

Outline of
Deuteronomy



Introduction

Writer

Moses

Title

Deuteronomy means “second law.” This is not to infer that it is a repetition of the Law as given to Moses on Mt. Sinai. It is the Law interpreted in the light of 38 years of experience in the wilderness. New situations and problems arose that were not covered by the Law specifically. There needed to be an application of the Law to life situations. (A notable example of this [Numbers 27] is the case of the inheritance of the daughters of Zelophehad, who had left no sons.)

Deuteronomy, therefore, is more than a mere recapitulation of the Law of Sinai; it is another illustration of the law of recurrence (see 29:1). Specific laws that needed emphasis are repeated and enlarged upon (e.g., the Ten Commandments in chapter 5). Deuteronomy is a commentary on the Mosaic Law.

There are 4 Hebrew titles of Deuteronomy:

1. *Debarim* — “The Words” or “These be the Words”
2. The Kith, or the Fifth of the Law
3. The Book of Reproofs
4. The Iteration of the Law

Key

Love and obey

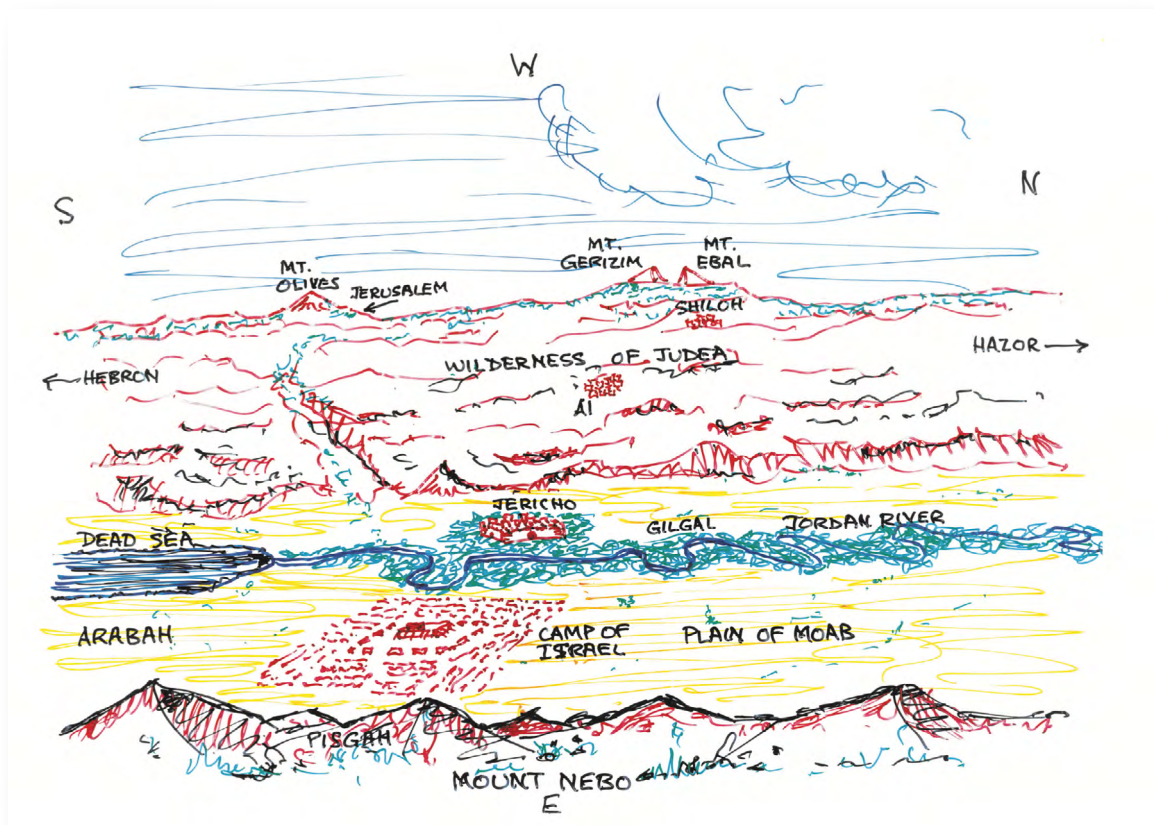
- Love of God — 4:37; 7:7, 8; 23:5
- Obey God — 4:40; 11:26-28; 30:8-20
- Love for God — 6:4, 5; 30:6, 16, 20

This book teaches man to love and obey God. The word “love” occurs 22 times; “obey” occurs 10 times. The motive for obedience is love. The Lord Jesus said, “If ye love me, keep my commandments” (John 14:15). The true motive for obedience is stated in Deuteronomy 6:4, 5. God’s love for man is the motive for His government and the giving of laws. Man’s love of God is the motive for his obedience. This is not the gospel, but the principle of it is here. This is the pathway of blessing. It is likewise the answer to those who do not find love in the Old Testament. There is love in the Old Testament, and there is law in the New Testament. Moses pleads with them to obey.

Why obey? Pleading of Moses:

1. Israel belonged to God (14:1)
2. God loved them (4:37)
3. God wanted to preserve and prosper them (4:1)
4. Their show of gratitude (4:7, 8)

Source: Keener, Craig S. (2014). The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament, Second Edition. InterVarsity Press.



SUZERAIN TREATY

(BETWEEN KING and NEW SUBJECTS)

PREAMBLE 1¹⁻⁵

HISTORICAL PROLOGUE 16-4⁴⁹

DECLARATION BASIC PRINCIPLES 5-11

DETAILED LEGISLATION 12-26

SANCTIONS 27-28

INVOCATION OF WITNESS 30¹⁹ 31¹⁹ 32
(USUALLY DIVINE)

PROVISION FOR CONTINUITY 31-34

CEREMONY OF RATIFICATION

DEUTERONOMY

(DEUTERO = SECOND; NOMOS = LAW)

1. PAST: RECOLLECTION (1'-4⁴³)

a. FAITHLESSNESS CONDEMNED (16'-32⁹)

b. FAITHFULNESS COUNSELLED (4'-43)

2. PRESENT: REGULATION (4⁴⁴-26¹⁹)

a. LOVE EXPRESSED (4⁴⁴-11³²)

b. LAW EXPANDED (12'-26¹⁹)

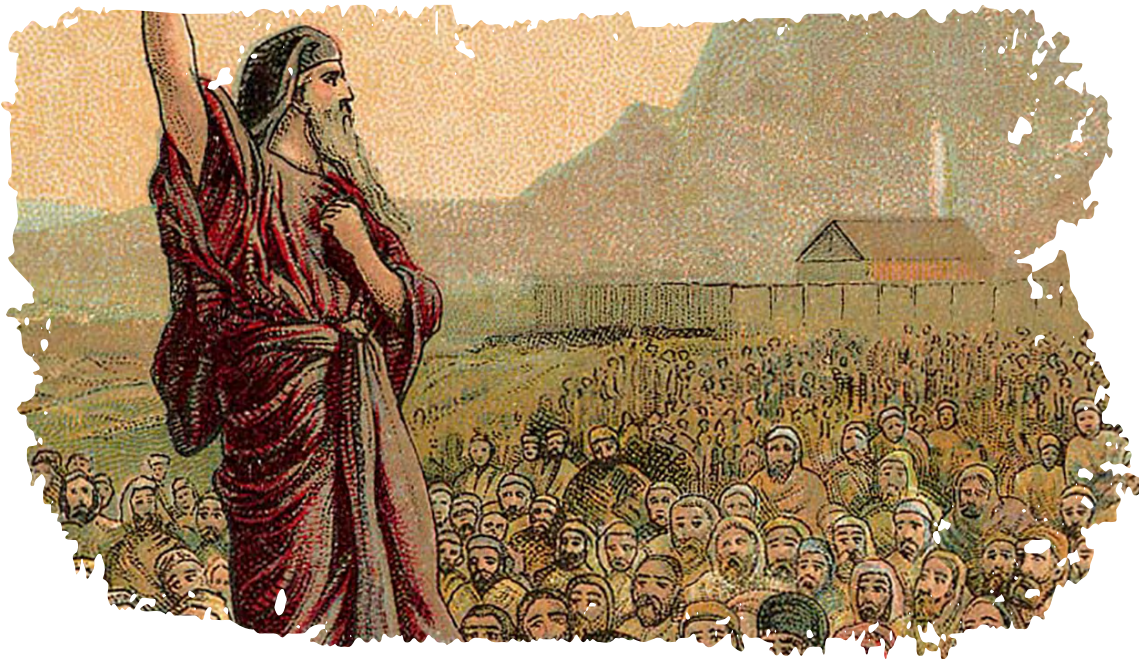
3. FUTURE: RETRIBUTION (27'-34¹²)

a. COVENANT AFFIRMED (27'-30²⁰)

b. CONTINUITY ASSURED (31'-34¹²)

1. Reviewing the journeys

Chapters 1-4



II. Restating the Law — love and obedience

Chapters 5–26

A. Repetition and interpretation of Ten Commandments Chapters 5–7

B. Religious and national regulations Chapters 8–21

1. God's past dealings are assurance for future, 8
2. God knew Israel — the past was not good, 9
3. God sent Israel to Egypt; God brought them out of Egypt, 10
4. Promised Land not like Egypt; principle of occupancy, 11
5. Israel has only one place to worship in land, 12
6. Warning against and test of false prophets, false gods, 13
7. Diet for Israel, 14
8. God's poverty program; the permanent slave; the perfect sacrifice is Christ, 15
9. Three main feasts (Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles); all males required to attend, 16
10. Sundry laws, 17
11. Priests and prophets; test of true prophet, 18
12. Cities of Refuge; extent of land and extremity of Law, 19
13. Laws regulating warfare, 20
14. Laws regulating murder, marriage and delinquent sons, 21

C. Regulations for domestic and personal relations Chapters 22–26

1. Miscellaneous laws concerning brother relationships, dress, building code, planting seed, and marriage, 22
2. The world, the flesh, and the devil, 23
3. Divorce, 24
4. Punishment of guilty (40 stripes); law protecting wid- ows; punishment for crimes; judgment of Amalek, 25
5. First fruits — thanksgiving, 26



III. Regarding the future of the land, (blessings and curses)

Chapters 27 – 30



IV. Requiem to Moses

Chapters 31 – 34



One Hebrew division of Deuteronomy is very good and follows the generally accepted pattern:

Eight orations

- 1st Oration — 1:6 — 4:40
- 2nd Oration — 4:44 — 26:19
- 3rd Oration — 27, 28
- 4th Oration — 29, 30
- 5th Oration — 31:1-13
- 6th Oration — 32 (Song of Moses)
- 7th Oration — 33
- 8th Oration — 34

Quiz on Deuteronomy

1. What shouldn't you muzzle when you 'treadeth out the corn'?

2. The river Euphrates was located where?

3. If you seek God, you shall find him if you seek him with what?

4. The Feast of Tabernacles is a celebration held after what event?

5. What is the first king that Israel conquered in the book of Deuteronomy?

6. Thou Shalt Not Steal is what # of commandment?

7. Why did God swear that an entire generation of Israelites would not be able to inherit the promised land?

8. In what chapter of Deuteronomy were the Israelites told not to add to or subtract from the commands of God?

9. Even though Moses was told that he was not allowed to enter the promised land, he was told to appoint and encourage who to lead Israel into it?

10. If you Honor your father and your mother, you will receive what?

GENEVA
BIBLE SCHOOL

