

Scripture Narrative

SPRING 2021 // WEEK 2

CORE

THE **passion** INSTITUTE

CORE

BIBLICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SPIRITUAL GROWTH

CLASS SCHEDULE		
WELCOME + CLASS INTRODUCTION	5 MIN	7:00PM – 7:05PM
SESSION 1: JUDGES - MALACHI	55 MIN	7:05PM-8:00PM
BREAK	10 MIN	8:00PM-8:10PM
SESSION 2: JESUS + THE GOSPELS	50 MIN	8:10PM-9:00PM
DISMISSAL	5 MIN	9:00PM-9:05PM

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

SESSION 1: Judges - Malachi

Recap Week 1 - The Story

5-12-5-5-12-4-1-21-1

The Old Testament's 39 books are categorized into five groups.

The Author is _____ with what the Author is _____.

Deuteronomy 28

- Blessings (Chapter 28): _____ and _____.
- Curses (Chapter 28): _____ and _____.

Joshua

Main theme of book of Joshua: _____

Joshua 1-6 → Rahab, Crossing the Jordan, Ceremonial Circumcision, Jericho

Joshua 7 → Sin of Achan

Joshua 8 → _____

Joshua 10-23 → Conquest + inheritance

Joshua 24 → Covenant Renewal #2 (Joshua 24:14)

Judges

Main theme of book of Judges: _____

Judges 2:10: *"And all that generation also were gathered to their fathers. And there arose another generation after them who did not know the Lord or the work that he had done for Israel."*

S - sin

O - oppression

R - repentance

D - deliverer

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 1

RUTH

Ruth 1:1 + Ruth 4:17

God is _____ and God has a _____.

United Kingdom (History)

Rewind just slightly

1 Samuel

Main theme of book of 1 Samuel: Israel puts trust in a _____ and not in God.

1 Samuel 4:3 ---> 1 Samuel 8:7 ---> 1 Samuel 9 ---> 1 Samuel 15 ---> 1 Samuel 16-31

2 Samuel

Main theme of book of 2 Samuel: The _____

[TURNING POINT] 2 Samuel 7:1-16

V2 - David is living in a palace and the Ark of the Covenant is in a temporary dwelling.

V5 - David wants to build God a House - a "bayith" (buy-it)

V6 - God tells David: I don't need anything from you.

V8 - "Now, therefore.." - God turns the script and shifts the conversation from earthly to eternal

V9-10 - Connection with this covenant language that goes back to Genesis 12

V11 - The Lord says that HE will build a "bayith" for David

V13 - Earthly promise: Your son will build me a "bayith"

V14 - First time that the language of adoption is used in reference to God and the physical "King" on planet Earth

V16 - "And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever."

Unconditional Covenant:

1. _____ (11a)
2. _____ (12)
3. _____ (16)

Matthew 3:13-17

"This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased."

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 1

Wisdom Literature (Poetry)

Books of Poetry: (1) Psalms, (2) Proverbs, (3) Ecclesiastes, (4) Song of Solomon, (5) Job

- These books are full of _____ + _____
- Give practical guidance to those under the _____

Psalms

- 5 Books
- Two main types of Psalms:
 - Lament (Psalm 22)
 - Praise (Psalm 145 + Psalm 146)

Structure of a Psalm of Lament:

1. Lament - the cry
2. Reason for Lament - the why
3. Confession of Trust
4. Petition
5. Vow of Praise

Proverbs: How to live practically and carry out the law in day-to-day life.

Ecclesiastes: A search for the meaning of life, which can only be found in God.

Song of Solomon: Poetic wisdom about marriage, love, and sex

Job: Life is complex, but our creator God is sovereign

United Kingdom ---> _____

The spiral that shifted the United Kingdom:

- 1 Samuel 15 - Saul's unfaithfulness with Amalek
- 2nd Samuel 11 - David's unfaithfulness with Bathsheba
- 1 Kings 10-11 - Solomon's unfaithfulness with great wealth, chariots, and many wives.
 - Deuteronomy 17:16-17

Key Statements

1 Kings -

2 Kings -

Two kingdoms: _____ + _____

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 1

THE TALE OF TWO KINGDOMS

Northern Kingdom: Israel

All evil Kings (17)

Conquered in _____ by the Assyrians

10 tribes

Capital: Samaria

Israel's capture - 2 Kings 17:7-16

Southern Kingdom: Judah

Few good Kings (Asa, Hezekiah, Josaiah)

Conquered in _____ by Babylonians

2 tribes (Judah + Benjamin)

Capital: Jerusalem

Judah's capture - 2 Kings 25

THE PROPHETS + THE NEW COVENANT

5-12-5-5-12

Core Message: _____!!!!

Big takeaway: Through division and captivity, because of His covenants, God preserves his people.

The Timeline of the Prophets

1. [11] Pre-exile..... before 722 BC
2. [3] Mid-exile..... some 722-586 BC, but mostly 586-530BC
 - a. Esther
3. [3] Post-exile (530 BC on)
 - a. Ezra builds the temple458 BC
 - b. Nehemiah builds the wall..... 445 BC

Isaiah - Immanuel, God with us as both Servant and Messiah

Ezekiel - The glory of God departs Judah but not forever

Jeremiah - Judgment has come, but there is hope.

Jeremiah 31:31-34

INTER-TESTAMENTAL PERIOD

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 1

A CHART OF THE PROPHETS

PRE-EXILE - 11 (Judgment is coming)	Dates	Who the Message Was Meant For
Obadiah	840 B.C.	<i>Obadiah's audience was a group of Israelites that lived in Jerusalem and were under the hard and oppressive thumb of the edomites.</i>
Joel	800's B.C.	<i>The primary recipient of the book of Joel is the southern kingdom of Judah. The main theological context is the "Day of the Lord."</i>
Amos (A)	760 - 753 B.C.	<i>The primary recipient in the book of Amos is Israel or the Northern Kingdom.</i>
Hosea (A)	755 - 710 B.C.	<i>The primary recipient is the 8th century Israel (northern kingdom). Written to: Israel, Ephraim, Samaria.</i>
Micah (A)	735 - 700 B.C.	<i>Samaria and Jerusalem, and the primary emphasis within the book of Micah appears to be Judah</i>
Isaiah (A)	739 - 680 B.C.	<i>Isaiah ministered to Judah during the time when Assyria was very powerful</i>
Nahum (B)	663 - 612 B.C.	<i>Nahum wrote to the people of Judah when it was under the rule and reign of the evil king - Manasseh. During this time, the people of Judah were pledged to serve Assyria.</i>
Zephaniah (B)	622 B.C.	<i>The book of Zephaniah was written to the people of Judah, and declared the judgment of God on the people practicing idolatry within the land of Judah.</i>
Jonah (A)	612 B.C.?	<i>The people of Israel to know that God moved among the peoples of the world</i>
Habakkuk (B)	607-605 B.C.	<i>Habakkuk wrote to the people in Jerusalem who were under and faced with that extreme violence and difficult political situations from Jehoiakim's reign.</i>
Jeremiah (B)	627 - 580 B.C.	<i>Jeremiah saw the Southern Kingdom of Judah taken into captivity at the hands of Babylon so he was a prophet to those in Jerusalem before the final destruction in 586 B.C</i>

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 1

A CHART OF THE PROPHETS (Cont).

MID-EXILE - 3 (During Exile)	Dates	Who the Message Was Meant For
Ezekiel (B)	593 B.C.	<i>Ezekiel prophesies covenant judgment upon Judah as required by the covenant, yet also her ultimate restoration in mercy, and the giving of the Spirit of God in grace, in order to show to the exiles that national hope rested in Yahweh by the return of Yahweh's glory.</i>
Lamentations (B)	586 B.C.	<i>The book of Lamentations was written to the people of Israel as a poetic reflection on the siege of Jerusalem and the exile of the Israelites.</i>
Daniel	535 - 530 B.C.	<i>Daniel wrote to assure the Jewish people that even though both Israel and Judah are destroyed and the people are in exile, God will still win and build His kingdom through His remnant.</i>
POST-EXILE - 3 (God is still faithful)	Dates	Who the Message Was Meant For
Haggai	520 B.C.	<i>Haggai wrote to the people who had returned from exile and were interested in rebuilding their lives within the city of Jerusalem, but who got comfortable and stalled out before they could finish the work at hand.</i>
Zechariah	520 B.C.	<i>Zechariah wrote to the returned Jewish remnant. Even though the Jewish remnant had returned back to the land, they were still being disobedient to the calling God had given them.</i>
Malachi	430 B.C.	<i>Malachi wrote to the people who had returned from exile, who had enjoyed a time of great joy with Nehemiah as their governor, but who had fallen into trouble and sin once he left.</i>

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

SESSION 2: JESUS + THE GOSPELS

Messianic Prophecies & Fulfillment

- Intertestamental period: lasted app. _____
- World Powers: _____ > _____ > _____ > _____ > _____
- “Messiah” in Hebrew (or “Christ” in Greek) means _____
- Jesus fulfilled the _____, _____, and _____ Covenants and instated the _____ Covenant
- The prophets were full of Messianic promises that Jesus fulfilled in perfect detail

Christ in All Scripture

- Jesus said everything written about Him in the _____, the _____, and the _____ must be fulfilled
- All the promises of God find their _____ in Christ
- The Old Testament is full of “_____” of Christ – people, events, symbols, feasts, and systems of atonement that pointed ahead to Him

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 2

Comparing the Gospels

Author	-Disciple of Jesus -Tax collector	-John Mark (Acts) -Writing for Peter	-Gentile physician -Traveled with Paul	-Disciple of Jesus -loved by Jesus
Date	75-80 AD	65-70 AD	80-85 AD	90-110 AD
Audience				
Key Themes	- Kingdom of God - Jewish law and true righteousness	-Action over teaching -Powerful Savior	- God's plan of promises/fulfillment - Savior for gentiles	-Jesus' deity -Eternal life by believing in Jesus
Christ	Messiah & King	Suffering Servant	Son of Man	Son of God

Jesus' Birth

- Jesus was conceived by the _____ and born of the _____
- He was born in _____ in fulfillment of prophecy
- Jesus was and is fully _____ and fully _____

Jesus' Disciples & Ministry

- Jesus called 12 men to leave everything, follow Him, and be _____
- Fulfilling Isaiah 61:1, Jesus came to proclaim _____ to the poor, _____ to the captives, recovery of _____ to the blind, and the year of the Lord's _____
- Jesus came to _____ and to _____ the lost

SCRIPTURE NARRATIVE

WEEK 2

Session 2

Jesus' Teaching

- Often taught in _____
- The _____ was present in Jesus, who called people to enter it through repentance and trust in Him
- The whole law can be summarized by (1) _____ with all our heart, soul, mind, and strength and (2) _____ as ourselves
- Jesus is the _____, the _____, and the _____, and no one comes to the Father except through Him

Death

- Jesus came not to be served, but to serve and give His life as a _____ for many
- Jesus was betrayed by His disciple _____, arrested, tortured, put to death on a cross, and buried in a tomb
- The temple curtain dividing people from the _____ was torn in two, symbolizing that Jesus had made a way for us to enter God's presence through Him

Resurrection & Ascension

- Jesus rose from the dead, ascended to heaven, and commissioned His followers to go and teach all nations, _____ them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, _____ them to obey all that Jesus had commanded them
- Jesus now serves as our _____, _____, and _____
- Jesus said it was better for Him to ascend to the Father so He could send _____ – a helper to be with us always