

Bible Basics . Week 1

Old Testament

Category/Book	Author	Date	Notes
Old Testament	_____ authors	Dates are approximate and often represent the middle of a span. Roughly _____	_____ books
1. _____			Torah, Pentateuch
Genesis	Moses	1400	Creation to Egypt. Creation, fall, people, flood, tower of Babel, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph.
Exodus	Moses	1400	Egypt to Wilderness. Known for: Moses, Plagues, Red Sea, 10 Commandments, Ark, Tabernacle, and Priesthood.
Leviticus	Moses	1400	Laws, sacrifices, feasts and offerings. Known for: Holiness of God and holiness of His people
Numbers	Moses	1400	Census of old generation to census of new generation. Known for: wilderness complaining, older generation's exclusion from the Promised Land and the younger generation preparing to enter.
Deuteronomy	Moses	1400	Second giving of the law before entering the promised land. Known for: the Shema and Moses' death.
2. _____			
Joshua	Joshua	1370	The Conquest. Known for: Battle of Jericho and division of land.
Judges	Samuel/Nathan/Gad	1000	Cycle of disobedience, defeat, and God's rescue through a Judge. Known for continuing Conquest and failure, Gideon's 300 and Samson and Delilah.
Ruth	Samuel/Nathan/Gad	1000	God's protection of Christ's lineage. Known for: themes of faithfulness, loyalty and God's provision.
1-2 Samuel	Samuel/Nathan/Gad	1000-950	Birth of Prophet Samuel to late life of David. Known for: King Saul, David and Goliath, David's life and reign.
1-2 Kings	Jeremiah	Late 500s	The unified reign of Solomon to the complete exile of the divided Kingdom. Known for: greatness of Solomon's reign, split of the Kingdom, sinful Kings, Prophets Elijah and Elisha
1-2 Chronicles	Ezra	450	Recounting of Israel's history through the fall of Jerusalem in 586. Special emphasis on the building of the Temple by David and Solomon. Focus on God living amongst His people, and their disobedience.
Ezra	Ezra	450	The Jewish return to Jerusalem by the Persian King after enduring the Babylonian Exile. Known for: rebuilding the Temple
Nehemiah	Ezra/Nehemiah	445-420	The Jewish cupbearer to the Persian King leads a project to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem. Known for: themes on leadership, God's sovereignty, God's faithfulness.
Esther	Mordecai/Ezra/Nehemiah	450	A Jewish exile becomes one of the many wives of the King of Persia. Through her influence, God preserves His people in a hostile culture.
3. _____			
Job	Job, Elihu, Moses, Solomon	1400-950	A man who trusts in God, loses everything by permission of God. Job and his "friends" try to answer the question, "Why?". Known for: suffering, the problem of evil, God's sovereignty.
Psalms	David, others	1000-400	Israel's song book. Known for: Psalm 23, Psalm 51, Psalm 119 and the many Psalms that give insight into the challenges David faced in becoming King and ruling the nation.

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Proverbs	Mostly Solomon	900	Practical Wisdom for life. Known for: wisdom for life plans, sexual purity, hard work, relationships, and money.
Ecclesiastes	Solomon	900	In his old age, Solomon reflects on the meaninglessness of life apart from God.
Song of Solomon	Solomon	900	A series of love poems between Solomon, his wife, and friends looking into their relationship. Known for: wisdom for married sexual intimacy.
4.			
Isaiah	Isaiah	700	God's prophesy to Judah through Isaiah. Focuses on the sin of God's people, which will bring their judgment and exile. Promise of restoration from exile, and God's future return with a New Creation. Known for: Servant songs, Isaiah's call, and promise of Immanuel.
Jeremiah	Jeremiah	600	God's prophesy to Judah through Jeremiah. Focuses on the coming judgment of God's people due to their sin. Known for: promise of new covenant, Jeremiah's confessions, the potter and the clay, and the coming righteous Branch.
Lamentations	Jeremiah	After 586	God's prophesy after Jerusalem is destroyed through Jeremiah. Proves that Jeremiah was a true prophet. Speaks of judgment with a glimpse of hope through repentance. Known for: consisting of five separate poems, the first four being acrostics.
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	580	God's prophesy to Jews in exile in Babylon through Ezekiel. Focuses on the coming restoration, where all things are made new. Known for: illustrative prophecies, Valley of Dry Bones, New Heavens and New Earth, and end times prophecies.
Daniel	Daniel	Mid 500s	Chapters 1-6 are History, 7-12 are Apocalyptic. Known for: The Fiery Furnace, The Lion's Den, Visions, End Times.
5.			
Hosea	Hosea	750	God's prophesy through Hosea to Israel and Judah. Known for: illustrating God's relationship to Israel, through a man's marriage and love for a whore
Joel	Joel	850 (most think was written right before invasion of Assyria or Babylon)	God's prophesy through Joel to describing coming judgment upon God's people. Speaks of the "Day of the Lord," when God judges sin. Known for: Locusts plagues used to describes coming armies of judgment, from Deuteronomy 28. Joel 2 quoted in Acts 2 by Peter.
Amos	Amos	750 – contemporary of Hosea	God's prophesy through Amos to Israel. Known for: the shepherd/farmer Amos pronouncing judgment, using the image of God as a circling lion about to devour the prey, and visions of the coming judgment.
Obadiah	Obadiah	After 586	God's prophesy through Obadiah to Judah about the coming judgment of Edom, a nation to the Southeast of Israel, who betrayed Israel when Babylon showed up. In the midst of Edom's judgment, God promises hope and restoration for Judah.
Jonah	Jonah	750	God's prophesy through Jonah to the capital of Assyria, Nineveh. God sends a prophet to an enemy nation to extend them grace. Known for: Disobedience, God's sovereignty, Jonah and the whale and God's grace to outsiders.

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Micah	Micah	700—before and after 722, contemporary of Hosea, Isaiah, Amos	God’s prophesy through Micah to both Israel and Judah. Middle book of the Minor Prophets, with a focus on judgment upon Jerusalem, with a glimpse of hope. Known for: Micah 5:2-5 telling of the Coming One who will be a shepherd-king and who will establish peace.
Nahum	Nahum	630	God’s prophesy about Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, through Nahum. The repentance of Jonah was short lived. God used Assyria to judge Israel, and is now judging Assyria for their sins. Known for: stark contrast to Jonah.
Habakkuk	Habakkuk	600	God’s prophesy to Judah, through Habakkuk, before invasion of Babylon. God prophesies judgment on Israel for their sin, by using the wicked, sinful nation of Babylon. Known for: “The Just Shall Live by Faith.” In the midst of this, God calls Habakkuk to trust the Lord.
Zephaniah	Zephaniah	630	God’s prophesy to Judah through Zephaniah. Speaks of the “Day of the Lord,” when God will judge Israel and surrounding nations for their sins. Known for: picture of God singing over His people because of His delight in them.
Haggai	Haggai	520	God’s prophesy to the first wave of Jews to return from Persian rule by Darius, through Haggai. Known for: the people building the second temple.
Zechariah	Zechariah	520	God’s prophesy to the first wave of Jews to return from Persian rule by Darius, through Zechariah. Zechariah reminds the people of God’s promises of restoration. Known for: eight visions, four horsemen, promise of a priestly king who rides a donkey.
Malachi	Malachi	440-400 —contemporary of Nehemiah	God’s final prophesy to those Jews who have returned through Malachi. Focuses on the Lord’s love for His people, and because of God’s love calls the people to obey God’s commandments. Known for: promise of Elijah coming to signal the coming of God.

10 Commandments

1. You shall have no other _____ before me
2. You shall not make for yourself a _____
3. You shall not take the _____ of the LORD your God in vain
4. Remember the _____ day, to keep it holy
5. Honor your _____ and your _____
6. You shall not _____
7. You shall not _____
8. You shall not _____
9. You shall not _____
10. You shall not _____

Covenants:

Two Kinds of Covenants:

1. Suzerain-Vassal: conditional promise based on the obedience of the other... “I will as long as you will”
2. Royal Grant: unconditional promise not based on the actions of the beneficiary... “I will”

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5 Major Covenant in the Old Testament

- Noahic – _____ – “I will never flood the earth again.”
 - Sign: _____
 - _____
- Abrahamic – _____ – Made into a great nation, led to the Promised land, the world will be blessed
 - Sign: _____
 - _____
- Mosaic – _____ – A conditional promise based on obedience to God’s Law
 - _____
- Davidic – _____ – David and his house will rule over Israel forever
 - _____
- Promise of New – _____ – God will forgive sins and will give them the ability and desire to follow Him
 - _____

Major Themes in the Old Testament

- What is the first affirmation in the Bible? _____
- The Fall _____
- God’s Salvation (protoevangelion) _____
- Fallout of the fall/Road to Redemption
- God is Holy
 - The Shema - _____
 - Tetragrammaton – YHWH - yod-hey-vav-hey
 - Tabernacle and Temple
- Three offices of the Old Testament
 - _____: God’s voice to the people
 - _____: The People’s intermediary to God
 - _____: God’s rule over the people
- Three aspects of the Old Testament Law
 - _____:
 - _____:
 - _____: