

Light

ChatRoom



THE BIBLE STORY

A BOOK THAT WILL CHANGE YOUR
LIFE EVERY TIME YOU READ IT

WEEK 1 - TWO VIDEO CLIPS

Old & New Testament Overview

Watch the Two Short Video's at your own pace.

Use this guide to follow along and take notes during the videos.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. Understanding the Old Testament (Tanakh)

Structure of the Tanakh

- Jewish Bible is called the _____:
- _____ – *Instruction (first 5 books / Pentateuch)*
- *Nevi'im* – _____ (*history & prophecy*)
- *Ketuvim* – _____ (*poetry, wisdom, narrative*)
- Same books as Protestant OT, but arranged differently.

Formation

- Originally on scrolls, not one bound book.
- Compiled by prophetic _____ over centuries.
- Viewed as God speaking through human words.

Themes and Story

- Starts in Eden, where humanity fails.
- Key conflict: God wants to bless the world through humans, but humans rebel.
- God's plan: a new human will come to crush evil and bring blessing.

2. Overview of the Torah

- Begins with creation and the fall.
- Introduces Abraham and the covenant promise.
- Israel's story unfolds: slavery in Egypt, rescue, covenant with Moses.

- 613 laws given to form _____.
- Ends with Moses' death and prediction of future failure —but also hope.

3. The Nevi'im (Prophets)

- Former prophets: Israel's entry into the land, rise of kings, eventual failure.
- Latter prophets: messages of judgment, exile, and future hope.
- Themes: A new Davidic king, _____, a faithful remnant.

4. The Ketuvim (Writings)

- Includes Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Ecclesiastes, Daniel, and Chronicles.
- _____ books explore real-life struggles.
- Chronicles ends the Tanakh with hope of a return and a new Davidic king.

Old Testament – Discussion Questions

1. What does the three-part structure of the Tanakh (Torah, Prophets, Writings) reveal about the way ancient Israel understood God's story? Follow-up:

Why might that structure be important for understanding Jesus later on?

2. How does the pattern of blessing, rebellion, and hope repeat throughout the Old Testament? Can you think of specific examples in Abraham's family, Moses' leadership, or the kings of Israel?
3. What role did the prophets play in keeping Israel focused on God's promises, even during exile and failure? Why is their message of judgment and future hope still relevant today?
4. In what ways do the final books of the Tanakh (like Daniel and Chronicles) point forward to something new? What hopes are left unresolved at the end of the Old Testament?

THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. New Testament Structure

Composition

- 27 books, all written within a few decades after Jesus.
- 4 Gospels, Acts, Paul's letters, general letters, Revelation.

Continuity

- New Testament continues and fulfills the story of the OT.
- Jesus is the new human, Messiah, and Son of God.

2. Central Message of the New Testament

Jesus' Role

- Jesus is Israel's God in human form.
- Defeats evil by dying on the cross and rising from the dead.
- Portrayed as the _____ servant and king.

The Church

- Acts: the birth of a new Spirit-filled people.
- _____ teach how Jesus transforms lives and fulfills OT hopes.
- Letters explain what it means to be part of the new humanity.

Revelation

- Jesus as slaughtered Lamb and divine King.
- Imagery of new creation, _____, and final victory.

3. Key Takeaways

- The Bible tells one unified story from Genesis to Revelation.
- Humanity needs rescue; Jesus is God's answer.
- The Old Testament lays the foundation; the New Testament reveals the fulfillment.

- We are invited to join the story and participate in God's new creation.

New Testament – Discussion Questions

1. How does Jesus fulfill the themes and promises introduced in the Old Testament story? What does it mean that he is both the “new human” and the “Son of God”?
2. Why is the resurrection of Jesus such a central event in the New Testament narrative? How does it change our view of death, evil, and God's plan for humanity?
3. What role do the letters of the apostles play in helping early Christians (and us today) understand what it means to follow Jesus? How do they connect our lives to the biblical story?
4. The book of Revelation ends with a vision of a new creation. How does this vision bring the entire biblical story full circle? What does it say about the future God desires for the world?