



# THE INTENSIVE

**NOTES**



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# Intensive Fall 2020: Old Testament

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# Introduction Material

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Why is the Old Testament Important?

1. 2 Timothy 3:16 – \_\_\_\_\_
  2. 1 Corinthians 10 – \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Luke 24 - \_\_\_\_\_
- 

## Hopes and Expectations for the Night:

- That the Old Testament would not confuse you.
    - That you know a basic summary and outline of each book
    - That you know that basic chronology of history contained in the OT
  - That you would understand the purpose of what the Old Testament reveals and testifies to
  - That you would feel confident and comfortable reading it, talking about it, and facing many questions that come from it
  - That the Old Testament would come alive to you!
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## Basic Old Testament Information

- Written in Hebrew with some Aramaic
  - How many authors, settings, etc.?
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## Hebrew Organization of the Scriptures:

- Law
  - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
- Prophets
  - Former Prophets
    - Joshua
    - Judges
    - 1 and 2 Samuel
    - 1 and 2 Kings
  - Latter Prophets
    - Isaiah
    - Jeremiah
    - Ezekiel
    - Minor Prophets
- Writings
  - Psalms
  - Job
  - Proverbs
  - Ruth
  - Song of Songs
  - Ecclesiastes
  - Lamentations
  - Esther
  - Daniel
  - Ezra
  - Nehemiah
  - Chronicles

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- Septuagint moved toward four divisions:
  - Law, Historical Books, Poetical Books, and Prophetic Books

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- Apocryphal books and other writings

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**Christian Organization of the Old Testament**

- The Law – Pentateuch; Torah “law”

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- Historical Books

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- Wisdom & Poetry

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- Major Prophets

- Forthtelling – Speaking God’s will into present events
- Foretelling – Speaking of events to come

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- Prophetic pattern
  - Indictment – statement of offense
  - Judgment – Punishment prescribed
  - Instruction – Repentant response desired
  - Aftermath – future hope: almost always messianic.

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- Minor Prophets

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- Genres
  - Historical Narrative
  - Law
  - Wisdom
  - Poetry
  - Prophecy
  - Apocalyptic



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# From Creation to Conquest

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## GENESIS 1 – JOSHUA 24: FROM CREATION TO THE PROMISED LAND

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### **Pentateuch (First five books)**

- Authorship
  - Evidence for Moses as the author

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- Documentary Hypothesis – theory that the Torah was written by 4 different authors writing at a much latter time.

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## GENESIS OUTLINE

### i. Primeval History: Four Great Events (chapters 1-11)

- a. The Creation of the Universe, Adam and Eve (1:1-2:25)
- b. Man's Fall and the Results of Sin (3:1-5:32)
- c. The Flood (6:1-9:29)
- d. The Scattering of the Nations (10:1-11:32)

### ii. Patriarchal History: Four Great Characters (chapters 12-50)

- a. Abraham (12:1-20:18)
- b. Isaac (21:1-26:35)
- c. Jacob (27:1-37:1)
- d. Joseph (37:2-50:26)

- The key markers in Genesis are the 10 toledoths or “records of”; these intro a new section

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- **Genesis 1-11: Creation to Terah, in the Fertile Crescent**

- Creation – Genesis 1-2

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- The Cultural mandate – Genesis 1:26-28

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- The Fall – Genesis 3

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- Protoeunangelion – Genesis 3:15

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- Cain and Abel – Genesis 4

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- Genealogies – Genesis 5, 10-11

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- The Flood – Genesis 6-9

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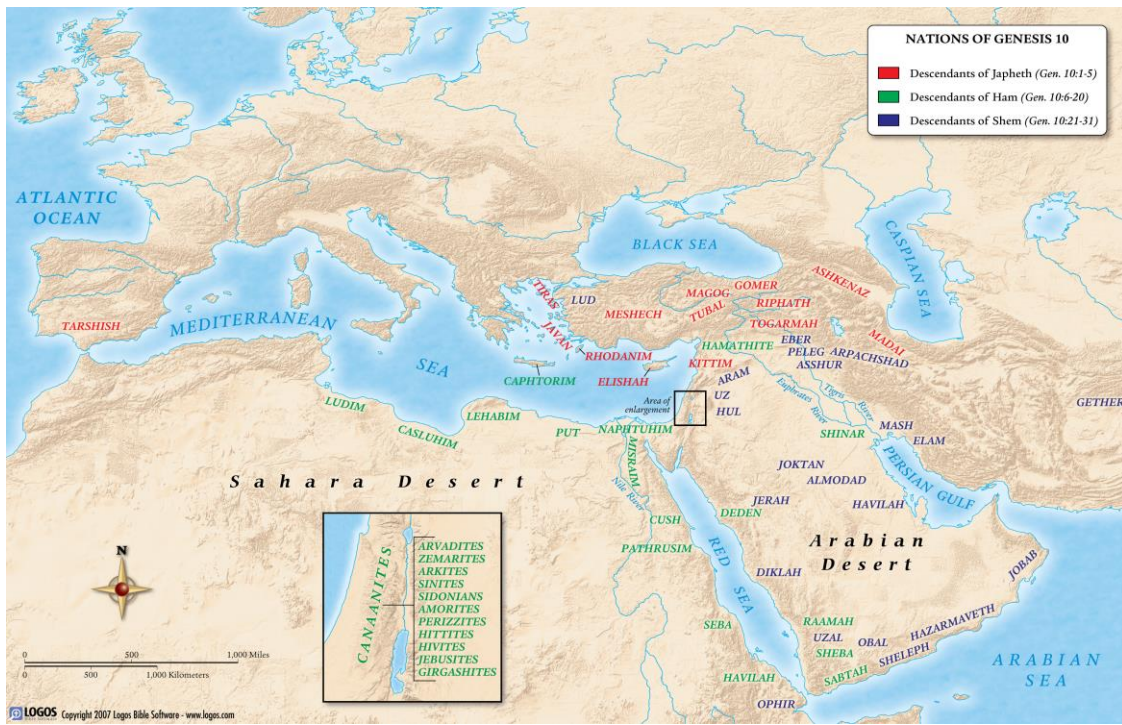
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*Nations of Genesis 10*

- Babel and dispersion of the Nations – Genesis 10-11

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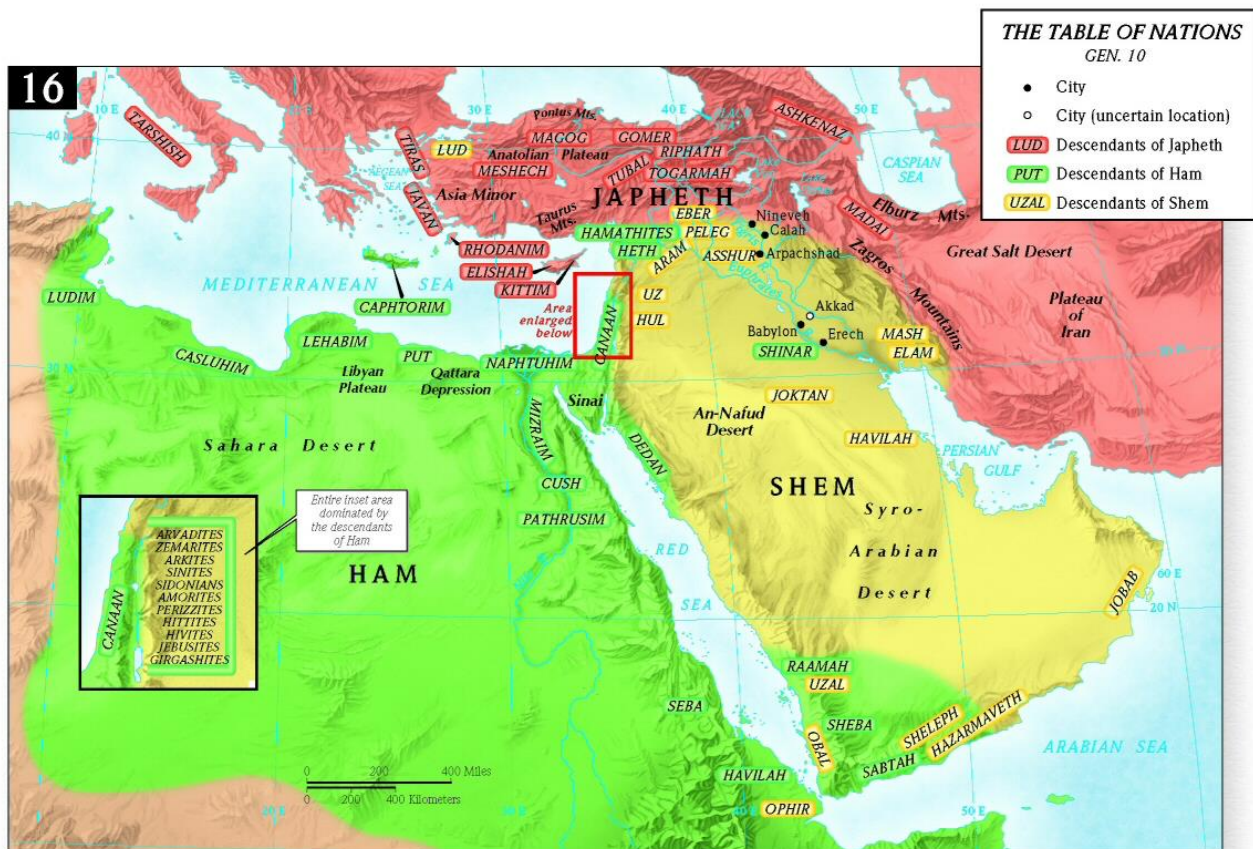
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*The Table of Nations (Genesis 10)*

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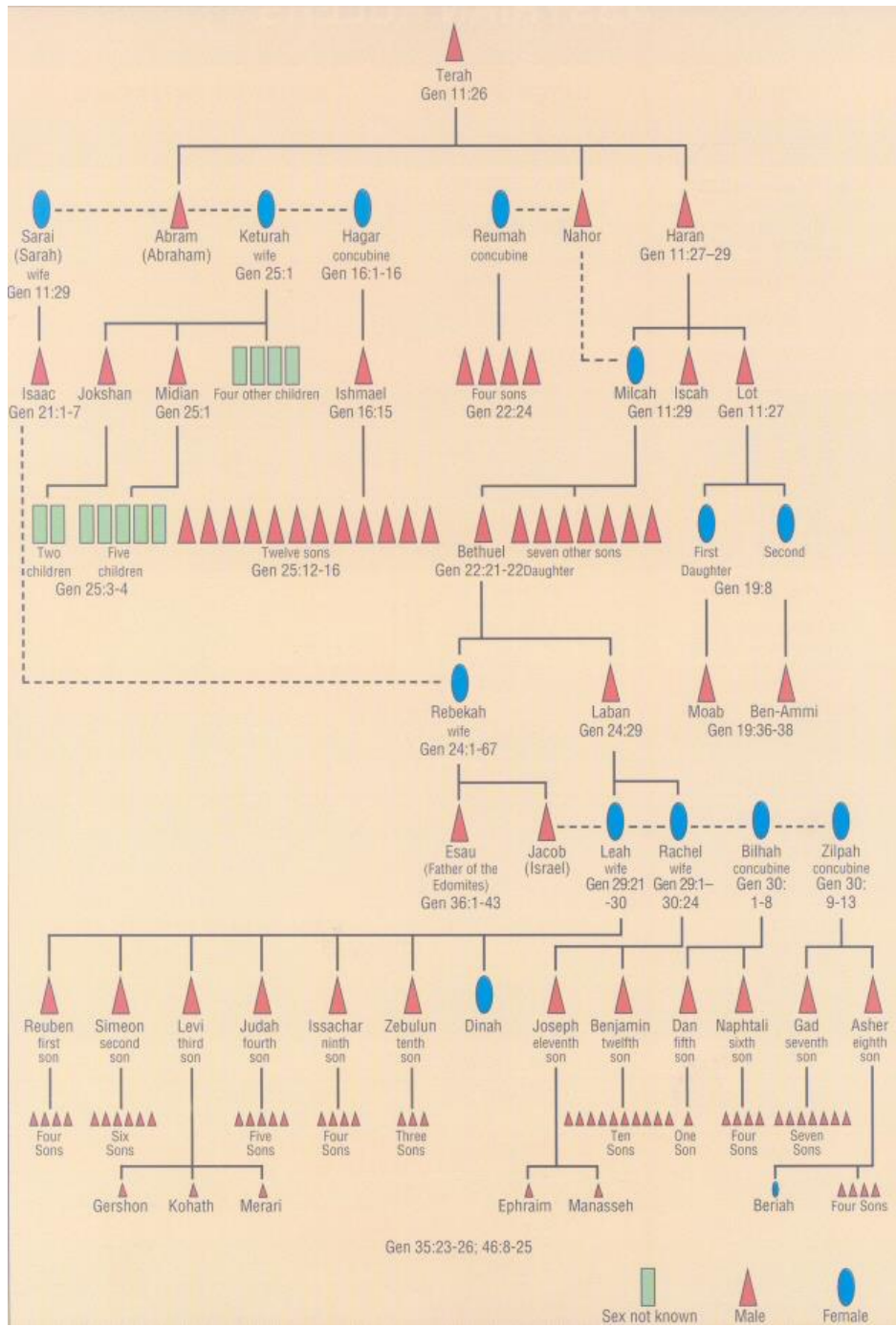


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*Family Tree of the Patriarchs*

- Abraham: 2166-1991 BC

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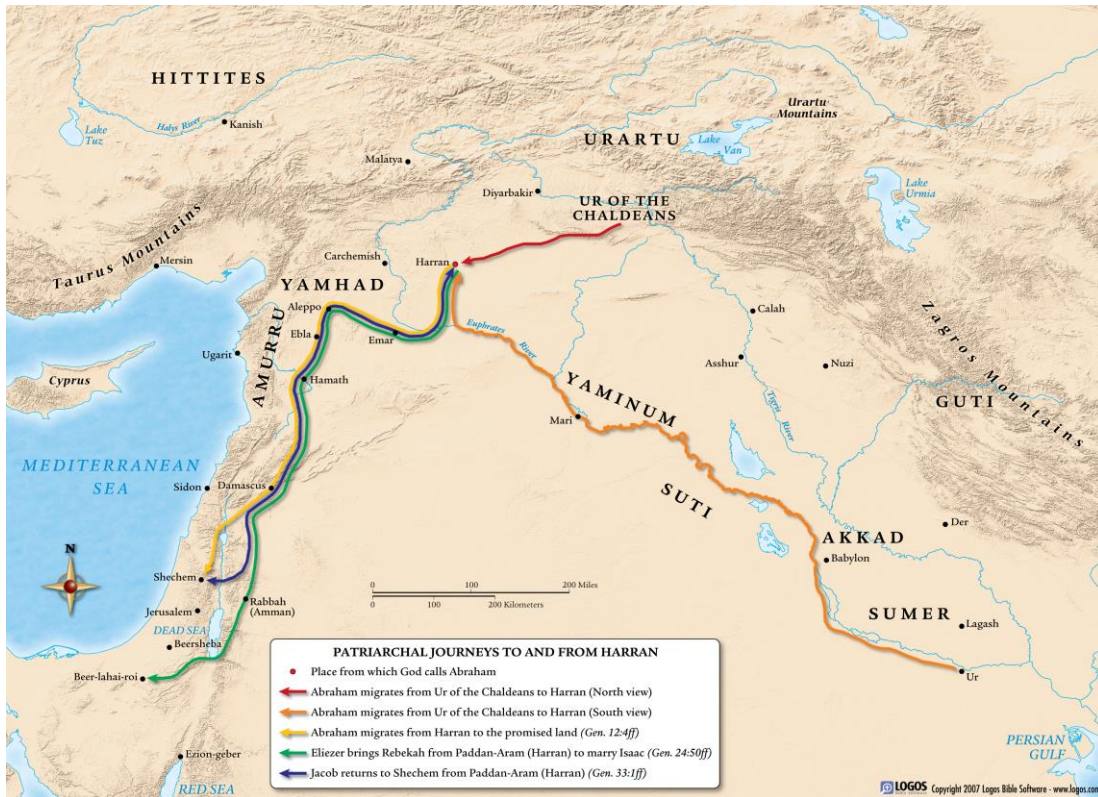
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*Patriarchal Journeys to and from Harran*



- Isaac: 2066-1886 BC

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- Jacob (Israel) 2006-1859 BC

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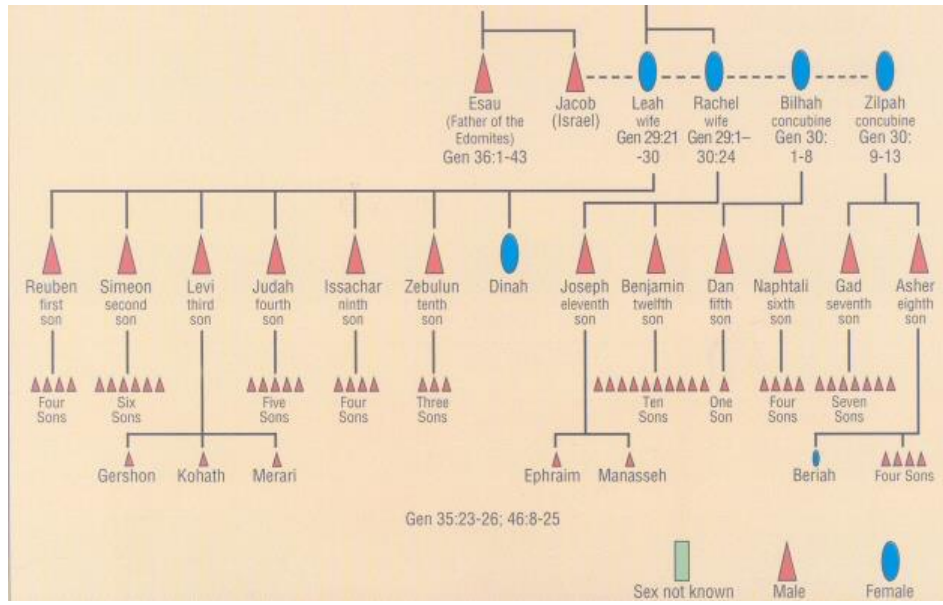
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*Family Tree of the Patriarchs*



*Patriarchs in the Promised Land*



**EXODUS OUTLINE**

- i. Preparation for Israel’s Deliverance From Bondage (1:1-4:31)**
- ii. Israel’s Deliverance From Egyptian Bondage (5:1-18:27)**
- iii. Covenant at Sinai (19:1-24:18)**
  - a. Pharaoh’s Resistance and the Lord’s Reassurance (5:1-6:27)
  - b. Plagues on Egypt (6:28-12:36)
  - c. The Exodus: From Egypt to Mount Sinai (12:37-18:27)
- iv. The Tabernacle for Worship (25:1-40:38)**

**Exodus – Exit from Egypt into the Promised Land**

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- Dating of the Exodus

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- Route of the Exodus
  - Northern
  - Central
  - Southern

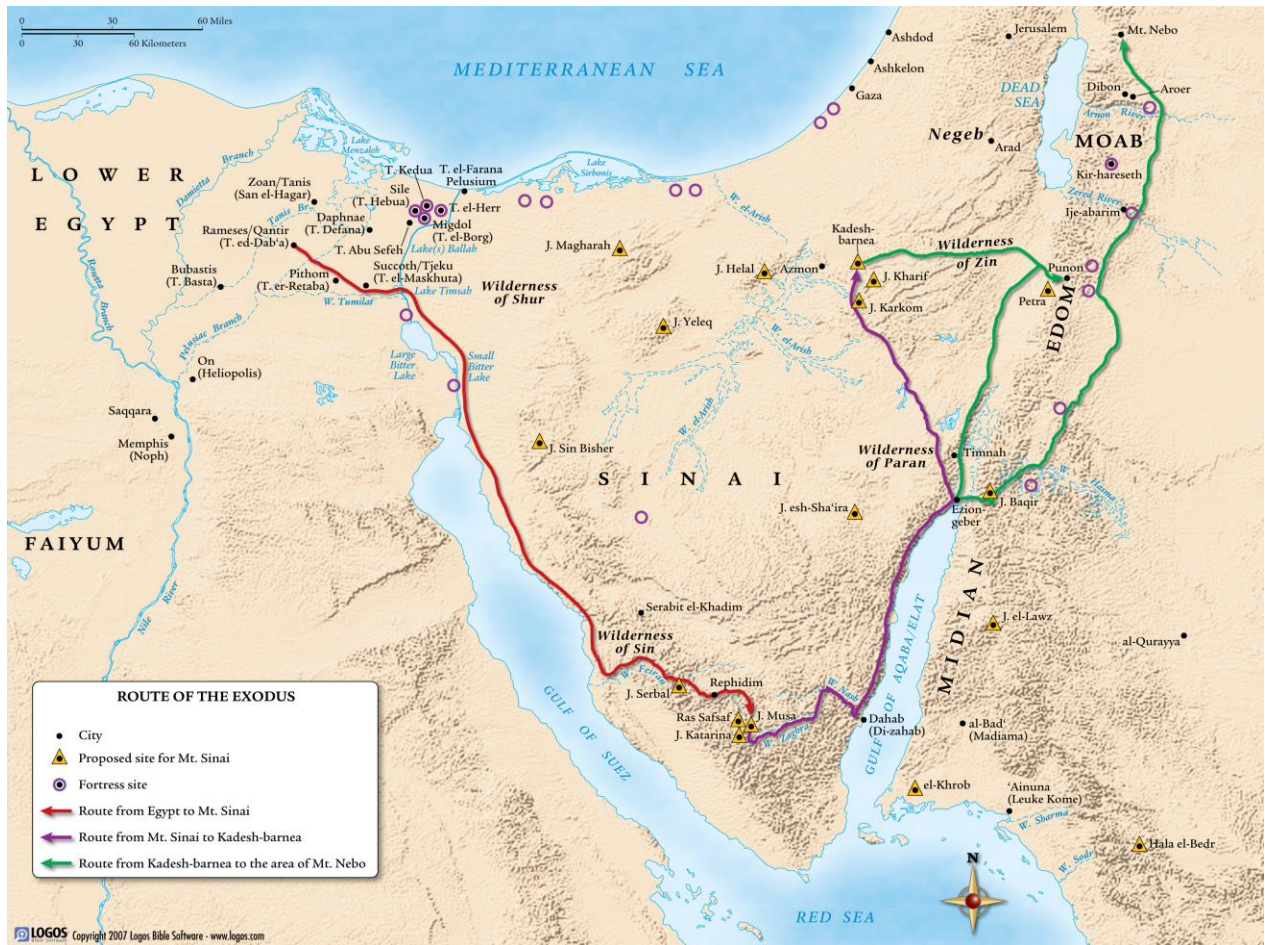
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*Route of the Exodus*

- Three kinds of genre: narrative, psalm/hymn, and law

○ **Exodus 1-18 (redemption, liberation, preservation)**

- Character of Moses

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- Importance of God revealing His name to Moses – “I am”

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- 10 plagues – each discredited an Egyptian deity

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- Exodus 19-40
  - Mosaic covenant

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- Tabernacle – God’s dwelling

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**LEVITICUS OUTLINE**

- i. Laws and Instructions for Offerings (1:1-7:38)**
- ii. Appointment of Aaron and His Sons as God’s Priests (8:1-10:20)**
- iii. Rules for Holy Living (11:1-15:33)**
- iv. The Day of Atonement (16:1-34)**
- v. Practical Holiness (17:1-22:33)**
- vi. The Sabbath, Feasts and Seasons (23:1-25:55)**
- vii. Conditions for God’s Blessings (26:1-27:34)**

- **Leviticus – Way of Holiness:** the worship guide for both priests and laymen. It describes the way laymen need to approach the Holy One.

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- **Leviticus 1-10 – Sacrifice**
  - 1-7 – Laws of sacrifice

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- 8-10: laws of the priesthood

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- **Leviticus 11-27 – ways of holiness: sanctification**

- 11-15: laws of purity

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- 16 – Day of *Yom Kippur*

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- 17-27 – Holiness code

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- **Jewish Feasts and Festivals**

- Passover:

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- Feast of Unleavened Bread:

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- Feasts of Weeks/Harvest

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- Feast of Trumpets

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- Day of Atonement

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- Feast of Booths/Tabernacles

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- Feast of Dedication/Festival of Lights

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- Feast of Purim

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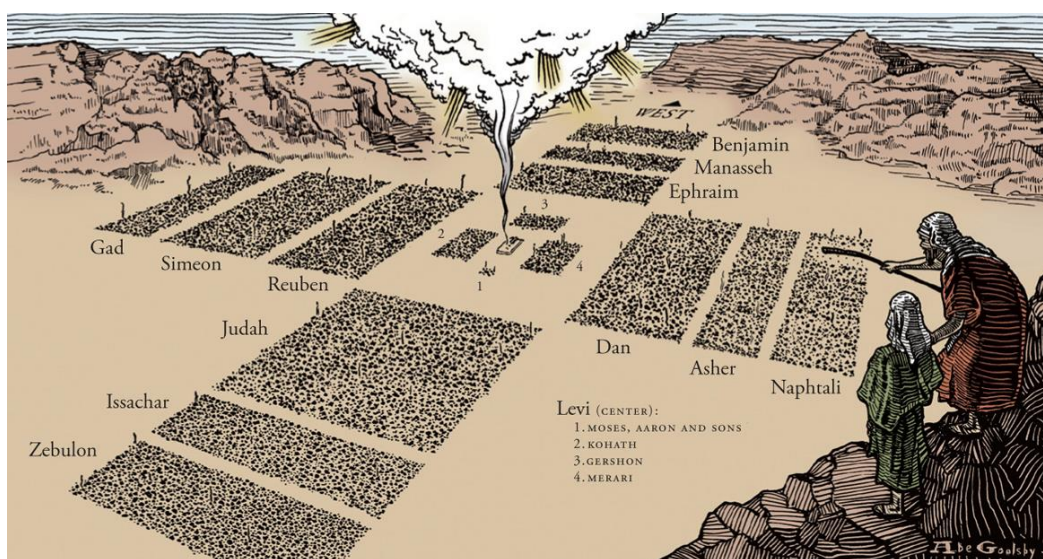
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## NUMBERS OUTLINE

- i. Israel at Sinai, Preparing to Go to Canaan (1:1-10:10)
- ii. From Sinai to Kadesh-Barnea (10:11-12:16)
- iii. Israel at Kadesh, the Delay Resulting from Rebellion (13:1-20:13)
- iv. From Kadesh to the Plains of Moab (20:14-22:1)
- v. Israel on the Plains of Moab, Anticipating the Taking of Canaan (22:2-32:42)
- vi. Supplements Dealing with Various Matters (33:1-36:13)

- **Numbers – Background**

- Begins with a military census to organize the Israelites into a people ready to conquest the promised land. This is a radical departure from the 3-4 million people just crammed together.
- Timeline: Kadesh Barnea wasn't for 40 years
- Moses challenged his readers to understand that because the first generation was elected, redeemed, regenerated, a recipient of the covenant, sanctified, and blessed they had everything they needed to enter the land. Yet because of *unbelief and disobedience* they forfeited the blessing of living in the land. Moses's goal in presenting this information was to urge the second generation not to make the same mistakes.



*Census of the Tribes of Israel*



*Tabernacle in the Wilderness*

- **Numbers 1-25 – 1<sup>st</sup> generation**
  - 1-10: Preparation of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation at Mt. Sinai

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- 11-25: Failure of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation
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- **Numbers 26-36 – 2<sup>nd</sup> generation**

- 26-30 reorganization of Israel on the plains of Moab
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- 31-36 preparation for conquest of the land
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**DEUTERONOMY OUTLINE**

- i. Preamble (1:1-5)**
  - ii. Historical Prologue (1:6-4:43)**
  - iii. Stipulations of the Covenant (4:44-26:19)**
    - a. Primary Demands (4:44-11:32)
    - b. Supplementary Requirements (12:1-26:19)
  - iv. Ratification, and Curses and Blessings (27:1-30:20)**
  - v. Succession Under the Covenant (31:1-34:12)**
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- **Deuteronomy – Background**
    - Takes place over the 70 day period between the inauguration of the books’ events and the crossing of the Jordan river.

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- **Deuteronomy 1-4 – Record of Israel’s history**

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- **Deuteronomy 5-26 – present focus: Record of Israel’s laws**
  - 5-11: Principles of covenant

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- 12-25: Priorities of the covenant

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- 26: Practice of the covenant

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- **Deuteronomy 27-34 – future focus: revelation of Israel’s destiny**

- 27-30 Ratification of the covenant

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- Psalm 105

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*Tribal Distribution of Palestine*

## JOSHUA OUTLINE

- i. Preparation for Possession of Canaan (1:1-5:12)
  - ii. The Conquest of Canaan (5:13-12:24)
  - iii. The Division of Land by Tribes (13:1-21:45)
  - iv. Farewell and Death of Joshua (22:1-24:33)
- **Joshua – The conquest**
    - C. 1406 BC Israel crosses the Jordan River
      - Caleb is 40 at the time of Kadesh Barnea; is 85 at end of conquest
      - Conquest was likely 7 years long

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- **Joshua 1-12 Conquest of Canaan**
  - 1-5 preparation of the people

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- 6-12 progression of the conquest

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*Modern Jericho*



*Digital Rendering of the City of Jericho*

○ **Joshua 13-21: The Division of Land by Tribes**

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○ **Joshua 22-24: Farewell and Death of Joshua**

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*Extent of the Conquest*

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# From Conquest to United Kingdom

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## JUDGES & RUTH: ISRAEL'S REBELLION AND GOD'S DELIVERANCE

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### JUDGES OUTLINE

- i. **Introduction: Incomplete Conquest and Apostasy (1:1-3:6)**
    - a. First Episode (1:1-2:5)
    - b. Second Episode (2:6-3:6)
  - ii. **Oppression by Nations and Deliverance by Judges (3:7-16:31)**
  - iii. **Epilogue: Religious and Moral Disorder (17:1-21:25)**
    - a. First Episode (17:1-18:31)
    - b. Second Episode (19:1-21:25)
- **Judges – Background**
    - Tradition says the Samuel wrote Judges
    - During this time the Trojan War will be fought and Egypt's power will decline
    - The total number of years mentioned is 410 years

### LIST OF JUDGES

- **Othniel**
  - Judges 1:12-13; 3:7-11
  - Conquered a Canaanite city
- **Ehud**
  - Judges 3:12-30
  - Killed Eglon, king of Moab, and defeated Moabites
- **Shamgar**
  - Judges 3:31
  - Killed 600 Philistines with an ox goad

- **Deborah**
  - Judges 4-5
  - Convinced Barak to lead an army to victory against Sisera's troops
- **Gideon**
  - Judges 6-8
  - Led 300 men to victory against 135,000 Midianites
- **Tola**
  - Judges 10:1-2
  - Judged for 23 years
- **Jair**
  - Judges 10:3-5
  - Judged for 22 years
- **Jephthah**
  - Judges 11:1-12:7
  - Defeated the Ammonites after making a promise to the Lord
- **Ibzan**
  - Judges 12:8-10
  - Judged for 7 years
- **Elon**
  - Judges 12:11-12
  - Judged for 10 years
- **Abdon**
  - Judges 12:13-15
  - Judged for 8 years
- **Samson**
  - Judges 13-16
  - Killed 1,000 Philistines with a donkey's jawbone; was deceived by Delilah, destroyed a temple, judged 20 years
- **Samuel**
  - 1-2 Samuel
  - Was the last of the judges and the first of the prophets



*The Judges and Their Homelands*

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○ **Judges 1-2: Reason for the judges**

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○ **Judges 3-16: Rule of the judges**

- 3:1-11: First Cycle: Othniel vs Cushan
- 3:12-31: Second Cycle: Ehud vs Eglon
- 4:1-5:31: Third Cycle: Deborah and Barak vs the Canaanites
  - demonstrates the lack of male leadership in Israel at the time
- 6:1-10:5: Fourth Cycle: Gideon vs the Midianites
- 10:6-12:15: Fifth Cycle: Jephthah vs the Ammonites
- 13:1-16:31: Samson vs the Philistines

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- **Judges 17-21: Ruin of the Judges**

- These sections are not in chronological order. They are intended to show how bad things among the Israelites were under the judges. Immorality threatened to create a civil war.
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- 17-18: Idolatry
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- 19-21: Immorality
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## **RUTH OUTLINE**

- i. Introduction: Naomi Emptied (1:1-5)**
- ii. Naomi Returns from Moab (1:6-22)**
- iii. Ruth and Boaz Meet in the Harvest Fields (2:1-23)**
- iv. Ruth Goes to Boaz at the Threshing Floor (3:1-18)**
- v. Boaz Arranges to Marry Ruth (4:1-12)**
- vi. Conclusion: Naomi Filled (4:13-17)**
- vii. Epilogue: Genealogy of David (4:18-22)**

○ **Ruth – Ray of Hope**

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- 1: Love’s resolve - Ruth’s determination

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- 2: Love’s response - Ruth’s devotion

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- 3: Love’s request – Boaz’s decision

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- 4: Love’s reward – Family’s destiny

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# From United Kingdom to Divided Kingdom

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## 1 SAMUEL 1 – 1 KINGS 11: FROM SAMUEL TO THE DOWNFALL OF SOLOMON

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### 1 SAMUEL OUTLINE

- i. **Background for the Establishment of Kingship in Israel (1:1-7:17)**
- ii. **Establishment of Kingship in Israel (8:1-12:25)**
- iii. **Failure of Saul's Kingship (13:1-15:35)**
- iv. **David and Saul (16:1-30:31)**
- v. **Death of Saul (31:1-13)**

### 2 SAMUEL OUTLINE

- i. **David Becomes King Over Judah (1:1-4:12)**
- ii. **David Becomes King Over All Israel (5:1-5)**
- iii. **David's Kingship in Its Accomplishments and Glory (5:6-9:13)**
- iv. **David's Kingship in Its Weaknesses and Failures (10:1-20:26)**
- v. **Final Reflections on David's Reign (21:1-24:25)**

- **1&2 Samuel**

- Transition from judges to kings and prophets
- 1 Samuel shows contrast
  - Ungodly Eli vs godly Samuel
  - Ungodly Saul vs godly David
- 2 Samuel showcases David's reign
- Most of the major world empires are in disarray at this point (Egypt, Assyria, Babylon).
- The Philistines, aka "sea peoples", who came to the area by means of the sea and boats, are now the major enemies of Israel.

- **1 Samuel 1-7: transition from Eli to Samuel**

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- **1 Samuel 8-15: Samuel and Saul Narrative**

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*Kingdoms of Saul, David, and Solomon*

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*The Kingdom of King Saul*

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○ **1 Samuel 16-31: Transition from Saul to David**

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○ **2 Samuel 1-24: Reign of David**

- David's reign – 1011-971

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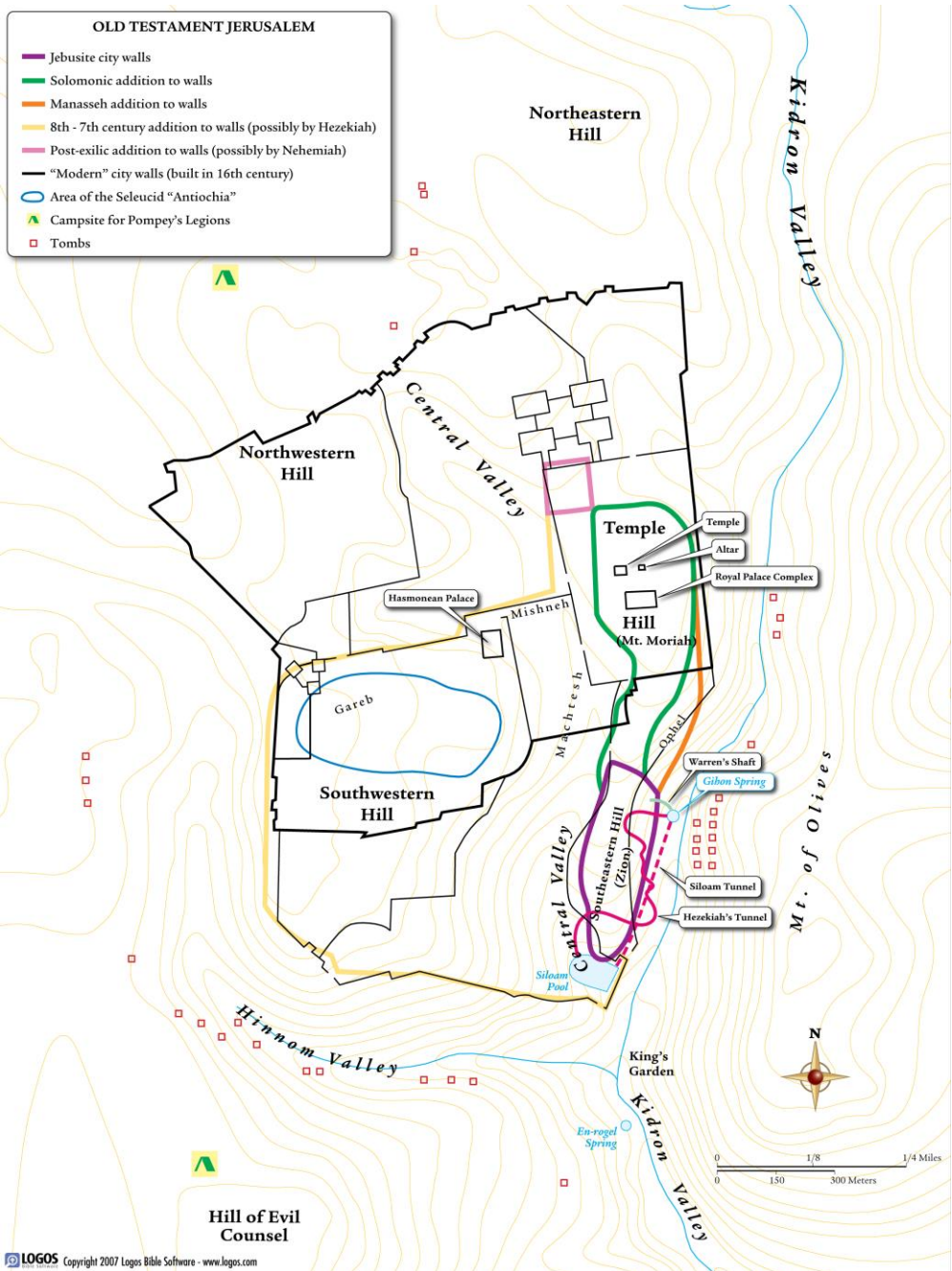
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Old Testament Jerusalem

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*Modern Jerusalem*



*Digital Rendering of Old Testament Jerusalem*

- 2 Samuel 1-10 – David’s faith

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- 2 Samuel 11-12 – David’s faults

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- 2 Samuel 13-20 – David’s foes

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- 2 Samuel 21-24 – David’s fame

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## 1 CHRONICLES OUTLINE

- i. **Genealogies: From Creation to Restoration (1:1-9:44)**
- ii. **The Reign of David (10:1-29:30)**

### 1 Chronicles

- written from the Priestly perspective. Gives all of Israel's history. Is filled with positive stories rather than both positive and negative. Includes items that are significant from the priest perspective. These include: genealogical lists, rituals, obedience to the law, temple worship, and the priesthood. There is an emphasis on the restoration of temple worship.
  - **1 Chronicles 1-9: Genealogies – from Adam to Zerubbabel**

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- **1 Chronicles 10-29: David's Reign – Preparation for the Temple**

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## 1 KINGS OUTLINE

- i. **Solomon's Reign (1:1-12:24)**
- ii. **Israel and Judah From Jeroboam/Rehoboam to Ahab/Asa (12:25-16:34)**
- iii. **Elijah and King Ahab (17:1-22:40)**
- iv. **Jehoshaphat King of Judah (22:41-50)**
- v. **Ahaziah King of Israel (22:51-53)**

## 2 KINGS OUTLINE

- i. **Elijah and Elisha (1:1-8:15)**
  - ii. **Israel and Judah From Joram/Jehoram to Israel's Exile (8:16-17:41)**
  - iii. **Judah From Hezekiah to the Babylonian Exile (18:1-25:30)**
- **1&2 Kings**
    - Is written from the perspective of the Prophets
    - Possibly is Jeremiah who wrote it.
    - The two books cover a 411 year period from the beginning of Solomon's reign to the sacking of Jerusalem

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- **1 Kings 1-11: The United Kingdom under Solomon**
  - Solomon's reign – 971-931
  - Solomon's Temple is finished in 960

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## **Types of Psalms**

- Wisdom
  - Royal
  - Lament
  - Imprecatory
  - Thanksgiving
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## **PROVERBS OUTLINE**

- i. Prologue: Purpose and Theme (1:1-7)**
- ii. The Superiority of the Way of Wisdom (1:8-9:18)**
- iii. The Proverbs of Solomon (10:1-22:16)**
- iv. Sayings of the Wise (22:17-24:34)**
- v. More Proverbs of Solomon (25:1-29:27)**
- vi. The Words of Agur and Lemuel (30:1-31:9)**
- vii. Epilogue: The Excellent Wife (31:10-31)**

- **Proverbs 1-9: Discourses of Solomon**

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- **Proverbs 10:1-22:16: Individual Proverbs of Solomon**

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- **Proverbs 22:17-24:34: The Sayings of the Wise**

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- **Proverbs 25-29: Proverbs of Solomon, copied by the men of Hezekiah**

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- **Proverbs 30-31: Appendices**

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### **ECCLESIASTES OUTLINE**

- i. Prologue (1:1-18)**
- ii. Pleasures of Life (2:1-26)**
- iii. Plan of God (3:1-5:20)**
- iv. Process of Living (9:1-12:8)**
- v. Postscript (12:9-14)**

- **Ecclesiastes – Background**

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- **Ecclesiastes 1: Prologue**

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- **Ecclesiastes 2: Pleasures of Life**

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- **Ecclesiastes 3-5: Plan of God**

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- **Ecclesiastes 6-8: Problems of Life**

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- **Ecclesiastes 9-12:8: Process of Living**

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- **Ecclesiastes 12:9-14: Postscript**

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**SONG OF SOLOMON OUTLINE**

- i. Courtship (1:1-3:5)**
- ii. Wedding Procession (3:6-11)**
- iii. Expressions of Love (4:1-5:1)**
- iv. Conflict and Solution (5:2-6:13)**
- v. More Expressions of Love (7:1-8:4)**
- vi. Conclusion (8:5-14)**

**Song of Solomon – Notes**

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# From Divided Kingdom to Fall

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1 KINGS 12 – 2 KINGS 17: THE DIVIDED KINGDOM UNTIL ASSYRIAN INVASION

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*Divided Kingdoms After Solomon and Other Kingdoms*

▪ **KINGS OF ISRAEL**

- Jeroboam I; 1 Kings 11:26-14:20; 931-910 (22 years)
  - Ahijah the prophet
- Nadab; 1 Kings 15:25-28; 910-909 (2 years)
- Baasha; 1 Kings 15:27-16:7; 909-886 (24 years)
  - Jehu the prophet
- Elah; 1 Kings 16:6-14; 886-885 (2 years)
- Zimri; 1 Kings 16:9-20; 885 (7 days)
- Omri; 1 Kings 16:15-28; 885-874 (12 years)
- Ahab; 1 Kings 16:28-22:40; 874-853 (22 years)
  - Elijah – Yahweh, not Baal, is God
  - Elisha
  - Micah – Judgment on Ahab, proof of prophecy

**MICAH OUTLINE**

- i. **Message of Judgment – “Hear, all people” (1-2)**
- ii. **Message of Hope – “Hear, O heads of Jacob” (3-5)**
- iii. **Message of Pardon – “Hear, O mountains” (6-7)**

**Micah – Call for humble mercy and justice**

- Name means “who is like Yahweh”
- Israel falls to Assyria during his ministry
- Micah and Isaiah made an interesting tandem. Micah was an outsider from a small village whose preaching influenced Hezekiah’s repentant response when the Assyrians invaded his land (Jer. 26:17-16)

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- Ahaziah; 1 Kings 22:40-2 Kings 1:18; 853-852 (2 years)
  - Elijah and Elisha
- Joram; 2 Kings 1:17-9:26; 852-841 (12 years)
  - Elisha – God’s miraculous power
- Jehu; 2 Kings 9:1-10:36; 841-814 (28 years)
  - Elisha
- Jehoahaz; 2 Kings 13:1-9; 814-798 (17 years)
  - Elisha
- Jehoash; 2 Kings 13:10-14:16; 798-782 (16 years)
  - Elisha

- Jeroboam II; 2 K 14:23-29; 798-753 (41 years)

**JONAH OUTLINE**

- i. Jonah flees his prophetic calling (1-2)**
  - a. Jonah’s disobedience and its consequences (1)
  - b. Jonah’s deliverance and thanksgiving (2)
- ii. Jonah fulfills his prophetic calling (3-4)**
  - a. Jonah’s obedience and Nineveh’s repentance (3)
  - b. Jonah’s displeasure at the Lord’s salvation (4)

**Jonah – God’s universal concern**

- God’s heart is for all nations, even those who are brutally evil. The gospel is for all peoples and no prejudice can be allowed to exist in my heart.
- God works in spite of Jonah and uses Jonah’s disobedience for good.
- The book ends abruptly with intention to make you examine yourself.

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**AMOS OUTLINE**

- i. Eight oracles of judgment against the nations (1-2)**
- ii. Three sermons on the coming judgment of Israel (3-6)**
- iii. Five visions of Israel’s coming judgment (7:1-9:10)**
- iv. Five promises of Israel’s restoration (9:11-15)**

**Amos – God’s call for righteousness and justice**

- Name means “burden bearer”; was a shepherd and a wealthy herdsman
- Economic prosperity brought spiritual apathy and moral decline. Two years after Amos prophesied the Lord sent an earthquake. Evidence at Hazor backs this up.
- The Israelites who believed God was obligated to protect them were being presumptuous.
- It is around this time that the first Olympic games occur in 776 BC
- Rome is founded in 753 BC

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- Zechariah; 2 K 14:29-15:12; 753-752 (6 months)

**HOSEA OUTLINE**

- i. Personal and National problem – Unfaithfulness (1-3)**
- ii. Prospect of judgment and salvation (4-14)**
  - a.** Judgment for Israel’s rebellion (4:1-6:3)
  - b.** Judgment results in Israel’s ruin (6:4-11:11)
  - c.** Judgment turns to restoration (11:12-14:9)

**Hosea – God’s unquenchable love**

- Ministry covered 35-40 years
- Selfishness, greed, and the pursuit of pleasure characterized Israelite society rather than love for the Lord and one’s neighbor.
- The marriage metaphor communicated the depth of the Lord’s love for Israel and the intimacy of their relationship.
- Israel did not simply break God’s laws; they broke His heart.

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- Shallum; 2 K 15:10-15; 752 (1 months)
  - Hosea
- Menahem; 2 K 15:14-22; 752-742 (10 years)
  - Hosea
- Pekahiah; 2 K 15:22-26; 742-740 (2 years)
  - Hosea
- Pekah; 2 K 15:25-31 752-732 (20 years)
  - Hosea
  - Obed – Do not go beyond God’s command
- Hoshea; 2 K 15:30-17:6; 732-722 (9 years)
  - Hosea

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### Ministries of Elijah and Elisha

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▪ **KINGS OF JUDAH**

- Rehoboam; 1 K 11:42-14:31; 931-913 (17 years)
  - Shemaiah
- Abijam; 1 K 14:31-15:8; 913-911 (3 years)
  - Iddo
- Asa; 1 K 15:8-24; 911-870 (41 years)
  - Azariah
- Jehoshaphat; 1 K 22:41-50; 870-848 (25 years)
  - Jahaziel
- Jehoram; 2 K 8:16-24; 848-841 (8 years)
  - Obadiah

**OBADIAH OUTLINE**

- i. **The Doom of Edom (1-14)**
  - ii. **Deliverance of Edom in the Day of the Lord (15-21)**
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- Ahaziah; 2 K 8:24-9:29; 841
- Athaliah; 2 K 11:1-20; 841-835 (6 years)
- Joash; 2 K 11:1-12:21; 835-796 (40 years)
  - Joel – either here or postexilic time; doesn't affect message

**JOEL OUTLINE**

- i. **A Foretaste of the Day of the Lord (1:1-2:17)**
  - a. A Call to Mourning and Prayer (1:1-14)
  - b. The Announcement of the Day of the Lord (1:15-2:11)
  - c. A Call to Repentance (2:12-17)
- ii. **Salvation in the Day of the Lord (2:18-3:21)**
  - a. The Lord's Restoration of Judah (2:18-27)
  - b. The Lord's Renewal of His People (2:28-32)
  - c. The Coming of the Day of the Lord (3:1-21)

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- Amaziah; 2 K 14:1-20; 796-767
  - Unnamed Prophets
- Uzziah; 2 K 14:21, 15:1-7; 792/767-740; coregent from 792-767
  - Isaiah

**ISAIAH OUTLINE**

- i. Prophecies against Judah (1-6)**
  - a. Coming judgment and blessing (1-5)
  - b. Call of the prophet (6)
- ii. Promise of Immanuel (7-12)**
- iii. Prophecies against the Nations (13-23)**
- iv. Predictions of Judgment and Blessing (24-27)**
- v. Perilous Woes (28-33)**
- vi. Promise of Destruction and Triumph (34-35)**
- vii. Prayers for Deliverance (36-39)**
- viii. Prophetic Consolation (40-66)**
  - a. Promise of Peace (40-48)
  - b. Provision of Peace (49-57)
  - c. Program of Peace (58-66)

**Isaiah – God is with us; hope through repentance and suffering**

- Literary genius of the Hebrew Prophets
- Names means “Yahweh is salvation”
- Next to Psalms, Isaiah is the most referenced OT book in the NT.

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- Pictures of Christ in Isaiah:
  - Virgin birth – 7:14
  - Light in Galilee 9:1-2
  - Divine Child 9:6
  - Mighty God 9:6
  - Wonderful counselor 9:6
  - Prince of Peace 9:6
  - Branch of Jesse 11:1
  - Anointed King 11:2
  - Banner of the Nations 11:10
  - Holy One of Israel 12:6
  - Angel of the Lord 37:36
  - A forerunner prepares His way 40:3
  - Incarnate God 40:9
  - Servant of the Lord 42:1-4
  - Redeemer of Israel 44:6
  - Light of the gentiles 49:6
  - Suffering Servant 52:13-53:12
  - Resurrected Lord 53:10
  - Anointed Messiah 61:1-3
  - Coming Conqueror 66:15-16

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- Jotham; 2 K 15:32-38; 750 – (coregent) 740-732 (16 years)
  - Isaiah
  - Micah
- Ahaz; 2 K 16:1-20; 732-687 (16 years)
  - Isaiah
  - Micah

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- Hezekiah; 2 K 18:1-20:21; 716-687 (29 years)
    - Isaiah
    - Micah

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- Manasseh; 2 K 21:1-18; 687-642 (55 years)
    - Nahum

**NAHUM OUTLINE**

- i. Destruction of Nineveh (1)**
- ii. Destruction of Nineveh Described (2)**
- iii. Destruction of Nineveh Defended (3)**

**Nahum – God’s jealousy protects His people**

- Name means “comfort”
  - Between 663 and 612 BC
    - Nineveh falls to Babylon in 612 BC
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- Amon; 2 K 21:19-26; 642-640 (2 years)
- Josiah; 2 K 21:26-23:30; 640-608 (31 years)

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**JEREMIAH OUTLINE**

- i. Call of the Prophet – Fire within (1)**
  - ii. Concern of the Prophet – Doom of Judah (2-25)**
    - a. Judah’s unfaithfulness (2-6)
    - b. Judah’s false hope (7-10)
    - c. Judah’s impending disaster (11-20)
    - d. Judah’s unfaithful leaders (21-25)
  - iii. Rejection of the Prophet (26-45)**
    - a. Problem with Jeremiah’s message (26-29)
    - b. Promise of restoration (30-33)
    - c. Problem of Judah’s response (34-45)
  - iv. Oracles against the Nations (46-51)**
  - v. Epilogue – The Fall of Jerusalem (52)**
- **Jeremiah – Faithful prophet points to new covenant**
    - Name means “Yahweh lifts up”
    - Known as the weeping prophet
    - Taken by Jews to Egypt after 586 BC
    - Baruch the scribe records his words

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**ZEPHANIAH OUTLINE**

- i. Judgment of Judah (1:1-2:3)**
- ii. Judgment of the Nations (2:4-15)**
- iii. Justification of the Remnant (3:1-20)**

**Zephaniah – Hope for the humble and righteous**

- Name means “hidden”
- Was of royal descent, the great grandson of Hezekiah

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- Jehoahaz; 2 K 23:3—33; 608 (3 months)
  - Jeremiah
- Jehoiakim; 2 K 23:34-24:5; 608-597 (11 years)
  - Jeremiah
  - Habakkuk
  - Daniel is taken into exile 605 at first Babylonian siege

**HABAKKUK OUTLINE**

- i. Faith tested (1)**
- ii. Faith taught (2)**
- iii. Faith triumphant (3)**

**Habakkuk – God calls for faithfulness**

- Name means “embrace”
- Was a contemporary of Daniel and Ezekiel in Babylon
- Is a personal message of the prophet’s laments and dialogues with the Lord over injustice

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- Jehoiachin; 2 K 24:6-16; 25:27-30; 597 (3 months)
  - Jeremiah
  - Daniel

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- Zedekiah; 2 K 24:17-25:7; 597-586 (11 years)
  - 597 BC – Nebuchadnezzar captures Jerusalem and takes 50,000 captives including Ezekiel
  - 586 BC – Siege lasts 18 months and was brutal. Cut off all water and food. Cannibalism was likely
  - Jeremiah – Lamentations
  - Daniel
  - Ezekiel

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*Palestine After the Fall of the Northern Kingdom*

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- **2 Kings 18-25: the Southern kingdom: Until the Babylonian captivity**

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**LAMENTATIONS OUTLINE**

- i. Jerusalem's Misery and Desolation (1:1-22)**
- ii. The Lord's Anger Against His People (2:1-22)**
- iii. Judah's Complaint and the Basis for Consolation (3:1-66)**
- iv. The Contrast Between Zion's Past and Present (4:1-22)**
- v. Judah's Appeal for God's Forgiveness (5:1-22)**

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*Kingdoms of Babylon, Media, and Lydia*

## 2 CHRONICLES OUTLINE

- i. **Solomon's Reign – Building the Temple (chs. 1-9)**
  - a. 1: Solomon's Wisdom
  - b. 2-7: Solomon's Temple
  - c. 8-9: Solomon's Prosperous Reign
- ii. **Judah's Kings – Apostasy and Decline (chs. 10-36)**
  - a. 10-13: Division of the kingdom
  - b. 14-36: Kings of Judah

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- **2 Chronicles 1-9: Solomon's Reign – Building the Temple**

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- **2 Chronicles 10-36: Judah's kings – Apostasy and decline**

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## From Fall and Exile to Return

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### 2 KINGS 18 – ESTHER 10: ISRAEL’S FALL, RETURN, & AWAITING THE MESSIAH

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#### EZEKIEL OUTLINE

- i. **Ezekiel’s Call and Commission (1:1-3:27)**
  - ii. **Judgment Against Judah and Jerusalem (4:1-24:27)**
  - iii. **Judgment Against the Nations (25:1-32:32)**
  - iv. **Preparation for Restoration (33:1-39:29)**
  - v. **Renewed Worship (40:1-48:35)**
- **Ezekiel – the Glory will return; future hope for new community of worship**
    - Structured around 3 visions
    - Is deported in 597 BC. Received his calling as a prophet in July 593 BC on his 13<sup>th</sup> birthday. He lived at Tel Abib near Nippur in modern Iraq. Ministry lasted until at least 571 BC. Came from a priestly family . This means his family was guilty of being bad during Jeremiah’s prophecy. Yet God calls him out from his family. What a testimony!!
    - From the time of his call until he hears of Jerusalem’s fall he is only able to speak when God speaks through him (3:26-27; 24:27; 33:22)
    - His wife dies as a sign to the exiles of the impending fall of Jerusalem, which means he is a widow at 20 years old.
    - **Ezekiel 1-24: Judgment of Judah and Jerusalem**
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- **Ezekiel 25-32: Judgment of the Nations**

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- **Ezekiel 33-48: Future restoration of Israel**

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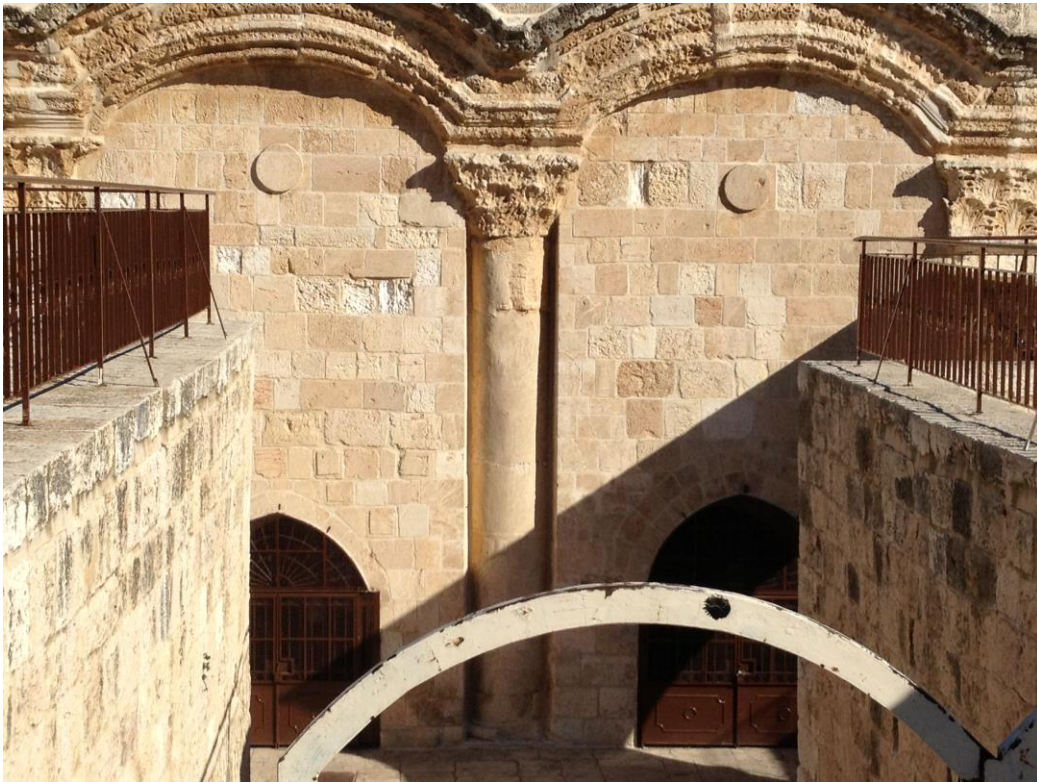
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*Inside of the Eastern Gate on the Temple Mount*



*Eastern Gate from the Mount of Olives*

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*Ezekiel's Vision of the Promised Land*

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*The Persian Empire*

## DANIEL OUTLINE

- i. **Introduction: The Setting (1:1-21)**
- ii. **The Destinies of the Nations (2:1-7:28)**
  - a. Nebuchadnezzar's Dreams (2:1-4:37)
  - b. Belshazzar's and Babylon's Downfall (5:1-31)
  - c. Daniel's Deliverance and Dream (6:1-7:28)
- iii. **The Destiny of Israel (8:1-12:13)**
  - a. Daniel's Vision of a Ram and a Goat (8:1-27)
  - b. Daniel's Prayer and the Seventy "Weeks" (9:1-27)
  - c. Daniel's Vision of Israel's Future (10:1-12:13)

- **Daniel**

- Most targeted book of the OT because of the detailed level of prophecy and the fact that it leaves future prophecy.
- Daniel is taken in 605 BC. He is a member of the upper class in Jerusalem
- Historically this book has proven true as archaeology uncovers more.
- 1-6: Daniel’s personal history
  - 1 – Four Hebrews
  - 2 – Four empires
  - 3 – Furnace of Fire
  - 4 – Fate of Nebuchadnezzar
  - 5 – Fall of Babylon
  - 6 – Fearless prayer

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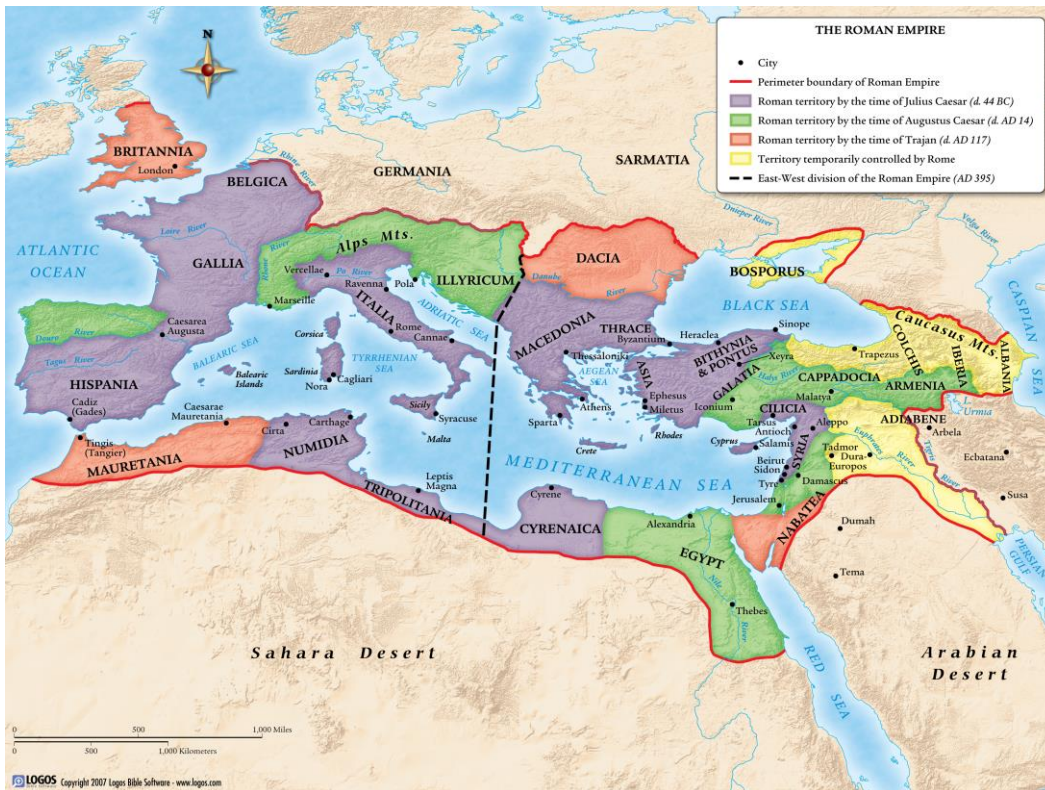
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*The Greek Empire (Alexander and Post-Alexander)*



*The Roman Empire*



**EZRA OUTLINE**

- i. The First Exiles Return to the Land of Judah (1:1-2:70)**
- ii. The Temple is Rebuilt (3:1-6:22)**
- iii. Ezra’s Return and Ministry (7:1-10:44)**

- **Ezra**

- In this time Confucius is living and moving in China (551-479) and Buddha is active in India (550-480)
- Roman republic is established in 509 BC
- Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta in 431-404
- Second return – 458-457 under Ezra by Artaxerxes I
  
- **Ezra 1-6: Restoration of the Temple**

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- **Ezra 7-10: Restoration of the people**

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**ZECHARIAH OUTLINE**

- i. A Call to Repentance (1:1-6)**
- ii. Eight Visions (1:7-6:8)**
- iii. The Crowning of Joshua the High Priest (6:9-15)**
- iv. Fasting and the Future (7:1-8:23)**
- v. The Advent and Rejection of the Messiah (9:1-11:17)**
- vi. The Advent and Redemption of the Messiah (12:1-14:21)**

- **Zechariah** – Faithfulness will lead to God’s universal rule
  - Name means “the Lord Remembers”
  - Covers ministry from 520 BC to Temples completion in 515BC
  - 1:1-6: Intro and call to repentance

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- **Zechariah 1:7-6:15: Eight night visions**

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- **Zechariah 7:1-8:23: Questions about fasting and the call for justice**

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- **Zechariah 9:1-14:21: Two Burdens**

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## **HAGGAI OUTLINE**

- i. First Message: The Call to Rebuild the Temple (1:1-11)**
  - ii. The Response of Zerubbabel and the People (1:12-15)**
  - iii. Second Message: The Temple to Be Filled With Glory (2:1-9)**
  - iv. Third Message: A Defiled People Purified and Blessed (2:10-19)**
  - v. Fourth Message: The Promise to Zerubbabel (2:20-23)**
- **Haggai – the priority of God’s house**
    - Name means “festal”; points toward the resumption of Israel’s cycle of feasts after the temple was rebuilt
    - In tandem with Zechariah challenged the postexilic community to resume work on the temple. The enormity of the task and economic hardships and opposition stalled the project for 16 years. People were discouraged and disillusioned.
    - Delivered four messages over a 15 week period from August to December 520 BC in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Darius’s reign in Persia



- **Haggai 1:1-15: First Message – Rebuking – sixth month, first day: August 29**

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- **Haggai 2:1-9: Second Message – Recharging – seventh month, twenty-first day:  
October 17**

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- **Haggai 2:10-19: Third Message – Ruling – ninth month, twenty-fourth day**

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- **Haggai 2:20-23: Fourth Message – Reigning**

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**ESTHER OUTLINE**

- i. The Feasts of Ahasuerus (1:1-2:18)**
- ii. The Feasts of Esther (2:19-7:10)**
- iii. The Feast of Purim (8:1-10:3)**

- **Esther** (Covers a 10 year period from 483-473 BC)
  - **Esther 1-5: Danger to the Jews**

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- **Esther 6-10: Deliverance of the Jews**

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**NEHEMIAH OUTLINE**

- i. Nehemiah Rebuilds the Walls (1:1-7:3)**
- ii. Change Under Ezra (7:4-10:39)**
- iii. Nehemiah’s Plans (11:1-13:31)**

- **Nehemiah**

- Third return – 444-424 under Nehemiah by Artaxerxes I
- **Nehemiah 1-6: Rebuilding the wall**

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- **Nehemiah 7: Repopulating the city**

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- **Nehemiah 8 – 13: Renewing the people**

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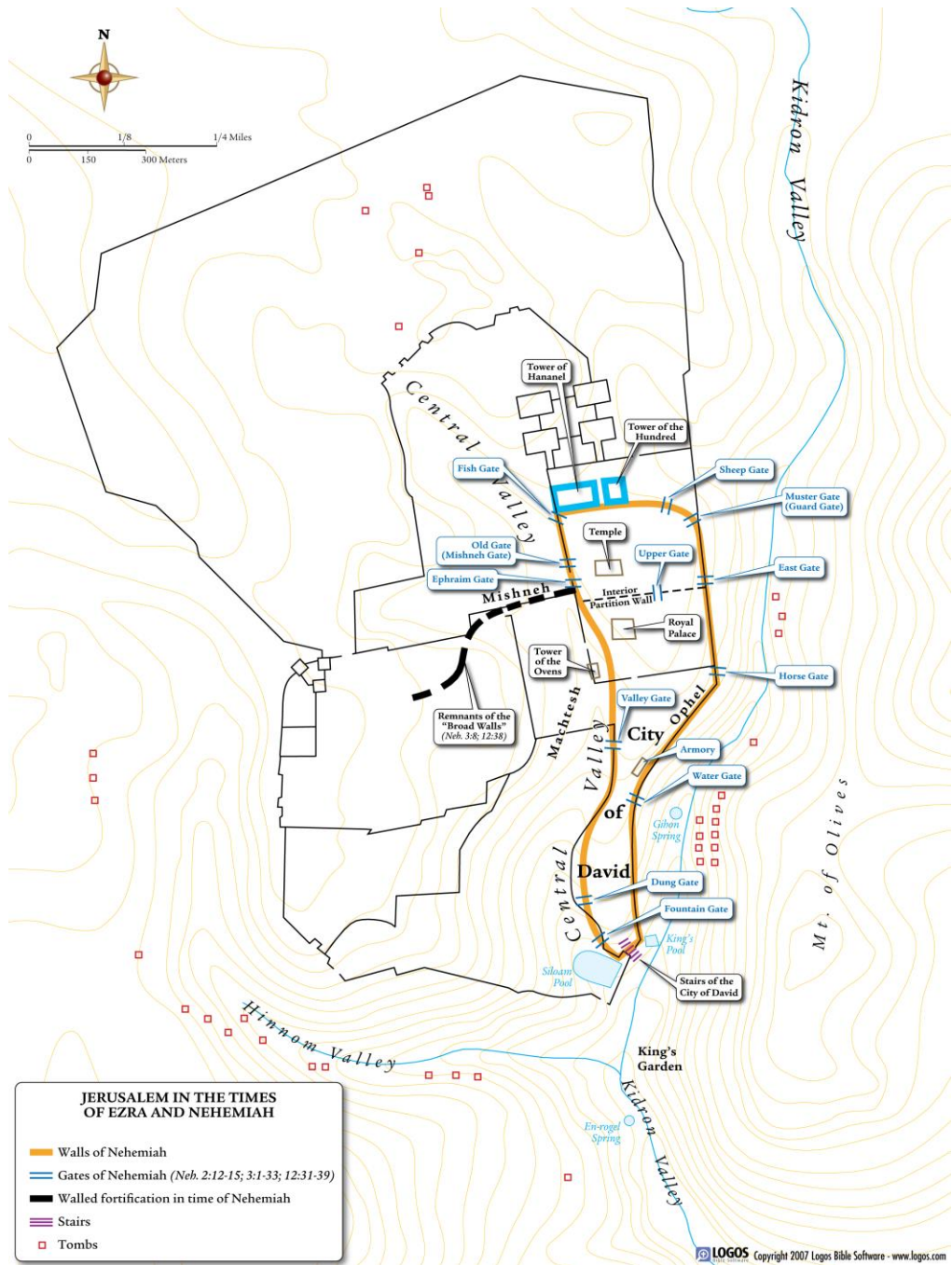
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*Jerusalem in the Times of Ezra and Nehemiah*

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**MALACHI OUTLINE**

- i. God’s Covenant Love for Israel (1:1-5)**
- ii. Israel’s Unfaithfulness (1:6-2:16)**
  - a. The Unfaithfulness of the Priests (1:6-2:9)
  - b. The Unfaithfulness of the People (2:10-17)
- iii. The Lord’s Coming (3:1-4:6)**

- **Malachi – Honor God and wait for His righteousness**
  - Most likely a contemporary of Ezra and Nehemiah
  - Name means “My messenger”
  - Dealt with problems of intermarriage, corrupt priests, failure to pay tithes, and social injustice

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- **Malachi 1:1-5: God’s love announced**

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- **Malachi 1:6-4:3: God’s people denounced**

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- **Malachi 1:6-2:9 – Question of worship**

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- **Malachi 2:10-16 – Question of divorce**

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- **Malachi 2:17-3:5 – Question of justice**

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- **Malachi 3:6-12 – Question of tithing**

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- **Malachi 3:13-4:3 – Question of rewards**

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- **Malachi 4:4-6: God's messenger promised**

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- *John the Baptist foretold as the coming Elijah*

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# GENESIS TO MALACHI.

