

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

PART I

Introduction to the Old Testament through II Samuel

BOT – 111TD



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Operation Test Drive Course...

This abbreviated sample course will give the prospective student an idea of what a CTS course will be like. It also includes abbreviated homework. Exams are not included. Courses in programs which use materials from the National Christian Counselors Association or the Institute of Theological Studies will be different and are not in the Test Drive Program. In addition to reading the Study Guide and taking the exams, the student will need to do outside reading and paper writing per the Seminary catalog, website or mentor instructions in the regular program.

Colorado Theological Seminary

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I. INTRODUCTION - WHY STUDY THE OLD TESTAMENT?

A. The Bible is Incomplete without the Old Testament.

Both the Old and New Testaments make up the inspired Scriptures. The New Testament was never intended to replace the Old Testament. Instead, the New Testament was given to complement the Old Testament, to complete the story.

1. The Old Testament prophesied of the coming of Jesus.
2. The New Testament is the sequel to the Old Testament origins, heir of its promises and fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies.

B. The Ministry of Christ Would is a Puzzle without the Old Testament.

Jesus said, "...I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the House of Israel" (Mt.15:24). In what sense was Jesus the promised Messiah long awaited by the Jews? Why did He have to die? Read Isaiah for an example of how the Old Testament answers the questions (Is.9:6-7).

C. The Historical Setting of Christianity is furnished by the Old Testament.

Christianity did not emerge mysteriously out of a vacuum. God had been moving among the peoples, especially Israel, for many centuries before Christ. Then, "...when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons" (Ga.4:4-5).

To know the Old Testament is to know the religious, geographical, and in part, the political setting of the New Testament. The Old Testament was the Bible of Jesus, the apostles and New Testament writers. When the Apostles spoke or wrote, they quoted to Old Testament history and teaching.

D. Key Revelations of God are to be found in the Old Testament.

The Old Testament especially reveals how God moves in and through the lives of people, and the courses of nations. The Old Testament may be called redemptive history, for God actively directs human history for the purpose of redeeming man to Himself.

The Holy Spirit inspired the writers of the Old Testament to record what would adequately reveal that redemptive purpose. Therefore, the Old Testament clearly states:

1. God is the Sovereign Creator.
2. Man is a sinner in need of Salvation.
3. God is holy and He judges sin.
4. God is love and He offers salvation to sinful man.
5. A Savior would be born to die for the sins of man.
6. Man is saved by faith, not by works.
7. Israel was sovereignly chosen to be God's channel of the redemptive message to the world.
8. All history will culminate at the throne of the Sovereign Lord.

E. The Old Testament is especially valuable for its Inspired Record about Origins.

For example, the first man and woman, the first sin committed, and God's first communications with man all come from the Old Testament.

The Old Testament is spiritual food for the Christian. Paul referred to the Old Testament when he said, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" (2Ti.3:16-17).

The Old Testament reaches the reader in various ways, because:

1. It brings conviction of sin (Je.chp.2).
2. Its counsel shows the way to please God (Ex.chp.20).
3. Its Psalms encourage praise and prayer (Ps.chp.107).
4. Its testimonies inspire the reader to walk in paths of righteousness (De.31:24-32:47).
5. Its historical facts give perspective and direct the reader to learn from the God of all history (Ps.chp.8).

6. Its prophecies warn of danger and plant hope in the hearts of believers (Zec.chp.14).
7. Its story of Israel's kingdom gives background for our understanding of the millennial reign of Christ and His Kingship (2Sa.7:4-17; Zec.14:9).

II. OLD TESTAMENT - FROM GOD TO US

The plan of writing Scriptures originated with God. From its very source the Bible is a supernatural book. It is the revelation of God, written by divinely inspired human authors. Through the stages of transmission, communication from one to another, canonization, the process of determining what Books of the Bible are of Divine authority,, and translation, bringing words from one language to another, God has preserved His Word. Today, as we hold a copy of the Bible in our hands, we may be fully confident of its trustworthiness (2Ti.3:16-17; 2Pe.1:21).

A. The Starting Point is Divine Revelation.

1. Revelation

Revelation is God's communication of truth to man, without which man cannot know God. Before the first Old Testament Book was written, God revealed Himself to man through conscience, nature and direct conversation (Ro.1:18-21; Ge.3:8-19).

God also wanted to reveal Himself in the form of permanent writing, so that there would be a clear and fixed record of this revelation for all the succeeding generations. So He commissioned chosen men to write on various subjects.

2. Inspiration

The men who wrote the Bible were inspired by God (Greek, "*theopneustia*," meaning "God-breathed" (2Ti.3:16). Peter says the authors were undergirded, or carried along, by the Holy Spirit (2Pe.1:21). The authors' words were expressed perfectly and infallibly in the truths God wanted to convey to mankind.

3. The original autographs

The thirty-nine (39) books of the Old Testament were written over a period of about one-thousand (1000) years, by about twenty-five to thirty (25-30) different authors. Then there was a four-hundred (400) year silent period,

with the New Testament being written over a period of one-hundred (100) year period. All together, the writings of what we know as the Holy Bible took place over a period of about fifteen-hundred (1,500) years. All of the Old Testament Books but a few were written in Hebrew. The writing material of most of the books was paper-like papyrus. Some may have been written on animal skins. Sheets of papyrus about ten (10) inches high were attached together to make a long, rolled up scroll, easy for reading. The book form did not supplant the roll until the second or third century A.D.

The Bible text was written with pen and ink in vertical columns with no space between words, sentences or paragraphs. Only the consonants of the words were recorded. Vowels were added to copies of the Old Testament around 600-800 A.D. to preserve the pronunciation of the Hebrew words. See Jeremiah 36 for an example of how a portion of Scriptures originated.

4. Transmission

Transmission is the process by which the Biblical manuscripts have been copied through the ages, thus passing the Scriptures from one person to another. God allowed each of the original Old Testament autographs to disappear from the scene, but not before copies were already in the hands of His people. Handwritten copies of the Hebrew text were made before the time of the printing press, 15th Century A.D.

One of the reasons for God not preserving the original manuscripts may have been man's proneness to worship them. Man would likely doubt the genuineness even if they had been preserved.

5. Canonization

Canonization is the identification of writing as being one of the Divinely inspired Scriptures. God inspired the writing of each book of the Bible and He also gave to people the spiritual perception to recognize in each of those books the genuine marks of Divine inspiration and authority. With the Holy Spirit's guidance they knew which writings to reject as well as which genuine writings to accept. The methods of knowing genuine writings included the following tests:

- a. It spoke of God and His guidance
- b. It spoke of Christ
- c. It did not contradict other writings

By the time of Christ and the apostles, the Old Testament was a complete set of books that were usually referred to as Scripture(s).

III. LIFE IN OLD TESTAMENT TIMES

A. An Oriental Town or City:

Walls, gates, towers, narrow streets and busy marketplaces were part of the town or city. Location of a city was preferably on an elevated site, such as Jerusalem on Mount Zion. There were fields and grazing plots outside the city limits.

B. Water Supply:

Wells, cisterns, streams and reservoirs provided a water supply.

C. Houses:

The average size of the houses of the common people was: One room with roofs constructed of beams overlaid with reeds, bushes and grass. Houses had earthen floors and mud-brick walls. There were a few windows on the street side. Houses had a fireplace on the floor in the middle of the room. Furnishings included mats and cushions, storage chests, lamp stand, hand-mill for grinding grain, cooking utensils, goatskin bottles, and a broom.

D. Domestic Animals:

Dogs, donkeys, mules, horses, camels, sheep and goats were domesticated.

E. Foods:

The food of the area was barley and wheat bread, oil, buttermilk, cheese, fruits (olives, figs, grapes, raisins, and pomegranates), vegetables, grains, and honey. Eggs, meat, poultry and fish were eaten, but not regularly. Fish was a major food in the cities around the Sea of Galilee. Generally, the people ate two meals a day, breakfast in the morning and late dinner (about 5 p.m.).

F. Dress:

Both men and women wore an inner garment (tunic); girdle for the tunic; outer garment (mantle) used as shelter from wind, rain, cold, heat and as a blanket at night; turban (for the head); sandals. The women only wore longer tunics and larger mantles; veils (entirely covering the head in public), and elaborate ornamentations (earrings, bracelets).

G. Education:

Children were educated mainly by their parents. They were taught the Hebrew religion and Scriptures, reading and writing, practical skills, with advanced training for leaders, such as in schools of the prophets, and by tutors.

H. Worship:

Worship was by the family in each home. There were also called worship meetings in public areas and Temple worship in Jerusalem. Regular participation was by residents of the vicinity. There was also participation at the annual religious feasts by Israelites far and near.

I. Trades and Professions:

The trades and professions included agriculture (grain, grapes, olives, figs); shepherding, fishing, hunting, pottery, carpentry, masonry, metal work, tent making, merchants, and physicians.

J. Women's Tasks:

They included grinding grain, weaving, making clothes, washing, care of flocks, carrying water, cooking, housecleaning, and rearing and educating the children. Children of the home, especially girls, helped with these daily chores.

K. Travel:

Travel was usually in groups for the sake of safety. The mode of travel was most often by animals and sometimes by foot. Meals consisted of lunch brought along as the main source. Overnight lodging was at homes and sometimes inns.

IV. THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT

LAW Torah	PROPHETS Nebhilm		WRITINGS Kethubhim		
	Former	Latter	Poetical	Five Rolls Megilloth	Historical
1. Genesis	6. Joshua	10. Isaiah	14. Psalms	17. Song of Songs	22. Daniel
2. Exodus	7. Judges	11. Jeremiah	15. Proverbs	18. Ruth	23. Ezra - Nehemiah
3. Leviticus	8. Samuel	12. Ezekiel	16. Job	19. Lamentations	24. Chronicles
4. Numbers	9. Kings	13. The Twelve		20. Ecclesiastes	
5. Deuteronomy				21. Esther	

Note the following concerning the books listed on the above chart:

A. Psalms:

Psalms is the longest and some say the first book of the writings (with others saying Job), so the name may have been to represent the entire section.

B. Hebrew Bibles:

At times Hebrew Bibles have appeared with minor variations from this arrangement.

C. Titles Origination:

These book titles originated with the Greek Septuagint translation of the Old Testament. In the Hebrew Bible, however, the books were named by the first few significant words appearing in the text. For example, Genesis is called "*Bereshit*" ("In the Beginning"); Exodus is "*Shemot*" ("Names"); Numbers is "*Bedmidbar*" ("In the Desert").

V. THE PROTESTANT OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT

THE PROTESTANT OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT				
LAW	HISTORY	POETRY	PROPHECY	
			MAJOR	MINOR
Genesis	Joshua	Job	Isaiah	Hosea
Exodus	Judges	Psalms	Jeremiah	Joel
Leviticus	Ruth	Proverbs	Lamentations	Amos
Numbers	1 Samuel	Ecclesiastes	Ezekiel	Obadiah
Deuteronomy	2 Samuel	Song/Solomon	Daniel	Jonah
	1 Kings			Micah
	2 Kings			Nahum
	1 Chronicles			Habakkuk
	2 Chronicles			Zephaniah
	Ezra			Haggai
	Nehemiah			Zechariah
	Esther			Malachi

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS														
Gen.	Ex		Num.		Joshua	Judges	1 Sam.	2 Sam.	1 Kings	2 Kings		Ezra	Ne.	
		Lev.		De		Ruth		1Ch.	2 Chronicles		Babylonian Captivity	Esther		
							Psalms		Pr.					
									Song					
									Ec.					
									Obadiah		Lament.	Haggai		
									Joel		Daniel	Zec.		
									Jonah		Ezekiel	Malachi		
									Amos					
									Hosea					
									Micah					
									Isaiah					
									Nahum					
									Zephaniah					
									Jeremiah					
									Habakkuk					

Pre-captivity prophets ministered:

- To Nineveh: Jonah
- To Israel: Amos, Hosea, and Joel
- To Edom: Obadiah
- To Judah: Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi

VI. HOW TO APPROACH THE OLD TESTAMENT

Without the right approach and clear guideposts it is easy to get lost when studying the myriads of historical facts of the Old Testament. Keep in mind the key revealed truths which underlie all the details of the Old Testament story. We are on firm ground when we recognize these truths as we study a Bible passage. Some of the main ones are presented below:

A. God Always Acts in Conformity to His Nature.

One of the main purposes of the Old Testament is to reveal who God is. He is the Eternal Spirit, alive and personal. He is holy, righteous, just, loving, merciful, gracious and true. He is:

1. Omnipresent (Ps.139:7-12)
2. Omniscient (Ps.147:5)
3. Omnipotent (Lk.1:37; Je.32:17)
4. Immutable (unchangeable) (Mal.3:6)

All of these divine attributes are absolutely perfect. God never acts contrary to His manifold nature. In our human limitations we may not always understand His workings and may even ask such questions as, "Why did a loving God permit the ravages of war in the Old Testament times?" By faith we must see God as the never changing One who is holy, but Who always acts in love; one Who is loving, but never violates His holiness. There is absolutely no alternative to this approach.

B. Israel was God's divinely Called and Favored Nation.

Deuteronomy 10:14-17, "Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens are the Lord thy God=s, the earth *also*, with all that therein *is*. Only the Lord had a delight in thy fathers to love them, and He chose their seed after them, *even* you above all people, as *it is* this day. Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your heart, and be no more stiff necked. For the Lord your God *is* God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward" (De.10:14-17).

C. All History is in God's Sovereign Control.

There are no accidents in world history. God directs or permits the course of events in a person's or nation's career according to His sovereign and perfect will. For example, He granted Israel's demand for kingly rule and in righteous judgment He

sent the Babylonian conqueror. In both diverse actions He was Sovereign and in both He revealed His own nature as well as man's.

Whenever you have unanswered questions about the Old Testament history, such as *Why?*, rest confidently in the truth that God is Lord of all history, in whose will every event fulfills His perfect purposes.

D. God Wanted to use Israel as His Channel of Communication to the Rest of the World.

God has always used people to communicate to others the message of salvation. In New Testament times, He started with a nucleus of believers in Jerusalem, to whom Christ gave the commission, "...Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and even to the uttermost part of the earth" (Ac.1:8). The same principle of believer=s reaching out to unbelievers applies today.

Back in the Old Testament times, God wanted Israel to enjoy the fullest blessings of fellowship with Him in this life and thus be a living witness of this to the nations around them. Israel, for the most part, failed God's purposes during the fifteen hundred (1,500) years of its Old Testament history and that is one (1) reason why relatively few stories of evangelistic outreach to foreign nations appear in the Bible text.

E. Redemption is the Key Subject of the Old Testament Revelation.

There are other vital ingredients in the story of the Old Testament, such as the creation account. From the time of Genesis 3, when Adam and Eve sinned and broke fellowship with God, to the last words of Malachi, the message centered on how sinful man can be redeemed and reconciled to God.

The Old Testament makes it very clear that God seeks to save all lost sinners, not only Israelites. Another clear redemptive truth about the Old Testament is that man is saved by faith, not works. Abraham was an example (Ge.15:6, Ro.4:1-3). Because redemption is the key subject of the Old Testament, each of the thirty-nine (39) books contributes measurably to this theme.

F. The Old Testament Constantly Points Forward to the Coming Saviour and King.

Redemption is the key subject of the Old Testament. Christ (the anointed One, the Messiah) is the Redeemer of the world. Therefore, many Old Testament passages point to Christ. These prophesy solely of a glorious future for Israel as a nation

under Christ's rule or point to the blessings of salvation to all who believe in the coming Saviour.

Isaiah 53 is a classic Messianic prophecy of Christ's substitutionary death for sinners. Old Testament references to the person and work of Christ often appear in the form of type and symbol, such as the Levitical offerings, not necessarily in direct predictive language.

Christ was, according to the flesh through Mary, the Son of David, the Son of Abraham, the promised seed and the heir to David's throne (Mt.1:1; Lk.1:32, Ga.3:16; Is.9:7; Je.23:5).

FOUR CHRISTOCENTRIC VIEWS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT		
Christ's own words	Christ the Fulfiller of:	Christ viewed as:
Luke 24:27, 44	Messianic Prophecy	Messiah and King
Hebrews 10:1-27	Levitical Priesthood	Priest and Sacrifice
Matthew 5:17	Moral Precepts	Prophet and Teacher
John 5:39	Salvation Promises	Savior and Lord

G. Miracles in Old Testament Times Were One of God's Ways to Reveal Himself.

Jesus performed miracles during His earthly ministry to vindicate His claim to being the Christ, the Son of God, with the ultimate purpose that people might be saved through faith in Him (Jn.20:30-31). Since the creation of man, a common purpose of all Biblical miracles has been to manifest the nature of the Lord of Heaven as He has been moving among people on earth.

H. There is a Progression of Revelation in the Bible.

The most obvious test of progression in the Bible is to compare the first book, Genesis, and the last book, Revelation. Genesis records origins and God's first words to man. Revelation prophesied end times, and showed Christ enthroned forever as King of kings and Lord of lords. What happened in the intervening years, particularly up to the close of the first century A.D., is the progressive story of how God was revealing more and more of Himself and His redemptive work to man. For example:

1. In the Garden of Eden God first demonstrated His authority over Satan and announced the coming of Christ as the seed of the woman Eve, who would ultimately deal Satan the death blow, "...It shall bruise thy head..." (Ge.3:15).
2. With Noah He established a covenant guaranteeing protection of the earth from any future universal flood (Ge.9:9-17).
3. To Abraham He promised blessing for the new nation (Israel) which He would make (Ge.12:2-3).
4. Through Moses He instructed His people how to live pleasing to Him (Ex.20:1-17).
5. Through the prophets He foretold in detail Christ's birth and ministry (Is.9:6).
6. Through John the Baptist He announced the inauguration of Christ's public ministry (Jn.1:6-36).
7. To the apostles and New Testament writers He revealed the full and deep truths of the new life in Christ (Ep.chps.1-3).
8. End time visions which He gave to John at Patmos, were of Satan cast into the lake of fire and brimstone forever (Re.20:10), and of Christ on the throne in the New Jerusalem, saying, "...It is done..." (Re.21:6).

I. The Old Testament is God's Voice to Us Today.

If we discard a message only because it is ancient, we would reject the New Testament as well. God's book is timeless in its application. That is why the apostle Paul, writing to Timothy asserted dogmatically that all Scripture is inspired and profitable for training the man of God (2Ti.3:16-17). In the same context, Paul has reminded Timothy that it was the sacred writings which had made Timothy "...wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus" (2Ti.3:15). Lessons derived from passages in the Old Testament speak to us concerning the need for a Savior. The Old Testament points us to Jesus Christ. Suggested reading in the New Testament: Galatians chapters 3 & 4; Matthew 5:17.

VII. EXTENSIVE SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

This commentary is for the purpose of suggesting a method of Bible study. It will help you attain an understanding of the subject matter of the Word of God in its plan, purpose, and program for the past, present, and future.

We are making an extensive survey of the entire Bible rather than an intensive analytical study of individual books, and our purpose will be defeated if we linger in any one book for the main teaching and progressive revelation of truth that we may possess a basic concept of the Bible as a whole.

This survey is not to be used as a substitute for the Bible or any other textbook, but is to be used as a presentation of the basic teaching of the entire Word of God, from Genesis to Revelation, in commentary form. This material will be studied in class, enabling the student not only to understand the Bible in its structure and content as he listens, but see in panorama and outline the unfolding of God's plan.

A. The Divine Library

The best way to begin the study of geography would be to look at a map or globe of the entire world to get an idea of the relative sizes of the various continents and seas that compose the world. It is a good idea for the student of the Word of God to get a comprehensive view of the entire Bible to understand the relationship of the various parts to the whole. Do you realize that while we call this Bible a "book", nevertheless, a "library," a Divine library consisting of sixty-six (66) books: thirty-nine (39) in the Old Testament and twenty-seven (27) in the New Testament? There is one author, God, but forty (40) writers of different station, position, and place, writing over a period of more than fifteen-hundred (1,500) years. Here we have a library of history, law, poetry, biography, epistles, prayers, prophecies, and countless other subjects. The Bible is dogmatic, didactic, practical, and predictive; a university of literature, an inspired bookshelf. How rich we should feel to have possession of so rare and so choice a volume in our library.

B. The Key to the Bible - Christ

The teaching of the entire Word of God is summed up in one word, Christ. See Luke 24:27, 44; John 1:45; 5:39; and Hebrews 10:7. The Old Testament leads to Christ, just as the New Testament starts, issues and flows from Him. Both meet in Him. He is the unifier of both. If Christ had not been coming, the Old Testament would not have been written. If Christ had not come, the New Testament would not exist. Outside of Jesus Christ, there is no reason or explanation for the Word of God. We would have a book of unfulfilled prophecies, unexplained ceremonies,

religious observances and sacrifices, promises without meaning, and humanity possessed of heart-cries for God unanswered. In Christ's advent, His death, His resurrection, and coming glory, we have an explanation and plan worked out for the past, present, and future.

From Adam to Abraham we have the history of the human race; from Abraham to Christ, we have the history of the chosen race; from Christ on we have the history of the Church.

C. The Books and Periods of Bible History

This chart enables us to see at a glance the various periods in Bible history and where the subject matter is found in the books in the Bible that give the historical record in chronological order; in the central column the various periods covered by the books given in the first column. In column three are the names of the books written and produced during or for these historical periods.

HISTORICAL RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	OTHER BOOKS PRODUCED
Genesis	Creation to Adam Abraham to Moses	
Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	The Exodus	
Joshua	Conquest of Canaan	
Judges Ruth	Theocracy - judges	
I Samuel II Samuel	Monarchy - kings	Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
I Kings II Kings	Kingdom divided Israel and Judah	
I Chronicles II Chronicles	Assyrian captivity Judah alone Babylonian captivity for Judah	Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah
Ezra Nehemiah Esther	Restoration	Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi
	Intertestamental 400 years of silence	
Matthew Mark Luke John	Life of Christ	
Acts	Christian witness to the Uttermost parts of the earth	Romans, I,II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I,II Thessalonians ,I,II Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, I,II Peter, I,II,III John, Jude
	Future	Revelation

D. The Unity and Symmetry of the Bible

This symmetry is characteristic both of the Bible's literary structure and of its spiritual teaching. The shortest expression of it is that in the Old Testament we have Moses and the prophets; in the New Testament, Christ and His apostles. Enlarging upon this, we notice that both the Old and New Testaments are capable of a simple four-fold division. Use the chart on the Old and New Testament to get the panoramic picture in mind and follow this introductory explanation.

E. The Divine Library of Sixty-Six (66) Books

Thirty-nine (39) Old Testament volumes

Five (5) Law (Genesis - Deuteronomy)	Legislation
Twelve (12) Historical (Joshua - Esther)	Application
Five (5) Poetical (Job - Song of Solomon)	Exhortation
Seventeen (17) Prophets	Expectation
Five (5) Major (Isaiah - Daniel)	
Twelve (12) Minor (Hosea - Malachi)	

Twenty-seven (27) New Testament volumes

Four (4) Gospels (Matthew - John)	Legislation
One (1) History (Acts)	Application
Twenty-one (21) Epistles	Exhortation
Fourteen (14) Pauline (Romans - Hebrews)	
Seven (7) Pastoral (James - Jude)	
One (1) Apocalypse (Revelation)	Expectation

Extending somewhat further, we notice that the Pentateuch is to the Old Testament what the Gospels are to the New Testament, the foundation on which all else rests.

It may be regarded as generally correct to say that the Pentateuch and Gospels are books of the revelation of God to man, and that the rest of the Old Testament and New Testament are books of the realization of that revelation in man.

Old Testament

Revelation (Pentateuch)	God to His own
Realization (balance of Old Testament)	God in His own
In outward expression (Historical books)	
In inward expression (Poetical books)	
In onward expression (Prophetical books)	

New Testament

Revelation (Gospels)	
Realization (balance of New Testament)	
In outward expression (History - Acts)	
In inward expression (Doctrine - epistles)	
In onward expression (Prophetical - Revelations)	

F. Two (2) Testaments as Two (2) Buildings

1. The historical foundation (past)
 - a. Old Testament Pentateuch and Historical books
 - b. New Testament Gospels and Acts
2. The spiritual construction (present)
 - a. Old Testament Poetical books
 - b. New Testament Epistles
3. The prophetic completion (future)
 - a. Old Testament Prophets
 - b. New Testament Revelation

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this broad outlook of the Bible as a whole. It not only keeps us from a narrowness of view, but also serves to inspire us with the glory, the greatness, and the grandeur of God's revelation in Christ, with His purposes of redemption in Christ. We are taking a large view of the Word of God to get into our mind a panoramic concept of the entire Word of God in its purposes, plan, and program for the past, present, and future.

G. Four (4) Important Points

1. Outside the Bible, man does not know why he is here.
2. Outside the Bible, man has no direction.
3. Outside the Bible, the question of sin goes unanswered.
4. Outside the Bible, there is no hope to cheer the tomb.

Homework 1 - Chapter I-V

NAME _____

1. Christianity emerged in a vacuum.
True or False
2. The Old Testament gives us nothing of the political setting of the time.
True or False
3. The Old Testament could be called Aredemptive history.@
True or False
4. Israel became the channel for the redemptive message by accident.
True or False
5. The Old Testament is lacking in that it is not spiritual food for today=s Christian.
True or False
6. The Old Testament reaches the reader by prophecies, which warn of danger and plant hope in the hearts of believers.
True or False
7. We cannot be fully confident of the trustworthiness of the Word of God.
True or False
8. God commissioned men to write on specific subjects at random.
True or False
9. God=s Words were expressed perfectly and infallibly in the Bible.
True or False
10. The book form of Scriptures came into being in the first century A.D.
True or False
11. Man would have no trouble believing the original manuscripts were genuine if he saw them today.
True or False

The methods of knowing genuine writings included:

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

15. Wells did not supply water for the Old Testament times.
True or False

16. Camels were not part of the domesticated animals of Old Testament times.
True or False

17. Children were taught the Hebrew religion by their parents.
True or False

18. Metal working was one of the trades of the Old Testament.
True or False

19. In the Hebrew Old Testament arrangement, the book of Kings was placed with the latter prophets.
True or False

20. Ezra and Nehemiah were part of the Historical Books of the Hebrew Old Testament.
True or False

21. Psalms is definitely the first book of writings.
True or False

22. The Greek Septuagint called Genesis by the name of AShemot.@
True or False

Name the Poetical Books of the Protestant Old Testament arrangement:

23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____

28. The Prophet who ministered to Nineveh was:

- A. Amos. B. Obadiah
C. Zephaniah D. Jonah

29. The Prophet who ministered to Edom was Obadiah.
True or False