

Old Testament Survey

Revised

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Content

This study guide emphasizes important historical characters and places within a chronological framework, tied to key dates. The course's major overarching theme is the Bible as God's revealed will and His loving provision for our salvation; thus, it stresses Messianic connections. A foundational assumption is that the New Testament builds on the Old. Underneath all this is a desire to help students see how Scripture applies to all aspects of their lives, and that Biblical characters were real people, living in real places, who made choices to be obedient or not obedient—just like themselves!

Schedule

This course is designed for students in the Logic (Dialectic) Stage, working five days a week, approximately 45 minutes each session. Text covered by the student includes Genesis through Esther. Selections from the Major and Minor Prophets complete the curriculum.

Examinations

Regular quizzes test accumulative knowledge up to the semester final, so quizzes should never be thrown away, and should always be corrected—carefully!

For the Student

Students should be able to do much of the work for this course on their own, including the Bible readings, studying for quizzes (which may include memory work), and the quarterly project. The projects are as follows:

First quarter: children's book

Second quarter: sermon summaries

Third and fourth quarters: allusion notebook.

For the Parent

Parents would be wise to follow the same Bible reading schedule as the student. The best value of this course will be realized as the student and parent discusses the stories of the Old Testament together. An Answer Key will assist in answering the questions, but issues of wise application are left for the parent to address as you see fit.

It is obviously beneficial to help your child develop a regular time for reading his/her Bible. It is also perfectly acceptable to do the assigned Bible readings together.

Help your students look for examples for their allusion notebook; this can be a whole family project.

Review old quizzes in preparation for the current quiz.

Schedule of Lessons (Quizzes and Tests usually on Friday)

FIRST SEMESTER

Week	Book and Chapters Covered
1	Introduction – Genesis 1-3
2	Genesis 4-8
3	Genesis 9-12
4	Genesis 13-16
5	Genesis 17-21
6	Genesis 22-25
7	Genesis 26-35
8	Genesis 36-44
9	Genesis 45-50
10	Exodus 1-11
11	Exodus 12-19
12	Exodus 20-32,34 & 40
13	Leviticus 1-7, 16, 23, 27
14	Numbers 11-20
15	Numbers 21-27, Deut. 1-6, 8-13, 18

SECOND SEMESTER

Week	
16	Joshua 1-9
17	Joshua 10-11, 24; Judges 1-6
18	Judges 7-16, 21
19	Ruth, I Sam 1-7
20	I Samuel 8-end
21	II Samuel 1-18
22	I Kings 1-15
23	I Kings 16-22
24	II Kings 1-14, II Chron. 22
25	II Kings 15-25
26	Daniel 1-7
27	Esther
28	Ezra
29	Nehemiah
30	Minor Prophets (selected)
31	Minor Prophets (selected)
32	Semester TEST

SERMON OUTLINES

Create a notebook of at least **five sermon outlines**.

Make sure you follow these guidelines:

1. Be clear in your content; organize it for someone who has not heard the sermon!
2. The sermons can be from a source of your choosing—from your own church, from a recording, or even from a book. Be sure and include the following in the heading:

WHO is preaching

WHAT church

WHEN you heard the sermon (date)

THE TOPIC of the sermon, including Scripture reference

3. Use standard outlining practices:

I.

A.

1.

a)

4. As a conclusion, write several sentences explaining how you can apply this sermon to your own life?

Please do not hesitate to request your parents' help in this assignment. You can use them to clarify any points of the sermon you do not understand.

CHILDREN'S BOOK

You undoubtedly had your favorite Bible story books when you were little that you wanted to hear over and over again. Well, here is your chance to make up your very own!

Write a 15-page children's book with the following guidelines:

1. Storyline from any Old Testament book
2. Seven pages of illustration
3. Seven pages of written, simplified text
(pages need to be 8 ½ by 11 inches—no small books, please)
4. One title page (attractive cover with vital information: see below)
5. Child-tolerant binding

Don't forget to state clearly on your title page:

1. Title of your book
2. Your name as author
3. Scriptural reference that your text is based upon
4. Reading or age level (e.g. 2-4 year olds, 3rd grade)

ALLUSION NOTEBOOK

Prepare a collection of Old Testament allusions. These allusions should refer to Old Testament people, places, and/or events. Look for examples in:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| literature books | advertisements |
| articles or essays | art |
| poetry | political cartoons |
| drama | songs |
| videos | cartoons |

An *allusion* is a brief reference to something which a majority of readers understand in common, and thus does not have to be fully explained. Do not get this word confused with *illusion*, which means “something that isn’t really there.”

Your notebook should include at least **25 allusions**, and of the categories listed above, you may not submit any more than **5 examples** of any one kind for credit.

Make sure that your notebook is clearly divided into categories, making it easy to understand how you are classifying your allusions. Two popular methods of categorizing are by media, or by books of the Bible.

Each allusion should be clearly identified with the correct Scripture reference (including the verse). For allusions from literature, you can photocopy the entire page, but be sure that you identify the title and author, as well as the Scripture reference and verse, and highlighting the allusion.

This project is intended for the entire family; recruit your parents and all your siblings to be on the lookout for allusions for your notebook. Once they catch on, they’ll be an invaluable aid to you.

The Messianic Hope as Shown in the Old Testament

This section sets out, step by step and chapter by chapter, some of the important Old Testament pointers to Christ. It is not comprehensive, but hopefully, it is clear. Although the student workbook specifically deals with these references, these pages sum up foundational principles for the parent and teacher.

The increasing clarity and specificity of the Old Testament texts which describe the Messiah and illustrate the interpretive principle of progressive revelation. The Messianic hope starts with a large vague promise that a man born of woman would one day crush the serpent. By II Samuel 7, one knows that the Messiah will come from the line of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, and David.

This hope is fleshed out to man in many ways: prophesy, covenant, law, specific actions, people's lives, buildings—all pointing to Christ. Over and over again, God paints pictures of faithful servants and redemptive sacrifices. From the moment of man's bondage to sin, it's obvious that God had a plan for his redemption, his motive being love.

1. **Gen 3** As soon as man sinned, God prophesied that the seed of the woman would crush the serpent's head: very broad. All Adam and Eve knew was that the coming redeemer would be a woman's child who would crush Satan's power.
2. **Gen 9** God promised never again to destroy all mankind by a flood. In this second narrowing of the funnel, the line of Cain is wiped out, as is most of the line of Seth. In fact, as we all descend from Adam, so we all descend from Noah—the only righteous, blameless, obedient man of his generation. First time the word “covenant” is used.
3. **Gen 12** God calls Abram out of Ur to a land that he would show him, a land that would belong to his many descendants, and descendants that would bless all nations of the earth; thus, the three parts of the covenant: descendants, land, and blessing. Although the word “covenant” is not used, it will be in Gen 17 where the same promise is repeated.
4. **Gen 15:6** God clearly states the criterion for righteousness: “Abram believed the Lord”. Despite the future requirements of the Mosaic law, the fundamental basis for righteousness with God never changes—Old or New Testament. Without faith it is impossible to please God. Whatever is not of faith is sin. It will be clear in Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Judges, that heritage does not save, sacrifices do not save; only faith is credited to man as righteousness.
5. **Gen 17** Second time the word “covenant” is used as God describes the rite of circumcision, the sign of his promise to Abraham and his descendants.