

Student Booklet

Old Testament Survey 1 - Overview and the Torah



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Student Notes

Outline and Purpose of Course

Outline

This is the first part of the three part teaching on OT Survey:

Old Testament Survey 1 – Overview and the Torah

Old Testament Survey 2 - Joshua to David

Old Testament Survey 3 – Solomon to Nehemiah

Purpose

The purposes of this course are:

1. To let the student see the overarching story of God's redemptive work in the Old Testament.
2. To show the student how the books of the OT flow and fit together and lead into the New Testament.
3. To give the student tools to study each book of the Old Testament in context.

What the student should know by the end of the course

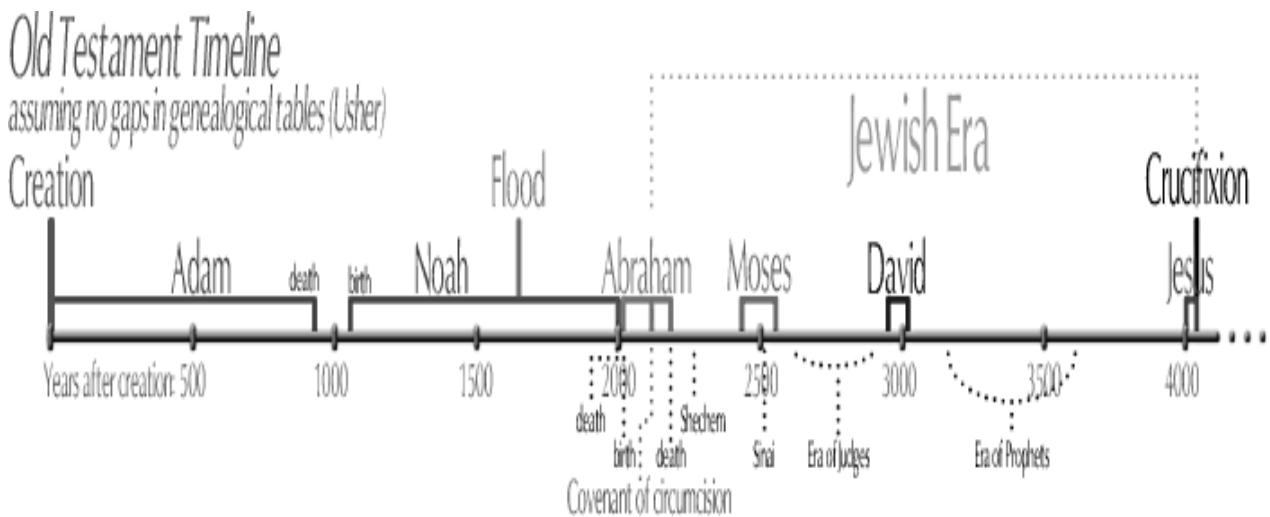
1. The student should be able to name all 39 books of the OT in order.
2. The student should know the overarching themes running through the OT and how it points to Jesus.
3. The student should be able to name the major people and events of the OT and show how they fit into God's overarching plan.
4. The students should know the basic outline and message of each OT book (in the section).

(1) Introduction to the Old Testament

(a) Preface

More people study the History of the **JEWISH** people than any other civilization in the world. This history is placed in the context of **THEOLOGY**, because God has used the Jewish people and their history to reveal **HIMSELF** to mankind. The Bible is much more than a **HISTORY** book. The events that have occurred in the ancient past are a key to understand our **RELATIONSHIP** to God. How can we use this History? We can **LEARN** from the successes and failures of the Biblical Heroes to **MODIFY** our lives to live according to God's purpose.

(b) The Flow of the Old Testament



The Old Testament is the literary history of the nation of Israel from its founding around 2000 BC to its return from Babylonian exile in 500 BC. The Old Testament consists of 39 books written by at least 29 different authors over the course of 1,000 years and includes several different literary genres, including historical narratives, poetry, prophecy, and law.

The books themselves cluster around four specific points in Israel's history. These four clusters are covered in great detail, with the history narratives focusing on a few years, supplemented by the poetry, music, and legal aspects of Israelite culture for these time frames. Between these four clusters, the narrative covers vast periods of history in broad strokes primarily so as to connect these clusters. Before these four points, Genesis outlines a brief history of how the world as we know it came to be...

Object Overview of the OT

OLD TESTAMENT

1 **GOD'S WORLD**
 The Bible begins (and ends) with a perfect world created by God. Humans choose to sin by tasting the forbidden fruit. The Bible shows how God offers reconciliation to his people.

2 **ABRAHAM'S STARS**
 Abraham prays and meets God. He is promised new land and children as numerous as the stars. His great grandson Joseph dreams of stardom and becomes Prime Minister of Egypt.

3 **MOSES' STICK**
 God's people leave slavery in Egypt. Moses raises his stick to make a dry path across the sea and find water in the desert. God gives him the Ten Commandments.

4 **JOSHUA'S SWORD**
 God gives victory to Joshua and his army. The people settle down to a good life in Canaan. They promise that they will serve God.

5 **GIDEON'S TORCH**
 Whenever God's people stray away from Him, their lands are attacked. God sends a series of Judges to rescue them. Gideon prays for help and watches his enemies run away.

6 **DAVID'S CROWN**
 God's people ask for a king: the greatest is David. The kingdom later splits into Israel and Judah. Israel falls into enemy hands first and the people are scattered round the Assyrian empire.

7 **DANIEL'S CHAINS**
 The people of Judah are exiled to Babylon. Daniel serves the king well and stays loyal to God. He is tricked into the lions' den, but God rescues him.

8 **EZRA'S SCROLL**
 The Jews are allowed to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple. Ezra reads God's word out loud and worship is revived with enthusiasm. The people have returned home!

Timeline and Key Events:

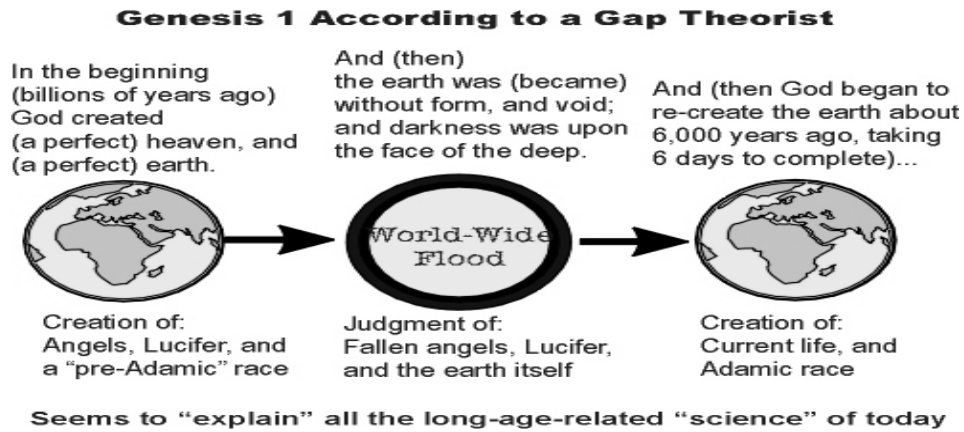
- CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM** (c. 1925 BC)
- JACOBS FAMILY GO TO EGYPT** (c. 1700 BC)
- MOSES** (c. 1240 BC)
- JOSHUA** (c. 1220 BC)
- JUDGES** (c. 1050 BC)
- KINGS** (Israel Conquered 722 BC)
- EXILE** (Judeans Exiled 586 BC)
- BACK IN JERUSALEM** (538 BC)
- ROMANS CONQUER JERUSALEM** (63 BC)
- GREEKS DESTROY TEMPLE** (167 BC)
- OLD TESTAMENT ENDS** (420 BC)

Geographical Labels: ISRAEL, JUDAH, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN SEA, NILE, RED SEA, SHECHEM, BABYLON, UR, TIGRIS, EUPHRATES, PERSIAN GULF.

i. Genesis 1-11: How the World Came to Be

A. *Theories of Creation:*

- (1) 24-hour Day Theory (**LITERAL**)
- (2) Religious Only Theory (**MYTH**)
- (3) **GAP** Theory

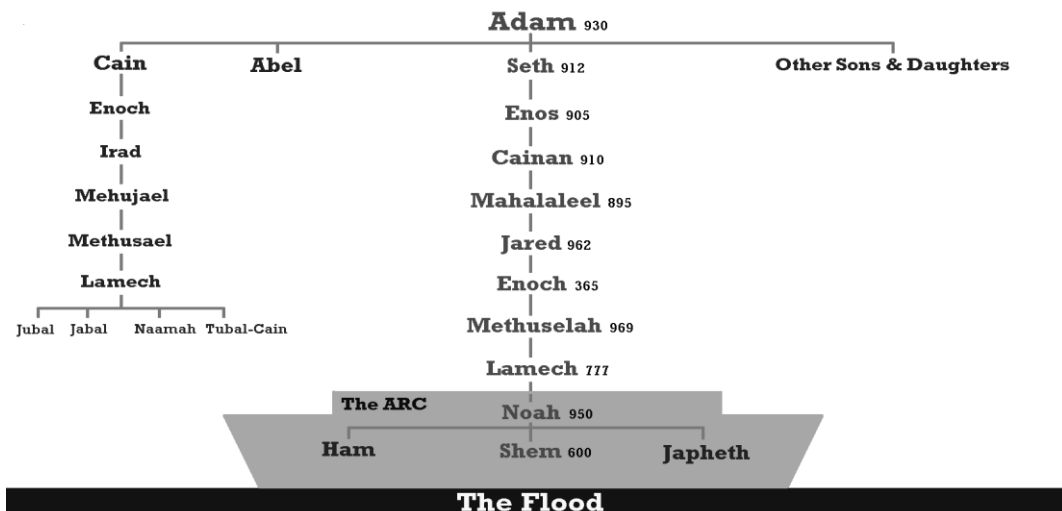


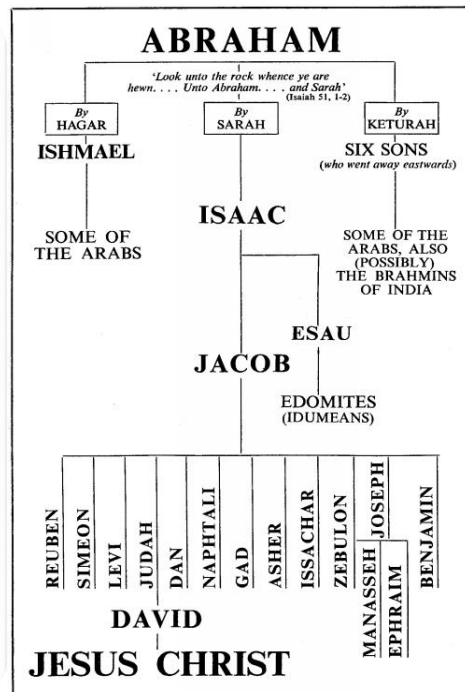
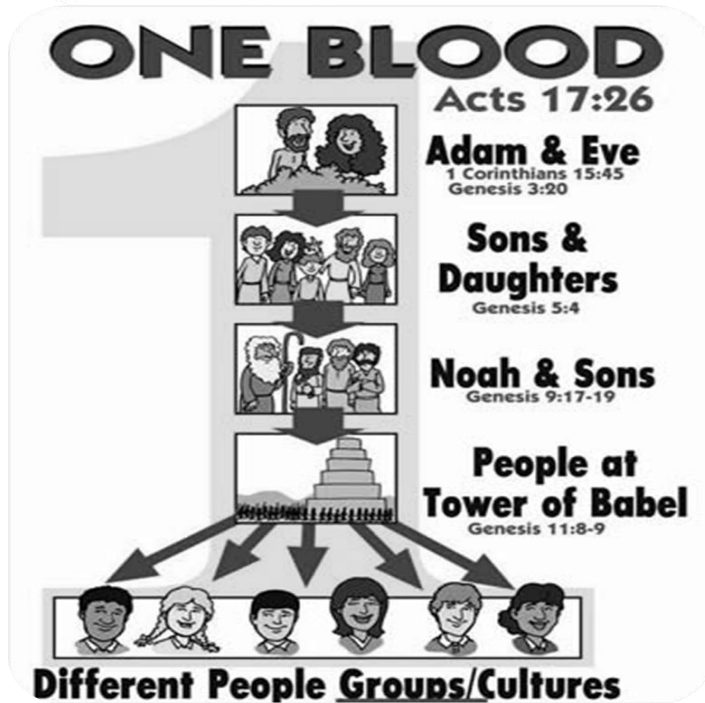
(4) Day-**AGE** Theory

B. *Main Segments*

CREATION – FALL – JUDGMENT – GODLY SEED

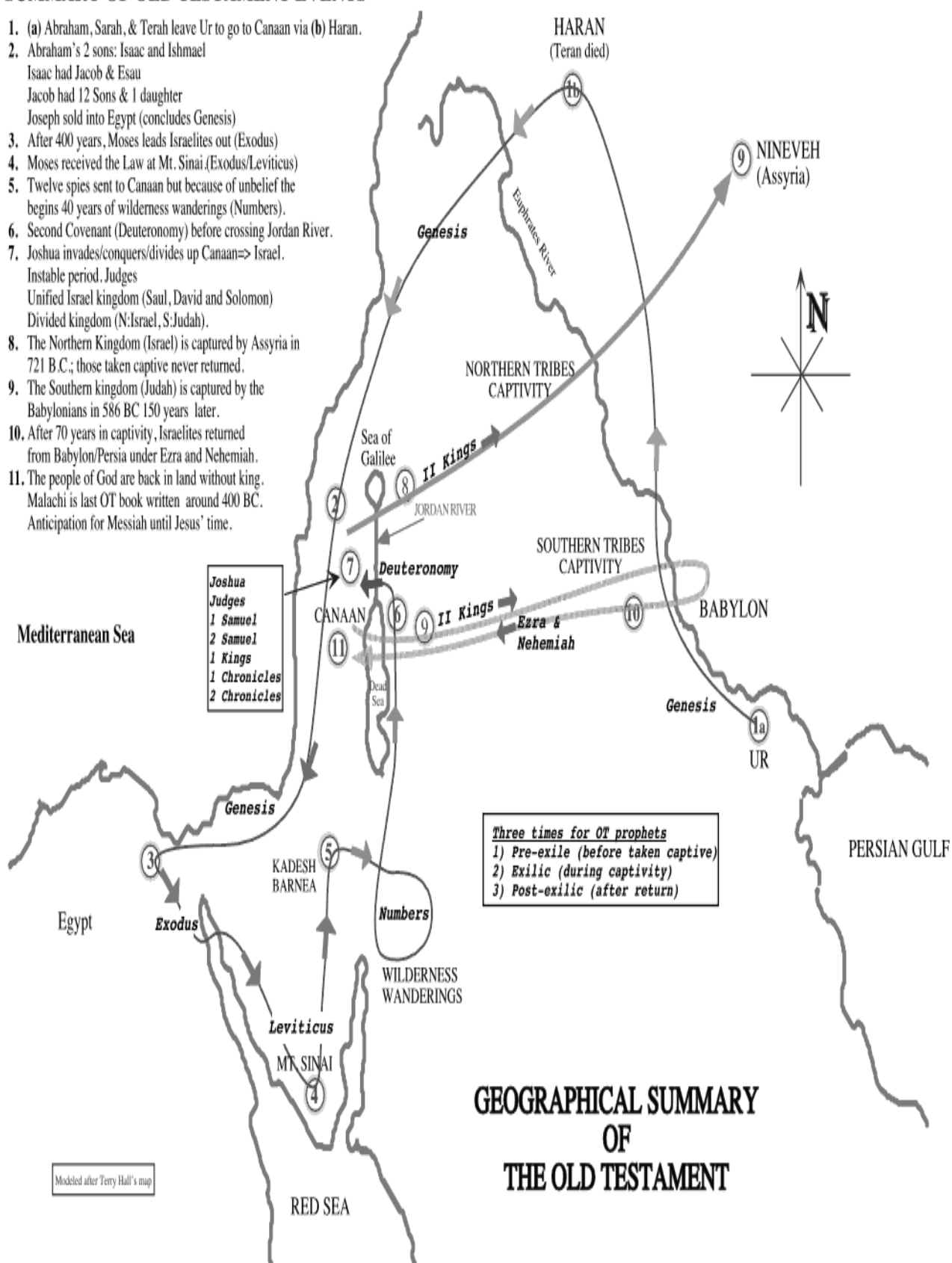
The Genealogy of Adam





SUMMARY OF OLD TESTAMENT EVENTS

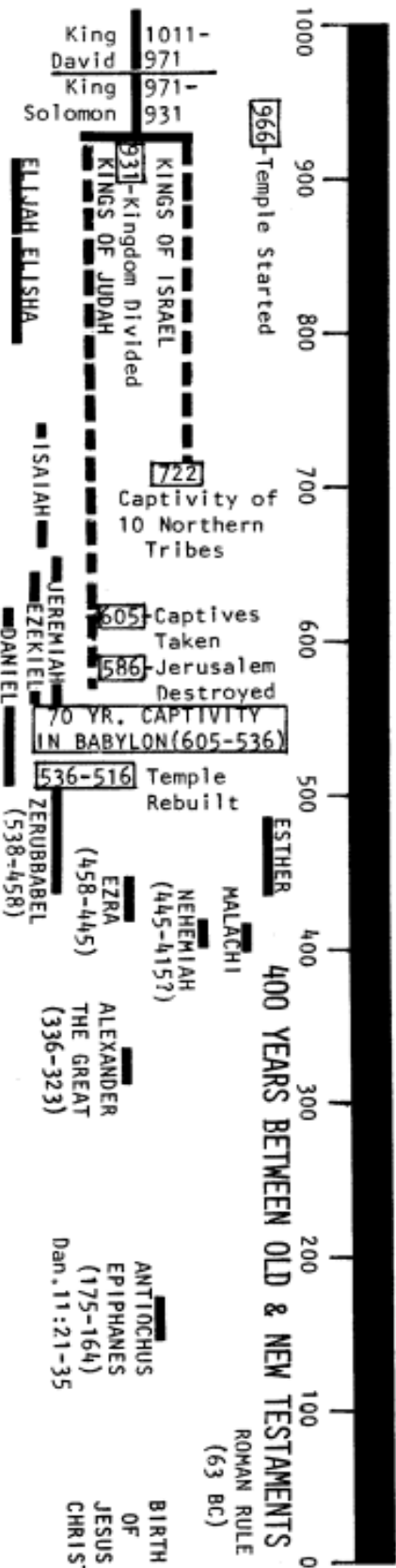
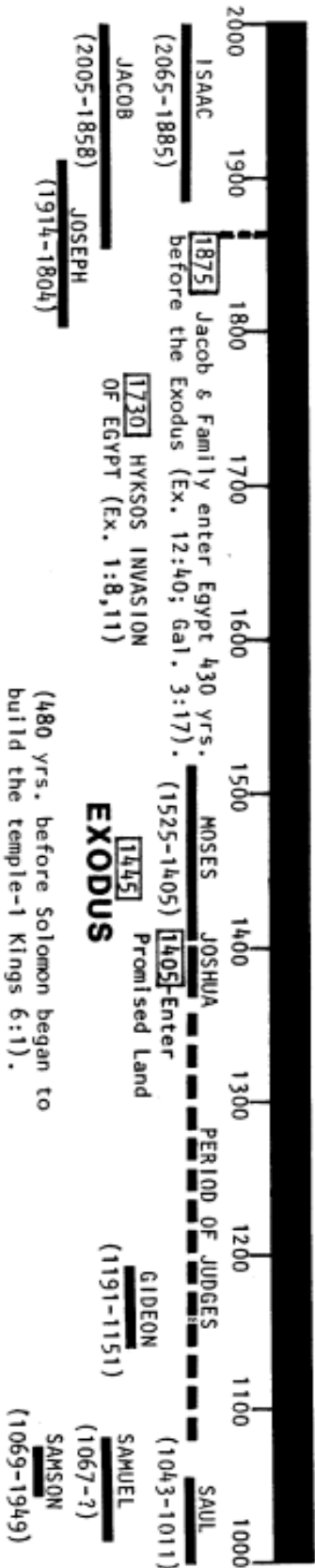
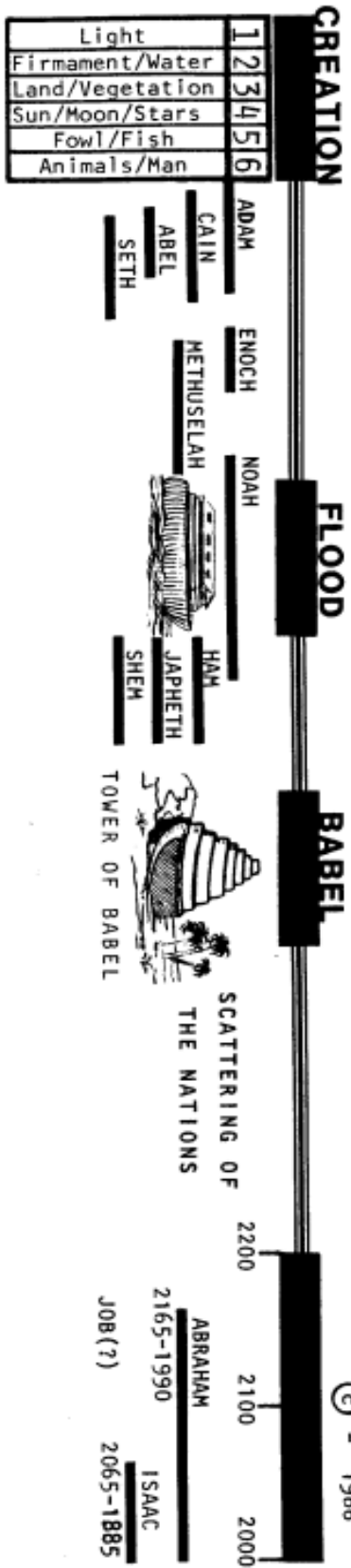
1. (a) Abraham, Sarah, & Terah leave Ur to go to Canaan via (b) Haran.
2. Abraham's 2 sons: Isaac and Ishmael
Isaac had Jacob & Esau
Jacob had 12 Sons & 1 daughter
Joseph sold into Egypt (concludes Genesis)
3. After 400 years, Moses leads Israelites out (Exodus)
4. Moses received the Law at Mt. Sinai (Exodus/Leviticus)
5. Twelve spies sent to Canaan but because of unbelief the begins 40 years of wilderness wanderings (Numbers).
6. Second Covenant (Deuteronomy) before crossing Jordan River.
7. Joshua invades/conquers/divides up Canaan=> Israel.
Instable period. Judges
Unified Israel kingdom (Saul, David and Solomon)
Divided kingdom (N:Israel, S:Judah).
8. The Northern Kingdom (Israel) is captured by Assyria in 721 B.C.; those taken captive never returned.
9. The Southern kingdom (Judah) is captured by the Babylonians in 586 BC 150 years later.
10. After 70 years in captivity, Israelites returned from Babylon/Persia under Ezra and Nehemiah.
11. The people of God are back in land without king.
Malachi is last OT book written around 400 BC.
Anticipation for Messiah until Jesus' time.



GEOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

OLD TESTAMENT TIME LINE

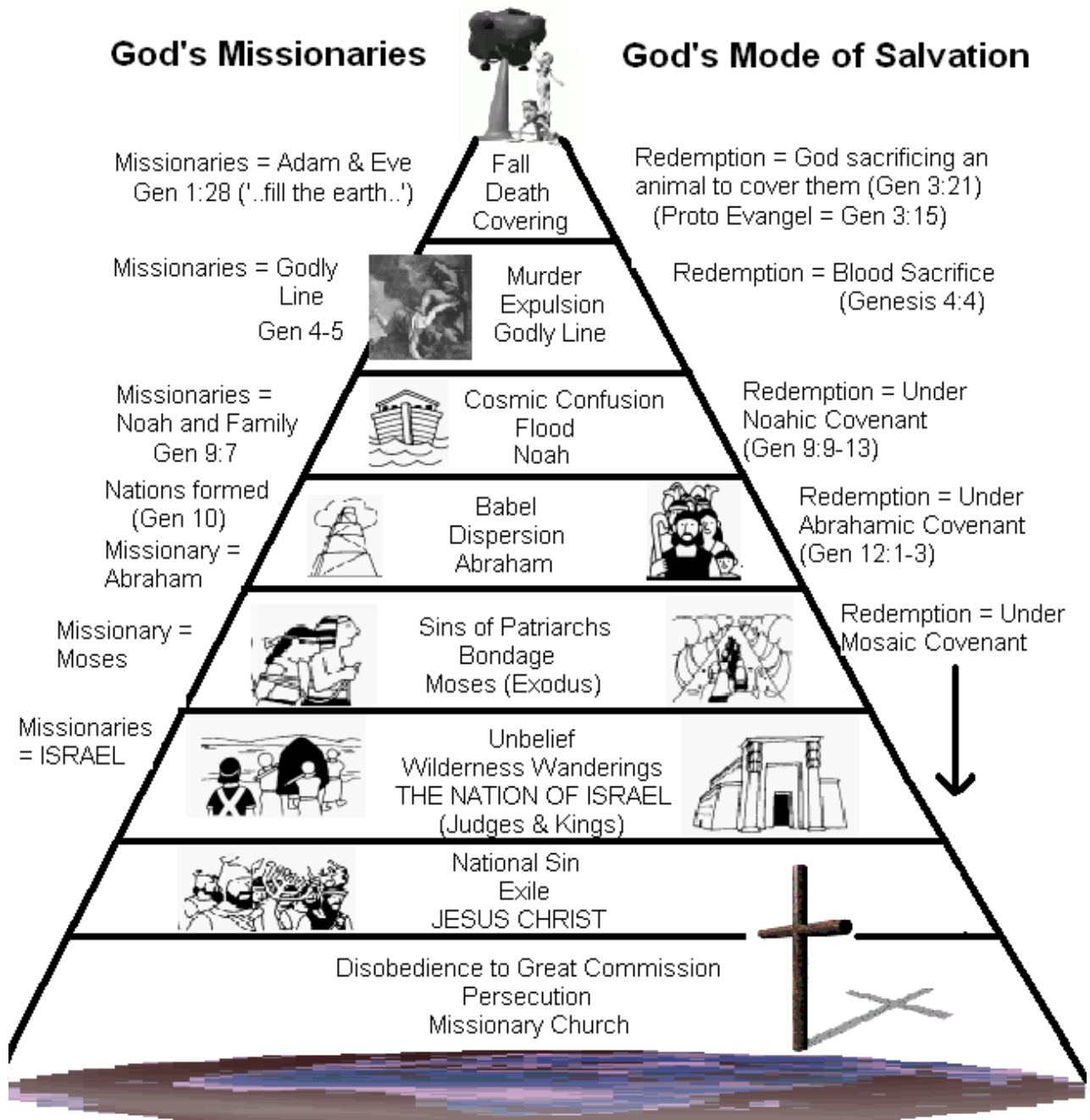
David Beckwith
© - 1986



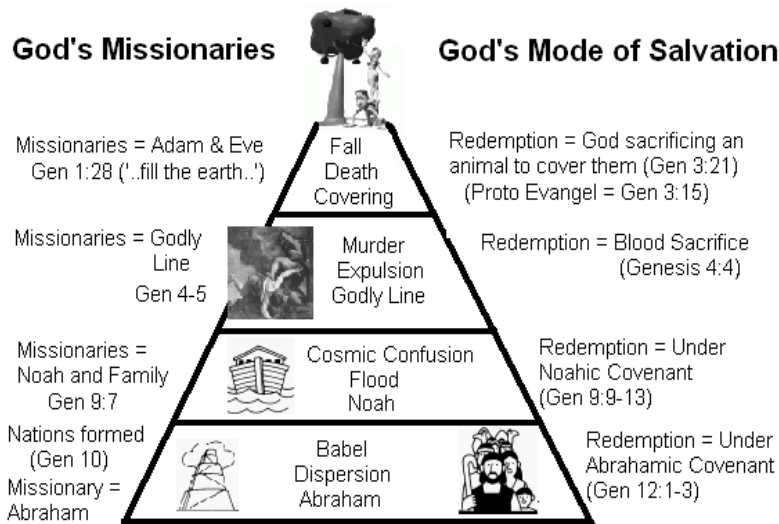
(c)The Missionary Theme of the Bible.

We often hear the question “*What is the Biblical Basis of Missions?*” This question implies that missions is just one of many topics covered in the Bible and we need ‘*proof texts*’ to justify it. The whole Bible is actually God’s missionary manual!

GOD'S MISSIONARY INTENTION



i. A REDEMPTIVE PATTERN (Genesis 1-11)



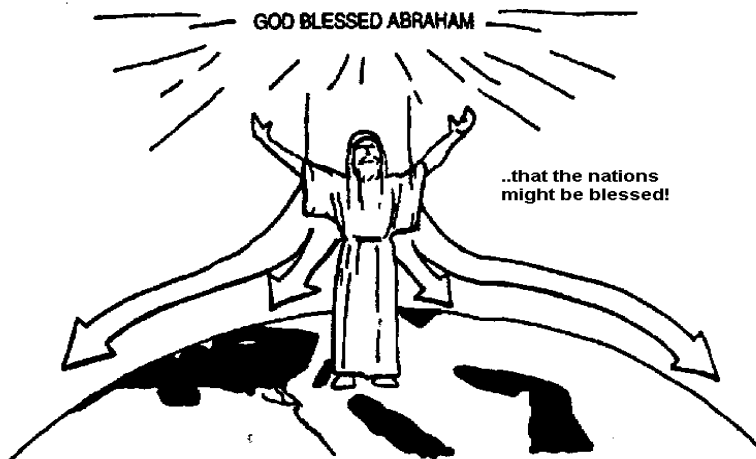
Genesis 1:28 reveals God's heart – to fill all the earth with people bearing His image.

In Genesis 1-11 we see the **UNIVERSAL NATURE** of God's mission.

Redemptive Pattern = Sin → Judgement → Grace

ii. A REDEMPTIVE PEOPLE – ISRAEL (God's chosen ones)

"Now the LORD had said to Abram: "Get out of your country, from your family and from your father's house, to a land that I will show you. I will make you a great nation; I will bless you and make your name great; and you shall be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and I will curse him who curses you; and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."
 Gen 12:1-3 (NKJV)



ABRAHAM'S SEED = INSTRUMENT TO BLESS THE NATIONS

HIS CALL= Cross-Cultures, pioneering, forsaking idols (Joshua 24:2), in faith (Hebrews 11:8-10), obedience and separation.

"And Moses went up to God, and the LORD called to him from the mountain, saying, "Thus you shall say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel: 'You have seen what I did to the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagles' wings and brought you to Myself. Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people; for all the earth is Mine.'" Exodus 19:3-5 (NKJV)

iii. A REDEMPTIVE PURPOSE - WITNESS

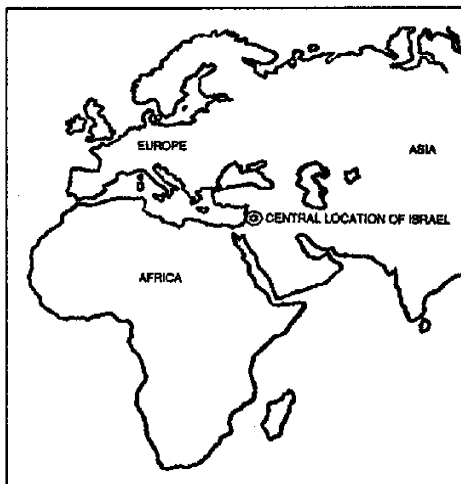


Israel had an obligation to witness to the Gentiles: Exodus 14:18; Psalm 67; Ezekiel 20:9

"But I acted for My name's sake, that it should not be profaned before the Gentiles among whom they were, in whose sight I had made Myself known to them, to bring them out of the land of Egypt." Ezekiel 20:9 (NKJV)

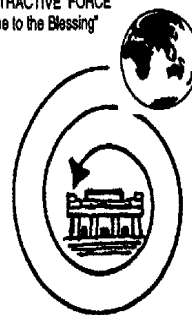
iv. A REDEMPTIVE PROCESS – SANCTIFICATION

"And you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation." These are the words which you shall speak to the children of Israel." Exodus 19:6 (NKJV) – HOLINESS, LOYALTY, SERVICE See Micah 6:8 – this is how they were to live among the nations & they had ample opportunity.



Israel's Strategic Location at the Crossroads of Three Continents: Africa, Asia and Europe.

AN ATTRACTIVE FORCE
"Come to the Blessing"

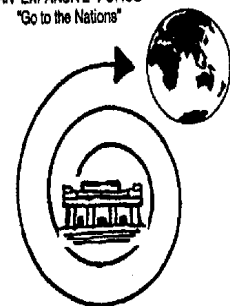


TEMPLE

Examples

Queen Sheba (1 Kings 10:9)
Kings of the Earth (2 Chron 9:23)

AN EXPANSIVE FORCE
"Go to the Nations"



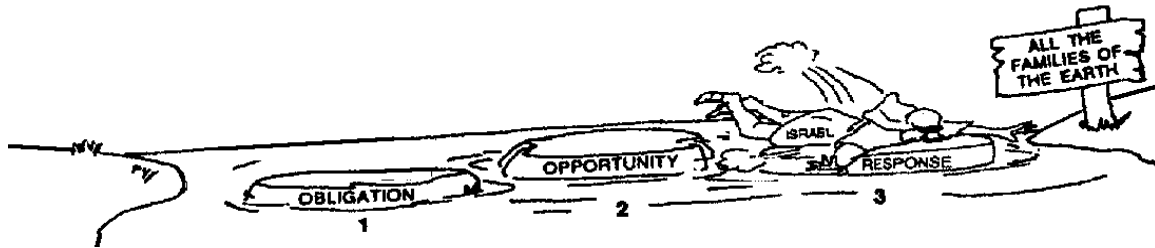
MISSIONARIES

Examples

Joseph, Daniel, Esther,
Jonah

The Two Forces

v. REDEMPTIVE PARALYSIS

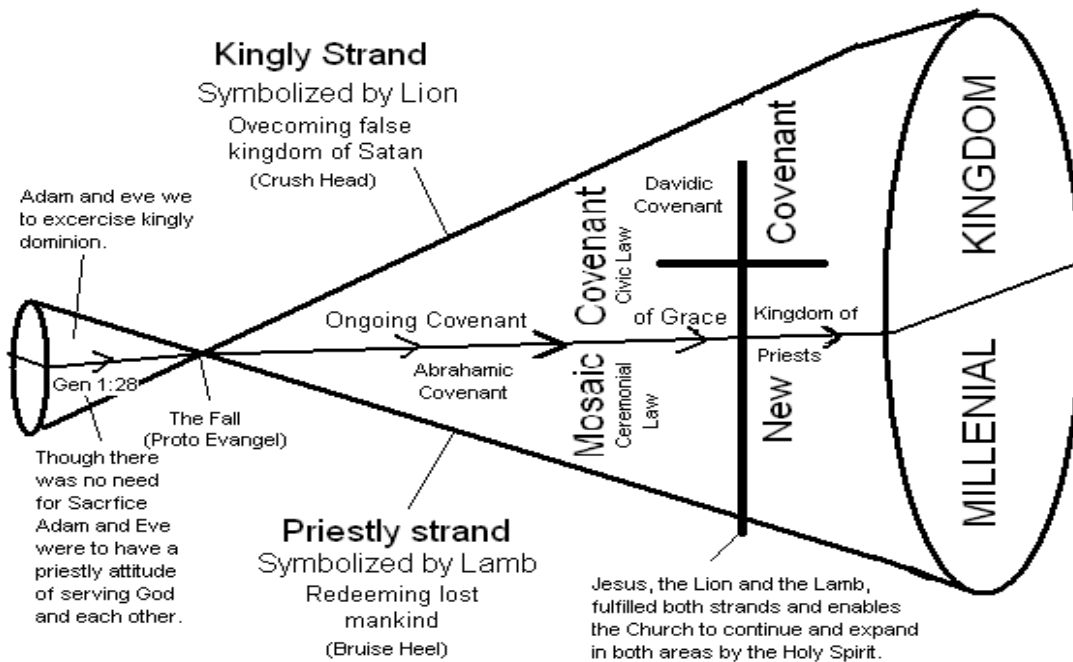


Israel failed in keeping God’s demands (Exodus 19:6; Micah 6:8), which would have made her an effective witness in the nations, and was therefore taken into captivity (Ezekiel 20:30-38, Daniel 9:11). Israel was dispersed among the nations (Assyrian exile 722BC, Babylonian Exile 587BC) and actually this prepared the way for the nations to be reached – Jews migrated to all important commercial and trade centers of the known world.

“Yes, all Israel has transgressed Your law, and has departed so as not to obey Your voice; therefore the curse and the oath written in the Law of Moses the servant of God have been poured out on us, because we have sinned against Him.” Dan 9:11 (NKJV)

(d) Christ in the Old Testament

i. The Three Strands



Third Strand = Prophetic Strand (The Law – Jesus Fulfills the Law)

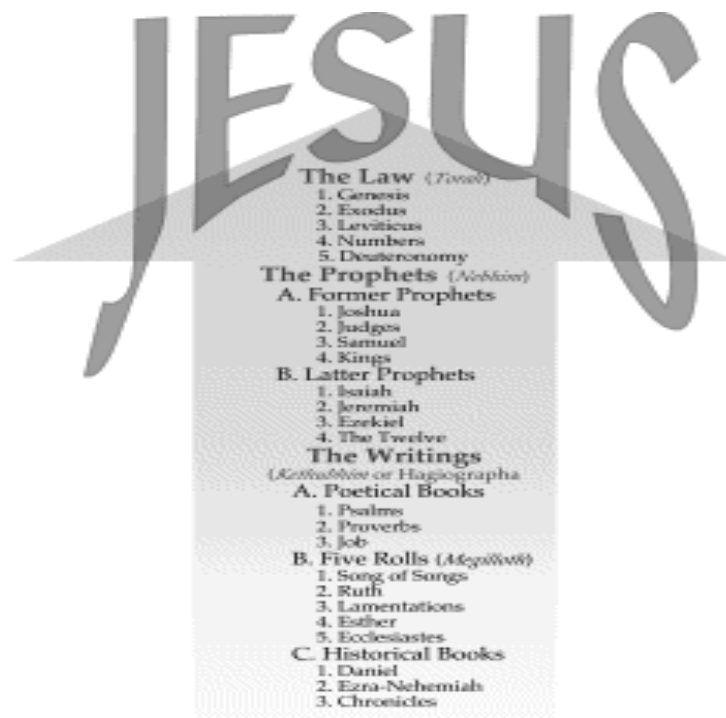
ii. Christ is revealed throughout the Old Testament.

Yeshua (Jesus) the Messiah is the hope and underlying theme of all the books of the Bible. On several occasions, Yeshua claimed that He is the theme of all of Scripture:

1. In Matthew 5:17 He said, *“I have come not to abolish them (the Scriptures) but to fulfill them.”*
2. When walking with the disciples on the Emmaus road, Luke tells us that, *“... beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures.”*
3. Later that evening, the Lord spoke to ten of the disciples and regarding that, Luke tells us in Luke 24:44-47, *“These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled.” 45 Then He opened their minds to understand the Scriptures, 46 and He said to them, “Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and rise again from the dead the third day; 47 and that repentance for forgiveness of sins should be proclaimed in His name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem.”*
4. In John 5:39 and 40, when in dialogue with the Jews, Jesus said, *“You search the Scriptures, because you think that in them you have eternal life; and it is these that bear witness of Me; 40 and you are unwilling to come to Me, that you may have life.”*

In addition, in Revelation 19:10 we are told that *“the testimony of Jesus (about Jesus) is the spirit of prophecy.”* In other words, the very nature and purpose of prophecy, and all of Scripture for that matter, is to reveal Jesus Christ. Obviously, due to the fall and need of man, Christ is the theme of both the Old and New Testaments for it is only through Him that we can have both eternal life and life abundantly (John 10:10).

The central Person in the Bible is the Messiah Yeshua, He is the Creator (Col 1:14) and He is the Saviour. A secondary theme is the establishment, dispersion, and return of Israel to the Land of Promise.



(e) The Divisions of the Old Testament.

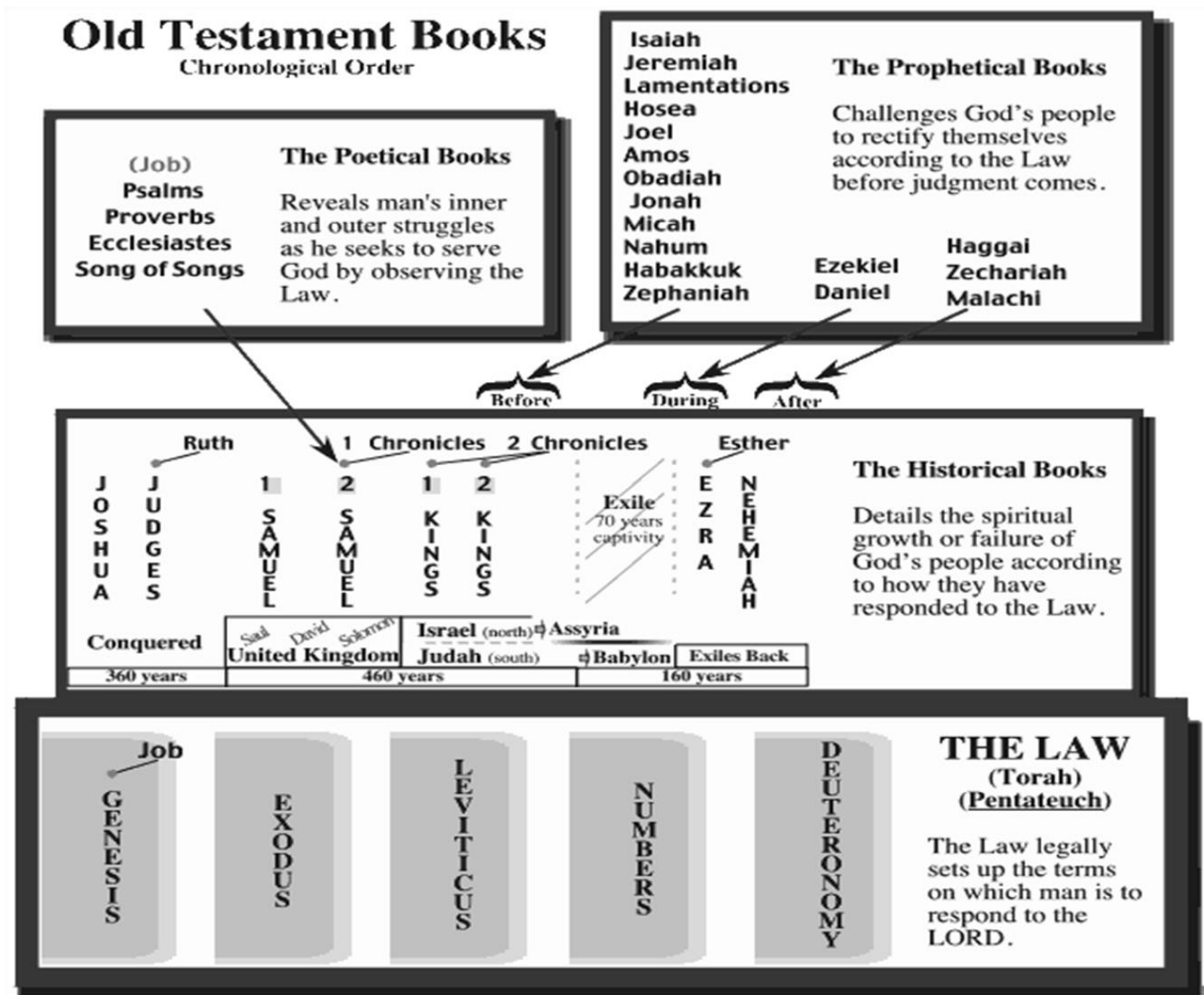
Tanach is an Acronym for three divisions of the Hebrew Bible.
T for the Torah (The Law)
N for Nevi'im (Prophets)
K for Kithuvim (Writings)

Three chart showing the different ways of arranging the Old Testament...

Hebrew Arrangement		Greek/English Arrangement	
The Torah (Law)	"In the beginning" (Genesis) "These are the names" (Exodus) "And He called" (Leviticus) "In the wilderness" (Numbers) "These are the words" (Deuteronomy)	Law	Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy
The Nevi'im (Prophets)	<u>Former Prophets:</u> Joshua Judges Samuel Kings <u>Latter Prophets:</u> Isaiah Jeremiah Ezekiel <u>The Twelve:</u> Hosea Nahum Joel Habakkuk Amos Zephaniah Obadiah Haggai Jonah Zechariah Micah Malachi	History	Joshua Judges Ruth I Samuel II Samuel I Kings II Kings I Chronicles II Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther
		Poetry	Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon
The Ketuvim (Writings)	<u>Sifrei Emet (The 3 Poetic Books):</u> Praises Proverbs Job <u>Hamesh Megillot (The Five Scrolls):</u> Ruth Song of Solomon The Preacher (Ecclesiastes) How! (Lamentations) Esther <u>Other Historical Books</u> Daniel Ezra-Nehemiah The Words of the days (Chronicles)	Major Prophets	Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel
		Minor Prophets	Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi

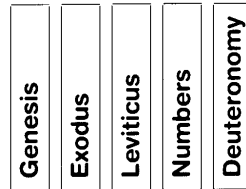
Books of the Old Testament

The Law					History					Journals					Major Prophets					Minor Prophets																		
Genesis	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy	Joshua	Judges	Ruth	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings	1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles	Ezra	Nehemiah	Esther	Job	Psalms	Proverbs	Ecclesiastes	Song of Solomon	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Lamentations	Ezekiel	Daniel	Hosea	Joel	Amos	Obadiah	Jonah	Micah	Nahum	Habakkuk	Zephaniah	Haggai	Zechariah	Malachi
Provided thru Moses, these books document man's first relationship with God culminating in His written Law.					Although "historical", this is really the history of God's chosen people Israel and the example of their relationship to God in terms of their obedience to His Law and will. They document the fact that man cannot achieve salvation except by means of a Savior.					Except for the journals of a few righteous men, we would never know the true effect of God's Law as intended.					Having given His Law and called a specific people (Israel) to be devoted exclusively to Him, God provides feedback through His prophets as to Israel's disobedience, man's inability to please God, and how God Himself will reconcile mankind to Himself through a new covenant initiated by the coming Messiah. These books are essentially God's commentary on man and His plan of salvation for them.																							



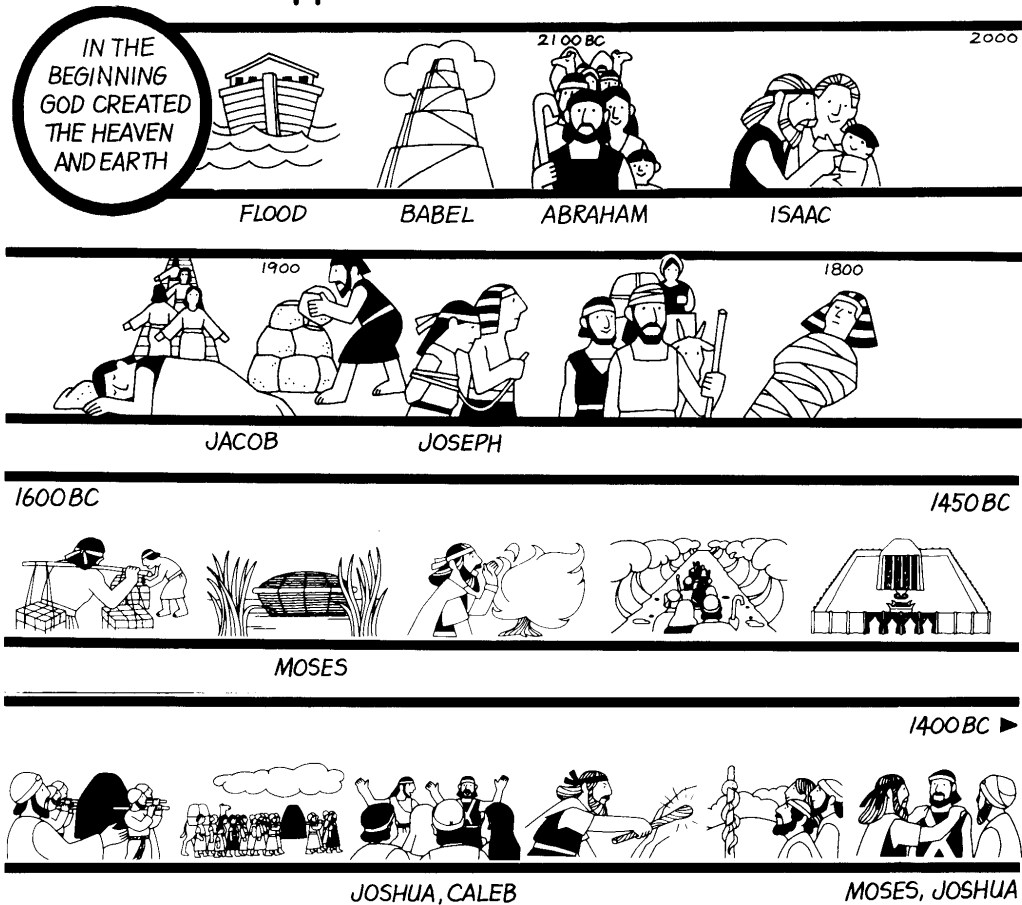
(2) The Torah or Pentateuch

Books of Law



The five books of the Law are also called “the Pentateuch,” which means “five scrolls.” At least some of this ancient literature was written by Moses (Luke 24:27, John 5:46). These books describe the creation of the world, God’s call to the Hebrews to be His special people, their captivity and release from Egypt, the laws which guided them on their way to the Promised Land and how God blessed the people when they obeyed and disciplined them when they disobeyed.

When Events Happened



BOOK	KEY IDEA	THE NATION	THE PEOPLE	GOD'S CHARACTER	GOD'S ROLE	GOD'S COMMAND
Genesis	Beginnings	Chosen	Prepared	Powerful Sovereign	Creator	<i>"Let there be!"</i>
Exodus	Redemption	Delivered	Redeemed	Merciful	Deliverer	<i>"Let my people go!"</i>
Leviticus	Worship	Set Apart	Taught	Holy	Sanctifier	<i>"Be holy!"</i>
Numbers	Wandering	Directed	Tested	Just	Sustainer	<i>"Go in!"</i>
Deuteronomy	Renewal	Made Ready	Retaught	Loving Lord	Rewarder	<i>"Obey!"</i>

ii. Author

By tradition, the Torah was written by **MOSES**.

- The Torah itself seems to indicate this (Exodus 24:4, 34:28, Numbers 33:2, Deuteronomy 31:9).
- In the New Testament, John tells us that the "law was given through Moses" (John 1:17). Paul also affirms Moses authorship (Romans 10:5, 1 Corinthians 9:9), as does the writer of Hebrews (Hebrews 9:19).
- Jesus himself attests to Moses authorship (Mark 12:26-27)

iii. Date & Audience

Moses did not want this generation to forget the amazing things which God had done for them. He didn't want them to forget their roots and their God, who not only created the world, but called them out as a nation through their ancestor Abraham, and then redeemed them from slavery.

So after meeting God on Mount Sinai (c.1445BC), Moses undertook the project of creating a written record of all that had transpired. He wrote the "prequel" to these events in the book of Genesis. He wrote down the events of the Exodus from Egypt and their desert wanderings. He wrote down all the Laws which God had given. And finally He wrote down his final address to the nation before he died just outside the Promised Land (c.1405BC), and included in it a song so they could easily remember his words. Today Moses words to that generation are available for us in the Torah.

iv. Literary Structure

The Torah is a unique blend of historical narrative and law a genre known as a suzerain-vassal treaty. This treaty between a powerful king and his vassal had a structure where the king recounted the shared history before outlining the legal requirements of the treaty.

v. Immediate Purpose

Deuteronomy 31-34 is the grand climax of the Torah. These chapters summarize then Moses purpose for writing the Torah:

Know your Bible: Old Testament Survey 1 – Overview and the Torah

- Moses wanted to Israelites to **OBEY** the laws of the Torah so that they might live well in the land they were about to enter (Deut 30:16-20).
- Moses wanted to **ENCOURAGE** the Israelites to be strong and courage as they entered the Promised Land by reminding them of how God had delivered them in the past (Deut 31:1-8).
- Moses wanted the Torah to be **READ REGULARLY** and formally every 7-years at the Feast of Booths (Deut 31:9-13).
- Moses wanted the Torah to be a **TESTIMONY** to the stubborn rebelliousness of the people of Israel (Deut 31:24-29).
- Moses wanted the Torah to be **PASSED DOWN** from generation to generation so that they might prosper in the Promised Land (Deut 32:45-47).

(vi) Purpose for Today

The Torah was the rule of law for Israel in the Promised Land. It included civil, moral and ceremonial legal requirements. Obedience to the law would result in prosperity and peace in their society. Disobedience would result in chaos and anarchy.

Obedience to the Torah, however, does not result in salvation. The Torah was never intended as a means of salvation (Galatians 3:21, Romans 3:28). Salvation for the Jews of this time came through faith in God alone (Romans 4:1-10).

Furthermore, the stipulations found in the law are very specific to Israel. They are the covenant guidelines between God and Israel which formed the constitution and legal structure for Israelite society. How then do laws established to govern a society 3,500 years old have any relevance today? If the Law is not transcendent, either on a spiritual level (for it was never designed for our salvation) nor a civil level (for laws applying to a culture 3,500 years ago has little relevance), why should we read and study the Torah today? The following are some reasons:

- The Torah reminds us that we are part of a larger **STORY** of God's interaction and relationship with humanity.
- The Torah reveals the **HOLINESS** of God.
- The Torah reveals the **MERCY** of God (Romans 5:20).
- The Torah serves as a **TUTOR** and a guide to righteous living (Galatians 3:24).
- The Torah serves to show us our own **SINFULNESS** so that we might recognize our need for God's mercy (Romans 7:7, Deut 31:24-29).
- An understanding of the Torah is critical for understanding most of the **PAULINE** epistles in the New Testament.
- The Torah points to **REDEMPTION** in Christ (John 1:17).

We are still to keep the moral laws.

The ceremonial laws are fulfilled in Christ.

The civil laws were for the nation of Israel in a particular time and place. The principles of governance, health and so forth should be contextualized into our societies.

(vii) Has the Law ceased?

“Do not think that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets. I did not come to destroy but to fulfill.” Matthew 5:17

“Behold, the days are coming, says the LORD, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah— ³² not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, though I was a husband to them,^[a] says the LORD. ³³ But this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days, says the LORD: I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people.” Jeremiah 31:31-33

The old COVENANT passed away not the LAW. Our RELATIONSHIP to the law changed with the new (renewed/refreshed) covenant.



The book of Leviticus contains many *ceremonial laws*, especially with regard to the sanctuary service and its ritual system. The nature of *civil laws* and the principle of justice underlying them can be seen, for example, in *Exodus 23:1–9*. Then there is the *moral law*, the Ten Commandments, which most Christians (in theory, at least) believe are still God’s law for all humanity.

Fulfilled in Christ.	Only for the nation of Israel	Still relevant
<p><i>“So let no one judge you in food or in drink, or regarding a festival or a new moon or sabbaths, which are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ.”</i> Colossians 2:16-17</p>	<p><i>“For it seemed good to the Holy Spirit, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: that you abstain from things offered to idols, from blood, from things strangled, and from sexual immorality.”</i> Acts 15:28-29</p>	<p><i>You have heard that it was said to those of old, ‘You shall not murder, and whoever murders will be in danger of the judgment.’</i> <i>But I say to you that whoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment.”</i> Matthew 5:21</p>

(b) The Five Books.

i. Genesis (Beginnings)

- Shows the beginnings of the Heavens, Earth, Man, sin, redemption, Israel, and more
- Chapters 1-11 record birth of the world
- Chapters 12-End of OT records Gods dealing with the Jews
- Covers a period of approximately 2500 years
- Abraham-- Isaac-- Jacob—Joseph
- Near the end, Joseph goes to prison then saves Egypt
- App. 70-75 of Jacob’s family go into Egypt
- Other Old Testament books written during this time- Job

a. Orientation

Genesis is the first foundational book, describing the beginning of the world and life, God's dealing with mankind in general and his selection of a people through the Abrahamic covenant.

b. Approaching the New Testament

1. The curse upon the **SERPENT** (Gen. 3:14-15) is the earliest statement of the gospel of salvation. See Romans 16:20. The New Testament witnesses to Jesus' defeat of Satan on the cross. See Revelation 16:9 for another identification of the serpent with Satan.

The diagram is a light gray rounded rectangle containing text and arrows. On the left, the words "The Ungodly" and "The Godly" are written in large, bold, black font. "The Ungodly" is at the top, and "The Godly" is at the bottom. Between them, the phrase "Your seed" is written in italics with an exclamation point, and "Her seed" is written in italics. To the right of "Your seed" is a small oval containing the text "Serpent's seed". To the right of "Her seed" is a small oval containing the text "Eve's seed". A horizontal line with an arrow pointing to the right passes through the middle of the diagram, between the two "seed" ovals. Above the line, the text "And I will put enmity between you and the woman, And between your seed and" is written. Below the line, the text "her seed, He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel. {Gen 3:15}" is written. The reference "{Genesis 3:15}" is also written in the middle of the line, between the two "seed" ovals.

2. The fulfillment of the **ABRAHAMIC** covenant (Gen. 12:1-9) is Jesus the Messiah. See Romans 9 and Galatians 3:15-29.
3. God sovereignly used **JOSEPH** to accomplish his purpose of delivering his people (Gen 45:1-11). This foreshadows how the crucifixion of Jesus was used to bring deliverance. See Acts 2:22-41.

JOSEPH, SON OF JACOB	
<i>The life of the patriarch Joseph was in many ways symbolic of the Messiah.⁶</i>	
JOSEPH	THE MESSIAH
Joseph was the beloved son of his father (see Gen. 37:3).	Jesus Christ was Heavenly Father's well-beloved Son (see Matt. 3:17).
Joseph was rejected by his brothers (see Gen. 37:4).	Jesus was rejected by the leaders of His people, the Jews (see Isa. 53:3; John 1:11).
Joseph was sold at the urging of his brother Judah into the hands of Gentiles (see Gen. 37:25–27).	Jesus was sold by Judas, a form of the name <i>Judah</i> , and delivered over to Gentiles, the Romans (see Matt. 27:3).
Joseph was sold for 20 pieces of silver, the price of a slave his age (see Gen. 37:28).	Jesus was sold for 30 pieces of silver, the price of a slave His age (see Matt. 26:15).
The attempt to get rid of Joseph eventually led to the temporal salvation of Joseph's family (see Gen. 45:4–5).	The attempt to destroy Jesus led to the Atonement and salvation for Heavenly Father's family (see 2 Ne. 9:7–8).
Joseph was age 30 when he began his mission (see Gen. 41:46).	Jesus was age 30 when He began His mortal ministry (see Luke 3:23).
All knees bowed to Joseph when he became a ruler in Egypt (see Gen. 41:43).	All knees will eventually bow to Jesus (see D&C 88:104).
Joseph generously provided food to his family (see Gen. 42:33, 35).	Jesus, the Bread of Life, freely offers salvation to all mankind (see John 6:34–35; 2 Ne. 9:50).

c. Outline of Genesis:

The book easily falls into two major sections:

- I. **Four EVENTS** (Gen. 1-11).
 - A. The creation of the world and man (1-2)
 - B. The corruption of man, the fall (3-5)
 - C. The destruction of man, the flood (6-9)
 - D. The dispersion of man, the nations (10-11)
- II. **Four PEOPLE:** the election of a nation and the preparation for the redeemer (Gen. 12-
 - A. Abraham (the father of faith and of the nation Israel) (12-23)
 - B. Isaac (the beloved son of promise) (24-26)
 - C. Jacob (scheming and chastening) (27-36)
 - D. Joseph (suffering and glory) (37-50)

d. Key Principle:

Since the call of Abraham and the promises of **BLESSING** to the nations through his **SEED** is the prominent message of Genesis, the key chapters are those relating to the Abrahamic covenant and its reiteration, 12:1-3; 15:1-21; 17:1-9.

"IN THE BEGINNING"
GENESIS
 PROLOG & PROMISE

GOD OF CREATION
GOD OF HISTORY
KEY vs. 12:2-3
c. 1445-1425 Sinai

PART 1. PROLOG
Primeval History
Ch. 1-11

PART 2. PROMISE DOCTRINE
Patriarchal History
Ch. 12-50

- CREATION**
1. WORLD OF MATTER
 2. LIFE SYSTEMS
 3. HUMANKIND - CROWN OF CREATION

ADDRESSES CLASH OF
WORLDVIEWS



- FALL**
1. TEMPTED 3:1-5
 2. YIELDED 3:6
 3. CONSEQUENCES 3:7-24



NATIONS

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ABRAHAM
ISAAC
JACOB (ISRAEL)
JOSEPH:
HATED
GOLD
EXALTED
PROVIDES
FORGIVES
JUDAH



EGYPT



HUMANITY'S PRIDE 11:4
CONFOUNDED 11:7-8

PROMISE PLAN

TOPLINE = A NATION
BOTTOMLINE = ALL FAMILIES
OF THE EARTH

- 12:1-3
- 15:1-6, 13, 16
- 18:18
- 22:16-18
- 26:3-4
- 28:13-14



e. Messianic Christology as Seen in Genesis:

Prophetically: Immediately after the fall, the promise of salvation is given in the **SEED** of the woman (3:15), but then the Messianic links are made clear throughout Genesis: The line of Seth (4:25), the offspring of Shem (9:26), the family of Abraham (12:3), the seed of Isaac (26:3), the sons of Jacob (46:3), and the tribe of Judah (49:10).

Typologically: There are several key types that portray the Saviour in Genesis.

- (1) **Adam** is a type of Jesus (Rom. 5:14). As Adam is the head of the old creation, so Jesus is the head of the new spiritual creation.

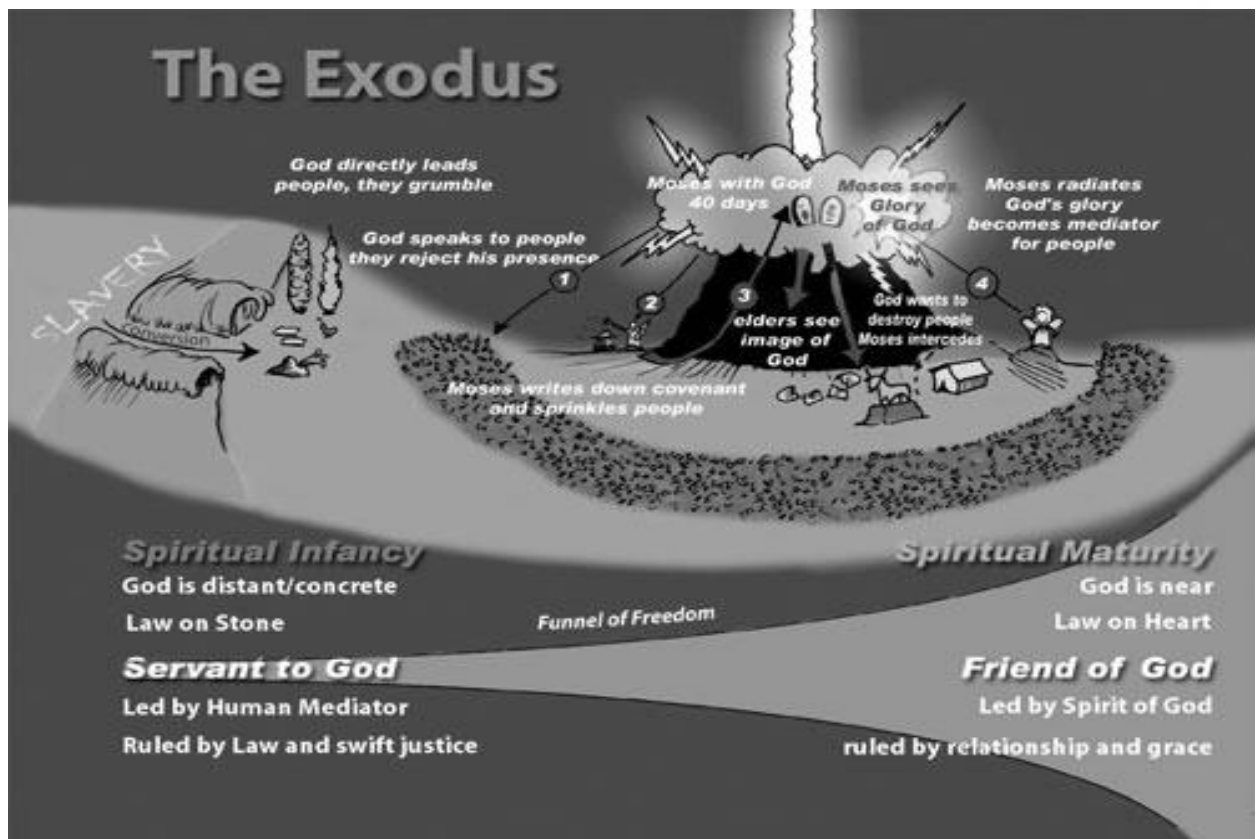
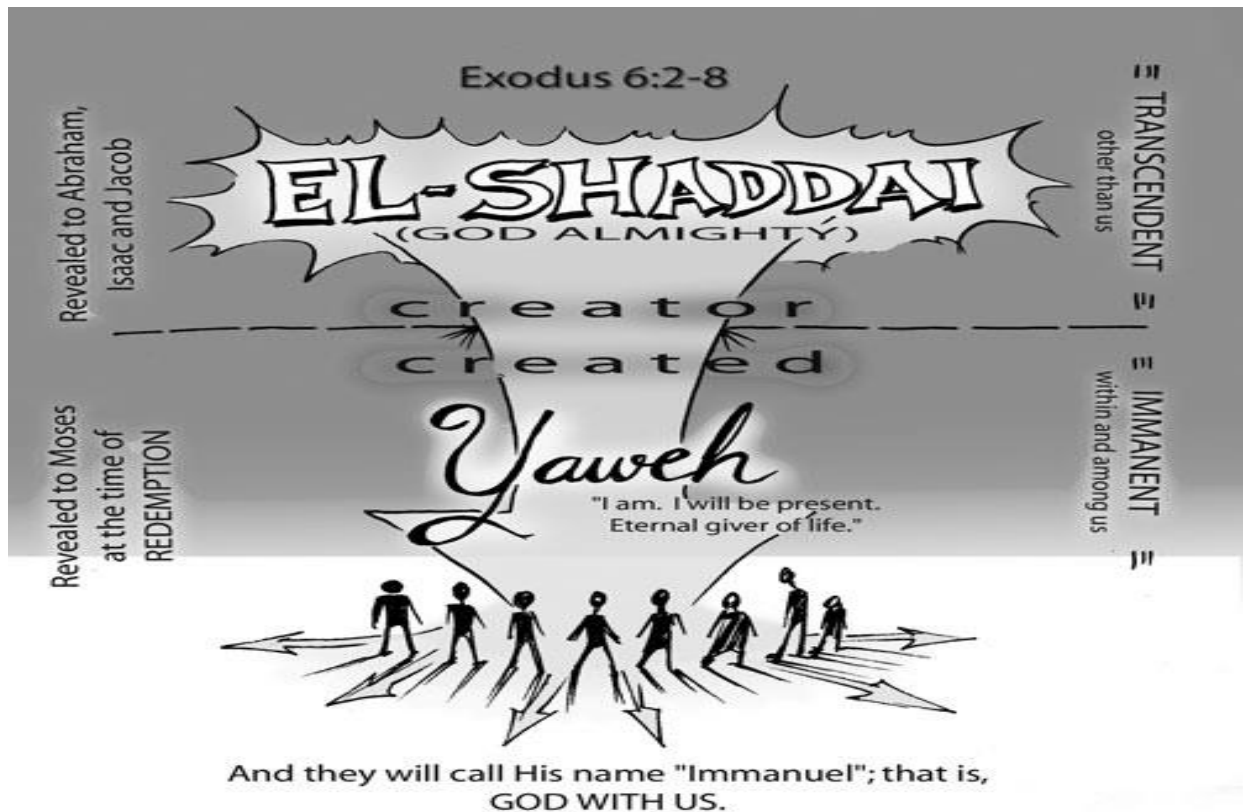
<i>Romans 5:12-19</i>	
<i>First Adam</i>	<i>Second Adam</i>
Adam	Christ
Came from the earth	Came from heaven
Was tempted and sinned	Was Tempted and overcame sin
Disobedient to the Law	Obedient to the Law
Defaced the Image of God	Restored the Image of God
Sin imputed to mankind	Righteousness imputed to His people
Brought condemnation into the world	Brought righteousness to His people
Brought a curse	Brought a blessing
Brought death to mankind	Brought life to His people
Failed	Victorious

ECM Chart Copyright © 1995 David Graves, ECM

- (2) **Abel's** offering of a blood sacrifice points to Jesus who would die for us. Abel's murder by Cain may also illustrate Messiah's death.
- (3) **Melchizedek** is also a type of Jesus (see Hebrews 7:3).
- (4) **Isaac** is a type of Jesus in that he was offered by the father as a sacrifice.
- (5) **Joseph**, who was loved dearly by his father, betrayed by his brothers, and yet became the means of their deliverance typifies the Messiah

ii. Exodus (Names)

- Begins with approximately 2 1/2 Million Jews in Egypt
- Exodus happened in approximately 1445 B.C.
- Book of Exodus covers about 80 years
- Important chapters=10 records Exodus 20 records Sinai
- Books written during this time – Leviticus



"AND THESE ARE THE NAMES"


EXODUS


REDEMPTION


KEY vs. 15:1b-2; 19:4-6
c. 1445-1425-SINAI


LIVING WITH THE GOD WHO IS PRESENT

1. REDEMPTION
1-18

BONDAGE 

 BURNING BUSH

 PASSEOVER

 EXODUS


PROMISE- 2:24; 6:5
GOD REMEMBERS

MOSTLY "TOP-LINE" BLESSINGS:
NATION ESTABLISHED
PEOPLE BLESSED

'BOTTOM-LINE' BLESSING:
MIDIANITES

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2. REVELATION
19-24

 TORAH
"INSTRUCTIONS"

TEACHINGS 1-4
Attitude toward God

TEACHINGS 5-10
Attitude toward humanity

God's Righteous Expectations

TORAH CANNOT SAVE


TORAH REFLECTS GOD'S CHARACTER

TORAH TEACHES RIGHT RELATIONSHIPS


TORAH REVEALS SIN

3. REVERENCE
25-40

YAHWEH "TABERNACLES" AMONG HIS PEOPLE

 TENT OF MEETING

PLACE FOR ATONEMENT & CLEANSING

PRIESTHOOD: 

- REPRESENT PEOPLE TO GOD
- TEACH TORAH TO PEOPLE
- SEEK YAHWEH'S WILL FOR THE NATION

a. Outline of Exodus:

Exodus easily divides into three sections:

- I. **REDEMPTION** From Egypt (1-18)
 - A. In Bondage (Subjection) (1-12)
 - B. Out of Bondage (Redemption by blood and power) (12-14)
 - C. Journeying to Sinai (Education) (15-18)
- II. **REVELATION** From God (19-24)
 - A. The Giving of the Law (19-24)
- III. **REVERENCE** To God (25-40)
 - A. The Institution of the Tabernacle (25-31)
 - B. The Breaking of the Law (32-34)
 - C. The Construction of the Tabernacle (35-40)

b. Messianic Christology as Seen in Exodus:

While Exodus contains no direct prophecy of Jesus, there are a number of beautiful types of the Saviour.

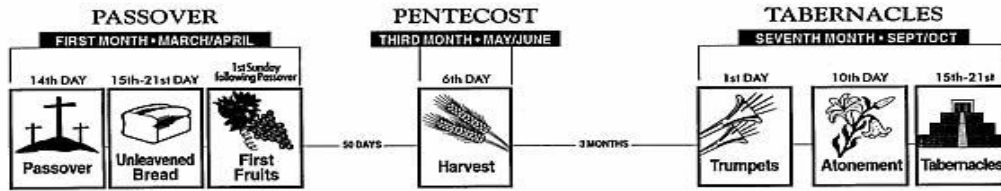
- (1) In many ways, **MOSES** is a type of Jesus. Deuteronomy 18:15 shows that Moses, as a prophet, anticipates Jesus. Both are kinsman-redeemers who were endangered in infancy, renounced their power to serve others, and functioned as mediators, lawgivers, and deliverers.
- (2) The **PASSOVER** is a very specific type of Jesus as the sinless Lamb of God (John 1:29, 36; 1 Corinthians 5:7).

COMPARING THE PASSOVER LAMB WITH THE LAMB OF GOD

The Passover Lamb		Jesus as our Lamb		
1	Must be a lamb	Ex. 12:3,5	1 Identified as the Lamb of God	Jn. 1:29
2	Without Blemish	V 5	2 Lived a sinless life	2 Cor 5:21
3	Male	V 5	3 Male	Mt. 1:21
4	Young	V 5	4 Young at death	Lk 3:23
5	Take a lamb into house on the 10th of the first month (Nisan)	V 3	5 Rode into Jerusalem (Triumphal Entry) on 10th of Nisan	Mt. 21:1-11
6	Examine four days (from the 10th to the 14th)	VV 3 - 6	6 After the Triumphal Entry (on 10th) Questioned by Jewish leaders on Passover week	Mt. 21: 23-27; 22:15-46
7	Killed publicly	V 6b	7 Died publicly on the cross	Mt. 27:35-41
8	Roasted by fire	V 8	8 Received judgment of death on the cross	Mt. 27:35
9	Bones not broken	V 46	9 None of His bones were broken	Jn. 19:33-36
10	Saved from judgment thru blood on the doorpost	V 13	10 We're saved from judgment by His blood	Col 1:14; Heb 9:22
11	Killed at twilight/evening	V 6	11 Died at 3pm/evening	Mk. 15:33-41
12	Killed at Passover	V 6	12 Died during Passover to fulfill Passover	Jn. 19:14,31

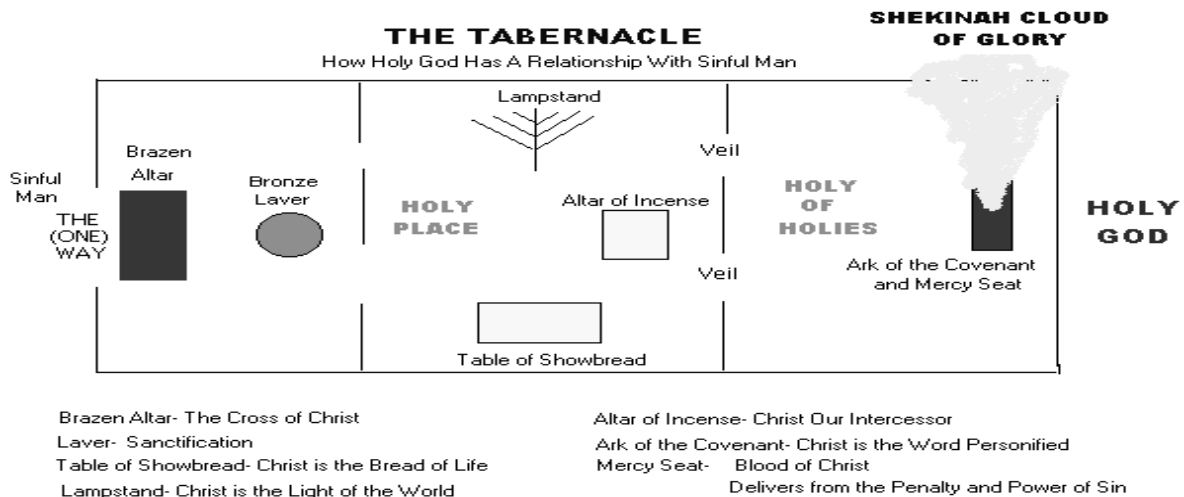
- (3) The **Seven FEASTS**, each of which portray some aspect of the Saviour.

The Christian Meaning Of The Jewish Feasts



FEAST	CHRISTIAN EVENT	KEY CONCEPT
Passover	Crucifixion of Jesus	Justification
Unleavened Bread	Burial of Jesus	Sanctification
First Fruits	Resurrection of Jesus	Glorification
Harvest	Descent of Holy Spirit	Power
Interval of 3 Months	Current Age of the Church	Church Kingdom
Trumpets	Gathering of the Church (?)	Rapture
Day of Atonement	Second Coming of Jesus (?)	Jewish Remnant
Tabernacles	Inauguration of the Millennium	Earthly Kingdom

- (4) The **EXODUS**, which Paul connects with baptism, pictures our identification with Jesus in His death, burial, and resurrection (1 Corinthians 10:1-2; Romans 6:2-3).
- (5) The **MANNA** and **WATER FROM THE ROCK** are both portrayed as pictures of Jesus (John 6:31-35, 48-63; 1 Corinthians 10:3-4).
- (6) The **TABERNACLE** portrays the Savior in its material, colors, furniture, arrangement, and the offerings sacrificed there (Hebrews 9:1-10:18).



- (7) The **HIGH PRIEST** quite clearly foreshadows the person and ministry of Jesus (Hebrews 4:14-16; 9:11-12, 24-28).

c. Key Verses:

6:6 “Say, therefore, to the sons of Israel, ‘I am the Lord, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will deliver you from their bondage. I will also redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great judgment’ (see also 20:2).

19:5-6 ‘Now then, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be My own possession among all the peoples, for all the earth is Mine; 6 and you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These are the words that you shall speak to the sons of Israel.”

iii. Leviticus (Called)

a. Outline of Leviticus:

Leviticus falls into two clear divisions:

1. **SACRIFICE** (1-17) – The WAY TO GOD.
 - A. The Laws of Sacrifice for Approach to God (1-7)
 - B. The Laws of the Priests (8-10)
 - C. The Laws Regarding Purity (11-15)
 - D. The Laws of National Atonement (16-17)

2. **SANCTIFICATION** (18-27) – Our WALK WITH GOD.
 - A. The Laws of Sanctification for God’s People (18-20)
 - B. The Laws of Sanctification for God’s Priests (21-22)
 - C. The Laws of Sanctification in Worship (23-24)
 - D. The Laws of Sanctification in the Land of Canaan (25-26)
 - E. The Laws of Sanctification and Vows (27)

b. Messianic Christology as Seen in Leviticus:

Similar to Exodus, a number of types of Jesus are evident in Leviticus.

(1) The **Five OFFERINGS** all typify the person and work of Jesus in His sinless life, submission to the Father that we might have fellowship with God.



(2) The **High Priest** as mentioned above is a very prominent type of Jesus in Leviticus.

(3) The **Seven Feasts**, again, as mentioned, also form a type of the Saviour.

"THEN [YAHWEH] CALLED" LEVITICUS

LIVING WITH A HOLY GOD

KEY vs. 11:45
c. 1444-1425 Sinai

HOLINESS

1. WAY TO GOD
1-16

2. WALK WITH GOD
17-27

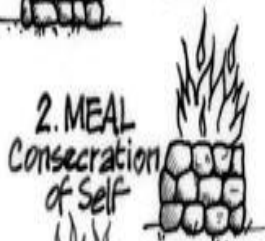
PRIESTS

SACRIFICE SYSTEM

W
O
R
S
H
I
P



1. BURNT
Original Sin



2. MEAL
Consecration
of Self



3. PEACE
Thanksgiving

S
I
N
S



4. SIN
Atonement



5. TRESPASS
Atonement

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1 PET. 2:5
REV. 5:9-10

RESTORED
RELATIONSHIP

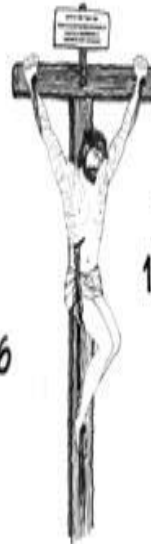


SANCTIFIED
chs. 17-22

UNCLEANNES
chs 11-16

CELEBRATING
chs. 23-27

EPH. 2:14
COL. 1:20

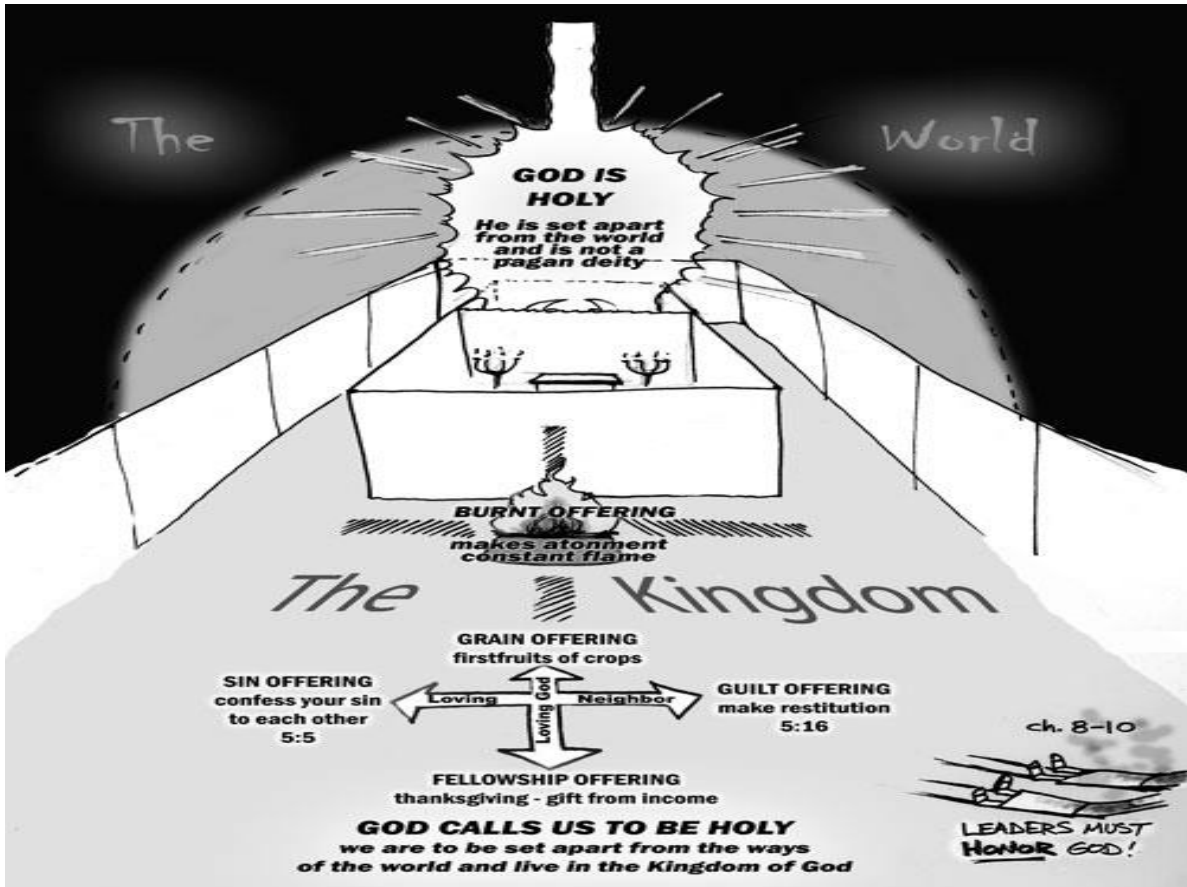


FESTIVALS/
CONVOCATIONS:

JOHN 1:29
1PET 3:18

HEB 4:15-16
HEB. 10

SABBATH
PASSOVER
PENTECOST
TRUMPETS
ATONEMENT
BOOTHS
SABBATICAL
JUBILEE



c. Key Verses:

17:11 *“For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood by reason of the life that makes atonement.”*

20:7-8 *“You shall consecrate yourselves therefore and be holy, for I am the LORD your God. And you shall keep My statutes and practice them; I am the LORD who sanctifies you.”* (see also 11:45).

iv. Numbers (Wilderness)

- Records wanderings in the wilderness
- The Jews made it to Israel (Canaan) in 2-3 years
- Kadesh Barnea was the turning point in Numbers
- 12 spies sent to spy out land
- Chapter 13 records tragic event-people rebel against Moses
Joshua & Caleb trusted God
- Result of unbelief was wandering until that generation dies off
- At close of Numbers-East bank of Jordan.
- There Deuteronomy was written - Deutoros(2nd) nomos (law) = 2nd Law
- The law was recapped for new generation on east bank of Jordan
- Moses dies and appoints Joshua to lead Israel

a. Outline of Numbers:

Numbers divides into three sections:

- I. PREPARATION at Sinai (Old Generation) (1-10)
 - A. The Position and Numbering of the People (1-4)
 - B. The Precepts of God and Sanctification of the People (5:1-9:14)
 - C. The Pilgrimage Toward the Promised Land (9:15-10:36)
- II. FAILURE of the Old Generation (11-25)
 - A. Discontent Along the Way (11-12)
 - B. Disbelief at Kadesh-Barnea (13-14)
 - C. Discipline from the Lord (15-25)
- III. PREPARATION of the New Generation (26-36)
 - A. Reorganization of Israel (26-27)
 - B. Regulation of Offerings and Vows (28-30)
 - C. Regionalization of the Land (31-36)

b. Messianic Christology as Seen in Numbers:

- (1) The **serpent lifted up** on the standard (cf. Numbers 21:4-9 with John 3:14).
- (2) The **rock that quenched the thirst** of the people is a type of Jesus (1 Corinthians 10:4).
- (3) The daily **manna** pictures Jesus as the bread come down from heaven (John 6:31-33).

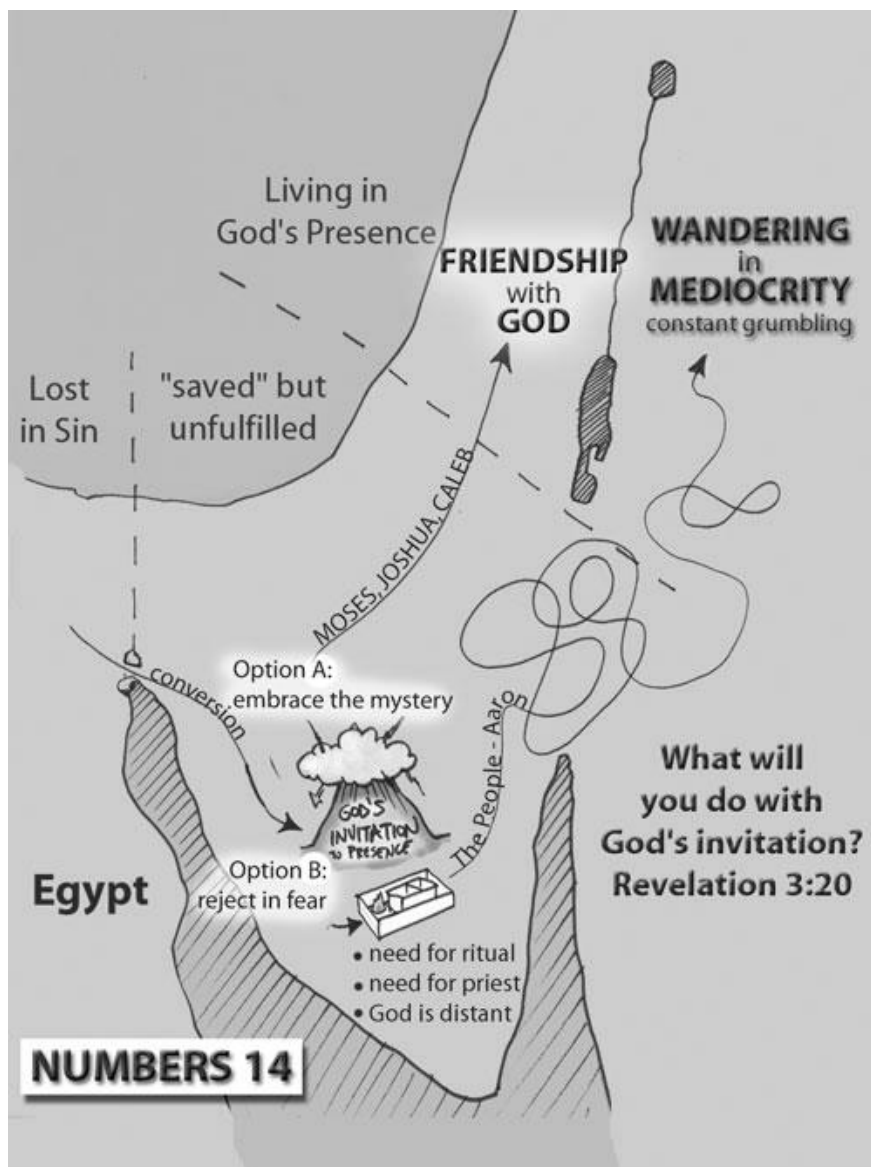


- (3) The **pillar of cloud** and **fire** portray the guidance of Jesus and the cities of refuge certainly portray Jesus as our refuge from judgment.
- (5) Finally, the **red heifer** is also a type of Jesus (chapter 19).

c. Key Verses:

14:22-23 “Surely all the men who have seen My glory and My signs, which I performed in Egypt and in the wilderness, yet have put Me to the test these ten times and have not listened to My voice, shall by no means see the land which I swore to their fathers, nor shall any of those who spurned Me see it.”

20:12. “But the LORD said to Moses and Aaron, “Because you have not believed Me, to treat Me as holy in the sight of the sons of Israel, therefore you shall not bring this assembly into the land which I have given them.”



(5) Deuteronomy (Words)

a. Orientation

Moses wrote Deuteronomy about 1405 B.C., about the same time as Numbers. Deuteronomy is not a foundational book, but is a companion to Numbers. The book describes Israel's special relationship to God.

b. Outline of Deuteronomy:

- I. Moses Reviews Israel's **JOURNEY** from Sinai to the Plains of Moab (chaps. 1-4)
- II. Moses Reviews and Expands the **LAW** for the New Generation (4-26)
- III. Moses Reviews Israel's Covenant **RELATIONSHIP** with God (27-30)
- IV. The Final **MINISTRY** of Moses (31-34)

c. Messianic Christology as Seen in Deuteronomy:

The statement about **MOSES** in 18:15 is one of the clearest portraits of Jesus. It reads, *“The LORD your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your countrymen, you shall listen to him.”* Further, Moses, as a type of the Messiah, is the only figure other than Jesus to fill all three of the offices of prophet (34:10-12), priest (Ex. 32:31-35), and king (although Moses was not king, he functioned as ruler of Israel; 33:4-5).

d. Key Verses:

4:9, 23 *“Only give heed to yourself and keep your soul diligently, lest you forget the things, which your eyes have seen, and lest they depart from your heart all the days of your life; but make them known to your sons and your grandsons. 23 So watch yourselves, lest you forget the covenant of the LORD your God, which He made with you, and make for yourselves a graven image in the form of anything against which the LORD your God has commanded you.”*

4:31 *“For the LORD your God is a compassionate God; He will not fail you nor destroy you nor forget the covenant with your fathers, which He swore to them.”*

10:12-14 *“And now, Israel, what does the LORD your God require from you, but to fear the LORD your God, to walk in all His ways and love Him, and to serve the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul, and to keep the LORD’S commandments and His statutes which I am commanding you today for your good? Behold, to the LORD your God belong heaven and the highest heavens, the earth and all that is in it.”*

30:19-20 *“I call heaven and earth to witness against you today, that I have set before you life and death, the blessing and the curse. So choose life in order that you may live, you and your descendants, by loving the LORD your God, by obeying His voice, and by holding fast to Him; for this is your life and the length of your days, that you may live in the land which the LORD swore to your fathers, to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to give them.”*

LAW II
THE NEXT GENERATION
(DEUTERONOMY)

YAHWEH
 - one God -
 - without form -
 He is
 - above all -
 &
 - near -

ch. 27-34
 How it COULD BE
 Blessings OR curses - you choose
 Teach children with liturgy

ch 4-26
 How it SHOULD BE
 The covenant/contract
 10 commandments - universal
 The rest - contextual

ch. 1-3
 How it WAS
 The history of God's faithfulness

PREPARE! REMEMBER!

2nd generation of FREED SLAVES

circumcise your HEART
 Dt 10:16

DEUT 30:11-20
MR 7:13-14

VALLEY OF CURSES
 (The way of the Canaanites)
 Promised Land is not a REWARD FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.
 It is a VEHICLE OF JUDGEMENT ON CANAAN
 (Israel could be here if not careful!)

LIVING IN FATHER'S FELLOWSHIP ETERNALLY
CH O O S E
 DT 30:11-20 JOHN 10:10 JOHN 17:3



"THESE ARE THE WORDS"
DEUTERONOMY

KEY vs. 10:12-13
 c. 1406 Transjordan

OBEDIENCE

1. PREAMBLE
 1:1-5

11 DAYS > 40 YRS.

2. HIST. PROLOGUE
 1:6-4:49



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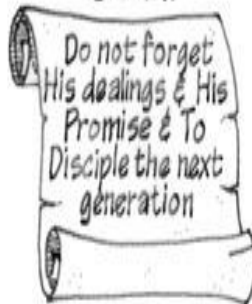
BELIEVE GOD - OBEY GOD - REFUSE SIN

3. STIPULATIONS
 5-26

Review & Application of God's
 Righteous Expectations
 Rom 7:12



INSTRUCTIONS
 & WARNINGS
 6:6-7:11



REALITY CHECK - 9:1-6
 PROMISE IS BY GRACE

"PROPHET LIKE" MOSES
 18:14-22



4. BLESSINGS & CURSINGS
 27-30



28:1-14



28:64
 Diaspora

5. SUCCESSION
 31-34

JOSHUA CHARGED

TORAH DELIVERED

MOSES DIES

31:7-8 If God is with me,
 fear is baseless