

# Old Testament Survey

A Summary of the Contents and Lessons Contained  
in the Old Testament

Part of the  
**PRACTICAL DOCTRINE**  
*ADVANCED BIBLE STUDY COURSE*

***“Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go  
on unto perfection.”***  
*Hebrews 6:1*

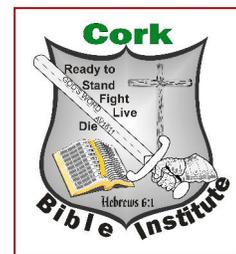
An *Advanced* Bible Study and Discipleship Course  
for Mature Christians in Bible Institute Training

**STUDENT'S EDITION**

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**Cork Bible Institute**

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## Class Requirements

### Requirements to Complete This Class:

1. Have a Bible every class
2. Keep these notes in an A4 binder and fill in the blanks in these notes.
3. Take notes during class.
4. Look up and read all the verses in the material as you read through the material.
5. T-H-I-N-K as you read this material. It will be a blessing to you, and it will also change your life.
6. Take all the Pop-Quizzes and have a passing average score of 70%. Be ready for a quiz at any time.
7. Take the Final Exam and make at least 70%.
8. Complete the Class Project.

### Your overall score for the class will consist of the following components:

- 20% Quality of notes taken
- 20% Average Pop-Quiz scores
- 20% Class Project
- 20% Read Genesis-Job **1** time
- 20% Final Exam

This class will be recorded, so the sessions will be available for listening to via CD's, but they will cost €3 each.

### Suggested books for your personal Library include:

- Wilmington's Guide to the Bible
- Halley's or Unger's Bible Handbook
- Study of Genesis, by Pastor Craig Ledbetter
- Study of the Covenants, by Pastor Craig Ledbetter
- Study of Dispensations, by Pastor Craig Ledbetter

### Class Project assigned for this course (worth 20% of your grade):

Summarize one of the following books in the Bible. You will have to write a two-page paper, typed, single spaced, describing the author, the time of writing, and the general list of events covered in the Book.

You can summarize one of the following Books: Exodus, Ruth, Esther, or 1 Samuel

## Course Description

Old Testament Survey will be a completely foundational overview of the entire Old Testament. It is designed to give the purposes, properties, personalities, and pronounced outlines of each book. The objective is to get a glimpse and a grasp of the entire Old Testament.

Some of the following of each book will be covered:

1. A Chapter Outline Summary
2. Historical Background
3. The Author
4. Key Words, Verses, Theme, Places, and Phrases
5. Key Characters & Lessons from Their Lives.

## Syllabus

### First Semester

13/9/18	Introduction to Bible & O.T.
20/9/18	Introduction to Bible & O.T.
27/9/18	Genesis & Exodus
4/10/18	Leviticus & Numbers
11/10/18	Deuteronomy & Joshua
18/10/18	Judges & Ruth
25/10/18	1 & 2 Samuel
1/11/18	1 & 2 Kings
8/11/18	1 & 2 Chronicles
15/11/18	Ezra & Nehemiah
22/11/18	Esther
29/11/18	Job
6/12/18	Christ in the Old Testament
13/12/18	<i>Final Exams and Reports Due</i>

## Preliminary Bible Information

### I. The Bible as a Whole

- A. "The New is in the Old \_\_\_\_\_; the Old is by the New \_\_\_\_\_" – Matthew Henry
- B. Our Bible consists of a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- C. These are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups of books
1. The Old Covenant scriptures and the New Covenant scriptures; or, as we commonly name them, the Old and New Testaments.
  2. Each of these two Testaments are not in historical order but have been laid-out according to content. In other words, the books of the Bible are grouped along with other books that speak of the same thing.
- D. The Bible is the most published book in the world of all time.
- E. It is the word of God for the \_\_\_\_\_ of man. It alone has changed the ways of mans thinking and actions like nothing else.
- F. Therefore, it will be the most hated object in the universe by Satan!

### II. Statistics of the Old Testament

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Books, New Testament has \_\_\_\_\_ Books
- B. 929 Chapters
- C. 23,214 Verses
- D. 593,493 Words
- E. Longest Book – \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Shortest Book – \_\_\_\_\_
- G. 17 Historical Books – \_\_\_\_\_
- H. 5 Poetical Books – \_\_\_\_\_
- I. 17 Prophetical Books – \_\_\_\_\_

### III. The Old Testament

- A. **The First Books** - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
1. These are called, The \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Pentateuch means " \_\_\_\_\_ "
    - b. Torah means " \_\_\_\_\_ " or "*teaching*."
  2. Who wrote the Pentateuch?
    - a. The Lord commanded \_\_\_\_\_ to write down various things; "in a book" (Exodus 17:14); "write these words" (Exodus 34:27)
    - b. Exodus says that " \_\_\_\_\_ wrote all the words of the Lord" (Exodus 24:4); he wrote the itinerary of the exodus wanderings (Numbers 33:2); "Moses wrote this law" (Deuteronomy 31:9). In Exodus 24:7 it is said that Moses read the book of the covenant, which he must have just completed.
    - c. The rest of the OT bears witness to the writing of the Pentateuch by Moses. David referred to "the law of Moses" (1 Kings 2:3). In the time of Josiah there was found in the temple the "book of the law of the Lord given through Moses" (2 Chronicles 34:14). Day by day Ezra read from "the book of the law of God" (Nehemiah 8:18; cf. "the book of the law of Moses," 8:1).
    - d. In the NT, Jesus refers to "the book of Moses" (Mark 12:26; Luke 20:37) and otherwise mentions the commands or statements of Moses (Matthew 8:4; 19:8; Mark 7:10; cf. Luke 16:31; 24:44). The Jews also quoted from the Torah as coming from Moses, and Jesus did not contradict them.

3. What are the first five Books all about?
  - a. Genesis deals with the fall of man and God's selection of His people, the Jews, to be the channel for His great plan of redemption.
  - b. The rest of the Pentateuch deals with Israel's deliverance from Egypt (first half of Exodus) and detailed explanation of God's Law:
    - 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ law (no longer applicable for today).
    - 2) the \_\_\_\_\_ law (still relevant for today for loving God and your neighbour).
    - 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ law (rules for how humans are to govern themselves).
  - c. There is a spiritual completeness about the Pentateuch.
    - 1) Genesis - ruin through the sin of man.
    - 2) Exodus - redemption through the blood of the lamb and by the power of the Holy Spirit.
    - 3) Leviticus - atonement as the basis for fellowship.
    - 4) Numbers - guidance and direction according to the will of God.
    - 5) Deuteronomy - God's faithfulness in providing for His people and by bringing them to His predetermined destination.
  - d. They are loaded with important principles for living.

**B. The Historical Books:** Joshua to Esther.

1. These books deal with Israel's conquest of the Promised Land and their general failure to fulfil their covenant obligations to God.
2. Their disobedience ultimately brings God's judgment as He disperses Israel (The Northern 10 tribes) into the Assyrian captivity (721 BC.) and allows Judah to be taken into the Babylonian captivity for 70 years (586 BC.).

**C. The Poetic Books:** Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Lamentations.

1. These books deal with a variety of life's issues.
2. Psalms is a book of prayer and praise toward God.
3. Proverbs deals with how to live life \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Job deals with the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ and Ecclesiastes deals with the problem of pleasure.
5. Song of Solomon is a portrayal of married love.
6. Lamentations features Jeremiah's laments over the fall of Jerusalem.
7. Don't take the name "poetic" to mean not as valuable or literal as the other parts of the Bible! It just means they were written more for the heart!

**D. The Four Major Prophets:** Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.

1. These books focus on the sins of God's people, God's judgment, and the future promises of the New Covenant through the redemptive work of Jesus Christ.

**E. The Twelve Minor Prophets:** Hosea through Malachi.

1. These books also denounce the sins of God's people, the means of God's judgment, and gives ultimate hope through prophecies of Christ's coming and redemptive work.

**IV. The Canon of Scripture – How We Know the Bible is Complete**

**A. Definition**

1. Canon - KANON (Greek) - a measuring rule or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The term Canon of scripture means the complete collection of books which are regarded as of Divine authority. The word canon in Greek means a straight rod, rule, or measure. As applied to Scripture it means the rules by which certain books were declared to be inspired and accepted as such.

**B. Why do we need a canon of Scripture?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Criteria for Old Testament Canonicity**

1. The doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Peter 1:21; 2 Timothy 3:16)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ evidence (Deuteronomy 31:24-26, Joshua 1:8, Judges 3:4).
3. Proven by \_\_\_\_\_ - New Testament quotes by Jesus Christ and others declare the Old Testament to be the Word of God, e.g. (Matthew 22:29, John 5:39, John 10:35). Many N.T. scriptures prove that the present Canon of Scripture of the O.T. was accepted in the days of Christ and the apostles (Matthew 21:42; 22:29; 23:33; Luke 11:51; 24:27-32, 44; John 5:39; 10:35; 2 Timothy 3:15-17).
4. The Number Of Old Testament Books was “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” in the Hebrew Cannon, 39 in English
5. The Apocryphal books - In some Bibles there is a section of up to 14 books called the Apocrypha- a group of spurious books that were rejected from our present canon of Scripture because they did not pass the tests required of inspired books:
  - a. These books are included in the apocrypha: 1 & 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, additions to Esther, The wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, The letter of Jeremiah, The prayer of Azariah, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, The prayer of Manassah, 1 & 2 Maccabees
  - b. They were not written or approved by a proven prophet of God
  - c. They were not recognized by the Jews, as inspired and a part of Scripture
  - d. They were not recognized or quoted by Christ and the apostles, a fact that is more striking when we realize that Paul even quoted twice from heathen poets
  - e. The last O.T. prophet predicted that the next messenger coming to Israel from God would be the forerunner of Christ (Malachi 3:1). Most of the Apocryphal books were written during the period between Malachi and Christ
  - f. Divine authority is not claimed by their authors, and by some, it is virtually disowned (2 Maccabees 2:23; 15:38)
  - g. The books contain statements in conflict with the Bible’s history.
  - h. They are self-contradictory and, in some cases, clearly contradict the doctrines of Scripture
  - i. Josephus, who lived at the time of the apostles, did not regard the Apocryphal books as Scripture. He stated that the O.T. books (the ones in our present version) were the only inspired writings (see Josephus, Book I, section 8)
  - j. The Apocryphal books were not a part of the ancient versions of Scripture.
    - 1) They were first added after 300 A. D.
    - 2) The Laodicean Council in 363 A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ them as being \_\_\_\_\_, thus proving that by that time some were claiming inspiration for them.
    - 3) They first appeared in the Vatican Version of the 4th century. At the Council of Trent in 1546 A. D. Catholics accepted 6 of these books as inspired and added them to their modern versions of Scripture. They are: Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Tobit, Judith, 1 and 2 Maccabees.
  - k. Philo and others did not regard the Apocryphal books as inspired
  - l. There is a lack of prophetic element in them; and there is an apparent imitation of the inspired O.T. books

**D. Inspiration of the Bible**

1. The creation of the Canon of Scripture was gradual and not created by any ecclesiastical authority.
  - a. The beginning books were written by Moses (Exodus 17:14), and then by Joshua, etc.
  - b. In David's time the office of \_\_\_\_\_ was established and detailed records were kept by all the official recorders of the kings of Israel.
  - c. The final collection of writings and the Canon of the O.T. was completed during the time of Ezra, Nehemiah (Ezra 7:6; 8:1-8).
  - d. After the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., the Sanhedrin moved to Tiberius and later to Jammia, a small town 13 miles south of Joppa where, in 90 A.D. the Canon of the O.T. was again decided upon, the apocryphal books (most of which were written the last 3 centuries B. C.) being rejected from the Jewish Canon of Scripture.
  - e. This list of O.T. books called the \_\_\_\_\_ has been universally accepted by the Bible-Believing and Protestant Church

**E. The Bible, a Revelation**

1. Christianity is a revealed religion; the record being contained in the sacred Scriptures. Much of the Bible is a revelation. Man could never have known about ages of the eternal past, Lucifer's past, the creation of the spirit and material worlds, the future eternal ages, and many other things related to God's plan for man except by direct revelation of these things through the Holy Spirit (Romans 16:25; Ephesians 3:3; Colossians 1:26; 2:3; Revelation 1:1). The many hundreds of prophecies are a direct revelation of things to come, which God alone could give (Acts 15:18; Ephesians 2:7; 3:9-10; Revelation 1:1)
2. The ignorance of man regarding his origin, past, and eternal future; his lack of knowledge concerning the will of God; and the fact that all philosophers have failed to construct a complete coherent, and adequate religion, these things make revelation absolutely necessary.

**F. Genuineness and Authenticity of the Bible**

1. By genuineness we mean that the books of the Bible were actually written by the men whose names they bear, or that there is sufficient proof of their authorship, and that they were written at the time claimed.
2. Authenticity means that the Bible relates \_\_\_\_\_ the matters it deals with, and the contents are authentic and reflect the word of God as originally written
3. Seven proofs that make the Bible genuine and authentic:
  - a. Claims of the Bible itself:
    - 1) The prophets of the O.T. claimed they were sent of God and that their messages were given to them by God (Luke 1:70; Acts 3:31; 2 Peter. 1:21). Over 2,500 times the prophets claimed that God spoke by them (Isaiah 8:5; Jeremiah 2:2; Ezekiel 2:4; etc.)
    - 2) The whole Bible centres around the person and work of Jesus Christ. In the O.T. we have hundreds of predictions concerning Him, and in the N.T. we have the fulfilment and continuation of His life and ministry. He, Himself claimed to have been sent by God (John 8:42; 7:16; 17:8). He performed miracles to confirm His mission (Acts 10:38); what He foretold came to pass and will yet come to pass. He put His seal upon the genuineness and authenticity of the O.T. (Matthew 5:17-18; 8:17; 12:40-42; Luke 24:44; John 5:39)
    - 3) The Bible also represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of the apostles as divine. God confirmed their ministry by signs and wonders (Mark 16:15-20; Acts 2:41-46; 5:1-15; Hebrews 2:1-4). In all their writings they confirmed the teachings of Christ; and their declaration thereof was by supernatural powers.
    - 4) The testimony of the N.T. to the genuineness and authenticity of the O.T. is plain to see. The O.T. is quoted about \_\_\_\_\_ times in the N. T. and alluded to about 850 times. All O. T. books are either quoted or alluded to except Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon.

- b. Testimony of secular history
- 1) The events of Bible history were well known among all nations. Happenings of the N.T., having come to the knowledge of the then known world, were referred to by various secular authors of the first four centuries of the Christian era. Jerome, in 392 A. D., mentioned about 50 other authors as making quotations about and referring to N.T. events. They belonged to all parts of the world, but they agreed on one thing that the Jewish scriptures were genuine and authentic, referring to them as a distinct volume universally received as such. No event in ancient history can produce more than a fraction of the evidence by which the Bible in its entirety is sustained as genuine and authentic.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ manuscripts. No original MS. can be produced due to the perishable material written on, such as paper and vellum (skins of animals). However, because of the dry climate of Egypt and Palestine, many thousands of copies, whole books or parts thereof, have been preserved for us. It is not necessary to produce original MSS. to prove the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible any more than it would be necessary to produce the original Declaration of Independence to prove the many copies we have contain the statements of the original. Scholars are willing to admit the genuineness and authenticity of other writings if there are as many as 10 copies of the originals to be found. On this basis the Bible can be proved genuine and authentic thousands of times
- d. Number of manuscripts:
- 1) Uncial manuscripts. All letters of uncial copies are capitals and 1 inch high; they are the oldest MSS. before the 9th century A. D.
 

a) Gospels	101
b) Acts; general epistles	22
c) Pauline epistles	27
d) Apocalypse (Revelation)	9
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e) Total.	156
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ manuscripts. Cursive copies are those in running hand-writing as introduced about the 9th century A. D., and used in Bible making up to the invention of the printing press, 1456 A. D.
 

a) Gospels	1, 420
b) Acts; general epistles	450
c) Pauline epistles	520
d) Apocalypse (Revelation)	195
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e) Total	2, 585
  - 3) Since the catalogue of these MSS. was made there have been many new discoveries of whole books and portions of the Bible – for instance, the Dead Sea scrolls of Isaiah and other ancient writings. Some Bible texts have been found that are at least 100-200 years earlier than the above. Besides these Greek MSS. there are many in Syriac, Coptic, Latin, and other languages, of both testaments, some dating back to the 3rd century, B. C. In 1897, literally tons of papyri were found in the Nile valley about 120 miles south of Cairo, thousands of pieces being written in the language of the N.T. In another discovery, there were at least 1,000,000 papyri; and of these many thousands, have never been edited. Other collections have also been located, some dating back to 100-600 A. D., and new discoveries are being made all the time. A recent report says that there are about 5,000 Greek MSS. of the N.T. in all, and from 20,000 to 30,000 in other languages besides 100,000 to 200,000 quotations in the writings of the early church fathers.
  - 4) Some Uncial manuscripts
    - a) Sinaiticus or Codex Aleph, dating back to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. It was discovered by Dr. Tischendorf in the St. Catherine convent on Mt. Sinai in 1859. It contains the whole Bible, adding also the Epistle of Barnabas and the Shepherd of Hermas, in part.

- b) Alexandrinus or Codex A, dating back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. It contains the whole Bible parts of Genesis, 1 Kings, Psalms, Matthew, John, and 2 Corinthians.
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_ or Codex B, dating back to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. It contains almost all of O. T., and the N.T. down to Hebrew 9:14
  - d) Ephraemi Rescriptus or Codex C, dating back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. It contains part of the O.T. and all the N.T. books except 2 Thessalonians and 2 John.
  - e) Bezae or Codex D, dating back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. It is written in Greek and Latin in parallel columns and contains most of the gospels, Acts, and 3 John
  - f) Claromontanus or Codex D, also in Greek and Latin like the Codex Bezae, and dating back to the 6<sup>th</sup> century. It contains most of all the epistles.
  - g) Besides these, there are many more dating back from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> centuries which space will not permit the listing of.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ - These are collections of the gospels and epistles for reading in churches, some dating back from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. They help in determining the exact text. Of these, there are more than 1,000 of the gospels and 300 of the Acts and epistles
- f. Patristic quotations - These are quotations of the Bible by early Christian writers, those of the first 3 centuries. They help in determining the exact text, filling the gap between the time of the apostles and the earliest MSS. of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. If the N.T. were destroyed, it could be practically reproduced from these quotations of the early fathers alone.
- g. Ancient versions - The many ancient versions of Scripture in many languages, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the 12<sup>th</sup> century A. D. add much to the proof of the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible.
- 1) Septuagint in Greek, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.
  - 2) Persian version, 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
  - 3) Samaritan Pentateuch, 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
  - 4) Version of Aquila. Greek of the O.T. about 160 A.D.
  - 5) Version of Theodotian, O.T. in Greek, 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
  - 6) Version of Symachus, O.T. in Greek, 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
  - 7) Peshitta Syriac version, 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
  - 8) Armenian version, 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 9) Egyptian version, 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 10) Ethiopic version, 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 11) Gothic version, 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 12) Latin version, 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 13) Georgian version, 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - 14) Chaldee targum paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament, 8-11<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D.
  - 15) Arabic version, 8-12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
4. The Bible text as we now have it is the same as that passed down through all these sources from the earliest times, so there should be no question in the mind of anyone regarding the genuineness and authenticity of the Scriptures

### G. How we received our English Bible

1. Our English Bible is the result of 1,200 years of work by all kinds of learned men. Portions were translated from the Vulgate, the Latin version, beginning as far back as 700 A.D., when Aldhelm translated the Psalms into Saxon. Egbert translated the 4 gospels sometime later. In 735 A.D., Bede translated parts of the Scriptures into Saxon. King Alfred undertook a translation of the Psalms but died in 900 A. D. before it was finished. Elfric translated the Pentateuch and some of the historical books in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Nothing else was done about translation from then until the time of John Wyclif, who made the first complete English Bible from the Vulgate in 1380 A.D.
3. The next was a N.T. by William Tyndale in 1535 and the Pentateuch in 1530 A.D.
4. In 1535, Miles Coverdale made the first complete printed English Bible.
5. Then came the Geneva Bible in 1560 A.D.
6. Followed by the Bishop's Bible in 1563 and revised in 1568.



## Brief Bible History Timeline to the Time of the Messiah

DATE	4000 BC	3750 – 3250 BC	3000 BC	2750 BC	2500 BC	2250 BC	2000 – 1750 BC	1500 BC	1250 BC
<b>EVENTS</b>	Creation of the world in 6 days				World-wide Catastrophic Flood 2348			Dividing the Red Sea Provision of Manna Crossing the Jordan River	
<b>Extra-Biblical World Events</b>					Pyramids, and Stonehenge constructed	Nimrod Early Babylonian Empire	Hittite Empire		
<b>PEOPLE</b>	Adam and Eve Cain and Abel Seth	Enoch 3382	Noah is born 2948	Shem, Ham and Japheth	Noah builds the Ark 2448	Tower of Babel 2247 Dispersion of the World's races	Call of Abram to leave Ur 2056 Ishmael Isaac Jacob and Esau Joseph sold into Egyptian slavery Pharaoh's Dreams Israel goes down to Egypt Israel become enslaved in Egypt for 400 years	Moses 1475 The Humiliation of Egypt by the Ten Plagues Israel's departure out of Egypt 1491 Joshua brings Israel into the Promised Land of Canaan	The Judges Gideon 1275 Sampson 1070 Samuel 1075
<b>SCRIPTURE</b>	Genesis 1-5	Genesis 5	Genesis 5	Genesis 5	Genesis 6-9	Genesis 10,11	Genesis 12-50	Exodus – Deuteronomy Joshua	Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel

DATE	1100 BC	1000 BC	900 BC	800 BC	700 BC	600 BC	500 BC	400 BC	300 BC	200 BC	100 BC
<b>EVENTS</b>	Founding of the Kingdom of Israel	Building the Temple in Jerusalem	Division of the Kingdom of Israel	Assyria Takes over Middle East	Ten Northern Tribes of Israel conquered by Assyria (they never return)	Babylon takes over the Middle East The Fall of Jerusalem under Babylon Judah is taken away into Captivity)	Persia takes over the Middle East  Rebuilding of the Temple Judah returns from Captivity)				Roman Empire takes over Europe and the Middle east 27BC
<b>Extra-Biblical World Events</b>						Buddha, Confucius	Founding of Rome Socrates Plato	Aristotle	Alexander the Great 336-323	Great Wall of China built 214 Mayan cities in Mexico 200 The Maccabean Revolt 150BC	Julius Caesar 46-44
<b>PEOPLE</b>	King Saul King David	King Solomon King Rehoboam King Jeroboam I		Elijah Elisha	Sennacherib King Hezekiah	King Jehoiachin Nebuchadnezzar Belshazzar Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego	Cyrus the Great 539-530 Darius I 522-486 Nehemiah rebuilds Jerusalem 445-433 Ezra restores Temple worship 458				
<b>SCRIPTURE</b>	1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes			Elijah, Joel, Micah,	Isaiah Jeremiah Micah Nahum Jonah Amos Hosea Habakkuk	2 Kings 24 Daniel 604-535 Nahum 664-612 Zephaniah 640 Ezekiel 593-570 Obadiah 587 Haggai 520	Malachi 460	400 years of silence from God until Gabriel speaks to Zachariah (Luke 1:11-20), to Mary (Luke 1:26-37), and then when God speaks through John the Baptist			

## Outline of The Old Testament

- A. **The \_\_\_\_\_**. The Bible teaches in **Genesis 1**, and throughout the Scriptures that God "created" everything there is about 6,000 years ago, and that everything is currently wearing out, and not improving.
1. **The Fall**. God created two people and placed them in a perfect garden called Eden. Satan in **Genesis 3** entered the garden with one purpose – lure Adam and Eve into disobeying God, and become cursed by God. Disobey they did, but God provided two lambs to take the place of Adam and Eve in death. From then on, God’s promise was for a future Messiah to come who would one day “take away the sins of the world.”
  2. **The Flood**. About 4,600 years ago, a world-wide flood occurred that wiped-out all land-dwelling creatures, including mankind (**Genesis 6-9**). Everyone died except for Noah and his family, who were saved because they obeyed God, and built an ark which contained two of every kind of land animal. It was the flood that fashioned the continents into their current shapes and lifted the mountains to their current heights.
  3. **The Fanning-Out** of the people after the Tower of Babel (**Genesis 10,11**)
- B. **The \_\_\_\_\_ – the “Fathers of the nation of Israel”**
1. **Abraham**. Abraham is a cornerstone of the Old Testament. He lived in an ungodly city called Ur, but decided to obey God's word and leave Ur to follow God's will for his life. When God promised Abraham that He would give him as many children as the number of the stars, Abraham didn't doubt, but simply believed God, and became the father of the race of people called the Jews, who because of Abraham, are the people of God (**Genesis 12-25**).
  2. **Isaac**. The promised son of Abraham.
  3. **Jacob and His Twelve sons**. Jacob’s name gets changed to Israel and becomes a great man of faith and example. The twelve sons of Israel were the ones who started the twelve tribes of Israel.
- C. **The \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt**. The descendants of Abraham were called Jews. These Jews went to dwell in Egypt but were enslaved by the Egyptians for over 400 years (**Genesis 30** through **Exodus 3**).
- D. **The \_\_\_\_\_**. Just before Israel was set free from slavery in Egypt, God commanded that every believer get themselves a lamb, and to kill that lamb in their place. They were to then take the blood of that lamb and place it visibly upon the outside doorposts of each home, and God promised to "*pass over*" them in His judgment (**Exodus 12**)!
- E. **The \_\_\_\_\_ (Exodus 20-Deuteronomy 32)**. The giving of God’s “Law” is the second most important gift to this sin-cursed world, next to the granting of forgiveness through Jesus, the Lamb of God! The Law of God is perfect, and enables all people, and all nations to live safely, and wisely. Without it, there is only confusion and corruption!
- F. **Living in The \_\_\_\_\_**. God promised to Abraham a piece of land known as Canaan. It was over 400 years later when Joshua led the nation of Israel into Canaan and conquered all its inhabitants (**The Book of Joshua**). It is where Israel now dwells, and always will be Israel's.
1. **The Judges**. These were special people who governed the nation of Israel before the coming of the kings. They spanned about 400 years until king Saul took the throne.
  2. **The Kingdom Age**. Israel became a kingdom under three great kings named Saul, David, and Solomon. Many other kings followed them (**1 Samuel – 2 Chronicles**).
- G. **The \_\_\_\_\_**. After about 600 years in the Promised Land, the people of Israel lost interest in following the God of the Bible and became totally idolatrous. God gave them over to their enemies, who came into their cities, and took all the healthiest, strongest, and most beautiful away to distant lands as slaves again. Israel had gone full cycle and would have to wait for 70 years before they could begin to rebuild their lives back under God (**Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Lamentations**).
- H. **The \_\_\_\_\_, and the Return from Exile**. The Book of **Esther** is a description of how God protected the Jewish people during captivity. The Books of **Ezra** and **Nehemiah** describe the return of the people from Babylon back to their homeland.

## I. Looking for the \_\_\_\_\_ – the Prophets

**Key People of the Old Testament**

- A. **Adam and Eve (Genesis 2,3)**. These were the first humans on earth, and from them are all humans, and because of their disobedience to God, we have death, sin, and separation from God.
- B. **Cain and Able (Genesis 4)**. Here were two brothers, sons of Adam and Eve. Abel worshipped God with the sacrifice of lambs, and Cain with his own good efforts. When God only appreciated Abel's lamb, Cain ended up killing his brother out of envy, and became the first murderer!
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ (Genesis 6-9). Noah was the only man who followed and obeyed God in his day - the rest of the world was caught up in wickedness and violence. He was commanded to build a huge ark that would carry both himself, his family, and two of each kind of animal through the coming world-wide flood.
- D. **Nimrod (Genesis 10)**. Nimrod began false worship again, and open rebellion to God's word. He built Babylon and attracted all the world to worship his false gods. These are the basis for ALL the world's religions still (including Catholicism), except for Biblical Christianity!
- E. **Abraham (Genesis 12-25)**. The father of the race of people called Israel, or the Jews. It was his faith in God that moved God to choose to use him to bring the promised Messiah into the world. It was his people that God would use to pen the Scriptures and keep them from error.
- F. **Isaac (Genesis 21-35)**. The miraculous born son of Abraham. This boy was the promised son of Abraham, and was born when Abraham was 100 years old, and his wife Sarah was 90!
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ (Genesis 25-49). He is one of Isaac's twin sons. He is a trouble-maker, but gets converted, and whose name gets changed to **Israel** by God because he finally surrenders to the Lord.
- H. **The Children of Israel**. These are the descendants of Jacob/Israel and are the people of God.
- I. **Moses, the Lawgiver (Exodus-Deuteronomy)**. God protects Moses from birth, and he is taken in by Pharaoh's daughter, and made into the adopted son of the king of Egypt. Moses later discovers that he is a Jew and renounces his position, so that he can be with his people, which at the time were slaves. Moses ultimately leads Israel out of Egypt and to the land promised them called Canaan, which is modern Palestine, where Israel is today. God uses Moses to pen the first five Books of the Bible, which are referred to as "the Law" of Moses (Luke 24:44).
- J. **Joshua**. He leads Israel into their Promised Land and defeats all the kingdoms of the land, allowing Israel to possess it in peace (see the Book of Joshua).
- K. **The Judges**. These are leaders whom God used to bring Israel back to God each generation after Moses and Joshua, because the people would spiritually drift away. They were before the time of the kings of Israel (see the Book of the Judges).
- L. **The Kings (1 Samuel-2 Chronicles)**. God set Israel up as a kingdom with \_\_\_\_\_ as its first king. After him was king \_\_\_\_\_, followed by \_\_\_\_\_. After them, the kingdom splits in two, and each kingdom lasts for no more than 400 years before being taken captive by other countries.
- M. \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most important books in the entire Bible, is that of **Job**, which deals with the reason for suffering, and tragedy, and shows God's hand in everything we go through.
- N. **Daniel the prophet**. There were many prophets used by God to write much of the Bible, but Daniel stands out among them. He is used to write about the coming Messiah (Jesus), and the end times.
- O. **The Messiah**. Jesus is the whole theme of the Bible - from the first lambs slain in the Garden of Eden, God has been pointing sinners to the only substitute acceptable - that of an innocent Lamb. God became flesh, gave His life freely on the cross, and was buried, but then after three days, rose again. He then ascended to heaven victorious over both sin and death! That makes Him our only way to heaven, by faith!
- P. **Satan, the devil**. Satan's name used to be \_\_\_\_\_, an arch-angel, who turned away from God, seeking to de-throne the Lord. He was kicked out of heaven, but still works destruction in God's creation. He only seeks to destroy what God has created and to set himself up as God. He is doomed to burn forever with his followers in the lake of fire (Revelation 20:10)!
- Q. **Devils**. Devils are what we call "demons" and are fallen angels who sided with Satan to help him work against all that God does in the world.
- R. **Angels**. Angels are spiritual beings that minister for God here on earth and in heaven. They only do what God wants done, not what we want done.