

# Deuteronomy 34:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

In all the signs and the wonders, which the LORD sent him to do in the land of Egypt to Pharaoh, and to all his servants, and to all his land,

## Analysis

**In all the signs and the wonders, which the LORD sent him to do in the land of Egypt to Pharaoh, and to all his servants, and to all his land—** Moses's obituary emphasizes his role as mediator of the ten plagues and Red Sea deliverance. The Hebrew otot u-moftim (ותמונות ותומים, 'signs and wonders') became standard terminology for supernatural divine intervention, authenticating God's messenger and demonstrating His power over false gods and oppressive empires.

These signs targeted Egypt's pantheon systematically: the Nile (Hapi, god of the flood), frogs (Heqet, fertility goddess), sun (Ra, chief deity), etc. The plagues weren't arbitrary but theological polemic proving Yahweh's supremacy. Moses functioned as God's prophet, announcing judgments and interceding for mercy. No subsequent prophet matched Moses's miracle-working until Christ, who exceeded Moses by performing signs that liberated from spiritual bondage, not merely physical slavery (Hebrews 3:3—"Jesus has been found worthy of greater honor than Moses").

## Historical Context

Written shortly after Moses's death circa 1406 BC, likely by Joshua or a contemporary who witnessed the events. The Exodus plagues (circa 1446 BC) remained Israel's defining salvation event, commemorated annually at Passover and referenced throughout Scripture as proof of God's redemptive power and

covenant faithfulness. No other nation possessed such dramatic testimony of divine intervention. The signs authenticated Moses's prophetic office and Yahweh's supremacy over all alleged deities, establishing the theological foundation for monotheism and covenant relationship.

## Related Passages

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**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

## Study Questions

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1. How do the plagues function as both judgment on Egypt and theological polemic against pagan gods?
2. Why does Scripture repeatedly recall the Exodus signs? What purpose does remembering God's past acts serve?
3. How does Moses's sign-working anticipate and fall short of Christ's greater signs and wonders?

## Interlinear Text

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וְאֵת תְּלֻכָּה	לְכָל	אֲשֶׁר	וּבְמִזְרָחָת	יְמִינְךָ	הַיְהוָה	שֶׁלַח	וְאֵת תְּלֻכָּה	לְכָל	אֲשֶׁר	וּבְמִזְרָחָת	יְמִינְךָ	הַיְהוָה	שֶׁלַח			
H3605	In all the signs	and the wonders	H226	H4159	H834	sent	which the LORD	H7971	H3068	H6213	H776	H4714	H6547	H3605	and to all his servants	H5650
עֲבָדָךְ	וְאֵת תְּלֻכָּה	לְכָל	אֲשֶׁר	וּבְמִזְרָחָת	יְמִינְךָ	הַיְהוָה	שֶׁלַח	וְאֵת תְּלֻכָּה	לְכָל	אֲשֶׁר	וּבְמִזְרָחָת	יְמִינְךָ	הַיְהוָה	שֶׁלַח		
H3605	him to do	and to all his land	H6213	H776	H4714	of Egypt	to Pharaoh	H6547	H3605	H5650	H776	H4714	H6547	H3605	and to all his land	H5650

## Additional Cross-References

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**Deuteronomy 7:19** (References Lord): The great temptations which thine eyes saw, and the signs, and the wonders, and the mighty hand, and the stretched out arm, whereby the LORD thy God brought thee out: so shall the LORD thy God do unto all the people of whom thou art afraid.

**Deuteronomy 4:34** (References Lord): Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors, according to all that the LORD your God did for you in Egypt before your eyes?

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