

Old Testament Introduction

The Book of Deuteronomy

Jerry Akers

INTRODUCTION

1) Deuteronomy is the fifth and final book of Moses. Our English title is traced back to the Septuagint version of the Old Testament where the title was given as *Deuteronomion*, the Greek word which meant "_____."

2) Actually, this book does not present another, or second law, but repeats and _____ the basic laws which had been already been given to the people on Mt. Sinai.

3) Deuteronomy is called by the Jews the "_____" of the law, since it _____ the five books of Moses.

4) The Book of Deuteronomy resembles the Book of Leviticus in that it has few "_____" sections. The books are also similar in that the instructions contained in both were given to Israel when they were in standby encampment; Leviticus at _____ and Deuteronomy in the plains of _____.

AUTHORSHIP

1) The Traditional view: _____ wrote the Pentateuch. (1:1; 31:9, 22, & 24-27) *Chapter 34*, which records Moses' death, was probably written by Joshua, with Ezra possibly recording the last four verses.

2) The Critical view: Moses did not write the Pentateuch. (*JEPD theory*)

RECIPIENTS

The Book of Deuteronomy was written to Israel, that is, the new _____ who were about to enter the promised land. (1:1-3)

DATE OF WRITING

Deuteronomy was written about _____, just prior to Moses' death. It covers about two months, but also contains a _____ of the entire wanderings.

PURPOSE OF BOOK

1) The great leader Moses was about to die. The old generation that had come up out of the land of Egypt had died in the wilderness because of their _____ and _____.

2) Deuteronomy provides a _____ and reiteration of the laws and ordinances that had been given to the old generation at Sinai.

THEME OF THE BOOK

Deuteronomy is much more than just a restatement and reiteration of the law. It is distinctly a book of _____. It shows that _____ is the result of obedience and a curse or _____ is the result of disobedience. *Deuteronomy 11:26-28* sums up this book.

OUTLINE

- I. The History of Israel = *A Backward Look (1-3)*
- II. The Holiness of Israel = *An Inward Look (4-11)*
- III. The Heritage of Israel = *A Forward Look (12-30)*
- IV. The Hero of Israel = *An Upward Look (31-34)*