

Old Testament Survey

Suggested Texts:

He Loves Forever Thomas H. Olbricht College Press

A Quick Overview of the Bible Douglas Jacoby Harvest House

Israel's Gospel (A study in OT theology) John Goldingay (this is a tough book!)

Theme of the Bible: God wants a relationship with us.

Theme of the Old Testament: God is sending the Messiah, bringing salvation

Theme of the New Testament: The Messiah is here, bringing salvation.

Jewish Outline of the Old Testament: *Tanakh* (Luke 24:44)

I. "The Law" (Pentateuch, Torah) Genesis-Deuteronomy

II. "The Prophets" *neviim* Joshua...2 Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah... "The Twelve,"

III. "The Psalms (Writings)" *ketuvim* Psalms, Proverbs, Job,.. Ruth,..

Lamentations,..Daniel, Ezra,.. II Chronicles (Matthew 23:35, Luke 11:51 "From the blood of righteous Abel to the blood of Zechariah son of Berekiah, whom you murdered between the temple and the altar...[2 Chron. 24])

Our Outline of the Old Testament

I. Genesis.

II Moses and the Law. Exodus-Deuteronomy.

III History Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I, II Samuel, I Chronicles.

IV History, cont. early prophets I Kings, 8th and 7th centuries

V. History, cont. later prophets II Kings 6th century

VI Exile and post-exile Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah, Malachi

VII. Wisdom Literature Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs.

Themes of the Old Testament:

I The Messiah is coming.

II God chooses a person and a people through whom to send the Messiah.

III God wants to bless his people (physically). The grace of God.

(Some people say OT an angry and vengeful God NT a loving, patient and gracious God.)

This is so far from the truth!)

IV The call to repentance.

V God's amazing patience with his people

VI Judgment for those who will not repent. This is a major and unmistakable theme!

VII. Salvation and forgiveness

VIII God works through history

Historical Outline:

The fall

God chooses a man of faith

God creates a tribe

God creates a people

God sends his people a covenant

God gives his people a place and a temple

God sends his prophets.

All of this is a preparation for sending his Son to those people.

I Patriarchal Period. (Genesis and Job)

II Captivity in Egypt.

III Exodus and wandering in the Wilderness.

IV Judges

V Kings

a. United Kingdom

b. Divided Kingdom.

VI Captivity and return from exile.

Covenants.

Noah Genesis 9:1f Never again will there be a flood to destroy the earth.

Abraham Genesis 17 The covenant of circumcision. So shall your offspring be...

Moses Exodus 24. The glory of the Lord settled on the Mountain.Ex 24:8

David 2 Sam 7: "I will raise up your offspring...Your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me; your throne will be established forever. A covenant with the family of David.

New Covenant Jer 31:31 The time is coming, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel... It will not be like the covenant I made with their forefathers.

Major Historical Events:

Creation

The Flood judgment
 The choice of Abraham salvation
 Escape from Egypt salvation
 Kingship of David salvation
 Destruction of the Northern Kingdom judgment
 Destruction of the Southern Kingdom judgment
 Restorations under Zerubbabel and Ezra salvation

Key Figures on the Old Testament: (What does God want us to learn from each of their stories?)

Adam Giving in to temptation
 Noah Faithful preacher
 Abraham Man of faith
 Joseph Man of perseverance
 Moses Humility
 Joshua Courage
 Samuel Wisdom
 David Heart
 Elijah All are prefigures of the Messiah

Timeline:

Old Testament Event	Date	OT Book
Creation	?	Genesis
The Flood	?	Genesis
Abraham	1950 BC	Genesis, Job?
Isaac	1850 BC	Genesis
Jacob	1800 BC	Genesis
Israel in Egypt	1800-1450 BC	None
Moses in Egypt, Exodus and Wandering	1450-1400 BC	Exodus-Deuteronomy
Israel enters and conquers Promised Land	1400 BC	Joshua
Period of the Judges	1400-1050 BC	Judges, Ruth
David, king of Israel	1050-1000 BC	I,II Samuel, I Kings, I Chron.
Solomon, King	1000-950 BC	I Kings, 2 Chronicles
Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Divided Kingdom	950-722 BC	I,II Kings, 2 Chronicles
Northern Kingdom (Samaria) destroyed	722 BC	Isaiah, I Kings, II Chron
Jerusalem defeated by Nebuchadnezzar	605 BC	Jeremiah, II Kings, II Chron
Jerusalem, temple Destroyed by Neb.	586 BC	Jeremiah, II Kings, II Chron
Babylonian captivity	605-586 BC	Ezekiel, Daniel
Restoration under Cyrus, Persia	536 BC	Ezra, Daniel
Restoration under Darius, temple rebuilt	520 BC, 516 BC	Ezra, Haggai, Zechariah
Jerusalem rebuilt. Artaxerxes, Nehemiah	458-440 BC	Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi
Greek Period	330-164 BC	Daniel, I Maccabees
Maccabean and Roman period	164, 63 BC	I Maccabees

Other dates:

330 BC Alexander “the Great” conquers Palestine
 167 BC Antiochus Epiphanes desecrates the Temple

164 BC Successful revolt of the Maccabees. Brief Jewish independence begins.

63 BC Pompey conquers Jerusalem for Rome.

37-4 BC Herod "the Great" rules in Judea.

6,5 BC Jesus Christ born.

Language and Author(s):

Hebrew and Aramaic (Ezra 4:8–6:18, 7:12–26, Daniel 2:4-7:28)

Many authors

Heb 1:1 In the past God spoke to our forefathers through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days....

God spoke through history, poetry, prophecy, proverb

God spoke through kings (David, Solomon), patriarchs (Moses), poets (Asaph), scribes (the history books), priests (Ezra), prophets, prophetesses (Deborah), government administrators (Nehemiah)

Each writer brought out a particular aspect of God's nature.

Hosea: the grace of God

Amos: social justice

Isaiah: the holiness of God

David: the heart of God

Joel: the judgment of God

Etc.

Many of the authors we do not know, such as Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I,II Sam, I,II Kings, etc.

Who wrote Genesis?

Who picked the canon of the OT?

Talmud: "Men of the great assembly" approx. 450 BC Ezra.

Scholars: Final canon by about 250 BC Septuagint translation

NOT the council of Jamnia in AD 90. They merely confirmed what was already accepted for 250+ years.

Homework:

a. Ex credit: Read 1 Maccabees

b. Memory verses Romans 15:4 and/or 1 Cor 10:11

Old Testament Class #2 Genesis

A Brief Outline of the Whole Bible:

I. Genesis 1 God created the universe and the earth. It was very good.

II. Genesis 2 God created man so that we could have an intimate relationship with him.

III. Genesis 3 and 4 We messed up very badly—destroying that relationship.

IV. Genesis 5-Rev 20 God is repairing the damage done by sin.

V. Rev 21-22 God has fixed the problem and we are back in a relationship with him.

Or:

Genesis 1 Who God is.

Genesis 2 Who we are.

Genesis 3 and 4 The problem.

Genesis 5 to the end of the Bible. The solution.

God does not waste his time! He gets right to the point.

Themes of Genesis:

1. God: a loving Creator.
2. Sin and separation from God.
3. Judgment
4. God chooses a man of faith through whom to send the Messiah.

(The theme of Exodus through Deuteronomy will be God is preparing a nation through whom to send the Messiah)

Outline:

Ch 1. Creation	God, the creator
Ch 2,3 Adam and Eve	The fall of man, the beginning of the plan of salvation.
Ch 4 Cain and Abel	Temptation, sin, judgment and death.
Ch. 5 Genealogy	God's plan to send the Messiah
Ch 6-9 The Flood	Judgment against sin and salvation by faith
Ch 10 More Genealogy	God's plan to send the Messiah
Ch 11 The tower of Babel	God opposes the proud
Ch 12-23 Abraham	God chooses a person through whom to send the Messiah. The Father of Faith.
Ch 24-26 Isaac	The Son of Promise
Ch 27-35 Jacob	The Father of Israel
Ch 37-47 Joseph	Favorite son and savior of Israel
Ch 49 The Twelve Tribes	Prophecies concerning God's people
Ch 50 The Death of Jacob	

God created patterns in history to tell us a consistent story. What is that story?

Ch 1 Creation of the heavens and the earth, of life and of mankind.

Genesis 1 is a theological treatise, not a scientific one.

Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

In the beginning...

In the beginning God...

In the beginning God created....

Heb 11:3 By faith we understand that the universe was formed at God's command, so that what is seen was not made out of what was visible. Also, Romans 1:21-25. We should worship God, not the things God has created.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. (ie. the entire physical universe)

If this is true, then every other 'ism and every other world view devised by man is proved false.

Competing World Views:

polytheism, animism, dualism, pantheism, atheism/naturalism postmodernism (no valid world view), deism, theism.

All are debunked by Genesis 1:1 (assuming, of course, that it is true)

Arguably, deism is not debunked until Genesis chapter 2.

The Christian World View According to Genesis 1-4

- 1. The physical world is: a. real b. created out of nothing (ex nihilo) and c. essentially good.**
 - 2. There exists an unseen spiritual reality which is not limited to or defined by the physical reality. Human beings have a spiritual aspect to their nature.**
 - 3. The creator of both the physical and spiritual realm is the God who reveals himself in the Bible.**
 - 4. Human beings have both a physical and a spiritual nature, The spiritual nature is more essential as it is eternal.**
 - 5. God is not easily defined but he can be characterized by certain qualities. God is a person. God is love, God is just, God is holy, God is omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent.**
 - 6. Although all God's creation, including the physical world is good, evil does exist. Such evil is the result of freedom of will given to created beings and their subsequent decision to use that freedom to rebel--to "sin"**
 - 7. Because of God's justice and his holiness, those who choose to rebel against him will ultimately be judged and separated from God for eternity.**
 - 8. The solution to evil, to sin and its eternal consequences is provided by God through the atoning substitutionary sacrifice of Jesus Christ.**
- All of this is found in Genesis 1-4**

Genesis 1:2-10 The universe is formless and empty, but God creates order and distinctions out of disorder and formlessness.

Light vs dark

Water vs earth vs sky

Living vs not living 1:11

Male vs female 1:27

Good vs evil Gen 3

Soul and Spirit Heb 4:12

The world wants to blur some of these things

Genesis 1:11-25 God creates life. An extreme amount of order. Order which would never occur naturally.

Genesis 1:26-30 God creates mankind in his image to rule the earth (and to live in fellowship with him Ch. 2)

Q: What does it mean that we are in his image?

We create things. We are able to give and receive love. We are spiritual and eternal, We have our own little sovereignty,

Q: What are the implications that we are in charge of the earth? (Heb 2:8)

1:28 He blessed them. This was his plan.

Summary of Genesis 1: 31 It was very good (not just good)

Q: Do you agree with this claim? What about evil?

Again, this goes against most other world views.

Q: Why, then, is there evil? Genesis 3.

Genesis Chapter One and Science

Theories about Genesis 1 and creation:

A. Young Earth

1. Young, and scientific evidence supports this conclusion. Problem: it is simply not true!!!!
2. Created with an appearance of age. Therefore scientists will discover an old Earth. Problem: If true, then we deduce some uncomfortable conclusions.
 - a. How far away is that galaxy?
 - b. Dinosaurs and Trilobites etc. never lived.
 - c. Is God trying to trick us? Who is to say.

B. Day/Age

Each “day” of Genesis One represents a stage/era over which God created the earth in its present form. Consistent with scientific data.

Problem: This is not the natural interpretation of “There was evening and there was morning—the first day.”

C. Gap Theory

Posits a huge “gap” of time between Genesis 1:1 and Genesis 1:2. At some point, God recreated the earth over six days.

Problems: This gap is very speculative. Does it really solve the science problems? Where is the evidence of this recreation? Seems contrived. Ockham’s Razor.

D. Framework Theory

The creation week is a literary convention, not intended to be chronological, but thematic. Sees two triads of “days” day 1-3 and 4-6. God created the heavenly objects (1,4), God created the sea and the land (2,5) and God created life (3,6). The purpose of this story is not to provide chronological information, but to show how Jehovah, not Baal or other pagan gods, is the creator of cosmos and of life.

Bruce Waltke summarizes his own reflections on the literary genre of the passage:

...it is a literary-artistic representation of the creation. To this we add the purpose, namely, to ground the covenant people's worship and life in the Creator, who transformed chaos into cosmos, and their ethics in his creative order.

Problems: In denying chronology it seems to deny a chief feature of the account. If Genesis 1 is not historical, what about the rest of Genesis?

E. "Just a myth"

Problems: Inconsistent with what we know of the rest of the Bible. Also, how do you explain the scientific quality of this myth? More on this later.

A quick summary of Genesis chapter one:

- a. God existed before the creation of the universe
- b. God created the universe: "Let there be light"
- c. God created the earth
- d. God created life
- e. Last of all, God created mankind

In that order

More detail

Genesis 1 account from the perspective of one on the surface of the earth

The earth has been created and is spinning: night and day Day 1

Water covered the earth and a very thick atmosphere formed Day 2

Later, as the earth cooled, land appeared out of the water. Day 3

Then life appeared on the earth Day 3

[That life dramatically changed the chemistry of the atmosphere from reducing to oxidizing]

Finally, the heavenly objects appeared in the sky Day 4

More advanced life forms; first in the water, later on the land Day 5

Even more advanced life forms. Last of all human beings Day 6

Funny Story: Katie and Dr. Quinn Medicine Woman.

Is Genesis 1 a myth?

Yes. It is a true myth.

Every ancient culture has a creation myth.

The Babylonian creation myth: Gods emerge from a divine swamp which had existed forever. These gods came out of the swamp in male and female pairs. As the younger gods appeared, they did battle with the older gods. In one battle, Marduk, the son of Ea (the earth God) attacked and killed the first god of all, Tiamat. He caught her in a net and crushed her skull. As the divine blood of Tiamat spilled to earth, the Babylonian creation myth claims that the blood and mud mixed and formed the first humans.

Ancient Egyptian creation story: The common creation myth of the Egyptians was that at the beginning the universe was filled with a primordial ocean called the Nun. The waters of the Nun were stagnant. Out of the limitless flood rose the primeval hill. This primeval hill eventually became the landmass of the earth. The priests of each of the great cult centers of Egypt claimed that their city was the point where the landmass of the earth originated. Some believe the great pyramids at Giza represent the primeval hill.

Greek creation story: All the animals were originally formed by the gods Prometheus and Epimethius. These gods formed the animals from clay molds— analogous to the production of cast iron. Greek myth also includes the idea that Atlas holds the sky up above the earth on his shoulders, as well as the view that the sun rides across the sky each day in Apollo's chariot.

Japanese creation story: Shinto scripture holds that two gods, Izanagi and Izanami, were given a gift of a spear adorned with jewels. At the time of this gift, the earth was a muddy chaos over which the gods had flung a bridge. Izanagi and Izanami went out on the celestial bridge and thrust their spear into the muddy chaos. They drew it back, all spattered with mud. Some of the mud fell from the spear to earth, and formed one of the Japanese islands. Then these two gods came and took up residence on this island. Out of their union the principal islands of Japan were created.

Hindu creation story: The first man, Manu, arrives on an earth devoid of animals. Out of a sacrifice Manu offered to the gods, the first woman was made. Manu lusted after the woman, so she changed into a cow. Manu changed himself into a bull, and their offspring were cattle. Next, the woman changed into a goat, and Manu changed himself into a he-goat — and so forth — until all the animals were created.

A creation myth of the Native American Iroquois nation: In the beginning there were two brothers, Enigorio and Enigohahetgea. One was good and one was evil. The former went about the world, furnishing it with gentle streams, fertile plains and good fruits. The latter followed him maliciously, creating rapids, thorns and deserts. Eventually Enigorio turned on his evil brother and crushed him into the earth, where he still lives, receiving the souls of the dead and existing as the author of evil.

Skip the following material in the class?

[All this discussion of Genesis being a “true myth” presupposes the day/age theory.

Is this a possible interpretation?

Important theologians who considered the metaphorical “day” explanation to be likely:

Philo 1st century

Origin early 3rd century

Augustine early 5th century

Thomas Aquinas 13th century

Translations of *yom* in the Old Testament

1181 times as “day” (but with several different connotations of the word, some not being literal. ex Isaiah 4:2 In that day, the Branch of the Lord will be beautiful)

67 times as “time”

30 times as “today”

18 times as “forever”

10 times as “continuously”

6 times as “age”

4 times as “life”

2 times as “perpetually”]

Genesis 1-4 is the most amazing theology every written by man.:

Genesis Ch 2 Who is Man?

2:5-25 The creation of man (a recounting of part of the 6th day)

1. Created in God's Image. 1:27
2. Given dominion over the earth and blessed by God. 1:26,28
3. Created to know God and to be known by him. God walked in the garden 3:8
4. Created for relationships 2:18, 23-25
4. Created with "free will." 2:9, 15-17

Why did God put the tree of the knowledge of good and evil in the garden? Because he loves us and he wants us to love him. Love gives a choice.

In this sense, Adam and Eve are us! The story of Adam and Eve is the story of each of us.

Genesis Ch 3. The Problem: Adam and Eve. Types of us in a bad way as well!

3:6 Sin is "desireable"

Adam and Eve abused their choice.

Their sin? Pride. Wanting to usurp God.

Result: Shame, lost innocence, - death (physical death for them, spiritual death for us)
- separated from God, kicked out of the garden

What a great picture of the human condition.... But it really happened.

God can make actual, historical events into symbols.

The story of Adam and Eve is the story of us. We had everything. God had just one command. We broke the command and look at the result. This is why there is evil in the world. Why? Because God loves us.

Romans 5:12-19

Adam a type of Jesus

Sin of Adam set a pattern and produced a terrible result

Sinless life of Jesus set a pattern and produced a wonderful result.

Note the first Messianic prophecy: Gen 3:14,15

Genesis Ch 4

Cain and Abel. The story of how sin will cause us to lose our relationship with God and with each other.

Genesis 4:1-16 Things did not improve with their children

When sin gets in there, things do not get better.

4:6 For us, "sin is crouching at your door; it desires to have you, but you must master it."

James 1:13-15. God breaks it down for us.

Genesis 5 The first genealogy. Adam, Seth,...Noah... The line through whom the Messiah came.

Noah and the Flood Genesis 6-8. Another "true myth."

Bible: the flood occurred, not because of some natural law, but because of man's sin.
Genesis 6:6-8 "The Lord was grieved that he had made man on the earth, and his heart was filled with pain."

Imagine that: God's heart was filled with pain. Why? Because his creatures rejected him.
What will he do? He will judge those who reject him and save those who put their faith in him.

The flood is a picture of what happened.
The flood is a picture of the world as it is today
The flood is a picture of the world as it will be at the end.

The flood is a foreshadow of both judgment and salvation.

[Cultures with a flood story:

Hindus Burma (Myanmar) New Guinea Aborigines of Australia New Zealand Iroquois
Incans Aztecs Greeks Babylonians Sumerians Celts, etc....

Sumerians date dynasties before "the flood" and after "the flood"

8 foot layer of mud below city of Ur

The Gilgamesh Epic.

Akkadia 2000 BC

Common elements:

1. The flood a judgment.
2. Massive or world wide in effect.
3. Some humans saved from this flood and repopulate the earth.

My conclusion:

The flood, if it happened, was a dramatic, worldwide, miraculous event in which God judged the earth.]

Flood is a type, Judgment is the antitype. 2 Peter 3:3-7.

v. 6-7 By water also the world of that time was deluged and destroyed. By the same word the present heavens and earth are reserved for fire, being kept for the day of judgment and destruction of ungodly men.

Every reality in NT is foreshadowed by an historical event in the OT. Judgment Day is no exception.

As with the type, so with the antitype.

Judgment day is bad news for most, but not for Noah and family. 1 Pet 3:20-22.

In both cases, a few are saved through water. Baptism is not a symbol, Noah's flood is the symbol.

As Jesus was raised, so was Noah raised from the dead.

Noah tells us about judgment and salvation by God's grace.

Genesis 11 The second genealogy. Phase II of God's plan to send the Messiah. Noah to Abraham. (and the Tower of Babel—a story of human pride and God's response to that pride)

Genesis 12-23 Abraham, Ishmael and Isaac.

The story of Genesis is the story of God and it is the story of Abraham—salvation by faith.

Abraham's faith is a type of the saving faith we have. Romans 4:11-12.

He is the father (type) of all those who not only are circumcised....

God was telling the Jews all along that salvation is by faith.

Romans 4:16,17 father, forerunner, type of all of us.

Genesis (12, 15, and) 17 God makes a covenant with Abram. The covenant of circumcision. This is a key moment. God now has a people of his own possession. As a symbol, God changes his name to Abraham (father or many).

God's promises to Abraham:

Genesis 12:2 I will make you into a great nation.

Genesis 12:3 All nations will be blessed through you.

Gen 13:15 I will give you this land.

Genesis 15:4-5 I will give you a son, and your offspring will be like the stars in the sky.

Genesis 17:6 Kings will come from you.

Why did God do this? Because Abraham was righteous? No, because of his faith.

Ishmael, Isaac, Hagar, Sarah

Ishmael → Israel born the usual way

Isaac → the church born by miracle.

Israel children of God by birth. Us: children of God by choice.

This should really bother the Jews. Ishmael is a foreshadow of us!!!!
We are children of Abraham. Jesus: no you are not.

I'm not just making this up: Gal 4:21-31

As Ishmael persecuted Abraham out of jealousy, so the Jews persecuted the early Christians.

God had this thing planned all along—to miraculously adopt us into his family.

Type: Sarah: Get rid of that woman and her son. (Genesis 21:10)

Antitype: God rejecting Israel and accepting the church. 70 AD it happened.

More foreshadows in Abraham.

Gen 22:1-6 Take your son, your only son...

Isaac is a type of Christ, and Abraham is a type of the Father.

Abraham got up early the next day. God is not holding back.

God was willing to give up his only son.

The cool thing is that this actually happened.

By the way Mt. Moriah is the site of the temple and the place where Jesus was condemned to die. Coincidence?

1 Cor 15:3-4 Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.

He was raised on the third day according to the scriptures. Fulfilled here!

Heb 11:19 Figuratively speaking Abraham received his son back from the dead.

Look at Isaac. He carried the wood to be used for his own sacrifice up Mt. Moriah.

Abraham: You are the sacrifice. Isaac: If you say so, father.

Genesis 14 6. Melchizedek. Priest and King. A prophecy of the priesthood of Jesus.

a. King of Salem (Jerusalem) Jesus is king of spiritual Jerusalem.

b. Sal em (shalom) means peace. King of peace. Jesus prince of peace.

c. Greater than the Law Hebrews 7:1-10 Abraham offered tribute

d. Abraham offered bread and wine to Melchizedek (Genesis 14:18). Coincidence?

e. Chosen as priest, not born as one.

f. did not die

An Aside: Archaeology and Genesis

Genesis: Ur a large and prosperous city around 1900 BC The point: if Bible is an historical fantasy 500 BC, how did they know that?

Haran, a smaller, frontier city in NW Mesopotamia Note: Haran was abandoned about 1800 BC. How did Jews 500 BC know about this city?

Ebla Tablets 1975 peaked in importance about 2000 BC 17,000 clay tablets

Names mentioned include Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Terah, Nahor and Serug

The point: these names were unknown 1000 years later. This story could not have been invented.

Ex: read a letter, supposedly written 1890, including names such as Skyler, Jamal, Brittany

Or letter, supposedly written 2004 with names such as Gertrude, Harold

Story of Laban chasing Jacob to retrieve the household gods (Genesis 31) Why was Laban more concerned with getting back his household gods than his own daughter?

Babylonian Laws: whoever possessed the household gods inherited the family property. Oh!

What about Sodom and Gomorrah? Bible: fairly well-watered, large cities

League of 5 cities: Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, Zoar (Genesis 14:2)

Today: SE corner of Dead Sea. Total wasteland.

Archaeologists discovered about 2000 BC Dead Sea twice as large, much wetter.

Guess how many wadis contain ruins of cities? Five!!

All destroyed about 2000 BC by fire

Largest city (presumably Sodom) as thick as 7 ft. ashes.

The graveyard considerable distance from the city: Burned from the top down!

Also:

The Hittites. Skeptics in 19th century. This is all just a made up story. No such people ever existed.

Bible: A major power in Palestine about 1800 BC. Mentioned 47 Times

1906 Hugo Winkler discovered Hattusha. Large empire with many cities.

Genesis 19: Sodom and Gomorrah.

A foreshadow of Judgment and of salvation! (a common theme in the Bible, so there are a lot of foreshadows in the OT)

Sodom is a type of sin

What happened to Sodom, then, becomes a foreshadow of those who sin.
(2 Peter 2:6)

The message: unrepented sin will lead to judgment. Did God make this symbol subtle?

But there is another message. What about Lot. Believe it or not, S&G is about the grace of God.

Type: Lot is us!! God saved Lot. Was Lot a way righteous person?

2 Pet 2:6 Was Lot a righteous man? Acc. To God yes!

Lot is the tattered but surviving Christian. He barely makes it, but he makes it! God is not encouraging us to be like Lot, but he intends to comfort us through Lot.

Lot's wife. Q: What does God use her as a type of? Those who are saved, but look back and are lost.

Luke 17:32 Remember Lot's wife!!! Luke 9:62 takes on new meaning.

Genesis 25. Jacob and Esau. (similar pattern to Ishmael and Isaac) The blessing of God comes, not through birth, but through promise. The Jews should have noticed this!

Esau: Israel and Old Covenant first born, should have been favored, but God chose Jacob.

Jacob: Us! the church! The New Covenant. God is telling us he will set up a New Covenant.

Romans 9:10-13.

God chose Israel. The Jews deserved the blessing of God. They were the natural born first son, but God chooses us. Do you feel special?

Did God hate Esau?

Esau became the father of the Edomites (Book of Numbers and later)

Was Jacob more righteous than Esau?

Note: the message of Jacob and Esau: God did not choose you because you were so much better than everyone else.

Another message from Esau: you can sell your birthright (Hebrews 12:16)

Genesis 37, 39-45 Joseph A prefigure of the Messiah. King (actually prince)

Started at Jacob's right hand. Became a slave in Egypt God raised him up to his own right hand. This is the story of the Messiah.

(but it is also the story of us. We started in the garden, we ended up in Egypt, and we will end up back in the garden)

Reminds me of Hosea 11:1 Out of Egypt I called my son. Those who critique Matthew 2:15 are mistaken. They do not understand the thrust of the Old Testament.

- a. favorite son if Jacob/Israel Jesus the only son
- b. tended sheep (a recurring theme as Jesus is the good shepherd)
- c. God in a dream: you will rule over your brothers as king Jesus a king
- d. brothers conceived a plan to kill him. (brother Israelites)
- e. betrayed by his brothers for 20 pieces of silver
- f. God brought him to Egypt to protect from jealous brothers (Jesus from Herod)
- g. raised by God to king from very humble situation.
- h. most importantly to be a figure of the Messiah: saved Israel!!

Finish: Genesis 49 esp v. 10 Jesus the branch (Nazarene) Lineage of the Messiah.

Jacob the father of twelve sons and the father of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Leah: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun

Rebekkah: Joseph (Menasseh, Ephraim), Benjamin There were actually 13 tribes (two half-tribes)

Bilhah: Dan, Naphtali

Zilpah: Gad, Asher

v. 10 scepter, ruler

v. 11 donkey, colt, wine “blood of grapes.”

Class #3 The Law. Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

Outline of the four books:

God saves his people from slavery

God gives his people a Law and a Covenant

God protects his people in the Wilderness. (but he also disciplines them for their rebellion)

God brings his people to the Promised Land

Exodus

Theme: God saves his people from bondage.

Application: God will go to any length for us to be saved from bondage to sin.

Outline:

Ch 1 Israel in slavery.

Ch 2 God prepares Moses.

Ch 3-6 God sends Moses.

Ch 7-11 The ten plagues.

Ch 12 The Passover.

Ch 12-14 The Exodus, crossing the Red Sea

Ch 15-17 Wandering and grumbling.

Ch 18 Moses and Jethro

Ch 19-31 At Mt. Sinai. Moses receives the Law.

Ch 32 Aaron and the golden calf. The first tablets destroyed.

Ch 33-40 More laws.

Basic outline of the historical foreshadowing in Exodus – Joshua:

In Egypt = bondage to sin, being a non-Christian

Escape from Egypt = salvation, leaving our life of sin.

Wandering in the Wilderness = life of a disciple, learning to rely on God

Entering the Promised Land = entering heaven—a secure relationship with God.

I. Slavery in Egypt → Slavery to Sin

John 8:34 Everyone who sins is a slave to sin.

God hates sin. Sin enslaves. But God hates it when his people are enslaved to sin. He sent a savior. Q: Who is Moses a type of in this case?

Exodus 2:23-25 God sees his people suffering (like he sees us now)

Exodus 3:7-10 I am sending you to set my people free from slavery.

How do we get out of our sin? We need a savior. God sent Moses.

Exodus 5:1-5 Pharaoh = Satan Let my people go to worship me
Foreshadow: When we are in slave to sin, we cannot have a relationship with God. (they could not worship as long as they were “in Egypt” (Hosea 11:6).

Satan (Pharaoh) says, Sure! No problem! You can go! No. It took ten plagues.

It might take some plagues to get your friends out of Egypt!

The 10th plague. The Passover. Exodus 11, 12.

II. The Passover.

The final plague. God sent the destroying angel to kill all the firstborn in Egypt. Death sentence.

God: Kill an unblemished Passover lamb and sprinkle the blood on the wooden beam above the door of your houses.

Jesus was killed on eve of the Passover!! Is this coincidence?? The event is a foreshadow of the death of Jesus on the Cross.

The blood of the Passover lamb saved the first born of Israel from physical death.
The blood of Jesus, shed on Passover saves us from spiritual death.

The Passover event freed Israel from physical bondage to physical slavery.
The death of Jesus freed spiritual Israel from spiritual bondage to sin.

The Passover required an unblemished lamb.
Jesus was an unblemished lamb. Jn 1:29 Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world. 1 Cor 5:7 Christ our Passover Lamb. Rev 13:8 slain from the creation of the world.

The blood was sprinkled on the cross-beam over the house.
Jesus' blood was spilled out on a cross-beam

God: Do not break any of the bones of the Passover Lamb (Exodus 12:46)
(Psalms 22:17, Jn 19:31-33) None of Jesus' bones were broken.

The Passover Meal is also a foreshadow of the Lord's Supper.

The Last Supper would better be titled the Last Seder. . Luke 22:14-16. It will find fulfillment in the kingdom of God. That's right... The Lord's Supper.

1. The Passover meal was given as a remembrance of God's salvation (Exodus 12:14) commemorate for generations to come...a lasting ordinance.
2. The Passover meal includes unleavened bread. The Jews had to leave their life of slavery so hastily that they had to use unleavened bread. Meaning for us: leave your life of sin. Do not look back. (Luke 9:62) Leaven = influence of sin. LS also includes unleavened bread. 1 Cor 5:7,8 a little leaven works through the whole batch of dough.... Therefore let us keep the festival Passover, LS
3. Bitter herbs Remember the bitterness of slavery in Egypt. For us: we ought to examine ourselves
4. Wine. Traditionally, three cups. The third cup was shared after supper. This was called the cup of redemption. After supper he took the cup...

III The Exodus

Exodus 12:31 Finally Pharaoh says go!

The people are fired up. They are free!!!

No they are not! They are not "saved." They are still in Egypt.

We have many friends like this.

They had to pass through water. Were they saved symbolically when they passed through the water? No! As with the type, so with the antitype.

Notice: The army that enslaved them was literally washed away in the water.

1 Cor 10:1-4

Were they in the Promised Land? Why doesn't God just send us directly to heaven?

IV. Moses. A prefigure of the Messiah.

Prophet, priest (sort of) and prince (sort of) (Jesus was prophet, priest and king)
Deut 18:17-19. God told Moses he was a prefigure of Christ. I will raise up a prophet like you....

- a. Death sentence as a baby. God protected him. (like Jesus and Herod)
- b. Raised from poverty to be prince in King's house. Right hand of Pharaoh (Jesus at right hand of God).
- c. Hosea 11:1 and Matt 2:13-15 Out of Israel I called my son. True of both Jesus and Moses.
- d. Gave up right hand position with Pharaoh to become a slave with God's people. Stepped down from exalted position to save Israel. (as did Jesus)
- e. Led Israel out of physical slavery. (Jesus led spiritual Israel out of spiritual slavery)
- f. Forty years in the wilderness preparing (only forty days in the wilderness preparing for Jesus, but He was God!)
- g. God gave Moses Aaron to prepare the way/speak for him (Jesus had John the Baptist)
- h. Israel baptized into Moses in Red Sea. (Jesus followers baptized.)
- i. Produced bread (manna) So did Jesus (Jn 6:1-13, Jesus is the bread of life John 6:32)
- j. Produced water from a rock. (Jesus sent the Holy Spirit like a stream of water...John 4:13,14)
- k. Spoke to God on Sinai (Jesus on Hermon)

I. Moses received and imparted the Word of God. (Jesus IS the Word of God)
It is pretty easy to see the parallel here!

V. Wandering in the wilderness → being a disciple of Jesus.

They followed the cloud around, we follow Christ around.

Look!!!! Deut 8:2-5. Does that sound like the life of a disciple or what?

Being a disciple is all about following and relying on God.
When you are a disciple, God gives you spiritual food (manna) and water.

Q: did everyone who left slavery in Egypt make it into the Promised Land? (So much for once saved, always saved)

Why not? Exodus 16:2,3 Numbers 11:4-15 Numbers 21:4-9

They forgot how terrible slavery was!! Do not look back!!!

Lessons for us? Hebrews 3:14-4:2 “the bodies that fell in the desert us is, if we fail to rely on God.

How to stay faithful? Eat the manna Jesus: I am the bread of life.

VI Moses Receives the Law at Sinai

Exodus Ch 19-31

19:12-13 Anyone who touches the mountain will be put to death.

19:14-19 thunder, lightening, a thick cloud, a loud trumpet sound, so that all the people in the camp shuddered.

Exodus 20 Moses receives the 10 commandments.

For us: Let’s just read Ex 24:1-18 For the Jews, this is the greatest moment in their history.

v. 3 “We will do everything the Lord has commanded.”

Moses receives the Word on Sinai Jesus IS the word of God.

VII Numbers

Theme: The stubbornness of Israel and God’s patience.

Outline:

Ch 1-4 The nation of Israel. A census.

Ch 5-9 Dedication of the Tabernacle.

Ch 10-12 Wandering again. Quail, grumbling and rebellion.

Ch 13,14 Exploring Canaan. Bad and good reports. All will die in the desert.

Ch 15 More laws.

Ch 16,17 Korah’s rebellion.

Ch 18,19 More laws.

Ch 20 Moses strikes the rock: will not enter Promised Land. Aaron dies.

Ch 21 Rebellion, the bronze snake, defeat of the Amorites.

Ch 22-25 Balaam. Israel falls into idolatry.

Ch 26-30 Various laws. Joshua to succeed Moses.

Ch 31-37 Victory east of the Jordan. Division of the land.

Ch 1-4 A census. A snapshot of God fulfilling his plan to send the Messiah. We have made some progress here!

Again and again, the people were unfaithful. God disciplined them, but, again and again Moses, the prefigure of the Messiah, intervenes for the people to ask for God's mercy.

Numb 11 Grumbling about having to eat quail.

Numb 12 Aaron and Miriam rebel. Numbers 12:3 Moses was more humble than any man on the face of the earth. Matt 11:28 I am meek and humble of heart.. You will find rest for your souls.

Numb 13,14 Exploring Canaan. People unfaithful and refuse to go into the Promised Land. Numb 14:20-24 Judgment!!!

Numb 16,17 Korah rebels

Numb 20 Moses gets prideful—will not enter.

Numb 21 Another rebellion

Numb 22-25 The people fall into idolatry. Do you get the idea?

God has to put up with a lot from us!

This is a picture of our relationship with God. Hopefully, we will do much better than they did.

VIII Leviticus:

Theme: The seriousness of sin and the need for sacrifice.

Outline:

Ch 1-7 The five sacrifices.

Ch 1 The Burnt Offering.

Ch 2 The Grain Offering.

Ch 3 The Fellowship Offering.

Ch 4,5 The Sin Offering.

Ch 5,6 The Guilt Offering.

Ch 8-10 The Priesthood.

Ch 11-22 Various laws.

Ch 23-25 The Sabbath and the Feasts

Ch 26 Punishment and Reward.

Ch 27 More laws.

IX The Earthly Tabernacle prefigures the Heavenly Tabernacle.

Exodus 25:8,9 Follow the exact pattern so I may dwell among men.

General description: Exodus 25-30

Outer curtain, courtyard, bronze altar, laver, inner curtain, most Holy Place, show bread, lampstand, golden altar of incense, curtain, Holy of Holies, ark, cherubim, tablets, Aaron's rod, manna and the Mercy Seat or atonement cover.

John 1:14 Jesus tabernacled among us. We no longer need the temple.

Hebrews 8:3-6 A better, spiritual sanctuary.

1. The Bronze Altar: To come before God, a sacrifice is required. The blood of Jesus comes first.

Hebrews 9:23-26 The items in the sanctuary were a copy of the true one.

Hebrews 9:11 A greater and more perfect tabernacle in heaven.

God was telling the Jews about the ministry of Jesus in heaven.

2. The Laver. To enter into a relationship with God, one must be washed in baptism.

1 Peter 3:21 Not a physical cleansing (as at the laver).

3. The Bread on the right. 12 loaves for the 12 tribes = Spiritual food

Jn 6:35 I am the bread of life.

4. The golden lampstand. Seven branches, each with a bowl kept perpetually burning.

Zech 4:1-6 The lampstand = the Holy Spirit which we receive when we are baptized and enter a relationship with God.

On the right: Jesus

On the left: The Holy Spirit

In the center: The Father.

5. The golden altar of incense. Not used for sacrifices or offerings.

Rev 5:8 The altar of incense = our prayers which come right before the presence of God.

6. The curtain. The separation between man and God. Anyone who peered behind the curtain saw God and died on the spot.

Only once a year, only after sprinkling the blood of a bull a ram and a goat, only the high priest could enter.

The cool thing: In the heavenly tabernacle, there is no curtain!!! Matt 27:51

At that time, God left the temple in Jerusalem, never to take up residence again. Jesus entered the new and greater tabernacle in heaven to minister as high priest for us.

Look at Hebrews 10:19!!

7. The ark, the cherubim and the mercy seat. God dwelt *literally* on the Mercy Seat between the cherubim.

For the Jews, the items in the Holy of Holies was a mystery, something they could never even hope to see. We get to see all these items every day!!!

Cherubim = judgement

Mercy seat = grace of God. Where the blood was splattered.

X The OT Sacrifices Prefigure Sacrifice in the New Testament.

Most disciples get a glazed-over look when reading in Leviticus about all the different sacrifices. We will solve this problem!!

Not all the sacrifices in the Levitical system were for forgiveness of sin!!

- . Sweet-smelling sacrifices. “An aroma, pleasing to the Lord.” Were not for sin. There is nothing sweet smelling about sin!
 2. The Burnt Offering (olah)
 3. The Grain Offering (minchah)
 4. The Fellowship Offering (shelem)

- . The sin sacrifices.
 1. The Sin Offering (chatat)
 2. The Trespass Offering (asham)

The Burnt Offering. = Total commitment of the worshipper (us!) Leviticus 1 A pleasing aroma.

God: Take a valued possession and burn it up on the altar. Once you burn up something, there is no getting it back.

This offering was voluntary.

Animal from the herd.

Sacrificed. The head burned entire, but the body thoroughly washed then burned.

Why? The head is Jesus, we are the body. We need washing. Both us and Jesus are expected to make a total sacrifice of ourselves.

Ephesians 5:1,2 Jesus was a burnt offering.

Romans 12:1,2 “in view of God’s mercy.”

Our lives are offered voluntarily as burnt offerings as well. We offer ourselves, not in order to be saved, but as a response because we are saved.

Are you presenting your life right now as a living sacrifice to God?

The Grain Offering = giving of the first fruits of our labor to God. A pleasing aroma.

Leviticus 2

Not voluntary

Grain, oil, incense and salt, but definitely no yeast or honey.

Part burned, part given to take care of the Levites—of those who minister.

Give of the blessings of God to take care of the Temple and the servants of God.

= Our contribution for the needs of the church and of those who minister to the church. 2
Cor 8,9

Give of first fruits (shows faith that God will bring in the full harvest)

Grain = fruit of hard, sustained labor.

Oil, incense Oil = Joy (God loves a cheerful giver) Incense (prayer 2 Cor 9:12,14)

No yeast (yeast = sin and hypocrisy. 1 Cor 5:6-8). An offering tainted with greed or bad motives is better left out of the plate.

The Drink Offering (nesek) = pouring out our life in devotion to God.

Usually given with the grain offering.

Jesus made a drink offering: Luke 22:20 “Which is poured out for you.”

Paul made a drink offering: (Philippians 2:16,17) 2 Tim 4:6,7

The Fellowship Offering (peace offering) Leviticus 3 = Celebrating the blessings of having a relationship with God. A pleasing aroma.

Voluntary. A way to spontaneously celebrate some sort of blessing from God.

Sacrifice made, party happens, all must be finished that day.

Foreshadow: We should take the time to celebrate on a daily basis the great blessings we have in God. Do we need to remember to celebrate the little things? Do we tend to forget the little blessings.

One big theme in the OT we tend to miss. They had a lot of parties. God was constantly telling them to celebrate, to party, to rest, to simply enjoy a relationship with God. God wants us to be happy. The blessings of being saved are awesome—amazing. Do you celebrate these things on a regular basis. Small parties, big parties, private parties,

Jn 10:10 life to the full

Mark 10:29,30 one hundred fold

Eph 1:3 Every spiritual blessing **in this life!**

Three types of fellowship offerings:

Free-will offering (22:23) just fired up about God and giving an offering

Vow-offering (Lev 11:16, 22:23) given in anticipation of a future blessing

Thank-offering (Lev 7:11-15) given in response to a specific blessing

The NT equivalent:

1 Thess 5:16 Rejoice always (free-will) Pray constantly (vow-offering) give thanks in all circumstances (thank-offering)

Sacrifices for sin/blood offerings

The sweet savor sacrifices are foreshadows of our worship of God (and Jesus')

These are never called a sweet savor. They are a foreshadow of the redemptive work of Jesus Christ. Bottom line, we have a sin problem separating us from God. These sacrifices are about the sacrifice of Jesus for forgiveness of sins.

Before looking at the two sacrifices, one note.

These sacrifices did not and were never intended to cover intentional sin.

Leviticus 4:1-4:13 When Israel or an individual sins unintentionally.

What about intentional sin? Hebrews 10:26-31 Deliberate sin is a problem, even for us. Be careful.

Sin Offering (chatat) Lev 4:1-5:13

In general, for offenses against God's authority or territory.

Guilt Offering (asham)

In general, for offenses against a fellow Israelite.

God saw sins against him and sins against our brother as equal.

The details.

The sin offering had to be an unblemished animal (Jesus was unblemished)

The offender laid their hands on the animal. (our sin was laid on Jesus The Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all)

The offender actually killed the sacrifice. (God made this Jesus whom you crucified, brought home the seriousness of the offense. Offender sees the blood flowing on the ground is likely to remember the seriousness of the sin. Are you remembering the price paid for your sin?)

Blood sprinkled at the curtain in the temple and around the altar. Kidneys and fat burned on the altar, the body was carried outside to be burned. (Jesus was carried outside Jerusalem to be killed) (Hebrews 13:11-13)

Guilt Offering (asham)

Similar to Sin Offering, but

1. there was no such thing as an offering for a group sin. Only individual sins against each other were atoned for. The point: we are to take personal responsibility for our sins against one another

2. The offender had to make restitution to the person offended before bringing their sacrifice to the priest. (Matthew 5:23,24)

XI OT Priesthood prefigures the NT Priesthood.

The Priesthood of Levi is a prefigure of us as priests.

1 Pet 2:5 You also like living stones, are being built into a spiritual house to be a holy priesthood, offering spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

1 Pet 2:9 You are a royal priesthood....

Rev 5:9-10 We are a kingdom of priests. This was prophesied Exodus 19:6

Romans 15:15-16 We have the "priestly duty" of proclaiming the gospel of God, so that the Gentiles might become an offering acceptable to God, sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

We can learn a lot about how God views us from what he did with the Levites.

1. They had no inheritance. They were to rely on God alone for their sustenance.
2. God did this so that they would devote themselves fully to the work of the Lord. 2 Chron 31:4
3. Lev 21:11 He must not enter a place where there is a dead body (Jesus: let the dead bury their dead)
4. Lev 21:11-12 He must not make himself unclean, even for his father or his mother, nor leave the sanctuary of his God or desecrate it, because he has been dedicated by the anointing oil of his God.

The Priesthood of Melchizedek is a prefigure of the priesthood of Jesus.

XII. JEWISH FESTIVALS ARE A FORESHADOW OF OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD

There were seven principle festivals/feasts in the Jewish Calendar. God was really into his people celebrating their life in him!!!! Let us take a hint and begin celebrating our relationship with God more!!!

Two categories:

One-day Festivals. Purpose: to celebrate and to remember a specific event in our relationship with God.

Passover, Feast of First Fruits, Feast of Weeks (Pentecost), Feast of Trumpets, Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

Seven-day Festivals. Purpose: to celebrate aspects of our relationship with God.

Unleavened Bread, Feast of Tabernacles.

. The Passover.

The final plague. God sent the destroying angel to kill all the firstborn in Egypt.

God: Kill a lamb and sprinkle the blood on the wooden beam above the door of your

houses.

Jesus was killed on Passover day!!!! Is this coincidence??

The event is a foreshadow of the death of Jesus on the Cross.

The blood of the Passover lamb saved the first born of Israel from physical death.

The blood of Jesus, shed on Passover saves us from spiritual death.

The Passover freed Israel from physical bondage to physical slavery.

The death of Jesus freed spiritual Israel from spiritual bondage to sin.

The Passover required an unblemished lamb.

Jesus was an unblemished lamb. Jn 1:29 Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world.

The blood was sprinkled on the cross-beam over the house.

Jesus' blood was spilled out on a cross-beam

God: Do not break any of the bones of the Passover Lamb (Exodus 12:46)
(Psalms 22:17, Jn 19:31-33)

The Passover Meal is also a foreshadow of the Lord's Supper.

The Last Supper would better be titled the Last Seder. Jesus was celebrating the Passover with his people. Luke 22:14-16. It will find fulfillment in the kingdom of God. That's right... The Lord's Supper. No more seders. The Lord's supper will replace this foreshadow.

1. The Passover meal was given as a remembrance of God's salvation (Exodus 12:14) commemorate for generations to come...a lasting ordinance.
2. The Passover meal includes unleavened bread. The Jews had to leave their life of slavery so hastily that they had to use unleavened bread. Meaning for us: leave your life of sin. Do not look back. (Luke 9:62) Leaven = influence of sin. LS also includes unleavened bread.
1 Cor 5:7,8 a little leaven works through the whole batch of dough....
Therefore let us keep the festival Passover, LS
3. The Passover meal included eating a sacrificial lamb without defect to remember their salvation from death (same with us it LS)
4. Bitter herbs Remember the bitterness of slavery in Egypt. For us: we ought to examine ourselves
5. wine. Traditionally, three cups. The third cup was shared after supper. This was called the cup of redemption. After supper he took the cup.... The cup of redemption.

B. The Feast of Firstfruits. Leviticus 23:9-14. This was a harvest feast. They brought the very first green heads of the wheat crop as a confident statement that God will bring in the harvest. An anticipation-of-the-harvest festival.

What is this a foreshadow of? The Resurrection of Jesus!!!

Feast of Firstfruits is celebrated “The day after the Sabbath (Leviticus 23:11) What Sabbath? The Passover Sabbath. In other words, two days after the Passover meal. Passover Meal (14th of Nisan), Sabbath (15th of Nisan), Feast of Firstfruits (16th of Nisan).

Guess what! Jesus rose from the dead on the day of Firstfruits.

Not a coincidence. Jesus: the whole OT is about me.

Jesus is the firstfruits of those who will be harvested for eternal life.

God told us in Leviticus!!!!

1 Corinthians 15:20,21 The resurrection of Jesus, like the feast of Firstfruits is a promise of a future harvest!

Easter? Easter = feast of firstfruits. We should think of it in this way.

C Feast of Unleavened Bread. A 7-day feast.

Exodus 12:17-19

For seven days no yeast is to be found in your house. Most Jews think of this as part of the Passover

Feast of Unleavened Bread = Celebrating a life lived free of sin.

D Feast of Weeks/Pentecost. 50 days after the Passover Sabbath (Pentecost) and seven weeks after Firstfruits (Weeks)(Leviticus 23:15-17)

The Feast of Weeks was a harvest festival. It celebrated the first of the wheat harvest in late May. Jews were to bring the first fruits of their harvest to offer in Jerusalem

Purpose for the Jews: To remind them where their blessings come from. To acknowledge that even though they do the work, God produces the crop.

Foreshadow for us: Pentecost was a foreshadow of the beginning of the harvest of souls for eternity.

Pentecost was a foreshadow of the day of Pentecost when the Church began.

Acts 2:38 The first gospel message preached. The birthday of the church.

The physical harvest festival was a foreshadow of the spiritual harvest

Let us never forget the message of the Feast of Weeks: (1 Cor 3:5-5)

“I planted, Apollos watered but God gave the increase.

E. The Feast of Trumpets (rosh hashannah)

The Jewish New Year.

On the day of the New Moon, the ram's horn was blown. (Lev 23:24,25)

Jewish tradition: Rosh Hashannah was symbolic of God's judgement.

It was a day devoted to reflection and repentance

Foreshadow: The Feast of Trumpets is a foreshadow of the day Jesus comes again, bringing in the final Judgement.

The Feast of Trumpets is a foreshadow of Jesus!!!

The feast of Trumpets: be ready! You know not the day or the hour of God's coming.

Matthew 24:30,31 God told us about the second coming of Jesus all the way back in Leviticus!!

1 Thess 4:15,16 ...with the trumpet call of God.

F. THE DAY OF ATONEMENT (*yom kippur*)

The most significant feast in the Jewish calendar.

This was the day God provided for forgiveness of his people.

Tremendous symbolism.

1. High Priest sacrifices a bull and a lamb and sprinkles the blood at the altar and around the Holy Place. The Priest had to have his sins forgiven before he could enter the Most Holy Place to make atonement for the people.
2. Two goats selected. One is killed. His blood for the people. The body burned outside the camp.
3. Lay hands on the other goat, symbolically passing all the sin of the people for the entire year onto him. Send this goat out of the camp into the wilderness.
4. Put two handfuls of incense into a censer, surreptitiously placing it behind the curtain. When the Holy of Holies is totally filled with smoke (making it safe to enter)
5. High Priest enters Most Holy Place, scattering blood on the Mercy seat, making atonement for all the people for that year.

All this is a foreshadow, or course, of the work of Jesus.

1. Jesus does not need a bull or a ram to forgive his sins. He can walk right into the Holy of Holies.
2. Jesus was sacrificed outside the camp, representing the putting of the sin of the people outside the camp. God removes our sin from his presence.
3. Jesus enters the heavenly Holy of Holies, once and for all... No further need for daily, weekly, monthly or yearly sacrifice. The work of atonement is done.

The Day of Atonement is a foreshadow of the day you, personally, are forgiven of all your sins.

Hebrews 9:11-15. Amen and amen!!

G. Feast of Tabernacles. Symbolic of our relationship with God. Enjoying the relationship with God we have because of the Day of Atonement.

Deuteronomy:

Theme: Learning to rely on God: Blessings and Curses.

Outline:

- Ch 1-4 Moses recounts the wanderings in the wilderness.
- Ch 5-11 Do not forget your God. God is great, not you.
- Ch 12-27 The Law revisited (this is the meaning of the word Deuteronomy)
- Ch 28-30 Blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience.
- Ch 31-33 Farewell address of Moses.
- Ch 34 The death of Moses on Mt. Nebo.

Deuteronomy: The second giving of the law

The first generation had virtually all died. The second generation: the one to enter Canaan needed a second reading of the Law.

God is preparing his people to live in a relationship with him.

III. The Promised Land: Canaan A land flowing with milk and honey. A place of rest and of the presence of God.

Even entering Canaan required a savior (Joshua) and required passing through water. (a type of baptism)

Summary of Moses' final message: Deut 30:11-20.

JOSHUA:

7. Even entering Canaan required a savior (Joshua) and required passing through water. (a type of baptism)

Here is where I always tended to get lost..... Once Israel got to the Jordan, the type and antitype seem to change.

Pentateuch: Canaan = Heaven

Other OT: Canaan = Kingdom of God. How God deals with us individually and as a group.

From here in OT, Crossing Jordan becomes entering relationship with God

Joshua = savior

Jordan = baptism into Joshua

What did they do as soon as they got across? Circumcised. Circumcision is a prefigure of baptism. Coincidence? I don't think so...

Coll 2:11,12 Paul describes an explicit type/antitype relationship.

Theme: Victory for God's people.

Outline:

Ch 1-5 God prepares Joshua, Israel crosses the Jordan River.

Ch 6 Defeat of Jericho.

Ch 7,8 Achan's sin and the battle of Ai.

Ch 9 Gibeonite deception.

Ch 10-12 Victory in Canaan.

Ch 13-22 Division of the land.

Ch 23,24 Joshua's farewell address.

JUDGES:

Theme: God's people without and without a godly leader. Judges 5:2, Judges 21:25

Outline:

Ch 1,2 Compromise, disobedience and defeat.

Ch 3 Ehud

Ch 4,5 Deborah

Ch 6-8 Gideon

Ch 9 Abimelech The worst kind of leader.

Ch 10-12 Jephthah

Ch 13-16 Samson

Ch 17-21 Further misadventures in Israel without a godly ruler.

Lessons From Joshua:

I. Even entering Canaan required a savior (Joshua) and required passing through water.
(a type of baptism)

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II Joshua. Savior of Israel. Prefigure of the Messiah.

- a. Hebrew: Joshua Aramaic: Jeshua Greek: Jesus
- b. Led Israel into Promised Land Rest in Canaan = Sabbath rest of God Heb 4:8-11.
No rest for Israel until in Promised Land
- c. KJV actually mixes Jesus and Joshua in Heb 4:8
- d. baptized them in the Jordan
- e. applied circumcision (spiritual circumcision is baptism)

III. Joshua: godly leader.

Ch 1 God strengthens Joshua. (Josh 1:6-8)

Ch 2 Joshua trusts and relies on God, but still puts together a wise plan. (spying out the land).

Ch 3 God uses Joshua in a great way to bring about a victory. (Josh 3:7,8,14-17)

Ch 6 Jericho falls. A type of God's people defeating our enemies. (2 Cor 10:3-6)

Victory over physical enemies in OT = victory over spiritual "enemies" in NT = making Christians

Q: How many times did the army march around Jericho?

Q: Why did God have them march around so many times? What is the lesson for us about sharing our faith or overcoming sin?

Imagine how the people in the city felt....

A prophecy: Josh 6:26 1 Kings 16:34

IV. Sin in the camp. Achan's sin.

2 Cor 10:4-6 We do not wage war as the world does. Or do we.....

Israel (pridefully?) sends only 3000 men (Josh 7:4)

Defeated. v. 5. "At this the hearts of the people melted and became like water."

7:10-12. Sin in the camp. What does that say about our sin and about the responsibility

of the leaders of the church?

Ch 8-22 Victories and blessings in the land. Sun standing still, hailstones, Caleb, “now give me this hill country 14:10,ff etc...

A lot of details which are boring to us, but to the Israelites, this is awesome stuff!!! (Like the stats from last night’s Dallas/Sacramento game)

Ch 23,24 Joshua’s farewell address. Josh 24:14,15 A godly leader takes a potentially unpopular stand.

JUDGES:

Theme: God’s people with and without a godly leader.

Theme verse: negative: Judges 21:25

Theme verse: positive: Judges 5:2 Human leaders are not a bad thing!

I. The Pattern: Judges 2:6-16. We need to keep teaching about God and Jesus. It only takes one generation.

2:16. The Lord raised up judges, who saved them out of the hands of these raiders. Multiple prefigures of the Messiah.

God is not complimenting us here. We are “like sheep without a shepherd.”

Lessons: Boldness of Ehud who killed Eglon.

Leadership of Deborah. If the men will not take the lead, God will raise up a woman! (Is Deborah a prefigure of the Messiah? What about Esther?)

Gideon: Relying on God or relying on your own power.

Jephthah: too quick to speak. Could not take back his promise.

Samson: Great leader, great potential, but flirting with the world. Fascination with relationships outside the church.

II. Samson. A prefigure of the Messiah.

- a. A judge (king) who saved Israel.
- b. Samson a Nazirite, Jesus from Nazareth same Hebrew word, meaning dedicated or devoted.
- c. Specifically, Samson saved Israel from the Philistines.
- d. Look at Judges 16:30. Samson gives his life to save Israel. Coincidence?
I think not. Samson had no idea of the symbolism.

RUTH:

Late during the period of the Judges--about 1150 BC

Theme: The lineage of David. God is sending the Messiah, bringing salvation. Ruth 4:16-19

I,II Samuel, I Chronicles.

Theme: God's plan to bless his people. God sends a savior for his people.

Sub theme: an ungodly leader (Saul) and a godly leader (David)

Outline:

- 1 Sam 1-9 Samuel, Priest, Prophet and Judge
- 1 Sam 10-15 Rise and Fall of Saul, the first king of Israel.
- 1 Sam 16-29 David anointed as king and persecuted by Saul.
- 1 Sam 30-2 Sam 1 Death of Saul.
- 2 Sam 2-10 David, King of Israel.
- 2 Sam 11-21 David's sins and the consequences.
- 2 Sam 22-24 David's accomplishments.

These are the "glory days" for Israel. Samuel, David, Solomon.

1. Samuel

a. Prophet, Priest and King (Judge)

b. Born of a barren woman (think about how many examples). Jesus of a virgin.

c. Dedicated to God from birth. A nazirite.

2. David. Jews considered him the most obvious prefigure of the Messiah.

(Mathew 12:23 Could this be the son of David?)

(Ezekiel 37:24,25) David my servant

a. A shepherd Note how David killed a lion and a bear when they attacked the sheep. Mesianic prefigure!! (I am the good shepherd. I lay down my life for my sheep)

b. Born in Bethlehem

c. a. Anointed as king (Messiah = *masah* = anointed) at a very young age.

1 Sam 16:13 The Spirit descended on David. Coincidence?

d. Saved Israel from slavery to Philistia. Killed Goliath

e. Saved Israel again in 2 Sam 24 I will not sacrifice to the Lord burnt offering that cost me nothing.

f. This was on Mt. Moriah, the same hill as Abraham and Jesus!!!

g. Physical king of Jerusalem. Jesus spiritual king of Jerusalem.

h. Brought the ark (brought God) to Jerusalem. So did Jesus!!!

i. Persecuted by God's people. Very similar to Jesus (Psalms 2:1,2 Psalms 22)

Key events:

1. 1 Sam 1-3 Miraculous birth and ministry of Samuel.

2. 1 Sam Ch 8 Israel asks for a king. Samuel: be careful what you ask for. We do

not need to be like the world.

3. 1 Sam Ch 13,15 Saul disobeys and is rejected as king by God.
Saul started out well. He was humble (1 Sam 10:20-24)
not evil but ungodly.
(great story of leadership and friendship 1 Sam Ch 13 Jonathan)
4. 1 Sam 16 David anointed king.
5. 1 Sam 17 David and Goliath. Faith, boldness and relying on God.
6. 1 Sam 18 Saul tries to kill David. Jealousy.
David has two chances to kill Saul. Ch 24, 26:7-11
many psalms written during this time Ps 18

Saul rejected Ch 15 David anointed Ch 16. Why wait several years to get rid of Saul? David is being prepared to be king. A good heart is not enough. Reliance on God is needed. Similar themes to Deuteronomy.
7. 1 Sam 31, 2 Sam 1 Saul and Jonathan killed. David mourns!!!!
(A Tale of Two Kings Edwards)
8. 2 Sam 11,12 Sin with Bathsheba, confrontation by Nathan. Psalms 51.
2 Sam 12:1-6 David receives his penalty.

The rest of 2 Samuel is about the penalty for David's sin. Our sin can hurt other people.

Ch 13 Son Amnon rapes ½ sister Absalom kills him
Ch 15-18 Absalom rebels and is killed.

9. Epilogue: 2 Sam 29 David's faith. Sort of like Joshua's farewell.
2 Sam 29:10-20.

I,II Kings, II Chronicles.

Theme: Rebellion against God and God's judgement on his people.

In these books, Israel sins and God judges Israel.

Outline:

- 1 Kings 1-11 Solomon, son of Bathsheba, King of Israel.
- 1 Kings 12 The kingdom of Israel is divided under Rehoboam.
- 1 Kings 13-2 Kings 16 The divided kingdom. Israel (Samaria, Ephraim) and Judah.
- 2 Kings 17 Northern Kingdom (Samaria) destroyed by Assyria.
- 2 Kings 18-24 Judah alone
- 2 Kings 25 The fall of Jerusalem and Judah to Babylon.

Key events

1. Solomon builds and dedicates the temple. 1 Kings 3:4-14 ("Ask for whatever you want..."), 1 Kings 8 The temple dedicated (1 Kings 8:10,11) The glory days!!!

2. But... 1 Kings 11 Solomon has many non-Israelite wives. Even a great leader can fall. Involvement with the world will kill you spiritually.

Q: will our glory days end?

3. Rehoboam takes the throne. Listens to bad advice. Raises taxes. Jereboam rebels.

a. Northern Kingdom Jereboam (10 tribes?) Israel Ephraim (most influential tribe) Samaria (capital)

b. Southern Kingdom Rehoboam (2+ tribes) Judah

4. Northern Kingdom very sinful. Idolatry, Asherah worship. Jezebel, Ahab, God sends many prophets.

(Hosea, Amos, Obadiah, Micah, Joel, Elijah, Elishah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah...) God is very patient. God will do almost anything to get us back.

5. 2 Kings 17 Israel/Samaria destroyed 722 BC. Thousands deported. Thousands of pagans imported. " Samaritans. 2 Kings 17:6-8 Theme of Kings?

They/we should have known... Deut 28:36,49-57

God is very patient with us. He will send messengers into our life, but there are limits to God's patience. It is time for Judgement.

6. Hezekiah, a faithful king, saves Judah from Sennacherib. Isaiah 36-38
2 Kings 18-20 2 Chron 29-33.

7. Josiah, a faithful king, saves Judah. 2 Chron 34,35 2 Kings 23

8. But... 120 years later, God's patience with Judah runs out.

a. 605 BC Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego exiled to Babylon. Ezekiel?

b. 597 BC Rebellion, further attack and exile under Nebuchadnezzar.

c. 586 BC Zedekiah foolishly rebels. Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem. 2 Kings 25 Jeremiah 52. (Read Jer 52:1-13)

Message: when God blesses you, do not take it for granted. He will take away your blessings, and if that does not work, you will be judged!

Time of the exile: (605-538 BC)

Jeremiah 25:11,12 Seventy years. (See Daniel 9:2)

Two interpretations:

605 " 538 BC Cyrus destroys Babylon. Exiles return about 537,536 BC (Ezra 1:1-4)

or

586 BC " 516 BC the hear the temple was completed (Ezra 6 and Haggai)

Authors during the exile

1. Jeremiah Ch 40-42 Gedaliah puppet governor assassinated, flight to Egypt.
2. Lamentations Jeremiah after 586 BC
3. Ezekiel. Exiled to Babylon 597 BC. Write 593-571 BC from Babylon.
("with the exiles" Ezekiel 1:1)

Ezekiel, pre-586: Doom!!!!

Ezekiel post 586: God will restore the fortunes of Israel (both physically, but more importantly, in the Messianic Kingdom)

4. Daniel Exiled to Babylon 605 BC Wrote of events from 605-535 BC Survived until the destruction of Babylon under Cyrus the Persian.

Daniel outline

A. Practical lessons for remaining faithful while persecuted. Ch 1,3-6.

B. History book of the future. Predictive prophecies. Ch 2,7-12.

Theme of Daniel: God rules the nations, do not fear!!!

Post-Exile Restoration to the Promised Land

Cyrus defeats Babylon

Daniel 5 The writing on the wall. Belshazzar killed that very night.

As prophesied, Cyrus decrees the return of the exiles (Ezra 1:1f) Note that Isaiah had prophesied this (Isaiah 44:26-45:1, 45:13)

OT books which cover the time of the restoration of Israel.

1. Daniel 5,6

- a. Daniel 5 Belshazzar killed.
- b. Daniel 6 Daniel in the lion's den (Darius the Mede)

2. Ezra.

- a. Ch 1-3 Decree of Cyrus to rebuild Jerusalem 538-535 BC.
First return of 50,000 to Jerusalem.
- b. Ch 4-6 Opposition and Darius' decree to complete the temple. The temple is built. 520-516 BC.
- c. Ch 7-10 Artaxerxes decree to restore and rebuild Jerusalem. Return under Ezra. 458 BC.

3. Haggai 520-516 BC Read Haggai 1:1-11.

The people have settled into their paneled houses and stopped building the temple. Repent! The temple rebuilt.

4. Zechariah. A prophet during the time of Haggai.
5. Esther. Queen of Persia under Xerxes, 486-456 BC. A prefigure of the Messiah?
6. Nehemiah. 444 BC

Nehemiah returns and rebuilds the city of Jerusalem, despite great opposition.

Message of “The Twelve”

Hosea: God’s grace and unconditional love for us.

Joel: The Day of the Lord

Amos: Doom for Samaria.

God’s servant must demonstrate social justice
Insincere worship an insult to God

Obadiah: God rules the nations

Jonah: Salvation is for the Gentiles too.

Micah: Those who live luxurious lives and seek to placate God through offering money are vampires in the sight of God—sucking the life out of the poor.

Haggai: Build the Lord’s house before your own.

Zechariah: The Messiah is coming, get your house in order.

Malachi: God still loves Israel. Offer Him true not false worship.