

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

BIBL 1332: SYLLABUS

BY MARK BERRIER
WITH DARRELL MARTIN, JR.

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Dr. Mark Hahlen's "Survey of Bible Notes"

Dallas Christian College educates students for Christian leadership in the church, community,
and world.

Old Testament Survey
BIBL 1332
Spring Semester
Professor: Mark D. Berrier
Email: mberrier@dallas.edu

1. Attendance Policy:

You are expected to attend every class session. Twenty percent of your grade for the course will depend on your presence and being on time, awake, and attentive. You will be allowed 4 free cuts and 4 free tardies before your grade is lowered. If there are further cuts or tardies, then you are responsible to seek make-up work for the class. You are also responsible to get the notes from another student who did attend. If you should miss a class, *you must be prepared for the next class or test*. All class work, tests and study are your responsibility.

Up to 2 cuts.....	No penalty
Up to 2 tardies.....	No penalty
3 cuts.....	-2% of your grade
4 cuts.....	-5% of your grade
5 cuts.....	dropped from class with an F
Each tardy after 2.....	-1% of your grade
10 tardies.....	dropped from class with an F

You must turn in your reason for missing class in writing to the professor for the 3rd and 4th cut. It is possible to do extra work to make up for 50% of your lost grade percentage.

You are to remain in the classroom during the class period. If you leave class *without prior permission* from the professor, you will be docked 1% of your grade. Talking in class without permission will also cost you 1% of your grade each time, after a warning.

2. Assignments:

1. You are to read and understand this syllabus and answer the questions page-by-page before coming to class.
2. Tests will be given regularly over the material covered in class, over The Bible for Busy People, over this syllabus, and over the scripture we cover. You will be graded regularly on the amount of work you have completed in this syllabus. **[Do not allow yourself to get behind in this work.]**
3. You must *read the Bible* to do well in this class.
4. For extra credit [up to 5% added to your total grade] you may write up to 4 pages on the first half of McMillen and Stern's None of These Diseases. Each chapter is to be summed

up in 1/3 of a page, 3 chapters per page. *Use the chapter title as a heading for each chapter* in your report. **Avoid** such repetitions as "This chapter says" or "McMillen says," et al. Don't use phrases like "we read" or "it says" etc. Simply and clearly sum up each chapter in your own words. **Proofread carefully.** Use correct grammar and spelling.

The report is to be single-spaced, double-space between paragraphs. **It is to be turned in before the end of the month of November.** No exceptions are permitted.

5. **If you miss a test, you will receive a zero grade for that test. No late tests will be given.** [Only if you have a doctor's signed slip as proof of illness will the test be administered late. Without the doctor's proof, you will receive a zero. **No exceptions.**]

3. **Grading Policy:**

20% Attendance and filling in notes in syllabus

80% Tests [All tests are rated equally.]

Up to 5% extra credit for report on None of These Diseases, as discussed above.

Incompletes: Any incomplete must be filed with the professor (through the academic office) at least two weeks before final exams. Incompletes are granted only because of extreme extenuating circumstances. Students must finish incompletes within six weeks after the end of the semester.

4. **What you will be reading in this course:**

The NIV Study Bible

The Bible for Busy People: Book I: The Old Testament by Mark Berrier

Josephus: The Essential Works, by Paul Maier

Zondervan Handbook of the Bible, by David Alexander & Pat Alexander

None of These Diseases, by S. I. McMillen, M.D. & David E. Stern, M.D.

This syllabus

5. **Why should you excel in this course?**

This course (along with "How to Study the Bible") is the **foundation** for all other work you will do at DCC.

An overview of the Bible is essential to all other classes in Bible. If you know the whole, you can then begin to understand the parts.

Scripture is the reliable foundation for all decisions you will make in life—in and out of class.

Other classes built upon these two freshman classes:

Life of Christ 1 and 2; Acts; Hebrews; Hebrew Wisdom Literature; Worship; Church History; Pentateuch; Hebrew Prophetic Literature; Biblical Theology 1 and 2; Missions; Evangelism; Ministry Leadership; Ministry Practice; Romans; Philosophy; History of Christian Education; Senior Bible Seminar, and others.

6. Course objectives:

In this course, the student will:

- understand the chronology of the major events in the OT;
- understand the main themes of the OT;
- understand the main characters of the OT and their contribution;
- understand the main theme(s) of each book of the OT;
- understand the structure and unity of the OT as a whole;
- understand the events of the OT in relation to their setting in the ancient Near East;
- understand how God used Israel to bring salvation to the world;
- appreciate that archeology continues to prove the Bible to be true;
- desire to study the Bible seriously;
- be able to discuss the Bible intelligently;
- be able to apply the Bible to life;

7. How to succeed in this class:

1. Read The Bible for Busy People *ahead of class*; answer the questions in the syllabus *ahead of class*; look up the Bible passages given in class and the book. When you prepare ahead, you will know what is being talked about, and you will be able to offer insights of your own. [Your syllabus will occasionally be graded during class.]

2. *Take good notes in the syllabus and during the class.* Reading them before class and before tests will cut down on your study time (and your worry). Quiz yourself and others before class and before tests. Study both in *groups* and individually.

3. Pray! Pray that God will give you understanding of his word. He is there to help you. Do not try to do any class on your own. Pray for your professor daily.

4 Remember that this is not just any class. This class will be your foundation for the future of all you do—in life and in school.

Tentative Class Schedule:

January:	Introduction to this syllabus and to the class Genesis 1-11 (test)
February:	Genesis 12-50 (test) Exodus/Numbers Leviticus/Deuteronomy (test) Joshua/Judges/Ruth/Books of Samuel
March:	Review (test) Job/Psalms/Proverbs/Ecclesiastes/Song of Songs (Take-home test) Books of Kings
April:	Books of Chronicles Review (test) Isaiah/Jeremiah/Lamentations Review (test)
May:	Review the Old Testament Final Exam over all the Old Testament

The "Pentakon" Bible: The Bible in 50 words:

God Made, Adam bit; Noah arked, Abraham split; Jacob fooled, Joseph ruled; Bush talked, Moses balked, Pharaoh plagued, people walked; Sea divided, tablets guided, Promise landed. Saul freaked, David peeked, Prophets warned; Jesus born, God walked, Love talked; anger crucified, hope died. Love rose, Spirit flamed, Word spread, God remained.

If you memorize this, you'll have the entire Bible in its simplest form.

"Survey of the Old Testament"

1. **The Bible is the story of how God has acted in history to restore mankind to himself.** It is *not* about how mankind has tried to approach God [except the Wisdom Lit.]

2. Judeo-Christianity is different from all other religions because it is the only religion in which God does the required work to bring mankind back to himself. The Bible is different from all other religions' books because it is based in historical **acts**, which, when completed, have become **facts**. Facts of history cannot be changed. The Bible *contains* human meditations, but is not based on human meditations. All other religions' books are simply human meditations and stories.

3. **Grace always comes before law.** Can you tell why? Because God always works first; he gives his work to us, then gives us the rules for living. He put Adam in paradise and afterwards gave him his one rule. He brought Israel out of slavery in Egypt and afterwards gave them the Law. Jesus died to take away the sin of the world and afterwards asked us to repent. God always works first. Grace always comes before law.

People do not follow law to get to God; rather, we follow law in response to what God has already done for us. God wants *relationship*, not addiction to law.

4. A quick overview of the Bible is found in Genesis 12:1-3. **Memorize it:**
The three promises of God to Abraham are:

A.

B.

C.

5. Learn *in order* all the books of the Old Testament; learn to spell them correctly.

A. Books of Law (5)

B. Books of History (12)

C. Books of Wisdom (5)

D. Books of the Major Prophets (4 + Lamentations)

E. Books of the Minor Prophets (12)

6. **OT Chronology:***

<u>Period</u>	<u>Main Events</u>	<u>Related Bible Books</u>
1. Primeval period [Before 2200 B. C.]	Creation to Abraham	Gn 1-11
2. Patriarchal Period [c. 2200-1450]	Abraham to Moses	Gn 12-50

<u>Period</u>	<u>Main Events</u>	<u>Related Bible Books</u>
3. Exodus Period [c. 1450-1410]	Exodus and Desert	Ex, Lv, Nu, Dt
4. Conquest and Settlement of Canaan [c. 1410-1050]		Jh, Ju, Ru, 1S 1-7
5. United Kingdom [c. 1050-931]	Saul, David, Solomon	1S 8-30, 2S, 1K 1-11 1h, 2h1-9; parts of Ps, Pr, Ec and SS
6. Divided Kingdom [c. 931-722]	Prophets Israel and Judah Fall of Samaria [722]	1K 12-22; 2K1-17; 2h 10-29; Is, Jl, Am, Ob, Jo, Mc
7. Surviving Kingdom [722-586]	Judah alone; Josiah's reform; Fall of Jerusalem [586]	2K 18-25; 2h 30-36; Jr, Nh, Hk, Zp
8. Babylonian Captivity [586-538]	Exile in Babylon; Daniel et al.	Ek, Dn [Jr]
9. Restoration [538-400]	Return of Jews to Palestine Persian Empire [Cyrus] New Walls, City, Temple	Ez Nh Hg, Zc, Ml

Genesis

Assignments:

1. Read Berrier's book, pages iv-Genesis
2. Read Genesis 1-50 in NIV
3. Answer Genesis questions below:

Genesis 1-11:

- A. What does *Genesis* mean?

- B. *What do the following verses tell about the design of the Book of Genesis? 2:4, 5:1, 6:9, 10:1 [Look up the rest in your concordance and list them.]

- C. Memorize Genesis 12:1-3.

- D. What themes in Genesis can be seen in 1:1 and 27, 3:15, and 49:8-12?

- E. What is God doing in 9:9, 15:18, 17:7-19?

- F. What happened between Abraham and God in 15:6? [See context, too.]

- G. What does Paul call Jesus in Ro 5 and 1C 15? "Second _____"

- H. What do Gn 14, Ps 110 and Hb 7 have in common?

- I. What does Gn 22 have to do with Jesus? [See Berrier's book.]

- J. List and define all the names for God you can find in Gn.

Creation:

- a. What was created on each day in Genesis 1?
- b. What are some different meanings for "day" in Gn 1 and 2 and today?

- c. As you read Gn 1-11, which chapters seem to be "out of historical order"?
- d. What was Adam's job in the Garden of Eden, originally?
- e. Out of what did God build woman? Is this significant?
- f. How many times is *God* mentioned in the creation? What differences do you see in his name in chapters 1 and 2?
- g. How many times does God *speak* in the creation? [Gn 1:1-2:4a]
- h. How many times does God say the creation is good?
- i. What is the "image of God" according to Berrier?

Sin:

- a. What was the only "law" in the Garden of Eden?
- b. Who is the serpent in the Garden? How do you know?
- c. What was the serpent's lie?
- d. What did God curse? What did he *not* curse?
- e. What is the result of Adam's sin—for mankind and for the universe?
- f. About how long did the people live in those days? List reasons they lived so long.
 - 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

- g. Which three sons of Adam and Eve were named?
- h. Why was Cain's sacrifice not accepted? (Look up "Cain" in Hebrews and I John in NT, using your NIV Concordance.)
- i. What is *sin*? What is *the Fall*?
- j. Which of Adam's sons carried on the family line Jesus would come from?
- k. What is the promise in Gn 3:15? What does it refer to?

The Flood:

- a. How did God save Noah and his family? What part did Noah have in it?
- b. How many people were saved in the ark?
- c. How big was the ark?
- d. What does *Noah* mean?
- e. Which of the sons of Noah was oldest? youngest?

f. What areas of the earth did the sons of Noah settle on [Gn 10]?

The Tower and the Nations:

a. How many languages were spoken before the tower?

b. What does *Babel* mean?

c. Summarize Gn 11:1-9.

d. Where did Cain get his wife?

Abraham and the Patriarchs: Gn 12-50

Abraham and Isaac: Gn 12:1-25:18

a. What does *Patriarch* mean?

b. When and where did the Patriarchs live?

c. How old was Abraham's father when he died? Where did he die?

d. What kind of gods did people in Aram (Ur) worship?

e. What are the three promises God gave to Abraham?

1.

2.

3.

f. What does *Abram* mean? What does *Abraham* mean?

g. What does *Sarai* mean? What does *Sarah* mean?

h. Was Abraham's wife *related* to him in some way?

s. What does *Esau* mean? What is his other name? What does *that* mean?

t. What does *Mesopotamia* mean? Be able to locate it on a map.

Jacob: (Gn 25:19-36:43)

a. Who married Isaac? Where was she from?

b. Who were Isaac's sons? Which one was older? Which one did God choose?

c. What did Jacob (and his mom) do to Isaac and Esau?

d. What were the names of Jacob's wives? Which was his favorite?

e. List Jacob's 12 sons who later became 12 tribes [compare Gn 49].

f. What does *Jacob* mean? What is his *other name* and what does *it* mean?

g. What is a *birthright*?

h. What is a *concubine*?

i. What happened at the Jabok?

Joseph: (Gn 37-50)

a. Who was Jacob's favorite son?

b. Why did Joseph's brothers hate him? What did they do to him and their dad?

c. Where was Joseph a slave? Where did he first serve?

d. Why was Joseph thrown into prison? What happened to him there?

e. What were Pharaoh's two dreams? Who interpreted them? (Be careful with this answer.) What was the two dreams' meaning?

f. Why did Joseph's brothers come to Egypt? How did Joseph treat them?

g. How did Jacob and all his family (Israel) end up in Egypt? Where did they live in Egypt? Why?

- h. Which of Jacob's sons got the best blessing? What does this son's name mean? (Gn 49)
- i. What happened with Joseph after his death? (Gn 50) Where did his bones finally rest?
- j. Which of Joseph's brothers was his *full* brother (not *half*-brother)?

Exodus:

1. Read Berrier's book on Exodus
2. Read Exodus in NIV
3. Answer Exodus questions below:
 - A. What does *Exodus* mean?
 - B. Which promise of God in Gn 12:1-3 is fulfilled in Exodus?
 - C. How many years are between the end of Gn and the beginning of Ex?
 - D. What "time period" (see p. 7 and 8 in this syllabus) is Ex in? How about Lv, Nu, and Dt?
 - E. What two dates are given for the Exodus from Egypt? Which date makes the most sense? Give two reasons for your choice.
 - F. Who probably wrote the Book of Exodus?
 - G. What is the main message of Exodus?
 - H. Why did most of the Israelites die in the desert? (See 1C 10:1-13 NT.)

The Exodus from Egypt:

- A. Why did the Israelites become slaves in Egypt? How long were they there as slaves? Where is this predicted in Gn?

- B. Who were the Hyksos? Why did they want to kill male babies?

- C. What does *Moses* mean?
- D. How was Moses saved from the massacre?

- E. Who raised Moses? Who nursed him as a baby?
- F. Why did Moses leave Egypt?

- G. What was Moses' new job in Midian? How long was he there?

- H. How did Moses first meet God?

- I. Does Ac 7:22 (NT) contradict Moses' words in Ex 4:10?

- J. List Moses' excuses to God (Ex 3-4).

- K. Sum up Ex 4:18-6:12.

- L. God inflicts Egypt with great pain: The Ten Plagues: List the 10 here:

M. The Passover:

- a. What is Passover?
- b. Who passed over?
- c. Who died in Egypt?
- d. About how many Israelites (and others) left Egypt? [See the Book of Numbers.]
- e. How does Passover relate to Jesus and the Lord's Supper?
- f. Did the Israelites leave Egypt as poor slaves?
- g. How was Israel able to pass through the Red Sea? Why couldn't the Egyptians do it? Does Ex 15's song offer clues as to *how* God did it?
- h. Was Pharaoh killed in the Red Sea? By what means does God always create something new? [See Gn 1:2; Ex 14 and 15; Joshua 3; 2P 3:5.]
- i. Memorize the 10 Plagues and the 12 tribes of Israel.

The Desert Wanderings: [Ex 16ff]

- A. What did the Israelites eat in the desert? What did they drink? [See 1C 10:1ff]
- B. Summarize the war with the Amalekites.
- C. Who is Jethro? What is his other name? What advice did he give Moses?

- D. At Mount Sinai, two things were seen and one was heard. What were these things? Why was Israel terrified?
- E. Who went up on Sinai? Why did he go the second time?
- F. Memorize the Ten Commandments (abbreviated). [Write them here.]
- G. There are rules for ceremony, rules for worship, civil laws, et al. Give an example of each kind of rule or law and a scripture reference for each.
- H. Describe Moses' face when he came out of the tent after speaking with God.
- I. The Tabernacle:
- a. Draw a map of the tent of meeting (tabernacle) on the back of this page.
 - b. Identify the seven objects of the tabernacle [one object is on another].
 - c. List the 3 areas and who could enter them.
 - d. What 3 objects were in the Ark of the Covenant?

Leviticus:

1. Read Berrier's book on Leviticus.
2. Read Leviticus in NIV.
3. Answer Leviticus questions below:
 - A. What does *Leviticus* mean?
 - B. Who studied the Book of Leviticus the most in Israel? Why?
 - C. Lv is written for a group and a nation; what group and what nation?
 - D. Who is the main writer of Lv? Who were the Levites?
 - E. Could any Israelite become a priest or High Priest? Who could?
 - F. What is the central message of Lv? What are its main themes?
 - G. Which chapter contains the Day of Atonement? What did Israel do on that day? What did the High Priest do?
 - H. Where does Lv say "Be holy"? What does "be holy" mean? Where is this mentioned in NT?
 - I. What were the animal sacrifices for in OT?

- J. By following one command in OT, you are obeying all commandments. What is it? [5 words] (See Lv 19:18 in OT; Js 2:8 and Mt 22:34ff in NT.)
- K. **Learn:** *OT Feast chart in Lv; OT Sacrifices chart in Lv. (See NIV Study Bible.)*
Write notes concerning these on back of page.
- L. How did the worshipper in Lv identify himself and his sin with his sacrifice? (3:13; 4:4, et al.)
- N. What is the "Law of Levirate Marriage"?

Numbers:

1. Read Berrier's book on Numbers.
2. Read Numbers in NIV.
3. Answer Numbers questions below:
 - A. Why is the book called "Numbers"? According to Berrier's book, what would be another good name for the Book of Numbers?
 - B. With which other book in the Pentateuch does Nu's content fit?
 - C. Date the events of Nu.
 - D. Who is the main writer of Nu?
 - E. Israel wanders in the desert in Nu? Why was that? List some events that happen in Nu.

- F. What similar event happens in the following verses: 11:1; 14:2; 21:4f?
- G. *Which of the following passages presents the best "key verse" for Nu: 14:22f; 20:12; or 33:1? **Why** did you choose that verse?
- H. **Memorize:** Nu 6:24-26.
- I. When Israel took a census in Nu, who were counted? How many were there? How many do you think were in the desert *in all*?
- J. What is a Nazarite? (See Nu 6.) Name some Nazarites in OT and NT.
- K. Exodus and Numbers are generally outlined under 4 headings. **Memorize:**
1. From the Red Sea to Sinai
 2. Encampment at Sinai
 3. From Sinai to Moab
 4. Encampment at Moab
- L. List 4 events that happened at each of the headings under "K" above.
- 1.
 - 2.

(continued) 3.

4.

M. In Nu 10, what were the trumpets to be used for? How many were there?

N. Why did fire fall on the outskirts of the camp?

O. Why did Yahweh give the people quail? Was he happy with them?

P. How many spies checked out Canaan? Who were the good ones? What happens in the story of the spies? How many years did it cost them?

Q. Who was Korah? What did he try to do? What was God's response to him?

R. Why was Moses not allowed to lead Israel into Canaan?

- S. The Rock Moses hit is spoken of in NT (1C 10). Who is it? What is the meaning of this story for us? What does the water signify?
- T. Who took Aaron's place? Who will take Moses' place?
- U. Read Nu 21-22. What is the bronze snake like in NT [Jn 3]? Who were Balaam and Balak? What unique thing happened to Balaam in Nu 22?
- V. In Nu 25, what caused the plague? What stopped it?
- W. Read Nu 35-36. 1) What are the Cities of Refuge? 2) What happened to Zelophehad's daughters?
- 1)
- 2)
- X. Where did Moses receive the commands he gave Israel? (36:13)

Deuteronomy:

1. Read Berrier's book on Deuteronomy.
2. Read in NIV Deuteronomy.
3. Answer Deuteronomy questions below:

- A. What does Deuteronomy mean? Why is the book named this way?
- B. What is the approximate date of Dt?
- C. Dt is a collection of 4 or 5 what? [Read the first part of the book.]
- D. Does Dt cover some of the same stuff as in Ex and Nu? Why is this necessary?
- E. One word occurs again and again in Dt. What is it? 5:15; 7:18; 8:2 and 18; 9:7; 15:15, et al. Why is this important to Israel as they enter Canaan?
- F. From 4:1-14, what would you say is God's intent in Dt?
- G. Why does Jesus quote Dt in (NT) Mt 4? How can this help you when you are tempted? (See 1C10:13. What is God's "way of escape"?)
- H. Who is Dt 18:15ff talking about? (2 possible answers; see Ac 3:22; 7:37.)
- I. What three offices does Jesus Christ fulfill for us?
P_____, P_____, K_____
- J. What does Dt 21:22f have to do with (NT) Gl 3:13?

K. What is the overall purpose of the Book of Deuteronomy?

Review:

A. What is the agreement between God and Israel called in the Bible?

C _____

B. What are the greatest two commandments? (See Mt 22:37ff and find the OT verses that reveal these two commandments.)

C. How are we to teach God's word? (Dt 6:6ff)

D. What results in blessing and what results in curses in Dt 27-30?

E. In Dt 31-33, how did Joshua replace Moses?

F. Why do you think Joshua was given Moses' leadership position?

G. The ten spies "feared" their enemies; Joshua "feared" Yahweh. How is the use of the term "fear" different in each use?

H. 1) How long did Moses live? 2) Where was he buried? 3) Who buried him?

1)

2)

3)

Joshua:

1. Read Berrier's book on Joshua.
2. Read Joshua in NIV.
3. Answer Joshua questions below:
 - A. What does *Joshua* mean? Does this relate to *Jesus* in NT (Hebrews 2:10)?
 - B. What time period is Joshua in? What other books (or parts of books) are in this same period?
 - C. Which of God's 3 promises to Abraham is fulfilled in Joshua?
 - D. What are the four main parts (sections) of the Book of Joshua?
 - E. What does the Book of Joshua record?
 - F. Did Joshua himself write this book? If not, which part(s) did he not write?
 - G. Draw a map of Canaan and label it with all the areas, cities, and seas listed on Berrier's map of Canaan. [**You will be tested on this.**]
 - H. How does Joshua 1:6-9 summarize the Book of Joshua?
 - I. What is the "casting of lots"? What are the *urim* and *thummim*?

- J. What is the main difference in the people in the desert in Exodus and the people who enter the land of Canaan with Joshua?

- L. List the five things that happen at Gilgal. (Chapters 1-5)

- M. What was Rahab's occupation?
- N. What did she do that saved her life?
- O. Who is the most important descendant of Rahab (NT) in Matthew 1?
- P. Describe the *Ark of the Covenant*. How is it related to Jordan's crossing?

- Q. What did the River Jordan do when Israel crossed over?

- R. What does *devoted* mean in Joshua 7?

- S. How many died in the invasion of Jericho? Of Israel? Of the Canaanites?

- T. Who is the Commander of the Lord's Army? Where else have we seen him in the OT so far? (See Berrier's book.)

- U. Describe the defeat of Jericho in detail.

- W. Where in scripture is Joshua 6:26 fulfilled? [See cross references.]
- X. Describe the events of Joshua 7 in detail. (See Berrier's book.) Can one person's sin cause problems in dorm-life? church? DCC? The United States?
- Y. What were the Israelites to do to *all* their enemies in Canaan? Why? Did they obey God?
- Z. Who were the Gibeonites? How did they trick the Israelites?
- Aa. Summarize chapters 9-11 in 3 sentences or so.
- Bb. Read Joshua 14; why did Caleb get the land he asked for?
- Cc. What did Joshua get?
- Dd. What were the Cities of Refuge for? Where were they? How many were they?
- Ee. What did the Levites get?
- Ff. Why did Joshua ask the Israelites not to marry foreign women?

- Gg. What three of God's miracles did Joshua remind the people of?
- Hh. What warning did Joshua give the leaders and people?
- Ii. What was the people's response?
- Jj. How long did Joshua live?
- Kk. Where is Shechem and why was Joshua buried there?
- Ll. What do Joshua 24:32 and Genesis 50:25 have in common?

Judges:

1. Read Berrier's book on Judges.
2. Read Judges in NIV.
3. Answer Judges questions below:
 - A. What is another word for *judge* in OT? What did they do? Did they rule over all Israel? What replaced the judges later on?
 - B. What is the approximate date of the events of Judges?
 - C. List 5 words that sum up the order of events in the Book of Judges.

- D. What is repeated in Judges 3:7, 3:12, 4:1, 6:1, 10:6 and 13:1? What does this say about the main message of Judges?
- E. What is repeated in Judges 17:6, 18:1, 19:1 and 21:25? Does this say anything about the central message of Judges?
- F. *God uses people—even people who seem like bad candidates (consider Jephthah and Rahab). He can (and will) even use those who aren't totally sold out to him. How much more could he use someone who is given over totally to him?! [Consider the Samson who *was* and the Samson who *could have been*.]
- G. Do you always *thank God* after he answers your prayers? Which judges do thank God and which don't thank him?
- H. What happens in 1:27-36? What does it have to do with Dt 7:1-4?
- I. What does the Lord tell the Israelites in 2:1-5?
- J. After Joshua dies and the elders die, what does Israel do in 2:11ff? Does this mean anything to your generation here in America?
- K. Summarize Judges 2:15-23:
- L. List the 12 judges and what people they fought. Include the scripture references and how many years the enemy peoples oppressed Israel. [Use the back of this page, if needed.]

- N. Who is your favorite judge? Why?
- O. How did Ehud trick the king of Moab?
- P. What happened with the peoples of Ammon and Amelek?
- Q. Where did the Ammonites and Moabites originate? (Hint: See Genesis 19.)
- R. What did Deborah do besides being a judge? Whom did she fight? What did Jael do? Who was Sisera?
- S. What did Gideon do? What special things did he ask God for? [List the 7 miracles God did for Gideon.]
- T. What was Gideon's other name? Why?
- U. Who were the Midianites? Where were they from? [Use NIV Concordance.]

- V. Discuss Jephthah, Ephraim and Jephthah's daughter.

- W. Discuss Samson. What was his main life-long problem? Who were the Philistines? Where were they originally from? How did he get revenge on the Philistines? [At least 3 ways....]

- X. Summarize chapters 17-21 in one word.

Ruth:

- 1. Read Berrier's book on Ruth.
- 2. Read Ruth in NIV.
- 3. Answer Ruth questions below:
 - A. Why is the Book of Ruth in scripture? What time period is it in?

 - B. What was God's "welfare system" in Israel?

 - C. What do *kinsman*, *relative*, *redeemer*, and *kinsman-redeemer* mean in this book?

 - D. What is the main theme of the Book of Ruth?

- E. What does *Ruth* mean? What does *Naomi* mean?
- F. What kind of story is Ruth?
- G. Name 5 important **people** in the book and give their **contribution** to the story.
- H. Which of God's 3 promises to Abraham in Gn 12:1-3 is this book about?
- I. Be able to tell the story of Ruth and Boaz on a test.

1 and 2 Samuel:

- 1. Read Berrier's book on Samuel.
- 2. Read 1 and 2 Samuel in NIV.
- 3. Answer Samuel questions below:
 - A. What is the date of the events of 1 and 2 Samuel? What time period(s) are they in? Which chapters of 1 Samuel are in each time period?
 - B. List 4 or 5 key characters in 1 Samuel, and describe their character.
 - C. What were Samuel's parents' names? What was the manner of Samuel's birth? Who raised Samuel after he was weaned? Where?

- N. What happened to the idol Dagon when the Ark was put near it? (2 times)
- O. What happened to every city where the Ark went? (3 things)
- P. Be able to tell the story of the Philistines returning the Ark to Israel.
- Q. Who received the Ark in Israel?
- R. The Israelites were worshipping what kind of gods?
- S. Be able to tell the story leading up to Ebenezer. What does *ebenezer* mean?
- T. Who was chosen to be the first king of Israel? What was he like?
- U. Was Samuel happy at Israel wanting a king? Why?
- V. What else was a *prophet* called in the days of Samuel and Saul?
- W. Describe how Saul and Samuel met.
- X. How did Saul motivate people to join the army? (chapter 11)
- Y. Summarize 1S 12:20-25 in your own words.

- Z. What was Saul's sin? What was the result? (chapters 13f)
- Aa. What did Jonathan do in 1S 14? What did Saul do?
- Bb. What did Saul do that caused God to choose another king for Israel?
- Cc. Why did God choose David? Why not one of his brothers? How did God choose David? (See 1S 16:7b) ["b" means the last half of the verse.]
- Dd. Who is Jesse? Who is his grandmother?
- Ee. How many brothers did God reject before the chosen one?
- Ff. What was David like? How did he look? Which son was he? What was his first job? What does "David" mean?
- Gg. List the six ways Saul's servant described David. (16:18)
- Hh. After David's private anointing, what was his next job? Under whom?

- Tt. What city did David save from the Philistines?
- Uu. Describe an ephod.
- Vv. Discuss Saul's pursuit of David and the events connected with it.
- Ww. Who were Nabal and Abigail?
- Xx. What happened to David's wife Michal? What two women did he marry in her place?
- Yy. Why did Saul contact the witch (medium) of Endor? Is it okay to consult witches? What did Samuel tell Saul?
- Zz. How did Jonathan and Saul die? What happened afterward?

2 Samuel:

- A. Was David sad about the death of Saul and Jonathan? How do you know?
- B. Where was David anointed King? Why there?
- C. Which side grew stronger in the battles between Israel and Judah?

- D. Name David's 6 sons born in Hebron.

- E. Who was Abner? What was his job for David?
- F. Who was Joab? What did he do to Abner? Why?

- G. Who was Mephibosheth? What had happened to him? How did David treat him?

- H. Who was Ishbosheth? What happened to him?

- I. Who was anointed King over ALL Israel? How old was he? How long did he rule the United Kingdom?

- J. When did David conquer Jerusalem? [Psalm 68 is David's poetic description of conquering Jerusalem.] List the names of David's 11 children born in Jerusalem.

- K. When David consulted the Lord about attacking the Philistines, what did God say both times?

- L. Who had kept the Ark of the Covenant? Where did David move it? What happened when he did? [Psalm 24 describes this event.] Who touched the Ark? How *should* the Jews have been carrying the Ark?

- M. What did Michal think of David's worship of God when the Ark was being moved? What was the result of this?
- N. Read 2S 7:12-17. What two people fulfill this prediction? [One soon after David; the other nearly 1000 years later.]
- O. Is the covenant in 2S 7:12-17 temporary or unchanging?
- P. Who were the Kerethites and Pelethites? (See NIVSB text note 8:18.)
- Q. Be able to discuss the story of David, Bathsheba and Uriah. Why do you think Israel's greatest king would have such a story in the Bible?
- R. How did God confront David about his sin? How did David respond as judge to Nathan's story? What 2 judgements did God put on David?
- S. Read Psalm 51 and **tell** what God really wants of David and of us. Then read Psalm 32, which David wrote later.
- T. David and Bathsheba lost their first son; who was their second son and what happened to him?
- U. **Know** the story of Tamar, Amnon and Absalom. (Chapters 13-15)
- V. Why wasn't Absalom killed? Describe Absalom's looks and attitude.
- W. Why did David have to run from Jerusalem? What did Joab do? What finally happened to Absalom? How did David respond?

- X. What was Hushai's part in this story? How about Ahithophel's part?
- Y. How did Joab confront David? (Chapter 19)
- Z. Summarize 2S 20f in a few sentences.
- Aa. Compare 2S 24 with 1 Chron. 21:1 and 24:1. What is the problem here?
- Bb. What 3 choices did God give David because of David's sin? Which did David choose? Why?
- Cc. Did David's sins affect only his life? Who else was affected by them? What about your sins?
- Dd. What have you learned about life and God [both good and bad] from the life of David?

Psalms:**Reading**

1. Read Berrier's book on Psalms.
2. Read Psalms 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 37, 42, 45, 46, 50, 51, 72, 103, 105-106, 110, 135, 136, 139, 145

3. Answer Psalms questions below:

Psalms

- A. What does "Psalms" mean?
- B. What other Bible books does Psalms relate to?
- C. What is the date of the writing of the Psalms?
- D. When listing just one of the Psalms, how do you spell the book's name?
- E. What do the Psalms teach us about Israel?
- F. What is Psalms a collection of?
- G. How many "books" of Psalms are there? (Look before Psalms 1, 42, et al.)
- H. What time period are parts of the Psalms in? What other books are written in this period?
- I. Look up **10** of the following 22 passages in Psalms. Then match the New Testament fulfillment and list what is fulfilled. (**Extra credit for all of them.**)

<u>Psalms</u>		<u>New Testament</u>	
2:7	8:6	Jn 2:17	Jn 19:32-33, 36
16:10	22:1	LK 23:24	Jn 15:25
22:7-8	22:16	Matt 22:44	Mt 3:17
22:18	34:20	Matt 21:42	MK 16:6-7
35:11	35:19	Mk 16:19	LK 23:35
40:7-8	41:9	Matt 27:34	Mt 27:35-37
45:6	68:8	Acts 1:20	Mk 14:57
69:9	69:21	Heb 5:6	Heb 10:7
109:4	109:8	Heb 2:8	Heb 1:8
110:1	110:4	Matt 27:46	
118:22	118:26	Jn 20:25-27	

- J. * Scan the opening lines (verses 1-2) in each of these Psalms: 5, 17, 28, 57, 61, 88, 102, 116, 130, 142. Decide what theme is repeated in each one, and tell what this reveals about the nature of the Psalms.*

Outline (Psalms can't really be outlined, but it is separated into collections.)

1. Book 1: Psalms 1-41
Doxology 41:13
 2. Book 2: Psalms 42-72
Doxology 72:18-19
 3. Book 3: Psalms 73-89
Doxology 89:52
 4. Book 4: Psalms 90-106
Doxology 106:48
 5. Book 5: Psalms 107-150
Doxology 150:1-6
- K. How many of the Psalms have David's name connected to them?
- L. What are six things the titles of the Psalms tell us?
- M. Find a Psalm for each of the six things. Put its number below and tell what the title of the Psalm reveals to us.
- N. Who wrote the following Psalms: 42, 50, 51, 72, 89, 90?
- O. Does the poetry in the Psalms rhyme?
- P. Psalms has a parallelism of ide____.
- Q. How many of the Psalms don't have titles? ("Orphan" Psalms)

- R. List the authors of the Psalms. [See NIV Intro. to Psalms.]

- S. What book may be the most important of the OT? Why?

- T. What two OT books are the most quoted in the NT?

- U. What are Ex 15:1-8; 1 Sam 2:1-10; 2 Sam 22? What does this tell us about Psalms in the Bible?

- V. How many Psalms are in the book of Psalms?

Wisdom literature deals with 4 things. You should memorize these:

- (1) Subjects which are universal and timeless;
- (2) Focuses on man as an individual rather than as a nation;
- (3) Often has the form of short proverbs;
- (4) Usually written as poetry (From Dr. Ham's notes)

Job:

- 1. Read Berrier's book on Job.
- 2. Read Job 1-10 and 38-42
- 3. Answer Job questions below:
 - A. What are some possible meanings for the name "Job"?

 - B. Job deals with "Faith under Fire;" does the book answer the question, "Why do the righteous suffer?"

 - C. What is the probable date of the *events* in Job? What is the possible date of the *writing* of Job?

- D. What is the main thing one learns in the book about Job himself?

- E. What time period was Job written in? What other book (give chapters) is also in this time period?

- F. List the eight main characters in Job.

- G. What is Job a record of?

- H. * Compare 28:28 with God's words in 1:8 and 2:3 and the narrator's words in 1:1. What does this comparison reveal about the narrator's and God's assessment of Job?

- I. What does Job teach us about perseverance?

- J. Do people suffer only if they sin? (See Romans 8:28, James 1:2f, especially verse 12, and Romans 5:1-5) Did Jesus suffer?

- K. Do bad people prosper? Do good people suffer? What are some of the motivations for being a good person even if you suffer?

- L. What do Job 9:33, 33:23, 19:25-27 and Hebrews 4:15 have in common?

Outline

According to Yancey in his book Disappointment with God, there is a “wager” between God and Satan (or Satan makes a bet with God) (Job 1-2)

- A. What reason did Satan give God for Job’s loyalty the first time? How did God respond? What was Job’s first test?

- B. What reason did Satan give God for Job’s loyalty the second time? How did God respond? What was Job’s second test?

- C. What was Job’s three friends’ original purpose for visiting him? What was their first reaction?

- D. What does Job call his three "friends"? (6:14ff)

Job and his three friends argue (Job 3-31)

- A. Who were Job’s three friends?

- B. Read Deuteronomy 28. What do you think the friends were basing their logic on (See Gen 36:4 and 1 Chron 1:35 for Eliphaz; Gen 38:2, 12, 1 Chron 2:3 for Bildad the “Shuah”-ite)? Is Deuteronomy a list of principles or a list of laws? What is the difference?

- C. What did they accuse Job of? What did they tell Job to do? Were the friends any help?

- D. How do the friends’ opinions of Job and God’s opinion of Job differ from one another?

Elihu speaks (Job 32-37)

- A. What did Elihu tell Job?

- B. Was he right? Was he any help?

The Lord speaks (Job 38-42:6)

- A. Who spoke after Job and Elihu stopped speaking?

- B. List four things God showed Job by asking him questions?

- C. Did God give Job a logical answer for his suffering? If so, what is the answer Job was given for his suffering?

- D. Was God speaking to Job out of anger or out of love? Was it a voice that questions to help one understand? Why didn't God give a simple answer to suffering for us?

The Lord rewards Job (Job 42:7-17)

- A. What was Job's reaction once he had seen and heard God?

- B. What did God tell Job's three friends? Whom did God ask to pray?

- C. What did God give to Job for his perseverance (give details)?

Proverbs:

Reading

1. Read Berrier's book on Proverbs.
2. Read Proverbs 1-9; 22:17-24:22; 30-31; James 1:5-8; 3:13-18
Recommended reading: Read some of the Proverbs out of The Message
3. Answer Proverbs questions below:
 - A. What is a proverb?
 - B. What were the Proverbs originally for?
 - C. What is the main thing one learns in Proverbs?
 - D. What is Proverbs a collection of?
 - E. Who is probably one of the main authors of Proverbs?
 - F. After Proverbs 1:1, is the word "Israel" used? What does this imply?
 - G. If we live by the Proverbs, what will God's attitude toward us be?
 - H. Write down two proverbs you know that are not listed in Berrier's book *or* in the Bible? What do they mean?
 - I. What does it mean if two proverbs contradict each other? (See Proverbs 26:4f.)

► Memorize Proverbs 1:7, 9:10 and 3:5-8 for the next test.

- J. What similarity do you see in the opening verses of all the following chapters in Proverbs: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13? What does this tell you about the nature and purpose of the Proverbs?
- K. Which of the following verses do you think is the best candidate for “Key Verse” of Proverbs—the one which brings into sharpest focus what the book is about: 1:5-7, 3:5-6, 4:23, 8:13, or 9:10? Why?
- L. Mr. Berrier's son chose Proverbs 28:1 as his special verse. Why?
- M. What does 25:1 mean about the following proverbs?

Types of “fools” in Proverbs: All the following terms deal with a person’s attitude and openness to correction:

- peti = “simple” = easily led, immature; irresponsible, inexperienced, unstable, naive
kesiyi = “fool” = obstinate; one who rejects the fear of the Lord (1:29)
eviyi = “fool” = unteachable; mocks at correction; right in his own eyes (12:15); becomes immoral
ba’ar = “stupid” = hates reproof or correction (12:1)
nabal = “fool” = arrogant atheist, immoral (Psalm 14:1)

What are the three literary forms of the Proverbs and what do they mean?

- (1) Synon_____ Parallelism –
 (2) Synth_____ Parallelism –
 (3) Antit_____ Parallelism –

Outline:

- A. Why Solomon wrote Proverbs (Proverbs 1:1-7) [or: "the motto of Proverbs"]
- B. Solomon’s proverbs, teaching (Proverbs 1:8-29:27)
 God’s universal absolute wisdom by which he created the world (Read Pr 8:22-31 and 1 Corinthians 1:30)
- ▶ How young people can stay out of trouble
 - ▶ How young people can enjoy long, healthy, happy lives
 - ▶ How wise people can become even wiser

- C. Proverbs of Agur (Proverbs 30)
- D. Proverbs of King Lemuel (Proverbs 31:1-9)
- E. The perfect wife (Proverbs 31:10-31)
 Could the virtuous woman spoken of here be an allusion to the grand lady, Wisdom, spoken of in the first chapters of the book and to the qualities exalted in the book? (Is it possible that this is not about a woman at all, but about choosing to embrace wisdom?) WHY? If so, what would chapter 7 really be about?

Ecclesiastes:

1. Read Berrier's book on Ecclesiastes.
2. Read Ec 3 and 10-12.
3. Answer Ecclesiastes questions below:
 - A. What does "Ecclesiastes" mean?
 - B. What does "Koheleth" mean?
 - C. What is the importance of Ecclesiastes? What is its point?
 - D. What is the probable date of the recording of Ecclesiastes?
 - E. What time period is Ecclesiastes in? What other books are in this period?
 - F. What is Ecclesiastes the record of?
 - G. Who is the probable author of Ecclesiastes?
 - H. What is the main thing you learn about life *here* in Ecclesiastes?
 - I. *List those passages in the book where you see "under the sun" or "under heaven."

- J. *What recurring theme do you find in the following verses 2:24-25; 3:9-14; 5:18-19? What clue could this offer about the central message of Ecclesiastes?
- K. What is the key word in Ecclesiastes? About how many times is it used?
- L. What is the meaning of life? How is meaning in this life found? All the things that previously had no meaning without God--what happens to them when one has God?

Theme and Purpose of Ecclesiastes:

* (By Dr. Hahlen)

Theme and Purpose: The book portrays a quest for enduring substance and happiness in which the writer contrasts life “under the sun” or “under the heaven (sky)” with what could be called “life under God.” When one lives life “under the sun”, as if this life is all there is, one can find only futility and emptiness. However, when one lives life with an acknowledgment of God’s presence, one finds purpose and meaning in life—even in the most mundane aspects of day to day living. One can find happiness and enduring substance only when he views life as a gift from God.

Use the following outline as you read Ecclesiastes and jot down thoughts or emotions that come to mind:

Outline:

1. Life is boring and meaningless (Ecclesiastes 1:1-11)
 - A. 1:1-11—the empty cycle of life under the sun (negative)
2. The search for meaning (Ecclesiastes 1:12-12:7)
 - A. 1:12-2:3—four dead ends (negative)
 1. Human Wisdom
 2. Pleasure and Wealth
 3. Permanent Achievement
 4. Accomplishment and Work
 - B. 2:4-2:23—call to a search for wisdom (positive)
 - C. 2:24-3:22—quest satisfied (positive)
 - D. 4:1-12—human companionship (mixed)

- E. 4:13-16—fame is fleeting (negative)
 - F. 5:1-7—sincerity in worship (positive)
 - G. 5:8-17—no enduring substance in wealth (negative)
 - H. 5:18-20—enjoyment of the riches God has given (positive)
 - I. 6:1-12—life under the sun (negative)
 - J. 7:1-8—tragedy in life (negative)
 - K. 7:9-14—accepting life’s adversity (positive)
 - L. 7:15-19—contrast of two lifestyles (mixed)
 - M. 7:20-29—what evil people do apart from God (negative)
 - N. 8:1-9—living with authorities (positive)
 - O. 8:10-15—strategy for coping with injustice (mixed)
 - P. 8:16-9:6—death, the common destiny of all (negative)
 - Q. 9:7-10—enjoy life as a gift from God (positive)
 - R. 9:11-18—fickleness of life (mixed)
 - S. 10:1-20—collection of proverbs (mixed)
 - T. 11:1-8—realistic, expectant approach to life (positive)
 - U. 11:9-12:8—remember your creator in the days of your youth (mixed)
 - V. 12:9-14—the conclusion of the matter (positive)
3. The meaning of life: trust and obey God (Ecclesiastes 12:8-14)
- A. 12:9-14—the conclusion of the matter (positive)

Ecclesiastes questions:

- A. Is Ecclesiastes all negative? Is it all positive? Is a lot of it mixed between positive and negative?

- C. List all the things Solomon says are positive in this present life.

Song of Songs:

- 1. Read Berrier's book on Song of Songs.
 - 2. Read Song of Songs 3 and 10-12.
 - 3. Answer questions below:
- A. What does "holy of holies" mean? So what does "Song of Songs" probably mean?

- B. What is the importance of Song of Songs?
- C. What is the date of the recording of Song of Songs?
- D. What time period is Song of Songs in? What other books are in this period?
- E. Who is the author of Song of Songs (1:1,5; 3:7,9,11; 8:11,12; 1Kings 4:32)?
- F. The Jews had to meet one of two requirements to read Song of Songs. What were those requirements?
- G. What are God's 3 rules for sexual happiness?
- H. How would you summarize the main themes in Song of Songs?
- I. What is an allegory? Though the book is not an allegory of God and Israel or Jesus and the church, how is the meaning of the book applicable to Christ and the church?
- J. What better way to learn about sex in marriage than from God's word? Does this interest you in the book at all?
- K. What are some life lessons you can apply from Song of Songs?

Outline:

- A. The lovers' first meeting (Song of Songs 1:1-2:7)
- B. The lovers' second meeting (Song of Songs 2:8-3:5)
- C. The lovers' third meeting (Song of Songs 3:5-5:1)
- D. The lovers' fourth meeting (Song of Songs 5:2-6:3)
- E. The lovers' fifth meeting (Song of Songs 6:4-8:4)
- F. The lovers' sixth meeting (Song of Songs 8:5-14)

I and II Kings:

- 1. Read Berrier's book on I and II Kings.
- 2. Read I and II Kings.
- 3. Answer questions below:
 - A. What is the importance of I and II Kings? What do you think the author is trying to do in I and II Kings?
 - B. What is the date of the events in I and II Kings?
 - C. What three time periods are I and II Kings in? What chapters are in each period?
 - D. *Which of the following passages could best serve as the "Key Verse" of I Kings: 9:4-4, 11:11, or 11:13? Why?
 - E. *What would you say is the main theme of I Kings?
 - F. *What would you say is the main theme of II Kings?

- G. Solomon was the last king to rule what? The rest of the kings that followed him ruled what?
- H. Who united the northern tribes? What are the two names for the united northern tribes? How many tribes were there in the northern tribes? What was their united capital?
- I. Who was the first king of the Northern Kingdom? Who was the first king of the Southern Kingdom? Was either a good man?
- J. What were the southern tribes united around? What was their united name? How many tribes were there in the southern tribes? What was their united capital?
- K. God used which nation to conquer the northern kingdoms? When? (Definitely a test question!)
- L. What did Assyria rule? When? Where was Assyria? What was its capital city?
- M. Which nation did God use to conquer the southern kingdom? When? (Definitely a test question!)
- N. What did Babylon rule? When? Where was it? What was its capital city?
- O. Judah had one dynasty and Israel had nine dynasties. What is a dynasty? How does a dynasty change?

- P. What does “exile” refer to? (Include both kingdoms and places.)
- Q. What does repent mean?
- R. What is Aram another name for? Where is it?
- S. Who is Nebuchadnezzar? Read II Kings 24-25; I Chronicles 6:15; II Chronicles 36.
- T. What perspective does Kings look at history from? (Prophetic/Historical or Priestly/Spiritual)?

Outline: (Compilation of Berrier’s and Hahlen’s outlines)

- A. King Solomon’s reign (I Kings 1:1-12:24)

SOLOMON’S RISE TO POWER (1-4)

- B. What lesson had David learned about his relationship with women (extramarital 1:4)

SOLOMON’S TEMPLE BUILT AND DEDICATED (5-8)

- A. What did Adonijah try to do?
- B. Who was he in line after? What was his appearance?
- C. Who was excluded in Adonijah’s ceremony? What is significant about these two people?
- D. What did Nathan and Bathsheba do in response to this?

- E. What did Adonijah do when he heard about Solomon being made king?
- F. What did Solomon do to Adonijah for requesting this? Why? (1:52)
- G. Why did David give the orders about killing certain men in 2:1-9? Did Solomon do as he was told? What was the result? (2:46b)
- H. How did Solomon make an alliance with Pharaoh? Read the NIVSB text note on 3:2.
- I. What was Solomon's view of himself (3:7) and his task (3:8)? What was Solomon's request?
- J. Why was God pleased with Solomon's request? What did God do because of this? [Read James 1:2-8. What should be your response to this passage? Respond to it today.]
- K. Summarize the wise decision of Solomon concerning the two women and the child. What was Israel's response to this?
- L. How is Solomon's wisdom described in 4:29-34? What all did Solomon do with his wisdom?
- M. Where was God's presence previous to the Temple in Jerusalem?

- N. How did this Temple compare with other buildings in the world?
How long did it stand?

Solomon's fame, fortune and failure: (2K 1:9-12:24)

- A. Summarize 9:3-9.
- B. What did Solomon do with the people that the children of the Exodus did not exterminate? What did he do with the Israelites?
- C. Why did the Queen of Sheba visit Solomon? What was her response to his wisdom and his kingdom?
- D. Read Deuteronomy 17:16. What was wrong with what Solomon did in 10:26-29?
- E. Read Exodus 34:16. Did Solomon follow this advice? What was the result? If Solomon was so wise why did he do such things?
- F. What did Solomon do that really upset Yahweh? Why did it anger Him? What was the result of Solomon's sin? Why did God wait till Solomon had died to allow this consequence of sin to take place?
- G. What did Ahijah the Prophet do to symbolize what the Lord was about to do to the kingdom?

- H. What was Jeroboam to be a king over?
- I. Who succeeded Solomon?
- J. How long did Solomon reign?

Kings of the North and South: (I Kings 12:25-16:34)

A NATION TORN IN TWO (I 12:25-16:34)

- A. What did Jeroboam do that was wrong?
- B. What did the Man of God from Judah tell Rehoboam?
- C. What happened to Jeroboam for trying to have the man of God seized? What was Jeroboam's response to the man's words, even after his hand was destroyed?
- D. What was the result of the Judean Prophet's disobedience to his instruction? What lesson should be learned from this?
- E. What did Ahijah tell Jeroboam for his constant disobedience?
- F. What ways did Jehu say Baasha walked in?
- G. Read Joshua 6:26. What happened when Hiel of Bethel rebuilt Jericho and its gates?

Prophets: Elijah and Elisha: (I Kings 17- II Kings 13)

MINISTRY OF ELIJAH (1:17-19)

- A. What form of weather was Elijah given control of?
- B. How was Elijah fed while he was hiding? How many times a day was he fed?
- C. How was Elijah fed by the widow? When was the miracle of food to end?
- D. Whose power did Elijah depend on for the miracles he performed (17:21)?
- E. What did Obadiah do while he was in charge of Ahab's palace? How does this act contrast his to reaction to Elijah's request?
- F. Obadiah and Elijah were both prophets. How was their relation to the government different?
- G. Who did Ahab blame for Israel's trouble? Who was really to blame for Israel's trouble?
- H. How was Elijah different from all the other prophets (18:22 and text note)?
- I. How was the true God to be determined?
- J. What did Baal's prophets do to try to get Baal to respond? What happened? What did Elijah say to taunt them?
- K. What did Elijah do to dismiss all doubt of an accidental fire?

- L. Why did Elijah want God to respond to his request? How did God respond? (Did he just consume the bull?) What happened to the prophets of Baal after God responded?
- M. What was Elijah's response to God and his mission after his great victory?
- N. Where was God's voice found? What was God's response to Elijah's pity party? Did Elijah know as much as he thought he knew?

FINAL DAYS OF AHAB (IK 20-22)

- A. What does "One who puts on his armor should not boast like one who takes it off" mean in modern language?
- B. What did Jezebel do to Naboth? Why? What was the consequence for her and her husband? Read II Kings 9:30-37.
- C. What answer was Ahab looking for from Micaiah? If all the prophets said what the king was looking for, why did he have to ask Micaiah? In 22:15 what type of response did Micaiah give Ahab? How was Micaiah's prophecy in 22:17 fulfilled?

ELISHA REPLACES ELIJAH (2K 1-3)

- A. What did Elijah do when the captain and his men came to seize Elijah the first and second time? For what two reasons did he not do it the third time?
- B. How did Elisha respond to Elijah's proposal for them to separate? How many times? How did they get across the Jordan?

- C. What did Elisha request of Elijah? What was the requirement that Elisha had to fulfill to obtain this? What miraculous act did the men see to know that Elisha now had the power that God gave Elijah?
- D. What act did Elisha do to “heal” the water? Did he speak his own words? Whose words did he speak?
- E. What happened to the young men who made fun of Elijah for being bald? It gives a whole new meaning to the command “respect your leader”, doesn’t it?

ELISHA’S MIRACULOUS MINISTRY (2K 4-8)

- A. What miracle did Elisha perform to get the lady and her sons out of debt?
- B. What did Elisha do in gratitude for the Shunammite woman? Did Elisha’s first attempt work at resurrecting the son? What about the second? What about the third? What did he do each time?
- C. What did Elisha do to make the pot of food okay to eat?
- D. How many people were fed with the 20 loaves? Contrast this to Mark 6:35-43.
- E. How did Elisha react to Naaman’s request? What is ironic about his reaction?
- F. Was Naaman cured the way he thought he would be?
- G. Did Elisha use the power of God to make money?

- H. Why did Naaman want some of the dirt that Elisha lived on?
- I. What happened to Gehazi for lying and using God's power for selfish gain?
- J. What did Elisha do for the man who lost his borrowed ax head? How?
- K. What was Elisha's prayer for his servant (chapter 6)? What did his servant see? What did Elisha ask the Lord to do to the Arameans? Why? Contrast Elisha's prayer for his servant with his prayer for the Arameans. What did Elisha do after he had captured them? What was Aram's response to this?
- L. How did the Lord destroy the Aramean army? What were the 1st and 2nd responses of the lepers to their newfound plunder? What happened to the king who doubted the Lord's words? How did it happen?

DESTRUCTION OF FAMILY OF AHAB AND PRESERVATION OF JOASH (2K 9-12); ELISHA'S DEATH (13)

What happened when a dead man's body touched Elisha's bones after it was thrown into Elisha's tomb?

Eleven kings and the exile of Israel (2K 14-17)

FINAL COUNTDOWN FOR THE NORTHERN KINGDOM (2K 13-17)

Eight kings and the exile of Judah (II Kings 18-25)

HEZEKIAH'S RIGHTEOUS REIGN (2K 18-20)

FINAL COUNTDOWN FOR THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM (2K 12-25)

- A. Were men the only gender allowed to be prophets? Read II Kings 22 and II Chronicles 34.
- B. Summarize II Kings 17. Who fell, by whom, when?
- C. Summarize II Kings 25. Who fell, by whom, when?

I and II Chronicles

(originally one book)

1. Read Berrier's book on I and II Chronicles.
2. Read I and II Chronicles.
3. Answer questions below:
 - A. I and II Chronicles were originally how many books?
 - B. What is the importance of I and II Chronicles?
 - C. What is the date of the events in I and II Chronicles?
 - D. What three time periods are I and II Chronicles? What chapters are in each period (not counting the genealogies)?
 - E. What does Chronicles mean? What does its Hebrew name *Divre* mean?
 - F. Who may be the main writer of Chronicles?
 - G. What two questions does Ezra answer, and how does he answer them?

- H. What is Chronicles the history of? From when to when?
- I. What perspective does Chronicles look at history from? (Prophetic/Historical or Priestly/Spiritual)?
- J. What kingdom does it focus on, what building, and on whose line?
- K. How does it show God's faithfulness?
- L. Who or what gives God's people security?
- M. What must God's people do to have success (II Chronicles 7:14, 20:20)? What does it mean in God's eyes to be successful?
- N. Read I Chronicles 17 *carefully* 3x then write your thoughts down.
- O. *Why must one look to the past, reflecting on both successes and failures?
- P. What do the genealogies of I Chronicles 1-9, Matthew 1, and Luke 3 all have as their purpose?
- Q. Read and write what Jesus meant in Matthew 12:6 and John 2:19. What is "God's true temple"?
- R. *Find the theme or thought that recurs in the following verses:

17:4, 17:10, 17:12, 17:25, 22:5, 22:11, and 28:2-3. What is it, and what clues do you think it offers about the central message of I Chronicles?

- S. *The word *temple* occurs more often in II Chronicles than in any other book of the Bible. As you examine the following passages, decide what God wants us to understand most from this book about the temple: 2:5-6, 5:13-14, 6:18-21, 7:1-3, 7:12, 7:16, 7:20-22, 29:3-8, 33:7-9.
- T. Summarize what happened under these five kings:
- Asa (15) –
- Jehosaphat (20) –
- Joash (23-24) –
- Hezekiah (29-31) –
- Josiah (35) –
- U. Read Jeremiah 25:1-14; II Chronicles 36:15-23; and Ezra 1:1-4 and notes on Ezra 1:1-4. Who was King Cyrus? What is the Decree of Cyrus? What is significant about Jeremiah's prophecy? What else did you learn from reading the notes on Ezra 1:1-4?

God is the Lord of history. He holds time, nations, and us in his hands!

A time period comparison of I and II Samuel and I and II Kings with I and II Chronicles. Notice the same time is covered, but remember the differing perspectives.

I Samuel	II Samuel	I Kings	II Kings
I Chronicles		II Chronicles	

Outline: (Compilation of Berrier's and Hahlen's outlines)

- A. Tracing the Jews' family lines (I Chronicles 1-9)
- B. King David and getting ready to build the temple (I Chronicles 10-29)
 - THE ANOINTING OF DAVID AND THE ARK OF GOD (10-16)
 - GOD'S COVENEANT WITH DAVID AND DAVID'S EXPANDING KINGDOM (17-21)
 - DAVID'S PREPARATION FOR THE TEMPLE AND ITS WORSHIP (22-27)
 - DAVID'S FINAL WORDS (28-29)
- C. King Solomon and the Temple of God (II Chronicles 1-9)
 - SOLOMON'S MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE (1-5)
 - SOLOMON'S WORSHIP AND WORKS (6-9)
- D. The Split Kingdoms, the kings of Judah, the exile, and the return to Jerusalem (II Chronicles 10-36)
 - REBELLION AGAINST JEROBOAM (10-12)
 - REIGNS OF ABIJAH AND ASA (13-16)
 - REFORM UNDER JEHOSEPHAT (17-20)
 - REIGNS OF JEHOSEPHAT TO AMAZIAH (21-25)
 - REIGNS OF UZZIAH TO AHAZ (26-28)
 - REFORM UNDER HEZEKIAH (29-32)
 - REIGNS OF JUDAH'S LAST KINGS (33-36)

Prophets before and during the destruction of Israel: (931-722 BC)

1. Read Berrier's book on the prophets.
2. Read in the prophets—at least the first chapter of each and as much of the NIVSB introductions as you can.
3. Answer questions below:
 - A. What is the book of the 12? List these prophets' names:

- B. List the names of the major prophets?

- C. Describe the world of the divided kingdom, politically and culturally, in Palestine and out of Palestine. Briefly summarize:

- D. What is the capital of Israel?
- E. What is the capital of Judah?
- F. What is the capital of Assyria?
- G. What is the capital of Babylon? [Duh.]
- H. Who conquered Samaria and the northern kingdom of Israel? When did it happen?
- I. Who conquered Judah? When?
- J. When did the Israelites return to Judah after the exile?

Joel:

*Reading: Joel 1:1-12, 2:12-17; 2:18-23; 3:14-17; Romans 10:12-13; Acts 2

- A. What does "Joel" mean?
- B. What is the main message of Joel?

- C. What is the date of the events in Joel? What king was ruling over Israel?

- D. Who wrote the book of Joel?
- E. What is Joel the earliest of? What is the difference between a writing prophet and a non-writing prophet?

- F. What kingdom did Joel prophesy to?
- G. What is the object lesson Joel uses? What does he call for in response to it?
- H. What are the four meanings of "Day of the Lord" in Joel?
- I. What apostle used Joel 2:28-32 and following? Read Acts 2 and state why that apostle quoted Joel.
- J. How does the outpouring of the Spirit on all believers differ from the the Spirit in the Old Testament?
- K. *Joel could be called the prophet of Pent____. And Joel shows that God pours out his Judg____ as well as his Sp____.

Outline:

- A. The Locust plague; repent (Joel 1:1-2:17)
- B. Judah's salvation: the future "Day of the Lord" (Joel 2:18-3:21).

Jonah:

Reading: Matthew 5:43-48; Matthew 12:38-41; Luke 11:27-32

- A. What does "Jonah" mean? How does it relate to Jonah's response to God?
- B. What is the importance of the Book of Jonah?
- C. What is the date of the events of Jonah? What king was ruling over Israel? Where is Jonah mentioned in OT besides his book?

- D. What kingdom did Jonah prophesy to in the Book of Jonah? What was its capital?
- E. What were Israel's and Jonah's feelings towards this kingdom?
- F. What was the city's response to Jonah's call to repentance?
- G. What is a Gentile? What is a bigot? Was Jonah a bigot?
- H. What lesson(s) did God teach Jonah?
- I. *Jonah could be called the Mission__ prophet. And the lesson Jonah learns is that God L_____ all people.
- J. What is the sign of Jonah that Jesus refers to? Where in the NT is it found?
- K. How does Jesus compare Nineveh to those who were listening to him? Where in the NT is it found?

Outline:

- A. Jonah runs from God (Jonah 1)
- B. Jonah runs to God in prayer (Jonah 2)
- C. Jonah runs with God and preaches (Jonah 3)
- D. Jonah runs against God and is angry (Jonah 4)

Amos:

Reading: Amos 2:7; 3:9; 4:1; 5:11-12; 7:12ff; 8:4; 8:6; 9; Acts 15:1-21

- A. What does "Amos" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Amos?
- C. What is the date of the events in Amos?

- D. Where was Amos from? What did he do before he was a prophet? Did he have a long prophetic ministry?
- E. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Israel? What financial state was Israel in during this king's reign?
- F. *Find the most prominent theme that recurs in the following verses: 2:7; 3:9; 4:1; 5:11-12; 8:4; 8:6. From the way you see this theme presented in these passages, what comments would you make about its significance? What does God want us to understand most about it?
Since Israel does not repent what does Amos say will happen to them? What does Amos 5:19 mean?
- G. What does Amos say that the other prophets say?
- H. *Amos could be called the prophet of Social Jus____. And the lesson from Amos is that God holds all nations Account_____.
- I. *Compare Amos 9:11-12 with Acts 15:1-21. What did the Apostles consider as the significance or fulfillment of Amos 9:11-12?

Outline:

- A. God is angry with many nations (Amos 1-2)
- B. God is angry with Israel. Repent! (Amos 3-6)
- C. God will punish Israel. Exile! (Amos 7:1-9:10)
- D. Hope for the future (Amos 9:11-15)

Hosea:

Reading: Hosea 1-3; 4; 6; 8; 11; 7:10; 14:1

- A. What does "Hosea" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Hosea?

- C. What is the date of the events in Hosea?
- D. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Israel?
- E. Was Hosea's prophetic ministry long?
- F. Hosea was the L_____ prophet of the Northern kingdom.
- G. Compare Hosea's relationship to Gomer with God's relationship to Israel.
- H. Why is it so odd that God told Hosea to marry Gomer?
- I. How many children did Gomer have? Was Hosea the father of Gomer's children? Name the children and give the significance and meanings of the names.
- J. *Find the most prominent word that recurs in the following verses: 3:5; 6:1; 7:10; and 14:1. What clues could this offer about the central message of the book?
- K. *Hosea could be called the prophet of Lo_____. And the lesson from Hosea is that God pleads for Repen_____.

Outline:

- A. Hosea marries a prostitute (Hosea 1-3)
- B. Hosea warns Israel about destruction (Hosea 4-13)
- C. A promise for the future (14)

Isaiah:

Reading: Isaiah 1:4; 4:3-4; 5:5-6; 6; 7:14; 9:6-7; 11:1-5; 10-16; 12; 25; 52:13-53:12; 61:1-3; 65:17-25; Matthew 1:18-25; 8:14-17; 11:2-6; John 12:39-41; Acts 8:25-26; Hebrews 7:24-27; I Peter 2:21-23; Revelation 21:1-7.

- A. What does "Isaiah" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Isaiah?
- C. What is the date of events in Isaiah?
- D. What does one learn about in Isaiah?
- E. What kingdom was Isaiah prophesying to? What kings ruled over Judah during that time? Who, in particular, did he prophesy to?
- F. Why is Isaiah considered the greatest prophet (list 6 reasons)?
- G. Whom did Isaiah see in Isaiah 6? Read Isaiah 6:1-4 and John 12:39-41.
- H. What is a seraph?
- I. What does Isaiah call God 26 times?
- J. Whose attack did Isaiah avert on Jerusalem? How did he avert it? What year did this attack take place? What king stood with Isaiah?

- K. Isaiah could be called the prophet of Holi____. And the lesson from Isaiah is that God desires worship from the He_____.
- L. What does Isaiah 65:17-25 and Revelation 21:1-7 reveal?
- M. *Compare Isaiah 7:14 with Matthew 1:18-25. What does Isaiah identify as the ultimate fulfillment of Isaiah 7:14? (See Gn 3:15.)
- N. Compare Isaiah 52:13-53:12 with Matthew 8:14-17; Acts 8:26-35; and I Peter 2:21-23. What do the NT writers indicate is the ultimate significance of this Servant song?

Outline:

- A. Messages about Jerusalem (Isaiah 1-12)
- B. Messages about other nations (Isaiah 13-23)
- C. Worldwide judgement by God (Isaiah 24-35)
- D. Assyria now, Babylon later (Isaiah 36-39)
- E. The Lord of History (Isaiah 40-48)
- F. Future Salvation and the Servant of the Lord (Isaiah 49-61)
- G. Eternal glory and judgement (Isaiah 62-66)

Micah:

Reading: Micah 2:12-13; 4:1-8; 5-7; Isaiah 2:1-4; Matthew 2:1-12

- A. What does “Micah” mean?
- B. What is the importance of Micah?
- C. What is the date of the events in Micah?
- D. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Judah? Where and to whom did he preach?
- E. Micah preached a lot like what other prophet?

- F. *Compare Micah 5:2 with Matthew 2:1-12. With what does Matthew link Micah 5:2?
- G. *Micah could be called the prophet of Bethlehem's Sav____. And the lesson from Micah is that God abhors unjust____ and ritual____.
- H. What do Micah 2:12-13, 4:1-8, and 5:4-5 speak of?
- I. **Memorize** Micah 6:8 and be able to explain it. What are the three things that God wants? What does each one mean?
- J. What does the whole OT teach? What is the meaning of the Bible?

Outline:

- A. Israel's sin and punishment (Micah 1-3)
- B. Israel's future peace (Micah 4)
- C. Jesus Christ will be our peace (Micah 5)
- D. What God really wants (Micah 6)
- E. Warning and thanks (Micah 7)

Prophets during and after the destruction of Judah: (586-538 BC)

Reading: Read Berrier's book on Zephaniah, Nahum, Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Obadiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

Read NIVSB Introduction on each book. (Recommended: read these books during spare time or for your personal devotion over the next week.)

Zephaniah:

Reading: Zephaniah 1-3; Romans 3:22ff; 11:32; Galatians 3:28f

- A. What does "Zephaniah" mean? How is the information given about Zephaniah different from that given about the other prophets?
- B. What is the importance of Zephaniah?

- C. What is the date of the events in Zephaniah?
- D. What do you learn about in Zephaniah?
- E. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Judah? During what state of the kingdom did Zephaniah preach?
- F. *Zephaniah could be called the prophet of God's Wrath_____. And the lesson from Zephaniah is that God is Jealous_____.
- G. What do the following verses reveal to you about the differences between Jews and Gentiles: Romans 3:22ff; Romans 11:32; and Galatians 3:28f?

Outline:

- A. God will punish Jerusalem (Zephaniah 1)
- B. Worldwide sin and punishment (Zephaniah 2:1-3:8)
- C. Worldwide joy and blessing in the future (Zephaniah 3:9-20)

Nahum:

Read Nahum.

- A. What does "Nahum" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Nahum?
- C. What is the date of the events in Nahum?
- D. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Judah? What was Nahum prophesying about?
- E. What do you learn about in Nahum?

- F. When did Nineveh fall? What is it the capital of? Who did God use to destroy Nineveh?
- G. Why was Nineveh not destroyed when Jonah preached to them? Why will they now be destroyed?
- H. *Nahum could be called the prophet of Nin_____'s doom. And the lesson from Nahum is that God defeats his ene_____.

Outline:

- A. God will destroy Nineveh but save his people (Nahum 1)
- B. Nineveh's destruction (Nahum 2-3)

Jeremiah:

Read Jeremiah 3:1-13; 3:1; 4:1; 8:4-5; 15:10; 20:9-14; 24:7; 22:14-20; 25:10; 31; Isaiah 23:15; Matthew 27:27-28; Mark 14:23-24; Luke 22:14-20; Hebrews 8 and 10:11-18.

- A. Is Jeremiah in chronological order?
- B. What does "Jeremiah" mean? Do we know the most or the least about Jeremiah compared to all the other prophets? What are some things that happened to Jeremiah?
- C. What is the importance of Jeremiah?
- D. What is the date of the events in Jeremiah?
- E. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What kings were ruling at that time?
- F. During what state of the kingdom did Jeremiah preach? To whom in particular did he preach? What was their reaction to his preaching? What was he forced to do?

- G. What are some of the ways they mistreated Jeremiah? What are stocks? What is a cistern? What saved his life when they were about to kill him?
- H. What are some of the strange things God told Jeremiah to do (list 5 things and why he was told to do them)?
- I. Have you ever felt like Jeremiah (Jeremiah 20:14, 15:10)?
- J. According to Jeremiah 3:6-13, God was divorced twice! From whom? (2 answers) Why was God divorced? How should this change our attitude toward those who go through divorces?
- K. How long were the Jews exiled in Babylon (Jeremiah 25:10 and Isaiah 23:15)?
- L. Who was king of Babylon when Jerusalem was destroyed? Where did Jeremiah die? Does Jeremiah have a happy ending?
- M. *What is the most prominent word that recurs in the following verses: 3:1, 4:1, 8:4-5, and 24:7? What clues does this offer about the central message of the book of Jeremiah?
- N. Jeremiah could be called the wee_____ prophet. And the lesson from Jeremiah is that God calls his people to repe_____.

- O. *Compare Jeremiah 31:31-34 with Luke 22:14-20, Hebrews 8; 10:11-18. What does this comparison indicate about what Jeremiah is looking forward to?
- P. Compare Jeremiah 31 with Matthew 27:27-28, Mark 14:23-24, and Luke 22:20. What relation do you see between the verses?

Outline:

- A. God's call of young Jeremiah (Jeremiah 1)
- B. Prophecies against Jerusalem under four kings (Jeremiah 2-25)
- C. Jeremiah's hard life and the coming exile (Jeremiah 26-45)
- D. Prophecies against the other nations (Jeremiah 46-51)
- E. The end of Jerusalem (Jeremiah 52)

The Chronology of Jeremiah:

While any chronological arrangement of the prophecy is apt to be speculative in at least some areas, it may perhaps be possible to see a general distribution of the book against its historical background as follows:

- A. Under Josiah: 1:1-19; 2:1-3:5; 3:6-6:30; 7:1-10:25, 18:1-20:18.
- B. Under Jehoahaz: (nothing)
- C. Under Jehoiakim: 11:1-13; 14:1-15:21; 16:1-17:2; 2:1-30; 23:1-40; 25:1-14; 15:38; 26:1-24; 35:1-19; 36:1-32; 45:1-5; 46:1-28; 47:1-7; 48:1-47.
- D. Under Jehoichin: 31:15-27.
- E. Under Zekekiah: 21:1-22; 30; 24:1-10; 27:1-22; 28:1-17; 29:1-32; 30:1-31; 32:1-44; 33:1-26; 34:1-22; 37:1-21; 38:1-28; 49:1-39; 50:1-51:64.
- F. Under Gedaliah the Governor: 40:1-42:22; 43:1-44:30.
- G. Historical Appendix: 52:1-34.

Habakkuk:

Read Habakkuk 1-3; Romans 1:17; 8:31.

- A. What does "Habakkuk" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Habakkuk
- C. What is the date of the events in Habakkuk?

- D. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Judah? What is the content of his prophecy?
- E. What do you learn about in Habakkuk?
- F. When did Babylon destroy Jerusalem?
- G. *Habakkuk could be called the prophet of the watch____. And the lesson from Habakkuk is that God acts Jus___ in his T_____.
- H. What is an answer to why God seems to allow bad people to hurt good people?
- I. Why will good people live? What is the correct translation of Hk 2:4? What is the theme to the book of Romans (Romans 1:17)?
- J. Whose side is God on (Romans 8:31)? Do you believe this no matter how bad it seems?
- K. Read Habakkuk 3. What encouragement do you receive from Habakkuk's prayer to God?

Outline:

- A. Why does the Lord let bad people destroy good people (Habakkuk 1-2)
- B. What God will do for his people when he returns (Habakkuk 3)

Obadiah:

Read Obadiah (Yes, that's right, the entire book!)

- A. What does "Obadiah" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Obadiah?

- C. What is the date of the events in Obadiah?
- D. What kingdom was he prophesying to? What king was ruling over Judah?
- E. Who is Edom? Who is its ancestor? What will happen to it? To what extent? What did Edom do to bring God's wrath upon them?
- F. What is the Jews' relationship to the Edomites?
- G. *Obadiah could be called the prophet of Ed____'s doom. And the lesson from Obadiah is that God hates arrog_____.

Outline:

- A. Edom will be destroyed (Obadiah 1-14)
- B. All nations will be punished (Obadiah 15-18)
- C. God's people will survive (Obadiah 19-21)

Ezekiel:

Read Ezekiel 3:1ff; 4:1ff; 5:1ff; 12:5ff; 12:17ff; 34; 37:24; 47:1-12; Jeremiah 30:9; 33:21; Hosea 3:5; Amos 9:11.

- A. What does "Ezekiel" mean?
- B. What is the date of the events in Ezekiel?
- C. What kingdom did he prophesy in? To whom did he prophecy?
- D. What event did he live during? When did this event take place?
- E. Ezekiel and Jeremiah were both prophets and P_____.
- F. Why did God want Ezekiel to prophecy in the exile?

- G. Name five of the strange things Ezekiel acted out for the exiles and explain what they meant.
- H. Name two things God wanted his people in exile to know.
- I. What does Ezekiel 33:10-20 reveal?
- J. What does measuring often refer to in the Bible? What is the river Ezekiel refers to in 47:1-12. What is the temple in Ezekiel 40-48?
- K. What is a cherub? Describe the kinds of cherubs in the Bible.
- L. Who does Ezekiel refer to as the “good shepherd” in Ezekiel 34:23 and 37:24?
- M. Read Jeremiah 30:9, 33:21; Hosea 3:5; Amos 9:11. Contrast these passages of the good shepherd with the shepherds referred to in Ezekiel 34. Who is the good shepherd? (See John 10.)
- N. Ezekiel could be called the prophet of dram_____ acts. And the lesson from Ezekiel is that God desires for people to know he is the Lord. What is one lesson out of the book of Ezekiel?

Outline:

- A. Warnings: the fall of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 1-24)
- B. Warnings: other nations will fall (Ezekiel 25-32)
- C. Promises: God will bless his people (Ezekiel 33-48)

Daniel:

Read Daniel 1; 3; 5; 7

- A. What does “Daniel” mean?
- B. What is the importance of Daniel?
- C. What is the date of events in Daniel?
- D. What are Daniel’s prophecies about? Whom do they affect?
- E. What kingdom was he prophesying to? How long did he prophesy?
- F. What were Daniel’s three friends names? What were their Jewish names?
- G. Summarize the story of how Daniel was placed over the whole kingdom by Nebuchadnezzar. Is this similar to Joseph in Genesis?
- H. What is lycanthropy? (Dn 4)
- I. Summarize the story of how Daniel ended up in a lion’s den. What happened during and afterward that event?

- J. What are the four animals Daniel saw? What were they coming out of? What does the ocean represent? What do each of the animals represent? (See picture in footnote under Dn 7 in NIVSB.)
- K. What instance led up to Daniel's three friends being thrown in the furnace? What is the furnace?
- L. *Daniel could be called the prophet of integ_____. And the lesson from Daniel is that God is in control of His_____.

Outline:

- A. Events in Daniel's life (Daniel 1-6)
 B. Daniel's vision of the future (Daniel 7-12)

Prophets and Post Exilic Writings Involved with the Restoration of Judah:
 (538-400 BC) [Know the meaning of *pre-exilic*; *exilic* and *post-exilic*.]

Reading: Read Berrier on Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Esther, Ezra and Nehemiah. Read NIVSB introduction on each book (Recommended: Read these books during spare time or for your personal devotion over the next week).
 Read all scriptures given in each section.

Haggai:

Read Haggai 1 and 2.

- A. What does "Haggai" mean?
 B. What is the importance of Haggai?

- C. What is the date of events in Haggai?
- D. To what kingdom was he prophesying? What king was ruling over Judah? What was Haggai trying to get the people to finish?
- E. What did the Jews begin to build upon their return to their land from exile? What should they have been working on?
- F. What was the old people's reaction to the newly dedicated temple?
- G. What did God tell Haggai about a new temple (Read Haggai 2:6f, 21f, Hebrews 12:26f)?
- H. *Haggai could be called the prophet of Temple B_____. And the lesson from Haggai is that God demands Fi_____ Pl_____.

Outline:

- A. Lazy people are not blessed by God (Haggai 1).
- B. Build God's temple (Haggai 2).

Zechariah:

Read Zechariah 3,12,13.

- A. What does "Zechariah" mean?
- B. What is Zechariah's main message?
- C. What is the date of the visions in Zechariah? How many visions?
- D. Zechariah was a prophet and a priest like whom?

- E. To what kingdom was he prophesying? What king was ruling over Judah?
- F. What is his message to the Jews?
- G. What do his visions have in common?
- H. What is the name Zechariah uses for God? How often does he use it? What does it mean? What does it point to?
- I. Read chapter 3 and then write briefly about how it applies to you.
- J. What do chapters 12 and 13 describe?
- K. Look up these passages: Zechariah 3:8, 6:12; Isaiah 11:1, 10, 53:2; Jeremiah 23:5, 33:15. Who are these passages referring to? What title is he given?
- N. To what is Zechariah referring when he speaks of Jerusalem?
- O. *Zechariah could be called the prophet of Nig____ Vis____. And the lesson from Zechariah is that God car____ for his peo_____.

- P. What is one lesson out of the book of Zechariah?

Outline:

- A. Eight visions of future fear and joy for God's people (Zechariah 1-8)
(On a separate sheet of paper list the eight visions and give a short summary of them, using Berrier's book.)
- B. The coming of God's shepherd-king, and peace for God's people (Zc 9-14)

Malachi:

Read Malachi.

- A. What does "Malachi" mean?
- B. What is the date of the events in Malachi?
- C. Malachi is the L_____ prophet in the OT.
- D. To what kingdom was he prophesying? What king was ruling over Judah? What was he prophesying about?
- E. In Malachi 1, Malachi describes God's power over what?
- F. Malachi said that later on that someone would prepare the way for what? (Malachi 3:2f; Mark 1:1-8; 6:17-20) By what name is the one who prepares the Lord's way called?
- G. What are we allowed to test God in (Malachi 3)? What will happen if we test him in this area?
- H. *Malachi could be called the prophet of the Quest___ Ma____. And the lesson from Malachi is that God demands Pro___ Res_____.

Outline:

- A. The Lord is faithful, but Israel is not (Malachi 1-2).
- B. Repent, for the Lord is coming (Malachi 3 and 4).

Esther:

Read Esther.

- A. What does "Esther" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Esther?
- C. What is the date of the events in Esther?
- D. What king was ruling?
- E. What do you learn about in Esther?
- F. Who was Esther?
- G. Why was she chosen to be queen? Who was queen before her?
- H. What did she do for her own people?
- I. How did Mordecai save King Xerxes' life? How did it pay off in the end?
- J. Summarize chapter 3-9 in a few sentences.
- K. What is the Feast of Purim?

Outline:

- A. King Xerxes chooses Esther as his new queen (Esther 1-2)
- B. Evil Haman wants to have all the Jews killed (Esther 3-5)
- C. Haman dies by hanging (Esther 6-7)
- D. The Jews defeat their enemies (Esther 8-10)

Ezra:

- A. What does “Ezra” mean?
- B. What is the importance of Ezra?
- C. What is the date of the events in Ezra?
- D. What do you learn about in Ezra?
- E. Who else’s story was originally in the same book as Ezra’s story?
- F. Cyrus was the king of what kingdom? What did he do for the Jews?
- G. What three kings did the Jews have permission from to build the temple and the city walls? What kingdom were the kings ruling? How did the Jews get permission from the kings?
- H. Ezra could be called the “Father of M_____ J_____.” Why?
- I. Ezra was a priest and a sc_____. What is a sc_____?

Outline:

- A. The Jews return from Babylon to build the temple (Ezra 1-6)
- B. Ezra returns from Babylon and helps to change the Jews (Ezra 7-10)

Nehemiah:

- A. What does "Nehemiah" mean?
- B. What is the importance of Nehemiah?
- C. What is the date of the events in Nehemiah?
- D. What do you learn about in Nehemiah?
- E. Who else's story was originally in the same book as Nehemiah's story?
- F. Was Nehemiah's life before or after Ezra's? What are the dates of both men?
- G. Why did Nehemiah need to have the walls of Jerusalem rebuilt?
- H. What was their enemies' response to the building of Jerusalem's walls?
- I. How long did it take for the walls to be rebuilt? How did they do it so fast?
- J. Read Nehemiah 13:25. What types of things did Nehemiah do to show how serious he was?
- K. On a separate sheet of paper (fold it in half), write down all of God's acts on one side and all of man's acts on the other side as listed in Nehemiah's prayer in chapter 9. **[Everyone must do this one.]**

Outline:

- A. Nehemiah's first return from Babylon (Nehemiah 1:1-2:10)
- B. Nehemiah rebuilds the walls (Nehemiah 2:11-12:47)
- C. Nehemiah's second return from Babylon and the changes he made (Nehemiah 13)