**Lesson 4 - Looking Forward to Canaan**

Numbers – Deuteronomy

**Numbers**

1. The Name

A. “Numbers” gets its name from the Greek name “Arithmai” which is Latin for “Numeri."

B. The event around which the book is named is the "numbering" of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is recorded twice in the book (chapters 1,26).

II. The Purpose:

A. Historically - Numbers records the events of the nation from Sinai to the arrival at the plains of Moab - a period of about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

B. Religiously - Numbers illustrates the follies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Several events recorded in the book are alluded to in the New Testament as the basis for solemn warnings (John 3:14, I Corinthians 10:1-12, Hebrews 3:7-19, Jude 11, II Peter 2:15,16, Revelation 2:14)

III. The Overview:

A. Numbers takes up where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left off. - Compare Exodus 40:17 with Numbers 1:1.

B. The census is taken - the people organized - the march begun to Canaan - God leads - Canaan is in sight -Israel disbelieves and rebels - Judgment falls - 40 years of wandering set in - old generation dies off - new generation is numbered to go into Canaan.

IV. The Organization of the Book - Organized around the geographical movements

A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chapters 1-12)

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Kadesh (chapter 13-20)

C. Kadesh to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chapters 21-36)

V. Sinai to Kadesh (Chapters 1-12).

A. The Numbering of the people (1)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - One month after raising up the tabernacle (1:1 & Exodus 40:17)

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Only men, twenty years of age and up (1:2-3) were included in the census. The total, in excess of 600,000 have led statisticians to estimate the total number of people (women and children included) to be two to two and one half million.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

\*The numbering was for military purposes (1:3). Only pure Jews were allowed to fight in God’s battles.

B. The Organization of the people.

\*Everything centered around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was God’s dwelling place and indicates God’s will that the nation be centered around Him.

C. The sanctification of the people (5-10). - Separation from defilement and the worship and leading of God. \*Take special note of the Nazarite vow (6).

D. The Murmuring of the people (11-12)

\* They complained about the way the food and the leaders.

VI. Events at Kadesh (Chapters 13-20).

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (13-14) - Israel sends 12 spies to search out the land and ten came back with a negative report. Only two, Joshua and Caleb, trusted God to conquer the land. The crowd would not believe them. Judgment falls in the form of 40 years of wandering (14:29-33).

B. The Laws of God when entering Canaan (15) - In spite of Israel’s sin God still intended to keep the Abrahamic covenant.

C. The Revolt of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (16-19)

Korah and 250 leaders revolted against the leadership of Moses and Aaron. God Judges them. (Compare Jude 9 - 11, with 16:20, 21, 28-35). God shows His approval of Aaron’s leadership (17-19)

D. The sin of Moses and the death of Miriam and Aaron (20)

VII. From Kadesh to Jordan (Chapters 21-36).

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plague (21)

1. Because of their murmuring, God sent fiery serpents to bite and kill many (21:6). God commands the making of a brass serpent. Whoever looks at the brass serpent lives (21:9). Compare John 3:14-16

B. The Prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(22-25)

Balak, king of the Moabites desires Balaam to curse Israel. Instead Balaam blesses Israel. Compare II Peter 2:15, Jude 11, Revelation 2:14.

C. The people again were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and instructed (26-30)

1. The old generation dies off, except Joshua and Caleb, and the new generation is ready to enter the promised land. Joshua replaces Moses (21:12-23)

2. God has the people once again numbered - 38 years after the first numbering (26).

D. The coming to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (31-36)

\*The Midianites are defeated (31), Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh settle on the east side of the Jordan (32), and Israel prepares to enter Canaan. (33-36).

**Deuteronomy**

I. The Introduction

A. The name “Deuteronomy” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law - giving.”

B. It is not the giving of a new law but the repetition and explanation of details \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given in Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers.

C. The Lord Jesus Christ quoted the book of Deuteronomy often - Matthew 4:4, 7, 10. (Compare these verses with Deuteronomy 8:3, 6:16, 10:20.)

II. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Book:

A. To review the law

B. The old generation had died off in the wilderness because of disobedience and unbelief.

C. Ready to enter the Promised Land the people were facing war, temptations, and a new settled way of life. They needed to be reminded of God’s laws and God’s power.

D. The central message is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(1) The word “obey” occurs in almost every chapter in Deuteronomy

(2) The word “do” is found over 50 times

III. The organization of the Book:

A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel’s past (chapters 1-4)

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel’s laws (chapters 5-26)

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel’s covenant (chapters 27-30)

D \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Israel’s leader (chapters 31-34)

IV. Reminding of Israel’s Past (chapters 1-4).

A. At Sinai and Kadesh (1)

B. Kadesh to Moab (2-3)

C. In the plains of Moab (4)

D. In reviewing the wilderness wanderings, God clarified to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ His judgment upon unbelief and disobedience.

(We should never forget that God will not tolerate sin - Read Galatians 6:7-9.)

V. Rehearsing of Israel’s law (Chapters 5-26).

A. Commandments concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5-12)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commandments are once again stated (5:1-22). (Compare with Exodus 20:1-17.)

2. Notice Deuteronomy 6:4,5 - This passage . . .

a. Emphasizes that there is only “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” God.

b. Emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Hebrew word for God (ELOHIM) is plural in form. It emphasizes “oneness” and “plurality” in the same sense as the word “cluster“ in the phrase “a cluster of grapes.”

3. Basic requirement - Deuteronomy 10:12-13.

B. Commandments concerning false prophets (13), food and tithes (14), Sabbatical years (15), festivals (16), leaders (17-18), and human relationships (19-26).

VI. Ratification of Israel’s covenant (Chapters 27-30).

A. Ceremonies ratifying the covenant (27)

B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of blessing and cursing (28)

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the covenant (29,30)

VII. Removal of Israel’s leader - Moses (Chapters 31-34).

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Moses (31)

1. God tells Moses that he will die.

2. Joshua is called.

3. God says that Israel will turn away from God.

B. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Moses (32). After Moses finished “writing the book“ he composed a song for the people to sing.

C. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Moses (33). The tribes of Israel are called by name with predictions about each. (Compare Genesis 49).

D. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Moses (34)

1. Moses was 120 years old when he died and is the only man God ever buried (34:6,7).

2. He appeared on the Mount of Transfiguration (Luke 9:30-31). (See Hebrews 11:23-29).