Old Testament Survey

Lecture 1 - Introduction and Genesis

There are various ways in which we can undertake a study of the Old Testament:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Biblical Theology
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theology
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theology
5. Systematic Theology

What did Jesus say about the Old Testament?

1. Scripture cannot be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (John 10:25)
2. Everything written about me (Jesus), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Luke 24:44)
3. Scripture bore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Luke 24:27)

Transmission of the Old Testament

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Date of Composition | Oldest Known Copy | Notes |
| Masorite Text | About A.D. 100 | About A.D. 1000 |   |
| Samaritan Pentateuch | 200-100 B.C. | About A.D. 1100 |   |
| Dead Sea Scrolls | 200-100 B.C. | 200-100 B.C. |   |
| Septuagint | 300-200 B.C. | A.D. 300-500 |   |
| Targums | 500-1000 A.D. | A.D. 160 |   |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Era | Date | Associated Books |
| K | Kickoff and Rebellion |  |  |
| I | Instrument of Blessing | 2100-1800 B.C. |  |
| N | Nation Redeemed and Commissioned | 1450-1400 B.C. |  |
| G | Government in the Promised Land | 1400-600 B.C. |  |
| D | Dispersion and Return | 600-400 B.C. |  |
| O | Overlap of the Ages |  |  |
| M | Mission Accomplished |  |  |

**Biblical Interpretation:**

Challenges:

1. Historic Gap
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gap
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gap
4. Linguistic Gap

The meaning of the text is what the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intended.

If Scripture has two meanings it has no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpret Scripture.

Steps to Historical Grammatical Exegesis:

1. Historical-Cultural analysis
2. Lexical-syntactical analysis
3. Theological analysis
4. Literary analysis
5. Comparison with other interpreters
6. Application

**Pentateuch:**

The human source of the Pentateuch was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

The Old Testament is often referred to in two sections:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Genesis:**

God created the world out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Another account of creation from the Ancient Near East \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Flood is mentioned in over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures.

God made and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ promise to Abraham.

Major theological themes:

Creation places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the created.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings about cataclysmic change to the world. Humans constantly rebel against God.

God \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to restore creation through the family line of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

God is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.