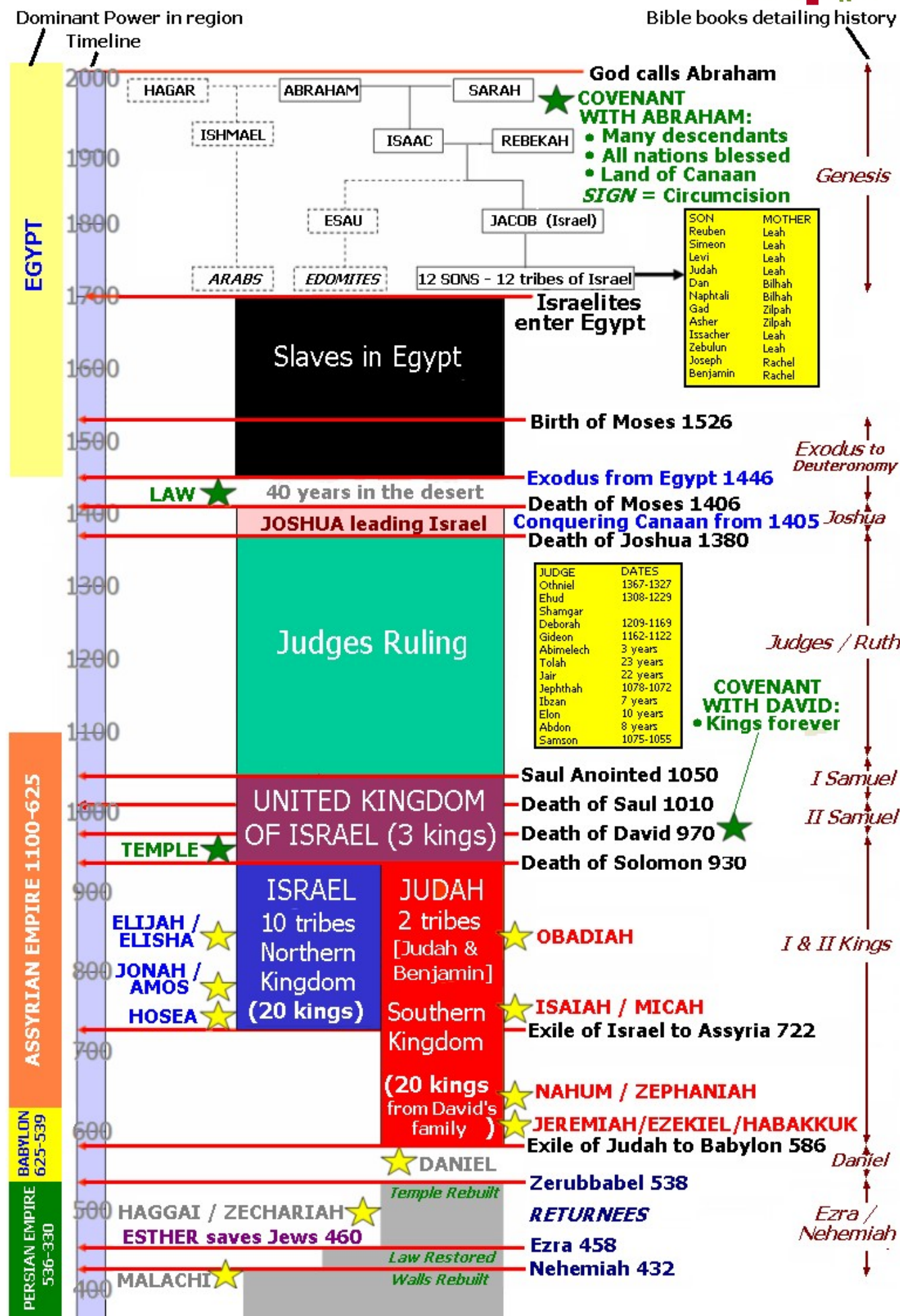


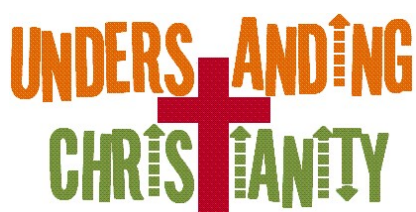
MODULE 1: OLD TESTAMENT STUDY AIDS

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE

UNDERSTANDING
CHRISTIANITY





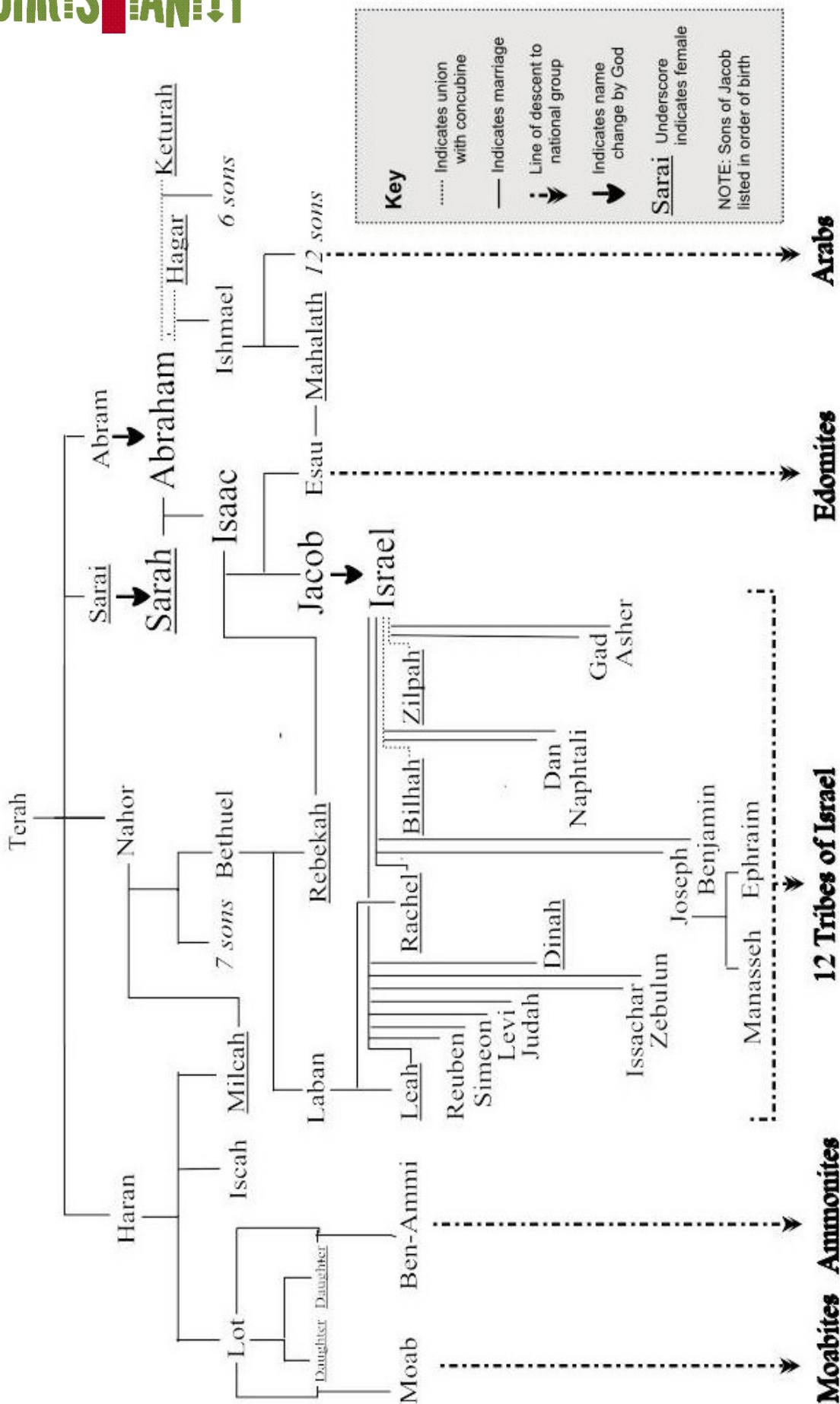
BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

BOOK	AUTHOR	DATES*	THEME(S)
Pentateuch – books of the Law			
Genesis	Moses	??? -1700	Beginnings – Creation to the foundation of the nation of Israel
Exodus	Moses	1526-1406	God delivers Israel from Egypt and gives them His Law
Leviticus	Moses	1446-1406	Rules about sacrifices, festivals, priesthood and Tabernacle
Numbers	Moses	1446-1406	The people wandering in the desert
Deuteronomy	Moses	1446-1406	The Law of God
Historical Record – books recording the history of the nation of Israel			
Joshua	Joshua	1406-1380	The conquest of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua
Judges	Unknown	1380-1100	Leaders (Judges) God used to rescue His people
Ruth	Unknown	1380-1100	A Moabite woman becomes an ancestor of King David
1 Samuel	Unknown	c.1080-1010	The life and ministry of Samuel and the reign of Saul
2 Samuel	Unknown	1010-970	The reign of David
1 Kings	Unknown	970-722	The reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah. Kings was probably written during the time of the kings and is primarily from their perspective, while Chronicles was written after return from exile from the perspective of the priests.
2 Kings	Unknown		
1 Chronicles	Unknown		
2 Chronicles	Unknown		
Ezra	Ezra	538-458	Two groups of Jews return from exile under Zerubbabel and Ezra
Nehemiah	Nehemiah	432	The third group of Jews return from exile under Nehemiah
Esther	Unknown	460	Esther uses her influence to save the Jewish people
Wisdom / Poetry – books containing philosophy, wise sayings and poems and songs			
Job	Unknown	Unknown	One man's experience of suffering and his faith in God
Psalms	David etc.	Various	Songs of joy and despair praising and crying out for God
Proverbs	Solomon etc.	Various	Wise sayings about God and life from older, wise men to younger, less experienced people
Song of Solomon	Solomon	970-930	A poem teaching young Jewish men about romantic love and sexual attraction
Ecclesiastes	Solomon	970-930	One man's quest for meaning in life
Prophecy – God's word delivered to His people through prophets			
Isaiah	Isaiah	740-681	Judgement on Israel for injustice; Messiah (Suffering Servant and King)
Jeremiah	Jeremiah	627-586	God's judgement on unfaithful Israel through 70 years Exile, and the hope of restoration through a New Covenant
Lamentations	Jeremiah	586	Mourning over the destruction of Jerusalem
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	593-571	God's judgement on unfaithful Israel through the Exile and the hope of God's Spirit in His people under a new shepherd
Daniel	Daniel	605-536	God's preservation of His people during exile and hope for God's future universal Kingdom
Hosea	Hosea	753-715	Redeeming love exemplified through Hosea's marriage to a prostitute
Joel	Joel	835-796	God's judgement on the people, and the coming Day of the Lord when His Spirit will be in His people
Amos	Amos	760-750	Judgement by God and the restoration of Israel under God's King with the inclusion of the Gentile nations
Obadiah	Obadiah	855-840	The doom of Edom
Jonah	Jonah	? 793-753	Jonah the unwilling missionary to Nineveh – God's great salvation
Micah	Micah	742-687	Judgement and the coming King from Bethlehem
Nahum	Nahum	663-654	The doom of Nineveh
Habakkuk	Habakkuk	612-589	God will judge through the Babylonians – Habakkuk's struggle and faith
Zephaniah	Zephaniah	640-621	Coming judgement but future hope for Jerusalem
Haggai	Haggai	520	Encouragement to rebuild the Temple
Zechariah	Zechariah	520	Comfort and a glorious future for Jerusalem when God comes to reign
Malachi	Malachi	430	Warning against empty sacrifices and about God's coming judgement

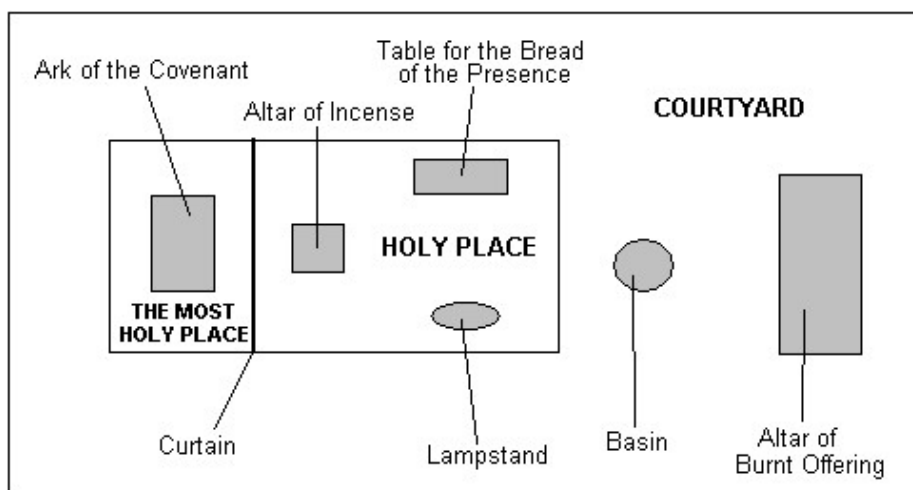
* In the case of wisdom and prophecy books, dates are the approximate dates of writing. In the case of other books the dates are approximate dates when events recorded in the book occurred.



ABRAHAM'S FAMILY TREE



The Tabernacle (Exodus 35)



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE
Ark of the Covenant	Golden box 130x60x60 cm containing the 10 commandments, manna & Aaron's rod	Symbolised God's covenant with the people of Israel based on His provision and their obedience to the Law
Atonement Cover	Cover of the Ark of the Covenant – with 2 golden angels with wings outstretched	Symbolised the presence of God with His people
Curtain	Divided the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place	Symbolised the separation of people from the holy God because of sin
Table of Bread of the Presence	A table in the Holy Place on which 12 loaves of baked bread were set	The bread symbolised God's provision for the needs of the 12 tribes of Israel
Lampstands and Lamps	A golden lampstand with 7 branches containing 7 burning oil lamps	Lit the Holy Place for the Priests – represented God's watch over His people to protect them
Altar of Incense	An altar in front of the curtain in the Holy Place on which incense was burnt	Represents God's acceptance of the prayers of His people
Altar of Burnt Offering	A bronze altar outside the Tabernacle used for the sacrifices	Symbolised how sacrifice restores the relationship of the people with God
Basin	A large washbasin where priests cleansed themselves before performing their duties	Symbolised the need for spiritual cleansing before entering God's presence to serve Him

The Sacrifices (Leviticus 1-5)

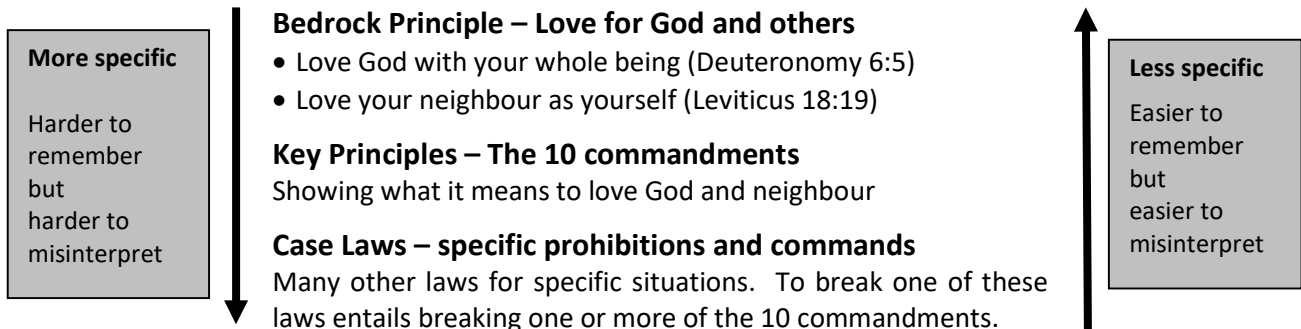
NAME	PURPOSE	SIGNIFICANCE
Burnt Offering (Ch 1)	Payment for sins in general	Showed the person's devotion to God
Grain Offering (Ch 2)	To show honour and respect to God in worship	Acknowledged that everything we own belongs to God
Peace Offering (Ch 3)	To express gratitude to God	Symbolised peace and fellowship with God
Sin Offering (Ch 4)	Payment for unintentional sins (e.g. thoughtlessness or neglecting to do right)	Restored the sinner to fellowship with God – showed how serious sin is
Guilt Offering (Ch 5)	Payment for specific sins against God and others	Provided compensation for injured parties (this was paid in addition to the sacrifice to God)

The Festivals (Leviticus 23)

NAME	DAYS	CELEBRATED	SIGNIFICANCE
Passover (v5)	1	The deliverance from Egypt	Reminded the people of God's deliverance
Unleavened Bread (v6-8)	7	The Exodus from Egypt	Reminded the people of living a new kind of life
Firstfruits (v9-14)	1	The first crops of the new barley harvest	Reminded the people of God's provision for them
Pentecost (Harvest) (v15-22)	1	End of the barley harvest and beginning of wheat harvest	Showed joy and thanksgiving over the bountiful harvest
Trumpets (v23-25)	1	Civil New Year (beginning of 7 th month)	Expressed joy and thanksgiving to God for the past and coming years
Day of Atonement (v26-32)	1	Removal of sin from the people and the nation	Restored fellowship with God for the nation through sacrifice
Shelters / Tabernacles (v33-43)	7	God's protection and guidance in the desert under Moses	Renewed commitment to trust God's guidance and protection

UNDERSTANDING CHRISTIANITY THE 10 COMMANDMENTS

These ten laws recorded on two occasions – Exodus 20:1-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-21- are the core of the Law of Moses. The Law can best be understood in terms of three tiers and the relationship between them:



Laws Showing How to Love God

1. Do not worship any other gods besides me

The central claim of the Bible is that there is only one true God, who alone should be worshipped and obeyed by human beings. Any action expressing independence from God or failing to honour Him is sinful.

2. Do not make idols of any kind

Sinful human beings tend to worship things that are not God. In ancient times people made statues to represent gods, but people today may be more like to make idols from famous people, money, possessions, success, power or popularity. To make images for worship or replace God with something less is sinful.

3. Do not misuse the name of the LORD your God

The name of God is holy and is not to be misused, for example by speaking about Him without an attitude of reverence, swearing by His name without intending to do it, or using His name as a curse word.

4. Remember to observe the Sabbath day by keeping it holy

The seventh day (Saturday) was the day on which God rested after creating the universe and so was to be devoted by the Israelites to worshipping God alone and so included complete rest from ordinary work. Christians are not commanded to have a set day for Sabbath, but the principle of resting one day in seven in devotion to God remains important, while overwork or working without acknowledging God is sinful.

Laws Showing How to Love One's Neighbour

5. Honour your father and mother

Family relationships are vital in the Bible – close families are part of God's plan for people. Any action that does not show love for family, especially parents, is sinful.

6. Do not murder

For one individual to deliberately take the life of another human being is sinful.

7. Do not commit adultery

To break the marriage promises by being unfaithful to your husband or wife is sinful. Any sexual relationship before or outside marriage is sinful.

8. Do not steal

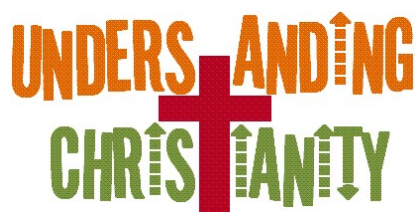
To take something that belongs to another person or organisation is sinful.

9. Do not testify falsely against your neighbour

To be dishonest or tell lies to the detriment of another person is sinful.

10. Do not covet ... anything ... your neighbour owns

To desire something belonging to another person in a way that leaves you discontent with your own position in life is sinful.

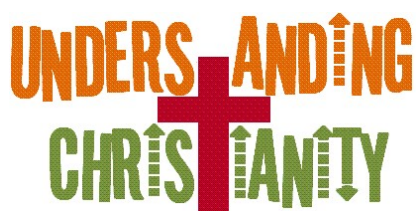


KINGS AND PROPHETS IN ISRAEL AND JUDAH

NORTHERN KINGDOM (Israel – 10 tribes)		SOUTHERN KINGDOM (Judah – 2 tribes)	
Prophets	Kings	Kings	Prophets
Ahijah 934-909 [1 Kings 11:26-40; 14:1-18] Anonymous [1 Kings 13]	Jeroboam I (930 – 22 years) * Fortified Shechem as capital, set up two idols and led the people into sin [1 Kings 11:26-14:34; 2 Chronicles 10:12-13:20] Nadab (909 – 2 years) [1 Kings 15:25-28] Baasha (908 – 24 years) * Led the people into idol worship [1 Kings 15:27-16:7; 2 Chronicles 16:1-6] Elah (886 – 2 years) Continued idol worship [1 Kings 16:6-14] Zimri (885 – 7 days) * [1 Kings 16:9-20] Tibni (885 – rival for kingship) * 1 Kings 16:21-22 Omri (885 – 12 years) * Built capital city of Samaria. Had great military power, but continued to lead the people into idolatry [1 Kings 16:16-28] Ahab (874 – 22 years) Married Jezebel (an extremely wicked non-Jewish woman), worshipped the false god Baal, and suffered three years of famine as judgement from God [1 Kings 16:28-22:40; 2 Chronicles 18:1-34]	Rehoboam (930-913) Built many cities and strengthened economy (despite paying tribute to Egypt). Followed God for three years, but then set up idols [1 Kings 11:43-14:31; 2 Chronicles 9:31-12:16] Abijah (913-910) Was wicked, but called on God for help to win a battle against Israel [1 Kings 14:31-15:8; 2 Chronicles 13:1-14:1] Asa (910-872) Destroyed pagan altars and rebuilt God's altar. Built new cities and gained wealth from defeating enemies. Led the people to worship God and achieved peace. [1 Kings 15:8-24; 2 Chronicles 14:1-16:14] Jehoshaphat (872 – 25 years) Worshipped God and destroyed idols. Established education, appointed judges, collected tribute from Philistines, had strong military [1 Kings 15:24; 22:41-50; 2 Chronicles 17:1-21:1] Jehoram (853 – 8 years) Married Athaliah, a wicked daughter of Ahab. Killed all his brothers, and made the people worship idols [2 Kings 8:16-24; 2 Chronicles 21:1-20]	Shemaiah 930 [1 Kings 12:22-24] Hanani 874 [2 Chronicles 16:7] Obadiah 855-840 1 Kings 18:1-15 Jehu 853 1 Kings 16:1-4 Eliezer 2 Chronicles 20:37

<p>Elisha 848-797 [1 Kings 19:19-21; 2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-21]</p> <p>Jonah c. 793-753 [2 Kings 14:25-27]</p> <p>Amos 760-750</p> <p>Hosea 753-715</p>	<p>Ahaziah (853 – 2 years) Proposed joint trade with Judah [1 Kings 22:40 to 2 Kings 1:18; 2 Chronicles 10:35-37]</p> <p>Joram (852 – 12 years) Suffered famine and war most of his reign [2 Kings 3:1-8:25; 2 Chronicles 22:5-7]</p> <p>Jehu (841 – 28 years) * Destroyed the priests and temples of Baal, but did not consistently follow God [2 Kings 9:1-10:36; 2 Chronicles 22:7-12]</p> <p>Jehoahaz (814 – 17 years) Evil king – led people to worship false god Asherah [2 Kings 13:1-9]</p> <p>Jehoash (798 – 16 years) Evil, but recognised Elisha's authority as God's prophet [2 Kings 13:10-14:16; 2 Chronicles 25:17-24]</p> <p>Jeroboam II (783 – 41 years) Very evil, but powerful, leading to economic prosperity and military peace [2 Kings 14:16-29]</p> <p>Zechariah (753 – 6 months) Encouraged idol worship [2 Kings 14:29-15:11]</p> <p>Shallum (752 – 1 month) * [2 Kings 15:10-15]</p> <p>Menahem (752 – 10 years) * Oppressed and heavily taxed people [2 Kings 15:14-22]</p> <p>Pekahiah (742 – 2 years) Continued idol worship [2 Kings 15:22-26]</p> <p>Pekah (740 – 8 years) * Many people taken captive to Assyria [2 Kings 15:25-31; 2 Chronicles 28:5-8]</p>	<p>Ahaziah (841 – 1 year) Friend of King Joram of Israel [2 Kings 8:24-9:29; 2 Chronicles 22:1-10]</p> <p>Queen Athaliah (841 – 6 years) Stole from the Temple to decorate temple of Baal. Killed all her grandchildren except Joash, who was hidden by his nurse. [2 Kings 11:1-20; 2 Chronicles 22:10-23:21]</p> <p>Joash (835 – 40 years) Crowned aged seven years by High Priest Johoiada. Promoted peace and prosperity, repaired the Temple and destroyed the altars to Baal. Abandoned God after Jehoiada died. [2 Kings 11:2-12:21; 2 Chronicles 22:11-24:27]</p> <p>Amaziah (796 – 29 years) Good, but did not completely wipe out idol worship. Organised the army. [2 Kings 14:1-20; 2 Chronicles 25:1-28]</p> <p>Azariah [Uzziah] (792 – 52 years) Developed the economy and reorganised the army, but violated God's Law concerning the priesthood, so God struck him with leprosy. [2 Kings 15:1-17; 2 Chronicles 26:1-23]</p> <p>Jotham (750 – 16 years) Rebuilt parts of the Temple and several cities, but still permitted idol worship. [2 Kings 15:32-38; 2 Chronicles 27:1-9]</p>	<p>Joel 835-796</p> <p>Zechariah [2 Chronicles 24:21]</p> <p>Anonymous [2 Chronicles 25:7-9]</p> <p>Micah 742-687</p> <p>Isaiah 740-681 [2 Kings</p>
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	<p>Hoshea (732 – 9 years) *</p> <p>Heavy taxation by Assyria. Defeat by Assyria saw captivity of Israel [2 Kings 17:1-4]</p> <p><i>722 – Israel conquered by Shalmaneser of Assyria and exiled</i></p>	<p>Ahaz (735 – 16 years) Sacrificed his own son to false gods, nailed the doors of the Temple shut. [2 Kings 16:1-20; 2 Chronicles 28:1-27]</p> <p>Hezekiah (715 – 29 years) Devoted follower of God. Reopened and purified Temple, reinstated priests, destroyed idols, celebrated Passover, constructed large public water-works. Given 15 extra years. [2 Kings 16:20; 18:1-20:21; 2 Chronicles 29:1-32:33]</p> <p>Manasseh (697 – 55 years) Rebuilt shrines to false gods, sacrificed one of his own sons, practiced sorcery, set up an idol in the Temple, murdered many of his own people. Repented during a time of exile in Assyria. [2 Kings 21:1-18; 2 Chronicles 33:1-20]</p>	18:17-20:21]
<p>* indicates a new dynasty in northern kingdom.</p> <p>NOTE: Some dates are approximate, and the reigns of some kings overlapped with others, either because of periods of co-regencies (often between father and son) or rebellions.</p>		<p>Amon (642 – 2 years) [2 Kings 21:18-26; 2 Chronicles 33:2-25]</p> <p>Josiah (640 – 31 years) Loved God with all his heart – repaired Temple, found lost scroll of the Law, destroyed idols, reinstated priests, celebrated Passover. [2 Kings 21:26-23:30; 2 Chronicles 33:25-35:27]</p> <p>Jehoahaz (609 – 3 months) Taken captive to Egypt, where he died. [2 Kings 23:30-34; 2 Chronicles 36:1-4]</p> <p>Jehoiakim (609 – 11 years) Burned part of God's Word given to Jeremiah. Puppet king for Egypt then Babylon. Saw first Exile and removal of gold articles from Temple to Babylon. [2 Kings 23:34-24:6; 2 Chronicles 36:5-8]</p> <p>Jehoiachin (598 – 3 months) Taken in second Exile to Babylon. [2 Kings 24:6-15; 25:27-30; 2 Chronicles 36:8-10]</p> <p>Zedekiah (597 – 11 years) Saw Jerusalem destroyed. Tortured and taken in third exile to Babylon. [2 Kings 24:17-25:21; 2 Chronicles 36:10-21]</p> <p><i>586 – End of Southern Kingdom Judah conquered by Nebuchadnezzar</i></p>	<p>Nahum 663-654</p> <p>Zephaniah 640-621</p> <p>Huldah 632 [2 Kings 22:14]</p> <p>Jeremiah 627-586 [2 Chronicles 35-36]</p> <p>Habakkuk 612-589</p> <p>Daniel 605-536 (in exile)</p> <p>Ezekiel 593-571 (in exile)</p>



MESSIANIC PROPHECIES FULFILLED IN JESUS

It has been said that the Old Testament contains 300 prophecies about the Suffering Servant and 500 about the Conquering King made hundreds of years before the birth of Jesus. The prophecies about the Suffering Servant was fulfilled by Jesus during His life on earth (4BC-30AD). Most of the prophecies about the Conquering King remain to be fulfilled. Jesus promised that He would return to earth in the future. The New Testament letters are full of promises and challenges about this second coming, and the last book of the Bible (Revelation) shows how Jesus will defeat the enemies of God, set up His kingdom, judge all people, living and dead, and then reveal the New Universe where those who follow Him will live for eternity (see Part 23). The following table details twenty-five key Old Testament prophecies that were fulfilled during the life of Jesus:

PROPHET DATE	REFERENCE	PROPHECY (what He would be or do)	FULFILMENT (New Testament references)
Moses c.1440 BC	Numbers 9:12	None of His bones will be broken	John 19:31-36
David c.1000 BC	Psalms 16:10 Psalms 22:7-8 Psalms 22:14-16 Psalms 11:17 Psalms 22:18 Psalms 41:9 Psalms 69:21 Psalms 110:1	He will be raised from the dead He will be mocked and taunted He will die by crucifixion None of His bones will be broken Lots will be cast for His garments He will be betrayed by a close friend He will be given sour wine to drink He will sit at God's right hand	Acts 2:22-32; Matthew 28:1-10; Mark 16:1-8 Matthew 27:39-43; Luke 23:11, 35 Matthew 27:31; Mark 15:20; John 19:15-18 John 19:31-36 Matthew 27:35; Mark 15:24; John 19:23-24 Matthew 26:14-16, 47-50; Mark 14:17-21 Matthew 27:34; John 19:28-30 Mark 16:19; Luke 24:50-51; Acts 2:33-36; Hebrews 10:12-13
Hosea 750-715 BC	11:1	He will be the Son of God, and will spend some time in Egypt	Matthew 2:15
Micah 750-686 BC	5:1 5:2	He will be struck on the face by the enemies of Israel He will be born in Bethlehem	Matthew 26:67; Luke 22:63-65; John 19:3 Matthew 2:1-6; Luke 2:1-20
Isaiah 740-681 BC	7:14 9:1 9:6-7 6:10; 53:1,3 50:6 53:5-6, 8, 10-12 53:7-8 53:9 53:12	He will be born to a virgin and called Immanuel (meaning "God with us") He will bring honour to Galilee He will be a male child descended from David and will also be the Mighty God He will be rejected by His own people He will be beaten, mocked and spat on, His beard will be plucked He will die as a sacrifice for sins He tried and condemned in silence He will be buried with the rich He will suffer with transgressors and pray for His enemies	Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-38 Matthew 21:11 Matthew 1:18-2:1; Luke 2:1-7; John 1:1-9 Matthew 26:3; John 1:11-12; 12:37-43 Matthew 26:67, 27:30; Mark 14:65, 15:19; Luke 22:63-64; John 19:1-3 John 1:29, 11:49-52; Acts 10:43, 13:38-39; 1 Corinthians 15:3; Ephesians 1:7; 1 Peter 2:24-25; 1 John 1:7-9 Matthew 27:1-2, 12-14; Luke 23:1-25 Matthew 27:57-60 Matthew 27:38; Mark 15:27-28; Luke 23:32-34
Zechariah 520-480 BC	9:9 11:12 12:10 13:7	He will enter Jerusalem in triumph riding on a donkey 30 pieces of silver will be paid for Him People who pierce Him will look at Him He will be the Shepherd who is struck, and His sheep will be scattered	Matthew 21:1-9; John 12:12-16 Matthew 26:15 John 19:37; Revelation 1:7 Matthew 26:31; Mark 14:27