

/We will now begin the first lecture on the book of Deuteronomy./ This is an introductory lecture./ First, I will first discuss the name of the book of Deuteronomy./ Deuteronomy, in Greek, is, Deuteronomion,/ Δευτερονομιον (Deuteronomion)./ This is how it is written in Greek.

/In English, the English Bible records it as Deuteronomy./ Deuteronomy.

/There is also the Vulgate, which is the Latin translation of the Old Testament./ In the Vulgate,/ it is written as Deuteronomium./ Deuteronomium./ Deuteronomium.

/Also, in the Hebrew Bible, it is written as Elle Hadevarim./ Elle Hadevarim./ Ellehadevarim./ The meaning of this is “It is the Word.” It is a direct quote from Deuteronomy 1:1./ Elle Hadevarim,/ is “It is the Word.”

/In the Hebrew Bible, the first letter in the word Deuteronomy has the meaning, “It is the Word.”/ Elle Hadevarim./ In Chinese, the first letter of Deuteronomy contains the meaning, “to repeat” or “again.”

/The book of Deuteronomy can be seen as the second book of the Law, or a repetition of the Law./ In the book of Deuteronomy, previously mentioned laws in Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers are mentioned again.

/Of course, they are not merely repeated, but they are systematized and reinterpreted through a new perspective./ In the book of Deuteronomy, it deeply deals with historical and legal contents./ For instance, regarding legality, it profoundly explains the laws, rituals, and regulations which the Israelites must obey.

/Next, we will now discuss the authorship of this book as the second part of the introduction./ Without any doubt, the author is Moses./ In the book of Deuteronomy, it states that Moses recorded this book./ 1:1/ 29:1/ 31:1;/ 31:9;/ 31:29.

/Just like this, in the book of Deuteronomy, there are passages that point to Moses as the author./ Here, the name of Moses is mentioned about forty times./ This book is also connected with Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers.

/The book of Deuteronomy is correlated with the books that are historically and literarily written before it./ Also, Jesus and many other apostles state about eighty times in the New Testament that the book of Deuteronomy is recorded by Moses.

/Again, in the New Testament, Jesus and the apostles claim that the book of Deuteronomy is recorded by Moses eighty times./ In this book, there is a vivid record of life in Egypt and in the wilderness.

/That is why a person like Moses could have recorded the vivid experiences in Egypt and in the wilderness./ However, in chapter 34 of this book, the death of Moses is recorded./ Thus, it is quite reasonable to believe that additional records were added by a person such as Joshua.

/In the third part of the introduction, we will discuss the date and place where Deuteronomy was written./ The date of this book is approximately 1406 BC./ It is 1406 BC./ This is the time when 40 years of living in the wilderness came to an end.

/The place where this book was written is the location the Israelites dwelled in before they crossed over the Jordan River./ Life in the wilderness came to an end and they reached the plains of Moab, right in front of the Jordan River./ Therefore, the place this book was written at is at the plains of Moab.

/Next, as the fourth part of the introduction, we will discuss the purpose for the writing of this book./ In the Torah, Deuteronomy is not a supplementary book./ This book has a distinctive purpose compared to other books of the Torah.

/Around the time Moses wrote this book, all the young adults during the Exodus died./ All the people who were freed from Egypt died due to disobedience./ Then the new generation was born in the wilderness.

/Therefore, the people who belonged to this new generation needed the laws to be educated once more./ Hence, this book is to re-explain the laws and teach the new generation to live a faithful and devoted life once they enter Canaan.

/It was to awaken the new generation by teaching them about the old generation's mistakes and failures due to their disobedience and complaints./ Also, it was to teach the Israelites that God guided the Israelites in the past, and thus, God will continue to guide them once they are in Canaan.

/Also, it was to teach that God will surely fulfill the promise and covenant he made with the Israelites./ Thus, Moses recorded this book to instruct the new generation Israelites to follow the word and laws of God.

/The ultimate instruction was this: If you obey God's commandments in Canaan, the Promised Land, you will receive blessings and prosper.

/In the fifth part of the introduction, we will discuss the characteristics of this book./ Generally, the book of Deuteronomy is like a sermon./ In this book, the author sincerely encourages that people obey the laws of God. That is, while this book gives strict orders to follow the commandments of God, it makes genuine appeals as well.

/Instead of teaching consciously, this book is focused on teaching about a civil and social life./ It is not a conscious teaching, which means that it is not a form of mere formal teaching./ They are detailed instructions on living a civil and social life.

/It also emphasizes the ethical and personal sides of the laws./ Thus, Moses did his best to teach the core meaning of the laws to the Israelites.

/Next, as the sixth part of the introduction, we will discuss the content./ This book contains three sermons directed to the Israelites that was delivered at a location to the right of the Jordan River, which is the plains of Moab./ Three sermons are included in this book.

/The first sermon contains the reminder and explanation of the forty years of life in the wilderness./ The second sermon gives a long explanation, which takes up the most part of the book of Deuteronomy./ In this part, Moses mentions the Ten Commandments.

/Next, Moses talks about legal provisions./ He emphasizes that people must follow the laws./ In the third sermon, the blessings and curses are included./ It teaches the Israelites that if they follow the commandments of God in Canaan, they will receive blessings.

/On the other hand, if they disobey the commandments of God in Canaan, they would receive curses and judgment.

/We will now discuss the relationship of Jesus Christ with the book of Deuteronomy as the seventh part of the introduction./ In 18:15, it says, “The LORD your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own brothers.”/ God will raise up a prophet like Moses.

/This is explained in John 1:14./ It explains that Deuteronomy 18:15 is a verse concerning the coming of Jesus Christ./ It teaches us that Jesus will be incarnated and come to this world.

/Also, Moses had the responsibilities of a king, a priest, and a prophet./ Therefore, it means that Jesus Christ will come to this earth with these three ministries.

/Next, Moses talked about the Rock. The Rock./ This is written in 32:4./ It is also written in Hebrews 4:15./ It is also written in 1 Corinthians 10:1-4./ This Rock refers to Jesus Christ.

/Jesus Christ is the One who gives life./ Deuteronomy 32:18/ John 10:10/ As such, this book taught the Israelites about the ministry and personality of Jesus Christ.

/We will discuss the disintegration of the contents as the eighth part of the introduction./ First, the historical background of Moses’ sermon is an introduction. First is the introduction./ The historical background of the sermon of Moses./ 1:1-4

/Second, the first sermon,/ a historical preface./ 1:5-4:43/ Here, the administration and judicial formation in the Sinai wilderness is described./ The events that occurred between Kadesh Barnea and Moab are described as well.

/Moreover, it illustrates the things the Israelites did in Moab./ Then the evasive characteristics of the Israelites is shown./ This is the content of Moses’ first sermon.

/Third, the second sermon of Moses./ The content is of the covenantal duties./ 4:44- chapter 26/ Here, the regulations of the Ten Commandments, various holidays, tithes, the Sabbath/ and other special laws are listed.

/Also, laws regarding the leaders are listed here./ Laws pertaining to social life is included in the second sermon of Moses./ Fourth, the third sermon of Moses./ Here, the declaration regarding woes and blessings is included./ Chapters 27-28.

/Fifth, renewal of the covenant./ Chapters 29-30./ Sixth, the conclusion./ Chapters 31-34./ This is the end of the introduction.

/Let’s continue the lecture with the first chapter of the book of Deuteronomy./ The title of the first chapter is “Proclamation.”/ It is “Proclamation.”/ First, the introduction./ Verses 1-4./ Second, promises and warnings regarding Canaan./ Verses 5-8./ Third, choosing the leader of the Israelites./ Verses 9-15.

/Fourth, instructions regarding the court./ Verses 16-18./ Fifth, spies and despair./ Verses 19-28./ Sixth, confrontation of Moses and distrust of the Israelites./ Verses 29-33./ Seventh, declaration of God's judgment./ Verses 34-39./ Eighth, disobedience and failure./ Verses 40-46.

/Let's begin with verse 1.

/Let's look at verses 1 and 2./ These are the words Moses spoke to all Israel in the desert east of the Jordan--that is, in the Arabah--opposite Suph, between Paran and Tophel, Laban, Hazereth and Dizahab. (It takes eleven days to go from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea by the Mount Seir road.)

/When this book was recorded, the forty years of wandering in the wilderness after the Exodus was over./ Forty years prior, twelve spies were sent from Kadesh Barnea to the land of Canaan./ God promised to let the Israelites enter the land of Canaan.

/Twelve people scouted Canaan and returned./ Among them were Joshua and Caleb./ They claimed, "Let's enter the land of Canaan as God has promised."

/However, the other ten claimed, "We can't."/ They said that the Canaanites are great in size, cities are fortified and the people are terrifying./ Hence, these ten people made the Israelites disappointed./ They did not trust the words of God.

/However, the people did not listen to Joshua and Caleb./ Instead, they listened to the ten men./ Ultimately, they didn't trust the words of God./ Thus, God was filled with wrath and made the Israelites live in the wilderness for forty years.

/Many people died during the forty years in the wilderness./ All the people who were above twenty years of age during the Exodus died./ With the exception of Joshua and Caleb, everyone who was above twenty years old at the time of the Exodus died.

/When the people faced the Jordan River, only the people who were younger than twenty years of age at the time of the Exodus were alive./ People who were younger than twenty years of age during the Exodus./ Those who were born in the wilderness./ Only such people entered the land of Canaan.

/That is why Moses is explaining the laws to the people./ Here in verse 1, it says, "These are the words Moses spoke to all Israel."/ The location across the Jordan refers to the plains of Moab./ It refers to the right side of the Jordan River.

/Suph, a castle, is mentioned here./ This is a part of the Arabah desert./ Next, there is Paran./ It is a desert that is located on the east of the Sinai peninsula./ Numbers 12:16/ The place Tophel is not far from the plains of Moab./ Horeb is also known as Mount Sinai./ Mount Sinai is,/ Exodus 3:1/ Exodus 17:6/ in the southern part of the Sinai peninsula.

/Read verse 2 once again./ (It takes eleven days to go from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea by the Mount Seir road.)

/Horeb is the same location as Mount Sinai./ The Seir road is in the southern extremity of the Dead Sea./ The descendants of Esau, that is the descendants of Edom, lived there./ It took eleven days to go to Kadesh Barnea from Mount Sinai.

/Look here./ Egypt is located here./ Some people say the Israelites crossed over a lake from Egypt, and others say they crossed over the Red Sea in this way./ This is Mount Sinai./ This is the Sinai peninsula,/ and the Israelites stayed here at Mount Sinai for about two years.

/From here, they went up and it took ten days to reach Kadesh Barnea./ The Dead Sea is located here./ This is the land of Canaan./ The Israelites sent twelve spies from Kadesh Barnea./ However, the Israelites listened to the ten spies among the twelve.

/Therefore, they were not able to enter the land of Canaan./ They simply lived in the wilderness for forty years./ After Moses received the Commandments at Mount Sinai,/ it took eleven days to reach Kadesh Barnea./ Then here, they sent spies.

/Verse 3,/ In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month, Moses proclaimed to the Israelites all that the LORD had commanded him concerning them.

/The detailed explanation of what happened at Mount Sinai is in Exodus 19:1./ It is also written in Numbers 10:11./ In Numbers 10:11, it is written, "On the twentieth day of the second month of the second year, the cloud lifted from above the tabernacle of the Testimony."

/At that time, the Israelites departed from Mount Sinai to go to Kadesh Barnea./ In other words, after two years, two months and twenty days of the Exodus, the Israelites departed from Mount Sinai./ Numbers 10:11

/Read verse 3 once again./ In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month, Moses proclaimed to the Israelites all that the LORD had commanded him concerning them.

/In the fortieth year, on the first day of the eleventh month after the Exodus, Moses gave the commandments to the people of Israel.

/Verse 4,/ This was after he had defeated Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon, and at Edrei had defeated Og king of Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth.

/When life in the wilderness was about to come to an end, the Israelites defeated two great kings./ One is Sihon, king of the Amorites./ The other is Og, king of Bashan./ These two kings were defeated by Moses and Joshua./ Numbers 21:21-35/ Before the Israelites entered the land of Canaan, they defeated these two kings.

/Verse 5./ East of the Jordan in the territory of Moab, Moses began to expound this law, saying:

/Moses began to re-explain the law in the land of Moab.

/Verse 6./ The LORD our God said to us at Horeb, "You have stayed long enough at this mountain.

/Verse 7./ Break camp and advance into the hill country of the Amorites; go to all the neighboring peoples in the Arabah, in the mountains, in the western foothills, in the Negev and along the coast, to the land of the Canaanites and to Lebanon, as far as the great river, the Euphrates.

/They stayed in Mount Horeb for more than a year./ Thus, from there, God led them into the land

of Canaan./ Here, the borders of the land of Canaan are described./ The mountains of Arabah, the coast, and Negev are located there.

/To the north is Lebanon./ On the west is the great ocean./ To the east is the great river, the Euphrates./ Numbers 34:3-12/ The full restoration of the promised land, Canaan, was fulfilled at the times of David and Solomon./ 1 Kings 4:24

/Verse 8/ See, I have given you this land. Go in and take possession of the land that the LORD swore he would give to your fathers--to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob--and to their descendants after them."

/As God promised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, God said that he would give them the land of Canaan./ If the Israelites obey the laws of God, they can enter the land of Canaan./ Even if the Canaanites are great and strong, if the Israelites would believe and rely on the power and promise of God, they can conquer the land of Canaan.

/Today, we must conquer the land which God has promised us with faith./ We must receive the blessings which God desires to give us.

/God promised to give the land of Canaan to Abraham and Isaac./ Genesis 15:18-21;/ 17:7;/ 26:3;/ 28:13;/ 35:12/ As we can see in these passages, God promised this land to them.

/Verse 9/ At that time I said to you, "You are too heavy a burden for me to carry alone.

/Moses said that he cannot solely carry the burdens of the Israelites./ As God promised Abraham, many Israelites prospered./ Genesis 15:5

/Verse 13/ Choose some wise, understanding and respected men from each of your tribes, and I will set them over you."

/Moses appointed leaders.

/Verses 14-15/ You answered me, "What you propose to do is good." So I took the leading men of your tribes, wise and respected men, and appointed them to have authority over you--as commanders of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties and of tens and as tribal officials.

/This story is included in Exodus 18:13-17./ Exodus 18:13-17/ In those passages, Moses appointed the commanders of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens and as tribal officials./ Here, tribal officials are appointed as well./ The tribal officials are responsible for administrative works./ This system was suggested by Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses.

/Next, the criteria for appointing the leaders are explained./ In verse 13, it is said to choose men with wisdom and understanding./ Men who are respected./ This was the criteria in appointing the leaders./ In Exodus 18:21, the criteria was that Moses choose men who feared God and who were trustworthy men who hate dishonest gain.

/Also, someone who was not filled with greed,/ but honest, clean,/ and trustworthy/ was fit to be appointed as a leader./ Even today, there are leaders in the church./ There are pastors and elders./ There are deacons and teachers.

/By appointing these leaders, the works of the church are assigned to them./ Order and justice must be upheld by these leaders./ When that happens, the church will prosper./ We must not appoint simply anyone to become a leader./ We must appoint faithful believers to be leaders.

/In Acts chapter 6, deacons were appointed./ Faithful people filled with the Holy Spirit were appointed./ As such, when we appoint leaders in the church, we must appoint faithful people.

/Verse 16/ And I charged your judges at that time: Hear the disputes between your brothers and judge fairly, whether the case is between brother Israelites or between one of them and an alien.

/When the appointed leaders were to judge, it was said to do it fairly./ It is wrong to be biased in judgment because a man is poor or rich./ Whether that person is powerful or not, fair trials are required./ Also, judging according to people's appearances is incorrect.

/We must not show partiality in judging./ Leviticus 19:15/ Exodus 23:2-3/ Deuteronomy 16:19/ Proverbs 18:5;/ 24:23/ It is wrong to receive bribes,/ and it is wrong to judge an evil man as righteous./ It is written that judgment belongs to God.

/If we wrongfully judge in the eyes of God, we will be punished by God./ When we judge, we do it as representatives of God./ Even today, we must discern and follow after what is righteous.
/Matthew 5:37

/Nowadays, there are numerous heresies that spread lies./ We must be able to discern these things.

/Verse 19/ Then, as the LORD our God commanded us, we set out from Horeb and went toward the hill country of the Amorites through all that vast and dreadful desert that you have seen, and so we reached Kadesh Barnea.

/There were many difficulties in reaching Kadesh Barnea from Mount Horeb./ It took eleven days to reach Kadesh Barnea from Mount Sinai./ The path was a wilderness. It was a desert./ There were countless areas of sand there./ Still, because God helped the Israelites, they were able to reach Kadesh Barnea.

/Verse 21/ See, the LORD your God has given you the land. Go up and take possession of it as the LORD, the God of your fathers, told you. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged."

/When they reached Kadesh Barnea, Moses told the Israelites to go up to the land of Canaan and take possession without fear and hesitation./ Moses urged the Israelites to invade the land of Canaan for God was with them as he had promised.

/Verse 22/ Then all of you came to me and said, "Let us send men ahead to spy out the land for us and bring back a report about the route we are to take and the towns we will come to."

/Verse 23/ The idea seemed good to me; so I selected twelve of you, one man from each tribe

/In Kadesh Barnea, the Israelites wanted to spy on the land of Canaan./ The fact of the matter is, they could have invaded the land by believing in the promises of God without sending spies./ Yet, they wanted to send spies.

/Spying in itself is not a bad thing./Thus, God allowed them to spy on the land of Canaan./ Numbers 13:1-2/ God permitted it./ After permission was given, the twelve men spied on the land of Canaan and when they had completed their mission, they returned to Moses.

/Verse 25/ Taking with them some of the fruit of the land, they brought it down to us and reported, "It is a good land that the LORD our God is giving us."

/When the spies returned, they said that the land was good./ They also returned with fruit from the land./ However, the people of Israel listened to the ten spies and they refused to enter the land of Canaan.

/Verse 26/ But you were unwilling to go up; you rebelled against the command of the LORD your God.

/Verse 27/ You grumbled in your tents and said, "The LORD hates us; so he brought us out of Egypt to deliver us into the hands of the Amorites to destroy us.

/Ten spies among the twelve gave bitter comments about the land./ They said the Canaanites were physically built./ Numbers 14:8-9/ They grumbled and blamed God./ They were anxious and said, "Where can we go?"/ They were disheartened.

/Therefore, these people walked the path of disbelief./ They had no faith./ First, they were disheartened./ Second, they grumbled./ Third, they were afraid./ Fourth, they regretted./ They were worried as to where they were to go.

/When we go where our God commands to go, numerous doors are opened./ Yet, if we do not go where God commands us to go, we will have nowhere to go./ At the time, Joshua and Caleb confronted the people./ We will discuss this next time.

/With this, we will end the first lecture on the book of Deuteronomy./ Thank you.