

God Blesses Humility

Focal Verses • Numbers 14:1 – 10

Aim for Change

By the end of this lesson, we will IDENTIFY the Lord as the source of all blessings, APPRECIATE the blessings God gives us, and COMMIT to being humble because God is the reason for our blessings.

In Focus

As he stood outside his car at the gas station, Aaron saw Robert pull up at the next pump. “Now there’s a sight I thought I’d never see,” he thought. “Robbie Rich pumping his own gas.

Aaron thought back to the time when everyone referred to him as “Robbie Rich” because he had a lot of money. He once owned four furniture and appliance stores in the Black community.

As Aaron drove off, he thought about the time he had lunch at a table adjacent to Robert. “Robbie” was talking to another man about how he became a success. Everything in his conversation was, “I . . . I . . . I . . .” Even then, Aaron remembered thinking that Robert was taking an awful lot of credit for the success of his stores.

“Just a couple of years later, some large retailers opened stores with online shopping and free delivery that were able to offer lower prices than Robert’s. Aaron had heard that after he had to close all but one of his stores, Robert got up in church and said he wondered why God allowed his business to go down. “Humph,” Bryce said to himself as he turned into his driveway. “It’s funny how Robert gave no credit to God for his success, but he wanted to blame God for his downfall!”

Why do some people stop seeking God when they become successful? How can we avoid that trap of abandoning God when we achieve success?

Keep in Mind

“Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day” (Deuteronomy 8:11, KJV).

Say It Correctly

Deuteronomy – dou-ter-AHN-uh-mee

KJV

Deuteronomy 8:6-20

6 Therefore thou shalt keep the commandments of the LORD thy God, to walk in his ways, and to fear him.

7 For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills;

8 A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey;

9 A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

10 When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.

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11 Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day:

12 Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein;

13 And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied;

14 Then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the LORD thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage;

15 Who led thee through that great and terrible wilderness, wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought, where there was no water; who brought thee forth water out of the rock of flint;

16 Who fed thee in the wilderness with manna, which thy fathers knew not, that he might humble thee, and that he might prove thee, to do thee good at thy latter end;

17 And thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth.

18 But thou shalt remember the LORD thy God: for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth, that he may establish his covenant which he sware unto thy fathers, as it is this day.

19 And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the LORD thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish.

20 As the nations which the LORD destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the LORD your God.

NLT

Deuteronomy 8:6-20

6 “So obey the commands of the LORD your God by walking in his ways and fearing him.

7 For the LORD your God is bringing you into a good land of flowing streams and pools of water, with fountains and springs that gush out in the valleys and hills.

8 It is a land of wheat and barley; of grapevines, fig trees, and pomegranates; of olive oil and honey.

9 It is a land where food is plentiful and nothing is lacking. It is a land where iron is as common as stone, and copper is abundant in the hills.

10 When you have eaten your fill, be sure to praise the LORD your God for the good land he has given you.

11 “But that is the time to be careful! Beware that in your plenty you do not forget the LORD your God and disobey his commands, regulations, and decrees that I am giving you today.

12 For when you have become full and prosperous and have built fine homes to live in,

13 and when your flocks and herds have become very large and your silver and gold have multiplied along with everything else, be careful!

14 Do not become proud at that time and forget the LORD your God, who rescued you from slavery in the land of Egypt.

15 Do not forget that he led you through the great and terrifying wilderness with its poisonous snakes and scorpions, where it was so hot and dry. He gave you water from the rock!

16 He fed you with manna in the wilderness, a food unknown to your ancestors. He did this to humble you and test you for your own good.

17 He did all this so you would never say to yourself, ‘I have achieved this wealth with my own strength and energy.’

18 Remember the LORD your God. He is the one who gives you power to be successful, in order to fulfill the covenant he confirmed to your ancestors with an oath.

19 “But I assure you of this: If you ever forget the LORD your God and follow other gods, worshiping and bowing down to them, you will certainly be destroyed.

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20 Just as the LORD has destroyed other nations in your path, you also will be destroyed if you refuse to obey the LORD your God.

The People, Places, and Times

Deuteronomy. Deuteronomy is Moses' last sermon to the people of Israel right before they finally enter the Promised Land. In these three speeches (Deuteronomy 1–4; 5–26; 27–34), he reiterates the Law handed down on Mount Sinai. Many sections of this sermon repeat what has already been stated. Other sections update the Law from a religion to be practiced in the wilderness to one that is practiced in a stable homeland. Moses looks to the future for the nation.

Manna. Considered to be food from heaven, manna is a grain-like substance which sustained the Israelites during their years in the wilderness. The small, round grains (or flakes) appeared around the Israelites' camp each morning with the dew. They were gathered, ground, and baked into cakes or boiled. The name "manna" may have come from the question the Israelites must have asked when they first saw the grains: "What is it (man hu)?" The Bible emphasizes that God caused manna to appear at the right time and place to meet their needs. Manna could not be stored and, therefore, was of little use to the Israelites beyond its immediate use. Therefore, Israel had to rely on God daily for their provision of manna.

Background

Today's lesson text is part of the third sermon, which is related to the historical section in Deuteronomy 5. Like the two previous sermons, it is based on the first commandment. Israel is admonished to observe or be careful to follow the commandment of Yahweh. As in previous sections, obedience to the Lord is linked to blessings and prosperity. The people are again reminded of all that the Lord has done for them over the last 40 years. They are reminded of the wilderness years and God's providence during that time.

This sermon, like the others, focuses on the future years, when all of Israel's suffering and God's role in alleviating that suffering may be forgotten. Additionally, the lure of other gods would become more appealing as generations with no personal knowledge of the Exodus and succeeding events would become vulnerable to violating the first commandment.

God's people needed to understand that their blessings came by His hand. Their prosperity would be parallel with their obedience. The Lord knew His people. He knew that after many years of prosperity, Israel might well begin to credit themselves for their own prosperity and well-being. Despite repeated warnings, Israel did begin to disregard the presence of the Lord's directing hand in their history and their future.

At-A-Glance

1. Remember God's Blessings (Deuteronomy 8:6–10)
2. Don't Become Proud and Forget the Lord (vv. 11–20)

In Depth

1. Remember God's Blessings (Deuteronomy 8:6–10)

God had provided for Israel in every aspect of their lives. They needed to remember the way through which the Lord had brought them. They needed to recall the times of prosperity, but they also needed to remember the bitter and difficult times. God had to humble Israel for a purpose.

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God's purpose for Israel was knowledge— knowledge of their faith. The Lord first wanted to show what Israel was made of and tested them to that end. He also wanted them to know what was really important. The Lord was bringing them into a prosperous land. Moses was reminding Israel of what God had already done as well as what He promised to do.

It may be difficult for those in the Western world to understand the significance of the features of the Promised Land which are named in verses 7–8. Israel had spent 40 years as a nomadic culture. For such people, water is a precious resource, especially when much of the land is desert territory. Additionally, a people who have had no homeland would greatly treasure a land wherein there was plentiful water, grains, fruit trees, and honey.

They had come a long way from wandering in the desert. Israel would lack nothing in the land that God was giving them. Minerals were rich in the land—iron and brass (copper). They would be prosperous and contented and filled with thanksgiving to the Lord.

Moses gave repeated warnings from God to Israel, realizing that remembering God would prove to be difficult as the years of prosperity continued. They were God's people, however, and they were to receive His blessings with thanksgiving and humility, not pride. The Israelites needed to be a disciplined people who remained loyal to the commands and statutes of the Deliverer. God's chosen people were never to forget His loving acts of redemption on their behalf.

Why is it important for us to remember the source of our blessings and where we were before we received certain blessings?

2. Don't Become Proud and Forget the Lord (vv. 11–20)

Living in a present state of prosperity is no guarantee against future suffering. The bounty of blessings that the Lord was about to heap on top of the blessings He had already given would be overwhelming. Israel was warned to remember the Source of their blessings. After 40 long years of living in the wilderness, Israel probably could easily begin to think that they had earned the right to live in the Promised Land. They needed to remember that it was only through God's goodness that they were about to enter the land flowing with milk and honey.

It is often a temptation to trust ourselves instead of the Lord. When life feels great, God often gets pushed to the sidelines. As Israel entered its years of prosperity, the people might forget the hundreds of years of slavery. They might forget how Pharaoh's army almost returned them to bondage. The memory of the wilderness years could become faint and dim.

Perhaps Moses understood this tendency of human nature from firsthand experience, having gone from a life of prosperity to living in the wilderness as a shepherd. Yet, in the wilderness he found the Lord and God nurtured Moses' spirit until it grew in the knowledge of God.

Moses cautioned Israel against claiming self-sufficiency, as they had on some occasions in the desert. Such an attitude always leads to downfall: "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall" (Proverbs 16:18, KJV). A feeling of self-sufficiency can only exist when one has forgotten about the blessings of God.

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Israel is admonished to remember that not only wealth, but the power and ability to gain that wealth is a gift from their God. The promise of prosperity had been made to their forebears and the Lord honors His promises. The blessings they received were not because of any goodness or merit on the part of the current generation.

The importance of keeping the first commandment is reiterated at the end of the sermon (vv. 19–20). In the bliss of prosperity, Israel must not forget that it was the Lord who brought them to this point. The years in the wilderness served to humble them in readiness to assume the life of prosperity and plenty associated with residence in the Promised Land.

A final note of caution about potential sins is included in the sermon's close—specifically concerning forgetfulness and rebellion. If they forgot what God had done for them, they would be susceptible to rebellion against Him. Only sin could cause a breach in the covenant between God and His people. God wanted His people to know that disregarding Him brought serious consequences, just as obedience to Him brought His blessings and great responsibility.

Israel was unique from other nations. It was set apart by the Lord God Almighty. Forgetting about the God who brought them to the Promised Land would lead to destruction. Israel's distinction from other nations was that its people had heard and obeyed the voice of the Lord. As God's chosen people if they no longer heeded His voice, they would lose their distinguishing characteristic and suffer a terrible fate.

What was God's commandment to the people if they insisted on ignoring His servant Moses' warnings?

Search the Scriptures

1. Why was it important for Israel to remember it was God who blessed them?
2. What is the gift from God that enables His people to gain wealth?
3. Moses cautioned God's people against the danger of forgetting God. Their forgetfulness could bring on what sin?

Discuss the Meaning

1. Despite warnings and firsthand knowledge of God's blessings, Israel left the Lord and pursued other gods. That may seem strange to modern Christians until we examine our own use of manipulation, psychic readings, crystals, shrines, and mantras to gain power. When we rely on such devices, are we forsaking the wisdom and direction of the Lord?
2. Why does human nature lead us to rely more on ourselves and less on God once we are in a state of economic comfort and security? Why do people begin to give themselves credit for their success and prosperity instead of thanking God?

Liberating Lesson

Our modern society pushes us to have a favorable impression of ourselves, and that is good. In our push for self-affirmation, however, we often push God aside. In fact, the word ego has been taught as an acronym for "easing God out." The more we focus on self, the less we focus on God. This is a potential danger that lies within the self-help movement.

In the corporate world, people who have achieved economic success or have gone from "rags to riches" are often asked to share the secrets of their success with others. These persons often talk about market

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conditions, personal success tips, goal setting, luck, and positive thinking. Less often do we hear successful people give credit to the Lord for giving them the ability to achieve that success, let alone acknowledge their privileged networks or six or seven-figure loans and investments they had to start their “self-made” success.

In the African American community, gains in economic success have brought a legion of other problems, from broken relationships to abandoned communities to mental health challenges. Considering these realities, we must question whether we are forgetting about God as our economic prosperity rises.

Application for Activation

List the things which sometimes block you from being a faithful servant of the Lord. Think of and list some times when you have devoted yourself to making money or economic success, rather than doing the work of the Lord.

Recall times when you may have credited yourself with results when the glory should have gone to the Lord. What happened to help you place your blessings in proper perspective?

Follow the Spirit

What God wants me to do?

Remember Your Thoughts

Special insights I have learned?

More Light on the Text

Deuteronomy 8:6–20, KJV

In the first six verses of this chapter, Moses urges the people to remember to keep the commandments and reiterates the benefits of obeying them. He reminds them of the past, the 40 years of wandering, and all the hardships and obstacles, which served to test and train them for their future relationship with the Lord as possessors of the new land. He also reminds them how God sustained them and supplied all their necessities, including food (both spiritual and physical) and clothing, along the way up to this point.

Israel is at the verge of entering the Promised Land. Moses is preparing them for the final stage of the journey. He is reminding them again of their responsibility and obligation towards God and His law, and how they should live in order to reap the benefits of the land.

8:6 Therefore thou shalt keep the commandments of the LORD thy God, to walk in his ways, and to fear him. 7 For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; 8 A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey; 9 A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

In verses 7 to 9, Moses describes Canaan, the Promised Land, as a land rich with natural resources. The land hitherto has always been described metaphorically as the “land flowing with milk and honey” (Exodus 3:8, 17; 13:5; 33:3), but here Moses explicitly details the riches of the land in which God is about to give them. In these verses, Moses warns the people against laxity in their worship of the Lord or apostasy when they enjoy the riches of the land. The clause, “For the Lord thy God bringeth thee . . .”

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(KJV), seems to have the idea that the promise is about to be fulfilled; therefore, they have to behave themselves in an appropriate way. The understanding here is, “When God brings you into the good land and you settle to enjoy the goods of the land, and are satisfied, you praise the Lord, . . . then beware that you do not forget the LORD your God, (by) failing to observe his commands, his laws and his decrees that I am giving you this day” (NIV, cf. 6:10–12).

In contrast to the barren wilderness land which the Israelites have been used to for the past 40 years, the Lord is about to bring them into a good and productive land with bountiful agricultural resources. This land is adorned with natural water reserves, brooks, fountains, and deep reservoirs of water that shoot out (yatsa’, or spring out) in the valleys and hills. These water resources would make the land fertile and assure abundance of crops and fruit production. The land is full of all types agricultural products, so full that they would have enough, and there would be no scarcity. The word used here for *scarceness* is *mickenuth* (miskay-nooth’), which means “poverty or misery.” Moses emphasizes that God has supplied everything for their life ahead so that they would lack nothing in food and natural mineral resources, such as iron and brass (nechosheth, which is better translated as copper since brass is made of a combination of zinc and other materials). It is said that ancient iron and copper mines have been discovered in recent years below the Dead Sea in the valleys of Arabah. Iron and copper ore has also been discovered in the nearby hills.

10 When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.

After describing in detail the richness of this good and productive land, Moses calls on the Israelites to enjoy the provision God has given them and remain thankful: “thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land.” “When thou hast eaten and art full,” refers to the enjoyment of God’s provision for them; it also carries the idea of giving thanks or saying grace before and after meals, which is a Jewish tradition and is practiced in most Christian homes as well. Here, we have the idea that there is nothing wrong with enjoying the natural things with which God has blessed us. It, therefore, annuls the fallacy that those who live according to the ordinances of the Lord should live joyless and unhappy lives. However, such enjoyment should be anchored on a continuous spirit of gratitude to the Provider of all things. This is a prescription for the proper response of gratitude for the blessings God gives. However, the common response is forgetfulness in times of prosperity, which Moses warns against in the following verses.

11 Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day:

In verse 11, Moses comes out with a strong and stern warning against forgetting the Lord and what He has done for them. They should not take God’s blessings for granted or give the glory to other gods or to themselves. Moses gives an accurate prediction of Israel’s natural inclination to forget God in times of prosperity and success; this attitude is not unique to Israel. People, especially those who “have made it” according to worldly standards, are generally prone to quickly forget the history behind their success and the benefactor of his prosperity— God. How soon and how often do we give lame excuses for not spending time with God? How common is it to seek the Lord and pray for His blessing when we are in need, worship him and attend church, and then withdraw immediately after our prayers are answered?

Time always takes the blame, especially our lack of it. Here, Moses tells them, surely you are going into the land with abundance, but while you are basking in the abundance of the land, be careful not to forget the Lord who gave you all the good things. The second part of the verse defines how this can happen: and that is by “failing to observe his commands, his laws and his decrees that I am giving you this day.”

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(v. 11b, NIV). The word “forget” (*shakach* or *shakeach*) is more than having a mental lapse about something or someone; it means “to ignore, to cease to care.” Moses’ warning here is that it is possible to enjoy the blessings of the Lord and ignore God Himself by failing to obey His laws. Disobedience demonstrates a lack of love for the Lord.

12 Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein; 13 And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied;

The same train of thought and warning is continued in verses 12 and following. Indeed, verses 11–17 comprise a long, single sentence in Hebrew that details different and specific blessings coming their way in the land. These blessings, if the Israelites were not careful, would cause them to ignore (forget) the Lord. Verse 11 here looks like a summary or headline, and the rest of the verses look like the body and detailed speech of a sermon. Moses predicts prosperity in various things: they would have plenty to eat; they would build good homes to live in; their domestic animals would increase in abundance; they would be blessed monetarily, in gold and silver and in everything. Nevertheless, they should not allow these riches to go to their heads or cause them to puff up with pride so as to forget the Lord.

14 Then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the LORD thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage; 15 Who led thee through that great and terrible wilderness, wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought, where there was no water; who brought thee forth water out of the rock of flint; 16 Who fed thee in the wilderness with manna, which thy fathers knew not, that he might humble thee, and that he might prove thee, to do thee good at thy latter end; 17 And thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth.

Continuing to warn against laxity in their reverence to God and pride due to the abundance of the land, Moses reminds them once more where they have come from, and what made it possible for them to have these riches. Moses tells them that they should bear in mind that there would have been no prosperity if God had not brought them out of the land of Egypt and cared for them throughout their wandering in the wilderness for the 40 years (vv.14–16). He lists the various ways God cared for them throughout their journey up to that point. God brought them out from the house of bondage; He led them through the desert and saved them from dangerous and poisonous animals, such as fiery serpents (Numbers 21:6) and scorpions; He miraculously gave them water from the rock (Exodus 17; Numbers 20); and He supplied their food daily throughout the 40 years of wandering.

We learned that number of people that left Egypt was 600,000 men not including women and children (Exodus 12:37). This number must have at least doubled before they got to this point, considering the births and deaths that occurred along the way. Therefore, to care for this number of people for such a long time, would be tremendous, and yet the Lord supplied all their necessities. Hence, there is no room whatsoever for arrogance. That would mean “challenging God to a wrestling match.” The writer of Proverbs realized this danger when he wrote: “Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me: Lest I be full, and deny thee, and say, Who is the LORD? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain” (Proverbs 30:8–9, KJV). It is interesting to note that all this care and provision in the wilderness for 40 years served the same purpose as the difficulties and obstacles they encountered. That is as a test to humble them (vv. 2–3, 16) and to prove them so as to know their hearts whether they would love God and keep His laws (vv. 2–6; 16), and to prepare them for latter years in the land (v. 16).

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18 But thou shalt remember the LORD thy God: for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth, that he may establish his covenant which he swore unto thy fathers, as it is this day.

Instead of being prideful and claiming that they have achieved their prosperity through their own power, Moses cautions them to “remember the LORD thy God” because He is the one that gives you the power to acquire wealth. The word “power” (Hebrew *koach*, i.e., “strength or might”) is best translated as “ability.” Hence, Israel is to remember that Yahweh alone gave them the ability to acquire wealth. Moreover, whatever wealth they enjoy is the result of His covenant with their forefathers, in keeping with His character of faithfulness.

The lesson here is that God gives power and ability to get wealth, and so wealth in itself is not sin (v. 18). It becomes sin when it is used contrary to the will and law of the Lord or when it is acquired by foul or illegal means.

It also becomes sinful when we occupy our hearts and minds with our wealth rather than the Lord and His law and when we worship the wealth rather than the Giver of all wealth. We must acknowledge the fundamental Biblical economic principle, which David clearly articulated in the Psalm (24:1), that the earth and all that is in it belong to God—that He has given it to man for his use (Psalm 115:16). James confirms that every good and perfect gift comes from the Father above (James 1:17). Therefore, man has an obligation to remember the Lord, by ascribing to Him all the glory and honor due Him for all the blessings He bestows on His people.

19 And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the LORD thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish. 20 As the nations which the LORD destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the LORD your God.

Verses 19 and 20 serve as the climax of the chapter and reinforce the thrust of the whole passage—warning against apostasy and rejection of Yahweh as the true God. Here, especially v. 19, Moses precisely defines what it means to “forget the Lord,” and that is to “walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them,” which, in short, is disobeying of the first commandment (Exodus 20:2ff). While in the book of Exodus, the consequence of disobeying this commandment is not explicit, in this verse Moses clearly prescribes the punishment that awaits such rebellion. The phrase translated as “if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God,” is a doubling of the Hebrew word for “forget,” rendered *shaakoach tishkach*, (literally, forget) which gives the emphasis and the seriousness of the warning. That is to say, “if by any means” (i.e., after you have seen the great things and experienced the good things the Lord has done for you, from the bondage of Egypt to the bounty of the Promised Land (vv. 12–16), “you forget the Lord your God” by following other gods, “ye shall surely perish” (v. 19). In stating “Ye shall surely perish,” Moses again applies a double Hebrew verb from the root *‘abad*, (to perish), but written as: *‘abod toveidun*, a grammatical construction that emphasizes certainty— “you will certainly perish.”

God will definitely keep this negative part of the deal just as He is faithful to keep the positive part of blessing them when they do well. Here, there is no option of either following God or other gods, neither is there any place for following both the Lord and other gods. God’s warning is clear and precise. Either they follow the Lord totally and live, or follow the other gods of the land and perish. This punishment is consistent with God’s character of justice. He is no respecter of persons. He promises to destroy Israel for the same reason He allowed the nations to be destroyed (Deuteronomy 7). We read in that chapter that the destruction of the inhabitants of Canaan was not arbitrary but because of their idolatry, which is explicitly spelled out in chapter 9. Therefore, the gift of the land to Israel is not just a sign of favoritism on

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His part, but a twoway deal that requires total allegiance to God if Israel is to enjoy the land permanently and to the fullest. Failure to obey the law results in the same punishment as meted out to the other nations. Despite this chilling warning and threat, the sin of idolatry unfortunately plagued the Children of Israel throughout their history, especially throughout the time of the judges, and often led to their servitude and exile. Through His grace, God has given us a way of escape through His Son Jesus Christ. All that we need is to believe in Him, and we shall be saved.

Daily Bible Readings

MONDAY

Exodus 32–34

Psalm 17

TUESDAY

Exodus 35–37

Psalm 18:1–5

WEDNESDAY

Exodus 38–40

Psalm 18:6–13

THURSDAY

Leviticus 1–4

Psalm 18:14–19

FRIDAY

Leviticus 5–7

Psalm 18:20–29

SATURDAY

Leviticus 8–10

Psalm 18:30–39

SUNDAY

Leviticus 11–13

Psalm 18:40–50