

**The Book of Deuteronomy** serves as a covenantal document, reinforcing the relationship between God and the Israelites. It emphasizes the importance of love and obedience to God, adherence to ethical principles, and the consequences of disobedience.

Authorship	The Book of Deuteronomy is part of the Torah, traditionally attributed to Moses. It is the fifth book in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and serves as a conclusion to the Pentateuch.
Timeframe	Deuteronomy is set on the plains of Moab, just before the Israelites enter the Promised Land. The events are situated around the 15th century BCE.
Intent	Deuteronomy primarily consists of Moses' farewell speeches to the Israelites, reinforcing the importance of obedience to God's laws and reminding the people of their covenant with Him. The intent is to prepare the new generation for life in the Promised Land, emphasizing the significance of faithfulness, worship, and ethical living.

**The Book of Deuteronomy** provides a theological and legal framework for the Israelites as they prepare to enter and settle in the Promised Land.

Review of Israel's Journey (Deuteronomy 1-4)	Moses recounts the journey from Sinai to the plains of Moab, emphasizing God's faithfulness, the appointment of leaders, and the importance of obeying God's commands.
The Shema and the Great Commandment (Deuteronomy 6:4-5)	The Shema, a central declaration of the oneness of God, is introduced, along with the command to love God with all one's heart, soul, and strength. This becomes a foundational principle in Jewish theology.
Recapitulation of the Law (Deuteronomy 5-26)	Moses restates the Ten Commandments and expands on various laws, emphasizing the centrality of worshiping God alone, ethical living, and the establishment of a just society. The book contains the Deuteronomistic Code, which outlines laws for personal conduct, justice, and social responsibility.
Covenant Renewal (Deuteronomy 27-30)	Moses calls the people to renew their covenant with God, offering blessings for obedience and warning of curses for disobedience. He emphasizes the accessibility and clarity of God's commandments.
Moses' Blessing and Death (Deuteronomy 31-34)	Moses blesses the twelve tribes, and Joshua is appointed as his successor. Moses ascends Mount Nebo, sees the Promised Land from a distance, and dies. Joshua takes over the leadership, and the Israelites mourn the loss of their great leader.

*faith*

**NOTES:**

*Faith*