

THE EPIC OF EDEN VIDEO STUDY

Session 1—The Great Cultural Barrier

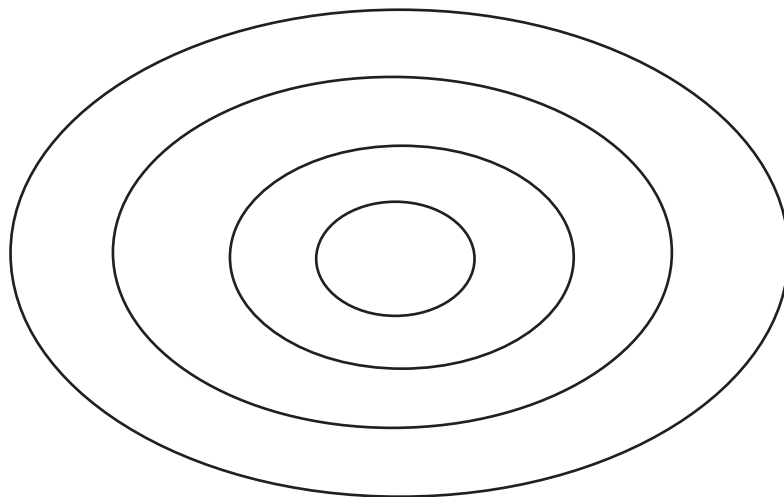
Why do Christians struggle with the study of the Old Testament?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Ethnocentric: _____

What was the creature at the center of the table in the picture from Lima, Peru? _____

Bureaucratic Culture	Tribal Culture
Run by?	Run by?



Israelite Society

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Session 2—Redemption


What is the first problem that we run into when we begin our study?

How does Dr. Richter define the word “Biblish”?

Where did the church get the word “redemption”?

Where did the New Testament writers get the word?

Where did the Old Testament writers get the word?

 = ga'al = to redeem

What do we learn about redemption from each of these stories?

Naomi, Ruth & Boaz	Abraham & Lot	Hosea & Gomer

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Session 3—Real Time and Space

1) Geography

What is “the little green slug” called?

This area is called that because it is _____ and it is shaped like a _____.

Name the four rivers that make the land fertile.

Name the three areas of the Fertile Crescent.

2) Real Time

List the five names (in order) that help us to organize real time.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

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Session 4—Covenant

בְּרִית = *berît* = covenant

“A ‘covenant’ is an _____ enacted between two parties in which one or both make _____ under _____ to perform or refrain from certain actions _____ in advance.” (*ABD* 1:1178)

How does someone in a tribal society establish a contract or an agreement with someone who is not part of the tribe?

“In tribal societies there were _____ or devices—we might even say _____—by which outsiders, non-kin, might be incorporated into the _____.” (Cross, *From Epic to Canon*, 7)

Features of a *berît*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

What are the **two types of international treaties** found in the ancient Near East?

- 1) _____

A treaty made between _____.

Refer to each other as _____.

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Session 5—Treaty

What are the **two types of international treaties** found in the ancient Near East?

1) _____ (made between a _____ and an _____).

2) _____ (made between _____).

The Gibeonites are looking for what kind of treaty from Joshua? _____

Why? _____

Hittite suzerain/vassal treaty format of the late second millenium BC and the <i>berît</i> at Mt. Sinai		
	Treaty Format	<i>berît</i> at Mt. Sinai
I.	Preamble/Title Gives title of superior party. Exodus 20: ____; Deut. 5:6a	<i>Who does Yahweh say that he is?</i>
II.	Historical Prologue Furnishes the basis of obligation and the motive for accepting the covenant's stipulations as binding. Exodus 20: ____; Deut. 5:6b [cf. Deut. 1-3]	<i>What has Yahweh done? What is the basis of obligation and motive for accepting the covenant's stipulations as binding?</i>
III.	Stipulations/Obligations Imposed Exodus 20:3-17; Deut. 5:7-21 [cf. Deut. 12-26]	<i>What is the first commandment?</i>
IV.	Deposition and Provision for Periodic Reading of the Treaty Before the People Treaty text archived in the temple of the vassal's chief deity (i.e., the witness to his oath). Exodus 32:15; Exodus 25:21; cf. Exodus 40:20; Deut. 10:5] Deut. 31:10-12; cf. Exodus 24:7; Josh. 8:30-35	<i>Where were they deposited? When were they read?</i>
V.	List of Witnesses The deities of both parties are summoned to act as witnesses to the oaths taken. Deut. 4:26; 30:19-20; 31:28.	<i>Who served as witness to the covenant?</i>
VI.	Curses and Blessings Deut. 27:11-28:68	<i>"And all these _____ will come upon you and overtake you if you _____ the Lord your God . . . But if you do not _____ the Lord your God. All these _____ will come upon you and overtake you."</i>

These acts of treaty-making were sealed off by means of ratification ceremony involving oath and sacrifice (Exod. 24:3-8; cf. Gen. 15:17-21; Jer. 34:17-20; Matt. 27:22-25).

The Theology of the Historical Prologue

God _____ before he requires _____.

The rules are designed to _____ the relationship not to _____ the relationship.

How does it teach Israel?

Idea of a _____.

Idea of _____.

Idea of _____.

Old Covenant at Mt. Sinai	New Covenant at the Last Supper
Exodus 24:3-8	Matthew 26:27-28
<p>Moses came and told the people all the words of the LORD and all the ordinances; and all the people answered with one voice, and said, "All the words that the LORD has spoken we will do." And Moses wrote down all the words of the LORD. He rose early in the morning, and built an altar at the foot of the mountain, and set up twelve pillars, corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel, who offered burnt offerings and sacrificed oxen as offerings of well-being to the LORD. Moses took half of the blood and put it in basins, and half of the blood he dashed against the altar. Then he took the book of the covenant, and read it in the hearing of the people; and they said, "All that the LORD has spoken we will do, and we will be obedient." Moses took the blood and dashed it on the people, and said, "See <i>the blood of the covenant</i> that the LORD has made with you in accordance with all these words."</p>	<p>Then he took a cup, and after giving thanks he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you; for <i>this is my blood of the covenant</i>, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins."</p>

Questions, comments, aha moments . . .

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Session 6—God’s Original Intent

Two descriptions of the creation event found in Genesis

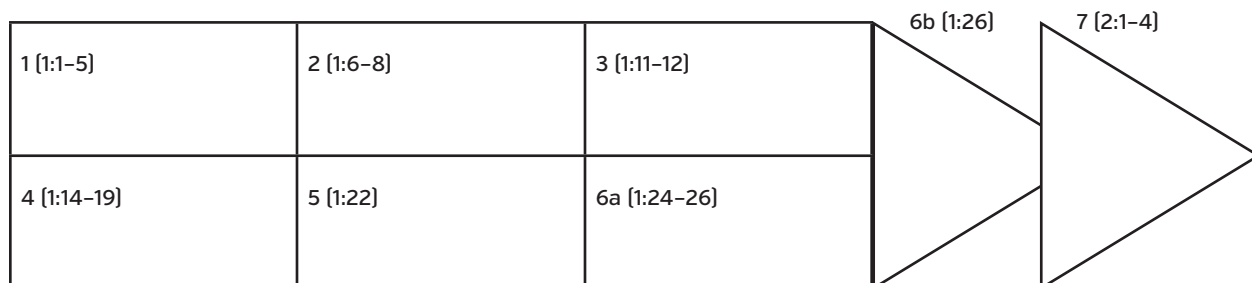
Genesis chapters _____ belong to Israel’s _____, _____, possibly _____ account of this event. Genesis chapter _____ written specifically as an _____ to the _____ of _____ and to the _____ as a whole.

What is the question we have to ask if we care about biblical authority? _____

What is on Moses’ mind as he writes? Explaining who _____ is and who _____.

The _____ (Framework) Theory

The Seven Days of Creation



The Covenant in Eden

The Players? (1:26-31)

- Suzerain _____
- Vassal _____

The Setting? (2:8-15) _____

The Agreement? (2:15-17) _____

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Session 7—God’s Final Intent

Redemptive History begins with the question:

What did the _____ lose?

And ends with the question:

What did the _____ buy back?

The iconography of Eden:

1) *Cherubim* (Exodus 25–26, 36)

“Let them build a sanctuary for me so that I might dwell among them” (Exod. 25:8).

Who could enter the outer court of the tabernacle? _____

Who could enter the Holy Place? _____

Who could enter the Holy of Holies? _____

In the Holy of Holies, God sits enthroned above what? _____

What do the *cherubim* look like?

The _____ of a _____.

The _____ of a _____.

The _____ of a _____.

What is the function of the *cherubim*?

To _____ away anyone who would dare

to enter _____ in an
_____ fashion.

1) *Cherubim* (continued)

What is God communicating?

The Holy of Holies and the garden of Eden, both defended by cherubim, are the _____
_____ of the _____.

2) Rivers (Ezekiel 47)

What does Ezekiel see bursting forth under the throne of the Holy of Holies?

Why does it come from the temple and why does it come from Eden?

3) Trees (Revelation 21–22)

(Rev. 21)

What does John see? A new _____ and a new _____.

What does he not see there? _____

Why? _____

(Rev. 22)

What does the angel show John? _____

What stands on the sides of the river? _____

Heaven is where it has always been . . .

The _____ where God is. The _____ where the _____ of God
may dwell in the _____ of God with full access to the _____ of God!

God's rescue plan:

Noah _____

Abraham _____

Moses _____

David _____

Jesus _____

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Session 8—Noah

Matthew 24:37-39

Jesus is comparing the _____ to the _____.

It divides _____ as it _____ to _____

as it _____.

Parallels in Surrounding Literature

1) The Sumerian Kings List

List of the kings of Sumer divided into two sections:

Kings _____ the flood. Lived outrageously long periods of time.

Kings _____ the flood. Ages and reigns dropped dramatically.

2) The Gilgamesh Epic

3) The Story of Atrahasis

What do these stories have in common with the biblical story of Noah and the flood?

Genesis 7:11-12 The De-Creation Event

Genesis 1

God creates the _____ and the _____ and the

Spirit hovers over the _____ (*tehom*).

Genesis 7

On a specific day, all the fountains of the _____

(*tehom*) are split open, the windows of _____ are opened and the

_____ is saturated with rain.

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Session 9—Abraham

Abraham in Real Space and Time

The story of Abraham begins in the city of _____.

Abraham leaves Ur, travels to _____, and then into _____.

The Middle Bronze Age: _____ BC to _____ BC.

Abraham's Covenant

1) Genesis 12

Stipulations: “Go forth from _____ and from _____ . . .”

Promises

1. I will make you a _____.

2. I will _____ you.

3. I will make _____.

4. I will _____ those who _____ you and I will _____ those who _____ you.

5. In you all the _____ of the _____ shall be _____.

2) Genesis 15

Stipulation: To _____ God.

Promises

1. An _____ from “your own body.”

2. Descendants as _____ as the _____.

3. The land of _____.

4. I am a _____ to you, I am your very great _____.

“O Lord, how may I know that I shall inherit it?”

2) Genesis 15 (continued)

Covenant ceremony:

Theophany = an _____ of God in a _____ form.

In a suzerain/vassal treaty, who is supposed to walk between the pieces of the animal? _____

Who walked between the pieces of the animal here? _____

What is God saying? May what happened to these animals happen to _____ if I break
_____ with _____.

3) Genesis 17

Reaffirmation of the covenant, promises _____.

Name change: Abram (exalted father) → Abraham (father of a multitude)

Sarai (princess) → Sarah (princess)

Covenant sign _____

Where does the Abrahamic covenant leave us?

The People = _____

The Place = _____

The Presence = _____

Questions, comments, aha moments . . .

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Session 10—Moses

Moses in Real Time and Space

The exodus took place either in _____ BC or _____ BC.

Where did Joseph's family settle when they went down to Egypt? _____

The Story of Exodus and the Covenant at Sinai

Exodus 1:8 "And a new king arose over Egypt, who did not know Joseph."

Yahweh

- Hears the _____ of his people.
- Remembers his _____ with Abraham.
- Proves himself the _____ of the _____.
- Leads forth his people _____ and loaded with _____.

Israel

- Is _____ from a strong enemy.
- Is _____ from slavery and poverty.
- Is _____ a future and hope.
- Is _____ an inheritance.
- Has begun the journey to the _____.

The Abrahamic promises are _____ in the Mosaic covenant!

Theocracy = a nation _____ by God.

Human officers in a theocracy:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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Session 11—David

David in Real Time and Space

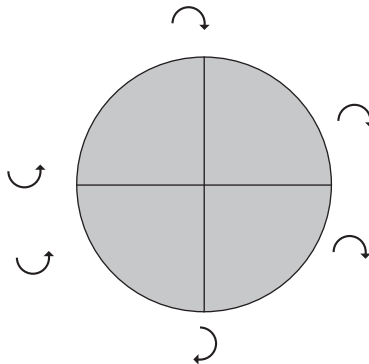
The Israelites settled in the promised land as a _____ league.

During the time of Joshua, the Conquest, and the Era of the Judges, all of the Israelites settled according to their _____.

Who was the last judge of Israel? _____ (He was also a _____ and a _____.)

The Cycle of the Judges

The cycle is repeated twelve times in the book of Judges.



The cry of the biblical author throughout the book of Judges: the reason for this problem is

because, “There was no _____ in Israel and every man did what was

_____ in _____.”

The Difference between Saul and David

1 Samuel 8:22 (The Calling of Saul)

1 Samuel 16 (The Calling of David)

“Listen to their voice, and appoint _____ a king.” “For I have selected a king for _____ among his sons.”

Saul is the _____ choice.

David is _____ choice.

David's Call Narratives

1) 1 Samuel 16:1–13: Samuel chooses the _____ of Jesse's sons.

A man of _____ own choosing. David is chosen for his _____.

2) 1 Samuel 16:14–23: David is chosen to _____ to soothe Saul's troubled soul.

What is the other book in the Bible always associated with David? _____

3) 1 Samuel 17: David and Goliath

In David's mind it doesn't matter who the _____ is, it matters _____ is on _____.

The Davidic Covenant (2 Samuel 7:8-16) A House or a House?

David: I want to build Yahweh a _____.

Yahweh: When I want a _____ I'll ask for one. Do not _____ who the real _____ of Israel is.

2 Samuel 7:16

"Your _____ and your _____ shall endure before me
: your _____ shall be established _____."

People, Place, and Presence of the Davidic Covenant

The People = _____

The Place = _____

The Presence = _____

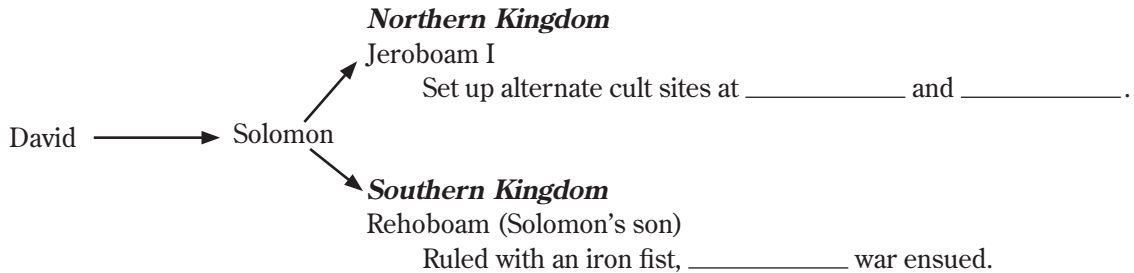
Questions, comments, aha moments . . .

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Session 12—The New Covenant

Real Time and Space

The Divided Kingdom:



Northern Kingdom	Southern Kingdom
_____ BC the _____ wipe out the Northern Kingdom and the ten tribes of Israel disappear.	_____ BC the _____ drag Israel off to Babylonia; Southern Kingdom does _____ disappear.
Capital city = _____	Capital city = _____
Also known as: Israel, sometimes Ephraim	Also known as: Judah

The Exile and the Return

The _____ is the great watershed of the Israelite faith.

The _____ is the same story as the _____:

the _____ of God have been cast out of the _____ of God and they lose access to the _____ of God.

Jeremiah 29:11

“For I know the _____ that I have for you,’ declares the Lord, ‘plans for _____ and not for _____ to give you a _____ and a _____.”

_____ BC Cyrus of Persia allows the exiles to return home.

Those who return are the ones who have kept the _____ alive.

(Isaiah 9:2–7; Isaiah 11:1–12; Ezekiel 37:21–28)

The Promise: The Return of the King

How were all the legitimate kings of Israel identified?

1) By _____. Had to be a child of _____. (Matthew 1:1)

2) By the _____ of Yahweh's prophet. (Matthew 3:13–17)

Where is the kingdom?

Matthew 13: the kingdom of heaven is like . . .

A man who sowed _____ in his field

A _____ seed

A _____ in a lump of dough.

The “Already” and the “Not Yet”

The kingdom of God has _____ come.

The _____ awaits.

The People, Place, and Presence in the New Covenant

	Already	Not Yet
People	All who will _____ upon the _____ of the _____, and _____ to the end. <i>[Gal. 3:26-29]</i>	Our _____ as sons, the _____ of the body. <i>[John 14:2; Rom. 8:23; Rev. 19:11-16; 21:21-27]</i>
Place	We are only _____, like Abraham, we await our _____, the New Jerusalem. <i>[Rev. 21:1-2]</i>	The _____ . <i>[Rev. 21:1-4]</i>
Presence	In the _____, in the _____, in the _____. <i>[John 1:14; Acts 2:17; 1 Cor. 3:16-17; 6:19; 2 Cor. 6:16; Eph. 2:19-22; Rev. 21-22]</i>	“Behold, the _____ of God is among men, and he will _____ among them, and they shall be his _____, and God himself will be _____ them.” <i>[Rev. 21:3; 22]</i>

“So that where I am, there you may be with me always.” (John 14:3)

Questions, comments, aha moments . . .
