

The Theme of Each Book of the Bible as it Relates to the Nation of _____

The Jewish Books of the Law (The Pentateuch/The Torah)

Genesis—“Genesis” means “_____” and this is the book of beginnings: the beginning of time and space, the beginning of the universe, and the beginning of all living things. The book of Genesis also describes the beginning of the nation of _____, “the apple of God’s eye.” God made a covenant with Abraham to make of him a great nation, the nation of Israel, promising to uniquely bless the nation of Israel as His _____ nation. This promise included both “_____” and “_____,” neither of which Abraham had at the time. The book of Genesis sets the stage for the entire rest of the Bible which _____ around the _____ people, including the Jewish nation’s role in both the First and Second Comings of Christ (Christ being the Greek equivalent of the Jewish word “Messiah” meaning “the anointed One”).

Exodus—While living in Egypt for 430 years, the nation of Israel grew substantially. God had answered the promise He had made to Abraham to give him “_____,” and now it is time to give him the promised _____ as well. “Exodus” means “_____,” and when it was time for the nation of Israel to exit Egypt, God raised up Moses to lead the Jewish people to the Promised Land, miraculously delivering them from their slavery in Egypt through a series of ten plagues. Now that they are a nation, God gives the Jewish people the Mosaic Law, the laws for _____ their nation, and the instructions for building a portable worship center, the _____, which they will carry with them as they travel across the Sinai desert on their way to the Promised Land.

Leviticus—“Leviticus” comes from the word “Levite.” The Levites were those men who _____ in the portable Jewish worship center, the Tabernacle. The book of Leviticus contains detailed instructions on worshiping God through _____ and _____ as well as detailed instructions on the consecration and duties of the Jewish priests who served in the Tabernacle. Although it can be a tedious book to read, its message is of extreme importance: The _____ of God requires sinful man to be cleansed by the shedding of _____.

Numbers—The book of Numbers covers the nation of Israel’s _____ years of wilderness _____ in the Sinai desert. The book gets its name from the two “_____” or censuses taken of the Jewish nation to determine the number of _____ men, men twenty-years-old and older. The first census was taken at the beginning of this 40-year period in preparation for entering the Promised Land. The second census was taken about 40 years later, again in preparation for entering the Promised Land and exterminating the wicked Canaanites who inhabited the land. The reason for the 40-year gap was due to the people’s _____ to trust God to deliver their enemies into their hands, and their refusal to enter the land. As punishment, God had the nation wander aimlessly in the Sinai desert for 40 years until the _____ generation _____ out and a new generation had been born and was ready to enter the Promised Land.

Deuteronomy—“Deuteronomy” means “_____ law,” and this book gets its name from the fact that God’s laws are given to Israel for a second time, but this time to a _____ generation of Israelites who were born during the 40-year wilderness wandering and are now poised to enter the Promised Land. Moses, the leader of the Jewish people, gives three lengthy _____, including a farewell address to the nation before his death.

The Jewish Historical Books

The historical books continue the _____ of the nation of _____ from where the book of Deuteronomy has left off. The first three historical books—Joshua, Judges, and Ruth—describe the _____ of Canaan (The Promised Land), and the _____ Period of the nation of Israel, when the nation was ruled by _____. The next six books, 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings, and 1 & 2 Chronicles, trace the history of the nation of Israel’s _____ from its beginning in 1043 B.C. to its ending in 586 B.C., when the Southern Kingdom of Judah was led into Babylonian captivity. The remaining three historical books—Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther—describe the _____ of a Jewish remnant to Jerusalem after 70 years of captivity (605–536 B.C) in Babylon.

Joshua—This book is named after the young Jewish general, Joshua, who, after the death of Moses, was appointed by God to _____ the nation of Israel into the Promised Land.