

Lesson 1: Intro & Overview

Read Psalm 19

Slide 1: Goals Intro Overview

- 1) What do you want to learn?
- 2) Know the first 75% of the Bible better
- 3) Love Geography
- 4) Love Storyline
- 5) Love our grandparents in the faith

Q: What do you want to learn?

Hack: Lots of reading - audio (ESV Bible App comes with an audio reader)

Read Bible in a month!

Read one book over and over

Get a ESV Study Bible, Reformation Study Bible, MacArthur - and read intros and notes

Can't instantly make you understand, takes time

Plan: Overview of each book, themes, stories, theology

Hack: The Bible Project - excellent resource but be careful! They deny crucial doctrines.

YouTube: The Bible Project, Expedition Bible

Slide 2: Posture - Reading the OT well (from Daniel Block, PhD)

- 1) Treat the Bible as Scripture, not an artifact.
- 2) Read with the goal that your life is changed, not just to check a box. The Law of the Lord revives the soul.
- 3) Let the Bible say what it says - even (especially) the hard things.
- 4) Read the Bible holistically (we are Christians, read with Christ in mind)
- 5) Don't be a slave to our long held view of the Bible (dispensational, covenant, old earth, young earth, etc). Be open
- 6) Understand progressive revelation and where you are in that process. Timeline as well as revealed Scripture. Abraham didn't have the law or the NT and doesn't act like he does.
- 7) Trust what Scripture says (sola scriptura) more than your own opinions or the opinions of trusted scholars.

Geography:

Having maps handy is helpful

- What is Dan to Beersheba?
- Where are the enemies? Moab, Ammon, Edom, Egypt, Philistines?
- Drive Thru History map, make a copy of the map in your Bible as a book mark.
- Things in Israel were small. Israel = Idaho panhandle. Ancient Jerusalem = Costco or a little bigger.

Slide 3: Books - Table of Contents

The order is not inspired

The arrangement is not chronological, but logical

The arrangement is simply to help us

Hebrew Bible (<i>tanakh</i>)	Protestant Bible
Books of Moses (<i>torah</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis • Exodus • Leviticus • Numbers • Deuteronomy 	Law (Pentateuch) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis • Exodus • Leviticus • Numbers • Deuteronomy
Prophets (<i>nevi'im</i>) Former <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joshua • Judges • Samuel • Kings Latter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah • Jeremiah • Ezekiel • The Twelve (Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habbakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi) 	Historical Books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joshua • Judges • Ruth • Samuel (books 1 and 2) • Kings (books 1 and 2) • Chronicles (books 1 and 2) • Ezra • Nehemiah • Esther
	Wisdom Books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job • Psalms • Proverbs • Ecclesiastes • Song of Solomon
Writings (<i>khetuvim</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psalms • Proverbs • Job • Song of Solomon • Ruth • Lamentations • Ecclesiastes • Esther • Daniel • Ezra-Nehemiah • Chronicles 	Prophets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah • Jeremiah • Lamentations • Ezekiel • Daniel • The Twelve (Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habbakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi)

Lesson 2: Timeline / Covenants

Slide 4: Timeline: Hebrews 11

- Just flipping open our Bible randomly is one of the easiest ways to get confused.
- Example: What if we blended the history of America, rather than approach it chronologically?

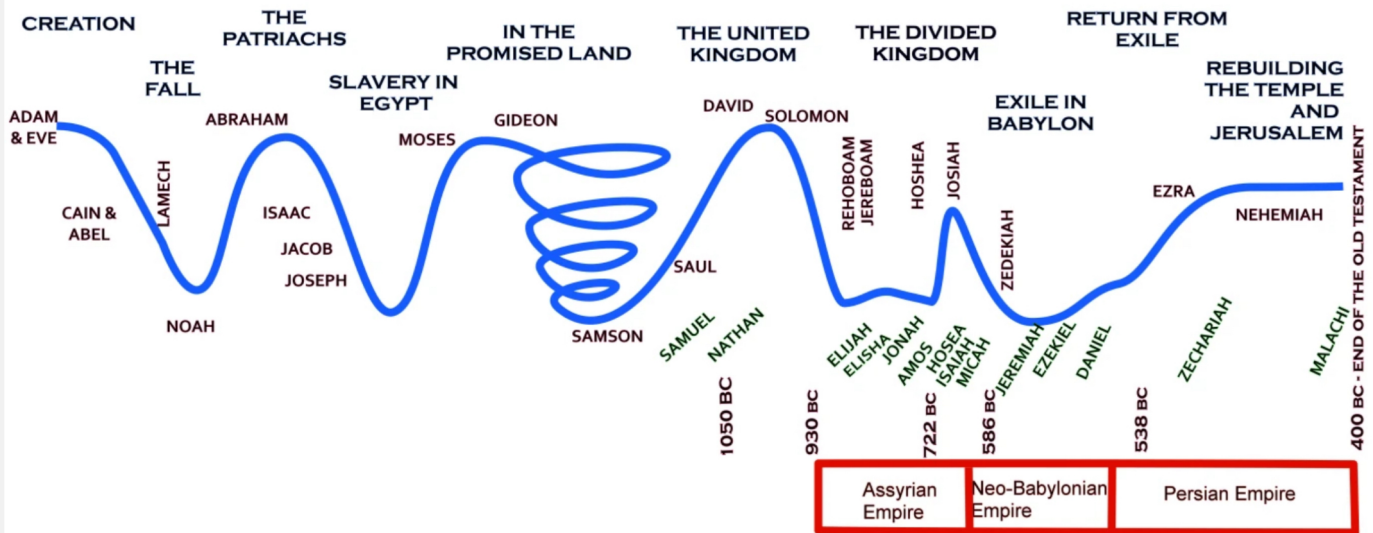


Image from: <https://stuarthoughton.wordpress.com/2015/02/13/an-old-testament-timeline/>

Hack: Egermeier's
Key Dates (Young Earth perspective):

Creation:	4000 BC
Flood:	2500 BC
Abraham:	2200 BC
Exodus:	1800 BC
Judges:	1400 BC
David:	1040 BC
Exile	600 BC (597/586BC)
Malachi	400 BC

- OT is not just a history -> it's a history of salvation.

Covenants:

- The OT is couched in a series of covenants.
- I'm not a covenant theology adherent, but I acknowledge covenants guide the course of history.
- **Slide:** Definition: Hebrew: berith: May be related to Akkadian biritu, "clasp, fetter," hence "bond."
- Greek: diathēkē - Classical Greek: The disposition of property by means of a will and testament. Biblical Greek: It is used theologically of both divine and human covenants (some exceptions).

- Our definition: A Covenant is a formally confirmed agreement between two or more parties that creates, activates, or governs a relationship that does not exist naturally or a natural relationship that may have been broken or disintegrated.
- Covenant of Redemption - **John 17:4-5, Titus 1:1-3, Hebrews 13:20**
- Covenant of Grace: **Gen 3:15,**
- Covenant of Works - Made between God and Adam. **Genesis 2:16-17** (covenant language); **Hosea 6:7** clear covenant violation, **Rom 5:12-19** Adam and Christ are contrasted as covenant heads.
- Noahic: 9:8-17; never rescinded.
- Abrahamic: Gen 12:1-3; never rescinded; entered into thru faith in Jesus (**Gal 3:7-9**).
- Mosaic: Exodus 19:5-6, Exodus 31:16-17
- Davidic: 2 Samuel 7:8-17
- New Covenant: Jeremiah 31:31-34
- God regularly reveals himself as the covenant keeping God. Exodus 34:6-7 -> Jonah 4:1-4
- Romans 6, no longer under Moses, under Christ.
- Romans 4: Faith in Christ is our entrance into Abraham's covenant.

So we look at the OT to change us and as our guide to history. But we look at it knowing the theological architecture. God is telling us this story on purpose. He's moving in a direction he wants us to see.

Covenant Theology

Covenant theology (CT) is the Reformed position that sees history through the lens of covenant, specifically the unfolding/expansion of God's covenant of grace. CT holds that salvation is best understood through continuity, thus the New Covenant is essentially an expansion of the Abrahamic Covenant, and the church is an expansion/continuation of Israel.

Covenant Theology IN A NUT SHELL

Three Covenants | One People

Covenant *of* **REDEMPTION** (Pre-creation)

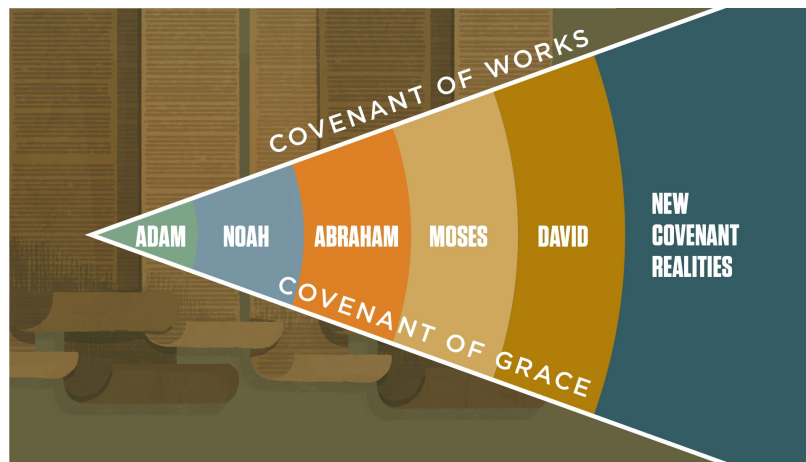
Covenant *of* **WORKS** (Pre-Fall)

Covenant *of* **GRACE** (Post-Fall)

• *Biblical Covenants are expansions*

The Covenants find their fulfillment in the person of Jesus Christ.

Israel becomes the Church



“Each covenant in time is an expansion or progression of the covenant of grace, as the object of saving faith is more clearly revealed. Meanwhile, the covenant of works is operating in the background, reminding us of the impossibility of approaching God by our own efforts.

In CT, the overarching story is the progression of revelation toward Jesus, who fulfills all covenantal promises. The church stands in the long line of faithful people who have been recipients through faith of the covenant of grace, and thus the church is rightly identified as believing Israel.” - Imagines and text by Jessie Johnson “The Cripplegate” Blog (<https://thecripplegate.com/covenantalism-vs-dispensationalism-part-1-covenantalism/>)