



ROAD TO EMMAUS

The Harmony of the Old and New Testament DEUTERONOMY

Luke 24:27 "Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures."

Introduction to Deuteronomy: Most of Deuteronomy is a speech made by Moses just before he died during which he recalls the previous forty years. It has many overlaps with Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers. When I was studying Hebrew, I asked my instructor which Old Testament book was the easiest to translate. He said Deuteronomy. It is clear and concise Hebrew that even the critics have been unable to assail with their "historical criticism" and other nonsense. Most of Deuteronomy has been covered in the earlier courses on the books of Moses, but there are a few areas that remain untouched, most noticeably the Ten Commandments, which we will cover in the first three lessons.

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Lesson 1	Law & Covenant
Lesson 2	Love God
Lesson 3	Love Your Neighbor
Lesson 4	The Power of God's Word
Lesson 5	False Prophet Identification
Lesson 6	Messianic Promise
Lesson 7	Prayer of Thanksgiving
Lesson 8	Songs
Lesson 9	Praying the Scripture and Conclusion



Suggested methodology for this course:

1. Allow time for greetings and fellowship (Save most of this for the end of class.)
2. Take prayer requests (Try to keep it from becoming a competition to see who has the most or the worst.)
3. Pray (The idea here is to leave our troubles with God so we can give His word our attention with a clear mind.)
4. Read the text aloud from the Bible one question at a time.
5. Answer and briefly discuss the "fill in the blank" questions. Let those who prefer to listen, listen. My answers on the next page are just one opinion; you may have a better answer. Repeat 4 & 5 for all questions except the "Think & Pray" questions.
6. On the "Think & Pray" questions everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. **This gives the Holy Spirit a time to speak, so don't rush it.** The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving. Others can look at the "For Further Thought" questions while waiting for everyone to finish.
7. Discuss your "Think & Pray" answers. Never force anyone to share theirs. As with the other questions, my answer, when provided, are just one more opinion; you may have a better answer.
8. Close in prayer (It is best to call on others to pray, but try to get their permission ahead of time.)
9. Fellowship (Leave this as open ended as possible for the time and place you meet.)

Depending on the number of people, each lesson is expected to take about one hour. Steps 4 thru 7 are about half of that. If you take longer, let each lesson take more than one meeting, or consider breaking into two groups. If you take less time, extra questions are provided for discussion called "For Further Thought"

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Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - DEUTERONOMY

Lesson 1 - Law & Covenant (Deuteronomy 4:1-14)

Please read Deuteronomy 4:1-14 and other associated scriptures and answer these questions:

(1A) Deut 4:1 What two things was Moses teaching them to perform? _____

(1B) Deut 4:2 What were they not to change? _____

(1C) Rev 22:18-19 What were they not to change? _____

(1D) Deut 4:5 Where did Moses get the statutes and judgments he taught? _____

(1E) Deut 4:8 Taken together what label did Moses give the statutes and judgments? _____

(1F) Romans 2:11-16 What was written in their hearts? _____

(1G) Deut 4:13 How many commandments were on the two tablets of stone? _____

(1H) Deut 4:13 What else did Moses call the Ten Commandments? _____

(1I) Luke 22:20 What kind of blood was poured out for many? _____

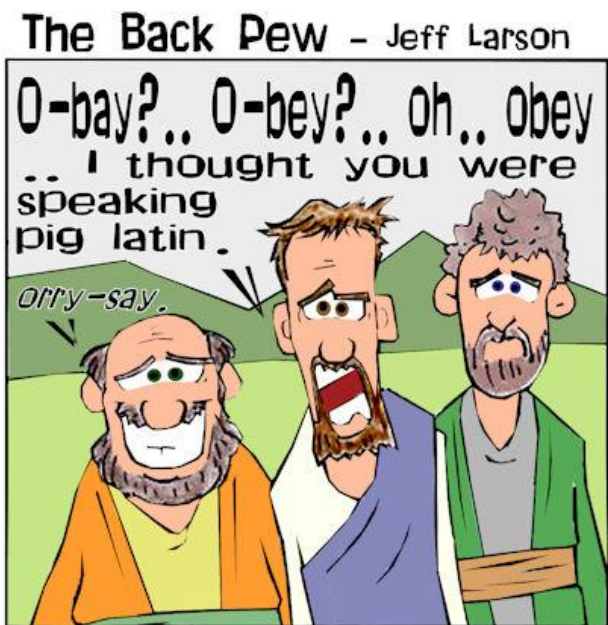
(1J) Deut 4:14 What did the Lord command Moses to teach? _____

(1K) Romans 2:1-8 How is it possible to condemn ourselves? _____

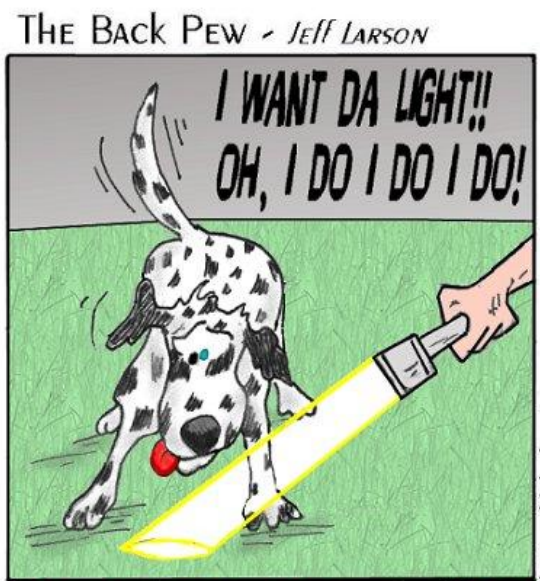
(1L) John 3:19 Why did men love the darkness? _____

(1M) What is the difference between a law, a covenant, a statute, a judgment, a command and a commandment?

Think & Pray _____



The Children of Israel hit rock bottom with inventing excuses for their disobedience. **Deut 4**



Take a Lesson from my Dog! They are judged by this fact, the light came into the world, but they did not want the light. **John 3:19**

----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 1 - Law & Covenant

- (1A) Deut 4:1 What two things was Moses teaching them to perform? Statutes & Judgments
- (1B) Deut 4:2 What were they not to change? The commandments of the Lord our God
- (1C) Rev 22:18-19 What were they not to change? The prophecy of this book
- (1D) Deut 4:5 Where did Moses get the statutes and judgments he taught? Lord his God
- (1E) Deut 4:8 Taken together what label did Moses give the statutes and judgments? Whole law
- (1F) Romans 2:11-16 What was written in their hearts? The Law Rm 2:15
- (1G) Deut 4:13 How many commandments were on the two tablets of stone? Ten
- (1H) Deut 4:13 What else did Moses call the Ten Commandments? His covenant (His = the Lord)
- (1I) Luke 22:20 What kind of blood was poured out for many? Jesus' blood of the new covenant
- (1J) Deut 4:14 What did the Lord command Moses to teach? Statutes & Judgments
- (1K) Romans 2:1-8 How is it possible to condemn ourselves?
By condemning others for the same things we practice
- (1L) John 3:19 Why did men love the darkness? Because their deeds are evil
- (1M) Possibly no difference depending on the context. All of these words have overlapping ranges of sense. They have similar ranges of sense in the original languages as they do in English.

A law can just be the natural order of things like the law of gravity or it can be an arbitrary rule imposed by some authority. It can also mean a body of rules, statutes, agreements, etc, by which a people live. The first five books are often called the Torah, which is Hebrew for the Law. It is in the latter sense that it is meant when it refers to the books of Moses.

A covenant means a contract or agreement, but if the agreement is with God, it has the same force as a law, because God does not break His agreements, and He will insure you will endure consequences if you break yours. However, it does mean that God has obligated Himself in some way with a promise.

A statute is an arbitrary rule imposed by some authority or a rule that has been stipulated to in a group of people by some democratic process. It is often called law as well.

A judgment can be a condemnation, usually for failing to keep the law, or discernment made between various choices. Judgments taken as a collective become what we know as "common law" or "case law." It means the way similar matters have been decided in the past carries the same force as law.

A command or commandment is something that an authority says to someone under their authority. The Hebrew word translated commandment used in "The Ten Commandments" (Deut 4:13) is the same word used for "speech, word, saying, utterance or issue." It is the context of God commanding that makes translators use the word "commandment" to translate it.

For further thought:

- [1n] In Matthew 7:1-6 I see it as Jesus making a distinction between "judge" meaning "condemn", and "judge" meaning "discern". Do you agree? Why or why not?
- [1o] Luke 22:20 mentions a *new* covenant. What is it talking about?
- [1p] Do you see anything about yourself in John 3:19?
- [1q] Do you see anything about yourself in Romans 2:1-8?
- [1r] Deuteronomy 4:13 calls the Ten Commandments "His covenant." Obedience is our part of the bargain. What has God promised if we obey?

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Lesson 2 – Love God (Deuteronomy 5:6-15)

From out of the fire atop Mt. Horeb Moses brings down two tables of stone with the Ten Commandments written by God Himself. In this lesson we will study the commandments that are about our obligations to God. Read Deuteronomy 5:6-15 and answer these questions:

- (2A) What had God done for the people? _____
- (2B) How many Gods are we allowed to have? _____
- (2C) What are we to not make for ourselves? _____
- (2D) What two things are we to not do with idols? _____
- (2E) To whom does God show lovingkindness? _____
- (2F) Who will not be left unpunished? _____
- (2G) Which day is to be kept holy? _____
- (2H) How long do we have to get our work done each week? _____
- (2I) To whom does the Sabbath day command apply? _____
- (2J) How did God want the people to handle their unpleasant memories and traumatic experiences in Egypt? _____

(2K) Christians disagree about how many commandments there are in Deuteronomy 5:6-15.

Some see it this way with three commandments:

- [1] Thou shalt not have other gods besides Me (Dt 5:6-10)
- [2] Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain (Dt 5:11)
- [3] Remember to keep holy the Lord's day (Dt 5:12-15)

Others see it this way with four commandments:

- [1] Thou shalt have no other gods before me (Dt 5:6-7)
- [2] Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image (Dt 5:8-10)
- [3] Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain (Dt 5:11)
- [4] Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy (Dt 5:12-14)

Which way do you see it? Why? (Hint: Matthew 22:36-38)

Think & Pray _____

The Back Pew - Jeff Larson



Serving out of duty rather than love for too long will put you at high risk for a spiritual heart attack. Mt. 22:37

----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 2 – Love God

- (2A) What had God done for the people? Brought them out of slavery in Egypt Dt 5:6
(2B) How many Gods are we allowed to have? One Dt 5:7
(2C) What are we to not make for ourselves? Idol that look like any created thing Dt 5:8
(2D) What two things are we to not do with idols? Worship or serve them Dt 5:9
(2E) To whom does God show lovingkindness? Those who love Him and obey Him Dt 5:10
(2F) Who will not be left unpunished? Those who take God's name in vain Dt 5:11
(2G) Which day is to be kept holy? The Sabbath day Dt 5:12 ("Sabbath" is Hebrew for "seventh")
(2H) How long do we have to get our work done each week? Six days Dt 5:13
(2I) To whom does the Sabbath day command apply? People and animals Dt 5:14
(2J) How did God want the people to handle their unpleasant memories and traumatic experiences in Egypt? Remember them and use the memory to motivate kindness to others and grateful obedience to God Dt 5:15

(2K) I was originally taught 3 commandments, but most of the people I have fellowship with now, believe it is 4. It doesn't matter to me. The important thing is to obey them, not count them. I know this because Jesus only counted one. Matthew 22:37-38 And He said to him, "'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.' This is the great and foremost commandment."

For further thought:

- [2L] In Deuteronomy 5:1 it says "Hear, O Israel ...". How then is it that the Ten Commandments apply to us who are not Israelites? (Hint: Romans 11:17-24)
- [2m] In Deuteronomy 5:8 it lists images we are not supposed to make: "likeness of what is in the heaven above" (like a dove), "or on the earth beneath" (like a cross), "or in the water under the earth (like a fish). Aren't many Christians guilty of breaking this commandment? (Hint: Dt 5:9)
- [2n] In Deuteronomy 5:9 God says He visits the iniquity of the fathers on the children. How is that fair? (Hints: Deuteronomy 5:10, Ezekiel 18:1-32)
- [2o] What does "take the name of the Lord your God in vain" mean?
- [2p] Do you enjoy your Sabbath on Saturday or Sunday? Why?



Lesson 3 – Love Your Neighbor (Deuteronomy 5:16-21)

The rest of the Ten Commandments not covered in Lesson 2 talk about our obligations to each other. Moses in Deuteronomy 5:6-21 and Jesus in Matthew 22:34-40 used twice as many words to describe our obligations to God as they did our obligations to each other. Modern wall hangings and plaques of the Ten Commandments edit the commandments so that it is more like 50/50. I'm not sure if this change in emphasis is such a good idea.

Read Deuteronomy 5:16-21 and answer these questions:

(3A) What promise comes with the command to honor our parents? _____

(3B) Does Deuteronomy 5:17 say to "not murder" or to "not kill?" _____

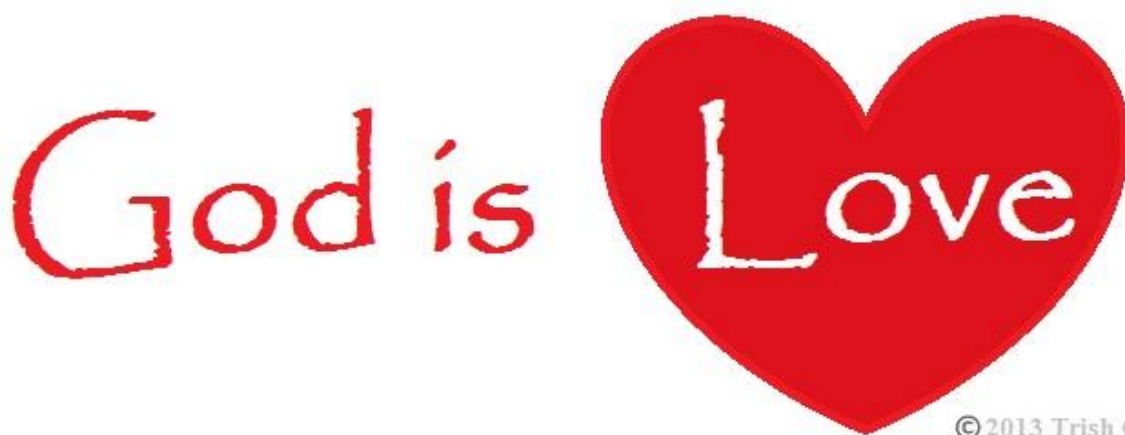
(3C) What does adultery mean in Deuteronomy 5:18? _____

(3D) Which of these actions is not stealing in the sense of Deuteronomy 5:19? armed robbery, shoplifting, counterfeiting, insurance fraud, burglary, purse snatching, failing to return someone's lost item you found, accidentally grabbing the wrong umbrella, borrowing with the intention of repaying but without permission, copyright infringement, patent violations, plagiarism?

(3E) In Mark 12:31 what is the second great commandment? _____

(3F) Deuteronomy 5:20 says "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor." How widely or narrowly does this apply? Is it only testimony in court, or anything you say about your neighbor? What about little white lies? What about lies you tell about yourself or about things not involving people at all? How would that be "against your neighbor?" (Hint: Matthew 7:12)

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 3 – Love Your Neighbor

(3A) What promise comes with the command to honor our parents?

Prolonged days & things going well Dt 5:16

(3B) Does Deuteronomy 5:17 say to "not murder" or to "not kill?" This version says "murder" but some translate it "kill." "Kill" and "murder" are the same word in Hebrew, so it depends on how the translator interprets the context. I agree that "murder" is the right translation.

(3C) What does adultery mean in Deuteronomy 5:18? Having sexual relations with the spouse of another. It can also mean "idolatrous worship" in the context of our relationship with God, but that is not the context, is it?

(3D) Which of these actions is not stealing in the sense of Deuteronomy 5:19? armed robbery, shoplifting, counterfeiting, insurance fraud, burglary, purse snatching, failing to return someone's lost item, accidentally grabbing the wrong umbrella, borrowing with the intention of repaying but without permission, copyright infringement, patent violations, plagiarism? They are all stealing

(3E) In Mark 12:31 what is the second great commandment?

"You shall love your neighbor as yourself."

(3F) Matthew 7:12 says "In everything, therefore, treat people the same way you want them to treat you, for this is the Law and the Prophets." Do you want people to lie to you? I do. If I ask you, "Do I look OK?" as we are heading out the door almost late for an important speaking engagement, please don't undermine my confidence by saying anything about something I don't have time to fix.

If I am a Jew hiding from the Nazis in your basement and they knock on your door and ask if you have any Jews in your basement, please tell them very convincing lies. We live in a fallen world which sometimes forces us to choose between greater and lesser evil. You can not put your brain in neutral, interpret scripture in some easy literal way, and blame God for the consequences.

For further thought:

[3g] Compare Deuteronomy 5:16-21 with Luke 18:18-27? What does Jesus teach about our ability to keep the Ten Commandments?

[3h] When is it OK to dishonor your parents? What about if they abused you as a child?

[3i] Why do you suppose specific items are listed in Deuteronomy 5:21? Why not just say "You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor?"

[3j] Perhaps you disagree with my answer to 3D above. If you disagree, maybe I'm wrong, but it will do me no harm to think as I do. What if you think one or more items on that list are not stealing and you are wrong?

[3k] Deuteronomy 5:17 is taken by some as a prohibition of war and/or capital punishment. What do you think and why?

[3L] How many of the Ten Commandments can you find in Leviticus 19?

Lesson 4 – The Power of God's Word (Deuteronomy 6:1-25)

Read the scripture and answer the associated questions:

(4A) Deuteronomy 6:10-19 Who built the cities the Israelites were going to inhabit? _____

(4B) Deuteronomy 8:3 What does man live by? _____

(4C) Matthew 4:1-4 What does man live on? _____

(4D) Deuteronomy 6:16 Who are we not to test? _____

(4E) Matthew 4:5-7 Who are we not to test? _____

(4F) Compare Matthew 4:6 with Psalm 91:11-12. Is Satan quoting Psalm 91? _____

(4G) Deuteronomy 6:13 Who are we to fear and worship? _____

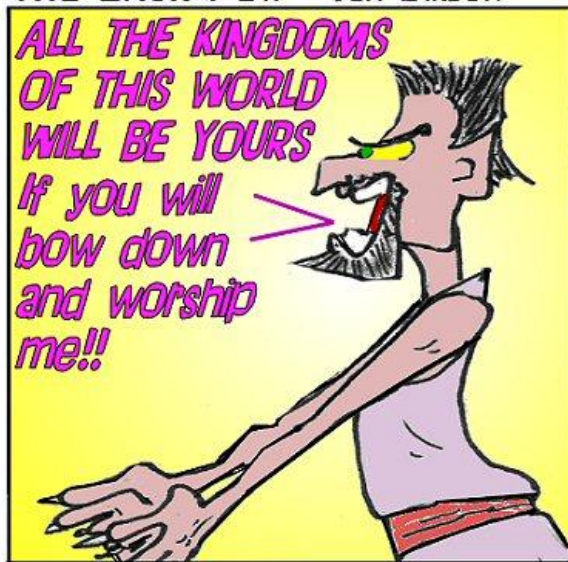
(4H) Matthew 4:8-11 Who are we to serve and worship? _____

(4I) Read Deuteronomy 6:6-9. What purpose does memorizing scripture serve?

(Hint: Deuteronomy 6:24-25)

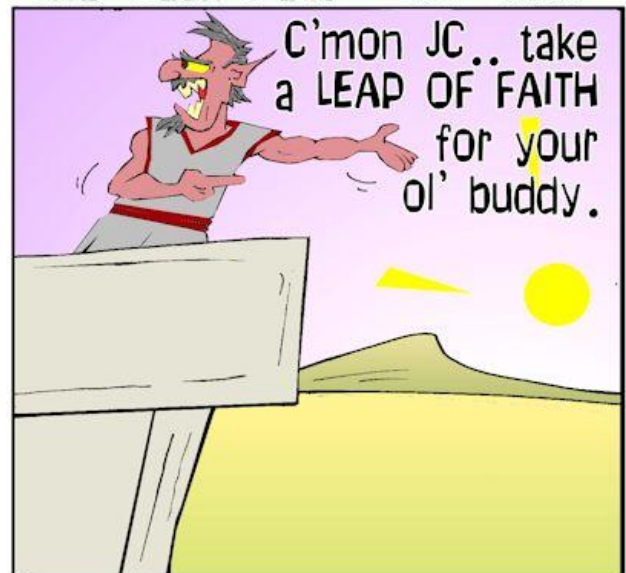
Think & Pray _____

THE BACK PEW - Jeff Larson



Luke 4:5-8 .. Jesus replies to Satan.. "You must only worship the Lord your God." BP Paraphrase.. Satan is up to bat.. **Strike Two!!**

The Back Pew - Jeff Larson



Jesus is invited to go Temple Bungee Jumping with Satan. **LUKE 4:9**

----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 4 – The Power of God's Word

Read the scripture and answer the associated questions:

(4A) Deuteronomy 6:10-19 Who built the cities the Israelites were going to inhabit?

Not the Israelites Dt 6:10

(4B) Deuteronomy 8:3 What does man live by? Everything that proceeds out of the mouth of God

(4C) Matthew 4:1-4 What does man live on?

Every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God Mt 4:4

(4D) Deuteronomy 6:16 Who are we not to test? The Lord our God

(4E) Matthew 4:5-7 Who are we not to test? The Lord our God Mt 4:7

(4F) Compare Matthew 4:6 with Psalm 91:11-12. Is Satan quoting Psalm 91? Yes

(4G) Deuteronomy 6:13 Who are we to fear and worship?

The Lord our God *only* (see also Dt 10:2)

(4H) Matthew 4:8-11 Who are we to serve and worship? The Lord our God *only* Mt 4:10

(4I) Jesus met Satan's temptation attack by quoting Deuteronomy chapters 6 and 8. Deuteronomy 6:24-25 says that knowing scripture will make it possible for us to do the right thing and to survive. How can we obey God unless we know what He has commanded? Matthew 4:4 was the first scripture I ever memorized. How about you?

For further thought:

[4j] Can you think of a time that knowing Scripture helped you overcome temptation?

[4k] Compare Deuteronomy 6:4 with Deuteronomy 4:35 & 39, John 10:30, 1 Corinthians 8:4 & Ephesians 4:4-6. What did you learn?

[4l] Compare Deuteronomy 6:13 with Matthew 5:33-37. Moses says swear by His name and Jesus says swear not at all. How can we reconcile this?

[4m] Compare Deuteronomy 6:24 with Luke 10:28. Both seem to connect obedience with survival. What is the connection between obedience and survival?

[4n] Compare Deuteronomy 6:25 with Romans 10:3. Is there another kind of righteousness that has nothing to do with obeying God? How do you know?



Lesson 5 – False Prophet Identification (Deuteronomy 13:1-18)

Read the following scripture and answer the associated question:

(5A) Deuteronomy 13:1-4 If someone performs a miracle or correctly predicts the future we know that God has sent that prophet. True? _____

(5B) Matthew 24:23-27 Will we need someone to tell us when Christ reappears? _____

(5C) 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12 Can Satan cause people to perform miracles? _____

(5D) Deuteronomy 13:6-8 You can trust your brothers and sisters in Christ and your own family to speak God's truth, right? _____

(5E) Matthew 12:46-50 Who are in our true family? _____

(5F) 1 John 4:1-6 How many false prophets have gone out in the world? _____

(5G) 1 John 4:1-6 How are we distinguish those who speak the truth? _____

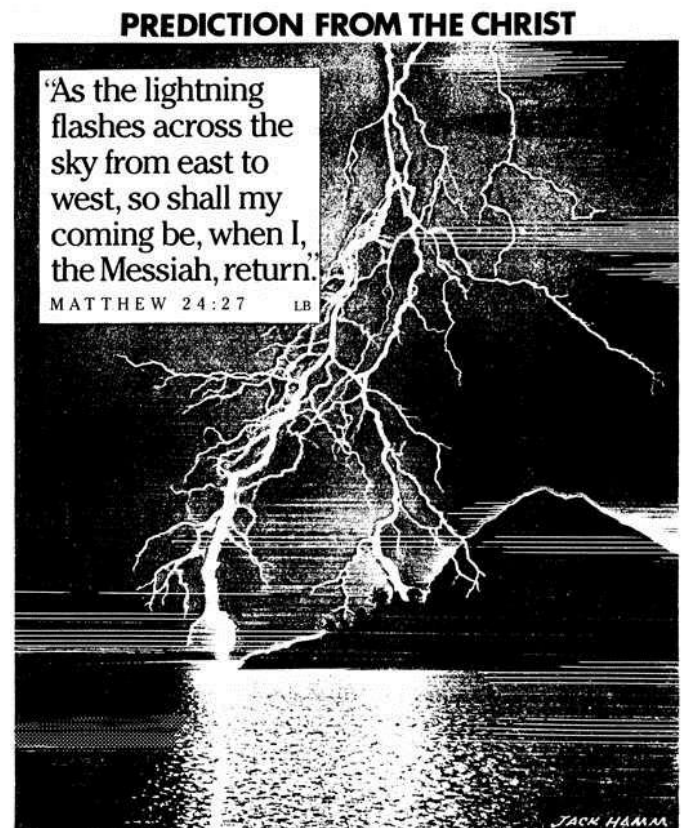
(5H) Matthew 7:15 What are we to beware of? _____

(5I) Matthew 7:16 How are we to identify them? _____

(5J) Matthew 7:17-18 Why kind of fruit comes from a good tree? _____

(5K) That sounds great in theory, but how do you put this into practice? How do we decide who we listen to about what?

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 5 – False Prophet Identification

(5A) Deuteronomy 13:1-4 If someone performs a miracle or correctly predicts the future we know that God has sent that prophet. True?

False True prophets are those who lead people to worshipping the one true God

(5B) Matthew 24:23-27 Will we need someone to tell us when Christ reappears?

No Mt 24:27 (See also Mark 13:20-23)

(5C) 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12 Can Satan cause people to perform miracles?

Yes, or at least make it appears so. 2 Thess 2:9

(5D) Deuteronomy 13:6-8 You can trust your brothers and sisters in Christ and your own family to speak God's truth, right?

Yes, if they are leading you to worship the one true God (See Mt 10:32-36)

(5E) Matthew 12:46-50 Who are in our true family?

Those who obey God Mt 12:50 (See also Mt 19:29)

(5F) 1 John 4:1-6 How many false prophets have gone out in the world? Many 1Jn 4:1

(5G) 1 John 4:1-6 How are we distinguish those who speak the truth?

Those that confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh are from God 1Jn 4:2-3

(5H) Matthew 7:15 What are we to beware of? False prophets

(5I) Matthew 7:16 How are we to identify them? Their fruit (See also Mt 7:20)

(5J) Matthew 7:17-18 Why kind of fruit comes from a good tree? Good fruit

(5K) This is one of those core questions of our Christian walk. How do you distinguish God's voice from all the others? How can you tell when someone is speaking His truth? There is not formula or set of rules that will answer this. When I am presented with a new idea that is significant to my understanding of God I scrutinize it carefully and prayerfully. Here is what I think about: Does it agree with my understanding of Scripture? (Of course, I could be interpreting scripture wrong.) Do the people expressing this idea have good character and an exemplary walk? (Of course, even the best people sometimes make an error.) Would following this principle make me more like Jesus Christ? (Of course, I could be wrong about this answer, too.) Does following this principle bring good spiritual fruit into the lives of other who are living by it? (This is a judgment call as well.) Does the still, small voice of the Spirit within me agree with this principle? (Of course, my heart is untrustworthy, so I might be fooling myself.) Would following this principle make my life easier and less complicated or more difficult and complicated? (I want it to be easier, but God Who is about building my character, might want the opposite.) If all this rings true, I try to obey it in small things, and add bigger and bigger things to it until I either trust it or decide I've been foolish and start all over again.

For further thought:

[5L] What impact does Deuteronomy 18:21-22 have on this discussion?

[5m] 1st Corinthians 11:19 seems to be saying that trouble comes to the church so that we can apply the principles of false prophet identification and see who is who. Do you agree? Why or why not?

[5n] In the story of Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch in Acts 8:26-39, how did the eunuch know that Philip was not a false prophet?

[5o] In the story of Paul and Ananias in Acts 9:1-18, how did Paul know that Ananias was not a false prophet?

Lesson 6 – Messianic Promise (Deuteronomy 18:15-17; Deuteronomy 34:9-12)

Please read Deuteronomy 18:15-17 and answer these questions:

(6A) Who is speaking to whom? _____

(6B) What is promised to whom? _____

(6C) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? _____

(6D) Read Deuteronomy 34:9-12. Has the promise above been fulfilled?

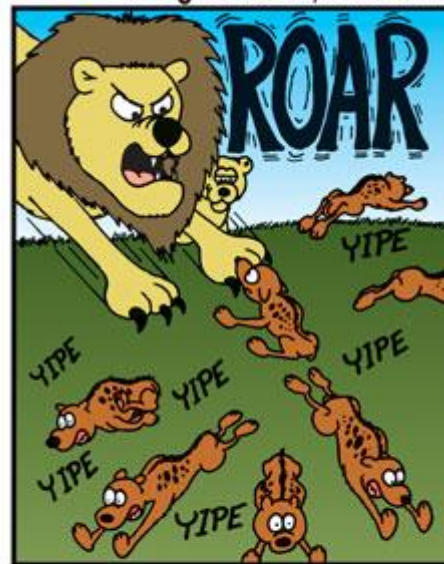
(Hint: Acts 3:17-26)

Think & Pray _____

LION OF JUDAH



A Joyful 'toon by Mike Waters



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The LORD will grant that the enemies who rise up against you will be defeated before you. They will come at you from one direction but flee from you in seven. – DEUTERONOMY 28:7 NIV

Lesson 6 – Messianic Promise

(6A) Who is speaking to whom? Moses is speaking to the Israelites Deut 1:1

(6B) What is promised to whom?

A great prophet like Moses will once again lead the people

(6C) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

There are no conditions.

(6D) If I understand Acts 3:17-26 correctly, Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of this promise.

For further thought:

[6e] Read Deuteronomy 7:9; 1 Cor 1:9; 1 Thess 5:24; and 2 Tim 2:13. Is God faithful? How do you know?

[6f] In Deuteronomy 1:30-31 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[6g] In Deuteronomy 5:16 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[6h] In Deuteronomy 29:29 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[6i] In Deuteronomy 31:8 who promises what to whom under what conditions, and is this a promise to us?

[6j] Compare Deuteronomy 4:29-31 with Hebrews 13:5. What did you learn?

Lesson 7 – Prayer of Thanksgiving

Please read Deuteronomy 26:5-15 and answer the questions below:

(7A) Who is praying? _____

(7B) Who besides God is listening? _____

(7C) What is being requested? _____

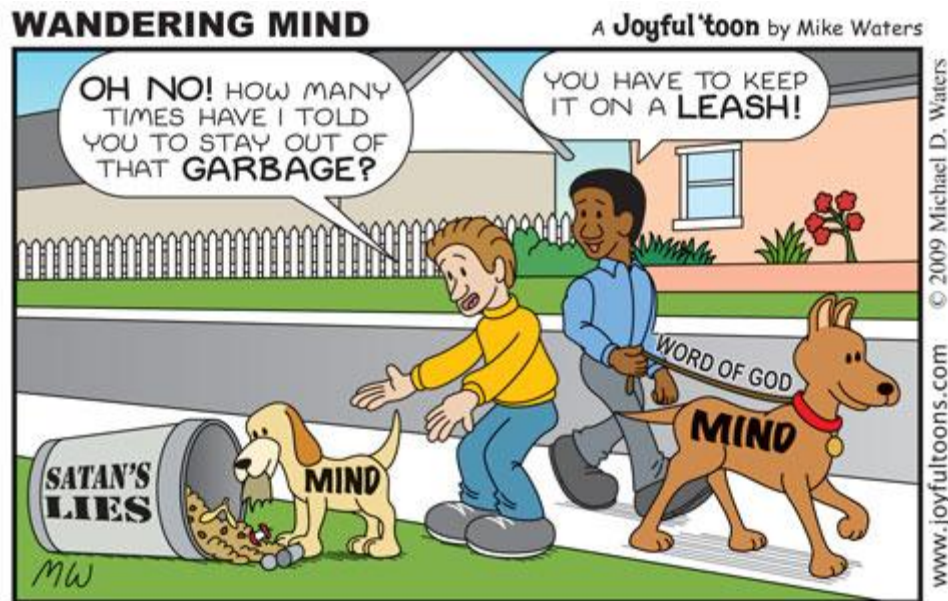
(7D) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(7E) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

(7F) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(7G) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray _____



Fix these words of mine in your hearts and minds; tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads.
— DEUTERONOMY 11:18 NIV

Lesson 7 – Prayer of Thanksgiving

Deuteronomy 26:5 "You shall answer and say before the Lord your God ..."

(7A) Who is praying? Israelites Dt 1:1 This is a prayer they are instructed to pray.

(7B) Who besides God is listening? A Priest Dt 26:3

(7C) What is being requested?

"... Bless Your people Israel, and the ground which You have given us, ..." Dt 26:15

(7D) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

Reminds God of His promise. "as You swore to our fathers" Dt 26:15

(7E) What is the place, before the altar Dt 26:4

posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) not mentioned, but probably standing.

and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? Aloud - "You shall ... say ..." Dt 26:5

(7F) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

None are reported, but they are promised Dt 26:18-19

(7G) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

I believe if we will acknowledge and thank God for our blessings and share them with others, that He will continue to bless us. The other thing this makes clear is that God has no problem with us memorizing a prayer and using it at the appropriate time as long as we really mean it.

For further thought:

[7h] Compare Deuteronomy 26 with Hebrews 7:4-9. What did you learn?

Use the questions t-z below to analyze each of these prayers found in Deuteronomy.

[7i] Deuteronomy 3:23-25

[7j] Deuteronomy 9:18-29

[7k] Deuteronomy 21:6-9

(t) Who is praying?

(u) Who besides God is listening?

(v) What is being requested?

(w) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(x) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

(y) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

(z) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Lesson 8 – Songs (Deuteronomy 32 and 33)

(8A) Hebrew poetry is made up of structures in the meaning, not the sounds of the words. Because of this it survives the translation process better than poetry in other languages. In this lesson we are going to analyze that structure which is usually made up of similar meanings repeated. The first few are done for you. Give it a try. It is not as difficult as it seems at first.

Deuteronomy 32 Passage	Parallel Meaning
1 Give ear, O heavens, and let me speak; And let the earth hear the words of my mouth.	<i>Please listen to me</i> <i>Please listen to me</i>
2 “Let my teaching drop as the rain, My speech distill as the dew, As the droplets on the fresh grass And as the showers on the herb.	<i>Let me be heard widely</i> <i>Let me be heard widely</i> <i>Let me be heard widely</i> <i>Let me be heard widely</i>
3 “For I proclaim the name of the Lord; Ascribe greatness to our God!	
4 “The Rock! His work is perfect, For all His ways are just; A God of faithfulness and without injustice, Righteous and upright is He.	
5 “They have acted corruptly toward Him, They are not His children, because of their defect; But are a perverse and crooked generation.	

Which brings me to what I most wanted you to notice. Jesus alludes to the last part of Deuteronomy 32:5 in Matthew 17:17. Notice he does so with some Hebrew poetry of His own. Matthew 17:17 "And Jesus answered and said, "You unbelieving and perverted generation, how long shall I be with you? How long shall I put up with you? Bring him here to Me."

"answered" parallels "said"

"unbelieving" parallels "perverted"

"How long shall I be with you?" parallels "How long shall I put up with you?"

Notice the Hebrew poetry in "unbelieving" and "perverted" survived the transition from Hebrew to Greek and then to English. The rest of it survived going from Greek to English as all of that above survived going from Hebrew to English. The writers of the New Testament were steeped in Hebrew poetry. There is a lot of very pretty Hebrew poetry in the New Testament. What is really good about that is that not only does it enhance your enjoyment to find it, because Hebrew poetry is about structures of meaning, it can also be a tool for understanding what the writer is saying.

If you had fun with this lesson you may want to study our course on Hebrew Poetry at LoveBibleStudy.com.

Lesson 8 – Songs

(8A) Deuteronomy 32 Passage	Parallel Meaning
1 Give ear, O heavens, and let me speak; And let the earth hear the words of my mouth.	Please listen to me Please listen to me
2 “Let my teaching drop as the rain, My speech distill as the dew, As the droplets on the fresh grass And as the showers on the herb.	Let me be heard widely Let me be heard widely Let me be heard widely Let me be heard widely
3 “For I proclaim the name of the Lord; Ascribe greatness to our God! 4 “The Rock! His work is perfect,	God is great God is great God is great
For all His ways are just; A God of faithfulness and without injustice, Righteous and upright is He.	God is righteous God is righteous God is righteous
5 “They have acted corruptly toward Him, They are not His children, because of their defect; But are a perverse and crooked generation.	They have sinned They have sinned They have sinned

For further thought:

[8b] Continue analyzing the parallelism in the rest of chapter 32 and in chapter 33.

6 “Do you thus repay the Lord, O foolish and unwise people?	Why have you sinned? Why have you sinned?
Is not He your Father who has bought you? He has made you and established you.	God created you God created you
7 “Remember the days of old, Consider the years of all generations.	Remember the past Remember the past
Ask your father, and he will inform you, Your elders, and they will tell you.	Ask those who were there Ask those who were there
8 “When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, When He separated the sons of man, He set the boundaries of the peoples	He separated the nations He separated the nations He separated the nations
According to the number of the sons of Israel. 9 “For the Lord’s portion is His people; Jacob is the allotment of His inheritance.	Especially His chosen nation- Especially His chosen nation- Especially His chosen nation-

ETC.

[8c] The songs in Deuteronomy 32 and 33 are also prayers. Use the questions below to analyze them:

- (t) Who is praying?
- (u) Who besides God is listening?
- (v) What is being requested?
- (w) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?
- (x) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?
- (y) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?
- (z) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Lesson 9 – Praying the Scripture and Conclusion

(9A) Pick out a scripture from Deuteronomy and reword it into a prayer. Add a New Testament passage if you like. Passage Reference(s): _____

Your Prayer: _____

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group. What we did with Deuteronomy 8:3, Matthew 4:4 and Luke 4:4 is on the back of this sheet.

(9B) What did you learn from this course that you hope you will remember?

Think & Pray _____

(9C) Is there a verse or passage from the book of Deuteronomy that you might want to memorize?

(9D) If someone asked you what the book of Deuteronomy is about, what would you say?

Lesson 9 – Praying the Scripture and Conclusion

(9A) Lord, let me be dependent on You and Your word. If I become proud and self-sufficient make me humble and hungry for your word. As you fed you people with heavenly bread in the wilderness, I beg of you to feed me from your Word, that I might not only live, but have abundant life in Your joy and be a blessing to others around me. Amen (From Deuteronomy 8:3, Matthew 4:4 and Luke 4:4)

Comments below from <http://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Deuteronomy.html>

(9B) The book of Deuteronomy underscores the importance of God’s Word. It is a vital part of our lives. Although we are no longer under the Old Testament law, we are still responsible to submit to the will of God in our lives. Simple obedience brings blessing, and sin has its own consequences.

None of us is “above the law.” Even Moses, the leader and prophet chosen by God, was required to obey. The reason that he was not allowed to enter the Land was that he disobeyed the Lord’s clear command (Nbr 20:13).

During the time of His testing in the wilderness, Jesus quoted from the book of Deuteronomy three times (Matthew 4). In so doing, Jesus illustrated for us the necessity of hiding God’s Word in our hearts that we might not sin against Him (Psalm 119:11).

As Israel remembered God’s faithfulness, so should we. The crossing of the Red Sea, the holy presence at Sinai, and the blessing of manna in the desert should be an encouragement to us as well. A great way to keep going forward is to take some time to look back and see what God has done.

(9C) "Do not add to what I command you and do not subtract from it, but keep the commands of the LORD your God that I give you." --Deuteronomy 4:2

(9D) A new generation of Israelites was about to enter the Promised Land. This multitude had not experienced the miracle at the Red Sea or heard the law given at Sinai, and they were about to enter a new land with many dangers and temptations. The book of Deuteronomy was given to remind them of God’s law and God’s power.

Many New Testament themes are present in the Book of Deuteronomy. The foremost among them is the necessity of keeping perfectly the Mosaic Law and the impossibility of doing so. The endless sacrifices necessary to atone for the sins of the people—who continually transgressed the Law—would find their fulfillment in the final “once for all” sacrifice of Christ (Hebrews 10:10). Because of His atoning work on the cross, we would need no further sacrifices for sin.

God’s choosing of the Israelites as His special people foreshadows His choosing of those who would believe in Christ (1 Peter 2:9). In Deuteronomy 18:15-19, Moses prophesies of another prophet—the ultimate Prophet to come who is the Messiah. Like Moses, He would receive and preach divine revelation and He would lead His people (John 6:14; 7:40).

For further thought:

(9e) Read Deuteronomy 28:12; Matthew 6:20-21; Matthew 13:44; and 2 Corinthians 4:7. Where do you keep your treasures? What really matters to you?

(9f) It has been suggested that the rock in Deuteronomy 32:13 refers to Jesus Christ as described in Ephesians 2:20. Do you agree? Why or why not?

(9g) Are Deut 1:9-13, Matthew 23:4, and Matthew 11:29-30 related or is it the coincidental use of the word "burden?"