

“Through the Bible: Deuteronomy 15-21”

Larry R. Ping II

I. Treatment of Others; Sacrifices; Feasts; Looking to the Future (Deut. 15-17)

- A. Deut. 15:1-6 regulates when to “make a _____” which would occur “every _____ years.” Deut. 15:6 indicates the Israelites were not to _____ from other nations, nor shall other nations _____ over them.
- B. Deut. 15:7-11 supervises the treatment of the poor. Answer these questions based upon these verses.
1. “...thou shalt not harden thine _____, nor _____ thine hand from thy poor brother.”
 2. Contrarily, what were they to do according to Deut. 15:8? _____
- C. Other reminders are located in Deut. 15:12-23. One, how to deal with a Hebrew servant who shall go free and well-furnished in year _____ (excepting the servant wishes to remain with the master). Also, sacrifices shall have no _____, and remembering not to eat the _____.
- D. Deut. 16 issues notices concerning the feasts. First, “keep the _____” (Deut. 16:1). Next, remember the “feast of _____” (Deut. 16:10). Finally, do not forget the “feast of _____” (Deut. 16:13).
- E. “_____ times in a year shall all thy males appear before the LORD thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened _____, and in the feast of _____, and in the feast of _____: and they shall not appear before the LORD empty” (Deut. 16:16). How was each man to give on these occasions? _____
- F. What was to be done with the one who “hath gone and served other gods” (Deut. 17:3)? What parameters were set to ensure this process was firm and fair (Deut. 17:6-7)? _____
- G. In matters too difficult to settle, the priests would help resolve the conflict. Once a decision had been made, what did the Law of Moses state about it (Deut. 17:11-12)? _____
- H. “And all the people shall _____, and _____, and do no more _____” (Deut. 17:13).
- I. Deut. 17:14-20 looks to the future and offers instructions when the people wish to set up a _____ over them, as the other _____ around them.

II. Regarding the Levites; Prophecy; Refuge Cities; False Witnessing (Deut. 18-19)

- A. It is restated the tribe of Levi “shall have no _____ nor _____ with Israel” (Deut. 18:1). The people would bring offerings to the priests which would be considered their _____ (Deut. 18:3-5).

- B. What was not to be found among the people (Deut. 18:10-11)? _____

- C. Deut. 18:15-22 helps the people determine between genuine prophets of God and false prophets. "When a prophet speaketh in the name of the LORD, if the thing follow _____, nor come to _____, that is the thing which the LORD hath not _____, but the prophet hath spoken it _____: thou shalt not be afraid of him" (Deut. 18:22).
- D. Three cities inside of the land of Canaan were to be set up so that "every _____ may flee thither" (Deut. 19:3). What example does Moses offer as to how these cities would be used (Deut. 19:4-6)? _____

- E. A matter is " _____ " (Deut. 19:15) only at the mouth of _____ or _____ witnesses. Stiff penalty was associated with conducting one's self as a _____ witness (Deut. 19:16).

III. When It Comes to Battle; Dealing with People in General (Deut. 20-21)

- A. God promises, as battles loom, "For the LORD your God is he that _____ with you, to fight for _____ against your enemies, to save _____" (Deut. 20:4).
- B. What four types of men were excepted from fighting (Deut. 20:5-9)? _____

- C. When coming to a city, God instructed the children to "proclaim _____ unto it" (Deut. 20:10). Read Deut. 20:11-18 and make a note of the differing possibilities below. What happens if...
1. The city wants to make peace? _____

 2. The city does not make peace? _____

- D. Deut. 21 teaches on varied topics. What to do when finding a " _____ " body (Deut. 21:1). What to do about finding a "beautiful _____" among the captives (Deut. 21:11). What to do with a " _____ and _____ son" (Deut. 21:18).