

Bible Book Summaries:  
Genesis to Deuteronomy

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## **About**

### **Where did this book come from?**

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## **Genesis**

Genesis is the first book of the Bible and is also the first of the five books of the Law. These five books together are often called the Pentateuch. While the book of Job is believed to be the first Bible book written, the book of Genesis covers the earliest period in history.

### **Author**

Authorship is historically accepted as Moses even though the book never claims Moses as the author. Both the Old and New Testaments ascribe authorship to Moses. There is no reason or proof given as to why it should not have been Moses.

Here are some Old Testament references to Moses as the author of the Law: Joshua 1:7, 8; I Kings 2:3; II Chronicles 34:14; Nehemiah 8:1, 14; Nehemiah 13:1. In these passages there are phrases like, “as it is written in the law of Moses,” “a book of the law of the LORD given by Moses,” and “the law which the LORD had commanded by Moses.” The Old Testament clearly refers to the Law as having been written by Moses.

The writers of the New Testament also considered Moses to be the author. Luke 24:27, 44; John 1:45; John 5:45-47 and Acts 28:23 each talk about Moses as the author of the Law. Jesus refers to the Law when he uses Moses’ name in Luke 24:27. Acts 28:23 says Paul preached “out of the law of Moses.”

### **Date Written**

Circa 1440 to 1400 B.C. If it was indeed written first (before the exodus) then it was written around 1440 B.C. The exodus took place around 1440 B.C., however Genesis may have been written at a later date.

## **Purpose of Genesis**

To provide a history of the beginning of all things and to show the origin of God's people, the children of Israel. God had promised that the Redeemer would come from the people of Israel. Most of the major doctrines (teachings) in the Bible have their roots in the book of Genesis. While the doctrine may not be explained in the book, God provided information in the book of Genesis to introduce the foundation of the doctrines covered.

## **Theme**

Beginnings, or Origins

## **Key Verses**

**Genesis 1:1** "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." *God presented as the Creator.*

**Genesis 3:15** "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." *God's promise of a Redeemer or Savior.*

**Genesis 12:1-3** "Now the LORD had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee: And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed" *This is the Abrahamic Covenant where God promised to grow a nation through Abraham which would be the family of the promised Redeemer from Genesis 3:15.*

## **Main Characters**

Adam, Eve, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph

## **Main Stories**

The story of creation. The fall and punishment of Adam and Eve. Noah and the Ark; the story where God saved Noah and his family from a worldwide flood. God promised Abraham would be the father of a great nation, yet he had no son until he was over 100 years old. Isaac became that son and had two children of his own, one of whom was Jacob, later called Israel. Israel (Jacob) had 12 sons who became the 12 tribes of Israel. Almost 1/2 the book is the story of the 12 sons and how God preserved their family.

## **Outline of Genesis**

Genesis can be divided in at least two ways. The first is through a historical division and another is through the main characters.

The first is dividing the book by historical periods:

1. Ancient History (chapters 1-11)
2. History of Israel (chapters 12-50)

A second outline division is through main characters:

1. Adam and Eve (chapters 1-5)
2. Noah (chapters 6-11)

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3. Abraham (chapters 12-23)
4. Isaac (chapters 24-27)
5. Jacob (chapters 28-36)
6. Joseph (chapters 37-50)

### **Summary of Genesis**

God created a perfect universe which was free from sin. He then created humanity for the purpose of having a personal relationship with Him. However, sin entered this perfect world through Adam and Eve. Eventually sin and corruption reigned until God destroyed humanity through a flood, saving only eight people (Noah and his family) in an ark. Because of God's promise to Adam and Eve for a Redeemer in chapter 3 verse 15, He choose to build a nation through Abraham from which this Redeemer, or Messiah, would come. The promise of the Redeemer went through Abraham to Isaac, then Isaac to Jacob. Jocab's 12 sons became the ancestors of the 12 tribes of Israel. One of the sons, Joseph, was used to preserve the family of Israel during a time of intense famine in the region. The book closes with Joseph having great power in the nation of Egypt. One quarter of the book is about Joseph and his brothers.

## **Exodus**

Exodus is the second book of the Bible and the second book of the five books of the Law, or the Pentateuch. This book covers the exodus of the nation of Israel out of Egypt through their journey to the Promised Land.

### **Author**

Within the book of Exodus there is language that suggests the author is an eye witness to the events contained within the book. Exodus 17:14; 24:3-7 and 34:27, 28 each talk about God asking or telling Moses to write the current events in a book. This is the book we read today called Exodus.

Both the Old and New Testaments refer to Moses as the author of the Law, and therefore the book of Exodus, just as it does for Genesis. There is no reason to suspect that Moses was not the author.

### **Date Written**

Like Genesis and the rest of the Pentateuch it was written between 1440 to 1400 B.C. There are indications that it was earlier in the period. The exodus itself took place around 1440 B.C.

### **Purpose of Exodus**

To provide a history of how God preserved the nation of Israel, thus fulfilling His promise to Abraham to make of him a great nation. It chronicles the exodus of Israel out of the land of Egypt. Events such as the Passover and the giving of the Law are important elements in the book of Exodus.

## **Theme**

An actual history that teaches a spiritual truth. Humanity is in bondage to sin (Israel in Egypt). Yet they can have redemption (the exodus) and instruction to spiritual life and growth (the Law).

## **Key Verses**

**Exodus 3:8** “And I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey; unto the place of the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites.” *God had promised the land of the Canaanites to Abraham. He is now prepared to give it to them.*

**Exodus 12:23, 29-31** “For the LORD will pass through to smite the Egyptians; and when he seeth the blood upon the lintel, and on the two side posts, the LORD will pass over the door, and will not suffer the destroyer to come in unto your houses to smite you. And it came to pass, that at midnight the LORD smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead. And he called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both ye and the children of Israel; and go, serve the LORD, as ye have said.” *A critical teaching in the Bible is the event of the Passover where God punishes those who choose to ignore His authority. In the end the Egyptians not only gave the Israelites the ability to leave, but begged them to go away while giving up their gold and silver so that the Israelites would have no reason to return.*

**Exodus 19:4-6** “Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles’ wings, and brought you unto myself. Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar

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treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth is mine: And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.” *God reinforces His promise to bless Abraham’s family and make them into a great and mighty nation.*

## **Main Characters**

Moses, Pharaoh, Aaron, Joshua

## **Main Stories**

Moses is born to an Israelite slave family, but is adopted by the Pharaoh’s daughter. He flees Egypt and works as a shepherd before being called to lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised land. He demands the release of the Children of Israel. The story of the 10 plagues of Egypt and the ultimate release of Israel. The Israeli wandering in the wilderness and the 10 Commandments are main stories in the book of Exodus.

## **Outline of Exodus**

Like Genesis, Exodus can easily be divided in at least two ways. The first is a simple two-theme division and another is based on the main events.

Two main themes:

1. Historical (chapters 1-18)
2. Legal (chapters 19-40)

A second division is through main events:

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1. Israel in Slavery (chapter 1)
2. Exodus (chapters 2-14)
3. Journey to Mt. Sinai (chapters 15-18)
4. Giving of the Law (chapters 19-24)
5. Establishment of the Tabernacle and Priesthood (chapters 25-40)

### **Summary of Exodus**

Moses was born to an Israelite slave family. He was then adopted by the Pharaoh's daughter and brought up to have great power in Egypt. He fled Egypt, after being discovered killing an Egyptian, and worked as a shepherd for 40 years. During his time as a shepherd God visited him at a burning bush to send him back to Egypt and lead the Israelites to the land promised to Abraham. Pharaoh would not release the Israelites, but instead made them work harder as slaves. Nine of the ten plagues effected the Egyptians, but did not touch the Israelites living next door. The final plague, from which comes the Passover celebration, was when God killed the firstborn of each family who did not show faith in Him and His promised salvation.

The Israelites were allowed to leave Egypt, but Pharaoh immediately followed them. The Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea on dry land, but the Egyptians were drowned during their attempt to cross.

They approached the land promised by God, but because of giants in the land, they were scared to enter. They did not trust God to help them conquer the land "flowing with milk and honey." As a result they wandered in the wilderness for 40 years. During that time God gave the Law. Most people are familiar with only the 10 Commandments; however, there were several books of the Law that was given during this time. The Tabernacle and the Priesthood were established at the end of the book of Exodus.

## **Leviticus**

Leviticus is the third book of the Bible. The first five books of the Bible are called the Pentateuch, or the Law, and are generally accepted as being written by Moses. The name “Leviticus” means “the Levitical book.” Even though it contains Levi’s name, it was written concerning the priesthood in general, not only to the Levites (which is the focus of the book of Numbers). The title of the book in the Hebrew Bible means “And He Called,” which are the opening words of the book. Leviticus is the calling of God’s people to be holy.

Genesis deals with man’s creation and fall. The book contains God’s promise of a Redeemer (Genesis 3:15) and a choosing of the nation of Israel as the one through whom the Redeemer would come.

Exodus is Israel’s deliverance from the bondage of Egypt culminating in a place of worship being established. This is a picture of the spiritual bondage that man has to sin, yet God provides a way of deliverance.

The book of Leviticus opens where Exodus closes. Exodus ended with God giving a place of worship. Leviticus is God showing the method in which this worship would be conducted.

### **Author**

The book starts with the phrase “the Lord called unto Moses” which appears 35 other times in the book. Moses is referred to, by name, 55 times within the pages of Leviticus. In Matthew 8 Jesus talks about the commandments that Moses gave in Leviticus 14. Paul talks of Moses being the author of Leviticus 18:5. Leviticus is clearly written by Moses.

## **Date Written**

Like all the books of the Law, the date of writing is between 1440 and 1400 B.C. Exodus records the Passover as having taken place on the 14th day of the first month (Exodus 12:2, 3, 6) of the first year. The tabernacle is set up one year later on the first day of the first month of the second year according to Exodus 40:17. The next book after Leviticus is the book of Numbers. Numbers begins the first day of the second month of the second year after leaving Egypt (Numbers 1:1). Therefore, Leviticus was written during the first month of the second year after leaving Egypt. This puts a more exact date on the time of its writing as 1439 B.C.; that is, if you accept the exodus as having taken place in the year 1440 B.C.

## **Purpose of Leviticus**

The book has a multi-faceted purpose.

- To show that God would fulfill His promise given in Exodus 25:22
- To instruct Israel in the holy life which God expects of His worshipers (Leviticus 11:45; 19:2)
- To provide instruction for the Levitical Priesthood in their roles and responsibilities (Leviticus 6:9, 25; 16:2; 21:1, 17; 22:2)
- To provide prophetic illustrations of the coming Savior (Hebrews 10:1)
- To show that sin must be atoned for by the offering of sacrifices (Leviticus 8-10)

## **Key Verses**

**Leviticus 1:4** “And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; and it shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him.”

**Leviticus 17:11** “For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul. ”

**Leviticus 19:2, 18** “Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them, Ye shall be holy: for I the LORD your God am holy. ... Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the LORD.”

## **Key Words**

- **Holy** – The root word for holy is the same as for the following words which are altogether used 136 times in the book: sanctify, sanctified, sanctuary, hallow and hallowed. The key idea of all these words is “set apart.”
- **Sacrifice (offering, oblation)** – used about 300 times.
- **Clean** and **unclean** – used about 200 times.
- **Atonement** – used 36 times.

## **Outline of Leviticus**

Unlike the previous two books (Genesis and Exodus) this book cannot be divided by events nor main characters. This book talks about certain aspects of worship and holiness.

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1. Worship Through Sacrifice (chapters 1-7)
2. Worship Through the Priesthood (chapters 8-10)
3. Cleansing From Various Types of Uncleaness (chapters 11-16)
4. Worship Through Practical Holiness (chapters 17-26)
5. Vows from God to the People (chapter 27)

## **Summary of Leviticus**

As seen in the key verses and key words of this book, the primary theme is holiness. Because of God's holiness, He expects His people to be holy. The only way for sinful humanity to be holy is through atonement of sins. In the book of Leviticus the atonement was done through sacrifices.

The book of Leviticus is a book of actual, real sacrifices. However, it was a foreshadowing (Hebrews 10:1) of what would come later. While the Israelites were sacrificing animals at the time, this was a type (picture, illustration) of the coming Redeemer who was promised as early as Genesis 3:15. The Levitical sacrifices had to be done consistently because the blood of animals could not cleanse them permanently from sin. Eternal holiness and cleansing came through the sacrifice of God's Son on the cross (2 Corinthians 5:21).

God's plan is that man take on His attributes instead of changing God to the standard of humanity. The Ten Commandments state that man should not worship any other God, nor make images of what they believe God to be (Exodus 20:3-5). However, when man worships God in his own way, instead of God's way, then God gives man over to his own vain imaginations and corruption (Romans 1:19-25).

God's holiness, as told in the book of Leviticus, demands that He punish sin. However, the book also teaches that

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He has made a way of atonement for man's sin (Leviticus 17:11). Through the blood of Jesus Christ and His sacrifice on the cross (not by animals), He has entered into the Holy Place in Heaven and covered man's sin (Hebrews 9:11-28). But the blood of Christ is only for those who are willing to allow Him to do a work that they cannot do on their own (Romans 5:9-11; 10:9-13).

## **Numbers**

Numbers gets its name from the two censuses, or numberings, of the people of Israel. The first was done shortly after the exodus. The second took place at the end of the 40 years in the wilderness as the nation was preparing to finally enter the Promised Land.

The majority of the book talks about the wilderness experience of the people of Israel. For this reason, the Hebrew title of the book is “In the Wilderness.” The Septuagint (Greek) translation of the book also calls it “Numbers” and is probably why it is called “Numbers” today.

### **Author**

Like Leviticus, the book starts with God speaking to Moses. The book opens with: “And the Lord spake unto Moses.” This phrase (or variations) appear more than 80 times in the book. The authorship is most commonly attributed to be Moses (Numbers 33:1, 2). However, there are liberal scholars who believe the book was written by various priests during the post-Babylonian captivity. There is no hard evidence to suggest such a late writing for the book.

### **Date Written**

This book covers a large period of history. Whether it was written a bit at a time, or set down in writing by Moses at the end of his life is unknown. The time period covered is between 1438 and 1401 B.C. The actual date of writing could be any time during this period, but certainly the finalization of the book is around 1401 B.C. Specific dates are calculated using the following verses: Numbers 1:1; 33:38; 36:13; Deuteronomy 1:3.

## **Purpose of Numbers**

The book chronicles the events of the Israelites refusal to trust God and enter the Promised Land because of unbelief (Numbers 14:32-34) and their subsequent wandering in the wilderness. As the name implies, it also documents the two censuses conducted (Numbers 1:2, 3; 26:2). This numbering counts two separate generations: those who lived through the exodus of Egypt and those who inhabited the Promised Land.

The book of Numbers is a transitional book. It is a bridge between the giving of the Law in Exodus and Leviticus with the entering of the Promised Land in Deuteronomy and Joshua. It is a reminder to the believer that even though he has been freed from the bondage of sin (Egypt), there is still a spiritual battle to be fought in daily life (the wilderness) before living a victorious Christian life (the Promised Land). They had to pass through the wilderness to get to the land promised by God, but they did not need to stay 40 years. Because of their disobedience they were not experiencing the life God had planned for them in the Promised Land.

## **Key Verses**

**Numbers 6:24-26** “The LORD bless thee, and keep thee: The LORD make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The LORD lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. And they shall put my name upon the children of Israel, and I will bless them.”

**Numbers 12:6-8** “And he said, Hear now my words: If there be a prophet among you, I the LORD will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream. My servant Moses is not so, who is faithful in all mine house. With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark speeches; and the similitude of the LORD shall he behold: wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against my servant Moses?”

**Numbers 14:28-30** “Say unto them, As truly as I live, saith the LORD, as ye have spoken in mine ears, so will I do to you: Your carcasses shall fall in this wilderness; and all that were numbered of you, according to your whole number, from twenty years old and upward which have murmured against me. Doubtless ye shall not come into the land, concerning which I sware to make you dwell therein, save Caleb the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua the son of Nun.”

## **Key Word**

- **Wilderness** – Used 45 times.

## **Outline of Numbers**

This book can be outlined based on the locations of the main events.

1. Israelites on Mt. Sinai (Numbers 1-10:10) — Israel is numbered and prepare for the journey
2. In the Desert of Paran (Numbers 10:11-15:41) — Israel wishes to return to Egypt because they didn't trust God to provide
3. Wandering for 40 Years (Numbers 16-20) — Refusal to enter the Promised Land showing more lack of trust in God
4. Conquering Edom and Moab (Numbers 21-25) — Death of Aaron
5. Preparation to Finally Enter Canaan (Numbers 26-36) — Second numbering of the people

## **Summary of Numbers**

The first nine chapters of the book include the first census of the people and their preparations to go into the Promised Land, or Canaan. These events took place on Mt. Sinai over a period of just 20 days (Numbers 1:1-10:11). The tribes are arranged in groups to facilitate the census and to separate out the Levites for their special service as priests. There are various laws given for how to cleanse the camp and the priests. During this time they celebrated the first anniversary of the event of Passover (Numbers 9:1-4).

They immediately began their descent into the wilderness and also their complaints. This was followed with judgments. Even though they knew they were slaves in Egypt, they preferred the thought of returning to slavery than trusting in God's provision (Numbers 11:4, 5). The complaints were not limited to the people. Moses' own brother and sister complained. Miriam, his sister, was stricken with leprosy. The scouts spied out the land and 10 (of 12) return with a bad report. The other two, Joshua and Caleb, tried to convince the people that what God had promised, He would accomplish. The people were persuaded otherwise and began the 40 years of wandering. As a result, Joshua and Caleb were the only two adults who left Egypt and were allowed to enter Canaan.

According to Numbers 14:34 they wandered in the wilderness for 40 years. They began at Kadesh when they refused to trust God and returned there 40 years later to finally enter. At the beginning, Aaron was chosen as the priest for the people. When they did return, after all the adults had died or been killed off in the wilderness, they fought battles that brought them from Kadesh to the Jordan river. When they had finally decided to trust God and enter the Promised Land there was the second numbering of the people. They began dividing the land. Some of the tribes chose not to live inside the land of Canaan.

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According to 1 Corinthians 10:1-12, each of these events took place as historical examples for future readers of the Bible. God's holiness that was emphasized in Leviticus is still a central theme throughout Numbers. God's goodness was present with them in giving them the blessings and protection He promised, but He also required their obedience to obtain it.

## **Deuteronomy**

Deuteronomy is a book containing four sermons that Moses gave to the people before entering the Promised Land. The events of the book took place over very few days prior to his death and the entering in to the land of Canaan.

The teachings of Moses in Deuteronomy are important enough to be quoted 90 times in 14 of the 27 books of the New Testament. When tempted by Satan in Luke 4, Jesus Christ quoted exclusively from the book of Deuteronomy (Deuteronomy 8:3; 6:13, 16).

The English title Deuteronomy comes from the Septuagint Greek version of the Old Testament. The word means “second law.” This is not a new law, rather a second telling, or re-telling of the law which was given in Mt. Sinai. The people living during the sermons in Deuteronomy were a new generation of Israelites who were not present when the Law was initially given to Moses 40 years before.

### **Author**

Besides the fact that the book consists of the sermons of Moses, there are Old and New Testament references to Moses as the author. 2 Chronicles 25:4 refers to Moses as the author of the law written in Deuteronomy 24:16. Jesus quoted the book of Deuteronomy and attributed the writings to Moses (Matthew 19:7-9 compared to Deuteronomy 24:1-4; John 5:45-47 compared to Deuteronomy 18:15). Paul attributed the writing of the book to Moses in Romans 10:19 (compare with Deuteronomy 32:21).

While there are obvious proofs that Moses wrote the book, someone else had to have written the final chapter which contains the death of Moses. Most Bible scholars hold to Joshua and Ezra as the probable authors of that

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chapter. There are, however, biblical critics who claim (like Numbers) that the entire book was written several hundred years after Moses.

### **Date Written**

This book covers a time period somewhere between one and two months (Deuteronomy 1:3; 34:5, 8; Joshua 4:19). It was written very close to the death of Moses in 1400 B.C.

### **Purpose of Deuteronomy**

The people who were about to enter into the Promised Land with Joshua were not the same people who left Egypt. These were now the son's and daughters who had not experienced the great miracles of the Exodus of the previous generation. Moses spoke to the people as a reminder of all that God had done for them in the past. These were not the people who had received the Law of God directly. Emphasis needed to be given to God's holiness and the command for obedience.

Moses, the only leader these people had known, was about to die. Moses transferred the leadership of the people over to Joshua and Caleb. These two men were the only other adults, besides Moses, who came out of Egypt and experienced all that God had brought them through. Moses gave a final charge to the people before they entered the battleground that was soon to come.

### **Key Verses**

**Deuteronomy 4:2** “Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the LORD your God which I command you.”

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**Deuteronomy 6:4-7** “Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD: And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.”

**Deuteronomy 10:12, 13** “And now, Israel, what doth the LORD thy God require of thee, but to fear the LORD thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the LORD thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, To keep the commandments of the LORD, and his statutes, which I command thee this day for thy good?”

**Deuteronomy 32:46, 47** “And he said unto them, Set your hearts unto all the words which I testify among you this day, which ye shall command your children to observe to do, all the words of this law. For it is not a vain thing for you; because it is your life: and through this thing ye shall prolong your days in the land, whither ye go over Jordan to possess it.”

### **Key Words**

- **Hear** – Used about 50 times.
- **Do, keep, observe** – Used 177 times.
- **Love** – Used 21 times.

### **Outline of Deuteronomy**

The outline of the book of Deuteronomy is fairly straightforward. Moses preaches four sermons which comprise all but a few parts of the book.

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1. Moses' First Sermon (Deuteronomy 1-4)
2. Moses' Second Sermon (Deuteronomy 5-26)
3. Moses' Third Sermon (Deuteronomy 27-28)
4. Moses' Fourth Sermon (Deuteronomy 29-30)
5. Moses' Final Words (Deuteronomy 31-33)
6. Death of Moses (Deuteronomy 34)

## **Summary of Deuteronomy**

Each of the sermons of Moses has a different focus and purpose. The first sermon recorded in chapters 1 to 4 reminded the people of where they came from. Moses gave a history of Israel and how God led them out of Egypt. This was a reminder of what their parents had experienced. It was also a summary of the book of Numbers—the experiences the people had because of refusing to trust the Lord.

The second sermon of Moses was focused on the Law. The Ten Commandments are restated in chapter 5 and an admonition was given to teach and obey God's Law. As they were about to enter a land filled with idolatry, they were reminded of the laws against idolatry and the need to destroy any worship outside of true worship to God. During this sermon is the “second telling of the Law,” which is where the name Deuteronomy comes from. Moses re-told much of the law with an emphasis on obedience.

Moses' third sermon focused on Israel's future. He commanded the people to keep records of God's laws and taught about the consequences of disobedience.

The fourth sermon is the Palestinian Covenant. If they were disobedient to the covenant, they would be driven

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from the land. But restoration was promised if they would repent and return to God.

The final section (chapters 31-33) can be summarized like this: the completion of the book (31), the singing of the song (32), the pronouncement of the blessing (33) and the ending of the life (34).

## **Thank You For Reading!**

Thank you for taking the time to read this ebook. I will notify you through the mailing list at the website when the final book is ready. If you are not already signed up for the mailing list, please visit the [Genuine Leather Bible](#) website to sign up. Or, you can go directly to the [sign up form by visiting this link](#).