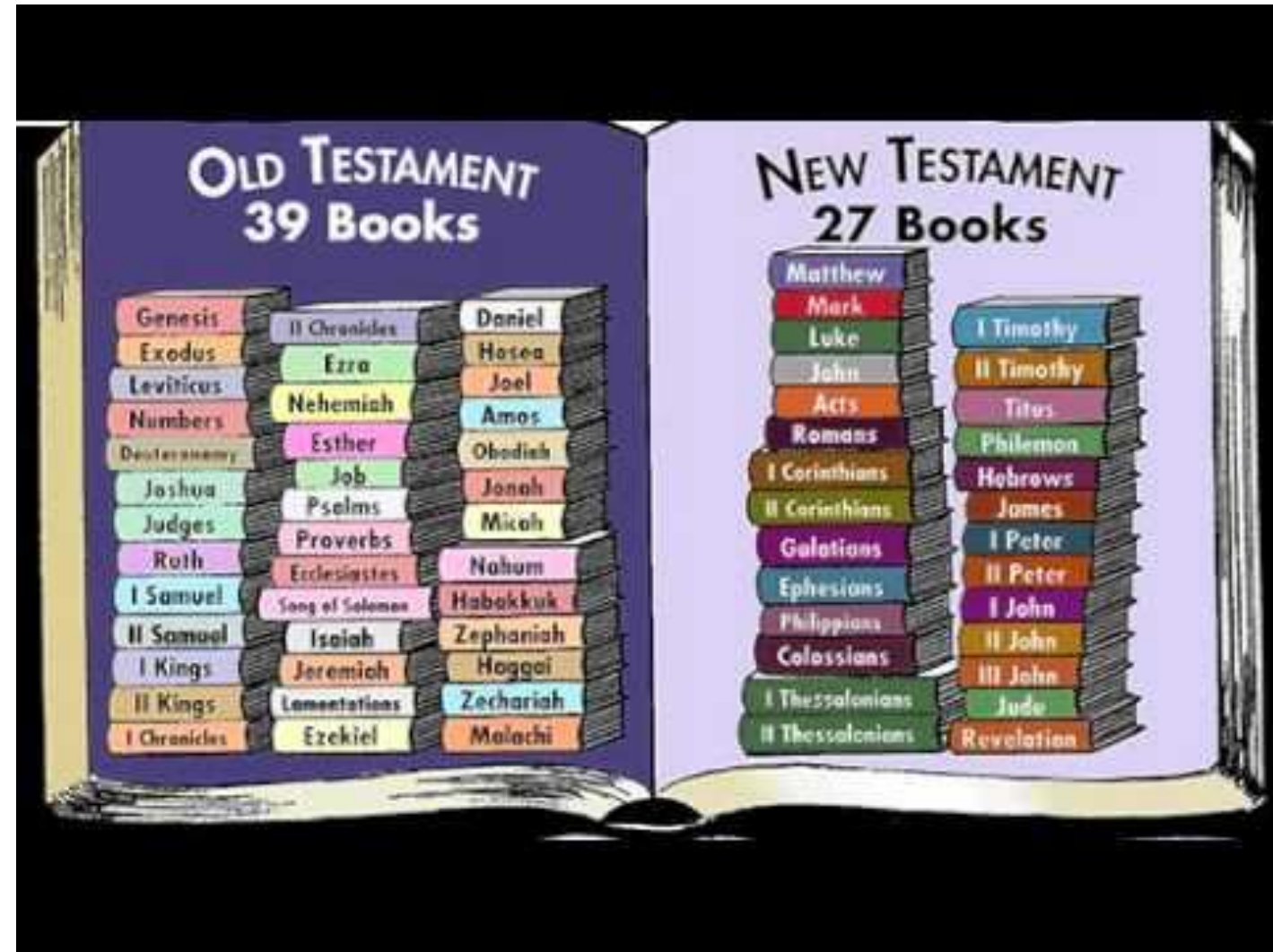


An Overview of the Books of the Bible.



Overview of the Bible #2

2

Welcome to our study of the books of the Bible. Last night we covered the book of Genesis.

Tonight, we will cover the books of Exodus through the Song of Solomon.

There will be time offered for questions and discussion during and following the class.

Let us begin...

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Exodus:

The word 'exodus' means "going forth" (think of 'exit'). The book tells the story of the **going forth out of Egypt** by the children of Israel (Abraham's descendants) toward the land that God promised to Abraham in **Genesis 12**). This journey to the "promised" land will continue through the books of **Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy and Joshua**. However, there will be a pause in this journey at **Kadesh-barnea**** in **Numbers 14**. This nation was given a separate law from the rest of the world to set them apart from the wickedness of other nations. (**Deuteronomy 12:31a**).

**** Kadesh-barnea – spies sent; evil report; 40 year wandering**

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Leviticus:

Levi was a son of Jacob (**Genesis 29:31-34**). In **Exodus 32** we read of the story of the sin of the golden calf idol. At this time the sons of Levi demonstrated great zeal for God in the punishment of this sin [**Deuteronomy 33:9; Malachi 2:4-6**]. As a result, they were chosen and appointed by God to offer the sacrifices for the other 11 tribes. Moses and Aaron were great-grandsons of Levi [**Genesis 46:11; 1 Chronicles 6:1-3**]. The book of Leviticus contains instructions regarding the sacrifices that they were to offer for THIS nation**. The book deals with the rules and regulations of the worship of God that THIS nation of people were to follow. – **Deuteronomy 12**.

****To THIS nation only was the Law of Moses given (Exodus 19).**

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Numbers:

A numbering of each tribe of the 12 tribes of the children of Israel. Think of taking a census. The reason was so that, based upon the size of the tribe, the amount of land would be sufficient for each tribe. The larger tribes received more [land]. During the 40 years of wandering, 38 years occur in the book of Numbers. Most all of the original generation that left Egypt die during these years**.

**** Only Caleb and Joshua made it to Canaan that had been alive at Mt. Sinai (Numbers 32:11-12 ~~----> Exod. 38:26~~).**

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Deuteronomy:

Meaning a "repetition of the law". [*'deutero' meaning 'second' and 'nomy', meaning 'distribution' or 'arrangement'.*]

There is a second giving out of the Law of Moses that was [first] given at Mt. Sinai. The reason for this 'second giving' was because the first generation had died in the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness (**Numbers 14**). The second generation will enter Canaan under Joshua's leadership (**Joshua 1:1-9**). Compare **Deut. 5** with **Exod. 20** on the 10 commandments.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Joshua:

Joshua was the replacement for Moses (**Numb. 27:15-23**). He will lead the 2nd generation into Canaan and subdue the land, but the people will not complete the task after Joshua dies. Read **Judges 2:10-12** to understand why they didn't.

Judges:

Following the death of Joshua, because of their unfaithfulness, God raised up Judges to lead the nation. (**Judges 2:16**). These judges ruled until the time that God gave them a king.

- **Acts 13:17-23** – Paul sums up the events of the Exodus to [the time of David], and points out that Jesus will be a descendant of David.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Ruth:

She was a descendant of Moab. Moab (and his brother Ammon) were the two sons of Lot, a nephew of Abraham. Abraham's descendants were known as Israelites (from Jacob, whose name was changed to Israel). So the Moabites and the Israelites were cousins. Ruth's husband (Mahlon) died and she married an Israelite named Boaz. They had a son named Obed, who was the grandfather of David. The lineages given in the book of **Ruth, Matthew 1,** and **Luke 3** show that Jesus was a descendant of Ruth and Boaz. The story of Ruth took place during the time that Judges ruled over the children of Israel.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

1-2 Samuel:

Samuel was both a prophet and a priest. His birth was an answer to his mother's prayer for a child. She had made a vow to God that if He would give her a child, she, in turn would dedicate the child to God for service. Samuel and his sons were the last judges over Israel. Samuel was a godly man, however his sons were not. Because of their immorality, the nation [people] demanded another type of rule. This is how the nation came to be ruled by a king. In **1 Samuel 10**, Saul becomes Israel's first king. His death is in the last chapter of **1 Samuel**. He will be followed by David. David's reign is found in the book of **2 Samuel**.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

1-2 Kings:

These two books contain the rule of David's son, Solomon and the kings that followed him over the nation of Israel. All twelve of the tribes were united under Saul, David, and Solomon. After Solomon died, the kingdom divided into two kingdoms: Israel (10 tribes) and Judah (2 tribes). This happened in 931 B.C. ***This division is significant and needs to be remembered as it helps in understanding the remainder of the books of the Old Testament.***

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

1-2 Chronicles:

The words 'chronicles' means 'records'. The chronicles were the records that were kept of these king's rule (see **1 Kings 14:19, 29**).

The last 17 books of the Old Testament (**Isaiah – Malachi**), were written by prophets sent from God. Their work occurred during the time that the kingdoms of Israel and Judah were divided. Some wrote **before** their captivities; some **during** the captivities; and some **after** their captivities.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Ezra:

Ezra was a priest and a scribe in Israel. The setting of the book (along with the books of Nehemiah, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi) is after the Babylonian empire was conquered by the Persians (**Ezra 1:1**) and the Medes (**Ezra 4:5; Neh. 12:22; Esther 1:3**). The book tells of the return of the Jews from Babylon in 538 B.C. and the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem.

Nehemiah:

Nehemiah was appointed as governor of Judah (**Neh. 1:1-2:9**) after the Babylonian captivity when a remnant from both kingdoms of Israel and Judah returned to Canaan. He arrives after Ezra in 445 B.C. Nehemiah was involved with the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Esther:

Esther was an Israelite (also called by the term 'Judahite' or 'Jew'). The book tells of her rise to Queen of the Persians/Medes, by the providence of God (only book in which the word God is not found). She saves the Israelites from distinction from a plot to destroy them. [read note below]

Job:

Job was a godly man whose story is one of endurance of trial. The "patience" of Job during his trials is set forth as an example of how that, in the end, God rewards patience (**James 5:11**).

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Psalms:

The psalms are similar to spiritual songs and hymns [all 3 are mentioned in] (**Eph. 5:19**). In **Luke 24:44** Jesus referred to the Old Testament books as the 'law, the prophets, and the psalms'. They were a collection of religious poems which were specially used in the public worship of God. Most were written by David (73) praising and giving thanks to God for all the blessings he had received from God.

The psalms are divided into 5 books (1, 42, 73, 90, 107).

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Proverbs:

Proverbs are 'words of wisdom' that teach by means of parables, riddles, fables, and satire [read note below]. While Solomon was said to have spoken 3,000 proverbs (**1 Kings 4:32**), not all of the book contains his proverbs (see **chapt. 30 and 31**) [read note below]. Not all were written by Solomon (see **chapt. 25-29**).

They contain words of wisdom in regard to how to live life on earth [**1:1-7**].

Overview of the Bible #2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Ecclesiastes:

Also written by Solomon, who referred to himself as ‘the preacher’ (1:1).

Solomon wrote about his search for wisdom and the purpose of life from things on earth (‘*under the sun*’), concluding that it was vanity (1:13-14).

The last chapter points out that wisdom only comes by remembering the Creator, God. (12:1).

The difference is seen when a comparison is made of 12:13-14 with 1:13-14.

Overview of the Bible #2

17

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Song of Solomon:

The book is about the love between a man and his future bride. It sets forth the purity of love that God purposed in marriage. It is likened to the pureness of love God had for man.

As previously mentioned, the last 17 books are books of “prophecy”. “Prophecy” is the forth-telling of a message from God. **2 Chronicles 36:15-16** summarizes this time as follows: ***“The LORD, the God of their fathers, sent word to them again and again by His messengers, because He had compassion on His people and on His dwelling place; but they continually mocked the messengers of God, despised His words and scoffed at His prophets, until the wrath of the LORD arose against His people, until there was no remedy.”***

END