

Old Testament Survey - Study #1

A “bird’s eye” view of the Bible, relating its different parts into one harmonious whole.

Northeast church of Christ
Crosby, Texas
Fall 2020
Sunday Bible Class

Sequence of Classes

August 2 - Three Dispensations

August 9 - God's Covenants

August 16 - Creation

August 23 - Fall of Man to Tower of Babel

August 30 - Abraham to Jacob

September 6 - Joseph to Moses

September 13 - Giving of the Law

September 20 - The Tabernacle

September 27 - The Census to Wilderness Wanderings

October 4 - Canaan to Samuel

October 11 - Jewish Kings

October 18 - David, Solomon

October 25 - Divided Kingdom

November 1 - Old Testament Prophets

November 8 - Babylonian Captivity

November 15 - Returns, Esther, Malachi

Preparation for class:

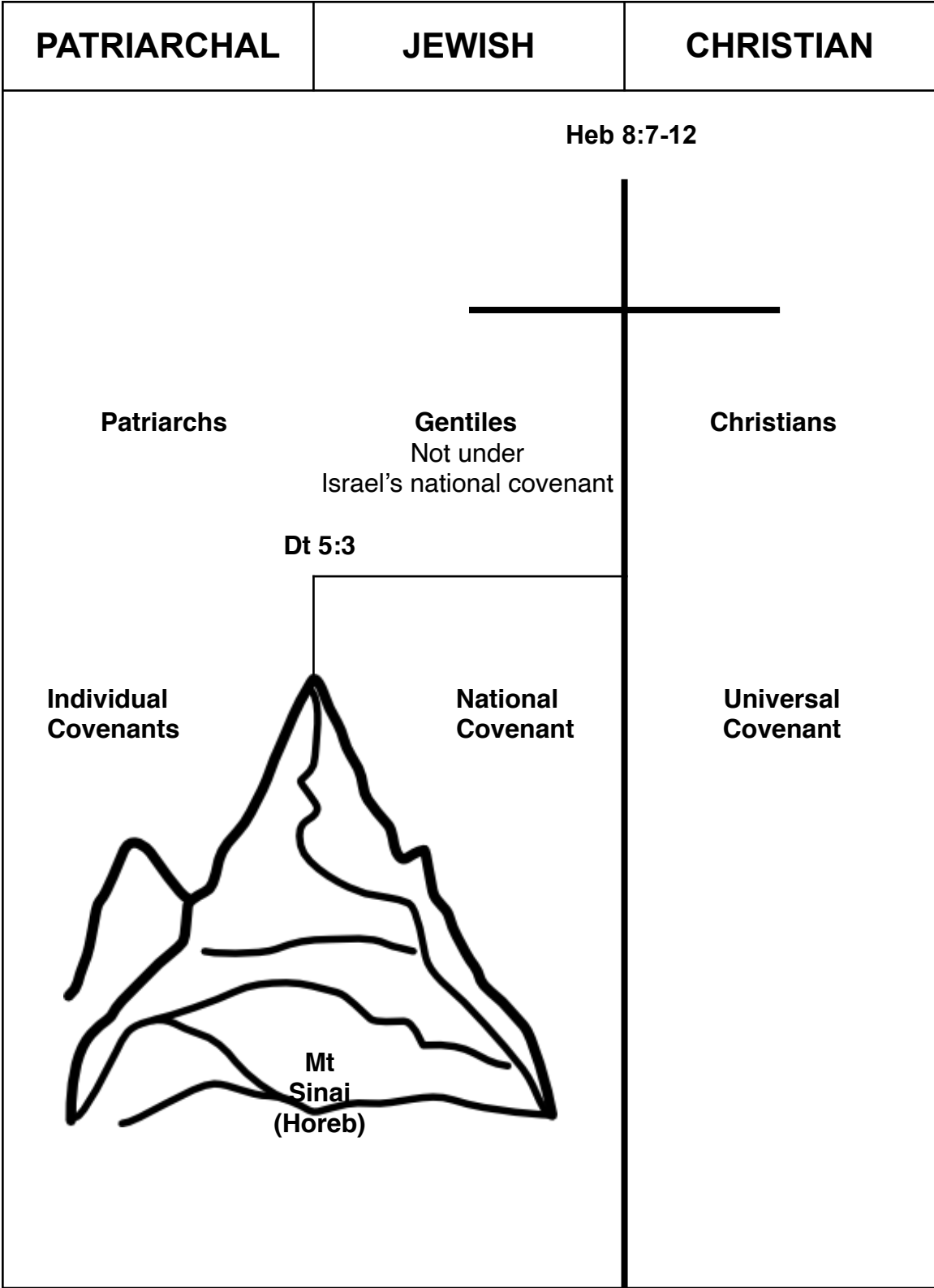
Review the outline and Handout & Questions for the class. Complete the drill questions on each lesson prior to class. Read the scriptures presented and note how they relate to the lesson and subject of study. Be prepared to participate.

In class: The class will begin with time given to review and drill questions. The questions from previous classes will be included each week to gain more knowledge. The class itself will be a presentation of the material in each lesson. Active participation will be useful in learning.

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CHART #1: THREE DISPENSATIONS



Lesson 1 - Three Dispensations

Drill Questions

1. What are the two major divisions of the Bible?
2. How many books in the Bible? In the O.T.? In the N.T.?
3. Approximately how many authors wrote the Bible?
4. About when was the first book of the Bible written? The last book?
5. Give the names of the O.T. books in order.
6. Give the names of the N.T. books in order.

Dispensation

“A system of revealed commands and promises regulating human affairs” - *Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary*, 1970

“A religious system or code of commands considered to have been divinely revealed or appointed - *The American Heritage Dictionary*, 1991

oikonomia - “primarily signifies the management of a household or of household affairs (*oikos*, a house, *nomos*, law)...Note: A dispensation is not a period or epoch (a common, but erroneous, use of the word), but a mode of dealing, an arrangement or administration of affairs.” W. E. Vine, *Expository Dictionary of N.T. Words*

“The word *oikonomia* properly signifies the plan which the master of a family, or his steward, hath established for the management of any sort of business.” James Macknight, *Apostolic Epistles*

Examples:

Eph 1:10 - “with a view to an **administration** suitable to the fullness of the times...”

Eph 3:9 - “and to bring to light what is the **administration** fo the mystery which for ages has been hidden in God who created all things”

1 Tim 1:4 - “nor pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which give rise to mere speculation rather than *furthering* the **administration** of God which is by faith”

It refers to how (the religious system by which) God dispenses His blessings (or curses!). He, as “master of the house,” determines how He will manage His “house,” i.e., in one period through covenants with the patriarchs, in another through a covenant with Israel, and in another through a covenant with Christians.

Patriarch

Head of a family, tribe, or nation.

Examples:

Heb 7:4 - Abraham

Acts 7:8,9 - Twelve sons of Jacob

Acts 2:29 - David

Covenant

It is basically an “agreement” between two parties as to what they will or will not do.
Gen 21:22-34; 26:26-33; 31:43-55

However, when speaking of God’s covenants, it is what God has purposed to do for man, independently of man’s agreement. It may or may not have conditions to be met.

Note: “Covenant” is also used to refer to the conditions themselves, i.e., those that must be met for the covenant to be fulfilled. Thus it refers to the laws and commandments of God.

Gen 17:9-11,13-14 - circumcision as a “sign” of the covenant to Abraham and his descendants, vv1-8.

Ex 34:28; Dt 4:13 - The Ten Commandments

Lev 26:15 - other “statues,” “ordinances,” and “commandments” God gave. Note “these commandments,” v.14

Lesson 2 - God's Covenants

Drill Questions

1. Define "dispensation."
2. Define "patriarch."
3. What is a "covenant." May it have conditions to be met?
4. When referring to God's covenants
 - a. "Covenant" refers to what God has purposed to do for man
 - b. They may include commands and promises
 - c. They may be independent of conditions to be fulfilled by man
5. The three dispensations, the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian, are based on
 - a. The three separate and distinct time periods in which patriarchs, Jews, and Christians lived (or live)
 - b. Covenants God made with patriarchs, Jews, and Christians, with their commands to be obeyed and/or promises to be received
 - c. The teaching of the church, formulated by learned men down through the centuries
 - d. None of the above

Patriarchal Dispensation

People shared in these covenants by virtue of their relation to the head of the family.

Noah – Gen 6:13-22 (v18 -1st time "covenant" in Bible); 9:8-17

- Descendants share in by virtue of their relation to the patriarch. Animals also by virtue of relation to Noah? ("with you," 6:19; 9:10)
- Ch6- a CONDITIONAL covenant; Ch9 - An UNconditional covenant.
- Note the difference in the covenant and the "sign" of it in ch9.

Abraham - Gen 12:1-3,7

- *Great Nation* - Fulfilled: Gen 46:3; Ex 1:7,9,20; 19:6; Dt 4:34; 26:5

- *Land Promise* (vv1b,7) - FULFILLED: Josh 1:1-6; 21:43-45; 23:14. See also Neh 9:7-8,22-25
- *Messianic* - Ac 3:25,26; Gal 3:8,16,29

Thus:

- *Nation* promise fulfilled in *Joseph, Moses*
- *Land* promise fulfilled in *Joshua*
- *Spiritual* promises fulfilled in *Christ*

Jewish Dispensation

People shared in this covenant by virtue of being an Israelite.

- Ex 19:5,6; 24:7-8; 34:27-28; Dt 29:1,10-21 (Note: includes curses, v21). Observe that this “covenant” included more than the “ten commandments.”
- Dt 5:3 distinguishes this from patriarchal covenants.
- There were still some patriarchal covenants
 - David, 2Sam 7:8-17 (23:5, here called a “covenant”)
 - Abraham, Gal 3:17-19, “added.”

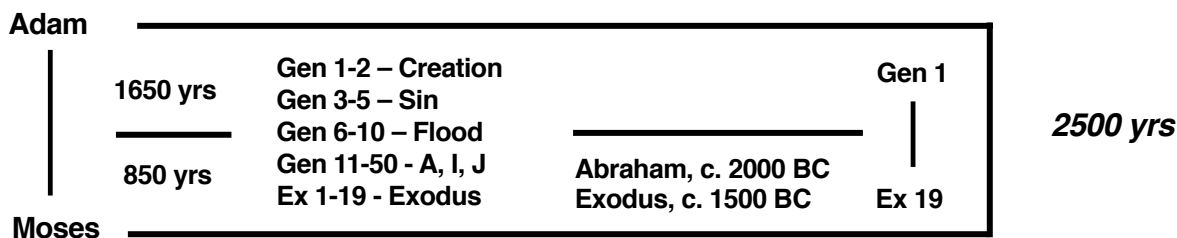
Christian Dispensation

People share in this covenant by virtue of their relation with Christ.

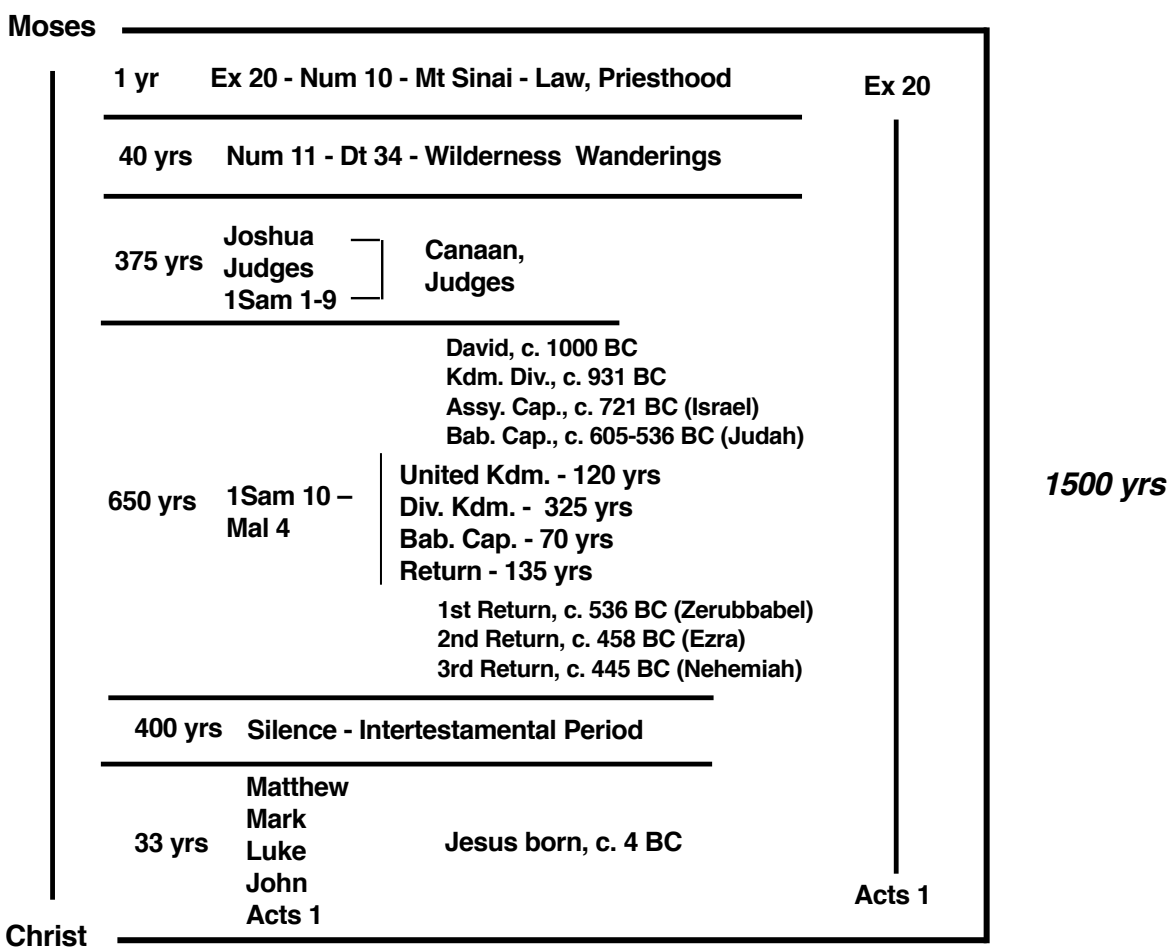
- Mt 28:18-20; Lk 22:20
- Heb 8:7-12 distinguishes this from the Jewish covenant. The patriarchal covenants are fulfilled.

CHART #2 TIME LINE

PATRIARCHAL DISPENSATION



JEWISH DISPENSATION



CHRISTIAN DISPENSATION

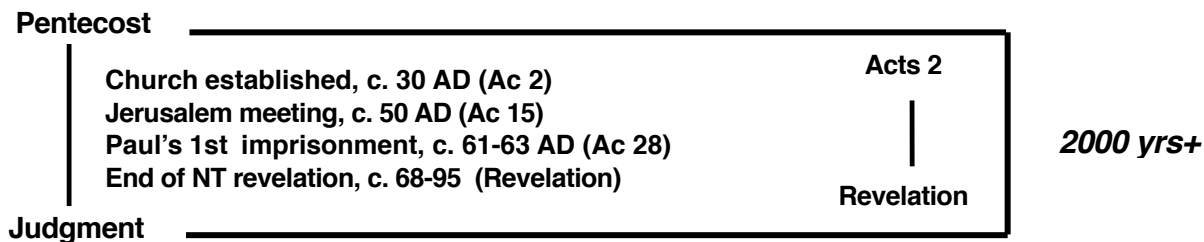
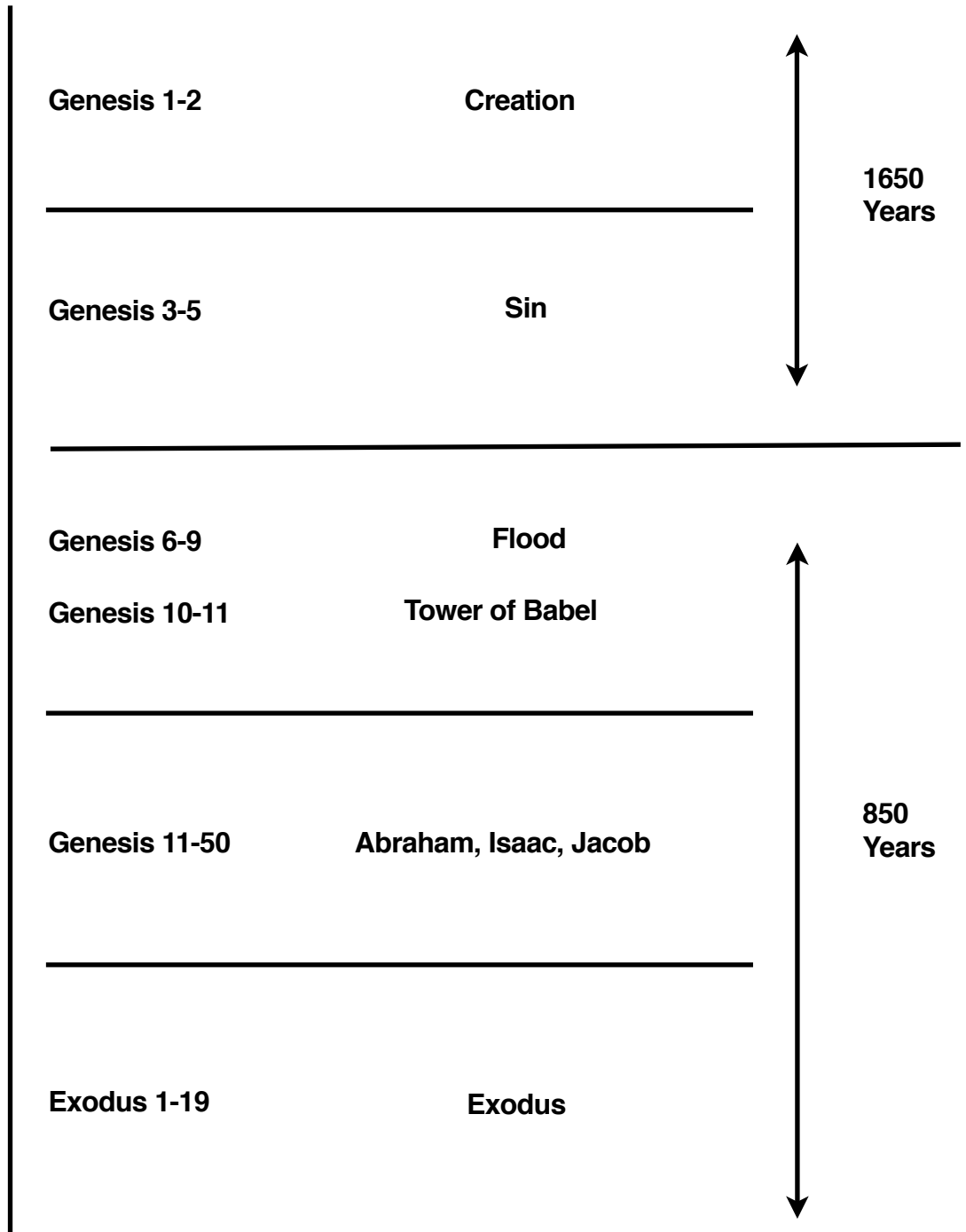


CHART #3: PATRIARCHAL DISPENSATION

Covenants – Patriarchs

2500 Years

ADAM _____



MOSES _____

Lesson 3 - Creation

Drill Questions

1. God made covenants with certain patriarchs, with the nation of Israel, and with Christians. How did/does one share in those covenants?
 - a. One shared in a patriarchal covenant by virtue of his relation to the head of the family.
 - b. One shared in the national covenant with Israel by virtue of being an Israelite.
 - c. One shares in the covenant God made with Christians by virtue of his/her relation with Christ.

2. The covenant God made with Abraham the patriarch included
 - a. A national promise
 - b. A land promise
 - c. A spiritual promise

3. Concerning the covenant made with Abraham
 - a. The national promise has been fulfilled, but not the land promise
 - b. The national, land, and spiritual promises were fulfilled.
 - c. The national and land promises were partially fulfilled, but will be ultimately fulfilled when Christ comes back to reign on earth.
 - d. None of the above

4. The spiritual promise in the covenant God made with Abraham
 - a. Is only for those who are of the physical lineage of “father” Abraham, i.e. fleshly Jews
 - b. Is for those who are children of “father” Abraham by faith, i.e. they walk in the faith Abraham walked in
 - c. Will be enjoyed by all men due to the grace of God
 - d. Cannot be received by anyone until Christ returns

5. The covenant God made at Sinai (Ex 19ff)
 - a. Marked the beginning of the Jewish dispensation
 - b. Marked the end of the patriarchal dispensation
 - c. Was a patriarchal covenant with Moses
 - d. None of the above

6. Which books of the O.T. are commonly called the books of
 - a. “law”?
 - b. “history”?
 - c. “poetry”?

- d. "prophecy"?
- 7. What books are commonly called the "major prophets"?
 - a. Why are they called that?
- 8. What books are commonly called the "minor prophets"?
 - a. Why are they called that?
- 9. Which books of the N.T. are
 - a. biographical?
 - b. historical?
 - c. doctrinal?
 - d. prophetic?
- 10. What are the three dispensations of the Bible?
 - a. Why are they called that?
- 11. Why is it important to understand the dispensations of the Bible?
- 12. What persons mark the beginning of each dispensation?
- 13. How much time is covered in each dispensation? (years)
- 14. Which books in the Bible deal with each dispensation?

Creation - Gen 1-2

"Genesis" = origin, beginning

Universe...man...marriage...sin...death...promise of redemption...sacrifice... Hebrew nation

"In the beginning, God ..."

Gen 1:1,2,26; Jn 1:1-3; Col 1:15-17; Psa 90:1-2. The word “God” appears in chapters 1 and 2 forty-six times. The phrase “God said” or its equivalent occurs 12 times; “commanded”, 1 time; and “God called” or equivalent occurs 5 times. What God created “was good” (or equivalent) 7 times.

Psa 33:6,9; 148:5; Heb 11:3

This is where all right thinking and conduct must begin. Pro 1:7; Rom 1:18-32; Ecc 12:12,14.

Man - in God’s image

Gen1:26,27; 9:6; Ac 17:28-29; Jam 3:9

Genesis - Seed Bed Of Doctrine (“Beginnings”)

- Existence and majesty of God
 - Gen 1-2: “God” - 46 times.
 - Gen 1-3: “God said” or equivalent - 22 times (counting 1:22; 3:11,16,17)
 - Ac 14:15-17; 17:23-29; Rom 1:19-23
- Dignity and accountability of man - Gen 1:26-27; 2:16-17; 3:1ff; 9:3-6 ... Ac 17:24-30
Rom 1:18-32; Jam 3:9-10
- Monogamous marriage - Gen 2:18-24 ... Mt 19:3-9
- Sin, its nature and consequences - Gen 3:1ff; 4:1ff ... 1Jn 3:4; 1:5-6; Jn 8:21; Rom 6:21
- Redeemer, deliverance, victory - Gen 3:15; 12:3; 49:10 ... Gal 3:8,9; 4:4; Rom 16:20; Rev 5:5
- Development of Hebrew nation (Gen 12:3...49:10)

Genesis – Christ

<u>Genesis</u>	<u>Christ</u>
Adam, 3:1f.....	Rom 5:14-19 1Co 15:45
Seed of woman, 3:15	Gal 4:4
Abel’s “blood,” 4:1f.....	Heb 12:24
Water of flood, chs. 6-7	1Pt 3:21
Abraham’s seed, chs. 12,15,17,22	Gal 3:8-9,14,16,29
Promised land, 12:7; 15:12f; 17:8; 22:17.....	Heb 4:1-9
Melchizedek, 14:17f.....	Heb 7:1ff

Sarah-Hagar, chs. 16,21Gal 4:21-31
 Isaac, ch. 22Heb 11:17-18
 Jacob "Israel," 28:10-17; 32:27,28; 35:9-15Gal 6:16
 Judah, 49:8-12.....Rev 5:5
 Lk 24:25-27, 44-45; 2Co 3:14-16
 Caution: Let New Testament interpret the Old, not subjective interpretation

Genesis - Revelation

<u>Genesis</u>	<u>Revelation</u>
Tree of life lost, 3:22	Tree of life regained, 2:7; 22:2,14,19
Curse imposed, 3:19	Curse removed, 22:3
Paradise closed, 3:23-24	Paradise reopened, 2:7; 22:1-5
Serpent sentenced, 3:15	Ultimate sentence executed, 20:10,14
1st prom. of redeemer, 3:15	Ultimate victory realized, 12:10-11; 20:4-6
Fellowship severed, 3:22-24	Fellowship renewed, 21:3,7
Death begins, 3:19	Death no more, 21:4

Days of Creation

“Day” (yom)

While “day” (the Hebrew word, *yom*) is sometimes used to a period of time irrespective of the hours involved (e.g. Gen 2:4), “Outside of the Genesis 1 case in question, the two-hundred plus occurrences of *yom* preceded by ordinals [e.g., like “one” or “second” cb] all refer to a normal twenty-four hour day. - Walter L. Bradley and Roger Olsen, “The Trustworthiness of Scripture in Areas Relating to Natural Science,” ed. Earl D. Radmacher and Robert D. Pruess (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Pub., 1984), p. 299 via *Acts & Facts*, May 1998.

“Evening And Morning”

The phrase “there was evening and there was morning” indicates one normal day. This is what Moses meant when he used the terms “evening” and “morning” elsewhere in his writings, e.g. Gen 30:16 (“evening at end of day’s work, night followed); Ex 12:6 (lit., “between the two evenings”) ... 8 ...10 (“night” followed evening and then “morning” of next day); Ex 18:13 (“morning until the evening”). This is how the people to whom and for

whom Moses wrote would understand it, e.g. Josh 10:26,27, Psa 55:17, etc. Assigning any other meaning to this phrase would be an assumption and contrary to the evidence.

Exodus 20:8-11

In Ex 20:8-11 “day”/”days” occur six times, twice to refer to creation week. Is it credible that the fourth and fifth occurrences mean thousands of years and the other solar days, especially in view of the fact that one is based on the other?

Lesson 4 - Fall of Man to Tower of Babel

Drill Questions

1. The purpose of the Bible is to
 - a. Give a history of the world
 - b. Reveal God and his plan of redemption
 - c. Provide geographical data for learning about ancient places
 - d. Be an example of great literature

2. The foundation of right thinking and conduct is
 - a. "In the beginning God created..."
 - b. That the "Bible" is a book containing 66 books, beginning with Genesis and ending with Revelation
 - c. Parents must be recognized to always be right
 - d. The church should always be the final word in faith and practice

3. God created the heavens and earth as a fit place for man to live
 - a. In six days
 - b. Over a period of millions of years
 - c. By the process of evolution
 - d. By His almighty power that enabled Him to speak things into existence and order

4. Man is
 - a. Animal
 - b. Vegetable
 - c. Mineral
 - d. None of the above

5. Man should not murder his fellow man because
 - a. It is repulsive
 - b. Our civil law has made it morally wrong
 - c. His fellow man is made in the image of God
 - d. He increases the chance he will get murdered

6. What are the five divisions of the patriarchal dispensation?

7. What book/s and chapters cover the patriarchal dispensation?

8. What book and chapters cover the "creation"?

9. Why is man unique in God's creation?

10. What does "Genesis" mean?

11. What is the book of Genesis about?

12. What did God make on each day of creation?

Fall of Man - Gen 3-4

- Sin – Gen 2:16,17; 3:1-6; 1Jn 3:4; 5:17
- Its author - Mt 4:3; Jn 8:44; 1Th 3:5; 2Co 11:3; Rev 12:9; Jam 1:13
- Its consequences
 - Universal, due to Adam's sin - Gen 2:17; 3:14-19
 - Personal, due to own sin - Gen 2:17; Isa 59:1,2; Rom 3:23; 5:12; 6:23; Eph 2:1
- Savior – Gen 3:15; Lk 1:26-35; Gal 4:4
- Sacrifice – Gen 4:3-5; Heb 11:4; 12:24
- Seth...Enoch...Noah - Gen ch5
 - Seth replaced Abel in the lineage Gen 4:25
 - Noah's sons: Shem, Ham, Japheth. The Messianic lineage was through Shem. Gen 11:10...26

Flood - Gen 6-9

- Cause - Gen 6:5
- Saved by grace through faith - Gen 6:8; Heb 11:7; 1Pt 3:20-21
- Next time - fire - 2Pt 3:5-7

Tower of Babel; Dispersion of Nations - Gen 10-11

Gen 10:5,20,31-32; 11:1...9

Additional Notes

The Bible opens with **GOD**: His Eternity, Power, Wisdom
Then introduces **MAN**: His Dignity, Responsibility, Blessedness
Exposes **SIN**: Its nature, author, consequences
Warns of **JUDGMENT**: Its cause, certainty, terribleness

In this setting the plan of redemption is set and begins to develop: Gen 3:15; 4:4; 6:8 (Heb 11:7)

Enoch

- Did not die - Gen 5:21-24; Heb 11:5. Note “and he died” throughout Gen 5.
- Prophet in an ungodly society - Jude 14-15.

Methuselah

- Oldest man on record, Gen 5:27
- Died in the flood ? - 187 years (5:26, Lamech born to Methuselah) + 182 years (5:28, Noah born to Lamech) + 600 years (7:6) = 969 years (or, 5:25, 187 years + 782 years, 5:26 = 969 years)

Lesson 5 - Abraham to Jacob

Drill Questions

1. Sin is
 - a. Transgression of God's Law
 - b. Doing something society deems as horrible
 - c. Doing what you believe is wrong
 - d. A violation of the doctrines of one's church

2. What did sin introduce into the world?
 - a. Physical death
 - b. Spiritual death, or separation from God
 - c. Pains, sufferings, and sorrows in this life

3. The remedy for the guilt and ruin of sin is
 - a. Never doing wrong again
 - b. Acts of penance
 - c. The promised Redeemer
 - d. Great sorrow

4. The flood
 - a. Was a local flood
 - b. Was a global flood
 - c. Was a judgment of Divine wrath on sin

5. We have different nations in the world today because
 - a. This is the result of evolution
 - b. The confusion of the languages at the tower of Babel
 - c. An extraterrestrial race planted the different seeds of men long ago
 - d. None of the above

6. Book and chapters covering the "fall of man"?

7. Book and chapters covering the "flood"?

8. First man and woman?

9. Why did he die?

10. What is "sin"?

11. What consequences are suffered by the human race due to man's first sin?

12. What is the penalty each person suffers for his own sin?

13. Where is the first promise of a redeemer found (book, chapter, and verse)?

14. Who were the sons of the first couple?

15. What happened to the youngest?

16. Who took his place in the lineage?

17. Who is the next important person you read about in the Bible? (four chapters about him)

18. Who were his sons?

19. Which of these is the one through whom Christ came?

Abraham – the “father of all who believe” Rom 4:11

Abraham - father of “Hebrew” nation. Gen 14:13

First occurrence of word “Hebrew” in the Bible. Abram is the first man in Bible called a “Hebrew.”

A “Hebrew” is a descendant of Abraham. Later on the term became more exclusive, i.e., those who held to the original Jewish customs, practices and language; while Jews in general became “hellenized”, i.e., adopted Greek customs & language (esp. in N.T. times - See **Ac 6:1; Php 3:5. Note 2Co 11:22.**).

“Jews”: The descendants of Abraham also came to be called “Jews”. The term first occurs in **2Ki 16:6** (KJV, ASV). It originally signified those of the region of Judea (Judah), or the Southern Kingdom. However, it lost its geographical significance in later times and simply came to mean the “descendants of Abraham” or the “Israelites” (the way we use it today). Hence, everyone today is either a “Jew” or a “Gentile” (physically)

Pride in Abrahamic lineage, **Ac 13:26; Mt 3:9**

Abraham’s faith

- **Gen 12-22**, especially **chapters 12,15,17,22**
- **Heb 11:8-10,13-19**
- **Rom 4:1-3,9-12,22-25**

Covenant with Abraham - Gen 12:1-3

Has three parts in its dual fulfillment:

- **v1** - *Land* Promise, see **vv1b,7**
- **v2** - *Nation* Promise (physical descendants of Abraham)
- **v3** - *Spiritual* Promise...**Gal 3:16,29**

1 - Great Nation

Fulfilled: Gen 46:3; Ex 1:7,9,20; Dt 26:5 - Discussed these in less. 2

National promise CONDITIONAL

Dt 6:15 (“wipe you off the face of the earth”); **Dt 8:19-20** (“perish like the nations...before you”); **Dt 28:22** (“perish”), 24 (“destroyed”), **41** (“captivity”), **45,48,51,61** (“destroyed”), **62-64** (“few in number,” “destroy you,” “scatter you”). Principle: **Jer 18:7-10**. Israel’s greatest sin - rejecting their Messiah! **Mt 23:37,38**. No longer any value in being a physical descendant of Abraham, **2Co 5:16; Gal 3:2,3; 5:6; 6:14-16; Eph 2:13-14; 3:6; Php 3:2,3,7**.

Church = Antitype of that nation

1Pt 2:9, Rev 1:6 with **Ex 19:5,6. Gal 6:16**, “the Israel of God.” Contrary to being a “parenthesis,” the church is a “great nation”! Like Israel, it enjoys God’s special favor (**Eph 1:1-14**), and is ruled by “the perfect law of liberty” (**Jam 1:25; 2Co 3:3-11**).

2 - Land Promise

FULFILLED: Joshua 1:1-6; 21:43-45; 23:14. See also Neh 9:7-8,22-25. Discussed these in less. 2.

Land promise CONDITIONAL

Dt 4:26-27; 28:21,36,41; 29:22-28; 30:17-20; Josh 23:14-16. They failed to drive the nations out and as a result lost some of their land. See the history in Judges. David “recovered” it. Finally, they were driven out totally because of their unfaithfulness.

Type of Heaven - Heb 4:1-11. This “sabbath rest” contingent on obedient faith in Christ (**3:12-14, 3:18-4:2**), not the flesh (being a physical Jew).

3 - Messianic - Ac 3:25,26; Gal 3:16,29. Discussed these in less. 2.

The MAIN FOCUS of this covenant was CHRIST REDEMPTIVE WORK FROM SIN and was fulfilled in the CHURCH. The first two parts were typical of the church and the heavenly rest awaiting those in it; the third was exclusively in reference to the spiritual blessings enjoyed in the church of Christ.

Thus:

- *Nation* promise fulfilled in *Joseph, Moses*
- *Land* promise fulfilled in *Joshua*
- *Spiritual* promises fulfilled in *Christ*

Isaac

Son of Abraham by Sarah - son of promise and faith. **Gen 15:1-6; 16:1-16; 21:1-7; Rom 4:16-25.**

Ishmael

- Abraham's son by Hagar. **Gen 16**
- Cast out when Isaac born – **Gen 21:8-21**
- Descendants became a “great nation” and occupied territory from Egypt to the Euphrates, including what is now known as Saudi Arabia, **Gen 17:20; 25:12-18.**

Jacob

Jacob = “Israel.” 12 sons = “children of Israel.” **Gen 32:22-32; 35:9-12.**

Esau

- Twin brother of Jacob, **Gen 25:19-26.**
- Older, but Jacob stole the birthright and the blessing belonging to the eldest son, **Gen 25:27-34, 27:1f.**

Lesson 6 - Joseph to Moses

Drill Questions

1. "Hebrews" are
 - a. Male Jews
 - b. Descendants of Abraham
 - c. All the descendants of Abraham
 - d. People who are spiritually minded

2. In the great covenant God made with Abraham He promised
 - a. Abraham's descendants would inherit the land of Canaan
 - b. He would make a great nation come from him
 - c. Through Abraham's seed all people of the earth would be blessed

3. God's covenant with Abraham
 - a. Remains partially unfulfilled, and will be fulfilled when Christ comes again and reigns on the earth for 1,000 years
 - b. Failed
 - c. Has been fully fulfilled
 - d. None of the above

4. Abraham's son by promise and faith was
 - a. Isaac
 - b. Ismael
 - c. Both Isaac and Ismael
 - d. Jacob

5. Jacob's descendants were known as
 - a. Jacobites
 - b. Canaanites, since they lived in Canaan
 - c. The children of Israel
 - d. Edomites

6. After Noah, who is the next important person you read about in the Bible? (the first "Hebrew")?

7. Who was his wife?

8. What command did he receive from God about where to live?
9. What are the three promises contained in the notable covenant God made with him?
10. Where is it found? (book, chapter, and verses)
11. What is the name of the land promised to his physical descendants?
12. Who was his son by his wife's maid?
13. What was the maid's name?
14. Who was his son by promise?
15. What was his (the son by promise) wife's name?
16. Who were Isaac's sons?
17. What were the names of Jacob's wives?
18. Who are the "children of Israel"? (Where do they get this name?)
19. Name Jacob's twelve sons.

20. What was Jacob's other name?

21. Jacob's twelve sons became the head of what?

22. Book and chapters covering Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob?

Joseph . . . Egypt

- Gen 37-50
- Gen 45:7,8; 46:3-7,27; 50:20 . . . Num 2:32-33. Dt 10:22; 26:5

Exodus

Ex 1:7-12 - nation multiplies exceedingly in Egypt; oppression follows

"Exodus" = "departure," or, "going out," i.e. from Egypt

Book of "Exodus" - Exit of Israel from Egyptian bondage, **chapters 1-18**, the national law, **chapters 19-24**, and the tabernacle, **chapters 25-40**

Ten plagues. Demonstrated the God of Moses to be the one, true God. (The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, **Ex 3:6,13-18**).

- To Israel – **Ex 4:5; 6:6-8; 10:1-2**
- To Egypt (and all the earth, **9:16**) – **5:2; 7:5,17,20; 8:10,22; 9:14,16,29-30; 11:3; 14:4,18**

"Passover" - **Ex 11-13 (12:13). Lk 22:14-16; 1Co 5:7**

"Song of Moses" - redemption. **Ex 15; 1Co 10:1-2; Rev 15:2-3**

Israel now an independent nation. Came to Sinai in the "third month" after the Exodus, **Ex 19:1**.

Moses – the prophet of Jehovah

God's appointed deliverer. **Ex 3:1-10; Ac 7:17-25, 35-39**

Aaron – his brother and “prophet” – **Ex 7:1; 4:16**

The Exodus confirmed Moses to be God's prophet.

> By fulfilled prophecy – **Dt 18:9-22**

Ex 3:10-12,20-22; 4:29-31 (Moses told the people about the following things before they happened.)

- He delivered them
- Miracles, plagues
- Plundered Egypt
- Worshipped God at Horeb

> By the miracles, plagues – **Ex 4:1-9,30-31; 11:3; 14:31**

Ten plagues – Ex 7-12

1. Water to blood – **7:17-25**
2. Frogs – **8:1-15**
3. Lice – **8:16-19**
4. Flies (“insects”) – **8:20-32**
5. Murrain of beasts (“pestilence”) – **9:1-7**
6. Boils – **9:8-12**
7. Hail – **9:13-35**
8. Locusts – **10:1-20**
9. Darkness – **10:21-29**
10. Death of firstborn – **11:1-12:36**

Twelve sons of Jacob - Three ways to list:

(Gen 29:31-30:24; 35:16-19)

Order of birth

Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, Benjamin.

Alphabetical order

Asher, Benjamin, Dan, Gad, Issachar, Joseph, Judah, Levi, Naphtali, Reuben, Simeon, Zebulun

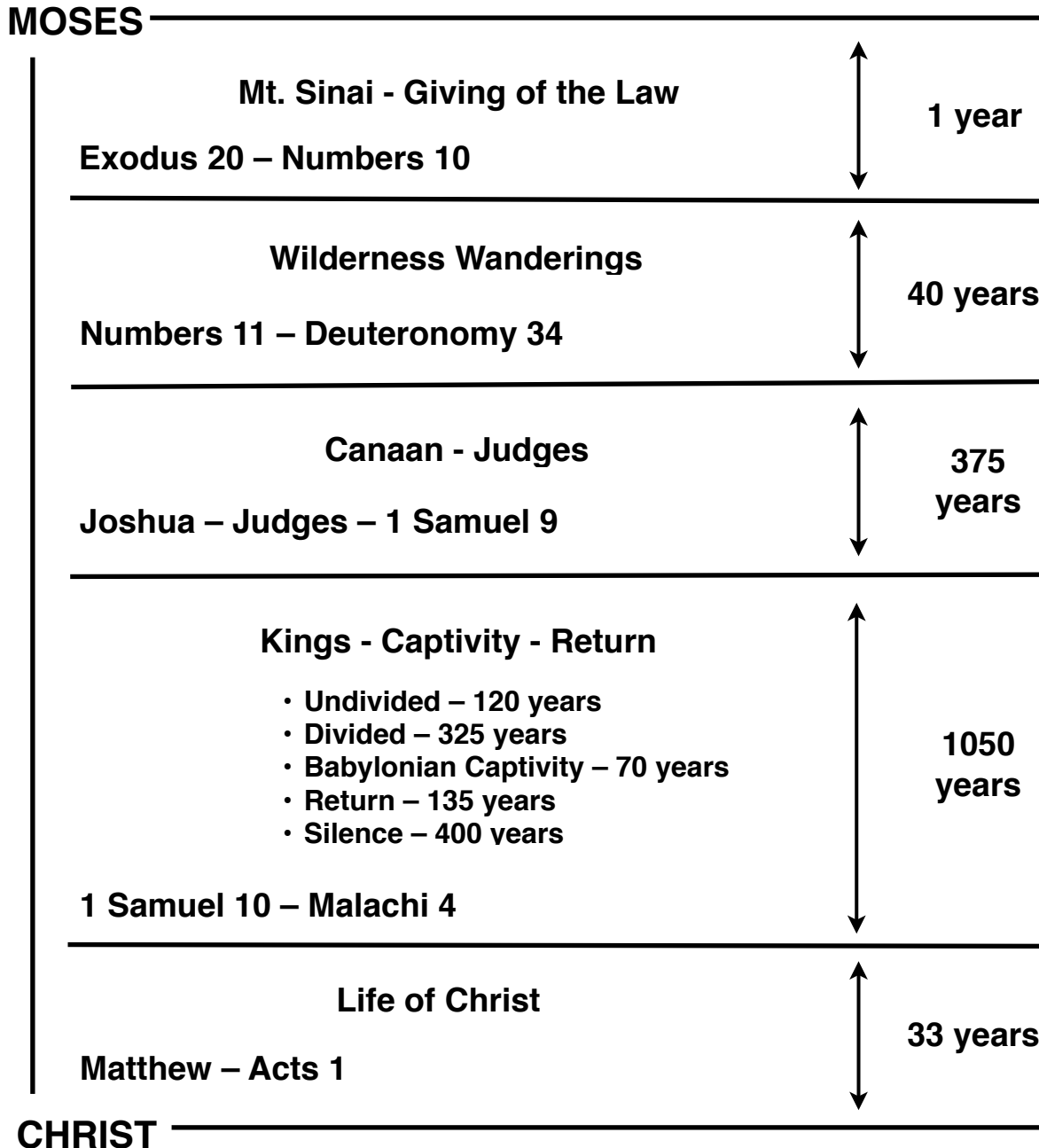
By mother (Gen 35:23-26):

- Leah's children: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun;
- Rachel's children: Joseph, Benjamin;
- Bilhah's children: Dan, Naphtali;
- Zilpah's children: Gad, Asher.

CHART #4: JEWISH DISPENSATION

National Covenant – Israel (Jews)

1500 Years



Lesson 7 - Giving of the Law

Drill Questions

1. The story of Joseph
 - a. Is a story of God's providential preservation of the children of Israel
 - b. Explains how the children of Israel came to live in Egypt
 - c. Shows God's "behind the scenes" work in fulfilling his promise to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob

2. The "Exodus" refers to
 - a. A play scripted by Moses that later was made into a movie
 - b. A major highway out of ancient Egypt
 - c. God's deliverance of Israel out of Egyptian bondage
 - d. None of the above

3. The ten plagues were designed to
 - a. Strengthen Israel's faith in the one, true God
 - b. Make Egypt aware of the one, true God
 - c. Confirm Moses as a prophet of the one, true God

4. The "Passover"
 - a. Refers to when the children of Israel passed over the Red Sea on dry land
 - b. Was an annual Jewish feast day in memory of God's deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage
 - c. Refers to the time when Moses lifted up his rod and passed it over the Red Sea and parted the waters
 - d. Is a feast day Christians should celebrate

5. Moses
 - a. Wrote the first five books of the Bible
 - b. Was a prophet of the one, true God
 - c. Delivered Israel from Egyptian bondage
 - d. Had a brother named Aaron, who was his spokesman

6. How did Jacob's twelve sons come to live in Egypt?

7. Who led them out of Egypt?

8. Who was this deliverer's brother?

9. Who was this deliverer's sister?

10. What does "Exodus" mean?

11. What is the book of Exodus about?

12. What is the work of a "prophet"?

Giving of the Law

Mt Sinai (Horeb)

One year (approximately) - Ex 19:1...Num 10:11-13

"Law"

- Moses = mediator. **Gal 3:19; Dt 5:5**
- "Law of Moses" = "Law of God", **Ezra 7:6...10; Neh 8:1...8**
- Ten commandments *plus*. **Ex 20:1ff; 24:8; Dt 28:58,61; 29:29; 30:10, 31:24-26**. E.g., **Neh 8:1...8...14 (Lev 23:34,40,42)**

Due to their relationship to the law given by Moses, all the O.T. books came to be called "the Law". **Jn 10:34 (Psa 82:6); 1Co 14:21 (Isa 28:11ff); Rom 3:9-19** (from Psalms and Isaiah. See reference Bible).

Five questions:

1. **To whom** was the law given? **Ex 19:1,3; Dt 5:1-3**
2. **Why** was it given? **Gal 3:19,22-24**; e.g., **Rom 7:7**
3. **How long** was it intended to last? **Gal 3:24-25**. Notice that it was temporary by intent. Compare **Heb 8:7-13** (OT looked forward to NT. No such statements in NT.)
4. Are we **under it today**? **Gal 3:24-25; 5:4** (and whole book); **Heb 10:9-10** (and whole book); **Col 2:16-17; Heb 9:1f; Rom 7:1-7**
5. **Why then study** the Old Testament? **Rom 15:4 1Co 10:11; 1Co 9:8-10**

Lesson 8 - The Tabernacle

Drill Questions

1. The Old Covenant was given at
 - a. Mt Carmel
 - b. Mt Sinai
 - c. Mt Gerizim
 - d. Mt Zion

2. The national covenant God made with Israel is called in Scripture
 - a. The Law of Moses
 - b. The Law of God
 - c. "First" or "old" covenant
 - d. None of the above

3. Due to their relationship to the Law given by Moses
 - a. Only the first five books of the O.T. (the ones Moses wrote) were known as "Law"
 - b. Only the first five books and the historical books were known as "Law"
 - c. All the O.T. books were sometimes called the "Law"
 - d. Psalms and the Prophets were sometimes included in what was meant by the "Law"

4. The Law of Moses was given to
 - a. The nation of Israel
 - b. The patriarchs
 - c. All men
 - d. Christians

5. The Law of Moses
 - a. Was intended to function as law until Christ came
 - b. Should be observed today, including keeping the Sabbath
 - c. Was given to make men aware of their sin and need of a Savior
 - d. Justifies the use of instrumental music in worship today

6. Where was the Law of Moses given? (Geographical location)

7. To whom was it given? (What nation?)

8. Why was it given?

9. It was intended to last until when?

10. What did the Hebrews come to include in the term “Law”?

The Tabernacle

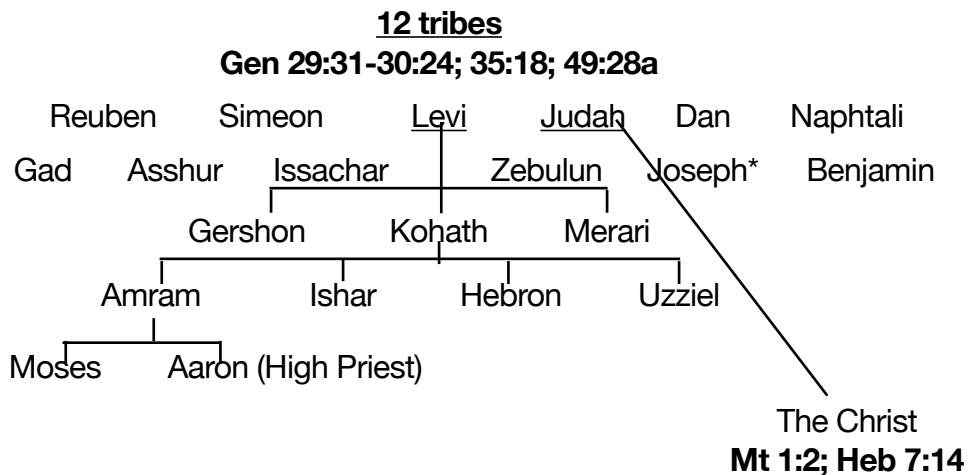
- **Ex 25-40.** See **Heb 9:1-10** (“Tent” over the tab. - **Ex 26:7; 36:14; 40:19**)
- Read **40:17-38** - note **Heb 8:5** - “according to the pattern.” Compare **2Tim 1:13** (“pattern” NKJV, ASV, ESV); **Rom 6:17** (“form”)
- **Ex 32-34** - The golden calf

The priesthood (“priest” – Heb 5:1)

Aaron and his sons

The “priests” who officiate at the altar. The other Levites serve the priests.
Ex 28:1; 29:9; Num 3:1-10

“Levites”



“Leviticus”

“The book which pertains to the Levites.”

The sacrifices, **chapters 1-7**. Consecration of the priests, **chapters 8-10** (ch. 10 - Nadab and Abihu’s sin). Various laws, **chapters 11-27**.

Note: priest also teachers – **Lev 10:11; Dt 17:8-13; 31:9-13; 33:10; 2Ch 17:7-9; 35:3; Ezra 7:5-6,10; Neh 8:1f, 13f; Ezek 22:26; Mal 2:7**.

Duties of Levites - Num 3-4.

Incident concerning Korah confirmed distinction in duties: **Num 16**. See also **17:1-11**.

Priests and Levites supported by sacrifices and tithes, Num 18:8ff (compare **1Co 9:8,9,13,14**).

“Joseph” - Manasseh and Ephraim

- Manasseh and Ephraim = 2 tribes, **Josh 14:4**. “1/2 tribe of Manasseh” = 1/2 on one side of Jordan and 1/2 on the other side. **Josh 13:7,8; 22:7**. Ephraim not called “1/2 tribe.”
- One can count 13 tribes with Manasseh and Ephraim each considered tribes, **Num 1:20-49** (“twelve” v44, plus Levi, v47). However, Levitical tribe not numbered among the soldiers, **Num 1:3...47ff**, and land divided among 12 tribes, Levites receiving no inheritance, **Num 18:20,24, Josh 13:33**. Nowhere, however, do I find the term “thirteen tribes.” Always: “12 tribes,” e.g., **Gen. 49:28; Ex 24:4; 28:21; Num 1:44; Josh 3:12; 4:2,3; Mt 19:28; Ac 26:7**.

Lesson 9 - The Census to Wilderness Wanderings

Drill Questions

1. The tabernacle was
 - a. A tent of worship dedicated for the Israelite nation
 - b. A sacred piece of furniture God instructed Moses to build
 - c. A special tent Israel dedicated to be Moses' dwelling quarters
 - d. None of the above

2. Moses constructed the tabernacle
 - a. As he felt was best
 - b. According to the wishes of the nation
 - c. According to a pattern shown to him while he was on the mountain
 - d. Like the tabernacles of other nations

3. The priests who officiated at the altar
 - a. Had to be from the tribe of Levi
 - b. Had to be a descendant of Aaron
 - c. Were holy men
 - d. Were descendants of Jacob

4. Christ was from the tribe of
 - a. Melchizedek
 - b. Levi
 - c. Joseph
 - d. Judah

5. The Levites were
 - a. Supported by the tithes of the people
 - b. The priestly tribe
 - c. Teachers of the Law

6. What does "Leviticus" mean?

7. What is the book of Leviticus about?

8. What is the work of a "priest"?

9. What books in the Bible cover the period of the giving of the Law at Mt Sinai? (the year there)
10. What was the “tabernacle”?
11. What two items were in the court of the tabernacle before the entrance?
12. How many rooms in it?
13. Items in each room?

Census

“Numbers” - from the numbering of the people, **chapters 1-4, 26**. Note **1:46...26:51** (forty years later). Not the size of their army that counted, but the size of their faith!

Wilderness Wanderings - 40 years

40 years...**Num 22:1; Dt 1:1-3; 2:1-14** (40 years from Egypt; 38 years from Kadesh-barnea)

Cause - Num 13-14

See **14:26-35**. Note **26:63-65**. Question: How many of the men, Num **1:46**, died during the 40 years in the wilderness? [603,548 died!] Compare **Mt 7:13,14**. Note increase and decrease of the tribes according to blessing.

Time of testing - Dt 8:2,16.

Compare **Heb 3:12; 4:2; 1Pt 1:7**

Selected events:

- Korah’s rebellion, **Num 16**
- Aaron’s rod buds, **Num 17**
- Moses disobeys, denied entrance to Canaan, **Num 20**
See **Dt 32:48-52; Psa 106:32-33**.

- Fiery serpent, **Num 21**. Compare **Jn 3:14-15**
- Balaam, **Num 22-24**. See **2Pt 2:15,16; Jude 11; Rev 2:14**
- Baal-Peor, **Num 25**...Midian destroyed, **Num 31**
- Census, **Num 26**
- Reuben, Gad, and half-tribe of Manasseh settle across Jordan, **Num 32**

“Deuteronomy” = “second giving of the law.”

Derived from Greek, *deuteros*, second + *nomos*, law. Note: **1:1-5; 4:44-5:1; 27:1; 29:1; 31:1,10,30; 33:1**

Read the following verses. Answer the question that follows. **4:1-6,40; 5:1,32-33; 6:1-3; 8:1,11; 11:1,8,13,18,26-28,32; 12:32; 17:18-20; 26:16; 27:1; 28:1,15,58; 29:9,29; 30:15-20; 31:9-13; 32:44-47.**

Q: What would you say was the purpose, aim, or objective of Moses' sermon?

Lesson 10 - Canaan to Samuel

Drill Questions

1. The book of Numbers gets its name from
 - a. The gambling the children of Israel engaged in the wilderness
 - b. The censuses of the nation in the book
 - c. The large numbers the nation gained in population during their wilderness wanderings
 - d. The numbering of the soldiers Israel killed in their battles with other nations during the wilderness wanderings

2. The children of Israel traveled in the wilderness 40 years because
 - a. They were over two million people plus animals traveling by foot for such a long distance from Egypt to the promised land
 - b. They did not trust God when came to the promised land the first time
 - c. God consigned them to wander in the wilderness a year for each day they spied out the land

3. In the census taken at the end of the 40 years of wilderness wanderings there was
 - a. More soldiers than in the first census
 - b. Less soldiers than in the first census
 - c. Only two soldiers still alive from the first census

4. Aaron's rod budding
 - a. Grew out of Korah's rebellion against Moses and Aaron's leadership
 - b. Served to confirm whom God had chosen as priest
 - c. Served as a reminder of God's sustaining Egypt with manna through the wilderness

5. The following events happened during the wilderness wanderings (choose all that apply)
 - a. Moses born
 - b. Korah's rebellion
 - c. Aaron's rod budding
 - d. Moses disobeys, denied entrance to Canaan
 - e. Fiery serpent
 - f. Balaam and Baal-Peor
 - g. Census
 - h. Reuben, Gad, and half-tribe of Manasseh settle across Jordan
 - i. Joshua dies
 - j. Deuteronomy written

6. Why is the book of “Numbers” so named?
7. What is Numbers about?
8. What does “Deuteronomy” mean?
9. What is the book of Deuteronomy about?
10. Why did the people have to wander in the wilderness?
11. How long did they have to wander in the wilderness?
12. Book and chapters covering the wilderness wanderings?

Canaan - Joshua

“Joshua” (book of)

About Joshua, leader succeeding Moses, his conquest and division of the land.

1:1-9 (conquest - 7 years. **Josh 14:7,10** with **Dt 2:14**)

- Rahab - Jericho - **chapters 2,6**
- Invasion and conquest of the land, **chs 1-12**; Allotment of the land and concluding exhortations, **chs 13-24**
- Joshua’s farewell address, **23:1ff**

Note: Land promise fulfilled - 21:43-44; 23:14

Judges

“Judge”

See **Dt 16:18-20...17:8-13**. English word = “1. an elected or appointed official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law” *Webster’s New World Dictionary*. While the “judges” may have decided cases of civil jurisprudence (**Jud 4:4,5; 1Sam 7:15-17; 12:3-5**), it is their mission as deliverers from the oppression of the enemy that is emphasized in this book: **2:15-18; 3:9,15,31**, etc. See also **1Sam 12:10-11**.

“Judges” (book of)

Background and content of “Judges - **Jud 2:6-23**. Cycle: Sin, Suffering, Supplication, Salvation. A lesson: failure through compromise! **2:20-23**.

Chapters 17-21 demonstrate the low state of religion and morality when “everyone did what was right in his own eyes,” **17:6; 21:25**.

The judges:

There are several ways of numbering the judges. Depending on the following factors, any number between 12 and 18 can be arrived at as to the total number of judges:

- Include or exclude Abimelech.
- Include or exclude Barak.
- Include only those in the book of Judges, or also those in Samuel.
- Include or exclude Samuel's two sons.

1. **Othniel** of Judah, **3:7-11**. Victory against Cushan-rishathaim.
2. **Ehud** of Benjamin, **3:12-30**. Victory against Eglon of Moab.
3. **Shamgar**, **3:31**. Victory against Philistines.
4. **Deborah** (Ephraim) and Barak (Naphtali). Victory over Jabin & Sisera of Canaan, **ch. 4-5**.
5. **Barak** (Naphtali) - though not called a judge in Judges, he is listed among judges in **1Sam 12:11** (Bedan); **Heb 11:32**
6. **Gideon** of Manasseh, **ch. 6-8**. Victory over Midianites & Amelekites.
7. ** **Abimelech**, **ch. 9**. (usurper)
8. **Tola** of Issachar, **10:1-2**.
9. **Jair** of Gilead, **10:3-5**.
10. **Jephthah** of Gilead, **10:6-12:7**. Victory over Ammonites.
11. **Ibzan** of Bethlehem, **12:8-10**.
12. **Elon** of Zebulun, **12:11 12**.
13. **Abdon** of Ephraim, **12:13-15**.
14. **Samson** of Dan, **13:1-16:31**. Victory over Philistines.

15. **Eli** of Levi, **1Sam 4:18**.
 16. **Samuel** of Levi, **1Sam 7:15-17**.
- Samuel's sons: **1Sam 8:1-3**.
17. **Joel**
 18. **Abijah**

Ruth

“...the new-found faith of a Moabite girl, and her sacrificial love for her mother-in-law are woven into the great tapestry of God’s plan of salvation. For descended from Ruth is King David, and from the line of David came the Messiah himself.”
Eerdman’s *Handbook to the Bible* (Eerdmans Pub. Co., Grand Rapids, MI, 1977), p. 226

Time of the judges, **Ruth 1:1**.
Note **4:13-22** and **Mt 1:1...5,6**

Samuel

1Sam 1-9 record his birth and life as a prophet and judge before the monarchy. Samuel anointed the first two kings of the monarchy, Saul and David. The rest of **1&2 Samuel** record the reigns of these kings. Samuel thus ties the period of the judges to the period of monarchy, **Ac 13:20**.

Read **1Sam 8:1-9** and note why the people wanted a king. Note **v5** and **v20**. Compare **1Sam 10:19; Hos 13:10-11**.

See **Ex 19:5-6; Dt 7:1-6; 14:1-2; 26:16-19; Lev. 18:1-5; 20:23-26; Dt 12:29-32**, etc.

CHART #5: KINGS

United Kingdom											
(1 Sam. 10 – 1Kings 11; 1Chr 10 – 2Ch 9)						(1 Sam. 16 - 1 Ki.2; 1 Ch. 11-29)					
Saul, 1043-1004 BC (1 Sam. 9-31; 1 Ch. 10)						David, 1011-971 BC (1 Sam. 16 - 1 Ki.2; 1 Ch. 11-29)					
Solomon, 971-931 BC (1 Ki. 1-11; 2Ch 1-9)											
Divided Kingdom											
(1Kings 12–2Kings 17 - Northern and Southern Kingdoms; 2Kings 18-25; 2Ch 10-36 – Southern kingdom only)											
[Some count 19 kings each, eliminating Tibni in Israel and Athaliah in Judah]											
Israel	Yrs	Death	Date	Good	Reference	Judah	Yr	Death	Date	Good?	Reference
1. Jeroboam*	22		931-910	bad	1 Ki 11-14; 2 Ch 10	1. Rehoboam	17		931-913	m. bad	1 Ki 12,14; 2 Ch 10-12
2. Nadab	2	slain	910-909	bad	1 Ki 15:26-32	2. Abijam	3		913-911	m. bad	1 Ki 15:1-8; 2 Ch 13
3. Baasha*	24		909-886	bad	1 Ki 15:32-16:7	3. Asa	41		911-870	m. good	1 Ki 15:9-24; 2 Ch 14-16
4. Elah	2	slain	886-885	bad	1 Ki 16:8-14	4. Jehoshaphat	25		873-848	good	1 Ki 22:41-50; 2 Ch 17-20
5. Zimri*	7 d	suicide	885	bad	1 Ki 16:15-20	5. Jehoram	8		853-841	bad	2 Ki 8:16-9:26; 2 Ch 21
6. Tibni*			885-880	e. bad	1 Ki 16:21-22	6. Ahaziah	1	slain	841	bad	2 Ki 8:25-9:28; 2 Ch 22
7. Omri*	12		885-874	e. bad	1 Ki 16:23-28	7. Q. Athaliah*	6	slain	841-835	bad	2 Ki 11; 2 Ch 22:10-23:21
8. Ahab	22	in battle	874-853	worst	1 Ki 16:29-22:40	8. Joash	40	slain	835-796	g → b	2 Ki 12; 2 Ch 24
9. Ahaziah	2	accident	853-852	bad	1 Ki 22:51-2 Ki 1	9. Amaziah	29	slain	796-767	m. good	2 Ki 14:1-22; 2 Ch 25
10. Jehoram	12		852-841	m. bad	2 Ki 1:17-9:26	10. Uzziah	52		790-739	m. good	2 Ki 15:1-7; 2 Ch 26
11. Jehu*‡	28		841-814	m. bad	2 Ki 9-10	11. Jotham	16		751-736	m. good	2 Ki 15:32-38; 2 Ch 27
12. Jehoahaz	17		814-798	bad	2 Ki 13:1-9	12. Ahaz	16		742-728	worst	2 Ki 16; 2 Ch 28
13. Jehoash	16		798-782	bad	2 Ki 13:10-25	13. Hezekiah	29		728-697	good	2 Ki 18-20; 2 Ch 29-32
14. Jeroboam II	41		793-753	bad	2 Ki 14:23-29	14. Manasseh	55		697-642	m. bad	2 Ki 21:1-18; 2 Ch 33:1-20
15. Zachariah	1/2	slain	753	bad	2 Ki 15:8-12	15. Amon	2	slain	642-640	bad	2 Ki 21:19-26; 2 Ch 33:21-25
16. Shallum*	1 mo.	slain	753	bad	2 Ki 15:13-16	16. Josiah	31	in battle	640-609	best	2 Ki 22:1-23:30; 2 Ch 34-35
17. Menahem*	10		752-742	bad	2 Ki 15:17-22	17. Jehoahaz	1/4	Egypt	609	bad	2 Ki 23:31-35; 2 Ch 36:1-4
18. Pekahiah	2	slain	742-740	bad	2 Ki 15:23-26	18. Jehoiakim	11	Babylon	609-597	bad	2 Ki 22:36-24:7; 2 Ch 36:1-8
19. Pekah*	20	slain	752-732	bad	2 Ki 15:27-31	19. Jehoiachin	1/4	Egypt	597	bad	2 Ki 24:8-17; 2 Ch 36:9-10
20. Hoshea*	9	slain	732-722	bad	2 Ki 17:1-6	20. Zedekiah	11	Babylon	597-586	bad	2 Ki 24:18-25:7; 2 Ch 36:11-21
722 BC – Assyrian Captivity. Never Returned Had three capitals : Shechem; Tirzah; Samaria						Three deportations : 606 BC; 597 BC; 586 BC Three returns : Zerubbabel; 538/7 BC; Ezra, 458 BC; Nehemiah, 445 BC One capital : Jerusalem					
*Founders of dynasties						*All rulers of the house, or dynasty, of David (except usurper Queen Athaliah)					
‡Jehu killed Jehoram of Israel & Ahaziah of Judah in one day - synchronism, 841; Shaded numbers = accession dating; Unshaded = non-accession (T)											
Dates compiled from Edwin R. Thiele, <i>The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings & A Chronology of the Hebrew Kings</i> (T); Gleason Archer, <i>A Survey of O.T. Introduction</i> . (A)											

Lesson 11 - Jewish Kings

Drill Questions

1. "Canaan" is
 - a. The land promised to Abraham's descendants
 - b. The land Joshua led the nation of Israel into
 - c. The land generally between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea

2. Under Joshua's leadership
 - a. The land promise was fulfilled
 - b. Most, but not all of the land promise was fulfilled
 - c. All of the land promised was fulfilled except for "the larger land of Canaan"
 - d. The land promise is yet to be fulfilled in the millennium

3. "Judges" in the book of Judges were
 - a. Deliverers
 - b. Civil and criminal court judges
 - c. National kings

4. Some prominent judges were
 - a. Moses
 - b. Samson
 - c. Deborah
 - d. Samuel
 - e. Saul

5. The cycle in the book of Judges is
 - a. Conquer, Crush, Cremate
 - b. Sin, Suffering, Supplication, Salvation
 - c. Listen, Learn, Live, Love
 - d. Democracy, Judges, Kings, Captivity Ruth
 - e. Was a Hebrew
 - f. Was a Moabite
 - g. Lived in the times of the judges
 - h. Was incorporated into the lineage of the Messiah

6. Ruth
 - a. Married twice
 - b. Divorced her first husband
 - c. Was widowed from her first husband
 - d. Married an older man named Boaz
 - e. Had a mother-in-law named Naomi

7. Samuel was
 - a. A judge
 - b. A prophet
 - c. Anointed the first and second kings of Israel

8. The people wanted a king instead of judges because
 - a. They knew it was God's plan in fullness of time
 - b. They wanted to be like the nations around them
 - c. Their present judges were corrupt

9. Samuel
 - a. Was happy the children of Israel wanted a king
 - b. Wanted to be king himself
 - c. Defeated the Philistines, the enemies of Israel, single-handedly
 - d. None of the above

10. Who led the nation of Israel into the promised land?

11. What is the name of that land?

12. How were they governed after they entered the land?

13. What is the book of "Joshua" about? Why is it a book of victory?

14. What is the book of "Judges" about? Why is it a book of failure?

15. Books and chapters covering "Canaan – Judges"?

16. What race or nationality was Ruth?

17. What is the book of Ruth about?

18. What is 1 and 2 Samuel about?

19. When did the events of Ruth take place?

20. Why did the people want a king? (Give two reasons)

Kings

See Chart 5

Record of: **1Sam 9 - 2Ch 36**

“Samuel” and “Kings” (books of)

- Saul - **1Sam 9-31**
- Saul and David - **1Sam 16-31**
- David - **2Sam**
- Solomon - **1Kings 1-11**
- Divided Kingdom - **1Kings 12 - 2Kings 25**
(**2Kings 18-25** - Judah only)

“Chronicles”

English title derived from Jerome’s Latin Vulgate. (Jerome, c. 340-420 A.D.)

“Chronicle” = “1. a historical record according to date; register of facts or events arranged in the order in which they happened.” *Webster’s New World Dictionary*.

An abbreviated record of divine history from the creation of the world to the return from captivity.

- Genealogies - **1Chr 1-9**
- Saul - **1Chr 10**
- David - **1Chr 11-29**
- Solomon - **2Ch 1-9**
- Judah - **2Ch 10-36**

United Kingdom - 120 years.

3 kings, 40 years each, total 120 years.

Ac 13:21; 1Kings 2:11; 11:42

(But notice: **2Sam 2:8-11; 3:1; 5:5** - 113 total years if allow David and Saul's overlap of seven years. See dates on chart.)

Saul - 1Sam 9-31

The big, but small king. Big in physical stature, **1Sam 9:2**, but small in spiritual character, **1Sam 13:13-14; 15:22-26**. Samuel considered him a threat to his life. He attempted to kill David and Jonathan his own son. Ordered the slaughter of the priests at Nob. Committed suicide.

Lesson 12 - David, Solomon

Drill Questions

1. The record of the kings of Israel and Judah are found in
 - a. 1 and 2 Samuel
 - b. 1 and 2 Kings
 - c. 1 and 2 Chronicles

2. The first three kings of the united kingdom are
 - a. Samuel, Saul, David
 - b. Saul, David, Rehoboam
 - c. Samuel, David, Solomon
 - d. None of the above

3. The united kingdom lasted
 - a. About 120 years
 - b. About 500 years
 - c. About 1,050 years
 - d. None of the above

4. "Chronicles" was
 - a. The name David gave to his record of the kings
 - b. The name of a newspaper printed on papyrus in ancient Jerusalem
 - c. The title given the books in Jerome's Latin Vulgate (translated c. 382-405 A.D.)
 - d. None of the above

5. Saul
 - a. Was large in physical stature
 - b. Small in spiritual character
 - c. Attempted to kill David and Jonathan, his own son
 - d. Committed suicide

6. What are the books of 1 and 2 Kings about?

7. What are the books of 1 and 2 Chronicles about?

8. Who were the first three kings of the nation of Israel?

9. How long did each reign?
10. When did the kingdom divide?
11. What period do the prophetic books fall into: divided or undivided kingdom?
12. Who was the first king of each segment of the divided kingdom?

David

The humble, godly king. **1Sam 13:14; 16:7; Ac 13:22; 1Kings 3:6; 9:4; 11:4; 15:3-5**

The great covenant with David - **2Sam. 7:10-16** (“rest,” Ps 95:8-11. See **Josh 21:44; 23:1...Heb 4:8!**); **Isa 9:6-7 (Lk 1:32-33); Mt 9:27; 12:23; 21:9,15; Ac 2:30; Heb 1:5**

A type of the Messiah **Psa 89:19-37; Jer 30:8-9** (note **31:31ff** with **Heb 8:8ff**); **Eze 34:23-24; 37:24-28**

“Sweet psalmist of Israel” - **2Sam. 23:1-2**; See **1Sam 16:18**. Authored at least 73 of the psalms (according to the superscriptions).

“Psalms”

“Psalm” = a sacred song. Title in LXX. See **Lk 20:42; Acts 1:20**, “book of Psalms.” Hebrew title = “book of praises”. See doxology ending each book, **Psa 41:13; 72:18-19; 89:52; 106:48; 150**. Prayers - **72:20**. It is the same attitude of heart that gives rise to praise, to song, and to prayer.

Date - From 1450 b. c. (**Psa 90**) to Post-Exilic - 400 b. c. (**Psa 85, 126**)

Lk 24:44

Eph 5:19; Col 3:16

Solomon - 1Kings 1-11; 2Ch 1-9.

15-25 years old when he began to reign - born after David's adultery, **2Sam 11**

The wise, but foolish king. **1Kings 3:5-15; 4:29-34; 11:1-8**

Contrast David (last lesson)

Author: **Psa 72, 127** (superscription); **Pro 1:1; 10:1; 25:1; Ecc 1:1; Song of Solomon 1:1.**

Built the temple - **1Kings 6:1...37,38.** Dedicated, **ch. 8.**

“Proverbs” = wise sayings, 1:6.

Primarily practical rather than theoretical wisdom. Includes short maxims as well as more lengthy odes.

Not all by Solomon - **30:1; 31:1.**

“Ecclesiastes”

“Ecclesiastes” = one who addresses an assembly (*ekklesia*), or, “The Preacher,” **1:1**

- Question of the book, **1:3.**
- Answer, **1:2.**
- Recommended philosophy of life: **2:24-26.**
- Conclusion: **12:13-14.**

“Song of Solomon”

A eulogy to wholesome affectionate love. Solomon attempts to woo a Shulamite maiden. But, she loves a shepherd lad. She must choose between all the “things” and prestige Solomon can offer and a common life with her “friend” (**5:16**) whom she loves. True and mature love wins out in the end.

Read **2:7; 3:5; 5:8; 8:4; and 8:6-8.**

Lesson 13 - Divided Kingdom

Drill Questions

1. David was
 - a. Saul's son
 - b. The second king of Israel
 - c. Solomon's son
 - d. None of the above

2. God's great covenant with David to set his seed on this throne is found in
 - a. 1Sam 16
 - b. 1Kings 7
 - c. 2 Sam. 7
 - d. None of the above

3. David was
 - a. A type of the Messiah
 - b. A song writer
 - c. A valiant soldier
 - d. A king
 - e. A prophet

4. "Psalms" means
 - a. Praises
 - b. Songs
 - c. Worshipful dance rhythms
 - d. Instruments of music and shows they were used in the N.T.

5. The book of Psalms
 - a. Contains poems written from 1450 b.c. to 400 b.c.
 - b. Is a collection containing prayers
 - c. Contains prophecies of the Messiah

6. Solomon
 - a. Was the third king of Israel
 - b. Built the temple
 - c. Wrote two of the Old Testament books, a major part of another, and a small part of a fourth
 - d. Was known for his wisdom

7. Proverbs
 - a. Is a book of Hebrew grammar
 - b. Is a book primarily for young people
 - c. All the proverbs were written by Solomon
 - d. None of the above

8. Ecclesiastes
 - a. Means, "The Preacher"
 - b. Is a book about heavenly values
 - c. Denies the existence of life after death
 - d. Is about the exploits and failures of the Ecclesiaste brothers

9. The "Song of Solomon"
 - a. Is Solomon's song about God
 - b. Is a song about Solomon
 - c. Is a eulogy to wholesome affectionate love
 - d. Is a book of prophecy about the church and Christ

10. The Old Testament books generally referred to as poetry are
 - a. Job, Psalms, Lamentations
 - b. Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
 - c. Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
 - d. Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon

11. What notable Messianic promise was made to the second king of Israel?

12. Where is this promise found? (book, chapter)

13. What is the book of "Psalms" about?

14. What does "Psalms" mean?

15. Who was called, "The sweet psalmist of Israel"?

16. What is the book of "Proverbs" about?

17. What is the book of “Ecclesiastes” about?

18. What does “Ecclesiastes” mean?

19. What is the “Song of Solomon” about?

20. Which books in the Bible deal with the period of the kings?

Divided kingdom

- Date kingdom divided - c. 931 B.C.
- **1Kings 12 - 2Kings 17** - divided kingdom
- **2Kings 18-25**, southern kingdom only. **2Ch 10-36**, southern kingdom.
Time = c. 325 yrs. (c. 931 B.C. [divided] - c. 606/605 B.C. [1st deportation])
- Northern kingdom taken into captivity by Assyrians, 722/721 B.C.
Time = c. 200 yrs. (c. 931 B.C. [divided] - c. 722/721 B.C. [northern kingdom ended])

“Northern kingdom” = Israel

“Southern kingdom” = Judah

Note worst and best kings. Northern kingdom had all bad kings. Read **2Kings 17** for the cause of the fall of the Northern kingdom.

Observe:

- Irreverence of unbelief as root of apostasy - **vv. 7,14,25,34-39,41**
- Influence of the “world” - **vv. 8,11,15,19,21-22**
- Emphasis on covenant and keeping its laws - **vv. 13,15,16,19,34-35,37-38**

The root of the Samaritans, **vv. 6,24**.

Mixed race and religion, **vv. 27-29**.

In the southern kingdom all rulers except usurper Athaliah were in the lineage of David - David’s “house” or dynasty. In the northern kingdom there were nine different dynasties (ten, counting Tibni?): Jeroboam I, Baasha, Zimri, Omni, Jehu,

Shallum, Menahem, Pekah, Hoshea. Read **1Kings 11:12-13,31-32,34-36; 12:20; 15:4; 2Ch 21:7; Amos 9:11-12; Ac 15:15-18; Lk 1:32-33**. Some make nineteen rulers each, eliminating Tibni in Israel and Athaliah in Judah.

Jer 22:24-30 (“Coniah” = “Jehoiachin”)

No one would prosper on the throne of David in Judah ever again.

Job

Job – a historical person – **Eze 14:14-20; Jam 5:11**

Time of the book: Possibly dating in patriarchal age, c. 2000 BC, making it the oldest book in the Bible. But this cannot be established with certainty.

Contents: The problem of suffering. Why does God let the righteous suffer? Much of the book is a dialogue between Job and his three friends, all of whom are clouded with the false concept that suffering is always the result of sin, and that righteousness guarantees prosperity. Therefore, we must be careful in using Job, for some of it is false philosophy. Then, Elihu, a young man speaks, **ch. 32**. Finally, God himself speaks, **ch. 38**. Job is humbled and learns a lesson, **42:1-6**. He is restored by God’s grace to prosperity, **42:10ff**.

“Remnant” left in Samaria

- **2Ch 30:6-11** (See notes at end of lesson for chronology)
- **2Ch 34:9**
- **2Ch 35:18** – “all Judah and Israel.” Note **34:33**.
- Samaritans not “Jews” nor “Gentiles” – **Mt 10:5,6; Ac 8:25**
- Samaritans – “our fathers” – **Jn 4:20**. Mixed race.

8. When did the northern division end? What nation conquered them and took them captive?

9. What is the book of “Job” about?

“Prophet”

A prophet was a spokesman for God, God’s “mouth.” Compare **Ex 7:1** with **4:16**. See also **Dt 18:9-22**.

Other terms used to designate prophets were:

- “seer” - **1Sam 9:9; Amos 7:12; Isa 30:10** (see **Isa 1:1**)
- “man of God” - **1Sam 9:6; 1Ki 17:18**. Note **2Tim 3:16,17**.
- “man of the Spirit,” or “inspired man” - **Hos 9:7**

“prophet derived from *pro*, forth or openly + *phemi*, to speak. One who speaks forth or openly. The word does not denote telling the future. Though prophecy was sometimes a foretelling, it was primarily a *forth-telling*.”

Literary prophets

See Chart 6.

Elijah and Elisha

These were two great “oral” prophets during divided kingdom, c. 860 BC – 795 BC. **1Ki 17 – 2Ki 13**.

They were prophets to Israel.

Note **Mal 4:5; Lk 1:17; Mt 17:11-13; Rom 11:2-3**.

Angels – prophets?

E.g. **Gen 18:1ff** (Abraham – birth of Isaac); **Lk 1:1f** (Zacharias – birth of John the Baptist); **Lk 1:30-31** (Mary – birth of Jesus); **Dan 9:20-24** (Israel’s destiny); **Rev 19:10** (“spirit of prophecy”).

Angels certainly issued prophecies. However, the “prophets” we are studying are men God employed as his “mouthpieces.”

Lesson 15 - Babylonian Captivity

Drill Questions

1. A “prophet” is
 - a. Any preacher
 - b. The same as a priest
 - c. God’s spokesman
 - d. One who always worked miracles

2. Prophets were also called
 - a. Seers
 - b. Man of God
 - c. Inspired man (NASB)

3. The primary work of a prophet was to
 - a. Foretell the future
 - b. Reveal the word of God
 - c. Work miracles
 - d. Offer sacrifices

4. Prophets
 - a. Always recorded their prophecies in writing
 - b. Sometimes recorded their prophecies in writing
 - c. Never recorded their prophecies in writing
 - d. Always had someone else record their prophecies in writing

5. Two great oral prophets of the divided kingdom were
 - a. Elijah and Elisha
 - b. Abraham and Moses
 - c. Jacob and Esau
 - d. Ezra and Nehemiah

6. What is a “prophet”?

7. What is the difference in an “oral” and a “literary” prophet?

8. Who were two great prophets to Israel during the divided kingdom?

9. What are the books we call the “Prophets” about?

Babylonian captivity

Seventy years – 2Ch 36:21; Jer 25:12; 29:10; Dan 9:2

(Either 605-536 BC, or, 586-516 BC)

Babylonian general who captured Jerusalem – Nebuchadnezzar

Habakkuk, 607 B.C.

Three deportations:

- **605 BC** – Some captives, including Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abed-nego. **2Ki 24:1-2; Dan 1:1-7**
- **597 BC** – More captives, including Ezekiel. **2Ki 24:8-17; Eze 1:2; 33:21**
- **586 BC** – Sacked city, burned temple. **2Ki 24:18-25:21**

Prophets of the exile

Jeremiah – c. 626-586 BC + Egypt

- Prophesied to the remnant left in Judah, **Jer 25:1-11 (Dan 1:1); 21:1-2; 28:1; 29:1** (letter to exiles in Babylon); **32:1-2; 39:1-14.**
- Then to the exiles in Egypt, **Jer 43:6-7; 44:1** (Uriah, **Jer 26:20-24** [Urijah, KJV, NKJV])

Daniel – c. 606-530's BC

- Prophesied to rulers of Babylon, **Dan 1:1-7,17-21.**
- Note Nebuchadnezzar's dream, **ch. 2.**

Ezekiel – c. 593-570 BC

Prophesied to the exiles in Babylon, **Eze 1:1; 2:1-7; 3:15-17**

Dates

4th year of Jehoiakim = 1st year of Nebuchadnezzar, **Jer 25:1**

Nebuchadnezzar's “accession year” in Assyrian records

4th year of Jehoiakim = Battle of Carchemish, **Jer 46:2** (605 B.C.)

4th year of Jehoiakim = 1st deportation, **Dan 1:1**

(3rd year according to Tishri reckoning, **Dan 1:1**)

Lesson 16 - Returns, Esther, Malachi

Drill Questions

1. Judah was taken into captivity into
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Babylon
 - c. Assyria
 - d. None of the above
2. Judah was to suffer in captivity for
 - a. Seven years
 - b. An unspecified length of time
 - c. Seventy times seven weeks
 - d. Seventy years
3. The ruler who took Judah into captivity was
 - a. Pharaoh
 - b. Sargon
 - c. Nebuchadnezzar
 - d. None of the above
4. Some of the Jews were taken captive in
 - a. 605 B.C.
 - b. 597 B.C.
 - c. 586 B.C.
5. Prophets who prophesied during the period of the exile were
 - a. Jeremiah
 - b. Daniel
 - c. Ezekiel
6. When was the southern kingdom taken into captivity (three dates)?
7. Where were they taken?
8. Who was the leader of the army and nation that conquered them?
9. Who were three prophets of the exile?

Returns

1st party - Zerrubbabel (Sheshbazzar) - 538/7 BC - Ezra 1:1-2:2

Foundation of temple laid, **Ezra 3**. c. 536 BC

Haggai and Zachariah stir the people to complete the temple, **Ezra 4:24...5:1-2**. c. 521-520 BC. The people became discouraged and frightened and ceased building, **4:1-5**. (See Prophets chart - Chart 6)

Temple completed, **Ezra 6:15**. c. 516 BC

2nd party - Ezra - 458 BC. Ezra 7:1-10

Religious reforms.

3rd party - Nehemiah - 445 BC. Neh. 2:1-8; 6:15

Rebuild walls of the city.

“Esther”

Fits chronologically between **Ezra chapters 6 and 7**, c. 486-464 B.C. Shows the origin of the Jewish feast, “Purim,” and God’s providence in preserving the Jewish nation even while dispersed and subject to a foreign empire.

“Malachi”

Last O.T. book. Probable date, c. 445-420 B.C. This date is based on being contemporary with Nehemiah.

- Nation ruled by a “governor” **1:8**
- Temple had been rebuilt **1:10; 3:10**
- Similar problems as Nehemiah faced: intermarriage (**2:11; Neh 13:23,28**); failure to tithe (**3:7-8; Neh 13:10-12**); priests defiling the covenant (**2:8; Neh 13:29**).

Through the prophet, Malachi (“My messenger”), God endeavored to reveal to Israel their irreverence, indifference, lethargy, and disobedience, and to call them to repentance.

Silence - 400 yrs.

Apocrypha. 14 books of Jewish historical and religious writings. Not part of the Holy scriptures.

Septuagint (LXX) - Translation of Hebrew OT into Greek. Used by Lord and apostles.

Rise of the Sadducees & Pharisees.

Rome emerges as a world power.

Six world empires

1. **Egypt** 1600 – 1200 BC
2. **Assyria** 800's – 612 BC
3. **Babylon** 612 – 538 BC
4. **Persia** 539 – 331 BC
5. **Greece** 331 – 146 BC
6. **Rome** 146 BC – 476 AD

Summary of time period

605-445 B.C.

- 605 - **1st deportation** (Daniel and friends)
- 597 - **2nd deportation** (Ezekiel)
- 586 - **3rd deportation**, temple destroyed
- 559 - Cyrus becomes king of Persia
- 539 - Babylon surrenders to Cyrus
- 536 - **1st return** (Zerrubbabel); Foundation of temple laid
- 521 - Darius becomes king
- 520 - Work on temple resumes - Haggai & Zachariah
- 516 - Temple completed
- 458 - **2nd return** (Ezra)
- 445 - **3rd return** (Nehemiah)

Drill Questions

1. The following were leaders in returns from captivity
 - a. Zerrubbabel
 - b. Ezra
 - c. Nehemiah
 - d. Elijah
2. The dates of the three returns are
 - a. 605, 597, 586 B.C.
 - b. 538, 458, 445 B.C.
 - c. 1450, 1000, 931 B.C.
 - d. None of the above
3. The book of Esther
 - a. Records the origin of the feast of Purim
 - b. Records the origin of the feast of Passover
 - c. Records the origin of the Samaritans

