

13. The Big Review

From Adam and Eve to the Death of Solomon

- I. The Beginnings (The Book of Genesis)
 - A. The Creation (Gen. 1-2)
 1. The Creation of the Universe
 2. The Creation of Man along with Eve (“a helper suitable”)
 3. The Blueprint for Marriage (cf. Both Jesus and Paul appeal to this initial instruction of marriage)
 - B. The Fall (Gen. 3-4)
 1. the Temptation
 2. The Fall
 - a. Guilt and the cover-up
 - b. God pursues the guilty parties
 - c. The Curse
 - C. The Flood (Gen. 6-9)
 1. Corruption (“every intent of the thoughts of their heart was only evil continuously”)
 2. Preparation for the salvation of the elect (the Ark and the preaching of Noah)
 3. Judgment of the Flood (cf. Jesus commenting on the End-Times and comparing that time to the “days of Noah”)
 - D. The Nations (Gen. 10-11)
 1. The descendants of Noah (Shem, Ham, and Japheth)
 2. The Tower of Babel (“Better to be divided in confusion than united in rebellion”)
 3. The Nations of the world/ the races of humanity

II. The Age of the Patriarchs (The Book of Genesis)

A. Abraham

1. The Father of the Hebrew people
2. the Abrahamic Covenant
3. The Example of Faith (cf. Rom. 4, “Abraham believed God. . . reckoned to him as righteousness”)

B. Isaac (Isaac vs Ishmael)

1. The child of the “promise” contrasted with the child of the “flesh”)
2. Abraham offers Isaac on Mt. Moriah (Gen. 22)—“the Lord will provide”

C. Jacob (Jacob vs Esau)

1. Fahter of 12 sons (by Leah, Rachael, Zilpah, Bilhah)
2. The 12 Tribes are the Fahters of the 12 Tribes of Israel

D. Joseph (favored son of Jacob)

1. Sold into slavery
2. difficult times in prison
3. prosperity in Pharoah’s court
4. The Savior of his family in the Land of Goshen during a time of famine.

III. The Exodus out of Egypt (The Book of Exodus)

A. Israel in Egypt

1. The prophecy of the Egyptian bondage (Gen. 15:13)
2. 430 years in Egypt (a Pharoah arose, people multiply, people persecuted)
3. The People cry out to God and He hears their cry and remembers His covenant with Abraham

4. The Nation is led out of bondage and slavery through the actions of a Savior and by the mighty outstretched hand of God
 5. Institution of the Passover Feast (cf. “Christ our Passover has been sacrificed”)
- B. Israel on the Road to Sinai
1. Plunder of the Egyptians
 2. Crossing the Red Sea and rejoicing
 3. Traveling to Sinai and grumbling (w/i 3 days)
- C. Israel Camped at Mt. Sinai
1. The giving of the Law
 2. Plans for the Tabernacle
 3. Construction of the Tabernacle
- IV. The Wilderness Wanderings (The Books of Leviticus, Numbers & Deuteronomy)
- A. The Nation Camped at Mt. Sinai (The Book of Leviticus during a 50 day period at Sinai)
1. The Sacrificial System Described
 - a. A variety of sacrifices required (Burnt/ Grain/ Peace/ Sin/ Tresspass)
 - b. Provision of the Priesthood
 - highlighting the need for mediators between God and man
 - anticipating the fullness of the new Covenant in which we are all considered a Kingdom of Priests
 - anticipatin the sufficiency of Jesus Christ (There is “one mediator between God and men, and that is the man Christ Jesus”)
 2. The Principles of the Sacrificial System
 - a. Substitution (Garden of Eden, Cain and Abel, Abraham and Isaac, Mosaic Law)
 - b. Repitition (Cf. in Hebrews 19: shadow/ not the form/year by year/ could not make perfect those who drew near)

- c. Special: Compare the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16) with John the Baptist's cry in John 1:35-36)

B. The Journey to the Promised Land (The Book of Numbers)

1. Events While Encamped at Mt. Sinai
 - a. Tabernacle completed (to serve as a focal point of worship and to place the presence of God in the midst of the people)
 - b. Census taken
2. The Road from Mt. Sinai to Kadesh Barnea
 - a. Departing and grumbling
3. Events while at Kadesh Barnea
 - a. The failure of faith upon hearing the 2 reports of the 12 spies
4. The Road from Kadesh Barnea to the Plains of Moab
 - a. Forced to wander for 38 more years (total 40)
 - b. The Lord sends a plague of serpents and Moses is commanded to fashion a bronze serpent to heal those afflicted by the plague as they look upon the serpent
 - cf. John 3:14-15

C. Camped on the Plains of Moab (The Book of Deuteronomy)

1. Israel's Encounter with Balaam and the Moabites
 - a. Balak of Moab seeks to entice Balaam to curse Israel but Balaam refuses. This highlights God's blessing that rested upon Israel.
2. Other Events during the 40 Year Wandering
 - a. Another census
 - b. Joshua is appointed Moses' successor
3. Final Events of the 40th Year of the Wilderness Wandering
 - a. Farewell speeches of Moses to the People

- b. The *second* giving of the Law in Deuteronomy
- c. Reminder of God's past faithfulness to Israel during the Wilderness Wandering.
 - Cf. Rom. 15:4 (“4 For whatever was written in earlier times was written for our instruction, that through perseverance and the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope.”)

V. The Conquest of Canaan (The Book of Joshua)

A. The Movement to *Enter* the Land

1. God commissions Joshua before the people (“I will be with you”)
2. The crossing of the Jordan River (like the Red Sea)
3. Rahab the Harlot (in the line of Christ/ example of the faith of a non-Hebrew)

B. The Campaigns to *Conquer* the Land

1. Campaigns to conquer the Land:
 - a. *Central* Campaign
 - b. *Southern* Campaign
 - c. *Northern* campaign
2. Principles of success and failure:
 - a. *success* assured if they obey God and trust in His power
 - b. *failure* if they disobey and trust in their own strength

C. The Actions to *Divide* the Land

1. After the overall taking of the Land Joshua divides up the Land by lot among the 12 Tribes
2. The 48 Cities of the Levites were established throughout the Land to assure a spiritual influence among all the Tribes of Israel.

VI. The Period of the Judges (The Book of Judges and Ruth)

A. A Selected History of the Period of the Judges

1. Moral defection of the people

2. God raises up an oppressor
3. The nation cries out to God in their misery
4. The Lord raises up a deliverer—a Judge
5. The Judge dies and the people lapse into sin and compromise – prompting God to send another oppressor to judge His people.

B. Spiritual Depravity in the Nation

VII. The Monarchy (The Books of Samuel, Kings & Chronicles)

A. Pt.1: Samuel and the Anointing of Saul

1. Samuel: the last of the Judges and the anointer of Kings
2. Saul chosen: marked by self-sufficiency and willfulness and a failure of faith:
 - a. refusal to wait for Samuel and his decision to make the sacrifice himself
 - b. failure in the matter of the battle against the Amalakites

B. Pt. 2: The Transition from Saul to David

1. 15 Years of transition between Saul and David:
 - a. This manifested the failures of Saul as a leader of the People
 - b. This allowed for the development of David's skills as a leader
 - c. This period manifested the great political and spiritual qualities of David

C. Pt. 3: The Reign of David as King

1. The ascent of David as ruler over *all* of Israel (first the South and then the North)
2. David's life (his successes and failures) is the setting of the Psalms that God moved David to write and incorporate into the Scriptures

- D. Pt. 4: The Transition from David to Solomon
1. Conflict between Adonijah and Solomon
 2. David proclaims Solomon King in front of the People.
- E. Pt. 5: The Reign of Solomon
1. The extraordinary wealth and wisdom of Solomon
 - a. Gifts of God after He asked Solomon in a dream to ask for whatever he wanted
 2. Solomon builds the Temple
 3. The decline of Solomon
 - a. wives/ gold/ horses
 - b. God raises up external and internal enemies
 4. The prophecy of Ahijah
 - a. to tear the Kingdom out of his hand
 - b. prophecy of the division of the Kingdom and a Civil War
 - Jeroboam (10 Tribes)
 - Rehoboam (2 tribes)