



SERIES:	05 Deuteronomy - 2015
MESSAGE:	Deuteronomy 26-27
SPEAKER:	Skip Heitzig
SCRIPTURE:	Deuteronomy 26-27

MESSAGE SUMMARY

Jesus promised that all those who follow Him would have abundant life because of His grace. As believers, we believe God is good because He has blessed our lives, and if we choose to go our own way, we'll miss out on His blessings. In this study of Deuteronomy 26-27, we are reminded that faith is the entrance to the blessed life.

DETAILED NOTES

- I. Introduction
 - A. Moses was 120 years old at the time he delivered this message
 - B. He gave the final preparation before the Israelites entered the Promised Land
 - C. A covenant is an agreement, contract, or deal
- II. Deuteronomy 26
 - A. Three major celebrations of the Israelite tradition
 1. Passover
 2. Pentecost
 3. Feast of Tabernacles
 - B. First fruits (see vv. 1-15)
 1. Before you are allowed to be a consumer, you are to be a worshiper
 2. They were required to give the very best of their harvest, not the leftovers
 3. Jacob is the Syrian referred to in verse 5
 - a. He left Canaan and went to Syria to work for Laban
 - b. He married wives and had children
 - c. Then he wandered back to Canaan
 - d. When there was a famine, Joseph brought his father, Jacob, and all his brothers and their families to live in Egypt
 - e. Seventy people in all
 - f. Turned into several million people
 4. God brought them out of Egypt to a land flowing with milk and honey
 - a. Figurative expression
 - b. Culturally: all believers can say, "God is good"
 - c. Agriculturally
 - I. Milk-flow: a time of the year when the land is lush and cows or goats are most productive
 - II. Honey-flow: a time of the year when the land is lush and the bees can probe the flowers to produce honey
 - d. Probably refers to goat's milk and date honey

- e. Deuteronomy 11:10-11
 - f. Jesus promised that those who follow Him, although they may face trials in their lives, will have an abundant life (see John 10:10)
- 5. Testimony ends in worship
 - a. You should be able to articulate, in a short period of time, your testimony
 - I. Who you are
 - II. Where you have come from
 - III. How God has changed your life
 - b. A brief story that will create a thirst in another person's life for God
 - c. Everyone has a testimony
- 6. God wants us to enjoy the covenant we have with Him
- 7. Tithing
 - a. One of the healthiest disciplines you can enter in to as a believer
 - b. Shows your faith and reliance on God
 - c. Who owns you? If you are a redeemed person, He owns it all and He owns you
 - d. How can God be first in your life if He is last in your budget?
 - e. A 10 percent tithe is an Old Testament principle
 - f. In the New Testament, Jesus said to give freely (see 2 Corinthians 9:7)
 - g. In the Old Testament, there were three tithes
 - I. Tithe of the produce of the land
 - II. Festival tithe (see Deuteronomy 12:6-7)
 - III. Tithe for the poor (see Deuteronomy 14:22-29; 26:1-15)
 - h. A tithe should not be viewed as a burden
 - i. It is a form of worship
 - j. It should be an expression of belief
 - k. You cannot out-give God (see Malachi 3:10)
- C. The covenant (see vv. 16-19)
 - 1. Many different covenants in the Bible
 - a. Edenic covenant: made by God with Adam in Eden (conditional; see Genesis 2)
 - b. Abrahamic covenant: made by God with Abraham; promised a people, land, and a blessing (unconditional; see Genesis 12:1-3)
 - c. Mosaic covenant: made between God and the Israelites (conditional)
 - 2. Palestinian covenant (unconditional)
 - a. The land that is the nation of Israel, promised by God
 - b. Arrangement is conditional
 - I. God promised they would stay in the land as long as they obeyed Him
 - II. They would be kicked out for disobedience
 - c. Allotment is unconditional
 - I. God promised to bring them back to their land
 - II. He forgave them when they repented
- III. Deuteronomy 27
 - A. The Israelites were on the banks of the Jordan at this time

- B. God told them that when they entered the Promised Land, they were to write down the law (see vv. 1-10)
 - 1. Public announcements were written on limestone
 - 2. God told them to write His law on these stones when they got into their new land
 - 3. Code of Hammurabi
 - a. Compilation of laws that are similar to the laws of Moses
 - b. 232 paragraphs on one pillar of stone
 - 4. If they used twelve stones, they could write all of the law on them
 - 5. When you write something down, it galvanizes it in your mind and in your heart
 - a. This experience would build their root system
 - b. It would engrain the law in their minds
 - 6. They were to write very plainly
 - a. God cared that His Word was heard
 - b. Plain teaching of the Scripture
 - c. No ornate carvings or sculptures
- C. God wanted the experience to be worshipful and enjoyable
 - 1. God wants us to be worshipful
 - 2. He also wants us to have fun
- D. Blessings and curses (see vv. 11-26)
 - 1. Tribes that would bless
 - a. Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Joseph, and Benjamin
 - b. Were to stand on Mount Gerizim (mountain to the south)
 - c. Tribes that descended from Jacob's wives (Leah and Rachel)
 - 2. Tribes that would curse
 - a. Reuben, Gad, Asher, Zebulun, Dan, and Naphtali
 - b. Were to stand on Mount Ebal (mountain to the north)
 - c. Tribes that descended from Bilhah and Zilpah, who were the handmaidens given to Jacob by his wives
 - 3. This ceremony was conducted by Joshua (see Joshua 8:30-35)
 - 4. As time went on, Israel turned away from God, and the Assyrians took the ten northern tribes captive
 - a. The custom of the Assyrians was to take with them the best people from the country they conquered, leaving only the poor and feeble
 - b. Large populations were relocated
 - c. They intermarried and turned to idol worship
 - d. Because of intermarriage, there were no pure bloodlines of the tribes in that region
 - e. Samaritans
 - f. The southern tribes did not like the northern tribes because of their muddled bloodlines and worship of foreign gods
 - g. Judea was captured by the Babylonians and did not return for seventy years
 - h. In Nehemiah, we learn that they finally returned
 - i. The Samaritans wanted to help rebuild, but the Judeans said no
 - j. The rift deepened, and the Samaritans built a rival temple on Mount Gerizim to compete with the temple in Judea

k. This is why Jesus needed to go to Samaria in Sychar (see John 4)

IV. Closing

- A. Jesus loves all people
- B. God does not want us to live a cursed life
 - 1. He wants us to live a blessed life
 - 2. You will be cursed if you live your life according to your own way
 - 3. You will be blessed if you live your life according to His way
- C. *Makarios* = blessed, happy
- D. A blessed life begins with faith

Greek words: makarios

Cross references: Genesis 2; 12:1-3; Deuteronomy 11:10-11; 12:6-7; 14:22-29; 26:1-15; Joshua 8:30-35; Malachi 3:10; John 4; 10:10; 2 Corinthians 9:7

Topic: The Law

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