

2021/22



PENTATEUCH HANDBOOK

WELCOME!

Welcome to the Growth Group handbook for this year!

Over the next year we will be working our way through the Pentateuch. You may be wondering what that word even is! It is a collective word for the books Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Five books that start our Bibles off.

This booklet will help us to stay in line with the story, as well as giving us things to think about as we come to each study. There are different pages for different aspects of the year.

You will find two pages at the start, which we will use throughout the year. The first is a place to write down everything we learn about **the Messiah**. As we will see, the Pentateuch has a lot to say on that subject! The second page is for making **a timeline**. We tend to think that these books are about the beginning - and they are. But they also speak a fair amount about the 'days to come'. We want to make a note of those events on that page.

There is also **a page for each study** in the year. On those pages you will find **a blurb** about what we have seen already, and how that is relevant this time, or something to help us catch up. It will take far longer than we have to do every single passage, so those will help us keep in sync with the story. You will also find **prep questions** for each study. It would be really helpful if you could read the passage before the Growth Group study, and those questions will give you something to think about as you do it. Finally, there is a **"before next time"** section. It would be great if we could try and read

the whole Pentateuch over the year. Those sections give you questions to think about as you try and do that.

There will be **regular reviews** at the end of each Bible book (as well as an introduction to the series). These will be held all together. There are blank pages with titles for notes to be made there.

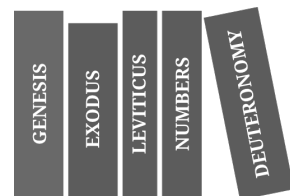
Finally, on the last page, is a section for writing **questions**. Over the year we will have **Topic Nights** and there will be a lot of room for questions to be asked. So if something confuses you, or raises a question for you, write it down there, and make sure it gets answered!

One last tip before we get to the main content! This booklet is yours to do with as you wish. If you want to print it, we recommend doing so and filing it in a ring binder. The reason for that is that there will be further handouts during the year, and you will probably want to insert them in the right places. It also means you can add extra pages for notes if you want to. Alternatively, you can use the PDF version and add notes that way.

MESSIAH

TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION TO THE PENTATEUCH



THE PENTA-WHAT?!

The Pentateuch = _____

“Before we get to Matthew, Mark and Luke, we really need to understand the Pentateuch!”

What stories do we know already from the Pentateuch?

A ‘serial narrative’

WHY SPEND A YEAR STUDYING THE PENTATEUCH?

Why does the Bible think we should study the Pentateuch?

- Luke 24:25-27
- John 1:45
- John 5:46
- Acts 26:22-23

If you’re up for a challenge...

- Acts 15:1-21
- Romans 10:4
- Hebrews 9-10

PURPOSE



1432

Your food is in the oven!

Compare Genesis 1-3 and Deuteronomy 32-34. What ideas/themes are in both?

(HINT: The word for 'earth' and 'land' is the same in the Hebrew...)

"The Pentateuch is a bit like a musical..."

How do we know the Bible thinks the Pentateuch is looking forward?

- Genesis 3:15, 20
- Genesis 49:1, 10, 18
- Numbers 24:14, 17
- Deuteronomy 18:15-18
- Deuteronomy 31:29

The Pentateuch is here to _____

AUTHOR

- Joshua 1:7-8
- John 5:46
- 2 Timothy 3:16-17

ORIGINAL AUDIENCE

- How would someone _____ read this?
- How would someone _____ read this?

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR THIS YEAR

- Read the gaps
- Prep
- Friends that easily overstep their boundaries
- Questions

GENESIS

GENESIS 1-2

Welcome to the start of the Bible, and the start of the Pentateuch!

Many people think the point of the Bible, or at least the Old Testament, is to give us laws. If you think about what you know of the first five books, you might be expecting to see some. That would not be a strange idea. Many Jewish teachers ask why the Pentateuch does not start at the 10 commandments (Exodus 20)!

Instead, we start at Genesis 1. Genesis is here to help us get our bearings. Just imagine you were an Israelite. You are wandering in the wilderness, and about to enter the Promised Land. What questions might you be asking? Perhaps “how are we going to take this land?” or “who says we can do this?”.

Genesis 1-2 gives us a worldwide perspective. Rather than starting with a small nation, in the middle of the world, Moses begins the story with the only people on earth.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through Genesis 1. What do you think the main point is?

Read through Genesis 2. Pretend we do not know what is going to happen next. Why might we not think that this is the end of the story?

What word would you choose to describe God in chapter 1? What about chapter 2?

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 2

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

We are going to be in the next couple of chapters of Genesis next time. Why not have another look at the end of the Pentateuch (Deuteronomy 29-34) and see what things look similar. We will do that when we get there, but it will be useful to do it now whilst Genesis 1-2 is still in your head!

TOPIC NIGHT: CREATION

'You are worthy, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honour and power, for you created all things, and by your will they were created and have their being.' - Revelation 4:11 (NIV 2011 Anglicised)

GENESIS 1-2

THE BIBLE'S USE OF THE CREATION ACCOUNTS

- Genesis 15:5
- Exodus 20
- Exodus 25-31 (cf 1 Kings 6:38)
- Psalm 90:4
- Psalm 104
- Isaiah 40-55
- Matthew 19:4-5
- Romans 4:17
- Hebrews 1:3, 11:3
- Revelation 4:11

THE NON-NEGOTIABLE'S

- A real Adam and Eve
- A real fall
- Creation by God
- A deliberate creation
- The goodness of creation
- Time is going somewhere

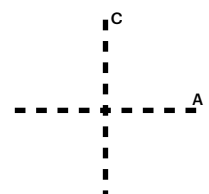
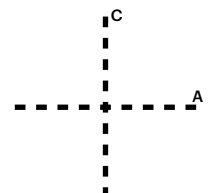
THE DIFFERENT ORTHODOX VIEWS

'Concordism'

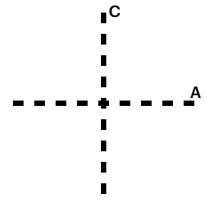
The 24-Hour Theory

The Gap Theory

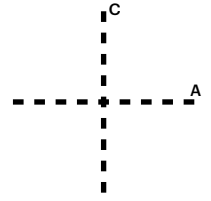
'Accommodation'



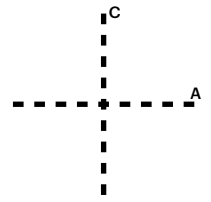
The Day-Age Theory



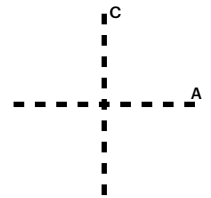
The Framework Theory



The Temple Inauguration Theory



The Historical Creationism Theory



SO THAT LEAVES...

RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **40 Questions about Creation and Evolution (Keathley and Rooker)**
Written by two people with differing perspectives. Helpful for thinking about the topic generally.
- **Reading Genesis Well (C. John Collins)**
An attempt to take the author's purpose seriously and read the text faithfully.
- **God Dwells Among Us (Beale & Kim)**
Useful for seeing how the Bible uses the creation language elsewhere.
- **In the Beginning (Henri Blocher)**
Summarises a lot of the debates (up to 1984 at least!) and looks at what the Bible says.
- **Reading Genesis 1-2: An Evangelical Conversation**
Seven theologians with seven different views come together to discuss their views of Genesis 1-2.
- **BeThinking.org**
<https://www.bethinking.org/tag/creation>
Lots of articles on creation from lots of evangelical positions.
- **More than evolution (Dr Richard Buggs):**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Szve4PvJjU>
A short video looking at whether evolution gives atheism legitimacy.
- **Adam, Eve, and Human Genetic Diversity (Dr Richard Buggs):**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JpwyYBfZdVk>
Explains how evolutionary theory may, in fact, point to Adam and Eve.

GENESIS 3-4

God has created the land for His people to live in. He has given them instructions on what they are to do. But then things go wrong.

It is not necessarily true that Eve 'embellishes' God's command in a bad way (v3). The way the Bible continues would suggest that perhaps what Eve says is a wise move to ensure God's rule does not get broken!

But what *is* wrong is what happens next. Eve turns and sees the tree, and the wording is familiar: 'the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good'. The same wording is used in Genesis 1 (it is worth keeping your eyes peeled for that phrase throughout Genesis!).

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What is it exactly that Adam and Eve do? What does that tell us about sin?

What word would you choose to describe God in Genesis 3?

CHAPTER 3

How does Genesis 4:1-16 remind us of Genesis 3?

How does Genesis 4:17-24 remind us of Genesis 2?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

It would be good to read through Genesis 5-6:8 before the next study. As you do, think of one word that summarises what you read.

GENESIS 6:9-9:29

We rejoin the story this week and see that the corruption of Adam and Eve's mutiny has now spread across the entire world. The keyword of chapter 5 is 'died' - as God said would happen in Genesis 3.

There is hope though. A man named Enoch escapes death (Genesis 5:24). He walks with God.

The list continues until we jump back into the story again. At the end of Genesis 5, a man named Lamech has a son, and as he looks at him, he thinks maybe this will be the promised seed we were told about in Genesis 3:15. Perhaps Noah will give comfort, or rest, back to humanity.

Noah grows up and has 3 sons. We have seen a man with 3 sons before in Genesis (Adam), and it is not the last time we will see a man with 3 sons in the Bible story (see the next study for starters!). And although 'every inclination of the thoughts of the human heart was only evil all the time' (Genesis 6:5), Noah finds favour in the eyes of the Lord (Genesis 6:8).

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. How is Noah like Adam? How is he different?

What is new in the storyline by the end of this passage?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

It would be good to read through Genesis 10-11 before the next study. As you read them, how do these two chapters leave you feeling?

GENESIS 12-13

Previously, we saw that humanity's sin problem cannot be wiped out by starting again (Genesis 8:21). The sin problem rears its head again shortly after Noah's boat lands! So if that is not going to work, what is?

Well, Moses continues the story in Genesis 10. Here we see all the people descending from Noah. Then, in Genesis 11, humanity tries to take God's place (again!). It seems like history is repeating itself. If we are going to find a solution, something more radical is needed.

Genesis 11:27, focuses the story again on a man with three sons (remember that?). One of Terah's sons, a man named Abram takes centre stage. Abram becomes the focus of God's plan - he and his wife Sarai. But Sarai is barren (Genesis 11:30), an outworking of Genesis 3:16. Yet, even with that issue, God is going to use Abram remarkably.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What is the primary idea in Genesis 12:1-9?

How do these promises in Genesis 12:1-9 solve the issues we have seen previously?

What threats to God's promise do we see in Genesis 12:10-13:18?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Next time we will be in the following chapter of Genesis. What do you think is the biggest surprise, or question that you currently have?

GENESIS 14-15

God has made promises to Abram. Promises of descendants and land. But since last time, those two promises have been threatened. In Genesis 12:10-20, it seemed like Abram's wife, Sarai, was going to be taken away by Pharaoh. In Genesis 13, it looked like the land was not going to be big enough for Abram and Lot to share. But each time, God steps into the situation and turns it around.

It is also interesting how Genesis 12:10-20 is made to sound like another major story in the Pentateuch. Perhaps Moses is trying to say something!

When we come to Genesis 14 and 15, those threats have not gone away. In Genesis 14, the world is on the brink of war. Now, when we think of world wars, our attention quickly turns to 1914, or 1939. For Abram it looked pretty much like what we have in this chapter. And, on the descendant side, Abram and Sarai still have no children of their own. Can God's promises stand firm?

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What connections are there between Genesis 14 and 15?

Why do you think God tells Abraham about the Exodus here? (Genesis 15:12-16)

Why do you think Moses added Genesis 15:6? What might that suggest?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

We are going to make our biggest jump yet in the next study. There are some major moments in Genesis 16-21. Have a skim through the chapters and think, at what stage does Abram begin to do the job God called him to in Genesis 12:1-3?

TOPIC NIGHT: COVENANTS

‘On that day the Lord made a covenant with Abram...’ - Genesis 15:18

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

Because it affects the Christian life

Because the Bible expects you to care

Because God cares

HOW ARE COVENANTS USED IN THE BIBLE?

The plan

With all wisdom and understanding, he made known to us the mystery of **his will** according to his good pleasure, which he purposed in Christ, to be put into effect when the times reach their fulfilment—to bring unity to all things in heaven and on earth under Christ. - Ephesians 1:9-10

The promise

‘**I will** make you into a great nation, and **I will** bless you; **I will** make your name great, and you will be a blessing. **I will** bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you **I will** curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you.’ - Genesis 12:1-3

The covenants

Brothers and sisters, let me take an example from everyday life. Just as no one can set aside or add to a human **covenant** that has been duly established, so it is in this case. The **promises** were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. Scripture does not say ‘and to seeds’, meaning many people, but ‘and to your seed’, meaning one person, who is Christ. What I mean is this: the law, introduced 430 years later, does not set aside the **covenant** previously established by God and thus do away with the **promise**. For if the inheritance depends on the law, then it no longer depends on the promise; but God in his grace gave it to Abraham through a **promise**. - Galatians 3:15-18

WHAT IS A COVENANT?

“A covenant is a **chosen relationship** in which two parties **make binding promises** to each other.”

- Thomas Schreiner (Covenant and God’s purpose for the world)

‘A... relationship’

‘A chosen relationship’

‘In which two parties make binding promises’

WORKED EXAMPLE - Noah (Genesis 9:8-17)

1. What is the relationship?
2. What are the binding promises?
3. How does this progress the storyline of the Bible?

Abraham (Genesis 12, 15, 17)

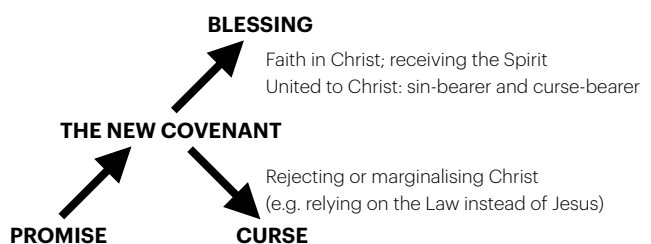
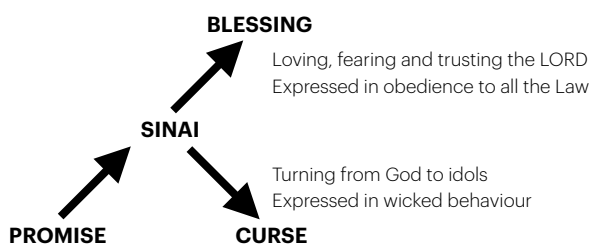
Sinai (Exodus 19-24)

David (2 Samuel 7/Psalm 89)

The New Covenant (Jeremiah 31-34, Isaiah 54, Ezekiel 33-39)

QUESTIONS

How are people in different covenants saved?



RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **Covenant and God's purpose for the world (Thomas R. Schreiner)**
An easy to read (just over 100 pages) introduction to the topic.
- **Christ from beginning to end (Trent Hunter and Stephen Wellum)**
A helpful book for seeing how the whole of the Bible fits together.
- **Sealed with an Oath (Paul R. Williamson)**
Tries to think hard about the word 'covenant' and how it is used Biblically.
- **God's kingdom through God's covenants (Peter Gentry and Stephen Wellum)**
A more detailed version of 'Christ from beginning to end' with more explanation on the specific covenants.

GENESIS 22

At long last, the promised son has been born to Abraham and Sarah (you can read more about that in Genesis 21)! It is through this child, through Isaac, that God's promise to Abraham and Sarah will come true. It is through Isaac that the blessing to the world will come.

After that, we come to Genesis 22. The story of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac is famous. Richard Dawkins sees it as a reason to throw religion away - according to him it is a story of child abuse!

When we look at the details though, there is something far bigger going on here. This passage is similar to Genesis 12 in the way that God commands Abraham to 'go' to a land he does not know. We have seen that God is the creator of everything, so things do not take Him by surprise.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What things show that Abraham expects Isaac to come back with him in this passage?

Why do you think this passage ends with news of Abraham's brother Nahor (v20-24)? What might Moses be wanting to communicate?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

We will be jumping to the end of Genesis next time. You are welcome to read all the chapters in the middle (and it would be worthwhile). However, if you want a good place to focus, have a look at Genesis 38-39. In these two chapters, two of Jacob's sons (Jacob is Isaac's son) are contrasted. What is the contrast, and what do you think Moses is trying to highlight?

GENESIS 49

Woah, you might think, we have jumped forward a fair chunk this time! There is a lot of great stuff in between here and the last passage. But there is also a lot of repetition. Isaac grows up, takes a wife, and copies his father in many ways. He and Rebekah struggle to have children (Genesis 25:21). Isaac pretends that Rebekah is his sister (Genesis 26:7). Isaac even digs some wells (Genesis 26:18). Isaac is just like his Dad.

Isaac and Rebekah have two sons - twins named Esau and Jacob. God's promise of people is slowly growing. These two brothers have a difficult relationship and go their separate ways. Again, the family is messy, and through deception, Jacob inherits the family blessing. But Jacob's story demonstrates again and again that behind the scenes God is bringing about His plan. Jacob ends up having 12 sons, as well as being renamed 'Israel'.

Genesis 49 is at the end of Jacob's life. And as Jacob comes to his final days, he blesses his sons. Now, when we think of Genesis, we tend to think of it as a history book, but there is far more going on than that! As we work our way through the Pentateuch, we find that Moses stops and sticks some 'songs' in. These songs suggest that Moses has a very particular focus that he is aiming for.

The first song is here in Genesis 49, and it talks about the 'days to come'. If you remember, Genesis 1 started 'in the beginning'. In those three words, we started to look for the end. And at different moments in our studies, we will see those end days mentioned.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What things do we learn here about the timeline? Use a pencil to add it to your timeline page.

What things do we learn about the Messiah (the Genesis 3:15 seed)? Add them to the Messiah page.

What do you think Genesis 49:18 is doing here?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

This is a good time to pause and take stock of where we have got to before we review next time. Have a look back at the notes you have made so far... What is the biggest thing you have learnt? What do you still not understand? How would you summarise the book of Genesis?

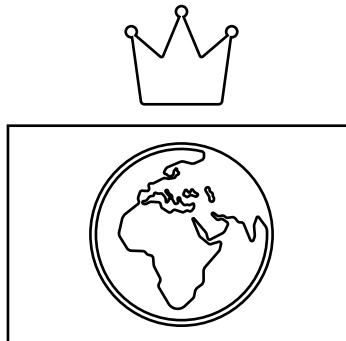
GENESIS REVIEW

What has struck you from our time in Genesis?

How would you summarise what we have seen in Genesis?

THE PATTERN BEING SET UP

CREATOR



JUDGE

JOSEPH | GENESIS 37-50



Genesis 37 | The family drama

Read Genesis 37:1-11. How would you describe Joseph's family relationship?

(And how is that similar to other parts of Genesis?)

In what ways do we see Joseph as a King figure?

Genesis 38-39 | The right one and the wrong one

Compare the story of Judah (Genesis 38) with that of Joseph (Genesis 39)

What are the similarities, what are the differences?

Who is being portrayed as in the right and who is in the wrong?

Who ends up in a better position by the end?

Genesis 40-41 | The innocent one in the pit

Genesis 42-46 | The trek back and forth to Egypt

Genesis 47-48 | The happy ending

THE BIG LESSON OF THE JOSEPH STORY

_____ + _____ = _____

Genesis 50 | So...

How does Genesis 50 make you feel?

(What are we missing? Where do we expect things to be?)

ON TO EXODUS...

- Remember God's plan
- Remember the pattern
- Remember Joseph's shadow

EXODUS

EXODUS 3

We have made it to Exodus. Although we have changed Bible book, Exodus 1:1-7 picks up exactly where we left off. We see that God's promise of making the people fruitful and increasing their number has come true. Yet now, this was a threat to Egypt (Exodus 1:8). What follows is a planned genocide of the Israelites by the Pharaoh of Egypt - the battle between the descendants of the woman, and the descendants of the serpent continues.

But one family defies Pharaoh's wishes. A man from the tribe of Levi has a son, and when the mother sees him, she 'saw that he was a fine child' (2:2). A better translation of that verse would be 'she saw he was good'. She then creates for him a papyrus basket - or ark - to keep him safe in the water (2:3). It seems like Moses wants his story to sound similar to what we saw in Genesis! His sister keeps an eye on him until eventually, he ends up being adopted by Pharaoh's daughter. The child Pharaoh had so desperately tried to destroy, is now living under his roof - talk about irony!

Moses grows up, ends up fleeing Pharaoh's palace, and finds himself a wife and family. But the story is only just beginning. The Israelites cry out to God, and God hears them. That sets us up for what comes next...

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What do you think is the purpose of this chapter?

What do we learn about God here?

What are we expecting to happen in the rest of Exodus because of this chapter?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Have a read of Exodus 4-5. There are some strange details in this section, but try and answer this question: how successful is the plan to rescue the Israelites here?

EXODUS 6:1-7:7

Since we left Moses last time, he has made a bunch of excuses for why he could not do what God had asked, even though God equipped him. He took his family back to Egypt, but on the way, it was revealed that he had not even circumcised his son - a sign of unbelief! And then, when he finally made it to Egypt, he *sort of* delivered God's message to Pharaoh, and... Pharaoh makes the Israelite slavery even worse.

This leads to the Israelites turning on Moses (Exodus 5:21), and Moses complaining to God (Exodus 5:22-23). So much for this rescue plan!

Exodus 6-7 is a second try, will this one go more successfully?

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What is it in this 'second try' that is different?

Why do you think Moses puts a genealogy at this stage?

What is the point of the plagues that will come on Egypt? (6:7, 7:5)

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

In the space of an overview, we do not have time to look at the plagues. But if you have time, read Exodus 7:8-11:10, and consider: if you had to name the actors (the persons directly involved) of each plague, who would you name? Why do you think Moses has done that?

EXODUS 12

Right at the start of Exodus, we were introduced to Pharaoh as he attempted to exterminate the Israelites by casting their baby boys into the River Nile (Exodus 1:22). Yet Moses is saved from this fate, and lives in Pharaoh's court. The irony was thick.

The idea of sons came up again in Exodus 4:22, where God had said that Israel was his firstborn son. Moses' task was to get Pharaoh to let Israel go. But Pharaoh was having none of it and wanted to keep the Israelites as slaves. Pharaoh had made God's son his slave.

So God promised one last plague, which would result in Israel's liberation (Exodus 11:1), and God's power being displayed (Exodus 11:7, 9). In Genesis 1, God spoke 10 times to create the world. Now, He acts 10 times to destroy Egypt. This is not the last time we will see the number 10 in the Pentateuch. But here in Exodus 12, the story pauses for a moment, as Moses relays some information about the Passover to Israel.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. How has this passage been structured? Why do you think Moses did that?

What reasons are we given for Israel to keep the Passover?

What promises do we see kept here from earlier in the Pentateuch?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Read Exodus 13-14. What does the text say the point of the Red Sea crossing was?

EXODUS 15:1-21

For many people, the story of Exodus stops here, but it is not even halfway through the book!

If we were to stop here, we would think that God's big plan was to free people from slavery. We might take the story of Exodus as a liberation story. But looking at the remaining number of pages, we have to see that God has a far bigger aim than that.

We are stopping off at Exodus 15 - a passage you may not be very familiar with, but one that comes up regularly in the rest of the Bible. It is the second of the big songs in the Pentateuch (remember Genesis 49?), so once again it would be good to see what Moses is doing here. The songs give us a pause in the action, so we can reflect on what is going on.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. Do you think this chapter is looking back or looking forward? Why?

Who is it that rescued Israel according to this song? How does that match up with the details in Exodus 14?

What similarities are there in the story of the Red Sea with that of Moses earlier in Exodus?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Have a read of Exodus 15:22–17:16. Is that what you would expect to come after the passage we just read?

EXODUS 18-19

You would think that after the rescue Israel has received it would all go well afterwards, but verses after the joyful song of Exodus 15 'the people grumbled' (Exodus 15:24). "There's nothing to drink!" "There's nothing to eat!" God has just performed the impossible, yet the people want to go back to Egypt! (Exodus 16:3). It may seem like God is going to have enough of them (compare the language of Exodus 16:4 with Exodus 9:23), but each time an issue comes up, he provides for them abundantly.

Finally, in chapter 19, the Israelites reach the mountain of God. They will not leave this location again until Numbers 10. This is the same place Moses was in Exodus 3. Israel is living out a bigger version of Moses' story from earlier in Exodus. As we gear up for the encounter with God on the mountain, the story stops again, and we are let into a family reunion for Moses.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. Why do you think the story of Jethro comes here? What might it be preparing us to think?

How is Exodus 18 similar to Genesis 14? How is it different?

How do you feel reading Genesis 19? Optimistic? Pessimistic? Why?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

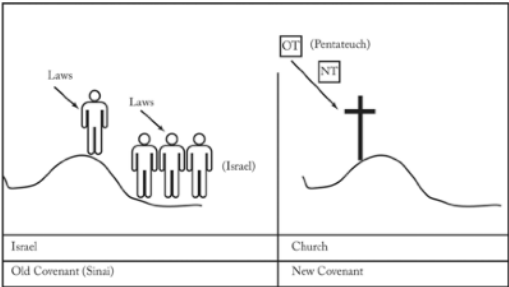
The next chapters are filled with the 'Lord's words and laws' (Exodus 24:3). These words, if followed, will allow Israel to live with God, and in God's way. Read Exodus 24 and see how good this relationship is. In what ways does this sound like a return to Genesis 1-2?

TOPIC NIGHT: THE TEN WORDS

"I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery." - Exodus 20:2

HOW SHOULD WE READ EXODUS 20?

Author's purpose



WHY DO WE MAKE A BIG DEAL OF THIS CHAPTER?

WHAT IS EXODUS 20 DOING IN CONTEXT?

Genesis

Exodus

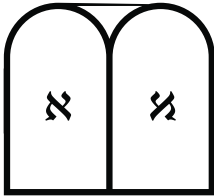
Exodus 15-19	Exodus 20-31	Exodus 32-34
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Covenant

Pentateuch

- Exodus 32
- Leviticus 24:10-16
- Numbers 15:32-36

Exodus 24



WHAT DOES EXODUS 20 SAY?

The introduction

The commandments

IMPLICATIONS

Boiled down

The Law is a unit

The Law is given to Israel

DOES THE NEW TESTAMENT SEE IT THAT WAY?

- John 14:5-7
- Acts 15:1-21
- Romans 14:1-12
- 1 Corinthians 9:21
- 2 Corinthians 3
- Ephesians 2:11-22
- Ephesians 6:1-3
- Colossians 2:16-23
- 1 Timothy 1:8-11
- 2 Timothy 3:16
- Hebrews 7:11-21
- James 2:9-13

SO WHAT DO I DO WITH EXODUS 20?

Wisdom and prophecy

"[T]he Law as Mosaic covenant is abolished, but the Law as Scripture has ongoing value for Christians." - Brian Rosner

QUESTIONS

RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **Keep the Ten Commandments? Yes and No (Don Carson)**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Of43B-oTc-o>
- **The Law of God (Stephen Wellum)**
<https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/essay/the-law-of-god>
- **Paul and the Law (Brian S. Rosner)**
A book-length treatment on how Paul views the Old Testament law.
- **Sinai and the Saints (James M. Todd III)**
Looks at the proper role and benefits of the Old Testament laws in the Christian life.

EXODUS 32-34

The people have not moved since we last left them; they are still at Mount Sinai. During this time, Moses has received the instructions that the Israelites are to follow. Instructions that would allow God to dwell with them, and for them to represent God. They receive the Ten Words in Exodus 20 (where else did we see 10 earlier?), along with instructions for how those Ten Words will work out in their daily lives. They also receive instructions for building the tabernacle, a portable version of Mount Sinai.

Finally, in Exodus 31:18, the Lord finishes speaking to Moses. He gives Him the two tablets of covenant law (Exodus 31:18), and Moses starts his descent back to the camp. When he gets there, things have not gone to plan...

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What similarities are there in Exodus 32 to Noah's day (for example, Exodus 32:10)? What might that lead us to expect next?

Why do you think we have the flashback in Exodus 33:7-11?

What is it that allows things to get back on track again?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

This is a good time to pause and take stock of where we have got to. Have a look back at the notes you have made so far... What is the biggest thing you have learnt? What do you still not understand? How would you summarise the book of Exodus?

EXODUS: THE MISSING BITS

What has struck you from our time in Exodus?

How would you summarise what we have seen in Exodus?

They will know that I am the Lord their God,
who brought them out of Egypt
so that I might dwell among them.
I am the Lord their God. - Exodus 29:46

‘WHO BROUGHT THEM OUT OF EGYPT...’ | EXODUS 1-15

Genesis 12:10-20
Genesis 29-31



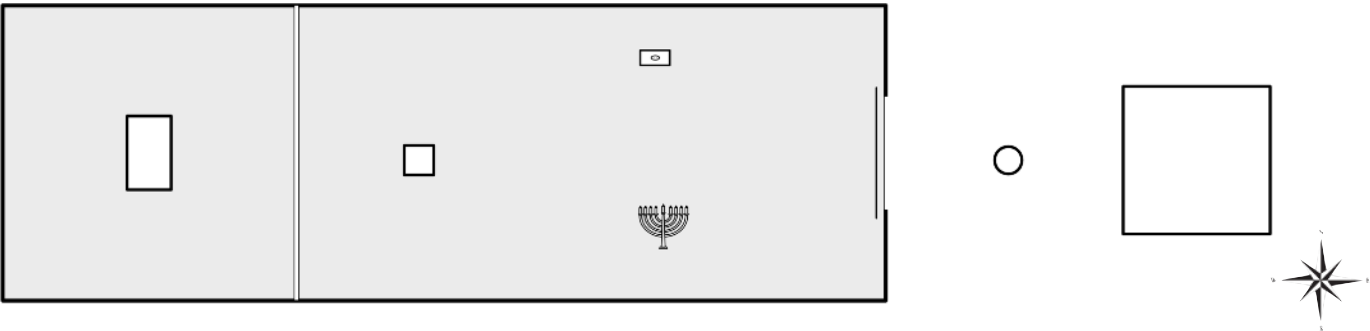
Exodus 15:12-18

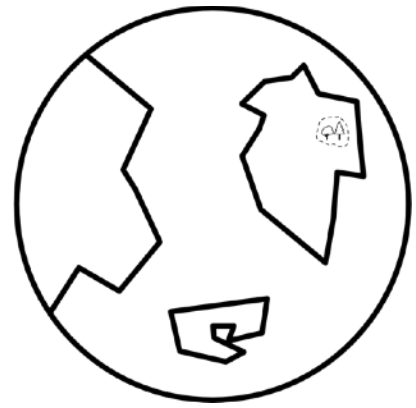
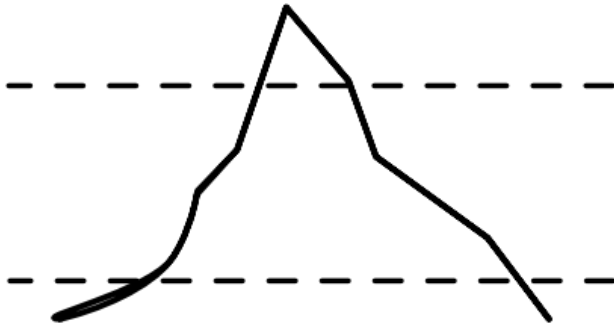
‘...SO THAT I MIGHT DWELL AMONG THEM’ | EXODUS 15-40

Exodus 25-27 | The tabernacle

Read Exodus 25. What do you find interesting?

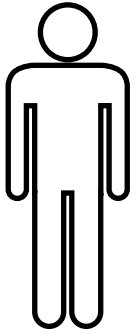
(What is the point of the tabernacle? What are we told about it? What does it remind us of from earlier?)



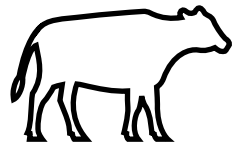


Exodus 28-30 | The priests

Exodus 31 | The builders



Exodus 32-34 | The golden calf



Exodus 35-40 | Back to work

Exodus 40:34-38 | The conclusion

How does Exodus 40:34-38 leave you feeling?

(Is this a good end? A bad end? Why?)

ON TO LEVITICUS...

The Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting. Leviticus 1:1

LEVITICUS

LEVITICUS 9

Leviticus is a book that we do not tend to read much of. It appears to be full of laws and commands that we struggle to see as being relevant to us today.

The authors of the Bible think we ought to know Leviticus though. So what we are going to do over the next three weeks is to see the big thrusts of Leviticus, and how the storyline works.

The last verses of Exodus left the Israelites with a problem. They have finally built the tabernacle, and things look like they are on the way up. We are told that the Lord fills the tabernacle, but then the shock comes...

Leviticus is here to show us how the people can live with God in their midst.

PREP QUESTIONS

Skim through chapters 1-8. What are the repeated ideas?

What is the issue in Exodus 40:34-38? How do these chapters address it?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Skim through Leviticus 10-15. It is useful to know the story that takes place in Leviticus 10 for the next time. As you skim through, think about the following question: what is the big issue that this section raises and addresses?

LEVITICUS 16

Last time we saw Moses and Aaron enter the tent of meeting. By completing the sacrifices set out for them, Moses and Aaron can finally go in.

This week, a new crisis occurs, that presents the next question of Leviticus: “How far can we go in?”. Aaron’s sons, Nadab and Abihu, offer ‘unauthorised fire before the Lord’, and they are killed (Leviticus 10:1). Moses mentions the same incident mentioned in Leviticus 16, so we know this is a section.

This particular section has a lot of descriptions about clean and unclean. We must not equate these with sin. As we see, designating something clean or unclean is not naming and shaming. To be unclean is not to be sinful, it is more about being closer to life. In the routine of daily living, every Israelite became periodically unclean. The issue Israel faces is God’s holiness coming into contact with their uncleanness (Leviticus 15:31).

PREP QUESTIONS

Skim through chapters 10-15. What are the repeated ideas?

How do the ideas above address the issue of how far the Israelites can go into God’s presence?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Skim through Leviticus 17-25. What is the main issue in this section and how is it addressed? Are there any repeated phrases that might help?

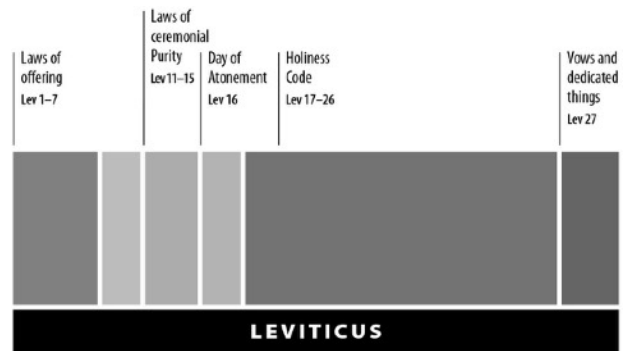
TOPIC NIGHT: ARE WE PICKING AND CHOOSING?

Speak to the entire assembly of Israel and say to them: "Be holy because I, the Lord your God, am holy". - Leviticus 19:2

WHY DO YOU DO THIS, BUT NOT THAT?

THE BIG POINT OF LEVITICUS

- The Law is good
- The Law is given to Israel
- The Law is a unit
- The Law is wisdom and prophecy



APPROACHING THE LIVING GOD | LEVITICUS 1-7

Things we learn:

- The system works!
- The system looks forward.
- The way to approach a holy God

What about us?

- Hebrews 8:1-6
- Hebrews 10:19-31

KEEPING THE LIVING GOD AWAY FROM DEATHLY UNCLEANNES | LEV. 10-16

Things we learn:

- Death and the curse make things unclean.
- Life and death cannot mix.
- God is life - therefore God cannot be around death.
- It's *really* hard to have God dwelling with fallen mankind!

What about us?

- Mark 1:40-45
- John 1:14

LIVING GOD'S WAY IN THE FALLEN WORLD | LEVITICUS 17-27

Things we learn:

- The Israelites *need* to be separate.
- This is part of the Old Covenant
- There are sacrifices for sin and abundant grace.
- This is a condition for having the land.

What about us?

- 1 Peter 1:13-16
- Romans 12:1-2

SO...

RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **The Ten Words (our previous topic night!)**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eNZcmbiG7fY>
- **Who shall ascend the Mountain of the Lord? (L. Michael Morales)**
A really helpful book on how Leviticus works and ties into the Pentateuch

LEVITICUS 26

We have seen the way into the tent of meeting, and how far the people can go in. But now we are starting to look at what happens outside of it. And so, we come to the final question of Leviticus: “How are Israel to look to those around them?”

The word in verse 3 is not simply “follow”, it is “walk.” This is an idea we have had elsewhere in Pentateuch (e.g., Enoch in Genesis 5:24, Noah in Genesis 6:9, Abraham in Genesis 17:1). Therefore, we should not see this as “do this, do that” (the whole sacrifice system earlier in Leviticus should warn us against that!) This is a way of life.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. How far does this get us ‘back to Eden’?

What does this passage suggest is in Israel’s future?

How does this passage leave you feeling?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

This is a good time to pause and take stock of where we have got to. Have a look back at the notes you have made so far... What is the biggest thing you have learnt? What do you still not understand? How would you summarise the book of Leviticus?

LEVITICUS LEFTOVERS

What has struck you from our time in Leviticus?

How would you summarise what we have seen in Leviticus?

PROTOCOL AND PERSONNEL | LEVITICUS 1-9

Big question: _____

Skim Leviticus 1-9 (or use the headings!)

What are the sacrifices?

Who eats the sacrifices?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



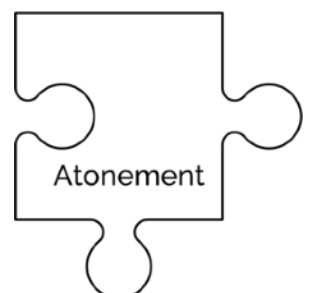
Seven steps to a successful sacrifice

CLEAN AND UNCLEAR | LEVITICUS 10-16

Big question: _____

Skim Leviticus 10-16 (or use the headings!)

What sort of things are talked about?



DEVOTED TO GOD OR TO THE WORLD? | LEVITICUS 17-27

Big question: _____

Conforming | Leviticus 18-20

Obedying | Leviticus 21-27



But how can you be holy?

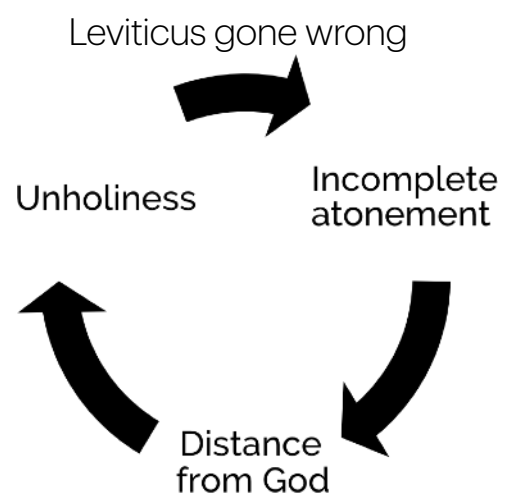
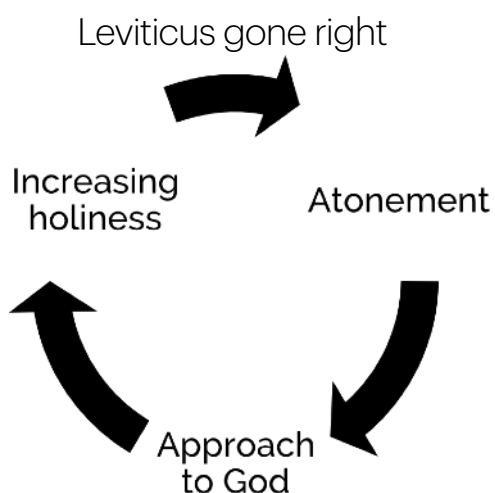
‘Keep my decrees and follow them. I am the Lord, who makes you holy.’

Leviticus 20:8 (and same idea in Leviticus 21:8, 21:15, 21:23, 22:9, 22:16, 22:32)

‘Observe my Sabbaths and have reverence for my sanctuary. I am the Lord.’

Leviticus 19:30, 26:2 (and Exodus 31:13)

THE ‘LEVITICUS LOOP’



What if there was...

- a better atonement?
- a nearer presence?
- a deeper transformation?

ON TO NUMBERS...

The Lord spoke to **Moses** in the **tent of meeting** in the **Desert of Sinai** on the **first day of the second month of the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt...** Numbers 1:1

NUMBERS

NUMBERS 12-14

Numbers is a book that starts with a bunch of numbers! We see the way that God has kept His promise to Abraham to make a nation from him. When we are given a genealogy like this, Moses is making a point: God has kept His promise.

Now the Israelites are ready to head off. They have been camped at the foot of Mount Sinai since the end of Exodus. They have the tabernacle - a portable version of Mount Sinai - with them, and God has promised to dwell in their midst (Exodus 25:8). It looks like things are on the up.

But it is not long before the people grumble again. When we come to Numbers 11, it sounds very familiar. The people are repeating the complaint they made just after Mount Sinai (see Exodus 15:22-27). This complaint is only going to get worse, as we will see in our study.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What is special about Moses in chapter 12?

What is the big issue for the Israelites in these chapters? Is that surprising?

Considering all we have seen in the Pentateuch so far, what do you make of Numbers 14:22?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Look at Numbers 15. As you do so, why do you think Moses has put the story in verses 32-36? Is it over the top?

NUMBERS 16-17

We left the Israelites on a bad note. They had turned away from the Lord and fallen by the sword. The Amalekites and Canaanites had attacked them and beaten them. The conquest of the land did not seem to be going to plan.

The story pauses there, and in chapter 15 we are given a report of the words God spoke to Moses. It is striking that God still says, "After you enter the land" (Numbers 15:2). The plan is still on track somehow, even though the people have disobeyed.

You might be tempted to think that maybe Israel will now obey. But then we get to Numbers 16...

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What is the big issue in Numbers 16?

Why do you think this story is here?

By the end of Numbers 17, the ark of the covenant contains three things: a pot of manna, Aaron's staff, and the two stone tablets (Heb 9:4). What do those three things have in common? What might they be saying?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Skim through chapters 18-23. It would be well worth reading Numbers 20 because this chapter explains a lot of details we will see later on. As you read it, think about what the point of telling us this about Moses might be?

NUMBERS 24

Since the incident with Korah and the rebellion we have been given some more information about the tabernacle, and how it is to function.

Chapter 20 is a low point in the story so far. It contains two key deaths: Miriam (Numbers 20:1) and Aaron (Numbers 20:28). In between these two deaths we see another similar scene. The people are thirsty and complain to Moses. The Lord tells Moses to 'take the staff... speak to that rock before their eyes and it will pour out its water' (Numbers 20:8). So Moses takes his staff, but rather than speaking to the rock he speaks to the people (Numbers 20:10), and he 'struck the rock twice with his staff' (Numbers 20:11).

God is gracious and water still comes for the people, but the results are devastating for Moses and Aaron. In similar language to the deaths of Nadab and Abihu (Leviticus 10:3), Moses and Aaron are not allowed to enter the land. As we see as we read later on in Numbers 33:38, Aaron's death came at the end of the forty years of the wilderness wandering. This is now the new generation. How are they going to fare?

Things appear to be going well to start with. In Numbers 21, the people call on God for help, and He does. But then they grumble again and are punished. Then things seem to go well again, and the journey continues. News of the Israelites reaches the King of Moab's ears, and he is filled with dread. He summons Balaam, son of Beor to come and curse the Israelites. Balaam cannot do it though, even after three attempts. Suddenly, he makes a prophecy that we have in Numbers 24 and our third 'song' in the Pentateuch...

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. How does Balaam's prophecy connect us back to the other songs in the Pentateuch (Genesis 49, Exodus 15)?

What pictures does Balaam use for Israel? Have we seen these ideas before?

Why do you think Moses has put this section here?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

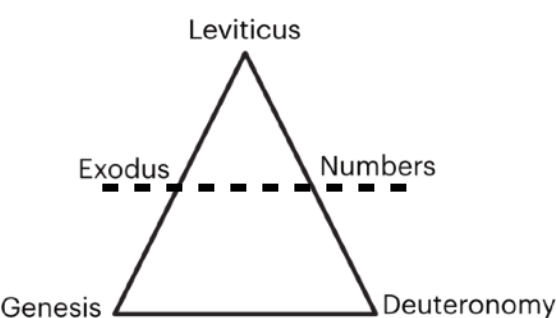
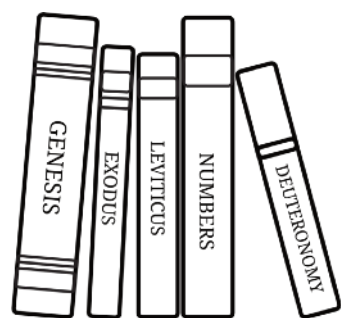
This is a good time to pause and take stock of where we have got to. Have a look back at the notes you have made so far... What is the biggest thing you have learnt? What do you still not understand? How would you summarise the book of Numbers?

NUMBERS IN A NUTSHELL

What has struck you from our time in Numbers?

How would you summarise what we have seen in Numbers?

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE (*BETWEEN EXODUS AND NUMBERS*)



Compare the passages below. What is the same, and what is different between them?		
Exodus 16:31-36		Numbers 11:4-9
Exodus 16:11-13		Numbers 11:18-20
Exodus 16:27-30		Numbers 15:32-36
Exodus 17:1-7		Numbers 20:2-13

Moses records the Israelite’s sin _____ in Numbers as in Exodus!

Moses’ big point: _____

NUMBERS 20

Read Numbers 20:1-13. **What does God say to do? What happens?**

Grumbling -> Issue -> Punishment -> Denied passage -> Next generation

Moses' big point: _____

NUMBERS 21

Skim Numbers 21. **What is similar to Numbers 20? What is different?**

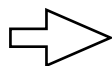


Moses' big point: _____

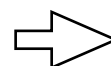
NUMBERS IN A NUTSHELL

'Alas! Who can live when God does this!' - Numbers 24:23

Listen to God

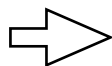


Treat him as holy

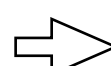


Life

Do not listen to God



Do not treat him as holy



Death

THE 'WILDERNESS WONDERING'...

- God is faithful and will keep his promises.
- The people are unfaithful and are just like the people around them.
- God's promises are dependant on the people being faithful...



ON TO DEUTERONOMY...

These are the words Moses spoke to all Israel in the wilderness east of the Jordan... - Deuteronomy 1:1

DEUTERONOMY

DEUTERONOMY 4:1-43

We have made it to Deuteronomy, the final book in the Pentateuch. Deuteronomy is a collection of sermons given by Moses before he dies. In them, he goes through the history of Israel, and 'expounds the law' (Deuteronomy 1:5).

In chapter 1, Moses reminds the people of how they disobeyed God and refused to enter the land, and that led to a forty-year stint in the wilderness (Deuteronomy 1:40). However, when we get to chapters 2-3, we find that obeying God leads to the people being blessed. If the people want life, they should live with God as their King, to not do so is to face death. In many ways, things are the same as we saw back in Genesis 1-3 with Adam and Eve.

It is worth noting that the story does not move forward in Deuteronomy, this is all given whilst standing in the plains of Moab (Deuteronomy 1:5). But Deuteronomy does look forward to the future.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. What similarities are there here to previous events in the Pentateuch?

What is the point of the Law according to Moses here?

Moses is speaking to the people as if they were there at Mount Sinai. How do you think that works?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

There are several chapters between this study and the next. Pick one chapter from Deuteronomy 5-27 and see if you can summarise the main ideas from it.

TOPIC NIGHT: MONOTHEISM

Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one. - Deuteronomy 6:4

THE OBJECTION

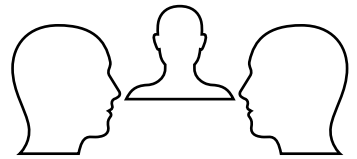
The idea of God as a 'duality' or 'trinity' is heretical because, according to Judaic beliefs, the Torah rules out a trinitarian God in Deuteronomy (6:4): "Hear O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one."

WAYS OF APPROACHING THIS

Approaching the Trinity as a problem



Approaching the Trinity as a set of propositions



Approaching the Trinity as a philosophical issue



Trying to find the Trinity in the Bible



THE BIBLE'S WAY OF APPROACHING THIS

- Exodus 20:3
- Exodus 32
- Deuteronomy 6:4-5
- Deuteronomy 13:1-5
- Deuteronomy 32:15-18

Deuteronomy 6

So why worship God alone?

- Exodus 20:2-3
- Deuteronomy 6:3-5
- Deuteronomy 13:5
- Deuteronomy 32:8-9, 17-18, 21, 31, 37-39

WHAT MAKES GOD 'GOD'?

- Genesis 1

- Exodus 7-10

- Genesis 1:1

- Deuteronomy 33:26-27

- Genesis 3

- Genesis 6-9

- Genesis 18:25

- Exodus 32

- Leviticus 26

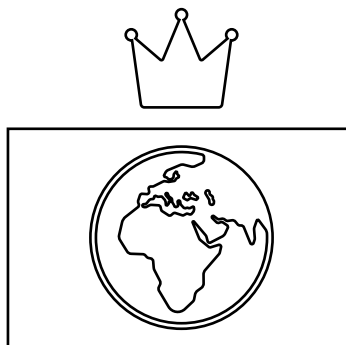
- Deuteronomy 28

- Deuteronomy 32

SO THE TRINITY AND THE PENTATEUCH?

Anyone the Bible assigns the divine identity to ***is*** the one true God!

CREATOR



JUDGE

Where everything is going

Genesis 12 and 17; Exodus 9:16; Numbers 14:21

The New Testament

- John 1:1-18

- John 5:16-30

- Ephesians 1

- Philippians 2:6-11

- Revelation 5:6-14

- Revelation 22:12-21

RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **Who is God? Key moments of Biblical revelation (Richard Bauckham)**

A short book that looks at how the Bible reveals God through its storylines.

- **Jesus and the God of Israel (Richard Bauckham)**

A collection of essays on how Jesus shares the 'divine identity' of God.

DEUTERONOMY 28

Deuteronomy 4:44-27 outlines the Law and the regulations to the people. In this instruction, Moses outlines what life will look like for the people as they live in the land. If they want to obey God, this is the way they will do it.

This Law is to be written onto large stones (Deuteronomy 27:2), and it should be written 'very clearly' for the people to see (Deuteronomy 27:8). The point is clear, if you want to obey God, if you want to live life in His presence, if you want to remain God's people, you should listen to the words that God speaks.

Deuteronomy 28 explains what will happen if the people do that, and also what will happen if they do not.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. Split it into two lists - blessings and curses.

BLESSINGS

CURSES

Why do you think so much is said about the curse instead of the blessing?

What echoes from earlier in the Pentateuch do you hear as you read this chapter?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Read Deuteronomy 29. What do you think is the most surprising statement in this chapter?

DEUTERONOMY 30

Deuteronomy 28 was a depressing chapter in many ways. It highlighted the curse that would come on the people if they rebelled against God. Deuteronomy 29 calls the Israelites to enter into a covenant with God to keep the Law (Deuteronomy 29:12). This covenant is with the nation going forward (notice that verse 15 talks of people not there, yet Moses is currently speaking to everyone!)

It is imperative for the people that they all remain trusting the Lord. They are to 'make sure there is no man or woman... whose heart turns away from the Lord'. It is going to take the community to ensure the community remains faithful. If they do not, there will be disaster for the whole nation - 'on the watered land as well as the dry' (v19). The stakes are high.

We now turn to Deuteronomy 30, where Moses says some surprising but very important things.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. Why do you think Moses is so certain about the future in verse 1?

What is needed for the people to obey God fully?

What should we be looking for, to know this promise has come to pass?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

Read Deuteronomy 31. How do the events in this chapter set up the rest of the Bible story?

DEUTERONOMY 32

Moses was certain that the blessings *and* curses would come on the people in Deuteronomy 30. But he spoke of a solution to the people's sin problem - a circumcised heart. In Deuteronomy 31, Moses gives the people a final speech. He calls them to go into the land, and trust God. He then hands the law over to the priests to look after (Deuteronomy 31:9), and hands over the reins to Joshua, his successor (Deuteronomy 31:14).

The final thing Moses does is write a song (Deuteronomy 31:19). That might seem a bit strange if we were to come to this passage without any context. But, as we have seen, the Pentateuch contains several songs, at key locations in the text. So when we hear this, we should be thinking, it is a song! And, just like the other songs, this is one about 'days to come' (Deuteronomy 31:29).

So in this study we will look at the final song in the Pentateuch and see what it has to say.

PREP QUESTIONS

Read through the passage. Sketch out the storyline of this song. Where does it start, where does it end, what happens in the middle?

What connections can you find in this passage to the start of Genesis?

In what way is this a fitting conclusion to the Pentateuch?

BEFORE NEXT TIME...

This is a good time to pause and take stock of where we have got to. Have a look back at the notes you have made so far... What is the biggest thing you have learnt? What do you still not understand? How would you summarise the book of Deuteronomy?

TOPIC NIGHT: ‘IN DAYS TO COME’?

‘Gather round so that I can tell you what will happen to you in days to come.’ - Genesis 49:1

ESCHATOLOGY IS...

The part of theology concerned with death, judgement, and destiny. - The Oxford English Dictionary (11th Edition)

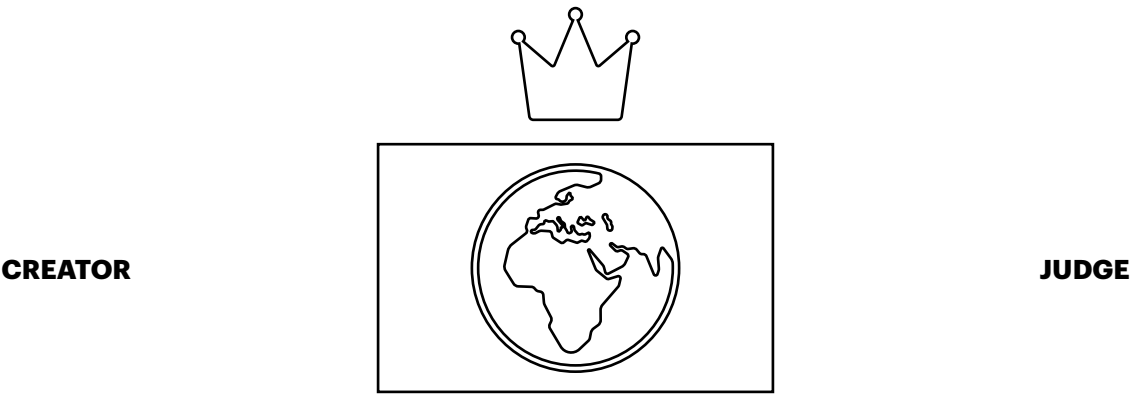
The study of future events is often called “eschatology,” from the Greek word eschatos, which means “last.” The study of eschatology, then, is the study of “the last things.” - Wayne Grudem, Systematic Theology (2nd Edition)

EVERYTHING IMPORTANT ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN LIFE IS ESCHATOLOGICAL.

ESCHATOLOGY BEGINS WITH AND ENDS WITH GOD

‘I am who I am.’ - Exodus 3:14

Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty, who was, and is, and is to come. - Revelation 4:8



ESCHATOLOGY IS GOING SOMEWHERE

The pattern

Creation	Law	Judgement
Genesis 1	Genesis 2	Genesis 3

- Exodus 15:16
- Exodus 20:1-17
- Deuteronomy 5:3
- Deuteronomy 28
- Deuteronomy 29
- Deuteronomy 31
- Deuteronomy 32

'In days to come...'

- Genesis 49:8-12
- Genesis 49:18
- Genesis 49:22-26
- Numbers 24:7-9
- Numbers 24:15-19
- Deuteronomy 32:39
- Deuteronomy 32:43
- Deuteronomy 33

Plus more if you add in: Exodus 15:17, Numbers 14:21, Deuteronomy 18:15, Deuteronomy 30:6!



WHAT DOES THE NEW TESTAMENT SAY ABOUT THE 'DAYS TO COME'?

- Acts 2:15-21
- 2 Timothy 3:1-9
- Hebrews 1:1-4
- James 5:1-6
- 1 Peter 1:17-21
- 1 John 2:18-19

EVERYTHING IMPORTANT ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN LIFE IS ESCHATOLOGICAL!

- The incarnation
- The Messiah
- The Prophet
- The Gospel
- The Spirit
- The Cross and resurrection
- Judgement on Israel
- Destruction of the temple
- The New Covenant
- Atonement
- Justification
- Heart circumcision
- True worship
- Inclusion of the nations
- World mission
- God's people as the temple
- Christian obedience

RESOURCES I HAVE FOUND USEFUL...

- **God is one? (our previous Topic Night!)**
<https://www.christchurchhemel.org.uk/cch/talk/god-is-one>
- **The Messiah and the Hebrew Bible (John H. Sailhamer)**
An essay on how the whole Hebrew Bible (aka the Old Testament) points forward to the coming Messiah.

DEUTERONOMY DIGESTED

What has struck you from our time in Deuteronomy?

And the Pentateuch?

How would you summarise what we have seen in Deuteronomy?

DEUTERONOMY



Love

Remember



Read Deuteronomy 34. **What strikes you? What is familiar?**

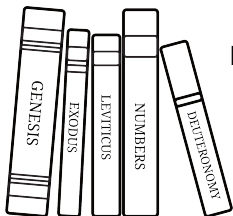
Genesis 6:3

Genesis 13:14-17

Genesis 1:2, 41:38; Exodus 31:3

Numbers 12:6-8

THE LAND (VERSES 1-4)



Echoes of Eden
(e.g. Deuteronomy 33:27-29)

“The deeds of the fathers are a sign to the sons.”

The future is like the beginning.

The Bible has **no category** for land and blessing **apart** from God.



THE PROPHET (VERSES 10-12)

Read Deuteronomy 18:15-22. **What are the important things about the Prophet?**

If you have time, go back to Numbers 12:6-8. What does that add?

LOOKING FORWARD... (VERSES 5-9)

'Since then, no prophet has risen in Israel like Moses...' - Deuteronomy 34:10

One like Moses...

The Prophet

The Servant

But not Moses...

Get into the land

Not be affected by the fall

DEUTERONOMY DIGESTED

Look at the passages below. **What does the Old Testament expect God's people to do with Moses' words?**

Joshua 1:7-9

Psalms 1:1-2

Malachi 4

ON TO THE REST OF THE BIBLE...

For Moses said, "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own people; you must listen to everything he tells you. Anyone who does not listen to him will be completely cut off from their people."... When God raised up his servant, he sent him first to you to bless you by turning each of you from your wicked ways.' - Acts 3:22-23, 26

QUESTIONS I HAVE...

