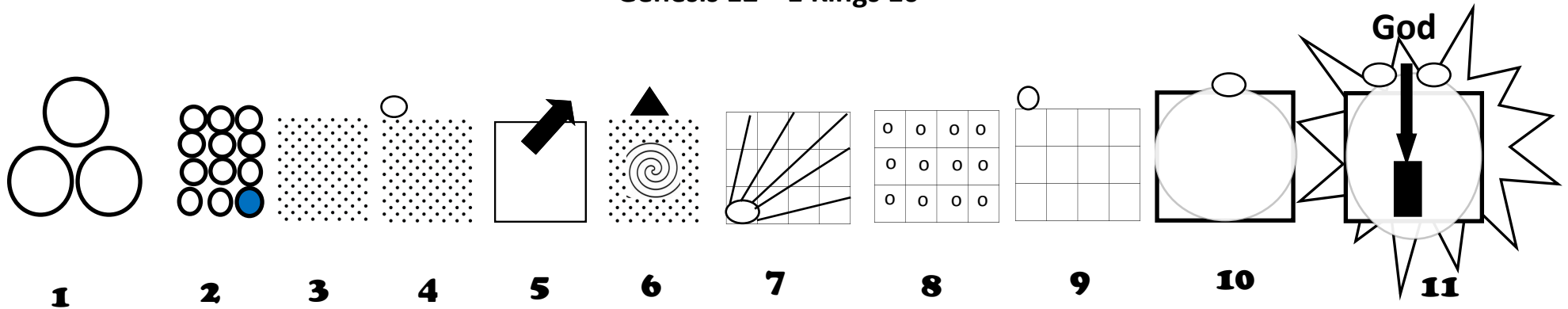


Handout 2 Act I Scene 1 God builds the nation of Israel as His channel for PROVIDING REDEMPTION

Genesis 12—1 Kings 10



1. The three patriarchs of Israel: Abraham (Gen. 12—14); Isaac (Gen. 25-27); Jacob (Gen. 27—49)
2. The tribal framework of Israel formed by the twelve sons of Jacob (Gen. 30; 49:28) ● Joseph brought the family into Egypt.
3. Multiplication of the people in Egypt. (Exodus 1) “The more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied and spread.” (E. 1:12)
4. Moses, the first God-appointed leader of Israel, was appointed while they were in exile in Egypt. (Exodus 2-4)
5. Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt since a nation cannot exist within another nation. (Exodus 5—15)
6. At Mt. Sinai God gives to Israel the Law and a culture. (Ex. 20; Deuteronomy 1) tribal
7. Twelve tribes conquer the land God had promised them through the leadership of Joshua. (Joshua 1-12)
The land is divided among the twelve tribes. (Joshua 13—24)
8. In Judges 1 the tribes take the land of their inheritance. Each tribe sets up temporary local leaders. This period is characterized by Judges 17:6, “In those days there was no king in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes.”
9. Samuel, the last of the judges and the first of the prophets, unites the separated tribes.
Samuel established as a Prophet. (1 Sam. 1-3); Samuel established as a judge. (1 Sam. 4-7)
10. Monarchy: Saul is made Israel’s first king but disobeys God, bringing in a monarchy. (1 Sam. 8—31)
11. Theocracy: David and Solomon, ruling in a theocracy, bring the nation to its zenith. God comes to the Temple. (2 Samuel—1 Kings 10)

Progress of Redemption

Lesson 2 – Group Discussion

1. What impressed you from the lecture today? Was there anything you did not understand?
2. What words would you use to explain the main idea of the Bible to someone who knows nothing about it?
3. Using Handout 1 **briefly** comment on the primary elements of the diagram.
4. The word “progress” has a specific meaning in our course. What is that meaning?
5. How was God’s promise to Abraham in Genesis 12: 1-3 like a seed that contains the whole plan of redemption. Use the diagram on Handout 1 to explain your answer.
6. What is God’s goal on planet earth? Explain how this goal also defines God’s purpose for His followers.
7. How is Psalm 119:91 (... “all things serve you.) a shortened version of Romans 8:28. Apply this truth to the Progress of Redemption. Surely God doesn’t use evil people to accomplish His purpose!
8. **In Act 1 Scene 1** God is building the nation of Israel. What are four elements that make a group of people a legal nation?

GROUP LEADERS PASS OUT HANDOUT 2

9. **Understand handout 2 together.** Take turns reading each of the 11 steps where God is building the nation of Israel, and explain it. Help each other understand these 11 steps and the portions of Scripture that record them.
10. How does an understanding of the big picture of Gen. 12—1 Kings 11 help you understand the details of this section.

Prayer Focus:

Today we have traced God’s building of the nation of Israel as a channel through which redemption came. God is also working in our lives today to make us a channel to bring Christ to a world that needs Him. In what way can the group pray for you to fulfill this purpose? Are you experiencing an obstacle that you feel is preventing you from reflecting His glory?

If time allows REVIEW the big picture: Fill in the elements of God’s 2 Act play of Redemption.

What is the **title** of the play? _____

Act 1 _____

Scene 1 _____

Scene 2 _____

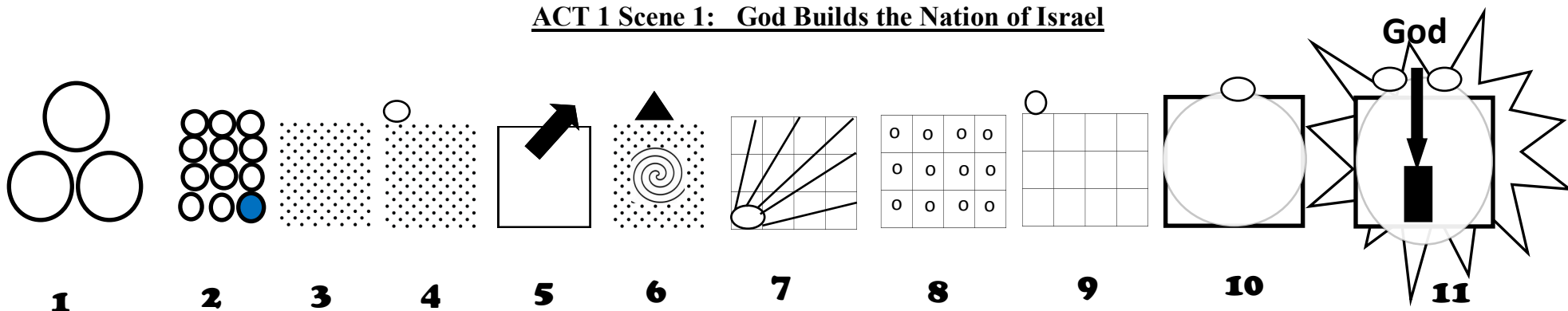
Scene 3 _____

Act 2 _____

Homework 2

Progress of Redemption

ACT 1 Scene 1: God Builds the Nation of Israel



In order to get a grasp of these “11 steps” that trace God’s building of Israel, read the Scripture below, and put the number of the appropriate “step” it is referring to. (Try to do this without looking at Handout 2, but check your answers after you have filled out the blanks below.)

- ___ In Judges 1 the tribes take the land of their inheritance. Each tribe sets up temporary local leaders. This period is characterized by Judges 17:6, “In those days there was no king in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes.”
- ___ Multiplication of the people in Egypt. (Exodus 1) “The more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied and spread.” (Ex. 1:12)
- ___ Theocracy: David and Solomon, ruling in a theocracy, bring the nation to its zenith. God comes to the Temple. (2 Samuel—1 Kings 10)
- ___ At Mt. Sinai God gives to Israel the Law and a culture. (Ex. 20; Deuteronomy 1)
- ___ The three patriarchs of Israel: Abraham (Gen. 12—14); Isaac (Gen. 25-27); Jacob (Gen. 27—49)
- ___ Monarchy: Saul is made Israel’s first king but disobeys God, bringing in a monarchy. (1 Sam. 8—31)
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Samuel established as a Prophet. (1 Sam. 1-3); Samuel established as a judge. (1 Sam. 4-7)
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- ___ The tribal framework of Israel formed by the twelve sons of Jacob (Gen. 30; 49:28)
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