**Review of Old Testament Survey**

**Part 1**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–Genesis to Deuteronomy**

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**The Beginnings - Genesis 1-11**

1. Creation (1-2)

2. Fall - (3–5)

3. Flood - (6–9)

4. Babel – (10-11)

**The Patriarchs - Genesis 12-50**

1. Abraham (12- 23)

2. Isaac (24 - 26)

3. Jacob (27 - 36). Jacob’s name is changed to Israel 32:28 (his sons became the fathers of the 12 tribes of Israel).

*Reuben Gad*

*Simon Asher*

*Levi Issachar*

*Judah Zebulun*

*Dan Joseph*

*Naphtali Benjamin*

4. Joseph (37-50)

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1 The Exodus out of Egypt (1 - 18)

2 The Law (19 - 24)

3. The Tabernacle (25 - 40).

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1 The Way to God - Sacrifices (1-16)

2 The Walk with God - Separation (17-27)

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1. Historically - Numbers records the events of the nation from Sinai to the arrival at the plains of Moab - a period of about **38** years.

2. Religiously - Numbers illustrates the follies of Unbelief and Disobedience.

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 1. The old generation had died off in the wilderness because of disobedience and unbelief.

1. The new generation is ready to enter the Promised Land. The people were facing war, temptations, and a new settled way of life. They needed to be reminded of God’s laws and God’s power.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Joshua to Esther**

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 \*Israel enters, conquers, and occupies the land.

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\*The book gets its name from the judges mentioned in its contents. The people raised up judges to protect Israel from its enemies after the death of Joshua.

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 1. The book of Ruth was written during the times of the judges (1:1).

 2. It is a love story of a Moabite woman named Ruth who becomes the great grand- mother of King David. This placed her in the line of Jesus Christ (Ruth 4:13-17).

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\*1 Samuel is transitional in that it forms a connecting link between the rule of the Judges and the rule by Kings.

1. Samuel the Judge and Prophet (1-8)

2. The Kingdom of Saul (9-31)

 David the Fugitive (16-31)

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\*The Kingdom of David

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1. The Kingdom of Solomon I Kings 1-11 / 2 Chronicles 1-9
2. The Divided Kingdom (1 Kings 12-22 / 2 Kings / 2 Chronicles 10-36)

 **The** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Kingdom**

**The** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Kingdom**

1. Rehoboam

2. Abijah

3. Asa

 4. Jehoshaphat

5. Jehoram

6. Ahaziah

7. Athaliah

8. Jehoash (Joash)

9. Amaziah

10. Azariah (Uzziah)

11. Jotham

12. Ahaz

13. Hezekiah

14. Manasseh

15. Amon

16. Josiah

17. Jehoahaz

18. Jehoiakim

19. Jehoiachin

20. Zedekiah

 \* Babylonian Captivity 586BC

1. Jeroboam

2. Nadab

3. Baasha

4. Elah

5. Zimri

6. Tibni

7. Omri

8. Ahab

9. Ahaziah

10. Jehoram

11. Jehu

12. Jehoahaz

13. Jehoash (Joash)

14. Jeroboam II

15. Zechariah

16. Shallum

17. Menahem

18. Pekahiah

19. Pekah

20. Hoshea

 \*Assyria captivity 722BC

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The book records the fulfillment of God's promise to restore Israel to her land and the building of a temple after the 70 years of captivity in Babylon. (Jeremiah 25:11)

1. The return under Zerubbabel (chapters 1-6)

2. The return under Ezra (chapters 7-10)

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Nehemiah went to Jerusalem in 444 B. C. Ezra had been there 13 years and was a priest who taught religion to the people. Nehemiah, however, came as a civil governor under the authority of the King of Persia. His purpose was to rebuild the city walls and to restore Jerusalem as a fortified city. The Jews had been home nearly 100 years and made little progress beyond the rebuilding of the Temple.

1. Rebuilding the Walls (chapters 1-6)
2. Revival and Reform (chapters 7-13)

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Ezra and Nehemiah deal with the “remnant” which returned to Jerusalem and Judah. The book of Esther has to do with those who stayed in the land of captivity.