

## SUMMARY OF DEUTERONOMY

BIBLICAL PERIOD	#3 THE TWELVE TRIBES/ THE SINAI COVENANT		
FOCUS	FIRST HOMILY	SECOND HOMILY	THIRD HOMILY
COVENANT	-----THE SINAI COVENANT-----		
SCRIPTURE	1:1-----	4:44---12:1---16:18-----21:1---	27:1---29:1---31:1----34:12
DIVISION OF TEXT	-Review of God's works for Israel	-Exposition of the Decalogue -Ceremonial Laws -Civil Laws -Social Laws	-Ratification of the Covenant renewed -Renewed covenant blessings and curses -Transition of Covenant mediator
TOPIC	What God has done for Israel	Israel's obligations under the Covenant	God's obligations under the Covenant
LOCATION	THE PLAINS OF MOAB		
TIME	c. ONE MONTH		

### TIME LINE



## COVENANT TREATY FORMAT ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN KINGDOMS

In covenant swearing both the dominant King and his vassal swear an oath in treaty form, thereby creating a covenant bonding the 2 parties. The standard covenant had 5 parts:

- 1. Preamble:** identifying the Lordship of the Great King & stressing his greatness, dominance & immanence (nearness & power)
- 2. Historical Prologue:** recounting the Great King's previous relationship to his vassal (with special emphasis on the benefits or blessing of that relationship).
- 3. Ethical Stipulations:** enumerating the vassal's obligations to the Great King (his guide to maintaining the relationship)
- 4. Sanctions:** a list of the blessings for obedience and the curses that will fall on the vassal if he breaks the covenant.
- 5. Succession:** Arrangements and provisions for the continuity of the covenant relationship over future generations.

### Covenant Treaties of Old Testament:

One of the best examples of a Covenant Treaty in the OT is the Book of Deuteronomy written by Moses just before the new generation of the Sinai Covenant took possession of the Promised Land. It is a Covenant renewal treaty. The book naturally divides into 5 sections which correspond to the 5 parts of ancient covenant structure.

1. Preamble (1:1-5)
2. Historical Prologue (1:6-4:49)
3. Ethical Stipulations (5:1-26:19)
4. Sanctions (27:1-30:20)
5. Succession Arrangements (31:1-34:12)

When a vassal kingdom violated the terms of the covenant agreement, the Great Lord would send emissaries to warn the offenders of the coming judgment and enforcement of the curse sanctions. In the Bible it was the mission of God's holy Prophets (who acted as God's prosecuting attorneys) to bring the message of the covenant Lawsuit to the offending nation = in Hebrew a 'rib' or riv. For example: Isaiah and Hosea brought a Covenant Lawsuit against Israel in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC; Both Jeremiah Ezekiel brought a Covenant Lawsuit against Judea in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Each prophet addressed the generation on which the Covenant curses would fall. Some examples in Scripture:

1. Deuteronomy 4:26; 30:19; 32:1
2. Psalm 50:4-7
3. Isaiah 1:2 & 21; 3:13
4. Micah 6:1
5. The Book of Hosea (see 2:4 (2)-15 (13); Hosea 4:1: "*Israelites, hear what Yahweh says, for Yahweh indicts [literally brings a 'riv', covenant lawsuit to] the citizens of the country: there is no loyalty, no faithful love, no knowledge of God in the country...*")

The book of Hosea is laid out in the classic Covenant Treaty format:

1. Preamble: Hosea chapter 1
2. Historical prologue: chapters 2-3
3. Ethical Stipulations: chapters 4-7
4. Sanctions: chapters 8-9
5. Succession Arrangements: chapters 10-14

(see Kline: Treaty of the Great King; also Sutton That you may Prosper: Dominion by Covenant)

M. Hunt © 1991 [www.AgapeBibleStudy.com](http://www.AgapeBibleStudy.com)

## THE ROCK IS CHRIST

*I want you to be quite certain, brothers that our ancestors all had the cloud over them and all passed through the sea. In the cloud and in the sea they were all baptized into Moses; all ate the same spiritual food and all drank the same spiritual drink, since they drank from the spiritual rock which followed them, and that rock was Christ. 1Cor 10:1-5*

St. Paul identifies “The Rock” as the pre-existent Christ already active in the history of God’s people. “The Rock” is central to the Song of Witness that Moses and Joshua are instructed to teach Israel in Deuteronomy chapter 32. The Jews sang this song at every Sabbath liturgy up to the destruction of the Temple in 70AD.

Deut. 32: 1-44: The Rock” as God is mentioned 5 times, 5 is the number of grace:

#1. verse 4: *He is the Rock, His work is perfect,...*

#2. verse 15: *Jacob has eaten to his heart’s content, Jeshurun, grown fat, has now lashed out. (You have grown fat, gross, bloated.) He has disowned the God who made him and dishonored the Rock, his salvation,..*

#3. verse 18: *You forget the Rock who fathered you, the God who made you, you no longer remember....*

#4. verse 30: *How else could one man rout a thousand, how could two put ten thousand to flight, were it not that their Rock has sold them, that Yahweh has delivered them up?*

#5. verse 31: *But their rock is not like our Rock; our enemies cannot pray for us! For their vine springs from the stock of Sodom and from the groves of Gomorrah...*

Note: the word rock is used separately in v. 31 and v. 37 as false gods but Rock in reference to Yahweh God is used 5 times. Five is the number symbolizing grace and power in Scripture.

There are 2 other Old Testament passages which St. Paul identifies in 1Corinthians 10:1-5 as Christ “The Rock”:

#1. Exodus 17:1-7 (v. 3): *But, tormented by thirst, the people complained to Moses. ‘Why did you bring us out of Egypt,’ they said, ‘only to make us, our children and our livestock, die of thirst?’ Moses appealed to Yahweh for help. ‘How an I to deal with this people?’ he said..... (v. 5-6) “Yahweh then said to Moses, ‘Go on ahead of the people, taking some of the elders of Israel with you; in your hand take the staff with which you struck the River, and go. I shall be waiting for you there on the rock at Horeb. Strike the rock, and water will come out for the people to drink.’*

#2. Numbers 20:1-13; verse 7: *Take the branch and call the community together, you and your brother Aaron. Then, in full view of them, **order** this **rock** to release its water...” (v.11) “Then Moses raised his hand and **struck** the rock twice with the branch; water gushed out in abundance... verse 12: Yahweh then said to Moses and Aaron, ‘Because you did not believe that I could assert my holiness before the Israelites’ eyes, you will not lead this assembly into the country which I am giving them.’*

**Question:** Why was the act of not fulfilling God’s instructions to call on the rock instead of striking it in Numbers 20:1-13 so serious? It is true that Moses was disobedient but was it intentional disobedience or disobedience brought on by Moses’ great frustration with the people? How could this one act loose for Moses the right to cross into the Promised Land? The answer is in St. Paul’s statement that the **Rock is Christ**. How many times was Jesus struck for our sins? After His death, burial, and resurrection how do we now receive the Water of Eternal life that only Christ can bring?

**Answer:** This is an important promise of the miracle of Eucharist. To receive Christ now, we call on Him when the priest says the words of Consecration which Jesus spoke at the Last Supper. The priest calls and He comes to us Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity.

M. Hunt © 2000 [www.AgapeBibleStudy.com](http://www.AgapeBibleStudy.com)

## SUMMARY OF JOSHUA

<b>BIBLICAL PERIOD</b>	<b>#4 THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN</b>					
<b>FOCUS</b>	<b>CONQUEST OF THE PROMISED LAND</b>		<b>SETTLEMENT OF THE PROMISED LAND</b>			
<b>COVENANT</b>	<b>THE SINAI COVENANT</b>					
<b>SCRIPTURE</b>	1:1-----6:1-----13:8-----14:1-----20:1-----22:1-----24:33					
<b>DIVISION OF TEXT</b>	PREPARA- TION OF ISRAEL FOR WAR	CONQUEST OF CANAAN	SETTLEMENT OF EAST JORDAN	SETTLEMENT OF WEST JORDAN	SETTLEMENT OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY	CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUED SETTLEMENT
<b>TOPIC</b>	INITIAL INVASION	WAR OF DOMINA- TION	<b>TRIBAL DIVISION OF THE LAND</b>			
	12 TRIBES PREPARE FOR WAR	SUBJUGA- TION OF NATIVE POPULATION	<b>VICTORY OVER CANAANITE CITIES</b>			
<b>LOCATION</b>	EAST SIDE OF THE JORDAN RIVER	CANAAN	<b>TWO AND A HALF TRIBES ON EAST OF JORDAN NINE AND A HALF TRIBES ON WEST OF JORDAN</b>			
<b>TIME</b>	c. 1 month	c. 7 years	c. 7 years			

TIME LINE BC

UNITED KINGDOM—DIVIDED KINGDOM—EXILE-----

WORLD EMPIRE: EGYPT-----ASSYRIA-----BABYLON-----

c. 2000?

?

1300?

1212-1202

1000 930

722

587/6

**-Abraham**

**-Moses - Conquest of  
Canaan**

**-Merneptha  
Stele**

**-David  
conquers Jerusalem**

**-722 Northern Kingdom destroyed**

**-Southern Kingdom destroyed  
587/6BC**

[www.AgapeBibleStudy.com](http://www.AgapeBibleStudy.com)

## Readings for Biblical Period 5: THE AGE OF THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL

### Lesson # 13

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The End of the Conquest   | Judges 1:1-2:23         |
| 2. Israel Falls into Sin -- God<br>Raises up the Judges                    | Judges 2:11-23          |
| 3. Othniel, Ehud and Shamgar<br>Serve Israel                               | Judges 3:7-11;15-31     |
| 4. Deborah and Barak defeat Sisera   | Judges 4:1-5:31         |
| 5. Gideon Defeats the Midianites   | Judges 6:1-9:57         |
| 6. Jephthah Defeats the Ammonites  | Judges 10:6- 12:7       |
| 7. Samson Defeats the Philistines  | Judges 13:1-16:31       |
| 8. The Decline of Faith in Israel  | Judges 17:1-21:25       |
| 9. The Story of Ruth and The Kinsman<br>Redeemer                           | Ruth 1:1-4:22           |
| 10. The Birth of the Prophet Samuel and<br>The War against the Philistines | 1 Samuel 1:1-28; 7:1-17 |

WORLD POWER: EGYPT-----ASSYRIA-----  
[all dates BC]

		<b>UNITED KINGDOM ISRAEL--DIVIDED KINGDOM</b>				
		Israel and Judah				
c. 1300	c.1200	1100	1050	1000	966	930
Conquest of Canaan-----	c. Period of the Judges -----	-----	<b>Saul</b>	<b>David</b>	/	Rehoboam son of Solomon
		/	1 <sup>st</sup> king	/	<b>Solomon</b>	/ king of Israel, capitol
	Birth of the prophet <b>Samuel</b>	of Israel	/	Builds the	/	in Jerusalem
	-----Philistines-----	-----	/	Temple	930	
	continual war against Israel		captures Jerusalem & crowned king of Israel [king of Judah 7 years earlier]			Civil War 10 Northern tribes become Northern Kingdom under King Jeroboam, [tribe of Ephraim] capitol city = Samaria