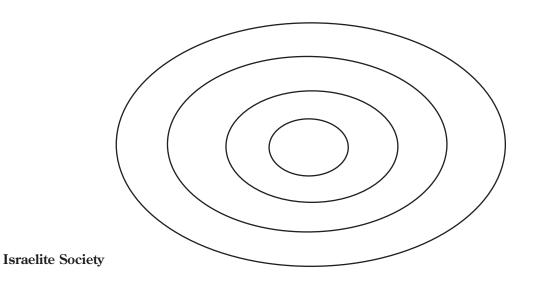
Introduction

Take sixty seconds and write down the names of as many Old Testament characters as you can.		
st three things you hope to gain from this study.		

Session 1—The Great Cultural Barrier

Why do Christians struggle with the study of the Old Testa	ament?
1)	
2)	
3)	
Ethnocentric:	
What was the creature at the center of the table in the pictor	ure from Lima, Peru?
Bureaucratic Culture	Tribal Culture
Run by?	Run by?



Tribal society is best understood by three categories.
Patriarchal: authority within the household belongs to the
Patrilineal: ancestral descent and inheritance is traced through the
Patrilocal: the family unit and living space is built around the
Questions, comments, aha moments

John 14:1-3

"Do not let your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in Me. In My *Father's house* are many dwelling places; if it were not so, I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you. If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself, that where I am, there you may be also." (NASB)

Session 2—Redemption

What is the first problem that we run into when we begin our study?		
How does Dr. Richter define the word "Biblish"?		
Where did the church get the word "redemption"?		
Where did the New Testament writers get the word?		
Where did the Old Testament writers get the word?		

$$3 = ga'al = to redeem$$

What do we learn about redemption from each of these stories?

Naomi, Ruth & Boaz	Abraham & Lot	Hosea & Gomer

The Metaphor of Scripture			
is the metaphor of a		by the	of the clan, who
sends his	, to not only	the lost family	member, but to share
his with them as well.			
His goal? To restore them to the <i>bêt 'ā</i>	b so that where he is, they m	nay be also.	
Questions, comments, aha moments.			

Session 3—Real Time and Space

1) Geography What is "the little green slug" called?
This area is called that because it is and it is shaped like a
Name the four rivers that make the land fertile.
Name the three areas of the Fertile Crescent.
2) Real Time
List the five names (in order) that help us to organize real time.
1)
2)
3)
4)

Session 4—Covenant

	enacted between two parties in which one or both make
advance." (ABD 1:1178)	to perform or refrain from certain actions in
How does someone in a tribal society esta	ablish a contract or an agreement with someone who is not part of the tribe?
"In tribal societies there were	or devices—we might even say by which outsiders, non-kin, might be incorporated into the
	" (Cross, From Epic to Canon, 7)
Features of a <i>berît</i>	
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
What are the two types of internationa	Il treaties found in the ancient Near East?
1)	
A treaty made between	
Refer to each other as	

An agreement between		
Can have		
2)		
A treaty made between a	and an	
Refer to each other as	or	·
The suzerain would receive	and	from the vassal.
The vassal would receive		from the suzerain.
The suzerain would often give a		to a vassal.
Questions, comments, aha moments		

Session 5—Treaty

What are the two types	of international treaties found in the ancient N	Near East?
1)	(made between a	and an
).
2)	(made between).
The Gibeonites are looki	ng for what kind of treaty from Joshua?	
Why?		

	Treaty Format	<i>berît</i> at Mt. Sinai
l.	Preamble/Title	Who does Yahweh say that he is?
	Gives title of superior party.	
	Exodus 20:; Deut. 5:6a	
II.	Historical Prologue	What has Yahweh done? What is the basis of obligation
	Furnishes the basis of obligation and the motive for	and motive for accepting the covenant's stipulations as
	accepting the covenant's stipulations as binding.	binding?
	Exodus 20:; Deut. 5:6b (cf. Deut. 1-3)	
III.	Stipulations/Obligations Imposed	What is the first commandment?
	Exodus 20:3-17; Deut. 5:7-21 (cf. Deut. 12-26)	
IV.	Deposition and Provision for Periodic Reading of the	Where were they deposited? When were they read?
	Treaty Before the People	
	Treaty text archived in the temple of the vassal's chief	
	deity (i.e., the witness to his oath).	
	Exodus 32:15; Exodus 25:21; cf. Exodus 40:20; Deut. 10:5]	
	Deut. 31:10-12; cf. Exodus 24:7; Josh. 8:30-35	
V.	List of Witnesses	Who served as witness to the covenant?
	The deities of both parties are summoned to act as	
	witnesses to the oaths taken.	
	Deut. 4:26; 30:19-20; 31:28.	
VI.	Curses and Blessings	"And all these will come upon you and
	Deut. 27:11–28:68	overtake you if you the Lord your God But
		if you do not the Lord your God. All these
		will come upon you and overtake you."

These acts of treaty-making were sealed off by means of ratification ceremony involving oath and sacrifice (Exod. 24:3–8; cf. Gen. 15:17–21; Jer. 34:17–20; Matt. 27:22–25).

The Theology of the Historical Prologue

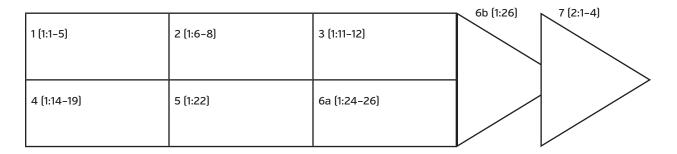
God before he requires	s
The rules are designed torelationship.	the relationship not to the
How does it teach Israel?	
Idea of a	·
Idea of	
Idea of	
Old Covenant at Mt. Sinai	New Covenant at the Last Supper
Exodus 24:3-8	Matthew 26:27-28
Moses came and told the people all the words of the LORD and all the ordinances; and all the people answered with one voice, and said, "All the words that the LORD has spoken we will do." And Moses wrote down all the words of the LORD. He rose early in the morning, and built an altar at the foot of the mountain, and set up twelve pillars, corresponding to the twelve tribes of Israel, who offered burnt offerings and sacrificed oxen as offerings of well-being to the LORD. Moses took half of the blood and put it in basins, and half of the blood he dashed against the alter. Then he took the book of the covenant, and read it in the hearing of the people; and they said, "All that the LORD has spoken we will do, and we will be obedient." Moses took the blood and dashed it on the people, and said, "See the blood of the covenant that the LORD has made with you in accordance with all these words."	Then he took a cup, and after giving thanks he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you; for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.
Questions, comments, aha moments	

Session 6—God's Original Intent

Two descriptions of the creation event found in Genesis

Genesis chapters	belong to Israel's		,
possibly	account of this event. Genes	is chapter	written specifi-
cally as an	to the	of	and to the
;	as a whole.		
What is the question we ha	we to ask if we care about biblical auth	ority?	
W/l 4 : M ' : 1 -	- 1: (42) Famile in a sub-		:
what is on Moses mind a	s he writes? Explaining who		is and
who	·		
The	(Framework) Theory		

The Seven Days of Creation



The Covenant in Eden

The Players? (1:26–31)

- Suzerain _____
- Vassal _____

The Setting? (2:8–15) _____

The Agreement? (2:15–17) _____

The Blessing?			
The Curse?			
What Eden was			
			ucting their 'city' in the midst of ; expansion without extinction."
	The	of God,	
	thriving in the	of God,	
	dwelling in the	of God.	
Adam and Eve rejected the	of the	Almighty. They embraced the	eir role as,
but they did not embrace their	role as	·	
Questions, comments, aha mo	ments		

Session 7—God's Final Intent

Redemptive History beg	ins with the question:	
What did the		_lose?
And ends with the question:		
What did the		_ buy back?
The iconography of Eden:		
1) Cherubim (Exodus 25–26,	36)	
"Let them build a sanctua	ary for me so that I might dwell amor	ng them" (Exod. 25:8).
Who could enter the	e outer court of the tabernacle?	
Who could enter the	e Holy Place?	_
Who could enter the	e Holy of Holies?	
In the Holy of Holie	s, God sits enthroned above what? _	
What do the <i>cherubim</i> loo	ok like?	
The	of a	
The	of a	
The	of a	·
What is the function of th	e cherubim?	
То	away anyone who would d	are
to enter		in an
	fashion.	

1) Cherubim (continued)
What is God communicating?
The Holy of Holies and the garden of Eden, both defended by cherubim, are the
of the
2) Rivers (Ezekiel 47)
What does Ezekiel see bursting forth under the throne of the Holy of Holies?
Why does it come from the temple and why does it come from Eden?
3) Trees (Revelation 21–22)
(Rev. 21)
What does John see? A new and a new
What does he not see there?
Why?
(Rev. 22)
What does the angel show John?
What stands on the sides of the river?
Heaven is where it has always been
The where God is. The where the of God
may dwell in the of God with full access to the of God!
God's rescue plan:
Noah
Abraham
Moses
David
Jesus

hat does all of this tell us a	bout Redemptive History?			
What was done in	mus	t be		
for the New Jerusalem.				
What was	in		must be	
	for the New Jerusalem	l .		
What was		in		
is what is	in the New Jerusa	alem.		
	_ is our best picture of			
nestions, comments, aha m	noments			

Session 8—Noah

Matthew 24:37-39		
Jesus is comparing the	to the	_•
It divides as it	to	
as it		
Parallels in Surrounding Literature		
1) The Sumerian Kings List		
List of the kings of Sumer divided into two	sections:	
Kings	_ the flood. Lived outrageously long periods of time.	
Kings	_ the flood. Ages and reigns dropped dramatically.	
2) The Gilgamesh Epic		
3) The Story of Atrahasis		
What do these stories have in common with	h the biblical story of Noah and the flood?	
Genesis 7:11–12 The De-Creation Event		
Genesis 1		
God creates the	and the	and the
Spirit hovers over the		(tehom).
Genesis 7		
On a specific day, all the fountains of the _		
(tehom) are split open, the windows of	are opened and the	
io ont	arrated with rain	

·	, first race has been	·
has b	been cleansed.	
Starting again in a	world with a	covena
Sealed with a		
God is offering	to this conquered foe.	
9:24-27 The Curse of Canaan		
Canaan = "to be	29	
Japheth = "to		
Shem = "	"	
Genesis 9:27		
"May God enlarge Japheth, and let him/Hi	im dwell in the tents of Shem; and let Canaan	be his/their serva
The People = the	Ol	
The Presence = with the	of	
		·
The Place =	of	·
The Place =	of	·
The Place =	of	·
The Place =	of	·
The Place =	of	
The Place =	of	
The Place =	of	·
	of	
The Place =	of	

Session 9—Abraham

Abraham in Real Space and T	ime		
The story of Abraham begins in	n the city of	·	
Abraham leaves Ur, travels to _		and then into	
The Middle Bronze Age:	BC to)	BC.
Abraham's Covenant			
1) Genesis 12			
Stipulations: "Go forth from _			and from
			"
Promises			
1. I will make you a			·
2. I will	you.		
3. I will make			
4. I will	those who		you and I will
th	ose who	you.	
5. In you all the	of the		_ shall be
2) Genesis 15			
Stipulation: To	God.		
Promises			
1. An	from "your own body."		
2. Descendants as	as the		
3. The land of			

4. 1 am a	to you, I am your very great	·
"O Lord, how may I know	w that I shall inherit it?"	
2) Genesis 15 (continued)		
Covenant ceremony:		
Theophany = an	of God in a	form.
In a suzerain/vassal trea	aty, who is supposed to walk between the pieces of the anim	aal?
Who walked between th	ne pieces of the animal here?	
What is God saying? Ma	ay what happened to these animals happen to	if I break
	with	
3) Genesis 17		
Reaffirmation of the cov	renant, promises	
Name change: Abram (e	exalted father) → Abraham (father of a multitude)	
Sarai (princess) → Sara	h (princess)	
Covenant sign		
Where does the Abraha	nmic covenant leave us?	
The People =		
The Place =		
111e 1 lace		
The Presence =		
The Presence =		
The Presence =		

Session 10—Moses

The exodus took place either in	BC or	BC.
	went down to Egypt?	
The Story of Exodus and the Covenant a	t Sinai	
Exodus 1:8 "And a new king arose over Egyp	pt, who did not know Joseph."	
Yahweh		
• Hears the of h	nis people.	
• Remembers his	with Abraham.	
• Proves himself the	of the	
• Leads forth his people	and loaded with	
Israel		
• Is from a strong	ng enemy.	
• Is from slaver	y and poverty.	
• Is a future and	d hope.	
• Is an inheritar	nce.	
• Has begun the journey to the		
The Abrahamic promises are	in the Mosaic covenant!	
Theocracy = a nation	_ by God.	
Human officers in a theocracy:		
1		
2		
3		

The Tabernacle

Message of the tabernacle:	and
God to be with his people,	but because of
he	be with his people.
The New Testament and the <i>miškan</i>	
John 1:14 "And the word became flesh and	among us."
1 Corinthians 6:19	
2 Corinthians 6:15	
People, Place, and Presence of the Mosaic coven	ant?
The People =	
The Place =	
The Presence =	
Questions, comments, aha moments	

Session 11—David

David in Real Time and Space			
The Israelites settled in the promised	l land as a	league.	
During the time of Joshua, the Conqu		he Judges, all of the Israelites settled	according to their
Who was the last judge of Israel? a)		(He was also a	and
The Cycle of the Judges			
The cycle is repeated twelve times in	the book of Judges.		
		\mathcal{I}	
	J		
The cry of the biblical author through	hout the book of Jud	ges: the reason for this problem is	
because, "There was no	in Is	rael and every man did what was	
in			·"
The Difference between Saul a	nd David		
1 Samuel 8:22 (The Calling of Saul)		1 Samuel 16 (The Calling of David)	
"Listen to their voice, and appoint	a king."	"For I have selected a king for	among his sons."
Saul is the	_ choice.	David is	_ choice.

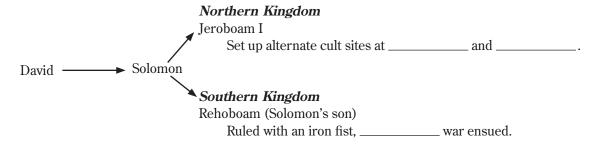
David's Call Narratives

1) 1 Samuel 16:1–13: Samuel c	hooses the	of Jesse	e's sons.	
A man of	own choo	sing. David is chosen for his _		-·
2) 1 Samuel 16:14–23: David troubled soul.	is chosen to		to	soothe Saul's
What is the other book in the	Bible always asso	ciated with David?		
3) 1 Samuel 17: David and Gol	iath			
In David's mind it doesn't mat	ter who the	is, it ma	atters	is
on	_			
The Davidic Covenant (2	Samuel 7:8-16]	A House or a House?		
David: I want to build Yahweh	a			
Yahweh: When I want a		I'll ask for one. Do not		who the real
0	f Israel is.			
2 Samuel 7:16				
"Your	and	your	shall endure be	efore me
: y	our	shall be establi	shed	·"
People, Place, and Prese	nce of the Davi	dic Covenant		
The People =				
The Place =				
The Presence =				
Questions, comments, aha mo	ments			

Session 12—The New Covenant

Real Time and Space

The Divided Kingdom:



Northern Kingdom	Southern Kingdom
BC the wipe out the Northern Kingdom and the ten tribes of Israel disappear.	BC the drag Israel off to Babylonia; Southern Kingdom does disappear.
Capital city =	Capital city =
Also known as: Israel, sometimes Ephraim	Also known as: Judah

The Exile and the Return

The	is the great watershed of the	e Israelite faith.		
The	is the same story as the	:		
the	of God have been cast out of	the	of God and they	
lose access to the	of God.			
Jeremiah 29:11				
"For I know the	that I have for y	ou,' declares the Lord, 'plan	s for	
and not for	to give you a	and a		,,,

BC	Cyrus of Persia allows the exile	es to return home.		
Those who return are the ones	who have kept the			alive.
(Isaiah 9:2–7; Isaiah 11:1–12; Ez	ekiel 37:21–28)			
The Promise: The Return o	f the King			
How were all the legitimate king	gs of Israel identified?			
1) By	Had to be a child of		. (Matthew 1:1)	
2) By the	of Yahweh's prophet. (Ma	tthew 3:13–17)		
Where is the kingdom?				
Matthew 13: the kingdom of hea	ven is like			
A man who sowed		in his fi	eld	
As	eed			
A ir	a lump of dough.			
The "Already" and the "Not Yet"				
The kingdom of God has	come.			
The	av	vaits.		

The People, Place, and Presence in the New Covenant

	Already	Not Yet
People	All who will upon the, and to the end. [Gal. 3:26-29]	Our as sons, the of the body. [John 14:2; Rom. 8:23; Rev. 19:11–16; 21:21–27]
Place	We are only, like Abraham, we await our, the New Jerusalem. [Rev. 21:1-2]	The [Rev. 21:1-4]
Presence	In the, in the, in the, in the, in the [John 1:14; Acts 2:17; 1 Cor. 3:16–17; 6:19; 2 Cor. 6:16; Eph. 2:19–22; Rev. 21–22]	"Behold, the of God is among men, and he will among them, and they shall be his, and God himself will be them." [Rev. 21:3; 22]
"So that where I am, the Questions, comments, a	ere you may be with me always." (John 14:3) tha moments	