**Research: The Ten Commandments made by Moses**

**Deut 10:1, 2, 4, 5**

1At that time the Lord said unto me, Hew thee two tables of stone like unto the first, and come up unto me into the mount, and make thee an ark of wood.

“The order for making the ark and tabernacle was evidently given before the apostasy of the people ([Exodus 25](https://biblehub.com/exodus/25.htm)); but the tables were not put in the ark until the completion and dedication of the tabernacle [Exodus 40](https://biblehub.com/exodus/40.htm). But here as elsewhere Moses connects transactions closely related to each other and to his purpose without regard to the order of occurrence” (Barne’s Notes).

“Hew thee two tables of stone like unto the first. Of the same sort of stone, of the same size and form with those God gave him in the mount the first time he was there, and which he broke in his descent from thence; they were the work of God, but these were to be hewed by Moses: the order seems to be given between the request Moses made to see the glory of the Lord, and the proclamation made of it, and come up unto me into the mount; Mount Sinai; this was certainly the third time of his going up there, and where he continued forty days and nights; but whether he continued there so long the second time may be a matter of question, though he certainly did the third time; see [Exodus 32:30](https://biblehub.com/exodus/32-30.htm).

“and make thee an ark of wood” (Gill’s Exposition of the Bible)

2And I will write on the tables the words that were in the first tables which thou brakest, and thou shalt put them in the ark.

“*I will write on the tables —*Though the tables were broken because they broke his commandment and made themselves a graven image, they were now renewed in proof that his wrath was turned away. And thus God’s writing his law in our inward parts is the surest proof of our reconciliation to him. Jeremiah 31:33-34” (Benson Commentary).

4And he wrote on the tables, according to the first writing, the ten commandments, which the Lord spake unto you in the mount out of the midst of the fire in the day of the assembly: and the Lord gave them unto me.

“**According to the first writing, the ten commandments.** The words written on the second tables were the same which had been written on the first.

**In the day of the assembly.** Or, in New Testament language, “the day of the Church.” The Pentecost of the Old Testament was the day when “the letter” was given; the Pentecost of the New Testament was the day of the “Spirit that giveth life.” Each of these aspects of God’s covenant produced a Church after its kind” (Ellicott’s Commentary).

5And I turned myself and came down from the mount, and put the tables in the ark which I had made; and there they be, as the Lord commanded me.

“4, 5. he wrote on the tables, according to the first writing—that is, not Moses, who under the divine direction, but God Himself who made this inscription a second time with His own hand, to testify the importance He attached to the ten commandments. Different from other stone monuments of antiquity, which were made to stand upright and in the open air, those on which the divine law was engrave were portable, and designed to be kept as a treasure. Josephus says that each of the tables contained five precepts. But the tradition generally received, both among Jewish and Christian writers is, that one table contained four precepts, the other six” (Jamiesn-Fausset-Brown).

“The Ten Commandments are listed in their completeness two times in the Old Testament in Exodus 20 and Deuteronomy 5:1-22. They are partially listed in the New Testament as well in Matthew 19:17-19; 22:34-40; Luke 10:25-28; Romans 13:8-10”

The Decalogue is another name given for the Ten Commandments by the Greeks. It is literally rendered “The Ten Words”. The Decalogue is specifically the Ten Commandments written on stone tablets and given to Moses for the people of Israel.

(<http://www.godstenlaws.com/ten-commandments/faq/#.W5fB-ZNKhTY>)