

TTB2022-111 – March 13 to 19

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Day 072 – March 13 - Dividing Up the Land Num. 34-36

Numbers Chapter Thirty-Four

- Chapter 34 is a geographical survey of the land, instructions from the Lord before the conquest and quite similar to the survey recorded in Joshua (Josh. 15:1-4).
- The specific borders are established (Num. 34:3-15).
 - The southern border (vv.3-5).
 - The western border (v.6).
 - The northern border (vv.7-9).
 - The eastern border (v.10-12).
 - These boundaries are only for the 9 ½ tribes and don't include the 2 ½ tribes who stated their preference earlier (Num. 32).
- The Land Allotment Officers are designated (Num. 34:16-29).
 - Ten officers are designated, omitting Reuben and Gad.
 - Only Caleb (Judah) (v.19) remains of the Exodus generation. Joshua doesn't serve as the Ephraim LAO because he is supervising the entire nation through this process.

Numbers Chapter Thirty-Five

- Levi will not have a land allotment, but they will have 48 cities throughout the other tribes' allotments (Num. 35:1-8).
- Each Levitical city is also provided with appropriate pasture land for the city's support (Num. 35:2-5).

3. Six of the 48 Levitical cities are to be designated as Cities of Refuge, three on each side of the Jordan (Num. 35:6,9-34).
 - a. The City of Refuge is a grace provision for the manslayer's protection against the Blood Avenger (close relative) of the deceased (Num. 35:9-15).
 - b. The City of Refuge is not a license to murder, but a place of safety until a fair trial can be conducted (Num. 35:12).
 - c. If the manslayer is, in fact, a murderer, then the Blood Avenger will have the execution authority (Num. 35:16-21).
 - d. The manslayer who is acquitted of murder charges lives in exile within the City of Refuge until the death of the High Priest. At that time, the manslayer's freedom of movement is restored (Num. 35:25-28).
4. The passage concludes with general principles for handling homicide cases (Num. 35:29-34).
 - a. Two witnesses are the minimum required (Num. 35:30; Deut. 17:6; 19:15; Matt. 18:16; Jn. 7:51; 8:17,18).
 - b. Murder defiles a land (Num. 35:33), even as sexual perversion defiles a land (Lev. 18:24,25).

Numbers Chapter Thirty-Six

1. The conclusion to Numbers is a follow-up issue to the inheritance question of Num. 27:1-11.
2. Sometimes we don't think of all the details right away, but God has them all worked out.
3. The Book concludes with the statement of Divine origin (Num. 36:13).

Day 073 – March 14 - Entering the Promised Land Deut. 1:1-3:20

Deuteronomy Chapter One

1. Deuteronomy is outlined differently by different men. See Logos Factbook (Bible Book Guide > Content > Outline)
 - a. Bruce Wilkinson's Walk-Thru the Bible outlined Deuteronomy into 3 overall sermons: 1:1-4:43; 4:44-26:19; 27-34.
 - b. Ralph Braun's 1189 Bible Chapter Titles outlined Deuteronomy into 5 farewell messages: 1-3; 4-11; 12-27; 28-30; 31. Chapters 32&33 are counted separately as the 6th & 7th messages of the book.
 - c. Bob Bolender's outline of Deuteronomy is closer to Ralph Braun's. Bob's outline: 1-4; 5-11; 12-26; 27-28; 29-31 for the 5 farewell discourses (series of messages), plus a psalm (ch.32) and a deathbed blessing (ch.33).
2. The description of Deuteronomy is set out in the introduction to the Book (Dt. 1:1-4). Moses is reviewing their history, and the Law God gave them to live under.
3. Moses' 1st Farewell Discourse starts with the 11 day journey from Horeb to Kadesh-barnea, via Mt. Seir. This 11 day journey took forty years (Dt. 1:2,3). The Deuteronomic usages of Horeb rather than Sinai does not at all demand separate authorship.
4. Moses reviews the history of the Exodus generation's departure from Mt. Horeb (Mt. Sinai) (Dt. 1:6-8; Num. 10:11ff.).
5. Moses reviews the establishment of the 70 elders of Israel (Dt. 1:9-18; Ex. 18:19-26 cf. Num. 11:11-17).
6. Moses reviews the failure at Kadesh-barnea (Dt. 1:19-46; Num. 13,14), including his own personal failure (Dt. 1:37; Num. 20).

Deuteronomy Chapter Two

1. Moses' 1st Farewell Discourse continues with a review of Israel's journey past Edom (Dt. 2:1-8,12; Num. 20:14-22; 21:4). Note the Edomite land grant entailed a dispossession of Horites in Seir (Dt. 2:12,22 cf. Lev. 18:25,28; 20:22; Acts 17:26).
2. Moses reviews Israel's journey past Moab & Ammon (Dt. 2:9-23; Num. 21:10-20).
 - a. Moab & Ammon likewise have land grants (Dt. 21:9,19 cf. Gen. 13:8-11).
 - b. This text provides additional terminology related to the Nephilim/Rephaim giant studies that spans the OT eras from Noah to David (Gen. 6 to 2nd Sam. 21 || 1st Chr. 20).
 - 1) Emim (Dt. 2:10-11). Moabite name for Rephaim.
 - 2) Anakim (Dt. 2:10-11). Regarded as Rephaim.
 - 3) Zanzumim (Dt. 2:20-21) Ammonite name for Rephaim.
 - 4) Avvim (Dt. 2:23) evidently another Rephaim group dispossessed by the Caphtorim (Philistines) (Dt. 2:23).
3. Moses reviews Israel's warfare with Sihon, King of Heshbon (Dt. 2:24-37; Num. 21:21-32).

Deuteronomy Chapter Three

1. Moses' 1st Farewell Discourse continues with a review of Israel's warfare with Og, King of Bashan (Dt. 3:1-11; Num. 21:33-35). This is yet another Deuteronomy text that provides a glimpse of Rephaim remnants (Dt. 3:11).
2. Moses reviews the land grant to Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh (Dt. 3:12-17; Num. 32:33-42), and the requirement that these tribes assist in the Conquest of Canaan (Dt. 3:18-20; Num. 32:20-24).

Day 074 – March 15 - Moses Addresses the People Deut. 3:21-5:33**Deuteronomy Chapter Three**

3. Moses reviews his charge to Joshua, and the call to be strong in the Lord (Dt. 3:21,22; Num. 27:22,23).
4. Moses confesses a request he made to the Lord, not previously revealed, that the Lord might allow him entrance into the land after all (Dt. 3:23-29). The Lord denies Moses' request (v.26), and the instructions He gives Moses (v.27) are finally obeyed at the time of his death (Dt. 34:1-5).

Deuteronomy Chapter Four

1. Moses' 1st Farewell Discourse closes with chapter four. Having reviewed the Exodus' and wilderness generation's past, Moses warns the present people of God to listen, so that they may live (Dt. 4:1).
 - a. Obedience to the Word of God is essential to reaping experiential blessings in time (Dt. 4:1).
 - b. We must guard against adding to God's Word, or taking away from God's Word (Dt. 4:2; 12:32; Rev. 22:18).
2. Moses warns them to learn from their past mistakes (Dt. 4:3,4).
3. Moses reminds them that he is simply the messenger, relaying God's laws to them (Dt. 4:5).
4. Moses reminds them that they are a peculiar people, different and separate from the nations around them (Dt. 4:6-8).
5. Moses reminds them that they are accountable to teach the Word of God to their children (Dt. 4:9-14).
6. Moses reminds them how serious the issue of idolatry is (Dt. 4:15-24).
7. Moses prophesies of Israel's future idolatry, exile, and restoration (Dt. 4:25-31).

8. Moses concludes his first discourse (all the series of messages from Dt. 1-4), reminding Israel of how unique they are in God the Father's grace eternal plan of the ages (Dt. 4:32-40).
9. Between discourse #1 & #2, Moses designates the three trans-Jordan Cities of Refuge (Dt. 4:41-49).

Deuteronomy Chapter Five

1. Moses' 2nd Farewell Discourse is a review of Mount Horeb (Sinai) and the Ten Commandments they received there (Dt. 5:1-21).
2. Moses reviews the fear of Israel, and their desire for a mediator between them and the holiness of God (Dt. 5:22-33).
 - a. Israel's national fear (terror) would have been better as a national fear (reverence) (Dt. 5:28).
 - b. While the Lord condescended to the Exodus generation's fear, He looked forward to the day when He would give all Israel a heart to fear Him and keep all His commandments (Dt. 5:29; Ezek. 36:22-31; Jer. 31:31-34).
 - c. Thus, the Lord's eternal purpose to make Israel a Kingdom of Priests (Ex. 19:6) is not thwarted, but simply delayed in a patient outworking of His glory.
 - d. A similar eternal purpose could be studied regarding the Lord's eternal purpose for sinless humanity to be fruitful and multiply (Gen. 1:28). That purpose is not thwarted, but simply delayed in a patient outworking of His glory—the thousand generations of the Fulness of Times (Eph. 1:10).

Day 075 – March 16 - Love the Lord, Be Holy, Obey Deut. 6-9

Deuteronomy Chapter Six

1. Chapters six through nine are all continuations of Moses' 2nd Farewell Discourse. Ch. 6 is a summary chapter of application.
2. Hear the Word and do the Word (Dt. 6:1,3; Jas. 1:22,23).
3. Instruct your children, that they may instruct their children (Dt. 6:2,7; 2nd Tim. 2:2).
4. The entire Law is summarized in a Great Confession and a Great Commandment (Dt. 6:4,5; Mt. 22:37,38).
5. The Word of God is to be our manner of thinking, reflected at all times and in all circumstances (Dt. 6:6,7).
6. We should keep constant reminders of God's Word with us (Dt. 6:8).
7. God's Word should be the basis for public life as well as private life (Dt. 6:9).
8. God's Word should not grow lukewarm in sour service to the Lord (Dt. 6:10-15).
9. We should learn from previous failures to apply God's Word (Dt. 6:16-19).
10. We should teach our children to learn from the victories and failures of previous generations (Dt. 6:20-25).

Deuteronomy Chapter Seven

1. Chapter Seven continues Moses' 2nd Farewell Discourse consists of instructions for the conquest and occupation of the land of Canaan, by the nation of Israel according to the Sovereignty of God.
2. The Conquest is supposed to be total and complete (Dt. 7:1,2).
 - a. The Conquest will be a work of God in the application of Sovereignty.
 - 1) God will bring Israel into the land.
 - 2) God will clear away the nations before Israel.
 - 3) God will deliver those nations to Israel's hand.
 - b. The Conquest will be a response of Israel in the application of volition.

- 1) Israel should utterly destroy the nations.
- 2) Israel should refuse all covenants, favor, and intermarriage with those nations.
- 3) Israel should remove and destroy every trace of the nations' idolatry.
- c. The nature of the Conquest is the nature of holiness—a holy people in covenant relationship with the Holy God (Dt. 7:6).
3. The Seven Nations of the Conquest. Each nation was greater and stronger than Israel.
 - a. Hittites. Three groups of people lay claim to the term “Hittite.”
 - 1) The Hamitic sons of Heth, 2nd son of Canaan (Gen. 10:15; 23:3–20; 26:34; 27:46; 28:8).
 - 2) The apparently Shemitic Hattians.
 - 3) The Japhetic (Indo-European) Hittites (2nd Sam. 11:3,6; 1st Kgs. 11:1; 2nd Kgs. 7:6; 2nd Chr. 1:17).
 - b. Girgashites, 5th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16).
 - c. Amorites, 4th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16).
 - d. Canaanites, descendants of Sidon, 1st son of Canaan, bearing the name of Canaan as the first-born son (Gen. 10:15).
 - e. Perizzites, an apparently non-Canaanite ally of Canaan, and inhabitant within the land of Canaan. Possibly a Hurrian clan.
 - f. Hivites, 6th son of Canaan (Gen. 10:17). The Gibeonites were a Hivite clan (Josh. 9:3,7).
 - g. Jebusites, 3rd son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16). Jebus was conquered by David, and became the City of David—Jerusalem (1st Chr. 11:4,5).
4. The Lord's sovereign choices of grace are not dependent upon human worth or merit (Deut. 7:7,8).
5. The Lord assures Israel that He will love and bless them exceedingly when they humble themselves, and obey His Word (Deut. 7:12–16), and this promise is to give them courage in the upcoming Conquest (Deut. 7:17–26).

Deuteronomy Chapter Eight

1. Moses reminds the wilderness generation that the Lord has been faithful to them for forty years (Deut. 8:1–5).
 - a. Even the difficult times were crafted by Him for Israel's testing and approval (Deut. 8:2).
 - b. He allowed for the hunger, that He might provide for His glory (Deut. 8:3a).
 - c. He used the physical hunger to teach that the spiritual hunger is more important (Deut. 8:3; Matt. 4:4).
 - d. He took care of their clothing and shoes (Deut. 8:4; 29:5; Neh. 9:21).
 - e. Their relationship to the Lord was one of a well-disciplined son (Deut. 8:5; Heb. 12:7–11).
2. The Lord will continue to bless Israel as they enter into the land of promise (Deut. 8:6–10).
 - a. Temporal bios-life blessings are contingent upon the nation's obedience to the conditional Mosaic Covenant.
 - b. They will enjoy abundant water resources.
 - c. They will enjoy abundant horticultural resources.
 - d. They will enjoy abundant mineral resources.
 - e. Eating should be followed by satisfaction (vv.10,12; 1st Tim. 4:4,5).
3. Moses warns Israel to not forget the Lord, and fail to offer the appropriate sacrifices (Deut. 8:11–20).
 - a. Prosperity testing is a test of pride.

- b. Prosperity testing is a test of memory and perspective.
- c. Prosperity testing is a test of attentiveness.

Deuteronomy Chapter Nine

1. Moses warns Israel that their victory in the Conquest will not be because of their own righteousness (Deut. 9:1-5).
 - a. This was also true with respect to their redemption (Deut. 7:7,8).
 - b. This will also be true with respect to their future restoration (Ezek. 36:22-32).
2. Moses illustrates His point by reminding Israel of their previous rebellions (Deut. 9:6-29).
 - a. This reminder is not to provoke guilt (Rom. 15:4; 1st Cor. 10:11).
 - b. This reminiscence is to provoke a greater diligence, obedience, and experience within the land (Phil. 3:13,14).
 - c. When God ultimately delivers Israel for the final time (at the Second Advent of Jesus Christ) He will supply a final reminder of their evil ways and this will prompt a one-time and final period of shameful self-loathing (Ezek. 36:31,32).

Day 076 – March 17 - Obedience and Blessing Deut. 10-12

Deuteronomy Chapter Ten

1. Moses' 2nd Farewell Discourse continues with additional testimony to Israel's failures (Deut. 10:1-11).
2. Moses then preaches to Israel a sermon of practical application (Deut. 10:12-22).
 - a. The Mosaic Way of Life is defined in terms readily analogous to the Christian Way of Life (Deut. 10:12-14).
 - 1) The Fear of the Lord.
 - 2) Walking in His ways.
 - 3) Loving Him.
 - 4) Serving Him with total devotion.
 - 5) Recognizing and submitting to Absolute Divine Sovereignty.
 - b. An admonishment is issued to not imitate the Exodus generation (Deut. 10:15).
 - c. The humble believer before the Lord is the believer with a circumcised heart (Deut. 10:16).
 - d. The believer with an orientation to the Justice of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of justice (Deut. 10:17,18).
 - e. The believer with an orientation to the Love of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of love (Deut. 10:19).
 - f. The believer with an orientation to the Omnipotence of God will reflect that orientation through his own expression of praise (Deut. 10:20-22).

Deuteronomy Chapter Eleven

1. Israel is commanded to function according to a doctrinal standpoint of love.
 - a. Love for God on the part of a believer produces a motivation for that believer to fulfill his work-assignment (charge) (Deut. 11:1a).
 - b. Love for God on the part of a believer produces a motivation for that believer to obey the whole counsel of God's Word (statutes, ordinances, & commandments) (Deut. 11:1b).

2. Moses' message of application stresses the accountability this generation faces, as they observed the Lord's mighty works.
 - a. In their youth, observing the Exodus (Deut. 11:2-4).
 - b. In their youth, observing their parents' failure (Deut. 11:5,6).
 - c. In their adulthood, observing their own failures and victories (Deut. 11:7).
3. The Lord describes the promised land with a contrast to the land of Egypt (Deut. 11:8-12).
4. The Lord promises temporal-life agricultural prosperity (Deut. 11:13-17), and military prosperity (Deut. 11:22-25) as a blessing/reward for Israel's humble obedience.
5. Moses stresses how vital it is to raise up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord (Deut. 11:18-21).
6. Moses concluded his 2nd Farewell Discourse, laying out a "choose you this day" message of blessing or cursing (Deut. 11:26-32).
 - a. The entire issue is laid before Israel for them to respond to on a volitional basis.
 - b. The blessings and cursing are established and scheduled for recitation on Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal (Deut. 11:29; 27:11-13; Josh. 8:33).

Deuteronomy Chapter Twelve

1. Chapter 12 begins Moses' 3rd Farewell Discourse to the nation of Israel, the longest section of Moses' farewell (Dt. 12-26), and highlights the central worship that ultimately Jerusalem will enjoy.
2. The first activity Israel must be concerned with is the total destruction of Canaanite idolatry (Deut. 12:1-4).
 - a. This is done because the Canaanite idolatry is abhorrent in the eyes of God.
 - b. This is done because any remnants of Canaanite idolatry will become stumbling blocks for Israel.
3. When Israel is established in the land, there will be one place where the Lord may be sought, as His dwelling (Deut. 12:5).
 - a. While Israel is traveling, of course the tabernacle (dwelling) is portable, and not limited to one place.
 - b. Once Israel is settled, the tabernacle (dwelling) will be settled, and replaced by the temple. This will be the one place where the Lord may be sought, where He establishes His name for His dwelling.
 - c. This passage must be compared and contrasted to other passages that allow for other sacrifices to be made.
 - 1) The altars of earth, built with uncut stones, were to be built in every place where His name was remembered (Ex. 20:24-26).
 - 2) Many other altars and sacrifices were offered in the Old Testament besides the National Sacrifices at the Tabernacle/Temple.
 - a) The altar on Mt. Ebal (Dt. 27:1-8; Josh. 8:30-32).
 - b) Gideon's altar(s) (Jdg. 6:24,26ff.).
 - c) Manoah's altar (Jdg. 13:20).
 - d) Samuel's altar (1st Sam. 7:17).
4. The unique location of the Lord's dwelling, therefore, relates to His presence among His covenant nation, and the location for them to come before Him as a nation (Deut. 12:6-14).
5. Other modifications occur, once the traveling nation becomes the established nation (Deut. 12:15-28).
6. The chapter concludes, as it began, with the emphasis on not being ensnared by the Canaanite idolatry (Deut. 12:29-32).

Day 077 – March 18 - More Instructions from Moses Deut. 13:1-16:17**Deuteronomy Chapter Thirteen**

1. The Lord establishes a test by which Israel might identify false prophets (Deut. 13:1-5).
 - a. The chapter begins with the warning to keep the whole counsel of the Word of God, without adding to it, or taking away from it (Deut. 13:1 in the Hebrew Bible is 12:32 in the English).
 - b. In addition to the Lord's prophetic servants, the adversary sends forth his own prophetic servants (Deut. 13:1).
 - c. These false prophets are permitted by God to accomplish the signs and wonders they accomplish, as a test of Israel's love and devotion to the Lord (Deut. 13:2,3).
 - d. The miracles of a true prophet show evidence of the Divine commission of the prophet, and support the message of the true prophet.
 - e. The miracles of a false prophet show evidence of the satanic commission of the false prophet, because they contradict the message of the Word of God.
2. The Lord established a policy by which Israel might deal with idolatrous invitations (Deut. 13:6-11).
 - a. These snares are to be rooted out when they are "secret enticements" before they become open public venues.
 - b. These snares are to be rooted out when they are individual invitations before they become group movements.
 - c. These snares should highlight the distinction between our spiritual family in Christ and our natural family.
 - d. The proper application of congregational discipline serves as a deterrent against future instances of such evil (Deut. 13:11).
3. The Lord established a procedure by which Israel might deal cities that degenerate into apostasy (Deut. 13:12-18).
 - a. Apostasy spreads like gangrene (2nd Tim. 2:17).
 - 1) Apostasy in a family will spread to a clan.
 - 2) Apostasy in a clan will spread to a city.
 - 3) Apostasy in cities will spread to a tribe.
 - 4) Apostasy in tribes will spread to the nation.
 - b. The family should stop the problem within the family (Deut. 13:6-11).
 - c. Once the apostasy spreads to the clan and the city, then the Tribe must take action to stop the apostasy there.

Deuteronomy Chapter Fourteen

1. Moses reminds Israel of their unique relationship to the Lord (Deut. 14:1,2; Ex. 19:5,6; Lev. 20:26).
2. Moses reminds Israel of their dietary requirements (Deut. 14:3-21; Lev. 11:2-45).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the importance of the tithe (Deut. 14:22-27; 12:5-7).
 - a. This "festal tithe" is a second tithe from the previously revealed tithe (Lev. 27:30; Num. 18:21).
 - b. The Lord modifies some of the requirements to reflect the new circumstances of their life in the land (Deut. 14:24,25).
 - c. The emphasis is one of celebration (Deut. 14:26,27).

4. Every third year, this “festal tithe” went to the community to help support the widows, orphans, aliens, and Levites (Deut. 14:28,29). Some scholars view the charity tithe as a third tithe, while most view the charity tithe as being given in lieu of the festal tithe in every third year.

Deuteronomy Chapter Fifteen

1. Moses reminds Israel of the Sabbath year (Ex. 23:10,11; Lev. 25:1-7), and teaches that this year of release is also to be a year of debt forgiveness (Deut. 15:1-11).
2. Moses reminds Israel of the unique position their fellow Hebrews enjoy even if they are forced to become slaves for a short time (Deut. 15:12-18; Ex. 21:2-6; Lev. 25:39-43).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the importance to consecrate the firstborn of their flocks and herds (Deut. 15:19-23; Ex. 13:2,12).

Deuteronomy Chapter Sixteen

1. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord’s instructions regarding the Passover (Deut. 16:1-8; Ex. 12:3-11).
2. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord’s instructions regarding the Feast of Weeks (Deut. 16:9-12; Lev. 23:15-21; Num. 28:26-31).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord’s instructions regarding the Feast of Tabernacles (Deut. 16:13-15; Lev. 23:34-43).
4. Moses reminds Israel of the Lord’s instructions regarding the three times each year that every male was required to appear before the Lord (Deut. 16:16,17; Ex 23:14-17).

Day 078 – March 19 - Laws for Ruling the Nation Deut. 16:18-21:9

Deuteronomy Chapter Sixteen

5. Moses instructed Israel to establish local judges and officers to administer justice locally (Deut. 16:18-17:1).
 - a. These judges presided over temporal-life legal issues (Deut. 16:18-20).
 - b. These judges safeguarded spiritual-life idolatry issues (Deut. 16:21,22; 17:1).

Deuteronomy Chapter Seventeen

1. Additional judicial instructions and procedures are put in place (Deut. 17:2-13).
 - a. Reported violations of Commandment #1 must be thoroughly investigated.
 - b. Confirmed violations of Commandment #1 must be immediately condemned.
 - c. Any uncertainties in judicial proceedings were to be referred to an appropriate Levitical priest, or judge in office.
2. Prophetic instructions are also put in place for the time when Israel demands a king (Deut. 17:14-20).
 - a. God knew that the day would come when Israel would demand a king (Deut. 17:14; 1st Sam. 8:5,19,20).
 - b. God maintained His Sovereign prerogative to select any king that would sit on the throne of Israel (Deut. 17:15; 1st Sam. 9:16,17; 10:24).
 - c. The Lord prohibited the king to multiply horses, wives, and treasure (Deut. 17:16,17).
 - d. The Lord instructed the king to write his own copy of the Law for himself when he assumes office, and to pursue a Daily Scripture Reading program (Deut. 17:18-20).

Deuteronomy Chapter Eighteen

1. Moses reminds Israel of the sanctified place of the Levite in their society (Deut. 18:1-8; Ex. 29:9; Lev. 7:32-34; Num. 18:11,12,20).
2. Moses warns Israel to avoid imitating the Canaanite's occult practices (Deut. 18:9-14; Lev. 19:26-31).
3. Moses gives a prophetic announcement of the coming Christ (Deut. 18:15-19).
 - a. A Prophet like Moses (Deut. 18:15,18; Matt. 13:57; 21:11,46; Lk. 24:19; Jn. 4:19; 9:17).
 - b. A Mediator between God and man (Deut. 18:16; 1st Tim. 2:5).
 - c. This Prophet will speak only the words which God (the Father) gives Him (Deut. 18:18; Jn. 7:16,17; 8:28; 12:49,50; 14:10,24).
 - d. This Prophet will have The Message for which rejection carries eternal condemnation (Deut. 18:19; John 3:18,36; 5:24; Acts 3:23).
4. Moses also highlights the test for a true prophet (Deut. 18:20-22; 13:1-5).
 - a. If the prophet has even one unfulfilled prophecy, he is a false prophet, and is to be stoned.
 - b. If the prophet's signs and wonders do come true, but his message is contrary to the Word of God, he is to be stoned.

Deuteronomy Chapter Nineteen

1. Moses reminds Israel of the law concerning the cities of refuge (Deut. 19:1-13; Num. 35:9-34).
2. Moses commands Israel to respect the boundary markers, as indicators of the Lord's inheritance (Deut. 19:14).
3. Moses reminds Israel of the law concerning the number of witnesses, and how to deal with false witnesses (Deut. 19:15-21; Num. 35:30; Deut. 17:6).

Deuteronomy Chapter Twenty

1. Moses instructs Israel in the Lord's expectations concerning military service and activity (Deut. 20:1-20).
2. Military Rule #1: Do not be afraid (Deut. 20:1). Before each battle, the priests were to offer spiritual encouragement for the temporal conflict (Deut. 20:2-4).
3. Military Rule #2: Exemptions from battle are only acceptable according to the Lord's standards (Deut. 20:5-8).
 - a. New home builders are exempt until their home is set in order (Deut. 20:5).
 - b. New vineyard planters are exempt until their vintage comes in (Deut. 20:6), three years later (Lev. 19:23-25).
 - c. Engaged men, and newlyweds are exempt until they have been married for one year (Deut. 20:6; 24:5).
 - d. Cowards are exempt until they can learn to obey Military Rule #1 (Deut. 20:8).
4. Military Rule #3: appoint a clear chain of command (Deut. 20:9).
5. Military Rule #4: an offer of peace should be made before each battle against all external nations (Deut. 20:10-15).
6. Military Rule #5: no peace offer is to be made against all the Canaanite nations within Israel's inheritance (Deut. 20:16-20).

Deuteronomy Chapter Twenty-One

1. Moses gives instructions for how city elders might deal with homicide investigations (Deut. 21:1-9).

Answers to TTB2022-110 Exercises

1. 1 Chronicles 29:29 or 2 Chronicles 9:29
2. False
3. Balak, king of Moab
4. “Not of the people” or “destruction of the people”.
5. True
6. Numbers 30
7. Korah – could include Dathan and Abiram
8. They chose to forsake the ways of their father and humbled themselves before the Lord.
9. 1 Chronicles 6:33
10. Aaron
11. He struck the rock instead of speaking to it, as the Lord had commanded.
12. Eleazar

TTB2022-111 Exercises

1. What man of the Exodus generation is one of the designated Land Allotment Officers under Joshua?
Answer:
2. Which tribe is not given a land allotment?
Answer:
3. If a murderer can escape and reach a city of refuge, he will be forgiven and escape the death penalty. [True/False]
Answer:
4. What does the name Deuteronomy mean?
Answer:
5. What is the Moabite name for Rephaim?
Answer:
6. In Deuteronomy chapter 4, what is said to be essential for reaping blessings in time?
Answer:
7. Which of the Seven Nations of the Conquest occupied the site of Jerusalem and were conquered by David?
Answer:
8. Once the people of Israel are settled in the land, the Tabernacle will be settled and will be replaced by the _____.
Answer:
9. Where do we read “And their message will spread like cancer. Hymenaeus and Philetus are of this sort,”?
Answer:
10. Every third year, what was the festal tithe used for?
Answer:
11. Where in the New Testament do we read that Christ is the Mediator between God and man?
Answer: