



••• Emmaus Road Gospel •••

Harvest Bible Chapel Spring Lake
Ladies Bible Study • 2016-2017

- Kingdom
- Exile
- Return
- Silence
- Gospels
- Church
- Future Things

III. How to study the Bible – Hermeneutics – method of study and interpretation

1. Accept what is written in its most _____, _____, customary sense
2. Seek the author's _____ meaning – who is he writing to, what are the circumstances
3. Agree that the Author is _____ - the authority of God's Word
4. Eliminate _____ (substituting the obvious for a spiritual lesson) and _____ (limiting application to the culture of the day)
5. Understand that there are no _____ in scripture – compare scripture with scripture

IV. Why study the Bible as a whole?

- The Bible is one _____, one _____, one _____
- Jesus is the central character
- Salvation through Jesus is the central theme
- This study will enhance your understanding of God, Who He is, what His plan is, where we came from and where we're going
- God is not reactive but _____

V. The Canon

1. Canon means _____
2. Formation of the OT Canon – this was a gradual process that took place over many centuries

3. Formation of the NT Canon – while the apostles were alive they spread the gospel verbally, but as they neared death, it became necessary to write it down
4. Tests for Canonicity:
 - Was the book written by a _____ of God?
 - Was the writer confirmed by _____ of God?
 - Does the message tell the _____ about God?
 - Did it come with the _____ of God?
 - Was this book _____ by the people of God?

VI. Conclusion – the goal of this study

1. To walk through the basic historical timeline of the Bible, OT to NT
2. To help you understand how the Bible fits together and enhance your confidence in God's Word
3. To enlarge your view of God by seeing His character and plan flow through His Word
4. To inspire you to know Him more by making His Word less intimidating and more intimate

He Is

by Aaron Jeffrey

In Genesis, He's the breath of life
In Exodus, the Passover Lamb
In Leviticus,
He's our High Priest
Numbers, The fire by night
Deuteronomy, He's Moses' voice
In Joshua, He is salvation's choice
Judges, law giver
In Ruth, the kinsmen-redeemer
First and second Samuel, our trusted prophet
In Kings and Chronicles, He's sovereign
Ezra, true and faithful scribe
Nehemiah, He's the rebuilder of broken walls and lives
In Esther, He's Mordecai's courage
In Job, the timeless redeemer In Psalms,
He is our morning song
In Proverbs, wisdom's cry Ecclesiastes, the time and season
In the Song of Solomon, He is the lover's dream
He is, He is, HE IS!
In Isaiah, He's Prince of Peace
Jeremiah, the weeping prophet
In Lamentations, the cry for Israel
Ezekiel, He's the call from sin
In Daniel, the stranger in the fire
In Hosea, He is forever faithful
In Joel, He's the Spirits power
In Amos, the arms that carry us
In Obadiah, He's the Lord our Savior
In Jonah, He's the great missionary

In Micah, the promise of peace
In Nahum, He is our strength and our shield
In Habakkuk and Zephaniah, He's pleading for revival
In Haggai, He restores a lost heritage
In Zechariah, our fountain
In Malachi, He is the son of righteousness rising with healing in His wings
He is, He is, HE IS!

In Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, He is God, Man, Messiah
In the book of Acts, He is fire from heaven
In Romans, He's the grace of God
In Corinthians, the power of love
In Galatians, He is freedom from the curse of sin
Ephesians, our glorious treasure
Philippians, the servants heart
In Colossians, He's the Godhead Trinity
Thessalonians, our coming King
In Timothy, Titus, Philemon He's our mediator and our faithful Pastor
In Hebrews, the everlasting covenant
In James, the one who heals the sick.
In First and Second Peter, he is our Shepherd
In John and in Jude, He is the lover coming for His bride
In the Revelation, He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords
He is, He is, HE IS!
The prince of peace
The Son of man
The Lamb of God
The great I AM
He's the alpha and omega
Our God and our Savior
He is Jesus Christ the Lord and when time is no more
He is, HE IS!

Homework

Lesson 1 – Get familiar with your Bible

1. Make a list five Old Testament authors and five New Testament authors – you can find this information in the introductions to each book (if you have a study Bible) or online.
2. How many chapters are in:
 - Leviticus
 - Proverbs
 - Joel
 - Mark
 - Acts
 - Jude
3. What do these verses say that the study of the Bible does for the believer?
 - Psalm 119:11
 - Joshua 1:8
 - Colossians 1:9,10
 - II Timothy 2:15
 - I John 2:3-6

3. Day Three – Dry land and _____ - Genesis 1:9-13

4. Day Four - _____-givers – Genesis 1:14-19

5. Day Five – Living _____ - Genesis 1:20-23

6. Day Six – Land animals and _____ - Genesis 25-30

7. Day Seven – God _____ - Genesis 2:1-3

III. The importance of a literal 6-day creation

1. Genesis _____ it

2. Science _____ it

3. The Bible _____ it (compare scripture with scripture)

Conclusion:

Covenant of Works – God promised Adam if he was _____, he would _____. If he _____, he would _____.

Genesis vs. Revelation

Genesis (Temporal World)

Division of light and darkness (1:4)
Division of land and sea (1:10)
Rule of sun and moon (1:16)
Man in a prepared garden (2:8,9)
River flowing out of Eden (2:10)
Gold in the land (2:12)
Tree of life in the midst of the garden (2:9)
Jasper and Onyx stone (2:12)
God walking in the garden (3:8)

Cursed World

Cursed ground (3:17)
Daily sorrow (3:17)
Thorns and thistles (3:18)
Sweat on the face (3:19)
Eating herbs of the field (3:18)
Returning to the dust (3:19)
Evil continually (6:5)
Coats of skins (3:21)
Satan opposing (3:15)
Kept from the tree of life (3:24)
Banished from the garden (3:23)
Redeemer promised (3:15)

Revelation (Eternal World)

No night there (21:25)
No more sea (21:1)
No need of sun or moon (21:23)
Man in a prepared city (21:2)
River flowing from God's throne (22:1)
Gold in the city (21:21)
Tree of life throughout the city (22:2)

All manner of precious stones (21:19)
God dwelling with His people (21:3)

Eternal World

No more curse (22:3)
No more sorrow (21:4)
No more pain (21:4)
Tears wiped away (21:4)
Twelve manner of fruits (22:2)
No more death (21:4)
Nothing that defileth (21:27)
Fine linen, white and clean (19:14)
Satan banished (20:10)
Access to the tree of life (22:14)
Free entry to the city (22:14)
Redemption accomplished (5:9,10)

Morris, Henry M., [The Genesis Record](#); pp.33-34.

Reasons For A Young Earth

Walter T. Brown Jr., Ph.D

“Evolution requires an old earth and an old solar system. Without billions of years, virtually all informed evolutionists will admit that their theory is dead. But by hiding the “origins question” behind the veil of vast periods of time, the unsolvable problems become difficult for scientist to see and layman to imagine.”

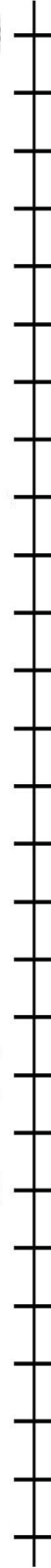
- 1.) Atomic clocks, which have for the last 30 years measured the earth’s spin rate to the nearest billionth of a second, have consistently found that the earth is slowing down at a rate of almost one second a year. If the earth were billions of years old, its initial spin rate would have been fantastically rapid - so rapid that major distortions in the shape of the earth would have occurred.
- 2.) Direct measurements of the earth’s electromagnetic field over the past 150 years show a steady and rapid decline in its strength. This decay pattern is consistent with the theory that there is an electrical current inside the earth that produces the magnetic field. If this view is correct, then 50,000 years ago the electrical current would have been so vast that the earth’s structure could not have survived the heat it produced.
- 3.) There is no known way for helium to escape from our atmosphere. Our atmosphere appears to be less than 40,000 years old, based on just the production of helium from the decay of uranium and thorium.
- 4.) Evolutionists believe that the continents have existed for at least one billion years. However, the continents are being eroded at a rate that would level them in a relatively short 14 million years.
- 5.) The rate at which meteoritic dust is accumulating on the earth is such that after 5 billion years, the equivalent of 182 feet of this dust should have accumulated. Because this dust is high in nickel, there should be an exceedingly large amount of nickel in the crustal rocks of the earth. No concentrations can be found, in the on the land or in the oceans.
- 6.) If the moons were billions of years old, it should have accumulated extensive layers of space dust - possibly a mile in thickness.

- 7.) Since 1836, over one hundred different observers at the royal Greenwich Observatory and the U.S. Naval Observatory have made direct visual measurements which show that the diameter of the sun is shrinking at a rate of about .1% each century or about 5 feet per hour. Furthermore, records of solar eclipses infer that this shrinkage has been going on for the past 400 years. Using the most conservative methods of measuring the sun's shrinkage, the sun of one million years ago would have heated the earth to the extent that life could not exist.
- 8.) Jupiter and Saturn are each radiating more than twice the energy they receive from the sun. Calculations show that it is very unlikely that this energy comes from radioactive decay or gravitational contraction. The only other conceivable explanation is that these planets have not existed long enough to cool off.

Event Timeline



Creation



Homework

Lesson 2

1. What is the eternal covenant?
2. What is the covenant of works?
3. What do these Psalms say about the Creator?
 - Psalm 8
 - Psalm 19:1-6
 - Psalm 148
4. Reach through the comparison sheet of Genesis and Revelation, as well as the “Reasons for a Young Earth” sheet.
5. Does it make a difference if God created in six days or through evolution?
Why or why not?

Lesson 3 – Fall

Genesis 3

I. A closer look at Marriage

- Woman was created as a _____ helper – Gen. 2:18
- Woman was _____ an after thought
- Ephesians 5:22,28,29 – lays out basic marriage instructions
 - Husbands _____ your wives
 - Wives _____ to your husbands
- The Perfect Marriage Diagram:

SIGNIFICANCE

SUBMIT

LOVE

SECURITY

II. Enter Satan – Isaiah 14:12-15; Ezekiel 28:11-19

- Who is Satan: He is a _____ being
- What happened to him:
 - Genesis 1:31-2:1
 - Rev. 12:4,9 infers that _____ of the angels fell with Satan

III. Enter Sin – Genesis 3

- How did Satan approach Eve?
- Why did Satan approach Eve?

- What was Satan's bend on the truth?
 1. God _____
 2. You can be _____
 3. You can be the _____
- I John 2:16 lays out the components of temptation:
 1. Tree was good for food – lust of the _____
 2. Tree was pleasant to the eyes – lust of the _____
 3. Tree was able to make her wise – pride of _____
- Faith definition: Faith is _____ the Word of God and _____ on it, no matter how I _____, because God promises a good _____
- Adam and Eve had perfect, sinless communion with God – Genesis 3:8-19
 - What did sin do to this fellowship? _____ - Genesis 3:7,8
 - What is the result of sin? _____ - Romans 5:12; 6:3
 - What does sin do to man's heart? _____ - Jeremiah 17:9
 - Who does sin affect? _____ - Romans 3:23, Isaiah 64:6
- What was the effect of sin on marriage and life in general?
- Sin broke man's covenant with God, but God still provided for man – Gen.3:21

- The promise of a Savior – Genesis 3:15

Conclusion:

3 accomplishments of sin:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 accomplishments of salvation in Christ (Romans 8:33-39)

1. No _____

2. No _____

3. No _____

In Christ, we are completely restored!

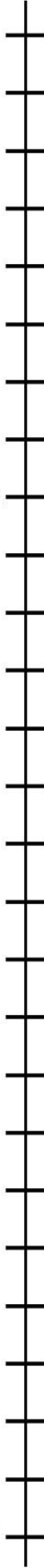
Event Timeline



Creation



Fall



Homework

Lesson 3

1. What does the word “sacrifice” mean?
2. How is God’s action in Genesis 3:21 a picture of Jesus Christ?
3. Read I Corinthians 15:20-22. How are Adam and Jesus Christ compared and contrasted in these verses?
4. Eve fell for a lie. What lies has Satan told you that you have fallen for? How do you know a lie from the truth?
5. Ask 10 people this week if they believe the story of Noah and the Ark was a true story and if they do believe it was, ask them if they think the flood was local to the area Noah lived or worldwide? Strangers are preferred in your polling...

Lesson 4 – Flood and Tower of Babel

Genesis 6-11

I. Introduction to Noah – Genesis 6:1-13

- Nephilim – Who are these giants?
 - Sons of Sethites and daughters of _____
 - Demon _____
 - Angels
- Nephilim were _____ men and men of _____
- 100% words – the wickedness of men caused the Lord to regret creating – what a sobering statement!
- v. 8 – first mention of grace – Noah found favor/grace

II. Noah's Obedience – Genesis 6:14-22

- Dimensions of the ark:
 - 438 feet long (1.5 football fields)
 - 72.9 feet wide
 - 43.8 feet high
 - 1,400,000 cubic feet (522 standard livestock cars - 125,000 sheep)
 - 3 stories high - divided into rooms
 - gopher wood
 - pitch inside and out - "pitch" in Hebrew is the same word for "atonement" - pitch kept the _____ waters out, Christ's blood (pitch) was the _____ for our sins - keeps the judgment fire away
 - one door into the boat
- The animals:
 - Less than 18,000 species of animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians – total)
 - Double that number with extinct animals of the fossil record
 - 75,000 = male/female x 36,000 plus 3,000 for the "5-of-each-clean-animal" category – Brookfield Zoo has 2,300 animals
 - 60% of the ark was potentially filled with animals - perhaps less, because "kind" is probably more general than "species"

- large animals would be young – babies most likely
 - 1 million species of insects!
 - The rest of the space was for food storage and living quarters for Noah and his family
- Further Obedience – Noah was _____ - Genesis 6:22, 7:5,9,16 – he did as the Lord commanded him
 - What day did Noah enter the ark?
 - The flood:
 - Local or worldwide?
 - The flood vs. evolution
 - How did the flood change the world?
 1. oceans more _____
 2. land _____ extensive
 3. tropical worldwide temperature was _____ - polar regions developed including glaciers and an ice age (i.e. “snap-freezing of mastadons”)
- **For more information on Ice Age – read Henry Morris, Remarkable Record of Job, pp. 29,30 and Ken Ham, The Answers Book, pp.12,13**
- 4. mountain ranges _____ - less inhabitable regions
 - 5. wind, storms, rains, snows - _____ existence for man
 - 6. canopy _____ of sun's rays gone - life span _____
 - 7. general _____ of earth's surface - volcanoes, seismic activity increased
- After the flood: Genesis 8:20-9:19

- Noah's sacrifice

- The Noaic Covenant:
 1. Be _____ and multiply
 2. Animals will now _____ men - Genesis 9:2
 3. Animals would be _____ for man (all) - v. 3 (do not eat/drink the blood - Leviticus 17:10-14 - blood = life)
 4. _____ is established – now government was necessary- v.5-7
 - God promises never to _____ the earth again
 - Reminder of the rainbow – I WILL REMEMBER – v.15

III. Table of Nations – Genesis 10

IV. Tower of Babel – Genesis 11

- Story of Nimrod – Genesis 10:8,9

- What was the purpose of the tower?

- What was God's reaction?

The Genesis Record

By Henry Morris

Chapter 8 - The Great Flood (pp.199-203)

Reasons to prove that the Flood was worldwide and not local:

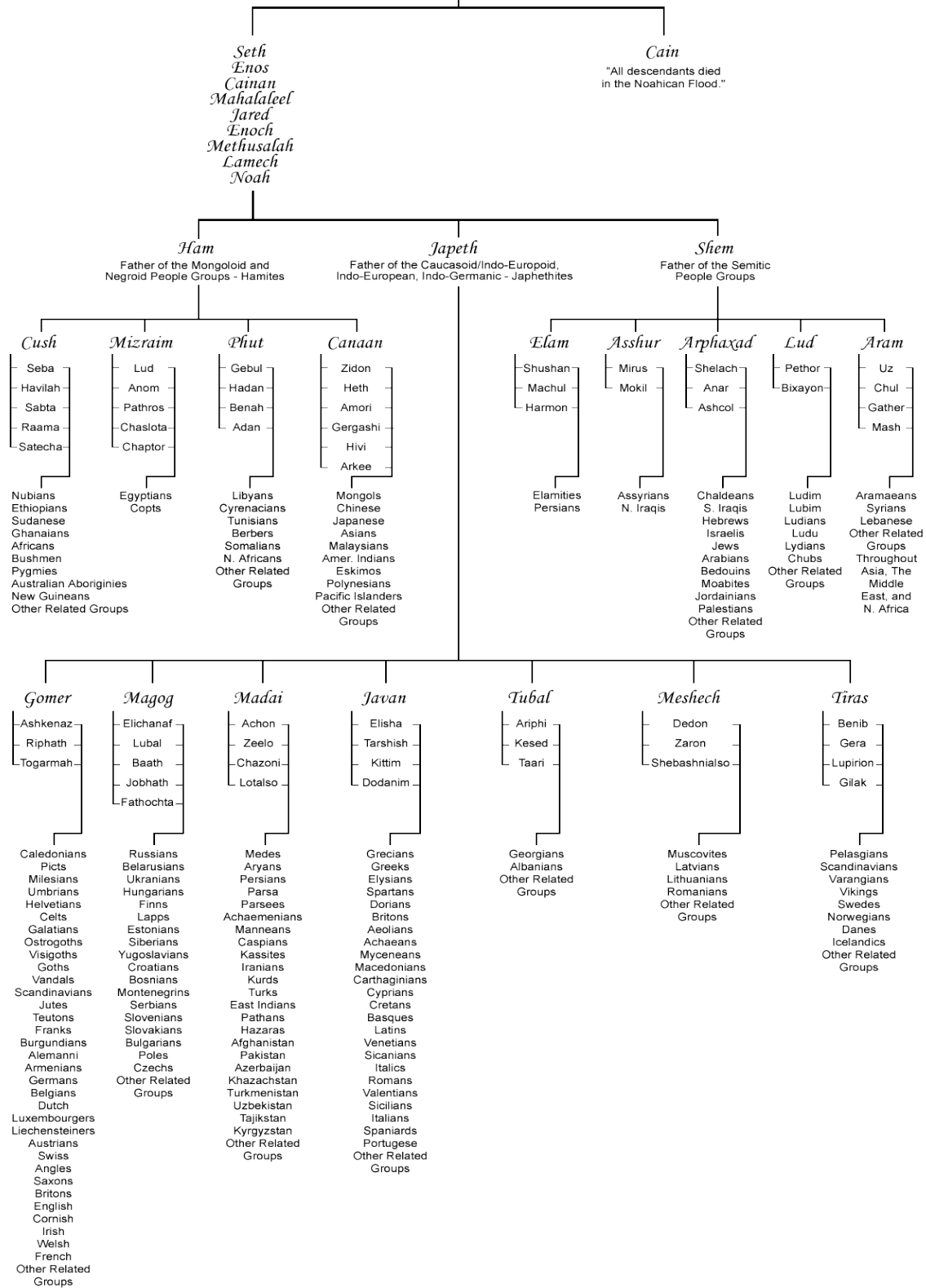
1. The wording of the entire record, both here and throughout Genesis 6-9, could not be improved on, if the intention of the writer was to describe a universal Flood; as a description of a river overflow, it is completely misleading and exaggerated, to say the least.
2. Expressions involving universality of the Flood and its effects occur more than thirty times in Genesis 6-9.
3. The Flood "was (or better, 'was coming') forty days upon the earth." A continual downpour lasting for forty days, concurrently with a bursting of great clefts in the crust (verses 11-12) would be impossible under present uniformitarian conditions.
4. The Flood which came on the earth was the *mabbul*, a word used solely in connection with the Noahic Flood. The ordinary Hebrew words for a local flood are not used here at all.
5. The water rise was quickly sufficient to "bear up the ark," indicating a depth of at least twenty feet in the earliest stages of the Flood, since the Ark was at least forty-four feet high and heavily loaded. As already noted, the Ark was far too large to accommodate a mere regional fauna and was more than adequate to house two of every species of land animal in the whole world, living or extinct.
6. As the rains continued, the waters "prevailed," a word which means, literally, "were overwhelmingly mighty," and would be quite inappropriate in the setting of a local flood. Job 12:15 says that the waters "overturned the earth."
7. The construction, outfitting, and stocking of the Ark, so that it "went upon the face of the waters," had all been an absurd waste of time and money if the

Flood were to be only a local flood. Migration would have been a far better solution to the problem, for Noah as well as the birds and beasts.

8. The waters covered all the "high hills" and the "mountains" ("hills" and "mountains" are the same word in the original, the repetition being a case of Hebrew parallelism for the purpose of emphasis).
9. The waters not only "were overwhelmingly mighty" (translated "prevailed" in verse 18) but "prevailed *exceedingly*" over the earth.
10. All the mountains "under the whole heaven" were inundated under at least fifteen cubits of water (half the height of the Ark, probably representing its depth of submergence), telling us that the Ark could float freely over all the mountains. These would patently include at least the mountains of Ararat, the highest peak of which reaches 17,000 feet. A 17,000-foot Flood is not a *local* flood!
11. The mountains were "covered." The Hebrew word here, *kasah*, conveys a very positive emphasis; it could well be rendered "overwhelmed," as it is translated in some instances. The waters not only inundated the mountains but eventually washed them away.
12. A double superlative - "*all* the high mountains under *all* the heavens" - cannot possibly allow use of the word "all" here in a relative sense, as sometimes maintained by proponents of the local flood theory.
13. "All flesh died that moved upon the earth." In a local flood, most of the fauna can escape death by fleeing the rising waters or by swimming to dry ground if necessary (or by flying away, in the case of birds); but this would be impossible in a universal Flood.
14. "Every man" died, in accordance with the very purpose of the Flood. In a local flood, most people escape. Furthermore, there is no longer any question that ancient man occupied the entire globe at a date (as calculated by anthropologists, at least) much earlier than the date of any supposed "local flood" corresponding to the event described in Genesis. A local flood would not have reached every man.
15. Not only did everything with "the breath of life" die (this including animals, as well as man, further confirming that animals possess the *ruach*, or "spirit" of life), but so was "every living substance destroyed." The word translated

- "living substance" is one word in Hebrew, *yequm*, and is simply translated "substance" in Deuteronomy 11:16. It clearly refers here to vegetation, as well as animals. In fact, God had told Noah: "I will destroy man *with the earth*."
16. Only Noah and those with him in the Ark survived the Flood, so that all present men are descended to Noah's three sons (see also Genesis 9:1,19). Likewise, all the earth's present dry-land animals came of those on the Ark (Genesis 8:17,19, 9:10). The very purpose of God had been to destroy all other living men (Genesis 6:7) and land animals (Genesis 6:17, 7:22).
 17. No local flood continues to rise for 150 days.
 18. Even after the waters began to abate, and the Ark grounded on the highest of the mountains of Ararat (Genesis 8:4), it was another 2 1/2 months before the tops of other mountains could be seen (8:5).
 19. Even after four months of receding flood waters, the dove sent out by Noah could find no dry land on which to light (8:9).
 20. It was over an entire year (7:11, 8:13) before enough land had been exposed to permit the occupants to leave the Ark.
 21. God's promise never to send such a Flood again (Genesis 8:21, 9:11,15) has been broken repeatedly if it were only a local or regional flood.
 22. The New Testament uses a unique term (*kataklysmos*, "cataclysm") for the Flood (Matthew 24:39; Luke 17:27; II Peter 2:5, 3:6) instead of the usual Greek work for flood.
 23. New cosmological conditions came into being after the Flood, including sharply defined seasons (Genesis 8:22), the rainbow along with rain (Genesis 2:5, 9:13-14, and enmity between man and beasts (Genesis 9:2).
 24. Man's longevity began a long, slow decline immediately after the Flood (compare Genesis 5 and Genesis 11).
 25. Later Biblical writers accepted the universal Flood (note Job 12:15, 22:16; Psalm 29:10, 104:6-9; Isaiah 54:9; I Peter 3:20; II Peter 2:5, 3:5,6; Hebrews 11:7).
 26. The Lord Jesus Christ accepted the historicity and universality of the Flood, even making it the climactic sign and type of the coming worldwide judgment when He returns (Matthew 24:37-39; Luke 17:26,27).

Adam & Eve



Event Timeline



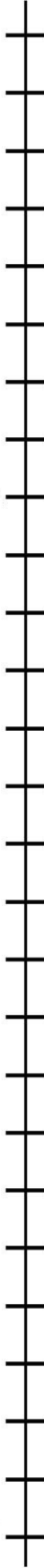
Creation



Fall



Flood



Homework

Lesson 4

1. Fill in the faith definition:

“Faith is _____ the Word of God and _____ on it, no matter how I _____, because God promises a _____.”

2. From our study, explain how Noah was righteous.
3. Read Matthew 24:36-39. How is Jesus’ return compared to Noah’s story?
4. Why was the tower at Babel a symbol of disobedience?
5. Be sure to read through “Reasons to prove the flood was worldwide and not local.”

Lesson 5 – Abraham and Ishmael

Genesis 12, 15, 16

I. Abram – Genesis 12:1-3

- Why should we study Abraham?
 - Genesis 22:16-18 – the seed of Abraham
 - Galatians 3:16,29 – who are Abraham’s seed?
- The Call of Abram – the Abrahamic Covenant:
 1. God will give him a specific _____
 2. God will make him a great _____
 3. God will _____ him and make his name _____
 4. God will protect him from his _____
 5. God will bless the _____ of the world through him – this is the promise of a Savior

II. The confirming of the covenant and the prophecy of Egyptian captivity –

Genesis 15:1-21

- Background

- Abram’s salvation – v. 1-6

- What other biblical writers say about Abram’s salvation;
 - Romans 4:1-8 – His salvation was based on _____ - not works
 - Romans 4:16-22 – Abram believed what seemed humanly _____
 - Galatians 3:1-9 – believing through _____ saved him
 - James 2:14-26





- The covenant is ratified – v. 7-21
 - God tells Abraham to gather:
 1. A three-year-old _____
 2. A three-year-old female _____
 3. A three-year-old _____
 4. A turtle _____
 5. A young _____
 - 3 types of covenants in the Old Testament:
 1. A _____ covenant – Ruth 4:7,8
 2. A _____ covenant – Leviticus 2:13
 3. A _____ covenant – as seen here
 - The seven-fold Prophecy:
 1. Abram’s descendants would be _____ in a foreign land (Genesis 46:2-4)
 2. They would become _____ in that land (Exodus 1:7-14)
 3. The servitude would last _____ years (Exodus 12:40)
 “In the fourth generation”
 **the actual amount was 430 and considered the equivalent of 4 generations, since men lived past 100 years then – 400 is a general number, most likely rounded off
 4. God would _____ that nation (Exodus 7-12)
 5. Abram would be _____ (Gen. 25:7.8)
 6. Israel would return to the land after _____ generations (Exodus 6:16-20)
 7. Israel would come out with great _____ (Exodus 12:35,36)

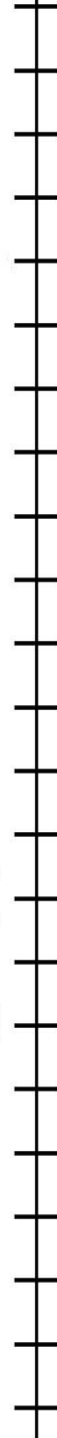
III. Abraham and Ishmael – Genesis 16

- Sin of Arrogance – Genesis 16:1-4
 - What Sarai did was _____ acceptable
 - What else is culturally acceptable but contrary to God's Word?

- The fallout – v.4-16
 - Who is speaking to Hagar?
 - He tells her to return to her mistress
 - His Promise – I will greatly multiply your _____

Event Timeline

-  Creation
-  Fall
-  Flood
-  Abraham



Homework

Lesson 5

1. From our lesson, why should we study Abraham? (try to include scripture)
2. Read Romans 4:1-8. This is a passage on works verses faith in salvation.
 - Did Abraham's works or his faith save him?
 - What is the difference between works and faith according to verses 4-6?
3. Read Romans 4:13-15.
 - Did the Law save Abraham? Why or why not?
 - Did Abraham have the Law to follow? Why or why not?
 - Does the Law save?
 - What does the Law bring, according to verse 15?
4. Why does Abraham's decision to have a baby with Hagar affect us today?

Lesson 6 – Isaac, Jacob, Joseph

Genesis 22, 32-50

I. A Passed Test – Genesis 22

A. The test is placed before Abraham – v. 1,2

1. God _____ Abraham

- Better translation “prove”
- God tests us to produce _____ in our lives
- How old is Isaac?

2. Love – this is the first mention of love in scripture

- Hebrew word is “ahab” (aw-hab) – means to have _____ for, love, like, friend
- Galatians 3 – shows Isaac as a _____ of Christ
- God sends Abraham to Moriah – II Chronicles 3:1 tells us that Solomon built the _____ on Mount Moriah
- Was it wrong for God to ask Abraham to sacrifice Isaac?

B. Abraham immediately obeys – v. 3-10

- Abraham tells the servants that he is going to do two things:
 1. _____
 - “shachah” (shaw-caw) – to prostrate, to _____, to fall down, to do reverence, make to stoop, to worship
 - New Testament never uses the term “worship” in reference to Christ, however Christ was the prime example of worship:
 - Matthew 8:20 – “lay His head”
 - Matthew 26:39 – Christ conformed to the _____ of the Father

- John 19:30 – “bowed His head”

2. _____ to you
 - What is faith?
 - Abraham had every confidence in the _____ of God

C. The Father Intervenes – v. 11-24

- Abraham has been proven – he passed the test!
 - Hebrews 11:17-19 – faith proven by _____
 - James 2:14, 21-24 – faith proven by _____
- Why did God ask this of Abraham?
 1. Obvious _____ of Christ
 2. To prove Abraham’s _____ to his people
 3. John 8:52-59 – Abraham _____ to see MY day
- God provides a _____ - God will provide a _____
- Jehovah Jireh - God _____

II. Jacob – Genesis 32:22-32

- There are three Patriarchs in the Old Testament – Abraham, _____ and _____
- Who was Jacob
- Wrestling Match – background
- Hosea 12:3,4 – Jacob wept and sought _____

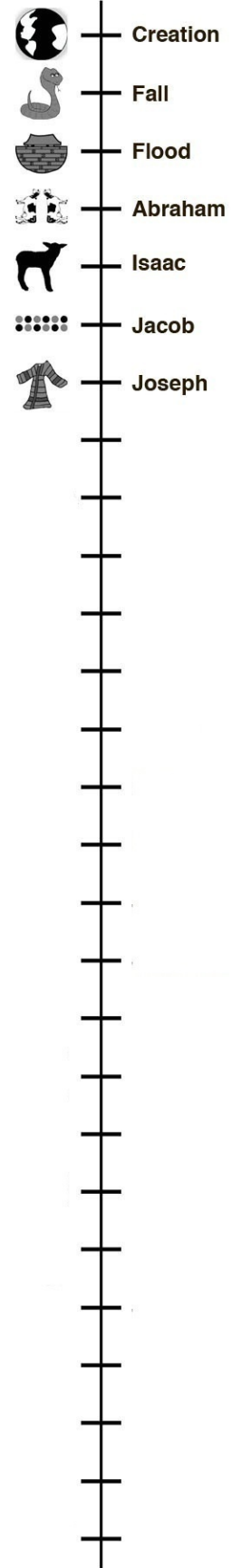
- Other pre-incarnate visits by Christ:
 - Abraham walked with the “angel of the Lord” who spoke in the first person
 - In this story, Jacob says, “I have seen God face to face...”
 - Moses in the entrance of the Tabernacle
 - How do we know this is Jesus?
- Jacob’s name is changed to _____ - means _____

III. Joseph – Genesis 37-50

- The largest chunk of Genesis is devoted to the story of Joseph
- The 12 sons of Jacob become the 12 tribes of Israel
- Joseph’s sons are each given a portion – double portion to Joseph
- The story of Joseph places the children of Israel in Egypt, which is the beginning of the fulfillment of the prophecy given to Abraham about his children in Genesis 15
- Brief synopsis of Joseph’s life:

- Theme verse for Joseph – Genesis 50:20
- Joseph is not considered a Patriarch
- Genesis 49 is Jacob’s prophetic blessing that he gives on his sons – v.8-11 is a key prophecy because Jesus comes through the line of Judah
- What happens to the children of Israel in Egypt? Genesis 15:13,14

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 6

1. What was God's promise to Abraham concerning Isaac? (Genesis 17:15-21)
2. How was Abraham's offering an act of worship? (Define worship in your answer.)
3. What was Abraham thinking when he sacrificed Isaac, according to Hebrews 11:17-19?
4. What does this show about Abraham's understanding of the character of God?
5. How does our faith definition match up with Abraham's actions?

Lesson 7 – Moses and the Passover

Exodus 5-12

I. Introduction to Moses – 1525 B.C.

- Exodus 1:4-8 – over _____ years have passed and the king is worried about the number of Israelites
- v. 9-22 – Pharaoh seeks to kill the boys but the midwives disobey and are blessed – why? The _____ !
- Moses is hidden by his sister and mother, and found by Pharaoh’s _____
- As an adult, Moses has to flee because he killed an Egyptian soldier
- Moses’ wife – Zipporah – lives in the wilderness for _____ years
- Moses’ Egyptian brother is now king – God sends him with a message – “Let my people go!”

II. The 10 plagues - Exodus 5-11

A. Why did God want the Israelites back in Israel?

- Exodus 6:1-8 –
- Genesis 15:13,14

B. The Plagues:

1. Nile water into blood

- a. Hapi: god of the Nile

2. Frogs

- a. Heket, Hekhet, or Heqt: Egyptian goddess of Fertility, Water, Renewal; frog-headed

3. Gnats or Lice from dust

- a. Geb: Egyptian god of the Earth; also
- b. Khepri: Egyptian god of creation, movement of the Sun, rebirth; beetle-headed

c. Thoth: one time considered god of magic, failed along with magicians (or priests) to duplicate conjuring of gnats or lice.

4. Flies (gadflies)

a. Khepri: Egyptian god of resurrection, creation, movement of the Sun, rebirth; beetle-headed

5. Cattle/livestock disease

a. Hathor: goddess of love and protection; possibly absorbed Bat, the cow-headed goddess.

b. bull cult gods Apis, Buchis, and Mneuis

c. bulls sometimes considered embodiment of Ptah and Ra

6. Boils

a. Isis: goddess of medicine and peace

b. Im-Hotep: real person turned deity, patron of wisdom and medicine

c. Sekhmet: lion-headed deity of plagues, believed to bring about or prevent epidemics or pestilence

7. Thunder/hail

a. Nut: Sky goddess

b. Shu: god of air; associated with calm or cooling

c. Tefnut: goddess of water/moisture; linked to sun and moon

d. Seth: associated primarily with chaos but also thunder, the desert, and infertility.

8. Locusts

a. Senehem: possibly locust-headed, god of protection from ravages of pests

9. Darkness

a. Ra or Amon-Ra: god of the sun

b. Horus: sky god; sun was his right eye, moon his left.

10. Death of the firstborn

a. Pharaoh himself

b. Min: god of reproduction

c. Ra: god who was believed to create all things

d. Anubis: god of the dead and embalming;

Ex 11:7 refers to no dogs barking,
possibly referring to jackal(or dog)-headed
Anubis having no power over Israelites during this
plague

- The first nine plagues did not touch the Israelites – Exodus 8:21,22; 9:4; 9:25,26
- The tenth plague required a response from the people

III. The Passover – Exodus 12

A. The Instructions:

1. v. 3-5 Take a _____ – no substitute was allowed, an unblemished, male, yearling
2. v. 6 – Bring it into your _____ on the tenth day and on the fourteenth day, you are to kill it at twilight
3. v. 7 – Take some of the _____ and put it on the two door posts and the lintel (cross bar) of your doorway on the outside of your house
4. v. 8-10 – _____ the lamb – gave specific directions on how to prepare – eat with unleavened bread (no time to rise) and bitter herbs (remembering their hard life in Egypt)
5. v. 11 – Be prepared to _____ quickly

B. The Picture:

1. Take a lamb – the _____ of the living lamb did not save them. Jesus' death brought them life - Hebrews 9:22, I John 1:7
2. Put blood on the doorposts – killing the lamb was not _____ for salvation. The blood had to be applied to the doorpost of the house – the blood of Christ cannot save you unless it is applied

3. Eat the lamb – After salvation through the blood,
_____ comes from feeding
4. Be dressed and ready to travel – live a life that is prepared to be united with the Father, to be taken _____
5. The elements of the Passover Meal:
 - Lamb – sacrifice – innocent for the guilty – eaten not raw or unbaked, but as a suffering lamb who passed through the fire. No bone could be broken
 - Bitter herbs – bitter cup of God’s wrath that Jesus tasted for us
 - Egg – new life in Christ
 - Salt water – sorrowful tears from hard work in Egypt
 - Unleavened bread – Matzoh – made in a hurry – leaven represents sin, so this bread is a call to leave the past and enter a sinless life
 - Charoset – apple, raisin, cinnamon – represents the mortar for the bricks – hard work but a sweetness in the end because God saves
 - Celery – the wealthy of Egypt ate celery
6. Ending – Exodus 12:37-51
 - God gives specific instructions for this feast – it is to be a _____ of God’s deliverance from oppression for generations to come
 - It is only for the children of Israel to observe – no foreigners
 - We observe the communion table now as a remembrance of God’s deliverance from sin – only believers are to observe

IV. Heading into the wilderness – Exodus 13-19

- Pharaoh finally lets the people leave and the Egyptians load the Israelites with material wealth – Exodus 12:33-36
- God led them as a _____ by day and a pillar of _____ by night
- The parting of the Red Sea

- Time of complaining – God provides manna – means “what is it?” – and water from a rock – Exodus 16,17
- Manna was only supposed to be enough for each day – why?
- The Law is given at the foot of Mount Sinai

V. On to Kadesh – Numbers 11-20

- After about a year at Mount Sinai, Israel is ready to move to the Promised land
- More complaining – Numbers 11:8-10, 18-23, 31-33
- The story of the 12 spies – Numbers 13
- Their report:
 1. The land is _____ of milk and honey
 2. They brought back fruit to prove its _____
 3. The people are _____ and many
 4. _____ live in the land
- The people’s response – weeping and grumbling
- The Lord’s anger burned – Numbers 14:10-22
- Finally He had enough:
 - at the Red Sea – Exodus 14:11-12
 - at Marah – Exodus 15:23,24
 - in the wilderness of Sin – Ex. 16:2
 - in connection with manna – Ex. 16:20
 - and manna again – Ex. 16:27
 - at Rephidim – Ex. 17:1-3
 - at Horeb – Ex. 32:7
 - at Taberah – Numbers 11:1
 - the complaint of the rabble – Num. 11:14
 - at Kadesh-Barnea – Num. 14
- God puts an end to the problem by: (Numbers 14:28-38)

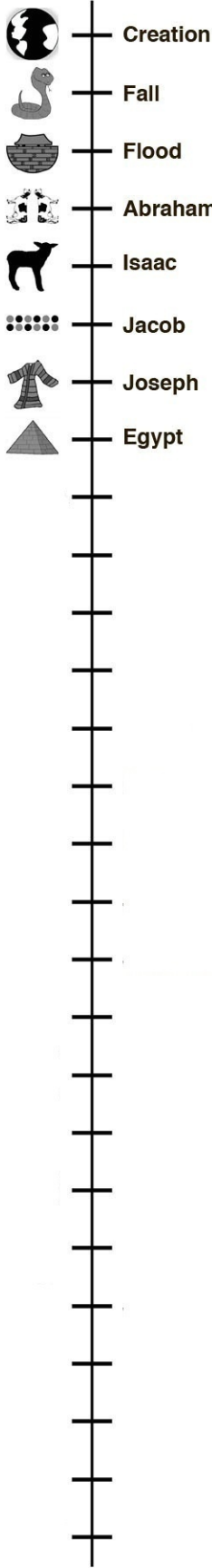
1. Not allowing the adults to _____ the land but telling them they would die in the wilderness
2. Allowing the faithful spies to _____ and live in the land
3. Allowing the _____ to enter the land
4. Sentencing the people to _____ years of wandering, one for each day the spies were in the land
5. Killing the unfaithful _____ with a plague

VI. The Serpents in the Wilderness – Numbers 21:4-9

- In this story, you see God dealing with the rebellion in a unique way
- God sends fiery _____ into the camp
- An act of _____ would save them
- John 3:1-16 – interesting discourse between Jesus and Nicodemus includes this story

Conclusion:

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 7

1. How is Passover a picture of Jesus Christ?
2. How is the serpent in the wilderness story (Numbers 21:4-9) a picture of Jesus Christ?
3. Read Stephen's sermon in Acts 6:8-15 and 7:1-53.
 - What was the charge against Stephen?
 - Which major characters of the Old Testament did Stephen talk about in his sermon?
 - What was Stephen's accusation about the people of Israel's treatment of God's house in Acts 7:39-43?
 - What was Stephen's concluding statement about the leadership of Israel?

Lesson 8 – The Law, the Tabernacle and Sacrifices

Exodus 19-31, Leviticus

I. The Law – Exodus 19-24

- Chapter 19 – The Mosaic Covenant – If the people kept the Law, then they would be:
 1. God's own _____ (special treasure)
 2. A kingdom whose citizens were all _____ indicating _____ to God
 3. A _____ nation – set apart from the nations of the world
- Chapter 20 – God gives the 10 commandments:
 1. No other _____ – Love the Lord your God with all your heart
 2. Do not make an _____ – don't bow down to idols
 3. Do not take the name of God in _____
 4. Keep the Sabbath _____
 5. _____ your father and mother
 6. Do not _____
 7. Do not commit _____
 8. Do not _____
 9. Do not bear false _____ – do not lie
 10. Do not _____ – be content
- Chapter 21-23 - these laws are in regards to man's attitude towards _____ and toward his fellow _____
- Chapter 24 – the people agree to the conditions of the law
- Does the law save?
 - Hebrews 10:1 – no!

- The law:
 4. reveals God's _____
 5. reveals our exceeding _____
 6. points to our need for a _____
 - Hebrews 12:18-24 – there are only two ways to approach God – either by the _____ or by the _____ of His Son
- II. The Tabernacle – Exodus 25-31
- The description:
 1. The white linen fencing
 2. The bronze altar
 3. The Bronze laver
 4. The Golden Lamp stand
 5. The Table of Showbread
 6. The altar of Incense
 7. The veil
 8. The Holy of Holies
 - Hebrews 9
 - Exodus 33:8-111 – face to face!
- III. The Sacrifices - Leviticus
- The sacrificial system was set up to point to the future work of Jesus Christ – there were 5 sacrifices that were instituted in Leviticus:

1. The _____ Offering – Leviticus 1 – This was an offering for sin – it is a picture of Jesus taking on our sin in His perfect form and bearing the penalty – death both physically and spiritually – for us
2. The _____ Offering – Leviticus 2 - this was an offering of daily devotion – it was a fine flour given to the Lord – grain provides nourishment and Jesus is our bread of Life
3. The _____ Offering (Peace) – Leviticus 3 – this was an animal sacrifice and when it was given, the one who gave it was given a portion to eat himself – it pictures fellowship between God and man – Jesus opened the veil so that we can have that perfect fellowship with His Father
4. The _____ Offering – Leviticus 4-5:13 – this was an offering for involuntary sins – those they didn't even realize they were committing – we are guilty not only for what we have done, but for simply who we are – this offering pays the price for all sin and is again a picture of Jesus on the cross
5. The _____ Offering – Leviticus 5:14-6:7 – this offering implies restitution for sins we have committed towards others – it was offered to cleanse the conscience towards the Lord and then restitution would be offered to the offended party with an added 5th of what was taken – this is a picture of the restitution that Jesus has made for us – Isaiah 53:10 tells us that He was our guilt offering – He covered it all!

- The difference between a priest and a Levite:

1. A Levite was simply from the tribe of Levi and was an assistant to the priests
2. A priest was from the tribe of Levi and the family of Aaron

Event Timeline



Creation



Fall



Flood



Abraham



Isaac



Jacob



Joseph



Egypt



Moses/Wilderness



Homework

Lesson 8

1. How do the items in the tabernacle reflect the believer's relationship with Jesus?
 - The bronze altar
 - The bronze laver
 - The golden lampstand
 - The table of showbread
 - The altar of incense
 - The veil
 - The Holy of Holies
2. List out the Ten Commandments.
3. What is the purpose of the Law?
4. According to Hebrews 10:1-10, why did God establish a sacrificial system that could never save?

Lesson 9 - Joshua

Joshua

I. Conquest of the Land – 1400 B.C.

A. Background – Deuteronomy 34

- Moses was given the Law and throughout the scriptures, Moses represents the Law:
 - Luke 2:22
 - Luke 24:44
 - John 1:17
 - John 1:45
 - John 7:19
 - John 7:23
 - Acts 15:5
 - I Cor. 9:9
 - Hebrews 10:28
- Joshua is given the torch – the time had come to enter the Land

B. Joshua – Joshua 1

1. His qualifications:

- Led a battle in the wilderness against the Amalekites and was _____ – Exodus 17:9-14
- Joshua was an _____ to Moses – he went up on the mountain with Moses – Exodus 24:13
- He had been Moses' attendant since _____ – Numbers 11:28
- Moses changed Joshua's name from Hosea (salvation) to Joshua (the Lord saves) – Numbers 13:16

- He was one of the original 12 spies who was faithful to God's promise – he saw things through _____ eyes – Numbers 14:6-10, 30,38
- Joshua was _____ by the Holy Spirit – Numbers 27:18
- Joshua was _____ by God to assist Moses – Numbers 27:18-23
- Joshua followed the Lord _____ – Numbers 32:12
- Joshua was commissioned to _____ Moses – Deuteronomy 31:23
- Joshua was filled with the spirit of _____ – Deuteronomy 34:9

2. God's words to Joshua – Joshua 1:1-9

- v. 2 – arise and get going – I am giving them to you
- v. 3 – Every place – I have given it to you (100% word)
- v. 4 – God describes boundaries – will be your territory
- v. 5 – No one is able to stand/I will be with you/I will not fail or forsake you
- v. 6 – be strong and courageous – you SHALL give the people their lands which I SWORE to their fathers to give them
- v. 7 – be very strong and courageous – be obedient and you will have success
- v. 8 – Stay in the Word (book of the Law? The Pentateuch) – meditate on it – obey it – and you will be successful
- v. 9 – be strong and courageous – God is with you wherever you go

3. Joshua's response – v. 10-18 - _____ obedience

4. The Conquest:

- It wouldn't be easy – it would be by _____ - force plus OBEDIENCE

- Leviticus 18:24-30 – the land had become defiled

C. Jericho – Joshua 2,6

D. Ai – Joshua 6,7

E. The rest of the conquest – Joshua 9-12

- Joshua 9-12 – Joshua systematically marched through the land, conquering the mountainous cities in the south and then in the north
- After 7 years, the defeat of Canaan was complete, though it wasn't finished – the Canaanites would not be completely gone until the time of King David
- Joshua 10 – the central campaign – in battling Gibeon, God made the sun stand still and Joshua decimated the allied Canaanite armies
- Joshua 9-10 – southern portion
- Joshua 11-12 – northern portion
- The key to their victories was complete obedience to the Lord's command – Joshua 10:38-43 gives a taste of their success

IV. Dividing the Land – Joshua 13-20

- Each tribe is given a portion of the land
- Levi is not given land – why?
- Cities of Refuge – Joshua 20
- Joshua's farewell address – Joshua 22-24

Event Timeline



Creation



Fall



Flood



Abraham



Isaac



Jacob



Joseph



Egypt



Moses/Wilderness



Conquest



Homework

Lesson 9

- A. How is Joshua a type of Christ? (Could the Law save? Could Moses bring the people into the Promised Land? Can you explain the connection?)
- B. Joshua is given promises by God – so are we! Look up the following verses and write out the promise:



Philippians 4:19



Psalms 9:9



Galatians 6:9



Psalms 23:6



II Corinthians 5:17



Proverbs 3:5,6



Romans 8:28

3. By memory, write out the historical events that we have studied from Creation through Joshua.

Lesson 10 – Judges – Gideon, Ruth

Judges

I. The Time of the Judges – 1406 B.C. until 1050 B.C.

A. Background

- The Cycle of Judges:

- Sin – the people would _____ into sin
- Servitude – God would send a nation to _____ His people
- Supplication – when it was really bad, the people would _____
_____ to God for help
- Salvation – God would raise up a _____ to bring salvation
- Silence – the people would _____ on in obedience but
soon fall into sin

B. Why did Israel struggle so much?

1. _____ - failure to drive out the Canaanites
(Judges 1:19,20,35)
2. _____ (2:12)
3. _____ with the Canaanites (3:5,6)
4. Not _____ the judges (2:17)
5. Turning away from God after the _____ of a judge (2:19)

C. List of Judges: (name of judge - years of oppression/years of rest)

- Othniel 8 years/40 years
- Ehud 18 years/80 years
- Shamgar not given
- Deborah 20 years/40 years
- Gideon 7 years/40 years
- Abimelech ruled over Israel 3 years, was self-appointed, not by God
- Tola judged 23 years
- Jair judged 22 years
- Jephthah 18 years/judged 6 years
- Ibzan judged 7 years
- Elon judged 10 years
- Abdon judged 8 years
- Samson 40 years/judged 20 years

II. Gideon – Judges 6-8

1. Gideon's calling

2. The First Action – Judges 6:25-35

3. The Assurance – Judges 6:36-40

4. The Second Action – Judges 7

III. Ruth

A. The Background – Ruth 1

B. Kinsman Redeemer – Ruth 2-4

- Role of the Kinsman Redeemer:

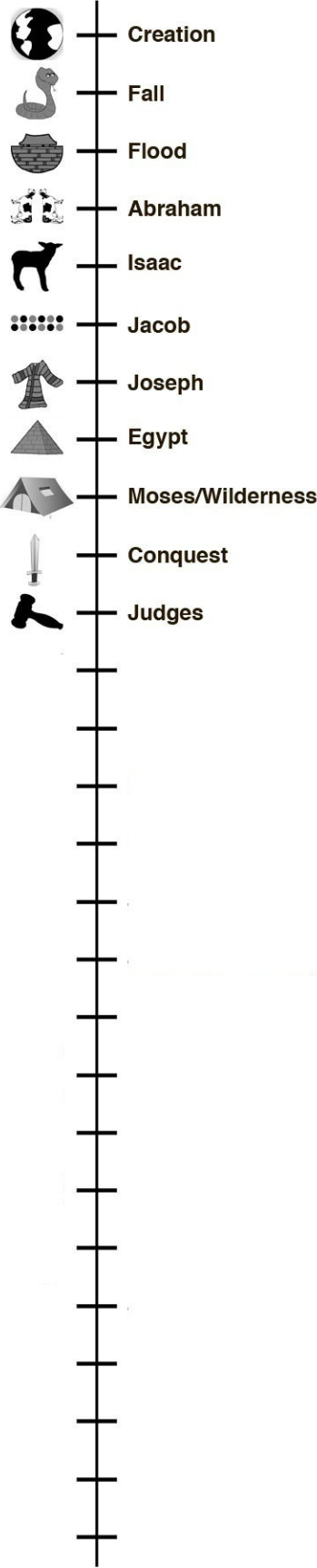
1. He would buy back _____ that the family had sold
2. He would provide an _____ for the deceased relative by marrying the widow and producing a child
3. He would buy back a family member sold into _____

4. He would _____ a relative who had been murdered by killing the murderer

C. Theological truths in the story of Ruth:

1. God's redemptive plan _____ beyond the Jews to the Gentiles
2. The book of Ruth shows that _____ are co-heirs with men of God's saving grace
3. The book of Ruth portrays the _____ woman of Proverbs 31
4. The book of Ruth shows God's _____ involvement (1:6; 4:13)
5. Ruth, along with Tamar and Rahab, and Bathsheba are in Jesus' genealogy
6. Boaz is a _____ of Christ as the Kinsman Redeemer
7. David's throne is traced back to _____, to which it was prophesied (Genesis 49:8-12)

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 10

1. Draw the cycle of Judges and label it with the 5 "S" words.
2. Gideon was visited by pre-incarnate Jesus. Who else have we studied that has met with Jesus face to face? (You may have to check your notes.)
3. Explain the concept behind the Kinsman Redeemer and how it is a picture of Jesus Christ.

Lesson 11 – Samuel, Saul, David

I and II Samuel

- I. Time for a change – introduction to I Samuel – 1050 B.C. to 586 B.C. (500 years of Kingdom Living)
- D. The Dark Ages
- The priesthood was _____ – I Samuel 2:12-17, 22-25
 - The ark of the covenant was no longer in the _____ – I Sam. 4:3-11
 - _____ was practiced – I Sam. 7:3,4
 - The judges were _____ – I Sam. 8:2,3
 - The people clamored for an earthly _____ – I Sam. 8:4-7
- E. God raised up a final judge to usher in the time of the Kings - I Samuel 1-7
- Hannah

 - Samuel - a man of prayer
 - He was a child of _____ – I Samuel 3:1-19
 - He brought victory to his people through _____ – 7:5-10
 - When the people wanted a king, Samuel went to the Lord in _____ – 8:6
 - Intercessory prayer was the _____ of his life – 12:19-23
- II. The First King – I Samuel 8-15
- A. The Warning – chapter 8
-
-
- B. Saul

- How did Saul fail God?
 1. His _____ without Samuel – I Samuel 13:11-13
 2. _____ to his son, Jonathan – I Samuel 14:44
 3. _____ in the matter of Amalek – I Samuel 15:23
 4. His jealousy and hatred of _____ – I Samuel 18:29
 5. His sinful appeal to the _____ of Endor – I Samuel 28:7

III. Israel's Second King – God's choice – David – I Samuel 16-31

A. An unlikely King is chosen – I Samuel 16,17

- Samuel is sent to Bethlehem to find David – I Samuel 16:1-13
- Why is David anointed? Because of his _____ (13:14)
- Soothing the King with his music
- David and Goliath – I Samuel 17

B. Saul's jealousy – I Samuel 18

- David's popularity is spreading
- I Samuel 18:20-30 – what?

C. David becomes King – II Samuel 1-6

- II Samuel begins with David finding out that Saul is dead
- In II Samuel 5:1-11 David goes after the people who killed Saul and regains the _____
- Then he defeats the city of _____ and claims it for Israel
- Uzzah

- II Samuel 6:12-23 – David and Michal

D. The Temple Matter – II Samuel 7:1-29

- After 7 years of establishing his kingdom, cleaning out the land, uniting the people, David finds strength, power and peace
- He wants to build a house for the Lord
- The Davidic Covenant:
 - God would establish David's _____ kingdom
 - _____ would be a father to this son and this son would be a son to Him
 - He would _____ him as a father
 - He would not remove His _____ from Him
 - David's house and kingdom would endure _____
 - David's _____ would endure forever
 - Basically, David's descendants would have an everlasting kingdom and would be known as the sons of God

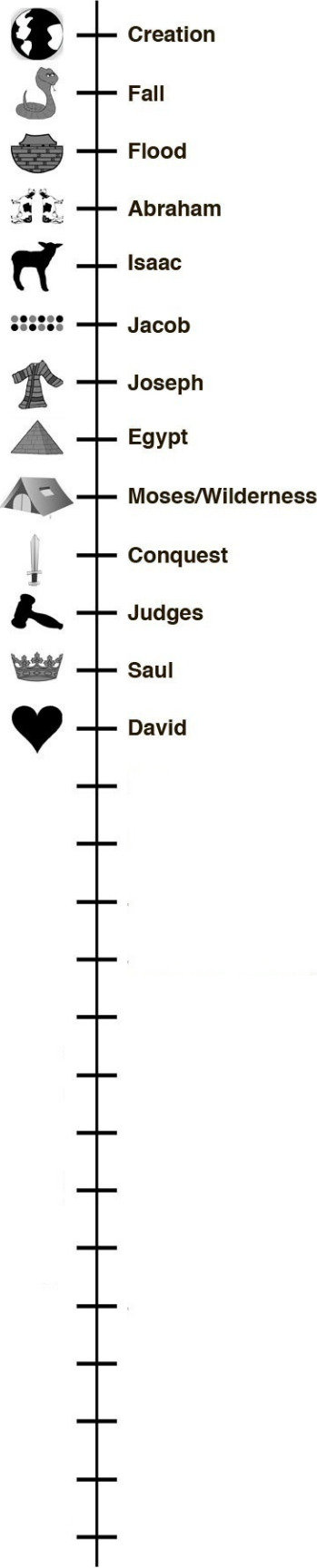
IV. David's sin – II Samuel 11

V. The rest of King David's life

- David was a man after God's own heart, not because of boasted perfection, but because of _____ imperfections
- He ruled for _____ years
- He wrote the majority of the _____
- II Samuel 11-20 mark David's downfall
- Absalom

- II Samuel 20-24 tell of David's last days
- II Samuel 24:18-25 – David went to Jerusalem to make an offering to the Lord
- “I will not offer burnt offerings to the Lord my God which cost me nothing...”
- Psalm 118:15-24 – David understood that the Messiah would come through his family and that the Messiah would be rejected

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 11

1. Why did the people of Israel want a King?
2. What do you ask for that God has already provided?
3. David loved the Law of the Lord. The Word of God was his strength. Read through Psalm 119 (yeah, I know it's long!) and list the benefits of having God's Word in your life according to David.

Lesson 12 – Solomon, Divided Kingdom, Elijah and Elisha

I and II Kings

I. The Reign of King Solomon – I Kings 1-10 – 970 B.C. – 930 B. C.

A. How Solomon became king

- I Kings opens with David on his death bed
- How old is Solomon?
- Who is Adonijah? David's _____ son
- I Kings 1:38-53 - _____ becomes king

B. Solomon shows great character – I Kings 3

- Solomon was an upright man – v.1-5
- God blessed him with _____ request
- v.6-9 – Solomon asks for an _____ heart so that he could _____ between good and devil
- God was pleased that he did not ask for:
 - A _____ life
 - _____ for himself
 - the _____ of his enemies
- Because of his humility, God would give him all of these – wisdom, a long life, riches and a peaceful reign
- v. 16-28 – Solomon's wisdom is tested

- Matthew 12:42 tells us that Jesus surpassed Solomon's wisdom

C. The building of the Temple – I Kings 6-10 – 957 B.C.

D. The Fall of King Solomon – I Kings 11

- Solomon had WAY too many wives - _____ wives and _____ concubines
- These foreign women turned his heart from the Lord
- v.6 – Solomon did what was evil in the sight of the Lord – built an altar to a foreign god
- Why did Solomon fall?
 1. Unlike his father, Solomon dealt _____ with his brother Adonijah (I Kings 2:24,25)
 2. Like Saul, his heart was filled with _____ (I Kings 10:18-25)
 3. He fell into _____ (I Kings 11)
- The writings of Solomon:
 - The book of Proverbs

 - Song of Solomon

 - Ecclesiastes

III. The Divided Kingdom – I Kings 12- II Kings 25

- The main tension in Israel was between the tribes of _____ and _____
- I Kings 11:29-40 – Ahijah tells Jeroboam that he would take the ten northern tribes and become a nation himself – Solomon heard about it and tried to have him killed

- I Kings 12:1-15 – Solomon dies - _____ becomes king
- Jeroboam shows up at his inauguration and begs Rehoboam to lighten the tax load on the people – he refuses
- v. 15 tells us that _____ was orchestrating these events
- Jeroboam becomes king over Israel – Rehoboam remains over Judah – 930 B.C.
- There were good kings and bad kings over these two nations – see chart

V. Elijah and Elisha – I Kings 17-II Kings 9

A. Elijah

- During the reign of the kings, the Lord raised up _____ to be His voice
- _____ played this role with Saul, _____ played this role with David
- During the reign of Ahab, God raised up _____
- The story of the battle on Mount Carmel – I Kings 18

- The ride to heaven – II Kings 2:1-12

B. Elisha

VI. Captivity

A. The Northern Kingdom - Israel

- Books written to Northern Kings by prophets - _____,
_____ and _____

B. The Southern Kingdom - Judah

- Books written to Southern Kings by prophets - _____,
_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____ and _____

KINGS OF ISRAEL:

Jeroboam, bad, 930-909 BC
Nadab, bad, 909-908 BC
Baasha, bad, 908-886 BC
Elah, bad, 886-885 BC
Zimri, bad, 885 BC
Tibni, bad, 885-880 BC
Omri (overlap), extra bad, 885-874 BC
Ahab, the worst, 874-853 BC
Ahaziah, bad, 853-852 BC
Joram, bad mostly, 852-841 BC
Jehu, not good but better than the rest, 841-814 BC
Jehoahaz, bad, 814-798 BC
Joash, bad, 798-782 BC
Jeroboam II (overlap), bad, 793-753 BC
Zechariah, bad, 753 BC
Shallum, bad, 752 BC
Menahem, bad, 752-742 BC
Pekahiah, bad, 742-740 BC
Pekah (overlap), bad, 752-732 BC
Hoshea, bad, 732-722 BC

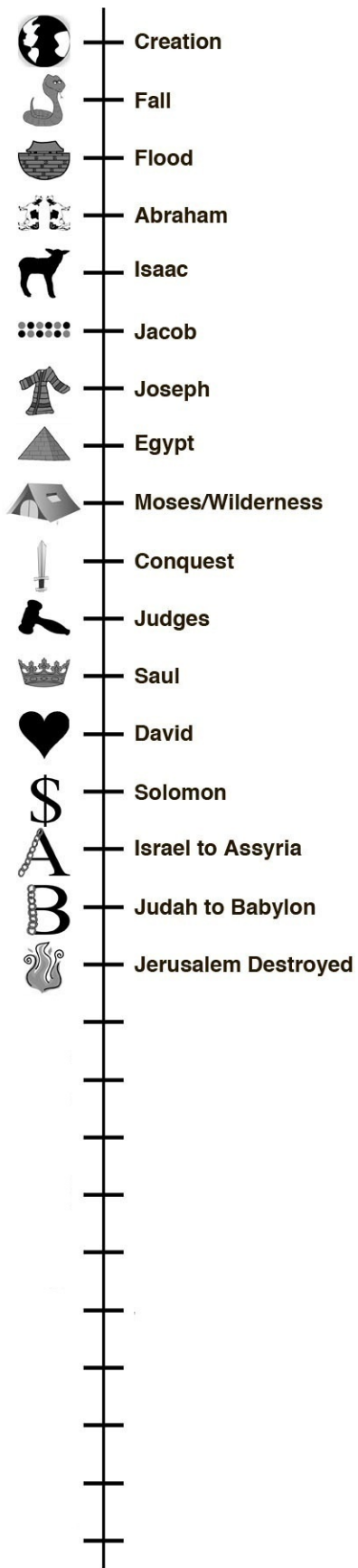
KINGS OF JUDAH:

Rehoboam, bad mostly, 933-916 BC
Abijah, bad mostly, 915-913 BC
Asa, **GOOD**, 912-872 BC
Jehoshaphat, **GOOD**, 874-850 BC
Jehoram, bad, 850-843 BC
Ahaziah, bad, 843 BC
Athaliah, devilish, 843-837 BC
Joash, good mostly, 843-803 BC
Amaziah, good mostly, 803-775 BC
Uzziah, **GOOD** mostly, 787-735 BC
Jotham, **GOOD**, 749-734 BC
Ahaz, wicked, 741-726 BC
Hezekiah, **THE BEST**, 726-697 BC
Manasseh, the worst, 697-642 BC
Amon, the worst, 641-640 BC
Josiah, **THE BEST**, 639-608 BC
Jehoahaz, bad, 608 BC
Jehoiakim, wicked, 608-597 BC
Jehoiachin, bad, 597 BC
Zedekiah, bad, 597-586 BC

History & Chronology

Chronological Chart of the Prophets & Kings			
Era / Date (B.C.)	Prophetic Book	King(s)	Kingdom
Pre-exilic			
840-830	Obadiah	Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash	Judah
830-820	Joel	Joash	Judah
780-760	Jonah	Jeroboam II	Israel
755-750	Amos	Jeroboam II	Israel
760-710	Hosea	Jeroboam II, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea	Israel
740-690	Isaiah	Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh	Judah
735-700	Micah	Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah	Judah
650-620	Nahum	Manasseh, Amon, Josiah	Judah
630-620	Zephaniah	Josiah	Judah
620-605	Habakkuk	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim	Judah
625-585	Jeremiah	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	Judah
Exilic			
605-530	Daniel	Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, Darius, Cyrus	Judah, Babylon, Persia
593-570	Ezekiel	Zedekiah	Judah
Post-Exilic			
520	Haggai		Judah
520-480	Zechariah		Judah
430-420	Malachi		Judah

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 12

1. Read through Proverbs 3 and fill in the chart below:

<u>Godly Action</u>	<u>Result</u>
---------------------	---------------

2. Read the story of Josiah in II Kings 22 – 23:25.

- Was Josiah a good or evil king? What determines this?
- What was his major discovery?
- How old was he when he discovered it?
- According to II Kings 23:25, why was Josiah so great?

Lesson 13 – Daniel

Daniel

I. Introduction to Daniel – the background – 537 B.C.

- Daniel was written during Judah’s exile in _____
- Daniel was a man of great personal conviction, spiritual discipline and wisdom – God used him in a mighty way
- Daniel 1:4 – description of the young men taken
- Daniel was being trained at the same time Ezekiel was in a slave gang

II. The Stories

- Daniel’s Resolve – a test of character – Daniel 1:5-20
 - His first challenge – taken to the king’s quarters and offered food from his table
 - Daniel knew the Law
 - God granted favor and compassion in the eyes of his commander
 - Daniel asks for a ten-day trial
 - v.17 – we see that God blessed these four with knowledge and intelligence and Daniel understood visions and dreams

Lesson One – Daniel determined not to _____ himself, no matter the circumstance or cause. Daniel also found _____ to stand by him.

- Daniel’s giftedness – Dream Interpretation – Daniel 2
 - v. 1-13 – Nebuchadnezzar had a dream...
 - The king ordered that all wise men be killed if they could not tell him his dream and the meaning – this included Daniel and his friends
 - v. 14-18 – Daniel asks for time and they go before the Lord for wisdom
 - v. 19-30 – God gives Daniel the answer
 - v. 31-35 – Daniel describes the dream and then interprets it – v. 36-45

- The Fiery Furnace – Daniel 3
 - Nebuchadnezzar makes a golden image of himself and demands the worship of his people
 - Worship – placing the will of your object of worship above all else
 - Daniel’s three friends do not comply
 - v. 15 – Nebuchadnezzar asks, “What god is there that can deliver you out of my hands?”
 - v. 17 – Either-way faith
 - The men are thrown in the furnace – but a fourth joins them – who is this?

Lesson Two – The three Hebrew men had _____ - _____ faith – they knew God _____ save, but whether or not He _____ to save, either way they would only worship the True God

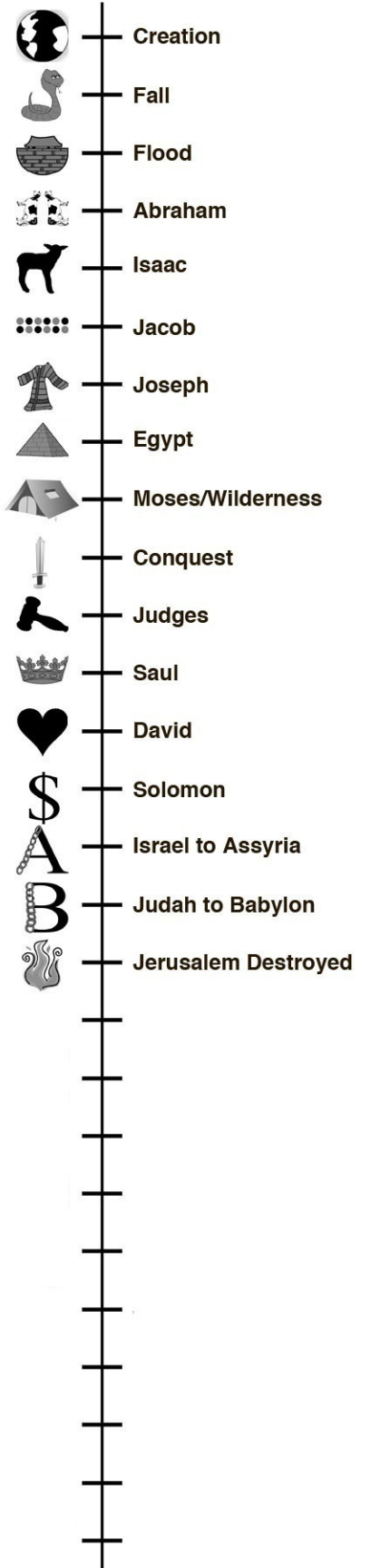
- The Writing on the Wall – Daniel 5
 - When Belshazzar became king, he threw a big party – he defiled the items from the Temple of God
 - In the middle of the party, a large hand appeared and wrote on the wall
 - Daniel interpreted the inscription and told Belshazzar that his kingdom was coming to an end
- Daniel in the Lion’s Den – Daniel 6
 - King – 3 Satraps – 120 Commissioners
 - The leadership wanted Daniel gone, so they devised a plan
 - The king unknowingly signed off on the plan and Daniel’s response? v.10 – he did as he had previously been doing
 - The king sorrowed over Daniel’s punishment but couldn’t change it
 - God saved Daniel and the King decreed that all men should fear the God of Daniel

Lesson Three - Daniel had _____ in place so that
when the trial came, he would _____ - you cannot have success in
the _____ until you have success in the _____

III . Prophecy - Daniel 9

Conclusion:

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 13

Let's take the three lessons we learned from the book of Daniel and work on some practical application.

1. Daniel determined not to defile himself – Daniel had faithful friends.

- What areas of your life are defiled by the world? (i.e. music, television, internet, books, clothing, hobbies, relationships)
- What practical changes could you make – specific choices – not to defile yourself in these areas?
- Who are your closest friends? Do they speak into your life? Do they have the same values and convictions as you?

2. Either-way faith.

- What conditions do you put on the Lord? (i.e. If you do this, then I'll do this...)
- What could happen that would make you walk away from Him?
- What can you practically do to increase your faith in Jesus Christ?

3. You cannot have success in the crisis until you have success in the process.

- What does this statement mean?
- What is your current "process"?
- How could you improve this?

Lesson 14 – Ezra, Nehemiah, the Poetic and Prophetic Overview

I. The Return and Rebuilding of the Temple – Ezra 1-6

- Cyrus is now the king of Persia
- 537 B.C. – the Jews may return to the land and rebuild their Temple
- Isaiah prophesied about this 200 years earlier – Isaiah 44:28 and 45:1-4 – names Cyrus
- Not everyone returned
- The Story:

II. Rebuilding the Wall of Jerusalem – Nehemiah

- Before going to the King, Nehemiah goes to God – Nehemiah 1
- In chapter 2, Nehemiah receives permission to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the wall
- Nehemiah 2:11-15 – he arrives and inspects the wall at night
- Chapter 3 – assigns portions to specific men and in Nehemiah 4:2,3 their work is ridiculed
- By chapter 6, we see a plot to kill Nehemiah to stop the builders, but in the end, they finish in _____ days

II. History Review

- Books of the Old Testament are sectioned by topics:
 - Books of the Law:

 - Books of History:

 - Books of Poetry:

 - Books of Major Prophets:

 - Books of Minor Prophets:

So named from Job, its chief character, the book deals with an ageless question, one that is puzzling to every generation - the problem of human suffering, particularly the affliction of the righteous. The reader is given an account of the sufferings of the pious Patriarch Job, of the argument carried on between Job and his friends as to the cause of his sufferings, and finally, of the solution to his difficulty. The book's principal aim is to refute the popular view that all suffering is the result of sin in the life of the sufferer.

PSALMS

A collection of 150 psalms, whose Hebrew name is "The Book of Praise". Authors of individual psalms include David, Solomon, Moses, Asaph, and others who are anonymous. The variety and unity of Psalms have given this book a unique place in the devotional life of the individual and the Church. Almost every aspect of man's relation to God is depicted in these poems: simple trust, the sense of sin, appeals to a higher power in time of trouble, and the conviction that the world is in the hands of a loving God.

PROVERBS

This book is a compendium of proverb collections. Although Solomon inspired the development of the book, its entire content did not derive from him. A proverb is a short saying with practical implications. The ones included here cover a variety of subjects, for example, chastity, control of the tongue, laziness, knowledge, relationships with others, and justice. Perhaps above everything else in Proverbs there is the reiterated assertion that the source of true wisdom is "the fear of the Lord".

ECCLESIASTES

In English, the title means "Preacher". The author's purpose is to prove the vanity of everything "*under* the sun". This truth is first announced a fact, then proved from the "Preacher's" experience and observations. Finally, the author shows that the fullness of life is found only in the recognition of things "*above* the sun", things spiritual as well as material.

THE SONG OF SOLOMON

This book, the only one in the Bible that has love for its sole theme, is a collection or cycle of marriage songs. The Song is didactic and moral in its purpose, and has traditionally been interpreted as showing God's love for His Chosen People and Christ's love for His Bride, the Church.

Prophetic Books Summary

- Major and Minor are delineated according to size
- The prophetic books are sectioned according to time period:
 - Pre-Exile:
 - Hosea, Amos – to Israel
 - Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Joel, Micah, Zephaniah, Lamentations – to Judah
 - Jonah, Nahum – to Assyria
 - Obadiah – to Edom
 - Exile:
 - Ezekiel, Daniel – from Babylon
 - Post-Exile:
 - Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi – to Jerusalem
- The themes of the prophetic books (copied and edited from www.holybible.com)

ISAIAH

This book, as is true of all the prophetic books, derives its name from the prophet whose messages it records. The message of the book is twofold: judgment upon Judah for her sins (1-39), and comfort and hope for an exiled people (40-66). In these messages of encouragement are found some of the most graphic portrayals of the Messiah in the Old Testament.

JEREMIAH

Jeremiah was God's spokesman during the decline and fall of the southern kingdom, Judah. Among the Prophets not one had a more difficult task than that of standing alone for God in the midst of the apostasy of his own people, and not one who bares his soul to his reader as does Jeremiah. Although Jeremiah announced the coming destruction of Judah, he looked beyond this judgment to a day when religion, no longer national, would be individual and spiritual. This new kind of religion would result from God's "new covenant" with His people.

LAMENTATIONS

The book is composed of five poems, lamenting the siege and destruction of Jerusalem (586 B.C.). The poet also makes sincere confession of sin on behalf of the people and leaders, acknowledges complete submission to the will of God, and finally prays that God will once again smile upon His people and restore them to their homeland.

EZEKIEL

Ezekiel was carried into exile in Babylon, where he received his call and exercised his prophetic ministry. His dual role of prophet-priest and his position as "watchman" over his people make Ezekiel unique among the prophets and may account for the uniqueness of his message and his methods of delivery. The book contains 48 chapters, divided at the halfway point by the fall of Jerusalem. Ezekiel's prophecies before this event are chiefly messages of condemnation upon Judah for her sin; following the city's fall, the prophet speaks to helpless people of the hope and certainty of restoration to their homeland and of worship again in the Temple.

DANIEL

In a series of events and visions, the author presents a view of history in which God rules and prevails over men and nations to achieve ultimate victory for the "saints" of God.

HOSEA

Sometimes called the "Prophet of Divine Love," Hosea was a native of Israel and was called to be God's spokesman during that kingdom's darkest hour. The apostasy of his own people was enough to break Hosea's heart, but he also bore a heavy cross in his own life - his wife had proved unfaithful. In this bitter experience Hosea came to fathom God's love for his erring children and pleads with his people to repent and avail themselves of God's divine compassion and a love that will not let Israel go.

JOEL

Traditionally called the "Prophet of Pentecost," since his prophecy of the outpouring of the Spirit (2:28ff.) is quoted by Peter (Acts 2:16) as being fulfilled at Pentecost, Joel was the kind of man who could see the eternal in the temporal. The occasion of his message was a devastating locust plague, which he interpreted as foreboding the Day of the Lord when God would act directly to punish His people for their sins. Joel calls upon the people of Judah to repent, promising that repentance will bring God's blessings, material and spiritual.

AMOS

Among the "writing" prophets Amos was the first of a new school, for, like Elijah and John the Baptist, he denounced sin with rustic boldness. A shepherd and native of Judah, he was called by God to prophesy to the northern kingdom of Israel during the reign of Jeroboam II (786-746 B.C.). Sparing no one, the prophet fearlessly announced the impending judgment of God. Although the dominant note of the book is judgment, the final words promise the restoration of a righteous remnant.

OBADIAH

This shortest of the prophetic books, containing only 21 verses, is a scathing denunciation of the Edomites, descendants of Esau, who from the beginning had been hostile to Israel. Its message is primarily one of destruction and doom for Edom. The latter part of the prophecy is concerned with the Day of the Lord when God's judgment will be upon other nations as well as Edom and concludes with the promise that "the kingdom shall be the Lord's".

JONAH

The Old Testament counterpart of John 3:16, this book declares the universality of God's love embracing even pagan nations. The author relates how Jonah refused God's call to preach to the people of Nineveh, his punishment for this disobedience, his ready response to a second summons, and his bitter complaint at God's sparing the city following her repentance. Christ Himself alludes to Jonah when speaking of His own death and Resurrection (Matt. 12:39, 16:4; Luke 11:29-32).

MICAH

The Prophet Micah was a younger contemporary of Isaiah and spoke at a time when conditions in Judah paralleled those in the northern kingdom of Israel during Amos' day. Micah's messages are strikingly similar to those of Amos: many of the same sins are denounced and the same rugged, direct, indignant, and convincing language is used. While announcing God's certain judgment upon sin, he also spoke of a sure deliverance to come through the Messiah whose place of birth he predicts.

NAHUM

This book is a vivid prediction of the approaching downfall of Nineveh, the capital city of Assyria, one of the most warlike of the ancient heathen nations. Of the Prophet Nahum, whose name means "consolation" or "comfort", little is known. His purpose was to comfort his people, long harassed by Assyria, with the promise that this cruel and oppressing people would soon meet destruction at God's hand.

HABAKKUK

While this book is true prophecy, its method is quite different from other writings of the prophets. Dramatically constructed in the form of dialogue, this book contains the prophet's complaints (questions) and God's reply to them. In God's answers Habakkuk discovers the doorway leading from questioning to affirmation, through which he enters into a faith that enables him to affirm, "I will rejoice in the Lord... God, the Lord, is my strength."

ZEPHANIAH

This book, though brief, is comprehensive, embracing the two great themes of prophetic teaching: judgment and salvation - both extending to all nations. In some great catastrophe of his day, perhaps the Scythian invasion (c. 626 B.C.), Zephaniah sees God's terrible judgment upon the nations, including Judah. He exhorts the people to repent and assures them that God will dwell in the midst of a righteous remnant following repentance.

HAGGAI

This book, the first among the writings of the post-Exilic prophets, consists of four prophecies delivered within the space of 4 months, some 15 years after the return of the first exiles to Jerusalem. Work on the second Temple has begun shortly after the exiles' arrival, but had been delayed for almost two decades. Haggai comes forward with a series of timely and vigorous messages challenging the people to respond wholeheartedly to a noble task - rebuilding the House of God.

ZECHARIAH

Sometimes called the "Apocalypse of the Old Testament", this book contains the messages of the Prophet Zechariah, a contemporary of Haggai. The first eight chapters are primarily concerned with the rebuilding of the Temple, although the language used is highly symbolical. Chapters 9 to 14 deal with "last things", the "end time". Many Messianic references are found, and the writer foresees the Day of the Lord when Israel will be restored, the nations judged, and God's kingdom triumphant.






MALACHI

The name of the last book of the Old Testament and of the Prophet whose oracles it contains. Malachi (from Hebrew meaning "my messenger") is an invaluable source concerning the Judean Jews during the Persian period. Two themes are predominance: the sin and apostasy of Israel (1-2); and the coming judgment upon the faithless, with blessings promised for those who repent (3-4). The growing Messianic expectation in the Old Testament is apparent in Malachi by the announcement of God's "messenger of the covenant", by whose coming Israel will be purified and judged; and of the return of the Prophet Elijah who will proclaim the Day of the Lord.

Survey Quiz: (write the answer in the left margin)

Who are the following people?

1. This man:

-  Was never born
-  Never had a birthday
-  Owned a great estate
-  Was physically perfect
-  Was a great zoologist

2. This man:

- Lived in Israel when there were no kings
- Was greatly oppressed by the Midianites
- Lived in fear
- Was called to judge the Midianites
- Won freedom by using torches, horns and voices

3. This man:

- Was a father of the oldest man in the world
- Lived a godly life in one of the most wicked generations ever
- Was the only man in the first 3,000 years of history to never die
- Walked into heaven

***bonus if you can name the sons

4. This man:

- Was God's choice as king
- Had many wives
- Danced when the Ark of the Covenant returned to Israel
- Killed a giant with a smooth stone
- Was a redhead

5. This man:

- Was adopted
- Had unlimited education but chose to align with slaves
- Struggled to communicate
- Was the meekest man on earth, yet lost his temper
- Was the chosen leader to bring a nation out of bondage
- Received the Law of God

6. This man:

- Was the child of promise
- Is best known for not protecting his own life
- Had an older brother who is the father of the Arab nations
- Had twin sons

7. This man:

- Was radiant with righteousness in the midst of moral darkness

- Was a great ship builder
- Never had to launch his ship
- Gathered the greatest collection of animals the world has ever known
- Had sons who were the fathers of the nations of the world

8. This man:

- Became depressed when he heard that Jerusalem was unprotected
- Left Persia to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem
- Rebuilt the walls of the city in record time

***Bonus if you can tell how long it took to rebuild the walls

9. This man:

- Along with a friend, believed God when others wouldn't
- Was a great general
- Watched his contemporaries all die away
- Battled with trumpets

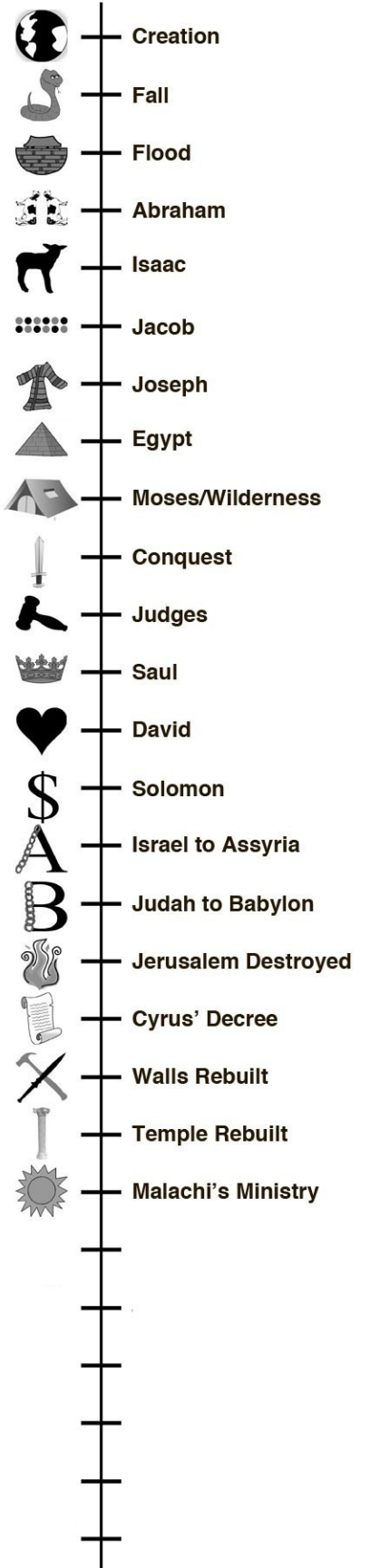
10. This man:

- Left a great city to become a nomad
- Lived in a tent for 100 years
- Was called a friend of God
- Was the father of a great nation
- Had conversations with Jesus face to face

Now, put these ten men in the historical order:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 14

1. Read the story of Esther – yes, the whole book! It's not too long and it's totally worth it!
2. List out the major characters and whether they are good or bad.
3. Where do you see God's hand in this story?

Lesson 15 – The Silent Years, Messianic Prophecies, Festivals

I. The Silent Years

- At the close of the OT, Israel (the Northern Kingdom) is scattered and Judah (the Southern Kingdom) is slowly returning to the land ruled by Persia
- 333 B.C. - _____ defeats Persia and Greece rules the world
- 323 B.C. – Alexander dies and Antigonus takes over
- 320 B.C. – Ptolemy rules Jerusalem and most of Asia Minor
- Under Ptolemy II the Jews of Alexandria translate the Pentateuch into Greek – this is called the _____
- 198 B.C. - _____ defeats Ptolemy rule and builds their empire on the ruins of Alexander’s empire – these people were called the _____
- Antiochus Epiphanes and the Maccabees

- 63 B.C. – Rome took Jerusalem from the Maccabees
- Antipater of Rome placed his two sons in Israel to rule over Galilee and Judea – Herod the Great was king of Judea
- In 20 B.C. Herod began rebuilding the Temple – it took 18 months, using 1,000 priests and carpenters
- Because of the tension between Hellenistic thought and Jewish orthodoxy, Jewish sects arose:
 - The _____ – these were the spiritual descendants or followers of the Maccabees, who fought against the Hellenizers in the earlier days – the name Pharisee means “Separatist” and indicated they were non-conformists to the Greek thought – this was an orthodox group who upheld and added to the Law in order to elevate their position and the Jewish tradition – they controlled the synagogues
 - The _____ – denied any scripture other than Mosaic Law, denied the doctrine of resurrection and did not believe in angels

or spirits – they got along with the Hellenists and controlled the priesthood and Temple ritual

- The _____ – this was a knee jerk reaction to the materialism of the Pharisees and wealth of the Sadducees – they withdrew from society and lived lives of severe self-discipline and celibacy – they were big on study of scripture and held all possessions in common – war and slavery were contrary to their principles – similar lifestyles to that of modern day monks – the monastery where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found has been thought by most scholars to be a residence of Essene monks, who had left the corrupt influences of the world to prepare the way of the Lord in the wilderness
- The _____ – not a sect but a profession – they were copyists of the law, were considered an authority on scriptures and taught in the synagogues, thus had close relationships with the Pharisees
- The _____ – these were Jewish citizens who felt it was best to embrace the Roman culture and Romanize the nation in order to survive – this was more of a political party than a religious sect
- The Apocryphal books were written during this time of silence and were never accepted by the Jews or Jesus as being equal to the other books of the Old Testament

II. Messianic Prophecies

- The OT prophets not only prophesied about the captivity of rebellious Israel, but also of the promised One – the Messiah
- In Isaiah alone there were 14 specific prophecies that Jesus literally fulfilled:
 - Born of a virgin (7:14)
 - Galilean ministry (9:1,2)
 - Heir to the throne of David (9:7)
 - Have his way prepared (40:3-5)
 - Spat on and struck (50:6)
 - Exalted (52:13)
 - Disfigured by suffering (52:14, 53:2)
 - Make a blood atonement (53:5)

- Widely rejected (53:1,3)
- Bear our sins and sorrows (53:4,5)
- Be our substitute (53:6,8)
- Voluntarily accept our guilt and punishment (53:7,8)
- Buried in a rich man's tomb (53:9)
- Save those who believe in Him (53:10,11)
- Die with transgressors (53:12)
- Heal the brokenhearted (61:1,2)
- Why were the wise men from the east looking for a Messiah?
- Prophecy Chart:

Old Testament Scriptures That Describe The Coming Messiah		
The Messianic Prophecy (paraphrased)	Where the prophecy appears in the Old Testament (written between 1450 BC and 430BC)	Jesus' fulfillment of the prophecy in the New Testament (written between 45 and 95 AD)
The Messiah will be the offspring (descendant) of the woman (Eve)	Genesis 3:15	Galatians 4:4
The Messiah will be a descendant of Abraham, through whom everyone on earth will be blessed	Genesis 12:3; 18:18	Acts 3:25,26
The Messiah will be a descendant of Judah	Genesis 49:10	Matthew 1:2 and Luke 3:33
The Messiah will be a prophet like Moses	Deuteronomy 18:15-19	Acts 3:22,23
The Messiah will be the Son of God	Psalms 2:7	Matthew 3:17; Mark 1:11; Luke 3:22
The Messiah will be raised from the dead (resurrected)	Psalms 16:10,11	Matthew 28:5-9; Mark 16:6; Luke 24:4-7; John 20:11-16; Acts 1:3 and 2:32
The Messiah crucifixion experience	Psalms 22 (contains 11 prophecies—not	Matthew 27:34-50 and John 19:17-30

	all listed here)	
The Messiah will be sneered at and mocked	Psalms 22:7	Luke 23:11,35-39
The Messiah will be pierced through hands and feet	Psalms 22:16	Luke 23:33 and 24:36-39; John 19:18 and 20:19-20,24-27
The Messiah's bones will not be broken (a person's legs were usually broken after being crucified to speed up their death)	Psalms 22:17 and 34:20	John 19:31-33,36
Men Will Gamble for the Messiah's clothing	Psalms 22:18	Matthew 27:35; Mark 15:24; Luke 23:34; John 19:23,24
The Messiah will be accused by false witnesses	Psalms 35:11	Matthew 26:59,60 and Mark 14:56,57
The Messiah will be hated without a cause	Psalms 35:19 and 69:4	John 15:23-25
The Messiah will be betrayed by a friend	Psalms 41:9	John 13:18,21
The Messiah will ascend to heaven (at the right hand of God)	Psalms 68:18	Luke 24:51; Acts 1:9; 2:33-35; 3:20-21; 5:31,32; 7:55-56; Romans 8:34; Ephesians 1:20,21; Colossians 3:1; Hebrews 1:3; 8:1; 10:12; 12:2; 1 Peter 3:22 ... sorry, we got carried away!
The Messiah will be given vinegar and gall to drink	Psalms 69:21	Matthew 27:34; Mark 15:23; John 19:29,30
Great kings will pay homage and tribute to the Messiah	Psalms 72:10,11	Matthew 2:1-11
The Messiah is a "stone the builders rejected" who will become the "head cornerstone"	Psalms 118:22,23 and Isaiah 28:16	Matthew 21:42,43; Acts 4:11; Ephesians 2:20; 1 Peter 2:6-8
The Messiah will be a descendant of David	Psalms 132:11 and Jeremiah 23:5,6; 33:15,16	Luke 1:32,33
The Messiah will be born of a virgin	Isaiah 7:14	Matthew 1:18-25 and Luke 1:26-35
The Messiah's first spiritual work will be in Galilee	Isaiah 9:1-7	Matthew 4:12-16
The Messiah will make	Isaiah 35:5-6	Many places. Also see Matthew 11:3-6 and

the blind see, the deaf hear, etc.		John 11:47
The Messiah will be beaten, mocked, and spat upon	Isaiah 50:6	Matthew 26:67 and 27:26-31
The "Gospel according to Isaiah"	Isaiah 52:13-53:12	Matthew, Mark, Luke, John
People will hear and not believe the "arm of the LORD" (Messiah)	Isaiah 53:1	John 12:37,38
The Messiah will be rejected	Isaiah 53:3	Matthew 27:20-25; Mark 15:8-14; Luke 23:18-23; John 19:14,15
The Messiah will be killed	Isaiah 53:5-9	Matthew 27:50; Mark 15:37-39; Luke 23:46; John 19:30
The Messiah will be silent in front of his accusers	Isaiah 53:7	Matthew 26:62,63 and 27:12-14
The Messiah will be buried with the rich	Isaiah 53:9	Matthew 27:59,60; Mark 15:46; Luke 23:52,53; John 19:38-42
The Messiah will be crucified with criminals	Isaiah 53:12	Matthew 27:38; Mark 15:27; Luke 23:32,33
The Messiah is part of the new and everlasting covenant	Isaiah 55:3-4 and Jeremiah 31:31-34	Matthew 26:28; Mark 14:24; Luke 22:20; Hebrews 8:6-13
The Messiah will be our intercessor (intervene for us and plead on our behalf)	Isaiah 59:16	Hebrews 9:15
The Messiah has two missions	Isaiah 61:1-3 (first mission ends at "... year of the LORD's favor")	First mission: Luke 4:16-21; Second mission: to be fulfilled at the end of the world
The Messiah will come at a specific time	Daniel 9:25-26	Galatians 4:4 and Ephesians 1:10
The Messiah will be born in Bethlehem	Micah 5:2	Matthew 2:1 and Luke 2:4-7
The Messiah will enter Jerusalem riding a donkey	Zechariah 9:9	Matthew 21:1-11
The Messiah will be sold for 30 pieces of silver	Zechariah 11:12,13	Matthew 26:15 with Matthew 27:3-10
The Messiah will	Zechariah 13:7	Matthew 26:31,56

forsaken by His disciples		
The Messiah will enter the Temple with authority	Malachi 3:1	Matthew 21:12 and Luke 19:45

- When Herod asked about the birth of a king, the chief priests and scribes pointed to Micah 5:2 and Herod sent the wise men to _____

III. The Festivals – one more avenue of prophetic pictures

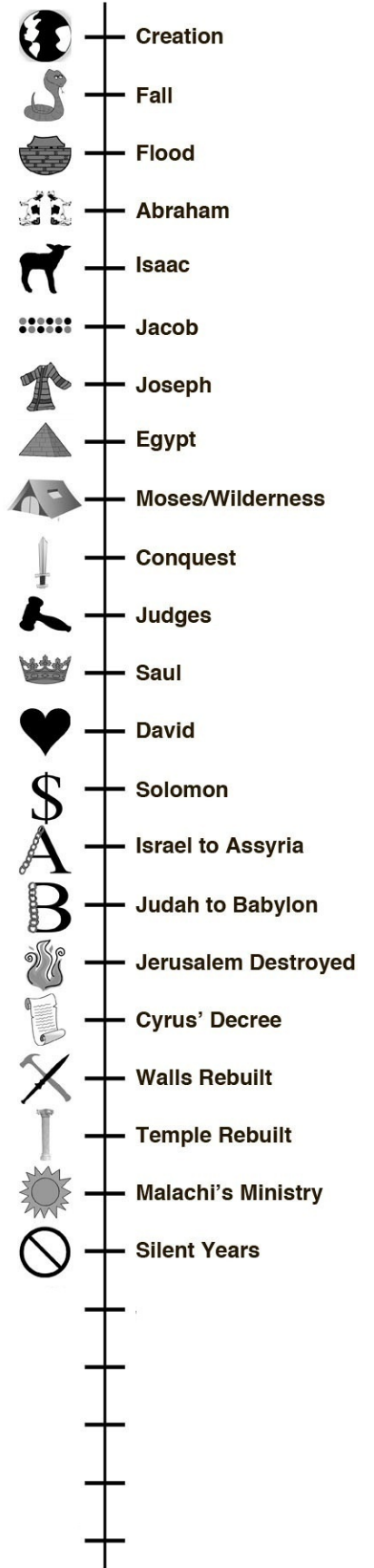
- Leviticus 23:1-4 – what is the “Sabbath”?
- The Feasts of Leviticus:
 1. The Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:5 – we’ve already looked at this and have seen the symbolism of Jesus in it – it was to happen on the first month of the Jewish year (Nisan) on the fourteenth day
 2. The Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:6-8 – on the fifteenth day of Nisan, they were to celebrate the Feast of Unleavened Bread – this was to last for seven days and it was the time to clean out the house of all leaven which represents dealing with sin – I Cor. 5:6 – a little leaven corrupts the whole lump – unleavened bread was used in Passover and today, these celebrations are placed together
 3. The Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:9-14 – this feast begins the first day after the Sabbath of the seven days of the Feast of Unleavened bread – this is a celebration to bring the first harvest to the Lord – this would be a barley harvest, but not the Jewish main harvest of wheat – the purpose was for the Lord to bless the second harvest through the offering of the first
 4. The Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:15-22 – this feast occurs the first Sabbath after the Feast of First fruits, counting seven Sabbaths and then on the first day after that last Sabbath – so 50 days total (thus the name “Pentecost”) – it is a feast celebrating the wheat harvest, when the harvest would be greater than the first fruit offering

***These are the Spring Festivals – these festivals were instituted nearly 1400 years before the ministry of Jesus Christ, yet Jesus fulfilled each one of them literally on the appointed day:

- At Passover, He ate with the disciples (Wednesday evening), went to the garden to pray, was arrested and went through 7 trials in the night, was put on the cross and had to be off before sundown on Thursday

- because the day after Passover is always a holy convocation – it is the Feast of Unleavened bread– He became our Passover lamb on Passover
- Then, in the grave by Thursday at sundown, going into the Feast of Unleavened Bread – dealing with sin – he went into Sheol and set the prisoners free on the exact day
 - Then, on the first day of the week, which was the first opportunity the women had to come and dress his body since there were two Sabbaths in a row, Jesus rose from the dead on the Feast of First Fruits and became the first fruits of resurrection – I Cor. 15:20
 - Fifty days later at Pentecost, the Holy Spirit was given to the church and 3,000 members were added – on the Feast of Weeks, which is a celebration of the increased harvest – Acts 2:41 – this is a fulfillment of this festival, where the first fruits promised a great harvest to come
5. Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:24,25 – Rosh Hashanah – means Head of the Year – not the religious year but the civil year – the first day of the seventh month (Tishri) – this feast was a required Sabbath and was connected to the new moon of the seventh month (completely dark). Jewish tradition says that beginning on this day and for 10 days (days of awe), God decided the fate of the living – will they live another year? Will this be the last year of their existence? Trumpets indicated announcements and judgment – today for the Jews, Rosh Hashanah represents the new year
 6. The Day of _____ (Yom Kippur)– Leviticus 23:26-32 – ten days after the start of the days of awe comes the day of Atonement – this was the one day of the year that a priest would enter the holy of holies and offer a sacrifice for the sins of the people – all year long they have brought sacrifices, but for those sins that they committed unawares, this was an important sacrifice – if God rejected their offering, He would take the life of the priest – multiple sacrifices would be made throughout the day, as well as the tradition of the two goats – one would be sacrificed, the other would be the scapegoat on which the sins of the people would fall – this is a picture of Christ again, not only paying the penalty of our sin with His blood, but also bearing the weight of our sin on his shoulders, put out from fellowship with God. Yom Kippur is representative of a day when Israel will repent and recognize Jesus as Messiah – the one who paid for their sins and brought them salvation
 7. Feast of _____ – Leviticus 23:34-43 – also known as the feast of booths – On the 15th day of Tishri, the week long celebration of the feast of Tabernacles begins – the Jews would build little huts or booths from bulrushes to remember when they left Egypt and lived in temporary housing in the wilderness and reminds them of when God dwelt among them in the desert

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 15

A. Read through Isaiah 1:11-20.



What is God's accusation against Israel?



What is the consequence of their actions in regard to their relationship with God?



How does God give them hope in verses 16-20?

2. Read Malachi 2 and 3.

- What three accusations does God have against Israel in chapter 2?
- In 3:7-11 what else does God accuse Israel of?
- What hope does God give them in 3:16-18?

3. Read Zechariah 1:1-6. What is God's message to His people?

4. Read Micah 6:6-8. What does God want of His people?

Lesson 16 – Birth, Temptations and Miracles of Christ

The Gospels

I. Overviews of the Gospels

- What does Gospel mean? _____
- Each Gospel has a different perspective:
 - Matthew – Jesus as _____, written primarily to the Jews, gives His royal genealogy to prove kingship, in the Sermon on the Mount we see His laws for the kingdom
 - Mark – Jesus as _____, written to the Romans – no genealogy because people don't want to know the history of a servant, contains more miracles than any other gospel – Romans didn't care about words, only actions – most likely was Peter's gospel and John Mark recorded it
 - Luke – Jesus as the _____ (humanity), written to the Greeks, takes Jesus' genealogy all the way back to the first man, focuses on the compassion and authority of Christ
 - John – Jesus as the _____ (deity), written to all who will believe with the purpose to hail Jesus as God, everything in this gospel illustrates or demonstrates His divine relationship
- When all the gospels are all put together and harmonized, we are only given about _____ days of Jesus' active ministry
- What is a synoptic gospel?

II. The Birth of Jesus Christ – 2 perspectives of the same story

- Mary's perspective – Luke 1:26-38; 2:1-5
 - Why Mary?
 1. Because she was a _____
 2. Because she was in the _____ of David
 3. _____ – she found favor with God, just like Noah found favor with God

- Gabriel gives her a four-point message:
 1. You will become pregnant with a _____
 2. You will name Him _____
 3. He is the _____ (cut from the same cloth)
 4. He is the _____ (given the throne of David, reign over the house of Jacob forever, kingdom will have no end – fulfillment of the Davidic Covenant – II Samuel 7:12-16)
- Joseph’s perspective – Matthew 1:18-25
 - Engagement – was as binding as a marriage
 - Isaiah 7:14
- The birth of Jesus Christ

III. The Temptations of Christ – Luke 4:1-13

- I John 2:16 – three areas of temptation, seen in the garden with Eve
- Genesis 3:6
 - Lust of the _____ – good for food
 - Lust of the _____ – a delight to the eyes
 - _____ of life – desirable to make one wise
- Satan uses these three areas to tempt Jesus as well:
 1. “Good for Food” – v. 3,4 – lust of the flesh – Jesus was hungry, His flesh was crying out for sustenance – this temptation focused on His physical weakness – but Jesus responds with scripture – Deut. 8:3 – He would not rely on His deity to provide for Himself, but would depend solely on His Father to meet His needs – The Spirit had led Him into the wilderness for this time of fasting, then it was in God’s will for Him to forgo food
 2. “Worship before me” – v. 5-8, lust of the eyes – Satan offered the rule and allegiance of the world to Christ without Calvary – he showed Him the nations of the world – appealing to His eyes – Jesus responds again with scripture from Deut. 6:13 – He would only worship God – why

was Satan able to offer this temptation? (Remember the lost title deed to the earth from the garden story? See Ephesians 2:1,2 and I John 5:19)

3. "Throw Yourself Down" – v.9-12 – pride of life – Satan urged Jesus to reveal His divine nature by allowing the angels to save Him – don't live the life of a pauper – let the world know you are a King – Satan misquotes from Psalm 91 – but Jesus again answered with scripture from Deut. 6:16 – "You shall not put the Lord your God to the test!" – Who has tried to test God in our study? Jonah when he ran away and Moses when he struck the rock in disobedience – remember God is not mocked – do not test the Lord

- How did Jesus defeat Satan?
 1. By using the _____ of God
 2. By following the _____ of the Holy Spirit
 3. By having _____ with the Father (This is My Son in whom I am well pleased) – Jesus had a vibrant prayer life

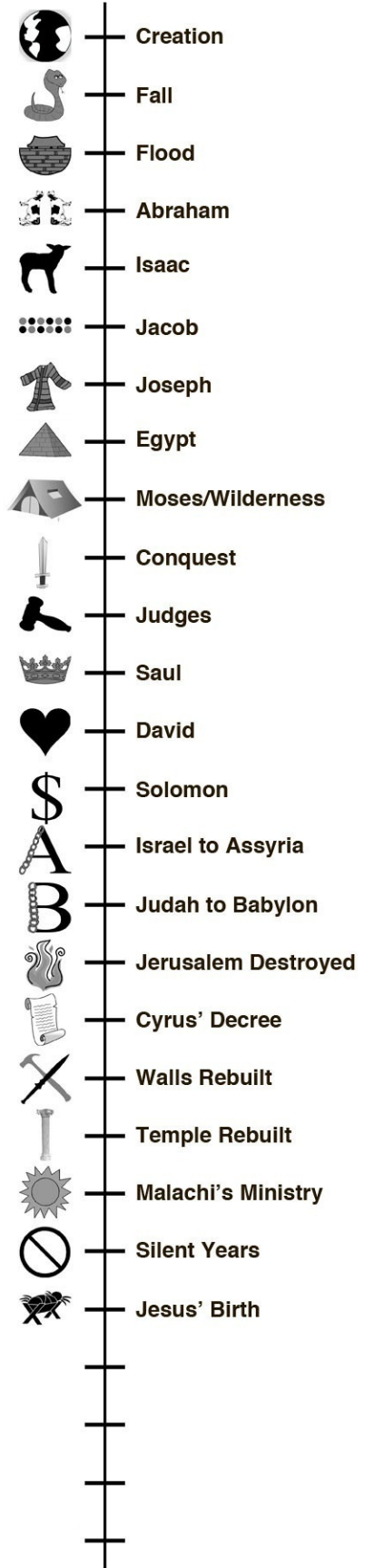
IV. The Miracles of Jesus

- Luke 4:14-21 – Isaiah 61:1,2a
 - The four gospels record 37 specific miracles that Jesus performed during His time of ministry here on earth:
 1. Changing water into wine (John 2:1-11)
 2. Healing of the royal official's son (John 4:46-54)
 3. Healing the possessed man in Capernaum (Mark 1:21-28; Luke 4:33-37)
 4. Healing Peter's mother-in-law (Matthew 8:14,15; Mark 1:29-31; Luke 4:38,39)
 5. Healing the sick during the evening in Capernaum (Matt. 8:16; Mark 1:32; Luke 4:40)
 6. Catching a large number of fish (Luke 5:3-10)
 7. Healing a leper (Matt. 8:1-3; Mark 1:40-42)
 8. Healing the Centurion's son (Matt. 8:5-13; Luke 7:1-10)
 9. Healing a paralyzed man (Matt. 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:18-26)
 10. Healing a withered hand (Matt. 12:9-14; Mark 3:1-6; Luke 6:6-10)
 11. Raising a widow's son (Luke 7:11-17)
 12. Calming the stormy sea (Matt. 8:23-27; Mark 4: 35-41; Luke 8:22-25)
 13. Healing the Gerasene demon-possessed man (Matt. 8:28-32; Mark 5:1-13; Luke 8:26-33)
 14. Healing a woman with internal bleeding (Matthew 9:20-22, Mark 5:25-34, Luke 8:43-48)

15. Raising Jairus' daughter (Matthew 9:18-19, 23-25; Mark 5:22-24, 35-43; Luke 8:41-42, 49-56)
16. Healing 2 blind men (Matthew 9:27-31)
17. Healing a mute man possessed by a demon (Matthew 9:32-33)
18. Healing a man who was crippled for 38 years (John 5:1-17)
19. Feeding the 5,000 and their families (Matthew 14:16-21, Mark 6:35-44, Luke 9:12-17, John 6:5-14)
20. Walking on water (Matthew 14:22-33, Mark 6:45-52, John 6:16-21)
21. Healing of many in Gennesaret (Matt. 15:34-36; Mark 6:53-56)
22. Healing a demon-possessed girl (Matthew 5:21-28; Mark 7:24-30)
23. Healing a deaf man with a speech impediment (Mark 7:31-37)
24. Feeding the 4,000 men and their families (Matt. 15:29-39; Mark 8:1-10)
25. Healing a blind man in Bethsaida (Mark 8:22-26)
26. Healing a man born blind (John 9:1-41)
27. Healing a boy possessed by a demon (Matthew 17:14-20, Mark 9:17-29, Luke 9:37-43)
28. Catching a fish with a coin in its mouth (Matthew 17:24-27)
29. Healing a blind and mute man who was possessed by a demon (Matt. 12:22-23; Luke 11:14)
30. Healing a woman with an 18 year infirmity (Luke 13:10-13)
31. Healing a man with dropsy (Luke 14:1-6)
32. Healing 10 men suffering from leprosy (Luke 17:11-19)
33. Bring Lazarus back to life (John 11:1-44)
34. Healing Bartimaeus of blindness (Matthew 20:29-34, Mark 10:46-52, Luke 18:35-43)
35. The withering fig tree that produced no fruit (Matthew 21:18-22; Mark 11:12-14, 20-25)
36. Restored a severed ear (Luke 22:45-54)
37. Catching of the 153 fish (John 21:4-11)

- Mark 8:1-4 – healing of the Leper

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 16

1. From your notes, what was the reason each gospel was written? (intended audience and theme)
2. Read each passage and explain how the verses relate to the author's purpose:
 - Matthew 21:1-11
 - Mark 8:1-10
 - Luke 5:12-16
 - John 1:1-12
3. List out five sins you struggle with – i.e. gluttony, impatience, lust, gossip, etc. (Dig deep, gals!) From our study of the temptations of Christ, which category do your sins fall into? (lust of the flesh, lust of the eyes, pride of life)
4. How did Jesus battle temptation?
5. Find a verse to help you with your five sins mentioned above. If you need help, you can go to www.biblegateway.com and type in key words to find verses or passages to help. Assign at least one verse or passage that would speak directly to your sin.

Lesson 17 – The Teaching and Parables of Jesus

The Gospels

I. The Beatitudes – Matthew 5:1-12

1. _____ - v.3 – The poor in spirit are the ones who are humbled before the Lord
2. Those who _____ - v. 4 – this is a sadness that goes beyond the tragedy and suffering of life, but recognizes the cause of it – sin
3. The _____ - v. 5 - the meek are those who have a spirit of gentleness and self-control, they are not driven by malice or vengeance, but rather are merciful and humble
4. Hunger and Thirst for _____ - v. 6 – hunger and thirst are the most basic human needs – it is a cry for satisfaction or filling
5. _____ - v. 7 – the one who is poor in spirit, meek and hungry for righteousness knows that these things can not be supplied within himself
6. _____ in Heart - v. 8 – the one who makes decisions not based in sinful desires but out of a humble, merciful, meek spirit, this one has a pure heart
7. _____ - v. 9 – God is the God of Peace
8. _____ - v. 10,11 – Jesus, throughout His earthly ministry, never hid the fact that persecution is a part of being in His family – He was persecuted and His followers would be as well – John 15:18,19 – the one who is persecuted can easily be discouraged and defeated, but Jesus says he should be happy – persecution is an indication of what family you belong to

II. The Lord's Prayer – Luke 11:1-4

A. God-centered prayer – v.2

1. "Father"

2. "Hallowed be Thy Name"

- Verbally
- Physically

3. "Thy Kingdom Come"

- What should we be doing to prepare for the coming kingdom?
 - _____ – turn from sin – Matt. 4:17; Mark 1:14,15
 - _____ – give the gospel – Luke 9:60
 - Be _____ – don't look back – Luke 9:62
 - _____ – aggressively seek after the things of God – study to show yourself approved – Matt. 6:33

4. Personal Needs – v. 3,4

1. "Bread"

2. "Forgive us our sins"

3. "Lead us not into temptation"

B. Parables

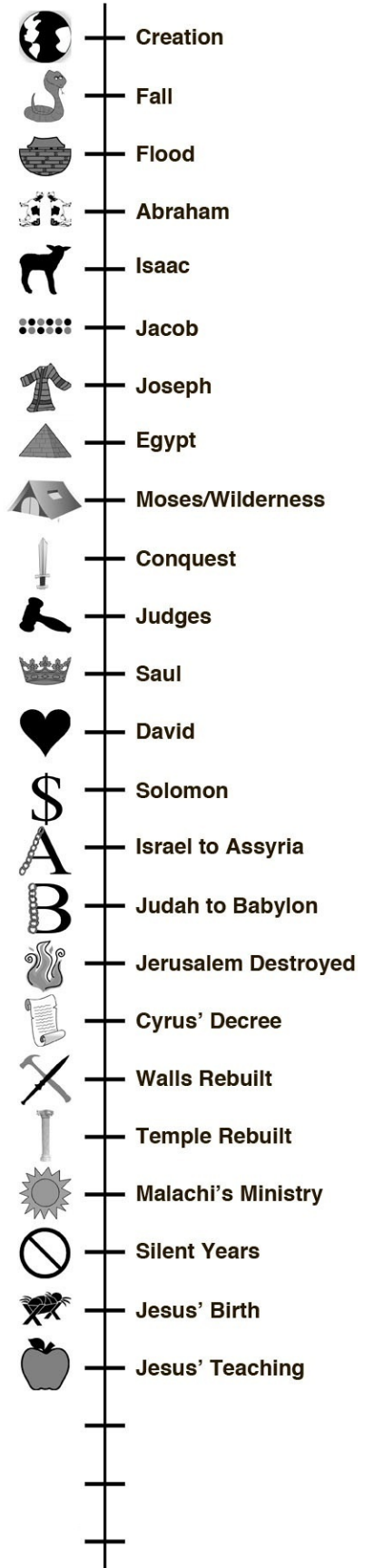
- What is a parable? An _____ story with a _____ message
- See Chart:

Parables of Jesus Christ

Parable	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Alert servants		13:33-37		
Barren <u>fig tree</u>			13:6-9	
Bread of life				6:31-38
Budding fig tree	24:32-35	13:28-32	21:29-33	
Children in <u>market</u>	11:16-19		7:31-35	
Christian light	5:14-16	4:21-23	8:16-18	
Dinner guests			14:15-24	
Divided kingdom	12:24-30	3:22-27	11:14-23	
Feast <u>invitations</u>			14:12-14	
Friend at midnight			11:5-13	
Good Samaritan			10:25-37	
Good shepherd				10:1-18
Great physician	9:10-13	2:15-17	5:29-32	
Grooms attendants	9:14-15	2:18-20	5:33-35	
Growing seed		4:26-29		
Hidden treasure	13:44			
Householder	13:52			
Humbled guest			14:7-11	
King's war plans			14:31-33	
Laborers in vineyard	20:1-16			
Landowner	21:33-46	12:1-12	20:9-18	
Leaven	13:33		13:20-21	
Lost coin			15:8-10	
Lost sheep			15:4-7	
<u>Marriage feast</u>	22:1-14			
Mustard seed	13:31-32	4:30-32	13:18-19	
Net of fish	13:47-50			
New cloth	9:16	2:21	5:36	
New wine	9:17	2:22	5:37-39	
Pearl of great price	13:45-46			

Pharisee <u>and tax</u> collector			18:9-14	
Prodigal son			15:11-32	
Rich man & Lazarus			16:19-31	
Rich fool			12:16-21	
Salt without taste	5:13	9:50	14:34-35	
Servant's duty			17:7-10	
Sheep and goats	25:31-46			
Sign of Jonah	12:38-42		11:29-32	
Tares in field (part 1)	13:24-30			
Tares in field (part 2)	13:36-43			
Ten Minas			19:11-27	
Ten talents	25:14-30			
Ten virgins	25:1-13			
The Sower (part 1)	13:3-9	4:3-20	8:4-15	
The Sower (part 2)	13:18-23			
Two debtors			7:41-43	
Two sons	21:28-32			
Unclean spirit	12:43-45		11:24-26	
Unjust judge			18:1-8	
Unjust steward			16:1-13	
Unmerciful servant	18:21-35			
Unprepared builder			14:28-30	
Vine and branches				15:1-17
Watching servants			12:35-40	
Wise builder	7:24-27		6:47-49	
Wise servant	24:45-51			
Wise steward				

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 17

Read the following parables and write out the basic truth or teaching from each one:

- The Good Samaritan – John 10:1-18
- The Lost Sheep – Luke 15:4-7
- The Unmerciful Servant – Matthew 18:21-35
- The Ten Minas – Luke 19:11-27
- The Ten Virgins – Matthew 25:1-13
- The Laborers in the Vineyard – Matthew 20:1-16

Lesson 18 – The Death, Burial and Resurrection of Jesus

The Gospels

The Lineage of Jesus

1. Prophecy: Seed of a woman

Old Testament Reference: Genesis 3:14-15

New Testament Fulfillment: Galatians 4:4

2. Prophecy: Heir to the Throne of David

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 9:6-7

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 1:32

The Birth of Jesus

3. Prophecy: Jesus to be born in Bethlehem

Old Testament Reference: Micah 5:2

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 2:4-7

4. Prophecy: Christ to be born of a virgin

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 7:13-14

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 1:26-28, 30-31

5. Prophecy: Lamentation for the killing of infants

Old Testament Reference: Jeremiah 31:15

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 2:16-18

6. Prophecy: To be called out of Egypt

Old Testament Reference: Hosea 11:1

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 2:13-15

Preparation for the Ministry of Jesus

7. Prophecy: The way of the Lord prepared

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 40:3-4

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 3:2-5

8. Prophecy: A messenger to come before the Lord

Old Testament Reference: Malachi 3:1

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 7:24-27

9. Prophecy: Declared to be a Son of God

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 2:7

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 3:13-17

The Ministry of Jesus

10. Prophecy: Jesus would speak and teach in parables

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 78:1-2

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 13:34-35

11. Prophecy: Jesus would bind up and heal the brokenhearted

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 61:1-3

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 4:17-21

12. Prophecy: Jesus would be rejected and not believed, especially by the Jews

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 53:1-4

New Testament Fulfillment: John 1:11, 12:37-40; Luke 23:20-21

13. Prophecy: Jesus would be hated without reason

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 35:19

New Testament Fulfillment: John 15:23-25

The Last Week in the Life of Jesus

14. Prophecy: Jesus would make a triumphal entry into Jerusalem

Old Testament Reference: Zechariah 9:9

New Testament Fulfillment: Mark 11:7-11

15. Prophecy: Jesus would be betrayed by a close friend who ate at his table.

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 41:9

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 26:14-15, Mark 14:10, Luke 22:48, John 13:18

16. Prophecy: The price paid to betray Jesus

Old Testament Reference: Zechariah 11:12

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 26:14-15

17. Prophecy: What would be done with the betrayal money

Old Testament Reference: Zechariah 11:13

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:3, 5-7

18. Prophecy: Forsaken by His disciples

Old Testament Reference: Zechariah 13:7

New Testament Fulfillment: Mark 14:50; Matthew 26:31

19. Prophecy: False witnesses against Christ

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 27:12, 35:11

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 26:59-61; Mark 14:55-57

20. Prophecy: Jesus would not defend himself against false accusations

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 53:7

New Testament Fulfillment: Mark 15:3-5, Matthew 27:13-14

The Sufferings and Death of Jesus

21. Prophecy: Jesus would be tortured

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 50:6

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:26; Mark 15:15

22. Prophecy: The body of Jesus would bear the marks of abuse and torture

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 22:16-17; Isaiah 52:14

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:26, 29-30; John 19:1-3

23. Prophecy: Jesus would suffer and die for the sins of the world

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 53:4-6, 10-11

New Testament Fulfillment: Romans 5:6-8

24. Prophecy: Jesus would receive reproach, dishonor and have his enemies before him

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 69:9, 19-20

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 26:55, 65-66, 27:27-30

25. Prophecy: The feet and hands of Jesus would be pierced

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 22:15-16; Zechariah 12:9-10

New Testament Fulfillment: John 19:33-35, 20:25-27

26. Prophecy: Jesus would be considered a criminal and receive punishment with them

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 53:12

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 23:33

27. Prophecy: Some would shake their heads at Jesus while he suffers

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 22:7-8, 109:25

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:39-40

28. Prophecy: Jesus would have His clothes taken by those who would cast lots for them

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 22:18

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:35; John 19:23-24

29. Prophecy: Jesus' family and friends would observe his suffering from a distance

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 38:10-11

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 23:48-49; Matthew 27:55-56

30. Prophecy: Jesus would be forsaken by God

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 22:1-2

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:45-46

31. Prophecy: Jesus would be given vinegar to drink

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 69:21

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:34; Mark 15:23; John 19:28-30

32. Prophecy: Jesus would commend His spirit to God

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 31:5

New Testament Fulfillment: Luke 23:46; John 19:30

The Burial, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus

34. Prophecy: Jesus would be buried in the tomb of a rich man

Old Testament Reference: Isaiah 53:8-9

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:57-60

35. Prophecy: Jesus would be in the grave EXACTLY three days and three nights

New Testament Reference: Matthew 12:39-40

New Testament Fulfillment: Matthew 27:57-60

36. Prophecy: That Jesus' body would not be in the grave long enough to become decayed, but Jesus would be resurrected from the dead

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 16:10-11; Psalm 49:15

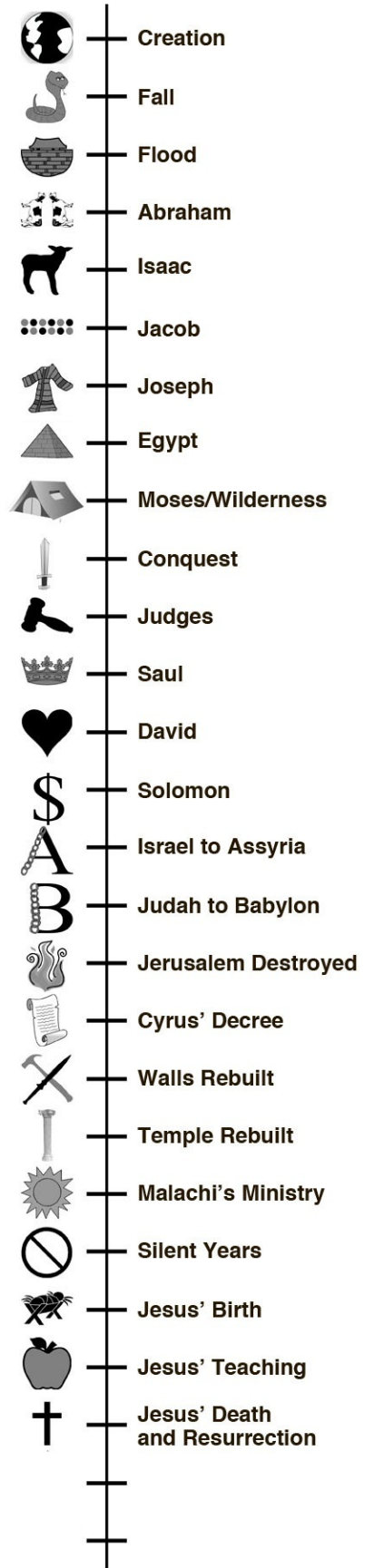
New Testament Fulfillment: Mark 16:5-6

37. Prophecy: Jesus would ascend and sit at God's right hand

Old Testament Reference: Psalm 68:18

New Testament Fulfillment: Acts 1:9, 2:32-33; 1Corinthians 15:3-4; Mark 16:19; Ephesians 4:8-10

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 18

1. Read Isaiah 53 and answer the following questions:

- What did Jesus look like? (v.2)
- What was the purpose of Jesus' death? (v.4,5)
- Why do you think Jesus didn't defend Himself? (v.7)
- How was verse 9 fulfilled?
- Why do you think the Lord was pleased in verse 10?

2. Read through the crucifixion story in Luke 22-24. Put yourself at the foot of the cross, watching in person the whole scene. Write a page long narrative of what you are seeing – sights, smells, sounds, feelings. Be there and own the crucifixion. And then write a paragraph with a candid response to the news that Jesus was alive. You can do this, gals!

Lesson 19 – The Big Terms of Salvation

1. Sin

- What is sin? (From Moody Monthly)
 - Man calls it an accident; God calls it an abomination
 - Man calls it a blunder; God calls it a blight
 - Man calls it a defect; God calls it a disease
 - Man calls it a chance; God calls it a choice
 - Man calls it an error; God calls it an enmity
 - Man calls it a fascination; God calls it a fatality
 - Man calls it an infirmity; God calls it an iniquity
 - Man calls it a luxury; God calls it a leprosy
 - Man calls it a liberty; God calls it lawlessness
 - Man calls it a trifle; God calls it a tragedy
 - Man calls it a mistake; God calls it a madness
 - Man calls it a weakness; God calls it a willfulness

- What it is not:

- What it is:

- The origin of sin:

- Alphabetical list of sins:
 1. Adultery (2 Sam. 11:4)
 2. Anger (Num. 20:7-11; Matt. 5:22)
 3. Anxiety (Phil. 4:6; 2 Kings 6:15)
 4. Apostasy (Jude)
 5. Arrogance (Exod. 5:2)
 6. Attempted genocide (Esther 3)
 7. Backbiting (Rom. 1:30; Psa. 15:3)
 8. Backsliding (Prov. 14:14; Jer. 3:14)
 9. Betrayal (Gen. 37:28; Luke 22:3-4)
 10. Bitterness (Job 10:1; Heb. 12:15)

11. Blasphemy (Luke 22:65; Rev, 13:1)
12. Bloodletting (2 Kings 11:1; 21:16)
13. Boasting (Prov. 25:14; James 3:5)
14. Brazenness (Num. 24:6; Dan. 5:1-4)
15. Bribery (1 Sam. 8:3; Amos 5:12)
16. Brutality (2 Kings 15:16)
17. Carelessness (Exod. 4:24-26)
18. Carnality (1 Cor. 3:1-4)
19. Child abuse (Matt. 18:6, 10)
20. Cursing God's anointed (2 Sam. 16:5)
21. Compromise (Judg. 2:2; 1 Kings 22:1-4)
22. Conspiracy (2 Sam. 15:12; Acts 23:12-13)
23. Covetousness (Josh. 7:1, 20-21; Luke 12:15)
24. Crucifying Christ (Acts 2:23)
25. Deceit (Gen. 12:12-13; 27:18-19)
26. Defrauding (Mark 10:19; 1 Cor. 6:8)
27. Delaying (Acts 24:24-25)
28. Denying Christ (Matt. 26:69-75)
29. Despising authority (2 Pet. 2:10-12)
30. Despising God's message (Jer. 36:22-25)
31. Despising God's messengers (Matt. 23:31-34)
32. Discouragement (1 Kings 19:4; 1 Sam. 27:1)
33. Dishonesty (2 Cor. 4:2)
34. Disloyalty (2 Sam. 15:31)
35. Disobedience (Gen. 2:17; 3:5; 1 Sam. 15:19, 22)
36. Divisiveness (Prov. 6:19; 1 Cor. 1:11-13)
37. Double mindedness (James 1:5-8)
38. Doubt (Matt. 14:31; 1 Tim. 2:8)
39. Drunkenness (Gen. 9:20-21; Gal. 5:21)
40. Dullness of hearing (Heb. 5:11-14; of seeing, 2 Pet. 1:9)
41. Enticement (Gen. 39:7, 10; Prov. 1:10)
42. Envy (1 Sam. 18:8-9; Gal. 5:21, 26)
43. Extortion (Matt. 23:25; 1 Cor. 5:10-11)
44. Faithlessness (Matt. 17:17; John 20:27)
45. False accusation (Gen. 39:13-15; 1 Kings 21:10-13)
46. False piety (Matt. 6:1-8, 16-18)
47. Fear (Prov. 29:25; Rom. 8:15; 1 John 4:18)
48. Foolish talking (Eph. 5:4; Titus 3:9)
49. Formalism (2 Tim. 3:5)
50. Fruitlessness (Hos. 10:1; John 15:2)
51. Gluttony (Prov. 23:21; Matt. 11:19)
52. Hatred (Gen. 27:41; 37:5; Titus 3:3)
53. Homosexuality (Gen. 19:5; Rom. 1:24-27)
54. Hypocrisy (Matt. 7:5; 23:28)
55. Idolatry (Exod. 32:6a; Judg. 2:12; 1 Kings 16:33)

56. Immorality (Exod. 32:6b; Judg. 16:1; Matt. 5:27-32)
57. Incest (Gen. 19:33-36)
58. Indulgence (1 Sam. 3:13)
59. Ingratitude (Rom. 1:21)
60. Intrusion into the priest's office (1 Sam. 13:9; 2 Chron. 26:16)
61. Irresponsible stewardship (Matt. 25:14-30; Luke 19:11-27)
62. Judging (Rom. 14:10-12; 1 Cor. 4:5; Matt. 7:1-5)
63. Lack of mercy (Matt. 18:23-35)
64. Lack of natural affection (Rom. 1:31; 2 Tim. 3:3)
65. Laziness (Titus 1:12; 2 Thess. 3:10)
66. Leaving first love (Rev. 2:4)
67. Legalism (Gal.)
68. Living in the flesh (Gal. 3:3)
69. Lust (1 John 2:15-17)
70. Lying (1 Sam. 21:2-3; Prov. 17:22; Eph. 4:25)
71. Malice (Rom. 1:29; 1 Cor. 5:8; Eph. 4:31)
72. Materialism (2 Tim. 3:1-2; Rev. 3:15-19)
73. Mocking (Gen. 21:9; 2 Kings 2:23; 2 Pet. 3:3-4)
74. Murder (Gen. 4:8)
75. Murmuring (Exod. 14:10-12; 16:7; 17:2-3)
76. Offering human sacrifices (2 Kings 17:17)
77. Partiality (James 1:2-4)
78. Polygamy (Deut. 17:17; 1 Kings 11:1-11)
79. Polluting God's house (Jer. 7:1-11; John 2:13-16)
80. Prayerlessness (1 Sam. 12:23; Luke 18:1-8)
81. Presumption (Josh. 7:3; 9:14-15)
82. Pride (Prov. 16:18; 2 Chron. 26:16)
83. Prophesying falsely (1 Kings 22:11-24; Rev. 2:20)
84. Prostitution (Gen. 38:15; 1 Cor. 6:15)
85. Rape (2 Sam. 13:14)
86. Rashness (Judg. 11:30-31; 1 Sam. 14:24)
87. Rebellion (Gen. 11:4; Num. 14:4-10; 16:1-3)
88. Revenge (2 Sam. 13:28-29)
89. Robbing God (Mal. 3:8-9; Hag. 1:3-11)
90. Sacrilege (Mark 11:15-18)
91. Scattering the sheep (Jer. 23:1; Ezek. 34:1-10; John 10:12-13)
92. Sedition (2 Sam. 15:1-6)
93. Selfishness (Luke 12:16-19)
94. Self-will (Isa. 14:12-14; 2 Pet. 2:10)
95. Self-worship (Rom. 1:25)
96. Slander (Prov. 10:18; 2 Sam. 19:27)
97. Strife (Gen. 13:7; Prov. 17:19; Phil. 2:3)
98. Stubbornness (1 Sam. 15:23; Acts 7:31)
99. Suicide (2 Sam. 17:23; Matt. 27:5)
100. Teaching false doctrine (Matt. 16:6; 1 Tim. 4:1-3; 2 Tim. 4:3)

- 101. Theft (Matt. 15:19; Rev. 9:21)
- 102. Treachery (Gen. 34:13-18, 25-29; 2 Sam. 3:27)
- 103. Unbelief (Matt. 13:58; Heb. 4:6, 11)
- 104. Unequal alliance (1 Cor. 5:9; 6:15; 2 Cor. 6:14-18)
- 105. Unthankfulness (Rom. 1:21; Psa. 103:2)
- 106. Willful ignorance (2 Pet. 3:5)
- 107. Wisdom rejecting (Prov. 1:20-29)
- 108. Witchcraft (1 Sam. 28:7-18; 2 Chron. 33:6; Gal. 5:20)

2. Mercy and Grace – Ephesians 2:1-9

- Mercy is _____ something we do deserve
- Grace is _____ something we _____ deserve

3. Justification – Romans 5:1

- Justification means to be made _____ in the sight of God
- “Just as if I _____ sinned”
- “Just as if I _____ obeyed”
- The process of justification is understanding: (according to Spurgeon)
 1. That you _____ to be justified
 2. That God in His infinite _____ and _____ has granted salvation to man
 3. That salvation is received through _____

4. Propitiation – Hebrews 2:17

- Propitiation is the _____ or satisfaction of the penalty due to God

5. Redemption and Adoption – Galatians 4:1-7

- Redemption means to be _____ or bought with a price
- Adoption means to be made an _____, brought into the _____
- Let's take a quick look at Romans 3:23-25:

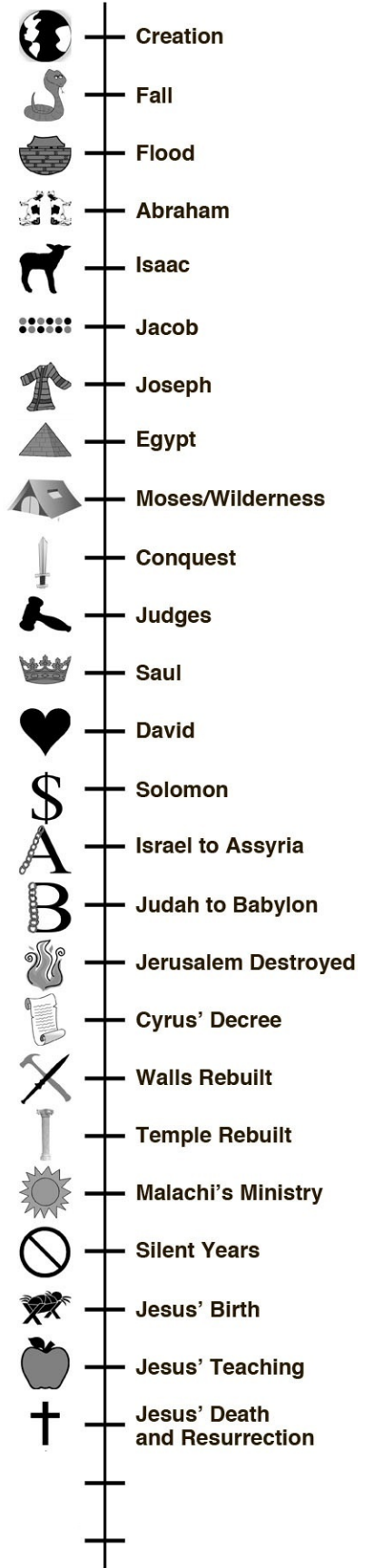
“For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God (*our position*), being justified (*made righteous, as if we had never sinned, identity exchange*) as a gift by His grace (*giving us something we don't deserve*) through the redemption (*purchase through the blood of Christ*) which is in Christ Jesus; whom God publicly displayed as a propitiation (*appeasement or satisfaction for the penalty of sin*) in His blood through faith (*believing God's Word and acting on it – I believe this process is true because God says so and it causes action in my life*).”

6. Sanctification – II Thessalonians 2:13

- Sanctification is the _____ or _____ process of the believer
- There are four kinds of sanctification:

1. _____ sanctification – the drawing process of the Holy Spirit into the family of God – John 6:44 describes the process of God drawing man – He is preparing you for positional sanctification
2. _____ sanctification – this occurs at the moment of salvation – immediately you are justified positionally and we have Jesus' righteousness imputed to our records – Romans 6:19-22
3. _____ sanctification – this is the growing and maturing process of a believer – we all know that we are still sinners when we are saved, but we are like newborn babes who will grow in their walk with the Lord, in our knowledge and understanding and application of the Word – Romans 8:28-30 says that we are to be conformed into the image of Jesus Christ and this is a lifetime process
4. _____ sanctification – the moment we're all waiting for – I John 3:2 – when we shed our sin nature and become whole again!

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 19

4. Review the terms we studied today by defining them in your own words:

- Sin
- Mercy
- Grace
- Justification
- Propitiation
- Redemption
- Adoption
- Sanctification

2. Read Romans 8:18-39 slowly and soak in the truths of this marvelous passage!

Lesson 20 – Pentecost, Peter

Acts 1,2

I. Introduction – Review

- God created, man _____
- God cursed, man _____
- God flooded, man _____
- Man clung, God _____
- God chose, Abraham _____
- God worked, Joseph _____
- God spoke, Israel _____
- God led, Israel _____
- God ruled, Israel _____
- God relented, Israel _____
- God released, Israel _____
- God fulfilled, Israel _____
- Israel floundered, God _____
- John cried, Jesus _____
- Jesus healed, people _____
- Jesus taught, leaders _____
- Jesus continued, death _____
- Jesus sacrificed, mankind _____
- Jesus resurrected, death _____
- Jesus ascended...now what?

II. The Final Instructions – Acts 1

- v. 1-8 – The Great Commission

- v. 9 – The Ascension

- v. 10,11 – The Promise of Jesus’ return

- v. 12-14 – the replacement of Judas

III. Peter

- Peter’s character development:
 - He was a _____ – Matthew 4:18 – 20
 - He was _____ – Matthew 8:14,15
 - He was _____ – Matthew 14:28,29; Matthew 16:21,22; Matthew 26:35; Mark 9:5; John 13:9; John 18:10
 - He was _____ – Matthew 15:15; Matthew 18:21; Luke 12:41
 - He was _____ – Luke 5:8; John 6:66-68; John 13-6-9
 - He was part of the _____ team – Matthew 17:1; Mark 13:3; Luke 8:51
 - He boldly declared the _____ of Who Jesus Christ was – Matthew 16:13-16
 - Jesus prophesied that He would build His church on Peter’s _____ – Matthew 16:18
 - He _____ Jesus during the trials – Matthew 26:69-75
- John 21 – Peter returns to his old life – fishing
- v. 15-17 – Jesus re-commissions Peter

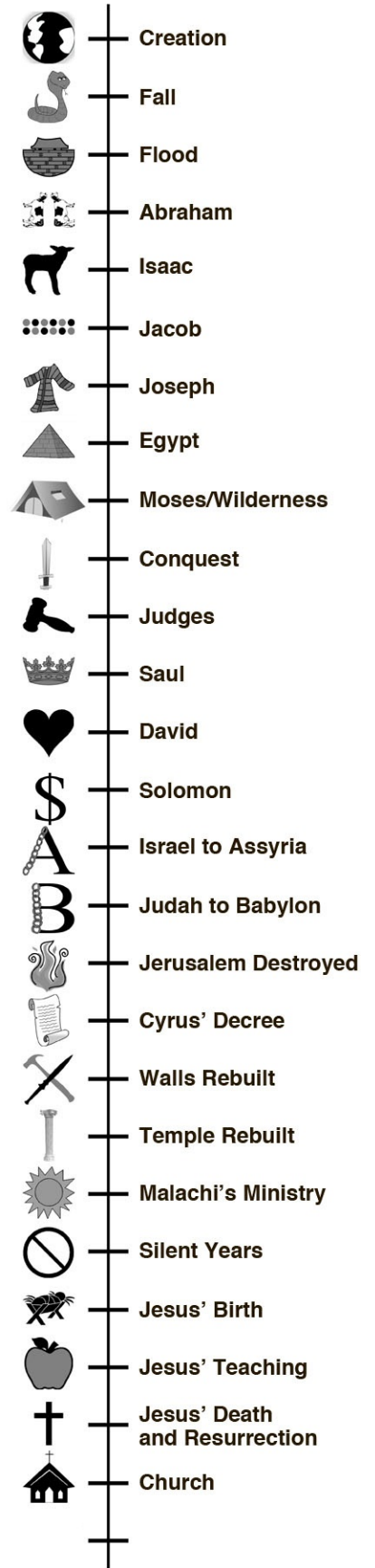
- Sin is never an excuse to check out of your _____ with Christ – no matter what you’ve done, He wants you to follow Him even after you _____ Him

IV. Pentecost – Acts 2

- v.1-4 – the Holy Spirit arrives in a great fashion
- v.5-13 – the people were speaking actual _____
- The role of the Holy Spirit:
 - He _____ – John 14:26
 - He _____ – Romans 8:14
 - He _____ – Acts 13:4
 - He _____ – Acts 8:29
 - He _____ – Romans 8:26
 - He _____ – II Peter 1:21
 - He _____ of sin – John 16:8-10
 - He _____ – I Cor. 6:19
 - He is a _____ – II Cor. 1:21,22 – like an engagement ring
 - He produces _____ – Galatians 5:22,23
 - He _____ us of our salvation – Romans 8:16
- v. 14-36 – Peter’s Pentecost Sermon
- v. 38-40 – Peter instructs them to _____ and be _____
- v.42-47 – description of the first church:
 - devoted to the apostles’ teaching

- devoted to fellowship
- devoted to communion
- devoted to prayer
- sense of awe
- signs and wonders through the apostles – validated their message
- shared what they owned
- meeting together in the temple and in homes
- gladness and sincerity of heart
- growing daily

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 20

1. Read I Peter 1:3-9 and list out how Peter describes God and man:

God	Man
<hr/>	

2. In II Peter 1:20,21 what does Peter say about God's Word?
3. Read II Peter 3:1-7 and answer the following questions:
 - What does Peter want the church to remember in v. 1,2? How do we practically do this?
 - How does he describe the last days?
 - The world denies two truths in verses 5 and 6. What are these truths? Is this happening today?
 - How will God judge according to verse 7?

Lesson 21 – Peter, Stephen, Philip

Acts 6-11

I. The gospel extends to the Gentiles – Acts 9:32 – 11:26

- The background – 9:32-43

- The visions – Acts 10
 - Cornelius' vision

 - Peter's vision

- Peter preaches to Cornelius – Acts 10:24-48

- The Jerusalem response – Acts 11:1-26
 - Not _____
 - v.18 – the church acknowledges the _____ of the Gentiles
 - v. 19-26 – Antioch was about 300 miles from Jerusalem –it was the capital of Syria
- Who was Barnabas?
 - He was a _____ man, full of the Holy Spirit
 - He _____ the apostles of Paul's conversion – 9:27
 - He served in Antioch and _____ that it was of God – v.22-24
 - He defended the Gentile church at the Jerusalem Council – 15:12,22,25

II. The death of Stephen – Acts 6,7

- 6:1-7 – the first _____ board
- Stephen's story

- Gnashing of teeth – an indication of anger, not repentance

- Stoning

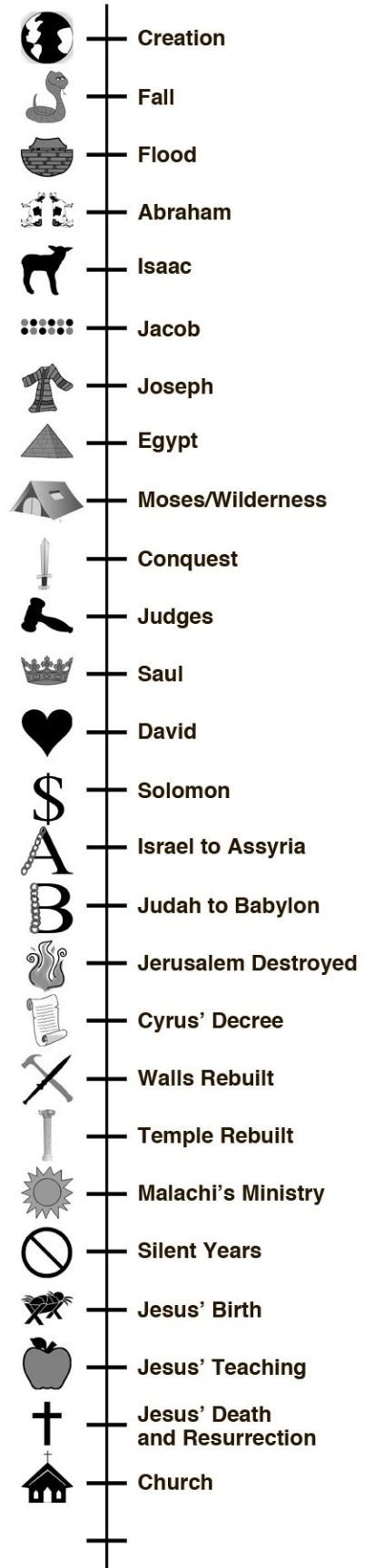
- Who is this Saul?

III. The Ministry of Philip – Acts 8:4-40

- v. 4-8 – Philip had the _____ gifts
- Philip was evangelizing in _____ - mix of Jews and Assyrians
- An angel sends Philip to the road to Gaza – v.26-40
- Philip and the eunuch's story

- Philip is _____ away – why?
- Philip preached his way north to Caesarea and twenty years later he is still there – Acts 21:8

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 21

Read the following passages and list what believers are called to put off (sin) and put on (righteousness):

Put Off

Put On

- Ephesians 4:20-32
- Galatians 5:16-26
- Colossians 3:5-17
- Philippians 4:4-9

Lesson 22 – Paul and the Missionary Journeys

Acts 9-28

I. Saul's Salvation – Acts 9

- Who was Saul?
 - Born in _____, which is in Turkey, making him a Roman citizen
 - His lineage was from the tribe of _____
 - Saul means _____ or _____
 - He was raised in _____, sitting under the rabbi “Gamaliel”
 - His family were _____ and he learned this trade
 - He was a brilliant _____
 - He had a _____ mind – he was an expert at the Jewish law (Talmud)
 - Was the apostle Paul married?
- Saul's conversion

- Acts 9:10-19 - _____ is sent by the Lord to speak with Saul

- v.20-23 – after a few days, Saul is _____ Jesus as Lord
- v.24-31 – Why did Saul's presence in Jerusalem scare the church?

- Paul was eventually sent back to _____

II. The Missionary Journeys – Missions begins! Acts 13-28

- A few important facts:
 - Saul's name change
 - Barnabas' role in getting Paul involved in missions
 - The journeys span from A.D. 44 until A.D. 58, when Paul is arrested in Caesarea
 - On the second journey, Paul meets _____
 - What was so unusual about the Berean church?

- On the third journey, Paul spends _____ years in Ephesus

- Tradition says he died in the mid A.D. 60's

III. An overview of Paul's letters to the churches

- Romans – Sin _____, Jesus _____

- I and II Corinthians – struggling church

- Galatians – salvation by _____ through _____

- Ephesians - _____ in Christ
- Philippians – Joy in the face of _____
- Colossians – confronts false doctrine and then teaches practical Christian _____
- I and II Thessalonians – church under great _____ - encouraged to have _____
- I and II Timothy – general _____ encouragement
- Titus – another young pastor – pastoral _____ and warns of _____ in the church
- Philemon – personal letter to a friend – asks for _____ for a runaway slave named Onesimus

IV. An overview of the remaining letters

- Hebrews – authorship unknown – possibly either _____ or _____ - powerful treatise on the fulfillment of the _____ in Jesus Christ

- James – written by Jesus’ half-brother – faith without _____ is _____
- I and II Peter – written to the Gentile Church – the purpose of _____ and urges faithfulness in the light of the coming _____
- I, II and III John – initially sent to the church in _____ - promotes _____ and _____ in the church
- Jude – most likely written by another half-brother of Jesus – prophetic warning of _____ from the truth

I. Paul's First Missionary Journey – A.D. 44 – 46 – from biblestudy.org:

From Antioch in Syria Paul, Barnabas and John (surnamed Mark) begin their first journey (Acts 13:4-52, 14:1-25). They travel to Cypress (Cyprus) and Perga. John Mark leaves Paul and Barnabas at Perga and returns to Jerusalem (see Acts 13:13). After Perga, Paul and Barnabas journey to Antioch in Pisidia, then to the cities of Iconium, Lystra and Derbe. When they finished preaching the gospel in Derbe, they retrace their steps through Lystra, Iconium, Pisidia Antioch and Perga to strengthen and teach the brethren (Acts 14:21-25). From Attalia they sail back to Antioch (Acts 14:25-26).

- A.D. 46-49 – Paul and Barnabas stay and preach in Antioch
- A.D. 49 – Paul and Barnabas decide to head to Jerusalem to dispute the teaching that Gentiles must become Jews – what to do with the Law after salvation – Acts 15
- In Jerusalem, Paul and Barnabas get into an argument about John Mark – JM abruptly left the first journey and Paul didn't want him to come on the second one – Barnabas teamed up with John Mark and Paul partnered with Silas for the second journey

II. Paul's Second Missionary Journey – A.D. 49-52:

In late 49 A.D. Paul and Silas leave Antioch for Tarsus. From there they travel to Derbe and Lystra. It is in Lystra that Paul meets Timothy, who would become his frequent traveling companion, fellow laborer in spreading the gospel and his closest friend (Acts 16:1; 1Timothy 1:2, 4:14).

Paul, Silas and Timothy travel to Iconium, Antioch in Pisidia, and then to the Asia Minor port city of Troas. In Troas Paul has a vision of a man in Macedonia (Greece) asking for help (Acts 16:8-9). Paul takes the vision as a sign from God and the three men immediately set sail for Neapolis (Acts 16:10-11). From there they travel to Philippi, where a woman named Lydia hears Paul's preaching and is baptized along with her entire household (Acts 16:12-15).

While in Philippi Paul casts out a demon from a female slave (Acts 16:16-18). Her masters, angry that they have lost the ability to make more money from the slave's demonic divination, stir up the city against Paul and Silas. The two evangelists are arrested, beaten and put in prison (Acts 16:19-24). An earthquake, coupled with a miraculous loosening of bonds and opening of all prison doors, frees Paul and Silas (Acts 16:25-40).

Paul, Silas and Timothy pass through the cities of Amphipolis and Apollonia, then travel to Thessalonica (Acts 17:1). In the city Paul visits a Jewish synagogue and for three consecutive Sabbaths (Saturdays) explains why Jesus is the Old Testament

prophesied Savior of Mankind (Acts 17:2-4). Although many believe what is said certain Jews, envious of the Gospel's success, form a mob and start a riot (Acts 17:4-5). The riotous crowd goes to the house of Jason seeking Paul and Silas. When they are not found, the crowd drags Jason and some brethren to the local civil magistrates and accuses them of wrongdoing (Acts 17:5-8). In a short time, however, Jason and the brethren are let go. Paul, Silas and Timothy soon leave the city for Berea.

Paul and Silas visit and preach in a synagogue in Berea. The Bereans, unlike those in Thessalonica, are not only willing to listen to what Paul has to say they also verify what is preached against the Old Testament scriptures (Acts 17:11-12). Many Bereans come to believe the Gospel. Unfortunately, Jews from Thessalonica arrive in the city seeking to cause more trouble for Paul (Acts 17:13). He immediately leaves for the coast and sets sail for Athens while Silas and Timothy stay in Berea (Acts 17:14).

Once in Athens Paul writes Silas/Timothy requesting they come to him as soon as possible (Acts 17:15). As he waits for their arrival, he is troubled by how pervasive the worship of false gods are among the Athenians (Acts 17:16). His preaching leads to an invitation by several Athenians to elaborate on the Gospel. Paul is taken to the Areopagus, also known as *Mars Hill* (where the supreme judges of Athens assembled) where he uses the existence of an altar dedicated TO THE UNKNOWN GOD to reveal the existence of a Creator God who alone is worthy of worship (Acts 17:22-32).

In late summer 50 A.D. Apostle Paul leaves the city of Athens and travels to Corinth (Acts 17:33, 18:1). He is soon joined by Silas and Timothy. After Corinthian Jews reject his message, Paul receives a vision from God telling him he will be protected from harm and that the Gospel message he carries will bear much fruit (Acts 18:4-10). Paul stays and teaches in the city for a year and a half (Acts 18:11).

The Jews eventually raise another tumult against Paul and bring him before the area's Roman governor (Acts 18:12-16). Paul is set free, however, when the governor refuses to hear the Jew's accusations. He stays in the city a little while longer (Acts 18:18) before sailing with Priscilla and Aquila to Ephesus (Acts 18:18-19). Paul preaches in a synagogue for a time then leaves Priscilla and Aquila in Ephesus while he sails to Caesarea (Acts 18:19-22). He then travels to Jerusalem to keep the Feast of Tabernacles (Acts 18:21-22) then heads to Antioch (Acts 18:22).

- A.D. 52-53 – Paul spends the year in Antioch again

III. Paul's Third Missionary Journey – A.D. 53-60:

Paul travels from Antioch to the Asia Minor regions of Galatia and Phrygia in order to strengthen the faith of some Christians (Acts 18:23). He eventually arrives at Ephesus and stays in the city for a little more than three years (Acts 19:1-20). He then journeys to Macedonia. During his three-month stay in the region he visits Corinth (Acts 20:1-3).

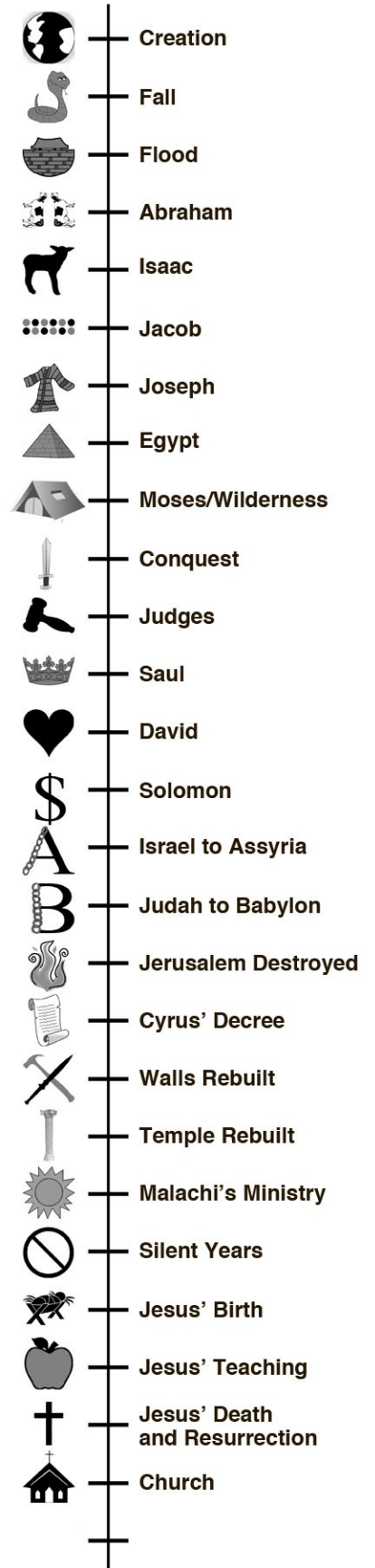
Paul and company travel through Macedonia to Troas, where they keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Acts 20:6). After the Feast Paul walks to Assos while the rest of his company (which includes Luke) takes a ship and sails to the city (Acts 20:13-14). Once they meet they take a ship to Mitylene (Acts 20:14). They sail again, visit a few cities, then come to Miletus (Acts 20:15). From Miletus Paul requests elders from the Ephesian church to visit him. When they arrive he warns them about the coming apostasy in the church (Acts 20:15-38).

Paul leaves Miletus by boat and visits places such as Coos, Rhodes and Patara before arriving at Caesarea. He stays at the house of Philip the evangelist for several days (Acts 21:1-8). Paul then sets off for Jerusalem, even though he was warned twice about entering the city (Acts 21:4, 10-15).

Arriving in Jerusalem Paul visits James (Acts 21:18) and soon afterwards goes to the temple with four Jewish converts (Acts 21:23-26). Jews from Asia who hate Paul, believing he has brought a Gentile into the Temple area, cause a riot (Acts 21:27-30). Roman troops hear of the tumult and race to the scene, saving Paul from certain death (Acts 21:31-32). They take Paul away from the crowds then decide to scourge him to find out what crime(s) he committed that so enraged the people. Paul is saved from being scourged, however, when the chief captain learns he is a Roman citizen (Acts 22:25-29). Paul's defense of himself the next day before the Sanhedrin (Acts 23:1-10) accomplishes little. He is soon escorted out of the city, at night, by Roman soldiers so that he wouldn't be killed (Acts 23:12-23). The soldiers take Paul to Felix in Caesarea, who is the Roman governor of Judea, so that he can decide Paul's fate (Acts 23:24-35).

Paul defends himself three times within the two years he is a Roman prisoner (Acts 24-26). Although having been found to have done nothing worthy of bonds or death, Paul appeals his case to Caesar rather than risk returning to Jerusalem.

Event Timeline



Homework

Lesson 22

4. Spiritual Gifts – list out the various spiritual gifts from the following passages:
 - Romans 12:6-8
 - I Corinthians 12
 - Ephesians 4:11-13
 - I Peter 4:10,11
5. According to I Corinthians 12, what is the purpose of spiritual gifts?
6. Does every believer have a gift?
7. Do each believer have all the gifts? Defend your answer with scripture.
8. Google “Spiritual Gifts Test” if you have a computer, and take at least 2 online free tests to see if their assessment of your spiritual gifts is right.

Lesson 23 – Future things

Daniel 9, Matthew 24, Revelation 1-8

I. Introduction to John

II. Daniel's vision – Daniel 9

III. Jesus' teaching – Matthew 24, Luke 21 and Mark 13

- v. 4-14 – Jesus lists out what would happen before His return:
 - False _____
 - _____, rumors of war
 - _____ and _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ preached to all nations
- v. 15-31 – Jesus gets more specific:
 - _____ tribulation
 - No life spared unless the time is _____
 - False christs and prophets doing great wonders to _____
 - People trying to pull believers out of _____
 - Lightning _____
 - Sun, Moon and Stars go _____
 - Jesus' sign will appear (lightning) and the world _____
 - The angels will gather the _____
- v. 32-35 – fig tree warning

- v. 36-41 – God is in control of the timing – Noah knew the judgment was coming, the world was clueless
- v. 42-51- general warning about being responsible and prepared

IV. Revelation 1-6

- Revelation 1 – general introduction to the book
- Revelation 2,3 – 7 letters to 7 churches
- Revelation 4,5 – heavenly scene
- Revelation 6 – six seals
 - Seal 1 – white horse – _____ and to conquer
 - Seal 2 – red horse – _____
 - Seal 3 – black horse – _____
 - Seal 4 – ashen or pale horse – _____
 - Seal 5 – _____
 - Seal 6 – sun, moon and stars lose their _____
- Revelation 7 – 2 events
- Revelation 8:1-6 – the trumpets are ready to sound

V. The Day of the Lord – God’s wrath

- Old Testament concept of pending judgment

- Joel 2:1-13 – notice the sun, moon and stars are referenced

VI. Paul’s letters to the Thessalonians

- I Thess. 4:13-18 – classic rapture passage

- I Thessalonians 5 – connection between the rapture and Day of the Lord

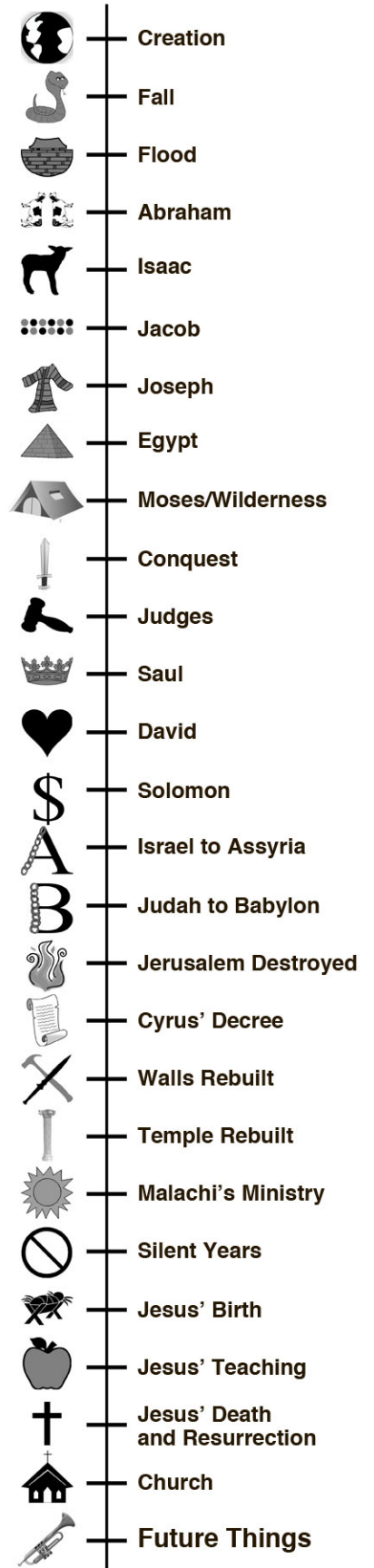
- II Thessalonians 2:1-12 – more insight to the events of those days

VII. Conclusion – Back to Daniel

- Three lessons we can learn from the book of Daniel as to how to prepare for the final days:
 1. Determine not to _____ yourself – Daniel 1:8
 2. Have _____ faith – Daniel 3:17,18
 3. You cannot have success in the crisis, until you have success in the _____ - Daniel 6:10

Final Thoughts...

Event Timeline



Resource List

Old Testament:

The Answers Book (Genesis)	Ken Ham
The Genesis Record	Henry Morris
The Battle for the Beginning (Creation)	John MacArthur
The Lie: Evolution (Genesis)	Ken Ham
Lord, Change My Attitude Before It's Too Late (Exodus)	James MacDonald
Lies Women Believe (Eve/Practical Life Application)	Nancy Leigh DeMoss
The Remarkable Record of Job	Henry Morris
Surprised by Grace: God's Relentless Pursuit of Rebels (Jonah)	Tullian Tchividjian
Twelve Ordinary Women (Old and New Testament)	John MacArthur
A Heart Like His (David)	Beth Moore

New Testament:

The Gospel According to Jesus	John MacArthur
Vintage Jesus	Mark Driscoll
Twelve Ordinary Men (12 Disciples)	John MacArthur
Jesus: the One and Only (Gospel of Luke)	Beth Moore
The Jesus You Can't Ignore	John MacArthur
Having a Mary Heart in a Martha World	Joanna Weaver
Things Pondered: From the Heart of a Lesser Woman (Mary)	Beth Moore
The Beloved Disciple: Following John to the Heart of Jesus	Beth Moore
A Tale of Two Sons (Prodigal Son)	John MacArthur
The Jesus Storybook Bible (for children)	Sally Lloyd-Jones
The King's Cross (Mark)	Tim Keller

Bible Study Helps:

What the Bible is All About Handbook	Henrietta Mears
What the Bible is All About 101 and 102 (workbooks)	Henrietta Mears
God Wrote a Book	James MacDonald
Why Believe the Bible	John MacArthur
The MacArthur Bible Handbook	John MacArthur
How Do We Know the Bible is True	Ken Ham
How to Study the Bible	John MacArthur
The New How to Study Your Bible	Kay Arthur
God's Big Picture	Vaughn Roberts
Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps and Charts	Thomas Nelson
How to Study the Bible	Robert West
Zondervan's Pictorial Dictionary	Zondervan
Wilmington's Guide to the Bible	Wilmington
Strong's Concordance	James Strong

Commentary Authors: MacArthur, Swindoll, Hughes***

***These men have written commentaries on specific books – if you search by their name and the book you want to study, you can find their commentary. MacArthur focuses more on New Testament books, Hughes and Swindoll have both.

Swindoll has books on specific biblical character: Paul, David, Joseph, Job, Jesus, Esther, Moses, Elijah

Small Book Studies: A Walk Thru The Book of_____ (Ephesians, James, Esther, Philippians, Acts, Luke, Ruth, Jonah) Baker Books, 2009

A Walk Thru the Life of_____ (Joseph, Solomon, Peter, Elijah, Abraham, John) Baker Books, 2009

John MacArthur also has study guides for most New Testament books

You can buy all these books at www.cbd.com - you can also search on the Bible book title and find many more books written about specific books of the Bible.