

Deuteronomy (Part 2)

[12] "And now, Israel, what does the LORD your God require of you, but to fear the LORD your God, to walk in all his ways, to love him, to serve the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul, [13] and to keep the commandments and statutes of the LORD, which I am commanding you today for your good? [Deut 10:12-13 ESV]

1. Key Ideas

- A. The importance of a central worship place.
- B. Emphasis on the _____ of God.
- C. The organization of laws with reference to the 10 Commandments.
- D. The centrality of loving and _____ the covenant God.

2. Purpose Statement: The Purpose of Deuteronomy is to summarize and renew the covenant in preparation for entering into the land. In the process it organizes laws in a way that the spirit behind the 10 Commandments will be understood. Deuteronomy is the _____ document of Israel that emphasizes that there is one God, one people of God, one sanctuary, and one law.

3. God's Presence: Deuteronomy reviews God's presence with His people in the events of the _____, at Sinai, and during the wilderness wanderings. In the presentation of the law it reiterates the essential elements by which the people will experience God's presence and be in relationship with Him.

4. Outline:

I. First Speech of Moses

- A. Preamble (1:1-5)
- B. Historical Prologue (1:6-3:29)
- C. Introduction to Stipulations: Exhortations to _____ the Law (4:1-43)

II. Second Speech of Moses

- A. Introduction to Speech (4:44-5:5)
- B. Stipulations (5:6-26:19)
 - 1. The Decalogue (5:6-21)
 - 2. _____ of the People (5:22-33)
 - 3. Elaboration of the Decalogue (6:1-26:15)
 - a. Commandment 1 (6-11)
 - b. Commandment 2 (12)
 - c. Commandment 3 (13:1-14:21)
 - d. Commandment 4 (14:22-16:17)
 - e. Commandment 5 (16:18-18:22)
 - f. Commandment 6 (19-21)
 - g. Commandment 7 (22:1-23:14)
 - h. Commandment 8 (23:15-24:7)
 - i. Commandment 9 (24:8-16)
 - j. Commandment 10 (24:17-26:15)
 - 4. Concluding Exhortation (26:16-19)

- C. Document Clause (27:1-10)
- D. Curses and _____ (27:11-28:68)

III. Third Speech of Moses: Final Charge (29-30)

IV. Last Words of Moses

- A. Miscellaneous Matters (31)
- B. _____ of Moses (32)
- C. Blessing of Moses (33)
- D. Death of Moses, Transition to _____ (34)

6. Outline Summary: Deuteronomy does not really give a "second law" as the name suggests, but rather provides an important summary of the history of the wilderness period and organization of the legal material. Framed in the words of Moses shortly before his death, the book tries to give the Israelites a broad perspective on the events of the previous generation as it affords the opportunity for the _____ of the covenant.

7. The Writing of the Book: Deuteronomy takes the structure of an ancient Near Eastern vassal treaty (Hittite).

8. The Background: The ancient Near Eastern vassal treaty gives us a literary background for understanding the book of Deuteronomy. A standard treaty included 6 things...

- A. A preamble introducing the _____, usually the suzerain, the author of the treaty.
- B. A historical prologue emphasizing the suzerain's benevolence and authority.
- C. Stipulations detailing what is expected of the vassal.
- D. A statement regarding the document's display, storage, or terms for its periodic recital.
- E. A list of _____, usually deities.
- F. Curses or blessings to be effected by the gods according to the performance of the stipulations.

9. Treaty Summary: Deuteronomy is an official document ratifying a formal relationship between the Lord and Israel, with the Lord as suzerain and Israel as vassal. The Lord is both suzerain and author of the covenant. The historical prologue records how the Lord brought the Israelites out of Egypt, revealed Himself at Sinai, and brought them to the land He had promised to their father _____. Stipulations comprise the bulk of the book. The most likely document clause is the command that when people arrive in the Promised Land they are to set up stones there and write the law on them. In Ch. 31-32 you see the witness section. Moses is instructed to compose a song to serve as a witness. The book of the Law, as well as the heavens and the earth are also called as witnesses. Blessings and _____ are found in Ch. 28.

10. Purpose and Message: Deuteronomy is intended to formalize the covenant that Israel entered into with the Lord at Sinai. It also provides a broader understanding of the covenant and calls for the people to live in obedience to God's laws. It is the charter document of the Sinai covenant, offering the 2nd generation of the Exodus an opportunity to renew the covenant in preparation for entering the land. The message of the book is the message of the law and the _____ (Deut. 10:12-13).

11. Structure and Organization: Deuteronomy is structured in accordance with an ancient Near Eastern Treaty. The sections of the treaty are divided among three addresses given by Moses. Chapters 6-26 could be divided to correlate with the 10 Commandments.

- A. Commandment 1: Divine Authority (6-11): "You shall have no other God's before me." Love God and obey Him because He is God and He has kept His promises to you. God should be their 1st and final _____.
- B. Commandment 2: Divine Dignity (12): "You shall not make for yourself an idol." The presence of the true and living God can't be mediated by an image.
- C. Commandment 3: Commitment to Deity (13:1-14:21): "You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God." Commitment to God should be reflected in the way they live.
- D. Commandment 4: Rights and Privileges of Deity (14:22-16:17): "Observe the Sabbath day by keeping it holy." God has the right to be honored and His people have the privilege of knowing and honoring Him.
- E. Commandment 5: Human Authority (16:18-18:22): "Honor your father and mother." This section is about human relationships. Parents help preserve the covenant by instructing their children. Other roles of authority to instruct and discipline are prophets (instruction/discipline), priests (instruction), _____ (set up systems), and judges (enforce the systems).
- F. Commandment 6-8: Human Dignity (19-21; 22:1-23:14; 23:15-24:7): "You shall not murder." "You shall not commit adultery." "You shall not steal." Here we see human dignity addressed in the dignity of existence (life), of homogeneity in a corporate group (things that belong together and things that don't), and in personhood (freedom, respect, privacy, humane treatment).
- G. Commandment 9: Commitment to Humankind (24:8-16): "You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor." Truth and _____ must be maintained.
- H. Commandment 10: Human Rights and Privileges (24:17-26:15): "You shall not covet... anything that belongs to your neighbor." Coveting is desiring to have something that is possessed by another. Rights of individuals need to be protected.

[27] And he (Jesus) answered, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind, and your neighbor as yourself." [Luke 10:27 ESV]

12. Major Themes

- A. The Law: The law was a gift of God's grace to His people. We don't have to contrast grace and law. The law was a _____.
- B. The Central Sanctuary: God's presence was central to the life and health of Israel. The one true God was to be worshiped as He alone desired.
- C. History as Theology: History is not simply a sequence of events (cause and effect), but is _____ in action.
- D. The Retribution Principle: Conforming to God's expectations is rewarded, and violating God's commands brings _____.