

Insights From Deuteronomy

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Insights From Deuteronomy

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Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper
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Deuteronomy

- Moses compared the way God cared for the Israelites in the wilderness to the way a man cares for his son (Deuteronomy 1:31).
- When we murmur against God, He hears it (Deuteronomy 1:34).
- There are times when God rewards those who wholly follow Him (Deuteronomy 1:36).
- There are times when God blesses children because of the faithfulness of their parents (Deuteronomy 1:36).
- The Israelites claimed that if they entered Canaan then their children would be killed (Deuteronomy 1:39). However, in the end those very children were the ones who conquered the land and possessed it.
- When God commanded the Israelites to invade Canaan, they disobeyed God and refused. When God commanded the Israelites to leave the area and *not* invade Canaan, they again disobeyed God and refused (Deuteronomy 1:41).
- The previous generation of Israelites didn't try to invade Canaan until after God had taken that promise away from them and sworn an oath that they wouldn't be given the land (Deuteronomy 1:41). They waited to obey God until it was too late.
- Once God swears an oath, that's the end of the matter. His word will surely come to pass (Deuteronomy 1:41).
- There comes a time when it's too late to repent, and what's been lost can't be regained (Deuteronomy 1:45).
- Moses literally said that the Israelites remained in Kadesh

according to the number of days that they stayed there (Deuteronomy 1:46).

- God referred to the Edomites (who were the descendants of Esau) as the brothers of the Israelites (Deuteronomy 2:4).
- God told the Israelites that the Edomites were afraid of them (Deuteronomy 2:4).
- God commanded the Israelites to not meddle with the Edomites (Deuteronomy 2:5).
- God told the Israelites that He had given mount Seir unto Esau as his possession (Deuteronomy 2:5). God is the one who gives nations their territory.
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness for 40 years they lacked nothing (Deuteronomy 2:7). This is because God provided for their needs.
- God told Moses that the Israelites weren't allowed to enter into conflict with the Moabites (Deuteronomy 2:9). This means when Balak (the king of the Moabites) was afraid of Israel, he was afraid of a nation that God had forbidden from waging war against him. The Israelites would never have waged war against them if Balak hadn't attacked them first (by hiring Balaam to curse them and by tempting Israel to sin).
- Although God commanded Israel to leave the Moabites alone, that didn't prohibit them from attacking the Moabites if the Moabites attacked them first (Deuteronomy 2:9). In fact, after Balak vexed the Israelites, God commanded the Israelites to fight back.
- Before God gave the land of Ar to the Moabites, the Emims (a race of giants) lived there (Deuteronomy 2:10).

- Just as the Israelites defeated the giants who lived in Canaan, so the Edomites defeated the giants who lived in Seir, and the Moabites defeated the giants who lived in Ar (Deuteronomy 2:12).
- When God gave land to the nations of Israel, Edom, and Moab, the fact that those lands were already inhabited by giants didn't matter. God gave those nations the ability to defeat the giants and inherit the land that He had given them (Deuteronomy 2:12).
- The Israelites who died in the 38 years before Israel crossed the brook of Zered were the men of war who refused to enter Canaan (Deuteronomy 2:14). This was specifically the males who were 20 years old or older at the time.
- The Lord swore that the men of war who refused to enter Canaan would die in the wilderness, and after 38 years that's exactly what happened (Deuteronomy 2:14). God always keeps His promises.
- God didn't send the Israelites back to Canaan until all the men of war of the previous generation were dead (Deuteronomy 2:16).
- The next generation of Israelites had to wait to inherit Canaan until the previous generation (which rebelled against God) had died (Deuteronomy 2:16).
- God forbade the Israelites from meddling with the Ammonites (Deuteronomy 2:19).
- The territory of the Ammonites was given to them by God as their possession (Deuteronomy 2:19).
- The land of the Ammonites was previously inhabited by giants (Deuteronomy 2:20).

- Before the Israelites inherited Canaan, there were giants in Canaan and the surrounding territories. However, God destroyed the giants and gave their territory to others (Deuteronomy 2:21).
- It seems the reason there are no longer giants in the world is because God destroyed them (Deuteronomy 2:21).
- God can fill a nation with fear (Deuteronomy 2:25).
- The reason Sihon refused to grant the Israelites permission to pass through his territory was because God hardened his spirit (Deuteronomy 2:30). There are times when God hardens people's spirit so they do what He wants them to do.
- God rules over the spirit and heart of kings (Deuteronomy 2:30). This means God determines the decisions that they make.
- Since God determines what decisions people make, that means people don't have free will (Deuteronomy 2:30).
- The reason God hardened the spirit and heart of Sihon was to give his territory to the Israelites (Deuteronomy 2:30).
- The Israelites didn't invade any place that God forbade them from invading (Deuteronomy 2:37). There was some land that God gave to the Israelites, and there was other land that He didn't allow them to enter.
- The Israelites didn't declare war on Og. Instead Og declared war on Israel (Deuteronomy 3:1).
- The Israelites took 60 cities from Og (Deuteronomy 3:4).
- It seems that Og was 13 feet tall (which certainly made

him a giant) (Deuteronomy 3:11).

- When the tribes that had territory east of the Jordan river went to war, God didn't require the women to go with them (Deuteronomy 3:19). Instead they and their children remained behind while the men went to war. This means the men didn't see their wives or children for 7 years (which is how long it took to conquer Canaan).
- There's no one else like the Lord (Deuteronomy 3:24)
- There's no one else who can do what God can do (Deuteronomy 3:24).
- The Israelites were forbidden from adding even a single word to God's commands (Deuteronomy 4:2). They were also forbidden from diminishing any of His commands.
- Obeying the statutes and judgments of God is an act of wisdom and understanding (Deuteronomy 4:6).
- If the Israelites had obeyed the statutes and judgments of God, then other nations would have viewed them as a great and wise nation, and they would have been a source of light in the world (Deuteronomy 4:6). However, the Israelites didn't obey God. Instead they became more wicked than the surrounding nations, so they didn't serve as that light.
- No other nation had a closer relationship with God than the Israelites (Deuteronomy 4:7). This fact alone made them greater than other nations.
- No other nation had statutes that were as righteous as the law that Moses gave to Israel (Deuteronomy 4:8).
- God wants His commandments to be taught to children (Deuteronomy 4:9).

- God wants people to teach their children to fear and obey Him (Deuteronomy 4:10).
- The ten commandments are a covenant that God made with the Israelites (Deuteronomy 4:13).
- At Horeb, God wrote the ten commandments on two stone tablets (Deuteronomy 4:13).
- The reason God didn't show a physical form to the Israelites when He spoke to them at Horeb was so they didn't corrupt themselves and make an idol (Deuteronomy 4:16). God is opposed to people making representations of His form (such as pictures or statues).
- Idolatry is a form of corruption (Deuteronomy 4:16).
- God created the sun, moon, and stars for the benefit of all nations (Deuteronomy 4:19). They were created to give light to the nations, not as objects of worship.
- God called Egypt the iron furnace (Deuteronomy 4:20).
- The Israelites are the inheritance of God (Deuteronomy 4:20).
- God is a consuming fire (Deuteronomy 4:24).
- God is a jealous God (Deuteronomy 4:24).
- Moses was certain that the Israelites would disobey God and engage in idolatry once they lived in Canaan (Deuteronomy 4:25). That's exactly what happened.
- Moses called heaven and earth to witness that if the Israelites engaged in idolatry when they entered Canaan then they would be removed from the land and scattered among the nations (Deuteronomy 4:26-27). That's exactly what happened.

- Moses told the Israelites that if they were scattered among the nations, they would find God if they sought Him with all their heart and all their soul (Deuteronomy 4:29).
- Moses told the Israelites that if they were suffering tribulation in the latter days, they needed to be obedient to the voice of God (Deuteronomy 4:30-31). If they turned to God in the latter days then God wouldn't forsake them or forget the covenant He made with their forefathers.
- The things that God had done for Israel were unique. Since the creation of the world, God hadn't done such things for any other nation (Deuteronomy 4:32). God set Israel apart as unique among the nations.
- God showed His mighty works to the Israelites so that they would know there was no one else like Him (Deuteronomy 4:35).
- The reason God chose to bless the Israelites was because He loved Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Deuteronomy 4:37). The reason God brought the Israelites out of Egypt was because He loved their forefathers.
- The nations that possessed Canaan before the Israelites received the land were greater and mightier than Israel (Deuteronomy 4:38).
- Moses called the land of Canaan the inheritance of the Israelites (Deuteronomy 4:38).
- The Lord is the only God. There's no one else (Deuteronomy 4:39).
- Those who accidentally killed someone were to flee to a city of refuge to protect themselves from the revenger of

blood (who had a right to kill them if they weren't in a city of refuge) (Deuteronomy 4:42).

- The covenant that God made with Israel at mount Horeb (the covenant of works) wasn't made with the forefathers of Israel, but with the generation that was alive in the days of Moses (Deuteronomy 5:3).
- One of the reasons the Israelites were afraid when God spoke to them was because they were afraid of the fire (Deuteronomy 5:5).
- God punishes those who hate Him (Deuteronomy 5:9).
- God shows mercy to those who love Him and keep His commandments (Deuteronomy 5:10).
- The reason God commanded the Israelites to keep the sabbath day holy was because He delivered them out of Egypt (Deuteronomy 5:15), God didn't give the commandment to keep the sabbath to all nations. Instead He specifically gave it to the one nation that He delivered from Egypt.
- Under the Mosaic Law, God promised the Israelites that if they honored their parents then He would prolong their days (Deuteronomy 5:16).
- God spoke the ten commandments to all of Israel out of the midst of the fire, out of the midst of thick darkness, and with a loud voice (Deuteronomy 5:22).
- When God spoke the ten commandments to Israel, He didn't add any other commandments (Deuteronomy 5:22).
- After God spoke the ten commandments to Israel, the leaders told Moses that if they heard the voice of God any

more than they would die (Deuteronomy 5:25).

- God is the living God (Deuteronomy 5:26).
- God told Moses that He wished the Israelites had a heart to fear Him and always keep His commandments (Deuteronomy 5:29).
- God told Moses that if the Israelites feared Him and kept His commandments then it would be well with them and their children forever (Deuteronomy 5:29).
- The Israelites were commanded to love God with all of their heart, soul, and might (Deuteronomy 6:5).
- God wants His words to be in our heart (Deuteronomy 6:6).
- Moses commanded the Israelites to talk about God's commandments when they were sitting in their house, walking by the way, lying down, and rising up (Deuteronomy 6:7).
- Moses commanded the Israelites to write God's commandments upon the posts of their house, and upon their gates as well (Deuteronomy 6:9) God wanted His commandments to always be near them.
- God was giving cities to the Israelites that they didn't build (Deuteronomy 6:10).
- God was giving houses to the Israelites that they didn't build or furnish (Deuteronomy 6:11).
- God commanded the Israelites to beware that they didn't forget Him once they were in Canaan, and had eaten and were full (Deuteronomy 6:12). However, that's exactly what they did.

- Under the Mosaic Law, righteousness came from obeying all of the commandments of God (Deuteronomy 6:25). Righteousness under the Mosaic Law was based on works.
- The Canaanites were greater than the Israelites (Deuteronomy 7:1).
- God warned the Israelites that if they intermarried with the pagan nations that lived in Canaan then that would turn the Israelites away from following Him (Deuteronomy 7:4). In the end that's exactly what happened.
- There are times when God suddenly destroys the wicked (Deuteronomy 7:4).
- God wants all idols to be destroyed (Deuteronomy 7:5).
- The Israelites are a holy people to God (Deuteronomy 7:6).
- God chose the Israelites above all other nations upon the face of the earth (Deuteronomy 7:6).
- When God chose the Israelites, they were the fewest of all people (Deuteronomy 7:7).
- The reason God chose the Israelites was because He loved them (Deuteronomy 7:8).
- God redeemed the Israelites from Egypt (Deuteronomy 7:8).
- God keeps His covenant with those who love Him and keep His commandments (Deuteronomy 7:9).
- When God repays those who hate Him, He does so to their face (Deuteronomy 7:10).

- Under the Mosaic Law, the blessings of God depended on Israel's obedience to that entire law. They had to obey all of it in order to be blessed (Deuteronomy 7:13). If they disobeyed any part of it then they would be cursed.
- God can keep people from getting sick, or cause them to get sick (Deuteronomy 7:15). God has power over disease.
- Moses forbade the Israelites from having any pity on the nations that lived in Canaan (Deuteronomy 7:16).
- If the Israelites were worried about the strength of the nations in Canaan then they were to remember what God did to Egypt and Pharaoh (Deuteronomy 7:18-19). The Israelites were eyewitnesses to His mighty acts in Egypt.
- The reason God was going to drive out the nations that lived in Canaan a little at a time was so that the wild animals didn't increase too much and become a threat to them when the land was empty (Deuteronomy 7:22). God was doing it to protect Israel from danger.
- The silver and gold that was used to make idols was an abomination to the Lord (Deuteronomy 7:25). It was unclean, and the Israelites weren't allowed to desire it or take it.
- The Israelites were forbidden from bringing an abomination into their house (such as an idol) (Deuteronomy 7:26). If they disobeyed this then they would be cursed.
- The Israelites were commanded to utterly detest and abhor abominations (such as idols) (Deuteronomy 7:26).
- When God was leading the Israelites through the wilderness for 40 years, He was proving them and

revealing what was in their heart (Deuteronomy 8:2). He was revealing whether they would obey His commandments or not.

- God humbled the Israelites, put them through times when they were hungry, and fed them with manna so that they might know that people don't live just by bread but by every word of God (Deuteronomy 8:3).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, God protected their clothing so that it didn't wear out (Deuteronomy 8:4).
- Once the Israelites were in the promised land and had eaten and were full, God commanded them to bless Him for the good land He had given them (Deuteronomy 8:10).
- When the Israelites were in the promised land, and when they had eaten and were full and had prospered, God didn't want them to forget Him (Deuteronomy 8:14).
- The wilderness that God led the Israelites through for 40 years was terrible (Deuteronomy 8:15). It had fiery serpents and scorpions, and it lacked water.
- The reason God led the Israelites through the wilderness and fed them with manna was to do good for them in the latter end (Deuteronomy 8:16) The people had to go through the wilderness and suffer before they could enter the promised land.
- God didn't want the Israelites to say in their heart that their own power had obtained their wealth (Deuteronomy 8:17-18). People's wealth comes from God.
- Those who don't obey the voice of God will perish

(Deuteronomy 8:20).

- Moses didn't want the Israelites to say in their heart that the reason God brought them to Canaan to possess that land was because of their own righteousness (Deuteronomy 9:4). In fact, Moses emphasized just how unrighteous, wicked, and rebellious the Israelites had been.
- The reason God was destroying the Canaanites was because they were wicked (Deuteronomy 9:4).
- From the day the Israelites left Egypt until the day Moses proclaimed God's law to the next generation, the Israelites had been rebellious against the Lord (Deuteronomy 9:7). The previous generation of Israelites was rebellious against God, and the next generation was as well.
- God didn't give Moses the two stone tablets until after he had been on the mountain for 40 days and nights without any food or drink (Deuteronomy 9:11).
- When God was angry with the Israelites, He called them the people *Moses* had brought out of Egypt (Deuteronomy 9:12).
- The Israelites saw Moses take the two stone tablets and break them (Deuteronomy 9:17).
- When Moses saw the idolatry of the Israelites, he interceded on behalf of Israel for 40 days and nights (Deuteronomy 9:18). That intercession saved Israel from total destruction.
- When Moses interceded on behalf of Israel after they made the molten calf, he didn't eat bread or drink any water for 40 days (Deuteronomy 9:18). Moses didn't want

God to destroy Israel.

- After Aaron made the molten calf for Israel, God wanted to destroy him (Deuteronomy 9:20). The reason God spared his life was because Moses interceded for him.
- Moses told the Israelites that they had rebelled against God from the day he first knew them (Deuteronomy 9:24). The Israelites had a long history of being rebellious against God.
- When the Israelites rebelled against God and refused to enter the promised land, Moses interceded on their behalf for 40 days and nights (Deuteronomy 9:25). That intercession saved Israel from total destruction (again).
- After Moses broke the first set of stone tablets, God told him that when he brought replacement tablets up to Him on the mount Horeb, He would write the same words on the second set (Deuteronomy 10:2). This means there were two sets of stone tablets: the first one that Moses broke, and a second replacement set.
- The two sets of stone tables were the same. God wrote the ten commandments on both sets (Deuteronomy 10:2).
- The second time Moses went up the mountain at Horeb, he remained there for 40 days and nights (Deuteronomy 10:10). Moses made two trips up the mountain at Horeb.
- We must walk in all of God's ways (Deuteronomy 10:12).
- We must love God (Deuteronomy 10:12).
- We must serve God with all of our heart and soul (Deuteronomy 10:12).
- Heaven belongs to God (Deuteronomy 10:14).

- The earth and everything in it belongs to God (Deuteronomy 10:14).
- The Lord is no respecter of persons (Deuteronomy 10:17).
- The Lord doesn't take bribes (Deuteronomy 10:17).
- God cares about the fatherless (Deuteronomy 10:18).
- God cares about widows (Deuteronomy 10:18).
- God cares about foreigners (Deuteronomy 10:18).
- The reason God commanded the Israelites to love foreigners was because they were foreigners when they were in Egypt (Deuteronomy 10:19).
- God is the praise of Israel (Deuteronomy 10:21).
- The Israelites were eyewitnesses to the great things God had done for them (Deuteronomy 10:21).
- The Israelites were eyewitnesses to the terrible things God had done to their enemies (Deuteronomy 10:21).
- Because God had done great things for Israel and had rescued them from Egypt, the Israelites were to love Him (Deuteronomy 11:1).
- Since the Israelites were eyewitnesses to the great things God had done, they were to keep all of His commandments (Deuteronomy 11:8).
- In Egypt, plants had to be watered by hand. However, in Canaan the plants were watered by the rain (Deuteronomy 11:11). The land the Israelites were about to inherit (Canaan) was much better than the land they had just left (Egypt).
- The eyes of God watched over the land of Canaan from

the beginning of the year until the end of the year (Deuteronomy 11:12). God took care of Canaan in a way that He didn't take care of Egypt (Deuteronomy 11:12).

- It's possible for our heart to be deceived (Deuteronomy 11:16).
- Those who worship other gods are deceived (Deuteronomy 11:16).
- There are times when God punishes nations by withholding rain (Deuteronomy 11:17).
- It's possible to lay up the words of God in our soul (Deuteronomy 11:18).
- We must cleave to God (Deuteronomy 11:22).
- The territory that God promised to give Israel was much larger than what the nation ever possessed (Deuteronomy 11:24). The reason the Israelites never possessed all of the land that they were promised was because they weren't diligent to obey the Lord.
- The Israelites were forbidden from filling Canaan with altars to the Lord, or with high places to Him (Deuteronomy 12:4). This is because God was going to choose a specific place and put His name there, and that's where the Israelites were required to go to worship Him.
- Part of the sacrificial system in the Mosaic Law included rejoicing before God (Deuteronomy 12:7).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, everyone did what was right in his own eyes (Deuteronomy 12:8). This was very bad because God requires everyone to do what's right in *His* eyes. The Israelites were specifically

forbidden from doing whatever was right in their own eyes.

- God promised to one day give the Israelites rest (Deuteronomy 12:9).
- Although the Canaanites offered sacrifices throughout the land, the Israelites were forbidden from doing that (Deuteronomy 12:13). They had to bring their sacrifices to the tabernacle.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were allowed to kill and eat animals on their property (Deuteronomy 12:15).
- People's soul can desire things (Deuteronomy 12:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were required to drain the blood from animals and pour it upon the earth before they ate those animals (Deuteronomy 12:16). This is because the Israelites weren't allowed to eat blood.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were allowed to eat a portion of their tithe. However, they had to do it at the tabernacle and not in their homes (Deuteronomy 12:17-18).
- Idolatry is a snare (Deuteronomy 12:30).
- The Canaanites committed every abomination in service to their gods (Deuteronomy 12:31).
- The Canaanites burned their children alive as offerings to their gods (Deuteronomy 12:31). That was an abomination to God.
- Moses forbade the Israelites from adding anything to what he commanded them, or taking anything away from it (Deuteronomy 12:32). The Israelites didn't obey that command.

- It's possible for wicked people to perform genuine miracles (Deuteronomy 13:2).
- Just because a person is able to accurately foretell the future, or perform a genuine miracle, doesn't mean that person is righteous in the sight of God (Deuteronomy 13:2).
- It's possible for a genuine prophet to proclaim an evil message (Deuteronomy 13:2).
- It's possible for someone to work a genuine miracle, and then use that to proclaim an evil message (Deuteronomy 13:2).
- One of the ways God tests people is by giving wicked people the power to do amazing things, and then seeing if people listen to them and follow after them (Deuteronomy 13:3).
- God doesn't want people to listen to the wicked and do evil, no matter what miraculous powers or knowledge that wicked person might have (Deuteronomy 13:3).
- Moses warned the Israelites in advance that God might test them to see if they loved Him with all of their heart and soul (Deuteronomy 13:3).
- Under the Mosaic Law, any prophet that told the Israelites to worship other gods was to be put to death (Deuteronomy 13:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who tried to entice people to worship other gods were to be put to death (Deuteronomy 13:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites discovered that a city in their land was idolatrous, they were required to

destroy that city and kill all of its inhabitants (Deuteronomy 13:15-16). They were even required to kill all of the city's livestock, and burn the city and everything it contained with fire. The ruined city could never be rebuilt.

- Under the Mosaic Law, the spoil of idolatrous cities was cursed (Deuteronomy 13:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to copy the pagan mourning practices of the nations around them. Instead God restricted what they could do when it came to mourning for the dead (Deuteronomy 14:1).
- Because the Israelites were a holy people and were chosen by God, they weren't permitted to live as they pleased (Deuteronomy 14:2).
- Under the Mosaic Law, any foreigners who were living in the same household as the Israelites were allowed to eat animals that died of their own accord. However, the Israelites couldn't eat it (Deuteronomy 14:21).
- Under the Mosaic Law, only the Israelites had to follow the dietary restrictions of the Law. Foreigners didn't have to follow them, even if they lived in the same household as Israelites (Deuteronomy 14:21).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an Israelite lived so far from the tabernacle it wasn't possible for them to bring the tithe of their crops to the tabernacle, they were commanded to turn the crops into money, bring that money to the tabernacle, and use it to buy whatever food they wanted (Deuteronomy 14:26). The Israelites were to then eat it in the presence of God and rejoice.
- Under the Mosaic Law, it wasn't a sin to eat meat

(Deuteronomy 14:26).

- Under the Mosaic Law, it wasn't a sin to drink wine (Deuteronomy 14:26).
- Under the Mosaic Law, it wasn't a sin to drink a strong drink (Deuteronomy 14:26).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were allowed to use their tithe to buy wine or strong drink, and then drink it before the Lord and rejoice (Deuteronomy 14:26).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites converted their tithe into money and used it to buy food and drink, they were to share it with the Levites (Deuteronomy 14:27).
- Under the Mosaic Law, every three years the Israelites were to take all of their tithe and lay it up in their household (instead of bringing it to the tabernacle), and give it to the poor so they would have food to eat (Deuteronomy 14:29).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were required to cancel everyone's debts every seven years (Deuteronomy 15:1-4). This was called the Lord's release. It applied only to the Israelites and not to foreigners, and was intended to help the poor by giving them a way to get out of debt. However, it applied to all of the Israelites and not just to the poor.
- It's better for a nation to lend money than to borrow money (Deuteronomy 15:6).
- God commanded the Israelites to care for the poor who lived among them (Deuteronomy 15:7). God cares about the poor.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a poor person needed

something then the Israelites were required to lend him enough to meet his need (Deuteronomy 15:7-8).

- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to stop lending to the poor when the seventh year (the year of canceling debts) was at hand (Deuteronomy 15:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, God expected people to meet the needs of the poor, even if they didn't get repaid for doing so (Deuteronomy 15:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a poor person needed something and others refused to lend to him, he could cry out to God and He would hear him (Deuteronomy 15:9). God hears the cries of the poor.
- Those who do nothing to help the poor are said to be doing an evil thing against their brother (Deuteronomy 15:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to be grieved when they met the needs of the poor. Instead they were required to meet those needs willingly (Deuteronomy 15:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Hebrew was sold to an Israelite then he was to serve for six years and then be released in the seventh year (Deuteronomy 15:12-15). When he was released he didn't have to purchase his freedom. Instead he was to be released for free. He was also to be given a generous payment for his years of service.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Hebrew slave was well treated in the household he was serving and wanted to stay there forever, he could do that (Deuteronomy 15:16).
- Under the Mosaic Law, animals that had a blemish

couldn't be sacrificed to God (Deuteronomy 15:21).

- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were allowed to eat animals that had blemishes, as long as they did so on their own property (Deuteronomy 15:22). They just couldn't bring them to the tabernacle and sacrifice them to God.
- The Passover was a memorial of the time when God brought the Israelites out of Egypt (Deuteronomy 16:1).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to eat leavened bread when celebrating the Passover (Deuteronomy 16:3).
- Unleavened bread was called the bread of affliction (Deuteronomy 16:3).
- When the Israelites left Egypt, they left in haste (Deuteronomy 16:3).
- The reason the Israelites were required to eat unleavened bread was because when they left Egypt they left in haste (and their bread didn't have time to rise) (Deuteronomy 16:3).
- God wanted the Israelites to always remember the day they came out of Egypt (Deuteronomy 16:3). The Passover was intended to remind the Israelites of that day.
- Under the Mosaic Law, during the seven days when the Israelites were eating unleavened bread, there was to be no leavened bread anywhere in the land (Deuteronomy 16:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Passover offering was to be sacrificed when the sun was going down (Deuteronomy

16:6).

- It's possible for an occasion to both be solemn and a time for rejoicing at the same time (Deuteronomy 16:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, all of the male Israelites were required to appear before God three times a year (Deuteronomy 16:16). They were the feast of unleavened bread, the feast of weeks (Pentecost), and the feast of tabernacles.
- Bribes blind the eyes of the wise (Deuteronomy 16:19).
- Bribes pervert the words of the righteous (Deuteronomy 16:19).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were forbidden from planting a grove of trees near the altar of God (Deuteronomy 16:21). In ancient times, groves of trees were used as places of pagan worship. However, the Israelites weren't allowed to copy that practice when they worshiped God.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites found someone who was engaged in idolatry, they were required to put him to death (Deuteronomy 17:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, there had to be at least two or three witnesses who testified against someone before that person could be put to death (Deuteronomy 17:6). A person couldn't be put to death by the testimony of just a single witness.
- Moses told the Israelites that if a dispute arose that was too difficult for them to judge, they were to bring it before the priests (Deuteronomy 17:9). Under the Mosaic Law, the hard cases were to be decided by the priests.

- Under the Mosaic Law, the sentences given for cases by priests were binding (Deuteronomy 17:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites brought a hard case to a priest, the Israelites were required to carry out the sentence that the priest gave. That sentence couldn't be modified in any way, but had to be carried out exactly (Deuteronomy 17:11).
- Under the Mosaic Law, rejecting the judicial decision given by a priest was punished by death (Deuteronomy 17:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the death penalty was intended to cause people to become afraid and not commit the acts that were punished by death (Deuteronomy 17:13).
- Moses told the Israelites that once they were in the promised land, there would come a time when they would want to be like the nations that were around them, and would desire a king (Deuteronomy 17:14). That's exactly what happened.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to choose whoever they as their king. Instead God would choose their king (Deuteronomy 17:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites couldn't choose a foreigner to serve as their king (Deuteronomy 17:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the king of Israel wasn't allowed to greatly multiply silver or gold to himself (Deuteronomy 17:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the king of Israel sat upon the throne of his kingdom, he was to write his own copy of the entire Mosaic Law, which he was required to keep with him and read (Deuteronomy 17:18). There's no

evidence that any king of Israel or Judah ever did this.

- Under the Mosaic Law, the king of Israel was required to obey all the words of the Mosaic Law (Deuteronomy 17:19).
- The reason the king of Israel was required to write *by his own hand* a copy of the entire Mosaic Law, and then keep it with him and read it, was so he would learn to fear God and obey all the words of the law (Deuteronomy 17:19-20). It was also so that his heart wouldn't be lifted up above the rest of the people.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the people of the tribe of Levi were allowed to eat a portion of the sacrifices that were offered to God (Deuteronomy 18:1).
- When God chose the tribe of Levi to minister to Him, He said that this choice was forever. It wasn't a temporary assignment (Deuteronomy 18:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Levites who traveled to the tabernacle were to be given the same portions of food as the Levites who continually served in the tabernacle (Deuteronomy 18:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't permitted to engage in witchcraft (Deuteronomy 18:10).
- Moses told the Israelites that God was going to raise up a Prophet from their midst who was like him (Deuteronomy 18:15). This is a reference to the Messiah.
- One of the reasons God was going to raise up a Prophet from among the Israelites was because they were terrified when they heard the voice of God (Deuteronomy 18:16). God was going to send a Prophet among them (the Messiah) and speak to them through that Prophet,

just as He spoke through Moses.

- God was going to judge all those who didn't listen to the words of the Prophet, which were spoken in the name of God (Deuteronomy 18:19). This is a reference to the Messiah.
- Under the Mosaic Law, any prophet who spoke a word in God's name that He didn't command him to speak was to be put to death (Deuteronomy 18:20).
- Under the Mosaic Law, any prophet who spoke a word in the name of other gods was to be put to death (Deuteronomy 18:20).
- If a prophet speaks in the name of the Lord, but the thing that he says doesn't come to pass, then God didn't speak it (Deuteronomy 18:22). The words of God *always* come to pass.
- A person is only a true prophet of God if everything that he claims will happen actually happens, with no exceptions (Deuteronomy 18:22).
- Moses told the Israelites that if they kept all of God's commandments then He would bless them and enlarge their territory (Deuteronomy 19:9).
- Moses told the Israelites that if they obeyed God and He gave them the entire promised land, then they were to add three additional cities of refuge (for a total of nine cities) (Deuteronomy 19:9). However, this never happened. Instead the Israelites were disobedient, and God ultimately cast them out of the promised land.
- God hates the shedding of innocent blood (Deuteronomy 19:10).

- If the Israelites didn't set aside cities of refuge to save the lives of those who accidentally killed people, and the avenger of blood put them to death, then that blood was upon the Israelites (because they should have set aside cities of refuge to save them) (Deuteronomy 19:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, murderers couldn't be pitied or spared. They had to be put to death (Deuteronomy 19:13).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when an innocent person was killed, guilt came upon the nation of Israel (Deuteronomy 19:13). The way innocent blood was atoned for, and guilt was removed from the nation, was by putting to death the murderer who shed that innocent blood.
- Under the Mosaic Law, when two people had a controversy they were to bring their case before a priest or judge (Deuteronomy 19:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, judges weren't permitted to simply accept whatever they were told. Instead they were commanded to inquire diligently to see if what they were being told was true (Deuteronomy 19:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, false witnesses were to be punished by inflicting upon them the punishment they tried to inflict on others (Deuteronomy 19:19-21). For example, if they told a lie in order to get someone killed then they were to be killed. No pity or mercy could be shown to them.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to be afraid of their enemies (Deuteronomy 20:1). This is because God was with them.
- Under the Mosaic Law, before soldiers went out to battle,

the priest was to tell them to not let their heart be faint, and to not be afraid, because God was going with them to battle (Deuteronomy 20:3-4).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a soldier had built a new house but hadn't dedicated it yet then he was to return to his house (Deuteronomy 20:5). This was to prevent him from dying and someone else dedicating his house.
- Under the Mosaic Law, even though God was with the Israelites in battle, there was no guarantee that there would be no casualties. Israelites might still die in battle, even if the battle was won (Deuteronomy 20:5).
- God wants His people to be able to enjoy the work of their hands (Deuteronomy 20:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a soldier had planted a vineyard but hadn't eaten of its fruit yet, then he was to return to his house (Deuteronomy 20:6). This was to prevent him from dying and someone else eating the fruit of his vineyard.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a soldier was engaged to a woman but hadn't married her, then he was to return to his house (Deuteronomy 20:7). This was to prevent him from dying and someone else marrying her.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a soldier was fearful then he wasn't allowed to go to war. Instead he had to return home (Deuteronomy 20:8). This was to prevent his fear from infecting others and causing them to become fearful as well.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the city that the Israelites were going to attack accepted the terms of peace and opened its gates, then the people in that city would become

tributaries to the Israelites and would be spared (Deuteronomy 20:11). This only applied to cities that were outside the promised land.

- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites conquered a city that waged war against them and refused the terms of peace, they were required to kill all the males but spare the women and children (Deuteronomy 20:13-14). This only applied to cities that were outside the promised land.
- One of the reasons God commanded the Israelites to utterly destroy the nations that lived in Canaan was so that those people didn't teach the Israelites to commit the same abominations they were committing (Deuteronomy 20:18). In the end the Israelites *did* spare the Canaanites, and *did* worship their gods, and *did* commit the same abominations (including child sacrifice) – and so they were removed from the promised land, just as God said would happen.
- It's a serious matter to teach someone to sin against God (Deuteronomy 20:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a siege against a city lasted for a long time, the Israelites weren't allowed to destroy the trees around the city (Deuteronomy 20:19). They could only cut down trees that weren't used for food (Deuteronomy 20:20).
- The tree of the field is a man's life (Deuteronomy 20:19).
- The Mosaic Law addressed the situation where a murder victim was found but no one knew who the murderer was (Deuteronomy 21:1-8). The elders and judges were to determine which city was nearest to the body of the murder victim, and then kill a heifer in a rough valley

where no crops were growing. The elders then had to say that they weren't guilty of the murder, and ask God to forgive the Israelites for the fact that innocent blood was shed in the land.

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a murder victim was found but no one knew who the murderer was, that innocent blood was a stain upon the nation and had to be atoned for (Deuteronomy 21:9).
- The Mosaic Law addressed the situation where an Israelite went to war against an enemy nation and decided to take a woman captive and bring her home (Deuteronomy 21:10-13). He first had to bring her to his house, and she was to shave her head and pare her nails. She then had to bewail her father and mother for a full month. If he survived all of that and still wanted to be with her, he was then allowed to marry her. (Given how unlikely it was that she would be well received by his household, especially by any wife he may have already had, this would have discouraged him from doing this.)
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an Israelite waged war against an enemy nation and saw a beautiful woman among the captives, he could only have sex with her after he married her (which was an involved process) (Deuteronomy 21:13).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an Israelite waged war against an enemy nation and saw a beautiful woman among the captives, and married her and then divorced her, he couldn't sell her (Deuteronomy 21:14). Instead he had to let her go wherever she wanted.
- Under the Mosaic Law, polygamy wasn't forbidden (Deuteronomy 21:15).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man had two wives, and he hated one and loved the other, and his firstborn son was from the wife that he hated, that son was still his firstborn. He couldn't choose the firstborn from the wife he loved (Deuteronomy 21:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the firstborn son had to be given a double portion of his father's inheritance (Deuteronomy 21:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a man's firstborn son was said to be the beginning of his strength (Deuteronomy 21:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a son was stubborn and rebellious and disobedient to his parents and refused to be corrected, his parents were to bring him to the city elders so that he could be put to death (Deuteronomy 21:21). In other words, breaking the commandment to honor your father and mother was punished by death.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone was put to death by being hung on a tree, he had to be buried that same day so the land wasn't defiled (Deuteronomy 21:23).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone saw another person's ox going astray, they were required to return it to the person who lost it (Deuteronomy 22:1). People were required to care for one another and help one another.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone saw another person's ox going astray, but the owner lived far away, the person who found it was required to take care of it until its owner came looking for it, at which point they were required to give it back (Deuteronomy 22:2).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone found clothing that belonged to another person, they were required to return

it to the person who lost it (Deuteronomy 22:3).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone saw an ox fall down by the way, they were required to stop and help it get up again (Deuteronomy 22:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, there was clothing that could only be worn by men, and there was also clothing that could only be worn by women (Deuteronomy 22:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a person found a bird's nest, they could take the eggs and the young but not the mother bird (Deuteronomy 22:6).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites built a house they had to make their roof safe so that people didn't accidentally fall off of it (Deuteronomy 22:8). If they did nothing and someone fell off of their roof and died, then the person who built the house was liable.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the vineyards of the Israelites could only be sown with a single type of seed (Deuteronomy 22:9). If they used diverse seeds then the fruit of that vineyard would be defiled.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to plow with an ox that was yoked to a donkey (Deuteronomy 22:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to wear a garment that was made from different types of fabric (Deuteronomy 22:11).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were required to add fringes upon the four corners of their garments (Deuteronomy 22:12). The fringes were to remind them to keep God's law.

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a bride claimed to be a virgin when she got married, and after marriage her husband claimed that she actually wasn't a virgin, then that was a legal matter which was to be brought before the elders of the city (Deuteronomy 22:15). The parents of the bride were required to bring proof that she was a virgin in order to clear her name. (The proof was apparently a cloth – see Deuteronomy 22:17.)
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a bride claimed to be a virgin when she got married, and it was proven (by means of the cloth) that her husband knew she was a virgin but lied about it and filed a false claim against her, then her husband was fined 100 shekels of silver (which was an enormous amount of money in the ancient world) (Deuteronomy 22:19). He had to pay that fine to his father-in-law, and he permanently lost the right to divorce the woman he lied about.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a bride claimed to be a virgin when she got married when she actually wasn't, then when her lie was discovered she was to be put to death at the door of her father's house (Deuteronomy 22:21). However, the only way this could happen was if she lied about being a virgin when she got married. If instead she admitted to having sex before marriage and then married the person she had sex with, she wasn't punished (see Deuteronomy 22:28-29). In that case the man she had sex with had to pay her father a fine, and he could never divorce her. (If the woman was the victim of rape then her rapist would be put to death, and she wasn't punished.)
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man had sex with a woman who was married to someone other than him, both the

man and the woman were to be put to death (Deuteronomy 22:22).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a woman was engaged to someone then she was considered to be that person's wife (even though the marriage hadn't taken place yet) (Deuteronomy 22:24).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man raped a woman then the rapist was to be put to death (Deuteronomy 22:25).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man raped a woman, the woman wasn't to be punished. She was innocent and had committed no sin (Deuteronomy 22:26).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man found an unmarried woman who was *not* engaged and had sex with her, and was discovered, then he had to pay the woman's father 50 shekels of silver (which was a lot of money in those days) (Deuteronomy 22:29). He then had to marry her and could never divorce her.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man's genitals were crushed or cut off then he wasn't allowed to enter the tabernacle (Deuteronomy 23:1).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a child born out of wedlock wasn't allowed to enter into the tabernacle (Deuteronomy 23:2). His descendants all the way to the tenth generation weren't allowed to enter into the tabernacle.
- Under the Mosaic Law, Ammonites and Moabites weren't allowed to enter into the tabernacle (Deuteronomy 23:3). None of their descendants could *ever* enter into the tabernacle. (Interestingly, David was a descendant of Ruth, who was a Moabite.) The reason for this is because the Moabites and Ammonites didn't provide the Israelites

with bread and water when they were in the wilderness, and because they hired Balaam to curse Israel (Deuteronomy 23:4).

- In spite of the wickedness, rebellion, and idolatry of the Israelites, God loves them (Deuteronomy 23:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the commandment that the Israelites could never seek the peace or prosperity of the Moabites and Ammonites was an everlasting commandment that would never change (Deuteronomy 23:6).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to abhor the Edomites (Deuteronomy 23:7). God said the Edomites (the descendants of Jacob's brother Esau) were their brother.
- Under the Mosaic Law, God forbade the Israelites from abhorring the Egyptians (Deuteronomy 23:7). This is because the Israelites were strangers in the land of Egypt. The third generation descendants of an Egyptian were allowed to enter into the tabernacle (Deuteronomy 23:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites went to war against their enemies they weren't allowed to do wicked things or take wicked items (Deuteronomy 23:9).
- Since God walked in the midst of the camp of the Israelites, there couldn't be anything unclean in the camp (Deuteronomy 23:14).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a servant escaped from his master then the Israelites weren't allowed to return him to his master (Deuteronomy 23:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a prostitute was paid for having sex, the money that was earned from doing that was

unclean and couldn't be given to God (Deuteronomy 23:18).

- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites lent money to other Israelites they weren't allowed to charge interest (Deuteronomy 23:19-20). However, they were allowed to charge interest to foreigners.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites made a vow to God then they were required to keep it (Deuteronomy 23:21). It was a sin to break their vow.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an Israelite went to his neighbor's vineyard, he was allowed to eat as many grapes as he wanted (Deuteronomy 23:24). However, he couldn't harvest grapes and put them into a container.
- Under the Mosaic Law, men were allowed to divorce their wives (Deuteronomy 24:1-2). The way he did it was by writing a bill of divorcement, giving it to her, and sending her out of his house. The woman was then allowed to marry someone else.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man divorced his wife and she married someone else, and her new husband died, she couldn't go back and remarry her first husband (Deuteronomy 24:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man married a woman, he wasn't allowed to go to war for a year (Deuteronomy 24:5). Instead he had to remain at home and cheer up his wife.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone owed a debt to someone else, the creditor wasn't allowed to seize any property from the debtor that his life depended upon (Deuteronomy 24:6).

- Under the Mosaic Law, those who kidnapped others were to be put to death (Deuteronomy 24:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, creditors weren't allowed to raid the homes of debtors and take whatever they were owed (Deuteronomy 24:11).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the Israelites had a hired servant who was poor, they had to give him his wages at the end of each day (Deuteronomy 24:15). They weren't allowed to keep his wages until the next day (because he needed the money).
- Under the Mosaic Law, fathers couldn't be put to death for the sins of their children, and children couldn't be put to death for the sins of their fathers (Deuteronomy 24:16). Instead each person was put to death for his own sin.
- One of the ways God provided for the poor under the Mosaic Law was by allowing them to go into fields and harvest crops that had been left behind by the owner of that field (Deuteronomy 24:19).
- One of the ways God provided for the poor under the Mosaic Law was by allowing them to harvest whatever remained on olive trees after the initial harvest (Deuteronomy 24:20).
- Under the Mosaic Law, judges were required to justify the righteous and condemn the wicked (Deuteronomy 25:1).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a judge sentenced a wicked person to be beaten, the person couldn't be given more than 40 stripes (Deuteronomy 25:3). This was to prevent others from seeing the person as vile.
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites used an ox to

tread out the corn, they had to allow the ox to eat of the corn that it was treading (Deuteronomy 25:4).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a married man died and had no children, his widow wasn't allowed to marry a stranger. Instead she had to marry the dead man's brother (Deuteronomy 25:5-6). This is because his brother had a duty to marry her and have children with her. Their firstborn would be given the name of the dead brother so that his name would be preserved.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man had children with his brother's widow, it seems that only the first child was considered to belong to the dead man. The rest were his (Deuteronomy 25:6).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man refused to marry his brother's widow, then in the presence of the city elders the widow was to remove his shoe, spit in his face, and say "so shall it be done to the man that will not build up his brother's house" (Deuteronomy 25:9-10). The man's name was then changed to "the house of him that hath his shoe loosed" (as a permanent reminder that he had refused to carry out his legal duty for his brother).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if two men were fighting with one another, and the wife of one of them tried to rescue her husband by grabbing the genitals of the other man, then she was to be punished by having her hand cut off (Deuteronomy 25:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the weights that the Israelites used to measure things had to be just and fair (Deuteronomy 25:14). They couldn't be fraudulent. All those who used fraudulent weights were an abomination to God (Deuteronomy 25:16).

- When the Israelites were in Canaan and had rest from their enemies, God commanded them to utterly destroy the Amalekites (Deuteronomy 25:19). When they failed to do this, God commanded Saul to do it (1 Samuel 15:1-3). Saul then failed to do it as well, and it cost him his kingdom (1 Samuel 15:23).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were required to give the firstfruits of everything that they grew to the Lord (Deuteronomy 26:2).
- God wanted the Israelites to remember their history (Deuteronomy 26:5).
- God wanted the Israelites to remember that they had been slaves in Egypt (Deuteronomy 26:6).
- God wanted the Israelites to remember that when they were oppressed in Egypt and cried out to Him, that He brought them out of Egypt with signs and wonders and a mighty hand (Deuteronomy 26:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Israelites brought the firstfruits of their crops to God, they were to worship Him and rejoice in every good thing that He had given to them (Deuteronomy 26:10-11).
- Heaven is holy (Deuteronomy 26:15).
- When the Israelites were in the promised land, they were to set up large stones and write upon them all of the words of the Mosaic Law (Deuteronomy 27:3).
- When the Israelites were in the promised land and built an altar to God, no iron tool could be used to construct it (Deuteronomy 27:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who didn't honor their

father or mother were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:16).

- Under the Mosaic Law, those who removed their neighbor's landmarks (which marked property boundaries) were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who oppressed or deliberately harmed the blind were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who perverted justice were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:19).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took money to kill an innocent person were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:25).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who didn't obey all of the commands of the Mosaic Law were cursed (Deuteronomy 27:26).
- Children are called the fruit of the body (Deuteronomy 28:4).
- The rain is referred to as the good treasure of God (Deuteronomy 28:12).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by cursing everything that they do (Deuteronomy 28:20).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by sending diseases upon them (Deuteronomy 28:21).
- There are times when God uses diseases to destroy nations (Deuteronomy 28:22).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by withholding rain (Deuteronomy 28:23).
- There are times when God uses weather to destroy nations (Deuteronomy 28:24).

- There are times when God punishes people for sin by killing them (Deuteronomy 28:26).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by causing their bodies to lie unburied (Deuteronomy 28:26).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by causing animals to eat their dead bodies (Deuteronomy 28:26).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by sending madness upon them (Deuteronomy 28:28).
- It's possible for the things that a person sees to drive them mad (Deuteronomy 28:34).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by turning them over to idolatry (Deuteronomy 28:36).
- There are times when God punishes people for their sin by using locusts to eat their crops (Deuteronomy 28:38).
- There are times when God punishes a nation for sin by raising up enemies against it (Deuteronomy 28:48).
- God said that His name was "THE LORD THY GOD" (Deuteronomy 28:58).
- The name of God is fearful (Deuteronomy 28:58).
- The name of God is glorious (Deuteronomy 28:58).
- God commands people to fear His name (Deuteronomy 28:58).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by giving them a fearful heart (Deuteronomy 28:65).
- There are times when God punishes people for sin by

giving them sorrow (Deuteronomy 28:65).

- God made a covenant with the previous generation of Israelites when they were at Horeb (Deuteronomy 29:1).
- God made a covenant with the next generation of Israelites when they were in the land of Moab (before they crossed over the Jordan river into Canaan) (Deuteronomy 29:1).
- Although the Israelites had seen with their own eyes the great signs and miracles that God had done, God hadn't given the Israelites a heart to perceive them (Deuteronomy 29:4). Even though they had seen the miracles, they didn't have faith in God and they didn't believe.
- Even if people see the signs and wonders and miracles of God, if He doesn't give them a perceptive heart then seeing those miracles won't produce faith in Him (Deuteronomy 29:4). God must give us a heart to perceive His works before we can see them and believe.
- If God doesn't give us a heart to perceive His works, and ears to hear His words, and eyes to see what He's done, then we will never have faith in Him and we will never believe in Him (Deuteronomy 29:4).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness for 40 years, God prevented their clothes and their shoes from wearing out (Deuteronomy 29:5).
- God wanted the Israelites to know that He was their God (Deuteronomy 29:6).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites would only prosper if they obeyed all of the commandments in the covenant that God made with them (Deuteronomy 29:9).

- There are times when God destroys cities in His wrath (Deuteronomy 29:23).
- There are secrets that are only known to God (Deuteronomy 29:29). Those secrets belong to Him alone.
- The things which God has revealed to us belong to us and to our children forever (Deuteronomy 29:29).
- One of the reasons God has revealed things to us is so we can do all the words of His law (Deuteronomy 29:29).
- Moses told the Israelites that they were going to experience both the blessings *and the curses* that were written in the book of the law (Deuteronomy 30:1). This is because Moses knew the Israelites were going to rebel against God as soon as they settled into Canaan.
- Moses told the Israelites that after they experienced the curses which were written in the book of the law and were scattered among the nations, they would remember his words (Deuteronomy 30:1).
- Moses told the Israelites that after God drove them out of the promised land and scattered them among the nations, if they obeyed the voice of God then He would have compassion on them (Deuteronomy 30:2).
- Moses told the Israelites that after God drove them out of the promised land and scattered them among the nations, if they returned to Him then He would bring them back to the promised land (Deuteronomy 30:3).
- No matter how far away the Israelites were driven from the promised land, if they repent and turn back to God with all of their heart then He would fetch them and gather them back to the land (Deuteronomy 30:4).

- Moses told the Israelites that if God removed them from the land because of their sin, and they repented and turned back to Him with all of their heart, then God would cause them to love Him with all of their heart (Deuteronomy 30:6).
- God has the power to transform us so that we love Him with all of our heart and soul (Deuteronomy 30:6).
- God must work in our heart before we will love Him (Deuteronomy 30:6).
- On the day when Moses spoke all the words of the covenant to the next generation of Israelites, he was 120 years old (Deuteronomy 31:2).
- Moses told the next generation of Israelites that he was no longer able to lead them (not because he was old, but because God wasn't going to permit him to continue) (Deuteronomy 31:2).
- Moses told the next generation of Israelites that Joshua was going to lead them across the Jordan river (Deuteronomy 31:3).
- There were times when the priests carried the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord (even though the descendants of Kohath also had that responsibility) (Deuteronomy 31:9).
- Moses commanded that the entire Mosaic Law was to be read to all of Israel every seven years, during the feast of tabernacles, when the whole nation was gathered to celebrate that feast (Deuteronomy 31:11).
- Moses wanted the Mosaic Law to be read to men, women, and children (Deuteronomy 31:12).
- God referred to death as sleep (Deuteronomy 31:16). This

is because the body lays in the ground for a time, and rises up at the resurrection.

- God referred to death as Moses sleeping with his fathers (v16)
- When Moses and Joshua presented themselves at the tabernacle, God told Moses that after he died the Israelites would rise up and worship other gods (Deuteronomy 31:16). That's exactly what happened.
- When God made His covenant with the Israelites, He knew that they weren't going to keep it (Deuteronomy 31:16).
- God chose to use a song as a witness against the Israelites (Deuteronomy 31:19).
- After Moses wrote all the words of the law in a book, he told the Levites to take that book and put it inside the Ark of the Covenant (Deuteronomy 31:26). The book that Moses wrote was originally stored inside the Ark of the Covenant.
- One of the reasons Moses wanted the book of the law to be stored inside the Ark of the Covenant was so it could be a witness against the Israelites when they sinned against God (Deuteronomy 31:26).
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible that the Rock is God (not Peter) (Deuteronomy 32:4).
- God is a God of truth (Deuteronomy 32:4).
- God is without iniquity (Deuteronomy 32:4).
- God is just (Deuteronomy 32:4).
- God is right (Deuteronomy 32:4).

- God is the one who created the nations (Deuteronomy 32:8). He gave them their territory.
- The Israelites are God's inheritance (Deuteronomy 32:9).
- God is the Rock of Israel's salvation (Deuteronomy 32:15).
- There are times when God uses heat to punish the wicked (Deuteronomy 32:24).
- There are times when God uses serpents to punish the wicked (Deuteronomy 32:24).
- There's a day of calamity that will one day come upon the wicked (Deuteronomy 32:35).
- There are times when God kills (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- There are times when God brings life (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- There are times when God wounds (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- There are times when God heals (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- No one can deliver anyone or anything out of the hand of God (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- There's no other god except for the Lord. He is the only God (Deuteronomy 32:39).
- God lives forever (Deuteronomy 32:40).
- One day God will take vengeance upon His enemies (Deuteronomy 32:41).
- One day God will take vengeance upon those who hate Him (Deuteronomy 32:41).
- One day God is going to avenge the blood of His servants (Deuteronomy 32:43).

- One day God is going to be merciful to His people (Deuteronomy 32:43).
- Moses told the Israelites to command their children to do all the words of the Mosaic Law (Deuteronomy 32:46).
- Moses told the Israelites that their life depended on keeping the laws of God (Deuteronomy 32:47).
- Although God didn't allow Moses to enter Canaan, He did allow Moses to see Canaan before he died (Deuteronomy 32:49).
- The reason God didn't allow Moses to enter into Canaan was because Moses didn't sanctify God in the midst of the Israelites (Deuteronomy 32:51). Moses didn't believe that God could provide water just by speaking to a rock, so he publicly demonstrated to all of Israel his lack of faith in God by striking the rock instead.
- In spite of all that the Israelites did to Moses during his lifetime (all their rebellion and disobedience), Moses still blessed the Israelites before he died (Deuteronomy 33:1).
- When Moses blessed the Israelites before he died, he said that all of the saints of God are in His hand (Deuteronomy 33:3).
- It seems that the actual first king of the Israelites was Moses. The text specifically calls him a king (Deuteronomy 33:5).
- The tribe of Levi was responsible for teaching God's commandments to the Israelites (Deuteronomy 33:10).
- When Moses blessed the Israelites before he died, he said the tribe of Benjamin would dwell between the shoulders of God (Deuteronomy 33:12). Mount Zion was

in Jerusalem, which was Judah's territory. Mount Moriah, where the temple was built, was in Benjamin's territory.

- There are treasures hidden in the sand (Deuteronomy 33:19).
- God is the refuge of Israel (Deuteronomy 33:27).
- God is holding Israel in His everlasting arms (Deuteronomy 33:27).
- One day the Israelites will dwell in safety (Deuteronomy 33:28).
- God is a shield to the Israelites. He protects them (Deuteronomy 33:29).
- God is against the enemies of the Israelites (Deuteronomy 33:29).
- One day the Israelites will tread upon the high place of their enemies (Deuteronomy 33:29).
- God was the one who buried Moses (Deuteronomy 34:6).
- God buried Moses in a valley in the land of Moab (Deuteronomy 34:6). However, no one knows where Moses is buried.
- When Moses died, he was still healthy and strong. He hadn't grown weak or feeble (Deuteronomy 34:7).
- When Moses died, the Israelites wept for Moses for 30 days (Deuteronomy 34:8).
- The reason Joshua was full of wisdom and the spirit of God was because Moses laid his hands on him and blessed him (Deuteronomy 34:9).
- It's possible for people to be blessed with wisdom

(Deuteronomy 34:9).

- Moses was a prophet (Deuteronomy 34:10).
- God spoke to Moses face to face (Deuteronomy 34:10). After Moses, no other prophet arose in Israel who God knew face to face.
- The hand of God is mighty (Deuteronomy 34:12).
- The terror of God (which He pours out upon His enemies) is great (Deuteronomy 34:12).