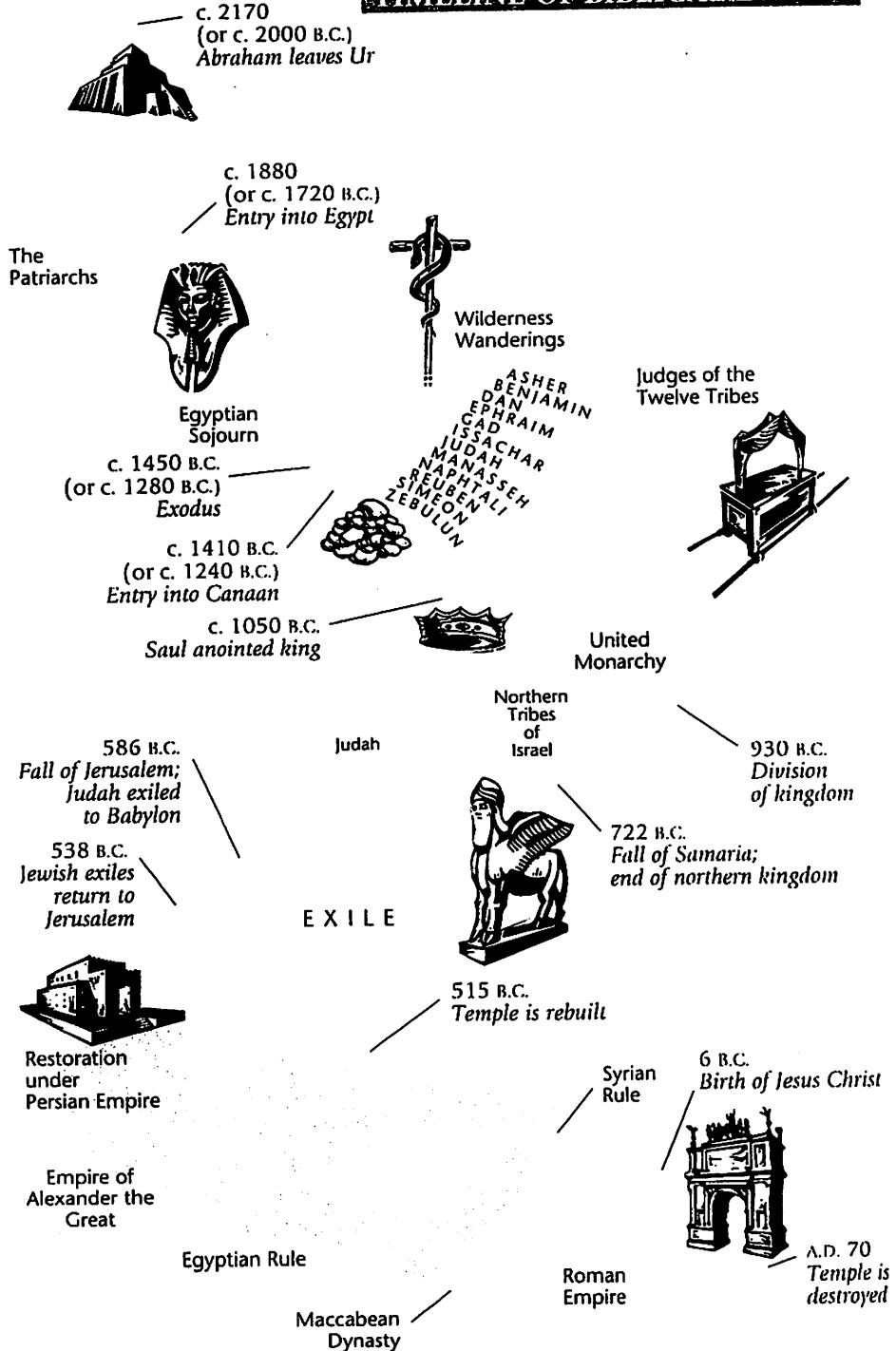


TIMELINE OF BIBLICAL EVENTS



The History of Israel & The Old Testament Books

BEGINNING OF ISRAEL				JUDGES	
Promise	People/Law	40 yr. wait	Land	Judges	1 Samuel
Genesis	Exodus	Numbers	Joshua		
Job	Leviticus	Deuteronomy		Ruth	
2300+ years	430 years.	40 years	25 years		400 years

UNITED KINGDOM			DIVIDED KINGDOM (Israel/Judah)	BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY	RESTORATION		
Saul	David	Solomon			Temple	City Walls	
1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	1 & 2 Kings	2 Kings	Ezra	Nehemiah	
	1 Chronicles Psalms	2 Chronicles Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Sol.	2 Chronicles Obadiah Joel Jonah Amos Hosea Micah Isaiah Nahum Zephaniah Habakkuk Jeremiah Lamentations	E J A I I J J A J J J J J	Ezekiel Daniel	Esther Haggai Zechariah	Malachi
40 years	40 years	40 years	220 years	70 years	23 years	19 years	

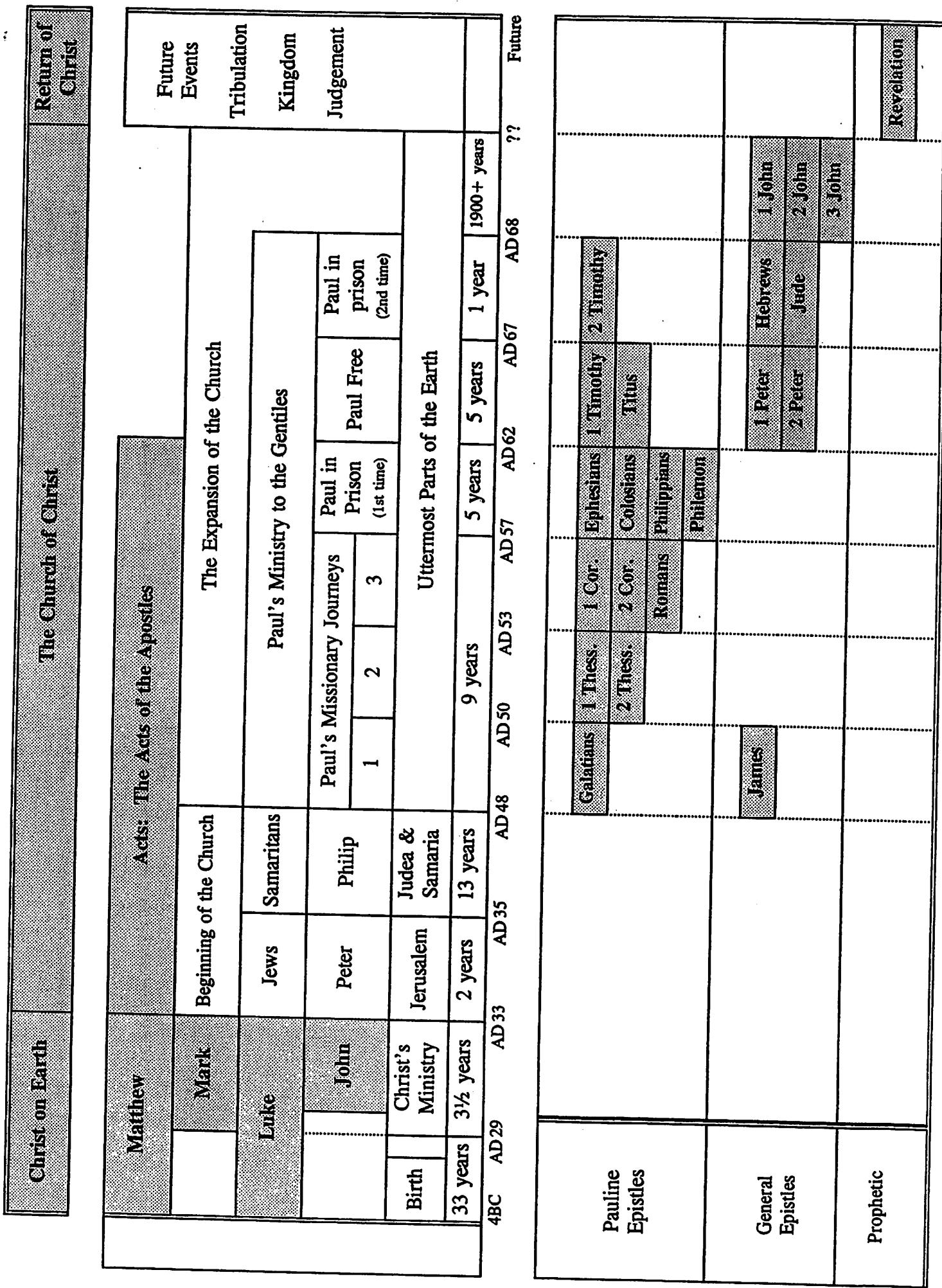
** Times are approximate

Note: A=Asyria E=Edom I=Israel J=Judah

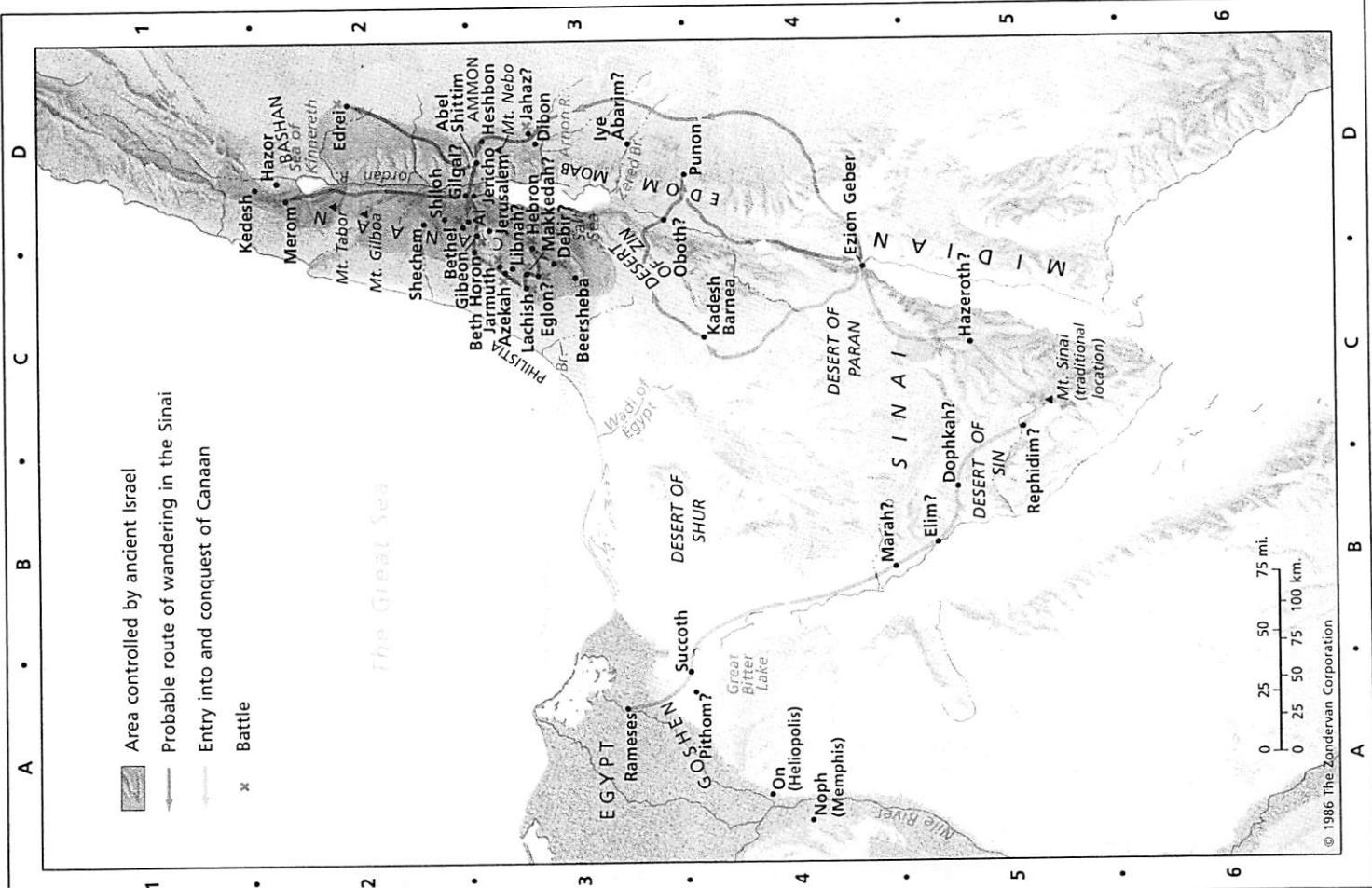
Major events in the Old Testament

- 4000 BC Creation
- 2300 BC Flood
- 2000 BC Abraham - Israel began
- 1860 BC Isaac - sons Esau and Jacob
- 1820 BC Jacob - 12 sons
- 1700 BC Joseph --> Egypt; Famine - Jacob --> Egypt
- 1446 BC Exodus (10 plagues) - passover
- 1000 BC Kings (Saul; David; Solomon)
- 900 BC Divided kingdom - Israel (north), Judah (south)
- 700 BC Assyria - destroys Israel
- 606 BC Babylonian captivity of Judah (70 years)
- 536 BC Return - Ezra (city walls); Nehemiah (temple)

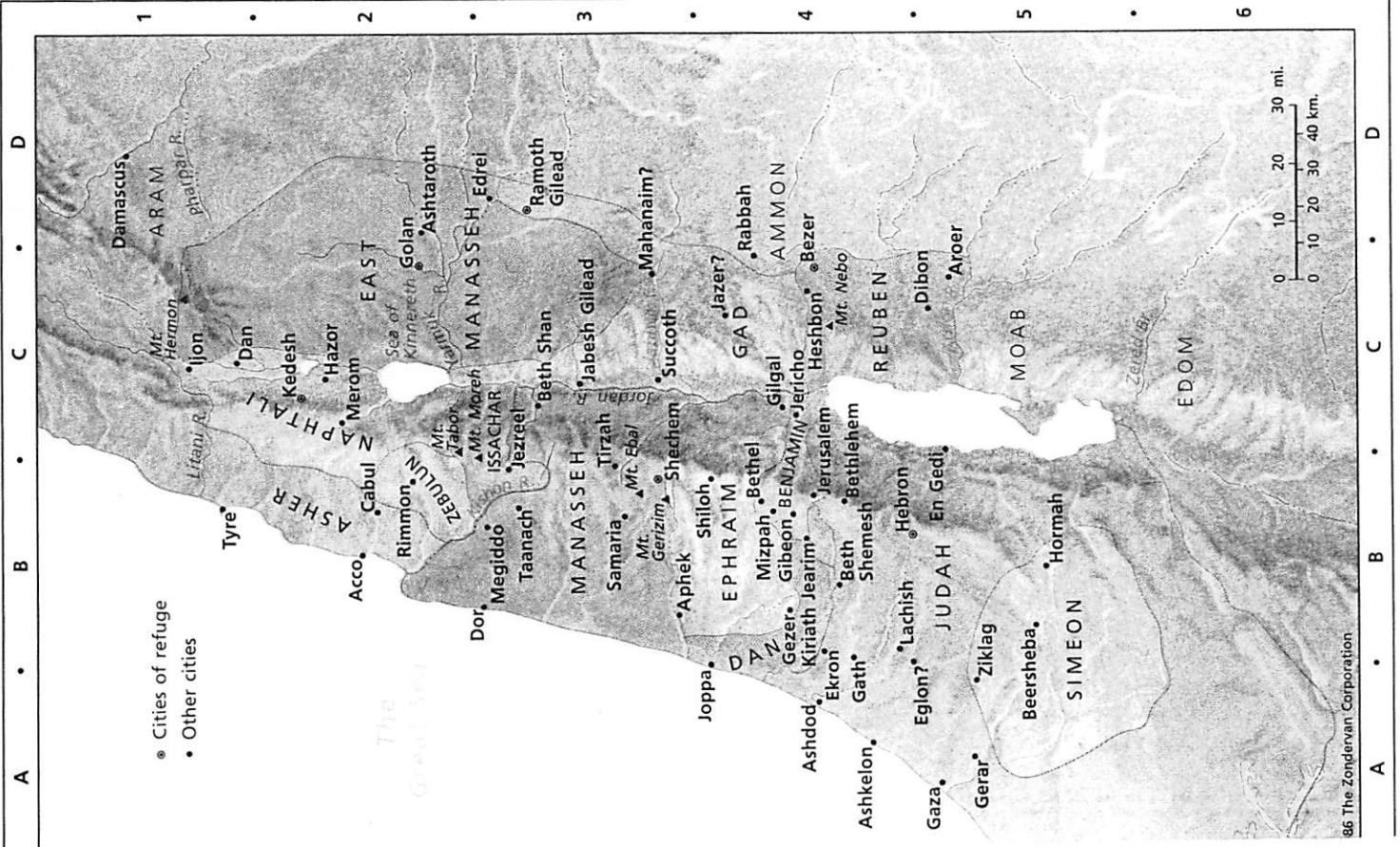
Snapshot of the New Testament Books



Map 3: EXODUS AND CONQUEST OF CANAAN



Map 4: LAND OF THE TWELVE TRIBES



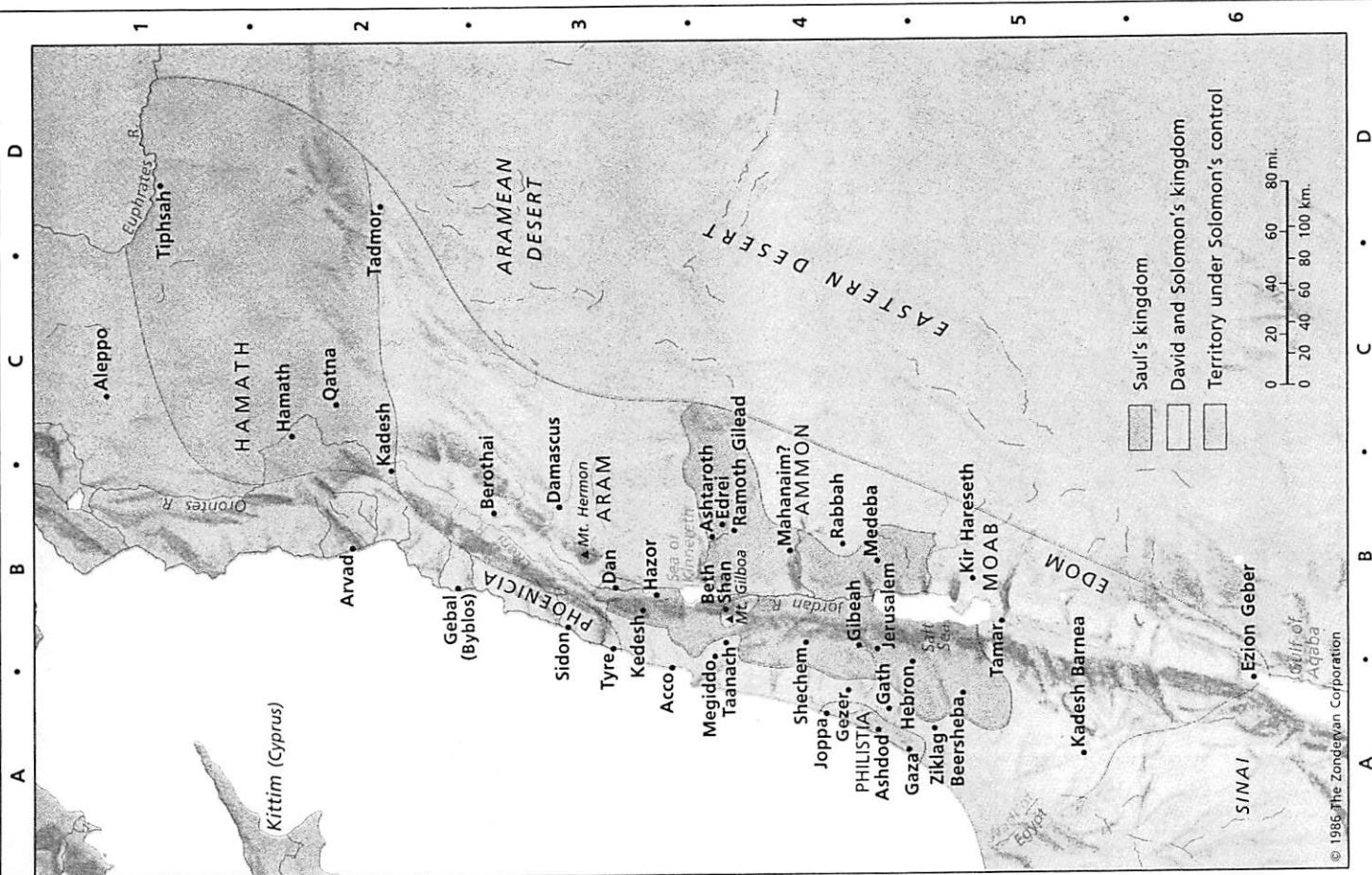
The Cycle Pattern in Judges



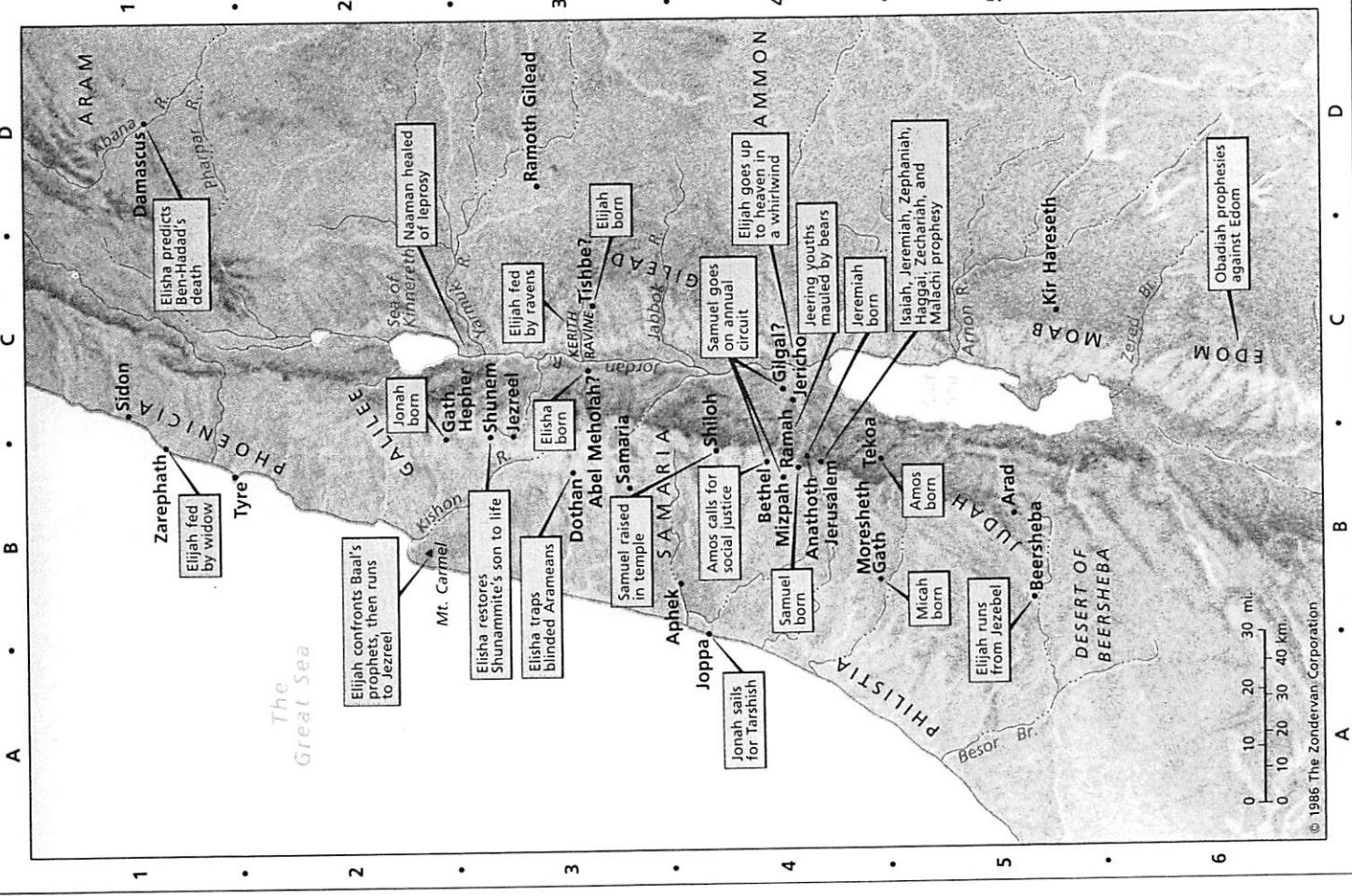
Judge	Description	Years Judged
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Othniel	After 8 years of oppression from King Cushan of Aram, Othniel went to war and delivered Israel.	40 years
Ehud	After 18 years of oppression from King Eglon of Moab, Ehud killed Eglon, went to war against Moab, and was victorious.	80 years
Shamgar	Shamgar killed 600 of the Philistines with a poking device used to move animals along.	unknown
Deborah	After 20 years of oppression from King Jabin of Canaan, Deborah convinced Barak to attack. Barak was victorious	40 years
Gideon	After 7 years of Midianite oppression, Gideon defeated the Midianites with only 300 men, using trumpets and jars.	40 years
Tola	The son of Puah son of Dodo from the tribe of Issachar. He lived in Ephraim.	23 years
Jair	A man from Gilead who had thirty sons who rode thirty donkeys, and they had thirty towns in Gilead.	22 years
Jephthah	After 18 years of Ammonite oppression, Jephthah delivered Israel after making a vow with the Lord.	6 years
Isban	Isban was from Bethlehem. He had thirty sons and thirty daughters.	7 years
Elon	Elon was from the tribe of Zebulun.	10 years
Abdon	Abdon, son of Hillel, had forty sons and thirty grandsons who rode on seventy donkeys.	8 years
Samson	A Nazarite with superhuman strength. Killed 1000 Philistines with a jawbone. Destroyed a Philistine temple.	20 years

Map 5: KINGDOM OF DAVID AND SOLOMON



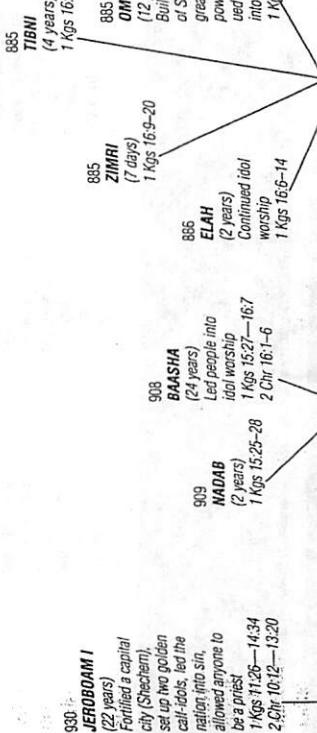
Map 6: PROPHETS IN ISRAEL AND JUDAH



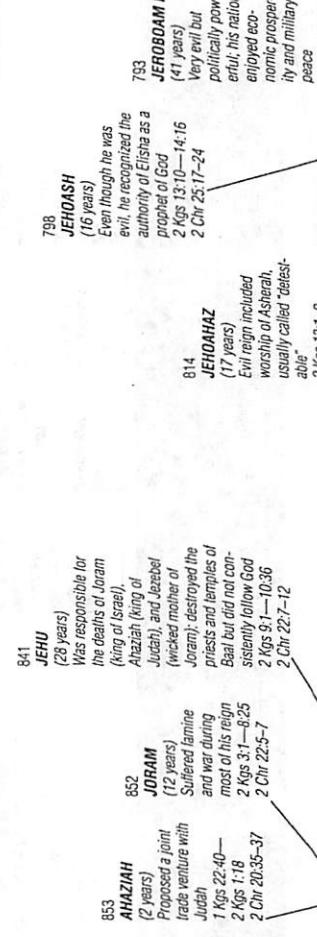
DIVIDED KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

AHUZZAH 934–909

ELIJAH 875–848



CAPITAL: SHECHEM, THEN TIRZAH, THEN SAMARRAH THE NORTHERN KINGDOM OF ISRAEL (TEN TRIBES)



THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM OF JUDAH (TWO TRIBES) CAPITAL: JERUSALEM



All dates are B.C. The total years of reign sometimes includes years of co-regency.

HOSEA 7:3-7:15

AMOS 7:6-7:50

752 **SHALLUM**
(1 month)
2 Kgs 15:10-15

753 **ZECHARIAH**
(6 months)
Encouraged idol worship
2 Kgs 14:29-15:11

742 **PEKAHIAH**
(Continued idol worship)
2 Kgs 15:22-26

722 **END OF THE NORTHERN KINGDOM—**
Israel taken to Assyria by Shalmaneser

752 **HOSHEA**
(9 years)
Suffered heavy taxation by Assyria and eventual conquest—
bringing about Israelite captivity and resettlement of foreigners in Israel
2 Kgs 15:30; 17:1-6

752 **MENAHEM**
(10 years)
Imposed heavy taxes and oppressed his people
2 Kgs 15:14-22

JUDAH

750 **JOTHAM**
(16 years)
Rebuilt the Upper Gate of the Temple, rebuilt walls and cities, but still permitted idol worship
2 Kgs 15:32-36
2 Chr 28:1-9

735 **AHAZ**
(16 years)
Sacrificed his own son to pagan gods, named the Temple doors shut
2 Kgs 16:1-20
2 Chr 28:1-9

715 **HEZEKIAH**
(29 years)
Was a devoted follower of God, reopened the Temple doors, purified the Temple, reinstated priests and their duties, organized an orchestra to aid worship, destroyed idols (including the bronze statue of Moses) because people had begun to worship it, celebrated the Passover and even invited people who were living in the north to participate, constructed large public waterworks, was given 15 extra years of life, faithfully showed messengers the wealth in the Temple
2 Kgs 16:20; 18:1-20:21
2 Chr 29:1-32:33

MICAH 7:40-687

ISAIAH 7:40-681

722 **END OF THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM—**
carried off captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar

586 **ISRAEL**

609 **JEROHAZ**
(3 months)
Jailed and taken to Egypt, where he died
2 Kgs 23:30-34
2 Chr 36:1-4

642 **AMON**
(2 years)
Loved God with all his heart, repaired the Temple, found a lost scroll of the law (he promised to obey it, thus God delayed destruction for Judah until after his death), personally oversaw the major project of destroying idol shrines, reinstated the priests of God, celebrated the Passover with greater zeal than had been since Samuel's day, was greatly loved by his people
2 Kgs 23:34-24:6
2 Chr 36:5-8

609 **JEROKAIM**
(11 years)
Burned part of God's Word given to Jeremiah, was a puppet king for Egypt and then Babylon, watched gold and articles taken from the Temple to Babylon, saw first exile (in which Daniel was taken)
2 Kgs 24:17-25:21
2 Chr 36:10-21

597 **ZEDEKIAH**
(11 years)
Saw the Temple burned and destroyed, tortured and carried away in the final exile to Babylon
2 Chr 36:8-10

598 **HULDAH**
(3 months)
Saw next exile to Babylon
2 Kgs 24:16-18
2 Chr 36:17-20

609 **JEREMIAH**
(23 years)
Saw the Temple destroyed, was a puppet king for Egypt and then Babylon, watched gold and articles taken from the Temple to Babylon, saw first exile (in which Daniel was taken)
2 Kgs 23:34-24:6
2 Chr 36:5-8

640 **ZEPHANIAH**
(31 years)
Loved God with all his heart, repaid the Temple, found a lost scroll of the law (he promised to obey it, thus God delayed destruction for Judah until after his death), personally oversaw the major project of destroying idol shrines, reinstated the priests of God, celebrated the Passover with greater zeal than had been since Samuel's day, was greatly loved by his people
2 Kgs 21:1-18
2 Chr 33:1-20

640 **HABAKKUK**
(6:2-6:4)
2 Chr 33:25-35:27

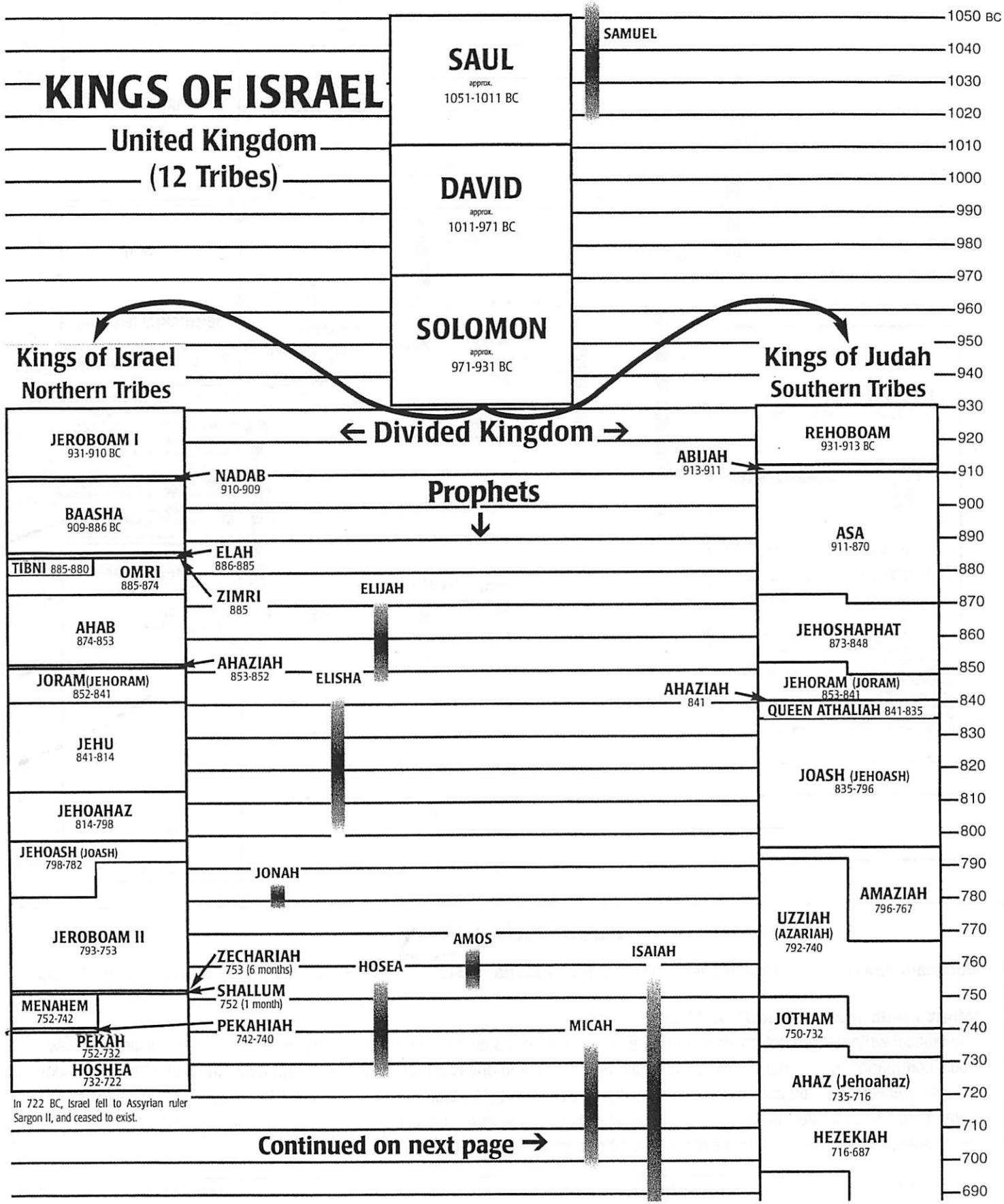
ZEPHANIAH 6:40-621

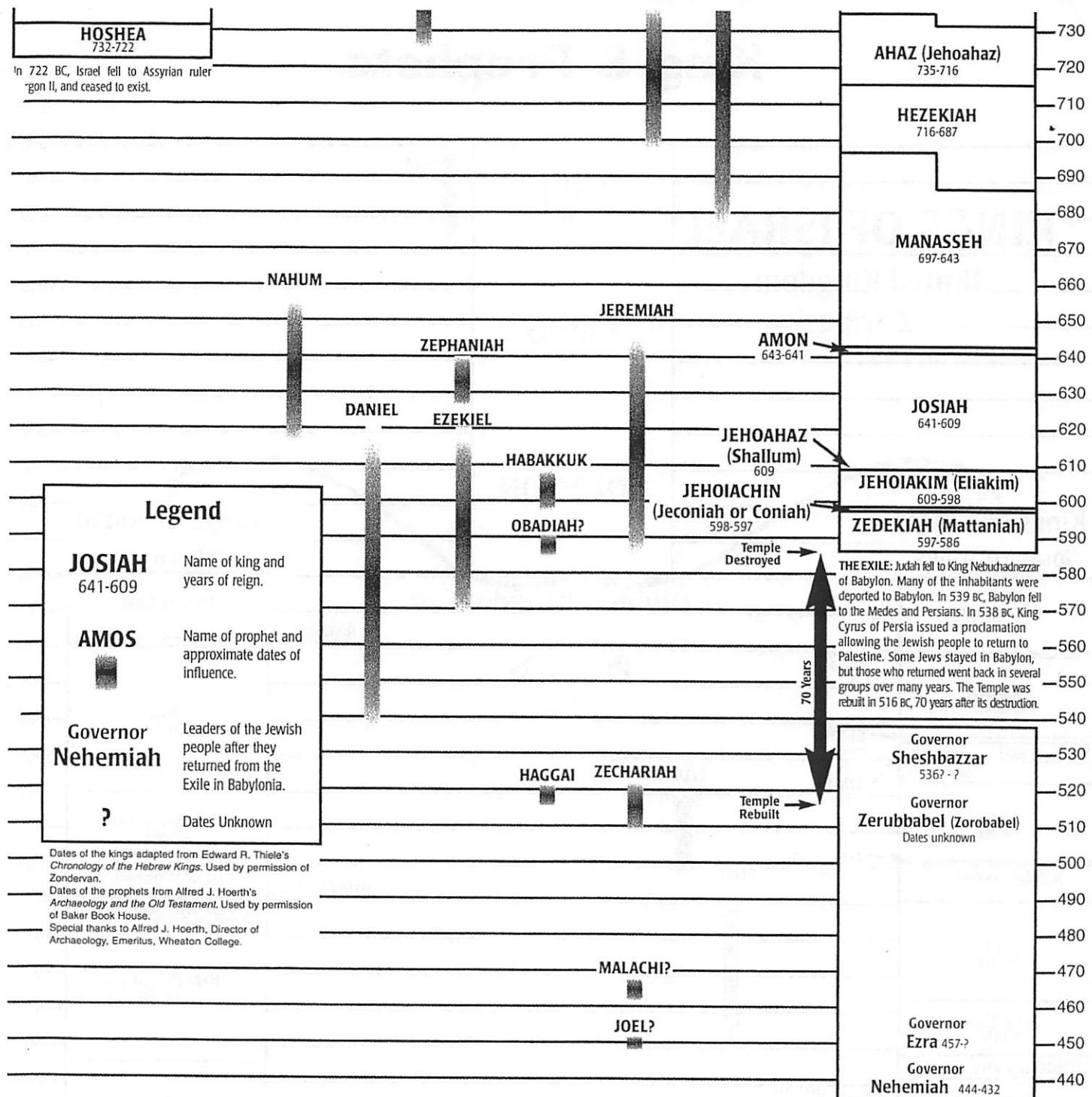
HULDAH 632

JEREMIAH 6:27-586

OBADIAH 5:9-580(?)

King & Prophets





Fascinating Facts

Dominant Powers in the Middle East: 900-612 BC - Assyria 612-539 BC - Babylonia 539-330 BC - Medo-Persia

What made a king "good" or "bad"?

The biblical writers were not as interested in a king's abilities as an administrator as they were in the king's desire to follow God's commands. Kings that followed God's law and those who outlawed the altars to foreign gods, the high places, and idol worship were designated as good. Those who did not, were evil. The Bible uses the phrase "He did evil in the eyes (or sight) of the Lord," to evaluate the king's reign. In secular history, one of the important kings was Omri of Israel, who conquered the Moabites; but in the Bible this evil king's victories go unmentioned.

Christ in the Old Testament

Christ in the Pentateuch	
Genesis	Christ promised through the blessing of Abraham's line (Gen. 12:1-3) Joseph as a <i>type</i> of Christ (Gen. 30-50)
Exodus	The picture of redemption The Passover lamb (Exo. 12; John 1:29,36)
Leviticus	The priesthood: Christ is our perfect high priest (Heb. 9:11)
Numbers	Lifting up of the bronze serpent (Num. 21, John 3:14)
Deuteronomy	Moses as a <i>type</i> of Christ - a deliverer (Deut. 18:15, Acts 7:37)

Other Prophetic Old Testament Passages	
Psalms	Prophecy of Christ's crucifixion - hundreds of years before this form of execution even existed (Psalm 22:1-18) Christ's resurrection (Psalm 16:10; Acts 13:35)
Micah	Christ's birthplace predicted (Micah 5:2)
Isaiah	Virgin birth (Isaiah 7:14) Deity, power, governmental rule (Isaiah 9:6-7) Christ's crucifixion - lamb led to slaughter (Isaiah 53:4-7)
Zechariah	Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem (Zech. 9:9; John 12:12-15)
Daniel	Christ's future kingdom, dominion & glory (Daniel 7:14)

Christ is the Theme of the Whole Bible

**The O.T. Points to Christ
The N.T. Reveals Christ**

PROPHECIES OF CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

Adapted from: William Hendriksen, New Testament Commentary, An Exposition of the Gospel According to Luke, Baker Book House (1978)

OT PROPHET	DESCRIPTION OF THE MESSIAH
Moses	The prophet whom God would raise up (Deuteronomy 18:15, 18; Acts 3:22-23, 7:37)
David	The One who would sit at God's right hand (Psalm 16:10, 110:1; Matthew 26:64; Acts 2:25-27, Hebrews 1:3, 8:1, 10:12, 12:2)
Isaiah	Immanuel ("God with us") (Isaiah 7:14, 8:8); Wonderful Counselor, etc. (Isaiah 9:6); the One wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities (Isaiah 53)
Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Zechariah	The Branch (Isaiah 11:1; Jeremiah 33:15; Zechariah 3:8, 6:12-13)
Jeremiah	The Lord, our Righteousness (Jeremiah 23:6)
Ezekiel and Zechariah	The Shepard (Ezekiel 34:23; Zechariah 13:7; Matthew 26:31, Mark 14:27, Luke 19:10, John 10:11, 14-16, 26-28)
Daniel	A Son of Man whose dominion is an everlasting dominion (Daniel 7:13-14; Mark 14:62)
Micah	Ruler in Israel (Micah 5:2)
Malachi	The Angel of the Covenant (Malachi 3:1)

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

VERSE(S)	ACTIVITY OF HOLY SPIRIT
Genesis 1:2	Present at the time of creation
Numbers 11:25-26	The Lord took of the Holy Spirit who was on Moses and placed Him on the 70 elders appointed to rule Israel with Moses; 70 elders prophesied when the Holy Spirit came upon them
Numbers 27:18	Joshua referred to as having the Holy Spirit in him in reference to his leadership skills
Judges 3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 13:25; 14:6, 19; 15:14	The Holy Spirit came upon various judges of Israel to empower them and guide them in their leadership
1 Samuel 11:6	The Holy Spirit prepared Saul for battle
1 Samuel 16:13	The Holy Spirit came upon David when he was anointed king of Israel
Ezekiel 2:2; 11:5	The Holy Spirit gave utterance to Ezekiel
Daniel 4:8-9, 18; 5:11	The Holy Spirit was in Daniel
Micah 3:8	Micah filled with the power of the Holy Spirit
Zechariah 7:12	Holy Spirit empowered the ministries of earlier prophets
Matthew 22:43	David was speaking by the Spirit in Psalm 110:1
Acts 1:16, 20	The Holy Spirit spoke through David in Psalm 69:25 and Psalm 109:8
Acts 4:25	The Holy Spirit spoke through David in Psalm 2:1
Acts 28:25-27	The Holy Spirit spoke through Isaiah in Isaiah 6:9-10
1 Peter 1:10-11	The Holy Spirit spoke through the prophets

A key verse to remember is 2 Peter 1:20-21, which states that “But know this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one's own interpretation, for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.” At the time 2 Peter was written, the reference to “Scripture” meant the Old Testament. Thus, Peter was saying that the truths told forth by the Old Testament were made by men moved along by the Holy Spirit. In other words, the Holy Spirit was empowering and enabling numerous individuals in Old Testament times.

We can also see other types of activities by the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament, including empowering for leadership.

What we can take from this is that the Holy Spirit was present and active during Old Testament times, but only acted in limited or special circumstances. It was only after Jesus ascended into heaven that the Spirit came upon all believers.

I. Introduction to the Old and New Covenants (keep in mind as we survey the Bible)

What is a covenant? – Greek – *diathēkē* – means an agreement; will; testament

A. Mosaic Covenant

1. 1446 BC
2. Exodus 19:5-6 – 5 Now then, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be My own possession among all the peoples, for all the earth is Mine; 6 and you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation ...

Context – Moses has the Israelites assembled in the wilderness of Sinai after their release from slavery in Egypt, and the Lord commands Moses to speak these things to the Israelites

What three titles does God promise to Israel if they obey His voice and keep His covenant?

What blessings do these three titles translate into?

What is the condition of these blessings?

3. Deuteronomy 28:1, 15 – 1 Now it shall be, if you will diligently obey the Lord your God, being careful to do all His commandments which I command you today, the Lord your God will set you high above all the nations of the earth ... 15 But it shall come about, if you will not obey the Lord your God, to observe to do all His commandments and His statutes with which I charge you today, that all these curses shall come upon you and overtake you.

Context – Moses is reiterating the terms of the law and the Mosaic Covenant to Israel given back in Exodus

What is the general blessing referenced in v. 1?

What is the condition of Israel's receipt of the blessing?

What is the result if Israel does not obey? (v.15)

So, in a nutshell, under the Mosaic Covenant, a person receives blessing if he or she diligently, completely obeys the Law. The result of disobedience was curses.

But, as indicated in Romans 3:10 and 3:23 – none of us diligently, completely obey God's law. The Law, however, was never God's appointed means of salvation.

Israel lived under the Mosaic Covenant because it was God's means of providing for Israel to be separate from their pagan neighbors so that through God's blessing on their obedience, they would be a light, or a witness, to the unbelieving pagan nations around them, and win them over to the true God.

B. New Covenant

1. First introduced in Jeremiah 31 (about 570-600 BC)

Jeremiah 31:31-34 – 31 Behold, days are coming, declares the Lord, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah, 32 not like the covenant which I made with their fathers in the day I took them by the hand to bring them out from the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke, although I was a husband to them, declares the Lord. 33 But this is the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after those days, declares the Lord, I will put My law within them and on their heart I will write it; and I will be their God, and they shall be My people. 34 They will not teach again, each man his neighbor and each man his brother saying 'know the Lord,' for they will all know Me, from the least of them to the greatest of them, declares the Lord, for I will forgive their iniquity and their sin I will remember no more.

What does God, through Jeremiah, say He will make with Israel?

What are the terms of the New Covenant?

What does that mean?

What is the benefit of the New Covenant?

2. New Covenant is better than the Old Covenant

Hebrews 7:22 – so much the more also Jesus has become the guarantee of a better covenant

Hebrews 8:6 – But now He [Jesus] has obtained a more excellent ministry, by as much as He is also the mediator of a better covenant, which has been enacted on better promises

What is the title given to Christ here?

What is the basis of the New Covenant being better than the Old?

What are those promises (Jeremiah 31)?

3. The Old Covenant is obsolete

Hebrews 8:13 – When He said, "A new covenant," He has made the first obsolete. But whatever is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to disappear.

What is the fate of the Mosaic Covenant?

4. The New Covenant is in Christ's Blood

Luke 22:20 – And in the same way He took the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup which is poured out for you is the new covenant in My blood.”

What is the basis of the New Covenant?

So, on the basis of Christ’s death, God will put His law in our hearts and forgive our sins, if we believe, as discussed in Romans 10.

5. The New Covenant is not Law, but Spirit

2 Corinthians 3:5-6 – 5 Not that we are adequate in ourselves to consider anything as from ourselves, but our adequacy is from God, 6 who also made adequate as servants of a new covenant, not of the letter, but of the Spirit; for the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life.

Are we adequate for anything in ourselves?

Where is any adequacy we have from?

How does He make us adequate?

6. What then is the purpose of the Law?

Galatians 3:24-25 – 24 Therefore, the law has become our tutor to lead us to Christ, so that we may be justified by faith. 25 But now that faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor.

Justified – declared righteous in God’s sight

What was the purpose of the law?

Once we have come to Christ, do we need a tutor (see Romans 7:6)?

Romans 7:7 – the apostle Paul, a devout Old Covenant Jew for a substantial portion of his life said, “I would not have come to know sin except through the Law.”

How does the law accomplish this (see also 2 Corinthians 3:6)?

Map 11: PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

