



Study Guide: Deuteronomy – Chapter 27

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Deuteronomy Chapter 27 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

Introduction

Deuteronomy 27 serves as a pivotal moment in the book, marking the formal establishment of the covenant blessings and curses that will define Israel's relationship with God in the Promised Land. This chapter introduces a public and communal act of obedience, where the law is to be proclaimed openly on Mount Ebal, accompanied by altar-building and the pronouncement of blessings and curses. Readers should watch for the emphasis on covenant renewal, the public nature of the law, and the symbolic acts that reinforce Israel's commitment to God's commands.

Context

Deuteronomy 27 is situated within the broader covenant renewal discourse delivered by Moses to the Israelites as they prepare to enter Canaan. The immediate literary context includes Moses' final exhortations and instructions following the recounting of Israel's history and laws. Historically, this chapter reflects the ancient Near Eastern practice of covenant ratification ceremonies, where public declarations and symbolic acts confirmed the people's commitment. Moses is the key speaker, instructing the people to perform these acts on Mount Ebal, a location associated with judgment, while Mount Gerizim, nearby, represents blessing. This setting underscores the dual nature of the covenant: obedience leads to blessing, disobedience to curses.

Outline

The chapter can be divided into three main movements. First, there are instructions for the altar construction and the use of uncut stones on Mount Ebal, emphasizing the purity and permanence of the covenant law. Second, the reading of the law is commanded, to be done publicly by the Levites, ensuring that every Israelite hears the covenant stipulations. Third, the pronouncement of curses is outlined, with specific sins named, highlighting the seriousness of covenant violation. These movements collectively prepare Israel to enter



the land with a clear understanding of their covenant responsibilities.

Verse-by-Verse Study

Verses 1–3: Moses commands the Israelites to set up large stones coated with plaster on Mount Ebal once they cross the Jordan. This act symbolizes the establishment of the law in a visible and permanent way. The plastering of stones may indicate the intention to inscribe the law clearly for all to see.

Verses 4–5: The people are instructed to build an altar of uncut stones, which signifies that the altar must be made without human shaping, preserving its natural state as a sign of reverence to God. The altar is to be constructed with earth, and offerings of burnt sacrifices are to be made, symbolizing atonement and dedication.

Verses 6–10: Moses directs the Levites to proclaim the law aloud to the people, calling for both blessings and curses to be declared. This public proclamation ensures communal accountability and awareness of the covenant terms. The division of the people between Mount Gerizim and Mount Ebal underscores the dual outcomes of obedience or disobedience.

Verses 11–13: The tribes of Israel are assigned specific positions on Mount Gerizim and Mount Ebal to participate in the ceremony. This tribal arrangement reflects the unity and diversity within Israel, collectively responsible for upholding the covenant.

Verses 14–26: The Levites pronounce a series of curses on those who violate key aspects of the covenant, including idolatry, dishonesty, injustice, and disrespect for parents. Each curse highlights a specific sin that threatens the covenant community. This section serves as a solemn warning and a call to holiness.

Key Themes

One key theme is the public and communal nature of covenant obedience. The law is not hidden but displayed openly on Mount Ebal, emphasizing transparency and collective responsibility. Another theme is the seriousness of covenant faithfulness, as seen in the detailed curses pronounced for specific violations. The symbolism of uncut stones and the altar built with earth highlights purity and submission to God's design. Finally, the chapter underscores the tension between blessing and curse, obedience and disobedience, which frames Israel's life in the land.



Cross-References

Joshua 8:30–35 recounts the fulfillment of this command when Joshua leads the people in erecting the stones and reading the law on Mount Ebal, providing a historical confirmation of Deuteronomy 27's instructions. Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28 elaborate on blessings and curses tied to covenant obedience, deepening the understanding of the consequences outlined here. Psalm 119 emphasizes the importance of God's law as a guide for life, resonating with the public proclamation in this chapter. Finally, Galatians 3:10 references the curse pronounced on those who do not uphold the law, connecting the Old Testament covenant curses to New Testament theology.

Application

Modern disciples can learn from the communal and public nature of covenant commitment demonstrated in this chapter. It challenges believers to live transparently under God's word, not privately but within a community that holds each other accountable. The emphasis on specific sins warns against complacency in moral and spiritual integrity, encouraging self-examination and repentance. The symbolic acts remind us that obedience to God is not merely internal but expressed through tangible actions and lifestyle. Finally, the duality of blessing and curse calls Christians to recognize the consequences of their choices and to embrace the grace offered through Christ, who fulfills the law on behalf of believers.

Summary

Deuteronomy 27 establishes a foundational covenant ceremony where Israel publicly commits to God's law through visible symbols, communal proclamation, and solemn warnings. The chapter's structure moves from altar construction to law proclamation and culminates in the declaration of curses for covenant violations. This passage highlights the gravity of covenant faithfulness and the communal responsibility to uphold God's commands, setting the stage for Israel's life in the Promised Land under the covenant's blessings and curses.