

**Deuteronomy I**  
***A Lesson in Obedience***  
**Deuteronomy 11:1-32**

I. INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

A. Theme of the Chapter

- i. Obedience
- ii. Admonishment

B. Usage of Words

- i. “I”
  1. Used ten (10 x) times in ten (10) verses (Deuteronomy 11:2; Deuteronomy 11:8; Deuteronomy 11:13; Deuteronomy 11:14; Deuteronomy 11:15; Deuteronomy 11:22; Deuteronomy 11:26; Deuteronomy 11:27; Deuteronomy 11:28; Deuteronomy 11:32)
  2. Used to refer to both the Lord and Moses in the chapter.
- ii. “thou”
  1. Used twelve (12 x) times in seven (7) verses (Deuteronomy 11:1; Deuteronomy 11:10; Deuteronomy 11:14; Deuteronomy 11:15; Deuteronomy 11:19; Deuteronomy 11:20; Deuteronomy 11:29)
  2. Used to refer to the people in the chapter.
- iii. “ye”
  1. Used twenty-two (22 x) times in eighteen (18) verses (Deuteronomy 11:2; Deuteronomy 11:5; Deuteronomy 11:8; Deuteronomy 11:9; Deuteronomy 11:10; Deuteronomy 11:11; Deuteronomy 11:13; Deuteronomy 11:16; Deuteronomy 11:17; Deuteronomy 11:18; Deuteronomy 11:19; Deuteronomy 11:22; Deuteronomy 11:23; Deuteronomy 11:25; Deuteronomy 11:27; Deuteronomy 11:28; Deuteronomy 11:31; Deuteronomy 11:32)
- iv. “Therefore”
  1. Used three (3 x) times in three (3) verses (Deuteronomy 11:1; Deuteronomy 11:8; Deuteronomy 11:18)
  2. Used in strategic places in the chapter.
  3. Whenever it is used in scripture, it refers back to whatever has been stated (i.e. “because of what has just been stated or said”).
  4. “therefore” – defined: “for that, by reason of that”- [etymonline.com](http://etymonline.com)

## II. TAKEN FROM HISTORY (Deuteronomy 11:1-7)

### A. To Love the LORD **Thy** God (Deuteronomy 11:1)

#### i. Notice the *Therefore*

1. This refers back to what was said back in chapter 10.
2. They had been told to “fear the LORD thy God” (Deuteronomy 10:20)
3. He is “thy praise, and he is thy God” (Deuteronomy 10:21)
4. He had done “great and terrible things,” which their eyes had seen (Deuteronomy 10:21)
  - a. The Lord had brought them through a “great and terrible wilderness” (Deuteronomy 1:19)
  - b. They served God who is “a mighty God and terrible” (Deuteronomy 8:15)
    - i. “Isn’t ‘terrible’ something that is horrible?”
    - ii. Notice how the word is used in Deuteronomy 8:15.
  - c. References from Scripture:
    - i. God said that he would do “a terrible thing” with the Children of Israel (Exodus 34:10)
    - ii. God is a “terrible God” (Nehemiah 1:5; Nehemiah 4:14; Nehemiah 9:32)
    - iii. God is One of “terrible majesty” (Job 37:22)
  - d. Defined from history: “*Terrible*” – Defined: “*causing terror, awe, or dread; frightful*” – *etymonline.com*
- ii. To keep “His charge, His statutes, and His judgments, and His commandments, alway” (Deuteronomy 11:1)

### B. Spoken to Those That Had Seen the Workings of the LORD (Deuteronomy 11:2; Deuteronomy 5:24)

- i. His chastisement
- ii. His greatness
- iii. His mighty hand
- iv. His stretched out arm
- v. His miracles
- vi. And His acts

### C. To Remember God’s Great Acts Done to Pharaoh and the Egyptians (Deuteronomy 11:3-4)

- i. In the land of Egypt (Psalm 78:12; Psalm 105:27-38)
- ii. The Egyptians and their pursuit at the Red Sea (Exodus 14:23-31; Exodus 15:4; Psalm 106:9-13; Hebrews 11:29)

### D. To Remember the Wilderness and the Rebellion of Dathan and Abiram (Deuteronomy 11:5-6; Numbers 16:1)

- i. They strove against Moses and Aaron (Numbers 16:3)
  1. Korah, Dathan and Abiram corrupted others (Numbers 16:2)
  2. The rebels’ accusations (Numbers 16:3)

3. Moses' reaction to the uprising (Numbers 16:4)
4. Moses' solution (Numbers 16:5-18)
- ii. They strove against God (Numbers 16:19-24)
  1. Moses separates the congregation from Korah, Dathan and Abiram (Numbers 16:25-30)
  2. The LORD consumes the rebels (Numbers 16:31-33)
    - a. The earth consumes Korah, Dathan and Abiram with a earthquake sent by God.
    - b. The 250 men that offered incense were consumed by a fire sent out from the LORD.
  3. Fear came upon the rest of the congregation (Numbers 16:34-35)
    - a. When one speaks against the man/men of God they speak against God. (Numbers 26:9)
    - b. The LORD spared the whole by destroying the ones that caused the uprising.
    - c. This destruction of a few was really the mercy of God on the whole.
  4. Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft (1 Samuel 15:23; Galatians 5:19-23)
- E. Their Eyes Had Seen the Great Acts of the LORD (Deuteronomy 11:7)

### III. FOR SOWING AND REAPING (Deuteronomy 11:8-17)

- A. To Keep All of the Commandments (Deuteronomy 11:8)
  - i. Notice – “*Therefore*”
  - ii. Because of what has just been said they should be just that more determined to keep all of the things that He has told them to do.
- B. So That They Might Go In and Possess the Land and Keep It (Deuteronomy 11:8-9)
- C. The Specialty of the Land of Promise (Deuteronomy 11:10-15)
  - i. Egypt was a land where they struggled to grow and receive
    1. It is possible and probable that Egypt was a land that had to be irrigated
    2. A land that was chiefly fed by the Nile, with rain being very meager.
    3. Modern day Egypt has very little rain fall per year.
  - ii. The Land of Promise would not be like that
    1. A land of hills and valleys
    2. That drinketh in water from the rain of heaven (Deuteronomy 8:7)
    3. A land that God careth for
    4. From the beginning of the year till the end
  - iii. Promised by God (Deuteronomy 11:13-15)
    1. If they would hearken to His commandments
    2. To love the LORD God and serve Him
      - a. To receive the rain in its season
      - b. That they might gather their food in its season
      - c. To maintain the grass in the field for their cattle

- iv. The Consequences for Not Following and Serving God (Deuteronomy 11:16-17)
  - 1. To “*take heed*” from turning aside and following other gods (Deuteronomy 11:16)
  - 2. The heavens would be shut up and famine would come to the land (Deuteronomy 11:17)
    - a. In the days of Ahab (1 Kings 16:29-33)
      - i. He reared up an altar to Baal in Samaria
      - ii. And made a grove
      - iii. Provoking God to anger more than the kings of Israel before him.
    - b. The heavens were shut up by Elijah calling on God (1 Kings 17:1; Luke 4:25) – Three years, and six months.
      - i. No rain = no water in the brook (1 Kings 17:5-7)
      - ii. A famine in the land (1 Kings 17:8-14; 1 Kings 18:2)
        - 1. A famine of food = A famine of truth
        - 2. A famine of truth = A famine of the word
    - c. The breaking of the famine (1 Kings 18:1-2, 17-19, 21-46)

#### IV. TO GIVE TO THEIR CHILDREN (Deuteronomy 11:18-21)

- A. To Be Laid Up in the Heart and Soul (Deuteronomy 11:18; Deuteronomy 6:6; Deuteronomy 32:46)
  - i. A place of safe keeping (Heart and Soul)
  - ii. So that it might be spoken in due time (Exodus 13:9; Hebrews 2:1)
- B. To Be Taught To Their Children (Deuteronomy 11:19) – (See page 39 of Deuteronomy I class notes, IV, A & B)
- C. To Be Placed in a Spot of Prominence (Deuteronomy 11:20) – (See page 39 of Deuteronomy I class notes, IV, C)
- D. To Be Able to Give Their Children the Land that They Had Received (Deuteronomy 11:21)

#### V. AN ADMONISHMENT BY MOSES (Deuteronomy 11:22-32)

- A. To Keep All the Commandments Given to Them By God (Deuteronomy 11:22)
  - i. To Do
  - ii. To Love the LORD
  - iii. To Walk
  - iv. To Cleave
- B. To Keep All of the Land (Deuteronomy 11:23-25)
  - i. If they would keep the commandments of God, then the LORD would drive out all of the inhabitants of the land (Deuteronomy 11:23)

- ii. Every place their foot stepped would be their land (Deuteronomy 11:24; Genesis 15:18; Exodus 23:31; Numbers 34:1-12; Joshua 1:4) – See Maps
  - 1. From the wilderness
  - 2. And Lebanon
  - 3. From the river (river of Egypt)
  - 4. The river Euphrates
  - 5. Unto the sea (Mediterranean sea)
- iii. No man would be able to stand before them (Deuteronomy 11:25)
  - 1. The fear of them and the dread of them would be upon all the land
  - 2. This is seen in what Rahab tells the spies in Jericho (Joshua 2:8-15)
- C. To Be Blessed and Not Cursed (Deuteronomy 11:26-32)
  - i. If they would obey (Deuteronomy 11:26-27)
    - 1. Obeying the commandments
    - 2. Would bring the blessings of God
  - ii. If they disobeyed (Deuteronomy 11:28)
    - 1. Cursed if they keep not the commandments of the LORD
    - 2. By going after other gods
  - iii. The blessings and curses to be placed upon mount Gerizim and mount Ebal (Deuteronomy 11:29-30; Deuteronomy 27:12-13; Joshua 8:33-34)
    - 1. On the other side of Jordan
    - 2. In the land of the Canaanites
    - 3. Over against Gilgal
    - 4. Beside the plains of Moreh
  - iv. To possess the land of promise from God (Deuteronomy 11:31-32)
    - 1. Given by God
    - 2. By observing all of the statutes and judgments from God