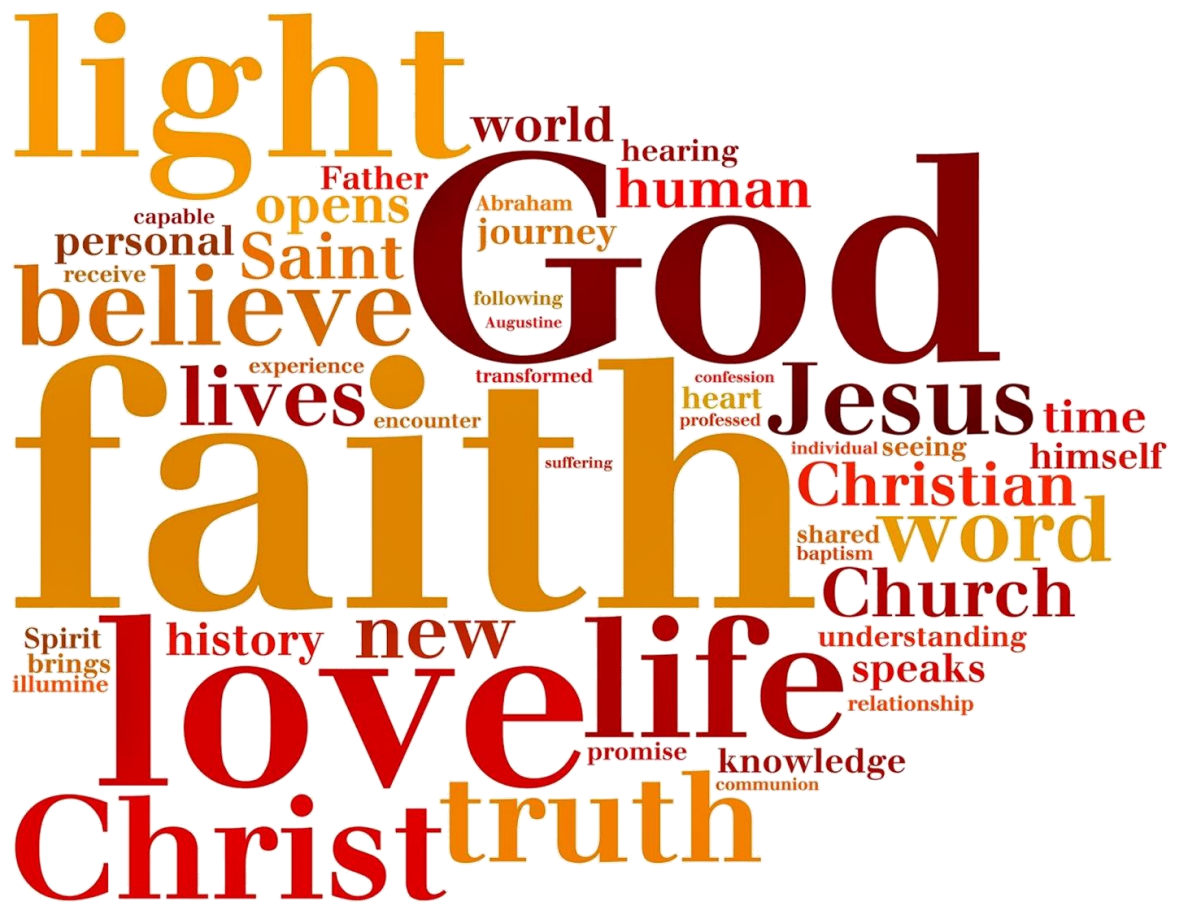


Faith Bible Institute

Biblical Literacy



Course Syllabus & Workbook

THE *Bible* IN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

This curriculum guide has been prepared using the King James Bible, because of its widespread use, its influence upon the development of American culture and Western Civilization, and its literary qualities.

General Scope and Sequence:

- **Textbook:** **The Bible**
- **Semester 1:** **Old Testament**
- **Semester 2:** **New Testament**

Because of the influence of the Bible on Western history, culture, and literature, and because of the abundant allusions made to it even in modern societies, it is important for well-educated individuals to understand its basic contents and history. The focus of this class will be acquiring familiarity with the content of the Bible along with building a contextual historical, geographical, and cultural framework for understanding it. The class aims for a literary overview of the Old Testament (Fall) as well as the New Testament (Spring). Students will read passages from the Bible and explore them for plot, setting, conflict, structure, themes, character analysis, and other elements, in addition to exploring their contextual background. Additionally, the class aims to address Biblical influences on Western literature, culture, and history – ancient and modern. Students will be encouraged to read, analyze, compare, contrast, question, list, categorize, discuss, and so forth. Various ability-levels and backgrounds will be accommodated.

Here, as in so many subjects, it is important for students to learn to read, hear, understand, analyze, evaluate, explain, and discuss multiple perspectives without necessarily adopting them personally.

Materials Needed: Students are required to bring these items to every class:

1. A Bible **If the student has no Bible, he/she may purchase one or ask me for other free options.*
2. A folder specifically for Bible class materials
3. A Notebook with paper or a spiral notebook, pencils, blue or black pens.

There are many **free** Bibles **on-line** for those with a computer or access to one. Please be aware that such sites often have additional content and resource materials, none of which are endorsed by myself or FBCA, but they offer a copy of the Scriptures, and there are some very helpful reading and research tools available – all for free. Here are three examples:

- Answers in Genesis -- <https://answersingenesis.org>
- Got Questions -- <http://www.gotquestions.org> -- text and search tools.
- Bible Study Tools -- <http://www.biblestudytools.com> -- text and search tools.
- Blue-Letter Bible -- www.blueletterbible.org

Due Dates for Assignments:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Memorize the books of the Old Testament in order | DUE DATE: ___ January 15, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Select a book of the Old Testament for a research paper.
This should be a typed paper of at least 750 words covering, in depth, the Theme , Content , and History of the book. | DUE DATE: ___ February 15, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare a time line of 20 major events of the Old Testament | DUE DATE: ___ March 1, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> List 10 principal places found in the Old Testament | DUE DATE: ___ March 1, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> List 10 principal people found in the Old Testament | DUE DATE: ___ March 1, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> List 10 principal facts found in the Old Testament | DUE DATE: ___ March 1, 2020 ___ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Complete the Old Testament Worksheets | DUE DATE: ___ April 1, 2020 ___ |

The Importance of Biblical Literacy

What is meant by Biblical Literacy?

Biblical Literacy is the ability to rightly read and understand the Bible, using the proper tools of study, thereby becoming well acquainted with the Bible's character (innate qualities) and content

»»**Basic Biblical Literacy**, even in an intellectual sense is essential for true saving faith. The mind must rightly comprehend what it is that the heart must respond to. For example, the mind must have some intellectual comprehension of the gospel before the heart can rightly respond in true saving faith. This definition does not negate the very necessary role of the Holy Spirit to give spiritual understanding.

»»This definition pictures a young person who opens his Bible and quietly reads a passage of Scripture to himself. He studies the passage using the tools he has learned. He then is able to rightly understand the meaning of the text.

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." (2Tim. 2:15)

Why Biblical Literacy is so important? A brief summary of preconference Session 2

1. Biblical Literacy is necessary to bring about faith—**Romans 10:17** and **John 20:31**
2. Biblical Literacy is necessary for Christian growth—**John 17:17** and **1 Peter 2:2**
3. Biblical Literacy is necessary for guarding true doctrine—**Titus 1:9**

What does Biblical Literacy "look" like—what should it include?

Biblical Literacy should encompass teaching the whole counsel of God by studying the Bible from these key perspectives:

- **Chronological Bible stories**—Content that includes both Old and New Testaments and stresses key biblical themes
- **Biblical theology**—The main storyline of the Bible: God's redemptive purposes through the Person and work of Jesus
- **Systematic theology**—Key doctrines of the Bible
- **Moral instruction**—The Bible's moral commands, instruction, and guidance
- **Gospel**—Explicitly teaching the essential truths of the gospel

How should we go about teaching Biblical Literacy?

- Teach precept upon precept by introducing specific Bible skills and concepts
- Teach in a way that encourages students to be actively involved with the text
- Teach in way that encourages a right heart response

The "How To's" of Biblical Literacy—A three-fold focus:

The Bible—Defines the Bible's character or innate qualities and is meant to shape the student's attitude and character as they study the Bible. These qualities carry a weight and dimension for understanding the authority of Scripture.

Bible Skills—Specific tools and skills are introduced and mastered to aid students in reading, interacting with, and understanding the Bible's content and message.

Bible Content—Body of knowledge or scope of biblical teaching that should be presented. This is given to demonstrate how the "whole counsel" of God can be integrated.

Example:

The Bible is...

- »»Absolute and objective, providing the ultimate standard for all that is true
- »»Inerrant and infallible
- »»Characterized by its clarity, necessity, and sufficiency
- »»God's authoritative Word and is relevant to all of life

Bible Skills

- »»Properly use Bible study tools and methods in order to properly observe, analyze, evaluate, understand, and apply Scripture
- »»Be able to give summary statements regarding key Bible doctrines

Bible Content

- »»Seeing God's providence throughout Scripture
- »»Thematic study of how biblical truth relates to all of life

Unit Lessons

Unit I: Introduction To The Bible

Introduction to the Bible

Memory Verses

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: (2 Timothy 3:16)

For ever, O LORD, thy word is settled in heaven. (Psalm 119:89)

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away. (Matthew 24:35)

I. Where Did We Get Our Bible

A. Authors	About 40 different authors over a period of approximately 1500 years
B. Books	Old Testament - 39 New Testament - 27 Total - 66
C. Translations	Many different translations All are not trustworthy Reasons for using only the Authorized Version - King James 1611

II. How Did God Write The Bible

A. Inspiration

1. Plenary - "full"
2. Verbal - "word for word"

B. Inerrancy

1. Historically
2. Scientifically
3. Spiritually

C. Indestructibility

1. Preservation of the Very Words of God Promised
2. Preservation of the Very Words of God Produced

III. The Study of the Bible

Principles

I. The Need of Principles

A. Language Gaps

1. Differences in word usage
2. Differences in word meaning

B. Cultural Gaps

1. Differences in customs
2. Differences in ceremonies

C. Geographical Gaps

1. Differences in mapping
2. Differences in topography

D. Historical Gaps

1. Differences in kingdoms / empires / etc.
2. Differences in understanding exact time and setting of certain passages

II. The Use of Principles

A. Remember

1. The Bible is the Word of God
2. There are no mistakes in Scripture
3. God included all you need to know in the Bible
4. God wants you to know and understand His Word

B. Recognize

1. Historical perspective
 - a. Study the personal circumstances of the writer
 - b. Study the culture and customs at the time of the writing
 - c. Study the passage in the light of the actual situation and events at the time
2. Historical information

C. Realize

1. The purpose of the book you are studying
2. The plan of the book you are studying

D. Read

1. The context of the passage
 - a. Verses preceding
 - b. Verses following
2. The content of the passage

E. Reason

1. Think through what you read
2. Look up the meaning of words if necessary

F. Relate

1. Other passages to the one you are studying
2. Other principles previously learned

Methods

A. Devotional Study

B. Individual Book Study

C. Topical Study

D. Chronological Study

E. Biographical Study

F. Typical Study

Interpretation

The Apostle Paul warns against, "handling the Word of God deceitfully (dishonestly)," II Cor. 4:2. He further commands us in II Tim. 2:15 to "rightly divide" the Word of God. This is critical for proper interpretation.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, for many years the associate of the great evangelist Dwight L. Moody, was one of the great Christian leaders of his era. He wrote many books regarding the fundamentals of the Christian faith. He listed the following helps in understanding and interpreting the Bible:

1. Get absolutely right with God yourself by the absolute surrender of your will to Him.
2. Be determined to find out just what God intended to teach and not what you wish Him to teach.
3. Get the most accurate text (KJV 1611)
4. Find the most exact and literal meaning of the text.
5. Note the exact force of each word used.
6. Interpret the words used in any verse according to Bible usage.
7. Interpret the words of each author in the Bible with a regard to the particular usage of that author.
8. Interpret individual verses with a regard to the context.
9. Interpret individual passages in the light of parallel or related passages.
10. Interpret obscure passages in the light of passages that are perfectly plain.
11. Interpret any passage in the Bible as those who were addressed would have understood it.
12. Interpret what belongs to the Christian as belonging to the Christian; what belongs to the Jew, as belonging to the Jew; what belongs to the Gentiles, as belonging to the Gentiles.
13. Interpret each writer with a view to the opinions the writer opposed.
14. Interpret poetry as poetry and interpret prose as prose.
15. The Holy Spirit is the best Interpreter of the Bible.

Biblical Literacy

Unit I: Introduction To The Bible

Worksheet

Memory Verses

II Tim. 3:16: _____

Psalms 119:89: _____

Matthew 24:35: _____

I. Where Did We Get Our Bible

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. Authors | About ____ different authors over a period of approximately ____ years |
| B. Books | Old Testament - ____ New Testament - ____ Total - ____ |
| C. Translations | Many different translations All are not trustworthy
Reasons for using only the Authorized Version - King James ____ |

II. How Did God Write The Bible

A. Inspiration

1. Plenary - " ____ "
2. Verbal - " _____ "

B. Inerrancy

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. Indestructibility

1. Preservation of the Very Words of God _____
2. Preservation of the Very Words of God _____

III. The Study of the Bible

Principles

I. The Need of Principles

- A. _____ Gaps
 1. Differences in word usage & meaning
- B. _____ Gaps
 1. Differences in customs & ceremonies
- C. _____ Gaps
 1. Differences in mapping & topography
- D. _____ Gaps
 1. Differences in kingdoms / empires / & understanding exact time and setting of certain passages

II. The Use of Principles

A. Remember

1. The Bible is the Word of _____
2. There are no _____ in Scripture
3. God included all you need to know in the _____
4. God wants you to know and understand His Word

B. _____

1. Historical perspective
 - a. Study the personal circumstances of the writer
 - b. Study the culture and customs at the time of the writing
 - c. Study the passage in the light of the actual situation and events at the time
2. Historical information

C. _____

1. The purpose of the book you are studying
2. The plan of the book you are studying

D. _____

1. The context of the passage
 - a. Verses preceding
 - b. Verses following
2. The content of the passage

E. _____

1. Think through what you read
2. Look up the meaning of words if necessary

F. _____

1. Other passages to the one you are studying
2. Other principles previously learned

Methods

- A. _____ **Study**
- B. _____ **Book Study**
- C. _____ **Study**
- D. _____ **Study**
- E. _____ **Study**

Interpretation

The Apostle Paul warns against, "handling the Word of God deceitfully (dishonestly)," II Cor. 4:2. He further commands us in II Tim. 2:15 to "rightly divide" the Word of God. This is critical for proper interpretation.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, for many years the associate of the great evangelist Dwight L. Moody, was one of the great Christian leaders of his era. He wrote many books regarding the fundamentals of the Christian faith. He listed the following helps in understanding and interpreting the Bible:

- Get absolutely _____ with _____ yourself by the absolute surrender of your will to Him.
- Be determined to find out just what God intended to teach and not what you wish Him to teach.
- Get the most accurate text (_____)
- Find the most exact and literal meaning of the text.
- Interpret individual verses with a regard to the _____.
- Interpret individual passages in the light of _____ or related passages.
- Interpret obscure passages in the light of passages that are perfectly plain.
- Interpret any passage in the Bible as those who were addressed would have understood it.
- Interpret what belongs to the Christian as belonging to the _____; what belongs to the _____, as belonging to the Jew; what belongs to the _____, as belonging to the Gentiles.
- The Holy Spirit is the best _____ of the Bible.

The Book of Genesis

A Recommended Outline

I. History of Humanity in General (1-11)

- A. Creation of the heavens and earth (1-2)
- B. Adam and his family (3-5) The Fall of man (3)
- C. Noah and his family (6-11) The Flood (6-10) The Babel rebellion (11)

II. History of Israel in Particular (12-50)

- A. Abraham The father who gave his son (12:1-25:18)
- B. Isaac The son who took a bride (25:19-26:35)
- C. Jacob The flesh vs. the Spirit (27:1-36:43)
- D. Joseph The providence of God (37:1-50:26)

Genesis 1-11

A basic division is ordinarily made in Genesis at the end of chapter 11. Prior to chapter 12, God's dealings are with all men indiscriminately. In chapter 12, God chooses one man, Abraham, and on the basis of certain unconditional promises He makes to him, He deals with him in a unique way from this point on. From Abraham the nation Israel emerges. The first eleven chapters center around four great events. Chapters 12-50 deal mainly with four great individuals.

GOD
MEN
WITH

<u>Four Great Events:</u>
Creation
Fall
Flood
Babel

DEALING
GOD
ISRAEL

<u>Four Great Individuals:</u>
Abraham
Isaac
Jacob
Joseph

WITH ALL
DEALING

Chapters

1 - 11

Chapters 12 - 50

The key to understanding Genesis is the Abrahamic covenant. In chapter 12, God makes certain unconditional promises to Abraham which are ratified officially in chapter 15. The Abrahamic covenant is a grace covenant in that God does it all. Included in the covenant are certain promises God makes to Israel as well as the prediction of a coming Messiah. Chapters 1-11 are designed to show the necessity for such a covenant. Twice in the first part of Genesis God places man in ideal surroundings - first in the Garden and then in a purged earth after the Flood. Both times man fails God. The first situation results in the Fall of chapter 3, which leads to a murder in chapter 4 and culminates in extreme wickedness in chapter 6.

After the Flood we see man in an ideal environment once more, but chapter 9 ends with Noah in a drunken stupor, and chapter 11 is a further demonstration of man's rebellion in the Tower of Babel. The point is clear. Man by himself will inevitably rebel against God and assert his independence. If the human race is to survive, God must intervene. God does intervene with the Abrahamic covenant in chapter 12 and following.

The last half of Genesis shows God taking the initiative and providing the Abrahamic covenant. The fulfillment of the promises are not up to man but depend on God Himself. Chapters 12-50 show how these promises are protected and fulfilled (in part at least) by God.

Genesis Worksheet

Key Word	<i>Beginnings</i>	
	Part I - Ch. 1-11	
<u>Four Great Events</u>	• C _____	<p>Genesis 1-11</p> <p>A basic division is ordinarily made in Genesis at the end of chapter 11.</p> <p>The first eleven chapters of Genesis center around four great events.</p> <p>Prior to chapter 12, God's dealings are with all men indiscriminately.</p> <p>Genesis 12-50</p> <p>In chapter 12, God chooses one man, Abraham, and on the basis of certain unconditional promises He makes to him, He deals with him in a unique way from this point on.</p> <p>From Abraham the nation Israel emerges. Chapters 12-50 deal mainly with four great individuals.</p>
	• C _____	
	• C _____	
	• C _____	
	Part II - Ch. 12-50	
<u>Four Great Men</u> "The Patriarchs"	• A _____	
	• I _____	
	• J _____	
	• J _____	
<u>12 Sons of Jacob</u> <u>12 Tribes of Israel</u>	1. R _____	
	2. I _____	
	3. N _____	
	4. G _____	
	5. S _____	
	6. L _____	
	7. A _____	
	8. D _____	
	9. J _____	
	10. J _____	
	11. B _____	
	12. Z _____	

Biblical Literacy

Worksheet

How many books are in the Old Testament? _____

Name the first 5 books of the Old Testament

Who wrote these books? _____

Approximately what year did he write them? _____

What does the word "Genesis" mean? _____

Write Genesis 1:1

Write Genesis 3:15

Write Genesis 6:8

Name the three known sons of Adam given in Genesis that we have studied:

Matching:

1st Day	Land, sea, plant life
2nd Day	God rested
3rd Day	Light
4th Day	Firmament
5th Day	Man
6th Day	Animal Life
7th Day	Sun, moon, and stars

The Bible says that man was made in the image of God; what does this mean? _____

Genesis is a book of "beginnings" or "firsts", name 5 firsts:

Adam was commanded by God not to eat from which tree in the Garden of Eden? _____

What did Satan try to get Eve to doubt? _____

How did the curse from God affect each of the ones below:

Serpent _____

Eve _____

Adam _____

How old was Adam when he died? _____

Give Methuselah's age when he died _____

Name the man who walked with God and did not die _____

Give three characteristics of Noah's life: _____

Give the dimensions of the Ark of Noah: _____ high _____ long _____ wide

Name the people who were on the Ark _____

Explain what Genesis 9:6 means in regard to "Capital Punishment" -

From Genesis 10, name the sons of Shem, Ham, and Japheth

SHEM: _____

HAM: _____

JAPHETH: _____

First Things In Genesis

1. The First of _____ Genesis 1:1
2. The First _____ Genesis 1:3-5
3. The First _____ Genesis 1:26
4. The First _____ Genesis 2:22, 23
5. The First _____ Genesis 2:23, 24
6. The First _____ Genesis 2:2, 3
7. The First _____ Genesis 2:4
8. The First _____ Genesis 2:8-14
9. The First _____ Genesis 3:4
10. The First _____ Genesis 3:6
11. The First _____ Genesis 3:7
12. The First _____ Genesis 3:10
13. The First _____ Genesis 3:12
14. The First _____ Genesis 3:14-19
15. The First Promise of the _____ Genesis 3:15
16. The First _____ Genesis 4:1
17. The First _____ Genesis 4:2
18. The First _____ Genesis 4:2
19. The First _____ Genesis 4:4
20. The First _____ Genesis 4:5
21. The First _____ Genesis 4:8
22. The First _____ Genesis 4:14
23. The First _____ Genesis 4:17
24. The First _____ Genesis 4:19
25. The First _____ Genesis 4:20
26. The First _____ Genesis 4:21
27. The First _____ Genesis 4:22

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 28. The First _____ | Genesis 4:22 |
| 29. The First _____ | Genesis 5:5 |
| 30. The First _____ | Genesis 5:24 |
| 31. The First _____ | Genesis 5:27 |
| 32. The First _____ | Genesis 6:4 |
| 33. The First _____ | Genesis 6:14 |
| 34. The First _____ | Genesis 7:1 |
| 35. The First _____ | Genesis 7:12 |
| 36. The First _____ | Genesis 7:14 |
| 37. The First _____ | Genesis 7:19-23 |
| 38. The First _____ | Genesis 9:3, 4 |
| 39. The First _____ | Genesis 9:5, 6 |
| 40. The First _____ | Genesis 9:13 |
| 41. The First _____ | Genesis 9:20, 21 |
| 42. The First _____ | Genesis 10:9 |
| 43. The First _____ | Genesis 10:25 |
| 44. The First _____ | Genesis 11:1-4 |
| 45. The First _____ | Genesis 11 :5-9 |
| 46. The First _____ | Genesis 11 :6-9 |
| 47. The First _____ | Genesis 12:1-3 |
| 48. The First _____ | Genesis 12:10 |
| 49. The First _____ | Genesis 13:7 |
| 50. The First _____ | Genesis 14:1-17 |
| 51. The First _____ | Genesis 14:3 |
| 52. The First _____ | Genesis 14:18 |
| 53. The First _____ | Genesis 14:20 |
| 54. The First _____ | Genesis 16:11, 12 |
| 55. The First _____ | Genesis 16:14 |

56. The First _____	Genesis 17:10-14
57. The First _____	Genesis 19:3
58. The First _____	Genesis 19:5
59. The First _____	Genesis 19:24, 25
60. The First _____	Genesis 19:36
61. The First _____	Genesis 19:37
62. The First _____	Genesis 19:38
63. The First _____	Genesis 20:3, 6
64. The First _____	Genesis 21:8
65. The First _____	Genesis 21:16
66. The First _____	Genesis 21:22-34
67. The First _____	Genesis 22:2
68. The First _____	Genesis 23:1-2
69. The First _____	Genesis 23:2
70. The First _____	Genesis 23:1-20
71. The First _____	Genesis 23:9
72. The First _____	Genesis 25:2
73. The First _____	Genesis 25:24
74. The First _____	Genesis 27:3
75. The First _____	Genesis 28:12
76. The First _____	Genesis 28:20
77. The First _____	Genesis 29:9
78. The First _____	Genesis 31:19
79. The First _____	Genesis 32:24
80. The First _____	Genesis 32:28
81. The First _____	Genesis 35:1-7
82. The First _____	Genesis 36:1-9
83. The First _____	Genesis 36:12

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 84. The First _____ | Genesis 37:2 |
| 85. The First _____ | Genesis 37:35 |
| 86. The First _____ | Genesis 38:8 |
| 87. The First _____ | Genesis 39:20 |
| 88. The First _____ | Genesis 40:22 |
| 89. The First _____ | Genesis 43:11 |
| 90. The First _____ | Genesis 45:19 |
| 91. The First _____ | Genesis 50:2 |
| 92. The First _____ | Genesis 50:26 |

The Book of Exodus

A Recommended Outline

Key theme: God sets us free that we might serve Him

Key verses: Exodus 6:6–8

I. Redemption: The Lord Delivers His People—1–18

1. The Lord calls a leader—1–4
2. The Lord declares war on Pharaoh—5–10
3. The Lord wins the victory—11:1–15:21
4. The Lord provides for His people—15:22–17:16
 - Healing —15:22–27
 - Meat—16:1–13
 - Manna—16:14–36
 - Water— 17:1–7
 - Protection—17:8–16
5. The Lord counsels His leader—18

II. Covenant: The Lord Claims His People—19–24

1. The people prepare—19
2. The Lord declares His law—20–23
3. The covenant confirmed by blood—24

III. Worship: The Lord Dwells with His People—25–40

1. Instructions about the tabernacle—25–27; 30–31
2. Consecration of the priests—28–29
3. Disobedience of the people—32–34
4. Construction of the tabernacle—35–39
5. God's glory enters the tabernacle—40

The Book of Redemption

Ch. 1

Approx. 350 years pass until a Pharaoh came who "knew not Joseph"

Ch. 2

The Birth of Moses

Ch. 3

The Call of Moses

Ch. 4-12

The 10 Plagues

1. Water into Blood
2. Frogs
3. Lice
4. Flies
5. Livestock
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. Death of the Firstborn

Ch. 12-13

A Lamb, The Lamb, Your Lamb

Ch. 14

Crossing the Red Sea

Ch. 20

The Ten Commandments

"**OUR GOD NOW SHOWS HIS KIDS
ABOUT SIN WITH COMMANDMENTS"**

Ch. 25-40

The Tabernacle

- 1-Brazen Altar
- 2-Laver
- 3-Golden Candlestick
- 4-Table of Shewbread
- 5-Golden Altar of Incense
- 6-Ark of the Covenant
- 7-Mercy Seat

Exodus Worksheet

Key Word - *Redemption*

Ch. 1

Approx. _____ years pass until a Pharaoh came who "*knew not Joseph*"

Ch. 2

The Birth of _____

Ch. 3

The _____ of Moses & The _____ Bush

Ch. 4-12

The 10 Plagues

1. Water into _____

2. F _____

3. L _____

4. F _____

5. L _____

6. B _____

7. H _____

8. L _____

9. D _____

10. Death of the F _____

Ch. 12-13

A Lamb, The Lamb, Your Lamb

Ch. 14

Crossing the _____ Sea

Ch. 20

The _____ Commandments

**"OUR GOD NOW SHOWS HIS KIDS
ABOUT SIN WITH COMMANDMENTS"**

Ch. 25-40

The _____

1-Brazen _____ 2-L _____ 3-Golden _____

4- _____ of Shewbread 5-Golden Altar of _____

6- _____ of the Covenant 7-Mercy _____

The Book of Leviticus

I. God's Provision for Sin (1–10)

A. The Sacrifices (1–7)

1. Burnt offering (1)
2. Meal offering (2)
3. Peace offering (3)
4. Sin offering (4-5:13)
5. Trespass offering (5:14-6:7)
6. Law of the offerings (6-7)

B. The Priesthood (8–10)

1. Consecration of Priests (8)
2. Ministry of priests (9)
3. Nadab and Abihu's profane fire (10)

II. God's Precepts for Separation (11–24)

A. A Holy Nation (11–20)

1. Food of God's people (11)
2. Children of God's people (12)
3. Dealing with Leprosy (13-14)
4. Dealing with running issues (15)
5. Day of Atonement (16–17)
6. Laws of Sexual Purity (18)
7. Laws of Everyday Life (19)
8. Punishment for Gross Offenses (20)

B. A Holy Priesthood (21–22)

C. Holy Days—The Feasts Of The Lord (23–24)

III. God's Prescription of Blessing and Cursing (25–27)

- A. The Sabbath Of The Land (25)
- B. The Importance Of Obedience (26)
- C. The Seriousness Of Vows (27)

Worship & Holiness

5 Offerings

B-M-P-S-T

1. Burnt
2. Meat
3. Peace
4. Sin
5. Trespass

7 Feasts

P-U-F-P-T-A-T

- 1-Passover
- 2-Unleavened Bread
- 3-Firstfruits
- 4-Pentecost
- 5-Trumpets
- 6-Atonement
- 7-Tabernacles

Leviticus Worksheet

I. God's Provision for Sin (1–10)

A. The Sacrifices (1–7)

1. _____ offering (1)
2. _____ offering (2)
3. _____ offering (3)
4. _____ offering (4-5:13)
5. _____ offering (5:14-6:7)
6. Law of the offerings (6-7)

B. The _____ (8–10)

1. Consecration of Priests (8)
2. Ministry of Priests (9)
3. Nadab and Abihu's Profane _____ (10)

II. God's Precepts for Separation (11–24)

A. A _____ Nation (11–20)

1. Food of God's People (11)
2. Children of God's People (12)
3. Dealing with Leprosy (13-14)
4. Dealing with Running Issues (15)
5. Day of Atonement (16–17)
6. Laws of Sexual Purity (18)
7. Laws of Everyday Life (19)
8. Punishment for Gross Offenses (20)

B. A Holy _____ (21–22)

C. Holy Days—The _____ Of The Lord (23–24)

III. God's Prescription of Blessing and Cursing (25–27)

- A. The Sabbath of The Land (25)
- B. The Importance of Obedience (26)
- C. The Seriousness of Vows (27)

Key Word - *Worship & Holiness*

5 Offerings

B-M-P-S-T

1. **B** _____
2. **M** _____
3. **P** _____
4. **S** _____
5. **T** _____

7 Feasts

P-U-F-P-T-A-T

- 1-**P** _____
- 2-**U** _____ Bread
- 3-**F** _____
- 4-**P** _____
- 5-**T** _____
- 6-**A** _____
- 7-**T** _____

The Book of Numbers

Key Words - *Wilderness Wanderings*

Wilderness Wanderings

"**Numbering**" of the people

Men Numbered--20 yrs. old & above

Not Numbered-Levites, women, & the children under 20 yrs. old

Book covers some 40 yrs. of "*wandering in the wilderness*"

I. THE OLD GENERATION

Set Aside (Ch. 1-20)

- Counted
- Counseled
- Chastise
- Condemned

II. THE NEW GENERATION

Set Apart (Ch. 21-36)

- Journeyings
- Numberings
- Offerings
- Dividings

The Book of Numbers

Key Words - Wilderness Wanderings

Wilderness Wanderings

" _____ " of the people

Men Numbered-- _____ yrs. old & above

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- Journeyings
- Numberings
- Offerings
- Dividings

The Book of Deuteronomy

Key Words - 2nd Giving of the Law

A Recommended Outline

The 2nd Giving of the Law

I. Moses Looks Back

Historical - Ch. 1-4

Times of Unbelief, Journeyings, & Victories

II. Moses Looks Within

Practical - Ch. 5-26

- Testimonies (5-11)
- Statutes (12-18)
- Judgments (19-26)

III. Moses Looks Ahead

Prophetical - Ch. 27-30

- Blessings & Curses
- Repentance & Return

IV. Moses Looks Up

Personal - Ch. 31-34

- New Leader
- New Song
- New Blessing
- New Home

The Book of Deuteronomy

Key Words - 2nd Giving of the Law

The 2nd Giving of the _____

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- New Leader
- New Song
- New Blessing
- New Home

The Book of Joshua

The Book of Victory

Key Verse: Joshua 1:8

- **Chapter 1**

Joshua Succeeds Moses & Promised GOOD Success

- **Chapter 2**

Rahab & the Spies

- **Chapter 3**

Crossing the Jordan

- **Chapter 4**

Gilgal & 12 Stones

- **Chapter 5**

Passover Renewed

- **Chapter 6**

Jericho Conquered

- **Chapter 7**

Sin of Achan

- **Chapter 10**

Sun Stood Still

- **Chapter 20**

6 Cities of Refuge

- **Chapter 24**

Joshua's Final Counsel

The Book of Joshua

Key Words - *The Book of Victory*

Key Verse: Joshua 1:8

- **Chapter 1**

Joshua Succeeds _____ & Promised GOOD _____

- **Chapter 2**

_____ & the Spies

- **Chapter 3**

Crossing the _____

- **Chapter 4**

_____ & 12 _____

- **Chapter 5**

_____ Renewed

- **Chapter 6**

_____ Conquered

- **Chapter 7**

Sin of _____

- **Chapter 10**

_____ Stood Still

- **Chapter 20**

6 Cities of _____

- **Chapter 24**

Joshua's Final _____

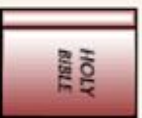
Interesting Facts About Judges

MEANING: Judges means "rulers," "Delivers," or "Saviors."

AUTHOR: Authorship uncertain. May have been Samuel.

TIME WRITTEN: Between 1043 B.C. & 1004 B.C.

POSITION IN THE BIBLE:



- 7th Book in the Bible
- 7th Book in the Old Testament
- 2nd of 12 books of History (Joshua - Esther)
- 59 Books to follow it.

CHAPTERS: 21

VERSES: 618

WORDS: 18,976

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT JUDGES:

JUDGES

- Following the death of Joshua, Israel fell into a 350 year Dark Age.
- The events covered in the Book of Judges range from about 1380 B.C. to 1045 B.C. (335 years). NOTE: The events of Judges extend another 30 years since it includes the life of Samuel.
- In computing the time frame of Judges, it appears that the rulerships of some of the judges overlap because not all of them ruled over the entire land.
- Judges describes various cycles of apostasy, oppression, and deliverance in:
 - The southern region - Judges 3:7-31
 - The northern region - Judges 4:1 - 5:31
 - The central region - Judges 6:1 - 10:5
 - The western region - Judges 13:1 - 16:31
- Judges is a book about sin and its consequences.
- **Key Verse - Judges 21:25** "In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

- 13 judges are mentioned in the Book of Judges. Four more are mentioned in 1 Samuel.

- 7 apostasies . . . 7 servitudes . . . 7 deliverances.

- The cycle of Judges appears to be:



- In Judges, the oppressors of Israel are:

- Mesopotamians
- Moabites
- Philistines
- Ammonites

- The named Judges are:



- After a judge delivers the people from oppression, they rule and administer justice.

- Primary reasons for Israel's failure during the period of the Judges:

- A lack of faith in God.
- A lack of obedience to God.
- Israel's failure to drive out the inhabitants of Canaan during the period of the conquest, contributed significantly to the sin problem in Israel.

Interesting Facts About Judges

MEANING: Judges means "rulers," "Saviors."

AUTHOR: Authorship uncertain. May have been _____

TIME WRITTEN: Between 1043 B.C. & 1004 B.C.

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CHAPTERS:

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■ _____ apostasies . . . _____ servitudes . . . _____ deliverances.

■ The cycle of Judges appears to be:

• _____ → Sin

• Retribution _____ → _____

• _____ → Supplication

• Restoration _____ → _____

■ In Judges, the oppressors of Israel are:

• Mesopotamians _____

• _____

• Ammonites _____

■ The named Judges are:

• _____

• Ehud _____

• Shamgar _____

• Deborah (with _____)

• _____

• Abimelech _____

■ After a judge delivers the people from oppression, they rule and administer justice.

■ Primary reasons for Israel's failure during the period of the Judges:

• A lack of _____ in God.

• A lack of _____ to God.

■ Israel's failure to _____ during

the period of the conquest, contributed significantly to the sin

problem in Israel.

THE BOOK OF JUDGES

The Book of Defeat

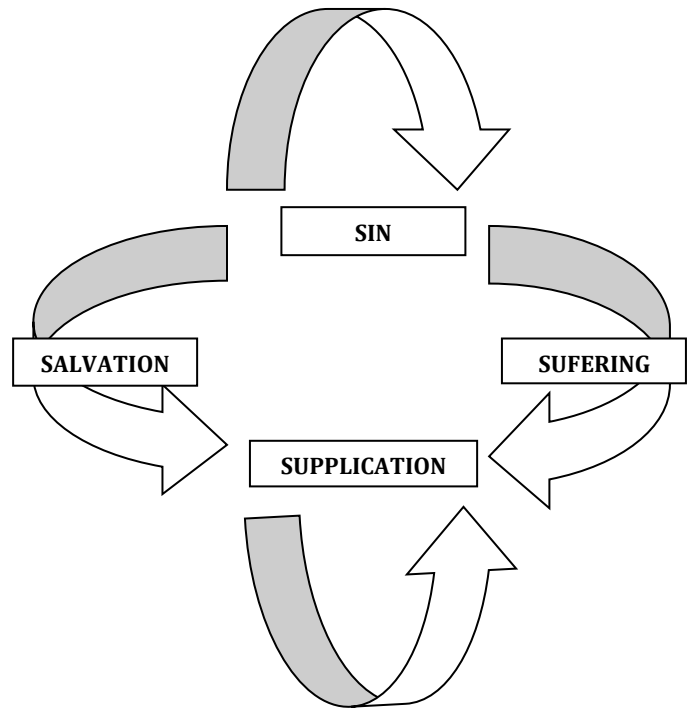
Key Verse: Judges 21:25

God's Repeated Dealings with Israel Reveals a Pattern of:

- **SIN**
- **SUFFERING**
- **SUPPLICATION**
- **SALVATION**

THE JUDGES

1. Othniel
2. Ehud
3. Shamgar
4. Deborah
5. Barak
6. Gideon
7. Tola
8. Jair
9. Jephthah
10. Ibzan
11. Elon
12. Abdon
13. Samson



SAMSON:

- **Pattern** He Should Never Have Established
- **Place** He Should Never Have Visited
- **Person** He Should Never Have Met
- **Price** He Should Never Have Paid

The Book Of Judges

The Book of _____

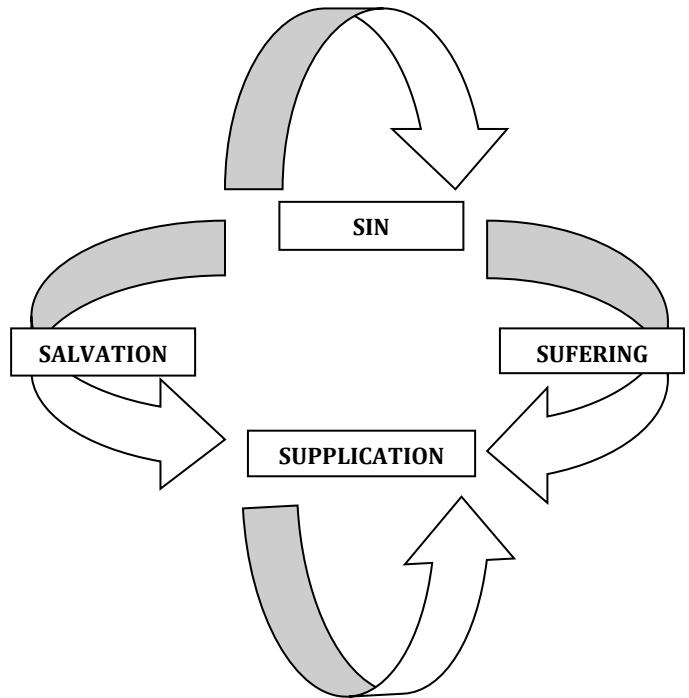
Key Verse: _____

God's Repeated Dealings with Israel Reveals a Pattern of:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

THE JUDGES

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____



SAMSON:

- _____ He Should Never Have Established
- _____ He Should Never Have Visited
- _____ He Should Never Have Met
- _____ He Should Never Have Paid

The Book of Ruth

Romance of Redemption

KEY VERSE: Ruth 1:16-17

- **Chapter 1**

Ruth's Choice

- **Chapter 2**

Ruth's Service

- **Chapter 3**

Ruth's Romance

- **Chapter 4**

Ruth's Reward

Main Characters:

- Ruth
- Boaz
- Naomi
- Elimelech
- Orpah
- Mahlon
- Chilion
- "Shoeless Joe"

Kinsman Redeemer

The kinsman-redeemer is a male relative who, according to various laws of the Pentateuch, had the privilege or responsibility to act on behalf of a relative who was in trouble, danger, or in need. The Hebrew term (*goel*) for kinsman-redeemer designates one who delivers or rescues (Gen. 48:16; Ex. 6:6) or redeems property or person (Lev. 27:9-25, 25:47-55).

The Book of Ruth

_____ of _____

KEY VERSE: _____

• **Chapter 1**

Ruth's _____

• **Chapter 2**

Ruth's _____

• **Chapter 3**

Ruth's _____

• **Chapter 4**

Ruth's _____

Main Characters:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- " _____ "

_____ **Redeemer**

The kinsman-redeemer is a _____ relative who, according to various laws of the Pentateuch, had the privilege or _____ to act on behalf of a _____ who was in trouble, danger, or in need. The Hebrew term (*goel*) for kinsman-redeemer designates one who _____ or rescues (Gen. 48:16; Ex. 6:6) or redeems property or _____ (Lev. 27:9-25, 25:47-55).

Outline of the 1 Samuel

Author: probably Samuel **Date:** circa 1200 B.C.

Theme: From **Theocracy** to **Monarchy**

Chapters 1-7 **Samuel**

- Birth & **Youth**
- Call & **Office**
- Times & **Acts**

Chapters 8-15 **Saul**

- Appointment as **King**
- Promising Start
- **Folly** & **Sin** (Self-Will, Pride, & Disobedience)

Chapters 16-31 **David**

- Anointed by **Samuel**
- Service before **Saul**
- Years as a **Fugitive**

1 Samuel 8:5 And said unto him, **Behold** , thou art old, and thy **sons** walk not in thy **ways** : now make us a **king** to judge us like all the **nations** .

The Story of Four Men:

- **Eli** , the **Failing High** **Priest**
- **Samuel** , the **Last** of the **Judges**
- **Saul** , the **First** of the **Kings**
- **David** , the **Greatest** of the **Kings**

Hannah

- **Barren** , she was unable to bare children for her husband **Elkanah** ,
- **Burdened** , by what she endured from **Penninah** , her adversary
- **Broken** , completely humbled before the Lord
- **Blessed** , God gave her the desire of her heart, a man-child

"If we had more mothers like Hannah, we would have more sons like Samuel."

Outline of the 1 Samuel

Author: probably Samuel **Date:** circa 1200 B.C.

Theme: From _____ to _____

Chapters 1-7

- Birth & _____
- Call & _____
- Times & _____

Chapters 8-15

- Appointment as _____
- Promising Start
- _____ & _____ **(Self-Will, Pride, & Disobedience)**

Chapters 16-31

- Anointed by _____
- Service before _____
- Years as a _____

1 Samuel 8:5 And said unto him, _____, thou art old, and thy _____ walk not in thy _____: now make us a _____ to judge us like all the _____.

The Story of Four Men:

- _____, the _____ Priest
- _____, the _____ of the _____
- _____, the _____ of the _____
- _____, the _____ of the Kings

Hannah

- _____, she was unable to bare children for her husband _____,
- _____, by what she endured from _____, her adversary
- _____, completely humbled before the Lord
- _____, God gave her the desire of her heart, a man-child

"If we had more mothers like Hannah, we would have more sons like Samuel."

Outline of 2 Samuel

"Book of David's Reign"

Key Verse: 2 Samuel 2:4

Chapters 1-11

David's Triumphs

- Chapters 1-4 King of Judah (at Hebron) *Civil War Period-7 years
- Chapters 5-11 King of Israel (at Jerusalem) *Conquest Period-33 years

Chapters 12-24

David's Troubles

- **Chapters 12-18 Troubles in His Family**
From Amnon's Sin to Absalom's Rebellion
- **Chapters 19-24 Troubles in The Nation**
From Sheba's Revolt to Pestilence

David's Fourfold Judgment

And he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity.

2 Samuel 12:6

1. The Baby Died
2. Tamar is Raped by Amnon
3. Amnon is Killed by Absalom
4. Absalom is Killed

Chapter Content:

- Chapter 1-5 David Made King
- Chapter 6 David Brings the Ark Home
- Chapter 7 The Davidic Covenant
- Chapter 8 David's Kingdom Established
- Chapter 9-10 The Lame Prince - Mephibosheth
- Chapter 11-14 David's Sin & Repentance
- Chapter 15-19 Absalom's Rebellion
- Chapter 20-23 David's Return to Jerusalem
- Chapter 24 David's Sin in Numbering the People

Kindness for Jonathan's Sake

2 Samuel 9:1-13

INTRODUCTION: This is perhaps the premier story and example of Old Testament grace. The fallen house of Saul receives mercy and grace from the triumphant house of David.

"Who was Mephibosheth?"

Mephibosheth was the son of Jonathan, who was the son of King Saul and a special friend of King David. When Mephibosheth was five years old, his father Jonathan was killed in battle. Fearing that the Philistines would seek to take the life of the young boy, a nurse fled with him to Gibeah, the royal residence, but in her haste she dropped him and both of his feet were crippled (2 Samuel 4:4). He was carried to the land of Gilead, where he found refuge in the house of Machir, son of Ammiel, at Lo-debar.

Some years later, when King David had conquered all of Israel's enemies, he remembered the family of his friend Jonathan (2 Samuel 9:1), and, wishing to display his loving loyalty to Jonathan by ministering to his family, David found out that Mephibosheth was residing in the house of Machir. So he sent royal messengers there, and brought Mephibosheth and his infant son Micah to Jerusalem, where they resided from that point on (2 Samuel 9).

Later, when David invited the young boy to be part of his court, he entrusted the family property to a steward, Ziba. During Absalom's rebellion, Ziba tried unsuccessfully to turn David against Mephibosheth. Upon the king's return to Jerusalem, Mephibosheth vindicated himself and was allowed to remain in the king's house (2 Samuel 16:19).

I. David Sought for Mephibosheth ("Any of the House of Saul") (2 Samuel 9:1)

- A. His covenant with Jonathan (1 Samuel 20:11-17)
- B. His remembrance of that covenant (Deuteronomy 7:7-8)

II. David Searched for Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:2-4)

- A. He inquired of Ziba (2 Sam. 9:2-3; Luke 14:16-23)
- B. Ziba led him to Mephibosheth (2 Sam. 9:4); "lame on his feet"
- C. Name meanings in this passage:
 - 1. Ammiel means *people of God*
 - 2. Machir means *sold*
 - 3. Lo-debar means *no pasture* (Eph. 2:12)

III. David Sent for Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:5-6)

- A. He fetched him out of Lo-debar (2 Sam. 9:5; Psalm 40:2)
- B. Mephibosheth did reverence to David (2 Sam. 9:6; Luke 18:13)
- C. Mephibosheth presented himself as a servant (2 Sam. 9:6; Matt. 23:11-12)
- D. Mephibosheth means *exterminator of shame*. He is the seventh person mentioned in the chapter and he is mentioned seven times.

IV. David Showed Kindness to Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:7-8)

- A. For Jonathan's sake (2 Sam. 9:7; Isaiah 53:4-6)
- B. His restored inheritance (2 Sam. 9:7; Romans 8:16-18)
- C. His place at David's table (2 Sam. 9:7; Psalm 23:5)
- D. His spirit of humility (2 Sam. 9:8); "a dead dog"

V. David Served Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:9-12)

- A. He appointed Ziba to serve him (2 Sam. 9:9-10; Heb. 1:13-14)
- B. He assured a harvest for Mephibosheth (2 Sam. 9:10-11; 1 Cor. 15:58; Gal. 6:9)

VI. David Showered Blessings on Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:10)

- A. A harvest AND a place at his table
- B. He gave him seventy feet to replace his lame ones – Ziba had 15 sons and 20 servants (35 x 2 = 70)

VII. David Secured a Place for Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:13)

- A. Dwelling in Jerusalem (John 14:1-3)
- B. Eating continually at David's table (Psalm 23:6)
- C. Still lame on both feet – still no merit!!!

CONCLUSION: You and I are lame on both feet—but God has a gift for us through Jesus Christ if we will accept Him.

The Davidic Covenant

2 Samuel 7:4-17

This Covenant was given to King David, through Nathan the Prophet, at Jerusalem. It contains 3 promises.

1. **A House**. Vs. 13. That is the posterity of David shall never be destroyed.
2. **A Throne**. Vs. 13. The Kingdom of David shall never be destroyed. Since the "*Captivity*" but one King of the Davidic family has been crowned and He with "**thorns**" (Matt 27:29).
3. **A Kingdom**. David's **Son** is to have an earthly "sphere of rule." It will be over the Millennial Earth.

The "**Sign**" of this Covenant is a **Son**. (Luke 1:30-33; 2:12).

This Covenant extends to the "*End of Time*."

Outline of 2 Samuel

"Book of David's Reign"

Chapters 1-11

David's _____

- Chapters 1-4 King of _____ (at Hebron) * _____ **War Period-7 years**
- Chapters 5-11 King of _____ (at Jerusalem) * **Conquest Period-13 years**

Chapters 12-24

David's _____

- Chapters 12-18 Troubles in His _____
From Amnon's Sin to Absalom's Rebellion
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- Chapter 6 David Brings the _____ Home
- Chapter 7 The _____ Covenant
- Chapter 8 David's _____ Established
- Chapter 9-10 The Lame Prince - _____
- Chapter 11-14 David's _____ & Repentance
- Chapter 15-19 _____ Rebellion
- Chapter 20-23 David's Return to _____
- Chapter 24 David's Sin in _____ the People

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3. **A**_____. David's **Son** is to have an earthly "sphere of rule." It will be over the Millennial Earth.

The "_____" of this Covenant is a **Son**. (Luke 1:30-33; 2:12).

This Covenant extends to the "*End of Time*."

The Book of 1 Kings

Division of the Kingdom

1. KEY THOUGHT: **DISOBEDIENCE** Brings Division
2. **SOLOMON'S** Reign (40 years)
3. Building of the **Temple** (7 years)
4. Division of Israel into Two Kingdoms

NORTHERN Kingdom of **ISRAEL**
TEN TRIBES

SOUTHERN Kingdom of **JUDAH**
TWO TRIBES

Chapter Content:

5. **Chapter 1-4** **Solomon** Made King
6. **Chapter 5-8** The Building of the **Temple**
7. **Chapter 9-11** Solomon's **Spiritual** Decline
8. **Chapter 12-16** Kingdom Divided - Two Kings
(**Rehoboam** & **Jeroboam**)
9. **Chapter 17-18** Elijah's Obedience
10. **The Man**....
11. **The Message**.....not just Elijah's but from **God**
12. **The Ministry**....not just to Ahab & Jezebel, but to all of **Israel**
13. **Chapter 19** Elijah's **Discouragement** (Under the **Juniper** Tree)
14. **Chapter 20-22** Ahab & **Jezebel**

The Book of 1 Kings

Division of the Kingdom

1. KEY THOUGHT: _____ Brings Division
2. _____ Reign (____ years)
3. Building of the _____ (____ years)
4. Division of Israel into Two Kingdoms

_____ *Kingdom of* _____
TEN TRIBES

_____ *Kingdom of* _____
TWO TRIBES

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6. **Chapter 5-8** The Building of the _____
7. **Chapter 9-11** Solomon's _____ Decline
8. **Chapter 12-16** Kingdom Divided - Two Kings
(R _____ & J _____)
9. **Chapter 17-18** Elijah's Obedience
10. **The** _____....
11. **The** _____.....not just Elijah's but from _____
12. **The Ministry**....not just to Ahab & Jezebel, but to all of _____
13. **Chapter 19** Elijah's D _____ (Under the _____ Tree)
14. **Chapter 20-22** Ahab & _____

The Book of 2 Kings

Dispersion of the Kingdom

KEY THOUGHT: Willful Sin Brings a Woeful End

History of the Divided Kingdoms

Covers the time period of the Minor Prophets (Hosea-Malachi)

Main Events

- **Captivities** of each kingdom
- **Elijah's** Translation
- **Elisha's** Ministry
- **Naaman's** Healing

Chapter Content:

Chapter 1-4	<u>Elijah's</u> Ministry Ends & <u>Elisha's</u> Ministry Begins
Chapter 5	Healing of <u>Naaman</u>
Chapter 6-8	Miracles of <u>Elisha</u>
Chapter 9-10	Reign of <u>Jehu</u>
Chapter 11-16	The <u>Thirteen</u> Kings (<u>5</u> from Judah & <u>8</u> from Israel)
Chapter 17	The Downfall of <u>Israel</u>
Chapter 18-20	<u>Hezekiah's</u> Reign
Chapter 21-24	Manasseh, Josiah, and the Downfall of <u>Judah</u>

Brief Summary: Second Kings depicts the downfall of the divided kingdom. Prophets continue to warn the people that the judgment of God is at hand, but they will not repent. The kingdom of Israel is repeatedly ruled by wicked kings, and even though a few of Judah's kings are good, the majority of them lead the people away from worship of Jehovah. These few good rulers, along with Elisha and other prophets, cannot stop the nation's decline. The Northern Kingdom of Israel is eventually destroyed by the Assyrians, and about 136 years later the Southern Kingdom of Judah is destroyed by the Babylonians. There are three prominent themes present in the Book of 2 Kings. First, the Lord will judge His people when they disobey and turn their backs on Him. The Israelites' unfaithfulness was reflected in the evil idolatry of the kings and resulted in God exercising His righteous wrath against their rebellion. Second, the word of the true prophets of God always comes to pass. Because the Lord always keeps His word, so too are the words of His prophets always true. Third, the Lord is faithful. He remembered His promise to David (2 Samuel 7:10-13), and, despite the disobedience of the people and the evil kings who ruled them, the Lord did not bring David's family to an end.

Ministry of Elisha

- **HIS CALL**

His Preparation

His Parting Gift From Elijah

- **HIS CAREER**

His Private Ministry

His Public Ministry

The Book of 2 Kings

_____ of the Kingdom

KEY THOUGHT: _____ Sin Brings a Woeful End

History of the Divided Kingdoms

Covers the time period of the Minor Prophets (Hosea-Malachi)

Main Events

- _____ of each kingdom
- _____ Translation
- _____ Ministry
- _____ Healing

Chapter Content:

Chapter 1-4	_____ Ministry Ends & _____ Ministry Begins
Chapter 5	Healing of _____
Chapter 6-8	Miracles of Elisha
Chapter 9-10	Reign of _____
Chapter 11-16	The _____ Kings (_____ from Judah & _____ from Israel)
Chapter 17	The Downfall of _____
Chapter 18-20	_____ Reign
Chapter 21-24	Manasseh, Josiah, and the Downfall of _____

Brief Summary: Second Kings depicts the downfall of the divided kingdom. Prophets continue to warn the people that the judgment of God is at hand, but they will not repent. The kingdom of Israel is repeatedly ruled by wicked kings, and even though a few of Judah's kings are good, the majority of them lead the people away from worship of Jehovah. These few good rulers, along with Elisha and other prophets, cannot stop the nation's decline. The Northern Kingdom of Israel is eventually destroyed by the Assyrians, and about 136 years later the Southern Kingdom of Judah is destroyed by the Babylonians. There are three prominent themes present in the Book of 2 Kings. First, the Lord will judge His people when they disobey and turn their backs on Him. The Israelites' unfaithfulness was reflected in the evil idolatry of the kings and resulted in God exercising His righteous wrath against their rebellion. Second, the word of the true prophets of God always comes to pass. Because the Lord always keeps His word, so too are the words of His prophets always true. Third, the Lord is faithful. He remembered His promise to David (2 Samuel 7:10-13), and, despite the disobedience of the people and the evil kings who ruled them, the Lord did not bring David's family to an end.

Ministry of Elisha

- **HIS** _____
His Preparation
His Parting Gift From Elijah
- **HIS** _____
His Private Ministry
His Public Ministry

1 & 2 Chronicles

Genealogies make boring reading for most people today, but they were essential to the Jews who had to keep accurate records of their family ties for many reasons. You had to know your tribe, clan, and family relationships because property ownership was supposed to stay within the tribe.

These hundreds of names, some of them difficult to pronounce, represent people whom God used to maintain the "living **links**" with the promises and covenants of the past.

These books of the Bible provide:

1. A **Chronicle** of the People
2. A **Claim** to their Property
3. A **Connection** to the Past

I. **Nimrod, the Mighty Hunter (1:10)**

The reference is to Gen. 10:8-10. The word "hunter" carries the connotation of hunting people, not hunting animals. He was a rebel who defied God and set up the infamous kingdom of Babylon. After the sons of Noah began to replenish the earth, it didn't take long for their descendants to turn against the Lord. The lesson of the flood didn't penetrate very deep.

II. **Er, the Wicked Son (2:3)**

See Genesis 38. We don't know the nature of Er's sin, but it was something serious enough for God to slay him. His brother Onan refused to marry the widow and carry on the brother's name and family, so he was also killed. See Deut. 25:5-10. It was important to God that the Jewish people continue to multiply, for He had some special tasks for them to fulfill.

III. **Achan, the Troubler of Israel (2:7)**

Read Joshua 6-7. His sin was in violating a ban that Joshua had put on all the spoil of Jericho because it was dedicated to the Lord. Achan thought he had gotten away with stealing the loot, but the defeat of Israel's army at Ai led to his discovery and execution. Had Achan waited a few days, he could have had all the loot he wanted at Ai! One sinner can bring trouble to a whole nation.

IV. **Amnon, the Unclean (3:1)**

He violated his half-sister Tamar and was eventually slain by Absalom (2 Sam. 13-14). Some of the firstborn sons listed in these chapters are not models of virtue. Er was killed by the Lord (2:3); Amnon was killed by his brother (3:1); and Reuben lost the birthright because he violated his father's concubine (5:1-2). In Israel, the firstborn had special privileges, but these men threw away their privileges for the "pleasures of sin for a season."

V. **Jabez, the Undaunted (4:9-10)**

In Hebrew, the name "Jabez" means "to grieve." It certainly wasn't the fault of Jabez that his mother had such a difficult delivery, but she gave him a name that would remind him and others of her pain. See Gen. 35:18-19. It would seem from the text that his brethren rejected him and were not "noble" men of character. Jabez overcame his name and his family problems by turning to God in prayer and asking for His blessing.

VI. **Reuben, the Uncontrollable (5:1-2)**

How strange that a man's sins should get into an official genealogy! The deed is recorded in Gen. 35:22; and in Gen. 49:3-4, Jacob brought it up publicly at his deathbed and judged him for his lack of self-control. Reuben lost the birthright, which was given to Ephraim and Manasseh (Gen. 48:15-22). One act of sin can be costly for the sinner and for his or her family!

VII. **Beriah the Unfortunate (7:20-23)**

When Ephraim's two sons, Ezer and Elead, tried to seize some cattle, they were killed, and their father was plunged into grief. He found solace in loving his wife, and she gave birth to a son whom Ephraim named Beriah, which means "misfortune." He and Jabez and Benjamin (Benoni) could have formed a fellowship of men with miserable names.

1 & 2 Chronicles

Genealogies make boring reading for most people today, but they were essential to the Jews who had to keep accurate records of their family ties for many reasons. You had to know your tribe, clan, and family relationships because property ownership was supposed to stay within the tribe.

These hundreds of names, some of them difficult to pronounce, represent people whom God used to maintain the "living _____," with the promises and covenants of the past.

These books of the Bible provide:

1. A _____ of the People
2. A _____ to their Property
3. A _____ to the Past

4. _____, the Mighty Hunter (1:10)
5. _____, the Wicked Son (2:3)
6. _____, the Troubler of Israel (2:7)
7. _____, the Unclean (3:1)

8. _____, the Undaunted (4:9-10)
9. _____, the Uncontrollable (5:1-2)

10. _____, the Unfortunate (7:20-23)

Word Bank

Claim
Link
Connection
Beriah
Nimrod
Chronicle
Amnon
Jabez
Achan
Er
Reuben

Bible Quiz--Memory Verses for Old Testament Survey

Give the reference for the verses below:

1. _____ For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.
2. _____ And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me.
3. _____ And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established forever.
4. _____ In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth
5. _____ Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD: And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.
6. _____ And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.
7. _____ And said unto him, Behold, thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: now make us a king to judge us like all the nations.
8. _____ Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.
9. _____ In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes.
10. _____ This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success.
11. _____ The LORD bless thee, and keep thee: The LORD make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The LORD lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.
12. _____ And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

EZRA

I. National Restoration under Zerubbabel (1-6)

- A. Returning to the land (1-2)
 - 1. Proclamation of Cyrus (1)
 - 2. Registration of the people (2)
- B. Rebuilding the temple (3)
 - 1. Establishing the altar (3:1-6)
 - 2. Laying again the foundation (3:7-13)
- C. Resisting the enemy (4-6)
 - 1. The building ceases (4)
 - (Note: 4:6-23 is a parenthesis describing opposition at a later date)
 - 2. The prophets begin their ministry (5)
 - 3. The building is completed (6)

II. Spiritual Reformation under Ezra (7-10)

- A. Ezra comes to Jerusalem (7-8)
- B. Ezra confesses the sins of the people (9)
- C. Ezra cleanses the nation (10)

Introductory Notes to Ezra and Nehemiah

Ezra and Nehemiah form one book in the Hebrew Bible because they tell one story—the return of the remnant to Jerusalem and the rebuilding of the city and the temple. The Babylonian Captivity began in 606 B.C.; Jerusalem fell to the enemy in 587 B.C. The Babylonians deported many of the people between 606 and 586, including Daniel and Ezekiel. Jeremiah had predicted a seventy-year period of captivity (Jer. 25:12-14; 29:10-14).

It would extend from the beginning of the invasion in 606 to the return of the remnant in 536, at which time the altar was set up and the animal sacrifices instituted again. So, Ezra and Nehemiah tell the story of the return to the land and the city, the rebuilding of the temple, and the rebuilding of the walls. The Book of Esther also fits into this period, as do the books of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah (see Ezra 5:1ff).

NEHEMIAH

I. Repairing the Walls (1-6)

- A. Preparation (1-2)
 - 1. A concerned leader (1)
 - 2. A cooperating king (2:1-8)
 - 3. A challenged people (2:9-20)
- B. Cooperation—the people work (3)
- C. Opposition (4:1-6:19)
 - 1. Ridicule (4:1-6)
 - 2. Force (4:7-9)
 - 3. Discouragement (4:10)
 - 4. Fear (4:11-23)
 - 5. Selfishness (5)
 - 6. Guile (6:1-4)
 - 7. Slander (6:5-9)
 - 8. Threats (6:10-19)

II. Reviving the People (7-13)

- A. The citizens registered (7)
- B. The Word of God proclaimed (8)
- C. The nation's sins confessed (9)
- D. The holy covenant ratified (10-12)
- E. The nation's sins cleansed (13)

Introductory Notes to Nehemiah

Whenever God wants to get a work done, He lays hold of willing people. The walls of Jerusalem had been ruined; a small remnant had returned; and there was much work that needed to be done. In 536, Zerubbabel and Joshua had taken about 50,000 Jews back and had (by 516) rebuilt the temple. In 457 there had been a small revival under Ezra, but now it was 445, and God was looking for someone to go to the ruined city and restore safety and order. Nehemiah was to be that person. Notice Nehemiah's activities in these three chapters.

As cupbearer to the king, Nehemiah (a Jew) held a high position in the court. He was close to the king and could share his confidence. But Nehemiah was not forgetful of his own people, for he eagerly asked his brother for news about Jerusalem. Read Pss. 122 and 137:5-6. Oh, that saints today had as much interest in their heavenly Jerusalem! The news was distressing: the remnant was suffering shame, the walls were broken down, and the gates were burned. See Ps. 79:1-4. Instead of being a city of praise and glory, it was a city of shame and reproach.

Nehemiah was immediately burdened for his city. The fact that he was more than 700 miles away made no difference; nor did it matter that he was enjoying luxury and prestige in the palace of the king. He did not say, "The city's plight is not my fault!" Immediately his heart was touched and he wanted to do something to save his city. For four months (from Dec. to April; see 1:1 and 2:1) he wept and prayed. See Dan. 9 and Ezra 9.

This book shows Nehemiah to be a man of prayer (1:4-11; 2:4; 4:4; 4:9; 5:19; 6:9, 14; 13:14, 22, 29, 31). The book starts and ends with prayer! Verse 6 tells us he prayed day and night, so burdened was he for the city. Note that Nehemiah confesses his sins and the sins of his people. He also reminds the Lord of His gracious promises (vv. 8-9) and then offers himself to be God's servant to do something about Jerusalem's plight. "Here am I, Lord, send me!" In v. 11 we see that he has faith to ask God for servants, other Jews who would help him in the task.

ESTHER

I. The Selection of Esther (1-2)

- A. The king loses Vashti (1)
- B. The king chooses Esther (2)

II. The Detection of Haman (3-7)

- A. Haman's evil plot (3)
- B. Mordecai's great concern (4)
- C. Esther's courageous intercession (5-7)

III. The Protection of Israel (8-10)

- A. The king's new decree (8)
- B. The Jews' new victory (9)
- C. Mordecai's new honor (10)

Introductory Notes to Esther

The events recorded in Esther take place between Ezra 6 and 7. The "third year of Ahasuerus" (1:3) would be 483 B.C. "Ahasuerus" is the title of the Persian ruler, just as Pharaoh was the title of the Egyptian ruler. The book nowhere mentions the name of God, while the name of the king is mentioned at least twenty-eight times! The Jewish rabbis have found the name "Jehovah" hidden in five different verses in the original Hebrew (1:20; 5:4, 13; 7:5, 7). Though Jehovah's name is not mentioned, His overruling providence is seen in every chapter of the book. "Esther" means "star"; "Hadassah," her Jewish name, means "myrtle" (2:7).

Esther tells how the Jewish nation was rescued from extinction. It explains the origin of one of the Jews' most festive holidays, the Feast of Purim. The word "Purim" means "lots," and refers to the casting of lots by Haman to determine the day of the slaughter of the Jews (9:26-31; 3:7). Purim is held the fourteenth and fifteenth days of the last month of the Jewish calendar (our Feb.-March). It is usually preceded by a fast on the thirteenth day in memory of Esther's fast (4:16). That evening the Book of Esther is read publicly in the synagogue. Each time the name of Haman is read, the Jews stamp on the floor, hiss, and cry, "Let his name be blotted out!" The next day, they again meet at the synagogue for prayers and the reading of the Law. The rest of the day and the next day are given over to great rejoicing, feasting, and giving gifts. There is no OT authorization from God for this feast, but the Jews have been observing it faithfully for centuries.

In Esther, we see once again Satan's hatred for the Jews. Had Haman succeeded in his plot, the Jewish nation would have been exterminated! Think of what this would have meant to God's gracious covenant with Abraham. Any man or nation that has tried to wipe out the Jews has failed, as did Haman. See Gen. 12:1-3. Since God declared war on Satan (Gen. 3:15), Satan and his seed have been fighting against Christ and His seed: Cain killed Abel; Pharaoh sought to drown the Jews; Haman plotted to destroy Israel; Herod tried to slay Christ. We have here also an illustration of the warfare between the flesh and the Spirit (Gal. 5:16-23). Haman was a descendant of the Amalekites, the archenemies of the Jews (compare Es. 3:1 with Deut. 25:17-19; Ex. 17:8-16; and 1 Sam. 15). Amalek symbolized the flesh, and Haman, being in that family, pictures to us the hostility of the flesh against the Spirit, as well as the children of Satan vs. the children of God.

God's name is nowhere seen in this book, but God's hand is nowhere missing! He is "standing somewhere in the shadows" ruling and overruling. As you study the book, note the following evidences of God's providential workings: (1) Esther being chosen queen over all the other candidates, 2:15-18; (2) Mordecai discovering the plot to kill the king, 2:21-23; (3) the casting of lots for the day to destroy the Jews resulting in a date late in the year, giving time for Mordecai and Esther to act, 3:7-15; (4) the king's welcome to Esther after ignoring her for a month, 5:2; (5) the king's patience with Esther in permitting her to hold another banquet, 5:8; (6) the king's insomnia that brought to light Mordecai's deed of kindness, 6:1ff; (7) the king's apparent lapse of memory in 6:10-14, that led him to honor one of the Jews he had agreed to slay; (8) the king's deep concern for Esther's welfare, when he had a harem to choose from, 7:5ff.

EZRA

I. _____ Restoration under _____ (1-6)

- A. _____ to the land (1-2)
 - 1. Proclamation of _____ (1)
 - 2. Registration of the people (2)
- B. _____ the temple (3)
 - 1. Establishing the _____ (3:1-6)
 - 2. Laying again the foundation (3:7-13)
- C. _____ the enemy (4-6)
 - 1. The building ceases (4) (Note: 4:6-23 is a parenthesis describing opposition at a later date)
 - 2. The prophets begin their ministry (5)
 - 3. The building is completed (6)
- D. _____ of the people

II. _____ Reformation under _____ (7-10)

- A. Ezra comes to _____ (7-8)
- B. _____ confesses the sins of the people (9)
- C. Ezra cleanses the _____ (10)

NEHEMIAH

I. _____ the Walls (1-6)

- A. _____ (1-2)
 - 1. A concerned _____ (1)
 - 2. A cooperating _____ (2:1-8)
 - 3. A challenged _____ (2:9-20)
- B. _____ —the people work (3)
- C. _____ (4:1-6:19)
 - 1. _____ (4:1-6)
 - 2. _____ (4:7-9)
 - 3. _____ (4:10)
 - 4. _____ (4:11-23)
 - 5. _____ (5)
 - 6. _____ (6:1-4)
 - 7. _____ (6:5-9)
 - 8. _____ (6:10-19)

Job

Introduction: Job-Who was he?

1-A Man (Job 1:1)

- Perfect towards God – blameless – right with God
- Upright means he had nothing to hide or be embarrassed of – he was clean – not that he had never sinned but that he always had his sin covered by the blood! Pardon!
- Feared God – faith in God means nothing if there is no fear of God
- Hated sin – faith in God means nothing if there is not a HATRED of sin – escheweth evil means Job avoided, spit sin out of his life. God cannot bless a person who does not HATE sin in his or her life!

2-A Man (Job 1:2,3; James 1:17)

- God had blessed Job's home
 - Had a wonderful, faithful wife – the tragedies changed her
 - Had TEN healthy, happy children
- God had blessed his business – farming – loads of animals, land – money
- God had blessed his name – a great name – well known

3-A Man (Job 1:4,5)

- Job's spirituality (closeness with God) - no guarantee of his family's spirituality
- His children were a worry – blessings can often make the next generation lazy, especially in dependency upon God
- So he prays for his children, intercedes for them, and sacrifices for them in case they were doing something stupid
 - Under the Old Testament, people HAD to offer sacrifices to cover for sins
 - Fathers were responsible for their children's relationship with God and had to sometimes intercede for them when they sinned or they would be punished by God and Job was NOT going to abandon his kids to the world, and to their own devices!

What Happened To Him?

The same thing that happens to everybody in this life – disasters (Job 3:25)

- Four of the worst disasters that can happen to any of us, all happened at once
 - Loss of all income and security**
 - Sabeans stole his 1,000 oxen and 500 asses
 - Lightning storm kills of his entire herd of 7,000 sheep
 - Chaldeans stole his 3,000 camels
 - All but 4 of his servants are lost along with all the farm animals
 - Loss of his children - a tornado kills all 10 of his children**
 - Loss of his health – a crippling, devastating disease**
 - Loss of support – his own wife wants to just die**

How Did Job Respond (Job 1:20-22; 2:9-11)?

- The experiences of Job show us how to respond when absolutely everything that could go wrong, does go wrong!
- THAT is why this BOOK is so important!
- It would make a great movie – a great film, a great book wouldn't it?

The Book of Job

Place a check the correct answer:

In what land did Job live?

- Oz Id Uz Ur

2.) How many children did Job lose in a storm?

- 6 8 10 12

3.) What kind of disease struck Job?

- Leprosy Blindness Madness Boils

4.) Who told Job in his troubles to "curse God and die"?

- His wife Eliphaz Satan His servant

5.) Who attempted to comfort Job in his distress?

- His wife His friends God No-one

6.) Which of these was not one of Job's "friends"?

- Zophar Bildad Elihu Eliphaz

7.) Job's friends kept vigil with him in silence for how long?

- 24 hours 3 days 7 days 40 days

8.) Job opened his mouth and cursed the day. Then what did he wish?

- That he could die. That he could sleep. That he had never been born. That he could be healed.

9.) How many sons and daughters were born to Job after his sufferings?

- 5 sons and 3 daughters 7 sons and 3 daughters
 3 sons and 5 daughters 10 sons and 10 daughters

10.) How much longer did Job live after his sufferings?

- 85 years 100 years 120 years 140 years

The Book of Job

CHAPTER 1

1. How was Job considered before God?
2. What had God blessed Job with?
3. What would Job do for his sons in fear of the Lord?
4. For what reason did Satan determine that Job was faithful?
5. What did God not allow Satan to do to Job? What did Satan do to Job?
6. What was Job's reaction to God?

CHAPTER 2

1. What further harm did Satan want to try against Job? How was He limited?
2. With what did Satan strike Job?

CHAPTER 3

1. What did Job curse and for what did he long?

CHAPTER 38

1. What is the first question that God asks of Job?
2. What thought did God present to Job in His discourse?

CHAPTER 39

1. What is Job induced to realize about God and the animals of the earth?

CHAPTER 40

1. What is Job's response to God?
2. How did Job attempt to justify himself and nullify God's judgment?
3. What was God's challenge to Job?

CHAPTER 41

1. What was the Leviathan?
2. What was the purpose for the comparison with the Leviathan?
3. How is Leviathan king over the children of pride?

CHAPTER 42

1. How does Job respond to God's revealing of His omnipotence?
2. Why did God speak against Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar?
3. Why was Elihu not reproved by God?
4. How did God restore Job?
5. What is the lesson of Job for all people?

PSALM 1

The theme of this psalm is the happiness of the godly and the judgment of the ungodly. Verse 1 can be translated, "O the *happinesses* of the man." No matter where we turn in the Bible, we find that God gives joy to the obedient (even in the midst of trial) and ultimately sorrow to the disobedient. God sees but two persons in this world: the godly, who are "in Christ," and the ungodly, who are "in Adam." See 1 Cor. 15:22, 49. Let us look at these two persons.

I. The Person God Blesses (1:1-3)

From the beginning of creation, God blessed mankind (Gen. 1:28); it was only after sin had entered the world through Adam's disobedience that we find the word "curse" (Gen. 3:14-19). It has always been God's desire that mankind should enjoy His blessings. Ephesians 1:3 tells us that the believer in Christ has been "blessed with all spiritual blessings." How rich we are in Him! In these verses we have a description of the kind of Christian God is able to bless.

A. A person who is separated from the world (v. 1)

The Christian life is compared to a walk (see Eph. 4:1, 17; 5:2, 8, 15). It begins with a step of faith in trusting Christ and it grows as we take further steps of faith in obedience to His Word. Walking involves progress, and Christians are to make progress in applying Bible truths to daily life. But it is possible for the believer to walk "in the darkness," outside the will of God (1 John 1:5-7). The people God blesses are careful in their walk: though they are in the world, they are not of the world. By contrast, it takes little imagination to see the person walking near sin, then standing to consider it, and finally sitting down to enjoy "the pleasures of sin for a season" (Heb. 11:25).

B. A person who is saturated with the Word (v. 2)

Those whom God blesses are not delighted with what pertains to sin and the world; they delight in the Word of God. It is love for and obedience to the Bible that brings blessing on our lives. See Josh. 1:8. The people God blesses not only read the Word daily, but they study it, memorize it, and meditate on it during the day and night. Their mind is controlled by the Word of God. Meditation is to the soul what "digestion" is to the body. It means understanding the Word, "chewing on it," and applying it to our lives, making it a part of the inner person. See Jer. 15:16, Ezek. 3:3, and Rev. 10:9.

C. A person who is situated by the waters (v. 3)

Water for drinking is a picture of the Holy Spirit of God (John 7:37-39). The Christian is here compared to a tree that gets its water from the deep hidden springs under the dry sands. This world is a desert that can never satisfy the dedicated believer. We must send our "spiritual roots" down deep into the things of Christ and draw upon the spiritual water of life. See Jer. 17:7-8, Ps. 92:12-14. There can be no fruit without roots. Too many Christians are more concerned about the leaves and the fruit than they are the roots, but the roots are the most important part.

II. The Person God Judges (1:4-6)

"Not so!" This means that all that the godly person enjoys and experiences is not true in the life of the ungodly. The godly are compared to a tree—strong, permanent, beautiful, useful, fruitful. The ungodly are compared to chaff—they have no roots; they are blown with the wind; they are useless to the plans of God; they are neither beautiful nor fruitful. John the Baptist used a similar picture in Matt. 3:10-12 when he described God as a harvester, visiting the threshing floor and separating the grain from the chaff. "He will burn up the chaff!" What a tragedy for people to spend their whole life on earth as chaff and, as far as eternal things are concerned, amount to nothing.

Is there a future judgment? Verse 5 informs us that there is. When v. 5 says the wicked "shall not stand" in the judgment, it does not mean they will be absent; rather, it means they will not be able to endure the judgment. When the books are opened, these individuals will be flung to their knees in confession of sin and of the truth of God's Word and God's Son (Phil. 2:9-11).

The life of the godly person is an eternal plan of God! What he says, where he goes, what he does—all of these have eternal consequences. But the ungodly have "turned every one to his own way" (Isa. 53:6). The path of the righteous leads to glory (Prov. 4:18), but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Verse 6 sets before us the familiar teaching of the "two ways". We see it mentioned throughout the Book of Proverbs (Prov. 2:20; 4:14; 4:24-27; etc.). Why are the ungodly lost? Because they will not submit to Christ and His Word. They think they are secure in the earth—but they are only chaff!

How can the believer practice Ps. 1:1-3? It begins with daily surrender to the Lord of all that we are and all that we have (Rom. 12:1-2). It involves spending time with God's Word, reading it and meditating upon it. It means living a life separated from the world. It demands a life with roots that draw upon the hidden resources of God. What a blessed life, one that gives satisfaction here and hereafter.

Psalm 1 - The Blessed Man

This first psalm is a fitting introduction to the Psalms. It constitutes a perfect summation of the whole book of Psalms, for it describes man as God intends him to be. Like the Sermon on the Mount, this hymn begins with the word "blessed," and then goes on to show how blessedness and godliness are inseparably joined together. The psalmist then concludes with a striking contrast in which the ungodly man is portrayed both as to his character and his ultimate condemnation.

I. _____

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful" (1:1). We must remember that there is a negative side to godliness. There are some things which the man of God will not do. There is a divine nature within his personality which is diametrically opposed to that which is godless, sinful and scornful.

1) He Is Opposed to _____ Thinking

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly" (1:1). His manner of life is not directed by the wisdom of this world, but rather by the wisdom which is from above. His philosophy of life is not sensual or earthly, but rather spiritual and divine. Instead of going to the world for his advice he daily seeks his counsel from heaven.

2) He Is Opposed to _____ Living

"Nor standeth in the way of sinners" (1:1). While godlessness may be defined as the ignorance of God, sinfulness is the deliberate violation of the divine law. John declares in his epistle that "sin is the transgression of the law [or literally, lawlessness]" (1 John 3:4).

3) He Is Opposed to _____ Speaking

"Nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful" (Ps. 1:1). Those who begin to walk in the counsel of the ungodly usually end up sitting in the seat of the scornful. This is the chief seat in the kingdom of Satan. Those who occupy this position are filled with pride and contempt, and therefore regard the things of God with utter carelessness and scornfulness.

II. _____

"But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night" (1:2). Let us leave the negative side and look at the positive side.

1) He _____ the Word of God

"His delight is in the law of the Lord" (1:2). The life blessed by God can never be separated from reading and studying the Bible. One of the greatest sins of our age is our neglect of God's Holy Word. That is why we have such weak and ineffective Christians in our churches. God make us like Thomas à Kempis, who often said, "I have no rest, but in a nook with the Book."

2) He _____ the Word of God

"And in his law doth he meditate day and night" (1:2). It is one thing to appreciate the Bible for its literary excellence, and its theological concepts, but quite another thing to appropriate its message and live out its doctrine in daily obedience. The art of meditation involves appropriation; indeed, meditation is as needful to our spiritual health and strength as mastication and assimilation are to the physical. Jeremiah knew something about this when he said, "Thy words were found, and I did eat them; and thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart" (Jer. 15:16).

PSALM 8

Hidden in this beautiful psalm's poetic description of man's place in creation lies much teaching for practical people today. With the aid of the NT references to Ps. 8, we will be able to discover some of the lessons found here.

I. THE SETTING HISTORICALLY

You have noted that there are two types of inscriptions in the psalms: historical and musical. For example, at the beginning of Ps. 8 we read, "To the chief Musician upon Gittith, a psalm of David." *Gittith* means "winepress" and probably referred to the use of the psalm in the harvest season.

The psalm could refer to David's slaying of Goliath (1 Sam. 17). It is easy to see young David alone with God that evening after he had killed the giant, looking up to heaven and marveling at God's concern for His own. David was but a "babe and suckling" compared to the giant, yet God used the babe to silence the enemy. When David offered to silence the enemy, Saul said, "You are but a youth" (17:33,)—a babe, a suckling. Note another parallel between 1 Sam. 17 and Ps. 8 in "the fowl of the air" and "the beasts of the field" (1 Sam. 17:44). Also, Ps. 8 glorifies the "name of the Lord" (8:1, 9), and David defeated Goliath in the "name of the Lord" (17:45). Here we have youthful David praising the Lord for the great victory that He gave. "What is man that You are mindful of him?" Why would God pay any attention to a shepherd boy? What a wonderful type of Jesus Christ we see in David: (1) both were born at Bethlehem; (2) both were shepherds; (3) both were rejected temporarily by their brethren; (4) both faced an enemy in the wilderness and won; (5) both were exiles before being made kings; (6) both took a bride while in exile; and (7) both were beloved—for the name David means "beloved."

II. THE MEANING DOCTRINALLY

Any time a psalm is quoted in the NT and applied to Christ, this makes it a messianic psalm. Psalm 8 is applied to Christ in several places in the NT: Matt. 21:16; Heb. 2:6-8; 1 Cor. 15:27; and Eph. 1:22. Read these references carefully, especially Heb. 2.

The main teaching from Ps. 8 in Heb. 2 and 1 Cor. 15 is this: Christ has regained all that Adam lost because of sin. Christ has been exalted above the heavens and thus has glorified God's name (Eph. 1:19-23; Heb. 1:1-3). God's glory is no longer in a tent or a temple; it is "above the heavens" in Christ and in the hearts of ordinary believers. When Christ was ministering on earth, He was not praised by the priests or kings; it was the little children who praised Him in the temple.

Read Gen. 1:26-28 carefully, and note that God gave the first man dominion (rule) over the fish, the fowl, and the cattle. Actually, man was made "a little lower than God" and was appointed God's deputy to rule over the earth. But when Adam sinned, he lost that dominion. Romans 5 points out that there was a change of "kings": death reigned (5:14, 17), and sin reigned (5:21), but Adam no longer reigned. Instead of a king, Adam had become a slave! One final thought: Christ's work on the cross did not merely undo Adam's sin and put us back where Adam was. Rather, it gave us much more: it made us like Christ. Note the repetition of "much more" in Rom. 5:9-21.

III. THE LIVING PRACTICALLY

A. Praise

If David had reason to praise God for his position and his victory, how much more should we praise Him. Who are we that God should visit us? Who are we that Christ should die for us and lift us with Him above the heavens?

B. Position

This psalm exalts the dignity of man. Man is certainly the greatest of God's creations, for man is made "in the image of God." Let us never forget our obligation as creatures made in God's image, and our greater obligation as saints being renewed in this image through Christ (Col. 3:9-10; Rom. 8:29).

C. Power

Christ has given us dominion; this means that we reign as kings. We can reign in life through Christ (Rom. 5:17), getting victory over sin and temptation. We reign in death (1 Cor. 15:54-57), for death no more has dominion over us. We shall reign in His kingdom here on earth, our place of service to be determined according to our life and faithfulness here today (Matt. 25:14-30; Luke 19:12-27).

D. Promise

This psalm makes it clear that God is concerned with creation, and the interpretation in Heb. 2:6-9 indicates that Christ will one day deliver creation from the bondage of sin. See Rom. 8:18-24. This will include the "redemption of our body" (Rom. 8:23) when we shall see Christ and become like Him (1 John 3:1-3; Phil. 3:20-21). The fact that Jesus Christ is today on the throne is proof that one day all creation will be redeemed. What a glorious promise!

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III. THE LIVING _____

A. _____

B. _____

This psalm exalts the _____ of man. Man is certainly the greatest of God's creations, for man is made "in the _____ of God." Because modern teaching has lowered man to an animal and rejected the image of God, the world is in chaos. James 3:9 reminds us that we will treat people better if we remember they are made in God's image. No wonder we have so much civil unrest, so much brutality. We have _____ God and _____ humanity. Let us never forget our obligation as creatures made in God's image, and our greater obligation as saints being renewed in this image through Christ (Col. 3:9-10; Rom. 8:29).

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Christ has given us _____; this means that we reign as kings. We can reign in life through Christ (Rom. 5:17), getting victory over sin and temptation. We reign in death (1 Cor. 15:54-57), for death no more has dominion over us. We shall reign in His kingdom here on earth, our place of service to be determined according to our life and faithfulness here today (Matt. 25:14-30; Luke 19:12-27). Finally, we shall reign with Him forever and ever.

D. _____

This psalm makes it clear that God is concerned with _____, and the interpretation in Heb. 2:6-9 indicates that Christ will one day deliver creation from the bondage of sin. See Rom. 8:18-24. This will include the "redemption of our body" (Rom. 8:23) when we shall see Christ and become like Him (1 John 3:1-3; Phil. 3:20-21). The fact that Jesus Christ is today on the throne is proof that one day all creation will be redeemed. What a glorious promise!

Of course, Ps. 8 applies only to _____ in Jesus Christ. The _____ may admire God's creation, the work of His _____, but those who are saved have experienced the power of His _____. "Who has believed our report? And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?" (Isa. 53:1)

How wonderful that God should visit this earth for _____, but one day He will visit it in _____. Have you trusted Christ as your Savior? Are you permitting Him to rule and reign in your life?

Psalm 19

God's revelation to man is the theme of this psalm. It is amazing that God speaks to us at all. Men and women are sinners and have no desire to listen to God, yet He graciously continues to speak. God speaks to us in three ways:

I. HE SPEAKS IN THE SKIES (19:1-6)

God's wisdom, power, and glory are seen in His creation. Modern science would have us study "natural laws" and leave God out, but the psalmist looked at the marvels of heaven and earth and saw God. See also Pss. 8 and 29, as well as Isa. 40:12-31. Jesus saw His Father's handiwork in the lilies and the birds (Matt. 6:24-34). Both by day and by night, God's creation is speaking (v. 2), but this speech is not heard with the human ear. Verse 3 should read, "There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard" (NIV). We hear the voice of God in creation by seeing His wisdom and power. Certainly so complex an entity as our universe (and the universes beyond our own universe) demands a Creator and Sustainer. To believe that the universe evolved out of nothing and arranged itself in this orderly manner is folly.

Creation speaks a universal language to all nations (vv. 3-4). It is this fact that Paul used in Rom. 1:18-32 to prove that all people everywhere are under the wrath of God. "Are the heathen lost?" is an oft-repeated question, and the answer is "Yes." On what basis are they lost if they have never heard the Gospel? On the basis of God's revelation in creation. The heathen see God's power and wisdom, His "eternal Godhead," in creation and know that they have a responsibility to Him. Paul uses Ps. 19:4 again in Rom. 10:18.

Nature preaches a thousand sermons a day to the human heart. Each day begins with light and moves to darkness, from waking to sleeping, a picture of life without God. Each year moves from spring to winter, from life to death. We see the grass mowed down (Isa. 40:6-8), the tree cut down (Luke 13:6-9; Matt. 3:10), the fire destroying the waste (Matt. 13:40-42). The activities of nature, under the hand of God, are vivid object lessons to the hearts of sinners but, alas, many do not want to see or hear. The lost sinner, wherever he or she may be on this globe, stands condemned before the throne of God.

II. HE SPEAKS IN THE SCRIPTURES (19:7-11)

The heavens declare God's glory, and the Scriptures declare His grace. See Heb. 1:1-3. This law, testimony, commandment, word, of course, is a personal revelation from God, for the name used is not "God" but "LORD," meaning "Jehovah." This is the personal, covenant name for God.

A. What the Bible is

(1) The perfect law—There is no error in the Bible, either in historical fact or in spiritual truth. Of course, the Bible records the lies of men and of Satan, but the total message of the Bible is that of truth. See Ps. 119:128 and 160.

(2) The sure testimony—The Word does not change; it is sure and steadfast, Ps. 119:89. It is God's testimony to man, His witness of what is true and right. See Matt. 5:18.

(3) The right statutes—"Statutes" means "precepts, rules for daily living." Some rules are wrong rules; God's Word is right. Obeying the Word brings blessing to daily life.

(4) The pure commandment—See Pss. 12:6; 119:140; Prov. 30:5. The "sacred books" of some world religions are anything but pure, but God's Word is pure, even when dealing with sin. Nothing in the Bible, rightly understood, could lead a person into sin.

(5) The clean fear of the Lord—The phrase "fear of the Lord" (v. 9) is another reference to "the Law," since the Word of God produces a reverence for God. See Deut. 4:10; Ps. 111:10. To fear God makes a person clean; to worship heathen idols makes a person filthy.

(6) True, righteous judgments—God's evaluations of men and things are true; He knows all things completely. It pays for the Christian to believe what God says and not to depend on his own evaluation. Lot made this mistake and lost everything.

(7) Better than gold—What a treasure is the Bible (Ps. 119:72; Prov. 8:10; 16:16).

(8) Sweeter than honey (Ps. 119:103)—The spiritual Christian does not need the artificial things of this world for satisfaction; the Word satisfies the spiritual appetite.

B. What the Bible does

(1) Converts—This is the same as “restores” in Ps. 23:3. The Word converts the sinner from his ways and restores the saint when he wanders. It refreshes and heals.

(2) Makes wise—Read Ps. 119:97-104; Isa. 8:20; Jer. 8:9; Col. 1:9; James 1:5.

(3) Rejoices—The spiritual believer finds joy in the Word (Jer. 15:16).

(4) Enlightens—“The entrance (opening) of Your words gives light” (Ps. 119:130, NKJV).

(5) Endures—Other books fade and are forgotten, but God’s Word remains. Many a hammer has been worn out on the anvil of God’s Word!

(6) Enriches—It is better than gold or silver (Prov. 3:13-15).

(7) Satisfies—The honey satisfies the body; the Word satisfies the soul.

(8) Warns—It is better to prevent sin and avoid trouble than to confess sin and try to remedy mistakes. Knowing the Word and obeying it guides the believer on the safe path. See Prov. 2.

(9) Rewards—Money cannot buy the rewards of a godly life: a clean conscience, a pure heart, joy, peace, and answered prayer. Note that v. 11 says there is a reward *in* keeping the Word, not *for* keeping it. The reward comes in the doing: “This man shall be blessed in *his doing*” (James 1:25).

III. HE SPEAKS IN THE SOUL (19:12-14)

No person can understand his or her own heart (Jer. 17:9). We need the mirror of the Word to reveal our sins to us (James 1:22-25). The psalmist closes by asking God to reveal his secret sins to him; see Ps. 139:23-24. The OT law provided for sins of ignorance (Lev. 4-5; Num. 15:22ff). But for sins of open defiance and rebellion, there was no sacrifice; see Num. 15:30-31. David asks not only to be cleansed of secret faults, but to be restrained from running head-long into open sin. “Watch and pray, that you enter not into temptation.” This kind of wicked abandonment to sin leads to slavery, and sin becomes the master of the life. Romans 6 tells us that sin should not have dominion over us. Of course, it is by allowing the Word of God to control our lives that we get victory over sin. By “great transgression” in v. 13, the psalmist seems to mean a “sin unto death” or a repeated rebellion against God that brings forth His wrath. It is by an accumulation of the little secret sins of v. 12 that the person gradually walks into the great sin. It is important that Christians confess their sins immediately and allow the Word and the blood to cleanse the heart.

The prayer of v. 14 ought to be on our lips and in our hearts all day long. The meditation of the heart controls the words of the mouth (Mark 7:14-23). The word “meditation” here has the image of a musician plucking the strings of a harp. Who controls the music of your heart, God or Satan? Meditation is to the heart what digestion is to the body; it is the taking in of the Word of God and making it a part of the inner being. As the heart and mind think on the Word all day long, the Spirit guides the life. This is what it means to walk in the Spirit (Gal. 5:16) and to have the spiritual mind (Rom. 8:1-8).

Is your Bible all to you that God wants it to be? Read this psalm again and ask God to enable you to love the Word, live in it, and obey it—and He will bless you.

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- (3) _____—The spiritual believer finds joy in the Word (Jer. 15:16).
- (4) _____—"The entrance (opening) of Your words gives light" (Ps. 119:130,).
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Psalm 19

1) The Authority of Scripture

"The law of the Lord is perfect" (19:7). The psalmist used no less than six titles to underscore the authority of Holy Scripture. Like a condensed edition of Psalm 119, these words express the broad and varied authority of the Word of God.

1. Law tells of the Divine instruction relative to character and conduct.
2. Testimony tells of the Divine witness to what God is, and what we should be.
3. Statute tells of Divine directions designed to secure obedience or check disobedience.
4. Commandment tells of the Divine decrees, authoritative and imperious.
5. Fear tells of the settled habit of the soul which is informed by the Law.
6. Judgments tell of the judicial decisions and sentences of Jehovah - (Scroggie, p. 125).

2) The Inerrancy of Scripture

"The law of the Lord is perfect" (19:7). Once again David selected six words, this time to describe the inerrancy of Scripture. He spoke of the law as being

1. "perfect" (19:7)—without flaw or defect;
2. "sure" (19:7)—reliable and worthy of absolute trust;
3. "right" (19:8)—presenting the road to man's true destiny;
4. "pure" (19:8)—shining like the sun in a clear sky and highlighting duty;
5. "clean" (19:9)—without corruption; and
6. "true" (19:9)—inerrant and faithful.

Oh that God would give us a similar conception of the inerrancy and infallibility of His precious Word!

3) The Validity of Scripture

"The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul" (19:7). Once more the psalmist described six effects that the Word of God has in the experience of the believer.

1. It restores the soul (19:7);
2. It makes wise the simple (19:7);
3. It rejoices the heart (19:8);
4. It enlightens the eye (19:8);
5. It endures forever (19:9);
6. It is righteous altogether (19:9).

Because of the validity of Holy Scripture David exclaimed: "More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned: and in keeping of them there is great reward" (19:10-11). In other words, the Holy Scriptures are to be loved, learned and lived; and in the obeying of God's Word there is great reward. Our supreme satisfaction is our increasing knowledge of God, as the Holy Spirit leads us into *all truth* as revealed in the Scriptures.

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The Shepherd Psalm

Psalm 23

I. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE (23:1-3)

A. Its Roots in a Spiritual Relationship

B. Its Results in a Spiritual Reality (23:1-3)

The Good Shepherd: 1. Shares His Life with Us 2. Gives His Life for Us 3. Puts His Life in Us

II. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DEATH (23:4-5)

David talks about: **A. The Tomb** **B. The Table**

III. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY ETERNITY (23:6)

Psalms 23:6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for ever.

A. Preservation

B. Place

Psalms 22, 23, 24 as a TRILOGY (grouping of three)

These three familiar and beloved psalms present Christ as the Shepherd, each one emphasizing a different aspect of His Person and His work. Psalm 22 pictures the Good Shepherd dying for the sheep (John 10:11); Ps. 23 the Great Shepherd caring for the sheep (Heb. 13:20-21); and Ps. 24 the Chief Shepherd coming for the sheep (1 Peter 5:4). In other words, Christ died for us (past), Christ lives for us (present), and Christ will come for us (future).

I. THE GOOD SHEPHERD (22)

This psalm presents the crucifixion of Christ in vv. 1-21 and His resurrection in vv. 22-31. Since the Jews did not know of crucifixion back in David's time, this vivid description of Christ's death on the cross could only have been penned by inspiration of the Spirit. It is interesting to contrast the two sections of this psalm. In vv. 1-21 we see Christ's suffering and crucifixion, while in vv. 22-31 we see His glory and resurrection. The first passage depicts pain and prayer; the second passage depicts praise and promise. And the first shows Christ in the midst of His enemies; the second, Christ in the midst of the church.

It is not difficult to see the fulfillment of this chapter in the NT story of the cross:

v. 1—Matt. 27:46; Mark 15:34—Christ spoke these words

v. 2—Alternate light and darkness; Matt. 27:45

vv. 6-8—The reproach of the people; Matt. 27:39-44

vv. 11-12—No help was offered Him; Matt. 26:56

v. 16—His hands and feet pierced; Matt. 27:35

v. 17—People staring at Him; Luke 23:35

v. 18—Gambling for His garments; John 19:23-24

At v. 22, the scene changes, and we move into resurrection. See Heb. 2:11-12 for the NT explanation of this. Christ is no longer on the cross; He is in the midst of His brethren (the church) declaring the glory of God. Verse 24 must be read in connection with Heb. 5:7. This final section is filled with praise: in the church (v. 22), in Israel (vv. 23-26), and among the Gentiles (vv. 27-31). Verse 31 () ends, "He has done this," paralleling Jesus' words, "It is finished." Because of Christ's work on the cross, salvation has been accomplished and all who come to Him by faith will be saved.

II. THE GREAT SHEPHERD (23)

Hebrews 13:20-21 informs us that today Jesus is the Great Shepherd who cares for the sheep. We are His sheep, and

as we follow Him He ministers to us. Christ did not simply die for us; He rose again and lives for us. He is the Great Shepherd, the Great High Priest. "I shall not want" is the theme of Ps. 23. "I shall not want" for: rest and refreshment (v. 2), restoration and righteousness (v. 3), protection in trouble (v. 4), provision in the wilderness (v. 5), and a home to go to at the end of the day (v. 6).

Of course, the picture here is that of the Oriental shepherd and his flock. Such a shepherd knows each sheep by name. The shepherd goes before the sheep and makes sure they are not walking into danger (John 10:27-28). The sheep never need worry when they follow the shepherd, for he will protect them and provide for them. Even when they go through a dangerous valley (v. 4), the shepherd is beside them, and beyond the valley is the house of rest. At the end of the day, the shepherd leads the flock back to the fold and stands by the open door to examine each one as it enters. If he sees one that is bruised or weary, he puts the refreshing oil upon it to soothe and heal it, and gives it a drink of cool water. How gracious our Shepherd is to care for us!

Each of the OT names for God is seen in this psalm: **Jehovah-Jireh**, "The Lord will provide" (Gen. 22:13-14); **Jehovah-Rapha**, "The Lord will heal or restore" (Ex. 15:26); **Jehovah-Shalom**, "The Lord our peace" (Jdg. 6:24); **Jehovah-Tsidkenu**, "The Lord our righteousness," (Jer. 23:6); **Jehovah-Shammah**, "The Lord is there," (Ezek. 48:35); **Jehovah-Nissi**, "The Lord our banner" (Ex. 17:8-15); and **Jehovah-Raah**, "The Lord my shepherd" (Ps. 23:1). In other words, Jesus Christ is to His sheep all that they ever need.

III. THE CHIEF SHEPHERD (24)

Jewish tradition says that this psalm was written to commemorate David's returning the ark to Jerusalem (1 Chron. 13-15). It was probably sung by different choirs and soloists, each answering the other. The choir would sing vv. 1-2, a voice would respond with v. 3, and then another voice would answer with v. 4. Then the chorus would sing vv. 5-6. As the people entered the gates of the city, the chorus would sing out vv. 8-9, and the voice would ask again, "Who is this king of glory?" Then the entire group would shout, "The Lord of hosts! He is the king of glory!" What a wonderful spectacle it must have been!

But an even greater wonder awaits Jerusalem when the Chief Shepherd, Jesus Christ, appears to claim David's throne. This psalm describes the return of the King to Zion; see Rev. 19:11-16. This present earth is under the sway of sin and Satan. Though it is the Lord's by creation and redemption, it has not yet been delivered from bondage. But thank God, one day Jesus will return to the earth to claim His inheritance. Then the earth will be filled with the glory of the Lord.

If Christ is your **Good** Shepherd because you have received Him as Savior, then let Him be your **Great** Shepherd to guide and bless your life. Then when He returns as the **Chief** Shepherd, you will be ready to meet Him.

Psalm 23-The Shepherd Psalm

I. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY _____ (23:1-3)

Its Roots in a Spiritual _____ B. Its Results in a Spiritual _____
(23:1-3)

The Good Shepherd: 1. Shares His Life _____ Us 2. Gives His Life _____ Us 3. Puts His Life _____ Us

II. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY _____ (23:4-5)

David talks about: A. The _____ B. The _____

III. THE SECRET OF A HAPPY _____ (23:6)

Psalms 23:6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for

A. _____ B. _____

Psalm 22, 23, 24 as a TRILOGY (grouping of three)

These three familiar psalms present Christ as the Shepherd, each one emphasizing a different aspect of His Person and His work.

- Psalm 22 pictures the **Good** Shepherd dying for the sheep (John 10:11);
- Psalm 23 the **Great** Shepherd caring for the sheep (Heb. 13:20-21); and
- Psalm 24 the **Chief** Shepherd coming for the sheep (1 Peter 5:4).

In other words, Christ died for us (past), Christ lives for us (present), and Christ will come for us (future).

I. THE _____ SHEPHERD (22)

This psalm presents the crucifixion of Christ in vv. 1-21 and His resurrection in vv. 22-31. Since the Jews did not know of crucifixion back in David's time, this vivid description of Christ's death on the cross could only have been penned by inspiration of the Spirit. It is interesting to contrast the two sections of this psalm. In vv. 1-21 we see Christ's suffering and crucifixion. **It is not difficult to see the fulfillment of this chapter in the NT story of the cross:**

v. 1—Matt. 27:46; Mark 15:34—Christ spoke these words; v. 2—Alternate light and darkness; Matt. 27:45; vv. 6-8—The reproach of the people; Matt. 27:39-44

vv. 11-12—No help was offered Him; Matt. 26:56; v. 16—His hands and feet pierced; Luke 23:35; v. 18—Gambling for His garments; John 19:23-24

At v. 22, the scene changes, and we move into resurrection. See Heb. 2:11-12 for the NT explanation of this. Christ is no longer on the cross; He is in the midst of His brethren (the church) declaring the glory of God.

II. THE _____ SHEPHERD (23)

Hebrews 13:20-21 informs us that today Jesus is the Great Shepherd who cares for the sheep. We are His sheep, and as we follow Him He ministers to us. Christ did not simply die for us; He rose again and lives for us. He is the Great Shepherd, the Great High Priest. "I shall not want" is the theme of Ps. 23. "I shall not want" for: rest and refreshment (v. 2), restoration and righteousness (v. 3), protection in trouble (v. 4), provision in the wilderness (v. 5), and a home to go to at the end of the day (v. 6). Of course, the picture here is that of the Oriental shepherd and his flock. Such a shepherd knows each sheep by name. The shepherd goes before the sheep and makes sure they are not walking into danger (John 10:27-28). The sheep never need worry when they follow the shepherd, for he will protect them and provide for them. Even when they go through a dangerous valley (v. 4), the shepherd is beside them, and beyond the valley is the house of rest. At the end of the day, the shepherd leads the flock back to the fold and stands by the open door to examine each one as it enters. If he sees one that is bruised or weary, he puts the refreshing oil upon it to soothe and heal it, and gives it a drink of cool water. How gracious our Shepherd is to care for us!

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A Thanksgiving Psalm

Psalm 100

Introduction: One of the most striking Psalms of thanksgiving is Psalm 100. Psalm 100 is the summons to universal worship of the Lord with gladness and praise.

I. THE BASIS OF OUR THANKSGIVING

The 100th Psalm was written for the people of Israel. God said to them, "When you come into the Promised Land, & settle down in your warm homes, & you have plenty to eat, don't forget Me. I led you out of the wilderness & I brought you into a land flowing with milk & honey."

But it doesn't take very long to realize that the people of Israel needed a reminder, and I am afraid that we need it, too. Maybe God had us in mind, too, when this Psalm was written. Did you notice to whom it is addressed? The first verse says that it is addressed to "all the earth," & the last verse says that it includes "all generations." This message of thanksgiving is so deep & wide that it applies to every person in every era in every stage of life.

ILL. It's sad, isn't it, that we are the only country in the world, except for Canada & the Philippines (as far as I know), that has a Thanksgiving Day? I wonder how our world would be changed if suddenly all nations observed Thanksgiving?

Just scan the Psalm and see what it emphasizes. In **vs. 1** you'll find **the name of the Lord**. In **vs. 2** you'll find **the name of the Lord**. In **vs. 3** you'll find **the name of the Lord**. In **vs. 4** it says, "Enter His gates with thanksgiving." And in **vs. 5** you'll find **the name of the Lord**.

II. FIVE THANKSGIVING COMMANDS

1. **Command #1** is in vs. 1, "Make a joyful noise unto the LORD, all ye lands."

It means to "shout with the force of a trumpet blast," a shout of joy to the Lord that comes from the very depths of your being.

2. **Command #2** is, "Serve the Lord with gladness."

It doesn't say "serve the church" or serve the preacher, or serve the leaders, or serve the organization." It says, "serve the Lord."

3. **Command #3** is, "Come before his presence with singing."

Have you noticed? In these first 3 commands, God has said, "I want you to be happy. Shout with joy, serve with gladness, & come with joyful songs.".....Take a moment & look at people around you. Do they look happy? Or are they sitting there with scowls on their faces?

4. **Command #4** is, " Know ye that the LORD he is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture."

God took every bone, every joint, & He welded them together with sinews & muscles & covered them with skin & gave us eyes that see, brains that think, & fingers that can pick things up. God made us, inside & out. He made you the way He wanted you to be. And He made me the way He wanted me to be. **And He is still making us.** He's not satisfied with the unfinished product. He's not satisfied with your temper. He's not satisfied with the weak areas of your life where you are giving in to temptation. So He's still making us.

5. **Command #5** is this, " Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name. For the LORD is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations."

In the O.T. the temple symbolized the presence of God. So whenever the people came to the temple & entered the courtyards they knew that they had come into the presence of God. Now that temple no longer exists. But oftentimes the place where we meet to worship God is called a "*sanctuary*," indicating that God is there. But God is everywhere. You know that. He is with you as you drive on the highway. He is with you when you work. He is with you as you care for your children. He is with you every moment of your life.

What if He wouldn't bless us today because we didn't thank Him yesterday? What if God answered our prayers the way we answer His call for service? What if God decided to stop leading us tomorrow because we did not follow Him today?

"He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our iniquities." [Psalm 103:10].

CONCLUSION: Take time to read the 100th Psalm again. And if you'll listen to those commands, your heart will overflow with thanksgiving to the Lord.

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CONCLUSION: Read the 100th Psalm again. If you'll listen to those commands, your heart will overflow with thanksgiving to the Lord.

Psalm 119

This psalm is special in several ways. It is the **longest** psalm (176 verses), and it is an **acrostic** psalm, following the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. In most editions of the Bible, the **twenty-two sections** of this psalm are headed by the successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet (Aleph, Beth, Gimel, etc.).

I. What the Bible _____

A. **Water for _____ (v. 9)**

This whole section (vv. 9-16) deals with victory over sin. Young people in particular need to learn to *heed* and *hide* the Word that they might overcome temptation. As you read the Word and meditate on it, it cleanses your inner being, just as water cleanses the body. See John 15:3 and Eph. 5:25-27.

B. **Wealth and _____ (vv. 14, 72, 127, 162)**

Many people do not know the difference between prices and values. Your Bible may cost but a few dollars, but what a treasure it is. How would you feel if you lost God's Word and could not replace it?

C. **A _____ and friend (v. 24)**

The writer was a stranger (v. 19), rejected by the proud (v. 21) and by princes (v. 23), but he always had the Word to be his counselor. Read Prov. 6:20-22.

D. **A _____ to sing (v. 54)**

Imagine making a song out of statutes—laws! The songs of the world mean nothing to us, but God's Word is a song to our hearts.

E. _____ (v. 103)

The sweetness of the Word is like honey to the taste.

F. **A _____ (vv. 105, 130)**

This is a dark world and the only dependable light is the Word of God (2 Peter 1:19-21). It leads us a step at a time, as we walk in obedience. First John 1:5-10 tells us we walk in the light as we obey His Word.

II. What the Bible _____

A. **It _____ (vv. 1-2)**

It is the book with a blessing (Ps. 1:1-3). We are blessed in reading the Word, understanding the Word, and obeying the Word.

B. **It gives _____ (vv. 25, 37, 40, 50, 88, 93)**

"Quicken" means "to give life." The Word gives us eternal life when we believe (1 Peter 1:23). It is the living Word (Heb. 4:12). But the Word also quickens us when we are weak, discouraged, and defeated. Revival comes when we yield to God's Word.

C. **It gives _____ (v. 28)**

Trusting the Word encourages us (Matt. 4:4). God's Word has power (Heb. 4:12) and can empower us when we believe and obey.

D. **It gives _____ (v. 45)**

A law that gives liberty—what a paradox! Sin would have dominion over us (v. 133), but the Word sets us free (John 8:32). True liberty comes in obeying God's will. His Word is "the perfect law of liberty" (James 1:25).

E. **It imparts _____ (vv. 66, 97-104)**

We may get knowledge and facts in other books, but true spiritual wisdom is found in the Bible. Note in vv. 97-104 that there are various ways to discover truth—from your enemies, your teachers, your older friends—and all of these are good. But above them all is a knowledge of the Bible.

F. **It creates _____ (v. 63)**

Knowing and obeying the Bible will bring into your life the very finest friends. Those who love God's Word are friends indeed. There are false friends who may dazzle you with their worldly wisdom and wealth, but their friendship will lead you astray. Stick with those who "stick" with the Bible (v. 31).

III. What We Must Do with the _____

A. _____ **it (vv. 97, 159)**

The way you treat your Bible is the way you treat Christ. To love Him is to love His Word. The Word is a delight (vv. 16, 24, 16, 35, 47, 70) and not a disappointment; we rejoice to read it (vv. 14, 162).

B. _____ **it (vv. 72, 128)**

To hold the Bible in high esteem is the mark of a true saint. It should be more precious to us than any earthly treasure.

C. _____ **it (vv. 7, 12, 18, 26-27)**

At least twelve times the psalmist prays, "Teach me." The Christian who *daily* studies his Bible will be blessed of God. Bible study is not always easy, for it takes the "whole heart" (vv. 2, 10, 34, 69, 145).

D. _____ **it (v. 11)**

"The best Book, in the best place, for the best purpose!" is the way G. Campbell Morgan explained this verse. All ages need to memorize the Word, not children and young people alone. Joshua was not a youth when God commanded him to memorize the Law (Josh. 1:8).

E. _____ **on it (vv. 15, 23, 48, 78, 97, 99, 148)**

Meditation is to the soul what digestion is to the body. To meditate means to "turn over" God's Word in the mind and heart, to examine it, to compare Scripture with Scripture, to "feed on" its wonderful truths. In this day of noise and confusion, such meditation is rare but so needful. Meditation is impossible without memorization.

F. _____ **it (v. 42)**

We trust the Bible about everything, because it is right about everything (v. 128). It is true and can be trusted wholly. To argue with the Bible is to argue with God. We test every other book by what God says in His Word.

G. _____ **it (vv. 1-8)**

To keep the Word is to obey it, to walk in its commandments. If we know God's truth and fail to obey it, we are only fooling ourselves.

Memory Work Assignments: (All students memorizing all selections below will be guaranteed a grade of at least 95 for the quarter)

Proverbs Memory Verses

(Prov 1:10) My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

(Prov 2:20) That thou mayest walk in the way of good men, and keep the paths of the righteous.

(Prov 3:5, 6) Trust in the LORD with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.

(Prov 4:7) Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding.

(Prov 5:21) For the ways of man are before the eyes of the LORD, and he pondereth all his goings.

(Prov 6:6) Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise:

(Prov 7:2) Keep my commandments, and live; and my law as the apple of thine eye.

(Prov 8:13) The fear of the LORD is to hate evil: pride, and arrogancy, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

(Prov 9:10) The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding.

(Prov 10:12) Hatred stirreth up strifes: but love covereth all sins.

(Prov 11:30) The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.

(Prov 12:15) The way of a fool is right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise.

(Prov 13:20) He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.

(Prov 13:24) He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes.

(Prov 14:12) There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.

(Prov 15:1) A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.

(Prov 16:7) When a man's ways please the LORD, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.

(Prov 17:17) A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.

(Prov 18:24) A man that hath friends must show himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

(Prov 19:27) Cease, my son, to hear the instruction that causeth to err from the words of knowledge.

(Prov 20:1) Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

(Prov 21:31) The horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the LORD.

(Prov 22:6) Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

(Prov 23:17) Let not thine heart envy sinners: but be thou in the fear of the LORD all the day long.

(Prov 24:9) The thought of foolishness is sin: and the scorner is an abomination to men.

(Prov 25:28) He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls.

(Prov 26:5) Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

(Prov 27:1) Boast not thyself of to morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

(Prov 28:13) He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.

(Prov 29:1) He, that being often reprov'd hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.

(Prov 30:17) The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it.

(Prov 31:30) Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the LORD, she shall be praised.

Proverbs Memory Verses--Reference Quiz

Write only the reference for each verse:

1. _____ 1:10

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

32. _____

The People of Proverbs

Introduction: The goal of the Book of Proverbs is for Solomon to help his son find wisdom and avoid the way of a fool. Perhaps the most intriguing person you meet in Proverbs is the "simple." In between the wise & the fool is the simple.....WISE—SIMPLE—FOOL

The Biblical Description of the "Simple"

- He lacks judgment (Prov. 7: 7).
- He believes anything (Prov. 14:15).
- He stumbles through life without regard for consequences (Prov. 22:3).
- He drifts into the path of fools and mockers (Prov. 22:3).

We must acquire wisdom or remain a "simpleton".

1. Avoid Friends who Lack Character (vs. 10)

A Scorner...

- Deliberately stirs up strife (Prov. 11:9).
- Disliked by godly people (Prov. 24:9).
- Refuses correction (Prov. 9:7).
- Is proud and angry.

2. Learn from the Mistakes of Others (vs. 22-23)

- People who refuse instruction will eat of the fruit of their own way (Prov. 1:31).
- People who refuse instruction will be with their own desires (Prov. 1:31)
- People who refuse instruction will become self-destructive (Prov. 1:32).

3. Seek Wisdom from God (20-33)

- Wisdom comes from God's grace (Prov. 1:20, 24)
- Wisdom comes from responding to the fear of the Lord (Prov. 1:23).
- Wisdom comes in the multitude of counselors.

Four Types of People in Proverbs

There are four types of people represented in the book of Proverbs.

- The Wise (Prov. 3:13)
- The Simple (Prov. 22:3)
- The Fool (Prov. 12:15)
- The Scornor (Prov. 13:1 and 22:10)

The Scripture gives instructions on how to deal with each of the three problem attitudes. We try to practically apply this wisdom to the discipleship process of the school and thereby strengthen the spiritual atmosphere.

THE SIMPLE

Proverbs 1:4 To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion.

Proverbs 1:22 How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scornors delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge?

Proverbs 1:32 For the turning away of the simple shall slay them, and the prosperity of fools shall destroy them.

Proverbs 7:7 And beheld among the simple ones, I discerned among the youths, a young man void of understanding,

Proverbs 8:5 O ye simple, understand wisdom: and, ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart.

Proverbs 9:4 Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither: *as for* him that wanteth understanding, she saith to him,

Proverbs 9:13 A foolish woman is clamorous: *she is* simple, and knoweth nothing.

Proverbs 9:16 Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither: and *as for* him that wanteth understanding, she saith to him,

Proverbs 14:15 The simple believeth every word: but the prudent *man* looketh well to his going.

Proverbs 14:18 The simple inherit folly: but the prudent are crowned with knowledge.

Proverbs 19:25 Smite a scorner, and the simple will beware: and reprove one that hath understanding, *and* he will understand knowledge.

Proverbs 21:11 When the scorner is punished, the simple is made wise: and when the wise is instructed, he receiveth knowledge.

Proverbs 22:3 A prudent *man* foreseeeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished.

Proverbs 27:12 A prudent *man* foreseeeth the evil, *and* hideth himself; *but* the simple pass on, *and* are punished.

THE WISE

Proverbs 1:5 A wise *man* will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels:

Proverbs 9:8 Reprove not a scorner, lest he hate thee: rebuke a wise man, and he will love thee.

Proverbs 9:9 Give *instruction* to a wise *man*, and he will be yet wiser: teach a just *man*, and he will increase in learning.

Proverbs 14:16 A wise *man* feareth, and departeth from evil: but the fool rageth, and is confident.

Proverbs 16:14 The wrath of a king is *as* messengers of death: but a wise man will pacify it.

Proverbs 17:10 A reproof entereth more into a wise man than an hundred stripes into a fool.

Proverbs 21:22 A wise *man* scaleth the city of the mighty, and casteth down the strength of the confidence thereof.

Proverbs 24:5 A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength.

Proverbs 29:9 *If* a wise man contendeth with a foolish man, whether he rage or laugh, *there is* no rest.

THE FOOL

Proverbs 11:29 He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind: and the fool *shall be* servant to the wise of heart.

Proverbs 14:16 A wise *man* feareth, and departeth from evil: but the fool rageth, and is confident.

Proverbs 26:3 A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back.

Proverbs 26:10 The great *God* that formed all *things* both rewardeth the fool, and rewardeth transgressors.

Proverbs 7:22 He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks;

Proverbs 10:18 He that hideth hatred *with* lying lips, and he that uttereth a slander, *is* a fool.

Proverbs 10:23 *It* is as sport to a fool to do mischief: but a man of understanding hath wisdom.

Proverbs 12:15 The way of a fool *is* right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel *is* wise.

Proverbs 12:16 A fool's wrath is presently known: but a prudent *man* covereth shame.

Proverbs 13:16 Every prudent *man* dealeth with knowledge: but a fool layeth open *his* folly.

Proverbs 15:5 A fool despiseth his father's instruction: but he that regardeth reproof is prudent.

Proverbs 17:7 Excellent speech becometh not a fool: much less do lying lips a prince.

Proverbs 17:10 A reproof entereth more into a wise man than an hundred stripes into a fool.

Proverbs 17:12 Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

Proverbs 17:16 Wherefore *is there* a price in the hand of a fool to get wisdom, seeing *he hath* no heart *to it*?

Proverbs 17:21 He that begetteth a fool *doeth it* to his sorrow: and the father of a fool hath no joy.

Proverbs 17:24 Wisdom *is* before him that hath understanding; but the eyes of a fool *are* in the ends of the earth.

Proverbs 17:28 Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise: *and* he that shutteth his lips *is esteemed* a man of understanding.

Proverbs 18:2 A fool hath no delight in understanding, but that his heart may discover itself.

Proverbs 18:6 A fool's lips enter into contention, and his mouth calleth for strokes.

Proverbs 18:7 A fool's mouth *is* his destruction, and his lips *are* the snare of his soul.

Proverbs 19:1 Better *is* the poor that walketh in his integrity, than *he that is* perverse in his lips, and is a fool.

Proverbs 19:10 Delight is not seemly for a fool; much less for a servant to have rule over princes.

Proverbs 23:9 Speak not in the ears of a fool: for he will despise the wisdom of thy words.

Proverbs 24:7 Wisdom *is* too high for a fool: he openeth not his mouth in the gate.

Proverbs 26:1 As snow in summer, and as rain in harvest, so honour is not seemly for a fool.

Proverbs 26:4 Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.

Proverbs 26:5 Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

Proverbs 26:6 He that sendeth a message by the hand of a fool cutteth off the feet, *and* drinketh damage.

Proverbs 26:8 As he that bindeth a stone in a sling, so *is* he that giveth honour to a fool.

Proverbs 26:11 As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly.

Proverbs 26:12 Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? *there is* more hope of a fool than of him.

Proverbs 27:3 A stone *is* heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath *is* heavier than them both.

Proverbs 27:22 Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, *yet* will not his foolishness depart from him.

Proverbs 28:26 He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool: but whoso walketh wisely, he shall be delivered.

Proverbs 29:11 A fool uttereth all his mind: but a wise *man* keepeth it in till afterwards.

Proverbs 29:20 Seest thou a man *that is* hasty in his words? *there is* more hope of a fool than of him.

Proverbs 30:22 For a servant when he reigneth; and a fool when he is filled with meat;

The People of Proverbs

Introduction: The goal of the Book of Proverbs is for Solomon to help his son find wisdom and avoid the way of a fool. Perhaps the most intriguing person you meet in Proverbs is the "simple." In between the wise & the fool is the simple.....WISE—SIMPLE—FOOL

The Biblical Description of the "Simple"

- He lacks _____ (Prov. 7: 7).
- He believes _____ (Prov. 14:15).
- He stumbles through life without regard for _____ (Prov. 22:3).
- He drifts into the path of _____ and _____ (Prov. 22:3).

We must acquire wisdom or remain a "simpleton".

1. Avoid Friends who Lack Character (vs. 10)

A Scorer...

- Deliberately stirs up _____ (Prov. 11:9).
- Disliked by _____ people (Prov. 24:9).
- Refuses _____ (Prov. 9:7).
- Is proud and _____.

2. Learn from the Mistakes of Others (vs. 22-23)

- People who refuse _____ will eat of the fruit of their own way (Prov. 1:31).
- People who refuse instruction will be with their own _____ (Prov. 1:31)
- People who _____ instruction will become self-destructive (Prov. 1:32).

3. Seek Wisdom from God (20-33)

- _____ comes from God's grace (Prov. 1:20, 24)
- Wisdom comes from responding to the _____ of the Lord (Prov. 1:23).
- Wisdom comes in the multitude of _____.

Four Types of People in Proverbs

There are four types of people represented in the book of Proverbs.

- The W _____ (Prov. 3:13)
- The S _____ (Prov. 22:3)
- The F _____ (Prov. 12:15)
- The S _____ (Prov. 13:1 and 22:10)

The Scripture gives instructions on how to deal with each of the three problem attitudes. We try to practically apply this wisdom to the discipleship process of the school and thereby strengthen the spiritual atmosphere.

THE SIMPLE

Proverbs 1:4 To give _____ to the simple, to the young man knowledge and _____.

Proverbs 1:22 How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the _____ delight in their scorning, and fools hate knowledge?

Proverbs 1:32 For the turning away of the _____ shall slay them, and the _____ of fools shall destroy them.

Proverbs 7:7 And beheld among the _____ ones, I discerned among the youths, a _____ man void of understanding,

Proverbs 8:5 O ye _____, understand wisdom: and, ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart.

Proverbs 9:4 Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither: *as for* him that wanteth _____, she saith to him,

Proverbs 9:13 A foolish woman is _____: *she is* simple, and knoweth nothing.

Proverbs 9:16 Whoso is _____, let him turn in hither: and *as for* him that wanteth understanding, she saith to him,

Proverbs 14:15 The simple believeth every _____: but the _____ *man* looketh well to his going.

Proverbs 14:18 The simple _____ folly: but the prudent are crowned with knowledge.

Proverbs 19:25 Smite a _____, and the simple will beware: and reprove one that hath understanding, *and* he will understand knowledge.

Proverbs 21:11 When the _____ is punished, the simple is made wise: and when the wise is instructed, he receiveth knowledge.

Proverbs 22:3 A prudent *man* foreseeeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are _____.

Proverbs 27:12 A prudent *man* _____ the evil, *and* hideth himself; *but* the simple pass on, *and* are punished.

THE WISE

Proverbs 1:5 A wise *man* will hear, and will increase _____; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels:

Proverbs 9:8 _____ not a scorner, lest he hate thee: _____ a wise man, and he will love thee.

Proverbs 9:9 Give *instruction* to a wise *man*, and he will be yet _____: teach a just *man*, and he will increase in learning.

Proverbs 14:16 A wise *man* _____, and departeth from evil: but the fool rageth, and is confident.

Proverbs 16:14 The _____ of a king is *as* messengers of death: but a wise man will pacify it.

Proverbs 17:10 A reproof entereth more into a wise man than an _____ stripes into a fool.

Proverbs 21:22 A wise *man* scalesh the city of the _____, and casteth down the strength of the confidence thereof.

Proverbs 24:5 A wise man is _____; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength.

Proverbs 29:9 *If* a wise man contendeth with a _____ man, whether he rage or laugh, *there is no* _____.

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- Proverbs 19:10** _____ is not seemly for a fool; much less for a servant to have rule over princes.
- Proverbs 23:9** Speak not in the _____ of a fool: for he will despise the _____ of thy words.
- Proverbs 24:7** Wisdom *is* too high for a _____: he openeth not his _____ in the gate.
- Proverbs 26:1** As snow in summer, and as rain in harvest, so _____ is not seemly for a fool.
- Proverbs 26:4** _____ not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.
- Proverbs 26:5** Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own _____.
- Proverbs 26:6** He that sendeth a message by the _____ of a fool cutteth off the feet, *and* drinketh damage.
- Proverbs 26:8** As he that bindeth a stone in a _____, so *is* he that giveth _____ to a fool.
- Proverbs 26:11** As a dog returneth to his _____, so a fool returneth to his _____.
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- Proverbs 27:3** A stone *is* _____, and the sand _____; but a fool's _____ *is* heavier than them both.
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- Proverbs 28:26** He that _____ in his own heart is a fool: but whoso walketh wisely, he shall be delivered.
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- Proverbs 30:22** For a servant when he _____; and a fool when he is filled with _____;

INTRODUCTION TO ECCLESIASTES

The name "*Ecclesiastes*" is the Greek Septuagint word equivalent to the Hebrew word translated "*the Preacher*" (Ecclesiastes 1:1). The writer claims to be "*the son of David, king in Jerusalem*"—hence Solomon, and this is the traditional view of both Jews and Christians. However, many scholars, including a number of conservatives, have argued that, while the purported speaker is Solomon, it was actually written long after his day. Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that Solomon wrote it himself, probably in his old age, as he was looking back on the happy early years of his reign and regretting his tragic failures in his later years. He could give wise counsel if anyone ever could, concerning the "*vanity*" of a life centered "*under the sun,*" in contrast to a life dedicated to the spiritual realm above the sun.

The deeper purpose of Ecclesiastes seems to be to convince younger people of the futility of worldly learning, riches, and pleasures, as ends in themselves, with the goal of exhorting them to "*Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth*" (Ecclesiastes 12:1).

Fear _____ (v. 13).

Ecclesiastes ends where the Book of Proverbs begins (Prov. 1:7), with an admonition for us to fear the Lord. (See 3:14; 5:7; 7:18; and 8:12-13.) The "fear of the Lord" is that attitude of reverence and awe that His people show to Him because they love Him and respect His power and His greatness. The person who fears the Lord will pay attention to His Word and obey it. He or she will not tempt the Lord by deliberately disobeying or by "playing with sin." An unholy fear makes people run away from God, but a holy fear brings them to their knees in loving submission to God.

"The remarkable thing about fearing God," wrote Oswald Chambers, "is that, when you fear God, you fear nothing else; whereas, if you do not fear God, you fear everything else." The prophet Isaiah says it perfectly in Isaiah 8:13, and the psalmist describes such a man in Psalm 112.

Keep His _____ (v. 13).

God created life and He alone knows how it should be managed. He wrote the "manual of instructions" and wise is the person who reads and obeys. "When all else fails, read the instructions!"

The fear of the Lord must result in obedient living, otherwise that "fear" is only a sham. The dedicated believer will want to spend time daily in Scripture, getting to know the Father better and discovering His will. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and instruction" (Prov. 1:7).

The last phrase in verse 13 can be translated "this is the end of man" (i.e., his purpose in life), or "this is for all men." Campbell Morgan suggests "this is the whole of man." He writes in *The Unfolding Message of the Bible*, "Man, in his entirety, must begin with God; the whole of man, the fear of God" (p. 228). When Solomon looked at life "under the sun," everything was fragmented and he could see no pattern. But when he looked at life from God's point of view, everything came together into one whole. If man wants to have wholeness, he must begin with God.

Prepare for final _____ (v. 14).

"God shall judge the righteous and the wicked" (3:17). "But know that for all these God will bring you into judgment" (11:9). Man may seem to get away with sin (8:11), but their sins will eventually be exposed and judged righteously. Those who have not trusted the Lord Jesus Christ will be doomed forever. "The eternity of punishment is a thought which crushes the heart," said Charles Spurgeon. "The Lord God is slow to anger, but when he is once aroused to it, as he will be against those who finally reject his Son, he will put forth all his omnipotence to crush his enemies."

Six times in his discourse, Solomon told us to enjoy life while we can; but at no time did he advise us to enjoy sin. The joys of the present depend on the security of the future. If you know Jesus Christ as your Saviour, then your sins have already been judged on the cross; and "there is therefore now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus" (Rom. 8:1 and see John 5:24). But if you die having never trusted Christ, you will face judgment at His throne and be lost forever (Rev. 20:11-15).

Is life worth living? Yes, *if you are truly alive through faith in Jesus Christ*. Then you can be satisfied, no matter what God may permit to come to your life.

SONG OF SOLOMON

I. The King Courts His Bride (1:1-3:5)

- A. The banquet hall fellowship (1:2-2:7)
- B. The springtime visit (2:8-17)
- C. The night quest (3:1-5)

II. The King Claims His Bride (3:6-5:1)

- A. The majestic marriage procession (3:6-11)
- B. The beauty of the bride (4:1-5:1)

III. The King Communes with His Wife (5:2-8:14)

- A. The separation from her husband (5:2-9)
- B. Her admiration of her husband (5:10-16)
- C. Their meeting in the garden (6:1-13)
- D. His admiration of his wife (7:1-9)
- E. Their satisfying communion (7:10-8:14)

Note: This is a “generic” outline that can apply to any of the interpretations suggested. Some interpreters see three main characters—Solomon, a shepherd lover, and his beloved. However, it is possible to see only Solomon and his beloved presented in the book.

The Song of Solomon

The title “Song of Songs” (like “holy of holies”) means “the finest of all songs.” Since Solomon composed over 1,000 songs (1 Kings 4:32), this must be classified as the best of them all. It is a book full of symbols and images, a book that requires maturity and spiritual discernment to appreciate and enjoy. Any student who would abuse the language and message of this priceless book is certainly revealing the carnality of his own life. We cannot examine this book in detail, but we do want to seek to understand its message from a four-fold approach.

I. THE LITERAL MEANING

We have here a precious love story. It involves three characters: a lovely maiden, forced to work by her family (1:5-6; 2:15); her beloved, undoubtedly a neighbor lad who has won her heart, who is also a shepherd (1:7); and King Solomon, who is known for his attraction to beautiful women (1 Kings 11:3). While on one of his trips to examine his lands, Solomon meets the lovely maiden and takes her to his palace. There she can think only of her beloved back home (1:1-2:7). She tells the women of the harem (“daughters of Jerusalem” in 2:7, 3:5, 8:4) not to try to persuade her to forsake her true love. In 2:8-3:5 she recalls her beloved and even has a dream about him. Solomon visits her (3:6-4:16) to try to win her love, but she cannot forget her beloved back home. Her beloved sees her in a dream (5:1-6:3). Again, the king tries to win her (6:4-7:9), but the maiden refuses (7:10-8:3). She is not impressed with the king’s wealth, spices, lands, or flattery. Finally, true love wins out and the maiden is set free. She flees to her beloved (8:4-14) and is restored to her family again.

Of course, this interpretation does not put Solomon in a very good light. But he was not faithful when it came to marital matters, and certainly it is not wrong to see him as a type of the world, trying to woo the believer away from her true love. This will become clearer as we examine the different interpretations and applications of the story.

The Song of Solomon magnifies and sanctifies married love. God made both male and female and it was He who “invented” sex. The love of a man and wife ought to be a beautiful experience, as described in this book, but sin can destroy this beautiful gift. In the Book of Proverbs, Solomon warns against sexual sins; in Song of Solomon, he extols the beauty and joy of married love.

II. THE HISTORICAL MEANING

From the earliest days, the Jews saw in this story a picture of the relationship between Jehovah God and Israel. Israel was “wedded” to the Lord at Mt. Sinai, when the nation accepted the Law. Isaiah 54 spells out this marriage relationship; see also Jer. 3 and the entire Book of Hosea. Alas, Israel was not faithful to her Divine Husband and “played the harlot” with the idolatrous nations of the world. She turned her back on her Beloved. However, there will come a day when, like the maiden in Song of Solomon, Israel will return home and be restored to her Beloved.

III. THE TYPICAL MEANING

The marriage relationship is also used to describe the relationship between Christ and the church. See Eph. 5:23-33. This applies not only to the church collectively (all believers of this church age), but also the church locally (2 Cor. 11:2). Paul saw each local church “wedded to Christ” and in danger of being seduced into sin by Satan and the world. Just as husband and wife are “one” and belong to

each other, so Christ and His church are one. We are “bone of His bone, flesh of His flesh.” He is in us, we are in Him. He loved us (past tense) and showed this love by dying for us on the cross. He loves us (present tense) and shows this love by caring for us, nourishing us through the Word, and seeking to make us as beautiful spiritually as possible. In the future He will continue to love us and we will share His glory in eternity. The “marriage of the Lamb” is coming (Rev. 19:7-9). Christ shall return in glory and take His bride to heaven.

IV. THE PRACTICAL MEANING

This book presents a vivid picture of faithful love and deepening communion. The intimate terms used only illustrate the wonderful love between Christ and the Christian. Let us note how love and marriage illustrate the Christian life:

A. Salvation

We are “married to Christ” (Rom. 7:4). Marriage involves the whole person—mind, heart, will, body. A boy meets a girl and comes to know her with his mind. Perhaps this friendship deepens and his heart is captured. But he is not yet married to her. It is not until he says “I will” that he is married. Many people know about Christ, and even have emotional feelings that are exciting, but they have never said “I will” and trusted the Lord.

B. Dedication

When a man and woman are married, all that they are and all that they have belong to each other. Their bodies are not their own (1 Cor. 7:1-5); they live to please the other. So it is with the Christian life: our bodies belong to Christ (see Rom. 12:1-2), and we live to please Him, not the world. Satan and the world (like Solomon in our story) may try to tempt us from our devotion to Christ (James 4:4), but we must remain true to Him. When a man and woman love each other, no sacrifice is too great, no burden is too heavy. See 2 Cor. 11:2 for Paul’s warning about “spiritual adultery.”

C. Communion

This is perhaps the greatest lesson in Song of Solomon—the deepening communion that ought to exist between those who love each other. No matter where Solomon took the maiden, her heart was always with her beloved. She spoke of him, she dreamed of him, and when she was free, she rushed home to him. Do we have this kind of love for Christ? Do we see His beauty? (Ps. 45) Do we realize how much He loves us and longs to fellowship with us?

In Song of Solomon 5 we have an interesting picture of the believer’s communion with the Lord. The maiden is asleep, but the voice of her beloved comes from outside the door. He wants her to share her love with him, but she is too lazy to get up. “I have put off my coat; I have washed my feet.” It is as though she says, “Please, don’t bother me. I’m too comfortable.” Then she sees his hand (v. 4) and realizes her sin. Remember—his hands are pierced. She then rises, but, alas, her beloved has gone. He left some perfume at the door, but what good is the blessing without the Blessor? In trying to find her beloved, the maiden runs into trouble and discipline.

How often the Lord wants to fellowship with us during the day, but we are too busy. Like Martha (Luke 10:38-42), we are “troubled about many things.” How much happier our lives would be if we would only keep our hearts open to the stirrings of His love. Just as a loving husband and wife think of each other when apart during the day, so a faithful Christian ought to think of his Savior and fellowship with Him. In 1:1-7, the maiden sees no beauty in herself, but in 1:14-17, her beloved describes her beauty in tender words. She sees herself in 2:1 as the common rose, the ordinary lily, but the beloved sees her as a beautiful apple tree, as a lily among thorns (2:2-3). (In spite of what we sing in the familiar song, it is the woman who speaks in 2:1 and not the Lord.)

D. Glory

The marriage has not yet taken place. We are engaged to our Lord, and the Holy Spirit is the “divine engagement ring” (Eph. 1:13-14). We have not yet seen Him, though we love Him (1 Peter 1:8). But one day the voice of the Bridegroom will be heard, and Jesus will return for His church. Then the wonderful marriage supper will take place (Rev. 19:1-9) and we shall forever be with the Lord. No wonder the maiden closes Song of Solomon by saying, “Make haste, my beloved.” We can only add, “Even so come quickly, Lord Jesus.”

SONG OF SOLOMON

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- A. The banquet hall fellowship (1:2-2:7)
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- A. The separation from her husband (5:2-9)
- B. Her admiration of her husband (5:10-16)
- C. Their meeting in the garden (6:1-13)
- D. His admiration of his wife (7:1-9)
- E. Their satisfying communion (7:10-8:14)

Note: Most interpreters see three main characters—

1. _____ 2. A _____ lover 3. His _____

THE _____ MEANING

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A. _____

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The Major Prophets

The Major & Minor Prophets

The division of **major** and **minor** prophets come from the Old Testament. There are 17 books of prophecy in the Old Testament and they are divided into two groups: the long books (the **major** prophets) and the short books (the **minor** prophets).

The Major Prophet books are:

1. Isaiah
2. Jeremiah
3. Lamentations
4. Ezekiel
5. Daniel

The terms _____ **Prophets** and _____ **Prophets** are simply a way to divide the Old Testament prophetic books.

The _____ **Prophets** are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Chronological Order of the Prophets

I. Prophets _____ the Exile

Jonah.....Amos.....Hosea.....Obadiah.....Joel.....Isaiah.....Micah.....
Nahum.....Habakkuk.....Zephaniah

II. Prophets _____ the Exile

Ezekiel..... Daniel.....

III. Prophets _____ the Exile

Haggai.....Zechariah.....Malachi

Major Prophets--5 books

1. _____ --Looks at the sin of Judah and proclaims God's judgment. Hezekiah. Coming restoration and blessing.
2. _____ --Called by God to proclaim the news of judgment to Judah, which came. God establishes a New Covenant.
3. _____ --5 lament poems. Description of defeat and fall of Jerusalem.
4. _____ --He ministered to the Jews in Captivity in Babylon. Description of the end of times.
5. _____ --Many visions of the future for the Gentiles and the Jews.

The Book of Isaiah

1. There are _____ chapters in Isaiah
2. Isaiah means *the Lord (Jehovah)* _____.
3. Isaiah was ministering when the Northern Kingdom was taken captive by _____.
4. Isaiah's prophecies are mainly directed to the Southern Kingdom of _____ - Isaiah 1:1
5. _____ is the New Testament spelling of Isaiah found in Mt 3:3; Mt 4:14; Mt 8:17; Mt 12:17; Mt 13:14
6. Isaiah's 66 chapters fall in line with the _____ books of the Bible.
7. Chapters 1 through 39 deal with the _____ of Israel.
8. Chapters 40 through 66 deal with the _____ of Israel.
9. Three excellent chapters in Isaiah are:
 - a) The call of _____ - Chapter 6
 - b) The _____ - Chapter 14
 - c) The Lord's _____ - Chapter 53
10. In Isaiah 14:12 the name _____ appears and is the only place in the Bible that refers to the Devil by that name.

Some fulfilled prophecies in Isaiah

1. The _____ birth. (7:14; Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-28)
2. The Lord on His _____. (6: 1; John 12:41)
3. Every _____ bowing to Jesus. (45:23; Philippians 2:10)
4. Jesus to sit and rule on _____ throne. (9:6-7; Lk 1:31-33)
5. _____ of the lineage of David. (11:1; Romans 15:2)
6. Jesus, the cornerstone laid in _____. (28: 16; 1 Peter 2:6)
7. John the _____ preparatory work. (40:3-5; Matt. 3:3)
8. Christ's _____ on the cross. (53:1ff; Acts 8:32-35)
9. The Coming _____ (9:6-7)

Three notable kings in Isaiah are:

- 1) U _____ 2) H _____ 3) M _____
(He died in ch. 6) (He was a godly king) (He executed Isaiah)

The Book of Jeremiah

Introduction—The _____ of Jeremiah (1)

I. _____—Messages to Judah (2-33)

II. _____—Jeremiah's sufferings (34-45)

III. _____—Messages to the nations (46-51)

- A. _____ (46)
- B. _____ (47)
- C. _____ (48)
- D. _____ (49:1-6)
- E. _____ (49:7-22)
- F. Syria, _____, Elam (49:23-39)
- G. _____ (50-51)

(Babylon is mentioned _____ times in Jeremiah)

Conclusion—the Prophet's _____ and _____ (52)

Jeremiah began his ministry in the _____ year of Josiah, about _____ years after Isaiah's.

Jeremiah:

1. Jeremiah contains _____ chapters.
2. Jeremiah was about _____ years old when God called him.
3. Jeremiah was a prophet to the _____.

4. Jeremiah was known as *the* _____ *Prophet*.
5. God's phone number is Jeremiah _____.

Author: Jeremiah 1:1 identifies the _____ as the author Jeremiah.

Date of Writing: The Book of Jeremiah was written between _____ and _____ B.C.

Key Verses:

Jeremiah 1:5 - _____

Jeremiah 17:9 - _____

Jeremiah 33:3 - _____

The Book of Lamentations

This book is a series of "_____ poems" marking the destruction of _____ and the temple.

This is a collection of five "lamentations" or "funeral dirges" commemorating the fall of Jerusalem to the _____ in _____ B.C.

_____ was witness to this tragic event.

His heart was broken as he saw Jerusalem and the temple _____, the _____ slain, and the prisoners taken off to captivity in _____.

From this book we can learn five important lessons about God and His will.

- I. The _____ of God's Judgments (1:1-6)
- II. The _____ of God's _____ (1:18-22)
- III. The _____ of God's _____ (2:17)
- IV. The _____ of God's _____ (1:12-16)
- V. The _____ of God's _____ (3:18-36)

In times of trouble we need to imitate Jeremiah who looked away from himself to the Lord, and who waited on the Lord in patience and faith (3:24-26).

Too often we look at ourselves and our problems and become so discouraged that we quit. Instead, we must be "looking unto _____" (Heb. 12:1-2) and let Him see us through.

Lamentations:

1. Lamentations was probably written shortly after the destruction of _____.
2. Lamentations is an _____ *Arrangement* which is a verse or arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, as the first or last, when taken in order spell out a word, motto, etc.
3. In Lamentations each chapter has _____ verses or a multiple of _____ verses.
4. The 22 letters of the _____ alphabet are used in succession to begin each verse in chapters 1-5.
5. In chapter 3 each of the 22 Hebrew letters are used in succession after every _____ verse.

The Book of Ezekiel

I. The _____ of the Prophet (1-3)

II. The _____ of _____ (4-24)

- A. A disobedient _____ (4-7)
- B. A departed _____ (8-11)
- C. A disciplined _____ (12-24)

III. The _____ of the _____ Nations (25-32)

IV. The _____ of God's People (33-48)

Author: _____ is the author of the Book (Ezekiel 1:3).

Date of Writing: The Book of Ezekiel was likely written between ____ and ____ B.C. during the _____ captivity of the Jews.

Purpose of Writing: Ezekiel ministered to his generation who were both exceedingly _____ and thoroughly hopeless.

He taught that:

- (1) God works through _____ messengers;
- (2) Even in _____ and despair God's people affirm God's sovereignty;
- (3) God's _____ never fails;
- (4) God is _____ and can be worshiped anywhere;
- (5) People must _____ God if they expect to receive blessings
- (6) God's _____ will come.

Key Verses:

Ezekiel 2:3 _____

Ezekiel 18:4 Behold _____

Ezekiel 28:12-14 _____

THE BOOK OF DANIEL

I. The _____ History of Daniel (1-6)

- A. Maintaining his _____ walk (1)
- B. Interpreting the "_____ dream" (2)
- C. The _____ image—Daniel not present here (3)
- D. Interpreting the "_____ dream" (4)
- E. Interpreting the _____ on the wall (5)
- F. Maintaining his godly devotion—the _____ den (6)

II. The _____ Ministry of Daniel (7-12)

- A. His vision of the _____ beasts (7)
- B. His vision of the _____ and _____ (8)
- C. His prayer of confession—the _____ weeks (9)
- D. His final vision of the future (10-12)

Author: The Book of Daniel identifies _____ as its author (Daniel 9:2;10:2)

Daniel:

1. The book of Daniel contains _____ chapters.
2. Daniel is the prophet of the _____.
3. Daniel means *God is* _____.
4. The Lord Jesus Christ states that Daniel was a _____.
5. Daniel is written in the _____ and _____ languages.
6. Daniel was of royal descent and rose to the highest position in the kingdoms of _____, _____, and _____.

Daniel 2:21 " _____

_____ : "

The Kingdoms in Daniel:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____
Head of gold (2:36-38) Lion with eagle's wings (7:4) | 4. _____
Legs of iron (2:33, 40)The "dreadful beast" (7:7) |
| 2. _____ - _____ (539-330 B.C.)
Arms and chest of silver (2:32, 39) Bear with three ribs (7:5) | 5. _____ kingdom
Ten toes of iron and clay (2:41-43) Little horn (7:8) |
| 3. _____ (330-ca. 150 B.C.)
Thigh of brass (2:32, 39) Leopard with four heads (7:6) | 6. _____ kingdom
The stone that smites the image (2:34-35, 44-45)
The Ancient of Days (7:9-14) |

Minor Prophets--12 books

1. **Hosea**--Story of Hosea and his unfaithful wife, Gomer. Represents God's love and faithfulness and Israel's spiritual adultery. Israel will be judged and restored.
2. **Joel**--Proclaims a terrifying future using the imagery of locusts. Judgment will come, but blessing will follow.
3. **Amos**--He warned Israel of its coming judgment. Israel rejects God's warning.
4. **Obadiah**--A proclamation against Edom, a neighboring nation of Israel that gloated over Jerusalem's judgments. Prophecy of its utter destruction.
5. **Jonah**--Jonah proclaims a coming judgment upon Nineveh's people, but they repented and judgment was spared.
6. **Micah**--Description of the complete moral decay in all levels of Israel. God will judge but will forgive and restore.
7. **Nahum**--Nineveh has gone into apostasy (approx. 125 years after Jonah) and will be destroyed.
8. **Habakkuk**--Near the end of the kingdom of Judah, Habakkuk asks God why He is not dealing with Judah's sins. God says He will use the Babylonians. Habakkuk asks how God can use a nation that is even worse than Judah.
9. **Zephaniah**--The theme is developed of the Day of the Lord and His judgment with a coming blessing. Judah will not repent except for a remnant, which will be restored.
10. **Haggai**--The people failed to put God first by building their houses before they finished God's temple. Therefore, they had no prosperity.
11. **Zechariah**--Zechariah encourages the Jews to complete the temple. Many messianic prophecies.
12. **Malachi**--God's people are negligent in their duty to God. Growing distant from God. Moral compromise. Proclamation of coming judgment.

The Minor Prophet books are:

1. Hosea
2. Joel
3. Amos
4. Obadiah
5. Jonah
6. Micah
7. Nahum
8. Habakkuk
9. Zephaniah
10. Haggai
11. Zechariah
12. Malachi

Please list the Minor Prophets in order and fill in the blanks below:

MINOR PROPHETS:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

The Minor Prophets

Books and Themes

1. Hosea (14)	-Spiritual Adultery	Key Verse 1:2
2. Joel (3)	-The Day of the LORD	Key Verse 1:15
3. Amos (9)	-National Accountability	Key Verse 4:12
4. Obadiah (1)	-The Destruction of Edom	Key Verse 1:10
5. Jonah (4)	-Obedience	Key Verse 1:3
6. Micah (7)	-Purest Religion	Key Verse 5:2
7. Nahum (3)	-The Destruction of Nineveh	Key Verse 2:13
8. Habakkuk (3)	-The Mystery of Providence	Key Verse 1:5
9. Zephaniah (3)	-God's Searching Judgment	Key Verse 1:12
10. Haggai (2)	-Working for God First	Key Verse 2:4
11. Zechariah (14)	-The Hope of the Future	Key Verse 1:3
12. Malachi (3)	-Ignorant Opposition	Key Verse 3:16

Hosea-Spiritual Adultery Key Verse 1:2 _____

Joel-The Day of the LORD Key Verse 1:15 _____

Amos-National Accountability Key Verse 4:12 _____

Obadiah-The Destruction of Edom Key Verse 1:10 _____

Jonah-Obedience Key Verse 1:3 _____

Micah-Purest Religion Key Verse 5:2 _____

Nahum-The Destruction of Nineveh -Key Verse 2:13 _____

Habakkuk-The Mystery of Providence -Key Verse 1:5 _____

Zephaniah -God's Searching Judgment - Key Verse 1:12 _____

Haggai -Working for God First Key Verse 2:4 _____

Zechariah-The Hope of the Future Key Verse 1:3 _____

Malachi-Ignorant Opposition Key Verse 3:16 _____

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

List of Assignments:

***Memorize the books of the New Testament in order.**

***Write a brief synopsis (summary) of the Gospels.**

***Explain, in a brief paragraph, what is meant by "The Synoptic Gospels"**

***List each book of the New Testament and the following information on each book:**

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

***List the New Testament books in their respective areas, such as:**

1. Gospels
2. History
3. Pauline Epistles
4. General Epistles
5. Pastoral Epistles
6. Prophecy

***Keep a notebook of all class lectures.**

***Complete all New Testament Worksheets.**

***List the following:**

- 10 Principal places of the New Testament
- 10 Major Characters of the New Testament
- 10 Names of Jesus in the New Testament
- 10 Major New Testament Doctrines

***Prepare a time line of your own covering the following areas of the life of Christ**

From Birth to Ascension

Include in your time line a daily breakdown of the Passion Week.

Example of timelines shown below.

Approximate dates should be shown on timeline for each event. Your timeline may be more detailed if you like.

- Birth Date: _____
- Boyhood Date: _____
- Ministry Date: _____
- Miracles Date: _____
- Death Date: _____
- Resurrection Date: _____
- Ascension Date: _____

The Basic Timeline of the New Testament

The New Testament timeline covers only about 100 years. Although the Gospels and the book of Acts give us a fairly good idea of the sequence of events, we do not have the exact years in which things happened.

EXAMPLE:

The Ministry of Jesus

Jesus born: 6-4 B.C. (Luke 2)

King Herod dies: 4 B.C. ([Matthew 2:19](#))

The Young Jesus in the Temple: 8 A.D. ([Luke 2:41-52](#))

Beginning of John the Baptist's Ministry: 26 A.D. (Matthew 3)

Chronology of Jesus' Public Ministry

- Jesus baptized ([Mark 1:9-11](#))
- 40 days in the wilderness ([Matthew 4:1-11](#))
- Gathers first disciples ([John 1:35-51](#))
- Wedding at Cana ([John 2:1-11](#))
- Nicodemus ([John 2:23-3:21](#))
- Chooses twelve disciples ([Luke 6:12-16](#))
- Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7)
- Raises widow's son ([Luke 7:11-17](#))
- John the Baptist killed ([Matthew 14:1-12](#))
- Feeds 5000 ([Mark 6:30-44](#))
- Refuses to be king ([John 6:14-59](#))
- Feeds 4000 ([Matthew 15:30-38](#))
- Transfiguration ([Luke 9:28-36](#))
- Stoning attempt ([John 8:21-59](#))
- Sends out the seventy ([Luke 10:1-24](#))
- Raises Lazarus: ([John 11:1-44](#))

Jesus crucified and raised: 30 A.D. (John 18-20)

Jesus' Ascension: 30 A.D. ([Acts 1:1-11](#))

***List the following:**

10 Principal places of the New Testament

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

10 Major Characters of the New Testament (not including Jesus)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

10 Names of Jesus in the New Testament

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

10 Major New Testament Doctrines

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

New Testament Survey Outlines

The Gospel of Matthew

- 1-Author Matthew
- 2-Theme "Behold Your King" — Matthew presents the Lord Jesus Christ as the King
- 3-Date A.D. 55-65
- 4-Outline Person of the King / Preparation of the King / Program of the King / Passion of the King / Power of the King
- 5-Key verse(s) Matt. 5:17: Matt. 5:43-44: Matt. 6:9-13: Matt. 16:26 Matt. 22:37-40: Matt. 27:31: Matt. 28:5-6: Matt. 28:19-20:

The Gospel of Mark

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

The Gospel of Luke

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

The Gospel of John

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

Acts (of the Apostles)

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

Romans

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

1 Corinthians

- 1-Author _____
- 2-Theme _____
- 3-Date _____
- 4-Outline _____
- 5-Key verse _____

2 Corinthians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Galatians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Ephesians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Philippians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Colossians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

1 Thessalonians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

2 Thessalonians

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

1 Timothy

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

2 Timothy

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Titus

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Philemon

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Hebrews

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

James

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

1 Peter

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

2 Peter

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

1 John

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

2 John

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

3 John

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Jude

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Revelation

- 1-Author
- 2-Theme
- 3-Date
- 4-Outline
- 5-Key verse

Bible Literacy: FINAL EXAM

1. Who wrote the first four books of the New Testament?
2. Who wrote the first five books of the Old Testament?
3. What two Old Testament books are named for women?
4. Where are the Ten Commandments found in the Bible?
5. What is the Greatest Commandment?
6. What is the second Greatest Commandment?
7. What is the Golden Rule?
8. What is the Great Commission?
9. What was the test of a prophet, to know that he was truly from God?
10. To whom did God give the 10 Commandments?
11. Which two people did not die?
12. What is the root of all kinds of evil?
13. What is the beginning of wisdom?
14. Who delivered the Sermon on the Mount?
15. How did sickness and death enter the world?
16. Who was the Roman governor who sentenced Christ to death?
17. Who are the major prophets?
18. What people group is the Old Testament about?
19. What happened while the Lord Jesus was in the desert for 40 days?
20. How many people were on Noah's ark?
21. Who was the first murderer?
22. Which person was afflicted with terrible trials but trusted God through it all?
23. Who was Israel's most well-known and well-loved king?
24. Who was "the weeping prophet?"
25. Who was thrown into the lion's den?
26. Who were the two people in the famous fight with a stone and a sling?
27. What is the book of Acts about?
28. What are epistles?
29. On what occasion was the Holy Spirit given to the church?
30. Whom did God command to sacrifice his only son?
31. What was the Old Testament feast that celebrated God's saving the firstborn of Israel the night they left Egypt?
32. Who was the Hebrew who became prime minister of Egypt?
33. Who was the Hebrew woman who became Queen of Persia?
34. Who was the pagan woman who became David's great-grandmother?
35. Which angel appeared to Mary?

36. How did the Lord Jesus die?
37. What happened to Him three days after He died?
38. What happened to the Lord Jesus 40 days after His resurrection?
39. What should we do when we sin, in order to restore our fellowship with God?
40. How did the universe and world get here?
41. Where did Satan and the demons come from?
42. Who directed the writing of the Bible?
43. Where was the Lord Jesus before He was conceived in Mary?
44. Who taught in parables?
45. What are parables?
46. Which two animals talked with human speech?
47. With which woman did David commit adultery?
48. Which one of their sons succeeded David as king?
49. Who was the female judge of Israel?
50. Who was the wisest man in the world?
51. Who was the first man?
52. Who was the most humble man on earth?
53. Who was the strongest man on earth?
54. Where were the two nations of God's people taken into captivity?
55. Which cupbearer to a foreign king rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem?
56. Who were the two Old Testament prophets who worked miracles?
57. Which Old Testament prophet spent three days in the belly of a great fish?
58. What is the last book of the Old Testament?
59. For which Israelite commander did the sun stand still?
60. Who was the first king of Israel?
61. Who built the temple in Israel?
62. Which of the twelve tribes of Israel served as priests?
63. Which city fell after the Israelites marched around it daily for seven days?
64. What did God give the Israelites to eat in the wilderness?
65. Which two people walked on water?
66. Who was the first martyr?
67. Who betrayed Jesus to the priests, and for how much?
68. What is the Lord's Prayer?
69. Who was the first person to see the risen Lord?
70. Which prophet and cousin of the Lord was beheaded?
71. To what country did the young Jesus and His parents escape when Herod was threatening His life?

72. What was Christ's first miracle?
73. Which one of the Lord's personal friends did He raise from the dead?
74. Who was the greatest missionary of the New Testament?
75. Who was Paul's first partner?
76. Whom did an angel release from prison?
77. Which event caused God to splinter human language into many tongues?
78. Which chapter of an Old Testament prophet's book gives a detailed prophecy of the Messiah's death by crucifixion?
79. Who wrestled all night with the Lord and was left with a permanent limp?
80. Which two pastors did Paul write letters to?
81. Who was hailed as a god when he was bitten by a snake but nothing bad happened?
82. Which two New Testament writers were brothers of the Lord Jesus?
83. Which two New Testament books were written by a doctor?
84. Who had a coat of many colors?
85. In what sin did Aaron lead the Israelites while his brother Moses was up on the mountain talking to God?
86. How many books are there in the entire Bible?
87. What's the difference between John the Baptist and the John who wrote several New Testament books?
88. Who saw the Lord appear to him in a burning bush?
89. How many sons did Jacob have?
90. Who gave up his birthright for a bowl of stew?
91. Which Psalm starts out, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want?"
92. Who disowned the Lord Jesus three times before a cock crowed?
93. What did the Lord do just before the Last Supper to demonstrate His love and humility?
94. Where is the New Testament "Hall of Faith?"
95. Who appeared with the Lord in glory on the Mount of Transfiguration?
96. Who is the second Adam?
97. Which Old Testament prophet married a prostitute because God told him to?
98. What are the two sacred ordinances that the Lord commanded us to observe?
99. What are supernatural enablings that allow a believer to serve the Body of Christ with ease and effectiveness?
100. Whose tomb was Christ buried in?
101. Who wrote the book of Hebrews?
102. Which is the "epistle of joy?"
103. What is the book of Revelation about?
104. Who is the bride of Christ?

Matthew 6:9-13 After this manner therefore pray ye: Our _____ which art in _____, Hallowed be thy _____ . Thy _____ come. Thy will be done in _____, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily _____. And _____ us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into _____, but deliver us from _____: For thine is the kingdom, and the _____, and the glory, for ever. _____.

John 1:1-14 Fill in the blanks:

- 1) In the _____ was the _____, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
- 2) The same was in the _____ with _____.
- 3) All _____ were made by _____; and without him was not any thing made that was _____.
- 4) In him was _____; and the life was the _____ of _____.
- 5) And the _____ shineth in _____; and the _____ _____ comprehended it not.
- 6) There was a man sent from _____, whose _____ was _____.
- 7) The _____ came for a _____, to bear _____ of the Light, that all _____ through him might _____.
- 8) He was not that _____, but was sent to bear _____ of that _____.
- 9) That was the _____ Light, which _____ every man that _____ into the _____.
- 10) He was in the _____, and the _____ was made by him, and the world knew him not.
- 11) He came unto his _____, and his own _____ him not.
- 12) But as many as _____ him, to them gave he _____ to become the _____ of God, even to them that _____ on his name:
- 13) Which were _____, not of _____, nor of the will of the _____, nor of the will of _____, but of God.
- 14) And the _____ was made _____, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his _____, the glory as of the only _____ of the _____,) full of _____ and _____.

Memory Verses (Fill in the blanks)

2 Timothy 3:16 All _____ is given by _____ of God, and is _____ for _____, for _____, for _____, for _____ in _____:

Psalms 119:89: _____, O LORD, thy word is _____ in heaven.

Matthew 24:35: _____ and _____ shall pass away, but my _____ shall not pass away.

Where Did We Get Our Bible

- A. Authors About _____ different authors over a period of approximately _____ years
- B. Books Old Testament - _____ books New Testament - _____ books Total Books - _____
- C. Translations We use the Authorized Version - King James _____ (year of translation)

How Did God Write The Bible

- A. Inspiration 1. Plenary - " _____ " 2. Verbal - " _____ "
- B. Inerrancy 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
- C. Indestructibility

List Ten First Things From These Genesis References

- The First of _____ Genesis 1:1
- The First _____ Genesis 1:3-5
- The First _____ Genesis 1:26
- The First _____ Genesis 2:22, 23
- The First _____ Genesis 2:23, 24
- The First _____ Genesis 2:2, 3
- The First _____ Genesis 2:4
- The First _____ Genesis 2:8-14
- The First _____ Genesis 3:4
- The First _____ Genesis 3:6

<u>Word Bank</u>
History
Temptation
Day
Man
Everything
Woman
Rest
Liar
Wedding
Garden

Name the first 5 books of the Old Testament

What are these books called collectively? _____

Who was Moses' brother & sister? _____

Who were Moses' parents? _____

How many books are in the Old Testament? _____ New Testament? _____ Whole Bible? _____

Name the first three known sons of **ADAM** given in Genesis:
_____/_____/_____

Name the first three known sons of **NOAH** given in Genesis:
_____/_____/_____

How old was Adam when he died? _____ Give Methuselah's age when he died: _____

Name the man who walked with God and did not die (God took him): _____

What does the word "EXODUS" mean? _____

Who was called by God at the burning bush to lead Israel out of Egypt? _____

Proverbs Memory Verses

(Prov 1:10) My son, if _____ entice thee, _____ thou not.

(Prov 2:20) That thou mayest _____ in the way of good men, and keep the paths of the _____.

(Prov 3:5, 6) _____ in the LORD with all thine _____; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In _____ thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall _____ thy _____.

(Prov 4:7) _____ is the principal thing; therefore get _____: and with all thy getting get _____.

(Prov 5:21) For the _____ of man are before the _____ of the LORD, and he pondereth all his goings.

(Prov 6:6) _____

(Prov 7:2) Keep my _____, and live; and my _____ as the _____ of thine eye.

(Prov 8:13) The _____ of the _____ is to _____ evil: _____, and arrogancy, and the _____ way, and the _____ mouth, do I _____.

(Prov 9:10) The _____ of the _____ is the _____ of _____: and the knowledge of the _____ is _____.

(Prov 10:12) _____ stirreth up strifes: but _____ covereth all _____.

(Prov 11:30) The _____ of the righteous is a _____ of _____; and he that winneth _____ is wise.

(Prov 12:15) The _____ of a _____ is _____ in his _____ eyes: but he that _____ unto counsel is _____.

(Prov 13:20) He that _____ with _____ men shall be wise: but a _____ of _____ shall be destroyed.

(Prov 13:24) He that _____ his rod _____ his son: but he that _____ him _____ him betimes.

(Prov 14:12) There is a way which seemeth _____ unto a man, but the _____ thereof are the ways of _____.

(Prov 15:1) A _____ answer turneth away _____: but _____ words stir up anger.

(Prov 16:7) When a man's _____ please the _____, he maketh even his _____ to be at _____ with him.

(Prov 17:17) A _____ loveth at _____ times, and a _____ is born for adversity.

(Prov 18:24) A man that hath _____ must show himself _____: and there is a _____ that sticketh _____ than a _____.

(Prov 19:27) Cease, my son, to hear the _____ that causeth to err from the _____ of _____.

(Prov 20:1) _____ is a _____, strong drink is _____: and whosoever is _____ thereby is not _____.

(Prov 21:31) The horse is prepared against the day of _____: but _____ is of the LORD.

(Prov 22:6) _____ up a _____ in the _____ he should go: and when he is _____, he will not _____ from it.

(Prov 23:17) Let not thine _____ envy sinners: but be thou in the _____ of the _____ all the day long.

(Prov 24:9) The _____ of _____ is sin: and the _____ is an _____ to men.

(Prov 25:28) He that hath no _____ over his own _____ is like a _____ that is broken _____, and without _____.

(Prov 26:5) _____ a _____ according to his _____, lest he be wise in his own _____.

(Prov 27:1) _____ not thyself of _____; for thou knowest not what a _____ may bring forth.

(Prov 28:13) He that _____ his sins shall not _____: but whoso _____ and _____ them shall have _____.

(Prov 29:1) He, that being often _____ hardeneth his _____, shall suddenly be _____, and that without _____.

(Prov 30:17) The eye that _____ at his father, and _____ to obey his _____, the _____ of the _____ shall pick it out, and the young _____ shall eat it.

(Prov 31:30) _____ is _____, and _____ is vain: but a woman that _____ the _____, she shall be _____.

Old Testament

The Old Testament has 39 books total, which consist of . . .

The Law - The Pentateuch--5 books

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Historical Books--12 books

_____, _____, _____, First Samuel, Second _____, First Kings, Second _____,
First _____, Second Chronicles, _____, _____, _____

Poetic books--5 books

_____, _____, _____, _____, Song of _____

Major Prophets (5 books):

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Minor Prophets (12 books):

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____

New Testament

1-There are approximately _____years between the Old and New Testaments. They are known as the _____ years.

2-One prominent family among the Jews during this inter- testament period was that of the _____.

3-During the *Silent Years* many sects and parties arose, the most important ones were the following:

a- _____

b- _____

c- _____

d- _____(political)

4-What was the Sanhedrin council?

5-Local places of worship for the Jews were called _____.

6-The four gospels Matching

___Matthew A-Gospel Of The Son Of Man

___Mark B-Gospel Of The Son Of God

___Luke C-Gospel Of The King

___John D-Gospel Of The Servant

7-List the *Synoptic Gospels*:

8-Explain what is meant by "*synoptic*" gospel:

9-The gospel of John contains at least 2 parables (true or false)_____

10-Please list the key verses for each of the following books of the New Testament:

Matthew_____

Mark_____

Luke_____

John_____

Acts_____

Revelation_____

11-Complete this phrase that occurs only in Matthew's gospel...."kingdom of _____".

12-Explain the possible reason for the difference in the two genealogies of Christ found in the Gospels; also tell which gospels contain these records-

13-How many parables on the kingdom of heaven are found in Matthew 13?_____

14-List the chapter content (what the chapter is about) information for the Gospel of John and the Book of Acts for all chapters:

The Gospel of John	The Book of Acts
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.
17.	17.
18.	18.
19.	19.
20.	20.
21.	21.
	22.
	23.
	24.
	25.
	26.
	27.
	28.

15-A key word in Romans is _____, occurring some 66 times.

16-Romans deals with some major doctrines of the New Testament, including _____, _____, _____.(list three)

17-Please define: legalism

18-Matching:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ___ Gnosticism | a-Galatians |
| ___ Legalism | b-Colossians |
| ___ Judaism | c-Hebrews |
| ___ Apostasy | d-II Corinthians |
| ___ Apostleship | e-Jude |

19-The main historical book of the New Testament is _____.

20-Three main men of this historical book are :

21-One book that deals with the Rapture of the church would be the book of _____.

22-Where could you find the qualifications for a pastor and deacon? _____

23-Name the New Testament of "joy"- _____

24-Matching:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| ___ Suffering | a-Philemon |
| ___ Slavery | b-James |
| ___ Separation | c-I Peter |
| ___ Sonship | d-I John |
| ___ Strife | e-II John |
| ___ Sincerity | f-III John |

New Testament Books

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
 11. _____
 12. _____
 13. _____
 14. _____
 15. _____
 16. _____
 17. _____
 18. _____
 19. _____
 20. _____
 21. _____
 22. _____
 23. _____
 24. _____
 25. _____
 26. _____
 27. _____
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