

Fact Questions

1. What was the law concerning removal of boundary landmarks? (19:14)
2. Explain the law concerning witnesses. (19:15-21)

XIV. War

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 20.

Fact Questions

1. Why were they not to fear their enemies? (20:1)
2. How was the priest to encourage them before battle? (20:2-4)
3. Who was excused from battle? (20:5-9)
4. How were they to treat the people of nations far off against whom they fought? (20:10-15)
5. How were they to treat the Canaanites? Why? (20:16-18)
6. How were they limited in what they could do in besieging a city? (20:19-20)

XV. Various Laws

Please read Deuteronomy chapters 21 - 22.

A. Fact Questions

1. What was to be done in the case of an unsolved murder? (21:1-9)
2. What was to be done with a woman taken in battle if a man desired her as his wife? (21:10-14)
3. What was the law of the firstborn inheritance rights? (21:15-17)
4. Explain the laws concerning:
 - a. a brother's domestic animal (22:1-4),
 - b. wearing clothing that pertains to the opposite sex (22:5),
 - c. a nesting bird and its young (22:6-7),
 - d. a parapet for the roof of a house (22:8), and
 - e. mixing of unlike things (22:9-11).
5. What was to be done with a man who falsely accused his wife of not being a virgin when they married? (22:13-19)
6. What if the accusation were true? (22:20-21)
7. What if a man committed fornication with a betrothed virgin? (22:23-27)
8. What if a man raped a virgin who was not betrothed? (22:28-29)

B. Thought Questions

1. What was to be done with a stubborn and rebellious son? (21:18-21)
2. What was to be done with the body of a man hanged on a tree? Why? (21:22-23; cf. Galatians 3:13)
3. What was to be done with adulterers? (22:22)

XVI. Rights of Citizenship in Israel

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 23.

Fact Questions

1. Who was to be excluded from the congregation of the Lord? (23:1-8)
2. Why was the camp to be kept clean? (23:9-14)
3. What were the laws concerning:
 - a. an escaped slave (23:15-16),
 - b. harlotry and sodomy (23:17-18), and
 - c. a neighbor's crops (23:24-25)?

XVII. Divorce

Please read Deuteronomy 24:1-4.

Thought Question

What was the law concerning divorce and remarriage? (24:1-4)

XVIII. Various Laws

Please read Deuteronomy 24:5-22.

Fact Questions

What were the laws about

- a. a man who had taken a new wife (24:5),
- b. oppression of a poor, hired servant (24:14-15), and
- c. perversion of justice (24:16-18)?

XIX. Corporal Punishment

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 25.

A. Fact Questions

1. How was the beating of a criminal regulated? (25:1-3)
2. What was the law of just measures? (25:13-16)

B. Thought Questions

1. Explain the law about muzzling an ox used for threshing. (25:4; cf. 1 Corinthians 9:9-10; 1 Timothy 5:17-18)
2. What was the duty of a husband's brother? (25:5-10; cf. Genesis 38:6-10; Matthew 22:23-33)

XX. Firstfruits & Tithes

Please read Deuteronomy 26:1-15.

Fact Question

What were the Israelites to do with the firstfruits of the land after they had occupied their inheritances? (26:1-11)

XXI. Conclusion

Please read Deuteronomy 26:16-19.

Thought Question

Why was Israel to carefully observe the Law? (26:16-19)

XXII. Summary: Deuteronomy chapters 5 - 26: Moses' Second Sermon (Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel)

Lesson Twenty-Five
Moses' Last Sermon
(Prophetic: What the Lord Will Do for Israel)

Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 29:29

Reading Assignment: Deuteronomy chapters 27 - 30

I. Review

II. Setting Up the Law in Canaan

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 27.

A. Fact Questions

1. Describe the altar Israel was to build upon Mount Ebal. (27:1-8)
2. Who was to stand upon Mount Ebal? Who upon Mount Gerizim? (27:11-13)

B. Thought Questions

1. Explain the curses the Levites were to speak and Israel was to confirm. (27:14-26)
2. What was the purpose of the altar and the blessings and curses? (27:1,9-10)
3. How much of the law was Israel to keep (27:6; cf. Galatians 3:10)

III. Blessings and Cursings

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 28.

Thought Questions

1. Upon what condition did God promise to bless Israel? (28:1-2,9,14)
2. What would cause God to curse Israel? (28:15,45,47)

IV. Renewal of the Covenant

Please read Deuteronomy chapters 29 - 30.

A. Fact Questions

1. Upon what basis did Moses appeal to Israel to keep the covenant? (29:1-9)

The Curses
Deuteronomy 28:15-64
Israel's History Written in Advance

- ❖ King - verse 36; 1 Samuel 8; 2 Kings 24:8; 25:21
- ❖ Astonishment, Proverb, by Word - verse 37; Jeremiah 29:18
- ❖ Nation from Afar - verses 49-50; Assyria, Babylonia, Rome
- ❖ Eat Their Children - verses 53-57; 2 Kings 6:24-29; Lamentations 2:20; 4:10; Josephus
- ❖ Fearful End - verses 64-67
- ❖ Scattered and Enslaved - Verses 64,68

IS MAN ABLE to KEEP GOD'S LAW?

- ✧ Israel Was Able to Keep God's Law. - 30:11-14
- ✧ To Do So They Had To:
 - ① Keep All His Commandments Always, - 5:29,33; 6:2,24-25; 8:1; 10:12; 11:8,22,32; 15:5; 17:19; 19:19; 26:18; 27:1; 28:1,58; 30:2,8; 31:12
 - ② Keep Them Carefully, - 5:32; 15:5
 - ③ Keep Them Diligently,- 11:13,22
 - ④ and Keep Them with All Their Hearts and Souls. - 11:13; 26:16; 30:2,10; 32:46
- ✧ Israel Did Not Keep God's Law. - 1:19-46; 9:4-24
- ✧ God Was Just in Cursing Them. - 27:11-26; 28:15-68
- ✧ They Had to Depend on His Mercy. - 4:25-31
- † These Principles Apply to Us. - 18:18-19; Cf. Acts 3:19-26
 - ① We Are Able to Keep God's Law. - 1 Corinthians 10:13; 1 John 5:3
 - ② We Do Not Do So Sinlessly. - Romans 3:9,23; 1 John 1:8,10
 - ③ God Is Just in Condemning Us. Romans 8:3
 - ④ We must Depend on His Grace. - Ephesians 2:8-10

2. What did Moses summon Israel to do? (29:10-15)

3. Of what did Moses remind them to encourage them to faithfulness? (29:16-28)

B. Thought Questions

1. Upon what condition did God promise to bless Israel? (28:1-2,9,14)

2. What would cause God to curse Israel? (28:15,45,47)

3. Of what did the covenant consist? (29:29)

4. On what grounds would God restore His blessings to Israel if they apostatized? (30:1-10)

5. Was Israel able to keep the law? (30:11-14)

6. What choices did Israel face? How would they make their choice? (30:15-20)

7. Does man have the power to choose whether or not he will obey God? Does this choice affect his destiny?

V. Summary: Deuteronomy chapters 27 - 30: Moses' Third Sermon (Prophetic)

Lesson Twenty-Six Moses' Last Days

Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 31:8

Reading Assignment: Deuteronomy chapters 31 - 34

I. Review

II. Moses' Charge to Joshua

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 31.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Moses encourage Israel? (31:1-6)
2. What charge did he give Joshua? (31:7-8)
3. Describe Joshua's inauguration. (31:14-23)
4. What did Moses command the Levites to do with the Book of the Law? Why? (31:24-27)

B. Thought Question

What charge did Moses give the priests and elders about the law? (31:9-13)

III. The Song of Moses

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 32.

A. Term to Define

Jeshurun

A. Fact Questions

1. What did the Lord tell Moses to do? Why? (32:48-51)
2. What did the Lord promise Moses? (32:52)

B. Thought Question

Why did Moses write his last song? (31:16-22,28-30; 32:44-47)

IV. Moses' Blessing of Israel

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 33.

A. Term to Define

saints

B. Place to Locate

Mount Paran

The Song of Moses

(Deuteronomy 32:1-43; Cf. Exodus 15:1-19)

- ☛ Introduction - 32:1-3
- ☛ Theme: God's Righteousness & Israel's Perverseness - 32:4-6
- ☛ God's Grace Toward Israel - 32:7-14
- ☛ Israel's Unfaithfulness - 32:15-18
- ☛ The Lord's Punishment - 32:19-33 (verse 21 - cf. Romans 10:19; Ephesians 2:12)
- ☛ The Lord's Compassion on Israel - 32:34-43 (verse 35; cf. Romans 12:19; Hebrews 10:30)

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Moses introduce his blessing of Israel? (33:1-5)
2. What blessing did he pronounce upon:
 - a. Reuben? (33:6)
 - b. Judah? (33:7)
 - c. Levi? (33:8-11)
 - d. Benjamin? (33:12)
 - e. Joseph? (33:13-17)
 - f. Zebulun and Issachar? (33:18-19)
 - g. Gad? (33:20-21)
 - h. Dan? (33:22)
 - i. Naphtali? (33:23)
 - j. Asher? (33:24-25)

D. Thought Question

Upon what basis did Moses bless Israel? (33:26-29)

V. Moses' Death on Mount Horeb

Please read Deuteronomy chapter 34.

A. Place to Locate

Zoar

B. Fact Question

Describe the death and burial of and mourning for Moses. (34:1-8)

D. Thought Questions

1. How great was Joshua? (34:9)
2. How great was Moses? (34:10-12; cf. Numbers 12:3,6-8; Deuteronomy 18:18-19; Acts 3:22-26; Hebrews 3:1-6)

VI. Summary: Deuteronomy chapters 31-34: Moses' Last Days

VII. Final Review

Glossary of Terms

A

abhorrent - offensive, odious

Abihu - son of Aaron, priest, slain with Nadab for offering strange fire

abomination - abhorrent

accursed - that which is separated or devoted to destruction

adultery - unlawful sexual intercourse

aloes - aloe trees, which grow in the East and whose wood is prized for incense

altar - a place for offering slain animals as sacrifices

Amalek - descendants of Amalek, the grandson of Esau

Amorites - a tribe descended from Canaan which dwelt in Palestine

Anakim - descendants of Anak, race of giants, dwelt in Palestine before Canaanites

Angel of the Lord - perhaps Christ in His preincarnate state as Messenger of Godhead

anoint - solemn setting apart to office by pouring oil upon the head

ark

Exodus 2:3 - Egyptian word meaning "chest"

Exodus 25:10 - chest in which anything is laid up or kept

ark of the covenant - the chest which contained the tables of stone upon which were written the Ten Commandments

Asshur - Assyria

atonement - a covering for sin, securing the sinner from guilt and punishment; conveys idea of pacification of judicial wrath and covering of transgression

awl - pointed instrument for making a small hole

B

Baal - lord, special name of the supreme god of the Canaanites and Philistines, each locality having its own 'Baal,' generally worshipped by offering human sacrifices, particularly, the first born child burned alive

Baal Peor - lord of Peor, the Baal worshipped in Peor, a mountain in Moab near Pisgah

Balaam - a Midianite prophet of God who lived in Pethor of Mesopotamia

ban - dedicated to the Lord in an unredeemable manner

bdellium - probably an odorous and costly gum

betrothed - engaged, promised in marriage

blasphemed - literally, to pierce, mark with dishonor; to use God's name in invoking evil, to use God's name in vain

bles - pronounce good upon as prophetic of the future

bondage - service, slavery

bulrushes - the papyrus plant, a reed with a triangular stem, reaching a height of 10-15 feet, from the pith of which the Egyptians made paper

C

Canaanites - descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham, who settled in Palestine

cassia - an aromatic wood

censer - a container to hold fire

Chemosh - "subduer," baal, i.e., chief god, of the Moabites

cherubim - winged figures representing heavenly beings around the throne of God
circumspect - watchful, careful
commandments - charges laid upon men as expression of divine will and which must be obeyed
congregation - assembly, the whole company of Israel
conjures spells - casts spells
Consecrate - provide something to offer to God
contend - strive, argue, agitate, quarrel noisily
convocation - a calling together, assembly
corrupted - destroyed, devastated, desolated
coriander seed - a small, round grain of whitish or yellowish grey
covenant - a binding contract between two parties, both of whom have obligations specified in the contract
covenant of peace - the priesthood, as the means whereby peace is brought between God and man, since Phinehas' action had brought peace between God and Israel
covenant of salt - as salt was preservative, indissoluble or inviolable covenant
covet - ungoverned, selfish, strong desire
covetousness - unjust gain
cubits - a measure of length, from elbow to tip of index finger, or ca. 20 inches
curses - invokes evil upon

D

defile - make unclean
demons - protecting spirits
devoted - under the ban
divination - literally, "whispering," foretelling events by observing omens
diviner's fee - soothsayer's wages (cf. 2 Peter 2:15)

E

Eber - descendants of Eber, descendant of Shem
elders - heads of tribes, administered general affairs of the people
Eliezer - son of Moses, name means "My God is my Help"
Emim - means "frightful" or "terrible," ancient people of gigantic stature who dwelt in Moab and were displaced by Moabites
enchantments - secret arts, magic
ephah - a dry measure of quantity equal to a little over a bushel
ephod - literally, "robe of approach," a garment belonging to the high priest, worn when officiating in the temple, richly embroidered with a variety of colors and figures, sleeveless, fastened on each shoulder by two pieces joined by a gold button, on which was a precious stone engraved with the names of the tribes of Israel, six on each shoulder, bound by sash of same work, worn over other garments
Eshcol - cluster of grapes
everlasting- of long duration

F

familiar spirits - ventriloquists, who pretend to call up the spirits of the dead

Feast of Harvest - also called Feast of Weeks and Feast of Firstfruits in the Old Testament and Pentecost in the New Testament, it came fifty days after the sabbath of the Passover and lasted one day

Feast of Ingathering - also called Feast of Tabernacles, it was kept on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, five days after the Day of Atonement, and lasted seven days

Feast of Unleavened Bread - attached to the Passover (which was on the fourteenth day of the first month), was kept in the spring, beginning on the fourteenth day of the first month, lasted seven days, and was a memorial of Israel's deliverance from Egypt

Feast of Weeks - same as Feast of Harvest

frankincense - a fragrant gum resin from a tree

frontlets - bands

G

galbanum - a fragrant spice from gum

Gershom - "sojourner"

gracious - free willingness to bestow favor apart from merit

H

hallowed - sanctified, made holy, set apart from common use

heave offering - offering of things lifted up or separated to the service of the Lord

Hebrew - one from across the river, Israelite

heritage - possession, inheritance

Hittites - descendants of Heth, a son of Canaan, the son of Ham, who settled in Palestine

Hivites - descendants of Canaan dwelling in the vicinity of Shechem

holiness - apartness, sacredness, majesty

holy - set apart, sacred, consecrated to God

holy articles - either some unspecified items of the priesthood, as holy to God, or the trumpets themselves

Honor - give special respect

hoopoe - a bird about a foot long, grayish-brown above, with black wings and shoulders, barred with white, and a large crest upon the head

Horites - cave dwellers, lived in Mount Seir until the Edomites replaced them

humble - lowly, of one who willingly endures with submission that from which he might escape

Hur - of tribe of Judah, grandfather of Bezaleel, the architect of the tabernacle

hyssop - a low growing, bitter herb

I

I AM - the eternal, self-existent one

imputed - reckoned, put to account, credited

infidelity - spiritual fornication, unfaithfulness

iniquity - turning from what is right to what is wrong

intercede - ask of God powerfully

J

jackdaw - pelican

jealous - demanding exclusive service
Jebusites - descendants of Canaan who dwelt in and around Jerusalem
Jeshurun - “upright one,” poetic name for Israel, designating it under its ideal character
Jethro - other name for Reuel, the priest of Midian, Moses’ father-in-law
Joshua - leader from the tribe of Ephraim, originally Hoshea, name later changed by Moses to Joshua, meaning “Jehovah is salvation,” son of Nun, servant of and successor to Moses, leader of Israel in battle, faithful spy of land
Jubilee - a cry of joy, joyful shout, the blowing of trumpets
judgments - decisions of right or justice between persons, here the laws upon which court decisions were to be based

K

Kain - father of the Kenites
Kibroth Hattaavah - “graves of greediness,” name given camping place by Moses

L

laver - large vessel of brass which held water
law - Hebrew “torah,” the code of conduct comprising God’s covenant with Israel
leeks - chives
leprosy - a dreaded disease, perhaps the disease now known as “elephantiasis,” began as rising, scab, or bright spot in skin, tended to spread, turned hair white in affected skin, caused raw flesh to appear, if black leprosy, led to loss of flesh, even of parts of body, and eventually death
lintel - the part of the door frame above the door
long suffering - slow to anger
Lord - Jehovah, the I AM

M

magicians - men of the priestly caste who occupied themselves with the sacred interpretation of dreams, the foretelling of events, magic, and conjuring, and who were regarded as possessors of secret arts and the wise men of Egypt
Mannah - “What is this?”
Marah - “bitter,” a fountain of bitter (undrinkable) water in the wilderness of Shur
Massah - “trial, temptation,” name given to Rephidim, Israel’s last stopping place before Mt. Sinai
mediums - sorcerers, those who pretend to communicate with spirits
memorial - that which brings to remembrance
merciful - compassionate, pitying
Meribah - contention, chiding, strife, murmuring
minister - wait upon, serve
miracle - a special display of God’s power, the direct intervention of the supernatural into the realm of the natural
Moab - descendants of Moab, the illegitimate son of Lot by incest with his elder daughter
Moses - Egyptian word meaning “brought forth”
murmured - complained, whispered (maliciously), slandered
myrrh - a fragrant species of balsam which grows in Arabia

N

Nadab - eldest son of Aaron, priest, slain for offering strange fire

Nazirite - literally, "the separated," one who vowed to live a separate life for the Lord and His service

O

oath - a promise made by swearing, i.e., calling something or someone as witness to the truth of the promise

omens - mysterious signs of fortune or future events

omer - a three quart bowl

onycha - perhaps substance from shell of a mollusc, which gave aromatic smell when burned

oracle - prophetic, figurative discourse

ordinance - enactment, decree, statute, law

P

peace offerings - offerings in which the victim was slain

Perizzites - a tribe in the hill country of Judah

perverse - plunged into destruction, rushed recklessly

pestilence

Exodus 5:3 - a deadly plague

Exodus 9:3 - that which sweeps away, plague, epidemic

Philistines - ancient, non-Semitic people which lived along the south coast of Palestine

pilgrimage - life as the wandering of a stranger in a foreign land

plague

Exodus 11:1 - literally, a stroke, a slaughter; a destructive calamity sent by God

Leviticus 13:2 - heavy touch or stroke of disease

presumptuously - rebelliously

priest - one who administers in things pertaining to God

prince - ruler

profane - desecrate, make common what is holy

prophet - one who speaks for God

Q - R

ransom - the price of a life

redeem

Exodus 6:6 - take one's property back

Leviticus 25:25 - buy back by payment of value assessed

relented - changed in things God has put in His own power

repent - change one's purpose or counsel

revile - speak evil of

righteousness - correspondence to the will of God in both character and conduct, freedom from guilt

the River - Euphrates River

rock hyrax - a small animal, similar but not identical to the rabbit

S

Sabbath - rest, abstinence from labor

sacrifice - to slaughter a victim to appease the judicial wrath of God

saints - holy ones, angels

Sanctify - set apart, consecrate, hallow, dedicate

sanctuary - sacred place, the tabernacle and its court

sapphire - anciently known as "Japis lazuli," a stone of various shades of blue, ranks next to diamond in hardness

shekel - coin with a weight of ca. .3 of an ounce or approximately sixty-five cents in value

showbread - bread of the face, or presence, because it was always before the presence of the Lord

Sidonians - inhabitants of Sidon, ancient Phoenician seaport

sign - a miraculous act as a token or proof of divine power and authority

signet - either a ring or a cylinder seal, worn by the wealthy; when pressed upon wax made the official signature of the bearer

sin - a failure to hit the mark, a violation of divine law

sojourner - one who dwells in a country where he is a foreigner, who dwells as a stranger or guest

soothsaying - magic

sorcerers - those who practiced magical arts, used charms, claimed to have supernatural knowledge, and practiced astrology

sorcery - augury, the foretelling of the future from signs in the phenomena of nature and inexplicable occurrences in animal and human life

span - a measure of length, about ten inches

the Spirit - the Holy Spirit, by metonymy of person for his work, spiritual endowments necessary to fulfill office

spirits - lives

spoil - plunder, booty, things taken in war

stacte - a sweet spice, probably from the gum of the storax tree

statute - things prescribed or enacted by law

statute of judgment - law or ordinance which determines what is right or just

stiff-necked - stubborn

T

Taberah - burning

tabernacle - tent

tabernacle of meeting - the tent where God met His people

talent - a standard measure of weight for precious metals, about \$30,000 in gold

tempt - prove, put to the test, try

terebinth trees - turpentine trees, evergreen hardwoods resembling the live oak

testimonies - laws attested and confirmed by God

Testimony - the Ten Commandments on the tables of stone as a solemn divine charge

Thummim - literally, "perfections"

timbrel - forerunner of the tambourine

tithes - payment of tenth part

transgression - passing over or beyond, breaking or violating law, the violation of a law or principle of right, sin, rebellion
trespass - unfaithful, treacherous act
tunic - a garment worn next to the skin, usually reaching from the shoulders to the knees
turban - headdress consisting of a cap with a long cloth wound around it.

U

unclean - ethically or religiously defiled, whatever is unsuitable for communion with Him
Who is holy
uprightness - moral straightness or integrity
Urim - literally, "lights"

V

vain - emptiness, either meaningless or false
vision - an appearance in a dream or trance
vow - a promise made by anyone to dedicate and give himself or something he possesses to the Lord in exchange for a blessing

W

the wasteland - the plains of Moab
wave offering - a offering waved before the Lord
wise men - men educated in secular and religious wisdom, belonging to the priestly caste, so that the power of their gods was thought to be manifested in their secret arts
witchcraft - see "sorcerers"
wonders - miraculous acts in that they caused the beholders to be amazed
worshiped - paid adoration, showed homage

X-Y-Z

zeal - jealousy, excitement of mind, ardor

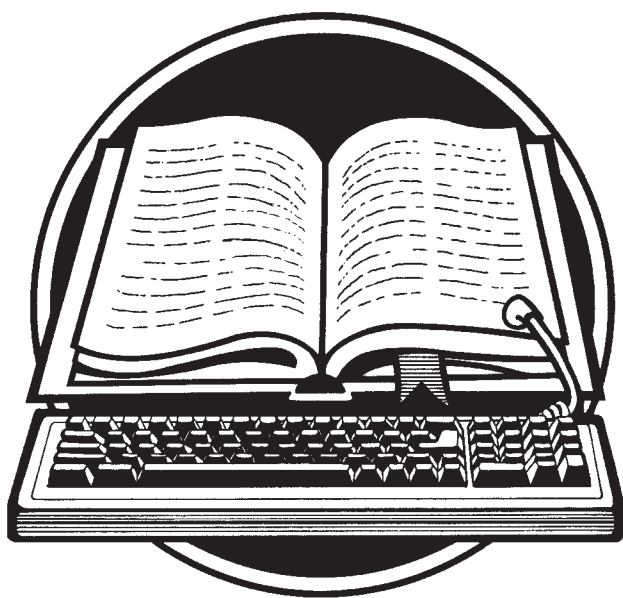
The Ancient Near East, 1800 to 1400 B.C.



Review

1. Who wrote the five books of the Law?
Moses
2. What does the name “Exodus” mean?
“way out” or “departure”
3. What are the themes of Exodus?
 - ① Exodus of Israel from Egypt
 - ② Establishment of Israel as a Nation
4. What are the two major divisions of the book?
 - ① Deliverance of Israel from Egyptian Bondage - chapters 1 - 18
 - ② Covenant at Mt. Sinai - chapters 19 - 40
5. At what three places did God give Israel legislation? Where is each body of legislation recorded?
 - ① Mt. Sinai - Exodus and Leviticus
 - ② the Wilderness - Numbers
 - ③ the Plains of Moab - Deuteronomy
6. What is the meaning of the word “Leviticus”?
pertains to Levi
7. To whom was the book written?
Israel
8. What is its theme?
holiness
9. What is the key word?
holy
10. What was the purpose of sacrifices?
To give the sinner access to God
11. Could animal sacrifices take away sin? What did they do?
 - a. No
 - b. showed Israel the need for a sacrifice which would
12. What are the two divisions of Leviticus?
Holiness Attained - chapters 1 - 16
Holiness Maintained - chapters 17 - 27
13. How did Numbers get its name?
censuses
14. To whom was the book written?
Israel
15. What is its theme?
The Wilderness Wanderings of Israel
16. What is the purpose of Numbers?
prepare Israel for the conquest of Canaan
17. What is the great lesson of the book for us?
warn of danger of apostasy
18. What does the name “Deuteronomy” mean?
second law

19. What word describes all the legal code given to Israel through Moses?
law
20. What is the heart of the law?
the ten commandments
21. What is the theme of Deuteronomy?
obedience
22. What three sermons did Moses preach to exhort Israel to obey the Lord?
 - ① History: God's Past Goodness to Israel
 - ② Law: The Goodness of God's Law
 - ③ Prophecy: God's Promised Goodness to Israel if They Kept the Law
23. What are the two major divisions of Deuteronomy?
 - ① Moses' Last sermons - chapters 1 - 30
 - ② Moses' Last Days - chapters 31 - 34
24. What is the theme of each of these sections?
 - a. Exodus chapters 1 - 2: Egyptian Bondage
 - b. Exodus chapters 3 - 6: The Call of Moses
 - c. Exodus chapters 7 - 10: The Plagues
 - d. Exodus chapters 11 - 12: The Passover
 - e. Exodus chapters 13 - 15: The Exodus
 - f. Exodus chapters 16 - 18: Journey to Mt Sinai
 - g. Exodus chapters 19 - 20: The Ten Commandments
 - h. Exodus chapters 21 - 24: The Law at Mt. Sinai
 - i. Exodus chapters 25 - 31: : The Plan for the Tabernacle
 - j. Exodus chapters 32 - 34: The Covenant Broken & Renewed
 - k. Exodus chapters 35 - 40: The Building of the Tabernacle
 - l. Numbers chapters 1 - 9: Preparation for the Journey
 - m. Numbers chapters 10 - 14: The Failure of a Generation
 - n. Numbers chapters 15 - 25: Wandering in the Wilderness
 - o. Numbers chapters 22 - 26: The Death of a Generation
 - p. Numbers chapters 27 - 36: Preparation to Enter Canaan
 - p. Deuteronomy chapters 1 - 4: Moses' First Sermon (Historical: What the Lord Has Done for Israel)
 - q. Deuteronomy chapters 5 - 26: Moses' Second Sermon (Legal: What the Lord Expects of Israel)
 - r. Deuteronomy chapters 27 - 30: Moses' Third Sermon (Prophetic)
 - s. Deuteronomy chapters 31 - 34: Moses' Last Days



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