

4. Numbers

- i. Numbers 33:3-49 is a historical section specifically ascribed to Moses (Numbers 33:2).
- ii. If Moses wrote all the stages of journey from Egypt to the plains of Moab, he very well could have written the rest of Numbers which deals with the journey of the people of Israel from Sinai to the time when they were to enter the promised land.

5. Deuteronomy

- i. Most of the book of Deuteronomy is ascribed to Moses
 - a. Deuteronomy 31:9
 - 1) Moses had been speaking to the people of Israel on the plains of Moab.
 - 2) 31:9 tells us that Moses wrote down the law (everything in Deuteronomy 1:1-31:8).
 - 3) Every seventh year the priests and elders were to read the law to the people so that they will be careful to obey it, so that their children will know what the law says and so that they will fear God and obey it as well.
 - b. Deuteronomy 31:24-29
 - 1) Moses finishes writing the law in the book.
 - 2) He tells the Levites to take this law and put it by the ark of the covenant so that when the people got into the land of Palestine and they turned away from the Lord to serve other gods, this law would be a witness against them.
 - c. Deuteronomy 31:22 - The song (found in Deuteronomy 32) is ascribed to Moses.

G. External Evidence of the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch

1. Matthew 19:7-8

- i. The Pharisees consider Moses as the author of Deuteronomy 24:1-4 in Matthew 19:7. *→ Moses said in the book he wrote*
- ii. When Jesus says "Moses" (Matthew 19:8), he is using Moses in place of the book itself.
- iii. It is not just what Moses said, but what Moses said and wrote.
- iv. Jesus is attributing the material in Deuteronomy 24:1-4 to Moses.

2. Luke 16:31

- i. "Moses" refers to the Pentateuch.
- ii. Jesus attributes Mosaic authorship to the Pentateuch.