

# Old Testament Survey (OT1)

\*Fridays, 1-3 PM, Oct. 21-Dec. 16, 2017

\*Required Text: Nelson's Complete Book of Bible  
Maps and Charts

Introduction – October 21, 2017

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Lakeside institute of Theology

# Policies and Requirements

1. Classes are free, but all students seeking a certificate or degree must purchase books (paper, not electronic), which will be made available by the Institute.
2. Students in certificate or degree tracks may miss no more than one class per course, without making arrangements with the teacher to make up missed work (at the discretion of the teacher).
3. Students in certificate or degree tracks will be required to take a pass/fail final exam in each course, based on study guidelines provided by the teacher.
4. Students in certificate or degree tracks must make a passing grade (based on "pass/fail") in each course in order to receive credit towards a certificate or degree.
5. Candidates for degrees (Master of Theology and Master of Theology & Ministry) must be approved by the Institute Director before final admission into a degree program.

# Old Testament Survey (OT1)

1. Introduction to Old Testament Survey
  - Authority and Interpretation of the Old Testament for Christians
  - Background, Structure and Form
2. Pentateuch/Torah – Prologue and Patriarchs
3. Pentateuch/Torah – Redemption & Law
4. The Former Prophets
  - “History” in the Prophets
  - Joshua-Judges – Taking & Establishing the Land
  - Samuel (I & II), Kings (I & II) – Monarchy

## 5. The Latter Prophets

- Prophets & Prophecy
- Major Prophets – Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel
- Minor Prophets (“Book of the Twelve”) – Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

## 6. Writings

- “Books of Truth” – Psalms, Proverbs, Job
- “Five Scrolls” (“Five Megillot”) – Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther
- Other “Writings” – Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Chronicles (I & II)

## 7. Foundational Books.

## 8. Messianic Prophecy/Bridge to the New Testament

# On what do we base our faith?

- Our beliefs are based on God's own revelation to us, as given in four ways (in descending order of reliance):
  1. The revelation of God in Scripture.
  2. The revelation of God to His Church, down through history.
  3. The revelation of God in the world.
  4. The revelation of God to individual people.

# What we believe about the Bible

## ● Revealed

- This is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: 'Write in a book all the words I have spoken to you. Jeremiah 30:2-3

## ● Inspired

- All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, <sup>17</sup> so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. 2 Timothy 3:16-17

## ● Authoritative

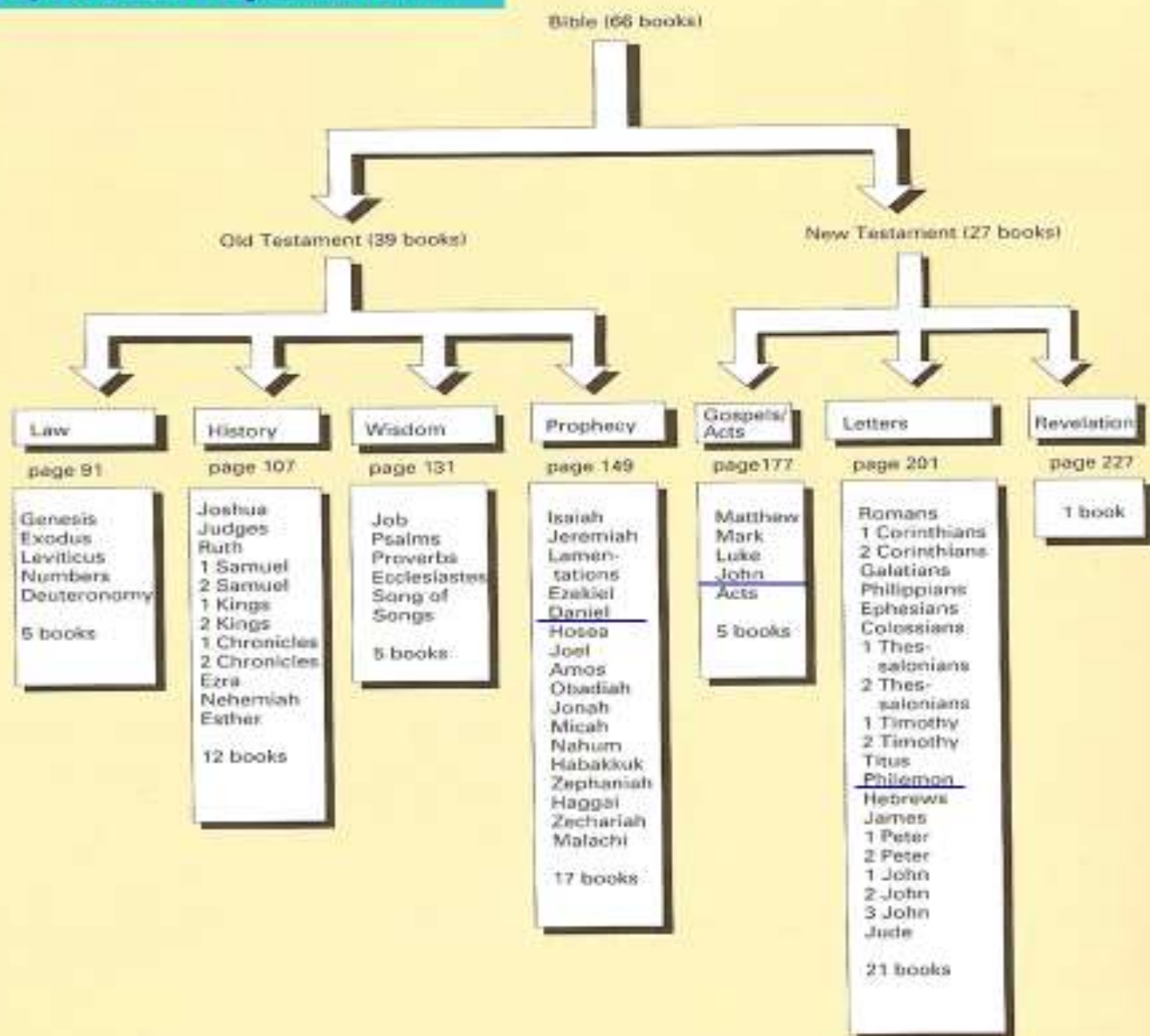
- For what I received I passed on to you as of first importance: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, <sup>4</sup> that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures, <sup>5</sup> and that he appeared to Peter, and then to the Twelve. 1 Corinthians 15:3-5

## ● Living

- For the word of God is living and active. Sharper than any double-edged sword, it penetrates even to dividing soul and spirit, joints and marrow; it judges the thoughts and attitudes of the heart. Hebrews 4:12



# The Bible, Section by Section+



# Why Study the Old Testament?

1. It is the “Scriptures” referred to by Jesus and the Apostles.
2. The Old Testament is part of God’s Inspired revelation to us.
3. The Old Testament is foundational to our understanding.
4. The Old Testament is practical.
5. The Old Testament points to Jesus Christ.



# Old Testament Time Line

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Books of the Old Testament	Bible History	World History	Kings of the Old Testament
<b>The Beginning</b> <i>(Dates listed by earliest event, not date of writing)</i> Genesis	Creation, Adam and Eve, The Fall, Cain and Abel, Enoch taken to heaven, Noah and the Flood, Noah's sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth, Tower of Babel, Language confused and peoples disperse.		
2200-2000 BC	<b>Job</b> Job, God tests Abram to go to Canaan, Abram travels from his home in Ur in Mesopotamia to Canaan, the Promised Land, God promises to give the land to Abram's descendants, Abram goes to Egypt and back due to famine, Ishmael born, Abram's name changed to Abraham, Sodom and Gomorrah, Isaac born.	Earliest cuneiform writing (3000 ac), Middle Bronze Age, Pyramids built in Egypt and ziggurats built in Mesopotamia (3000-2000 ac).	<b>United Kingdom</b> 1050-1010 <b>Saul</b> 1010-970 <b>David</b> 970-930 <b>Solomon</b>
2000-1800	Isaac and Rebekah have twins, Jacob and Esau, Jacob goes to Haran, marries Leah and Rachel, has 12 sons, The Lord names Jacob "Israel," Son Joseph sold into slavery, taken to Egypt.	<b>Old Babylonian Period</b> , Minoan Crete, palace at Knossos, legend of the Minotaur, Indoor bathroom plumbing developed.	
1800-1600	Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream, becomes a ruler in Egypt, Jacob (Israel) and family go to Egypt, Jacob's descendants live in Egypt about 400 years, They are slaves for part of that time, building Pithom and Raamses, which are store cities.	King Hammurabi of Babylon writes "code of law," Babylonians develop the 60-minute hour, After Hammurabi's death, Hittites plunder Babylon, Assyria rises in strength.	
1600-1400	<b>Books, Leviticus Numbers, Deuteronomy</b> Baby Moses saved by Pharaoh's daughter, God speaks to Moses in burning bush, Moses (age 80) gives God's message to Pharaoh, Miracles, Plagues, First Passover, The Exodus, Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt, Crosses the Red Sea, Wandering 40 years.	Stonehenge erected in Britain (2600-1500?), Late Bronze Age, Minoan civilization in Greece, Minoan Crete destroyed by volcano and earthquakes, Period of the Egyptian Empire.	
1400-1200	<b>Joshua, Judges</b> During wanderings (above): Ten Commandments, Laws, Golden calf, The Tabernacle is completed, Ark of the Covenant, Spies sent to Canaan, Rahab hides spies, Moses dies, After the 40 years, Joshua conquers Canaan, Period of the Judges and cycles of disobedience.	Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten develops a monotheistic religion, Tutankhamun becomes Pharaoh of Egypt, and reinstates earlier gods, Legend: Greeks use the Trojan horse to defeat Troy.	
1200-1100	<b>Ruth</b> Judges include Deborah and Gideon, People of Israel attacked by the Philistines, Canaanites, Midianites, Ammonites, and others, Ruth, a widow from Moab, chooses to follow God, Eli, high priest 40 years.	Iron Age, People begin to use iron tools, Phoenicians have main centers in Tyre and Sidon, Minoan civilization collapses, Greeks decline.	
1100-1000	<b>1 &amp; 2 Samuel 1 Chronicles</b> Samson pulls down Philistine temple in Gaza, Samuel, the first prophet and last judge of Israel, Saul becomes first king of Israel, David slays Goliath, Saul disobeys the Lord and the Lord rejects him as king, David selected as next king, Saul tries to kill David, (See "Kings of the Old Testament" at far right.)	Phoenicians develop supremacy in the Mediterranean: seafaring, trade in wood and cloth, Phoenicians develop an alphabet that is the basis of the modern English alphabet.	<b>Divided Kingdom</b> <b>South (Judah)</b> 930-910 <b>Rhoboaam Abijam</b> 910-880 <b>Ash Jehoshaphat Joram</b> 880-800 <b>Ahaziah Athaliah Jotham</b> 800-750 <b>Amaziah Uzziah (Azariah)</b> 750-700 <b>Jotham Ahaz Hezekiah*</b> 700-650 <b>Manasseh</b> 650-600 <b>Amon Josiah Jehoahaz</b> 600-586 <b>Zedekiah</b> <b>North (Israel)</b> Jehoram Nadab Baasha Elah Omri Ahab Jeroboam I Zedekiah Jeroboam II Zedekiah
1000-900	<b>Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon, 1 Kings</b> David is the second king of Israel, When David becomes old, his sons Absalom and later Adonijah conspire for the throne, David and Bathsheba's son, Solomon, becomes the third king, First Temple built, After Solomon's death the Kingdom divides: Israel (north) and Judah (south).	Etruscans arrive in Italy, Queen of Sheba (Yeman today) visits King Solomon.	
900-800	<b>2 Kings, Joel</b> Elijah and the prophets of Baal, Jezebel, the wicked queen of Israel, Elijah and Eliza see chariot of fire, Elijah goes to heaven in whirlwind, Blissh and the miracles of the widow's oil and raising the Shunammite's son, Naaman healed of leprosy, The Lord binds the attacking Aramean army, Joel.	Parted of the Assyrian Empire, Assyrians known as cruel warriors who torture prisoners and deport people from conquered nations.	
800-700	<b>Jerah, Micah, Isaiah Hosea, Amos</b> Jonah is sent to Nineveh, Amos and Hosea prophesy to Israel, Isaiah and Micah prophesy to Judah, Fall of Samaria (Israel) to Assyria, (722 ac) People deported to other lands.	Greeks colonize Italy and Sicily, First Olympic games, Nineveh is capital of Assyrian Empire, Founding of Rome (753 ac).	
700-600	<b>Nahum, Jeremiah, Lamentations Zephaniah, Habakkuk</b> Isaiah, Jeremiah, other prophets warn Judah and other nations, Babylonians seize Judah (606 ac), and start carrying off inhabitants, Daniel and friends taken to Babylon, Ark of the Covenant lost.	Nineveh destroyed by Babylonians, Media, Assyria conquered, Period of the New Babylonian Empire.	Judah is carried off to Babylon, In 586 ac, Jerusalem and the Temple are destroyed.
600-500	<b>2 Chronicles, Daniel, Ezekiel Obadiah</b> Jerusalem falls and Judah destroyed (586 ac), Captives taken by King Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon, Daniel in lion's den, Jeremiah taken to Egypt, First Jews return to home in 538 ac under Zerubbabel, Second Temple built.	Babylon's Hanging Gardens is one of the wonders of the world, Babylon conquered by Medes, Persians, Editor of Cyrus, Persian king, Period of Persian Empire, Confucius in China, Buddha in India.	
500-400	<b>Haggai, Zechariah, Esther Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi</b> King Xerxes of Persia chooses Esther to be queen, Esther saves the Jews from a plot by Haman, More Jews led by Ezra, and another group led by Nehemiah, return to their homeland, Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt, Haggai, Zechariah, Jews under Persian rule.	Persian King: Darius I, Xerxes (Ahasuerus), Artaxerxes I, Darius II, Parthian King, Socrates, Runner carries news of Greek victory at battle of Marathon 26 miles to Athens, Origin of athletic "marathon."	<b>Leaders</b> 537 <b>Zerubbabel</b> <b>Haggai Zechariah</b> 458 <b>Ezra</b> <b>Malachi</b> 445 <b>Nehemiah</b>
400-300	Inter-testamental Period: 400-year period before Jesus is born, Jews remain under Persian rule, In 330 ac the land falls to Alexander the Great of Greece, Alexander dies at age 32, His empire is divided by his four generals, The Ptolemies (Greek kings of Egypt) begin their rule.	Alexander the Great conquers Persia, Parted of the Greek Kingdoms, Greek philosophers Plato, Aristotle (Alexander's teacher), Hippocratic oath written.	
300-200	Judea is possessed by the Ptolemies (Egypt), The Seleucids of Syria gain control of the region.	Great wall of China built, Mayan calendar invented, First Roman gladiator games, Punic Wars (Rome vs. Carthage), General Hannibal of Carthage crosses the Alps with elephants.	
200-100	Temple defiled by Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) of Syria who set up a statue of Zeus and sacrificed a pig on the altar, Maccabees revolt, Feast of Lights (Hanukkah) or the Feast of Dedication celebrates the rededication of the cleansed temple, Jews win independence temporarily, Hasmoneans rule (166-63 ac).	Syrians conquer Jerusalem (176 ac), Hellenization promotes a word used by Greek language and culture (330-166 ac), Romans dominate Greece, destroy Carthage, found province of Africa.	
100-1 ac	Romans conquer Jerusalem (63 ac), Judas is under Roman rule, Julius Caesar appoints Herod Antipater governor of Judas, Later his son Herod the Great is appointed "king of the Jews" by the Roman senate, Herod spends 10 years restoring the Temple, Jesus Christ born.	Period of the Roman Republic and Empire, Pompey conquers Jerusalem, Cleopatra, last Egyptian queen, rules (51-30 ac), Julius Caesar defeats Egypt, later succeeded by Caesar Augustus (Octavian).	

\*Good Kings of the Divided Kingdom (Only major kings noted here. Listed by first date of each king's or prophetic influence.)



# When Events in the Bible Occurred

**Adam & Eve: ?-4000+ BC**

**Abraham: 2000 BC**

**Isaac**

**Jacob**

**Joseph Dies: 1804 BC**

**Moses: 1500 BC**

**Exodus: 1440 BC**

**Joshua: 1400 BC**

**10 Judges**

**Saul/David: 1050 BC**

**Solomon: 970 BC**

**Ezra: 500 BC**

**Nehemiah**

**Jesus: 4 BC**

## Books of the Law

Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

Deuteronomy

## Books of History

Joshua

Judges/Ruth

1-2 Samuel

1-2 Kings

1-2 Chronicles

Ezra

Nehemiah

Esther

**Wisdom Books**

**Job**

**Psalms**

**Proverbs**

**Ecclesiastes**

**Song of**

**Solomon**

# Structure & Form of the Old Testament

## Traditional Protestant Structure:

– 39 Books in Four Sections:

- **The Law (5)** – “Torah” in Hebrew; “Pentateuch” or “Five Books”
- **History (12)** – Joshua thru Esther.
- **Wisdom (5)** – Job thru Song of Songs.
- **Prophecy (17)** – Isaiah thru Malachi, (sometimes broken up into *Major Prophets*: Isaiah thru Daniel, and *Minor Prophets*: Hosea thru Malachi)



# THE STRUCTURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT



Law/History (5+12)

GENESIS  
EXODUS  
LEVITICUS  
NUMBERS  
DEUTERONOMY

Wisdom ( 5 )

JOB  
PSALMS  
PROVERBS  
ECCLESIASTES  
SONG OF SOLOMON

Prophets (5+12)

ISAIAH  
JEREMIAH  
LAMENTATIONS  
EZEKIEL  
DANIEL

JOSHUA  
JUDGES  
RUTH  
1 SAMUEL  
2 SAMUEL  
1 KINGS  
2 KINGS  
1 CHRONICLES  
2 CHRONICLES  
EZRA  
NEHEMIAH  
ESTHER

Number of books  
in the  
Old Testament:

39

Number of books  
in the  
New Testament:

27

Number of books  
in the Bible:

66

HOSEA  
JOEL  
AMOS  
OBADIAH  
JONAH  
MICAH  
NAHUM  
HABAKKUK  
ZEPHANIAH  
HAGGAI  
ZECHARIAH  
MALACHI

# Structure & Form of the Old Testament

Traditional Jewish Structure:

– 24 Books in Three Sections:

- **The Law (5)** – “Torah” in Hebrew;
- **Prophets (8)** – “Nevi’im” in Hebrew
- **Writings (11)** – “Ketuvim” in Hebrew.
- Together these sections form the acronym TaNaKh, or Hebrew Bible. (also known as “*miqra*” or “that which is read”)

# Structure & Form of the Old Testament

- **The Law (5)** – “Torah” in Hebrew; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.
- **Prophets (8)** – “Nevi'im” in Hebrew Joshua, Judges, Samuel (1&2), Kings (1&2), Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, the Book of the Twelve. (sometimes *Former* and *Latter Prophets*)
- **Writings (11)** – Books of Truth (Psalms, Proverbs, Job); “Five Scrolls” (Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther), and “other writings” (Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Chronicles (1&2)).



# How the Old Testament Came to Us

- Original Hebrew Documents – 1450-400 BC
- Septuagint – Greek Translation of the Hebrew Bible – 3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC.
- Masoretic Text – 7<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD – authoritative Hebrew texts, with vocalizations and cantillations.

# Example of Hebrew Vowel Points & Cantillation

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְוּוּ הַמַּיִם

# How the Old Testament Came to Us

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- Other Sources - Ancient Samaritan Penteteuch.
- Talmud – 200-500 AD – Mishna (a written compendium of Jewish oral law); & Gemara (expansions on the Mishna and other Jewish writings and topics).

# How the Old Testament Came to Us

- Latin Vulgate - 4<sup>th</sup> Century AD – translation by St. Jerome, primarily from ancient Hebrew documents.
- The Dead Sea Scrolls – 408 BC-318 AD – Discovered in 1947, are 972 texts of the Hebrew Bible and other documents, written in Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic and Nabatean, and are the oldest surviving Old Testament documents.

NOTE: There is not absolute agreement in these ancient and authoritative Old Testament documents, but the differences are very minor and not considered theologically significant .

# Documentary Hypothesis

- Julius Wellhausen (1899) and others, mostly Germans, 18<sup>th</sup> through late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - “J” – Yahwist source, c. 950 BC, Kingdom of Judah.
  - “E” – Elohist source, c. 850 BC, Kingdom of Israel.
  - “D” – Deuteronomist source, c. 600 BC, Jerusalem.
  - “P” – Priestly source, c. 500 BC, Jewish priests in exile in Babylon.