

1 (2) Deuteronomy means:

- a) *Second Covenant*
- b) *Second Generation*
- c) *Second law*
- d) *New Beginnings*

2 (2) What was the point / focus of the book of Deuteronomy?

To recap all that went before to the second generation BEFORE going into the Promised land.

3 (2) What does the Promised Land represent to us? *The New birth. New hearts and a new life.*

4 (2) Why was God giving the Land to the Israelites and why was He taking it from the Canaanites? *That Israel might seek God and find Him, and to establish His covenant with them. He was taking it from the Canaanites due to judgment because they failed to be good stewards over the land in that they did not seek God in it.*

5 (2) When did God speak harshly to Moses, what was it about and what did God say? *When he asked again to go into the promised land. It was about striking the rock the second time, God told him to never mention this again!*

Extra credit (5, 1pt): Why do you think God had Moses record this event?

- *To remind them that their sin provoked him to anger - Moses would not have been in that position if they had not sinned.*
- *To show that God truly shows no partiality*
- *To reveal the goodness and severity of God*

6 (2) How were both God's mercy & judgment seen in the way He dealt with the parents of this second generation? *They would not enter His rest, but they would live out most of their days.*

Extra Credit (6, 2pt): What was God saying and teaching by not taking the second generation in right away? Why did they have to wander with their parents for 40 years?

- *They learned to bear the burdens of the sins of others*
- *That you cannot sin unto yourself*
- *That during the next 38+ years they would have opportunity prepare their hearts to know and trust their God even a little.*

7 (2) What was God's stated purpose in all that He had done in bringing Israel out of Egypt, through the wilderness and to the Promised Land? *"So that I may display My power in you, and that My name may be proclaimed in all the earth."*

8 (3) The Canaanites were the descendants of Ham through Noah. A curse was placed upon them, part of which spoke to their ability to own land, yet God still gave Ham's descendants both Egypt AND this land of Canaan for many hundreds of years. We learned two lessons from this - one reveals God's character in dealing with matters of justice and the other showed His foresight in providing for His people. What were those two lessons?

1. *These descendants of Ham, though still under the weight of a curse, still stood before God on their own and COULD turn to Him should they so desire. So while God, in His love, mercy and justice gave these people and nations a place and a time to seek Him and find Him – even though He knew they would not.*
2. *He was also using them to prepare a land for His covenant people. Wells they had not dug, vineyards they had not planted and cities they had not built.*

9 (2) What is the difference between the Nephilim of Genesis and the Rapha of Numbers and Deuteronomy? *The Nephilim were “larger than life” not literal giants. The Rapha were literal giants.*

Extra Credit (9,1 pt): Why does that matter? *Because there are many who have assumed the Nephilim were giants who were the offspring of angels - which is a direct contradiction to scripture all by itself) and man and that if these too were such then God either failed at the flood to destroy them all OR He failed in letting it happen again.*

10 (2) We learned about God’s invisible nature in chapter 4 and concluded 5 specific things about WHY He has chosen to remain invisible to the naked eye. Name two.

- *God wants men’s hearts not just their attention or fear.*
- *If God had revealed Himself entirely to Man and they fell anyway - there would be no redemption.*
- *If men were to see Him in their fallen state they would die.*
- *God wants to be known*
- *God wants to be pursued*

11 (2) What does Shema mean? *The listen with respect with the intent to obey.*

12 (2) We know that when God told Israel that He was ONE Lord, the word “one” is ECHAD. What was God saying about Himself? *Echad can mean unified or acting as one, it can also carry the meaning of integrity – or true to.*

So in this statement, God may be saying – “Listen and obey Me out of respect for the Self Existing one, for our God, the Self-Existing One is unified, full of integrity and is true to Himself.”

BONUS (12,2pt): In the Shema (Prayer) God seemed to be teaching something - what was it? SHEMA - listen, respect what I am saying with the heart to obey all I say - then God begins to talk about His nature. So it seems to be saying - Love Me with all of your heart and come to know Me so that you will become like Me.

13 (2) Why did God discourage (and sometimes outright deny) the men of Israel from intermarrying with the women of other nations? *“because their daughters will turn your sons away from Me to worship other gods.”*

14 (2) God knows both the thought and the intentions of the heart and the word of the tongue BEFORE it is spoken - so when God tests His people what is He doing? *Teaching THEM where*

their hearts really are as opposed to where they thought they were and to point them towards trust and whole hearted reliance upon Him.

15 (2) What does the idiom “Milk & Honey” really mean? Abundance

AND What was meant by honey? Grape, fig or date must

BONUS (15, 1pt): Why is this important? To defend the faith. People have used this as a proof that the Bible has errors and conflicts of doctrine.

16 (2) Why was Simeon not mentioned in Moses’ prophecy over the tribes? Because of Shechem and the previous prophecy of their father Jacob who said that God would scatter them within Israel.

17. (3) I gave you about 6 reasons why God was going to place Levites in every tribe...name 3.

- 1. He was teaching that His presence was everywhere THROUGH the Levitical tribe & Priests.*
- 2. God was establishing Israel’s value system. God’s people are to value Spiritual things ABOVE natural things.*
- 3. That no one would ever have very far to travel to meet with their spiritual leaders, for guidance or judgment.*
- 4. Because 6 of the 48 cities for the Levites would serve as cities of refuge which were evenly spaced throughout all Israel.*
- 5. It gave them the immediate ability to bless their spiritual leaders since they would not be far from every one of them.*
- 6. It taught them to extend themselves beyond their own family and tribe in inviting the Levites to travel to Jerusalem with them for the feasts, the tithe and other events.*

18. (2) We learned that while God has definitely established “rules and laws” for Israel, there were some things God has established are “Guidelines”. What is the difference between “rules and laws” vs “Guidelines” and name an example. Shaving the head FOR THE DEAD - not shaving the head at all. It was an appearance of evil not because the act itself was wrong.

19. (2) What is a bondservant? A slave who has paid his debt but who wants to continue with your family and serve them.

20. (3) What we learned about God’s attitude concerning giving could be summed up in about 7 points, name 3.

- 1. Give graciously*
- 2. Do NOT be stingy (like the year before release)*
- 3. God will avenge if you fail to give*
- 4. You do NOT send away a brother, who has been a slave, empty handed.
 . You are to give him enough to get started again based upon what you have.*
- 5. Always give the BEST.*
- 6. NEVER forget the widow and the orphan.*

7. *Always support your spiritual leaders.*

Bonus (20,1pt) : How does this translate into the New Covenant? Same

21. (2) How was Israel to judge prophecy and how are we to do it today? *If it came to pass it was of God - same under new if it is foretelling but if it is for edification, exhortation and comfort it MUST reveal Jesus or it is NOT true prophecy.*

22. (3) Name 3 things concerning the process needed when an Israelite man wanted to marry a foreign woman taken from a conquered land.

1. *Shave her head*
2. *Allow her to grieve for 30 days*
 - a. *It gives her time to acclimate*
 - b. *Gives him time to “cool his jets”*
3. *If he no longer desired her she was to be set free as a free woman and could marry any man from any tribe EXCEPT levi.*

23. (2) How does God feel about cross-dressing? *He calls THEM detestable NOT just the action but the person.*

24. (3) Describe the what's and whys of a Kinsman redeemer.

1. *A brother or closest male kin to a woman's deceased husband was to marry her and seek to impregnate her so as to have a son - the first of which would be raised to his father's lineage.*
2. *If he refused to do this she was to bring him before the elders*
3. *He would be shamed and obtain a reputation of shame*
4. *If He COULD not, then he would still appear before the elders but it would not be a matter of shame.*
5. *This was ALSO a provision for her to have a home and future.*

25. (2pt) Define blessings and curses. *Bless - Good favor expressed by tangible gifts or verbal blessing. Curse - to bind or hem in with unavoidable obstacles.*

BONUS (25, 1pt): I offered a New Testament example of a curse which is placed upon God's children in judgement by the church which God backs. What was it? *Turning them over to satan for the destruction of the flesh. The word “destruction” olethros carries the fundamental thought not annihilation, but unavoidable distress and torment.*

26. (2) What were the blessings and curses the results of? *Actions - either continued obedience or continued disobedience.*

27. (3) How are the blessings and curses connected to Solomon's prayer? *If they disobeyed and then cried out from captivity in true repentance with all their hearts God would bring them back and*

heal their land. If they were living righteously but were under threat from an attacking nation and cried out God would deliver them.

28. (2) Who was Moses' successor and why? Joshua, because he honored God and desired Him (staying at the mouth of the tent until Moses came out).

29. (2) What did God offer as the basis for their being "strong and courageous"? For the Lord your God goes with you - you are NOT alone.

30. (2) Describe Moses' final hours. He took a walk with God up the mountain and God showed him all the promised land with some of its divisions (a preview), then he died in God's presence and God buried him with His Own hand in a place known only by God.

BONUS (30, 1pt): What provision did God give to Moses which enabled Him to bless Moses just before his death? Neither his eyes or his body weakened. He was able to climb the mountain at 120 years of age and was able to see all God was showing him of the Promised Land.

Bonus (30, 2pt) : We learned something about God in the similar way God carried out His judgment of both Moses & Levi. What was it? God will NOT pass over justice, but even IN justice He can bless.

31 (2pt) What does Yom mean and why is it important to know? Undefined period of time. To clarify timing issues in scripture and to have an answer for those who mock the scriptures.

Tie breaker: We know that the Israelites were to be Strong and Courageous because God was with them. But what did God say would give them the ABILITY to take the land? Deut. 31:7, "Moses then summoned Joshua and said to him in the sight of all Israel, "Be strong and courageous, for you will go with this people into the land the LORD swore to give to their fathers. You will enable them to take possession of it."