

**Deuteronomy I**  
***Laws from Horeb***  
**Deuteronomy 5:1-33**

- I. MOSES' CALL TO HEAR (Deuteronomy 5:1-5)
- A. All of the Statutes and Judgments (Deuteronomy 5:1)
    - i. That they might learn them – *Have the knowledge of them*
    - ii. Keep them – *Retain what they've heard*
    - iii. Do them – *Put them into practice*
  - B. Remember That God Had Made a Covenant with Them in Horeb (Mt. Sinai) (Deuteronomy 5:2-3) (Exodus 19-20)
    - i. This covenant not made with their fathers
    - ii. But with them
    - iii. Those that are alive this day
  - C. The Lord Talked with Them Out of the Midst of the Fire (Deuteronomy 5:4-5)
    - i. Face to face
    - ii. Out of the midst of the fire
    - iii. Moses stood between the people and God as a mediator
      - 1. Because they (the people) were afraid by reason of the fire, thunderings, lightnings, noise, and smoke (Exodus 20:18-21) – More on the Children of Israel's fear will be discussed later in this chapter.
      - 2. The people asked Moses to mediate for them (Exodus 20:19)
        - a. The people no longer wanted God to speak directly to them, but asked that He speak only through Moses.
        - b. God had offered to make them (Israel) a "*kingdom of priests*" (Exodus 19:6), if they would obey Him.
          - i. A priest is one who mediates between God and man, but when God spoke directly to them, they did not want to hear Him.
          - ii. God calls them a holy nation and His peculiar people in other passages (Exodus 19:5-6; Deuteronomy 14:2; Leviticus 20:26), never again does He mention their priesthood as an Old Testament reality.
          - iii. It seems that they willingly gave up the chance to be priests under the law.
          - iv. However the future fulfillment of the New Covenant will bring them back into a priestly relationship with the Lord.
            - 1. Under the New Covenant (Jeremiah 31:31-34)

- a. They will not need to be taught to know the Lord.
- b. They will know Him.
- c. They will have direct, priestly relationship with God.

### II. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS REITERATED (Deuteronomy 5:6-22)

A. From the One That Gave Them Their Law and Brought Them Out of Egypt  
(Deuteronomy 5:6, 21; Exodus 13:3; Exodus 20:1-2; Hosea 13:4)

B. The Giving of the Ten Commandments (Deuteronomy 5:7-21; Exodus 20:3-17)

i. They are called the “*Ten Commandments*” because God calls them that (Exodus 34:28; Deuteronomy 4:13; Deuteronomy 10:4)

1. They are considered to be the foundation of the moral part of the Mosaic law; the following division is not from scripture, only a practical way to look at the law.

- a. Moral Law – deals with moral right and wrong
- b. Civil Law – deals with social relationships
- c. Ceremonial Law – deals with sacrifices, feasts, etc.

2. The Ten Commandments are typically divided into two sections:

- a. Man’s relationship to God (first four commandments)
- b. Man’s relationship to man (last six commandments)

ii. Man’s relationship to God (Deuteronomy 5:7-15)

1. “*Thou shalt have no other god’s before me*” (Deuteronomy 5:7; Exodus 20:1-3; Matthew 4:10; 1 John 5:21)

2. “*Thou shalt not make any graven image*” (Deuteronomy 5:8-10; Exodus 20:4-6; Isaiah 40:25-26; Acts 17:29; Romans 1:23)

3. “*Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain*”  
(Deuteronomy 5:11; Exodus 20:7; Leviticus 19:12; Leviticus 24:10-16)

4. “*Remember the Sabbath day to sanctify it*” (Deuteronomy 5:12-14; Exodus 20:8-11)

a. The Sabbath was to be special to Israel; it was a sign between God and the Israelites (Exodus 31:12-17)

b. It is the only one of the ten not repeated in the New Testament.

c. Christ has become our Sabbath; our rest (Matthew 11:28-30)

d. Sabbath-keeping is not for the New Testament church  
(Colossians 2:16-17)

iii. Man’s relationship with man (Deuteronomy 5:16-21)

1. “*Honour thy father and mother*” (Deuteronomy 5:16; Exodus 20:12; Mark 7:10; Ephesians 6:1-3; Colossians 3:20)

2. “*Thou shalt not kill*” (Deuteronomy 5:17; Exodus 20:13; cp. 1 John 3:15 with Leviticus 19:17)

3. “*Thou shalt not commit adultery*” (Deuteronomy 5:18; Exodus 20:14; Matthew 5:27-28)

4. “*Thou shalt not steal*” (Deuteronomy 5:19; Exodus 20:15; Titus 2:9-10)

- a. Purloining – “*purloin*” – defined – “*to steal*”- (1540s) – *etymonline.com*
  - b. Fidelity – “*fidelity*” – defined – “*faithfulness, sincere*” – early 15<sup>th</sup> century – *etymonline.com*
  5. “*Thou shalt not bear false witness*” (Deuteronomy 5:20; Exodus 20:16; Deuteronomy 19:16-21; Romans 13:9; Ephesians 4:25)
  6. “*Thou shalt not covet*” (Deuteronomy 5:21; Exodus 20:17; Romans 7:7; Colossians 3:5; Hebrews 13:5)
  - iv. Spoken unto all of the assembly, written on two tables of stone (Deuteronomy 5:22; Exodus 24:12; Exodus 31:18)
- III. THE PARTING OF THE PEOPLE (Deuteronomy 5:23-30)
- A. The Fear of the People (Deuteronomy 5:23-26; Exodus 20:20)
    - i. The people saw the mountain on fire
    - ii. The people saw the greatness and glory of the LORD
    - iii. The people heard His voice
    - iv. The people were afraid of dying
  - B. The Request of the People (Deuteronomy 5:27)
    - i. As was mentioned in the above notes; the people ask Moses to mediate for them.
    - ii. The people do this in part because they are full of fear
    - iii. In Exodus chapter 20 and verse 20 Moses tells the people to “*fear not*”, yet in the same verse he tells them to fear. Why?
      1. Notice the use of the word in Exodus 20, and verse 20. They are to fear and to fear not at the same time. Obviously there are two different aspects of fear in the Bible.
      2. The first fear is the fear that brings panic; that causes them to run from the Lord. They are not to fear God in this way. He is not the enemy of His people and often tells us to fear not (Genesis 15:1; Isaiah 35:4)
      3. The second fear is properly known as “the fear of the Lord.” This fear is defined in scripture as that which causes us to depart from evil and keep the commandments of the Lord (Job 28:28; Psalm 111:10; Ecclesiastes 12:13)
        - a. In this fear, we fear the results of disobeying the Lord
        - b. We do not fear the presence of the Lord
  - C. The Desired Fear Stated by the LORD (Deuteronomy 5:28-29)
    - i. The Lord heard the voice of the people
    - ii. He desired that their heart would match what they had said
    - iii. That they would fear Him (Psalm 81:13-16; Isaiah 48:18; Matthew 23:37)
      1. Keep His commandments
      2. That it would go well with them
      3. And for their children for ever!
  - D. The Command Given (Deuteronomy 5:30)
    - i. To go to their tents
      1. Based on the people’s decision
      2. Based on their heart condition

- ii. That Moses might mediate for them (see v. 31)

#### IV. THE MEDIATION BY MOSES (Deuteronomy 5:31-33)

- A. God to Speak to Moses All of the Words For the Children of Israel (Deuteronomy 5:31)
  - i. All of the commandments
  - ii. All of the statutes
  - iii. And the judgments
- B. Moses to Teach Them to the Children of Israel to Observe Them (Deuteronomy 5:32-33; Jeremiah 7:23-26)
  - i. To turn not to the left hand, or to the right hand
  - ii. To walk in all the ways of “*the LORD your God*”