

Old Testament Survey 2

Joshua-Song of Solomon

Heritage Discipleship Institute
PO Box 7925
New York, NY 10116
www.hbcnyc.org
mrecker@hbcnyc.org

September - December, 2023

Class Schedule

Text book: *A Popular Survey of the Old Testament* by Norman Geisler

CLASS PRESENTATIONS: You can choose a topic based on the books we will be studying in this class, from Joshua-Song of Solomon. Analyze a short book like Ruth or Song of Solomon; analyze a Psalm, or a section in a historical book. A written paper should be 2-3 pages in length. The oral presentation will be no longer than 9 minutes in length.

September 18: First Class

September 25: Memory Verse: Joshua 1:8; Read Chapters 10-11

October 2: Read Chapters 12-13

October 9: Read Chapters 14-15

October 16: Memory Verse: 2 Chronicles 16:9; Read Chapters 16-17

October 23: NO CLASS Read Chapters 18-19

October 30: Read Chapters 19-20

November 6: Read Chapters 21-22

November 13: Read Chapters 23-24

November 20: Read Chapters 25-26

November 27: Read Chapters 27-28

December 4: Final Exam

The Books of the Old Testament

Pentateuch

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Historical

Joshua
Judges
Ruth
1 & 2 Samuel
1 & 2 Kings
1 & 2 Chronicles

(After Captivity)

Ezra
Nehemiah
Esther

Poetical

Job
Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Solomon

Prophetical

Major Prophets:

Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel

Minor Prophets:

Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
(After Captivity)
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi

Jewish Divisions:

TORAH (Law of Moses)

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers
Deuteronomy

NEBHIIM (Prophets)

Former Prophets: Joshua, Judges,
Samuel, Kings

Latter Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah,
Ezekiel, The Twelve

KETHUBHIM (Writings)

Poetical Books: Psalms, Proverbs,
Job

Five Rolls: Song of Songs, Ruth,
Lamentations, Esther, Ecclesiastes

Historical Books: Daniel, Ezra-
Nehemiah, Chronicles

Joshua

1. The Author

A. Jewish tradition attributes this book to ("Jehovah is Salvation."). See personal pronouns in Joshua 5:1, 6, "we... us."

B. Joshua clearly wrote some portions, Joshua 24:26

C. Eleazar the Priest added the account of Joshua's death, and Phineas added the account of Eleazar's death. Josh. 24:31-33

D. Joshua calls himself "_____".

1. A Man of _____: He was a great warrior, Exodus 17:8-16

2. A Man of _____: He accompanied Moses to the Mount of God, Exodus 24:13, 14; Exodus 32:17

3. A Man of _____: He spent time in fellowship with God, Exodus 33:9-11

4. A Man of _____: He had faith in God to give Israel the Land, Numbers 13,14

2. The Purpose

A. To show the _____ that the believer has when he obeys the Word of God.

B. Joshua reveals the **people of God** inheriting the _____ by faith.

3. Date of Writing

A. Joshua was written not long after the events occurred. Note the phrase, "unto this day:" Joshua 4:9; 9:27; 15:63

B. If the conquest of Canaan took place around 1400 B.C., a date for writing would be 1406-1383 B.C., about _____ . (See Geisler, p.95)

C. Joshua covers a history of _____ .

4. Unique Features of Joshua

A. This book typifies the Christian life of victory.

B. Joshua is a _____ , the "captain of our Salvation."

C. The River Jordan typifies our _____ and the victory we have to overcome obstacles when we trust in God.

D. The Conquest of Canaan pictures our victory over the enemies of our soul when we _____ .

E. Christ in Joshua: We see Jesus in Joshua as the _____ of the LORD's Host," (Joshua 5:15). This is a Christophany.

General Outline of Joshua

1. Preparation: The Entrance INTO Canaan (1-5)

A. The COMMISSIONING of Joshua (1)

B. The _____ of Jericho (2)

C. The CROSSING of Jordan (3)

2. Conquest: The Victories IN Canaan (6-12)
 - A. The _____ Campaign (6-8)
 1. Jericho (6)
 2. Ai (7-8)
 - B. The SOUTHERN Campaign (9-10)
 - C. The NORTHERN Campaign (11:1-15)
 - D. The Review of the Campaigns (11:16-23)
3. Inheritances: The Division OF Canaan (13-22)
 - A. Portions for the Two and a half tribes (13)
 - B. Portions for Caleb (14)
 - C. Portions for 9 and one-half tribes (15-19:48)
 - D. Portions for Joshua, Manslayers, and Levites (19:49-21:45)
 - E. A Border Dispute (22)
4. Consecration: The Messages Of Joshua 23-24

JUDGES

1. The Author of Judges

A. The author is not stated, but internal evidence suggests an origin during the early years of the monarchy, likely during the time of King Saul.

B. This points to _____ being the author.

2. The Purpose

A. The title of "Judges" is derived from the _____ Israel had during this time in her history from the death of Joshua until the coronation of King Saul.

B. The theme of Judges is to show Israel's FAILURE as a theocracy because of compromise and unbelief; but to show God's grace to deliver them.

C. Key Verse: Judges 21:25; similar to (Judges 17:6; 18:1; 19:1).

3. Christ in Judges: He is the Angel of the LORD who gives peace, doing wondrously, Judges 2:1-5; 6:11-24; 13:3-22.

A General Outline of Judges

1. The Pattern of Apostasy 1-3:6

A. _____, 2:11-13

B. _____, 2:14,15

C. _____, 2:18; 3:9; 4:3; 6:7

D. _____, 2:18-19

2. Periods of Oppression 3:7-16:31

A. Under the Mesopotamians 3:7-11

(For 8 years, Othniel was the deliverer, peace was for 40 years)

B. Under the Moabites and Philistines 3:12-31

(For 18 years, Ehud and Shamgar were the deliverers, peace was for 80 years)

C. Under the Canaanites (4-5)

(For 20 years, Deborah and Barak were the deliverers, peace was for 40 years)

D. Under the Midianites (6-10:5)

(For 7 years, Gideon, Tola & Jair was the deliverer, peace was for 40 years)

E. Under the Ammonites (10-12)

(For 18 years, Jephthah (Ibzan, Elon, Abdon) were the deliverers, peace was for 31 years)

F. Under the Philistines (13-16)

(For 40 years, Samson was the deliverer, peace was for 20 years)

3. The Conditions of the Day

A. A Story of _____: Micah and the Danites 17,18

B. A Story of _____: A Levite and a Benjamite 19-21

Ruth

1. The Author: Samuel

2. The Purpose

A. It foreshadows the future gathering of the Gentiles into the family of God. Here we find Ruth, a Moabite, believe in the God of Israel and redeemed by Boaz. The **Theology** of Ruth shows that His salvation and plan of redemption is for _____.

B. To reveal the grace of God to include another Gentile in the royal lineage of the Messiah as well as show forth the lineage of King David (Ruth 4:18-22). Ruth shows forth the **Genealogy** of the _____, Matthew 1:5.

C. This story exhibits the function of the kinsman-redeemer. The **Typology** of Ruth is clear: Ruth is the Redeemed sinner, Boaz is the Gracious Redeemer, and Naomi is Backslidden Nation of Israel.

D. This story reveals that in **History**, even during a time when man does that which is right in his own eyes, _____ still live in spite of ungodly circumstances.

3. Date of Writing: Like Judges, it was written after 1043 BC, when Saul was crowned King, and before 1004 BC, when David captured Jerusalem. It was written during David's life, Ruth 4:17-22

4. Key Verses in Ruth use the word, _____: Ruth 1:8; 2:10, 20; 3:10.

4. Christ in Ruth: Jesus is like BOAZ, the Kinsman Redeemer, who redeems to Himself a _____ Bride.

A General Outline of Ruth

1. Ruth's _____ 1
2. Ruth's Diligence 2
3. Ruth's _____ 3
4. Ruth's Reward 4

(The last word in the Book of Ruth:
_____)

The Kings of Israel

1 & 2 Samuel; 1 & 2 Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles

Let's briefly summarize the six Old Testament Books that tell of the Kings. In its earlier form the Hebrew Bible regarded the two books of Samuel as one, and the same was true of 1 and 2 Kings.

1. The _____ of the Kingdom:

- 1 Samuel; Key Characters: Samuel,
_____ & David

2. The _____ of the Kingdom:

2 Samuel, 1 Chronicles; _____ on
the Throne

3. The _____ of the Kingdom:

1 Kings 1-11; 2 Chron. 1-9;

Key Character: _____

4. The Division of the Kingdom:

1 Kings 12-2 Kings 17; 2 Chron 10-28;

Key Characters: _____ & Elisha; Ahab
& Jehoshaphat

5. The _____ Kingdom:

2 Kings 18-25; 2 Chron.29-36;

Key Characters: Hezekiah & _____

1 Samuel: The Establishment of the Kingdom

1. Author: Jewish tradition says Samuel, but it could have been written jointly by the pupils of Samuel, Nathan, Gad, and/or Abiathar. (1 Chron. 29:29)

2. Date of Writing: 1100 - 970 B.C.

3. Purpose:

A. 1 Samuel shows forth the transition from theocracy to _____.

B. To include the history of _____, whose name means "heard or asked of God."

C. To include the career of _____, the unfaithful king who became a tyrant, and the rise and of David.

A Brief Outline:

1. _____: Prophet, Priest & Judge 1 Samuel 1-8

A. He founded a school of prophets, 1 Sam. 19:20

B. Samuel's death is recorded in 1 Samuel 25

2. _____: A Man after Man's heart 1 Samuel 9-15

- Saul is a dramatic example of how human character can decay by selfish decisions.

A. He was Ignorant of True Worship, 1 Samuel 13
B. He was Impulsive in Authoritarianism, 1 Samuel 14
C. He was Image Conscious in his Leadership, 1 Samuel 15
D. He was Irrational in his paranoia of David which led him to deep iniquity in his seeking after the departed spirit of Samuel.

3. _____: A Man after God's heart 1 Samuel 16-31

- David TRUSTED GOD in trials

2 Samuel: The Progress of the Kingdom

1. Author: Jewish tradition says Samuel, but it could have been written jointly by the pupils of Samuel, Nathan, Gad, and/or Abiathar. (1 Chron. 29:29)

2. Date of Writing: 1010 - 970 B.C.

3. Purpose:

2 Samuel reveals the career of _____, a truly theocratic king who founded the permanent and valid dynasty out of which Messiah was to come. (2 Samuel 7)

A Brief Outline:

1. David's TRIUMPHS 1-10
2. David's _____ 11
3. David's TROUBLES 12-24
 - A. David was a Stranger to His own Character, 2 Samuel 12:7
 - B. The Sad story of _____, 2 Samuel 13-18

1 and 2 Kings: The Height and Division of the Kingdoms

1. Author: _____
2. Date of Writing: 562-536 BC. The reason for this is that the last item mentioned is the release of Jehoiachin which took place about 562 BC. Since no mention is made of the return from Babylon in 536 BC, it was probably written before then.
3. Purpose:
 - A. These books emphasize the _____ and _____ history of Israel.
 - B. 1 and 2 Kings carry on the history of Israel's theocracy until its end in the Babylonian _____. This includes the division of the united Kingdom into Israel (North) and Judah (South). 1 Kings 12:25-33 is a crucial passage to understand in order to grasp the flow of history of Old Testament history.

C. They demonstrate that the welfare of the nation depends on their obedience to the covenant of Jehovah, and that the success of any ruler was measured by their adherence to the Mosaic law in worshiping God right. Not one king of the Northern Kingdom did “right” in the sight of the Lord.

D. Shows forth the prophetic ministries of (1 Kings 17-2 Kings 2) and _____(2 Kings).

E. Key date: _____ B.C, the fall of Israel to King Shalmaneser of Assyria.

A Brief Outline:

1. The UNITED KINGDOM: Solomon 1-11 (Three Kings, Saul, David, Solomon), (971-931 BC)

2. The DIVISION & DISRUPTION of the KINGDOM 1 Kings 12-2 Kings 17.

A. A key Scripture: _____. The false worship established by Jeroboam established the precedent for the evil behavior of the kings after him, 1 Kings 14:16; 15:26.

B. Israel: 20 Kings; Judah: 12 Kings, (931-722 BC)

3. The DECLINE & FALL of Judah 2 Kings 18-25 (Eight total Kings) (722-586 BC)

- Two good kings of the single kingdom: Hezekiah and Josiah

1 and 2 Chronicles

1. Author: _____; 2 Chron.36:22-23; Ezra 1:1,2

2. Date of Writing: 450-425 B.C.

3. Purpose:

A. Originally one book, we now divide them into 1 and 2 Chronicles.

B. 1 and 2 Chronicles emphasize the _____ and _____ history of the Israel and Judah.

C. Chronicles emphasizes the _____ of Kings and the LEVITIC MINISTRY in the land (2 Chron.17:8-9; 19:8-11). The word "Levite" or "Levites" is used only once in 1 or 2 Kings and it is used over 100 times in Chronicles.

D. Chronicles gives the history of the Kingdom called Judah.

E. Key Date: _____ B.C., the fall of Judah to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon.

A Brief Outline of 1 and 2 Chronicles

1. The CHRONOLOGY of Judah's Kings (1 Chron.1-9)

2. The CHRONICLES of Judah's Kings

A. The _____ of David (1 Chron.10-29)

B. The TEMPLE of Solomon (2 Chronicles 1-9)

C. The TESTIMONY of History (2 Chron.10-36)

1. _____: 2 Chron. 14-16; 2 Chron. 16:9, (911-870 BC)
2. Jehoshaphat: 2 Chron. 17-20; 2 Chron. 20:12, (872-848 BC)
3. Uzziah: 2 Chron. 26; 2 Chron. 26:16 (790-739 BC)
4. Hezekiah: 2 Chron. 29-31; 2 Chron. 31:20,21 (729-686 BC)
5. _____: 2 Chron. 34-35; 2 Chron. 34:3 (639-608 BC)

THREE RETURNS FROM EXILE

<u>CAPTIVE</u> <u>FOR</u> <u>70 YEARS</u> Either... 605-536 BC (best) or 586-516 BC (temple finished)	Zerubbabel	Ezra	Nehemiah	400 SILENT YEARS
	REBUILT	REFORMED	REBUILT	
	536-515	458-456	444-432	
	Haggai: 520 Zech.: 518	Esther: 483- 473	Malachi: 450-430	

Ezra

1. The Author: Ezra (Ezra 7:1,11,25,28)

2. The Purpose:

A. Ezra shows how God fulfills His promises given through His prophets to _____ Israel to their own land. Isaiah prophesied that God would raise up a man named Cyrus, and Ezra confirms the fulfillment (Isaiah 44:28-45:1).

B. Shows the reconstruction of the Hebrew theocracy upon the spiritual foundations of the _____.

C. God protects his remnant from the hatred of external foes. (Ez. 4, 5) and how the _____ of God's prophets helped.

God's people prospered through the preaching of _____ and _____ (Ez. 5:1,14).

3. Date of Writing: 450 B.C., soon after Ezra arrived in Jerusalem.

4. Key Verse: _____

5. Jesus is the RESTORER of the broken Temple.

A General Outline of Ezra

1. RESTORATION: _____, 1-6 (536 B.C.)

- A. Proclamation of Cyrus: 1
- B. Pilgrims of Israel: 2
- C. Foundation of the Temple: 3
- D. Persecution of Enemies: 4
- E. Preaching of the Prophets: 5
- F. Dedication of the Temple: 6

2. REFORM: _____, 7-10 (458 B.C.)

- A. Appointment of Ezra: 7
- B. Advancement through Fasting: 8
- C. Astonishment and Supplication: 9
- D. Acknowledgement and Repentance: 10

Nehemiah

1. The Author: Nehemiah ("Comfort of Jehovah")

2. The Purpose

- Nehemiah shows how the broken down _____ of Jerusalem and the broken down _____ of the Jewish people was restored and rebuilt.

3. Date of Writing: Around 420 B.C.

4. Unique Features of Nehemiah

A. It is a book of _____.

B. It is a book of _____
(1:4-11; 2:4; 4:4,5; 5:19; 6:9, 14; 13:14,22,29,31)

C. It is a book of _____ (8-10)

5. Key Verse: _____

6. Jesus is the REBUILDER of the Broken Nation.

A General Outline of Nehemiah

1. The _____: The WALL is the theme

A. Nehemiah's PRAYER (1)

B. Nehemiah's PLAN (2)

C. Construction (3)

D. Conflict (4-6)

2. The _____: The LAW is the Theme

A. Revival (7-10)

B. Rededication (11-12)

C. Reform (13)

Esther

1. The Author: Unknown, possibly Ezra or Nehemiah. The setting of Esther is between Ezra _____.

2. The Purpose

A. To highlight God's _____ in ruling and overruling in the affairs of men.

B. To demonstrate God's protective care of His chosen people.

C. Recounts the events that led to the establishment of the _____ (9:20-32).

3. Date of Writing: Later half of the 5th Century B.C. during the reign of the Medo-Persians.

4. Unique Features of Esther

A. God's name is _____, either by name or pronoun, but His finger is present everywhere.

B. A key word of Esther is _____, which is derived from the tribe of Judah. Since most of the returning exiles were of the tribe of Judah, the title Jew was applied to them, and after time was extended to all Hebrew people.

C. God is at work not in an outwardly miraculous way, but in a silent, protecting way.

D. God uses an _____ daughter of Mordecai, Esther, to save the people of God.

5. Key Verse: Esther 4:14,16

6. Jesus is the ONE behind all the scenes, guiding, overruling all the affairs of men great and small, saving and delivering His people.

A General Outline of Esther

1. The Jewish People are Threatened (1-3)

- Main characters: King Ahasuerus, Haman, Mordecai, and Esther.

2. The Jewish People are Spared (4-10)

Job

1. The Author: Job, which means, "The Hated One."

2. The Purpose

A. To reveal the sovereign ways of God in our _____.

B. The Book of Job does not reveal why the righteous suffer, but it comforts the believer that God is the Creator in _____ through all our circumstances.

1.) Job's suffering has its foundation not in his _____ but in his righteousness, Job 1:1, 8; 2:3

2.) Job did not suffer because of his sin, but he did sin in his _____ to his suffering, Job 40:2, 4; Job 42:6

C. Satan is the accuser of God and man, Job 1:8-12

1.) He accuses Job of being insincere and only serving God "to get." He was "_____." His authenticity was only as deep as his pocketbook.

2.) He accuses God of lacking integrity in that He buys off those who are loyal to Him. Satan attacks God's _____, that people only serve Him because of what HE DOES for them. Satan says in effect, "Man will not rise above his own _____ and therefore will not serve You if you make their life _____."

D. Job demonstrates a trust in God when His ways cannot

be _____.

3. Date of Writing: Unknown, but it is believed to be the most ancient book in the Bible.

4. Unique Features of Job

A. Job lived before Abraham, sometime after the _____ (Job 1:5; 9:5-8; 12:15; 22:15,16).

B. Job contains deep doctrinal content about God, _____ (Job 1-3), Creation, and the _____ (Job 19:25-26).

C. Job contains a practical example of suffering and the _____ it may cause, Job 7:11; 9:18; 10:1; 21:25.

C. In our Bible, this is the first poetical book.

1.) Types of Hebrew poetry

a. Lyric: Poetry originally accompanied by music (eg., Psalms).

b. Didactic: To share observations about life (eg., Proverbs).

c. Dramatic: A dialogue to communicate ideas (eg., Job & Song of Solomon).

2.) Parallelism in Hebrew poetry

a. Synonymous: The second line is a repetition of the thought of the first line (Ps. 37:2,6,10).

b. Antithetic: The second line expresses an idea

contrasted with the first line (Ps. 30:5; 37:9).

c. Synthetic: The second line enlarges upon or completes the thought of the first line (Prov. 16:3,5).

5. Key Verses: Job 13:15; 23:10.

6. Jesus is the _____ who ever lives, Job 19:25.

A General Outline of Job

1. The CHARACTER of Job: 1:1-5

2. The CONFLICT of Job: 1:6-2:13

3. The CRY of Job: 3

4. The COMFORTERS of Job: 4-37

A. Round One: 4-14

1.) Eliphaz: The _____ do not suffer, Job 4:7-21; 22:5

2.) Bildad: Only the _____ suffer, Job 8:6,7

3.) Zophar: If you just _____, all your problems will cease; Job 11:13-18; 20:5

B. Round Two: 15-21

C. Round Three: 22-31

D. Elihu's Monologue: 32-37

- Elihu: God is Sovereign and Righteous. Elihu agrees with what God says, see Job 30:13 and Job 40:2.

5. The CHALLENGE to Job: 38-41

6. The CONQUEST of Job: 42

A. The Repentance of Job, Job 42:1-6

B. The Rebuke of Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, Job 42:7-9

C. The Restoration of Job, Job 42:10-17

Psalms

1. The Author: David, Korah, Asaph, Hezekiah and Moses (27 psalms are ascribed to authors other than David; 50 Psalms are anonymous).

2. The Purpose

A. This book was the Hebrew _____, and a book of songs for all souls.

B. The Psalms reveal the _____ of praise of the believer toward the goodness, grace, and government of God in the midst of trial and injustice.

3. Date of Writing: Between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C.

4. Unique Features of the Psalms:

A. Shows forth the heart of God and His people in a unique way.

B. Deals with past _____, future _____, and present _____ (betrayal & disappointment {54}, enemies {52}, darkness {70}, depression {42, 143}).

C. Types of Psalms:

1.) Didactic: Formal instruction (Ps. 1,5,7).

2.) History: Refer to historical events (Ps. 78, 105).

3.) _____: Theme of praise (Ps. 106, 111-113)

4.) Penitential: Confession of sin is the main theme (Ps. 32, 51)

5.) Supplication: Psalmist cries to God for his own need or the needs of others (Ps. 86, 143).

6.) Thanksgiving: A note of praise and thanks is the highlight of the Psalm (Ps. 16,18).

7.) _____: A foretelling of the work and person of Messiah (Ps. 2, 20-24, 41, 68, 110, 118).

D. Some Key Psalms to Know:

1.) Psalm 2: God's Viewpoint of _____, The Mountain Peaks of the Messiah's Ministry.

2.) Psalm 42: Psalm of _____.

3.) Psalm 51: David's _____.

4.) Psalm 55: A Psalm of the _____.

5.) Psalm 90: The Psalm of _____.

6.) Psalm 142: A Psalm from the _____.

7.) Psalm 143: A Psalm Dealing with Depression Head On

8.) Psalms 120-135: Psalms of _____. When Hezekiah was sick, he prayed for healing and the sign of his healing was in the sundial going back ten degrees. In this he lived fifteen more years. So these 15 psalms are here to celebrate the extra fifteen years of life

God gave him. Also, it is believed Hezekiah composed tens of these psalms himself, one for each degree the sundial returned (2 Kings 20:6; Isaiah 38:5).

5. Jesus is the Son we are to kiss (Psalm 2), the Good Shepherd who leads us (Psalm 23), and the _____ God who sits on His throne forever (Psalm 45).

A General Outline of Psalms

1. Book One: God our STRENGTH (David, 1-41)
Psalm 27:1

2. Book Two: God our SOURCE OF MERCY (David & Korah, 42-72)
Psalm 72:18

3. Book Three: God our SALVATION (Asaph, 73-89)
Psalm 73:24; 88:1

4. Book Four: God our SOVEREIGN (90-106)
Psalm 98:6

5. Book Five: God our PRAISE (107-150)
Psalm 136:24

- Psalm 119 is the longest chapter in the Bible, and it is all about the Word of God. The following are the words used to describe the Bible:

- A. Word: God's personal letter
- B. Law: Instructive book
- C. Testimony: God's affidavit (sworn statement made in writing under oath), His reliable pronouncements
- D. Judgments: God's verdict
- E. Commandment: God's rule book, His authority
- F. Statute: God's boundary, restrictions

G. Precept: God's assignment sheet

The Proverbs: God's Handbook of Wisdom

The older the jewel the more valuable it is, and the Proverbs are a book of rare gems. Proverbs is God's handbook of wisdom. When applied to our lives they will make us wise in the fear of the Lord. In the currency of thought, a Proverb is a gold coin! They deal with every matter of life: work, money, marriage, children, friends, rulers, and much more.

1. Author: Solomon, Agur, and Lemuel

2. Date of Writing: 950-900 B.C.

3. What is a Proverb? v.1

- A proverb is a _____ statement drawn from _____ to teach wisdom, form character, and encourage an obedient relationship with the Lord.
- The first seven verses introduce this amazing book as the writer goes directly to the heart of the matter, speaking to us all, whether we are learners or teachers, young men, wise men, simple men, or fools.

4. What is the PROCESS of Grasping a Proverb? v.2

A. We need Wisdom: Divine Wisdom is the _____ of the knowledge of God to the moral and complex realities of life, so that I am being conformed to the image of Jesus Christ. Wisdom is the expert application of my God relationship to all the decisions of life, to my personal life,

family, work, career, marriage, or other relationships.
(Proverbs 9:10)

B. We need Instruction: Instruction: is the _____ through verbal teaching (1:8), learning through the mistakes of others (24:32), and loving discipline (22:15; see also Prov. 5:12)

C. Why are wisdom & instruction paired together? (v.2,3,7)

- When there is a _____, instruction is essential before wisdom can be possessed. Wisdom will not be attained without instruction, correction, or chastisement to correct a moral flaw.

4. Who is the Book of Proverbs for? v.3-6

A. The _____, v.3: To receive the wisdom of: Justice: *DOING the right thing!* Judgment: *TREATING people the right way!* Equity: *JUDGING situations fairly and not preferentially.*

B. The _____, v.4: The teacher can give wisdom to those on the threshold of maturity, or the young man who is still not fully decided in his direction or could still be easily led astray.

C. The _____, v.5, 6: The wise will re-hear and re-learn these Proverbs and increase in wisdom. We never stop growing in life. Prov. 9:9; Give *instruction* to a wise *man*, and he will be yet wiser: teach a just *man*, and he will increase in learning.

5. What is the FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLE of Proverbs? v.7

_____! This is the _____ before the greatness of who God is which leads us to bow before Him in loving obedience.

(Proverbs 1:7,29; 2:4-5; 3:7; 8:13; 9:10; 10:27; 14:26-27; 15:16, 33; 16:6; 19:23; 22:4; 23:17; 24:21; 31:30)

6. Key Verse: Prov. 1:7

7. Jesus is WISDOM and our wise counsellor in whom are hid all the treasures of knowledge (Proverbs 8) and He is the who who gathers the wind in His fists (Proverbs 30:4).

A General Outline of Proverbs

1. Part One: Instruction (the “gateway chapters”), 1:1-9:18

A. Introduction, 1:1-7

B. A Father’s Admonition, 1:8-9:18

2. Part Two: Sentence Proverbs of Solomon, 10:1-22:16

3. Part Three: Sayings of Various Wisemen, 22:17-31:31

A. The Thirty Sayings of the Wise, 22:17-24:22

B. Further Sayings of the Wise, 24:23-34

C. Proverbs of Solomon collected by “men of Hezekiah,”
25:1-29:27

D. The Words of Agur, 30:1-33

E. The Words of Lemuel, 31:1-31

1.) A Mother’s Instruction, 31:1-9

2.) An Acrostic Poem of a Virtuous Woman, 31:10-31

Ecclesiastes

1. The Author: Solomon

2. The Purpose:

- A. To show the _____ of life without God. The word vanity appears 38 times, Ecc. 1:2.
- B. To reveal life “ _____ ” (without THE SON). This phrase appears 29 times, Ecc.1:3.
- C. Other key words or phrases are "profit," and "vexation of spirit," Ecc.1:3, 14,17
- D. This book shows the futility of experiencing _____, accumulating _____, or achieving success as an end to itself, Ecc. 2.
- E. Ultimately, the purpose of life is to _____ and keep His commandments. (Ecc.12:13,14)
3. Date of Writing: Written during the middle years of Solomon's life,
4. Unique Features of Ecclesiastes:
- A. This book gives a unique view of life, a life being lived apart from seeking joy in God and His revelation.
- B. The title, Ecclesiastes, means "One who calls an assembly"
- C. Solomon provides the right conclusion in spite of his searching, disillusionment, and dissatisfaction.
5. Key Verses: Ecc.1:2, 14
6. Jesus is the One we fear, the Only One who helps us make sense of this vain, fleeting life (Ecc.3:17; 12:14).

A General Outline

1. INTRODUCING Life Under the Sun (1:1-11)
2. EXPLORING Life Under the Sun (1:12-6:9)
3. SUMMARIZING Life Under the Sun (6:10-11:6)
4. AGING in Life Under the Sun (11:7-12:8)
5. CONCLUDING Life Under the Sun (12:9-14)

Closing Thoughts:

1. The temptation of something _____ is always with us.
2. The temptation to do something is always stronger than the realization of its _____.
3. Without God, nothing _____!

Song of Solomon

This is a much neglected book perhaps because it is one of the most difficult to interpret in all the Bible. Jewish people did not allow young men to read this book until they were thirty years old because of its description of physical intimacy. In Jewish synagogues, it is read on the eighth day of the Passover, the feast of redemption.

1. The Author: Solomon
2. The Purpose

A. Literally: To Show forth God's view of _____ and the physical relationship.

B. Allegorically: To show forth God's love for His _____.

3. Date of Writing: Written during the early years of Solomon, before being drawn away by his many wives, about 965 B.C.

4. Unique Features of The Song of Solomon:

A. This book has been interpreted various ways:

1.) A _____ story and the beauty of marital love. (literal)

2.) _____ is the bride, and God is the Bridegroom (dispensational)

3.) The _____ is the bride, and Christ is the Bridegroom (redemptive)

4.) The individual believer is the bride, and Christ is the Bridegroom. (spiritual)

B. Most believe that the three main characters of this book are Solomon, the Shulamite woman, and the daughters of Jerusalem.

C. Others say that the three main characters are King Solomon, the Shulamite woman, and the Shepherd to whom the Shulamite has given her heart. Solomon is seen as a rival to the real Shepherd and lover of the Shulamite. Those who hold to this say:

1.) Solomon was already married (SOS 3:11; 6:8)

2.) Because Solomon was a polygamist, he could not

represent the sinless Lord Jesus Christ in this poem.

3.) King Solomon had brought the Shulamite into his chambers and she waits for the shepherd to come and rescue her (SOS 1:4).

D. It clearly shows the purity and beauty of the physical union between a husband and wife (Heb. 13:4).

5. Key Verse: Song of Sol. 2:16, 6:3

6. Jesus is the Bridegroom who loves His bride and is beloved of His own (SOS 3:1, 3).

A General Outline

1. Their Relationship 1-3

A. The Wedding Day 1-2:7

B. The Honeymoon: 2:8-3:5

C. The Preparation

2. Their Romance 4

3. Their Conflict 5:1-5

4. Their Reconciliation 5:6-6:12

5. Their Reunion 6:13-7

6. Their Renewal 8:1-14