~DEUTERONOMY (1221)

[Greek, Deu-te-ro-no'mi-on, Second Law]

- ·· Purpose
- " Love Highlighted
- " Warnings And Laws
- The Hebrew name of this fifth book of the Pentateuch is *Deva-rim'* Words, drawn from the opening phrase in the Hebrew text. The name Deuteronomy comes from the Septuagint Greek title *Deu-te-ro-no'mi-on*, literally meaning Second Law, Repetition of the Law. This comes from the Greek rendering of a Hebrew phrase in;
- And it must occur that when he takes his seat on the throne of his kingdom, he must write in a book for himself a copy of this Law from that which is in the charge of the priests, the Levites. (Deuteronomy 17:18)
- Mish-neh' hat-toh-rah', correctly rendered copy of the Law.
- The authenticity of **Deuteronomy** as a book of the Bible canon and the writership of Moses are well established by the fact that **Deuteronomy** has always been considered by the Jews as a part of the Law of Moses.
- The evidence for the authenticity of **Deuteronomy** is, in general, the same as that for the other four books of the Pentateuch, also books under individual names. Jesus is the foremost authority for the authenticity of **Deuteronomy**, quoting from it three times in turning away the temptations of Satan the Devil.
- Then Jesus was led by the spirit up into the wilderness to be tempted by the Devil. (Matthew 4:1)
- After he had fasted forty days and forty nights, then he felt hungry. (Matthew 4:2)
- Also, the Tempter came and said to him; If you are a son of God, tell these stones to become loaves of bread. (Matthew 4:3)
- But in reply he said; It is written, man must live, not on bread alone, but on every utterance coming forth through Yehowah's mouth. (Matthew 4:4)

- Then the Devil took him along into the holy city, and he stationed him upon the battlement of the temple (Matthew 4:5)
- And said to him; If you are a son of God, hurl yourself down, for it is written: He will give his angels a charge concerning you, and they will carry you on their hands, that you may at no time strike your foot against a stone. (Matthew 4:6)
- Jesus said to him; Again it is written: You must not put Yehowah your God to the test. (Matthew 4:7)
- Again the Devil took him along to an unusually high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory. (Matthew 4:8)
- And he said to him; All these things I will give you if you fall down and do an act of worship to me. (Matthew 4:9)
- Then Jesus said to him; Go away, Satan! For it is written: It is Yehowah your God you must worship, and it is to him alone you must render sacred service. (Matthew 4:10)
- Then the Devil left him, and, look! Angels came and began to minister to him. (Matthew 4:11)
- Yehowah your God you should fear, and him you should serve, and by his name you should swear. (Deuteronomy 6:13)
- you must not put Yehowah your God to the test, the way you put him to the test at Massah. (Deuteronomy 6:16)
- So he humbled you and let you go hungry and fed you with the manna, which neither you had known nor your fathers had known, in order to make you know that not by bread alone does man live but by every expression of Yehowah's mouth does man live. (Deuteronomy 8:3)
- Also, Jesus answered the question as to what was the greatest and first commandment by quoting from;
- And you must love Yehowah your God with all your heart and all your soul and all your vital force. (Deuteronomy 6:5)

- And you must love Yehowah your God with your whole heart and with your whole soul and with your whole mind and with your whole strength. (Mark 12:30)
- And Paul quotes from;
- It is not in the heavens, so as to result in saying; Who will ascend for us into the heavens and get it for us, that he may let us hear it that we may do it? (Deuteronomy 30:12)
- Neither is it on the other side of the sea, so as to result in saying; Who will pass over for us to the other side of the sea and get it for us, that he may let us hear it that we may do it?

 (Deuteronomy 30:13)
- For the word is very near you, in your own mouth and in your own heart, that you may do it. (Deuteronomy 30:14)
- Vengeance is mine, and retribution. At the appointed time their foot will move unsteadily, for the day of their disaster is near, and the events in readiness for them do make haste.
 (Deuteronomy 32:35)
- For Yehowah will judge his people and he will feel regret over his servants, because he will see that support has disappeared and there is only a helpless and worthless one. (Deuteronomy 32:36)
- But the righteousness resulting from faith speaks in this manner:
 Do not say in your heart; Who will ascend into heaven? That is,
 to bring Christ down. (Romans 10:6)
- Or, Who will descend into the abyss? That is, to bring Christ up from the dead. (Romans 10:7)
- But what does it say? The word is near you, in your own mouth and in your own heart, that is, the word of faith, which we are preaching. (Romans 10:8)
- For we know him that said; Vengeance is mine. I will recompense. And again; Yehowah will judge his people. (Hebrews 10:30)

- The time covered by the book of **Deuteronomy** is somewhat over two months in the year 1473 B.C.E. It was written on the Plains of Moab and consists of four discourses, a song, and a blessing by Moses as Israel camped on Canaan's borders prior to entering the land.
- And it came about that in the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first of the month, Moses spoke to the sons of Israel according to all that Yehowah had commanded him for them. (Deuteronomy 1:3)
- Pass through the midst of the camp and command the people, saying; Get provisions ready for yourselves, because three days from now you are crossing this Jordan to go in and take possession of the land that Yehowah your God is giving you to take possession of it. (Joshua 1:11)
- And the people came up out of the Jordan on the tenth of the first month and took up camping at Gilgal on the eastern border of Jericho. (Joshua 4:19)

·· Purpose

- Despite the meaning of the name Deuteronomy, this book is not a second Law nor a repetition of the entire Law but, rather, an explanation of it, as;
- In the region of the Jordan in the land of Moab Moses undertook to explain this law, saying; (Deuteronomy 1:5)
- It exhorts Israel to faithfulness to Yehowah, using the generation of the 40 years wandering as an example to avoid. Moses explains and elaborates on some of the essential points of the Law and the principles therein, with a view to the altered circumstances of Israel when they would be settled permanently in the land.
- He adjusts some of the Laws accordingly and gives further regulations concerning the administration of government in their settled condition in the Promised Land.
- In exhorting them and calling on them to enter into this renewed covenant with Yehowah through Moses, the book of Deuteronomy places the emphasis strikingly on knowledge, teaching, and instruction. The words teach, teaching, and taught occur much more often in

Deuteronomy than in Exodus, Leviticus, or Numbers. Moses explained that Yehowah was teaching Israel by feeding them with manna.

- So he humbled you and let you go hungry and fed you with the manna, which neither you had known nor your fathers had known, in order to make you know that not by bread alone does man live but by every expression of Yehowah's mouth does man live. (Deuteronomy 8:3)
- He told the Israelites to place Yehowah's law, figuratively speaking, as frontlets between their eyes and on the doorposts of their houses and on their gates.
- And you must tie them as a sign upon your hand, and they must serve as a frontlet band between your eyes. (Deuteronomy 6:8)
- And you must write them upon the doorposts of your house and on your gates. (Deuteronomy 6:9)
- **.** He commanded them to inculcate his Law in their sons.
- And these words that I am commanding you today must prove to be on your heart. (Deuteronomy 6:6)
- And you must inculcate them in your son and speak of them when you sit in your house and when you walk on the road and when you lie down and when you get up. (Deuteronomy 6:7)
- Instructions were given to read the Law every seventh year, during the time of the annual, Festival of Booths.
- And Moses went on to command them, saying; At the end of every seven years, in the appointed time of the year of the release, in the festival of booths. (Deuteronomy 31:10)
- When all Israel comes to see the face of Yehowah your God in the place that he will choose, you will read this Law in front of all Israel in their hearing. (Deuteronomy 31:11)
- Congregate the people, the men and the women and the little ones and your alien resident who is within your gates, in order, that they may listen and in order, that they may learn, as they must fear Yehowah your God and take care to carry out all the words of this Law. (Deuteronomy 31:12)

- And their sons who have not known should listen, and they must learn to fear Yehowah your God all the days that you are living upon the soil to which you are crossing the Jordan to take possession of it. (Deuteronomy 31:13)
- Special instructions were given for the king that Israel might have in the future. He was to write a copy of the Law for himself and read in it every day.
- And it must occur that when he takes his seat on the throne of his kingdom, he must write in a book for himself a copy of this Law from that which is in the charge of the priests, the Levites. (Deuteronomy 17:18)
- And it must continue with him, and he must read in it all the days of his life, in order, that he may learn to fear Yehowah his God so as to keep all the words of this Law and these regulations by doing them. (Deuteronomy 17:19)
- That his heart may not exalt itself above his brothers and that he may not turn aside from the commandment to the right or to the left, in order, that he may lengthen his days upon his kingdom, he and his sons in the midst of Israel. (Deuteronomy 17:20)
- Each time Israel went out to battle, the priests were to admonish the people to faith and courage and to assure them of victory, for Yehowah their God was marching with them.
- In case you go out to the battle against your enemies and you actually see horses and war chariots, a people more numerous than you, you must not be afraid of them, for Yehowah your God is with you, who brought you up out of the land of Egypt. (Deuteronomy 20:1)
- And it must occur that when you have drawn near to the battle, the priest must also approach and speak to the people.

 (Deuteronomy 20:2)
- And he must say to them; Hear, O Israel, you are drawing near today to the battle against your enemies. Do not let your hearts be timid. Do not be afraid and run in panic or shudder because of them. (Deuteronomy 20:3)

- For Yehowah your God is marching with you to fight for you against your enemies so as to save you. (Deuteronomy 20:4)
- When they should enter the Promised Land, they were to divide the tribes into two groups, with one group on Mount Ebal and the other on Mount Gerizim, and then they were to have God's Law read to them.
- And Moses went on to command the people on that day, saying;
 (Deuteronomy 27:11)
- The following are the ones who will stand to bless the people on Mount Gerizim when you have crossed the Jordan. Simeon and Levi and Judah and Issachar and Joseph and Benjamin. (Deuteronomy 27:12)
- And the following are the ones who will stand for the malediction on Mount Ebal, Reuben, Gad and Asher and Zebulun, Dan and Naphtali. (Deuteronomy 27:13)
- And the Levites must answer and say with raised voice to every man of Israel. (Deuteronomy 27:14)
- Cursed is the man who makes a carved image or a molten statue, a thing detestable to Yehowah, the manufacture of the hands of a wood-and-metal worker, and who has put it in a hiding place.
 And all the people must answer and say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:15)
- Cursed is the one who treats his father or his mother with contempt. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:16)
- Cursed is the one who moves back the boundary mark of his fellowman. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:17)
- Cursed is the one who causes the blind to go astray in the way. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:18)
- Cursed is the one who perverts the judgment of an alien resident, a fatherless boy and a widow. And all the people must say;
 Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:19)
- **Cursed** is the one who lies down with his father's wife, because

he has uncovered the skirt of his father. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:20)

- Cursed is the one who lies down with any beast. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:21)
- Cursed is the one who lies down with his sister, the daughter of his father or the daughter of his mother. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:22)
- Cursed is the one who lies down with his mother-in-law. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:23)
- Cursed is the one who fatally strikes his fellowman from a hiding place. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:24)
- Cursed is the one who accepts a bribe to strike a soul fatally, when it is innocent blood. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:25)
- Cursed is the one who will not put the words of this Law in force by doing them. And all the people must say; Amen! (Deuteronomy 27:26)
- And all Israel and their older men and the officers and their judges were standing on this side and on that side of the Ark in front of the priests, the Levites, carrying the ark of the covenant of Yehowah, the alien resident as well as the native, one half of them in front of Mount Gerizim and the other half of them in front of Mount Ebal, just as Moses the servant of Yehowah had commanded, to bless the people of Israel first of all. (Joshua 8:33)
- And after this he read aloud all the words of the Law, the blessing and the malediction, according to all that is written in the book of the Law. (Joshua 8:34)
- There proved to be not a word of all that Moses had commanded that Joshua did not read aloud in front of all the congregation of Israel, together with the women and the little ones and the alien residents who walked in their midst. (Joshua 8:35)

- Love, kindness, and consideration are also highlighted in Deuteronomy. The word love itself, either as a noun or as a form of the verb, occurs more than five times as often in Deuteronomy as in Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers combined. Here we also have the greatest commandment, to which Jesus referred;
- Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law? (Matthew 22:36)
- He said to him; You must love Yehowah your God with your whole heart and with your whole soul and with your whole mind. (Matthew 22:37)
- Uniquely stated; You must love Yehowah your God with all your heart and all your soul and all your vital force.
- And you must love Yehowah your God with all your heart and all your soul and all your vital force. (Deuteronomy 6:5)
- And now, O Israel, what is Yehowah your God asking of you but to fear Yehowah your God, so as to walk in all his ways and to love him and to serve Yehowah your God with all your heart and all your soul. (Deuteronomy 10:12)
- And it must occur that if you will without fail obey my commandments that I am commanding you today so as to love Yehowah your God and to serve him with all your heart and all your soul. (Deuteronomy 11:13)
- Yehowah repeatedly expresses his love for Israel.
- It was not because of your being the most populous of all the peoples that Yehowah showed affection for you so that he chose you, for you were the least of all the peoples. (Deuteronomy 7:7)
- But it was because of Yehowah's loving you, and because of his keeping the sworn statement that he had sworn to your forefathers, that Yehowah brought you out with a strong hand, that he might redeem you from the house of slaves, from the hand of Pharaoh the king of Egypt. (Deuteronomy 7:8)
- And you well know that Yehowah your God is the true God, the faithful God, keeping covenant and loving-kindness in the case of those who love him and those who keep his commandments to a

thousand generations. (Deuteronomy 7:9)

- Expresses his love for Israel,
- And Yehowah your God did not want to listen to Balaam, but Yehowah your God in your behalf changed the malediction into a blessing, because Yehowah your God loved you. (Deuteronomy 23:5)
- He was also cherishing his people; All their holy ones are in your hand. And they, they reclined at your feet. They began to receive some of your words. (Deuteronomy 33:3)
- The very tone of Deuteronomy highlights Yehowah's love for his people; If only they would develop this heart of theirs to fear me and to keep all my commandments always, in order, that it might go well with them and their sons to time indefinite!
- If only they would develop this heart of theirs to fear me and to keep all my commandments always, in order, that it might go well with them and their sons to time indefinite! (Deuteronomy 5:29)
- In fact, we find such expressions as that it may go well with you and that you may keep alive time and again in **Deuteronomy**.
- And you must keep his regulations and his commandments that I am commanding you today, that it may go well with you and your sons after you, and in order, that you may lengthen your days on the soil that Yehowah your God is giving you, always. (Deuteronomy 4:40)
- Honor your father and your mother, just as Yehowah your God has commanded you, in order, that your days may prove long and it may go well with you on the ground that Yehowah your God is giving you. (Deuteronomy 5:16)
- And you must listen, O Israel, and take care to do them, that it may go well with you and that you may become very many, just as Yehowah the God of your forefathers has promised you, as respects the land flowing with milk and honey. (Deuteronomy 6:3)
- You should by all means send the mother away, but you may

take the offspring for yourself, in order, that it may go well with you, and you may indeed lengthen your days. (Deuteronomy 22:7)

- I do take the heavens and the earth as witnesses against you today, that I have put life and death before you, the blessing and the malediction, and you must choose life in order, that you may keep alive, you and your offspring. (Deuteronomy 30:19)
- By loving Yehowah your God, by listening to his voice and by sticking to him, for he is your life and the length of your days, that you may dwell upon the ground that Yehowah swore to your forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give to them.

 (Deuteronomy 30:20)
- Even though warfare was ahead of Israel in taking the land, Yehowah did not overlook loving consideration. Victory was not so important or urgent that ruthless demands were to be made. An engaged man was exempt.
- And who is the man that has become engaged to a woman and has not taken her? Let him go and return to his house, for fear he may die in the battle and another man should take her. (Deuteronomy 20:7)
- Exemption was made for a newly married man, so that he could cherish his wife and she have her husband for at least a full year.
- In case a man takes a new wife, he should not go out into the army, nor should anything else be imposed onto him. He should continue exempt at his house for one year, and he must make his wife whom he has taken rejoice. (Deuteronomy 24:5)
- If a man planted a vineyard and had not eaten the fruit of it or built a house and had not inaugurated it, he was excused from warfare so that he might enjoy the fruits of his labors.
- The officers too must speak to the people, saying; Who is the man that has built a new house and has not inaugurated it? Let him go and return to his house, for fear he may die in the battle and another man should inaugurate it. (Deuteronomy 20:5)
- And who is the man that has planted a vineyard and not begun to use it? Let him go and return to his house, for fear he may die in

the battle and another man should begin to use it. (Deuteronomy 20:6)

- Explicit details were given with respect to waging war and taking the land of Canaan. The fearful were to be sent home, lest they make the hearts of their brothers also weak.
- And the officers must speak further to the people and say; Who is the man that is fearful and fainthearted? Let him go and return to his house, that he may not cause the hearts of his brothers to melt as his own heart. (Deuteronomy 20:8)
- The cities of the specified nations of Canaan whose wickedness had come to the full were to be devoted to destruction without fail, but the cities not of these specified nations were to be given the alternative of surrender or destruction.
- If they surrendered, they were to be put to forced labor, but the Law required that even slaves be treated with kindness, and its commandments protected the women from being molested even in cities taken in war.
- In cases of cities that refused to surrender, all the males were put to death, only the little children and the women who had not had relations with men being spared.
- In case you draw near to a city to fight against it, you must also announce to it terms of peace. (Deuteronomy 20:10)
- And it must occur that if it gives a peaceful answer to you and it has opened up to you, it must even occur that all the people found in it should become yours for forced labor, and they must serve you. (Deuteronomy 20:11)
- But if it does not make peace with you, and it actually makes war with you and you have to besiege it. (Deuteronomy 20:12)
- Yehowah your God also will certainly give it into your hand, and you must strike every male in it with the edge of the sword. (Deuteronomy 20:13)
- Only the women and the little children and the domestic animals and everything that happens to be in the city, all its spoil you will plunder for yourself, and you must eat the spoil of your enemies,

whom Yehowah your God has given to you. (Deuteronomy 20:14)

- That is the way you will do to all the cities very far away from you that are not of the cities of these nations. (Deuteronomy 20:15)
- It is only of the cities of these peoples that Yehowah your God is giving you as an inheritance that you must not preserve any breathing thing alive. (Deuteronomy 20:16)
- Because you should without fail devote them to destruction, the Hittites and the Amorites, the Canaanites and the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites, just as Yehowah your God has commanded you. (Deuteronomy 20:17)
- In order, that they may not teach you to do according to all their detestable things, which they have done to their gods, and you may indeed sin against Yehowah your God. (Deuteronomy 20:18)
- And now kill every male among the little ones, and kill every woman who has had intercourse with man by lying with a male. (Numbers 31:17)
- And preserve alive for yourselves all the little ones among the women who have not known the act of lying with a male. (Numbers 31:18)
- In building siegeworks around a city, the Israelites were not permitted to cut down fruit trees.
- In case you lay siege to a city many days by fighting against it so as to capture it, you must not ruin its trees by wielding an ax against them, for you should eat from them, and you must not cut them down, for is the tree of the field a man to be besieged by you? (Deuteronomy 20:19)
- Only a tree that you know is not a tree for food, it is the one you should ruin, and you must cut it down and build siegeworks against the city that is making war with you, until it falls. (Deuteronomy 20:20)
- Animals were also given loving consideration in the book of **Deuteronomy**. The Israelites were prohibited from taking a bird sitting on a nest, for it was the protective instinct for her offspring that made

her vulnerable. She was allowed to escape, but the young could be claimed by the Israelites for themselves. The mother was thus free to raise more young.

- In case a birds nest happens to be before you in the way, in any tree or on the earth with young ones or eggs, and the mother is sitting upon the young ones or the eggs, you must not take the mother along with the offspring. (Deuteronomy 22:6)
- You should by all means send the mother away, but you may take the offspring for yourself, in order, that it may go well with you, and you may indeed lengthen your days. (Deuteronomy 22:7)
- The farmer was not permitted to hitch an ass with a bull, to prevent hardship on the weaker animal.
- You must not plow with a bull and an ass together. (Deuteronomy 22:10)
- The bull was not to be muzzled while threshing the grain so that he would not be tormented with hunger while grain was so close at hand and he was exerting his energy in work to thresh it.
- You must not muzzle a bull while it is threshing. (Deuteronomy 25:4)
- In family and social life consideration was shown. The firstborn son was to receive the double portion, regardless of whether he was the son of the favorite wife or not.
- In case a man comes to have two wives, the one loved and the other hated, and they, the loved one and the hated one, have borne sons to him, and the firstborn son has come to be of the hated one. (Deuteronomy 21:15)
- It must also occur that in the day that he gives as an inheritance to his sons what he happens to have, he will not be allowed to constitute the son of the loved one his firstborn at the expense of the hated ones son, the firstborn. (Deuteronomy 21:16)
- For he should recognize as the firstborn the hated ones son by giving him two parts in everything he is found to have, because that one is the beginning of his generative power. The right of

the firstborns position belongs to him. (Deuteronomy 21:17)

- Brother-in-law marriage was stated as a Law for the first time, and penalties were outlined in order to give it force.
- In case brothers dwell together and one of them has died without his having a son, the wife of the dead one should not become a strange man's outside. Her brother-in-law should go to her, and he must take her as his wife and perform brother-in-law marriage with her. (Deuteronomy 25:5)
- And it must occur that the firstborn whom she will bear should succeed to the name of his dead brother, that his name may not be wiped out of Israel. (Deuteronomy 25:6)
- Now if the man finds no delight in taking his brothers widow, his brothers widow must then go up to the gate to the older men and say; My husband's brother has refused to preserve his brother's name in Israel. He has not consented to perform brother-in-law marriage with me. (Deuteronomy 25:7)
- And the older men of his city must call him and speak to him, and he must stand and say; I have found no delight in taking her. (Deuteronomy 25:8)
- At that his brothers widow must approach him before the eyes of the older men and draw his sandal off his foot and spit in his face and answer and say; That is the way it should be done to the man who will not build up his brothers household. (Deuteronomy 25:9)
- And his name must be called in Israel The house of the one who had his sandal drawn off. (Deuteronomy 25:10)
- Honest weights and measures were mandated.
- You must not come to have in your bag two sorts of weights, a great one and a small one. (Deuteronomy 25:13)
- You must not come to have in your house two sorts of ephahs, a great one and a small one. (Deuteronomy 25:14)
- A weight accurate and just you should continue to have. An ephah accurate and just you should continue to have, in order,

- that your days may become long on the soil that Yehowah your God is giving you. (Deuteronomy 25:15)
- For everyone doing these things, every doer of injustice, is something detestable to Yehowah your God. (Deuteronomy 25:16)
- The value of life was stressed by the command to build a parapet around the roof of a house.
- In case you build a new house, you must also make a parapet for your roof, that you may not place bloodguilt upon your house because someone falling might fall from it. (Deuteronomy 22:8)
- Consideration even for the wrongdoer that was to be given strokes was indicated by the Law that limited the strokes to 40.
- In case a dispute arises between men, and they have presented themselves for the judgment, they must also judge them and pronounce the righteous one righteous and pronounce the wicked one wicked. (Deuteronomy 25:1)
- And it must occur that if the wicked one deserves to be beaten, the judge must also have him laid prostrate and given strokes before him by number to correspond with his wicked deed.

 (Deuteronomy 25:2)
- With forty strokes he may beat him. He should add none, for fear he should continue to beat him with many strokes in addition to these and your brother is actually disgraced in your eyes.

 (Deuteronomy 25:3)
- All these regulations gave more detail to the Law, while also showing great consideration. At the same time there was more strictness.

" Warnings And Laws

- Deuteronomy is filled with warnings against false worship and unfaithfulness as well as instructions on how to deal with it so that pure worship might be preserved.
- The exhortation to holiness was an outstanding thing in Deuteronomy. The Israelites were admonished not to intermarry with

the nations round about, because this would present a threat to pure worship and loyalty to Yehowah.

- And you must form no marriage alliance with them. Your daughter you must not give to his son, and his daughter you must not take for your son. (Deuteronomy 7:3)
- For he will turn your son from following me, and they will certainly serve other gods, and Yehowah's anger will indeed blaze against you, and he will certainly annihilate you in a hurry. (Deuteronomy 7:4)
- They were warned against materialism and self-righteousness.
- Watch out for yourself that you may not forget Yehowah your God so as not to keep his commandments and his judicial decisions and his statutes that I am commanding you today. (Deuteronomy 8:11)
- For fear that you may eat and indeed satisfy yourself, and you may build good houses and indeed dwell in them. (Deuteronomy 8:12)
- And your herd and your flock may increase, and silver and gold may increase for you, and all that is yours may increase.

 (Deuteronomy 8:13)
- And your heart may indeed be lifted up and you may indeed forget Yehowah your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slaves. (Deuteronomy 8:14)
- Who caused you to walk through the great and fear-inspiring wilderness, with poisonous serpents and scorpions and with thirsty ground that has no water, who brought forth water for you out of the flinty rock. (Deuteronomy 8:15)
- Who fed you with manna in the wilderness, which your fathers had not known, in order to humble you and in order to put you to the test so as to do you good in your afterdays. (Deuteronomy 8:16)
- And you do say in your heart; My own power and the full might of my own hand have made this wealth for me. (Deuteronomy 8:17)

- And you must remember Yehowah your God, because he is the giver of power to you to make wealth, in order to carry out his covenant that he swore to your forefathers, as at this day. (Deuteronomy 8:18)
- Materialism and self-righteousness,
- Do not say in your heart when Yehowah your God pushes them away from before you this, It was for my own righteousness that Yehowah has brought me in to take possession of this land, whereas it is for the wickedness of these nations that Yehowah is driving them away from before you. (Deuteronomy 9:4)
- It is not for your righteousness or for the uprightness of your heart that you are going in to take possession of their land, in fact, it is for the wickedness of these nations that Yehowah your God is driving them away from before you, and in order to carry out the word that Yehowah swore to your forefathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. (Deuteronomy 9:5)
- And you must know that it is not for your righteousness that Yehowah your God is giving you this good land to take possession of it, for you are a stiff-necked people. (Deuteronomy 9:6)
- Strong laws were made regarding apostasy. They were to watch themselves so that they would not turn to other gods.
- Watch out for yourselves for fear your heart may be enticed, and you do turn aside and worship other gods and bow down to them. (Deuteronomy 11:16)
- And Yehowah's anger does blaze against you, and he does shut up the heavens so that no rain will occur and the ground will not give its produce and you have to perish speedily from off the good land that Yehowah is giving you. (Deuteronomy 11:17)
- They were warned against false prophets. Instructions were given in two places as to how to identify a false prophet and how he should be dealt with.
- In case a prophet or a dreamer of a dream arises in your midst and does give you a sign or a portent. (Deuteronomy 13:1)

- And the sign or the portent does come true of which he spoke to you, saying; Let us walk after other gods, whom you have not known, and let us serve them. (Deuteronomy 13:2)
- You must not listen to the words of that prophet or to the dreamer of that dream, because Yehowah your God is testing you to know whether you are loving Yehowah your God with all your heart and all your soul. (Deuteronomy 13:3)
- After Yehowah your God you should walk, and him you should fear, and his commandments you should keep, and to his voice you should listen, and him you should serve, and to him you should cling. (Deuteronomy 13:4)
- And that prophet or that dreamer of the dream should be put to death, because he has spoken of revolt against Yehowah your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt and has redeemed you from the house of slaves, to turn you from the way in which Yehowah your God has commanded you to walk, and you must clear out what is evil from your midst. (Deuteronomy 13:5)
- However, the prophet who presumes to speak in my name a word that I have not commanded him to speak or who speaks in the name of other gods, that prophet must die. (Deuteronomy 18:20)
- And in case you should say in your heart; How shall we know the word that Yehowah has not spoken? (Deuteronomy 18:21)
- When the prophet speaks in the name of Yehowah and the word does not occur or come true, that is the word that Yehowah did not speak. With presumptuousness the prophet spoke it. You must not get frightened at him. (Deuteronomy 18:22)
- Even if a member of one's own family should become apostate, the family was not to have pity but was to share in stoning such a one to death.
- In case your brother, the son of your mother, or your son or your daughter or your cherished wife or your companion who is like your own soul, should try to allure you in secrecy, saying; Let us go and serve other gods, whom you have not known, neither you

nor your forefathers. (Deuteronomy 13:6)

- Some of the gods of the peoples who are all around you, the ones near you or those far away from you, from one end of the land to the other end of the land. (Deuteronomy 13:7)
- You must not accede to his wish or listen to him, nor should your eye feel sorry for him, nor must you feel compassion, nor cover him protectively. (Deuteronomy 13:8)
- But you should kill him without fail. Your hand first of all should come upon him to put him to death, and the hand of all the people afterward. (Deuteronomy 13:9)
- And you must stone him with stones, and he must die, because he has sought to turn you away from Yehowah your God, who has brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slaves. (Deuteronomy 13:10)
- Then all Israel will hear and become afraid, and they will not do anything like this bad thing again in your midst. (Deuteronomy 13:11)
- Cities of Israel that turned apostate were to be devoted to destruction, and nothing was to be preserved for personal benefit by anyone. The city was never to be rebuilt.
- In case you hear it said in one of your cities, which Yehowah your God is giving you to dwell there. (Deuteronomy 13:12)
- Good-for-nothing men have gone out from your midst that they may try to turn away the inhabitants of their city, saying; Let us go and serve other gods, whom you have not known.

 (Deuteronomy 13:13)
- You must also search and investigate and inquire thoroughly, and if the thing is established as the truth, this detestable thing has been done in your midst. (Deuteronomy 13:14)
- You should without fail strike the inhabitants of that city with the edge of the sword. Devote it and everything that is in it, and its domestic animals, to destruction at the edge of the sword. (Deuteronomy 13:15)

- And all its spoil you should collect into the middle of its public square, and you must burn in the fire the city and all its spoil as a whole offering to Yehowah your God, and it must become a heap of ruins to time indefinite. It should never be rebuilt.

 (Deuteronomy 13:16)
- And nothing at all should stick to your hand of the thing made sacred by ban, in order, that Yehowah may turn from his burning anger and may indeed give you mercy and he may certainly show you mercy and multiply you, just as he has sworn to your forefathers. (Deuteronomy 13:17)
- Delinquents whose parents could not control them were to be stoned to death.
- In case a man happens to have a son who is stubborn and rebellious, he not listening to the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and they have corrected him but he will not listen to them. (Deuteronomy 21:18)
- His father and his mother must also take hold of him and bring him out to the older men of his city and to the gate of his place. (Deuteronomy 21:19)
- And they must say to the older men of his city, This son of ours is stubborn and rebellious. He is not listening to our voice, being a glutton and a drunkard. (Deuteronomy 21:20)
- Then all the men of his city must pelt him with stones, and he must die. So you must clear away what is bad from your midst, and all Israel will hear and indeed become afraid. (Deuteronomy 21:21)
- Holiness and freedom from bloodguilt were emphasized by the Law concerning the way to handle an unsolved murder.
- In case someone is found slain on the ground that Yehowah your God is giving you to take possession of it, fallen on the field, and it has not become known who struck him fatally. (Deuteronomy 21:1)
- Your older men and your judges must also go out and measure to the cities that are all around the slain one. (Deuteronomy 21:2)

- And it must prove to be the city nearest to the slain one. And the older men of that city must take a young cow of the herd that has not been worked with, that has not pulled in a yoke.

 (Deuteronomy 21:3)
- And the older men of that city must lead the young cow down to a torrent valley running with water in which there was customarily no tilling or sowing of seed, and they must break the neck of the young cow there in the torrent valley. (Deuteronomy 21:4)
- And the priests the sons of Levi must approach, because they are the ones Yehowah your God has chosen to minister to him and to bless in the name of Yehowah and at whose mouth every dispute over every violent deed should be disposed of. (Deuteronomy 21:5)
- Then all the older men of that city who are nearest to the slain one should wash their hands over the young cow, the neck of which was broken in the torrent valley. (Deuteronomy 21:6)
- And they must answer and say; Our hands did not shed this blood, neither did our eyes see it shed. (Deuteronomy 21:7)
- Do not set it to the account of your people Israel, whom you redeemed, O Yehowah, and do not put the guilt of innocent blood in the midst of your people Israel. And the bloodguilt must not be set to their account. (Deuteronomy 21:8)
- And you, you will clear away the guilt of innocent blood from your midst, because you will do what is right in Yehowah's eyes. (Deuteronomy 21:9)
- Indicative of the zeal for pure worship, Deuteronomy contained regulations as to who could become a member of Yehowah's congregation and when. No illegitimate son to the tenth generation, no Moabite or Ammonite to time indefinite, and no eunuch could be admitted. However, Egyptians and Edomites of the third generation could become members of the congregation.
- No man castrated by crushing the testicles or having his male member cut off may come into the congregation of Yehowah. (Deuteronomy 23:1)

- No illegitimate son may come into the congregation of Yehowah. Even to the tenth generation none of his may come into the congregation of Yehowah. (Deuteronomy 23:2)
- No Ammonite or Moabite may come into the congregation of Yehowah. Even to the tenth generation none of theirs may come into the congregation of Yehowah to time indefinite.

 (Deuteronomy 23:3)
- For the reason that they did not come to your aid with bread and water in the way when you were going out of Egypt, and because they hired against you Balaam the son of Beor from Pethor of Mesopotamia to call down evil upon you. (Deuteronomy 23:4)
- And Yehowah your God did not want to listen to Balaam, but Yehowah your God in your behalf changed the malediction into a blessing, because Yehowah your God loved you. (Deuteronomy 23:5)
- You must not work for their peace and their prosperity all your days to time indefinite. (Deuteronomy 23:6)
- You must not detest an Edomite, for he is your brother. You must not detest an Egyptian, for you became an alien resident in his country. (Deuteronomy 23:7)
- The sons that may be born to them as the third generation may come for themselves into the congregation of Yehowah.

 (Deuteronomy 23:8)
- Deuteronomy outlines the judicial arrangement for Israel when settled in the Promised Land. It sets forth the qualifications for judges and the arrangement of courts in the city gates, with the sanctuary as the supreme court of the land, whose judgments were to be followed by all Israel.
- You should set judges and officers for yourself inside all your gates that Yehowah your God is giving you by your tribes, and they must judge the people with righteous judgment. (Deuteronomy 16:18)
- And all the people will hear and become afraid, and they will not act presumptuously anymore. (Deuteronomy 17:13)

- Deuteronomy emphasizes Yehowah's position as the unique God.
- Listen, O Israel; Yehowah our God is one Yehowah. (Deuteronomy 6:4)
- Israel's position as his unique people,
- For what great nation is there that has gods near to it the way Yehowah our God is in all our calling upon him? (Deuteronomy 4:7)
- And what great nation is there that has righteous regulations and judicial decisions like all this Law that I am putting before you today? (Deuteronomy 4:8)
- And the establishment of one central place of worship,
- you must not do that way to Yehowah your God. (Deuteronomy 12:4)
- But to the place that Yehowah your God will choose out of all your tribes to place his name there, to have it reside, you will seek, and there you must come. (Deuteronomy 12:5)
- And there you must bring your burnt offerings and your sacrifices and your tenth parts and the contribution of your hand and your vow offerings and your voluntary offerings and the firstborn ones of your herd and of your flock. (Deuteronomy 12:6)
- And there you must eat before Yehowah your God and rejoice in every undertaking of yours, you and your households, because Yehowah your God has blessed you. (Deuteronomy 12:7)
- It foretells the one who would be raised up as a prophet like Moses and who would speak in Yehowah's name, one to whom all must be subject.
- A prophet I shall raise up for them from the midst of their brothers, like you, and I shall indeed put my words in his mouth, and he will certainly speak to them all that I shall command him. (Deuteronomy 18:18)
- And it must occur that the man who will not listen to my words that he will speak in my name, I shall myself require an account

from him. (Deuteronomy 18:19)

- Discourses explaining portions of the Law and exhorting Israel to love and obey Yehowah in the land that they were about to enter
- Written by Moses just before Israel entered the Promised Land in 1473 B.C.E.
- Exhortation to remember what Yehowah has done and to serve only him.
- These are the words that Moses spoke to all Israel in the region of the Jordan in the wilderness, on the desert plains in front of Suph, between Paran and Tophel and Laban and Hazeroth and Dizahab. (Deuteronomy 1:1)
- And all the Arabah in the region of the Jordan toward the east, and as far as the sea of the Arabah at the base of the slopes of Pisgah. (Deuteronomy 4:49)
- Moses recalls the sending out of spies, the faithless and rebellious response to their report, Yehowah's oath that that generation would die in the wilderness.
- Israel was not to molest the sons of Esau, descended from Jacob's brother, or Moab and Ammon, offspring of Abraham's nephew Lot, but Yehowah gave Israel the land held by Amorite Kings Sihon and Og, East of the Jordan.
- Moses begs Yehowah to let him cross the Jordan, instead, Yehowah tells him to commission and strengthen Joshua to lead the nation.
- Moses reminds nation of Yehowah's burning anger regarding Baal of Peor, must not forget what they witnessed in Horeb, never make a carved image for worship, Yehowah, the only true God, exacts exclusive devotion.
- Admonition to love Yehowah and to obey all of his commandments.
- And Moses proceeded to call all Israel and to say to them; Hear, O Israel, the regulations and the judicial decisions that I am speaking in your ears today, and you must learn them and be

careful to do them. (Deuteronomy 5:1)

- And that he will put you high above all the other nations that he has made, resulting in praise and reputation and beauty, while you prove yourself a people holy to Yehowah your God, just as he has promised. (Deuteronomy 26:19)
- Moses recounts giving of the Law at Horeb, restates the Ten Words, urges Israel to do just as Yehowah commanded.
- Must love Yehowah with all ones heart, soul, and vital force, God's commands to be kept constantly before them, should explain to their sons the reason for Yehowah's regulations.
- Seven nations to be destroyed out of the land, along with their altars and images, no marriage alliances with them.
- Should not forget how God dealt with them in the wilderness so as to make them know that man lives not by bread alone but by every expression of Yehowah's mouth.
- Must remember how they provoked Yehowah by making molten calf, now should fear, serve, and cling to him, keep the whole commandment.
- Regulations to be obeyed in Promised Land; Wipe out false religion of Canaan, worship at the place that Yehowah chooses, do not eat blood, put apostates to death, eat clean food, give tenth of produce to Yehowah, show consideration for the poor, keep annual festivals, pursue justice, shun spiritism, listen to the one Yehowah raises up as prophet, respect boundary marks, keep land clean from bloodguilt, show compassion, keep clean from sexual immorality, give the firstfruits of the land to Yehowah, prove holy to Yehowah
- Blessings for obeying Yehowah, curses for disobedience
 (Deuteronomy 27:10) to (Deuteronomy 28:68)
- After nation crosses the Jordan, the Law is to be written on great stones.
- Cursings for disobedience to be pronounced on Mount Ebal.
- Blessings for obedience to all of Yehowah's commands to be pronounced on Mount Gerizim.

- Covenant made on Plains of Moab.
- These are the words of the covenant that Yehowah commanded Moses to conclude with the sons of Israel in the land of Moab aside from the covenant that he had concluded with them in Horeb. (Deuteronomy 29:1)
- By loving Yehowah your God, by listening to his voice and by sticking to him, for he is your life and the length of your days, that you may dwell upon the ground that Yehowah swore to your forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give to them.

 (Deuteronomy 30:20)
- Recounts Yehowah's care in Egypt and during Israel's 40 years in the wilderness, warns against stubborn disobedience.
- Foretells Yehowah's mercy for those repenting.
- Sets before them choice between life and death, urges them to choose life by loving Yehowah, listening to his voice, and sticking to him.
- Transfer of leadership to Joshua, and Moses final blessings.
- Then Moses went and spoke these words to all Israel (Deuteronomy 31:1)
- And as regards all the strong hand and all the great awesomeness that Moses exercised before the eyes of all Israel. (Deuteronomy 34:12)
- Joshua is commissioned to lead Israel.
- Moses teaches Israel a song that will be a witness against them when they forsake Yehowah.
- Moses blesses the tribes of Israel, then he dies on Mount Nebo.