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The Bible:

A. Structure

1. English¹

THE 39 BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT				
17 BOOKS OF HISTORY		5 BOOKS OF WISDOM, POETRY AND PRAISE	17 BOOKS OF PROPHECY	
5 BOOKS OF LAW	12 BOOKS OF HISTORY		5 BOOKS MAJOR PROPHETS	12 BOOKS MINOR PROPHETS
1. Genesis 2. Exodus 3. Leviticus 4. Numbers 5. Deuteronomy	6. Joshua 7. Judges 8. Ruth 9. 1 Samuel 10. 2 Samuel 11. 1 Kings 12. 2 Kings 13. 1 Chron. 14. 2 Chron. 15. Ezra 16. Nehemiah 17. Esther	18. Job 19. Psalms 20. Proverbs 21. Ecclesiastes 22. Song of Songs	23. Isaiah 24. Jeremiah 25. Lamentations 26. Ezekiel 27. Daniel	28. Hosea 29. Joel 30. Amos 31. Obadiah 32. Jonah 33. Micah 34. Nahum 35. Habbakuk 36. Zephaniah 37. Haggai 38. Zechariah 39. Malachi

9 / 3 DIVISION BASED ON BABYLONIAN EXILE

2. Hebrew²

LAW	PROPHETS	WRITINGS
Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <i>Former Prophets</i> { Joshua Judges 1-2 Samuel 1-2 Kings } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <i>Pre-Exilic Writings</i> { Isaiah Jeremiah Ezekiel The Twelve } </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <i>Post-Exilic Writings</i> { Lamentations Esther Daniel Ezra-Nehemiah 1-2 Chronicles } </div> </div>

¹ Image: <https://famousbook8.blogspot.com/2021/04/39-books-of-old-testament-in.html>

² Image: <https://knowingscripture.com/articles/why-we-should-use-the-hebrew-order-of-the-old-testament>

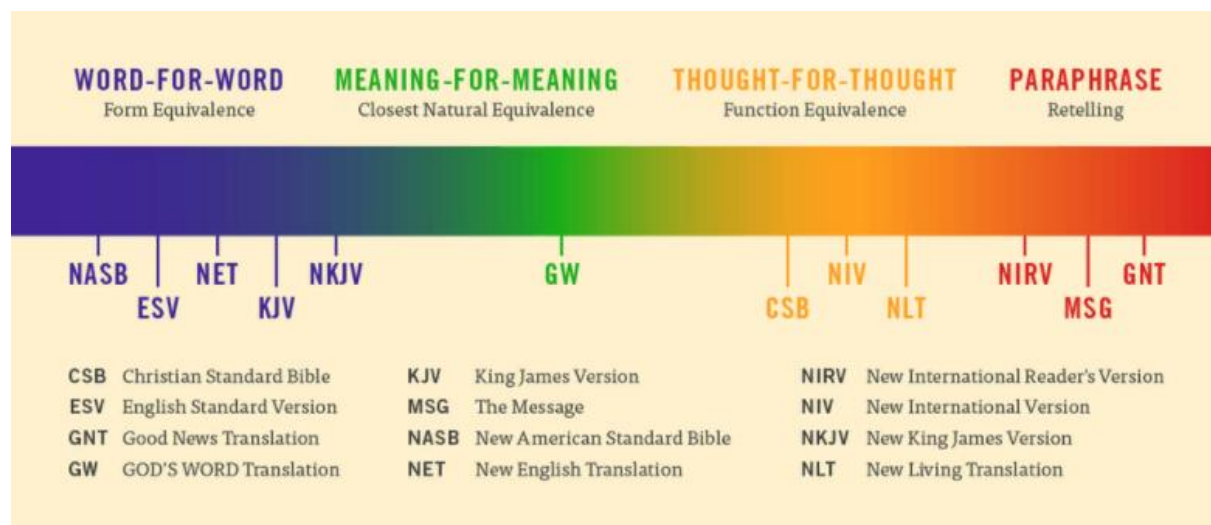
- (a) Luke 11:49-51 The blood from Abel to Zechariah will be required of this generation.
 - Abel was martyred in Genesis, the first book of the Hebrew Bible (OT).
 - Zechariah was martyred in Chronicles, the last book of the Hebrew Bible.
- (b) Jesus 24:44
fulfilled. Everything written in the Law, Prophets, and Psalms about Jesus will be
 - This a reference to the three divisions of the Hebrew Bible.
 - Psalms is the first book of the Writings, the third division.
- (c) Luke 16:16
News is preached. The Law and the Prophets were until John the Baptist. Now the Good
 - The “Law and Prophets” is shorthand for the entire Hebrew Bible.

B. Languages

1. **Hebrew** The Old Testament (OT) was originally written in Hebrew.
2. **Aramaic**³ Ezra 4:8-6:18; 7:12-26; Daniel 2:4b-7:28; Jeremiah 10:11
 - Various OT & NT verses include Aramaic words (e.g., Matt. 27:46; Romans 8:15).
 - When besieged and threatened by the Assyrians, the Jewish leaders asked the attackers to speak in Aramaic rather than Hebrew. The leaders knew Aramaic, but the people listening on Jerusalem’s walls did not (2 Kings 18:26-30; Isaiah 36:11-15). Of course, the Assyrians continued the threats in Hebrew (i.e., the language of Judah).
 - Aramaic is similar to Hebrew.
 - Aramaic was established as the official language of the Persian empire.
3. **Greek**⁴ The OT was translated into Greek in the third century before Christ.
 - It is called the Septuagint and the LXX (for the 72 translators).

C. English

1. Reading vs. Study: Use versions towards the right for reading and towards the left for studying.
2. Comparison Chart⁵



³ Blog: <https://truthonlybible.com/2015/11/23/aramaic-the-bibles-third-language/>

⁴ Blog: <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/what-is-the-septuagint/>

⁵ Image: <https://faithfoundedonfact.com/the-5-most-accurate-bible-translations/>

The Books of Moses:

A. Names

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Torah | “Law” | Hebrew name |
| 2. Pentateuch | “Five-part book” ⁶ | Greek name |

B. Key Words

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Genesis | Beginnings | Death, Selection, Legends of the Fall |
| 2. Exodus | Deliverance | Exit, Redemption, Ten Plagues, Ten Commandments |
| 3. Leviticus | Holiness | Clean & Unclean, Priests |
| 4. Numbers | Wanderings | Disobedience, Unbelief, Census, Wilderness |
| 5. Deuteronomy | Covenant | Obedience, 2nd Law, Blessings & Curses, Remember |

C. Author

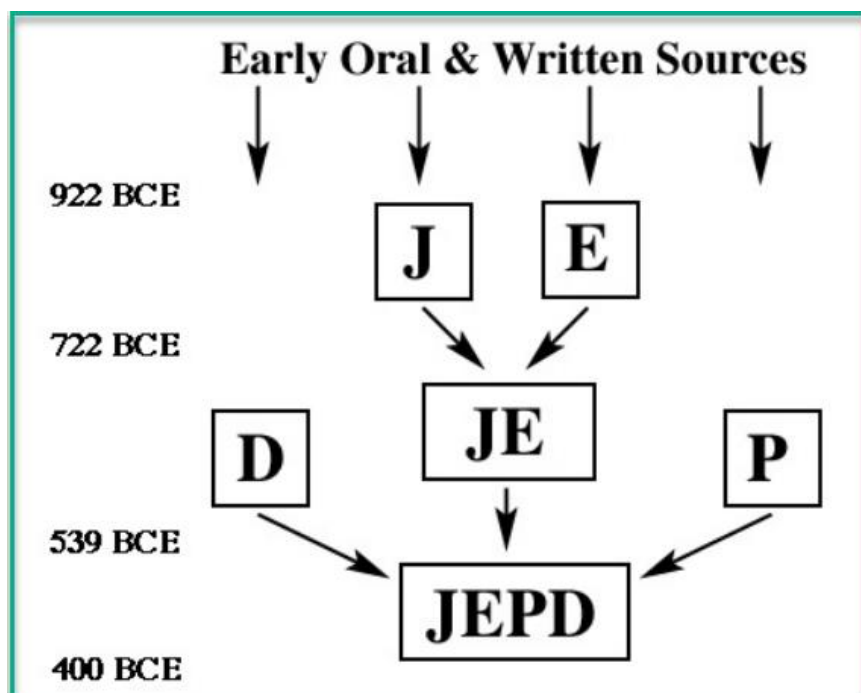
1. Moses⁷
 - (a) Education Moses was trained in all the wisdom of the Egyptians (Acts 7:22).
 - (b) Writing Moses wrote down God’s words. This is a small sample from the Pentateuch.
 - Moses wrote down all the words of the LORD (Exod. 24:4).
 - The LORD told Moses to “Write these words, which are the basis for the covenant” (Exod. 34:27).
 - Moses wrote down the starting places of the Israelite companies, stage by stage, by command of the LORD (Num. 33:2).
 - Moses wrote the law and gave it to the priests and elders (Deut. 31:9).
 - (c) OT Various Old Testament authors attributed the Books of the Law to Moses, including:
 - Joshua, in the presence of the Israelites, inscribed on the stones a duplicate of the law written by Moses (Joshua 8:32).
 - Hilkiah the priest found the Book of the Law of the LORD given through Moses (2 Chron. 34:14).
 - Jeshua and Zerubbabel built the altar of the God of Israel, to offer burnt offerings on it, as it is written in the Law of Moses the man of God (Ezra 3:2).
 - (d) NT Jesus and various NT authors assumed Moses wrote the Books of the Law, including:
 - Jesus scolded the Jewish leaders by stating, “For if you believed Moses, you would believe me; for he wrote of me. 47 But if you do not believe his writings, how will you believe my words?” (John 5:46-47).
 - The Law was given through Moses. Grace and truth came through Jesus (John 1:17).
 - Jesus began with Moses and the Prophets to explain what the scriptures said about himself (Luke 24:27).
 - Moses writes about the righteousness that is by the law (Rom. 10:5).
 - (e) Date⁸ The Books of Moses were completed by 1405 BC at the end of the forty years of wandering and prior to Moses’ death.
 - (f) Death A later editor recorded Moses’ death. (See Deut. 34:5-6.)

⁶ Book: Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative*, Zondervan, 1992, p. 1.

⁷ Blog: <https://apologeticspress.org/mosaic-authorship-of-the-pentateuch-true-36/>
<https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/pentateuch-the/>

⁸ Book: Wilkinson & Boa, *Talk Thru the Bible*, Thomas Nelson, p. 38.

2. Documentary Hypothesis⁹
 - (a) “Scholars” teach that that the Pentateuch was compiled from four original “source documents,” which are designated as J, E, D, and P.
 - (b) These four documents were written at different times by different authors, and eventually were compiled into the Pentateuch by a redactor (editor).
 - (c) Sources:
 - J = Used the name Jehovah (Yahweh) for God.
 - E = Used the name Elohim for God.
 - D = Wrote most of Deuteronomy.
 - P = Wrote about priestly duties and laws.
 - (d) Which is a more reasonable hypothesis for the literary artistry found in the Pentateuch: Moses or JEPD?



D. Literary Artistry¹⁰

1. Moses originally composed the Pentateuch as a single book.
2. The five-part division (i.e., our five books) is ancient and consistent.
3. Moses intentionally crafted his book to accomplish a purpose.
 - (a) He used care to write down what God said.
 - (b) He selected additional source materials with intention.
 - (c) He arranged stories, genealogies, laws, songs, and other components deliberately.
 - (d) He employed literary devices to makes his message clear.
 - (e) Moses accomplished his purpose.
4. Moses' purpose is consistent with God's purpose.
 - (a) Human authors cooperate with the Divine Author to produce the message God intends.
 - (b) Peter explains, “No prophecy of Scripture comes from someone’s own interpretation. For no prophecy was ever produced by the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:21).

⁹ Image: <https://sites.google.com/site/yahwehelohiym/related-articles/documentary-hypothesis>

¹⁰ Book: Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative*, Zondervan, 1992, p. 1-3

5. Moses created a literary masterpiece.
6. “No amount of historical and literary scholarship can replace the simple reading of the text as the primary means for determining its nature and purpose.”¹¹

E. Covenants

1. Definition¹²
 - (a) A chosen relationship or partnership in which two parties make binding promises to each other and work together to reach a common goal.
 - (b) Covenants often accompanied by oaths, signs, and ceremonies.
 - (c) Covenants contain defined obligations and commitments.
 - (d) Covenants but differ from a contract, because they are relational and personal.
 - (e) Making covenants was integral to life in the ancient near east.
2. Gloss: binding relational partnership
3. Parties in Covenant
 - (a) **God & Man** Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Saul, David, Solomon, Jeroboam, Jehu
New Covenant: God writes his law on our hearts (Jer. 31:31-34).
 - (b) **God & Creation** God commanded creation to fill the earth (Genesis 1:20-22). God promised to never flood the earth again (Genesis 9:9-11).
 - (c) **Man & Man** Abraham & Abimelech, Isaac & Abimelech, Jacob & Laban, Joshua & the Israelites, David & Jonathon, King Solomon & King Hiram (Tyre), King Asa (Judah) & King Ben-hadad (Assyria)
4. Types
 - (a) **Conditional** Saul lost his kingship because of disobedience (1 Samuel 13:13-14).
 - (b) **Unconditional** God will build an eternal house and kingdom for David (2 Samuel 7:5-17).
 - (c) **Bilateral** God will bless the obedience of the Israelites (Deut. 28:1-14) and curse their disobedience (Deut. 28:15-68)
 - (d) **Unilateral** God alone passes through the animal pieces when ratifying his covenant with Abraham (Genesis 15:7-12).

¹¹ Book: Sailhamer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative*, Zondervan, 1992, p. 23.

¹² Blog: <https://bibleproject.com/blog/covenants-the-backbone-bible/>

Genesis:

A. Key Word Outline¹³

	Chapters
1. Four Events	
(a) Creation	1-2
(b) Fall	3-5
(c) Flood	6-10
(d) Tower	11
2. Four People	
(a) Abraham	12-24
(b) Isaac	25-36
(c) Jacob	37-40
(d) Joseph	41-52

B. Covenants in Genesis 1-11

1. Humankind

- (a) Passage
 - 1:26-31 God created humankind in his image on the sixth day.
- (b) Recipients
 - 1:26, 28 Humankind
- (c) Requirements
 - 1:27 Rule over creation.
 - 1:28 Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
 - 1:28 Harness and rule over creation.
- (d) Promises
 - 1:26-27 God created humankind in his image as male and female.
 - 1:28 God blessed humankind by giving them the capacity to reproduce and be fruitful.
- (e) Sign (n/a) No sign was given.

2. Adam

- (a) Passages
 - 2:7-9 God provided mankind with beautiful trees that provided good food, including two unique trees: (1) the Tree of Life; and (2) the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.
 - 2:15-17 Adam could freely eat from any tree, except the Tree of Knowledge.
 - 2:18-25 God created a companion for Adam and they become one flesh with no shame.
- (b) Recipients
 - 2:17 Adam (before Eve was created from Adam's rib in 2:22)
- (c) Requirements
 - 2:15 Work and keep the garden.
 - 2:16 *Implied: do not eat living creatures (animals, birds, fish).*
 - 2:17 Do not eat from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.
- (d) Promises
 - 2:18 God created a companion matching Adam so he would not be alone (and unable to fill the earth.)
- (e) Sign (n/a) No sign was given.

3. Noah #1

- (a) Passage
 - 9:1-7 God commands to Noah to fill the earth (since Adam failed).

¹³ Book: Wilkinson & Boa, *Talk Thru the Bible*, Thomas Nelson, p. 5.

- (b) Recipients
 - 9:1-2 Noah and his offspring
- (c) Requirements
 - 9:1 Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
 - 9:4 Do not eat living creatures still containing its blood.
 - 9:5-6 Do not shed the blood of other people.
 - 9:7 Be fruitful, multiply, and increase greatly and multiply on the earth.
- (d) Promises
 - 9:10-11 God will never again destroy the earth by a flood.
- (e) Sign (n/a) No sign was given.

4. Noah #2

- (a) Passage
 - 9:8-17 God makes a formal covenant with Noah, his descendants, and all creation.
- (b) Recipients
 - 9:9-10 Noah, his offspring, and all living creatures
 - 9:11 Noah
 - 9:12 Noah, his offspring, and all living creatures for all generations
 - 9:15 Noah, his offspring, and all living creatures
- (c) Requirements No requirements were stipulated.
- (d) Promises
 - 9:10-11 God will never again destroy the earth by a flood.
- (e) Sign
 - 9:12-15 The rainbow reminds God to never again destroy all living creatures with a flood.

C. Messiah in Genesis 1-11

1. Definition¹⁴
 - (a) “Messiah” comes from a Hebrew word, meaning “the anointed one,” or “the chosen one.”
 - (b) *Christos* (i.e., Christ) is the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew term.
2. Narrowing the focus
 - (a) **Eve’s Offspring**
 - 3:14-15 A male descendant of Eve will bruise his heel in the act of crushing the head of the Serpent (i.e., Satan).
 - (b) **Seth**
 - 4:25 Seth is the descendant “appointed” to replace Abel, because Cain killed Abel. (Note that “Seth” sounds like the Hebrew word for “he appointed.”)
 - (c) **Noah**
 - 5:29 “Noah” will bring “comfort” from painful toil of working the ground that God cursed. (Note that “Noah” sounds like the Hebrew word for “he comforted.”¹⁵) All other family lines were destroyed in the flood.
 - (d) **Shem**
 - 9:19-27 Noah cursed Canaan, the son of Ham, for gazing upon his nakedness while he drunk. Noah blessed Shem and Japheth for honoring him. Specifically, Noah blessed the “God of Shem.” (Note that the word “Shem” means “name.”) God will make a “name” for himself blessing Shem, because Shem would ascribe his good fortune God.¹⁶

¹⁴ Blog: <https://www.bibleinfo.com/en/questions/what-does-messiah-mean>

¹⁵ Bible: NET footnote

¹⁶ Book: Ross, *Creating and Blessing: A Guide to the Study and Exposition of Genesis*, Baker, 1998, p. 218.

Text to Teaching

A. Look at the Text

1. Seven questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? How Many?

Assignments

A. Look at the TEXT:

1. Read Genesis (1-11). []
2. Start Genesis Chart (1-11). [*See example below.*] []
 - (a) Start with the keyword outline.
 - (b) Create a short title for each chapter of Genesis 1-11.
3. Study assigned Genesis passage. []
 - (a) Use “Seven Questions” to make 25 observations for your selected passage. [*See list above.*]

B. Learn about the TEXT:

1. Watch four ICL Lesson One videos (1.1 - 1.4). [] [] [] []
2. Take two comprehension quizzes from ICL Lesson One. [] []
3. Read three articles from ICL Lesson One. [] [] []

C. Book Chart Example:

Book Chart: Genesis

Creation:

1. Creation of Heaven & Earth
2. Creation of Man & Woman

Fall:

3. Fall of Man
4. Cain Kills Abel.
5. Adam’s descendants all die.

Flood:

6. Noah builds an ark.
7. God floods the earth.
8. The flood recedes.
9. God gives the rainbow.
10. Descendants of Noah

Tower:

11. Tower of Babel

Due June 21st.

Call if questions.