

A Survey of the Old Testament

GENESIS Adam and Eve had three sons. Name them. Cain, Abel, & Seth. Abraham was the father of Isaac who was the father of Esau and Jacob who was the father of twelve sons. Name three:

Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, Benjamin

EXODUS Name seven of the ten plagues:

Darkness, Frogs, Locusts, Boils, Hail, Death of First Born, Flies, Death of Animals, Blood

Who were Moses' sister and brother? Aaron and Miriam.

LEVITICUS This book is concerned with the cultic laws of the Hebrews. It tells how to sacrifice, what is clean and unclean, how to celebrate the annual day of atonement, etc.

NUMBERS This is a census report and the tales of Israel in the wilderness, wandering about for 40 years.

DEUTERONOMY This is a restating of the law in more contemporary terms. Compare Exodus 20:2-17 to Deut. 5:6-21.

JOSHUA The Israelites crossed the Jordan River to get to Canaan. They then destroyed the city of Jericho by blowing trumpets. The rest of the book is about the Israelites conquering the Canaanites.

JUDGES Name four judges and try to find out what they did. (One of your four should be a female. Look at Chapt. 4 & 5. Deborah, Gideon, Abimelech, Samson, Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon)

RUTH Who was Ruth's mother-in-law? Naomi Who was Ruth's second husband? Boaz Who was her grandson? David (Ruth 4:18-22).

I SAMUEL Samuel was a king, prophet, carpenter, priest. (Circle one.) Samuel anointed Saul as king and then later anointed David, the son of Jesse, as king.

II SAMUEL This book is mostly about the reign of King David.

I KINGS Who was king after David? Solomon. Who is the great prophet in this book? Elijah (He is a biggy so don't forget him.)

II KINGS Who succeed the prophet in I Kings? Elisha I and II Kings tells of the division between Israel and Judah and their respective kings. They have got some pretty wild stories. If you think politics in Washington is rough...

I CHRONICLES & II CHRONICLES These two books retell the stories of David and Solomon's reigns as they should have been rather than how they really were. It also tells of the reigns of later kings. At the end of these books the Jews go into exile into Babylon.

EZRA Ezra returns to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple. He does this during the reign of Artaxerxes. (Ezra 7:1-6)

NEHEMIAH Nehemiah rebuilt the walls of what city? Jerusalem

ESTHER Who does Esther marry? Ahasuerus Why is she remembered? _____
By the way, God is never mentioned in this book.

JOB This is where Job is tested in a bet between God and the Tempter (devil). Job and God both come out winners.

PSALMS This is the hymnal and prayer book of the Old Testament. The poetry is great! In this book you will find the shortest chapter in the Bible. Which one is it? Psalm 117 – two verses

PROVERBS This is like a Poor Richard's Almanac which is just loaded with wise and fun tidbits for everyday life.

ECCLESIASTES These are the questions a preacher raises about the true meaning of life. It can be depressing but it is interesting.

SONG OF SOLOMON Also known as the Song of Songs, this is quite a love song. Why is this in the Bible? Allegory for Christ & Church, God & Israel

ISAIAH According to Isaiah 1:1 who is Isaiah and what is this book about? (Amos, Hosea, and Micah were alive when Isaiah was.) Isaiah was Son of Amoz Book is about the vision of Judah and Jerusalem

JEREMIAH Read verses 5-8 of Chapter 1. Why doesn't Jeremiah want to be a prophet? Too young, only a child
He foretells the destruction of Jerusalem in a later part of the book and then lives to see it happen.

LAMENTATIONS These are sad songs about the destruction of Jerusalem which were sung by the Jews who were in Babylon.

EZEKIEL Ezekiel was a prophet to the exiles who tried to cheer up the Jews by telling them that everything will come out in the wash because the LORD God is in control.

DANIEL Daniel was thrown in a pit with lions by King Nebechadnezzar. Why? _____

HOSEA Hosea compared his love for his wife, Gomer, to God's love for Israel. His contemporaries were of Amos, Isaiah, & Micah.

JOEL is similar to the book of Ezekiel because of the many vision he had. He spoke of the judgment of nations and the coming of a wonderful new day in which God will rule.

AMOS was a shepherd in Tekoa. He said, "Let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an ever flowing stream (5:24). He was a "Southerner" preaching in the North.

OBADIAH was concerned with the sins of Israel. He didn't really prophesy about Israel or Judah. His message was like Joel's. Shortest book in Old Testament. Obadiah = servant of the Lord

JONAH This book is about a man who was swallowed by a big fish. It is also about Israel's mission to the world. Can you see both meanings?

MICAH Compare 5:2 with Matthew 2:6. What is Micah talking about? Bethlehem He was very concerned with the poor of his nation. He gave the meaning of true worship in 6:8. What is it? Justice, faithful love, walk humbly with God
Who were Micah's contemporaries? Amos, Isaiah, and Hosea.

NAHUM reminds us that when nations become evil, they come under God's judgment and do not last. He is sometimes known as a prophet of "hate and vengeance." His contemporaries were Zephaniah, Habakkuk, and Jeremiah.

HABAKKUK asks some deep questions. Check 1:13b for his most disturbing one. The answer comes in 2:2-4. What is the questions and it's answer? Why would you look the other way? ????????????

Chapter 3 is a beautiful song about trust in God. Habakkuk's thinking is a basis for Christianity.

ZEPHANIAH spoke of God's judgment on Judah and all nations. What other prophets were alive in his day? Habakkuk, Jeremiah, Nahum

HAGGAI was called a "practical idealist" because he wanted the people to rebuild the temple instead of their houses. Check Ezra 5:1. What other prophet was around in his time? Zechariah

ZECHARIAH preached a message of reconstruction after the return from exile in Babylon just like his contemporary Haggai.

MALACHI preached just before Ezra and Nehemiah. He was concerned with worship in the new temple. His central theme is fidelity to the covenant with the LORD and its teaching which is the theme of the entire Old Testament.