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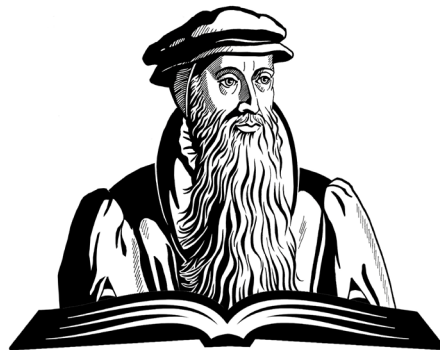
**BIBLE FOR
6TH GRADE STUDENTS**

Old Testament

Lesson 44:

A New Generation

Lecture Presenter: Mr. Daniel Van Brugge



The John Knox Institute
of Higher Education

Entrusting our Reformed Inheritance to the Church Worldwide

John Knox Institute of Higher Education

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Unless otherwise indicated, all Scripture quotations are from the Authorized King James Version.

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Module

BIBLE FOR 6TH GRADE STUDENTS

Old Testament

113 LESSONS

77 Lessons presented by Mr. Daniel Van Brugge

36 Lessons presented by Dr. Daniel Sweetman

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|--|---|
| 01. The Bible: The Word of God | 26. Joseph and His Brethren |
| 02. Creation: The Work of an Almighty God | 27. Jacob Comes to Joseph |
| 03. Man: A Special Place in God's Creation | 28. God Heard Their Cry |
| 04. A Gracious Promise | 29. Moses and the Burning Bush |
| 05. Cain and Abel | 30. Let My People God |
| 06. Only Noah Found Grace | 31. Deliverance |
| 07. The Coming Judgment –A Way of Escape | 32. God's Patience with a Complaining People |
| 08. The Noahic Covenant | 33. Keeping the Law: Not to Merit /Thankfulness |
| 09. The Tower of Babel | 34. The Lord Dwells Among His People |
| 10. Abram: Called by God | 35. A Priest for the People |
| 11. Abram Intercedes for Lot | 36. Moses Intercedes for a Rebellious People |
| 12. Melchizadek | 37. Worshiping God Rightly |
| 13. Righteous by Faith | 38. Walk Not According to the World |
| 14. Two Sons | 39. Hearts of Ingratitude |
| 15. Lessons from Lot's Life | 40. Aaron's Rod Blossoming |
| 16. Faithless Abraham – Faithful God | 41. The Serpent of Brass Lifted Up |
| 17. Abraham Tested – God's Provision | 42. Phinehas Turning Away God's Wrath |
| 18. Isaac and Rebekah | 43. Cities of Refuge |
| 19. Jacob: A Better Desire than Esau | 44. A New Generation |
| 20. Jacob the Deceiver | 45. Moses' Last Days |
| 21. God Preserves Jacob | 46. Joshua—God's Promise Fulfilled |
| 22. Jacob Returns to Beth-el | 47. A Promise to Rahab |
| 23. Joseph Loved – Joseph Hated | 48. The Rise of Judges |
| 24. An Eye upon God | 49. Gideon—God with Him |
| 25. Joseph Raised Out of Prison | 50. Samson |

51. Ruth the Moabitess
52. Samuel Judges Israel
53. Israel's First King
54. The Kingdom Established
55. David Anointed the Next King
56. David Hunted by Saul
57. The Last Days of Saul
58. David, the Next King
59. Fetching the Ark
60. Thou Art the Man
61. David's Return to Jerusalem
62. Seven Sons of Saul Killed
63. Genealogies of Israel
64. David Appointed King
65. David's Kingdom Established
66. David Prepares for the Temple
67. David's Departing Instructions
68. Solomon Becomes King
69. Solomon Builds the House of God
70. The Kingdom is Rent
71. A Wicked Divided Kingdom
72. Ahab's Reign and Death
73. Elisha Begins his Work
74. Elisha's Voice is Heard
75. A Succession of Kings
76. Ahaz and Hezekiah
77. The Captivity of Judah
78. Introduction to the Prophets
79. Isaiah's Vision & Song
80. Isaiah Prophecies about Christ
81. The Prophet Jeremiah Called and Sent
82. Jeremiah Opposed and Comforted
83. Ezekiel, the Captive Prophet
84. Ezekiel's Comforting Visions
85. Daniel and His Three Friends
86. Nebuchadnezzar's Forgotten Dream
87. Three Friends in the Fiery Furnace
88. Nebuchadnezzar's Madness
89. The Writing on the Wall
90. Daniel in the Lions' Den
91. Daniel's Visions and Dreams
92. Ezra—Return from Captivity
93. Ezra—Rebuilding the Temple
94. Ezra—The Scribe
95. Nehemiah—Rebuilding the Walls
96. Nehemiah—The Task Completed
97. Esther the Queen
98. Esther—Haman's Plot
99. Esther—The Jews Saved
100. Hosea—The Minor Prophets
101. Joel and the Day of the LORD
102. Amos the Fearless Herdsman
103. Obadiah Prophecies Edom's Fall
104. Jonah's Flight
105. Jonah's Mission
106. Micah Preaches Judgment & Mercy
107. Nahum—A Message for Nineveh
108. Habakkuk's Questions, God's Replies
109. Zephaniah—Threatenings & Promises
110. Haggai Urges Building the Temple
111. Zechariah—The Night Visions
112. Zechariah Prophecies of Christ
113. Malachi—Last Old Testament Prophet

Lesson 44

A New Generation Deuteronomy 1–30

Memory Verse

“And the LORD thy God will bring thee into the land which thy fathers possessed, and thou shalt possess it; and he will do thee good and multiply thee above thy fathers. And the LORD thy God will circumcise thine heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul that thou mayest live.”

Deuteronomy 30:5–6

Deuteronomy

Deuteronomy is the fifth and final book of Moses. Moses, the man whom God chose to deliver his people from slavery in Egypt; Moses who, because of the disobedience of the people, guided them in their forty-year wilderness journey. Moses, in the last years of his life, is now addressing the people, as they stand at a pivotal moment in their history—the fulfillment of the promise made to Abraham, and renewed with his children. What lessons may be taught here? God remains faithful. The sins of men cannot overturn the plan of God—“If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful: he cannot deny himself” (2 Timothy 2:13).

The book Deuteronomy gets its name from the Greek interpreters. It means “second law.” This law does not differ from the law given earlier. However, we do find the laws explained in greater detail. And although Moses again restates the Ten Commandments, greater detail is spent on the first table—the right relationship and worship of God.

Necessity of Restating the Law

Soon after Moses brought the Israelites out of Egypt, God, through Moses, gave them the Ten Commandments. Why then was it necessary to remind them of these laws? To answer this question, just consider the life of the people. How often did they depart from the commandments? Why was it that they had to spend forty years wandering in the wilderness? If you know the answer to these questions, you know why it was necessary to repeat the law.

Additionally, the people to whom Moses was now speaking was a new generation of Israelites. Most of those who were at Mt. Sinai had died in the wilderness. Therefore, these people had a need for the law to be set before them. This new generation should learn from the mistakes of their fathers. The experiences of their fathers were to be examples for them. Examples of what not to do. The law was a statement of what they should do.

As their fathers were an example for them, God tells us that his Word is meant to instruct us in the way we should walk. “All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works” (2 Timothy 3:16–17).

Moses’ reiterating the law to the people is an example for us. We should return to the Word of God time and time again.

Motive for Keeping the Law

Moses’ restates the law in Deuteronomy 5—the law we find in Exodus 20. As Moses continues instructing and exhorting the people, notice his emphasis. His emphasis is not on the letter of the law, but the spirit. Not merely the performing of the law, but the motive behind performing the law. Often people may do things for different reasons. Perhaps they are afraid of punishment. Perhaps they want to give a good appearance. Perhaps they want to gain a reward. Moses says that another principle should motivate us.

In Deuteronomy 6, Moses exhorts them to this great motive—“Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and all thy soul, and with all thy might” (Deuteronomy 6:4–5). The great motive is “our God”—our God, who delivered us; our God, who saved us; our God, who called us; our God, who separated us; our God, who preserves us. The goodness of God is the motive for keeping the law.

Keeping the Law Perfectly

The mercies and blessings that God bestows upon his people do not come because they keep the law perfectly. If it were based upon their perfectly keeping the law, there would be no hope. Since the fall of our first parents in Eden, the keeping of the law perfectly is an impossibility. Born of the flesh, we are flesh (John 3:6). Therefore, “There is none righteous, no, not one” (Romans 3:10). Scripture therefore concludes that “By the works of the law shall no flesh be justified” (Galatians 2:16).

Questions

Deuteronomy 4

1. “Now therefore _____, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them, that ye may _____, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers giveth you. Ye shall not _____ unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye _____ ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you.”

Deuteronomy 6

2. “Hear, O Israel: The Lord _____ God is _____ LORD.”

3. What do we read in Deuteronomy 6 regarding the teaching of our children? Why this emphasis?

Deuteronomy 9

4. When the people are told that they are to go over Jordan to possess the land, Moses tells them not to fear. Why were they not to fear?

- a. The nations over Jordan were weaker than Israel.
- b. The people over Jordan were less numerous than the children of Israel.
- c. The children of Israel had God with them.
- d. The people over the Jordan were smaller than the Israelites.

Deuteronomy 11

5. Love and obedience go together. Fill in the blanks to see how they go together.

“Therefore thou shalt _____ the Lord thy _____, and _____ his _____, and his _____, and his _____, and his _____, alway.”

Deuteronomy 30

6. Read Deuteronomy 30:15–18. Moses concludes his words on the law, by drawing a contrast between that which leads to “life and good” and that which leads to “death and evil.” Make a list of the things that tend toward life and toward evil.

Life and Good

Death and Evil

Discussions

1. In Deuteronomy 4:7, Moses declares to the people, “For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the LORD our God is in all things that we call upon him for?” Explain how these words should be both humbling and encouraging to the church of God.

2. In Deuteronomy 6:5, we read, “And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.” How does this verse shed light on the motive that should direct us in keeping God’s commandments?

3. In Deuteronomy 6, Moses tells the people that they are to take the Word of God and “bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates.” (Deuteronomy 6:8–9). Why is this important?

4. Reflecting upon Deuteronomy 9:5—“Not for thy righteousness, or for the uprightness of thine heart, dost thou go to possess their land: but for the wickedness of these nations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee, and that he may perform the word which the Lord sware unto thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.” Explain why Christians should not be proud.

5. Discuss what is meant by the “letter” and the “spirit” of the law.
