

Deuteronomy I | Israel's Journey from Kadesh to Jordan

IV. THE DIVIDING OF THE LAND “ON THIS SIDE JORDAN” (Deuteronomy 3:12-20; Numbers 32)

- A. GIVEN TO REUBEN AND GAD (Deuteronomy 3:12; Deuteronomy 3:16-17)
 - i. Because of Their Great Multitude of Cattle (Numbers 32:1-4)
 - 1. Approached the leaders
 - a. The tribes approach Moses, Eleazar and the princes (v. 2)
 - b. Nine cities are named (v. 3)
 - c. The benefits of the land (v. 4)
 - 2. The decision made based upon what they saw (Numbers 32:4)
 - ii. Asked to Not Be Brought Over Jordan (Numbers 32:5)
 - 1. *“If we have found grace in thy sight”*
 - 2. *“let this land be given unto thy servants”*
 - 3. *“bring us not over Jordan”*
 - iii. Questioned of Their Motive (Numbers 32:6-15)
 - 1. Questioned for the future work (Battles) (Numbers 32:6)
 - a. Shall your brethren go to war
 - b. Shall ye sit here
 - 2. Questioned for the sake of the others (Numbers 32:7)
 - a. Why will you discourage the heart of the people
 - b. They will not want to go into the land
 - 3. Questioned because of history (Numbers 32:8-13)
 - a. When the spies spied out the land (Numbers 32:8-9)
 - b. The Lord’s anger had been kindled with their fathers for not wanting to inherit the land (Numbers 32:10-13)
 - c. Accused of rising up in their fathers stead to discourage the hearts of the people (Numbers 32:14-15; Deuteronomy 1:28)
 - iv. Their Request Officially Granted (Numbers 32:28-33)
- B. GIVEN TO THE HALF TRIBE OF MANASSEH (Deuteronomy 3:13, 14-15)
 - i. Half the Tribe of Manasseh Given a portion of the land (Deuteronomy 3:13, 14-15)
 - 1. Moses’ concerns come to fruition (Numbers 32:7)
 - 2. You now have half of the tribe of Manasseh not possessing the land of Canaan
 - ii. Jair (son of Manasseh) took the country of Argob (Deuteronomy 3:14; Numbers 32:39)
 - iii. The children of Machir (son of Manasseh) given Gilead (Deuteronomy 3:15; Numbers 32:39-40)

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C. THE RESULTS OF THIS LAND POSSESSION

i. The Motives of Gad and Rueben

1. On the surface Gad and Reuben appear to be wanting to follow God's lead in the decision they make.
 - a. They want the land that the LORD smote (Numbers 32:4)
 - b. They promise to go armed before the children of Israel to fight in Canaan (Numbers 32:17)
 - c. They will not return until the children of Israel have inherited all the land (Numbers 32:18)
 - d. They will obey the what the LORD said (Numbers 32:31)
2. The building of an altar (Joshua 22:9-34)

ii. The True Motives of Gad and Rueben

1. Prayer
 - a. You hear the name of the LORD often
 - b. You do not see where any prayer was offered to God
2. The presence of God
 - a. They built an altar so that their children would not be outcasts from the rest of the children of Israel.
 - b. It was not an altar for sacrifice.
 - c. It was only a form of what Israel had on the other side of Jordan.
3. Their speech (Matthew 26:73)
 - a. They mentioned nothing of going to battle ahead of their brethren until Moses spoke about it (Numbers 32:5-6, 17)
 - b. They separated themselves from their brethren (Numbers 32:17-19)
 - c. They were willing to pass over Jordan because of what they got (Numbers 32:32)

iii. God's Will

1. God's permissive will
 - a. God allowed the two-and-a-half tribes to choose the east side of Jordan
 - b. The spies that searched out the land
 - i. The spies were not God's idea (Deuteronomy 1:19-26)
 - ii. God allowed the spies to search the land (Numbers 13:1-2)
2. God's perfect will
 - a. God brought Israel out of the land of Egypt
 - b. To bring them into the land of Canaan for an inheritance (Leviticus 25:38)

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V. MOSES' CHARGE TO JOSHUA (Deuteronomy 3:21-22; Numbers 27:18-23)

- A. Commanded by God (Numbers 27:18-20, 28)
 - i. For Moses to lay his hand(s) upon him (Numbers 27:18, 23)
 - 1. To pass the spirit of wisdom to him (Deuteronomy 34:9)
 - 2. To show the people that he was confirmed to be the next leader (Numbers 27:19-20)
 - 3. Examples of others having hands laid upon them:
 - a. The confirmation of men labouring in the church (Acts 6:6)
 - b. The confirming of the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:15-19; Acts 19:6)
 - c. The confirming of the work given to Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:3)
 - d. The gift of prophecy given to Timothy (1 Timothy 4:14)
 - e. To lay hands suddenly on no man (1 Timothy 5:22)
 - ii. To encourage Joshua for the work that he was about to undertake (Deuteronomy 3:21-22)
 - 1. The Lord would speak to him after the death of Moses (Joshua 1:1-9)
 - a. To cross into the land of promise (v. 2)
 - b. Not one man would be able to stand against Joshua (v. 5)
 - c. The Lord promised to be with Joshua (v. 5) (Deuteronomy 31:7-8)
 - d. To be strong and very courageous (v. 6)
 - e. To observe the law, which Moses had commanded (v. 7)
 - f. The book of the law would not depart, charged meditate in the law day and night (v. 8)
 - g. To not be afraid or dismayed (v. 9)
 - 2. God had commanded Joshua to be strong and of a good courage for Him (Joshua 1:9)
 - a. The Lord had promised to be with him (v. 9)
 - b. Whithersoever he went (v. 9)
 - 3. Some thoughts on the calling of a man of God
 - a. Musings of David F. Reagan (1955-2007) – Former Pastor of Antioch Baptist Church
 - i. It's never as bad as you feel on your worst day; it's never as good as you feel on your best day.
 - ii. When the battle gets fierce, consider: you may have arrived at the front line. And, remember, no battle gets won from the lunch wagon.
 - iii. Develop a dogged determination to serve God no matter what. Otherwise, you will quit when the times get rough— and they will get rough.

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- iv. Trusting God does not mean giving Him credit for the good days. It involves giving Him credit for the bad days and knowing that they are part of His plan just as much as the good days.
- v. God calls busy men to His service. Moses and David were minding their flocks when God called them. Elisha was plowing the field. Peter and John were making their livelihood by fishing. God does not normally call a lazy man. The work of the ministry is no refuge for the lazy man. The office of the bishop is a good work (1 Timothy 3:6)
- b. Joshua had been obedient and willing to serve the Lord and minister to the man of God for some time. (Exodus 24:13; Exodus 33:11)

B. Delivered By Moses (Deuteronomy 3:21-22)

VI. MOSES' APPEAL TO GOD (Deuteronomy 3:23-29)

A. Moses Beseeches the LORD (Deuteronomy 3:23-25)

- i. Moses mentions the greatness of God and His mighty Hand (Deuteronomy 3:24)
 - 1. Moses had seen God destroy the Egyptians (Exodus 15:1-12)
 - 2. David reiterates this when he sat before the LORD (2 Samuel 7:18-24)
- ii. The greatness of God and His works (Isaiah 41:18, cp. Isaiah 41:12-17; Job 9:10; Romans 11:33)
- iii. Moses then gives his request
 - 1. To go over into the land (Promised Land) to see it
 - 2. To see that goodly mountain
 - 3. To see Lebanon (Lebanon was a land of great timber – (see 1 Kings 5:8-10)

B. God's Denial of Moses' Request (Deuteronomy 3:26-27)

- i. The Lord was wroth – because of Moses' rebellion and unbelief in Numbers 20:1-13)
- ii. He would not hear Moses
- iii. Let it "suffice thee" – *suffice* defined: "*enough, meet the needs of*"
- iv. speak no more on the matter
- v. Told to go up to the top of Pisgah (the same as Mt. Nebo – see Deuteronomy 34:1)
 - 1. To look:
 - a. Westward
 - b. Northward
 - c. Southward
 - d. Eastward
 - 2. To behold it with "thine eyes", but to not go over Jordan.

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- C. God Instructs Moses to Charge Joshua (Deuteronomy 3:28)
 - i. To encourage
 - ii. To strengthen
- D. The location of the Children of Israel – in the valley, against Bethpeor (Deuteronomy 3:29)