

The image shows two unrolled scrolls of ancient Hebrew text, likely Torah scrolls, resting on a dark wooden surface. The scrolls are made of light-colored parchment or vellum and are held together by wooden rollers. The text is written in a traditional Hebrew script, arranged in columns. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the parchment and the grain of the wood.

# OLD TESTAMENT FOUNDATIONS

# Q

1. 5-12-5-5-12?
2. 66-1500-40?
3. What do “BC” and “AD” mean?
4. Value of Genesis 1-11?
5. 3 Promises to Abraham?
6. Why is Israel called “Israel”?
7. Name the 10 spies who were afraid...
8. What does the book of Joshua cover?
9. What is the “cycle” in Judges? Why?
10. Where do read that the people want a king?

# A

1. Law, history, poetry, major prophets, minor prophets
2. 66 books written over 1500 years by about 40 men.
3. “Before Christ” and *anno domini* (“in the year of our Lord”)
4. Need for salvation due to sin.
5. Genesis 12:1-3 (Land, nation, “seed”)
6. Jacob’s name changed to Israel, nation promise (Genesis 32:28)
7. HaHa... 2 who were faithful?
8. Conquest (sort of) and division of the tribes into territories
9. Sin – Judgment – SOS – Deliverance (**A**bandon – **B**ondage – **C**ry out – **D**eliverance). Judges 17:6; 21:25
10. I Samuel 8:5

# Quiz, cont'd

- When was Adam created?
- *A little before eve*
- Who was the *straightest* man in the Bible?
- *Joseph, he was a ruler*
- Who were the shortest people in the Bible?
- *Bildad, the shoe-height, and Kneehighmiah*
- Who was the greatest investor?
- *Noah: floated his stock while everyone else was in liquidation*
- Who was the greatest comedian?
- *Samson; he brought the house down.*
- What Bible character had no parents?
- *Joshua, son of none*

## **Factoids about the Bible**

There are 774,746 words and 3,566,480 letters in the King James Version.

The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job 39. The middle verse is II Chronicles 20:17.

The longest verse in the Bible is Esther 8:9. The shortest is John 11:35.

Chapters: Stephen Langston first divided the Bible into chapters in 1227.

In 1448, a French Jewish Rabbi named Isaac Nathan divided the Old Testament into verses. Robert Stephanus divided NT into verses in 1551.

## **Factoids...**

Number of times “God” is mentioned: 3,358

Number of times “Lord” is mentioned: 7,736

Longest Word in the Bible: “Mahershalalhashbaz”

*Isaiah 8:1*

The Bible is translated into about 2500 languages

Number of Bibles distributed in the U.S. *every day*: 170,000

Number of promises in the Bible: 1,260

Number of commands in the Bible: 6,468

Number of questions in the Bible: 3,294



Abraham	Giving of Law at Sinai	Conquest	United Kingdom Saul, David, Solomon	Divided Kingdom
2100	1446	1406	1050 1010 970	930

Fall of Israel	Captivity of Judah	Return of Judah	Temple Rebuilt	Nehemiah	Malachi
722	606	536	516	444	425

Daniel 2, 7 → Babylon      Cyrus' decree (Persia) 538

Alexander's Reign	Maccabean Revolt	Birth of Christ
336	167	4
Greece	Rome	

**All dates BC**

# Old Testament Narrative



Around **2100** BC, God called Abraham out of Ur and he settles in Canaan. The son of promise, Isaac, is born, then Jacob whose name is changed to "Israel." Joseph is born and sold, becomes a ruler in Egypt, summons his family [**1876**]. Hebrews are made slaves in Egypt for 400+ years.

Around **1446**, God calls Moses to lead the people out of bondage. Moses receives the law, but the people sin and are sentenced to **40 years** in the wilderness.

In **1406**, Moses dies and Joshua takes over, leading the people into the promised land. The land is divided by tribes, but there is no king. Judges rule the land for a period of about 325 years from c. **1375**.

The people demand a king and Saul is chosen in **1050** BC. He is followed by David (**1010**) and Solomon (**970**). This is the "United Kingdom."

# Old Testament Narrative



After Solomon's death, his son, *Rehoboam* takes over and increases the burden on the people. *Jeroboam* rebels and takes ten tribes and sets up altars in the north, as far as Dan. This is the beginning of the "Divided Kingdom" [930] – Judah & Israel ("don't get the J's together").

*Prophets* begin to do their work in both kingdoms and other nations.

There are no good kings in the northern kingdom and it falls to Assyria in 722 BC.

Prophets continue to bring God's word to the people, but the people refuse to hear (*Zechariah 7:11*).

In 606 BC, Judah (southern kingdom) is taken captive by Babylon. Two other exiles occur, in 597 BC (Ezekiel) and 586 BC (temple destroyed).

# Old Testament Narrative



In 539 BC, Persia defeats Babylon and Cyrus gives a decree allowing the Israelites to return to Jerusalem in 538 BC (see Isaiah 44:28; 45:1).

In 536 BC, the people begin to return, led by Zerubbabel, and the temple is rebuilt in 516 after the prophets Haggai and Zechariah “encourage” the people.  $606 - 536 = 70$  — *Jeremiah 25:11*

Ezra leads a group back to Jerusalem in 457 BC and the final return occurs under Nehemiah in 444 BC (a total of about 50,000 returned).

The Old Testament closes with a prophecy by Malachi in 425 BC. This ushers in the period of silence (Amos 8:11-12).

In 336 BC, Alexander the Great begins to conquer the world at lightning speed (see Daniel 7:6).

In 167-160 BC, the Maccabean Revolt occurs when Antiochus “Epiphanies” sacrifices pig’s flesh on the altar in the temple.



**Daniel 7:5, “like a leopard with four wings on its back...four heads.”**

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In 167-160 BC, the Maccabean Revolt occurs when Antiochus IV, “Epiphanies,” sacrifices pig’s flesh on the altar in the temple. Judas Maccabeus — “The Hammer” ... The first thing the patriots did was to re-consecrate the profaned Temple, and with this is connected the origin of the Hanukkah feast.