

Deuteronomy I
Laws from Horeb (cont.)
Deuteronomy 7:1-26

I. INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

A. Theme of the Chapter

- i. A point of warning (Deuteronomy 7:2-5)
- ii. A point of instruction from God to man (Deuteronomy 7:6-8; 11; 17-24)
- iii. A point of conditional deliverance (Deuteronomy 7:9-16; 25-26)

B. Usage of Words

i. “Thee”

1. Used twenty-three (23 x) times in fifteen (15) verses (Deuteronomy 7:1; Deuteronomy 7:2; Deuteronomy 7:4; Deuteronomy 7:6; Deuteronomy 7:11; Deuteronomy 7:12; Deuteronomy 7:13; Deuteronomy 7:15; Deuteronomy 7:16; Deuteronomy 7:19; Deuteronomy 7:20; Deuteronomy 7:22; Deuteronomy 7:23; Deuteronomy 7:24; Deuteronomy 7:25)
2. Used in scripture to address someone (in a singular form). In this case you see the LORD addressing the nation of Israel as a whole. What they do with His instruction will have a bearing on them as a whole.

ii. “Ye”

1. Used only six (6 x) times in four (4) verses. (Deuteronomy 7:5; Deuteronomy 7:7; Deuteronomy 7:12; Deuteronomy 7:25)
2. Used in scripture to address a set of people (more than one person) (in a plural form). In this case you see the LORD interchangeably using both singular and plural pronouns to address the children of Israel. We will look closer at this later in the notes.

C. Usage of Phrases

i. “Thou Shalt”

1. Used thirteen (13 x) times in eleven (11) verses. (Deuteronomy 7:2; Deuteronomy 7:3; Deuteronomy 7:11; Deuteronomy 7:14; Deuteronomy 7:16; Deuteronomy 7:17; Deuteronomy 7:18; Deuteronomy 7:21; Deuteronomy 7:24; Deuteronomy 7:25; Deuteronomy 7:26)
2. Used in scripture to give instruction.
3. “shalt” – a form of “shall” – meaning: “ought to, must”
4. “thou” – meaning: “second nominative singular personal pronoun”.
5. The LORD in continuing to give Israel instruction on what they are supposed to do as they enter the land.

- II. ALL COMMUNION FORBIDDEN (Deuteronomy 7:1-5)
 - A. When the LORD Brings Them into the Land (Deuteronomy 7:1)
 - B. After They (Israel) Had Cast Out All of the Inhabitants of the Land (Deuteronomy 7:1)
 - i. Hittites
 - ii. Girgashites
 - iii. Amorites
 - iv. Canaanites
 - v. Perizzites
 - vi. Hivites
 - vii. Jebusites
 - C. The LORD Would Deliver Them Into Their Hands (Deuteronomy 7:2)
 - i. Israel was to smite them
 - ii. And utterly destroy them
 - D. To Make No Covenant With Them (Deuteronomy 7:2)
 - i. No Covenant
 - ii. No Mercy
 - 1. Joshua and his covenant with the Hivites, inhabitants of Gibeon (Joshua 9:1-16)
 - a. Put on old clothes, shoes, wine bottles, and moldy bread. (Joshua 9:4-5)
 - b. Told the Israelites that they were from a far country. (Joshua 9:6)
 - c. Lied of what country they were from. (Joshua 9:9)
 - d. Joshua made peace with them. (Joshua 9:16)
 - 2. The Mistakes of Joshua and the elders (Joshua 9:1-16)
 - a. They went by what they saw (Joshua 9:13)
 - b. They believed what they heard (Joshua 9:11-12)
 - c. They took of their victuals (Joshua 9:14) – They trusted in what was presented to them.
 - d. They did not take counsel of the LORD (Joshua 9:14)
 - i. Those that took counsel of the LORD
 - 1. Joshua (Numbers 27:18-21)
 - 2. The Children of Israel (Judges 1:1)
 - 3. David (1 Samuel 22:10; 1 Samuel 23:9-12; 2 Samuel 2:1; 2 Samuel 5:19)
 - 4. Admonished by Solomon to his son (Proverbs 3:5-6)
 - ii. Those that took not counsel of the LORD
 - 1. King Saul (1 Chronicles 10:13-14)
 - 2. Warned by Isaiah (Isaiah 30:1-2)
 - E. No Marriages Were to Be Made With The Inhabitants of the Land (Deuteronomy 7:3-4)
 - i. The daughter was not to be given to their son
 - ii. The son was not to be given to their daughter

- iii. Because they will turn the heart of the other from following God (Joshua 23:12-13)
 - 1. To serve other gods
 - 2. And bring God's wrath upon His people
 - iv. Done by the generations following Joshua (Judges 3:1-7; 1 Kings 11:2; Ezra 9:1-2; Nehemiah 10:30)
 - v. Warned by Paul to the New Testament church of unbelievers (2 Corinthians 6:14-17)
- F. Their Places of Worship to Be Destroyed (Deuteronomy 7:5)
- i. Their altars
 - ii. Their images
 - iii. Their groves
 - iv. Burnt with fire

III. A CALL FOR HOLINESS FROM THE PEOPLE (Deuteronomy 7:6-8)

- A. Called Holy By God (Deuteronomy 7:6)
- B. Chosen By God (Deuteronomy 7:6)
 - i. A special people
 - ii. Above all people of the earth
- C. God's Love For His People (Deuteronomy 7:7-8; Genesis 22:16-18; 1 Samuel 12:22; Jeremiah 31:3)
 - i. Not loved or chosen because of number
 - ii. Loved because He chose to love them
 - iii. Because He would keep His Covenant which He had made
 - iv. The unconditional love of God (Jeremiah 31:3)
 - 1. For His earthly people (Deuteronomy 10:15)
 - 2. For those that call on His Son's name (Ephesians 2:4-5; Titus 3:3-7; 1 John 4:19)
 - 3. Shown by the giving of His Son (Romans 5:8)
 - a. God commended His love toward us
 - i. "Commendeth" = "*commend*" – meaning: "*to commit to the care of; to present*"
 - ii. Being rich in mercy, even when we were dead in trespasses and sins (Ephesians 2:4-7)
 - b. Christ died for us
 - i. Because He laid down His life for us (1 John 3:16)
 - ii. To be the propitiation for our sins (1 John 4:9-10)
 - 1. "*propitiation*" – meaning: "*to satisfy the demands for justice*"
 - 2. "*propitiation*" – appears three times in scripture: (Romans 3:25; 1 John 2:2; 1 John 4:10)
 - a. Propitiation is universal (1 Timothy 4:10)

- b. Propitiation is offered by the shed blood of Christ (Romans 3:25)
- c. Propitiation satisfied the wrath of God (Isaiah 53:10)
- 4. Shown by the love of the Father and Son (John 15:9)
- 5. Shown by the love of the Son for the Church (Ephesians 5:25)
 - a. An example for us to love one another (1 John 3:23)
 - b. To love one another, because love is of God (1 John 4:7)
 - c. Husbands to love their wives as Christ loved the church (Ephesians 5:25-33)

IV. A NOTICE FROM GOD ON HIS FAITHFULNESS AND JUSTICE (Deuteronomy 7:9-16)

- A. He is the LORD God (Deuteronomy 7:9)
- B. Faithfulness is a Part of Who He Is (Deuteronomy 7:9-10)
 - i. Faithful in mercy (Exodus 34:6-7; Lamentations 3:23)
 - ii. Faithful on chastening (Psalm 119:75)
 - iii. Faithful in truth (Psalm 146:6) (Note: His very name is Faithful and True – Revelation 19:11)
 - iv. Faithful in word (Titus 1:9; Revelation 21:5; Revelation 22:6)
 - v. Proclaimed by His word that He is faithful (1 Corinthians 1:9)
- C. Keeping His word (Deuteronomy 7:9-16)
 - i. For His commandments (Genesis 17:7; Exodus 20:6; Deuteronomy 5:10)
 - ii. Repaying the guilty (Deuteronomy 7:10; Deuteronomy 32:41;
 - iii. And rewarding the just (Deuteronomy 7:11)
 - 1. Because the LORD is faithful and just: “*Thou shalt therefore*”
 - a. “*therefore*” – meaning: “*for that, by reason of that*”
 - b. Keep the commandments
 - c. The statutes
 - d. The judgments
 - e. Which God commanded
 - iv. The reward of keeping God’s commandments (Deuteronomy 7:12-16)
 - 1. If they would hearken to the judgments of God (Deuteronomy 7:12)
 - a. To keep
 - b. Do them
 - 2. Notice the use of pronouns in verse twelve.
 - a. The Lord tells the people; “*if ye hearken*”; compared to “*unto thee the covenant*”, and “*unto thy fathers.*”
 - b. Why would the Lord do this?
 - i. We already understand that “*ye*” is plural, and “*thee*” and “*thy*” is singular. Yet, He is speaking to a group of people.

- ii. Remember that the promises are to the nation of Israel, they are “one” in the sense that they are one as a nation, a group. If one does something it will affect the whole. Remember Achan (Joshua 7:1; Joshua 22:20)
- iii. The Lord has made a promise to “one” (the nation) that hinges on the whole (each individual) fulfilling their part. (Deuteronomy 7:25-26)
- 3. To love, bless and multiply them (Deuteronomy 7:13-14)
- 4. To be blessed above all people (Deuteronomy 7:15-16)
 - a. To be fruitful
 - b. Sickness and disease of Egypt to be upon their enemies (Exodus 15:26)
 - c. To consume their enemies before them

V. AN ASSUREDNESS OF VICTORY FROM GOD (Deuteronomy 7:17-26)

- A. To Have Confidence in Their God That Gave Them the Land (Deuteronomy 7:17-24)
 - i. To dispossess the inhabitants of the land (Deuteronomy 7:17; Numbers 33:53)
 - 1. Because God had given them the land
 - 2. Because God had commanded them to do so
 - ii. To remember what God had already done to the nation of Egypt (Deuteronomy 7:18-19)
 - 1. His marvelous works done to Pharaoh (Deuteronomy 7:18; Deuteronomy 4:34; Exodus 15:1-6; Psalm 105:5)
 - 2. With great temptations, signs, and wonders (Deuteronomy 7:19; Nehemiah 9:10-11)
 - iii. To send the hornet among the enemy to drive them out (Deuteronomy 7:20-22; Exodus 23:28-30; Joshua 24:12)
 - 1. Little by little
 - 2. So the land would not become desolate
 - 3. And that the beast not overtake the land
 - iv. To deliver the inhabitants into the hands of the Israelites (Deuteronomy 7:23-24)
- B. To Destroy All Idols From the Land (Deuteronomy 7:25-26)