

DEUTERONOMY – LESSON SEVEN

I. MOSES' SECOND ADDRESS – EXHORTATIONS OF THE LAW (24:1-26:19 – Part Six)

- A. Contingency law concerning divorce and remarriage (24:1-4)
- B. New husbands free from army service and charge of any business for a year (24:5-6)
- C. Mill or upper millstones off limits as pledges (24:6)
- D. Death penalty for kidnapping and slave trade among brethren (24:7)
- E. Exhortation to heed the priests regarding leprosy (24:8-9)
- F. Law regarding lender approaching house of neighbor and taking pledges of the poor (24:10-13)
- G. Proper treatment of poor hired servant – prompt payment of wages (24:14-15)
- H. Fathers – Sons put to death for own sin, not the sin of father or son (24:16)
- I. Proper treatment of sojourner, fatherless and widow – justice given (24:17-18)
- J. Produce left behind at harvest to be left for the sojourner, fatherless and widow (24:19-22)
- K. In matters of controversy, judges are to justify righteous and condemn wicked – stripes not to exceed forty (25:1-3)
- L. Ox not to be muzzled when treading out the grain (25:4)
- M. Levirate law – man taking dead brother's wife to produce a son to keep dead brother's name alive – the actions of the widow when brother refused (25:5-10)
- N. Contingency law regarding two men fighting – wife of one man must not touch the private parts of the other man (25:11-12)
- O. Demand for just weights and measurements (25:13-16)
- P. Continue to remember the actions of Amalek (25:17-19)
- Q. Law regarding the bringing forth the first fruits and the third year tithes (26:1-11)
- R. Moses' summation of his second address regarding the law and God's people – God is their God and they in holiness are His people (26:16-19)

QUESTIONS:

1. For what reason or reasons could a husband divorce his wife?
2. What must a husband do when he divorce his wife?
3. What could the former husband not do after the divorce?
4. Is God in this law justifying divorce?
5. What is God saying about marriage in the law regarding the new husband?
6. Why was part of a mill not to be taken as a pledge?
7. Under the Law of Moses, kidnapping was equivalent to _____ and punishable by _____.
8. Why were the people to remember Miriam when told to follow he directions of the priest regarding leprosy?
9. Why must a lender not go into the house of the borrower when determining the pledge?
10. A poor man’s garment could not be taken for a pledge (T) (F)
11. What action is considered “oppressing” a hired servant and “a sin?”
12. If children are not to be put to death for the sin of their father, why were the sons of Achan put to death when he sinned (Joshua 7:24)?
13. What actions should not be taken and those taken in remembering that Israel was a bondman in Egypt?

14. What should justice look like in Israel?
15. The principle of Deuteronomy 25:4 is applied in the New Testament in what way?
16. How does the Levirate law illustrate the power of personal shame being a deterrent?
17. How important to God and His people were “just” weights and measurements?
18. How could Israel not forget, but remember Amalek while also fulfilling the commandment to “blot out the remembrance of Amalek?”
19. What did the remarks of each worshipper reveal as to why they brought the basket of “first fruits” before the priest and the altar?
20. Who was “the Syrian” father to Israel who “was ready to perish?”
21. For what was the tithe in the third year to be used?
22. Was this a “second tithe” during the year?
23. Why does one offering the tithe of the third year remembering before God the specific requirements regarding the dead (cf. 26:14)?
24. From Moses’ conclusion of his second address, what do you learn...
 - (a). regarding how one should keep the law of God?
 - (b). as to what is involved when one makes Jehovah his God?
 - (c). regarding how God views His people?