

INTRODUCTION

Would you consider your own personal goals in attending this Sunday school class? Is it just a matter of, “Well, I am supposed to be in church, so I am here,” or is it much deeper than that? If you took time to take a class on any other subject, there would be a reason for taking it, a goal that you want to fulfill. Somehow in the church, we start to get to the place that “I go because I have to” or “that is just what we do”, almost by default with no real desire or purpose. Whatever I get, I get; if I do not get anything, that is okay as well. I believe we should expect more from ourselves. I pray that we will find a renewed love for the Word of God and His message to us as we study this together.

To have a good understanding of any book, it helps immensely to know the author, the context, the purpose, and overall theme.

I. THE _____

2 Timothy 3:16-17; 2 Peter 1:21 - For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

- A. Bible is from the Greek word *biblios* which means _____.
- B. This more than any other book has changed the course of human history.
1. The Bible is a systematic revelation of _____.
 2. It must be taken and looked at as a whole to be able to understand and appreciate the individual elements.
- C. The Bible is the revelation of God’s will unto man.

1. The Bible has 1,189 chapters.
2. The Bible has 31,373 verses.
3. The KJV Bible has 775,693 words.
4. Longest chapter is Psalm 119
5. Shortest chapter is Psalm 117
6. Shortest verse is John 11:35 (Jesus wept)
7. Longest verse is Esther 8:9
8. Longest Old Testament book is Psalms
9. Longest New Testament book is Luke

D. The overriding theme is _____

1. This is God's revelation of Himself.
2. Jesus is the full revelation of God - John 5:39, 14:9; 1 Timothy 3:16

E. Constructed of

1. _____ books
2. _____ different authors
3. 1600 _____

F. Contained in two testaments - old and new

1. Testament _____
2. The Old Covenant was made before Christ.
 - a. This was the _____
 - b. This was the covenant made with man.
 - c. Written primarily in _____
 - d. The OT prepares the way for the new.
 - i. Through typology
 - ii. Through prophecy

- e. Jesus quoted from _____ OT books.
3. The New Covenant is after Christ came.
- a. This was the _____ – Galatians 3:13, 19-25
 - b. Was written primarily in _____.
 - c. New Testament church recognized the Old Testament as Scripture.

II. THE _____ OF THE OT

- A. The 39 books of the OT are divided into groups.
1. The Jews commonly divided into 3 groups.
 - a. The Law
 - b. The Writings
 - c. The Prophets
 2. Today they are commonly divided like this.

17 Historical Books		5 Personal writings	17 Prophetical	
5 Law 1400 B.C.	12 Historical 1400-420 B.C.	5 Poetry cover all OT	5 Major 740-540 B.C.	12 Minor 800-450 B.C.

Genesis	Joshua	Job	Isaiah	Hosea
Exodus	Judges	Psalms	Jeremiah	Joel
Leviticus	Ruth	Proverbs	Lamentations	Amos
Numbers	1 Samuel	Ecclesiastes	Ezekiel	Obadiah
Deuteronomy	2 Samuel	Song of Solomon	Daniel	Jonah
	1 Kings			Micah
	2 Kings			Nahum
	1 Chronicles			Habakkuk
	2 Chronicles			Zephaniah
	Ezra			Haggai
	Nehemiah			Zechariah
	Esther			Malachi

B. The concern of canonicity

1. _____ comes from Hebrew *qaneh*, which means “reed”.
2. The canon became a measuring stick by which all writings would be measured.
 - a. Written before 400 B.C.
 - b. Written by a prophet
 - c. Had to be extant
 - d. Had to be inspired – Joshua 1:7-8

C. The conviction of _____ - 2 Tim. 3:16, John 5:46-47

1. The Bible teaches its own inspiration.
 - a. Over _____ the OT says, “Thus saith the Lord.”
 - b. God inspired men that He
 - i. Specifically picked
 - ii. _____ prepared

iii. Skillfully _____

2. The Bible withstood every attack through all time.

a. _____

b. Science

c. Prophecy

D. The _____ to the NT Christian

1. The _____ exists to lay a foundation for and to provide an introduction to the New Testament.

2. Jesus is the center of the Bible.

a. Old Testament looks forward to Him.

b. New Testament _____

c. The church is introduced to Him at the cross but looks forward to His coming.

3. Jesus connected the two all the time - Luke 24:44.

4. Paul used both to show people God – Acts 28:23.

COURSE OVERVIEW

Welcome to Old Testament Survey class at Hunt Valley Baptist Church. You are about to embark on an uplifting journey through the pages of the Old Testament where you will learn key principles for understanding and interpreting Scripture. Understanding how the books are organized and what God is trying to do will start to come to life for you. Don't miss a single week as the true story of God unfolds page by page in this Old Testament Survey class.

THE AIM

1. That each student would have confidence in his knowledge of all 39 books of the Old Testament
2. By taking a bird's eye view of the Old Testament each student might gain an understanding of how God was working in the world from creation to the close of the OT
3. To gain a sufficient foundation and framework to greatly aid any further study by knowing the key chapter and message of each book
4. To motivate each student to read God's Word consistently and to study the truth of it on his own that he might truly be a Philippians 3:10 Christian.
5. Lastly, because we know that all Scripture is profitable, it is our aim to show how the truths of the OT apply to our lives today.

THE OUTLINE

1. General History (Genesis 1-11) - 2000 years

- a. The formation of the earth Genesis 1-2
- b. The fall Genesis 3-5
- c. The flood Genesis 6-9
- d. The foundation of nations Genesis 10-11

2. Patriarchal History (Job, Genesis) - 361 years

- a. The founding of Israel Genesis 12-50
- b. Job Job

3. The Exodus (Exodus – Deuteronomy) - 399 years

- a. Delivered from slavery Exodus 1-18
- b. The law of Moses Ex 19–Num. 9
- c. Defiance against God Num. 10-14
- d. Discipline for rebellion Num. 20-36
- e. Comments to the remnant Deuteronomy

4. The Conquest (Joshua) 23 years

- a. Crossing the river Joshua 1-5
- b. Conquering the rebels Joshua 6-12
- c. Claiming the reward Joshua 13-24

5. The Judges (Judges – 1 Samuel 7) - 339 years

- a. Cycle of apostasy Judges
- b. Hope out of darkness Ruth
- c. Samuel judges the nation 1 Samuel 1-7

6. The United Kingdom - 112 years

- a. Israel under Saul 1 Samuel 8-31
- b. Israel under David

- i. David is anointed king 2 Samuel
- ii. David rules as king 1 Chronicles
- c. Israel under Solomon
 - i. Solomon becomes king 1 Kings 1-11
 - ii. The rule of Solomon 2 Chron. 1-9
 - iii. The songs of Israel Psalms
 - iv. Wisdom for the young man Proverbs
 - v. The vanity of life without God Ecclesiastes
 - vi. A message of love Song of Solomon

7. The Divided Kingdom - 345 years

- a. The rebellion of Rehoboam 1 Kings 12-22
- b. Israel and Judah 2 Kings
- c. Israel and Judah 2 Chron.10-36
- d. A promise of Messiah Isaiah
- e. God's punishment of sinful Judah Jeremiah
- f. A nation mourns its destruction Lamentations
- g. An indictment of the unfaithful Hosea
- h. A prediction of Israel's future Joel
- i. God's denunciation of Israel's sins Amos
- j. A promise of God's faithfulness Obadiah
- k. A picture of God's salvation Jonah
- l. A prophecy of coming captivity Micah
- m. A warning learned from Nineveh Nahum
- n. A coming punishment Habakkuk
- o. A warning of the coming wrath Zephaniah

8. The Exile - 48 years

- a. God's purpose through punishment Ezekiel

b. God's care through captivity Daniel

9. The Return - 138 years

- a. God's people directed Ezra
- b. God's people protected Esther
- c. God's people developed Nehemiah
- d. God's people corrected Hag. – Mal.