Wiersbe's Expository Outlines Of The Old Testament: Deuteronomy – W. Wiersbe

I. Historical Concerns: Moses Looks Back (1-4)

- A. The tragedy of unbelief (1)
- B. Journeys and Victories (2-3)
- C. Closing appeal that they obey (4)

II. Practical Concerns: Moses Looks Within (5-26)

- A. The testimonies (5-11)
- 1. The law proclaimed (5)
- 2. The law practiced (6)
- 3. The law preserved (7-10)
 - a. Dangers from without (7)
 - b. Dangers from within (8-10)
- 4. The closing appeal (11)
- B. The statutes (12-18)
- C. The judgments (19-26)

III. Prophetical Concerns: Moses Looks Ahead (27-30)

- A. Blessings and curses (27-28)
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IV. Personal Concerns: Moses Looks Up (31-34)

- A. A new leader (31)
- B. A new song (32)
- C. A new blessing (33)
- D. A new home (34)

George Adam Smith, The Book of Deuteronomy in the Revised Version With Introduction and Notes, The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, xi-xii (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1918), p. xi.

Ch. 1:1–4. General Title (composite)

5. Special Title to the following—

A. Chs. 1:6–4:40. The First Discourse Introductory to the Laws (all deuteronomic in style) divided into—

- (a) Historical Part, 1:6–3:29.
- (b) Hortatory Part, 4:1–40.

Ch. 4:41–43. Fragment on Cities of Asylum (deuteronomic).

44-49. Special Title (composite) to

- B. Chs. 5–11 The Second Discourse Introductory to the Laws (all deuteronomic), divided into
- (a) Prologue, 5
- (b) Hortatory Part, 6–11 but including
- (c) Historical Review, 9:7b–10:11.
- Ch. 12:1. Special Title (composite) to
- C. Chs. 12–26 The Laws—'The Statutes and

Judgements' (mainly deuteronomic in style). For the divisions into which these fall and for the contents of each division see below, pp. 154–156.

- D. Chs. 27–30 Closing Discourses (deuteronomic) divided into
- (a) Instructions for the Immediate Future, 27 (showing no connection save in vv. 9 f. with what precedes or follows).
- (b) Epilogue to the Laws, 28
- Ch. 29:1. Editorial Note.
- (c) Further Discourse or Discourses, 29–30
- E. Chs. 31–34. Last Days and Discourses of Moses (composite, from all the documents of the Pentateuch, with two poems from unknown sources, 32:1–43, and 33).

Meredith G. Kline, Treaty of the Great King (1963). Quoted in J. A. Thompson, vol. 5, Deuteronomy: An Introduction and Commentary, Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries, 22–23 (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1974).

"Meredith G. Kline proposes that Deuteronomy is a unity and holds it to be an authentic Mosaic document cast in the form of the ancient Near Eastern treaty. He interprets the book within the framework of the administration of God's redemptive covenant with Israel. He outlines the book as follows:

- p 23 1. Preamble: The covenant mediator, 1:1–5.
- 2. The historical prologue; covenant history, 1:6–4:49.
- 3. The covenant stipulations: covenant life.
 - (a) The great commandment, 5:1–11:32.
 - (b) Ancillary commandments, 12:1–26:19.
- 4. The covenant sanctions: covenant ratification, blessings and curses, covenant oath, 27:1–30:20.

Paul R. House, *Old Testament Theology*, 169-70 (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1998).

"Deuteronomy's structure and theology are integrated in an extraordinary way. A simple, straightforward reading of Deuteronomy yields a framework based on addresses Moses makes to the Israelites. After a historical and geographical notation opens the book (1:1–5), Moses addresses the people concerning their history (1:6–4:49), concerning their covenant with God p 170 (5–28) and concerning the renewal of their covenant with Yahweh (29–30). These three sermonic interpretations of history and covenant relationships are followed by the transfer of power from Moses to Joshua, the production of a book of the law, Moses' blessing of Israel and Moses' death (31–34). History, covenant and transition dominate the book in a way that teaches the new generation to expect God to act decisively on their behalf because of similar acts in the past. Current divine demands of obedience are anchored firmly in God's grace, God's revelation and God's promises."

ESV Study Bible

Ancient **Deuterono Treaty** my **Structure** Preamble 1:1-5 Historical 1:6-4:49 Prologue General 5:1-11:32 **Stipulations** Specific 12:1–26:19 **Stipulations** Blessings 27:1-28:68 and Curses Document 31:9-29 Clause Witnesses 32:1–47

[&]quot;Teaching Outline Of Deuteronomy

Clyde T. Francisco

- I. The first address. *Learning from history* (1:1–4:40) Introduction (1:1–5) A. The events from Sinai to present (1:6–3:29)

 1. Command and promise (1:6–8)

 2. Civil organization (1:9–18)
 - 3. Two failures at Kadesh-barnea (1:19-46)
 - a. Because of unbelief (1:19-40)
 - b. Because of presumption (1:41–46)
 - 4. A second chance after wandering (2:1–25)
 - a. Warning not to fight brethren (2:1-23)
 - b. Renewed command and promise (2:24–25)
 - 5. First successful conquest (2:26–3:11)
 - 6. Warning not to settle down prematurely (3:12–22)
 - 7. Moses denied entrance to Canaan (3:23–29)
 - B. Significance of past events. It pays to serve God (4:1-40)
 - 1. Sufficiency of law (teachings) of God $(\underline{4:1-2})$
 - 2. The contrasting fates of apostates and faithful (4:3-4)
 - 3. The respect of nations (4:5-8)
 - 4. The temptation to forget God's unique revelation (4; 9–28)
 - a. God appeared by word, not by physical form (4:9-14)
 - b. Warning against physical manifestations of God (4:15–24)
 - c. Result of idolatry: loss of land (4:25-28)
 - 5. The unmerited grace of God (4:29-31)
 - 6. Why Israel should obey God's teachings (4:32-40)
 - a. He is the greatest of gods (4:32-40)
 - b. He is the only God (4:35)
 - c. He has confronted them (4:36)
 - d. He has loved and chosen them (4:37)
 - e. He has preserved them (4:38)
 - f. His way offers a meaningful future $(\underline{4:40})$ Appendix. Appointment of cities of refuge $(\underline{4:41-43})$
 - II. The second address. The Law of God (4:44–28:68) Introduction (4:44–49)
 - A. The nature of the covenant faith (5:1-11:32)

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1. The core of the faith, the Ten Words (5:1-6:3)
   a. The commandments given (5:1-21)
   b. Israel's reaction: fear and devotion (5:22–27)
   c. God's response: Delighted approval (5:28–31)
   d. The purpose of the Law (5:32-6:3)
      (1) To live
      (2) To live well
      (3) To live long
      (4) To multiply
2. The motive for the faith, the Shema (6:4-9)
3. Living in the faith (6:10-19)
4. Teaching the faith (\underline{6:20-25})
5. Defending the faith. The necessity of Holy War (7:1-26)
   a. The reasons for Holy War (7:1-16)
      (1) The danger of corruption for Israel (7:1-5, 12-16)
      (2) The wickedness of the Canaanites (7:5, 10)
      (3) Israel must be a separate and peculiar people (7:6-11)
   b. Difficulties facing Holy War (7:17–26)
      (1) The superiority of the foe (7:17)
      (2) The gradual nature of the conquest (7:18-22)
      (3) The rewards and demands of faithfulness (7:23-26)
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   b. Self-deification (8:17–10:11)
      (1) The temptation of pride (8:17-9:4)
      (2) The true situation; the unworthiness of Israel illustrated by Horeb
      (9:5-10:11)
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   a. By memorizing a summary of the law (10:12-13)
   b. By opening the heart to God (10:14–22)
   c. By rehearing the mighty acts of God (10:23–11:7)
   d. By contrasting Egypt with Canaan (11:8–12)
                                         RevExp 61:3 (Summer 1964) p. 262
   e. By guarding the heart (11:13-17)
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f. By constant reminders of every sort (11:18–21) 8. The blessing and the
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   1. One sanctuary (<u>12:1–28</u>)
   2. One God: death penalties for apostasy (12:29–13:18; 17:2–13)
   3. One holy people, different from all others (14:1–18:22)
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      b. Differences in economic practices (14:22–15:23)
         (1) The tithe (14:22–29)
         (2) The year of release and the poor (15:1-11)
         (3) Shivery (15:12–18)
         (4) The offering of the firstling (15:19–23)
      c. Holy festivals (16:1-8)
         (1) The Passover (16:1-8)
         (2) Pentecost (16:9–12)
         (3) Tabernacles (<u>16:13–15</u>)
         (4) General rules for observance, attendance required, proportionate
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         (2) Kings (17:14–20)
         (3) Priests (18:1–8)
         (4) Divination forbidden (18:9–14)
         (5) Prophets (<u>18:15–22</u>)
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         (1) Laws concerning murder (<u>19:1–21</u>; <u>21</u>:-<u>19</u>)
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             (a) Exemptions (20:1–9)
            (b) Life taken only when necessary (20:10–18)
             (c) Respect for natural resources (20:19–20)
                                             RevExp 61:3 (Summer 1964) p. 263
            (d) Respect for women captives (21:10–14) (3) Related laws
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(1) The sanctity of the land: man hanged on a tree (21:22-23)

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(2) Lost property (22:1-4)
(3) Appropriate dress (22:5, 9–12)
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(4) A mother bird (22:6–7)

- (5) Public safety (<u>22:8</u>)
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- h. Exclusion from the congregation (23:1-14)
 - (1) Permanent exclusion for sexually mutilated children born of unnatural union and certain enemy people (23:1–6)
 - (2) Temporary exclusion for Egyptians, Moabites; and physically unclean (23:9–14)
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 - (1) Fugitive slave (23:15–16)
 - (2) Cult prostitution (<u>23:17–18</u>)
 - (3) Interest cm loans (23:19–20)
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 - (5) Open fields (23:24–25)
 - (6) Divorce (24:1–4)
 - (7) Bridegroom (24:5)
 - (8) Means of livelihood (24:6)
 - (9) Kidnapping (24:7)
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[&]quot;Gordon McConville, "Deuteronomy" in Carson, D. A. *New Bible Commentary:* 21st Century Edition. 4th ed. Leicester, England; Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1994.

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I. Introduction to Deuteronomy (1:1-5)

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 - 12.11. Miscellaneous laws and the regulation of sexual behavior (22:1-23:1 [Eng. 22:1-30])
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Peter C. Craigie, New International Commentary on the Old Testament:

Deuteronomy. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1994, pp. 67ff.