



TRAVEL THROUGH THE BIBLE

Route 66 – Travel Through the Bible (4th Ed.)

First Edition Written by Mark Reed

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IN THIS BOOK

As you work through this student manual, you'll develop a great reference you can revisit long after this study is complete. The more thought you put into your Bible study, the more you'll get out of it, both now and later.

Sections in Each Lesson

Exercises

These sections encourage you to dive into the Word—either with your class or on your own. In general, you'll read a passage of Scripture and then answer questions about it. Verse references will show you where to find key information.

Think About It

Here we'll ask you to consider the principles you've learned from Scripture and apply them to different situations. Take a few moments to think about what you've learned and what you believe.

Vocabulary

This section will list definitions of **vocabulary words** that appear throughout the book and in your Scripture reading. We've highlighted terms that might be unfamiliar to you. Other writers and teachers may prefer different definitions, so pay attention to ways that people use each term.

Getting the Most from Your Study

Class Time

- **Prepare before you get to class.** Bring this workbook, along with a pen or pencil. Try to get some decent sleep the night before.
- **Review the previous lesson.** A quick flip-through of the most recent exercises can refresh your memory.
- **Take notes.** Don't stop at filling in blanks. Write down your own thoughts and questions in the margins. You'll find that writing will clarify your thoughts and simplify future review.
- **Join the discussion.** It's OK to talk. You'll learn more if you stay engaged in class. Go ahead: ask that question—if not *in* class, then at least after.

Exercises

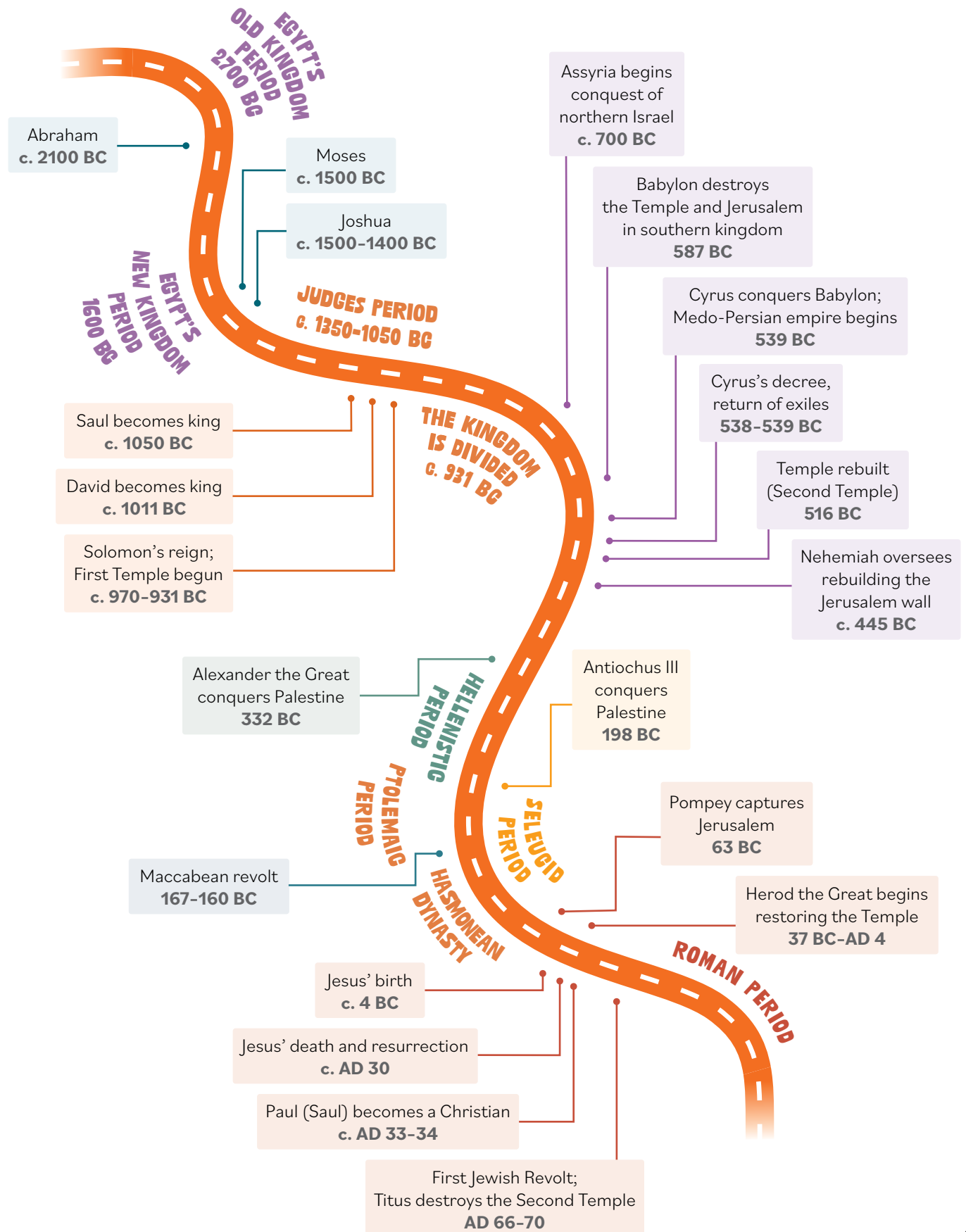
- **Pick the best time of your day to study the passages.** If you finish these as homework, try to find a time and place free of distraction. Play some quiet music or go to the library—whatever helps you focus.
- **Begin with prayer.** Ask God to teach you through the Scripture readings and show you how to grow in holiness.
- **Compare notes.** After you've studied and meditated, discuss what you've learned with other students, as appropriate. Your teacher may want to confirm your work, first.
- **Commit it to heart.** Your teacher may ask you to memorize a short passage from each lesson. You should have little trouble if you write the verses down and review them briefly each day.

The first step to positive study is a positive attitude. Trust that God prepared His truth for you to discover in His Word. By His grace, you can study Scripture—and hopefully this book will help. Seek God’s wisdom, and He’ll show it to you.

Notes

[illegible]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE BIBLE



LESSON 1

WHERE DID THE BIBLE COME FROM?

UNIT 1



The Greatest Book

The Bible is the most important book ever written. Whether you believe a single word in it, the Bible has made an enormous impact around the globe. You'll find this text in every country and in every major language, with more copies printed than any other book in history.

You might hear different names for this text:

NAME	ORIGIN
<i>The Bible</i>	From the Greek word <i>biblia</i> , meaning "books"
<i>Scripture</i>	From the Latin word <i>scriptura</i> , meaning "writing"
<i>The Word of God</i>	From the belief that God told writers to record His truth

Many Writers, One Author

scroll

A roll of paper or some other writing surface; an ancient book format

Scripture was first recorded on tablets or **scrolls** by many people—likely several dozen different writers or scribes.

- Use your Bible's **Table of Contents** to find and complete each of the following book titles. We've given you a few letters as hints.

Some books clearly name their authors ...

...like Paul's letter to the

R		M		N	S
---	--	---	--	---	---

Some books are named after a possible writer ...

...like the Book of

J					A
---	--	--	--	--	---

Some books
have *unknown*
writers...

...like the Book of

J

or the letter to the

H

E

The Bible is still a single unit, with all the books fitting together to tell one story over many centuries. If we study this harmony, we can learn about the one Author who shared His Word with us.

God’s Own Word

▷ Find the following verses in your Bible and complete the summaries.

- **2 Timothy 3:16-17** – According to these verses, all Scripture is *inspired*—that is, “breathed out” by _____. Scripture also helps prepare us to do every kind of good _____.
- **2 Peter 1:21** – These *prophecies* did not come just from men—but from those guided by the _____.

inspire

To guide or influence

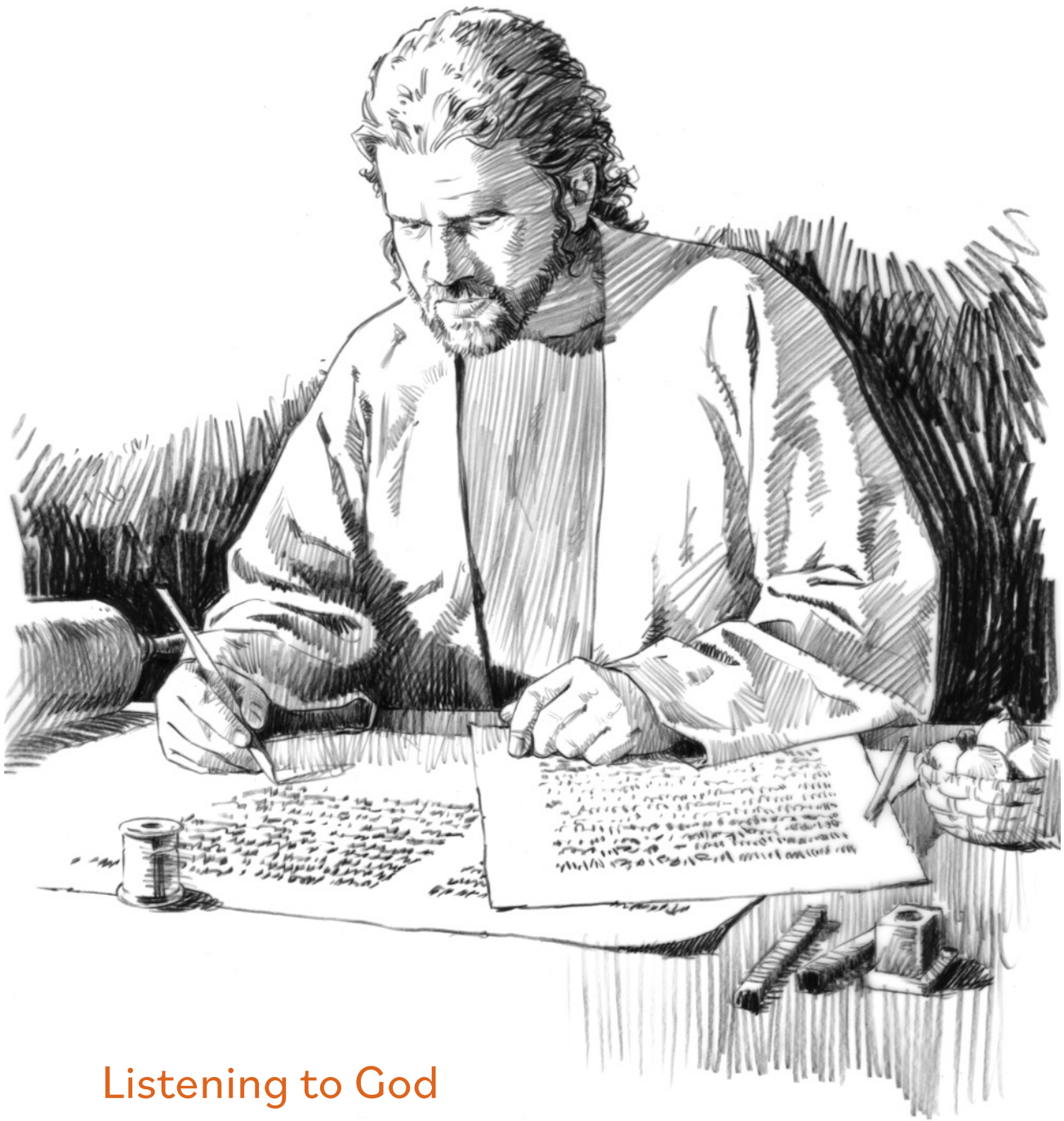
prophecy

In Scripture, a message from God, sometimes about the future

▷ But how did God guide these writers? Read the following verses and match each sentence to its best ending.

	Exodus 34:27 – Speaking to Moses, God . . .	A. Copied events from other books.
	1 Corinthians 2:13 – Paul could speak because the Spirit . . .	B. Listened to what eyewitnesses said about Jesus.
	Luke 1:1-4 – Luke wrote a book after he . . .	C. Taught him spiritual truth.
	2 Chronicles 20:34 – Some historical writers . . .	D. Told him exactly what to write down.

God worked through all these writings and methods to give us His own true Word. Today, we have many resources to help us study and understand Scripture—including books like this one!



Listening to God

We have two ways to send a message: through our words and through our actions. God spoke to humanity in these two ways as well.

► Read **Hebrews 1:1-2** and complete the following summaries.

- **Verse 1** – Long ago, God spoke in many ways by the _____.
- **Verse 2** – Now, God has spoken to us by His _____.

We can find God's *words* summarized in the Bible—and His *actions* summarized in the life of Jesus, His Son.

HOW IT ALL ADDS UP

▷ For the following pages, read about each section of the Bible, and then use your Bible's **Table of Contents** to write the missing book titles.

The Old Testament Divisions

The Old Testament includes Scripture inspired by God before the coming of Jesus. Almost all the text is in Hebrew, the language spoken by the people of Israel.

testament

A record or promise; a name for the two main divisions of the Bible

The Law

Moses wrote these first five books, which describe the beginnings of the world and the founders of Israel.

1. Genesis

2.

3.

4.

5. Deuteronomy

History

These books cover a thousand years of Israel's history, including its victories, defeats, leaders, and prophets.

6. Joshua

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17. Esther

The Old Testament Divisions (cont.)

Poetry / Wisdom Literature

These books feature songs, poems, wise sayings, and other helpful teachings. Much of this text was written around the time of King David and King Solomon (except perhaps for the Book of Job).

18. Job

19.

20.

21.

22. Song of Solomon / Song of Songs

The Major Prophets

These are the five largest books from Israel's prophets. Each book is named after its writer—except for Lamentations, which was also written by Jeremiah. These four prophesied during the age of Israel's kings.

23. Isaiah

24.

25.

26.

27.

The Minor Prophets

These twelve prophets are called “minor” not because they’re less important, but because they wrote much shorter books. They too prophesied during the time of Israel's kings.

28. Hosea

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

39. Malachi

The New Testament Divisions

The New Testament records the life and teachings of Jesus, along with the start of the Christian church. Unlike the Old Testament, these books are written in Greek, the language used for trade and education in the Roman empire.

The Gospels

These four books record the story of Jesus' life, His death, and His rise from the dead.

40. Matthew

41.

42.

43.

History

This single book explains how the church began. Some scholars will also include the Gospels in the same category.

44. Acts

gospel

The "good news" of Jesus; one of four New Testament books that record the work of Jesus

epistle

A written letter or message

Paul's Epistles

To better explain the work of Jesus, the teacher Paul wrote letters to Christians all over the Roman empire.

45. Romans

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

56.

57. Philemon

The New Testament Divisions (cont.)

General Epistles

Other church leaders—including Peter, James, and John—also wrote letters to their fellow believers.

58. Hebrews

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

Prophecy

This final book explores the past, present, and future, including God's plan to defeat evil and care for His people.

66.

revelation

A revealing of truth

THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ Why do you think God recorded His truth as a written text—instead of just spoken stories, pictures, or some other form?

- ▷ Write two or three of your biggest questions about the Bible. What would you like answered this year?

VOCABULARY

- **Bible** – The collection of 66 books inspired by God
- **Epistle** – A written letter or message
- **Gospel** – The “good news” of Jesus; one of four New Testament books that record the work of Jesus
- **Holy Spirit / Holy Ghost** – A Person of the divine Trinity, existing as one unified God with the Father and the Son
- **Inspire** – To guide or influence
- **Prophecy** – In Scripture, a message from God, sometimes about the future
- **Prophet** – In Scripture, someone who shares a message from God
- **Revelation** – A revealing of truth
- **Scripture** – Religious writing; the words in the Bible
- **Scroll** – A roll of paper or some other writing surface; an ancient book format
- **Testament** – A record or promise; a name for the two main divisions of the Bible

THE OLD TESTAMENT

— — — —

LESSON 2 • GENESIS

IN THE BEGINNING

The Five Scrolls

Pentateuch

From Greek,
“five scrolls”

The Book of **Genesis** is the first book in the Bible—and the first in the section called the **Pentateuch**. Most of the text in these books was written by Moses, a man who led Israel during their earliest years as a nation.

- ▷ You won’t see Moses mentioned in Genesis, but we can find him in the second book of the Bible. Read the following passages and complete the statements.

- **Exodus 2:10** – Moses grew up in the care of _____’s daughter, even though he was born an Israelite. Through this unusual childhood, God prepared Moses to write and to lead.
- **Exodus 3:1** – God first spoke to Moses on _____, which people called the “mountain of God.” Here Moses would record many of the laws that formed the nation of Israel.

Pharaoh

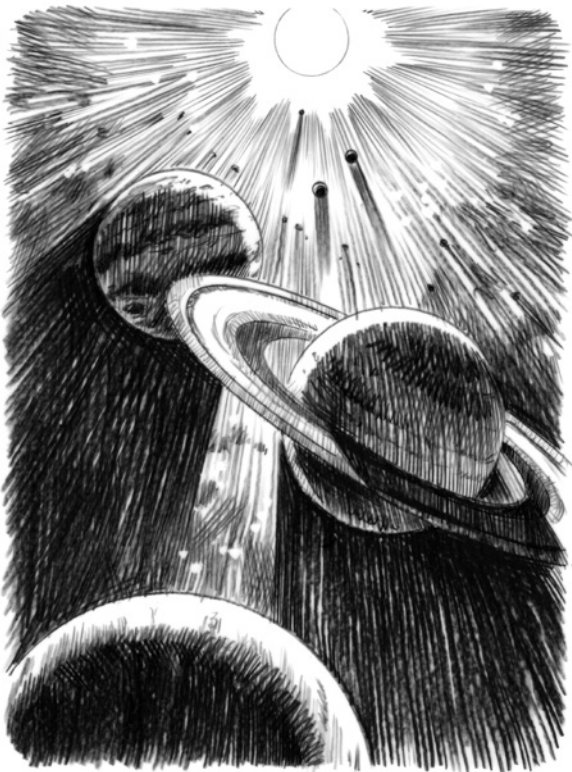
A ruler of
ancient Egypt

glory

The wonder
or honor tied
to someone

The Source of Light

The first verse of Scripture offers a simple but important truth about God: He made everything we see.



- ▷ Read **Genesis 1:1** and complete the summary.

In the _____,
_____ created the
_____ and the
_____.

- ▷ But *how*? Read **Genesis 1:3** and explain what God did to create the first part of our universe.

- ▷ And *why* did God create the world? We find a clue from David the songwriter in **Psalms 19:1**. What do the heavens show us?

The Song of Creation

The universe did not appear all at once. God built it up piece by piece.

- ▷ Read the following verses in **Genesis 1**, and then write each part of Creation under the correct day.

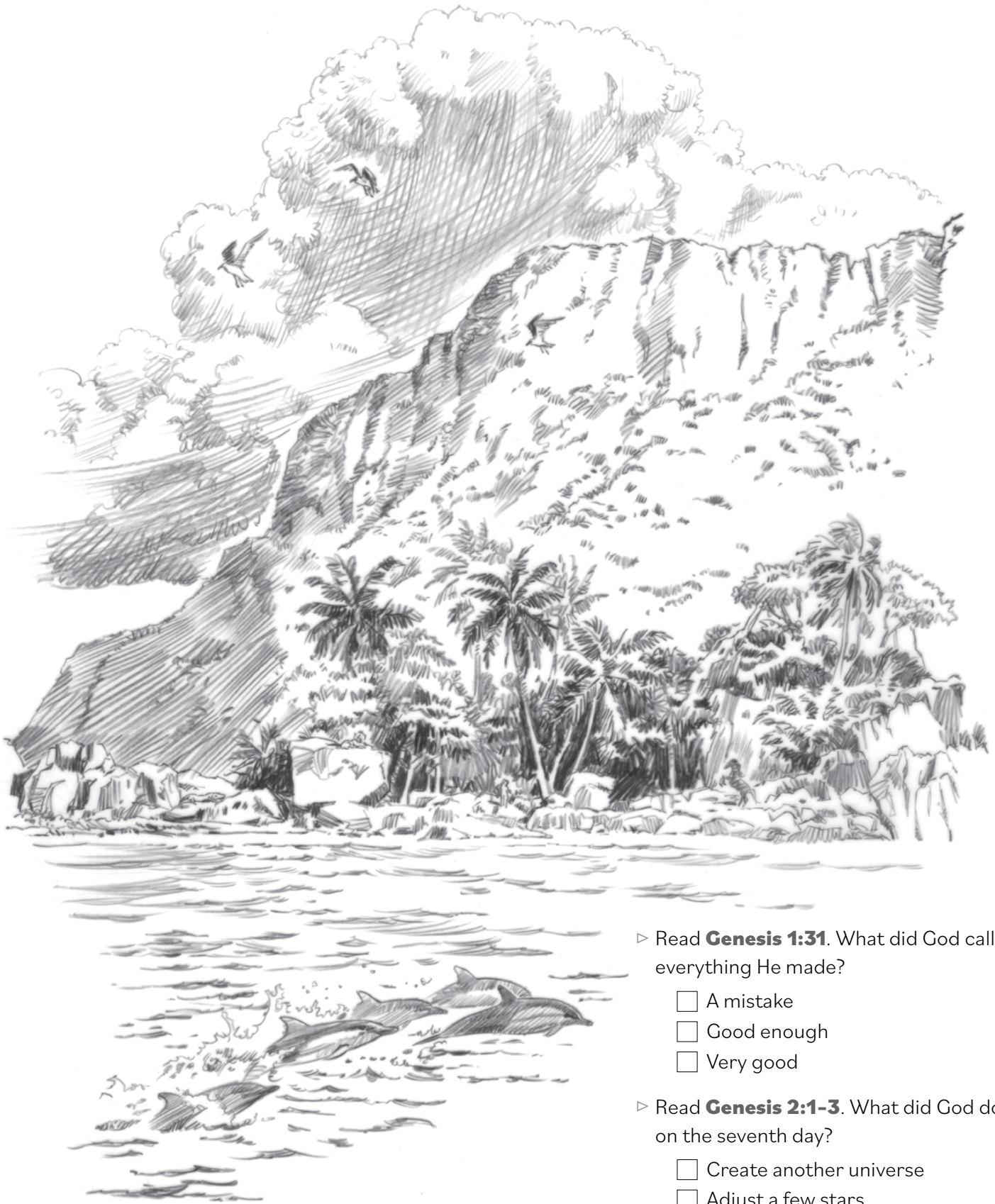
	day	land		animals	birds	fish
light	plants	sky		moon	stars	sun

GOD FORMS THE WORLD	GOD FILLS THE WORLD
Day 1 - Verses 3-5 God created _____ and divided the _____ from the night.	Day 4 - Verses 14-19 To offer light and mark the seasons, God made the _____, _____, and _____.
Day 2 - Verses 6-8 God separated the waters below from the _____ above.	Day 5 - Verses 20-23 The sea filled up with many _____, and the sky filled with _____.
Day 3 - Verses 9-13 Dry _____ rose from the sea, and _____ grew from the earth.	Day 6 - Verses 24-25 The earth filled with all kinds of _____.

- ▷ Finally, how did God finish His Creation? Write all of **Genesis 1:27** below.

the image of God

The part of humanity
that reflects God



▷ Read **Genesis 1:31**. What did God call everything He made?

- ☐ A mistake
- ☐ Good enough
- ☐ Very good

▷ Read **Genesis 2:1-3**. What did God do on the seventh day?

- ☐ Create another universe
- ☐ Adjust a few stars
- ☐ Rest from His work

A Book of Beginnings

Genesis is a book of firsts. Israelites studied this to learn how their nation came to be—along with the start of many other things.

▷ Read the verses below and match each statement to the best ending.

	Genesis 3:6 – People first disobeyed God by eating ...	A. Jubal.
	Genesis 3:20–21 – The first husband and wife were ...	B. Enoch.
	Genesis 4:1–2 – The first two children were ...	C. Tubal-cain.
	Genesis 4:17 – The first city was named after ...	D. a certain fruit.
	Genesis 4:21 – The first musician was ...	E. Cain and Abel.
	Genesis 4:22 – The first metalworker was ...	F. Adam and Eve.

THINK ABOUT IT

▷ Think about God’s role as our Creator. What are two ways we can show respect for our Creator and His work?

VOCABULARY

- **Earth** – In Scripture, the ground or land beneath us; the physical domain
- **Genesis** – From a Greek term meaning “beginning” or “origin”; the first book of the Bible
- **Glory** – The wonder or honor tied to someone
- **Heaven** – In Scripture, the sky above us; a spiritual realm beyond our own
- **The Image of God** – The part of humanity that reflects God
- **Pentateuch** – From a Greek term meaning “five scrolls;” the first five books of the Bible
- **Pharaoh** – A ruler of ancient Egypt

LESSON 3 • GENESIS

HOW IT FELL APART



A Perfect Life

When God formed the first man and woman, He gave them the greatest treasures in His Creation:

- His own image (Gen. 1:27)
- The breath of life (Gen. 2:7)
- A garden in Eden (Gen. 2:8)
- And of course, *each other* to love as husband and wife (Gen. 2:22–24)

Adam and Eve could enjoy all this without worrying about bad weather, sickness, death, or any of the troubles we face today. They walked naked and innocent through a land designed for their good.

subdue

To control or use

As God spent time with Adam and Eve in the garden, He told them to fill the earth and to **subdue** it (Gen. 1:28). The entire world lay outside Eden for humanity to explore, to nurture, to shape, and to enjoy.

- ▷ There was just one rule. Read **Genesis 2:16–17**. What did God say would happen if Adam and Eve ate from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil?

- ▷ Read **Genesis 3:1–6** and answer the following:

- Why do you think Eve believed the **serpent**?

- Why do you think Adam **sinned**, too?

serpent

An old term for a snake or reptile

sin

To turn away from God; to defy, betray, or disobey Him

The Fall

- ▷ What happened after Adam and Eve disobeyed God? Note the following verses in **Genesis 3** and match each sentence to its best ending.

	Verses 7-10 – When Adam and Eve understood good and evil, they ...	A. became afraid of God and made themselves clothing.
	Verses 12-13 – When questioned by God, Adam and Eve chose to ...	B. crawl and become an enemy of humanity.
	Verses 14-15 – For the serpent's part in this sin, God <i>cursed</i> him to ...	C. face pain in childbirth and problems in marriage.
	Verse 16 – From now on, women would have to ...	D. return to dust.
	Verses 17-18 – From now on, men would have to ...	E. work hard to grow food.
	Verse 19 – From now on, all people would die and ...	F. blame others for what they did.

curse

To punish, disapprove, or wish harm

We call this event **the Fall** because Adam and Eve lost their close relationship with God. The world now had to face the consequences of sin—including spiritual death.

But God did not give up on His Creation. From the very beginning, God knew that people would sin, so He already had a plan to save us. The plan would take thousands of years, but God Himself would see it through.

- ▷ God hinted at His plan in **Genesis 3:15**. What did God say?
- The serpent would be an enemy of the _____, and their descendants would be enemies, too.
 - The woman's descendant would bruise the serpent on the _____, and the serpent would bruise that descendant on the *heel*.

This sounds like the first prophecy about Jesus. Many centuries after Adam and Eve, Jesus would be "bruised"—but then rise again to defeat evil.

- ▷ Read the following passages and answer each question.

- **Romans 5:8** – How did Jesus **Christ** pay for our sins?

- **Romans 10:9** – If we trust that Jesus rose again from the dead, what will God do?

Christ / Messiah

A person chosen for an important role

The Flood

- ▷ Read the following verses from **Genesis 6** and mark the best ending to each sentence.

Verses 5-6 – Long after Adam and Eve, humanity’s sins grew and grew. As God saw this evil, He...

☐ celebrated it.

☐ felt sorry for making people.

☐ left our world alone.

Verse 7 – God decided to destroy everything...

☐ in the heavens.

☐ under the sea.

☐ on the land.

Verses 8-9 – But Noah was a good man, one who...

☐ walked with God.

☐ had a long beard.

☐ had a large family.

God saved Noah and his family from the flood. He did this by forming a **covenant**—an agreement with clear promises and clear responsibilities.

- ▷ Read the following passages and mark each statement as *God’s* promise or *Noah’s* responsibility.



Genesis 6:13, 17

☐ God

☐ Noah

would destroy everyone on land with a flood.

Genesis 6:14-18

☐ God

☐ Noah

would build an **ark**.

Genesis 6:19

☐ God

☐ Noah

would gather at least two of every animal.

Genesis 8:21-22

☐ God

☐ Noah

would never curse the ground again.

Genesis 9:1-6

☐ God

☐ Noah

would have descendants to fill the world.

Genesis 9:12-15

☐ God

☐ Noah

would offer the rainbow as a sign.

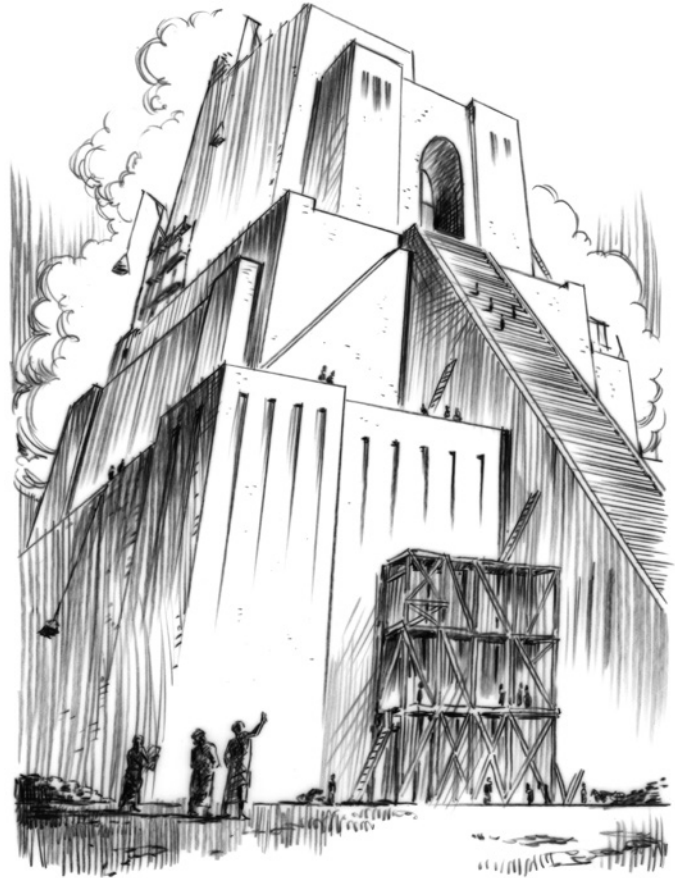
The Tower of Babel

▷ Read **Genesis 11:1-9** and then answer the following:

- In the years after Noah, when everyone spoke the same language, what did people decide to build (v. 4)?

- To challenge the people to spread out over the world, what did God do (v. 7)?

- What do you think was so bad about people staying in this city?



THINK ABOUT IT

▷ Why do you think God set rules for humanity? Why didn't He let us make up whatever morals we wanted?

VOCABULARY

- **Ark** – A container; a ship with cargo
- **Christ / Messiah** – A person chosen for an important role
- **Covenant** – A set of agreements or promises between at least two people
- **Curse** – To punish, disapprove, or wish harm
- **The Fall** – The results of humanity's first sin
- **Serpent** – An old term for a snake or reptile
- **Sin** – To turn away from God; to defy, betray, or disobey Him
- **Subdue** – To control or use

LESSON 4 • GENESIS

ABRAHAM & SARAH

Out of Ur

Many years after the events of Babel, a man named Abram lived in a Chaldean city called Ur. The Chaldeans spread across what is today Iraq, and they built cities with impressive libraries, tombs, and temples. People there worshiped many different gods, but Abram came to know the true Creator—the living God who had spoken with Adam, Eve, and Noah.

▷ We first read about Abram in Genesis 11–12 as he begins a journey out of Ur. Read the following verses to complete the map below.

- **Genesis 11:31** – Abram’s father took the family northwest from **Ur** to settle near a city called **H___**, somewhere between the **Tigris** and **Euphrates** rivers. **Label this dot on the map.**
- **Genesis 12:1, 4–5** – God called Abram to travel to a new land, so he and his wife Sarai traveled to **C___**, which lies between the **Jordan River** and the **Mediterranean Sea**. **Label this area.**
- **Genesis 12:10** – During a *famine*, Abram spent some time in **E___**, which stretched along the **Nile River**. **Label this area.**
- **Genesis 13:1** – Abram and Sarai eventually returned to **Canaan**. **Draw a line along the general route they took in Genesis 11–13.**

famine

A disaster that leaves too little food





God's Promises

Why did Abram and Sarai travel hundreds of miles to an unknown land? Because they chose to follow God, who made them the start of a special, chosen nation. God renamed them *Abraham* (“the father of many”) and *Sarah* (“noblewoman”), and He promised great things for their children.

► Read the following passages, and then match each one to its best summary.

A.
Genesis
12:2

B.
Genesis
12:3

C.
Genesis
12:6-7

D.
Genesis
13:16

E.
Genesis
18:10

bless

To give help
or approval

Abram’s descendants would be a great nation. His legacy would be a great blessing.

God would give them the land of Canaan.

God would **bless** their friends and curse their enemies. Through this nation, God would bless all peoples.

God would give Abraham and Sarah a son, despite their old age.

God would help them multiply to a number beyond counting.

faith

Trust; a belief in
something not
seen or proven

conceive

To become
pregnant with;
to form

Taking God at His Word

► Read **Hebrews 11:8-11**. How did Abraham and Sarah follow God?

- By _____, Abraham traveled to the land that God promised.
- By _____, Sarah had a son in her old age—after she could no longer naturally **conceive**.

God’s promises seemed impossible, but Abraham and Sarah believed them anyway. At first, Abraham laughed when God promised him a son (Gen. 17:17), and Sarah did the same (18:12), but in the end, they both trusted God to do what He said He’d do.

- ▷ God rewards that kind of faith. Write **Genesis 15:6** below.

righteous

Just or noble;
declared
good by God

After the fall of Adam and Eve, no regular human could be good enough for God. Everyone sins, and no one could ever deserve God's love. But God offered His love anyway—people just needed faith to accept it. And when people trust what God says, God calls them righteous.

- ▷ God counted Abraham's faith as righteousness, and the same can be true for us today. Read **Romans 3:22-24**. If we want the righteousness of God, in whom should we place our faith?

- ▷ If God calls people righteous because of their faith—and not because of their good works—why should we do anything good at all?

Proving Abraham's Faith

- ▷ God tested Abraham's faith many times, and we find the greatest test in **Genesis 22:1-18**. Read the passage and mark each statement below as true or false.

God told Abraham to go to a mountain and sacrifice his only son, Isaac.	☐ True	☐ False
God demanded this sacrifice because He was angry with Abraham.	☐ True	☐ False
Abraham refused to go to Moriah.	☐ True	☐ False
At first, Isaac did not know that his father planned to sacrifice him.	☐ True	☐ False
Abraham told Isaac that God would provide a lamb for the offering.	☐ True	☐ False
An angel let Abraham murder his son on the altar .	☐ True	☐ False
God provided a ram to die, instead.	☐ True	☐ False
After this, God was displeased with Abraham.	☐ True	☐ False

sacrifice

To give up; in Scripture, to kill, burn, or set apart as an offering

angel

A messenger from God; often a heavenly being

altar

A table on which to make sacrifices



THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ Do you believe God ever planned to let Abraham kill Isaac?

☐ Yes. ☐ No.

- ▷ Why or why not? What verses in Genesis 22 support your answer?

Isaac did not die on that altar, but he was still sacrificed. His descendants would serve as an example of God's loyalty and care. Through this one nation, God has blessed all peoples.

- ▷ Name something that is very important to you. How can you use this gift to honor God and do good?

VOCABULARY

- **Altar** – A table on which to make sacrifices
- **Angel** – A messenger from God; often a heavenly being
- **Bless** – To give help or approval
- **Conceive** – To become pregnant with; to form
- **Faith** – Trust; a belief in something not seen or proven
- **Famine** – A disaster that leaves too little food
- **Righteous** – Just or noble; declared good by God
- **Sacrifice** – To give up; in Scripture, to kill, burn, or set apart as an offering

LESSON 5 • GENESIS

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL

Israel's Family Tree

► Just as God promised, Abraham's family multiplied. Read the following passages to complete the names on the family tree:

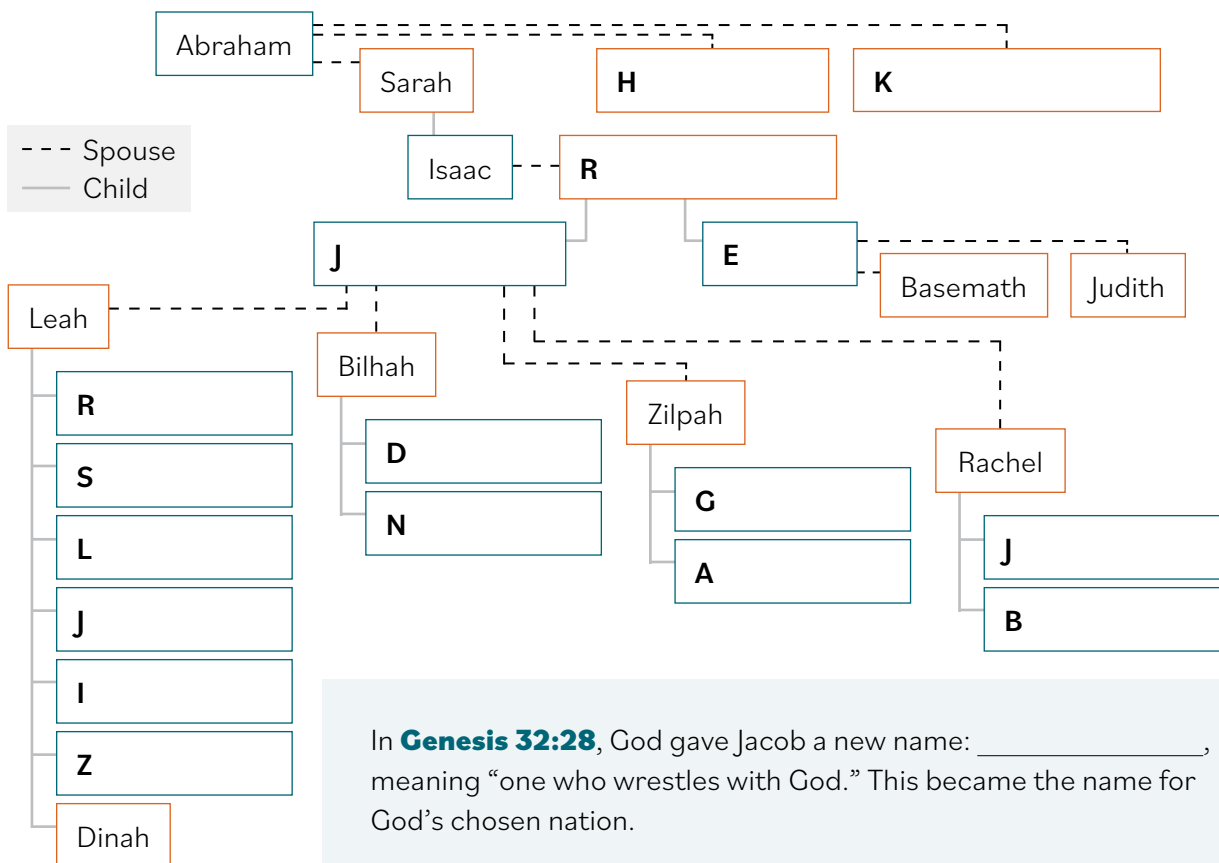
- **Genesis 16:1-2** – Before the birth of Isaac, Abraham and Sarah tried to have a son through a **concubine** named **H**__.
- **Genesis 25:1** – Years later, after the death of Sarah, Abraham married **K**__.
- **Genesis 24:62-67** – Isaac married a woman from Nahor named **R**__.
- **Genesis 25:21-26** – Later, God told her that two nations were in her womb. She gave birth to twin boys: first **E**__, and then **J**__.
- **Genesis 35:23-26** – Isaac's younger son had twelve sons by four women. List the sons from each mother.

concubine

A female partner who may bear children but lacks the full privileges of a wife

polygamy

Marrying more than one spouse at a time





The Life of Joseph

As you might imagine, Jacob's family life was messy. But God can work in messed-up families, and He did great things through one of Jacob's sons.

- Read the following passages and mark the best ending for each sentence.

Genesis 37:3 – Joseph received a special coat because Jacob ...

- ☐ made a coat for all his children.
- ☐ sent him on a special mission.
- ☐ loved him more than the other sons.

Genesis 37:18–20 – Joseph's older brothers envied and hated him—so much that one day they decided to ...

- ☐ wait for Joseph to move away.
- ☐ kill him and say an animal ate him.
- ☐ ask their father to treat them fairly.

slave

A forced, unpaid laborer; often a captive

Genesis 37:26–28 – But at the last minute, the brothers instead ...

- ☐ forced him to work as a **slave** in their own fields.
- ☐ sold him to slave traders and told Jacob that he died.
- ☐ lifted Joseph out of the pit and sent him back to Jacob.

Genesis 39:1–3 – Joseph was held captive in Egypt, but thankfully ...

- ☐ he had a plan to escape back to Canaan.
- ☐ being a slave to Potiphar wasn't very difficult.
- ☐ the Lord helped him succeed in anything he did.

Genesis 39:19–20 – After Joseph was falsely accused of a crime ...

- ☐ Potiphar put him in prison.
- ☐ Potiphar's wife apologized.
- ☐ he proved his innocence.

Genesis 41:14–16 – Joseph got out of prison by helping Pharaoh ...

- ☐ conquer the land of Canaan.
- ☐ sleep better at night.
- ☐ understand a dream from God.

Genesis 41:38-41 – Pharaoh’s dream warned of a coming famine, so he ...

☐ put Joseph in charge of Egypt to save up food.

☐ put Joseph in prison for bringing bad news.

☐ refused to believe anything that Joseph said.

Genesis 41:50-52 – Joseph married an Egyptian woman, Asenath, and they had two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim. The two names show that ...

☐ Joseph hoped to get revenge.

☐ Joseph stayed thankful to God.

☐ Joseph had an unhappy marriage.

Genesis 42:1-2 – During the seven-year famine, Jacob sent his sons ...

☐ to Ur to buy flocks.

☐ to Egypt for food.

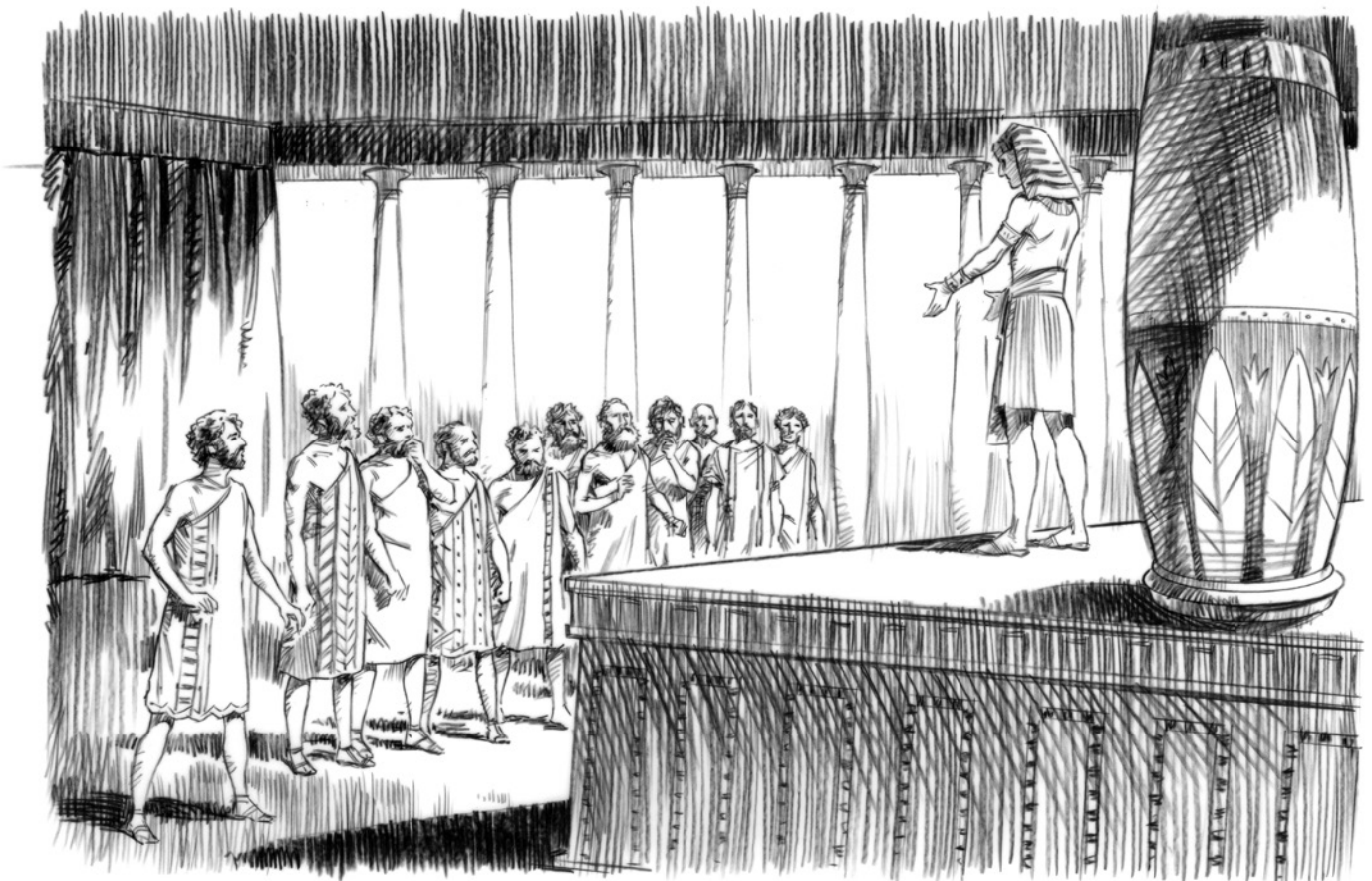
☐ a letter.

Genesis 45:3-5 – Joseph met his brothers in Egypt, but after so many years, they did not recognize him. Joseph tested them to see if they had ever changed their ways, and then he finally ...

☐ revealed his identity and comforted them.

☐ put them all in prison, except his favorite, Benjamin.

☐ sent them back to Canaan without any food.



Joseph forgave his brothers for the terrible thing they did to him. More than that, he brought them to Egypt to live out the famine. With them came their families, their flocks, and their elderly father Jacob, who was overjoyed to hear that Joseph, the son he lost 30 years ago, still lived (Gen. 46:29–30).

THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ Joseph’s brothers hurt him deeply. They robbed him of many years with his family. But now, as Pharaoh’s second-in-command, he could do anything that he wanted. How do you think most people would act with Joseph’s power?

- ▷ Read **Genesis 50:18–21**. In your own words, summarize what Joseph thought about his time as a slave in Egypt.

- ▷ How could someone think this way? What would a person have to believe?

VOCABULARY

- **Concubine** – A female partner who may bear children but lacks the full privileges of a wife
- **Polygamy** – Marrying more than one spouse at a time
- **Providence** – God’s work through events, ultimately for the good of His children
- **Slave** – A forced, unpaid laborer; often a captive

OUT OF EGYPT

The Sojourn

▷ The Book of **Exodus** picks up the story of Israel several centuries after the end of Genesis. To summarize this period, read **Exodus 1:6-14** and complete the statements below.

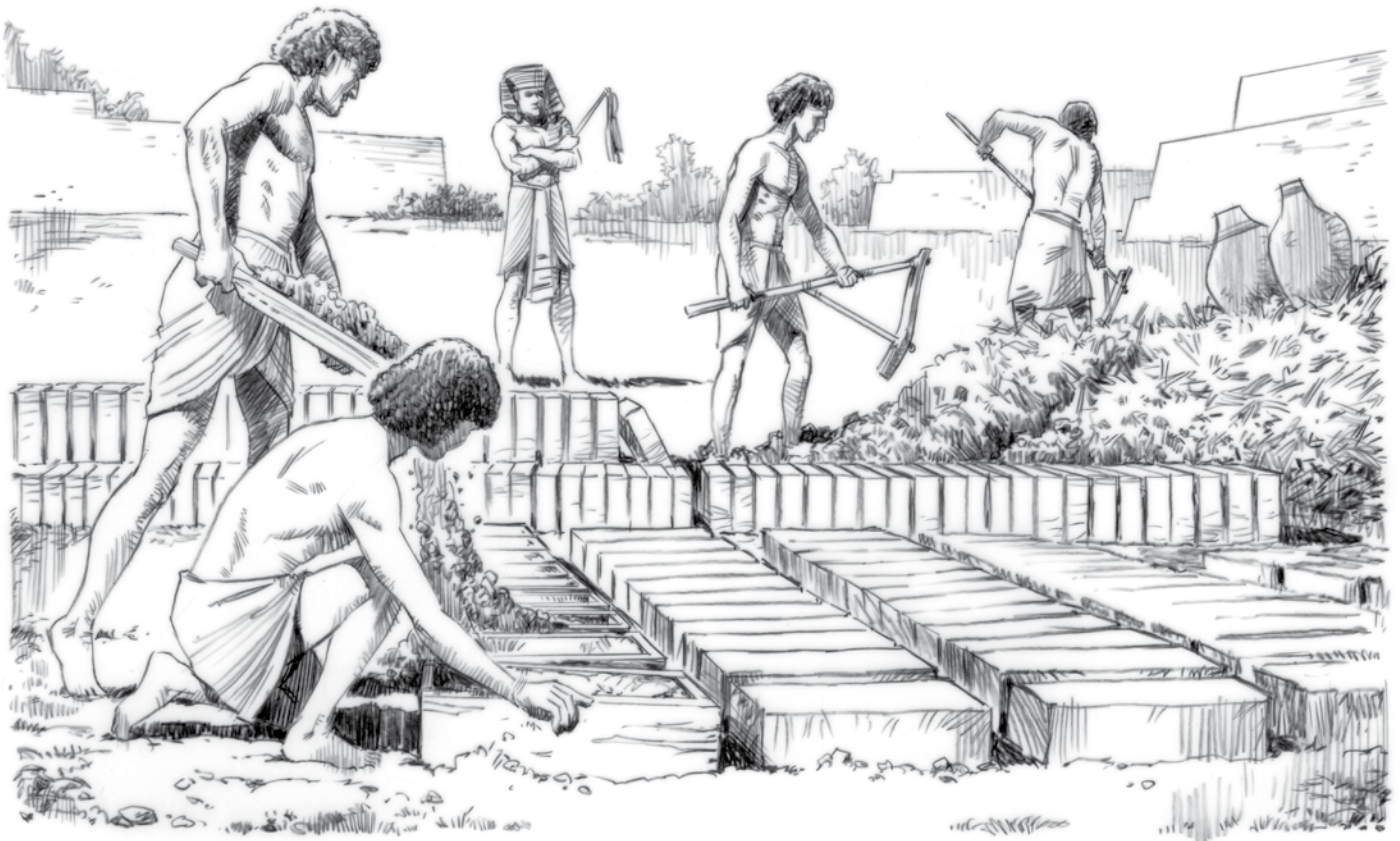
- Over the years, the Israelites _____ until they filled the land of Egypt (v. 7).
- Then a new Pharaoh arose who did not know _____ (v. 8). The Egyptians began to fear the Israelites because of their numbers.
- The Egyptians put _____ over the Israelites and forced them to build cities for Pharaoh (v. 11).
- The enslaved Israelites continued to _____, even though the Egyptians made their work as difficult as possible (v. 12).

sojourn

A temporary stay, often by refugees

exodus

A departure or exit, often by a large group



But these troubles did not surprise God. As He had with Joseph, God planned to turn this situation toward good.

- ▷ Go back to **Genesis 15:13-14**. God said that Abraham's descendants would be enslaved in another land for 400 years. How did God promise to end this enslavement (v. 14)?
-
-

Calling Moses

- ▷ Read the following passages and mark the best ending for each sentence.

Exodus 1:15-17 – To control Israel's numbers, Pharaoh ordered the Hebrew midwives to murder any new baby boys. The midwives chose to ...

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ obey his command to the letter. | ☐ murder some boys to keep the peace. | ☐ disobey him out of respect for God. |
|--|--|--|

Exodus 2:1-3 – When a Levite woman gave birth to a boy, she hid him for several months and eventually ...

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ disguised him as a baby girl. | ☐ turned him over to Egyptian officials. | ☐ put him in a basket on the Nile. |
|--|---|---|

Exodus 2:4-10 – This boy was eventually adopted and named Moses by ...

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ Hebrew farmers. | ☐ Pharaoh's daughter. | ☐ a boatman. |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|

Exodus 2:11-15 – As an adult, Moses fled Egypt because he ...

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ faced punishment for killing an Egyptian. | ☐ wanted to see God's promised land for himself. | ☐ was threatened by two Hebrew workers. |
|--|---|--|

Exodus 2:16-22 – Moses settled in the land of Midian and married ...

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ Zipporah. | ☐ Reuel. | ☐ Gershom. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

Exodus 2:23-24 – After many years, when the people of Israel cried out in suffering, God began to ...

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ start over with a new nation. | ☐ leave Israel in Egypt forever. | ☐ fulfill His promises to Abraham. |
|--|---|---|

Exodus 3:1-4 – One day, as Moses tended a flock near Mt. Horeb, God spoke out from a ...

- ☐ fiery sunset.
- ☐ bush that burned but was not consumed.
- ☐ cave shining with a bright light.

Exodus 3:5-8 – After introducing Himself to Moses, God said that He planned to ...

- ☐ rescue the Israelites and bring them to a good land.
- ☐ begin a new nation from Moses and his wife, Zipporah.
- ☐ destroy all the Egyptians and raze their monuments to the ground.



Exodus 3:10-11 – When God told Moses to confront Pharaoh, Moses responded by asking, basically ...

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ “Who are you —to tell a former prince of Egypt what he should do?” | ☐ “Who is Pharaoh —to say no to the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob?” | ☐ “Who am I —to go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?” |
|--|--|---|

Exodus 3:12-14 – God promised to be with Moses, and when asked for His name, He called Himself ...

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| ☐ “I AM.” | ☐ “the First God.” | ☐ “the All-Seer.” |
|----------------------------------|---|--|

Exodus 4:1-5 – When Moses said that the Israelites wouldn’t believe him, God promised to reveal several **miracles** through him, including ...

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☐ striking Pharaoh with lightning. | ☐ granting Moses extra strength. | ☐ turning a staff into a serpent. |
|---|---|--|

Exodus 4:10-15 – When Moses continued to protest, saying that he spoke poorly, God promised to ...

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ banish all his fears whenever he got close to Pharaoh. | ☐ stay with him, plus send his brother Aaron as a speaker. | ☐ help him speak ten times faster than normal. |
|---|---|---|

miracle

An event that reveals the supernatural; a clear act of God



The Ten Plagues

Pharaoh scoffed at Moses' demand, and he scoffed at Israel's God. Egypt depended on Hebrew slaves, and Pharaoh would not simply let all this free labor leave. So God the Creator proved Himself to Pharaoh. He brought His power down onto the Egyptians in a way anyone could understand—through ten horrific plagues.

► Read the passages in **Exodus** below and finish summarizing each plague.

boil

A swollen, often painful sore on the skin

locust

A destructive, swarming grasshopper

firstborn

The first child born to a husband and wife; in some cultures, given special rights and responsibilities

1

7:20 - The water in the Nile changed into _____.

2

8:6 - _____ rose up and covered the land.

3

8:17 - Dust turned to _____ and went everywhere.

4

8:24 - Swarms of _____ ruined the land.

5

9:3 - All _____ became sick.

6

9:10 - _____ broke out on both people and animals.

7

9:18, 23 - _____ fell, along with thunder and fire.

8

10:12 - _____ came to eat any crops left.

9

10:21-22 - _____ covered Egypt for three days.

10

11:4-6 - The _____ children in Egypt would die if their households did not listen to God.

These plagues demonstrated God's power over nature. The Egyptians worshiped many gods—all supposedly powerful beings who controlled the Nile, the crops, the sky, or the sun. But none of these gods showed up to challenge the I AM.

The Passover

After each of the plagues, Pharaoh and the Egyptians refused to let the Israelites go. With disaster after disaster, God continued to judge the slavemasters while protecting His people. Finally, before the tenth and final plague, God gave Israel some special instructions.

► Read the verses in **Exodus 12** and match each sentence to its best ending.

	Verses 5-6 – If able, each household was to kill ...	A. a male lamb without blemish or defect.
	Verse 7 – They should spread its blood ...	B. around the door of their house.
	Verse 8 – They should roast and eat it along with ...	C. their clothes, shoes, and walking sticks.
	Verse 11 – Meanwhile, they needed to keep ready ...	D. bitter herbs and bread without <i>leaven</i> .

leaven

Yeast or fermented dough, often used to help fresh dough rise

► Read **Exodus 12:12-14**. How did the feast of “the Passover” get its name?

With Egypt devastated by destruction and death, Pharaoh finally let his slaves go. Moses and the Israelites simply walked away, taking all kinds of gold and treasure that the Egyptians heaped on them (Exo. 12:33-36). In this way, God fulfilled His promise to Abraham.

THINK ABOUT IT

► After many years in slavery, the people of Israel did not have much hope or trust in God. Read **Exodus 6:5-8** and **7:4-5**, then summarize why God sent the ten plagues.

- ▷ If you live during a time of great disaster, chaos, or uncertainty, what can you ask God to do for you? What can you pray?

VOCABULARY

- **Boil** – A swollen, often painful sore on the skin
- **Exodus** – A departure or exit, often by a large group
- **Firstborn** – The first child born to a husband and wife; in some cultures, given special rights and responsibilities
- **Locust** – A destructive, swarming grasshopper
- **Leaven** – Yeast or fermented dough, often used to help fresh dough rise
- **Miracle** – An event that reveals the supernatural; a clear act of God
- **Plague** – A disaster, often involving widespread death or disease
- **Sojourn** – A temporary stay, often by refugees

LESSON 7 • EXODUS

INTO THE WILDERNESS

Crossing the Red Sea

Pharaoh let the Israelites go, but he quickly changed his mind. He rode out with an army of **chariots**, and before long, he trapped the Israelites against the shores of the sea east of Egypt.

chariot

A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses; used in ancient warfare

- ▷ Read **Exodus 14:15-16, 21-22**. What did God tell Moses to do?

- ▷ Note **verses 26-29**. What did God do to the Egyptian army?

With this final judgment against Egypt, God led the Israelites toward a mountain where He would offer laws to direct this young nation.

- ▷ Read the following verses and label the places on the map to the right.

• **Exodus 12:37**

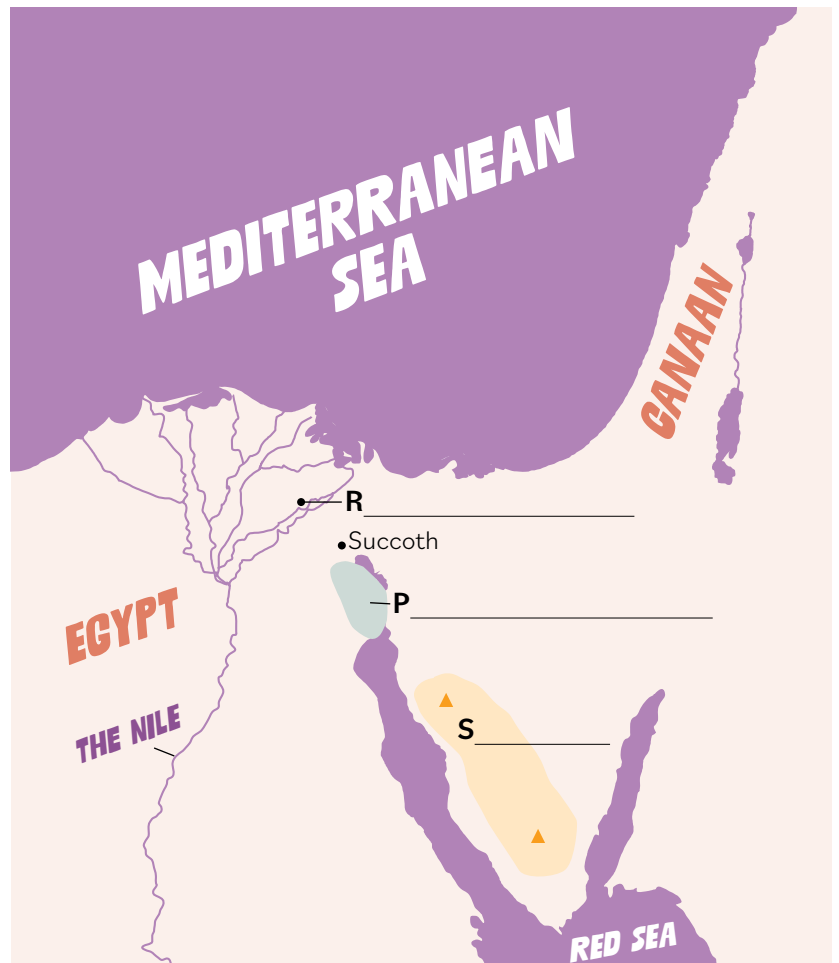
The people walked southeast from **R** to Succoth. From there, God guided them with pillars of cloud and fire (Exo. 13:21-22).

• **Exodus 14:2**

God told them to camp at **P**, close to where He parted the sea.

• **Exodus 19:1-2**

After three months, the Israelites reached a mountain in the wilderness of **S**.





The Ten Commandments

The people that camped around Mount Sinai could hardly call themselves a nation yet. They had only recently escaped slavery. Many could trace their ancestry back to Jacob, but some simply followed the Hebrews out of Egypt. Many trusted God, but others knew little about Him besides what they saw during the plagues.

But God decided to organize this people with a set of moral commands, practices, and teachings called ***the Law***. There are many rules in the Old Testament, but most build on the first ten commands that God gave Moses on Mount Sinai.

- ▷ Read **Exodus 20:1-17**, then summarize each of the Ten Commandments in one sentence.

idol / image

A statue representing a god

Sabbath

A day of rest

holy

Free of corruption; set apart for a purpose

adultery

Unfaithfulness in marriage; infidelity

covet

To want something that rightfully belongs to another

1

v. 3

2

vv. 4-6

3

v. 7

4

vv. 8-11

5

v. 12

6

v. 13

7

v. 14

8

v. 15

9

v. 16

10

v. 17

A Place To Worship

God wanted to unite the Israelites spiritually, so He gave them clear ways to worship Him. He also told Moses how to build a tent, or **tabernacle**, where all Israel could come close to God.

The Israelites would move often over the next few decades, but the Tabernacle represented God's unchanging presence. The people would always camp around the tent, and this central worship area would remain the heart of their nation. Of course, no tent could *contain* God, but it was here that He revealed Himself and reminded Israel that He walked alongside them.

tabernacle

A tent; in Scripture, a portable structure where God met with Israel

► What did God's Tabernacle look like? Read the following passages in **Exodus** to complete the description below. Note that the passages are not in order.

A. Inside the tent, **priests** put fresh _____ (25:30) on a table representing God's fellowship with the people.

B. Nearby was a _____ made of pure gold (25:31). Seven branches held seven candles, which illuminated the Tabernacle and reminded Israel of God's presence.

C. Also inside was a square altar for burning _____ (30:1-3). The high priest kindled this fragrance once at dawn and once at dusk.

D. Within the Tabernacle hung a _____ of deep colors (26:31). This separated two rooms in the tent—a Holy Place and a *Most Holy Place*. Priests could enter the tent often so long as they washed and prepared themselves. But only once a year did the high priest enter the "Holy of Holies" to ask forgiveness for the entire nation.

E. Inside the Most Holy Place was a wooden _____ (25:10-11) overlaid in gold and covered by a "mercy seat" with two angel statues. This vessel became known as **the Ark of the Covenant**. From here, God spoke to the priests.

F. Outside the main tent was a large _____ (27:9-12) surrounded by curtains.

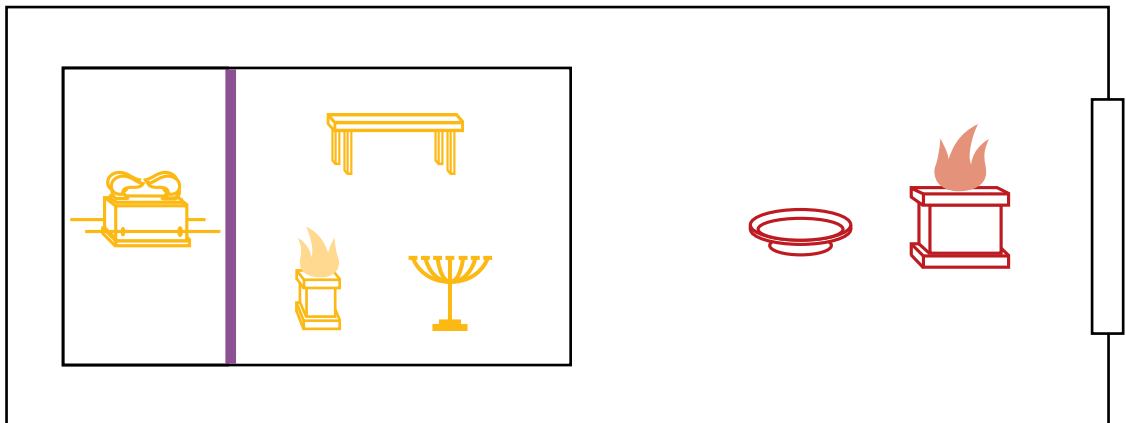
G. Just inside the courtyard entrance was a square _____ (27:1-2) overlaid with bronze. Priests offered sacrifices here for the people.

H. Between the tent and altar was a bronze _____ (30:18-19) where the priests would ritually wash themselves.

priest

A person chosen for religious duties

▷ Label the Tabernacle diagram using letters from the previous page (**A-H**).



THINK ABOUT IT

▷ God knew the Israelites would break His laws over and over again. It would be practically impossible for someone to keep even the Ten Commandments perfectly for a lifetime. So why do you think God gave them?

VOCABULARY

- **Adultery** – Unfaithfulness in marriage; infidelity
- **The Ark of the Covenant** – A vessel containing important religious artifacts from Israel; a symbol of God’s promises
- **Chariot** – A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses; used in ancient warfare
- **Covet** – To want something that rightfully belongs to another
- **False witness** – To injure a person’s reputation with a lie, specifically in court
- **Holy** – Free of corruption; set apart for a purpose
- **Honor** – To show special respect; to value highly
- **Idol / Image** – A statue representing a god
- **The Law** – The moral commands, practices, and teachings God gave Israel in the Old Testament
- **Priest** – A person chosen for religious duties
- **Sabbath** – A day of rest
- **Tabernacle** – A tent; in Scripture, a portable structure where God met with Israel

LESSON 8 • LEVITICUS

CLOSER TO GOD

A Holy People

God didn't choose Israel because they were special. Rather, they became special by *being chosen*. God set them apart for a special purpose. He wanted to nurture and shape them into a very different nation than the ones nearby.

- That's the calling of holiness. Note the following verses and summarize the command that God gave over and over again.

Leviticus 11:44 19:2 20:26 21:8

**You will be _____,
for _____ holy.**

As noted in the last lesson, God helped Israel practice holiness by appointing a group of priests. These men, each from the tribe of Levi, organized Israel's sacrifices and celebrations. It's from them that the Book of Leviticus gets its name, which means "pertaining to the Levites."

- Read the following passages in **Leviticus** and answer each question.

- Who was **anointed** to be the first priests of Israel (**8:1-7**)?

- The priests kept the Tabernacle a sacred space. For example, what could they *not* do while serving there (**10:8-11**)?

- The priests also had to keep clean—ritualistically *and* literally. What could the high priest not approach or touch (**21:11**)?

- What could the priests' animal sacrifices not have (**22:17-20**)?

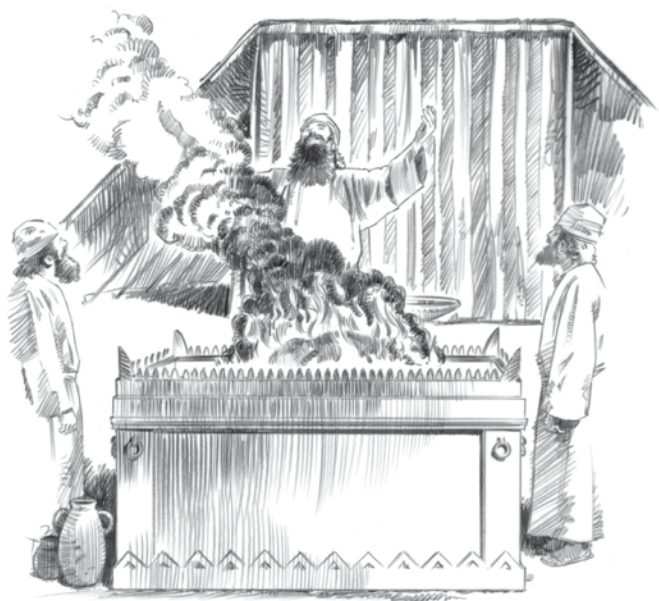
- Why did God tell priests to follow these strict rituals (**22:31-33**)?

anoint

To pour oil over; to show that a person is chosen for a role

profane

To make common; to show disrespect by tearing down



Giving Back to God

Gifts are a great way to show people love and gratitude, but have you ever struggled over *what* to give? Thankfully, God told Israel exactly what He wanted. With the rules recorded in Leviticus, the priests knew exactly what He'd accept.

- ▷ In **Leviticus**, God described five kinds of offerings and sacrifices, each with a particular purpose. Read the following passages and complete the table.

atone

To make something wrong right again; "to cover"

NAME	GIFT	PURPOSE
1:3 Burnt Offering	1:3-5, 10, 14	1:4, 9 For <i>atonement</i> ; to please God
2:1	2:1-4, 11 Grain, flour, unleavened bread	2:1-3, 14-16 To thank God for a harvest; to support the priests
3:1 Peace Offering	3:1, 7, 12 Male or female cattle, sheep, or goats	3:5; 7:11-12
4:1-3	4:3, 23, 32; 5:7, 11	4:2-3; 5:1-6 To atone for laws broken by accident; to restore ritualistic cleanliness
5:16	6:4-6	5:14-16; 6:1-7

Celebrating God's Work

God loves holidays! He gave Israel many “holy days,” each to celebrate some part of the people’s relationship with God. During these events, no work was allowed unless absolutely necessary, and the people would worship God by feasting, singing, dancing, and relaxing.

► Read the following passages in **Leviticus** and complete each description.

VERSES	HOLY DAY	PRACTICE
23:3	Sabbath Day	Do no _____ every seventh day.
23:5-8	Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread	Eat _____ for seven days. Meet together on the first and seventh day, all to remember Israel’s rescue from Egypt.
23:9-14	The Feast of Firstfruits	Sacrifice a first portion of harvested grain, along with an animal and drink offering, to show thanks for the harvest.
23:15-22	The Feast of Weeks	Offer two loaves of _____ baked with leaven, along with animal and drink offerings.
23:23-25	The Feast of Trumpets	Mark the day with a blast of _____ and spend ten days in careful reflection before the Day of Atonement.
23:26-32	The Day of Atonement	Do no _____, but instead fast and pray while the high priest enters the Most Holy Place to ask forgiveness for the nation’s sin.
23:39-43	The Feast of Tabernacles	Stay in _____ or tents for seven days while resting and celebrating.
25:1-7	Sabbath Year	Every seventh year, let the _____ itself rest. Do not plant seeds, prune vineyards, or harvest crops.
25:8-17, 39-43	Year of Jubilee	Every fiftieth year, proclaim freedom from all debts and bondage; return property to original families; and let the land rest.

fast

To stop eating for a time, often to pray

THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ Read **1 Peter 1:14-16**. What Old Testament command does Peter repeat?

- ▷ Peter writes about believers today as if they were priests (see 1 Pet. 2:4-9). If that's true, and we no longer need to make animal or grain sacrifices, what instead do we offer God? Note **Hebrews 13:15-16**.

- ▷ Consider modern holidays. In what ways can we honor and celebrate God's work in our own culture?

VOCABULARY

- **Anoint** – To pour oil over; to show that a person is chosen for a role
- **Atone** – To make something wrong right again; “to cover”
- **Fast** – To stop eating for a time, often to pray
- **Profane** – To make common; to show disrespect by tearing down

LESSON 9 • NUMBERS

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

A Great Multitude

God promised that Abraham's descendants would grow into a great nation. By the time Israel started walking through the wilderness, God had fulfilled His promise.

- ▷ Read **Numbers 1:1-3**. What did God tell Moses to do?

- ▷ Note **verses 45-46**. What was the total? _____

This number doesn't include men from the **tribe** of Levi, nor does it include women, children, and the many families and clans that joined Israel along the way. But based on the count, scholars estimate the total number of people at around two million.

tribe

A group of people who share common ancestors or traditions; in Israel, the descendants of one of Jacob's sons

What Is *That*?

How do you care for a group that big? God offered spiritual guidance through His laws, but He did not forget people's physical needs, either.

- ▷ Turn back to **Exodus 15:22-25**. When the Israelites couldn't find drinkable water at Marah, how did God provide for them?

- ▷ And note **Exodus 16:1-4**. When the people worried about food, what did God send from the sky each morning?



This bread covered the ground each morning, six days a week (Exo. 16:5). The people called it **manna**, which basically means “What is this?” (vv. 15, 31).

► Read **Exodus 16:31**. What did it taste like?

quail

A ground-dwelling bird about half the size of a chicken

And for those who wanted meat, God brought **quail** around the camp in the evening. For their entire journey through the wilderness, Israel had all the food and water they needed. God showed them, day after day, that they could trust Him.

Complain, Complain ...

People can get tired of walking through the wilderness, day after day. Living in tents, eating the same food, seeing nothing but hot, dry desert—the Israelites often focused on their problems more than on God’s help.

► Read the following passages in **Numbers**. Match each complaint to the way God judged those who refused to follow Him.

leprosy

An ancient term for a variety of diseases visible on the skin

11:1-3 – Some kept complaining about their troubles, so God ...

11:4-6, 31-34 – Some wanted far more meat than they could eat, so God ...

12:1-3, 10-16 – Miriam and Aaron criticized Moses’ marriage and promoted themselves, so God ...

14:1-4, 20-23 – The people were too scared to enter Canaan, and many wanted to go back to Egypt, so God ...

16:1-4, 32-35 – Korah and his clan wanted to become priests and replace Moses, so God ...

21:4-9 – The people complained about manna again, so God ...

A. burned part of the camp.

B. said that this generation wouldn’t see the promised land.

C. gave Miriam **leprosy** for seven days.

D. sent fiery serpents—but told Moses to lift up a bronze serpent that people could see to be healed.

E. sent a plague that sickened people who ate.

F. opened the ground to swallow them.



Turning Back at Kadesh

During this struggle, the Israelites made an important decision. They reached the edge of Canaan near a place called Kadesh, but something stopped them.

▷ Look back at **Numbers 13** and fill in the blanks below.

- God told Moses to send 12 men to _____ the land (**vv. 1-2**).
- After 40 days, they returned with a massive cluster of _____, along with pomegranates and figs (**vv. 23-26**).
- The spies said the land flowed with _____, but the people in Canaan were powerful (**vv. 27-28**).
- Despite Caleb's protest, most of the spies gave a _____ report to Israel, saying that they could never take the land (**vv. 30-32**).

▷ The Israelites were scared, but four people tried to change their mind—Moses, Aaron, and two of the spies, Caleb and Joshua. Read **Numbers 14:5-9** and summarize their main argument.

But the people didn't listen, and they would have killed the four men if God's glory hadn't suddenly appeared above the Tabernacle.

▷ Read the verses in **Numbers 14** and mark the best ending to each sentence.

Verses 11-12 – God said that He could destroy the Israelites and instead ...

☐ bless the Egyptians.

☐ forget His promise to Abraham.

☐ build a new nation from Moses.

Verse 19 – But Moses argued that other nations would mock God for this. Moses begged God to instead forgive the people ...

☐ out of His own love and mercy.

☐ who actually deserved it.

☐ who would never, ever sin again.

Verses 33-34 – God did what Moses asked, but said that Israel would ...

☐ spend 40 years in the wilderness.

☐ never be forgiven again.

☐ suffer through ten more plagues.

THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ God did not judge the people of Israel simply for mentioning problems. So what do you think was the sin behind their complaints?

- ▷ Read **Colossians 3:12-14**. When we face troubles and challenges, what can we do instead of complaining?

- ▷ Spend a moment thinking about something difficult in your life right now. Despite this trial, what is a concrete way that you can show faith in God?

VOCABULARY

- **Leprosy** – An ancient term for a variety of diseases visible on the skin
- **Manna** – A sweet, bread-like food that God gave Israelites; from a Hebrew phrase meaning, “What is it?”
- **Tribe** – A group of people who share common ancestors or traditions; in Israel, the descendants of one of Jacob’s sons
- **Quail** – A ground-dwelling bird about half the size of a chicken

LESSON 10 • DEUTERONOMY

REPEATING THE LAW

Once More

After 40 years, the wandering ended. A new generation of Israelites arrived at the border of Canaan. God had promised them the land, and they were finally ready to receive it. Unlike the previous generation, they trusted God to bring them to a new home.

But for the first time since Egypt, Moses would not lead the people. He had dishonored God at Kadesh (Num. 20:1-13), so God selected new leaders for this chapter in Israel's history. Moses could look out over the promised land, but he would die before reaching it.

As Moses said farewell to the people, he reviewed and explained God's Law. That's how we got the name **Deuteronomy**, which comes from a later Greek term—*deuteronomion*, or “second law.”



▷ Through Moses' speech, God prepared Israel for their time in Canaan. Read the following passages in **Deuteronomy** and fill in the blanks.

- **4:5-8** – Moses taught _____ and _____ as God had taught him (v. 5). This teaching would show the other nations that no god was like “the _____ our _____” (v. 7).
- **4:25-31** – Moses knew that Israel would carve _____ in the future (v. 25), and so God would judge and scatter them among other nations. But the people would eventually _____ to God and obey His voice (v. 30), and God would never forget His covenant with them.
- **9:1-5** – God planned to destroy the power of the Canaanites, drive them out of the land, and give it to Israel. This wasn't because of Israel's _____, but rather the _____ of those other nations (v. 4).

God's Law for God's People

- ▷ What did God tell Israel to do with His Law? Read **Deuteronomy 6:1-12** and complete the summaries below.

heart

In Scripture,
our inner being;
the core of
our emotions

soul

Our spiritual
self

Verse 3 – To continue living well in the land, you should ...

Verses 4-5 – Since God is one, you should ...

Verse 6 – These words should be ...

Verse 7 – And you should ...

Verses 8-9 – You should also put them on ...

Verses 10-12 – When you settle in the promised land, do not ...

God's Representatives

The Israelites knew they'd have to say goodbye to Moses soon, and they might have worried about how God would lead them in the future.

- ▷ Read **Deuteronomy 18:15-22** and mark the best answers.

• **Verses 15-18** – God will raise up a ____ to represent Him to the people.

☐ builder

☐ farmer

☐ king

☐ merchant

☐ musician

☐ prophet

☐ shepherd

☐ warrior

☐ writer



• **Verse 19** – God Himself will judge anyone who does not ____ this person.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ attack | ☐ bow to | ☐ debate |
| ☐ give money to | ☐ listen to | ☐ question |

• **Verse 20** – And if a prophet misrepresents God, that person will ____.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| ☐ be replaced | ☐ be banished | ☐ be called a liar |
| ☐ die | ☐ get another chance | ☐ be sent to Sinai |

• **Verses 21-22** – You can identify a false prophet if the person's words ____.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ always glorify God | ☐ are unpopular | ☐ come true |
| ☐ do not come true | ☐ usually aren't true | ☐ sound unpleasant |

God sent many prophets to speak to Israel, and many of their words are recorded in Scripture. These prophets reminded Israel about God's Law, and sometimes they prophesied about future events. But one day, a greater Prophet appeared.

► Read Jesus' prayer to the Father in **John 17:8**. What did Jesus give others?

As the Book of Deuteronomy ends, so does Moses' duty as lawgiver (Deut. 34:1–8). After bidding the people farewell, he climbed Mount Pisgah for one last view. God showed him the promised land—north over plains and valleys, then west beyond the river down to the Mediterranean. In that place, under the care of his God, Moses died.

THINK ABOUT IT

- ▷ In **Matthew 22:36–40**, an expert in the Law asked Jesus to choose the greatest of all God's commands. Jesus responded by reciting a verse you read earlier in this lesson. Write this verse's reference and text below.

Deuteronomy ____ : ____

- Summarize the *second* greatest command.

- ▷ How can these two commands contain everything God wants us to do?

VOCABULARY

- **Deuteronomy** – From a Greek term meaning “second law;” the fifth book of the Pentateuch
- **Heart** – In Scripture, our inner being; the core of our emotions
- **Soul** – Our spiritual self