

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 1A

MEMORIZE Genesis 3:15

Vocabulary Words

- **Old Testament** – is the Old Testament or Covenant in contrast with the New Testament. Covenant and testament are both translated from the same Greek word in the New Testament.
- **Canon** – comes from the Greek word *kanon*, and refers to a “rule” by which something is measured.
- **Apocrypha** – writings of Jewish literature and history accepted as canonical by the Eastern Orthodox and Catholic religions, but not accepted by the Jewish people.
- **Pseudepigrapha** – are “false writings” of the Jewish people.
- **Pentateuch** – Genesis through Deuteronomy, the first 5 books of the Bible.
- **Historical books** – Joshua through Esther.
- **Poetic books** – Job through Song of Solomon.
- **Prophetic books** – Isaiah through Malachi.
- **Aramaic** – a Semitic language spoken widely in the ancient world for many centuries, used in writing some of the Old Testament Scriptures.
- **Torah** – the Hebrew name for the first five books of the Bible, meaning the Law.

* *Memorize and recite vocabulary to the Supervisor before proceeding to the pace material*

1. To many new Christians, the _____ is a mystery.
2. The reality is, that the Old Testament is the Word of God with very practical _____ for our Christian lives.

The Old Testament

- ⌘ **Contains practical applications for the Christian life**
- ⌘ **Is written for our admonition and learning**
- ⌘ **Has spiritual, historical, and cultural value**
- ⌘ **Is just as inspired as the New Testament**

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3. God says the Old Testament is for our
a) _____, and
b) _____.
4. The Old Testament has a) _____,
b) _____, and
c) _____ value, and is just as inspired as the New Testament.
5. Men have attempted to destroy it, but God has _____ the Bible, keeping His promise.
6. “The New is in the Old a) _____; the Old is in the New b) _____.”
7. We commonly use the term “Old Testament”, but could just as properly use the expression, Old _____.
8. Both the Old Testament and New Testament are a) _____, b) _____, or c) _____ between God and His people.

9. The highest sanction of the Old Testament comes from _____ Himself.
10. What was _____ by Christ Himself must be accepted by us.
11. Jesus made many _____ to the Old Testament.

Augustine

☞ **“The New is in the Old concealed; The Old is in the New revealed.”**

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12. When Jesus is tempted by the devil, He quotes Old Testament Scriptures _____ times.
13. In His _____, Christ repeatedly quotes from the Old Testament.
14. In Matthew 8, Christ commanded the
a) _____ who was healed to offer the gift that b) _____ commanded.
15. Jesus recognized the _____ of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
16. Jesus recognized a) _____ and b) _____ as being historic cities destroyed by God.
17. Jesus quotes from Isaiah 35:4-6 when telling _____ to tell what they have seen.
18. Jesus recognized the historicity of a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____.
19. Jesus pointed out that the religion of the a) _____ was in direct contradiction to the Law of b) _____.
20. Jesus made reference to a) _____, quoted from the b) _____, the c) _____, and the d) _____.
21. When speaking of the Old Testament Scriptures, Jesus said in John 5:39, “Search the _____; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.”
22. The Old Testament is called such in order to _____ it with the New Testament.
23. In reality, the Old Testament could be called the _____ Testament or Covenant.
24. a) _____ comes from the Greek word *kanon*, referring to a b) “_____” by which something is measured or evaluated.
25. The Old Testament canon is a a) _____ of divinely inspired books that are recognized by the spiritual leaders of b) _____ during ancient times.
26. When these books were _____, they were the canon.

27. Several Old Testament books, such as a) _____, b) _____, and c) _____, were disputed for a time, but were ultimately accepted by the Jews as Scripture.

28. In the _____, the Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Bible all agree on the 27 books of the Canon.

29. a) _____ and b) _____ agree on the Old Testament content.

30. The a) _____ and b) _____ accept several Jewish books of history and poetry that are called c) “_____” or hidden writings.

31. The Hebrew Bible has a) _____ books which constitute the same materials as the b) _____ books found in the current King James Version.

32. The Jews consider the a) _____ books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles to be just b) _____ books, and the c) _____, which are called “The Book of the Twelve,” are considered to be just d) _____ book.

33. There have been a number of Jewish writings that have not been accepted by the Jewish people, which are called _____, or “false writings.”

34. Some of the ancient Jews and Christians, especially the a) _____ of b) _____, considered a larger canon, including the books of the Apocrypha.

35. Even the Roman Catholic Church did not consider these books to be officially part of the canon until the _____.

Authorship

⌘ **The Author is the Holy Spirit, who moved Moses, David, Isaiah, Daniel, and others to write under His guidance**

⌘ **Written by 40 men over a period of about 1500 years**

⌘ **The divine element kept the human element from making any errors**

36. The Author of the Old Testament is the _____.

37. He moved Moses, David, Ezra, Daniel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the others to write under his _____.

38. The implication of the Greek in 2 Peter 1:21 is that the writers were _____ by the Holy Spirit.

39. The Bible does not attempt to a) _____ God’s existence, but starts with the b) _____ that God exists.

40. The entire Bible was written by about a) _____ men over a period of about b) _____ years.

Old Testament Canon

⌘ **Collection of divinely inspired books recognized by Israel’s spiritual leaders**

⌘ **When they were written, these books were the canon**

⌘ **Esther, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon were disputed for a time, but then accepted as Scripture**

41. The common thread that runs through the Bible is God's _____ of man.
42. The Bible is God's _____ of selected events in which He acted on the behalf of man.
43. _____ is the central figure of the Bible, and is pointed to in both the Old and New Testaments.
44. Only the Bible clearly points out the a) _____ of man, his b) _____, and his c) _____ of arriving at that destiny.
45. The books of the Bible are written by a) _____, but are totally the Word of b) _____.
46. The a) _____ element kept the b) _____ element from making any errors.
47. Jesus was a) _____ human and b) _____ God, not c) _____ human and d) _____ divine.
48. The same thing can be said about the a) _____ Word that is said about the b) _____ Word.
49. The divine nature made it _____ for the human to err or sin in any way.
50. The a) _____ Testament took only about 50 years to write, while the b) _____ Testament took at least 1,000 years to write.
51. The first books written were either the a) _____ (about 1400 B.C.), or b) _____ (there is no known date, but the context suggests that it was written before the law was given).
52. The _____ contains the 5 books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
53. Old Testament _____ contains the 12 books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.
54. Old Testament _____ contains the 5 books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.
55. Old Testament _____ contains the 5 books of the Major Prophets and 12 books of the Minor Prophets.

Old Testament Divisions

- ⌘ **Law**
- ⌘ **History**
- ⌘ **Poetry**
- ⌘ **Prophecy**
 - ☑ **Major Prophets**
 - ☑ **Minor Prophets**

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56. The _____ contain the 5 books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel.
57. The _____ contain the 12 books of Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.
58. The a) _____, which contains the first five books of the Bible, is the b) _____ of the Bible.
59. These books were written by a) _____ and contain God's b) _____ of His creation, the origin of sin, the promise of redemption, His covenant with Abraham, and the commands and ordinances of the Law as the basis of Hebrew life and Government.
60. The Jews call these books the _____, or the Law.
61. A good theme for the Pentateuch is "_____."
62. Through God's promise to a) _____, we have the promise of Israel as God's chosen nation from which a b) _____ would come for all mankind.
63. In the ancient times, books were found in the form of a) _____ rather than being bound as a b) "_____ " (book form).
64. The Greek word for a) "_____ " is *pentateuchos*, from which we get the word b) "_____."
65. Another name for the Pentateuch is "the _____."
66. _____ is the Greek word for *beginning*.
67. Genesis 1-11 trace the development of a) _____ history, but chapters 12-50 narrow the story down to God's b) _____, the children of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
68. _____, Greek for the *way out*, shows how over a period of 400 years Abraham's family grew to become a nation under the forced servitude of the Egyptians.
69. Exodus not only gives the story of their a) _____ under Moses, but also gives a detailed description of the b) _____.
70. Leviticus is the manual for the responsibilities of the _____, describing the rituals necessary for sinful men to have fellowship with a holy God.
71. There are many pictures and types of the _____ of Christ in Leviticus.
72. Numbers covers the _____ of the people of Israel.

The Pentateuch

☞ **First five books of the Bible, called the Torah (Law) by the Jews**

☞ **Theme: God is faithful to His promises**

☞ **Also called "the Books of Moses"**

☞ **If these are undermined, the foundations of faith are gone**

73. Numbers also gives a record of the historical events that the Israelites experienced in the _____.

74. Deuteronomy, the a) _____ in the Greek, not only gives the law, but establishes the link for future generations of Israel, since it gives record, not only of the death of b) _____, but also the establishment of the new leader of Israel, c) _____.

Pentateuch Author

- ⌘ **Judeo-Christian orthodoxy recognizes Moses as the author**
- ⌘ **The Torah claims specifically that God had Moses write down His command**
- ⌘ **Overwhelming internal evidence points to Moses authorship**
- ⌘ **The rest of the Bible claims it**

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75. If the truth of these books can be a) _____ by the liberal thinkers and theologians, the b) _____ of faith for all generations is undermined.

76. Most Judeo-Christian orthodoxy has recognized _____ as the author of the Pentateuch down through the centuries.

77. While the higher critics at one time maintained it was impossible for Moses to write the Pentateuch, archaeological evidence has since confirmed that Moses could have written them in early Hebrew a) _____, Egyptian b) _____, or Acadian c) _____.

78. Long before a) _____ confirmed the possibility of Moses writing the Pentateuch, believers have accepted it upon the authority of b) _____.

79. There are specific claims in the Torah that Moses wrote down _____ on occasions.

80. The _____ is quite overwhelming that Moses is the author of the Pentateuch.

81. The rest of the _____ also claims Moses' authorship of the Pentateuch.

82. Another evidence of Moses' authorship of the Pentateuch is the acceptance of Moses by _____.

83. The higher critics' view that Jesus, in His a) _____, was b) _____ of science and history, or He may have known better, but just c) _____ the prejudices of his countrymen is not even worthy of our consideration, for it is d) _____ with the perfection of the Son of God.

84. The higher critics have held for years that the Mosaic authorship is impossible, since many a) _____, b) _____, c) _____ and d) _____ were too late for them to be Mosaic.

85. They have had their theories disproven by _____ finds that give evidence that all of these issues have been found to predate Moses already.

86. Their theory, that _____ (editors), living many centuries later, pieced these historical details together from various sources has now been proven to be inaccurate.

Historical Sequence of the Old Testament (All dates below are B.C.)

