

From Egypt to Canaan

Exodus through Deuteronomy (Book II)



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Based on the
Lamp To My Feet Series, Volume 2
By
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Introduction

Outline of This Study:

Route of the Exodus—From Egypt to Canaan

- The Call of Moses
- The Plagues
- From Egypt to Sinai
- Jehovah Makes a Covenant
- More Time at Sinai
- From Sinai to Kadesh
- Wandering
- The Plains of Moab
- Moses' Speeches
- Journey's End

This is the second part of our study which covers Israel's deliverance from Egypt to their entrance into the land of Canaan. The above outline lists the major points in this study. We left off in the last book with the Israelites still at Mount Sinai. God reestablished His covenant with Israel after they had broken it. We have examined the descriptions of the tabernacle and its furniture, the garments for the priests, and some of the ordinances pertaining to tabernacle worship.

Continuing from there, in this book we will look at the rest of the law as it defines the judgments and regulations which God specified for the people of Israel. From there we will continue in the Bible story as Israel leaves Sinai to make their way to Kadesh-barnea, through the wilderness wanderings, and then eventually its entrance into the land of Canaan.

The format of this study guide is slightly different from those used in the past. Rather than answering specific questions about the text, you will be reading each section and then summarizing the information discussed therein.

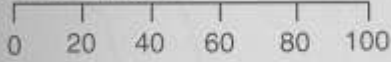
The map work assignments will be the same as they have been in the past. A complete map of the Exodus and a blank map are provided on the next two pages. You will use these to complete the map assignments as you work through the study.

Map Assignment:

Before you begin your study through this book, turn to the blank map on page 3 and color the bodies of water and all of the locations that you are familiar with from your previous studies.

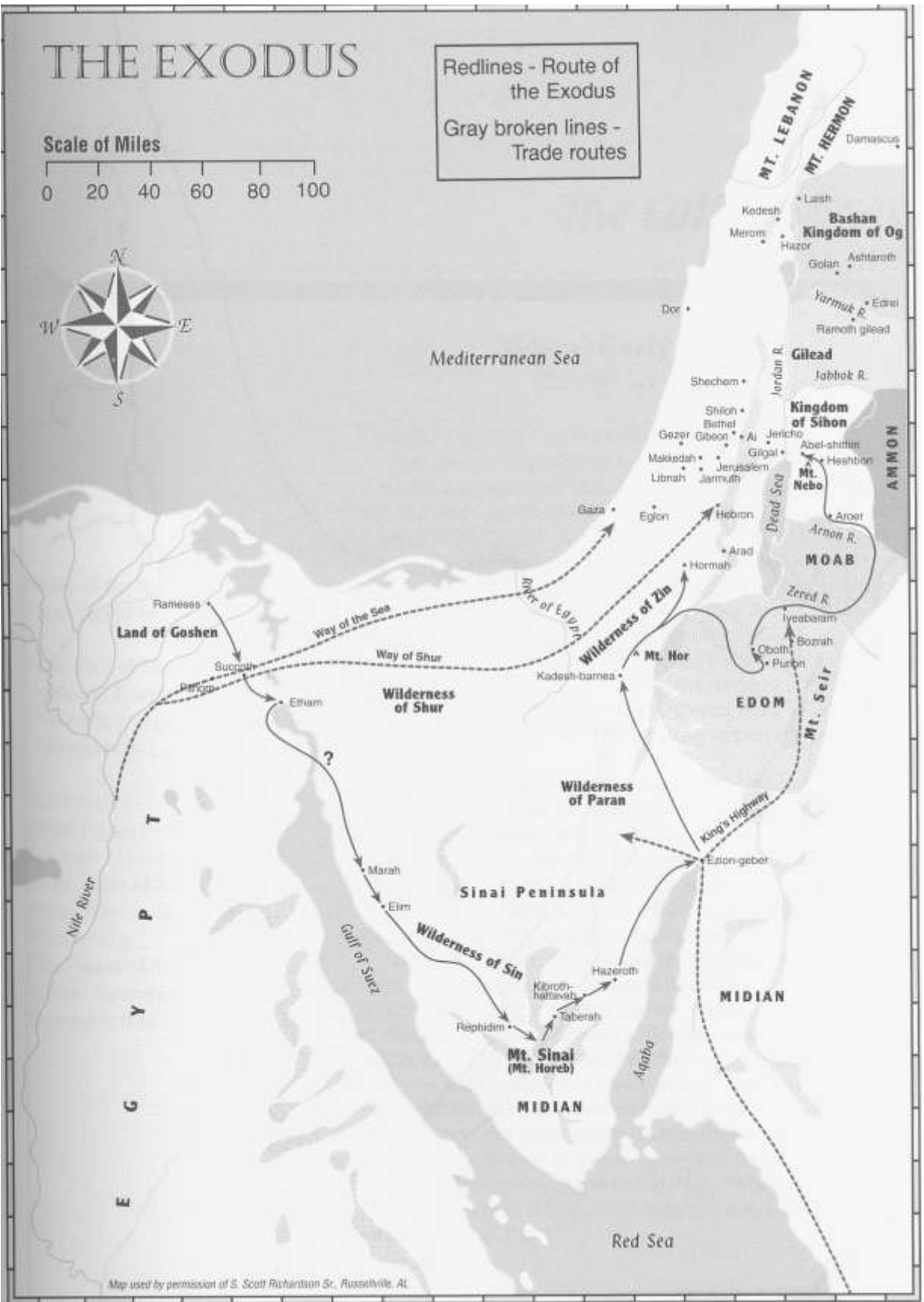
THE EXODUS

Scale of Miles

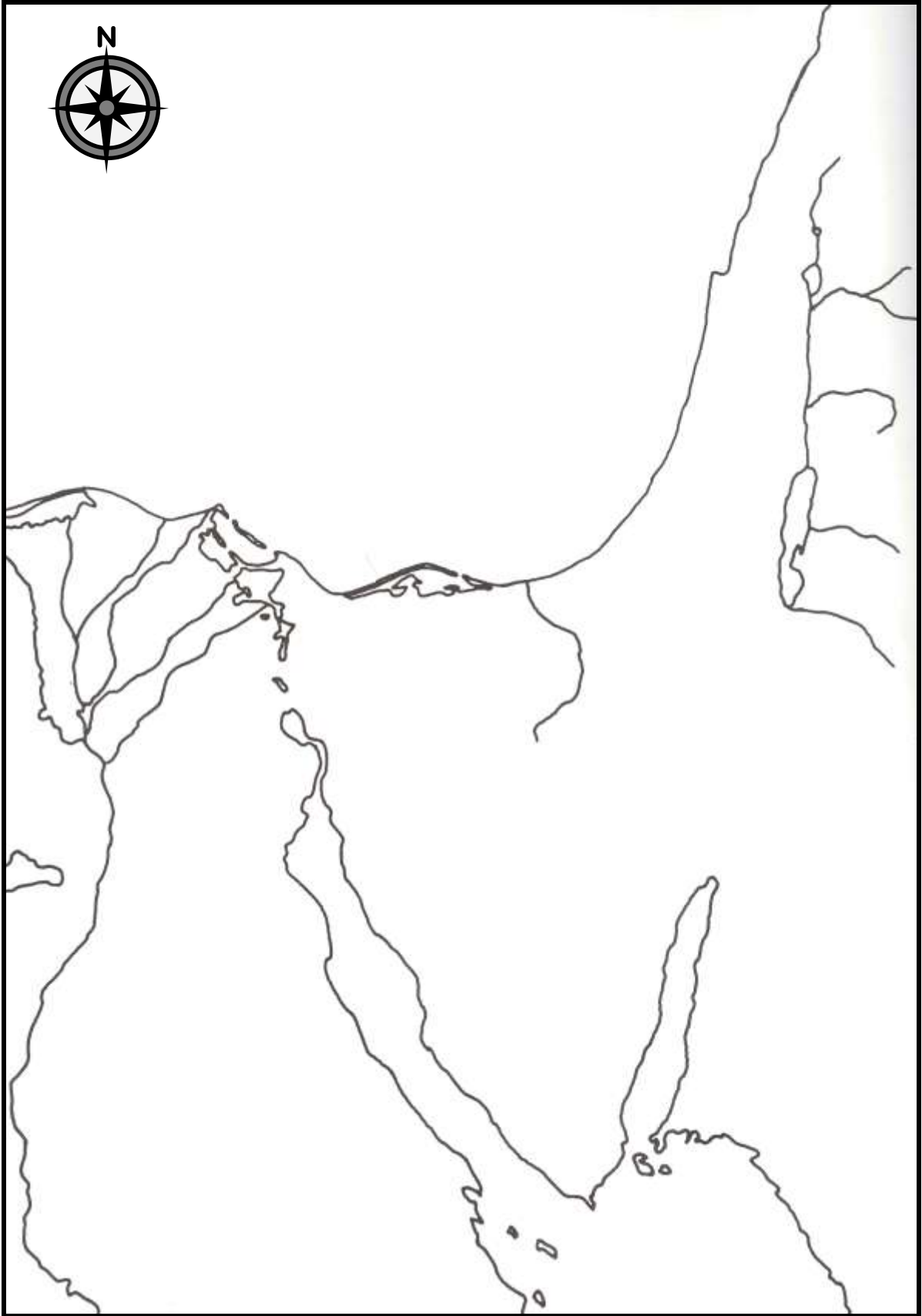


Redlines - Route of the Exodus

Gray broken lines - Trade routes



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Moses Inspects all the Work (Ex. 39:32-43):

The Tabernacle is Set Up (Ex. 40:1-38):

Chronology:

- On what day was the tabernacle set up? (Ex. 40:17) _____
- What day marked the beginning of the Jewish religious year? (Ex. 12:2) _____
 - What day did they eat the first Passover? (Ex. 12:6, 31-32) _____
 - In which month did Israel arrive at Mount Sinai? (Ex. 19:1) _____
- Nine more months have passed during which all the events from Exodus 19-40 transpired.
- Based on the information above, can you determine how long it had been from Israel's leaving Egypt to when the tabernacle was set up? _____

Consecration of Aaron and His Sons

(Lesson Two: Exodus 29; 40:9-16; Leviticus 8)

Summarize the information discussed in each of the following sections. Include in your summary important names, events, descriptions and numbers that are listed:

Instructions for the Consecration (Ex. 29:1-46; 40:9-16):

The People Gather (Lev. 8:1-5):

Aaron and His Sons are Bathed, Dressed, and Anointed (Lev. 8:6-13; Ex. 29:1-9):

Special Sacrifices are Offered for the Priests (Lev. 8:14-36; Ex. 29:1-37):

List what was offered, what it was for, and how it was offered:

Lev. 8:14-17; Ex. 29:10-14: _____

Lev. 8:18-21; Ex. 29:15-18: _____

Lev. 8:22-36; Ex. 29:19-34: _____

Lev. 8:33-36; Ex. 29:35-37: _____

The Worship is Set in Order

(Lesson Three: Numbers 7:1-89; Leviticus 9:1-10:20; 24:10-16, 23)

Summarize the information discussed in each of the following sections. Include in your summary important names, events, descriptions and numbers that are listed.

The Offerings of the Princes of Israel (Num. 7:1-89):

List the men who presented the offerings for each of the tribes:

Judah: _____	Ephraim: _____
Issachar: _____	Manasseh: _____
Zebulun: _____	Benjamin: _____
Reuben: _____	Dan: _____
Simeon: _____	Asher: _____
Gad: _____	Naphtali: _____

We will study the duties of the Levites as we come to the information in its chronological order. It will be clear at that time why the wagons and oxen were distributed as they were.

The first eight of these twelve days, when one prince from a tribe came each day to present his tribe's gift, were the exact eight days when the priests were going through their eight-day consecration process. The last prince brought his gift on the twelfth day of the month, only two days before the time for the Passover feast.

Aaron Begins His Work on the Eight Day (Lev. 9:1-24):

Notice that, whereas before Moses was officiating, now it is Aaron's role to officiate in offering the sacrifices.

The sin offering and burnt offering for Aaron himself (Lev. 9:8-14): _____

The sacrifices for the people (Lev. 9:15-21): _____

The Priestly Blessing (Num. 6:22-27):

Death of Nadab and Abihu (Lev. 10:1-20):

A Blasphemer is Stoned (Lev. 24:10-16, 23):

Clean and Unclean (Part I)

(Lesson Five: Leviticus 11:1-14:32)

Understanding Clean and unclean:

Perhaps the best way to describe the concept of “clean and unclean” in the Law of Moses is to quote from Leviticus 11:43-45 and 15:31. Read these passages.

What were God’s reasons for distinguishing between clean and unclean things? _____

Summarize the information discussed in each of the following sections. Include in your summary important descriptions.

Clean and Unclean Animals (Lev. 11:1-47; see Deut. 14):

Clean animals (Lev. 11:3, 9, 21-22): _____

Unclean animals (Lev. 11:4-7, 10-20, 23, 27-43): _____

Defilement from Unclean Animals (Lev. 11:9, 11, 24-26, 31-40): _____

Failure to follow the correct procedure for cleansing was counted as sin, even if one was unaware of defiling himself. When it was brought to his attention, what was he to do?

- Lev. 5:5: _____
- Lev. 5:2-3, 5-6: _____

Unclean after Childbirth (Lev. 12:1-8):

Uncleanness from Skin Diseases (Lev. 13:1-46; 14:1-32):

Ways to detect leprosy in people (Lev. 13:1-46): _____

Skin blemishes that must be examined (give a description for each):

- 13:1-8: **Example:** Leprosy which arose from a skin blemish
- 13:9-17: _____
- 13:18-23: _____
- 13:24-28: _____
- 13:29-37: _____
- 13:38-39: _____
- 13:40-44: _____

Conduct of a leper (Lev. 13:45-46): _____

Cleansing a leper (Lev. 14:1-32): _____

Clean and Unclean (Part II)

(Lesson Six: Leviticus 14:33-15:33; Numbers 19)

Describe the ordinances given the following sections.

Leprosy in Garments and Houses (Lev. 13:47-59):

Leprosy in garments (Lev. 13:47-59): _____

Leprosy in a house (Lev. 14:33-57): _____

Uncleanness from Discharges (Lev. 15:1-33):

A person with a discharge (Lev. 15:1-15): _____

Uncleanness from sexual intercourse (Lev. 15:16-18): _____

Uncleanness from a woman's menstrual cycle (Lev. 15:19-33): _____

Uncleanness from Contact with a Dead Body (Num. 19:11-22):

Cleanness in the Camp (Num. 5:1-4; Deut. 23:9-14):

Water of Purification (Num. 19:1-10):

Describe the instructions for preparing the waters of purification:

Special Times (Part I)

(Lesson Seven: Leviticus 16; Numbers 28; Deuteronomy 16)

Sacrifices for the Congregation (Num. 28:1-29:40):

Numbers 28 and 29 summarize the instructions for the sacrifices the priests were to offer on a regular basis on behalf of the congregation. These animals were chosen from the flocks and herds kept for this purpose. All of these sacrifices for the congregation were in addition to the individual sacrifices for vows, freewill offerings, burnt offerings, grain offerings, drink offerings, and peace offerings – or whatever else was required of some individual to fulfill a specific law. Each feast day required individual offerings as well as these community sacrifices. The Israelites were to give freely to their God.

Record the number of animals to be offered regularly for the congregation:

- Daily: _____
- Sabbath day: _____
- New moons (1st of each month): _____
- Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread: _____
- Feast of Weeks: _____
- Feast of Trumpets: _____
- Day of Atonement: _____
- Feast of Ingathering: _____
 - 1st day: _____
 - 2nd day: _____
 - 3rd day: _____
 - 4th day: _____
 - 5th day: _____
 - 6th day: _____
 - 7th day: _____
 - 8th day: _____

The Sabbath Day (Lev. 23:1-3):

Describe what the Sabbath was for: _____

When was the first mention of the Sabbath day? What events surround that day? (Ex. 16:23-26) _

What were the people to remember when they kept the Sabbath? (Deut. 5:12-15) _____

What was to be done to any person who did not keep the Sabbath properly? (Ex. 31:14-15; Num. 15:32-36) _____

New Moons (Num. 28:11-15):

Yearly Feasts:

Three primary feasts included in the basic covenant were the Feast of Unleavened Bread (immediately following the Passover), the Feast of Harvest (or Feast of Weeks), and the Feast of Ingathering (or Tabernacles) which came at the end of their harvest. Much information is given in the law about each of these feasts. We are including enough information here to help you see what was to be done, and the purposes for each feast, but we will not go into detail about exactly how each thing was done.

Summarize the purposes, the times, and the ordinances for each.

The Passover Feast and the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Lev. 23:4-14):

Second opportunity (Num. 9:6-14): _____

Feast of Weeks (Lev. 23:15-21):

Feast of Tabernacles or Ingathering (Ex. 23:16; 34:22; Lev. 23:33-44; Num. 29:12-38; Deut. 16:13-17):

The Sabbath Year:

Describe the instructions for each of the following.

Plant no crops (Ex. 23:10-11; Lev. 25:1-7): _____

Let Hebrew slaves go free in the seventh year (Ex. 21:2-11; Deut. 15:12-18): _____

Release debts to fellow-Hebrews in seventh year (Deut. 15:1-11): _____

Repeat the law aloud to the whole assembly in the seventh year (Deut. 31:9-13): _____

Vows

(Lesson Nine: Leviticus 27; Numbers 6, 30)

The word vow means a solemn promise. When we think of vowing, we think of promises we make to one another, and of our obligation to keep our promises. But that kind of vowing, or promising, is not what is emphasized in the Law of Moses. The vows discussed in the law were voluntary sacrifices to God. The vows might involve property – such as people, lands, houses, animals, or actions – and were essentially freewill offerings. In order to invoke the Lord’s favor, or perhaps to express gratitude for the Lord’s blessings, the worshiper promised to give something of value to the Lord.

The expression “redemption of vows,” does not mean changing one’s mind about fulfilling the vow—it means fulfilling the vow. One could actually give the thing itself to the Lord, or pay the prescribed value into the treasury. Either way was an acceptable way of fulfilling the vow. If the vow concerned a person, then in almost all cases, the vow was fulfilled by paying the prescribed amount of money and all parties went back home. But in the case of property, there were additional considerations. An animal might be sacrificed, it might be given into the work of the sanctuary (such as a pack animal that could help haul wood and water), or the owner could choose to pay the assessed value as his gift. If he chose to pay the assessed value, however, in order to take the animal back home with him, he must add one fifth more to the assigned value.

Describe the ordinances for each of the following:

Kinds of vows and how they were to be fulfilled (Lev. 27:1-25):

Which vows were binding? (Num. 30:1-16):

Miscellaneous Laws

(Lesson Ten: Leviticus 18-20, 24:16-22; Numbers 5)

Leviticus 18 begins with a direct message from God to the sons of Israel.

Summarize the points that God makes in Lev. 18:1-5: _____

Summarize the laws given for each of the following:

Sexual Sins (Lev. 18:6-30):

Sins that Deserve Death as Punishment (Lev. 20:1-27; 24:16-22):

List them:

- 20:1-5: _____
- 20:6-8, 27: _____
- 20:9: _____
- 20:10: _____
- 20:11: _____
- 20:12: _____
- 20:13: _____
- 20:14: _____
- 20:15: _____
- 20:16: _____
- 20:17: _____
- 20:18: _____
- 20:19: _____
- 20:20: _____

- 20:21: _____
- 24:16: _____
- 24:17-22: _____

God gives a second warning in Lev. 20:22-26. What important points does He make?

Miscellaneous Laws (Lev. 19:1-37):

List the various other laws included in this section.

Idolatry:

Notice that we have not made a separate section for laws about idolatry. There are many such laws, but the whole idea of an exclusive relationship with Jehovah permeates the whole law and narrative. Be alert to how often the point is made.

The Soldiers: Numbered and Organized

(Lesson Eleven: Numbers 1:1-2)

Outline of This Study:

Route of the Exodus—From Egypt to Canaan

The Call of Moses

The Plagues

From Egypt to Sinai

Jehovah Makes a Covenant

***More Time at Sinai**

Building the Tabernacle

Garments for the Priests

Rules for Sacrifices

Worship Set in Order

“Be Ye Holy...”

Numbered and Organized

*Soldiers Numbered

*Camping order

Levites Numbered

Levites Organized

Levites Consecrated

Blessings and Curses

Time to Leave Sinai

From Sinai to Kadesh

Wandering

The Plains of Moab

Moses’ Speeches

Journey’s End

The book of Numbers derives its name from the numbering of the people here at Mount Sinai, and then again in the plains of Moab just before they enter the land (Num. 26).

Counting the Soldiers (Num. 1:1-46)

List the number of soldiers counted for each of the tribes:

Reuben: _____

Simeon: _____

Gad: _____

Judah: _____

Issachar: _____

Zebulun: _____

Ephraim: _____

Manasseh: _____

Benjamin: _____

Dan: _____

Asher: _____

Naphtali: _____

The Levites: Numbered and Organized

(Lesson Twelve: Numbers 1:47-53; 3:1-4:49; 6:22-27; 8:5-26)

The Levites Not Included in the Census of Soldiers (Num. 1:47-53):

What were they not to do with the Levites? _____

What were they to do instead? _____

While the people traveled, what were the responsibilities of the Levites? _____

The Clans of the Levites (Num. 3:1-4, 17-20):

Based on the information given in this section, fill in the chart below:



The Levites are Presented to Aaron as His Assistants (Num. 3:5-10)

God Takes the Levites Instead of the Firstborn (Num. 3:11-20, 39, 40-51):

When did the Lord take the first-born for Himself and why? _____

Who did the Lord take for the services of the tabernacle instead of taking all of the firstborn? _____

When all of the males of that tribe were counted, then all of the firstborn males of the children of Israel were counted, what was the difference between the two numbers? _____

In Num. 4:46-48, what did the Lord required for the redemption of the difference? _____

The Levites Organized and Their Duties are Specified (Num. 3:21-38; 4:1-49):

Provide the number of males in each of the following tribes as well as the duties designated for each tribe:

The Gershonites (3:21-26; 4:21-28; 7:7): _____

The Kohathites (3:27-32; 4:1-20; 7:9): _____

The Merarites (3:33-37; 4:29-33, 42-45; 7:8): _____

Summarize the information discussion in the following sections.

The Consecration of the Levites (Num. 8:5-26):

Rules for Priests (Lev. 21:1-24):

Signals for the Congregation

(Lesson Thirteen: Numbers 9:15-10:10)

The Cloud Signals (Num. 9:15-23):

What were the people to do in response to the cloud signals? _____

Notice how many ways God was demonstrating His presence among His people. The tabernacle itself was a symbol of God's dwelling place among them; and this cloud that was constantly above the tabernacle should have reminded the people that Jehovah was indeed nearby. Remember this as we move forward and hear the people murmur again, wondering if God is still among them.

Silver Trumpets for Signals (Num. 10:1-10):

What were the people to do in response to the trumpet signals? _____

Do you see that the expression, "I am the Lord your God," is used many times in this section? It is an expression of God's authority, and a summary of all that was involved in the covenant between God and the people. He was their God, and they were His people. They had promised to obey Him, therefore He was the One with the right to command.

Time to Leave Mount Sinai (Num. 10:11-13):

What happened when it was time to leave the mountain? What day was it? _____

Review the places and events since leaving Egypt:

Ramses: Starting point
Succoth
Etham
Red Sea; Crossed on dry land
Marah: Bitter waters
Elim: Natural oasis
Wilderness of Sin: Quail, Manna
Rephidim: Water from rock, Amalekites
Mount Sinai:
 God makes a covenant with Israel
 Ten commandments spoken

Mount Sinai (continued):
 Moses gone 40 days
 Golden calf
 Moses gone 40 days again
 Tabernacle built and set up
 Priests consecrated
 Passover observed
 Census of the soldiers
 Organization of the tribes
 Levites taken for first-born
 Passover for those unclean
 Signal to travel again

The Journey Resumes

(Lesson Fifteen: Numbers 10:11-12:15)

Summarize the events that take place in the following sections.

The Israelites Leave Mount Sinai (Num. 10:11-36):

Give the day and the order in which the Israelites set out from their camp in the wilderness of Sinai: _____

Taberah (Num. 11:1-3):

What did the Lord do to the people and why? _____

Why was this place given the name Taberah? _____

Kibroth-hattaavah (Num. 11:4-34):

Hazerath (Num. 11:35-12:15):

Map Assignment: Label your maps.

- *Taberah, Kibroth-hattavah, Hazeroth.*

The exact location of Taberah, Kibroth-hattaavah, and Hazeroth are unknown. Remember that this is a desert region, and the people were camped at these places for only a short time. They were not cities for the archeologists to find; they were mere campsites. Their approximate location can be estimated because the Israelites were traveling between Mount Sinai and Kadesh-barnea.

- *Kadesh-barnea and the Wilderness of Paran.*

The locations of Kadesh-barnea and the wilderness of Paran are known, even though the boundaries of the wilderness of Paran are indefinite. The wilderness of Paran, according to the Macmillan Bible Atlas, was the entire central part of the Sinaitic peninsula. When the text says, "And the children of Israel set forward according to their journeys out of the wilderness of Sinai; and the cloud abode in the wilderness of Paran" (Num. 10:12). The writer anticipates the whole journey from Mount Sinai to Kadesh. The wilderness of Sinai was the smaller wilderness surrounding Mount Sinai.

Kadesh was located in the northwestern edge of the wilderness of Paran. It is early identified with En-mishpat (spring or well of judgment, Gen. 14:7). The full name is not used until Numbers 32:8. At Kadesh-barnea, the people were only about fifty miles south of the fertile land they were to inherit.

- *The wilderness of Zin adjoined the wilderness of Paran about where Kadesh was. Occasionally, therefore, the wilderness of Zin is equated with Kadesh (Num. 20:1; 27:14; 33:36).*

Wandering in the Wilderness

(Lesson Seventeen: Numbers 15:32-41)

Outline of Bible History:

Route of the Exodus—From Egypt to Canaan

The Flood

Scattering of the People

The Patriarchs

The Exodus

Wondering

Korah, Dathan, Abiram

To the Plains of Moab

Conquest of the Land

Judges

United Kingdom

Divided Kingdom

Judah Alone

Captivity

Return

Years of Silence

Life of Christ

Early Church

Letters to Christians

Another Distinct Period of Bible History

Look at the outline of Bible history provided above. In the first book of our series, we studied the stories of Genesis, and in that study we covered the first four headings of the outline: the Creation Stories, the Flood, the Scattering of the People, and the Patriarchs. As we began our study from Exodus to Deuteronomy, we entered the period of the Exodus and learned how God forced the Egyptians to release His people from slavery. We followed Israel to Mount Sinai and saw how God made a covenant with them. He chose them to be His special people, if they would only obey Him and keep His commandments. Moses went up into the mountain to receive the complete law, including the instructions for building the tabernacle and for setting up the worship. God's nation promise which He gave to Abraham had been fulfilled (Gen. 12:2). The rest of the Bible continues to follow the history of that nation.

When the law had been fully revealed and the religious and civil system set up at Mount Sinai, the people traveled north from there and camped at Kadesh-barnea, only about fifty miles south of the land they were to inherit. God was ready to fulfill His land promise to Abraham (Gen. 12:7) by giving the land of Canaan to Israel. It should have been a time of joy and

expectation, but the spies brought back such a bad report, the people lost their courage (and faith) and refused to move forward. God has set the punishment: they must stay in the wilderness a year for every day the spies were gone, a total of forty years. Every soldier will die (the men 20 years old and above, the one counted in the census at Mount Sinai).

Therefore, we move into the period we call “Wandering in the Wilderness.” It has been about a year and a half since they left Egypt, and many chapters of the Bible tell about that period of time. The period of wandering is covered very quickly in the Bible text. For the next 38 years (see Deut. 1:46; 2:14) they merely wait for a generation to die. During these years, they live as shepherds in a dry land. That was part of their punishment (Num. 14:13). During the last year of the forty years, they begin to travel again as the Lord leads them around the Dead Sea to enter Canaan from a different side.

Describe the events and instructions discussed in the following sections.

A Sabbath-breaker Is Put To Death (Num. 15:32-36):

Tassels On Their Garments (Num. 15:37-41):

Korah, Dathan, Abiram

(Lesson Eighteen: Numbers 16:1-17:13)

Most of the activities of the thirty-eight years following the sin at Kadesh-barnea are not recorded. There is no date given for the rebellion led by Korah to show whether it was early or late in the period. The people's reference to this event at the waters of Meribah (Num. 20:3) indicates that it probably took place late in the wondering. At first the leaders of the rebellion were Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, but On is not mentioned again. There are three parts to this story:

- *The rebellion and death of Korah and his companions, including the 250 princes who intended to offer incense.*
- *The murmuring of the people the next day and the death of 14,700 of them.*
- *The story of Aaron's rod that budded.*

Summarize the events that take place in the following sections.

The Rebellion and Punishment of Korah and His Companions (Num. 16:1-40):

The Plague Against The Congregation (Num. 16:41-50):

To the Plains of Moab

(Lesson Nineteen: Numbers 20:1-22:1)

Describe the events that take place in the following sections.

Miriam Dies (Num. 20:1):

Where was Israel camped when this event took place? (see Num. 33:38): _____

***Chronology Note:** It is the first month of a new year, and though 20:1 does not specify which year it is, it becomes obvious as the story proceeds that it is the first of the fortieth year of their wandering. They will be entering the land one year from this point.*

***Map Assignment:** Remember that the wilderness of Zin joined the wilderness of Paran about where Kadesh was located. Therefore the names of Zin, Paran, and Kadesh are closely related. Be sure your map is labeled.*

The Waters of Maribah (Num. 20:2-13):

There was more than one thing wrong with what Moses and Aaron did on this occasion. Can you think of what it may have been? _____

Moses Asks Permission to Cross Edom's Territory (Num. 20:14-21):

Map Assignment:

- *Label Edom's territory.*
- *Draw in the King's Highway and label it.*
- *Find and label the deep ravine of the Arabah.*

Death of Aaron (Num. 20:22-29):

Map Assignment: *Authorities are not certain of the location of Mount Hor, but recent maps show it few miles northeast of Kadesh.*

The Battle with King Arad (Num. 21:1-3):

The Israelites did not stay to claim this territory for themselves. They are not yet ready to claim land and settle in it. There is no question about whether the king of Arad came out and took captives at this time, or that the people made a vow to God concerning the cities, but there is a question about whether the Israelites retaliated now or after they went into the land. The people are into their last year of wandering, and they will soon be conquering more kings, so it fits for this battle to take place here where it is told. If so, this is the first of many times when Israel will destroy a city and its environs in the land of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua.

Plague of the Fiery Serpents (Num. 21:4-9):

Journey to Mount Pisgah (Num. 21:10-20):

Look at the route so far since this last year began:

- *The children of Israel were in the Wilderness of Zin as the year began (Num. 20:1).*
 - *Miriam died there.*
- *They moved northeast from Kadesh to Mount Hor (20:22; 33:37).*
 - *Aaron died there (20:23-29; 33:38-39).*
- *Israel followed the way of the Atharim.*
 - *They came into conflict with the king of Arad (21:1-3; 33:40).*
- *Then they traveled from Mount Hor by the way of the Red Sea (that is, they traveled on the road which ran north and south between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea).*
 - *The people complained, and suffered the plague of the fiery serpents (21:4-9).*

The route of the Israelites from Kadesh to Mount Pisgah is one of the most disputed points of geography in the Old Testament. Different locations are given for the places mentioned such as Oboth. The most sensible route for avoiding Edomite territory would be to go up the Arabah to the valley of the Zered River. This is the route shown in Baker's Bible Atlas, and it is the route that we will follow as we finish our narrative of the Israelite journey to the Plains of Moab.

Map Assignment:

- *Draw a circle around Kadesh-barnea and the wilderness immediately surrounding it to indicate their years of wandering.*
- *Label their route from Kadesh to the edge of Sihon's kingdom.*
- *Label the four rivers that flow into the Dead Sea or the Jordan from the east. Their names will help you in locating the various places spoken of during the rest of the Old Testament history.*
 - *Starting from the south, the rivers are: the Zered, the Arnon, the Jabbok, and the Yarmuck.*

Israel Defeats Sihon, king of the Amorites (Num. 21:21-32; Deut. 2:26-31):

Map Assignment:

- Find all four boundaries of Sihon's kingdom.
- Heshbon was located about halfway between the Arnon and the Jabbok. Medeba was due south of Heshbon a few miles; Dibon was just a little north of the Arnon, not far from Aroer; and Jazer was about ten miles north of Heshbon.

Israel defeats Og, king of Bashan (Num. 21:33-35; Deut. 3:1-11):

Map Assignment:

- Label Og's kingdom of Bashan
- Label Gilead as the buffer zone between Sihon's kingdom and Og's kingdom.
- Label Mount Hermon.
- Notice how large the area was that they have now conquered. See the boundaries.
 - This territory on the eastern side of the Jordan was not part of the original promise to Abraham, yet it is the first part they possess.
 - Only the land on the western side of the Jordan was part of Canaan proper, not Trans-Jordan.
- Label the Plains of Moab.
- Finish drawing your line to label the route of the Israelites to the Plains of Moab.

The spies were afraid of giants and fortified cities back there at Kadesh-barnea (Num. 13:26-33). By now this new generation has conquered many fortified cities – and even taking them from a giant.

The Story of Balaam

(Lesson Twenty: Numbers 22:2-25:18; 31:1-54)

There is more to the story of Balaam than just his efforts to curse the Israelites. Several of the events that followed were a direct result of his coming.

Map Assignment:

- *The children of Israel are encamped on the Plains of Moab, across the Jordan River from Jericho.*
- *Label the Jordan River and Jericho on your map.*
- *Notice how near the people are to the borders of Moab.*

Summarize the events that take place in the following sections:

Balak Calls for Balaam (Num. 22:1-14):

Map Assignment:

- *There is collaboration between Moab and Midian throughout this whole story. We have been meeting Midianites since Moses first fled into the desert of Sinai (Ex. 2:15). But the Midianites were nomads from the desert, and since they were joined with Moab in this story, this group of them was obviously living nearby where they, too, were worried about the Israelites.*
 - *Therefore, label the area to the southeast of Moab as territory belonging to this group of Midianites at this moment.*
 - *See how far it is between this group of Midianites and the group living near Mount Sinai.*
- *Balaam was from Pethor near the Euphrates River. The map in this book does not include enough territory to see the Euphrates. The exact location of Pethor is uncertain.*
 - *Put an arrow at the top of your map, pointing off to the northeast to indicate where Balaam came from.*

Balaam Tries Once More (Num. 23:27-24:9):

Balaam's Message to the Enemies of Israel (Num. 24:10-25):

The Sin of Baal-Peor (Num. 25:1-18):

The Israelites Slaughter the Midianites (Num. 31:1-54):

Why did Moses become angry with the soldiers? _____
What were the soldiers who had killed to do before entering the camp? _____

Other Events on the Plains of Moab

(Lesson Twenty-one: Numbers 26:1-65)

The Second Census of Israel (Num. 26:1-65):

The first census was taken before the children of Israel left Mount Sinai (Num. 1:1-3) at the beginning of their second year out of Egypt. Now, nearly at the end of the forty years of wandering, after the plague for the sin of Baal-Peor, another census is taken.

List the number of soldiers recorded for each of the tribes:

Reuben:
Simeon:
Gad:
Judah:
Issachar:
Zebulun:

Manasseh:
Ephraim:
Benjamin:
Dan:
Asher:
Naphtali:

What was the total number of soldiers? _____

The Levites were numbered also, but separately from the other tribes. Of the Levites, how many males were there one month old and older? _____

Describe God's instructions for dividing up the land between the tribes: _____

Zelophehad's Daughters Ask a Question (Num. 27:1-11; 36:1-13):

Summarize what transpires in this section and the Lord's instructions on the matter:

Joshua Is Named As Moses' Successor (Num. 27:12-23):

Reuben And Gad Ask For Their Inheritance (Num. 32:1-42):

Map Assignment:

- *All the places these tribes named in their first request belonged to the territory they had taken from Sihon.*
- *As the Israelites entered the area, only a small buffer zone between Sihon's kingdom and Og's kingdom was called Gilead.*
- *We will mark the tribal territories more carefully in our study of the conquest and division of the land in our study of the books of Joshua and Judges.*

The Encampments of Israel from Rameses to the Plains of Moab (Num. 33:1-56):

Moses kept a record of all the camping places where the Israelites stayed during their entire forty years and it is recorded in Num. 33. This list includes many more names than have been included in the narrative so far. Most of the places cannot be definitely located because they were camping places, not cities. God had deliberately led them away from settled wilderness, so there were places that had never been named until the Israelites gave them names – such as Taberah. For our purposes, we will remember only the places where specific events took place.

Look at the chart on the next page to see the events that are included in the narrative.

**Places and Events
From Kadesh to the Plains of Moab:**

Years of Wandering:

Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, Abiram

Kadesh to the Plains of Moab:

Kadesh: Miriam dies, Moses and Aaron sin.

Mount Hor: Aaron dies, King Arad attacks

Through the Arabah: Avoiding Edom, Fiery Serpents

To the Plains of Moab: Avoiding Moab and Ammon, Battle with Sihon, Battle with Og.

Plains of Moab:

Balak and Balaam

Sin of Baal-peor

Second Census

Joshua named successor

Inheritance for two and a half tribes

Speeches of Deuteronomy

Death of Moses

Borders of the Land (Num. 34:1-15):

Map Assignment:

- *Be sure you have labeled all the places where we have stories told from Rameses to the Plains of Moab.*
- *Find all the places used in the description of the borders of the land God is giving them.*

Chronology Note:

- *The years of aimless wandering totaled thirty-eight and one-half years (see Deut. 2:14 and Num. 33:38).*
- *Approximately seven months passed after Aaron's death until the children of Israel crossed the Jordan and encamped at Gilgal (Deut. 1:3; Josh. 4:19).*
 - *During those seven months, they were traveling and preparing to enter the land from the east.*
- *The time spent traveling from Egypt to Mount Sinai, and the time at Mount Sinai, totaled one year and one month (Num. 9-10). That year was counted as one of the forty years of wandering in the wilderness even though the sentence to wander did not come until after that year was past (Num. 14).*
 - *Why was it counted as one of the forty?*
 - *Until Kadesh, the children of Israel were on their way to Canaan.*
 - *When they refused to go into the land, it made that year a year of vain traveling.*
 - *It, too, had been a time filled with murmurings and rebellions.*
 - *Therefore it was counted because it was one of forty years that Israel spent in the wilderness rather than in the land God promised.*

Men are Appointed To Be In Charge of Dividing the Land (Num. 24:16-29):

Cities of the Levites (Num. 35:1-8):

Remember that the Levites were not to receive a specific portion of land the way the rest of the tribes were to inherit. Their income was from the sacrifices to the Lord, from the tithes, and from other such sources. (See the description in Numbers 18 of the portions belonging to the priests and Levites from the tithes and offerings). But they had to have places to live, and places to care for their cattle and possessions. One of their tasks was to teach the people the law, so by giving them cities scattered over the land, not only was God providing for His special tribe, He was also seeing to it that the Levites would be distributed up and down the land so that they

could keep the law of the Lord alive in the hearts of the people if they, in turn, would only fulfill their obligations.

Instructions Regarding the Cities of Refuge (Num. 35:9-34):

Three Cities of Refuge in Trans-Jordan (Deut. 4:41-43):

Map Assignment:

- *Find and label Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on your map.*
 - *Underline them as cities specially set apart as cities of refuge.*
- *Very soon, in their history, all the area the Israelites controlled on the eastern side was called Gilead.*
 - *Israelite cities on the eastern side were usually identified by the city's name, followed by a hyphen and the name Gilead, such as: Ramoth-gilead. This identified it as the Ramoth on the east side of the Jordan, rather than the one on the west.*

Moses' First Speech

Do Not Be Afraid; Remain Faithful

(Lesson Twenty-two: Deuteronomy 1:1-4:40)

Outline of This Study:

Route of the Exodus—From Egypt to Canaan

The Call of Moses

The Plagues

From Egypt to Sinai

Jehovah Makes a Covenant

More Time at Sinai

From Sinai to Kadesh

Wandering

The Plains of Moab

Moses' Speeches

Do Not Be Afraid

Beware Lest You Forget

These are the Laws

Blessings and Curses

A covenant Made

Rebellion Predicted

Moses Blesses the People

Moses Dies

Journey's End

The Israelites are still encamped on the plains of Moab while Moses gives the speeches in the book of Deuteronomy, but the subject matter of Deuteronomy is so distinct it needs special attention. When the book of Deuteronomy opens, it is the first day of the eleventh month of the fortieth year since the Israelites left Egypt. This means it is nearly time to enter the land. They are encamped just across the Jordan from Jericho. Moses has already been told that he is to go to the top of mount Nebo (Pisgah), view the Promised Land, and then die. Moses has had to plead with God to spare the people on many occasions, and now he will not be there to plead for them again. The book of Deuteronomy is a series of speeches that this very old man makes to this new generation of Israelites.

Remember that the old generation who rebelled at Kadesh-barnea has already died, and the new census has been taken (Num. 26). Moses pleads with this new generation to be faithful to God: in the immediate future and throughout all the generations to come.

Deuteronomy is a reminder of the events that had taken place over the last forty years. A reminder of the lessons that the people should have learned from their experiences, and a reminder that they must remain faithful to Jehovah if they hope to receive His blessings.

Summarize the information that Moses presents in the following sections. Include the events that Moses describes and the lessons to be learned:

The Command to Enter Canaan (Deut. 1:1-8):

Tribal Leadership Appointed (Deut. 1:9-18):

Israel's Refusal to Enter the Land (Deut. 1:19-33):

The Penalty for Israel's Rebellion (Deut. 1:34-46):

The Wandering (Deut. 2:1-25):

King Sihon Defeated (Deut. 2:26-37):

King Og Defeated (Deut. 3:1-11):

The Land East of the Jordan Divided (Deut. 3:12-22):

Moses Forbidden to Enter the Land (Deut. 3:23-29):

Moses Commands Obedience (Deut. 4:1-14):

Beware of Idolatry (Deut. 4:15-40):

Moses' Second Speech

Beware Lest You Forget to Obey the Lord

(Lesson Twenty-three: Deuteronomy 4:44-11:32)

This is one of the places where we could divide the book in more than one way. In 4:44, the heading begins by saying, "This is the law which Moses set before the children of Israel." The thought continues all the way through 26:19. Chapters 5-11 deal with the law more generally, and chapters 12-26 deal with many specific commandments and statutes. But a distinct theme is emphasized in chapters 5-11: "Beware lest you forget to obey the Lord." Therefore, we are giving this section a major heading, and then we will deal with the more specific laws under the next heading.

Summarize the information provided in the following sections. Include the events that Moses describes and lessons for the people to learn.

Introduction to God's Law (Deut. 4:44-5:5):

The Ten Commandments (Deut. 5:6-22):

List them here:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

The People Are Afraid of God’s Presence (Deut. 5:23-32):

Obedience and Disobedience (Deut. 6:1-25):

A Chosen People (Deut. 7:1-26):

Remember the Lord Your God (Deut. 8:1-20):

Israel’s Rebellions Reviewed (Deut. 9:1-29):

The Law Which Moses Set Before Israel

(Lesson Twenty-four: Deuteronomy 4:44-26:19)

Having looked at the theme Moses develops in chapters 5-11, in which he urges the people to beware lest they forget to obey God, we come back to the whole section that begins in 4:44 and continues through 26:19. Moses gives a cross-section of the whole law as he reminds this new generation to be faithful. Most of these laws deal with how the people were to live together and treat one another in the land, but even those were always because of their unique relationship to God. As we summarize the laws emphasized by Moses before they enter the land, we stress the lessons he taught them about their relationship to God and about the importance of their keeping the law.

Laws Moses Emphasized Here

Summarize the information provided in each section

The Ten Commandments (5:6-21):

(Review this point from the last lesson)

Destroy the people and their idols that you find in the land (7:1-16):

Offer sacrifices in the place God specifies (12:1-32):

Put to death those who turn to idols (13:1-18):

You are a holy people, so do not pollute yourselves (14:1-21):

Give your tithes to the Lord (14:22-29):

The seventh year (15:1-18):

Set apart the firstborn (15:19-23):

Observe the feast days (16:1-17):

Appoint judges in every town (16:18-20):

Stone the one who turns to idols (16:21-17:7):

Bring difficult cases to the priest (17:8-13):

Instructions for kings (17:14-20):

Offerings for the priests and Levites (18:1-8):

Do not engage in detestable practices (18:9-13):

God will raise up a Prophet (18:14-22):

Cities of refuge (19:1-13):

Boundary markers (19:14):

Witnesses (19:15-21):

Rules for going to war (20:1-20):

An unsolved murder (21:1-9):

Marrying a captive woman (21:10-14):

The right of the firstborn (21:15-17):

A rebellious son (21:18-21):

Bury the criminal (21:22-23):

Be considerate of your neighbor's possessions (22:1-4):

Inappropriate conduct (22:5, 9, 10, 11):

Show consideration (22:6-8):

Tassels (22:12):

Accusation of unchastity (22:13-21):

Rules regarding adultery (22:23-30):

Rules regarding who can be a part of the assembly of Israel (23:1-8):

Cleanness in the camp (23:9-14):

A runaway slave (23:15-16):

Temple prostitutes (23:17-18):

Interest on loans (23:19-20):

Vows (23:21-23):

Your rights in your neighbor's field (23:24-25):

Re-marrying a woman who is put away (24:1-4):

Exempt from war (24:5):

Securities for loans (24:6, 10-13, 17-18):

Kidnapping (24:7):

Leprosy (24:8-9):

A hired man (24:14-15):

The guilty one dies (24:16):

Leave the last for the poor (24:19-22):

Beating for the guilty (25:1-3):

Ox (25:4):

Duty of a brother to a widow (25:5-10):

A woman who seizes the private parts of a man (25:11-12):

Accurate weights and measures (25:13-16):

Remember the Amalekites (25:17-19):

Firstfruits and tithes as thanksgiving offerings to God (26:1-15):

Mutual Vows Between Jehovah and Israel (Deut. 26:16-19):

***The Blessings and the Curses
Are Set Before You***
(Lesson Twenty-five: Deuteronomy 27:1-28:68)

Summarize the information provided in the following sections:

The Curse to be Read at Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Deut. 27:1-26):

The Potential Blessing—If You are Faithful (Deut. 18:1-14):

The Potential Curses—If You Disobey (Deut. 28:15-68):

Moses Blesses the Tribes

(Lesson Twenty-eight: Deuteronomy 32:48-33:29)

Summarize the information provided in the following sections.

“Go Up To This Mountain, Moses” (Deut. 32:48-52):

The Blessing Moses Gave to the Tribes (Deut. 33:1-29):

Summarize Deut. 33:1-5: _____

Describe the blessings given to each of the tribes:

To Reuben (33:6): _____

To Judah (33:7): _____

To Levi (33:8-11): _____

To Benjamin (33:12): _____

To Joseph (33:13-17): _____

To Zebulun and Issachar (33:18-19): _____

To Gad (33:20-21): _____

To Dan (33:22): _____

To Naphtali (33:23): _____

To Asher (33:24-25): _____

Moses continues a general expression of praise of God (33:26-29):

Moses' Death

(Lesson Twenty-nine: Deuteronomy 34:1-12)

Summarize the information discussed in the following sections.

Death of Moses (Deut. 34:1-8):

Epilogue (Deut. 34:9-12):

It is obvious that the last chapter was added by someone other than Moses. It is very significant that the comment was made in 34:10 that there has not arisen another prophet like Moses. There was not one in all the Old Testament that could be compared to Moses – a prophet, a mediator, and a law-giver. Yet Moses himself had said, “The Lord thy God will raise up for you a prophet from your midst, of your brethren, like me; to Him you will hearken in all things” (Deut. 18:15). Not until the Lord Jesus Christ did that prophet arise.

One very important lesson we should learn from the story of Moses is that when a man is offered great opportunities as Moses was offered, then God places a very great responsibility upon him. He expects that one to be very strong. We have never walked up a mountain to commune with Jehovah, and we have never been put into a similar position to Moses' position as mediator between God and a people – but we in America are so very blessed. We have opportunities on every hand to study and learn God's word. Will God not hold us responsible for using those opportunities and growing thereby?

Crossing the Jordan

(Lesson Thirty: Joshua 1:1-4:24)

Outline of This Study:

Route of the Exodus—From Egypt to Canaan

The Call of Moses

The Plagues

From Egypt to Sinai

Jehovah Makes a Covenant

More Time at Sinai

From Sinai to Kadesh

Wandering

The Plains of Moab

Moses' Speeches

Journey's End

**Crossing the Jordan*

Events at Gilgal

Though we enter a new book of the Bible, the thought continues without interruption. The forty years were not quite over when Moses died, so we include the first few chapters of Joshua in this material in order to complete the story of the wandering in the wilderness. The book of Joshua begins after the death of Moses, just prior to Israel's preparations to cross the Jordan. As the book opens, it is only a few days before the children of Israel cross the Jordan to receive the land promised to their fathers.

Summarize the information in the following sections.

Joshua Takes the Reins of Leadership (Josh. 1:1-9)

Preparations for Crossing the Jordan (Josh. 1:10-18):

Memorial Stones (Josh. 4:1-24):

Map Assignment:

- *Be sure the Jordan River and Jericho are labeled on your map.*
- *Label Gilgal near Jericho, east of Jericho, but west of the Jordan River.*
- *Complete the line of the route from Egypt to Canaan.*

Chronology Note:

- *The new year has started. They cross the river on the 10th day of the 1st month.*
- *What is supposed to take place on the 14^h day of the 1st month of each year?*

Events at Gilgal

(Lesson Thirty-one: Joshua 5:1-12)

The Men are Circumcised (Josh. 5:1-9):

In what way did this act roll away the reproach of Egypt? The generation of circumcised men who left Egypt was not brought into the land of promise because of their unbelief. Since they left Egypt to go into the land promised unto their fathers, it was failure on their part not to be able to do so. For this they bore the reproach, the taunts of Egypt. That generation is gone now. The new generation has entered the land of promise. With their circumcision, the last vestige of Israel's failure and shame is erased. Israel is now a nation standing in a proper relationship with their covenant God.

Time to Observe the Passover; The Forty Years are Complete (Josh. 5:10-12):

Chronology note:

- *On the evening of the 14th day of the 1st month, the firstborn of Egypt were killed while the firstborn of Israel were saved. It was the first month of the very first year of this monumental journey. (See exodus 12).*
- *Now it is the 14th day of the 1st month of the 41st year – to the day, a full forty years since their firstborn were spared and the Egyptians ordered them to leave the land.*
- *God makes no mistakes.*