

1 Unit 1: The Law

Lesson 1: Treasures from the OT

Old Testament Survey

Centers for Native Leadership Development

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2 Why Study the Old Testament?

1. Followers of Jesus sometimes _____ the _____, however:

A. The _____ was the _____, the _____ and the early church.

B. The OT _____ important _____ needed to fully understand the NT, in other words, it _____ us to _____ the _____.

C. Jesus and the _____ the OT over _____.

1) The entire context of the verse is being referenced, not just the specific verse cited.

2) The original audience knew these passages and applied them accordingly.

3) For us _____ the intended _____ the _____ authors we _____ the _____ context as well.

2. _____ the _____ opens up

_____ for Jesus

A. _____, Christians, and _____ all _____ the OT as God's Word.

1) Citing the OT is common

_____.

2) Knowing the stories and passages that point to Christ allows witness using materials that are accepted as God's authoritative Word.

3 Why Study the Old Testament?

2. Knowing the OT opens up opportunities to witness for Jesus.

B. The _____ the _____ are _____ and _____ about the _____

_____.

- 1) Knowing the stories and teachings can aid in connecting with others.
- 2) Knowing the stories and teachings can aid in connecting others to God.
3. _____ the _____ helps _____ about _____ such as:
 - A. The God of the OT is mean and judgmental, but the God of the NT is merciful.
 - B. The OT does not apply to Christians today.
 - C. God's laws in the OT are harsh and restrictive.
 - D. The OT sacrifices were intended to appease God's anger.
 - E. The heroes of the OT were perfect, rather than flawed individuals.
 - F. God cannot use women in ministry.
 - G. Etc.
4. _____ the _____ us _____ enabling us to:
 - A. Understand _____ overall _____ and plans to heal humanity.
 - B. Understand _____ and the _____ better.

4 **About the Old Testament**

1. The _____ with the _____ of the _____ and humanity (Gen. 1-2).
2. The OT _____ with the _____ from _____ and their efforts to _____ their nation.
 - A. _____ & _____ discuss _____ events from this time.
 - B. Haggai, _____, and Malachi are the _____ who spoke at this time.
3. To fully appreciate and understand the OT it is important to have a broad overview of all that happened from beginning to end.
4. There are _____ the _____ which were written by over 30 different individuals.
5. The _____ different types of writing, called genres,

including: _____, _____, _____,
_____ literature, _____, etc.

6. The _____, or treaty, or agreement
_____ the _____ (Israel).

5 The Writing and Creation of the OT

1. The _____ is a collection of _____ written by
about 40 individuals over 1,500 to 1,600 years.

A. Our word “_____” _____ and comes from
the Greek word for “book” - biblos.

B. The books of the Bible had _____ who wrote
under the _____ the _____ of God.

1) The _____ of the human _____ can
be _____ in their writings

2) But the _____ what they wrote and has
_____ all the _____ to
_____ and have an
_____.

2. The _____ of both the _____ and
_____ were collected over time and the collection
became _____ the _____ or the Canon of
Scripture.

A. _____ referred to a reed that was
used as a _____
_____, like a ruler today.

B. The books of the Bible were collected together because they
_____ the _____ needed to _____ they were
_____ and _____ writings.

C. The _____ is sometimes called the _____
the _____.

D. The NT is sometimes called the Canon of the NT.

6 The Writing and Creation of the OT

3. There were also “religious” writings from biblical times that did not
become a part of the Canon of Scripture, but that the NT writers
were familiar with them. These fall into two groups.

A. The _____

1) These are _____ as Scripture by the

_____ and Eastern Orthodox churches.
2) They were _____ included _____ the _____ Bible, but are _____ a part of the Protestant Bibles.

B. The _____

1) These were _____ as Scripture by the Jewish people.

2) They were never accepted as Scripture by the early church.

4. The _____

A. _____, Apocrypha meant "_____" that is they were books that _____ to make known _____.

B. Later, Apocrypha _____ "_____ the _____ or list."

C. Though helpful material is found in these books, they also contain much that is fanciful and not true.

D. The Apocrypha are helpful to understand events and attitudes between the OT and the NT, because some of them were written during this time.

E. They are also helpful for understanding events and attitudes in the NT up to about 100 AD, because some of them were written during this time.

F. _____ of these books are _____ or the _____

7 The Writing and Creation of the OT

5. The _____

A. Pseudepigrapha means "_____ a _____."

B. The Pseudepigrapha claim to be written by OT individuals in order to _____ to the writings.

C. The Pseudepigrapha can also be helpful for understanding how the Hebrews thought about their history and the meaning of their Scriptures.

D. _____ (2 Tim. 3:8) and _____ (vv. 9, 14-15) _____ from the Pseudepigrapha, and _____ them (2 Pet. 2:10-11).

1) This shows that they were familiar with these writings.

- 2) However, such citations are a matter of illustrating what the NT writers are saying and does not mean that the Pseudepigrapha rise to the level of Scripture.

8 **3 Reasons for Studying the Old Testament**

1. There are many _____ the _____, but 3 important reasons include:
 - A. The OT _____ over _____ the _____ - to ignore it is to miss much of what God has communicated to us.
 - B. _____ since the OT. God who spoke in the OT is the same God who speaks in the NT.
 - C. The OT _____ that we _____ the _____.
 - 1) The people, stories, and laws of the OT are cited and alluded to repeatedly in the NT.
 - 2) Jesus and the NT writers quote OT verse over 600 times.
2. A final reason for studying the _____ is that it is a _____ of creation, the fall, and redemption leading up to Jesus' death and resurrection.
 - A. In order to understand God's story, we need to know the whole story.
 - B. _____ that those who do _____ and the power of God are in _____ (Mk. 12:24,27; cf. Mt. 22:29).

9 **The Divisions of the OT**

1. The _____ the _____ into _____:
 - A. The _____: Genesis - Deuteronomy.
 - B. The _____:
 - 1) The _____ prophets: Joshua - 2 Kings
 - 2) The _____ prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the 12 minor prophets (Hosea - Malachi)
 - C. _____: Job - the Song of Songs, Ruth, Esther, Daniel, Ezra & Nehemiah, 1-2 Chronicles.

10 **The Divisions of the OT**

2. For _____ we will divided the _____ into _____:

- A. The _____ (or the Law): _____, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and _____.
- B. _____: Joshua, Judges, 1&2 Samuel, 1&2 Kings, 1&2 Chronicles, _____, _____, and Esther.
- C. _____ & _____: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs.
- D. _____: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentation, Ezekiel, and Daniel (these are the longer prophetic books).
- E. _____: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, _____, and Malachi (these are the shorter prophetic books).

11 About the Pentateuch

1. The word " _____ " comes from two Greek words
 - A. Pente = _____
 - B. Teuchos = _____
 - C. Pentateuch = the 5 scrolls, or the _____ of the Bible
2. The Pentateuch is also _____ "the _____", or "the _____."
3. _____ is traditionally considered to be the _____ of Genesis - Deuteronomy
 - A. _____: From Exodus - Deuteronomy _____ that _____ these books (Ex. 17:14; 24:4; 25:1; Lev. 1:1; Dt. 1:1; 31:9, 19, 22, 24; etc.).
 - B. _____ is a _____ the story begun in _____ (cf. Gen. 50:22-26 & Ex. 1:1-8), so Moses also wrote this book although this is not plainly stated.
 - C. _____:
 - 1) The _____ repeatedly refers to _____ as the _____ the _____ (2 Chr. 23:4; Ezra 6:18, etc.).
 - 2) _____ that _____ the Pentateuch (Mt. 8:4; 19:7; 22:24; Mk. 1:4; 7:10, etc.)
 - 3) Other _____ call _____ the

_____ of the _____ (Rom. 9:15; 10:5, 19; 1 Cor. 9:9; 2 Cor. 3:15, Heb. 7:14; 9:19; 10:28).

12 **Review #1**

1. Studying the OT is important because:
2. How many books are there in the OT?
3. The OT was a covenant, or agreement, between God and
4. The word “canon” refers to the books that met the standards set for:
5. Originally, the word “canon” literally meant:

13 **Review #1**

6. The word “Apocrypha” has come to mean:
7. Which of these books is part of the Minor Prophets?
8. Ezra and Nehemiah are grouped with the:
- 9.
9. The major divisions of the English OT include the:
- 10.

14 **Review #1**

10. Which of the following wrote the Pentateuch (Genesis - Deuteronomy)?
11. We believe Moses wrote the Pentateuch because:

15 **About Genesis**

1. _____ is the Greek word for “_____” and it tells the stories of the beginning of the _____, of _____, and of _____ with humans for _____.
2. Genesis _____ with the story of _____ and _____ with the _____ in Egypt.
 - A. From Creation through Catastrophe (Gen. 1-11):
 - 1) The _____ (Gen. 1-2)
 - 2) The _____ (Gen. 3-5)
 - 3) The _____ & _____ (Gen. 6-11)
 - B. _____ (Gen. 12-25)
 - C. _____ (Gen. 26)
 - D. _____ (Gen. 27-36)
 - E. _____ (Gen. 37-50)
3. _____ records a great deal of _____ a very _____, but once we get to _____ the _____ down and _____ God’s work with _____ and _____.

16 **About Genesis**

4. The _____ story _____ is _____ any _____ creation story.
 - A. There is _____, _____ as was the case for the Egyptians, Canaanites, and all the other nations of the world.
 - B. The One _____, by speaking. In other accounts the gods create from what exists already or from the body of a god they overthrow and kill.
 - C. _____ is _____ to have _____. In the stories of the Ancient Near East humans were made to do the work the gods did not want to do and were little better than animals.
5. The _____ argues or _____ the _____.
 - A. But _____ as _____ He has created.
 - B. And _____ are made _____.

17 **Made in God's Image**

1. Both _____ & _____ are made _____
(_____).

 - A. God's Word sets men and women on _____.
 - B. This verse is also significant to our understanding of God's nature.
 - C. It also suggests the _____ of _____ and _____.

2. Being made in _____ that humans are:
 - A. _____ & able to have _____.
 - B. Created with _____.
 - C. Created to be in _____ each _____.
 - D. Created to _____.
 - E. Created with the _____.

18 **About the Creation of the World**

1. The _____ account in Genesis _____ about:
 - A. _____
 - B. And _____ and what _____ were _____.
 - C. It is _____ a _____ explanation of how the world came into being.
2. There are _____ about the _____ held by biblical scholars:
 - A. The _____
 - B. _____ View
 - C. The _____ View

19 **About the Creation of the World**

2. There are _____ about the _____ story held by biblical scholars:
 - _____ 3 views are _____, focus on God as Creator.
 - _____ 3 views are _____ today and in the past.
 - A. The _____

- 1) There is a _____ between _____ and _____.
- 2) _____ the _____ the _____ God created.
- 3) _____ describes the now _____ and what follows is _____ of the world.

20 **About the Creation of the World**

2. There are 3 main views about the Creation story held by biblical scholars:

B. _____ View

- 1) _____ are _____ to God's creation of the world
- 2) The _____ of the _____ about the _____ (order) _____ was _____ and when.
 - a. _____ a literal _____ day.
 - b. Or _____ and _____.
 - c. This view (Step-by-step) is the _____ in the _____.
- 3) The _____:
 - a. _____ created _____, empty, dark (1:1-2).
 - b. Day 1 - _____ separated _____ (1:3-5).
 - c. Day 2 - Upper and lower _____ (1:6-8).
 - d. Day 3 - _____ from water, _____ and trees _____ (1:9-13).
 - e. Day 4 - _____ (sun, moon, stars; 1:14-19).
 - f. Day 5 - _____ created (1:20-23).
 - g. Day 6 - _____ made (1:24-31).

21 **About the Creation of the World**

2. There are 3 main views about the Creation story held by biblical scholars:

C. The _____ View

1) _____ are _____ by

2) The _____ happening _____ happen _____ the _____, therefore the _____ are _____ viewed as in _____ order.

3) The _____ a _____ or topical _____.

4) The Literary Framework View _____ the _____ on the _____ and the _____ them on the _____.

22 **The Missing Link?**

1. What is the _____ between the _____ and the _____?

A. To put it another way, _____ two _____ the _____ to the _____?

B. Hint - One happens in _____, the other in the _____

C. Answer: _____ the _____ on the cross (Mt. 26:20 - 28:20; Gal. 4:4), _____ of the _____ in the Garden (Gen. 3; cf. 3:15).

D. The two major _____ that _____ the _____ and the _____ are

1) The _____

2) The _____ and _____ of _____

23 **The Missing Link?**

2. In _____, God promises _____ that one of her _____ will _____ the _____, this is the _____ of the _____ and refers to Jesus' work on the cross.

A. This _____ a _____ is an example of

- _____
- _____
- _____
- B. But this is held _____:
- 1) _____ the serpent/_____ - is cursed and becomes an _____ (Gen. 3:14-15).
 - 2) Against _____ - _____ in _____ & grasping _____ to _____ (Gen. 3:16).
 - 3) Against _____ - _____ over _____ (3:16), _____ becomes hard and _____ (3:17-19).
 - 4) _____ was _____ (_____) and _____ and would now _____.
 - 5) _____ was _____ of _____ and out of _____.
- C. The _____ revealed by the _____ is the tension between _____ and _____.

24 **The Effects of Sin Spread (Gen. 4:1-24)**

1. Eve may have thought God was starting to fulfill His promise when Cain was born.
 - A. Literally, she said, "I have gotten a man from Yahweh" (4:1)
 - B. _____ means "_____."
 - C. However, Cain was _____ his brother _____ and _____ him (Gen. 4:8; 1 Jn. 3:12).
2. Cain & Abel
 - A. _____
 - 1) _____ the _____ (4:2)
 - 2) Offered God "_____ " of the _____ of _____ - _____ the _____ of his fruits (4:3).
 - 3) His _____ was _____ by God.

25 **The Effects of Sin Spread (Gen. 4:1-24)**

2. Cain & Abel
 - B. _____

- 1) _____ and goats (4:2)
- 2) _____ God the first born & their fat portions - the _____ his _____ (4:4).
- 3) _____ his offering.

C. Why do you think God accepted Abel's offering but not Cain's?

3. The _____ between Cain and Abel is that
 - A. _____ for God and his _____ upon God, by offering his best.
 - B. _____ by offering "whatever" thus showing an _____ of _____, seen further in his offspring (4:17-24).

26 A Godly Heritage

1. Eve had _____, _____, after Cain murdered Abel
 - A. _____ and his _____ were the _____ that God began to work through to bring human _____.
 - B. The _____ in the Bible are _____, so do not always represent all the descendants.
 - C. _____ was _____ and included:
 - 1) _____ - who _____ so closely _____ that God took (raptured) him, and he did _____ (Gen. 5:21-24).
 - 2) _____ - whole _____ to be _____ (Gen. 5:25-27).
 - 3) _____, the grandson of Methuselah (Gen. 5:29-32; 6:9 - 9:28).

27 The Corruption of Humanity

1. _____ records the _____ among people including:
 - A. _____ & corruption (Gen. 6:11-12)
 - B. The increase of wickedness & _____ (Gen. 6:5)
2. This wickedness is seen in "the _____ marrying the _____" (Gen. 6:2).

- A. God viewed _____ as a _____ (Gen. 6:3)
- B. The _____ of these unions was the _____
- _____ who were _____ (Gen. 6:5).
- C. These _____ and the _____ of them
seem to be God's immediate _____
_____ the _____ (Gen. 6:6-7).
3. There are _____ of who the " _____ " &
" _____ " were.
- A. The _____ were _____ who slept with
human women and had _____ as _____.
- B. The _____ are the _____
of _____ who _____ by taking
_____ of _____ as their _____ (cf. Solomon
and his foreign wives).
- C. The _____ were _____ who
_____ whatever _____ they wanted and
_____ them _____ their _____.

28 The Ark

1. The _____ was essentially a _____ shoe _____.
A. 450' long = the length of 3 houses
B. 75' wide
C. 45' high
2. A football field is 360' x 60'
3. The wood was an _____.
4. The entire ship was _____ to make it water-tight.

29 In the Ark

1. _____ of _____ of _____ did
Noah bring in the ark?
A. _____ of _____ animal (Gen. 7:2).
B. _____ (_____) of every _____ animal (Gen.
7:2).
C. _____ (pairs) of _____ (Gen. 7:3).
2. Later (Gen. 8:20) we will discover that the _____
are _____ to the Lord.

3. However, here in _____ the reference to “clean” and “unclean” animals _____ the reader _____ the book of _____.
- A. Moses spelled out these distinctions.
- B. _____ that _____.

30 **God’s Judgment & Grace in the Flood**

1. God used the _____ to show _____ His _____ and _____.
- A. The Flood was _____ an act of _____ extreme human _____.
- B. However, _____ is seen in:
- 1) _____ finding _____ (Gen. 6:8) resulting in the _____ of _____.
 - 2) _____ covenant _____ to Noah _____ to _____ the _____ again _____ (Gen. 8:22 - 9:17).
 - 3) God sealed this _____ promise with the _____ of the _____.
2. Although the _____ provided a _____ for humanity, it did _____ our _____.
3. _____ is seen in:
- A. _____, _____, & _____ against Noah (Gen. 9:20-27).
- B. The _____ of people trying to “make a name for themselves” by building the _____ of _____ (Gen. 11:1-9).
4. However, _____ is seen in _____ his _____ (Gen. 11:10-32)
- A. _____ and the _____ are _____.
- B. _____ is the _____ that fulfilled God’s promise of a Savior (Messiah) to Eve.

31 **Review #2**

1. The statement that man and woman are created in God’s image is found in Genesis:

2. Which view of creation does NOT see the days of creation as consecutive, chronological days.
3. The idea that God created the things of creation in an orderly and sequential manner is known as:

32 **Review #2**

4. The idea that a large amount of time exists between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2 is held by which of the following:
5. The first reference to God crushing Satan is found in Genesis:
6. The biblical account of the Fall reveals a tension between:
7. The Flood was primarily an act of God's:

33 **Review #3**

8. The difference between Cain and Abel in their offerings to God was:
9. Who walked with God and was later raptured (or taken up) by God?
10. Which of Noah's sons was an ancestor of Jesus the Messiah?

34

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John P. Flood; 2021