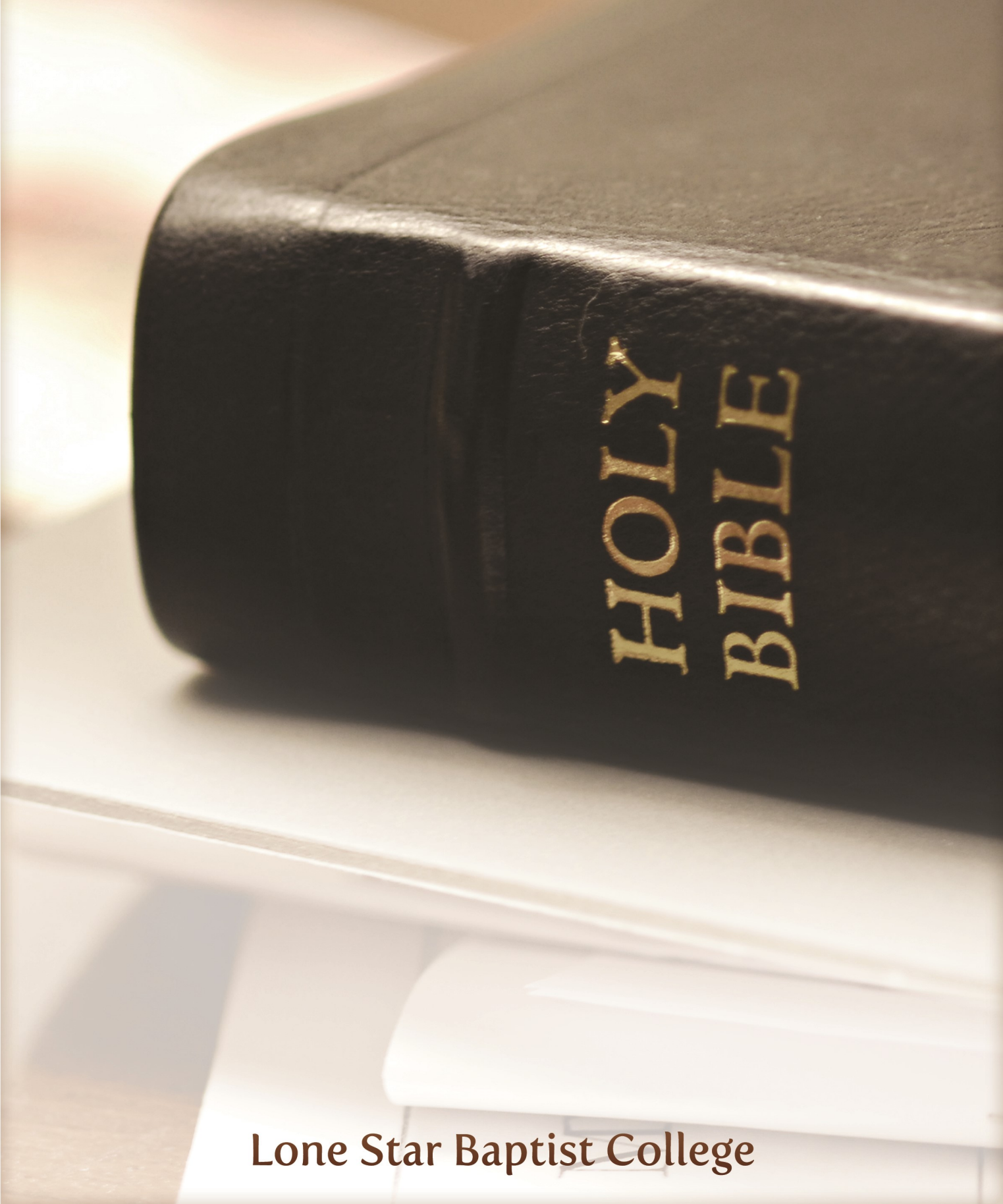


# Old Testament Survey



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Lone Star Baptist College

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Dear LSBC Student,

We hope that you enjoy this class, “Old Testament Survey.” Our LSBC faculty has gone to great lengths to provide you with the very best Christian material and education that is available today. Our desire is to help you reach your fullest potential as you do the will of God for your life.

In preparing this material, our dedicated faculty members have made sure that each course study is well-balanced, Christ-honoring, Biblically sound, and completely trustworthy. This material has been prepared in such a way that you can use it over and over again in your future ministries.

Our church and college want to provide you with the tools you need to serve the Lord and lead others. We believe that you deserve the very best tools as you endeavor to obey the Lord and train others.

As you take this class always remember we are here to help you, serve you, and lead you. We pray that our Lord will richly bless you through this class.

Sincerely, <sup>{L}</sup><sub>{SEP}</sub>

Dr. Mike Wells, President



## CLASS REQUIREMENTS

Read entire Old Testament through by the end of the semester; this will be worth 25% of your grade.

# Old Testament Survey

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## Lesson 1

## NOTES:

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Introduction:**

Our purpose in this study is to give the student the opportunity to study each book in the Old Testament and the strategic chapters within these books, and to give a picture of how they all fit into the revelation of God and His purposes through His Word. The O. T. is a volume of progression. The truths of the O. T. are revealed gradually, and many cannot be understood without the parallel study of the New Testament.

#### **Lesson Goals:**

1. To understand the different \_\_\_\_\_ and groupings of the Old Testament books.
2. To see the importance and grouping of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old Testament commonly called the Pentateuch.
3. To get a general overview of the content and construction of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:**

1. Dispensational—A period of time under which mankind is answerable to God for how it has obeyed the revelation of God which it has received. Our King James Bible uses the term four times (I Cor. 9:17; Eph. 1:10; 3:2; Col. 1:25). A dispensation is an era of time during which man is tested in respect to obedience to some definite revelation of God's will. Seven such dispensations are recognized by many pre-millennialists.
2. Pentateuch—a Greek term meaning “\_\_\_\_\_,” which refers to the first five books of the Old Testament. The Jews traditionally refer to this collection as “the Book of the Law,” or simply “the Law.” Another word for this collection, *Torah*, means “instruction, teaching, or doctrine.” It describes such basic sections of the Pentateuch as Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_—[Gr. all, and God, hence theism.] The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God (Webster’s 1828 Dictionary).
4. Polytheism—[Gr. many and God.] The doctrine of a \_\_\_\_\_ of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world (Webster’s 1828 Dictionary).
5. Fatalism—The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

#### **Things to Consider:**

The Characteristics of the Old Testament

A. The Structure

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Books
  2. 929 Chapters
  3. 23,214 \_\_\_\_\_
  4. 592,493 Words
  5. 2,728,100 Letters
- B. The Purpose
1. Its purpose is to reveal the person and work of the coming Redeemer (Hebrews 1:1-3; 9:6-14)
  2. Its message is Redemption and is presented in type, promise, prophecy, and Psalm (Luke 24:25-27, 44-47)
- C. The Division
1. The Books of Foundation: Genesis – Deuteronomy
  2. The Books of Demonstration: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The Books of Aspiration: Job – Song of Solomon
  4. The Books of Expectation: \_\_\_\_\_
- D. The Method of Study
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Historical
  3. Typical
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Prophetical
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Dispensational
  8. Analytical
  9. Biographical
  10. Critical
  11. \_\_\_\_\_
  12. Interpretative
- E. The Complete Picture
1. The First 17 Books
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Books—Genesis through Deuteronomy – Historical
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Books—Joshua through Esther – Historical
  2. The 5 Middle Books
    - a. 5 Books—\_\_\_\_\_
    - b. These books are Personal & Experiential
  3. The Last 17 Books
    - a. 5 Books—\_\_\_\_\_—Major Prophets
    - b. 12 Books—Hosea—Malachi—Minor Prophets

## Lesson 2

## NOTES:

### **GENESIS: THE FIRST BOOK OF THE PENTATEUCH**

#### I. The Outline of the Pentateuch

##### A. Man's Perspective

1. Genesis = Ruin through the sin of Adam and Eve
2. Exodus = \_\_\_\_\_ and “power”
3. Leviticus = Communion because of the atoning sacrifice
4. Numbers = \_\_\_\_\_ to God's will
5. Deuteronomy = Destination by God's faithfulness

##### B. God's Perspective

1. Genesis = God's Sovereignty in creation
2. Exodus = \_\_\_\_\_
3. Leviticus = God's Holiness in separation and consecration
4. Numbers = God's Severity and \_\_\_\_\_
5. Deuteronomy = God's Faithfulness in correction and completion

#### II. The Characteristics Of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. One of the five books written by Moses and is the book of “beginnings” or “generations.”
- B. Gen. 1:1 – Picture of a world that was created perfect by a righteous God. It starts with life.
- C. Gen. 50:26 – The results of \_\_\_\_\_ upon the human race. It ends in death.
- D. The key chapters are one, the Creation, and twelve, the Call of Abraham.
- E. Chapter 1, verse 1 denies all false doctrines concerning God.
  1. “*In the beginning God*”—denies \_\_\_\_\_ with its doctrine of “no God.”
  2. “*In the beginning God*” – denies Polytheism with its doctrine of “many gods.”
  3. “*In the beginning God created*” – \_\_\_\_\_ with its doctrine of “chance.”
  4. “*In the beginning God created*” – denies Evolutionism with its doctrine of “progression.”
  5. “*God created the heavens and earth*” – denies Pantheism which makes God and the universe one.
  6. “*God created the heavens and earth*” – denies \_\_\_\_\_ which says that all matter is eternal.

#### III. The Content of Genesis

- A. The History of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 1-11

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ – The handiwork of a divine creator and sovereign
2. The Fall – The rebellion of man against God's moral authority
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ – The judgment of God upon the wickedness of man
4. The Confusion of Babel – The beginning of the nations and racial difference

### B. The History of the \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 12-50

1. The Call of Abraham – The beginning of God's relationship to Israel
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – The power of God through the birth of Isaac
3. The Blessing of Jacob – The breaking and blessing of Jacob
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – The trials and providence of God in Joseph

## IV. The Characters of Genesis

### A. Adam, Eve, and their family – Family of Depravity

### B. Noah and his family – Family of Salvation

### C. Abraham and his family – Family of Promise

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – The father who gave a son
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – The grandson who fought a war of the flesh and the Spirit
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – The great-grandson providentially lead by the hand of God

### D. The Great Men of Genesis – The progression of spirituality

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – A life of spiritual depravity
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – A life of spiritual choice
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – A life of spiritual renewal
5. \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ – A life of sonship
7. \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ – A life of suffering and glory

### E. Types of Christ in Genesis

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – (8 parallels)
2. Adam & \_\_\_\_\_ – church
3. Coats of \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Abel – offered a more excellent sacrifice
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Noah – way of salvation
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Rainbow
10. Melchizedek
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ – (11 parallels)

# Old Testament Survey

- 13. Ram Caught in Thicket
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Joseph – (25 parallels)

**NOTES:**

# Old Testament Survey

**NOTES:**

## LESSON 3

## NOTES:

### EXODUS: THE BOOK OF REDEMPTION

**Introduction:** Exodus and Leviticus are the second and third books of the Pentateuch. The book of Exodus describes Israel's bondage in Egypt and the wonderful deliverance (or "way out") that God gave them. One of the key words in Exodus is \_\_\_\_\_, since "to redeem" means "to set free." The book presents many pictures of our salvation through Christ. The word *exodus* is used in two places in the NT: Luke 9:31 (*decease*), where Christ's redeeming work on the cross is the theme; and 2 Peter 1:15, where *decease* means a believer's "death." In other words, there are three exodus experiences in the Bible: \_\_\_\_\_ deliverance from Egypt, Christ's deliverance of the sinner through the cross, and the believer's deliverance from the bondage of this world at death.

Leviticus means "\_\_\_\_\_." The Levites were the members of \_\_\_\_\_ family who were not ordained as priests but were responsible to help the priests in the service of the tabernacle (Num. 3:1-13). This book contains the divine instructions for the priests concerning the various sacrifices, feasts, and laws of separation (what was clean and what was unclean).

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the \_\_\_\_\_ and content of the Old Testament books of Exodus and Leviticus.
2. To see God's great plan of \_\_\_\_\_, taught through the types found in the book of Exodus.
3. To understand the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ system, taught in Leviticus, in the relationship God had with Israel.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_—A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb (Webster's 1828 Dictionary).
2. Ordinances—This word generally represents *chuqqah*, something prescribed, enactment, usually with reference to matters of ritual. A rule established by \_\_\_\_\_; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures (Exodus 15, Numbers 10 and Ezra 3) (Webster's 1828 Dictionary) A verdict (favorable or unfavorable) pronounced judicially, especially a sentence or formal decree (human or [participant's] divine law, individual or collective), including the act, the \_\_\_\_\_, the suit, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the penalty; abstractly, justice, including a participant's right or privilege (statutory or customary), or even a style (Strong's Concordance).
3. \_\_\_\_\_—The act by which God restores a relationship of harmony and unity between Himself and human beings. The word can be broken into three parts which express this great truth in simple but profound terms: "at-one-ment." Through God's atoning grace and \_\_\_\_\_, we are reinstated to a relationship of at-one-ment with God, in spite of our sin.

# Old Testament Survey

## NOTES:

4. Sweet-savour offerings—The verb translated “burn” in Lev. 1:9, is applied exclusively to the burning of the incense, to the lights of the tabernacle, and to the \_\_\_\_\_ on the altar. The primary meaning of its root seems to be “to exhale odor.” The word for burning in a common way is quite different, and is applied to the burning of those parts of victims which were burned without the camp (Lev 4:12,21; Num 19:5, etc.). The importance of the distinction is great in its bearing on the meaning of the burnt-offering. The substance of the victim was regarded not as something to be consumed, but as an offering of a sweet-smelling savor sent up in the flame to Jehovah (Barnes’ Notes).

**Introduction to Exodus:** The title of the book of Exodus – “\_\_\_\_\_”; the outgoing; \_\_\_\_\_.” This book portrays the redemption of the sinner in a glorious way. Along with the miraculous salvation, we also find the direction of the Law, and the worship of the \_\_\_\_\_. God's perfect plan was to raise up a nation that would “bless all other nations” through their holiness in living and worship. The major points in the book are the \_\_\_\_\_ of God's promise with Abraham concerning the increase of his seed in the earth; the terrible \_\_\_\_\_ the Israelite's suffered in Egypt; their deliverance from bondage through the \_\_\_\_\_ of God; the commandments given in the Law and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tabernacle worship.

- I. The Method of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The Plan of God – *“And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob. And God looked upon the children of Israel, and God had respect unto them.”* – \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a Man
1. 40 Years – The Prince of Egypt
  2. 40 Years – The Shepherd of \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Moses' Excuses:
    - a. No Ability (\_\_\_\_\_)
    - b. No Message (3:13)
    - c. No \_\_\_\_\_ (4:1)
    - d. No Eloquence (4:10)
    - e. No \_\_\_\_\_ (4:13)
- C. The Purpose of the Plagues
1. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against Osiris who was the Egyptian god of the Nile River
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against the frog goddess Hekt.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against the god of the earth, Seb.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against the wife of Osiris, Hatkok.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against Apis, the sacred bull god.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against Typhon, the god of medicine and healing.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against Shu, the god of the atmosphere.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against Serapia, the god who protected the vegetation of Egypt.

## NOTES:

9. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed against the sun god, Ra.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ – Directed to Pharaoh who was considered to be a god himself.

- D. The Promise of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 12:3-28 – Deliverance by blood
1. The \_\_\_\_\_ – Without blemish, male of the first year.
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_ – The doorpost (sides and top).
  3. The \_\_\_\_\_ – A 7-day memorial feast to be observed forever.

- E. The Power of \_\_\_\_\_ – 14:13-31 – Deliverance by power
1. Redemption is \_\_\_\_\_ – Ex. 3:7-8; John 3:16.
  2. Redemption is \_\_\_\_\_ – Ex. 2:2.
  3. Redemption is \_\_\_\_\_ – Ex. 12:13, 23, 27; 14:13-31.
  4. God's complete redemption for the believer is to be free from...
    - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ – Bondage and death in Egypt, a type of the world.
    - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ – Escape at the Red Sea through God's power.
    - c. The \_\_\_\_\_ – Eventually the believer's redemption will end in glorification.

## II. The Method of Service

- A. The Commandments – \_\_\_\_\_
1. The terms of the Sinai Covenant declared – 19:3-6
  2. The terms are accepted – 19:7-8
  3. The meeting of God with Israel – 19:9-25
  4. The spiritual basis of the Covenant (10 Commandments) – 20:1-17
- B. The Judgments – \_\_\_\_\_
1. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 21:1-11
  2. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 21:12-36
  3. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 22:1-15
  4. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 22:16-23:9
  5. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 23:10-19
  6. Concerning \_\_\_\_\_ – 23:20-33
- C. The Ordinances – Religious – (contained in the tabernacle instructions)
- D. The Lesson at Sinai
1. Israel learned of God's \_\_\_\_\_ through His commandments.
  2. Israel learned of their inability to live holy through their \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Israel learned of God's \_\_\_\_\_ through the priesthood and sacrifices.

## III. The Method of Worship – The Tabernacle – \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Typology of the Tabernacle
1. \_\_\_\_\_ – John 1:14, I John 1:1-3, Col. 2:9 – Christ “tabernacled” among us. Every detail of the Tabernacle points to the Person and \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ.
  2. Church – The tabernacle was the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. In Ephesians 2:22, we read; “*Builted \_\_\_\_\_ for an habitation of God*”

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

*through the Spirit."*

3. Christian – I Corinthians 3:16 – "...ye are the temple of the God."
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Court – Our Body – Visible to the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Holy Place – Our \_\_\_\_\_ – Fellowship with our fellow-priest through bread and intercession while being illuminated by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Holy of Holies – Our \_\_\_\_\_ – Communion with a holy and righteous God

### B. The Message of the Tabernacle

1. God's approach to man in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Man's approach to God in Faith

## IV. Significant Points in Exodus

### A. The Meaning of the Exodus to Israel

1. The Beginning of new \_\_\_\_\_ – 12:2 – God established a new year
2. The Beginning of new liberty – \_\_\_\_\_ – They would never return to Egypt
3. The Beginning of new fellowship – 12:14 – The feast of the \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Beginning of new assurance – 6:7-8 – God states four times I will, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. The Outline of Exodus

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ – God introduces Israel to a new condition
2. The Law – God introduces Israel to a new \_\_\_\_\_
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ – God introduces Israel to a new communion

### C. The Effect of the Exodus – Type of the believer's salvation

1. Redemption
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Reconciliation

## LESSON 4

## NOTES:

### LEVITICUS: THE BOOK OF ATONEMENT

**Introduction to Leviticus:** Leviticus is a \_\_\_\_\_ book, one of sacrifices and judgment upon sin. These are subjects which are quickly turned away in the modern era. Genesis dealt with man's sin and \_\_\_\_\_, Exodus reveals God's redemption through blood and \_\_\_\_\_, and Leviticus speaks of separation and \_\_\_\_\_ with God. The study of Leviticus is more clearly understood when studied in relation to the NT book of Hebrews.

- I. The Divisions of the Book
  - A. The way of access to God – Chapters \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. The Priesthood and the \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 8-15
  - C. The heart of God in atonement – Chapters 16-17
  - D. The Law and the Priesthood – Chapters 18-22
  - E. Man in \_\_\_\_\_ with God – Chapters 23-27
- II. The Approach to God
  - A. Sweet-savour Offerings
    1. The Law of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 1:1-17
    2. The Law of the Meal Offering – 2:1-16
    3. The Law of the Peace Offering – 3:1-17; 7:12-18
  - B. Non-savour Offerings
    1. The Law of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 4:1-5:13
    2. The Law of the Trespass Offering – 5:14-6:7
- III. The Animals of the Burnt Offering – Types of Christ
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ – Christ as the Burdened One – Isaiah 53:4
  - B. The Sheep – Christ as the \_\_\_\_\_ One – Isaiah 53:7
  - C. The Goat – Christ as the Sinless One – Isaiah 53:8
  - D. The Dove – Christ as the Harmless One – Isaiah 53:9
  - E. The Pigeon – Christ as the \_\_\_\_\_ One – Isaiah 53:11
- IV. Things Associated with the Blood
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ – which the blood produces – Eph. 1:7
  - B. Peace – which the blood provides – Col. 1:20
  - C. Sin – which the blood \_\_\_\_\_ – I John 1:7
  - D. Access – which the blood promises – Heb. 10:19
  - E. \_\_\_\_\_ – which the blood pledges – I Cor. 10:16
  - F. Justification – which the blood proclaims – Rom. 5:9
  - G. Victory – which the blood \_\_\_\_\_ – Rev. 12:11
- V. The Ministry of the Priesthood
  - A. The Priest's Consecration – \_\_\_\_\_ days of consecration – Chapter 8
  - B. The Acceptance of the Offerings – Chapter 9
  - C. The Judgment of God – the strange fire – Chapter \_\_\_\_\_

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

- VI. The Significance Of Seven – “7” is referenced over \_\_\_\_\_ times in the Bible
- A. Day of Atonement – blood was sprinkled 7 times
  - B. There are 7 days for \_\_\_\_\_ and 7 days for consecration.
  - C. There are 7 places where the blood was to be placed in Leviticus
    - 1. The \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. Before the Mercy Seat
    - 3. Before the Veil
    - 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of Golden Altar
    - 5. Horns of Brazen Altar
    - 6. Base of Brazen Altar
    - 7. On each side of \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. Every 7th day there was to be a Sabbath.
  - E. Every 7th year there was to be a holiday.
  - F. Every 7 times 7 years was followed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - G. Pentecost lasted 7 days and was always 7 weeks after the Passover.
  - H. The Passover feast lasted 7 days.
  - I. There are 7 cases of forgiveness in the account of the \_\_\_\_\_ Offerings.
- VII. The Day of Atonement
- A. Two names for this day – A Sabbath of Rest and the \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. Two sacrifices – The Sin-Offering & The Burnt Offering
  - C. Two Clouds – The Cloud of God's Presence and The Cloud of \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. Two Rams for the Burnt Offering – For the High-Priest and the People
  - E. Two changes of garments – The Linen and Priestly Garments
  - F. Two stones – Urim and \_\_\_\_\_
  - G. Two places for the blood to be sprinkled – The Mercy Seat and the Horns of Brazen Altar
  - H. Two \_\_\_\_\_ – One to offer the other to release
  - I. Two places for the burnt offerings – The altar and outside the \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII. Regulations in Leviticus
- A. Of the people concerning physical relationships, general admonitions, and penal sanctions—18-20
  - B. Of the priest concerning practices, persons, and \_\_\_\_\_ offerings—21-22
  - C. Of the feast concerning \_\_\_\_\_, oil and shewbread, and blasphemy—23-24
  - D. Of Canaan concerning the Sabbatical Year and Jubilee, alternatives of the covenant, consecration and \_\_\_\_\_—25-27

## LESSON 5

## NOTES:

### NUMBERS: THE BOOK OF PILGRIMAGE

**Introduction:** The books of Numbers and Deuteronomy are the final two books of the \_\_\_\_\_. The book takes its name from the two numberings of the men of war in chapters 1-4 and 26-27. The first census was made the \_\_\_\_\_ year after the nation had left Egypt, and the second was made thirty-eight years later when the new generation was about to enter Canaan. These numberings were not of the entire nation, but only of the men able to fight. The first census revealed that there were \_\_\_\_\_ available men; the second, that there were 601,730.

“Deuteronomy” in the Greek means “\_\_\_\_\_.” It comes from Deut. 17:18, and also from the fact that in this book Moses was restating the Law to the new generation. This book does not contain a new Law, it is a second stating of the original Law.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.
2. To learn, from the study of typology in Numbers, lessons concerning our \_\_\_\_\_ through this life.
3. To see the importance of the Word of God being taught to every generation through the study of Deuteronomy, which records Moses rehearsing the law to the succeeding generation of Israel.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – The act of setting apart, or dedicating, something or someone for God's use. In the Old Testament, the Temple and its \_\_\_\_\_ were the most important objects consecrated to God (II Chron. 7:5-9; Ezra 6:16-17); and Aaron and his sons were consecrated to the priesthood (Ex. 29; Lev. 8:1). In the New Testament, the supreme example of consecration is \_\_\_\_\_ himself (John 17:19; Heb. 7:28; 10:10). But believers are also consecrated by Christ (John 17:17; I Peter 2:9), and are urged to consecrate themselves as well (Rom. 12:1; II Tim. 2:21). One of the results of our consecration by Christ is that we are now a priesthood of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Peter 2:9) with direct access to our heavenly Father (Eph 3:11-12).
2. Nazarite Vow –The root-meaning of the word in Hebrew, as well as the various Greek translations, indicates the Nazarite as “a consecrated one” or “a \_\_\_\_\_.” In the circumstances of an ordinary vow, men consecrated some material possession, but the Nazarite consecrated himself or herself, and took a vow of separation and self-imposed discipline for the purpose of some special service, and the fact of the vow was indicated by special signs of \_\_\_\_\_. The chief Old Testament passages are Judges 13:5-7; 16:17; Num. 6:1; Amos 2:11-12.
3. Gainsaying – In the practice of gain-saying like Korah's. *Antilogia* is from *anti*, “against,” and *legoo*, “\_\_\_\_\_.” Hence, literally, “contradiction.” “Gainsay” is a literal translation, being compounded of the Anglo-Saxon *gegn*, which reappears in the German *gegen*, “against and say.”

# Old Testament Survey

## NOTES:

**Introduction to Numbers:** The book of Numbers gets its name from the two numberings of the children of Israel found in chapter 1 at Mt. Sinai and in chapter 26 on the plains of Moab. Numbers continues where \_\_\_\_\_ leaves off. It records the history of the wilderness wanderings of the redeemed nation because of their unbelief. Typically, Numbers continues the picture of the progressive Christian life. Genesis being the book of creation and \_\_\_\_\_, Exodus the book of redemption, Leviticus the book of \_\_\_\_\_ and worship, and Numbers the book of service and \_\_\_\_\_. The book is divided into 3 parts:

1. The Old Generation
2. The Transition Period
3. The New \_\_\_\_\_. You may notice the significance of the number 2 in Numbers. There are:
  - a. Two Generations – 1-14 and 21-36
  - b. Two \_\_\_\_\_ – 1-4 and 26-27
  - c. Two Journeyings – 5-14 and 21-27
  - d. Two Instructings – 5-9 and \_\_\_\_\_

### I. The Old Generation Rejected

#### A. The Numbering of the People – Chapters \_\_\_\_\_

1. The Numbering of Adult Males – Chapter 1 – Age twenty and above – The \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Organization of the Tribes – Chapter 2
3. The Numbering of the Levites – Chapter 3 – From age of 1 month and above
4. The Distribution of the \_\_\_\_\_ duties – Chapter 4 – The Workers
  - a. The Family of Kohath – South of Tabernacle – Responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ equipment
  - b. The Family of Gershon – West of Tabernacle – Responsible for external coverings
  - c. The Family of Merari – \_\_\_\_\_ of Tabernacle – Responsible for structural components
5. The Numbering of the Priests – chapter 4 – from age 30 to 50 – The \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. The Instructing of the People – Chapters 5-10

1. Consecration Nationally – Chapter 5
  - a. The Lepers are \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Dishonest gain is to be confessed and recompensed
  - c. Suspected immorality is to be tested by God – The Law of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Consecration Individually – Chapter 6 – The Hebrew *nazir* vow was outside of the compulsory requirements of the Law. Its adherence was strictly by personal choice. The Nazarite vow was one of “separation” and was symbolized by the growth of the individual's \_\_\_\_\_. The Nazarite vow found its perfect fulfillment in Christ who was “holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners; however, Christ did not personally take the Nazarite vow.”
3. The Gifts of the Princes – The Free-will offerings – Chapter \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTES:

4. The Consecration of the Levites – It was two-fold – Chapter 8
    - a. Wrought “\_\_\_\_\_” them—The sprinkling of the “water of purification” – Divine Side
    - b. Wrought “by” them—“The shaving of their bodies, washing of their clothes” – \_\_\_\_\_ side
  5. The Outline of Chapters 1-10 – Purpose – Preparation for Possession
    - a. The Mobilization of God's People for War – Chapters 1-2
    - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Levites for Service – Chapters 3-4
    - c. The Instruction of the Camp in Holiness – Chapters 5-8
    - d. The Crowning Lesson of Fellowship and \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 9-10
  6. The Trumpets of Silver – Created for Walking, Warfare, and Worship – I Thess. 4:16
- C. The Journeying of the People – Chapters 11-14 – Sinai to Kadesh-barnea
1. The Fire of the Lord at \_\_\_\_\_ – Burnt among the congregation
  2. The desire of the mixed multitude for flesh – Chapter 11
  3. The Complaint of Moses – The \_\_\_\_\_ elders chosen
  4. The Quail and the Plague – Chapter 11
  5. The Murmuring of Miriam and Aaron – Chapter \_\_\_\_\_
- II. The Transition Period – Unbelief at Kadesh-barnea – Study Hebrews 3 and 4
- A. The Spies are Sent In – A desire of the people, not a command of the Lord – Deut. 1:20-23 – Faith vs. \_\_\_\_\_
1. The Ten – “*We be not able to go up*” – 13:31  
Joshua & Caleb – “*For we are well able*” – \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The Ten – “*For they are stronger than we*” – 13:31  
Joshua & Caleb – “*their defense is departed from them*” – 14:9
  3. The Ten – “*Brought up an \_\_\_\_\_ report*” – 13:32  
Joshua & Caleb – “*It is an exceeding good land*” – 14:7
  4. The Ten – “*A land that eateth up the inhabitants*” – 13:32  
Joshua & Caleb – “*They are bread for us*” – \_\_\_\_\_
  5. The Ten – “*grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight*” – 13:33  
Joshua & Caleb – “*And the Lord is with us: fear them not*” – 14:9
- B. The Gainsaying of Korah
1. Korah's Defiance of Moses and \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 16:1-18
  2. God Defends Moses' Authority – Chapter 16:19-35 – \_\_\_\_\_ die
  3. God Defends Aaron's Authority – Chapters 16:36-17:13
    - a. Aaron is given the censers of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 16:36-40
    - b. Aaron intercedes for people by running into the congregation with his censer – 16:41-50
    - c. God causes Aaron's rod to \_\_\_\_\_ – 17:1-13
- C. The Ordinance of the Red Heifer – Chapter 19 – The Red Heifer is a type of the sacrifice of Christ as the foundation of the believer's \_\_\_\_\_.
1. The slaying of the heifer
  2. The sevenfold sprinkling of the blood – Typical of public \_\_\_\_\_

# Old Testament Survey

## NOTES:

3. The reduction of the sacrifice to ashes – They are preserved for a memorial
  4. The cleansing from defilement – Both guilt and uncleanness
  5. The Red Heifer – A type of Christ
    - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – 19:2 – I Peter 1:18,19
      - 1) Slain – 19:3 – Acts 2:23; I Corinthians 15:3
      - 2) Blood applied – 19:4-5; Hebrews 9:11-13
    - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ Provided – 19:9-20 – Hebrews 9:22; I John 1:7-9
      - 1) For the unclean – 19:11 – Romans 5:6-11
      - 2) Must be appropriated – 19:17-20 – John 1:12; 5:24
- D. The End of the Wandering – Chapter 20
1. The Death of Aaron – Representative of \_\_\_\_\_ – 38 years from the beginning of wandering – Deut. 2:14 – 40 years from the Exodus
  2. The Death of Miriam – Representative of \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The Disobedience of Moses – Representative of Law
  4. None of these could lead Israel into the Promised Land – It took a new leader – \_\_\_\_\_
- III. The New Generation Accepted
- A. The New Journey – Chapters 21-25
  - B. The New \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 26-27
  - C. The New Instruction – Chapters 28-36
- IV. The Hireling Prophet: Balaam – Chapters 22-25
- A. The two visits from Balak – Chapter 22
  - B. The four visions of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 23-24
    1. First Vision – The calling of Israel – 23:1-12
    2. Second Vision – The acceptance of Israel – 23:13-30
    3. Third Vision – Israel and the Promised Land – 24:1-9
    4. Fourth Vision – Israel's \_\_\_\_\_ future – 24:10-25
  - C. Balaam's Victory over Israel – 25
    1. Adultery with the daughters of \_\_\_\_\_
    2. The righteous stand of Aaron's grandson, Phinehas
- V. Three Major Types of Christ
- A. The Rock of \_\_\_\_\_ – Christ smitten and spoken to
  - B. The Brazen Serpent – Typifies the salvation of the cross
  - C. The Cities of Refuge – These \_\_\_\_\_ cities were places of refuge from judgment

## LESSON 6

## NOTES:

### DEUTERONOMY THE BOOK OF PREPARATION

**Introduction to Deuteronomy:** The word Deuteronomy means the “second law.” It has this name not because God gave a new law to the new generation of Israelites, but God reviewed before the new generation the Law that had been delivered upon \_\_\_\_\_. Moses spent the little time he had left instructing the new generation concerning the holy precepts of God. There are three major reasons why this book was written.

1. A new generation had grown up which had not heard the \_\_\_\_\_ proclamation of the Law.
2. The people were entering a new country where idolatry was rampant and very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The people were undertaking new duties. They had been leading a life of wandering, now they would need to conquer and \_\_\_\_\_ the new land.

The book of Deuteronomy is a book of five distinct transitions.

1. A New Generation
2. A New \_\_\_\_\_
3. A New Experience
4. A New Leader
5. A New \_\_\_\_\_

#### Key words in Deuteronomy:

1. \_\_\_\_\_: 10:12, 13
2. Remember:
  - a. The works of God and the giving of the Law – 4:9-10
  - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord – 4:23
  - c. Their bondage in Egypt – 5:15; 15:15
  - d. God's guidance and provisions – 8:2-6
  - e. Their deliverance from Egypt – 16:3
  - f. The \_\_\_\_\_ judgments – 24:9

In this book, Moses addresses the people four different times before his death.

- I. The First Address of Moses – Chapters 1-4
  - A. God's guidance from Horeb to \_\_\_\_\_ – 1
  - B. God's guidance from Kadesh to Jordan – 2, 3
  - C. The danger of disobedience – 4
    1. The danger of \_\_\_\_\_ the Word – 4:1-13
    2. The danger of turning to idols – 4:14-49
- II. The Second Address of Moses – Chapters \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Moses warns concerning neglecting the Law of God – 5:1-33
  - B. Moses reminds the people of God's grace and \_\_\_\_\_ – 6
  - C. Moses gives five dangers that Israel must avoid.
    1. Compromise with the enemy – 7:1-16
    2. Being afraid of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 7:17-26
    3. The danger of prosperity and contentment – 8

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

- 4. Unbelief due to spiritual pride – 9:1-10:11
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ disobedience to God's command – 10:12-11:32
- D. Moses reviews the Feasts and Social & Moral Law – 12-26
- III. The Third Address of Moses – Chapters \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Moses directs the elders concerning the establishment of Law – 27
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ and curses of the new possession – 28
  - C. The Declaration of God's covenant with Abraham – 28-29
- IV. The Last Words of the Great Deliverer – Chapters 31-34
  - A. The charge of Moses to Joshua and the \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 31
  - B. The song of Moses concerning God and Israel – Chapter 32
  - C. The blessing of Moses upon the tribes – Chapter 33
  - D. The death of Moses upon \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 34

## LESSON 7

## NOTES:

### JOSHUA THE BOOK OF CONQUEST

**Introduction:** Joshua, Judges, and Ruth form an interesting progression in typology. The book of Joshua corresponds with the victory experienced by the \_\_\_\_\_, Judges corresponds with the apostasy experienced by the Laodicean Church, and Ruth is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_ at the home of her heavenly Boaz.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.
2. To learn of the conquests of Israel under Joshua's leadership and compare it to the victory we experience from following our leader, the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. To learn lessons from an overview of the vicious cycle of \_\_\_\_\_, apostasy, and anarchy in the book of Judges.
4. To see the beautiful picture of \_\_\_\_\_ taught in truth and type in the book of Ruth.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. Judges – Military heroes or deliverers who led the nation of Israel against their enemies during the period between the death of \_\_\_\_\_ and the establishment of the kingship.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – A place in the Jordan Valley not far from Jericho, called Gilead (Josh 18:17). Here the Israelites first encamped after they crossed the Jordan, and here the twelve stones were set up as a \_\_\_\_\_ (4:19-20). Samuel judged here (I Sam 7:16); Agag was slain here (15:33). Many important events in Israel's history are associated with this city. The first Passover in Canaan was held at Gilgal (Josh 5:9-10). It also became the base of military operations for Israel during the conquest of \_\_\_\_\_. It was there that Joshua began allotting the Promised Land to the tribes.
3. Apostasy – Apostasy is generally defined as the \_\_\_\_\_, willful rejection of Christ and His teachings by a Christian believer (Heb 10:26-29; John 15:22). This is different from false belief, or \_\_\_\_\_, which is the result of ignorance. Some Christian groups teach that apostasy is impossible for those persons who have truly accepted Jesus as Saviour and Lord.

**Introduction to Joshua:** In our studies so far, we have noticed the correlation of Genesis and Revelation, Deuteronomy and the book of Acts, and Leviticus with Hebrews. Now we will look at Joshua which is directly related to the book of \_\_\_\_\_. Ephesians is a book which reveals the “\_\_\_\_\_ places in Christ.” Joshua is also a book of conquest and living a life of blessings both spiritually and physically. Below is a short list of the similarities of Joshua's “Land of Canaan” and Ephesians’ “Heavenlies in Christ.”

1. Both were the predestined inheritance of \_\_\_\_\_ chosen by God.
2. Both were introduced by a divinely chosen leader.
3. Both were given as a gift of \_\_\_\_\_ accepted by faith.
4. Both were places given for divine revelation.

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## NOTES:

5. Both were described as places of conflict and \_\_\_\_\_. Joshua's original name was "*Oshea*" which means "\_\_\_\_\_." The name "Joshua" means "Jehovah saves" or "Jehovah is salvation." The Greek equivalent of Joshua is *Jesus*, and twice Jesus is referred to, using the same name as Joshua – Acts 7:45; Hebrews 4:8. The book can be divided into three parts.

- I. The Entrance into the Land – 1:1-5:12
  - A. The conversation of \_\_\_\_\_ and Joshua – Chapter 1
  - B. The covenant with Rahab – Chapter 2
  - C. The crossing of the Jordan – Chapters 3-5
- II. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Land – 5:13-12:24
  - A. The Central Campaign – Chapters 5-9
  - B. The Southern Campaign – Chapter \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. The Northern Campaign – Chapters 11-12
- III. The Settlement Of The Land – 13-24
  - A. The borders of the tribes \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 13-19
  - B. The cities set aside for refuge and the Levites – Chapters 20-21
  - C. The address to the entire nation – Chapters 22-24

The events recorded in Joshua cover a period of approximately \_\_\_\_\_. The length of the actual conquest is believed to have been about seven years. The key thought of Joshua is the "Settlement of a Nation." Now let's look at the many doctrinal truths found in Joshua.

- I. Rahab: A Type of the Believer
  - A. She was a proclaimed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B. She was under the same condemnation as the entire city of Jericho.
  - C. She experienced a period of grace.
  - D. She had opportunity to hear a \_\_\_\_\_ concerning the true God.
  - E. Her faith was proven by her works.
  - F. After her salvation, she tried to win others before \_\_\_\_\_ was complete.
  - G. Based upon a covenant, she was delivered from the judgment suffered by Jericho.
- II. The Crossing of the Jordan – Symbolizes our death with Christ, rising to a life of \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. The sanctification of Israel – vs. 1-5
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Joshua – vs. 6-8
  - C. The glorification of Jehovah – vs. 9-13
  - D. The verification of God's promise – vs. 14-17
- III. The Two Memorials of the Crossing
  - A. Stone Monument in the \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. Represented God's power in holding back the swollen river.
    - 2. This monument was erected in the place where the Ark of the Covenant remained until all Israel had crossed. It was covered in water. It is a type of Christ being our \_\_\_\_\_ and being engulfed with the

**NOTES:**

sins of humanity on the cross.

3. According to Colossians 2:14, the cross is a memorial to God of our salvation.

B. Stone Monument at \_\_\_\_\_

1. The monument in the river represents God's power to redeem man from sin. The monument at Gilgal represents God's faithfulness to His Covenant with Abraham.
2. Both of these memorials contained \_\_\_\_\_ stones, each representing a tribe of Israel. This displays Israel's salvation as being complete.
3. The stones in the river declared their deliverance from where they once were, and the stones at Gilgal promised their destination in the future of conquest. They would be victorious.

IV. Gilgal: A Type of the \_\_\_\_\_ – Gilgal – “The reproach is rolled away”

- A. Gilgal was to Israel what Calvary is to the believer. Gilgal was the basis for all of Israel's \_\_\_\_\_, and it was a place of refreshment and rest.
- B. It was a place of deliverance from judgment – Romans 8:1
- C. It was a place of separation – Circumcision took place
- D. It was a place of \_\_\_\_\_ – vs. 11-12

V. Jericho: Victory Produced by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The beginning of Faith – They surrounded the city
- B. The method of Faith – They blew the trumpets
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Faith – They carried the Ark of the Covenant
- D. The expectation of Faith – The people shouted with a loud voice
- E. The completion of Faith – The walls fell to the \_\_\_\_\_

# Old Testament Survey

**NOTES:**

## LESSON 8

## NOTES:

### JUDGES THE BOOK OF DECLINE & DEFEAT

**Introduction to Judges:** After at least twenty-five years of seeing the power of God during their conquest of Canaan, Joshua is followed by the tragic book of \_\_\_\_\_. While Joshua is a book of \_\_\_\_\_, Judges is a book of defeat. There are three prominent conditions in Judges: rebellion, judgment, and \_\_\_\_\_. Six times in Judges, Israel goes through a cycle of these three conditions. The last verse in Judges sums up the condition of the nation – *“In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes”* – Judges 21:25. Judges received its name from the twelve judges and \_\_\_\_\_ usurper who ruled Israel. The judges were raised up by God as “deputies,” and were used in four different areas:

1. Delivering Israel out of the hands of the heathen when they had been oppressed or carried away captive by them.
2. Protecting Israel concerning their nation, \_\_\_\_\_, and rights.
3. When needed, they would lead the armies of Israel into battle.
4. They were to settle \_\_\_\_\_, judge lawsuits, and administer justice.

The major problem of the Israelites in Judges is the fact that they did not drive out the idolaters of the land. These idolaters eventually became a problem for Israel and God used them to chastise His chosen people.

#### I. The History of the Oppression of Israel

- A. Mesopotamia: Chushanrishathaim – Lasted \_\_\_\_ years – 3:8
- B. Moab: The King of Eglon – Lasted 18 years – 3:14
- C. Canaanites: King \_\_\_\_\_ of Hazor – Lasted 20 years – 4:3
- D. Midian: Lasted 7 years – 6:1
- E. Abimelech's Reign – 8:33-9:57 – Abimelech, the \_\_\_\_\_ – Peace for 3 years
- F. Ammonites – 10:8 – Lasted 18 years
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ – 13:1 – Lasted 40 years

#### II. The Judge Who Delivered Israel

- A. Othniel – 3:5-11 – Peace for 40 years
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ – 3:15-30 – Peace for 80 years
- C. Shamgar – 3:31
- D. Deborah and \_\_\_\_\_ – 4:1-5:3
- E. Gideon – 6:1-8:32 – Peace 40 years
- F. Tola – 10:1,2 – Peace for \_\_\_\_\_ years
- G. Jair – 10:3-5 – Peace for 22 years
- H. Jephthah – 10:6-12:7 – Peace for 6 years
- I. \_\_\_\_\_ – 12:8-10 – Peace for 7 years
- J. Elon – 12:11,12 – Peace for 10 years
- K. Abdon – 12:13-15 – Peace for 8 years
- L. \_\_\_\_\_ – 3:1-16:31 – Peace for 20 years

#### III. The Six Apostasies of Israel – 3:15 – 16:31

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

- A. They failed to drive out the idolaters.
- B. They dwelt among the idolaters.
- C. They inter-married with the \_\_\_\_\_ nations.
- D. They served the gods of the heathen nations.
- E. They forgot the God of their fathers.
- F. They were \_\_\_\_\_ by God and delivered unto their enemies.

### IV. A Summary of Judges

- A. Compromise with the wicked – Chapters 1-2
- B. Condemnation is the result of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 2-16
- C. Continued in sin, disregarding chastisement – Chapters 17-21

## LESSON 9

## NOTES:

### RUTH THE BOOK OF GRACE

**Introduction to Ruth:** The book of Ruth consists of historical data of a single family that lived during the period of the Judges. There are only two books in the Bible that bear the name of women. They are Ruth and Esther. Esther is a young \_\_\_\_\_ woman who is brought to live among Gentiles with a gentile husband who was ruler of a great nation. Ruth on the other hand is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman taken in by a Hebrew family and marries a \_\_\_\_\_ man. The Book of Ruth is the only book in the Word of God that is totally devoted to a \_\_\_\_\_ life. There are three distinct characters in the book.

1. \_\_\_\_\_—A type of the Law, she brought Ruth to the “Redeemer”; she alone could not redeem Ruth.
2. Ruth—picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, looking for a redeemer, she is found in the field—a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Boaz—perfect picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, he was Ruth's near kinsman who redeemed her. Ruth is one of the four women mentioned in the Messianic line—Tamar, \_\_\_\_\_, Bathsheba, and Ruth.

#### I. Ruth's Wandering – Chapter 1

- A. The departure from Bethlehem-Judah – 1:1-5
- B. The \_\_\_\_\_ to forsake her daughters-in-law – 1:6-18
- C. The divisive attitude of Naomi – 1:19-2

#### II. Ruth's \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 2

- A. The providence of God – 2:1-3
- B. The provision of Boaz – 2:4-16
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Naomi – 2:17-23

#### III. Ruth's Waiting

- A. Leadership of \_\_\_\_\_ – 3:1-5
- B. The lying down of Ruth – 3:6-13
- C. The love of Boaz – 3:14-18

#### IV. Ruth's Wedding

- A. Ruth's redemption – A \_\_\_\_\_ – 4:1-12
- B. Ruth's reception – A wedding – 4:13
- C. Ruth's reward – A son – 4:14-21

#### V. Interesting Points In Ruth

- A. A kinsmen redeemer's qualifications – He must be able, \_\_\_\_\_, and related.
- B. Ruth received a greater reward at the threshing floor than in the field – It is a type of the believer's reward on earth compared to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. The book begins with a famine and funeral but ends with a wedding, fullness, and \_\_\_\_\_.

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

D. We see Ruth in four aspects:

1. Ruth in Moab – type of the lost world
2. Ruth in \_\_\_\_\_ – sinner in the church
3. Ruth at Threshing Floor – type of redemption
4. Ruth in Boaz's Home – type of \_\_\_\_\_

E. Boaz as Christ:

1. Lord of the Harvest
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Supplier of Needs
4. The Bridegroom

## LESSON 10

## NOTES:

### I SAMUEL THE BOOK OF THE PEOPLE'S KING

**Introduction:** Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles are books of history that record the \_\_\_\_\_ of the kingdom, its years of victory and defeat, and the end of a \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom. One lesson is obvious as you read these books: *“Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a \_\_\_\_\_ to any people”* (Prov. 14:34). Whenever the nation exalted God, God exalted the nation; but when the rulers, prophets, and people turned from God’s Law, God removed His \_\_\_\_\_. This truth is seen not only in the history of the nation collectively, but also in the lives of the leaders personally. Both David and \_\_\_\_\_ disobeyed God and paid dearly in their own homes and personal lives.

#### **Lesson Goals:**

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of I and II Samuel, I and II Kings, I and II Chronicles.
2. To study the history of Israel in its transition from Theocracy to \_\_\_\_\_ to the period after it was divided into a Northern (Israel) and a Southern (Judah) kingdom.
3. To see the great impact these Bible characters had on the history of Israel as a nation: Samuel, \_\_\_\_\_, David, Solomon, Elijah, \_\_\_\_\_, and Hezekiah.

#### **Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:**

1. Covenant – An agreement between two people or two groups that involves \_\_\_\_\_ on the part of each to the other. A covenant, in the biblical sense, implies much more than a contract or simple agreement. A contract always has an end date, while a covenant is a \_\_\_\_\_ arrangement. Another difference is that a contract generally involves only one part of a person, such as a \_\_\_\_\_, while a covenant covers a person's total being.
2. Anointing – To authorize or set apart a person for a particular work or service (Isa. 61:1). The anointed person belonged to God in a special sense. The phrases, “the Lord's anointed,” “God's anointed,” “My anointed,” “Your anointed,” or “His anointed” are used of Saul (I Sam 26:9,11), \_\_\_\_\_ (II Sam 22:51), and Solomon (II Chron. 6:42). Priests, kings, and prophets were anointed. Oil was poured on the head of the person being anointed (Ex. 29:7). Kings were set apart through the \_\_\_\_\_ of anointing, which was performed by a prophet who acted in God's power and authority (I Sam. 15:1). The Old Testament also records two instances of the anointing of a prophet (I Kings 19:16; Isa. 61:1).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – A sacred portable chest which was, along with the Mercy Seat and cherubim, the most important sacred object of the Israelites during the wilderness period. It was also known as the ark of the Lord (Josh. 6:11), the ark of God (I Sam 3:3), and the ark of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex 25:22). The Ark of the Covenant was the only article of furniture in the innermost room, or Holy of Holies, of Moses’ tabernacle and of Solomon's Temple. From between the two cherubim that were on the Ark of the Testimony, God spoke to Moses. Once a year the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies, but

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only with \_\_\_\_\_ that he sprinkled on the Mercy Seat for the atonement of sin.

4. Divided Kingdom – After establishment of the kingship under Saul and David, \_\_\_\_\_ became king of the United Kingdom. Under his administration, the Hebrew people reached new levels of prestige and \_\_\_\_\_. Solomon entered trade agreements with other nations and completed many impressive building projects. But to pay for all these great accomplishments, Solomon placed burdensome taxes upon the people and even forced them to work as \_\_\_\_\_ on his building projects. At Solomon's death, the United Kingdom split into two separate nations – Judah in the south and Israel in the north. During the rest of their history, these two nations were ruled by their own individual kings. Accounts of the reigns of many of these kings are found in the books of I and II \_\_\_\_\_ in the Old Testament.

**Introduction to I Samuel:** The name Samuel means “\_\_\_\_\_.” The books of Samuel both contain the life story of this great man named Samuel. These are books of transition and contain the history of a \_\_\_\_\_ prophet. Israel had been distinct from all other nations in that their king was an “Invisible King.” In I Samuel we see the rejection of the \_\_\_\_\_ which results in a king promoted by the people. God had ruled Israel by Moses, Joshua, the Judges, and now by \_\_\_\_\_ the prophet. The book of Samuel is full of typology concerning Christ. We see Christ as Prophet, Priest, and \_\_\_\_\_. The book of I Samuel covers a period of 115 years and was probably completed by Nathan or Gad from chapters 25 to the end of the book. There are three major thoughts that need to be considered in I Samuel:

1. The change from theocracy to monarchy caused \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Samuel instituted the order of the prophets and, according to Acts 3:24, was the first true prophet.
3. The covenant between Jonathan and \_\_\_\_\_ is very significant in type.

### I. The Division of the Book

- A. Samuel – the prophet – Chapters 1-7
- B. Saul – the \_\_\_\_\_ king – Chapters 8-15
- C. David – God's anointed king – Chapters 26-31

### II. Family Figures in I Samuel

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ – a concerned mother
  1. Her Ridicule – 1:1-10 – a cause of \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Her Request – 1:11-19 – a cry of supplication
  3. Her \_\_\_\_\_ – 1:20-28 – a covenant of surrender
  4. Her Result – 2:1-11 – a consecrated son
- B. Eli – A \_\_\_\_\_ Father
  1. His \_\_\_\_\_ wicked sons—2:12-21—the \_\_\_\_\_ distinct contrast—Samuel, \_\_\_\_\_, and Phinehas
  2. His willful sinfulness—2:22-26—the deliberate compromise—Eli knew of their sins in vs. 22
  3. His \_\_\_\_\_ service—2:27-36—the definite condemnation—his priesthood rejected

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- C. Samuel – a committed son
  - 1. His calling from God – 3:1-10 – the reception of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. His conversation with God – 3:11-14 – the revelation of prophecy
  - 3. His charge to \_\_\_\_\_ – 3:15-21 – the recipient of punishment

### III. The Departure of God's Presence – Chapters 4-7

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the people – 4:1-5 – took Ark of the Covenant from its rightful place.
- B. The defeat of the people – 4:6-10 – God allowed the \_\_\_\_\_ to slaughter the people.
- C. The death of the priest – 4:11-22 – Eli and his sons perish as well as Phinehas' wife. Her son was named \_\_\_\_\_, which means "the glory is departed."
- D. The deliverance of the people – Chapter 7 – God establishes Eleazar – Peace with the \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. The Reign of Saul

- A. Saul is anointed king – Chapters 8-11
- B. Saul is \_\_\_\_\_ and the kingdom renewed – Chapters 11-12
- C. Saul is rejected – Chapters 13-15
  - 1. The impatience of Saul – 13 – sacrificed without Samuel
  - 2. The pride of Saul – 14 – \_\_\_\_\_ led Saul to consider killing his own son
  - 3. The disobedience of Saul – 15 – he kept the spoils of the Amalekites and spared \_\_\_\_\_

### V. David: Anointed by God

- A. Samuel anoints David king of Israel – Chapter 16
- B. David defeats Goliath the \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 17
- C. The jealousy of Saul and the friendship of Jonathan and David – Chapters 18-20
- D. David: the \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 21-30
- E. The death of Saul – Chapter 31

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## LESSON 11

## NOTES:

### II SAMUEL THE BOOK OF GOD'S KING

**Introduction:** The book of II Samuel is a complete history of the reign of \_\_\_\_\_. It begins as David ascends the throne and ends just before David's death. David was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he began to reign and he reigned for forty years. In Hebron, David reigned seven years and six months over Judah. In Jerusalem, he reigned thirty-three years over all of \_\_\_\_\_. The central message of this book is that while we may become successful in our walk with God, sin will destroy all that we have accomplished. II Samuel may be divided into two parts:

1. The success and victory of David – Chapters 1-12
2. The sin and \_\_\_\_\_ of David – Chapters 13-24

#### I. The Waiting Years of David's Reign

- A. David's sorrow over \_\_\_\_\_ death – Chapter 1
- B. David's throne in Hebron – Chapters 1-4
  1. The murder of Asahel – Chapter 2 – \_\_\_\_\_ of David
  2. The murder of Abner – Chapter 3 – nephew of David
  3. The murder of Ishbosheth – Chapter 4 – the son of Saul

#### II. The Wonderful Years of David's Reign

- A. His rule of all Israel – Chapter \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Bringing up the Ark – Chapter 6
  1. A carnal method – a new cart – 6:3
  2. A \_\_\_\_\_ move – Uzzah touched the Ark – 6:6
  3. A completed mission – the Ark in the City of David – 6:14
- C. David forbidden to build the \_\_\_\_\_ – but his is blessed – Chapter 7
- D. David's victories over his enemies – Chapters 8-10

#### III. The Wasted Years of David's Reign

- A. The adultery and murder by David – Chapter 11
- B. The history of David's sin
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ eyes – he should have been in battle
  2. Wanting eyes – he began to lust after the beauty of Beth-sheba
  3. Weeping eyes – he was \_\_\_\_\_ for his sins
- C. The Results of David's Sin
  1. Domestic trouble – Chapter 13
  2. Public trouble – Chapters 14-17
  3. Death of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 18-19

#### IV. The Waning Years of David's Reign

- A. His \_\_\_\_\_ return – Chapter 20
- B. His Psalms of thanksgiving – Chapter 22
- C. His last words – Chapter 23
- D. His final \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 24

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### V. Types in II Samuel

A. \_\_\_\_\_: The Judgment of God – Three men who rebelled against God's authority and were killed by Joab.

1. Abner
2. Absalom
3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Mephibosheth: The Redeemed Sinner

1. Crippled by a fall—II Samuel 4:4—type of sin
2. Cleansed because of a friend—II Samuel 9:3-4—type of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Called into fellowship—II Samuel 9:5-7—type of adoption
4. \_\_\_\_\_ with a fortune—II Samuel 9:9—type of inheritance
5. Consecrated to his faith—II Samuel 19:24—type of commitment
6. Criticized by his \_\_\_\_\_—II Samuel 16:3; 19:27—type of suffering
7. Certain of his future—II Samuel 19:30—type of \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 12

## NOTES:

### I KINGS THE BOOK OF DIVISION

**Introduction:** I Kings starts out with the glorious reign of King \_\_\_\_\_; however, the foundation of the nation Israel begins to deteriorate before our very eyes. This book continues the history of Israel and describes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the priests and kings that would follow David. The first eleven chapters tell of the great reign of Solomon while the last \_\_\_\_\_ tell of the divided kingdom.

#### I. An Outline of I Kings

##### A. Solomon's forty year reign

1. Solomon \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 1-4
2. Solomon builds God a house – Chapters 5-8
3. Solomon becomes famous – Chapters 9-10
4. Solomon begins to \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapter 11

##### B. The first eighty years of a divided kingdom

1. The Kingdom of Rehoboam – division – Chapter 12
2. The Kings of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 13-22
3. The Kings of Israel – Chapters 13-22
4. The History of \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 17-22

#### II. Facts Concerning the \_\_\_\_\_ Construction

##### A. The Material

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 108,000 talents of gold     | = \$3,024,000,000 |
| 2. 10,000 drams of _____       | = \$ 50,000       |
| 3. 1,017,000 talents of silver | = \$1,972,980,000 |
| Total Value in Dollars         | = \$4,997,030,000 |

##### B. The breakdown of the Temple's modern value – inflation considered

- |                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gold, silver, copper, and brass    | \$ 58,867,372,400 |
| 2. _____                              | \$ 200,000,000    |
| 3. Robes                              | \$ 80,000,000     |
| 4. Musical instruments                | \$ 50,000,000     |
| 5. _____ for laborers                 | \$ 7,500,000,000  |
| 6. Structure material, trimming, etc. | \$100,000,000,000 |
| 7. For labor                          | \$ 75,000,000,000 |
| Total Value in Dollars                | \$241,697,372,400 |

#### III. The Queen of Sheba: type of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 10:1-13

- A. She heard of Solomon's fame – vs. 1
- B. She came and asked for more information – vs. 1
- C. She \_\_\_\_\_ with Solomon – vs. 2-3
- D. She humbled herself – vs. 4-5
- E. She \_\_\_\_\_ – vs. 6-7
- F. She got all that she wanted – vs. 13
- G. She \_\_\_\_\_ and praised – vs. 8-9

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H. She gave Solomon a gift – vs. 10

IV. \_\_\_\_\_: The prophet of God

A. His hidden ministry—“go hide thyself” – Chapter 17

1. The dry brook—he drank of the brook and was fed by the \_\_\_\_\_ – vs. 2-7
2. The destitute barrel—he was led to the widow's house to show God's supply – vs. 8-16
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy—this was the ultimate test of Elijah and the widow's faith – vs. 17-24

B. His revealed ministry – “go show thyself” – Chapter 18

1. Elijah meets with \_\_\_\_\_ – vs. 1-16
2. Elijah confronts the prophets of Baal – vs. 17-29
3. Elijah revives the nation of Israel – vs. 30-46

C. The end of his ministry – Chapter 19

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ by God – vs. 1-8
2. He is reprimanded by God – vs. 9-18
3. He is replaced by God – vs. 19-21
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ by God – Chapter 21-22

## LESSON 13

## NOTES:

### II KINGS THE BOOK OF CAPTIVITY

**Introduction to II Kings:** II Kings is a continuation of I Kings and records the closing ministry of Elijah, the beginning of Elisha's ministry, and the history of the kings of \_\_\_\_\_ and Judah. II Kings is a historical account of the "Divided Kingdom." This kingdom is divided into the Northern Kingdom and the Southern Kingdom. There are many blessed accounts of God's \_\_\_\_\_ in II Kings and many accounts of His power. God reveals His glory and power regardless of the wickedness of the kings of the kingdom.

- I. An outline of II Kings
  - A. The end of Elijah's ministry and his \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 1-2
  - B. The ministry of Elisha – Chapter 3-8
  - C. The kings of the Northern Kingdom – \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 9-15
  - D. The \_\_\_\_\_ and servitude of Israel – Chapters 16-18
  - E. The kings of the Southern Kingdom – Judah – Chapters 18-23
    1. Hezekiah – a righteous king
      - a. The revival of Hezekiah – 18
      - b. The battle with \_\_\_\_\_ – their defeat – 19
      - c. The end of Hezekiah's reign – 20
    2. \_\_\_\_\_ – a wicked king
      - a. Leads Judah into idol worship of Baal – 21
      - b. Judgment is pronounced – 21
      - c. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Manasseh – 21
    3. Josiah – a righteous king
      - a. The reading of the law established – 22
      - b. The idol worship of \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed – 23
  - F. The capture and servitude of Judah
    - a. The reign of Jehoakim – 24
    - b. The reign of \_\_\_\_\_ – the destruction of Jerusalem – 25
- II. Elijah and Elisha's Journey: type of the believer's progress
  - A. First Stop – \_\_\_\_\_ – a place of public confession
  - B. Second Stop – Bethel – "The House of God" – a place of \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Third Stop – Jericho – a place of faith and power
  - D. Fourth Stop – \_\_\_\_\_ – a place of death and resurrection
- III. The Borrowed Axe: type of God's \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. The worker was working in a group – type of church
  - B. The worker was \_\_\_\_\_; therefore he lost the axe head
  - C. The man of God still had his axe head; he had not lost his power
  - D. The axe head began to swim through the water by the \_\_\_\_\_ of God
- IV. The Contrast of I and II Kings: The Importance of Good \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. I Kings begins with:
    1. Victories by King David
    2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Solomon
    3. Obedience

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4. The construction of the \_\_\_\_\_

B. II Kings ends with:

1. Defeat by Nebuchadnezzar

2. The shame of \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rebellion

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Temple

## LESSON 14

## NOTES:

### I & II CHRONICLES THE BOOKS OF JUDAH'S KINGS

**Introduction:** The kings listed in the Chronicles are of Judah. These two books cover the same time period as I and II Samuel and I and II Kings; however, they were written at a later date and therefore, they were not written from the same point of view. The emphasis of the books of Samuel and Kings is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel. The Chronicles are focused on the \_\_\_\_\_. The Chronicles were written to reveal to the nation that their responsiveness to God's will had determined their successes and failures throughout their history. Chronicles looks back in order to look forward in the right direction.

#### An Outline of I and II Chronicles

- I. The Chronology of Judah's Kingdom – I Chronicles 1-9
  - A. From Adam to \_\_\_\_\_ – The Primeval Period – 1:1-27
  - B. From Abraham to Israel – The \_\_\_\_\_ Period – 1:28-2:2
  - C. From Israel to the First King – The National Period – 2:3-10:14
- II. The Chronicles of Judah's Kingdom – I Chronicles 10 – II Chronicles 36
  - A. The Reign of \_\_\_\_\_ – I Chronicles 11-29
    1. The major events in David's kingdom – 11-22
    2. The \_\_\_\_\_ divisions of the people – 23-27
    3. The death of David – (his 3 addresses) – 28-29
  - B. The Reign of Solomon – II Chronicles 1-9
    1. Solomon the \_\_\_\_\_ – 1
    2. Solomon the builder – 2-5
    3. Solomon's prayers – 6-7
    4. Solomon's \_\_\_\_\_ – 8-9
  - C. The Wickedness of Rehoboam – II Chronicles 10
  - D. The History of \_\_\_\_\_ – II Chronicles 11-36

# Old Testament Survey

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## LESSON 15

## NOTES:

### EZRA THE BOOK OF THE RETURNING REMNANT

**Introduction:** Ezra and Nehemiah form one book in the Hebrew Bible because they tell one story: the \_\_\_\_\_ of the remnant to Jerusalem and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city and the temple. The Babylonian Captivity began in 606 BC; Jerusalem fell to the enemy in 587 BC. The Babylonians deported many of the people between 606 and 586, including Daniel and \_\_\_\_\_. Jeremiah had predicted a seventy-year period of captivity (Jer. 25:12-14; 29:10-14). It would extend from the beginning of the invasion in 606 to the return of the remnant in \_\_\_\_\_, at which time the altar was set up and the animal sacrifices instituted again. So, Ezra and Nehemiah tell the story of the return to the land and the city, the rebuilding of the temple, and the rebuilding of the \_\_\_\_\_. The Book of Esther also fits into this period, as do the books of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah (see Ezra 5:1).

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To study the history of Israel from the years of reformation under Zerubbabel until the time the second Temple was completed under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To see the preservation of God's people by the providence of God in the book of Esther.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_—An improvement by change or correction, a “setting right,” “a making straight.” The word is found only in Heb. 9:10, being the translation of *diorthosis*, in its only occurrence. This Greek word means etymologically “making straight,” and was used of restoring to the normally straight condition that which is crooked or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rebuilding of the Temple—\_\_\_\_\_ after Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of the first Temple, the Babylonian empire came to an end (538 BC), and Persia became dominant under Cyrus. In the year following, Cyrus made a decree sanctioning the return of the Jews, and ordering the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem (II Chron. 36:23; Ezra 1:1-4). He not only caused the sacred vessels of the old Temple to be restored, but levied a \_\_\_\_\_ upon his western provinces to provide materials for the building, besides what was offered willingly (Ezra 1:6-11; 6:3). The relatively small number of exiles who chose to return for this work (40,000) were led by Sheshbazzar, “the prince of \_\_\_\_\_” (Ezra 1:11), whom some identify with Zerubbabel, likewise named “governor of Judah” (Hag. 1:1). With these, if they were distinct, was associated Joshua the high priest (in Ezra and Nehemiah called “Jeshua”). The reconstruction of the Temple (about 537 BC), which was finished about 515 BC, was smaller than and \_\_\_\_\_ to Solomon's (Ezra 3:12). The Ark of the Covenant was never recovered, and so the Second Temple (and Herod's Temple) had no Ark (Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary).

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3. \_\_\_\_\_ – A way of making decisions in Bible times, similar to drawing straws or casting a pair of dice to determine what course or direction to follow. The word *lots* occurs \_\_\_\_\_ times in the Old Testament and \_\_\_\_\_ in the New Testament. Most of the occurrences were in the early period when little of the Bible was available and when God apparently approved of this means for determining His will. In spite of the many references to casting lots in the Old Testament, nothing is known about the actual lots themselves. They could have been \_\_\_\_\_ of various lengths, flat stones like coins, or some kind of dice; but their exact nature is unknown.

**Introduction to Ezra:** In Jeremiah 25:8-11, we see the prophecy of the Babylonian Empire. \_\_\_\_\_ called it the “Seventy Years of Captivity.” Up to this point God had not allowed any nation to rule the earth; however, God judged Israel and Judah's idolatry by the Assyrians and \_\_\_\_\_. In 721 BC, Israel was carried into captivity by the Assyrians under King Sargon. In 606 BC, Judah was captured by the Babylonians. After \_\_\_\_\_ years, the Babylonians were defeated by the Medes and Persians, and Cyrus the Persian allowed Judah to restore the temple in Jerusalem. The deportation of the Jews was in three stages:

1. 538 BC – Zerubbabel led a small group back to Jerusalem
2. 458 BC – Ezra led a larger group back to Jerusalem
3. 445 BC – Nehemiah was given permission to \_\_\_\_\_ the walls of Jerusalem

The captivity of Judah took place in three stages:

The First Conquest of \_\_\_\_\_

In 605 BC, Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, tried to overthrow Babylon and was defeated. This “Battle of Carchemish” was on the west bank of the river \_\_\_\_\_. Jeremiah also predicted this in Jeremiah 46:1-26. After Nebuchadnezzar defeated Pharaoh-necho at the river, he pursued until he conquered all of \_\_\_\_\_. Since he was already down in Egypt, he decided to conquer Judah. Jehoiakim was king and was being carried as prisoner back to \_\_\_\_\_ (II Chron. 36:5-8), when Nebuchadnezzar's father died. So he restored to Jehoiakim his throne, and then went to claim his father's throne; however, he took the vessels of the \_\_\_\_\_, and had Ashpenaz (Master of his Eunuch), to select the finest Hebrew children to be educated in \_\_\_\_\_.

The Second Conquest of Nebuchadnezzar

\_\_\_\_\_ years after Jehoiakim was restored to the throne, he rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar. God judged him by sending the Chaldees, \_\_\_\_\_, Moabites, and Ammonites to destroy Judah. This happened over a period of five years, then Jehoiakim died a disgraceful death (Jer. 22: 17-19). His son Jehoiachin reigned \_\_\_\_\_ months before Nebuchadnezzar attacked Jerusalem again in 598 BC. This time he took 10,000 captives, and 1,000 craftsmen and \_\_\_\_\_ (II Kings 24:8-16).

The Third Conquest of Nebuchadnezzar

Before he left with the captives, Nebuchadnezzar made Jehoiachin's uncle the king, and changed his name to \_\_\_\_\_. Zedekiah also rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar. In 587 BC, Nebuchadnezzar again conquered Jerusalem and destroyed everything. From that time the Jewish nation ceased to exist (II Kings 24:17-20;

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25:1-21). This time is called “the \_\_\_\_\_” because of the condition of the Jewish nation. For seventy years there was no city and the people lived in misery and poverty, as prophesied by \_\_\_\_\_ (Jer. 25:11).

- I. The Reformation under Zerubbabel – Chapter 1-6 – A Political Reformation
  - A. The returning remnant – Chapters 1-2
    - 1. The decree of \_\_\_\_\_ – 1
    - 2. The people are registered – 2
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ is rebuilt – Chapter 3
    - 1. The altar is established – 3:1-6
    - 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is laid – 3:7-13
  - C. The fighting against the enemy – Chapters 4-6
    - 1. The work stops – 4
    - 2. The prophetic ministry \_\_\_\_\_ – 5
    - 3. The building is completed – 6
- II. The Reformation under Ezra – Chapters 7-10 – a spiritual reformation
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ returns to Jerusalem – 7-8
  - B. The confession of the people's sins – 9
  - C. The cleansing of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 10
  - D. God had promised captivity because of \_\_\_\_\_ and He fulfilled His promise. He also promised to remember the people and raise up a \_\_\_\_\_ to return to Jerusalem, and once again, He fulfilled His promise.

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## LESSON 16

## NOTES:

### NEHEMIAH THE BOOK OF REVIVAL

**Introduction to Nehemiah:** Nehemiah is much different than Ezra. Nehemiah was a \_\_\_\_\_ while Ezra was a priest and scribe. The book of Nehemiah is a fulfillment of many prophecies found in Zechariah and \_\_\_\_\_. Ezra deals with the rebuilding of the temple, while Nehemiah is concerned with the construction of the walls of Jerusalem. The walls would never have been rebuilt if Nehemiah had not become concerned for the conditions of Jerusalem. His concern and inquiry led to a \_\_\_\_\_ of the people.

- I. Rebuilding the Walls – Chapters 1-6
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ – 1-2
    1. A burdened leader – 1
    2. A \_\_\_\_\_ to the king – 2
    3. A work to do – 2
  - B. The cooperation – 3 – The people had a mind to work.
  - C. The opposition – 4-6 – The enemy opposed Nehemiah \_\_\_\_\_ ways:
    1. Showed false concern – 2:10;
    2. Laughter and \_\_\_\_\_ – 2:19;
    3. Hatred – 2:19;
    4. Accusation – 2:19;
    5. \_\_\_\_\_ – 4:1;
    6. Mockery – 4:1-3;
    7. Discouragement – 4:10;
    8. Conspiracy – 4:8;
    9. \_\_\_\_\_ – 6:5-9;
    10. Threats and fear – 6:10-19
- II. The Revival of the People – Chapters 8-13
  - A. The reading of the Word – 8
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of sin – 9
  - C. The covenant remembered – 10-12
  - D. The cleansing of the \_\_\_\_\_ – 13
- III. The 10 Gates Rebuilt – Chapter 3
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ Gate – vs. 1 – The importance of the church
  - B. The Fish Gate – vs. 3 – The importance of our witness
  - C. The Old Gate – vs. 6 – The importance of our \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. The Valley Gate – vs. 13 – The importance of our humility
  - E. The \_\_\_\_\_ Gate – vs. 14 – The importance of our cleansing
  - F. The Fountain Gate – vs. 15 – The importance of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - G. The Water Gate – vs. 26 – The importance of the Word
  - H. The \_\_\_\_\_ Gate – vs. 28 – The importance of our warfare
  - I. The Eastern Gate – vs. 29 – The importance of our hope
  - J. The Gate Miphkad – vs. 31 – Miphkad – “an assignment in a designated spot” – the importance of our \_\_\_\_\_ with Christ

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## **NOTES:**

### IV. The Cause of Discouragement – 4:10

- A. The plague of \_\_\_\_\_ – *"The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed."*
- B. The problem of filthiness – *"and there is much rubbish."*
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of faithlessness – *"so that WE are not able to build the wall."*

## LESSON 17

## NOTES:

### ESTHER THE BOOK OF INTERCESSION

**Introduction:** The events recorded in Esther take place between chapters 6 and 7 of \_\_\_\_\_. Esther contains a wonderful story revealing the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. Through Esther, a beautiful queen, the Jewish nation is rescued from the anti-Semitic hatred of Haman. Because of the courage and obedience of two people, an entire nation is saved from ruthless murder. Esther records the institution of one of Israel's most festive holidays, The Feast of \_\_\_\_\_. The word *Purim* means the “\_\_\_\_\_” and refers to Haman casting lots to determine the date of the Jewish slaughter. God's name is not mentioned one time in the book of Esther; yet somewhere in the shadows God was still ruling to complete His purpose. There are seven different situations that reveal the \_\_\_\_\_ hand of God in Esther.

- I. The Condemnation of the Jews – Chapters 1-5
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Queen Vashti – 1
  - B. The acceptance of Queen Esther – 2
  - C. The decree of \_\_\_\_\_ – 3
  - D. The burden and request of Mordecai – 4
  - E. The \_\_\_\_\_ and intercession of Esther – 5
- II. The Salvation of the Jews – Chapters 6-10
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ is exalted – 6:1-13
  - B. Haman is executed – 6-7
  - C. The \_\_\_\_\_ is destroyed – 8-9
  - D. The Feast of Purim established – 9
  - E. Mordecai is given new \_\_\_\_\_ – 10
- III. Typology in Esther
  - A. Ahasuerus the King—type of God the \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. Vashti the Queen—type of Israel who rejected the love of the king
  - C. Esther the Queen—type of \_\_\_\_\_ who was accepted and required nothing
  - D. Haman—type of the flesh—promoted after Esther was accepted
  - E. Mordecai—type of the new \_\_\_\_\_—would not bow to Haman—provoked Esther to serve
  - F. The \_\_\_\_\_—type of the condemned sinner—can only be saved if the church responds to the desires of the new nature.

Conclusion: Notice in 3:15 under the rule of Haman, the city of \_\_\_\_\_ is perplexed. In 8:15, under the rule of Mordecai, the city of Shushan is \_\_\_\_\_. It reveals the joy we and others will have if we are ruled by the Spirit and not by the \_\_\_\_\_.

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## LESSON 18

## NOTES:

### JOB THE BOOK OF RIGHTEOUS SUFFERING

**Introduction:** Too many Bible readers avoid studying the Book of Job, with the exception perhaps of the first and last two chapters, which are quite \_\_\_\_\_. The rest of the book appears at first to be a collection of long poetic speeches, and the conversation never seems to make much progress. A careful reading of the Book of Job, however, will reveal to you that its very modern message deals with a problem believers face repeatedly. As you study the Book of Job, keep these facts in mind: (1) This is an \_\_\_\_\_ book, filled with the thoughts and expressions of Eastern peoples. (2) This is a poetical book (except for chapters 1-2 and 42:7-17), and Hebrew poetry is very unlike \_\_\_\_\_ poetry. (3) This book wrestles with a difficult problem, the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in a world where God rules. These three characteristics alone make the Book of Job difficult to read and interpret, but we must not ignore it.

The Book of Psalms is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Jewish nation, and some of the psalms have found their way into the Christian hymnal. Psalm 46 is the basis for Luther's "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and \_\_\_\_\_ used Ps. 90 to write "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." The familiar Doxology (or "Old Hundredth") is based on Ps. 100.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Job and Psalms.
2. To learn valuable lessons concerning Spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ and suffering from the life and experience of Job.
3. To see the \_\_\_\_\_ of worship and praise while surveying the Psalms.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to \_\_\_\_\_ (Webster's 1828 Dictionary).
2. Poetry – Lofty thought or impassioned feeling expressed in \_\_\_\_\_ words. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the Old Testament is written in poetry. This includes entire books (except for short prose sections), such as \_\_\_\_\_, Psalms, Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and Lamentations. Large portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Minor Prophets are also poetic in form and content. Many scholars consider the Book of Job to be not only the greatest poem in the Old Testament but also one of the greatest poems in all \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – A declaration of praise to God or a brief hymn expressing His power and glory. The word itself does not appear in the Bible, but the concept is certainly present. Several passages in the Bible are called doxologies because of their clear declaration of \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
4. Messiah – The one anointed by God and empowered by God's spirit to deliver His people and establish His \_\_\_\_\_. In Jewish thought, the Messiah would be the king of the Jews, a political leader who would defeat their enemies and bring in a golden era of peace and \_\_\_\_\_. In Christian thought, the term Messiah refers to Jesus' role as a spiritual deliverer, setting His people \_\_\_\_\_.

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free from sin and death. The word *Messiah* comes from a Hebrew term that means "\_\_\_\_\_." Its Greek counterpart is *Christos*, from which the word *Christ* comes. Messiah was one of the titles used by early Christians to describe who Jesus was.

**Introduction to Job:** Beginning with Job, the five books placed in the center of the Old Testament are all written as poetical books. The message of Job is that no matter what suffering we face, we can be confident that God will give \_\_\_\_\_ that will be sufficient. Job records the history of a man who had everything, lost everything, and was restored because of his \_\_\_\_\_, patience, and faithfulness. Job is an interesting book. It makes no reference to the time in which it was written; however, the book of Job is considered to be the oldest book known to man. Theologians state that it should fit between the 11th and 12th chapters of \_\_\_\_\_ in time.

### I. An Outline of Job

#### A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Job – Chapters 1-3

1. His perfection and prosperity – 1:1-5
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ – 1:6-2:13
3. His perplexity – 3

#### B. The Discussions of Job – Chapters 4-37

1. Discussion #1 – 4-14
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ speaks – 4-5 – Job responds – 6-7
  - b. Bidad speaks – 8 – Job responds – 9-10
  - c. Zophar speaks – \_\_\_\_\_ – Job responds – 12-14
2. Discussion #2 – 15-21
  - a. Eliphaz speaks – 15 – Job responds – 16-17
  - b. Bidad speaks – \_\_\_\_\_ – Job responds – 19
  - c. Zophar speaks – 20 – Job responds – 21
3. Discussion #3 – \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Eliphaz speaks – 22 – Job responds – 23-24
  - b. Bidad speaks – 25 – Job responds – 26-31
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ speaks – 32-37 – \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. The Deliverance of Job – Chapters 38-42

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ by God – 38-41
2. The humility of Job – 42
3. The submission and \_\_\_\_\_ of Job's friends – 42
4. The restoration of Job's finances and \_\_\_\_\_ – 42

### II. Satan in the Book of Job – There are \_\_\_\_\_ facts concerning Satan in the book of Job.

- A. Satan is \_\_\_\_\_ to God – The appearance of Satan before God is neither privilege nor a presumption of Satan. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ of God that he cannot escape or evade the jurisdiction of God Almighty.
- B. The evil imaginations of Satan are not at all hidden to God. The questions asked by God are not questions of \_\_\_\_\_. They are questions of purpose, designed to compel Satan to confession.
- C. Satan is behind the wickedness and evils that trouble the earth. Satan ad-

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mits his \_\_\_\_\_. He admits to the characteristics of a "wounded" lion, wandering "to and fro."

- D. Satan is neither omniscient nor omnipresent. He is limited in his ability to mobilize and \_\_\_\_\_. He is a created being by God; therefore, he is a being of locality.
- E. The only way Satan can perform any harm is that he first is granted permission from his superior, God.
- F. In every permitted case, there are specific \_\_\_\_\_ on what can be done. God does not allow Satan to persecute unrestrained. God will not put more on us than we can bear.
- G. No matter what God permits Satan to do to a specific believer, God never \_\_\_\_\_ about His children. We are always under the watch of His protecting hand.

### III. Job's Three Friends: Men of Consolation or \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Eliphaz – view based on observation
  - 1. Considered as a religious moralist
  - 2. Acts as the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3. Applies the reason of philosophy
  - 4. Always looked at Job hypothetically – "If"
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ – view based on tradition
  - 1. Considered as a religious legalist
  - 2. Acts as the lecturer
  - 3. Applies the facts of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. Always looked at Job inferential – "\_\_\_\_\_"
- C. Zophar – View based on \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. Considered as a religious extremist
  - 2. Acts as the bigot
  - 3. Applies the voice of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. Always looked at Job adamantly – "Is"

### IV. The Response of Job: Three Rounds of Debate

- A. Job replies that their argument of, "the righteous prosper and the wicked are judged," is incorrect. He uses his own righteousness as proof to their erroneous philosophy.
- B. Job replies that observation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and righteous reveals that both share prosperity and pain.
- C. Job ends his argument insisting that he has done nothing to provoke the \_\_\_\_\_ he is enduring. Two of his friends continue to hold to their philosophies while one is silent. The debate is never won by man; however, God is on the side of Job and begins to speak at the close of the book.

### V. God's Challenge to Job: The Contrast of Infinite Power and \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Concerning the earth – 38:1-18
- B. Concerning the \_\_\_\_\_ – 38:19-38
- C. Concerning all living beings – 38:39-39
- D. Concerning special cases – 41-42:6

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## LESSON 19

## NOTES:

### PSALMS THE BOOK OF POETIC PRAISE

**Introduction to Psalms:** The term \_\_\_\_\_ comes from a Greek word that means “a poem sung to musical accompaniment.” The Hebrew name is *tehillim* and simply means \_\_\_\_\_. Every song in the book is not of praise, there are many different subjects covered in this glorious book because it contains the praises and prayers of many diverse people. It can be used for congregational worship or personal devotion. Usually Christians associate \_\_\_\_\_ as the author of Psalms, mainly because his name is tied to seventy-three of them. We cannot analyze Psalms in a structural manner because each psalm is a distinct song and has no relation to the previous or next psalm; however, the book can be considered in five main groups which have given Psalms the name of the “Poetic Pentateuch.”

1. Group 1: Chapters 1-41—mainly \_\_\_\_\_—suggests Genesis and speaks of man
2. Group 2: Chapters 42-72—mainly Davidic—suggests \_\_\_\_\_ and speaks of deliverance
3. Group 3: Chapters 73-89—mainly Asaphian—suggests Leviticus and speaks of the \_\_\_\_\_
4. Group 4: Chapters 90-116—mainly Anonymous—suggests Numbers and speaks of peace
5. Group 5: Chapters 117-150—partly Davidic—suggests Deuteronomy and speaks of \_\_\_\_\_

#### I. The Divisions of Psalms

- A. Psalms without inscriptions or titles – 34
- B. Psalms with simple titles – 52
- C. Psalms with \_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions – 14
- D. Psalms with titles denoting purpose – 4
- E. Psalms entitled “Songs of Degrees” – 15
- F. Psalms with \_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions – 31

#### II. A Practical Division of Psalms

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Psalms – 26
- B. Devotional Psalms – 51
- C. Psalms of \_\_\_\_\_ – 30
- D. Psalms of Thanksgiving – 21
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ Psalms – 3
- F. Prophetical Psalms – 19

#### III. Christ in Psalms: the Described \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The King rejected, \_\_\_\_\_, and reigning – 2
- B. The Son of Man – 8
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Messiah – 16
- D. The death, resurrection, and glory of Christ – 18
- E. Christ and His \_\_\_\_\_ – 20
- F. The kingly glory of Christ – 21
- G. The crucifixion of the Good Shepherd – 22

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- H. The Good Shepherd's \_\_\_\_\_ for the sheep – 23
- I. The Chief Shepherd as the King of Glory – 24
- J. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ – 40
- K. The eternal throne of Christ – 45
- L. The suffering of Christ – 69
- M. The eternal and \_\_\_\_\_ reign of Christ – 72
- N. The confirmation of the Davidic Covenant – 89
- O. The \_\_\_\_\_ King – 97
- P. The righteous rule of Christ – 101
- Q. The eternal priesthood of Christ – 111
- R. The rejected stone \_\_\_\_\_ – 118
- S. The eternal inheritor of David's Throne – 132

### IV. The Names of God in Psalms 23

- A. Jehovah-raah – the Lord, my \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Jehovah-jireh – the Lord will provide
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ – the Lord send peace
- D. Jehovah-nakah – the Lord will guide
- E. Jehovah-ropeh – the Lord that \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Jehovah-tsidkenu – the Lord our righteousness
- G. Jehovah-shammah – the Lord is \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ Father – the God of all comfort
- I. Jehovah-sabaoth – the Lord of Host
- J. The Lord – the \_\_\_\_\_ One
- K. Jehovah, the Lord – the satisfying One
- L. Jehovah-gemulah – Lord of \_\_\_\_\_
- M. El Olam – the everlasting God

## LESSON 20

## NOTES:

### PROVERBS THE BOOK OF WISDOM AND VIRTUE

**Introduction:** Solomon was inspired to write three Old Testament books: Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon. His books represent the three stages of his life: the Song of Solomon represents the brightness of his \_\_\_\_\_; Proverbs, the stage of practical prudent thought; and Ecclesiastes, the \_\_\_\_\_ years of his life.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Proverbs, Song of Solomon, and Ecclesiastes.
2. To gain an understanding of Proverbs and the keys to accessing its \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of making practical application to our lives.
3. To see life through the eyes of the backslid \_\_\_\_\_, namely Solomon, in Ecclesiastes.
4. To see the beauty of the Song of Solomon and how it is a type of the relationship our Lord seeks to have with His bride.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – Ability to judge correctly and to follow the best course of action, based on knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_. The Biblical concept of wisdom, therefore, is quite different from the classical view of wisdom, which uses philosophy and man's rational thought to determine the mysteries of existence and the universe. The first principle of Biblical wisdom is that man should \_\_\_\_\_ himself before God in reverence and worship, obedient to His commands.
2. Prudence – Skill, good judgment, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – Moral excellence or goodness (Phil 4:8). Virtue is considered a necessary ingredient in the exercise of \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Peter 1:3,5). Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, virtue may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from \_\_\_\_\_. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to \_\_\_\_\_, is virtue, as distinct from religion. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is virtue and religion (Webster's 1828 Dictionary).
4. Vanity – Emptiness, worthlessness, or \_\_\_\_\_. The word occurs about \_\_\_\_\_ times in the Old Testament, most frequently in Ecclesiastes. The word *vanity* as used in the Bible does not mean conceit or a "superiority complex," like the modern meaning of the term. When applied to persons, it means \_\_\_\_\_ or futility of natural human life.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ – "*ashishah*" – (from *eesh* (OT:784), fire, i.e. dried by heat) "a cake of pressed dried grapes." It was probably a pressed raisin cake (Fausset's Bible Dictionary).

**Introduction to Proverbs:** The name *proverbs* is made up of two Latin words: *pro*, which means "instead of," and *verba*, which means "\_\_\_\_\_." So we

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see that the book of Proverbs is a compilation of short sentences that convey a point without using many words. The Hebrew word for Proverbs means, “a \_\_\_\_\_,” and you will find many instances of comparison and contrast in this book full of wisdom. The key to Proverbs is \_\_\_\_\_. The wisdom found in Proverbs is not cleverness or the ability of man to think. It is wisdom that proceeds out a heart that is in close \_\_\_\_\_ with God. The book of James tells it best when the author wrote, “*If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God.*” (James 1:5a) Proverbs is a book of principles and \_\_\_\_\_ that, when followed, result in a godly prosperous walk with the Lord. It teaches “Prudence by Precept.” \_\_\_\_\_ is always learned and lived by principle. Proverbs is one of the poetical books found in the middle of the Old Testament. Before we continue with the study of Proverbs, it is imperative that we understand the structural differences between English and Hebrew poetry.

### I. Contrasts of Hebrew and English Poetry

- A. English poetry—defined by \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. Parallelism of \_\_\_\_\_—defined as rhyme—gives the reader, speaker, or singer a phonetic agreement.
  - 2. Parallelism of time—defined as \_\_\_\_\_—gives the reader, speaker or singer a metric agreement.
  - 3. Note: These two parallels do not necessarily constitute poetry. True poetry, regardless of \_\_\_\_\_, consist of four distinct qualities: insight, imagination, analogy, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Hebrew poetry—defined by parallelism—Hebrew poetry does not include the rhyme and rhythm that is found in English poetry; however, there is a parallel. It is parallelism of \_\_\_\_\_, and it comes in three forms:
  - 1. Parallels of completion—those verses in which the second member of the parallel concurs with the first and is used to support and \_\_\_\_\_ the point being made. This type is predominant in Psalms.
  - 2. Parallels of \_\_\_\_\_—those verses in which the second member of the parallel is the negative or opposite of the first member. This type is predominant in Proverbs.
  - 3. Parallels of construction—those verses in which \_\_\_\_\_ parallels are joined into a structural form until their union expresses one complete idea.

### II. An Outline of Proverbs

- A. Proverbs of guidance and \_\_\_\_\_ – Chapters 1-9
- B. Proverbs concerning wise and foolish sons – Chapters 10-24
- C. Proverbs concerning \_\_\_\_\_ for daily living – Chapters 25-29
- D. Proverbs of experience – Chapter 30

### III. Subjects Discussed in Proverbs

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ – 14:17,29; 15:18; 16:32; 19:11
- B. Discipline of children – 13:24; 19:18; 22:6,15; 23:13,14
- C. Fear of \_\_\_\_\_—1:7; 3:7; 9:10; 10:27; 14:26,27; 15:16,33; 16:6; 19:23; 23:17
- D. Fools—10:18-23; 12:15-16; 14:9,16; 15:16,33;16:6; 19:23; 23:17
- E. \_\_\_\_\_—17:17; 18:24; 19:4; 27:10,17

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- F. Slothfulness—6:6-11; 10:4,5; 12:27; 13:4; 15:19; 18:9; 19:15,24; 20:4,13
- G. \_\_\_\_\_—6:7; 11:2; 13:10; 15:25; 16:18,19; 18:12; 21:4; 29:23; 30:13
- H. Strife—3:30; 10:12; 15:18; 16:28; 18:6,19; 22:10; 30:33
- I. The \_\_\_\_\_—4:24; 10:11-32; 12:6,18,22; 13:3; 20:19; 21:23; 26:28; 30:32
- J. Wealth—10:2,15; 11:4,28; 13:7,11; 15:6; 16:8; 18:11; 19:4; 27:24; 28:6,22

## IV. The Virtuous Woman

- A. A Good Woman
  - 1. She works \_\_\_\_\_ – 31:13,15,19
  - 2. She plans prudently – 31:16
  - 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ uprightly – 31:25
- B. A Good Wife
  - 1. She satisfies her husband's desires – 31:12
  - 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ her husband – 31:11
  - 3. She supports her husband – 31:23,24
- C. A Good Mother
  - 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her children – 31:21
  - 2. She feeds her children – 31:15
  - 3. She buys \_\_\_\_\_ – 31:14,18
- D. A Good \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. She gives to the poor – 31:20
  - 2. She helps the needy – 31:20
  - 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ her tongue – 31:26

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## LESSON 21

## NOTES:

### ECCLESIASTES THE BOOK OF A SERMON

**Introduction to Ecclesiastes:** Of course, Ecclesiastes means “the \_\_\_\_\_.” Solomon assembled the people together and preached to them this message concerning his \_\_\_\_\_. This book reveals the vanity or emptiness of worldly, sinful pleasure. It is written by a man who could have anything in this world, but realized the vanity of materialistic \_\_\_\_\_. If we could title Solomon's sermon, it would be something like, “Is life really worth living?” If you only study this book you may feel like you've been left in the shadows; however, through the light of the New Testament we know that “our \_\_\_\_\_ is not in vain.” If we view our lives from the human side as “under the sun,” it seems as though our lives are wasted and void of anything good. But, when we study the doctrines found in the New Testament, we realize there is much more than our simple lives.

- I. An Outline of Ecclesiastes
  - A. The Problem of Man—\_\_\_\_\_—Chapters 1-2
    1. The shortness and insignificance of man's life—1:4-11
    2. The inability of man to \_\_\_\_\_—1:12-18
    3. The soul of man is never satisfied—2:1-12
    4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is man's destiny—2:13-23
  - B. The Problem of Man—discussed—Chapters 3-10
    1. The overshadowing \_\_\_\_\_ of God—3:1-22
    2. The blessing of God—given and taken—4:1-6:12
    3. The ever-guiding \_\_\_\_\_ of God—7:1-10:20
  - C. The Problem of Man—determined—Chapters 11-12
    1. Man must live by \_\_\_\_\_—11:1-7
    2. Man must remember that life is short—11:2-12:7
    3. Man must \_\_\_\_\_ God and obey Him—12:8-14
- II. Key Phrases in Ecclesiastes
  - A. Under the \_\_\_\_\_—29 times
  - B. Under the heaven—3 times
  - C. Upon the earth—\_\_\_\_\_ times
  - D. Vanity of vanities—3 times
  - E. \_\_\_\_\_ of spirit—7 times
  - F. I communed with my own heart—7 times
- III. The Ten Vanities of Ecclesiastes
  - A. The vanity of human \_\_\_\_\_—2:15-16
  - B. The vanity of human workmanship—2:19-21
  - C. The vanity of human \_\_\_\_\_—2:26
  - D. The vanity of human quarreling—4:4
  - E. The vanity of human \_\_\_\_\_—4:7
  - F. The vanity of human fame—4:16

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- G. The vanity of human dissatisfaction—5:10
- H. The vanity of human \_\_\_\_\_—6:9
- I. The vanity of human frivolity—7:6
- J. The vanity of human reward—8:10

## LESSON 22

## NOTES:

### THE SONG OF SOLOMON THE BOOK OF GOD'S LOVE SONG

**Introduction to The Song of Solomon:** The Song of Solomon has been named the "Song of Songs" because it reveals the love that the Lord Jesus Christ, as Bridegroom, has for the \_\_\_\_\_, as Bride. The key to the Song of Solomon can be found in Psalms \_\_\_\_\_. The book was written of Solomon by Solomon, for the sole purpose of representing Christ in type. The 45th chapter of Psalms describes a royal wedding, and certainly our union with Christ is of utmost royalty. The Song of Solomon reveals the relationship of the bride and the bridegroom in three ways.

1. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship—head and the body
2. It is a lasting relationship—foundation and the building
3. It is a fruitful relationship—the vine and the \_\_\_\_\_

The entire content of the book climaxes in the perfect relationship the believer has with Christ. It can be found in chapter 2 verse 16, "My beloved is mine, and I am his." What a wonderful thought for you and I. The book has \_\_\_\_\_ chapters which can be related to the notes of an octave. Each chapter or "note" takes us to a higher place of love. There are eight distinct notes, and they all consist of the word "me."

- I. The First Four Belong to the Bride
  - A. 1:2—"*kiss me*"—\_\_\_\_\_
  - B. 1:4—"*draw me*"—fellowship
  - C. 1:7—"*tell me*"—\_\_\_\_\_
  - D. 2:5—"*stay me*"—assurance
- II. The Second Four Belong to the Bridegroom
  - A. 2:14—"*\_\_\_\_\_*"—prayer
  - B. 4:8—"*come with me*"—salvation
  - C. 5:2—"*open to me*"—intimacy
  - D. 8:6—"*set me*"—\_\_\_\_\_

This book cannot be understood by sinful, sensual man; but must be looked at through spiritual eyes and understanding to uncover the glorious gems found in its poetic verses. We will look at the book quickly but completely.

- I. The Characteristics of the Song
  - A. It is \_\_\_\_\_—it is Solomon's
  - B. It is unfinished—"*which IS Solomon's*"—vs. 1
  - C. It is \_\_\_\_\_—nothing can match it
- II. Facts Concerning the Bride
  - A. The security of the bride—2:1-7
    1. The basis of her \_\_\_\_\_—vs. 1—"*the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys*"
    2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her security—vs. 2—"*as the lily among thorns*"
    3. The banquet of her security—vs. 4—"*brought me to the banqueting house*"

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4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her security—vs. 5
  - a. Flagons—Spirit
  - b. Apples—\_\_\_\_\_
5. The bigness of her security—vs. 6—His everlasting \_\_\_\_\_
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her security—vs. 7—the closeness of the Bridegroom

- B. The song of the bride—2:8-17
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the bride—3:1-5
- D. The sanctification of the bride—4:1-7
- E. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the bride—4:12-5:1
- F. The service of the bride—7:1-13

### III. Facts Concerning the Bridegroom

- A. Christ's suffering—2:1—the redness of the \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Christ's supremacy—2:1—the purity of the lily
- C. Christ's \_\_\_\_\_—2:3—*"I sat down under his shadow"*
- D. Christ's strength—2:4—*"He brought me"*
- E. Christ's \_\_\_\_\_—2:4—the banner of love

### IV. The Song of His Coming – 2:8-17

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of His coming—2:8-10
- B. The doctrine of His coming—2:8-10
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of His coming—2:14
- D. The discipline of His coming—2:15-17

### V. An Overview of the Relationship

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the relationship—Chapters 1-3
- B. The confirmation of the relationship—Chapters 3-5
- C. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the relationship—Chapters 5-8

## LESSON 23

## NOTES:

### ISAIAH THE BOOK OF THE EVANGELICAL PROPHET

**Introduction:** Prophecy is “history written in \_\_\_\_\_.” Daniel stated this to King Nebuchadnezzar in Daniel 2:45. Prophecy can be described as being two-fold: it is both descriptive and predictive. The prophets were both “forth-tellers” as well as “fore-tellers.” They had “\_\_\_\_\_” and “foresight.” The prophecies they spoke were given by the Spirit of God according to 2 Peter 1:21. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible is prophetic, either in typology, literal, or symbolic writings. Half of all Biblical prophecy has not been fulfilled. When studying Biblical prophecy it must be carefully studied and compared to other Scripture that relates to the specific prophecy (II Peter 1:20). Prophecy is not an \_\_\_\_\_, or spiritual account, but a literal description of the future plan of God's will. There are five requirements that must be present for a prediction to be considered prophetic. The five requirements of a genuine prediction are:

1. It must be made known \_\_\_\_\_ to its fulfillment.
2. It must be beyond all possible human foresight.
3. It must be very \_\_\_\_\_ as to not leave out any details.
4. A sufficient time must elapse between the utterance and \_\_\_\_\_ to keep a prophet or any party from fulfilling it.
5. There must be a clear and detailed \_\_\_\_\_ of the prophecy.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations.
2. To see the great prophetic nature of the book of Isaiah, especially those prophecies concerning the Messiah, the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. To study the \_\_\_\_\_ and burden of the “weeping prophet,” Jeremiah, through the two books he was inspired to author, namely Jeremiah and Lamentations.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_—Predictions about the future and the end-time; special messages from God, often uttered through human spokesmen, which indicate the divine will for mankind on earth and in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Remnant—The part of a community or nation that remains after a dreadful judgment or devastating \_\_\_\_\_, especially those who have escaped and remain to form the nucleus of a new community (Isa. 10:20-23). The survival of a righteous remnant rests solely on God's providential \_\_\_\_\_ for His chosen people and His faithfulness to keep His covenant promises. The concept of the remnant has its roots in the Book of \_\_\_\_\_ (4:27-31; 28:62-68; 30:1-10), where Moses warned the people of Israel that they would be scattered among the nations. But God also promised that He would bring the people back from captivity and establish them again in the land of their \_\_\_\_\_. This concept was picked up by the prophets, who spoke of the Assyrian and Babylonian captivities. The concept was extended to apply also to the gathering of a righteous remnant at the time when the \_\_\_\_\_ came to establish His kingdom.

# Old Testament Survey

## NOTES:

3. \_\_\_\_\_—Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of \_\_\_\_\_ (Webster's 1828 Dictionary).

**Things to Consider:** Here is a listing of the chronological order of the Old Testament prophets.

| <u>The Prophet</u> | <u>Time</u> | <u>To Whom</u>   | <u>The Message</u>               |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Joel               | 835-796BC   | Southern Kingdom | The Day of the Lord              |
| Jonah              | 784-722BC   | Nineveh          | God's Judgment upon Gentiles     |
| Amos               | 764-755BC   | Northern Kingdom | The Consequence of Sin           |
| Hosea              | 755-714BC   | Northern Kingdom | The Never Ending Love of God     |
| Isaiah             | 745-680BC   | Southern Kingdom | The Future of God's Remnant      |
| Micah              | 740-698BC   | Both Kingdoms    | Present Sin and Future Hope      |
| Nahum              | 648-620BC   | Nineveh          | Judgment and the Fall of Nineveh |
| Zephaniah          | 634-625BC   | Southern Kingdom | The Destruction of Jerusalem     |
| Jeremiah           | 626-580BC   | Southern Kingdom | The Lamentations of Jerusalem    |
| Habakkuk           | 625-610BC   | Southern Kingdom | A Call to Faith                  |
| Daniel             | 605-530BC   | The Remnant      | The Future of World Kingdoms     |
| Ezekiel            | 592-570BC   | The Remnant      | Israel's Judgment and Glory      |
| Obadiah            | 586-??? BC  | Edom             | The Doom of Edom                 |
| Haggai             | 520 BC      | The Remnant      | The Priority of God's Work       |
| Zechariah          | 520-518BC   | The Remnant      | Present Needs and Future Glory   |
| Malachi            | 450-400BC   | The Remnant      | A Rebuke of Selfishness          |

**Introduction to Isaiah:** Isaiah's name means the "salvation of \_\_\_\_\_." Isaiah is considered by many to be the greatest among the prophets. It is believed that his social status was very high, because he was able to have familiar interviews with kings \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Isaiah prophesied during the reign of four kings: \_\_\_\_\_, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. Isaiah died during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_, when he suffered a terrible martyrdom for preaching against the sins of the wicked king. Isaiah was placed in a hollow tree trunk and then "sawn asunder." Isaiah prophesied in Judah but was heard in both kingdoms. Israel, the northern kingdom, joined a confederacy to defeat the aggressive and powerful \_\_\_\_\_ army. Israel was defeated and later Assyria tried to capture Judah; but through the prayers of Isaiah, God sent one angel to destroy \_\_\_\_\_ Assyrians.

### I. An Outline of Isaiah

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_—Chapters 1-39—the defeat of Assyria
  1. Day of Jehovah—Judah—1-6
  2. The Day of \_\_\_\_\_—Israel—7-12
  3. Ten burdens of the nation—13-23
  4. The "day" and the entire \_\_\_\_\_—24-27
  5. Six woes upon Jerusalem—28-33
  6. God's final wrath: the restoration of \_\_\_\_\_—34-35
  7. Historical interlude—36-39—the reign of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. His victory over Assyria—36-37
    - b. His compromise with \_\_\_\_\_—38-39
- B. The Consolation—40-66—the remnant \_\_\_\_\_
  1. The supremacy of Jehovah—40-48
    - a. In \_\_\_\_\_—40-41
    - b. In redemption—42-45
    - c. In \_\_\_\_\_—46-48
  2. The servant of Jehovah—49-57

## NOTES:

- a. His suffering—49-53
- b. His \_\_\_\_\_—54-55
- c. His promise—56-57
- 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Jehovah—58-66

## II. Prophecies Concerning Christ

- A. Birth of \_\_\_\_\_—7:14—Matt. 1:23; Isa. 9:6
- B. Anointing of Christ—61:1-2—Luke 4:17-19
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ—6:9-11—John 12:38
- D. Ministry to Gentiles—49:6—Luke 2:32
- E. \_\_\_\_\_—55:3—Acts 13:34; 45:23
- F. Forerunner of Christ—40:3-6—Matt. 3:1
- G. A \_\_\_\_\_—42:1-4—Matt. 12:17-21
- H. Stumbling block—8:14; 28:16—Romans 9:32-33; 10:11
- I. The suffering and \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ—52:13-53:12—The Gospels
- J. Second Coming—9:6-7; 11:1; 32:1-2; 59:20-21—Romans 11:26-27
- K. Note: Christ is mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ times in Isaiah. 56 times relate to His first coming; 6 relate to His second coming

## III. A Comparison of Isaiah to the Bible

- A. Isaiah had two sons
  - 1. Maher-shalal-hash-baz = “speed to the \_\_\_\_\_, haste to the prey”—represents chapters 1-39
  - 2. Shear-jashub = “a \_\_\_\_\_ shall return”—represents chapters 40-66
- B. Isaiah contains 66 chapters – equaling the number of books in the Bible.
- C. Isaiah has two divisions.
  - 1. Chapters 1-39 = Judgment—\_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. Chapters 40-66 = Salvation—New Testament
- D. The Old Testament section of Isaiah begins where the first book of the Bible begins, with the heavens and the \_\_\_\_\_ (1:2—Genesis 1:1). The last book of the Old Testament ends with a prediction of \_\_\_\_\_. So does the first section of Isaiah (39:6—Malachi 4:1). The New Testament section of Isaiah begins where the 40th book of the Bible begins. Isaiah 40:3 predicts the ministry of John the Baptist, and in Matthew, the 40th book, we see the commencement of \_\_\_\_\_ ministry (Matt. 3:1-3). Finally, the last chapter of Isaiah leaves off where the last book of the New Testament does, with a new heaven and a new earth (66:22—Rev. 21:1).

# Old Testament Survey

**NOTES:**

## LESSON 24

## NOTES:

### JEREMIAH THE BOOK OF THE WEeping PROPHEt

**Introduction to Jeremiah:** Jeremiah's name means "the one whom Jehovah appoints." If it had not been for this appointment of God, Jeremiah would have probably given up on preaching to wicked \_\_\_\_\_. Jeremiah is known for his intense sorrow over the sins of his country. He has been given the title of the "\_\_\_\_\_ Prophet." His ministry was during the last forty years of Judah's history. He began preaching under the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ (627 BC) and continued beyond the destruction of Jerusalem (587 BC). He prophesied through the reign of five kings: Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah. When reading Jeremiah, you will notice many \_\_\_\_\_ illustrations Jeremiah used to deliver his message. These all describe the sinfulness of the people and the severity of God's judgment. His preaching was defined by two characteristics: both destructive and constructive.

- I. An Outline of Jeremiah
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Jeremiah—Chapter 1
  - B. Jeremiah's \_\_\_\_\_ ministry—Chapters 2-33
    1. Denunciation of sin—2-24
      - a. Nationally—2-20
      - b. \_\_\_\_\_—21-24
    2. Declaration of judgment—25-29
    3. Deliverance of Judah—30-33
  - C. Jeremiah's personal ministry—Chapters 34-45
    1. His \_\_\_\_\_ before the captivity—34-39
    2. His suffering with the remnant—40-45
  - D. Jeremiah's international ministry—Chapters 46-51
    1. \_\_\_\_\_—46
    2. Philistia—47
    3. Moab—48
    4. \_\_\_\_\_—49:1-6
    5. Edom—49:7-22
    6. Syria, Kedar, Elam—49:23-39
    7. \_\_\_\_\_—50-51 (Babylon is mentioned 168 times in Jeremiah)
  - E. Jeremiah's \_\_\_\_\_ ministry—Chapter 52
    1. His captivity—52
    2. His \_\_\_\_\_—52
- II. The Sufferings of Jeremiah
  - A. He was \_\_\_\_\_—11:18-21
  - B. His brethren dealt treacherously with him—12:2-6
  - C. He \_\_\_\_\_ with false prophets face-to-face—14:13-16; 28-10-17
  - D. He suffered intense persecution—15:10-18

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

- E. He was beaten and placed in \_\_\_\_\_—20:1-2
- F. His life was threatened—26:8; 36:26
- G. He was \_\_\_\_\_ and charged with treason—32:2-3; 37:11-15
- H. His prophecies were burned by the king—36:22-25
- I. He was placed in a \_\_\_\_\_ and left to die—38:6
- J. He was bound in chains—40:1

### III. Christ in Jeremiah

- A. \_\_\_\_\_—8:22
- B. Hope of Israel—14:8
- C. Our Potter—18:6
- D. A \_\_\_\_\_—23:5a
- E. Righteous Branch—23:5a
- F. David—30:9
- G. \_\_\_\_\_—50:6

## LESSON 25

## NOTES:

### LAMENTATIONS THE BOOK OF MOURNING

**Introduction to Lamentations:** The book of Lamentations follows immediately after Jeremiah's prophecies. It contains a series of poems acrostically composed, and describes the destruction of the city Jerusalem. The first, second, and fourth chapters consist of \_\_\_\_\_ verses each, corresponding with the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet, each verse beginning with the corresponding letter. The third chapter has three verses under each letter; but the fifth chapter, though it has 22 verses, does follow the alphabetic order. Lamentations means "the chanting or \_\_\_\_\_ caused by grief." Jeremiah describes the affects of sin in the City of Jerusalem.

- I. An Outline of Lamentations
  - A. The sins of God's people—Chapter 1
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of God's judgment—Chapter
  - C. The sorrow of Jeremiah's heart—Chapter
- II. A Description of Jerusalem's \_\_\_\_\_—In Chapter 1
  - A. Sitting solitary—vs. 1—sit solitary—"to dwell or have one's abode in an \_\_\_\_\_, separated place, with no security."
    1. Loss of her people
    2. Loss of \_\_\_\_\_
    3. Loss of prestige
    4. Loss of freedom—tributary = "a body of forced laborers" (i.e. slaves)
  - B. Weeping sorely—vs. 2
    1. Weeping in the \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Weeping over lost peace
    3. Weeping over lost \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Dwelling among \_\_\_\_\_—vs. 3
    1. In Captivity—caused by two things
      - a. Affliction—"poverty"
      - b. Great \_\_\_\_\_—"slavery"
    2. She is uncomfortable
    3. She is \_\_\_\_\_;
      - a. Persecutors—"a person who bribes"
      - b. Overtaken—"the bride was \_\_\_\_\_"
  - D. Ways of mourning—vs. 4
    1. Forsaken feast—the solemn feasts meant an appointed \_\_\_\_\_, time, or meeting was not attended.
    2. \_\_\_\_\_ gates—Jerusalem had totally devastated the gates of entrance to her public meetings.
    3. Sighing priest—the principle officer groaned in pain; he gasped at the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Law.
    4. Afflicted virgins—means that those who were separated by God,

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

- (passive) were being \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Empty bitterness—"bitterness" here means to be bitter because of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Lost heritage—vs. 5—"children are gone"
- F. Departed \_\_\_\_\_—vs. 6—the beauty of Jerusalem was the presence of God and the Law.
- G. Lost hope—vs. 12—the eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ of the congregation were turned away.
1. Nothing—without substance or importance
  2. \_\_\_\_\_—to pass by the victim
  3. Behold—look upon, show regard, pay attention, consider
  4. See—look at, learn about, have vision, \_\_\_\_\_, investigate
  5. Any sorrow—look to see if there is any possibility of physical, mental, \_\_\_\_\_, and spiritual pain

## LESSON 26

## NOTES:

### EZEKIEL THE BOOK OF GOD'S WATCHMEN

**Introduction:** Ezekiel is a prophetic book of the Old Testament with vivid, symbolic language much like that in the Book of \_\_\_\_\_ in the New Testament. The Book of Ezekiel is named for its author, the prophet Ezekiel, who received his prophetic messages from God in a series of \_\_\_\_\_. He addressed these prophecies to the Jewish exiles in Babylon.

Daniel is a major prophetic book of the Old Testament that emphasizes the truth that God is in \_\_\_\_\_ of world history. The book is named for Daniel, its author and central personality, who was rescued miraculously from a den of lions after he refused to bow down and worship a pagan king.

Hosea is a prophetic book of the Old Testament that emphasizes God's \_\_\_\_\_ love for His covenant people, in spite of their continuing \_\_\_\_\_ and rebellion. The book is named for its author, the prophet Hosea, who demonstrated God's steadfast love in dramatic fashion through his devotion to his own unfaithful wife.

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Ezekiel, Daniel and Hosea.
2. To see the extremely prophetic nature of the books of Ezekiel and Daniel as they prophesy of Israel's ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ by their Messiah, the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. To understand the symbolic and prophetic nature of Hosea's relationship to Gomer as being a picture of God's \_\_\_\_\_ to Israel; past, present, and future.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_—(*tsopheh*, *shomer*, *metsappeh*, *notser*): used to designate a sentinel on the city walls (II Sam 18:25; II Kings 9:18; Ps. 127:1; Isa. 62:6) or on the hilltops (Jer. 31:6). Song of Solomon 3:3 and 5:7 introduce another class, "the watchmen that go about the city," and thus, it would seem, points to some system of municipal police. The distinction in meaning between the various words is clear, *tsopheh* having the idea of "\_\_\_\_\_," and *notser* that of "careful watcher" (being applied even to besiegers from outside: Jer. 4:16, "watchers"), while *shomer* also embraces the idea of "defending" or "guarding." In Isa. 21:6 *metsappeh* is to be taken generally in the sense of "watch."
2. Vision—experiences similar to \_\_\_\_\_ through which supernatural insight or awareness is given by revelation; but the difference between a dream and a vision is that dreams occur only during \_\_\_\_\_, while visions can happen while a person is awake (Dan 10:7). In the Bible, people who had visions were filled with a special \_\_\_\_\_ of God. The most noteworthy examples in the Old Testament of recipients of visions are Ezekiel and Daniel.
3. Wheel in the middle of a wheel—The most common explanation is that each wheel looked like two wheels cutting each other at right angles to form a compound wheel, which could move in different directions without changing front.

# Old Testament Survey

## NOTES:

**Introduction to Ezekiel:** Ezekiel's name means "God \_\_\_\_\_ me." Ezekiel was deported from Babylon during the second phase of the deportations of the Jews in 597 BC. Jeremiah was preaching to the people in Jerusalem, while Ezekiel preached to those Jews still in \_\_\_\_\_. Ezekiel began his prophetic ministry at the age of thirty in 592 BC, which was only 6 years before the destruction of Jerusalem in 586 BC. He was one of the few prophets who was also a priest. We know that Ezekiel was a married man, and owned his own house at Tel-abid. In the \_\_\_\_\_ year of their captivity, Ezekiel's wife died, which was a devastating blow to him. According to Jewish tradition, Ezekiel was murdered by a fellow-captive because Ezekiel had denounced the man's practice of worshipping idols.

### I. An Outline of Ezekiel

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Ezekiel—Chapters 1-3
- B. The condemnation of Judah—Chapters 4-24
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ described—4-7
  - 2. Departure of God's glory—8-11
  - 3. Discipline of \_\_\_\_\_—12-24
- C. The condemnation of Gentiles—Chapters 25-32
- D. The consummation of God's \_\_\_\_\_—Chapters 33-48
  - 1. The return to the land—33-36
  - 2. New \_\_\_\_\_ and new unity—37
  - 3. The protection of God—38-39
  - 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of God—40-48

### II. The Opening Vision of Ezekiel

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_—The Approaching Judgment of Almighty God—A "whirlwind," a "great cloud," a "fire enfolding itself," "out of the \_\_\_\_\_." The significance of the background vision of a vicious storm revealed to Ezekiel the impending judgment upon Judah. The "north" speaks of Babylon from where the judgment of God poured out upon the people of God.
- B. The Center-group—The Four Living Creatures; The Four \_\_\_\_\_—The Operations of Heaven; The Four Beast. When Ezekiel saw the whirling storm cloud, he also saw four distinct \_\_\_\_\_ in the cloud. Each of these beasts had four faces, four wings, and four hands.
  - 1. Four Faces = strength, service, \_\_\_\_\_, heavenliness
  - 2. Four Wings and Hands = the fullness of \_\_\_\_\_ for service
  - 3. Also we learn that these cherubim appear like "burning coals of fire, like lightnings," which describes their \_\_\_\_\_. They are also described as "a flash of lightning," revealing their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4. The Four Wheels—each wheel was two-in-one and stood beside of one of the four living beings. The living creatures had their being inside of the wheels. The wheels expressed the exact will and \_\_\_\_\_ of the living creatures. The wheels were full of eyes and could see everything in every direction. This reveals the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. Now consider the message of these cherubim with their wheels. Through the things Ezekiel saw, God intended him to see that the judgments that were about to happen on earth were but the expression of what was hap-

pening in the invisible realm. The whole purpose of the creatures and wheels is to reveal that behind the events which take place on the earth are the operations of supernatural powers in \_\_\_\_\_. God is always in control. The four wheels represent divine government.

## **NOTES:**

- C. A Glorious Climax—the Likeness of a Throne – Jehovah is \_\_\_\_\_
1. The Purity of God—“*a sapphire stone*”
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of God—“*a brightness round about*”—He is unapproachable.
  3. The Throne of God—“*the likeness of a throne*”
  4. The Faithfulness of God—“*a \_\_\_\_\_*”—A token of the divine covenant

### III. Ezekiel's Three Visions

- A. The First—Chapters 1-3—described in detail above—God oversees in sovereign \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The Second—Chapters 8-11—the \_\_\_\_\_ of God's people—God intervenes in righteous judgment.
1. The general image worship of the people
  2. The secret \_\_\_\_\_ worship of the elders
  3. The sensual sins of the women
  4. The shameless apostasy of the priesthood
- C. The Third—Chapters 40-48—the \_\_\_\_\_ of God's people—God consummates in gracious restoration

# Old Testament Survey

**NOTES:**

## LESSON 27

## NOTES:

### DANIEL THE BOOK OF GENTILE RULE & THE "END TIMES"

**Introduction to Daniel:** Daniel is a Prophetic book but is divided into two parts: Chapters 1-6 deal with the history of Daniel's life and give detail to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel and the beginning rule of the Gentile nations; Chapters 7-12 were written with a prophetic theme, giving light on the "\_\_\_\_\_." Daniel should be studied in the light of the book of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### I. The Authenticity of Daniel

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Porphyry—Daniel was written about 550 BC. Porphyry claimed that Daniel was a \_\_\_\_\_ book written around 168 BC to encourage the Jews after Antiochus Epiphanes.
- B. The deception of Modernism—Modernists claim that Daniel had no part in writing the book, and may have never even \_\_\_\_\_. They argue it was written by a holy \_\_\_\_\_ scholar after the time of Antiochus.
- C. The historical recordings of Josephus—Josephus, a Jewish Historian, gives us the history of Israel from \_\_\_\_\_ to the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70. He wrote about the struggle of the Jews with Antiochus, and states that the things came to pass "according to the prophecy of Daniel which was given \_\_\_\_\_ years before." This means that the book of Daniel was completed close to 573 BC. Josephus also recorded that when Alexander the Great came to conquer Jerusalem, (332 BC) that Jaddua, the \_\_\_\_\_, showed him the reference in Daniel concerning himself and he spared the city.
- D. The fact of the Septuagint—The book of Daniel is mentioned in the \_\_\_\_\_ translation of the Old Testament which was completed in 285 BC, 100 plus years before it was suggested that Daniel was written by a holy Jew.
- E. The recognition by Christ—In Matthew 24:15, Christ mentions the prophecies of Daniel.

- II. Daniel: The Prophet of God—more is known of \_\_\_\_\_ than any other prophet in the Old Testament. He was part of the Tribe of \_\_\_\_\_. He was from a noble and probably royal family. In the third year of Jehoiakim, 606 BC, he was carried away into captivity in the first invasion of Judah by \_\_\_\_\_. He was approximately 20 years of age at this time. When Nebuchadnezzar died, Daniel retired, and was not heard from until Belshazzar saw the fiery finger writing on the wall. He lived through all "\_\_\_\_\_ years of captivity", and was made "Chief President" over the 120 provinces of the kingdom under Darius the Median. He is one of the few spotless characters found in the Bible. There is not one account of sin in Daniel's entire lifetime. He associated with \_\_\_\_\_, led a public life, held political office, talked with \_\_\_\_\_, and saw visions of God. He was a great man of faith, and in Hebrews 11:33 is called the one who "stopped the mouths of \_\_\_\_\_." Daniel was indeed the "Prophetic Statesman" of his time. He predicted the rise and fall of great nations, the \_\_\_\_\_ of end times under the Antichrist, and concluded with the return of the Great King, the Lord

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

Jesus Christ and His Millennial Kingdom.

### III. An Outline of Daniel

#### A. The Personal History of Daniel

1. The call to \_\_\_\_\_—Chapter 1
2. The challenge of the dream—Chapter 2
3. The call to \_\_\_\_\_—Chapter 3
4. The interpretation of the “tree dream”—Chapter 4
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall—Chapter 5
6. The persecution of righteous living—Chapter 6

#### B. The Prophetical Ministry of Daniel

1. The four \_\_\_\_\_—Chapter 7
2. The vision of the ram and he goat—Chapter 8
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of Daniel—Chapter 9
4. The complete vision of the future—Chapters 10-12

### IV. The Kingdoms in Daniel

#### A. Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_—606-539 BC

1. The head of gold—2:36-38
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ with eagle’s wings—7:4

#### B. Kingdom of Meda-Persia—539-330 BC

1. Arms and chest of \_\_\_\_\_—2:32, 39
2. Bear with three ribs—7:5

#### C. Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_—330-150 BC

1. Thigh of brass—2:32, 39
2. Leopard with four heads—7:6

#### D. Kingdom of Rome—150 BC – AD 500

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of iron—2:33, 40
2. The “dreadful beast”—7:7

#### E. Kingdom of the Antichrist

1. Ten toes of iron and \_\_\_\_\_—2:41-43
2. Little horn—7:8

#### F. Kingdom of Christ

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ that crushes the image—2:34-35
2. The ancient of days—7:9-14

## LESSON 28

## NOTES:

### HOSEA THE BOOK OF REBELLION TO RESTORATION

**Introduction to Hosea:** The name Hosea means “\_\_\_\_\_.” Indeed his ministry was much needed in one of the \_\_\_\_\_ periods of Israel’s history.

1. He was a prophet to the North Kingdom, Israel or Ephraim.
2. Jerobaom II was king during his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Israel was extremely prosperous at this time.
4. Many have compared the ministry of Hosea with that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Jeremiah prophesied judgment to Judah and watched as they were carried into captivity. Hosea also experienced the captivity of his people when the Assyrians in 721 BC defeated the armies of Israel and annihilated their cities.

I. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Hosea’s Family—God used tragedy within Hosea’s marriage and family to picture the rebellion and \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel.

- A. Hosea—the wronged husband—picture of God
- B. \_\_\_\_\_—the adulterous wife—picture of Israel
- C. The Children of Hosea and Gomer—reveal the progression of Israel’s sin
  1. Jezreel—the child of Hosea—his name means “\_\_\_\_\_”
  2. Lo-ruhamah—her name means “unloved”
  3. Lo-ammi—the name means “no kin of mine”

D. Gomer’s Redemption—picture of \_\_\_\_\_ restoration

II. Outline of the Book

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel—Chapter 1-3—symbolic presentation of Hosea’s family
  1. The progression of Israel’s sin—Revealed in the names of the \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The unfaithfulness of Gomer—Israel’s idolatry
  3. The redemption of Hosea—God’s \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The Rebuke of Israel—Chapter 4-7
  1. Five indictments brought against \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Idolatry rebuked
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ rebuked
- C. The Retribution of God—Chapter 8-10
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ described—8
  2. The nation will be dispersed—8-9
  3. The judgment will be great and \_\_\_\_\_—10
- D. The Repentance and Restoration of Israel—Chapters 11-14
  1. A look into the past: Israel in \_\_\_\_\_—11
  2. A look at Israel’s boasting—12
  3. A look at God’s \_\_\_\_\_—13
  4. A look at God’s restoration—14

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## LESSON 29

## NOTES:

### JOEL THE BOOK OF THE PLAGUE

**Introduction:** Joel is a brief prophetic book of the Old Testament that predicted the outpouring of the \_\_\_\_\_ on all people—a prophecy partially fulfilled several centuries later on the Day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Joel 2:28-32; Acts 2:14-21). The title of the book comes from its author, the prophet Joel, whose name means “\_\_\_\_\_ is God.”

Amos is a prophetic book of the Old Testament noted for its fiery \_\_\_\_\_ of the northern kingdom of Israel during a time of widespread idol worship and indulgent \_\_\_\_\_. The book is named for its author, the prophet Amos, whose name means “burden \_\_\_\_\_.” Amos lived up to his name as he declared God's message of judgment in dramatic fashion to a sinful and \_\_\_\_\_ people.

Obadiah is a brief prophetic book of the Old Testament that pronounces God's judgment against the \_\_\_\_\_, ancient enemies of the nation of Israel. The book is the shortest in the Old Testament, containing one chapter of only \_\_\_\_\_ verses. Jonah is a short Old Testament book that emphasizes God's love for all people—pagans and \_\_\_\_\_ as well as His chosen people, the Israelites. The book is named for its central figure, the prophet Jonah, who learned about God's \_\_\_\_\_ love as he struggled with God's call to service.

Micah is a brief prophetic book of the Old Testament, known for its \_\_\_\_\_ of the rich because of their exploitation of the poor. Micah also contains a clear prediction of the Messiah's birth in Bethlehem, centuries before Jesus was actually born in this humble little village. The book takes its title from its author, the prophet Micah, whose name means, “Who is like \_\_\_\_\_?”

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, and Micah.
2. To learn the prophetic nature of these five books considered to be Minor Prophets.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. Day of the \_\_\_\_\_—The protracted period commencing with the second advent of Christ in \_\_\_\_\_ and ending with the cleansing of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the earth by fire preparatory to the new heavens and the new earth of the eternal \_\_\_\_\_ (Isa. 65:17-19; 66:22; II Thess. 2:2; II Peter 3:13; Rev. 21:1). The Day of the Lord as a visible manifestation of Christ upon the earth is to be distinguished from the day of \_\_\_\_\_. The latter is connected with the glorification of the saints and their reward in heaven prior to their return with Christ to inaugurate the Day of the Lord. The Day of the Lord thus comprehends specifically the closing phase of the \_\_\_\_\_ and extends through the millennial kingdom. Apocalyptic judgments (Rev. 4:1-19:6) \_\_\_\_\_ and introduce the Day of the Lord.
2. Edomites—descendants of Edom or \_\_\_\_\_—an ancient people who were enemies of the Israelites. During the days of Abraham, the region which later became the home of the Edomites was occupied by more than one tribe of

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- non-Israelite peoples. When Esau moved to this region with his family and possessions, the \_\_\_\_\_ already lived in the land (Gen. 36:20).
3. \_\_\_\_\_—a small heavy weight on the end of a long cord, used to make sure a wall is standing vertically. In a vision, the prophet \_\_\_\_\_ saw the Lord measuring the nation of Israel with a plumb line. The people were not considered true and straight in their \_\_\_\_\_ to God because they had fallen into worship of false gods (Amos 7:7-8).
  4. Millennial Kingdom—the thousand-year period mentioned in connection with the description of Christ's coming to reign with His \_\_\_\_\_ over the earth (Rev. 19:11-16; 20:1-9). Many Old Testament passages refer to the millennium (Isa. 11:4; Jer. 3:17; Zech. 14:9).

**Introduction to Joel:** Joel means “Jehovah is my God.” When Joel was a young child he knew the prophet \_\_\_\_\_, and preached during the ministry of Elisha. Hosea preached a message of personal \_\_\_\_\_ in his own family. Joel’s message is one concerning the calamity of a nation which is judged by an invasion of locust. After the locust had destroyed most of the crops, a terrible drought came to the land. These two situations led to a very harsh \_\_\_\_\_. Joel uses the plague of locust to illustrate the coming judgment upon Jerusalem. As the locust would devour the land, so would the Gentile nations devour the inhabitants of Israel.

- I. The Day of the Lord Typified—1:1-2:27
  - A. A Proclamation—the judgment \_\_\_\_\_
    1. To the old men—1:1-4
    2. To the \_\_\_\_\_—1:5-7
    3. To the worshippers—1:8-10
    4. To the \_\_\_\_\_—1:11-12
    5. To the priest—1:13-14
  - B. A Tribulation—2:1-11—the coming judgment—an \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. A Humiliation—2:12-17—the cry for mercy—an assembly
  - D. A \_\_\_\_\_—2:18-27—the provision of God—an answer
- II. The Day of the Lord \_\_\_\_\_—2:28-3:21
  - A. The Power of the Spirit—2:28-32—in last days
  - B. The Judgment of \_\_\_\_\_—3:1-17
    1. The Nations Gather—vs. 1-2—the Valley of Jehosaphat—the Plain of \_\_\_\_\_
    2. The Nations Judged—vs. 2-8—pronounced judgment because of Israel's mistreatment
    3. The Nations Destroyed—vs. 9-17—the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. The Blessings of God—3:18-21—the \_\_\_\_\_ Age—the reign of Christ

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## NOTES:

### AMOS THE BOOK OF PROPHETIC VISIONS

**Introduction to Amos:** The prophet Amos was a \_\_\_\_\_ from the hill country. His statement in 7:14 reveals his calling by God. Because of his background, Amos was rejected by the Southern Kingdom as being a \_\_\_\_\_. Amos preached 25 years before the fall of the Jewish nation. His name means “\_\_\_\_\_.” At this time the national religion consisted of Calf and Baal worship. Amos started his ministry by going directly to the heart of the \_\_\_\_\_ worship. He went straight to Bethel to rebuke the king and the people, and to demand their repentance. He backed his message up by using the phrase “thus saith the Lord” \_\_\_\_\_ times. He was banned from the city by the king, but he continued to deliver the same message.

- I. Amos Denounces the Surrounding \_\_\_\_\_—1:1-2:5
  - A. Syria—cruelty in war—1:3-5
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_—sin of slavery—1:6-8
  - C. Phoenicians—cruel slavery—1:9-10
  - D. Edom—constant \_\_\_\_\_—1:11-12
  - E. Ammon—cruelty and selfish greed—1:13-15
  - F. \_\_\_\_\_—cruelty to Edom—2:1-3
- II. Amos Describes The Wickedness Of Israel and \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Judah – Rejection of God's Law – 2:4-5
  - B. Israel – \_\_\_\_\_, greed, adultery, immorality, selfishness, \_\_\_\_\_, drunkenness – 2:6-16
- III. Amos Declares the Coming Judgment—Chapters 3-6
  - A. A Message of \_\_\_\_\_—God had sent Amos—3:1-15
  - B. A Message of Accusation—Prepare to \_\_\_\_\_ thy God—4:1-13
  - C. A Message of Mourning—“At ease in Zion”—5:1-6:14
- IV. Amos Delivers Five \_\_\_\_\_ Prophecies—Chapters 7-9
  - A. Vision of Locust—7:1-3—Amos intercedes
  - B. Vision of **Fire**—7:4-6—Amos intercedes
  - C. Vision of the Plumbline—7:7-9—Amos stands \_\_\_\_\_—rebuke of Amaziah
  - D. Vision of Summer Fruit—8:1-14—Amos pronounces judgment—Israel is ripe for \_\_\_\_\_
  - E. Vision at the Altar—9:1-10—Judgment begins at the House of the Lord

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## LESSON 31

## NOTES:

### OBADIAH THE BOOK OF DOOM FOR ISRAEL'S ENEMIES

**Introduction to Obadiah:** In 586 BC, the Babylonian army comes to destroy the city of \_\_\_\_\_. The Babylonian soldiers slay thousands of people, tear down the walls, burn the gates with fire, and burn the entire city. While all of this is happening, the brothers of the Jews, the \_\_\_\_\_, are standing close by encouraging this cruelty and violent destruction (Psalms 137:7). The book of Obadiah deals with the descendants of Esau and Jacob. Obadiah presents his message with two sides.

- I. The Doom of the Edomites—vs. 1-16—the \_\_\_\_\_ on Esau
  - A. The Charge against Edom—vs. 1-9
    1. \_\_\_\_\_ of accomplishments—Chief city, Petra, was carved out of mountains—vs. 3-4
    2. Alliance with Israel's enemies—vs. 7
  - B. The Crime of Edom—vs. 10-16—Assisted in destruction of \_\_\_\_\_
    1. They rejoiced at Israel's destruction—vs. 12
    2. They \_\_\_\_\_ Jerusalem—vs. 13
    3. They hindered the Jew's escape—vs. 14
    4. They had a celebration—drank the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel—vs. 16
  - C. The Condemnation of Edom—vs. 15-16—God would judge them according to their \_\_\_\_\_
- II. The Deliverance of the Israelites—vs. 17-21—the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jacob
  - A. The Triumph of Israel—vs. 17-18—reunion and restoration
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel—19-20—the promise of possessing the land of Edom
  - C. The Eternal Establishment of Israel—vs. 21—the \_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom

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## NOTES:

### JONAH THE BOOK OF THE DISOBEDIENT PROPHET

**Introduction to Jonah:** Jonah means “a \_\_\_\_\_,” and certainly he took his flight when God commissioned him to preach to the great city Nineveh. The study of history reveals that the Assyrians were a cruel and \_\_\_\_\_ people. They thought nothing of burying their enemies alive, skinning them alive, or impaling them on sharp poles in the sun. Jonah knew the wicked cruelty of these people and probably was afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ their sin. The book of Jonah contains the history of the prophet’s experiences and reveals the lessons he must have learned. Here is a great outline on the lessons learned by Jonah.

- I. \_\_\_\_\_—The Lesson of God's Patience—Chapter 1—the prodigal prophet
  - A. The cause of rebellion—the wrong \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. The course of rebellion—down to Joppa, down into a ship, down into the sea, down into a \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. The consequences of rebellion—he lost his \_\_\_\_\_ with men
- II. Repentance—The Lesson of God's Pardon—Chapter 2—the praying prophet
- III. \_\_\_\_\_—The Lesson of God's Power—Chapter 3—the preaching prophet
  - A. One Motive—the salvation of sinners
  - B. One Message—the impending \_\_\_\_\_ of God
  - C. One Messenger—the repentant prophet
- IV. Rebellion—The Lesson of God's Purpose—Chapter 4—the \_\_\_\_\_ prophet Jonah did not understand the concern of God for lost souls. He was more concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ than he was the souls of men.

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## LESSON 33

## NOTES:

### MICAH THE BOOK OF DOOM AND GLORY

**Introduction to Micah:** Micah prophesied during the time of Isaiah. He was considered the prophet of the “\_\_\_\_\_.” The book of Micah consists of three short sermons given by Micah. Micah witnessed the wickedness of King \_\_\_\_\_ and the revival under King Hezekiah. He lived long enough to see the fall of the Northern Kingdom, which he had predicted. While Isaiah was considered the “\_\_\_\_\_” prophet, Micah was considered the “simple” prophet. He was a prophet who exposed the sins of both Judah and \_\_\_\_\_. Many describe Micah as the “herald” prophet because he predicted the place of Christ's birth. His book is full of the life and \_\_\_\_\_ of the coming Messiah.

- I. The Three Sermons of Micah—outline of the book
  - A. First Sermon—the determined \_\_\_\_\_—Chapters 1-2—return of the remnant
  - B. Second Sermon—the \_\_\_\_\_ is coming—Chapters 3-5—restoration of Israel
  - C. Third Sermon—the confession of faith—Chapters 6-7—the reign of \_\_\_\_\_
- II. The Prophecies of Micah
  - A. Historical Prophecies
    1. Captivity of \_\_\_\_\_ – Stated: 740 BC Fulfilled: 722 BC
    2. Captivity of Jerusalem – Stated: 740 BC Fulfilled: 586 BC
    3. Babylon: the place of \_\_\_\_\_ captivity—Stated: 740 BC Fulfilled: 586 BC
  - B. Messianic Prophecies
    1. Birthplace—\_\_\_\_\_—Stated: 710 BC Fulfilled: Luke 2:1-10—Birth of Christ
    2. Smitten—Stated: 710 BC Fulfilled: Matt. 27:30—Life Of Christ
  - C. Future Prophecies—Stated 710 BC
    1. Christ as \_\_\_\_\_—5:2
    2. The Glory of Israel—5:7
    3. The Jewish Nation \_\_\_\_\_—7:18-20

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## LESSON 34

## NOTES:

### NAHUM THE BOOK OF NINEVEH'S DOOM

**Introduction:** Nahum is a short prophetic book of the Old Testament that foretells the destruction of the nation of \_\_\_\_\_ and its capital city, Nineveh.

Habakkuk is a short prophetic book of the Old Testament that deals with the age-old problems of evil and human suffering. The book is named for the prophet Habakkuk, who received this message from God in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_.

Zephaniah is a brief prophetic book of the Old Testament that emphasizes the certainty of God's judgment and the \_\_\_\_\_ of a remnant, a small group of people who will continue to serve as God's faithful servants in the world. The book takes its title from its author, the prophet Zephaniah, whose name means "the Lord has \_\_\_\_\_."

Haggai is a short prophetic book of the Old Testament written to \_\_\_\_\_ the people of Israel who had returned to their native land after the captivity in Babylon.

Zechariah is an Old Testament prophetic book that portrays the coming \_\_\_\_\_ of the Messiah. Many scholars describe Zechariah as "the most Messianic of all the Old Testament books" because it contains \_\_\_\_\_ specific references to the Messiah in its brief 14 chapters.

Malachi is a short prophetic book of the Old Testament written to rebuke the people of Israel for their \_\_\_\_\_ worship practices. The name comes from the Hebrew word *Malachi* (1:1), meaning "my messenger" or "\_\_\_\_\_ of Jehovah."

#### Lesson Goals:

1. To get a brief overview of the construction and content of the Old Testament books of Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.
2. To gain general concepts of the prophecies contained in the last six books of the minor prophets in the Old Testament.

#### Definitions of Important Terms and/or Phrases:

1. Chaldeans—One of the ancient peoples that formed the \_\_\_\_\_ population in Babylonia, especially after the empire of Nebuchadnezzar II (king of Babylon from 605 to 562 BC).
2. Visions—Experiences similar to \_\_\_\_\_ through which supernatural insight or awareness is given by revelation. The difference between a dream and a vision is that dreams occur only during \_\_\_\_\_, while visions can happen while a person is awake (Dan 10:7). In the Bible, people who had visions were filled with a special \_\_\_\_\_ of God. The purpose of visions was to give guidance and direction to God's servants and to foretell the future.
3. The Battle of Armageddon—(mountain of \_\_\_\_\_) – the site of the final battle of this age in which God intervenes to destroy the armies of Satan and to cast Satan into the bottomless \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev 16:16; 20:1-3,7-10). Scholars disagree about the exact location of this place, but the most likely possibility is the valley between Mount Carmel and the city of \_\_\_\_\_. This valley (known as the Valley of Jezreel, sometimes referred to as the Plain

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of Esdraelon) was the crossroads of two ancient trade routes and thus was a strategic \_\_\_\_\_ site. *Armageddon* is the Greek word for this area, which was the scene of many ancient battles.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ wives—The only distinct prohibition in the Mosaic law refers to the Canaanites, with whom the Israelites were not to marry, on the grounds that it would lead them to \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex 34:15-16; Deut 7:3-4). The legal disabilities resting upon the Ammonites and the \_\_\_\_\_ (23:3) totally forbade marriage between them and Israelite women but permitted that of Israelites with Moabite women (Ruth 1:4). The prohibition against marriages with the \_\_\_\_\_ and Egyptians was less stringent, as a male of those nations received the right of marriage on his admission to full citizenship in the third generation of proselytism (Deut 23:7-8). Thus the prohibition was total in regard to \_\_\_\_\_ on either side, total on the side of males in regard to the Ammonites and Moabites, and temporary on the side of males in regard to the Edomites and Egyptians. In the case of wives, proselytism was not necessary, but it was so in the case of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Introduction to Nahum:** Nahum prophesied the doom of the great city of \_\_\_\_\_. Assyria had been one of the wickedest nations that ever existed. Assyria was a \_\_\_\_\_ enemy of Judah that practiced gross brutality on men, women, and children. Nahum prophesied in the most profitable era for Nineveh. It was hard to believe that such a great nation would fall to the hands of another kingdom. God had graciously spared the city \_\_\_\_\_ years earlier under Jonah; however, the people of Nineveh quickly turned back to serve idols. The patience and longsuffering of God had run out; therefore, Nahum raised his voice to declare the future judgment of God. In 612 BC, Nineveh was destroyed by the Medes and the Babylonians. The destruction was so great that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city remained undiscovered until 1842.

### Outline of Nahum

- I. The Revelation of Judgment—Chapter 1—judgment declared
  - A. The Attributes of a \_\_\_\_\_ God—1:1-6
  - B. The Promise of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_—1:7-15
- II. The Reality of Judgment—Chapter 2—judgment described
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the City—2:1-8
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the City—2:9-13
- III. The Reason of Judgment—Chapter 3—judgment deserved
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Nineveh—3:1-7
  - B. False Hope in \_\_\_\_\_—3:8-19

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## NOTES:

### HABAKKUK THE BOOK OF GOD'S UNSEEN PROVIDENCE

**Introduction to Habakkuk:** Habakkuk was a prophet who did not understand why God had not already destroyed the \_\_\_\_\_ men of his day. Habakkuk faced the same problem many of us face everyday: why are the wicked prospering while the \_\_\_\_\_ suffer? Habakkuk is considered the “doubting Thomas” of the Old Testament. He always had a question to ask God; however, the book of Habakkuk, which begins with a \_\_\_\_\_, ends with God’s light of wisdom with an exclamation point. The purpose of the book is to manifest God’s holiness through His judgments upon Judah by the hand of the Chaldeans. The book can be divided into two addresses: Habakkuk’s address to God for the people and Habakkuk’s address to the people for God. The prophet can be seen in three distinct stages:

1. \_\_\_\_\_—Chapter 1
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and Waiting—Chapter 2
3. \_\_\_\_\_—Chapter 3

An Outline of Habakkuk—The Three Prayers of Habakkuk

- I. The First Prayer and Answer—1:1-11—grumbling over a problem
  - A. An Indictment—1:1-4—sins of \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. An \_\_\_\_\_—1:5-11—the army of the Chaldeans
- II. The Second Prayer and Answer—1:12-2:20—Getting the Solution
  - A. Habakkuk’s Prayer
    1. The \_\_\_\_\_—1:12-13—he questions God
    2. The \_\_\_\_\_—1:15-16—he blames God
    3. The \_\_\_\_\_—1:17-2:1—he waits upon God
  - B. God’s Answer
    1. The Principle of \_\_\_\_\_—2:2-4—explained
    2. The Principle \_\_\_\_\_—2:5-20—experienced
- III. The Third Prayer and Answer—3:1-19—glorifying the Lord
  - A. The Burden for \_\_\_\_\_—3:2
  - B. The Vision of \_\_\_\_\_—3:3-15
  - C. The Attitude of the \_\_\_\_\_—3:16-19

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## NOTES:

### ZEPHANIAH THE BOOK OF THE ROYAL PROPHET

**Introduction to Zephaniah:** The Prophet Zephaniah is no ordinary man. He was the great-great-grandson of King \_\_\_\_\_. Zephaniah preached during the reign of Josiah. It seems strange that his message of judgment was delivered in a time when Israel seemed to be in the midst of a great \_\_\_\_\_. Josiah had begun to rebuild the temple and had led the nation in a celebration of the Passover. On the outside Judah appeared to be holy and righteous; however, God looks upon the heart and even though the idols had been \_\_\_\_\_ in Judah, the idols of the heart were alive and well. This book teaches that all religious “movements” are not necessarily ordained by God. In studying this prophetic book, we see its message delivered in three distinct stages: the \_\_\_\_\_ of Judah, the judgments upon the Gentile nations, and the restoration of Judah in the \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom.

An Outline of Zephaniah—from judgment to blessing

- I. Retribution upon Judah—1:1-6
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_ Judgment—1:2-4
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ Judgment—1:5-6
- II. Retribution upon the Gentile Nations—1:7-3:8
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Judgment—1:7-14
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Judgment—2:1-3:8
- III. Restoration of God's Chosen People—3:9-20
  - A. The Regathering of Israel—3:9-10
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel—3:11-13
  - C. The Rejoicing of Israel—3:14-15
  - D. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel—3:16-20

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## LESSON 37

## NOTES:

### HAGGAI THE BOOK OF CONSTRUCTION

**Introduction to Haggai:** Haggai was a contemporary of three other great men of God: Zerubbabel, the \_\_\_\_\_; Joshua, the high priest; and Zechariah the prophet. God sent Haggai to encourage the remnant that had returned from Babylon. It was easy to start the rebuilding of the temple because the Jews were \_\_\_\_\_ and ready to get busy; however, after much persecution and opposition, the people became discouraged. Because of this, Haggai preached four simple sermons describing sins that will hinder the people of God from accomplishing the work of God. The main theme of his message was to forget about \_\_\_\_\_ and to get busy doing the work of God. Below is a list of the sins that hindered the remnant:

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ self before God—1:1-15
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ back instead of forward—2:1-9
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ to confess sin—2:10-19
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the power of God—2:20-23

An Outline of Haggai—how to build

- I. A Message to Build—Chapter 1
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the city—1:1-11
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Zerubbabel—1:12-15
- II. A Message to Behold—2:1-9
  - A. The old temple remembered—2:1-3
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ remembered—2:4-5
  - C. The Messiah anticipated—2:6-9
- III. A Message to Behave—2:10-19
  - A. The message of \_\_\_\_\_—2:10-14
  - B. The message of past \_\_\_\_\_—2:15-17
  - C. The message of God's \_\_\_\_\_—2:18-19
- IV. A Message to Believe—2:20-23
  - A. The power of God \_\_\_\_\_—2:20-22
  - B. The prince of God \_\_\_\_\_—2:23

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## LESSON 38

## NOTES:

### ZECHARIAH THE BOOK OF ISRAEL'S FUTURE

**Introduction to Zechariah:** Zechariah was both a priest and prophet. In his prophetic ministry, he encouraged the \_\_\_\_\_ to rebuild the temple. In his priestly ministry he stirred the people to restore the pure worship of sacrifices and feast unto God. He also prophesied concerning the coming Messiah to encourage the people concerning their future \_\_\_\_\_. While Haggai was centered more on the present need for rebuilding the temple, Zechariah held a wider vision of Israel concerning their future as the chosen people of God.

#### An Outline of Zechariah

- I. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Zechariah—1:1-7
- II. The Visions of Zechariah—1:7-6:15
  - A. The Rider of the \_\_\_\_\_ Horse—1:7-17—God has not forgotten Israel
  - B. The Four Horns—1:18-19—The Four Empires which have \_\_\_\_\_ the Jews
  - C. The Four Craftsmen—1:20-21—Four Divine Judgments upon the Four \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. The Surveyor—Chapter 2—Jerusalem will be restored
  - E. Joshua the High Priest—3:1-19—\_\_\_\_\_ is cleansed
  - F. The Candlestick and two olive trees—Chapter 4—Israel's Future Condition
  - G. The Flying \_\_\_\_\_—5:1-4—the judgment of sin
  - H. The Four Chariots—judgment upon the Gentiles
- III. Interlude—Questions concerning the Jewish Fasts—chapters 7-8
- IV. The Prophetic Burdens—Chapters 9-14
  - A. The First Burden—9-11
    1. The conquest of \_\_\_\_\_ the Great—9:1-9
    2. The apostasy and restoration—Chapter 10
    3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome—11:1-9
      - a. The coming Christ—11:10-14
      - b. The coming Antichrist—11:15-17
  - B. The Second Burden – 12-14
    1. Israel and the \_\_\_\_\_—12:1-9—The Return of Christ—12:10-13:9
    2. The Battle of Armageddon—14:1-3—The Return of Christ—14:4-7
    3. The establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_—14:8-21

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## LESSON 39

## NOTES:

### **MALACHI THE BOOK OF ACCUSATION & HOPE**

**Introduction to Malachi:** Here we have the last prophetic call before the more than \_\_\_\_\_ years of silence. Malachi prophesied approximately one hundred years after Zechariah and Haggai. His message consisted of denouncing the sins of the nation Israel and ends with the hope of the coming Messiah. The foreign wives of the men of Israel had introduced the nation to \_\_\_\_\_ again. Of course this needed to be condemned, so God sent the last prophet before John the Baptist. Malachi fervently preached against the wickedness of his day and faithfully prophesied the judgment of God upon the nation. The attitude of the people in Malachi's day came to full blossom with the introduction of the \_\_\_\_\_ and Sadducees found in the Gospels.

#### An Outline of Malachi

- I. Israel Doubted God's \_\_\_\_\_—1:1-5
- II. Israel Despised God's Name—1:6-14
- III. Israel \_\_\_\_\_ God's Covenant—2:1-17
- IV. Israel Disobeyed God's Word—3:1-15
  - A. Ungodly \_\_\_\_\_—3:1-5
  - B. Ungodly attitudes—3:6-12
  - C. Ungodly \_\_\_\_\_—3:13-15
- V. Israel Reminded of Christ's Coming—Chapters 3-4
  - A. Concerning judgment upon sinners—3:1-15
  - B. Concerning justice with \_\_\_\_\_—3:16-4:6

# Old Testament Survey

**NOTES:**

## Study Sheet #1

## NOTES:

1. **Dispensational**—A period of time under which mankind is answerable to God for how it has obeyed the revelation of God which it has received.
2. **Pantheism**—The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God.
3. What is the purpose of Old Testament Survey?
  - A. **To reveal the person and work of the coming Redeemer**
  - B. **Its message is Redemption and is presented in type, promise, prophecy, and Psalm**
4. What are the key chapters in Genesis? **1, the Creation, and 12, the Call of Abraham**
5. List 4 of the great men of Genesis and their progression of spirituality
  - A. **Adam—a life of spiritual depravity**
  - B. **Abel—a life of spiritual desire**
  - C. **Enoch—a life of spiritual choice**
  - D. **Noah—a life of spiritual renewal**
  - E. **Abraham—a life of faith**
  - F. **Isaac—a life of sonship**
  - G. **Jacob—a life of service**
  - H. **Joseph—a life of suffering and glory**
6. Write out Exodus 2:24, 25. **“And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob. And God looked upon the children of Israel, and God had respect unto them.”**
7. What are the three steps of the Passover? **The selection of the lamb, application of the blood, and the establishment of the Passover feast.**
8. What was the effect of the Exodus? **Redemption, Reconstruction, and Reconciliation**
9. Leviticus speaks of what with God? **Separation and communion**
10. What animals were used for the burnt offerings? **Ox, sheep, goat, dove, and pigeon**
11. List 5 things associated with the blood
  - A. **Redemption—blood produces**
  - B. **Peace—blood provides**
  - C. **Sin—blood purges**
  - D. **Access—blood promises**
  - E. **Fellowship—blood pledges**
  - F. **Justification—blood proclaims**
  - G. **Victory—blood pronounces**
12. **Consecration**—the act of setting apart, or dedicating, something or someone for God’s use.
13. The book of Numbers is divided into 3 parts: **Old generation, Transition period, and New Generation**
14. What were the 4 visions of Balaam?
  - A. **First vision—The Calling of Israel**
  - B. **Second vision—The Acceptance of Israel**
  - C. **Third vision—Israel and the Promised Land**
  - D. **Fourth vision—Israel’s glorious future**
15. What are the 3 major types of Christ given in Numbers? **The Rock of Meribath, Brazen Serpent, and Cities of Refuge**

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

16. What are the two key words in Deuteronomy? ***Obedience and Remember***
17. The book of Deuteronomy is a book of 5 distinct transitions: ***New Generation, New Possession, New Experience, New Leader, and New Revelation***
18. The events recorded in Joshua cover a period of approximately ***25 years***.
19. List 3 of the 5 doctrinal truths found in Joshua:
  - A. ***Rahab: a type of the believer***
  - B. ***The Crossing of the Jordan***
  - C. ***The two memorials of the crossing***
  - D. ***Gilgal: a type of the cross***
  - E. ***Jericho: Victory produced by faith***
20. What are the three prominent characteristics of Judges? ***Rebellion, judgment, and repentance.***
21. What was the major problem of the Israelites? ***They did not drive out the idol-aters of the land.***
22. The book of Ruth is the only book in the Bible totally devoted to a ***woman's life.***
23. The book begins with a famine and funeral, but ends with a wedding, fullness, and ***new life.***
24. The name Samuel means ***asked or heard of God.***
25. Who were the family figures in I Samuel?
  - A. ***Hannah—a concerned mother***
  - B. ***Eli—a compromising father***
  - C. ***Samuel—a committed son***

## NOTES:

### Study Sheet #2

1. II Samuel may be divided into two parts:
  - A. The success and victory of David—Chapters 1-12
  - B. The sin and judgment of David—Chapters 13-24
2. Two Types given in II Samuel:
  - A. Joab—The judgment of God
  - B. Mephibosheth—The redeemed sinner
3. The queen of Sheba represents the type of sinner.
4. What were the 3 ministries of Elijah given in I Kings?
  - A. Hidden ministry
  - B. Revealed ministry
  - C. End of ministry
5. II Kings is a historical account of the Divided Kingdom.
6. What does God reveal regardless of the wickedness of the kings of the Kingdom in I Kings? His glory and power
7. Elijah and Elisha's journey consisted of 4 stops representing a type of the believer's progress:
  - A. Gilgal—public confession
  - B. Bethel—blessing
  - C. Jericho—faith and power
  - D. Jordan River—death and resurrection
8. What is a type of God's power? The borrowed axe
9. What is the contrast of I & II Kings? The importance of good leadership
10. The emphasis of the books of Samuel and Kings is on the throne of Israel.
11. The Chronicles are focused on the temple.
12. The Chronicles were written to reveal to the nation that their responsiveness to God's will had determined their successes and failures throughout their history.
13. What is a way of making decisions in Bible times? Casting lots
14. The reformation under Zerubbabel was a political reformation.
15. The reformation under Ezra was a spiritual reformation.
16. The enemy opposed Nehemiah in 10 ways. List 4:
 

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. <u>Showed false concern</u>  | F. <u>Mockery</u>          |
| B. <u>Laughter and ridicule</u> | G. <u>Discouragement</u>   |
| C. <u>Hatred</u>                | H. <u>Conspiracy</u>       |
| D. <u>Accusation</u>            | I. <u>Slander</u>          |
| E. <u>Wrath</u>                 | J. <u>Threats and fear</u> |
17. There were 10 gates rebuilt in Nehemiah; list 4 and its importance.
  - A. The sheep gate—church
  - B. The fish gate—witness
  - C. The old gate—heritage
  - D. The valley gate—humility
  - E. The dung gate—cleansing
  - F. The fountain gate—Spirit
  - G. The water gate—Word
  - H. The horse gate—warfare
  - I. The eastern gate—hope

# Old Testament Survey

## **NOTES:**

### **J. The gate Miphkad—reign with Christ**

18. The book of Esther contains a wonderful story revealing the **providence** of God.
19. God's name is mentioned how many times in the book of Esther? **None**
20. The book of Esther is divided into 2 parts:
  - A. **The condemnation of the Jews—Chapters 1-5**
  - B. **The salvation of the Jews—Chapters 6-10**
21. **Doxology**—a declaration of praise to God or a brief hymn expressing His power and glory.
22. The message of Job is that no matter what suffering we face, we can be confident that God will give **grace** that will be sufficient.
23. Satan is **accountable** to God.
24. Name Job's 3 friends and what their views were based on:
  - A. **Eliphaz—observation**
  - B. **Bildad—tradition**
  - C. **Zophar—assumption**
25. What is a poem sung to musical accompaniment? **Psalm**
26. Because the book of Psalms can be considered in 5 main groups, the Psalms have been given the name of **Poetic Pentateuch**.
27. How many names of God were used in Psalms 23? **13**
28. What is the ability to judge correctly and to follow the best course of action, based on knowledge and understanding? **Wisdom**
29. Virtue—**moral excellence or goodness**
30. Proverbs is a book of **principles and precepts** that when followed result in a godly prosperous walk with the Lord.
31. List 4 subjects that were discussed in Proverbs: **anger, discipline of children, fear of God, fools, friendship, slothfulness, pride, strife, tongue, and wealth**
32. The virtuous woman was what 4 things:
  - A. **A good woman**
  - B. **A good wife**
  - C. **A good mother**
  - D. **A good neighbor**

## Study Sheet #3

1. Ecclesiastes means preacher.
2. List 5 of the 10 vanities given in Ecclesiastes:
  - A. Understanding
  - B. Workmanship
  - C. Purpose
  - D. Quarreling
  - E. Greed
  - F. Fame
  - G. Dissatisfaction
  - H. Desire
  - I. Frivolity
  - J. Reward
3. The Song of Solomon reveals the relationship of the bride and the bridegroom in 3 ways:
  - A. Living relationship—head and the body
  - B. Lasting relationship—foundation and the building
  - C. Fruitful relationship—vine and the branches
4. What is prophecy? History written in advance
5. What does Isaiah's name mean? Salvation of Jehovah
6. List 5 of the 10 prophecies concerning Christ given in Isaiah:
  - A. Birth of Christ
  - B. Anointing of Christ
  - C. Rejection of Christ
  - D. Ministry to Gentiles
  - E. Resurrection
  - F. Forerunner of Christ
  - G. Servant
  - H. Stumblingblock
  - I. Suffering and death of Christ
  - J. Second coming
7. Isaiah has 2 divisions:
  - A. Chapters 1-39—judgment—Old Testament
  - B. Chapters 40-66—salvation—New Testament
8. Jeremiah was given the title of Weeping prophet.
9. Jeremiah's preaching was defined by two characteristics: destructive and constructive
10. List 3 of the 7 places of Jeremiah's international ministry:
  - A. Egypt
  - B. Philistia
  - C. Moab
  - D. Ammon
  - E. Edom
  - F. Syria, Kedar, Elam
  - G. Babylon
11. Lamentations means the chanting and wailing caused by grief.
12. What are the 5 ways of mourning given in the book of Lamentations:
  - A. Forsaken feast
  - B. Desolate gates
  - C. Sighing priest
  - D. Afflicted virgins
  - E. Empty bitterness
13. The prophet Ezekiel received his prophetic messages from God in a series of visions.

# Old Testament Survey

14. Hosea is a prophetic book of the Old Testament that emphasizes God's steadfast love for His covenant people, in spite of what? *Their continuing sin and rebellion*
15. *Vision*—experiences similar to dreams through which supernatural insight or awareness is given by revelation.
16. What does Ezekiel's name mean? *God strengthens me*
17. How many visions did Ezekiel have? *three*
18. The book of Daniel is divided into 2 parts:
  - A. Chapters 1-6—*deals with history of Daniel's life, gives details to the captivity of Israel, and the beginning rule of the Gentile nations.*
  - B. Chapters 7-12—*written with prophetic theme giving light on the "end times"*
19. What are the 6 kingdoms given in Daniel?
  - A. *Babylon*
  - B. *Meda-Persia*
  - C. *Greece*
  - D. *Rome*
  - E. *Antichrist*
  - F. *Christ*
20. Hosea means *salvation*.
21. Who was king during Hosea's prophecies? *Jerobaom II*
22. Joel is a brief prophetic book of the Old Testament that predicted what? *The outpouring of the Spirit of God on all people*
23. What does Joel mean? *Jehovah is my God*
24. What plagues does Joel use to illustrate the coming judgment upon Jerusalem? *Locust*
25. The prophet Amos was a *farmer* from the hill country.
26. Amos means *burdened*.
27. List 3 of the 5 vision prophecies delivered by Amos:
  - A. *Vision of locust*
  - B. *Vision of fire*
  - C. *Vision of the plumbline*
  - D. *Vision of summer fruit*
  - E. *Vision at the altar*

## Study Sheet for Final Exam

1. The book of Obadiah deals with the descendants of Esau and Jacob.
2. Obadiah presents his message with two sides:
  - A. Vs. 1-16—The doom of the Edomites—vengeance of Esau
  - B. Vs. 17-21—The deliverance of the Israelites—victory of Jacob
3. Jonah means a dove.
4. Give the outline on the lessons learned by Jonah:
  - A. Resignation
  - B. Repentance
  - C. Revival
  - D. Rebellion
5. Micah was a prophet of the poor.
6. Micah was a prophet who exposed the sins of both Judah and Israel.
7. The book of Micah is full of the life and ministry of the coming Messiah.
8. What are the three sermons of Micah given?
  - A. The Determined Judgment
  - B. The Deliverer is Coming
  - C. The Confession of Faith
9. Nahum prophesied the doom of the great city of Nineveh.
10. Nahum prophesied in the most profitable era.
11. The destruction of Nineveh was so great that the ruins of the city remained undiscovered until 1842.
12. Habakkuk is considered the doubting Thomas of the Old Testament.
13. The prophet can be seen in 3 distinct stages:
  - A. Wondering—Chapter 1
  - B. Watching and waiting—Chapter 2
  - C. Worshipping—Chapter 3
14. Zephaniah is the book of the royal prophet.
15. The message of Zephaniah is delivered in 3 distinct stages:
  - A. Destruction of Judah
  - B. Judgments upon the Gentile nations
  - C. Restoration of Judah in the millennial kingdom
16. God sent Haggai to encourage the remnant that had returned from Babylon.
17. What was the main theme of Haggai's message? To forget about self and get busy doing the work of God
18. What were the 4 sermons in the outline of Haggai?
  - A. A message to build
  - B. A message to behold
  - C. A message to behave
  - D. A message to believe
19. Zechariah was both a priest and prophet.
20. He encouraged the remnant to rebuild the temple.
21. In Malachi, we have the last prophetic call before how many years of silence? 400
22. Malachi's message consisted of denouncing the sins of the nation of Israel and ends with what? The hope of the coming Messiah
23. What is the purpose of Old Testament Survey?
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# Old Testament Survey

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