

Teaching Through Deuteronomy

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Lesson 1: Introduction to Deuteronomy

Key Verse: "And Moses called all Israel, and said unto them. Hear, O Israel, the statutes and judgments which I speak in your ears this day, that ye may learn them, and keep, and do them." (Deut. 5:1)

Introduction: When Moses completed leading Israel to the border of the Promised Land, he stood before the people and delivered a series of farewell discourses. He reviewed Israel's history and laws, and their prospects for blessing and judgment. Then the stately patriarch pleaded with Israel to remain faithful to God.

I. Moses Reviewed Israel's History (Ch. 1-4)

- A. Israel was delayed at Kadesh-Barnea because of unbelief (Ch. 1)
- B. Israel was detoured by divine guidance around obstacles (Ch. 2)
- C. Israel's deadly enemies were destroyed (Ch. 3)
- D. Warnings and grace were given at Mt. Sinai (Ch. 4)

II. Moses Reviewed Israel's Laws (Ch. 5-26)

- A. He reviewed their basic commandments (Ch. 5-11)
- B. He reviewed their statutes of worship and holiness (Ch. 12-16)
- C. He reviewed their specific typical judgments (Ch. 17-26)

III. Moses Reviewed Israel's Blessings and Chastening (Ch. 27-30)

- A. He required them to recite the law on Mt. Ebal (Ch. 27)
- B. He reviewed Israel's future (Ch. 28)
- C. He reviewed God's promised benefits (Ch. 29-30)

IV. Moses Entrusted the Law to the Leaders (Ch. 31)

V. Moses Taught Israel His Song (Ch. 32)

VI. Moses Gave His Final Farewell (Ch. 33)

VIII. Moses Died and Was Buried (Ch. 34)

Conclusion: "Now these things were our examples, to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted . . . and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." (1 Cor. 10:6, 11)

Lesson 2: Israel's History Reviewed (Deuteronomy 1-4)

Key Verse: "And it came to pass in the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first day of the month, that Moses spake unto the children, according unto all that the LORD had given him in commandment unto them." (Deut. 1:3)

Introduction: Moses reviewed Israel's history from Egypt to Moab. He emphasized the results of unbelief, God's sovereign guidance and deliverance, and God's grace in dealing with His people.

I. Moses Reviewed Israel's Delays of Unbelief (Deut. 1:1-46)

- A. The book introduced (1:1-5)
- B. He reviewed the command to possess the land (1:6-8)
- C. He reviewed the appointment of the elders (1:9-18)
- D. He reviewed their unbelief at Kadesh Barnea (1:19-46)

II. Moses Reviewed Israel's Detours of Divine Guidance (Deut. 2:1-23)

- A. They were detoured around Edom (2:1-8)
- B. They were detoured around Moab (2:9-18)
- C. They were detoured around Ammon (2:19-23)

III. Moses Reviewed the Destruction of Israel's Deadly Enemies (Deut. 2:24-3:11)

- A. They destroyed the hindering Amorites (2:24-37)
- B. They destroyed the fearful Bashanites (3:1-11)

IV. Moses Reviewed the Desires of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh (Deut. 3:12-29)

- A. They desired the land east of Jordan (3:12-20)
- B. Moses desired their loyal support (3:21-29)

V. Moses Reviewed God's Warnings and Grace at Sinai (Deut. 4:1-49)

- A. Moses declared warnings to Israel (4:1-28)
 - 1. He warned against changing God's Word (1-8)
 - 2. He warned against forgetfulness (9-13)
 - 3. He warned against idolatry (14-19)
 - 4. He warned against coming judgment (20-28)
- B. Moses declared God's grace toward Israel (4:29-49)
 - 1. God will be merciful in their future (29-40)
 - 2. God provided grace in the cities of refuge (41-49)

Conclusion: Christians need to believe God and His word, submit to His sovereign will in their lives, and be thankful for His limitless grace.

Lesson 3: God's Laws Reviewed and Taught (Deuteronomy 5-6)

Key Verse: "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD." (Deut. 6:4)

Introduction: Moses reviewed God's giving of the Law at Mt. Sinai and its awesome effect on the people. He instructed them on the importance of teaching God's laws to succeeding generations, and the importance of loving God with the whole being.

I. Moses Reviewed God's Laws (Deut. 5)

A. Moses Reviewed the Giving of the Law (5:1-5)

B. Moses Repeated God's Laws (5:6-22)

1. The Sanctity of God's Person: Against Polytheism (6-7)
2. The Sanctity of God's Essence: Against Idolatry (8-10)
3. The Sanctity of God's Name: Against Blasphemy and Perjury (11)
4. The Sanctity of God's Sabbath: Against Secularism (12-15)
5. The Sanctity of God's Appointed Authority; Against Disrespect (16)
6. The Sanctity of Life: Against Murder (17)
7. The Sanctity of Marriage: Against Adultery (18)
8. The Sanctity of Property: Against Theft (19)
9. The Sanctity of Reputation: Against False Witness (20)
10. The Sanctity of Contentment: Against Covetousness (21-22)

C. Moses Reminded Israel of Their Fearful Reaction (5:23-27)

D. Moses Remembered God's Favorable Response (5:28-33)

II. Moses Required the Teaching of God's Laws (Deut. 6)

A. Teaching God's Laws Is a Blessing (6:1-3)

B. Loving God Is the Greatest Commandment (6:4-5)

C. Teaching God's Laws Should Be Natural (6:6-9)

D. Neglecting God's Laws Is Dangerous (6:10-25)

Conclusion: Although Christians are not under the Law, their love for the Great Lawgiver should impel them to live above the reproach of the Law.

Lesson 4: Israel Commanded to Conquer Canaan (Deuteronomy 7-9)

Key Verse: "When the LORD thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, and hath cast out many nations before thee, the Hittites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven nations greater and mightier than thou."
(Deut. 7:1)

Introduction: Moses commanded Israel to utterly destroy the seven nations that inhabited Canaan. There was to be no compromise. Israel was commanded to remember the LORD when they achieved prosperity in the land. They were to remember that the LORD graciously gave them victory in spite of their rebellion.

- I. Israel Was Commanded to Destroy Seven Nations (Deut. 7)
 - A. They were commanded to utterly destroy seven nations (7:1-5)
 1. Destruction must be without compromise (1-4)
(No covenants, mercy, or marriages)
 2. Destruction must include objects of worship (5)
 - B. They were given reasons for destroying the nations (7:6-15)
 1. Because Israel is a holy people (6)
 2. Because Israel is the object of God's love (7-11)
 3. Because obedience will bring blessings (12-15)
(Fruitfulness, plenty, good health)
 - C. They were commanded to fearlessly destroy the nations (7:16-26)
 1. Be fearless because of God's past deliverance (16-19)
 2. Be fearless because of God's promised help (20-24)
 3. Be fearless in destroying their gods (25-26)
- II. Israel Was Commanded to Remember God After the Conquest (Deut. 8)
 - A. They were commanded to remember God's past blessing (8:1-6)
 1. He humbled Israel to prove their faith (1-2)
 2. He nurtured Israel to prove His word (3-4)
 3. He disciplined Israel to prove His love (5-6)
 - B. They were commanded not to be forgetful in prosperity (8:7-20)
 1. The prosperous land described (7-10)
 2. They were warned against forgetfulness and pride (11-18)
 3. The forgetful will be judged (19-20)
- III. Israel Will Be Helped By God in Spite of Rebellion (Deut. 9)
 - A. God will help Israel destroy the nations (9:1-3)
 - B. God will destroy the nations for their sin (9:4-6)
(Not for Israel's righteousness)
 - C. God proved Israel's rebellion (9:7-29)
 1. Rebellion at Horeb: the golden calf (7-21)
 2. Rebellion at Taberah, Massah, Kibroth-hattaavah (22)
 3. Rebellion at Kadesh-barnea (23)
 4. Moses interceded for Israel (24-29)

Conclusion: Christians must remember God's hatred of sin, and must be separated from the world. They must remember God's mercy and grace, and turn away from all forms of rebellion.

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Lesson 5: God Required Great things of Israel (Deuteronomy 10-12)

Key Verse: "And now, Israel, what doth the LORD thy God require of thee, but to fear the LORD thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the LORD thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, to keep the commandments of the LORD, and his statutes, which I command thee this day for thy good?" (Deut. 10:12-13)

Introduction: God had great requirements for His people so that they would live spiritual lives of holiness, walk in faith and obedience, and worship Him in an acceptable way. Faith and obedience were blessed, whereas unbelief and rebellion were judged.

I. God Gave His Requirement for Israel (Deut. 10)

- A. God gave the second law tablets (10:1-7)
- B. God gave the Levites to His service (10:8-11)
- C. God required spiritual worship (10:12-22)
 - 1. Fear the LORD (12)
 - 2. Walk in the LORD's ways (12)
 - 3. Love the LORD (12)
 - 4. Serve the LORD (12)
 - 5. Keep the LORD's commandments (13-15)
 - 6. Circumcise the heart (16-18)
 - 7. Love strangers (19-22)

II. God Requires Judgment and Blessing (Deut. 11)

- A. God requires judgment of unbelief and rebellion (11:1-7)
 - 1. He judged the unbelief of Egypt (1-4)
 - 2. He judged Israel's rebellion (5-7)
- B. God blesses faith and obedience (11:8-32)
 - 1. Obedience is the condition for possessing the land (8-12)
 - 2. Faith and obedience are the conditions for blessing (13-28)
 - 3. Blessings and curses shall be declared at Mt. Gerizim and Ebal (29-30)

III. God Required a Central Sanctuary (Deut. 12)

- A. Israel was to have one place of worship (12:1-14)
 - 1. They must destroy all pagan shrines (1-3)
 - 2. God was to choose their place of worship (4-14)
- B. The central sanctuary must be the only place for sacrifices (12:15-32)
 - 1. Ordinary food could be slaughtered at home (15-16; 20-25)
 - 2. Sacred things had to be taken to the sanctuary (17-19; 26-32)
 - a. Tithes
 - b. First born animals
 - c. Things vowed to God
 - d. Freewill offerings
 - e. Heave offerings
 - f. Holy things
 - g. Burnt offerings

Conclusion: Christians must learn the importance of true spirituality and sincere worship. God still blesses faith and obedience, and He chastens His children who are rebellious and disobedient.

Lesson 6: Israel's Purity Required (Deuteronomy 13-15)

Key Verse: "For thou art a holy people unto the LORD thy God, and the LORD hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth." Deut. 14:2)

Introduction: Moses reminded Israel that they were a holy people that should live pure lives. That purity must exist in their religious life, in their personal lives, in their interpersonal relationships. He reviewed the safeguards God has set up to protect their purity.

I. Israel's Religious Purity Was Required (Deut. 13)

(Apostasy was to be purged by death.)

- A. Apostate prophets were put to death (13:1-5)
- B. Apostate teachers were put to death (13:6-11)
- C. Apostate cities were totally destroyed (13:12-18)

II. Israel's Personal Purity Was Required (Deut. 14)

(Uncleanness of face, food, and finances was prohibited.)

- A. Israel's faces were to be clean (14:1-2)
(Defacing of the body with pagan marks was prohibited.)
- B. Israel's food was to be clean (14:3-21)
(Clean diet for the body was prescribed.)
- C. Israel's finances were to be clean (14:22-29)
(The duty of tithing was prescribed.)

III. Israel's Interpersonal Purity Was Required (Deut. 15)

(The Sabbatical Year prevented abuse of debtors and bondservants.)

- A. Debts were forgiven on the Sabbatical Year (15:1-15)
- B. Bondservants were released on the Sabbatical Year (15:12-18)
- C. Firstborn males were dedicated to God (15:19-23)

Conclusion: Christians must maintain purity in their lives. Sound Biblical principles provide safeguards for preserving purity.

Lesson 7: Israel's Feasts and Leaders Reviewed (Deuteronomy 16-18)

Key Verse: "Three times in a year shall all the males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles: and they shall not appear before the LORD empty." (Deut. 16:16)

Introduction: Israel's national worship centered around three annual feasts for which all men went to the central sanctuary. The LORD gave specific regulations for the administration of justice, the choice of kings, and rights of priests and prophets.

I. Moses Reviewed Israel's Three Annual Feasts (Deut. 16:1-17)

- A. The Feast of Passover was observed in the month Abib (16:1-8)
 - 1. The Feast of Unleavened Bread was included (3-4, 8)
 - 2. Passover was sacrificed at the central sanctuary (5-7)
 - 3. The Feast of Firstfruits was included (Lev. 23:9-14)
- B. The Feast of Weeks was observed after seven weeks (16:9-12)
(Later called Pentecost)
- C. The Feast of Tabernacles was observed for seven days (16:13-18)

II. Moses Reviewed the Administration of Justice (Deut. 16:18-17:13)

- A. Local judges were to be appointed for common cases (16:18-22)
- B. Valid evidence was required for conviction (17:1-7)
 - 1. Diligent inquiry was required (1-5)
 - 2. Two witnesses were required for capital crimes (6-7)
- C. Final appeal was made to the Tabernacle Priest (17:8-13)

III. Future Kings Had God-Given Requirements (Deut. 17:14-20)

- A. The king had to be an Israelite (17:14-15)
- B. The king was not to multiply war horses (17:16)
- C. The king was not to multiply wives (17:17)
- D. The king was not to multiply riches (17:17)
- E. The king had to know God's Law (17:18-20)

IV. Moses Reviewed Laws Governing Priests and Prophets (Deut. 18:1-22)

- A. The priests and Levites had rightful portions (18:1-8)
- B. Wicked practices were forbidden (18:9-14)
- C. True prophets could be identified (18:15-22)
 - 1. Messiah the Prophet was promised (15-19)
 - 2. True prophets could be tested (20-22)

Conclusion: Israel's True Prophet, Jesus Christ, came in fulfillment of God's promise. He will come again as the True King of Israel to administer justice for the world.

Lesson 9: Israel's Human Relationships Reviewed (Deuteronomy 22-24)

Key Verse: "Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the stranger, nor of the fatherless; nor take a widow's raiment to pledge: But thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in Egypt, and the LORD thy God redeemed thee thence: therefore I command thee to do this thing." (Deut. 24:17-18)

Introduction: The LORD had given Israel many laws regarding human relationships. People were to be helpful, free from suspicion of paganism, and respectful of the reputation of others. Membership in the congregation was to be free from blemish, and personal rights were to be respected.

I. Moses Reviewed Brotherhood, Separation, Morality (Deut. 22:1-30)

- A. Be your brother's keeper (22:1-4)
- B. Be separate from questionable practices (22:5-12)
 - 1. Maintain distinction of the sexes (5)
 - 2. Be merciful in hunting (6-7)
 - 3. Take safety precautions in building (8)
 - 4. Use compatible seed, animals, fabrics (9-12)
- C. Protect the reputation of a bride (22:13-21)
 - 1. Accusation must be proved (13-17)
 - 2. False accuser must be punished (18-19)
 - 3. Impure bride must be stoned (20-21)
- D. Protect the sanctity of marriage (22:22-30)
 - 1. Adulterers were executed (22-24)
 - 2. Rapists were executed (25-27)
 - 3. Fornicators must marry (28-29)
 - 4. Incest was forbidden (30)

II. Moses Reviewed Israel's Laws of the Congregation (Deut. 23:1-25)

- A. Certain people were excluded from the congregation (23:1-8)
- B. Personal hygiene had to be practiced (23:9-14)
- C. Escaped slaves were to be protected (23:15-16)
- D. Sodomy and harlotry were forbidden (23:17-18)
- E. Interest rates were regulated (23:19-20)
- F. Vows were to be kept (23:21-23)
- G. Neighbor's produce was to be respected (23:24-25)

III. Moses Reviewed Israel's Personal Rights (Deut. 24:1-22)

- A. Remarriage after divorce was restricted (24:1-4)
- B. New Bridegroom must make wife happy (24:5)
- C. Livelihood must not be exploited (24:6)
- D. Kidnappers must be executed (24:7)
- E. Leprosy must be kept isolated (24:8-10)
- F. Pledges must be respected (24:11-13)
- G. Wages must not be withheld (24:14-15)
- H. Individual responsibility must be observed (24:16)
- I. The helpless must not be exploited (24:17-18)
- J. Gleaning was reserved for the poor (24:19-22)

Conclusion: Christians may profit much from the practical principles of personal behavior found in the Old Testament.

Lesson 10: Civil and Ceremonial Laws Reviewed (Deuteronomy 25-27)

Key Verse: "This day the LORD thy God hath commanded thee to do these statutes and judgments: thou shalt therefore keep and do them with all thine heart, and with all thy soul." (Deut. 26:16)

Introduction: Moses prepared the people to enter the Promised Land. He reminded them of certain civil laws and of certain ceremonial obligations when they entered the land. He reminded them to renew their covenant with the LORD by proclaiming blessings and curses from the mountains.

I. Moses Reviewed Certain Civil Laws (Deut. 25:1-19)

- A. Maximum corporal punishment prescribed (25:1-3)
- B. Proverb on minimum wages provided (25:4)
- C. Levirate marriage provided an heir for the dead (25:5-10)
- D. Penalty prescribed for female interference (25:11-12)
- E. Just weights and measures assured honesty (25:13-16)
- F. The Amalekites were to be destroyed (25:17-19)

II. Moses Reviewed Certain Ceremonial Laws (Deut. 26:1-19)

- A. Moses reminded Israel of the Feast of Firstfruits (26:1-11)
 - 1. It would begin upon entering the land (1-2)
 - 2. It would be offered to the priest (3-4)
 - 3. The offerer would acknowledge God's covenant grace (5-11)
- B. Moses reminded Israel of the third-year tithe (26:12-15)
 - 1. The third-year tithe was for local Levites (12)
 - 2. The offerer must acknowledge its payment (13-15)
- C. Moses reminded Israel of their special relationship (26:16-19)

III. Moses Commanded a Proclamation of Blessings and Curses (Deut. 27:1-26)

- A. The Law was to be written on stones (27:1-4)
- B. An altar was to be built on Mt. Ebal (27:5-10)
- C. Blessings were to be pronounced from Mt. Gerizim (27:11-12)
- D. Curses were to be pronounced from Mt. Ebal (27:13-26)

Conclusion: Christians should be conscientious citizens, observing honesty and the rights of others. They also should be conscientious worshipers, observing God's ordinances, and confirming their covenants with Him.

Lesson 11: The Palestinian Covenant Introduced (Deuteronomy 28-30)

Key Verse: "These are the words of the covenant, which the LORD commanded Moses to make with the children of Israel in the land of Moab, beside the covenant which he made with them in Horeb." (Deut. 29:1)

Introduction: Moses introduced the covenant the LORD would make with Israel. It would be preceded by a period of blessing and cursing, and would come when Israel repents and turns back to God.

I. Moses Gave the Conditions for the Covenant (Deut. 28:1-68)

- A. Obedience is the condition for blessings (28:1-14)
 - 1. Obedience will bring fruitfulness (2-5)
 - 2. Obedience will bring military success (6-7)
 - 3. Obedience will produce holy living (8-10)
 - 4. Obedience will produce world leadership (11-14)
- B. Disobedience is the condition for cursing (28:15-44)
 - 1. Disobedience will bring fruitlessness (15-24)
 - 2. Disobedience will bring military failure (25-26)
 - 3. Disobedience will result in failing health (27-29)
 - 4. Disobedience will bring national oppression (30-44)
- C. The curses will be a sign to other nations (28:45-46)
- D. Disobedience will result in dispersion (28:47-63)

II. Moses Gave the Prologue to the Covenant (Deut. 29:1-29)

- A. The LORD prepared Israel for the Covenant (29:1-9)
 - 1. He prepared them by the exodus from Egypt (1-4)
 - 2. He prepared them in the wilderness wandering (5-6)
 - 3. He prepared them by the conquest of the east (7-9)
- B. The LORD declared the participants of the Covenant (29:10-21)
 - 1. The Covenant is between God and Israel (10-12)
 - 2. Believing Israel will be blessed (13-17)
 - 3. Unbelieving Israel will be cursed (18-21)
- C. The Covenant will be a witness to the nations (29:22-29)

III. Moses Gave the Content of the Covenant (Deut. 30:1-20)

- A. The Covenant will take effect in the future (30:1-2)
 - 1. It will be after the blessing and the curse (1)
 - 2. It will come when Israel repents (2)
- B. The Covenant will reestablish Israel (30:3-10)
 - 1. Israel will be regathered (3-5)
 - 2. Israel's hearts will be circumcised (6)
 - 3. Israel's enemies will be cursed (7)
 - 4. Israel will be blessed again (8-10)
- C. The Covenant demands a choice (30:11-20)
 - 1. Choose faith rather than unbelief (11-18)
 - 2. Choose life rather than death (19-20)

Conclusion: Israel has experienced the blessing and cursing. They are now in the period of dispersion. Israel is on the threshold of the fulfillment of the Palestinian Covenant. Their repentance will follow the Great Tribulation and Second Coming of Christ.

Lesson 12: Moses' Successor and Song Presented (Deuteronomy 31-32)

Key Verse: "And Moses wrote this law, and delivered it unto the priests and the sons of Levi, which bare the ark of the covenant of the LORD, and unto all the elders of Israel." (Deut. 31:9)

Introduction: After Moses gave his final instructions to Israel, Joshua was inaugurated as the new leader. Moses entrusted the Law to the Levites and taught his song to Israel--a prophetic song about Israel's relationship with God.

I. Moses Entrusted the Leadership and the Law to His Successors (Deut. 31:1-29)

- A. Moses gave his final instructions to Israel (31:1-13)
 - 1. Joshua will lead you to victory (1-6)
 - 2. The LORD will give you victory (7-8)
 - 3. The Levites must preserve and propagate the Law (9-13)

- B. The LORD inaugurated Joshua as Moses' successor (31:14-23)
 - 1. Moses and Joshua appeared before the LORD (14-15)
 - 2. The LORD warned of Israel's apostasy (16-21)
 - 3. The LORD commanded Moses to write his song (19, 22)
 - 4. The LORD inaugurated Joshua (23)

- C. Moses entrusted the Law to the Levites (31:24-29)
 - 1. They were to keep it in the Ark (24-26)
 - 2. It would be a witness against Israel (26-29)

II. Moses Taught His Song and Commanded Obedience (Deut. 31:30-32:52)

- A. Moses taught Israel his song (31:30-32:44)
 - 1. Corrupt Israel has dealt foolishly with their perfect God (1-6)
 - 2. Blessed Israel will be chastened (7-27)
 - a. Israel was blessed by God (7-14)
 - b. Israel provoked God's jealousy (15-18)
 - c. Israel will be chastened (19-27)
 - 3. God desires Israel's wisdom rather than folly (28-34)
 - 4. God will render vengeance to His enemies (35-44)

- B. Moses commanded Israel to be obedient (31:45-47)

- C. God sent Moses up Mt. Nebo to die (32:48-52)

Conclusion: The Law of Moses was kept for us by the Levites, and Moses' song has been fulfilled. Christians can trust the promises and precepts of God's Word.

Lesson 13: Moses Blessed Israel and Died (Deuteronomy 33-34)

Key Verse: "And this is the blessing, wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel before his death." (Deut. 33:1)

Introduction: As his last public act Moses pronounced his personal blessing on the tribes of Israel, much like the patriarchs blessed their sons before they died. Then Moses ascended Mount Pisgah, viewed the Promised Land, and died.

I. Moses Blessed the Tribes of Israel (Deut. 33:1-29)

A. Moses extolled the praises of the LORD (33:1-5)

B. Moses pronounced blessings on the tribes (33:6-25)

1. Let Reuben be numerous (6)
2. Let the LORD help Judah against his enemies (7)
3. Let Levi teach the LORD's Law and judgments (8-11)
4. Let Benjamin dwell in safety (12)
5. Let Joseph be abundantly fruitful (13-17)
6. Let Zebulun rejoice (18a)
7. Let Issachar offer sacrifices and have abundance and treasures (18b-19)
8. Let Gad administer justice and judgment (20-21)
9. Let Dan be like a lion (22)
10. Let Naphtali possess the west and south (23)
11. Let Asher have mineral blessings (24-25)

II. Moses Died on Mount Nebo (Deut. 34:1-12)

A. Moses viewed the Promised Land from Mt. Pisgah (34:1-4)

B. Moses died and was buried in a valley of Moab (34:5-8)

C. Joshua became Moses' successor (34:9)

D. There was no prophet greater than Moses (34:10-12)

Conclusion: The passing of a great leader brings sorrow to the people, but God's work goes on. For every Moses who steps off the scene there is a Joshua to take his place. God's people must faithfully continue His work under the leadership He provides.