

Deuteronomy I
Warnings and Exhortations to Obedience
Deuteronomy 4:1-49

- I. MOSES' CALL TO HEARKEN (Deuteronomy 4:1-8)
 - A. Given to the Children of Israel (Deuteronomy 4:1)
 - B. To Hearken Unto:
 - i. The statutes
 - ii. The Judgments
 - iii. Which Moses had taught them
 - iv. That they might live
 - v. And go in
 - vi. And possess the land
 - C. To Not Corrupt the Word That Is Given (Deuteronomy 4:2; Deuteronomy 12:32)
 - i. Ye shall not add unto it
 - 1. The Pharisees were guilty of this very thing
 - a. Caused by their traditions (Mark 7:1-13)
 - b. Loving the praise of men (Matthew 23:1-12, 23)
 - 2. Warned against by John (Revelation 22:18-19)
 - 3. Reminds us of Roman Catholicism and other false religions
 - ii. Neither diminish from it
 - 1. The Sadducees were guilty of this in Jewish history (Matthew 22:23)
 - a. Rejecting angels
 - b. The resurrection
 - c. Final judgment
 - 2. Deistic – believed that God did not concern Himself with the affairs of men
 - 3. Reminds us of the subtracting nature of those that taught in the school at Alexandria
 - D. To Keep all of the Commandments Given (Deuteronomy 4:2)
 - i. From the LORD
 - ii. Which have been commanded
 - E. To Remember Their History (Deuteronomy 4:3-4)
 - i. What the Lord had done to all those that had followed Baal (Numbers 25:1-3)
 - ii. Having destroyed all those that followed Baal (Numbers 25:5, 9)
 - F. To Remember What He Had Taught Them (Deuteronomy 4:5-6)
 - i. The statutes
 - ii. The judgments
 - iii. To follow all these in the land that they were to possess

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- iv. To be an example for the nations about them
 - 1. God had wanted them to be a “kingdom of priests, and an holy nation” (Exodus 19:6)
 - 2. Israel was placed in a location geographically that required travelers to pass through their land.
 - a. Anyone doing trade with Egypt coming from the North would have to pass going south.
 - b. Likewise anyone from the South going north doing trade with any nation in Europe, Asia Minor, or Asia would have to pass through Israel’s land.
 - 3. Israel was being handed an opportunity to be a light to the rest of the world. (Deuteronomy 14:2; Deuteronomy 26:18-19)
- G. To What God Had Done For Them (Deuteronomy 4:7-8)
 - i. What nation is there so great? (2 Samuel 7:23)
 - 1. Who has God so nigh?
 - 2. To call upon him.
 - ii. What nation is there so great? (Psalm 147:19-20)
 - 1. That hath statutes and judgments,
 - 2. So righteous as this law? (Romans 7:12)
- II. MOSES’ EXHORTATION TO TAKE HEED (Deuteronomy 4:9-13)
 - A. To Thyself (Deuteronomy 4:9)
 - i. “Take Heed” –
 - 1. “Take” – Old English = “*seize*”; Old Norse = “*grasp, lay hold*”
 - 2. “Heed” –
 - a. [Heed (n.)] early 14th century = “*careful attention, notice, regard*”
 - b. [Heed (v.)] Old English = “*observe, attend, care for, protect, take charge of*”
 - ii. Three times “*Take Heed*” appears in this chapter
 - 1. “*Take heed to thyself*” (v. 9)
 - 2. “*Take ye therefore good heed*” (v. 15)
 - 3. “*Take heed unto yourselves*” (v. 23)
 - B. To Keep Thy Soul Diligently (Deuteronomy 4:9)
 - i. Lest they forget what they had seen
 - ii. Lest they depart from their hearts
 - C. Admonished to teach them to their children (Deuteronomy 4:9)
 - i. Sons
 - ii. And Grandsons
 - D. Specially to Teach and Tell of the Day When They Stood at Mt. Horeb (Deuteronomy 4:10-13)
 - i. Hearing the voice of the LORD (Exodus 19:9)
 - ii. Seeing the mount smoke, burning with fire, with darkness (Exodus 19:16-19)

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- iii. Hearing the voice of the words of the LORD (Deuteronomy 4:12; Exodus 20:22)
 - iv. At the giving of the Ten Commandments (Deuteronomy 4:13; Exodus 20:1-17)
- III. MOSES' WARNING OF CORRUPTION (Deuteronomy 4:14-40)
- A. To Take Heed of Their Worship (Deuteronomy 4:14-19)
 - i. The Lord commanded Moses to teach the people statutes and judgments (Deuteronomy 4:14; Divers laws – Exodus 21)
 - ii. God did not show any form of Himself to the people at Mt. Horeb (v. 15-16)
 - 1. Lest they (Israel) corrupt themselves
 - 2. Make an image
 - iii. Not to corrupt themselves with any graven image (Deuteronomy 4:16-18)
 - 1. The likeness of man, male or female
 - 2. The likeness of any beast
 - 3. The likeness of any winged fowl
 - 4. The likeness of any creeping thing
 - 5. The likeness of any fish
 - iv. Corruption committed shortly after God gives these laws (Exodus 20:3-4; 23; cp. Exodus 32:1-8)
 - v. Not to corrupt themselves with worshipping the heavenly bodies (Deuteronomy 4:19)
 - 1. Done by their descendants (2 Kings 21:1-9)
 - 2. Process laid out by Paul in Romans (Romans 1:13-32)
 - B. Brought Out From Corruption to Be God's People (Deuteronomy 4:20)
 - i. Egypt was a land full of corruption: full of false religion, and idols
 - ii. God had chosen the Jewish people to be his people (Exodus 19:3-8)
 - C. Moses to Not Enter Into the Land Because of His Disobedience (Deuteronomy 4:21-22)
 - D. Moses' Third Reminder to "Take Heed" unto "Thyself/Yourselves" (Deuteronomy 4:23; cp. Deuteronomy 4:9; Deuteronomy 4:15)
 - i. "Take heed" – 55 times in scripture
 - 1. 29 times in the OT
 - 2. 26 times in the NT
 - ii. "Take heed" in the New Testament
 - 1. "Take heed" of coveting (Luke 12:15)
 - 2. "Take heed" of those coming with the name of Christ (Luke 21:8)
 - 3. "Take heed" to yourselves of the end (Luke 21:34)
 - 4. "Take heed" of the flock as being an overseer (Acts 20:28)
 - 5. "Take heed" as God spared not the natural branches (Romans 11:21)
 - 6. "Take heed" how he buildeth thereupon (1 Corinthians 3:10)
 - 7. "Take heed" of the liberty in Christ (1 Corinthians 8:9)
 - 8. "Take heed" of how one stands (1 Corinthians 10:12)
 - 9. "Take heed" that ye not bite and devour one another (Galatians 5:15)
 - 10. "Take heed" of the ministry which you've received (Colossians 4:17)
 - 11. "Take heed" to the doctrine, and continue in them (1 Timothy 4:16)

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12. “Take heed” not to depart from the living God (Hebrews 3:12)
 13. “Take heed” to a more sure word of prophecy (2 Peter 1:19)
- E. The LORD God is a Consuming Fire, a Jealous God (Deuteronomy 4:24)
 - i. Jealous of His place with His people (Exodus 20:5)
 - ii. His name is Jealous (Exodus 34:14)
 - iii. The people will move Him to jealousy with their graven images (Psalm 78:58)
 - iv. He will not give His glory to someone else (Isaiah 42:8)
 - F. Warning of What Is to Come (Deuteronomy 4:25-30)
 - i. Their descendants to go whoring in the land (Deuteronomy 4:25)
 - ii. That the heavens and earth would be witness against them (Deuteronomy 4:26; Isaiah 1:2; Micah 6:2)
 - iii. To be scattered abroad (Deuteronomy 4:27; Nehemiah 1:8)
 - iv. To serve other gods and people (Deuteronomy 4:28; Daniel 5:1-6; Isaiah 46:5-10)
 - v. To seek after the LORD God with all their heart in their trouble (Deuteronomy 4:29; Nehemiah 1:9)
 - vi. Even in the latter days (Deuteronomy 31:29; Hosea 3:4-5; Hebrews 1:2)
 - G. Moses’ appeal from History (Deuteronomy 4:31-40)

IV. THE CITIES OF REFUGE “ON THIS SIDE JORDAN” (Deuteronomy 4:41-49)

- A. Moses Chooses Three Cities On This Side Jordan (Deuteronomy 4:41-43)
 - i. Bezer in the Wilderness, in Reuben
 - ii. Ramoth in Gilead, in Gad
 - iii. Golan in Bashan, in Manasseh
- B. Closing Statements (Deuteronomy 4:44-49)
 - i. These are the testimonies, statutes, and judgments that Moses spake
 - ii. On this side Jordan
 - iii. In the land of Sihon king of the Amorites
 - iv. They possessed his (Sihon’s) land
 - v. And the land of Og
 - vi. Geographical Coverage of the possession
 1. From Aroer, by the river Arnon
 2. To Mount Sion, which is Hermon
 3. All the plain on this side Jordan
 4. Unto the sea of the plain, under the springs of Pishgah