

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

*A Foundational Overview of the Books, History, Covenants, Prophets, and
Promise of Christ*

Solid Rock Baptist Institute

On Christ The Solid Rock I Stand

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Old Testament Survey: A Foundational Overview of the Books, History, Covenants, Prophets, and Promise of Christ

Prepared for Solid Rock Baptist Institute.

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Unless otherwise noted, Scripture references are from the King James Bible.

About Solid Rock Baptist Institute

Solid Rock Baptist Institute exists to provide King James Bible-based training for believers who desire to grow in Scripture, sound doctrine, soul winning, and faithful Christian service. The institute is independent Baptist in doctrine and practice, local-church minded, and committed to helping students stand firmly on the Word of God.

This course is offered as ministry training. It is intended to strengthen believers for Christian service and is not presented as secular academic accreditation, licensure, or professional certification.

How to Use This Textbook

- Read one chapter at a time, slowly and prayerfully.
- Look up every assigned Scripture reading in your King James Bible.
- Write notes in a notebook or in the separate student workbook.
- Answer the chapter review questions before checking any answer key.
- Use the self-test quizzes to measure your understanding.
- Look for Christ, redemption, and the unfolding plan of God as you read the Old Testament.

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Course Introduction

Old Testament Survey is a foundational course designed to help students understand the structure, storyline, major themes, and spiritual message of the Old Testament. The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books, but those books are not random or disconnected. They form the beginning of God's written revelation and prepare the way for the New Testament and the coming of Jesus Christ.

Many believers struggle with the Old Testament because they read isolated passages without understanding the broader timeline. They may know stories such as Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Daniel, and Jonah, but they may not understand how those accounts fit together in the larger plan of God. A survey course helps the student step back and see the whole landscape before studying each book in greater detail.

In this course, we will study the Old Testament by its major divisions: the Law, the historical books, the poetry and wisdom books, the Major Prophets, and the Minor Prophets. We will also give special attention to the Babylonian exile and the return from captivity, because that turning point helps explain the message and setting of many Old Testament books.

The purpose of this textbook is not to make students experts in every detail of the Old Testament. The purpose is to give students a clear, biblical framework so they can read the Old Testament with understanding, confidence, and spiritual profit.

Course Objectives

1. Identify the major divisions of the Old Testament.
2. Understand the basic historical timeline from creation to the close of the Old Testament.
3. Explain the importance of the books of Moses.
4. Describe the major events in the historical books.
5. Understand the difference between pre-exilic, exilic, and post-exilic settings.
6. Recognize the purpose of the poetry and wisdom books.
7. Identify the major themes of the Major and Minor Prophets.
8. See how the Old Testament points forward to Jesus Christ.
9. Develop greater confidence in reading and studying the Old Testament.

A Helpful Way to Remember the Old Testament

A simple way to remember the structure of the Old Testament is to see it as seventeen historical books, five poetry and wisdom books, and seventeen prophetic books. The seventeen historical books run from Genesis through Esther. The five poetry and wisdom books run from Job through Song of Solomon. The seventeen prophetic books run from Isaiah through Malachi.

This does not mean every historical book is only history, or that every prophetic book contains only predictions. It is a simple framework that helps the student know where he is in the Old

Testament. Once the structure is clear, the books become much easier to place in their proper setting.

Chapter 1 - Introduction to the Old Testament

Opening Scripture Reading

- Genesis 1:1
- Luke 24:44-45
- Romans 15:4
- 1 Corinthians 10:11
- 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- 2 Peter 1:20-21

Key Verse

Romans 15:4 - For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

Chapter Introduction

The Old Testament is the foundation of the Bible. It reveals creation, the fall of man, the entrance of sin and death, the need for sacrifice, the calling of Abraham, the birth of Israel, the giving of the law, the rise of the kingdom, the warning ministry of the prophets, and the promise of redemption. A believer who understands the Old Testament will understand the New Testament with greater clarity.

Many Christians feel uncertain when reading Genesis through Malachi because the names, places, ceremonies, and historical settings can seem unfamiliar. But the Old Testament is not meant to be avoided. It is Scripture written for our learning and spiritual profit.

The Old Testament Is Inspired Scripture

The Old Testament is not merely ancient literature or national history. It is the Word of God. The Lord Jesus quoted it as authoritative, the apostles preached from it, and the New Testament repeatedly builds upon it. When 2 Timothy 3:16 declares that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, the Old Testament is certainly included.

Because the Old Testament is Scripture, it is profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness. A Christian should not treat it as unimportant or obsolete. It belongs to the Bible God gave to His people.

The Old Testament Gives the Bible's Foundations

Genesis begins with God, creation, man, marriage, sin, sacrifice, judgment, and promise. Exodus develops the truth of redemption. Leviticus teaches holiness, priesthood, sacrifice, and approach to God. Numbers warns of unbelief and wandering. Deuteronomy reminds a new generation of the Word of God before entering the land.

The New Testament assumes the Old Testament foundation. Words such as sin, sacrifice, covenant, priest, kingdom, Messiah, and redemption cannot be fully appreciated without the Old Testament.

The Old Testament Points Forward to Christ

After His resurrection, Jesus taught His disciples that the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms contained things concerning Him. The Old Testament points forward to Christ through promises, prophecies, types, sacrifices, covenants, and offices.

The Passover lamb, the tabernacle, the priesthood, the brazen serpent, David's throne, Isaiah's suffering servant, and Daniel's kingdom prophecies all help prepare the student to see the glory of Christ.

The Old Testament Has a Clear Structure

The thirty-nine books of the Old Testament may be grouped as Law, History, Poetry and Wisdom, Major Prophets, and Minor Prophets. Another helpful memory tool is seventeen historical books, five poetry and wisdom books, and seventeen prophetic books.

This structure helps prevent confusion. The student can ask, "Am I reading law, history, wisdom, or prophecy?" Knowing the kind of book being studied helps the student read more carefully.

The Exile Is a Major Turning Point

The Babylonian captivity is one of the most important events in Old Testament history. It explains the setting of many prophetic messages and helps the student understand books such as Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

Some books are best understood before the exile, some during the exile, and some after the return. When the student understands this timeline, the prophets become much clearer.

Key Truths to Remember

10. The Old Testament is inspired Scripture.
11. The Old Testament provides the foundation for the New Testament.
12. The Old Testament may be grouped as Law, History, Poetry/Wisdom, and Prophecy.
13. The Babylonian exile is a major turning point.
14. The Old Testament points forward to Jesus Christ.

Practical Application

The student should begin reading the Old Testament with confidence. Do not be discouraged by unfamiliar names or events. Learn the structure, follow the timeline, and look for the unfolding plan of God. The Old Testament was written for our learning.

Chapter Review Questions

15. Why is the Old Testament important for Christians today?
16. What are the major divisions of the Old Testament?

17. How many books are in the Old Testament?
18. Why is the exile important?
19. How does the Old Testament point forward to Christ?

Self-Test Quiz

1. The Old Testament contains how many books? _____
2. Romans 15:4 says the things written aforetime were written for our what?

3. The five poetry and wisdom books begin with what book? _____
4. The terms Major and Minor Prophets mainly refer to what? _____
5. The exile helps explain the setting of many what? _____

Chapter 2 - The Books of Moses: Genesis through Deuteronomy

Opening Scripture Reading

- Genesis 1:1-5
- Genesis 12:1-3
- Exodus 12:1-14
- Exodus 20:1-17
- Leviticus 17:11
- Numbers 14:26-35
- Deuteronomy 6:4-9

Key Verse

Deuteronomy 6:6-7 - And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children...

Chapter Introduction

The first five books of the Bible are commonly called the books of Moses, the Law, or the Pentateuch. These books are foundational to everything that follows. They introduce creation, the fall, the flood, the patriarchs, Israel's redemption from Egypt, the law, the tabernacle, the priesthood, sacrifice, and the preparation for entering the promised land.

Without the books of Moses, the rest of the Bible would be difficult to understand. These books explain why man needs redemption and how God began to unfold His promise through the nation of Israel.

Genesis: Beginnings

Genesis is the book of beginnings. It records the beginning of creation, man, woman, marriage, sin, death, sacrifice, nations, and the Hebrew people. The first eleven chapters deal with creation, the fall, the flood, and the tower of Babel. Beginning in Genesis 12, the focus narrows to Abraham and his descendants.

The Abrahamic covenant is one of the most important promises in Scripture. God promised Abraham a seed, a land, and blessing. Through Abraham's seed, all families of the earth would be blessed. This promise ultimately points forward to Christ.

Exodus: Redemption and Deliverance

Exodus records the bondage of Israel in Egypt and God's mighty deliverance through Moses. The Passover is central to the book. Israel was spared from judgment by the blood of the lamb, and this becomes a powerful picture of redemption.

Exodus also records the giving of the law at Sinai and the instructions for the tabernacle. God redeemed Israel from bondage and then taught them how to approach Him in worship.

Leviticus: Holiness and Sacrifice

Leviticus may seem difficult to modern readers, but it teaches vital truths. God is holy, sin is serious, blood atonement is necessary, and God's people must approach Him according to His revealed way.

Leviticus 17:11 teaches that the life of the flesh is in the blood. The sacrifices did not save by their own power, but they pointed forward to the final sacrifice of Christ.

Numbers: Wandering and Unbelief

Numbers records Israel's journey through the wilderness. The book shows both God's faithfulness and Israel's repeated unbelief. Because the people refused to trust God at Kadesh-barnea, that generation wandered until they died in the wilderness.

Numbers warns the believer about unbelief, murmuring, rebellion, and failure to trust the promises of God.

Deuteronomy: Remember and Obey

Deuteronomy means the law repeated or restated. Moses speaks to a new generation before they enter Canaan. He reminds them of God's works, God's law, and the need for wholehearted obedience.

The book emphasizes loving the Lord, teaching His Word to the next generation, and choosing obedience rather than rebellion.

Key Truths to Remember

- 20. Genesis explains beginnings.
- 21. Exodus emphasizes redemption.
- 22. Leviticus teaches holiness and sacrifice.
- 23. Numbers warns against unbelief.
- 24. Deuteronomy calls God's people to remember and obey.

Practical Application

The books of Moses teach that God creates, judges sin, keeps His promises, redeems by blood, and calls His people to holiness and obedience. A student who grasps these books has a strong foundation for the rest of Scripture.

Chapter Review Questions

- 25. What are the first five books of the Bible called?
- 26. What major covenant begins in Genesis 12?
- 27. What is the central redemption event in Exodus?

28. What truth does Leviticus emphasize?

29. Why did Israel wander in the wilderness?

Self-Test Quiz

1. Genesis is the book of what? _____

2. The Passover is found in what book? _____

3. Leviticus emphasizes God's what? _____

4. Numbers records Israel's wilderness what? _____

5. Deuteronomy prepares Israel to enter what land? _____

Chapter 3 - The Historical Books Before the Exile

Opening Scripture Reading

- Joshua 1:1-9
- Judges 2:10-19
- Ruth 4:13-22
- 1 Samuel 16:1-13
- 2 Samuel 7:12-16
- 1 Kings 11:1-13
- 2 Kings 17:6-23
- 2 Chronicles 36:14-21

Key Verse

Judges 21:25 - In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes.

Chapter Introduction

The historical books record Israel's life in the land. After the death of Moses, Joshua led the people into Canaan. The period of the judges followed. Then Israel moved into the time of the united kingdom under Saul, David, and Solomon. After Solomon, the kingdom divided, declined, and eventually fell under the judgment of God.

These books show that God is faithful to His promises, but they also show the consequences of disobedience. Israel's history is not recorded merely to preserve national memory. It is written for our learning and warning.

Joshua: Conquest and Possession

Joshua records Israel entering Canaan and possessing the land God promised to Abraham. The book emphasizes courage, obedience, and the faithfulness of God. The conquest was not won by human strength but by trusting and obeying the Lord.

Joshua ends with a call to serve the Lord faithfully. The people were warned not to forsake the God who had brought them into the land.

Judges: Cycles of Decline

Judges shows what happens when a generation forgets the Lord. The repeated cycle is sin, servitude, supplication, and salvation. Israel turns from God, falls under oppression, cries for deliverance, and God raises a judge.

The book closes with the sad statement that every man did that which was right in his own eyes. It is a picture of spiritual decline when God's Word is ignored.

Ruth: Grace in the Days of the Judges

Ruth is a beautiful story set during the time of the judges. It shows loyalty, redemption, providence, and the lineage of David. Ruth, a Moabitess, becomes part of the line through which Christ would come.

The kinsman-redeemer theme in Ruth points forward to redemption and reminds the student that God is working even in dark times.

Samuel: Prophet, Priest, and Kingdom Transition

First Samuel records the ministry of Samuel, the failure of Saul, and the rise of David. Second Samuel focuses on David's reign, his victories, his failures, and the covenant God made with him.

The Davidic covenant is one of the great promises of the Old Testament. God promised David a throne and kingdom, ultimately fulfilled in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Kings and Chronicles: Glory, Division, and Decline

First Kings begins with Solomon and the glory of the united kingdom, including the building of the temple. But Solomon's heart turned away, and after his death the kingdom divided into Israel in the north and Judah in the south.

Kings records the decline and fall of both kingdoms. Chronicles retells much of the same era with special emphasis on Judah, the temple, worship, and David's line. The fall of Jerusalem and the captivity came because of persistent sin and rejection of God's warnings.

Key Truths to Remember

- 30. Joshua shows God's faithfulness in giving the land.
- 31. Judges shows decline when every man does what is right in his own eyes.
- 32. Ruth shows grace and redemption.
- 33. Samuel introduces the monarchy and highlights David.
- 34. Kings and Chronicles show division, decline, and captivity.

Practical Application

The historical books before the exile warn the believer that privilege does not replace obedience. Israel had the land, the law, the temple, and the prophets, yet disobedience brought judgment. The student should learn from their examples and walk faithfully with God.

Chapter Review Questions

- 35. What book records Israel entering Canaan?
- 36. What cycle is repeated in Judges?
- 37. How does Ruth connect to David?
- 38. What covenant did God make with David?
- 39. Why did Israel and Judah eventually fall?

Self-Test Quiz

1. Joshua led Israel into what land? _____
2. Judges repeats a cycle of sin and what? _____
3. Ruth is connected to the lineage of whom? _____
4. Solomon built the what? _____
5. The kingdom divided after the reign of whom? _____

Chapter 4 - The Post-Exilic Books: Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther

Opening Scripture Reading

- Ezra 1:1-4
- Ezra 7:6-10
- Nehemiah 1:1-11
- Nehemiah 8:1-8
- Esther 4:13-17
- Haggai 1:1-8
- Zechariah 1:1-6
- Malachi 3:6-12

Key Verse

Nehemiah 2:18 - And they said, Let us rise up and build. So they strengthened their hands for this good work.

Chapter Introduction

After Judah was carried into Babylonian captivity, God did not forget His promises. After the appointed time of judgment, a remnant returned to the land. The post-exilic books show the return, rebuilding, reform, and preservation of the Jewish people.

Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther are especially important because they help students understand the period after the exile. These books take place after the fall of Jerusalem and the captivity, and they prepare the reader for the closing prophetic voices of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

Ezra: Returning and Rebuilding the Temple

Ezra records the return of a remnant from Babylon and the rebuilding of the temple. The first return was connected with Zerubbabel, and later Ezra came as a ready scribe in the law of Moses.

Ezra's ministry highlights the importance of the Word of God. He prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord, to do it, and to teach it. Spiritual restoration required more than buildings; it required a return to Scripture.

Nehemiah: Rebuilding the Walls

Nehemiah was burdened when he heard that the walls of Jerusalem were broken down. He prayed, received opportunity from the king, and led the people in rebuilding the walls despite opposition.

Nehemiah teaches leadership, prayer, courage, perseverance, and reform. The rebuilding of the walls reminds students that God's work often requires both dependence and diligence.

Esther: Providence in a Foreign Land

Esther takes place among the Jews who did not return to the land. God's name is not directly mentioned in the book, but His providence is clearly seen. He preserved His people from destruction through the courage of Esther and the wisdom of Mordecai.

Esther teaches that God is at work even when His hand is not obvious. His covenant promises cannot be destroyed by the plans of men.

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi in Context

The post-exilic prophets make more sense when connected to the return period. Haggai challenged the people for neglecting the house of God while focusing on their own houses. Zechariah encouraged the returned remnant and looked forward to future blessing and the coming King.

Malachi, near the close of the Old Testament, rebuked cold worship, spiritual carelessness, and unfaithfulness. His message prepares the reader for the expectation of a coming messenger and the future day of the Lord.

Restoration Was Partial but Hope Remained

The return from exile was real, but it did not bring the fullness of all prophetic promises. The temple was rebuilt, the walls were restored, and worship was renewed, but Israel still awaited the promised Messiah and kingdom.

The Old Testament closes with hope still looking forward.

Key Truths to Remember

- 40. Ezra emphasizes the Word of God and temple restoration.
- 41. Nehemiah emphasizes prayerful leadership and rebuilding.
- 42. Esther emphasizes providence and preservation.
- 43. Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi fit the post-exilic setting.
- 44. The Old Testament ends with expectation.

Practical Application

God keeps His promises even after discipline. The return from exile reminds students that judgment is real, but mercy is also real. Restoration requires returning to the Word of God, rebuilding what is broken, and obeying the Lord with sincerity.

Chapter Review Questions

- 45. What does Ezra emphasize?
- 46. What did Nehemiah rebuild?
- 47. How does Esther show the providence of God?

48. Why is Haggai connected to the rebuilt temple?

49. What does Malachi prepare the reader to expect?

Self-Test Quiz

1. Ezra was a ready what? _____

2. Nehemiah rebuilt Jerusalem's what? _____

3. Esther shows God's providence in what land? _____

4. Haggai rebuked the people for neglecting the what? _____

5. Malachi is the last book of the what? _____

Chapter 5 - The Poetry and Wisdom Books

Opening Scripture Reading

- Job 1:1-22
- Psalm 1:1-6
- Psalm 23:1-6
- Proverbs 3:1-12
- Ecclesiastes 12:13-14
- Song of Solomon 2:1-7

Key Verse

Proverbs 9:10 - The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding.

Chapter Introduction

The poetry and wisdom books are Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon. These books are different from the historical books. They deal with suffering, worship, wisdom, life, love, and the heart. They show that God's Word is not only for national history and prophecy, but also for personal life and devotion.

These books help the believer pray, worship, think, suffer, choose wisely, and live before God.

Job: Suffering and the Sovereignty of God

Job is one of the most profound books in the Old Testament. It deals with suffering, righteousness, accusation, human limitation, and the greatness of God. Job did not know everything happening behind the scenes, but God was still sovereign.

The book teaches that suffering is not always the result of personal sin. It also teaches that man must trust God even when he does not understand all of God's ways.

Psalms: Worship, Prayer, and Praise

Psalms is the hymnbook and prayer book of Israel. It contains praise, lament, confession, thanksgiving, trust, royal psalms, Messianic psalms, and wisdom psalms. It gives language to the believer's heart in every season.

Many psalms point to Christ, including His suffering, resurrection, reign, and kingdom glory.

Proverbs: Wisdom for Daily Life

Proverbs gives practical wisdom for everyday living. It speaks about the fear of the Lord, speech, work, friendship, money, family, purity, discipline, pride, humility, and decision-making.

Proverbs does not replace prayer or dependence on God; it teaches the student how wisdom looks in daily conduct.

Ecclesiastes: Life Under the Sun

Ecclesiastes examines life apart from God and shows the emptiness of earthly pursuits when they are treated as ultimate. Pleasure, wisdom, labor, wealth, and achievement cannot satisfy the soul apart from God.

The conclusion is to fear God and keep His commandments. Life makes sense only when lived before the Creator.

Song of Solomon: Love and Devotion

Song of Solomon celebrates love in the context of marriage. It also reminds the student that God created human affection and that purity, delight, and devotion belong within His design.

Throughout church history, many believers have also seen devotional applications concerning love and fellowship with the Lord, while still respecting the plain meaning of the book.

Key Truths to Remember

- 50. Job teaches trust in suffering.
- 51. Psalms teaches worship and prayer.
- 52. Proverbs teaches practical wisdom.
- 53. Ecclesiastes warns about life apart from God.
- 54. Song of Solomon celebrates love and devotion.

Practical Application

The poetry and wisdom books remind the student that Bible truth must reach the heart. God cares about worship, words, decisions, suffering, marriage, work, and the daily walk of the believer.

Chapter Review Questions

- 55. Name the five poetry and wisdom books.
- 56. What is the main issue explored in Job?
- 57. How are the Psalms useful to believers?
- 58. What is the beginning of wisdom according to Proverbs?
- 59. What is the conclusion of Ecclesiastes?

Self-Test Quiz

- 1. The book of Job deals deeply with what? _____
- 2. Psalms is a book of prayer and what? _____
- 3. The fear of the LORD is the beginning of what? _____

4. Ecclesiastes shows the emptiness of life apart from whom? _____

5. Song of Solomon celebrates love in what relationship? _____

Chapter 6 - The Major Prophets

Opening Scripture Reading

- Isaiah 1:1-20
- Isaiah 53:1-12
- Jeremiah 1:4-10
- Lamentations 3:21-26
- Ezekiel 36:24-28
- Daniel 2:31-45
- Daniel 9:24-27

Key Verse

Isaiah 53:5 - But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities...

Chapter Introduction

The Major Prophets are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel. They are called major because of the size and scope of their books, not because they are more inspired than the Minor Prophets. These books contain warnings of judgment, calls to repentance, promises of restoration, and some of the clearest Old Testament prophecies concerning Christ and future events.

To understand the Major Prophets, the student must pay attention to historical setting. Some messages come before Jerusalem's fall, some during the destruction, and some during the captivity.

Isaiah: Salvation and the Holy One of Israel

Isaiah is a large and majestic prophetic book. It warns Judah about sin, announces judgment, and promises future restoration. Isaiah emphasizes the holiness of God and the need for trust in Him.

Isaiah contains some of the clearest prophecies of Christ, including the virgin birth in Isaiah 7:14, the child given in Isaiah 9:6, and the suffering servant in Isaiah 53.

Jeremiah: The Weeping Prophet

Jeremiah ministered during the final days of Judah before and during the fall of Jerusalem. He warned the people to repent, but they largely rejected his message. His ministry was difficult, lonely, and faithful.

Jeremiah also contains hope, including the promise of a new covenant in Jeremiah 31.

Lamentations: Mourning Over Jerusalem

Lamentations is connected with the destruction of Jerusalem. It is a book of grief, sorrow, and reflection after judgment has fallen. The city that once enjoyed great privilege was brought low because of sin.

Yet even in lament, there is hope. Lamentations 3 speaks of the Lord's mercies and faithfulness.

Ezekiel: Glory, Judgment, and Restoration

Ezekiel ministered among the captives. His visions emphasize the glory of God, the seriousness of sin, and the certainty of both judgment and restoration.

Ezekiel contains important promises concerning a new heart, spiritual renewal, the future of Israel, and the glory of God.

Daniel: Kingdoms and the Sovereignty of God

Daniel lived in Babylon and served in high government positions under foreign rulers. His life demonstrates faithfulness in a pagan environment. Daniel also contains major prophecy concerning Gentile world powers, the coming kingdom, and future events.

Daniel teaches that God rules over kings and kingdoms. Human empires rise and fall, but God's kingdom will stand forever.

Key Truths to Remember

- 60. Isaiah emphasizes salvation, holiness, and Messianic prophecy.
- 61. Jeremiah warns before the fall of Jerusalem.
- 62. Lamentations mourns Jerusalem's destruction.
- 63. Ezekiel ministers among the captives.
- 64. Daniel shows God's sovereignty over kingdoms.

Practical Application

The Major Prophets teach that God is holy, sin brings judgment, and hope rests in the promises of God. They also help the believer see that history is moving toward God's appointed end and Christ's kingdom.

Chapter Review Questions

- 65. Name the five Major Prophets.
- 66. Why are they called Major Prophets?
- 67. What is Isaiah 53 about?
- 68. What event is Lamentations connected with?
- 69. What does Daniel teach about kingdoms?

Self-Test Quiz

1. The Major Prophets are called major mainly because of their what? _____
2. Jeremiah is often called the weeping what? _____
3. Lamentations mourns the destruction of what city? _____
4. Ezekiel ministered among the what? _____
5. Daniel shows God ruling over what? _____

Chapter 7 - The Minor Prophets

Opening Scripture Reading

- Hosea 1:1-2
- Joel 2:12-32
- Amos 4:12
- Jonah 3:1-10
- Micah 5:2
- Habakkuk 2:4
- Haggai 1:1-8
- Zechariah 12:10
- Malachi 4:5-6

Key Verse

Micah 6:8 - ...what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

Chapter Introduction

The Minor Prophets are twelve shorter prophetic books from Hosea through Malachi. They are minor in length, not in value. These books contain strong preaching against sin, calls to repentance, warnings of judgment, promises of restoration, and prophecies concerning the Messiah and the day of the Lord.

One of the keys to understanding the Minor Prophets is remembering their historical setting. Some spoke before the exile, some addressed foreign nations, and the final three - Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi - belong to the post-exilic period.

Pre-Exilic Prophets: Warning Before Judgment

Many of the Minor Prophets preached before the exile. Hosea emphasized Israel's spiritual adultery and God's steadfast love. Joel spoke of judgment and the day of the Lord. Amos preached against social injustice, false worship, and complacency.

Obadiah warned Edom. Jonah showed God's concern for Nineveh and exposed the prophet's own lack of compassion. Micah condemned sin but also prophesied that the ruler would come from Bethlehem. Nahum announced judgment on Nineveh. Habakkuk wrestled with God's use of Babylon but learned that the just shall live by faith. Zephaniah warned of coming judgment and future restoration.

Hosea through Malachi: A United Message

Although the Minor Prophets address different situations, their message is united by the character of God. God is holy, patient, merciful, just, and faithful to His covenant promises.

They show that God sees both public and private sin. He rebukes idolatry, hypocrisy, oppression, pride, and empty religion.

Post-Exilic Prophets: Rebuilding and Renewal

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi are especially connected with the return from captivity. Haggai challenged the people to rebuild the temple and put God's house ahead of their own comfort.

Zechariah encouraged the returned remnant with visions and promises, including prophecies that look far beyond the immediate rebuilding period. Malachi rebuked spiritual carelessness and closed the Old Testament with expectation.

Messianic Hope in the Minor Prophets

The Minor Prophets contain significant Messianic promises. Micah 5:2 points to Bethlehem as the birthplace of the ruler in Israel. Zechariah speaks of the King coming lowly and riding upon an ass, of the pierced one, and of future national repentance.

These books remind the student that even the shorter prophets contribute to the Bible's great message of Christ.

The Day of the Lord

Several Minor Prophets speak of the day of the Lord. This phrase includes judgment, divine intervention, and future kingdom hope. It reminds the reader that God will deal with sin and establish His righteous purposes.

The prophets are not merely voices from the past. Their messages call every generation to repent, trust God, and look for His coming kingdom.

Key Truths to Remember

- 70. The Minor Prophets are shorter but deeply important.
- 71. Many preached before judgment fell.
- 72. Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi belong after the return.
- 73. The Minor Prophets expose empty religion and call for repentance.
- 74. They contain important Messianic prophecy.

Practical Application

The Minor Prophets teach the danger of spiritual coldness, hypocrisy, injustice, and disobedience. They also reveal the patience and faithfulness of God. The student should read them as serious preaching from God to His people.

Chapter Review Questions

- 75. Why are these books called Minor Prophets?
- 76. Which three Minor Prophets are post-exilic?
- 77. What does Micah 5:2 prophesy?

78. What did Haggai urge the people to rebuild?

79. What theme is often connected with the phrase day of the Lord?

Self-Test Quiz

1. Minor refers mainly to the books' what? _____

2. Haggai urged the rebuilding of the what? _____

3. Micah prophesied the ruler would come from what town? _____

4. Zechariah speaks of the one whom they have what? _____

5. Malachi closes the Old Testament with what? _____

Chapter 8 - Christ in the Old Testament

Opening Scripture Reading

- Genesis 3:15
- Genesis 22:1-14
- Exodus 12:1-14
- Numbers 21:4-9
- Psalm 22:1-31
- Isaiah 7:14
- Isaiah 53:1-12
- Micah 5:2
- Zechariah 12:10
- Luke 24:25-27

Key Verse

Luke 24:27 - And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.

Chapter Introduction

The Old Testament is not merely background information. It is part of the unfolding revelation of Jesus Christ. The Lord Himself taught that Moses, the prophets, and the psalms contained things concerning Him. Therefore, a proper Old Testament survey should end by helping students see how the Old Testament points to Christ.

Christ may be seen in promises, prophecies, sacrifices, types, offices, covenants, and historical patterns. The student must be careful not to invent fanciful meanings, but he should also not miss the clear ways God prepared for the coming of His Son.

Christ in Promise

The first promise of a coming Redeemer is found in Genesis 3:15, where the seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. The promise continues through Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, and David.

The Old Testament builds expectation. A Deliverer is coming. A King is coming. A Servant is coming. A Prophet like Moses is coming.

Christ in Sacrifice

The sacrifices of the Old Testament teach that sin requires blood atonement. Abel's sacrifice, the Passover lamb, the offerings of Leviticus, and the Day of Atonement all prepare the student to understand the sacrifice of Christ.

The sacrifices were repeated because they were not the final answer. They pointed forward to the Lamb of God who would take away the sin of the world.

Christ in Types and Pictures

A type is a God-given picture or pattern that points forward to a greater fulfillment. Noah's ark pictures salvation from judgment. Isaac on Mount Moriah points to a beloved son offered by his father. Joseph pictures rejection, suffering, exaltation, and provision.

The tabernacle points to access to God. The priesthood points to mediation. The brazen serpent points to looking by faith to God's provided remedy.

Christ in Prophecy

The Old Testament contains direct prophecies of Christ. Isaiah 7:14 speaks of the virgin birth. Micah 5:2 points to Bethlehem. Isaiah 53 describes the suffering servant. Psalm 22 gives a remarkable picture of suffering. Zechariah speaks of the King and the pierced one.

These prophecies show that Christ's coming was not accidental. God announced His plan before it came to pass.

Christ in Kingdom Hope

The Old Testament promises a coming King and kingdom. The Davidic covenant points to a throne that will endure. Daniel speaks of a kingdom that will not be destroyed. The prophets look forward to restoration, righteousness, peace, and the reign of the Lord.

The Old Testament ends still waiting. The New Testament opens with the arrival of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

Key Truths to Remember

80. Christ is promised from the beginning.
81. Old Testament sacrifices point to the need for atonement.
82. Types and pictures prepare the student to understand Christ.
83. The prophets announce Christ's birth, suffering, and kingdom.
84. The Old Testament and New Testament are united in God's redemptive plan.

Practical Application

Read the Old Testament with reverence and care. Do not force Christ into passages in a careless way, but do not miss the clear testimony of Scripture. The whole Bible reveals God's plan of redemption, and that plan centers in Jesus Christ.

Chapter Review Questions

85. What did Jesus teach in Luke 24 about the Old Testament?
86. What is the first promise of a coming Redeemer?
87. How does the Passover point to Christ?

88. Name two direct Old Testament prophecies of Christ.
89. Why is it important to see Christ in the Old Testament?

Self-Test Quiz

1. Luke 24 says Jesus expounded things concerning whom? _____
2. Genesis 3:15 promises the seed of the what? _____
3. The Passover lamb points to Christ as our what? _____
4. Micah 5:2 points to what town? _____
5. Isaiah 53 describes the suffering what? _____

Final Review and Course Assignment

The purpose of the final review is to help students bring the whole Old Testament together. The student should be able to explain the major divisions, summarize the main timeline, identify important books and themes, and show how the Old Testament points forward to Christ.

Final Course Assignment

Choose one of the following Old Testament sections and prepare a two-to-three page summary in your own words:

- The books of Moses
- The historical books before the exile
- Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther
- The poetry and wisdom books
- The Major Prophets
- The Minor Prophets
- Christ in the Old Testament

Your summary should include the main books involved, the historical setting, the major spiritual themes, and at least three key verses.

Final Review Questions

90. List the major divisions of the Old Testament.
91. Why are the books of Moses foundational?
92. What major events are recorded in the historical books?
93. Why is the Babylonian exile important?
94. How do Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther fit into the Old Testament timeline?
95. What spiritual themes are found in the poetry and wisdom books?
96. Name the five Major Prophets.
97. Name the twelve Minor Prophets.
98. Give three examples of Old Testament prophecies or pictures of Christ.
99. How has this course helped you understand the Old Testament more clearly?

Final Exam

1. The Old Testament contains how many books?

- A. 27
- B. 39
- C. 40
- D. 66

2. The first five books of the Bible are called:

- A. The Gospels
- B. The Law or books of Moses
- C. The Epistles
- D. The Minor Prophets

3. The book that records Israel entering Canaan is:

- A. Joshua
- B. Ezra
- C. Daniel
- D. Malachi

4. The book of Judges shows a repeated cycle of:

- A. Sin and deliverance
- B. Creation and flood
- C. Exile and return only
- D. Temple rebuilding

5. The post-exilic books include:

- A. Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther
- B. Joshua, Judges, and Ruth
- C. Job, Psalms, and Proverbs
- D. Matthew, Mark, and Luke

6. The five poetry and wisdom books begin with:

- A. Job
- B. Isaiah
- C. Genesis
- D. Hosea

7. The Major Prophets are called major mainly because:

- A. They are longer books
- B. They are more inspired
- C. They are easier
- D. They all wrote after Malachi

8. Haggai encouraged the people to rebuild the:

- A. Temple
- B. Ark
- C. Palace
- D. Tower of Babel

9. Micah 5:2 points to the Messiah being born in:

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Babylon
- C. Egypt
- D. Rome

10. According to Luke 24, the Old Testament contains things concerning:

- A. Christ
- B. Rome only
- C. Paul only
- D. The church at Corinth only

Self-Test and Final Exam Answer Key

This answer key is provided for review after the student has completed the chapter questions and quizzes. Instructors may choose to remove this section or provide it separately.

Chapter 1 Quiz Answers

- 100. 1. 39
- 101. 2. Learning
- 102. 3. Job
- 103. 4. Length of books
- 104. 5. Prophetic books

Chapter 2 Quiz Answers

- 105. 1. Beginnings
- 106. 2. Exodus
- 107. 3. Holiness
- 108. 4. Wandering
- 109. 5. Canaan

Chapter 3 Quiz Answers

- 110. 1. Canaan
- 111. 2. Deliverance
- 112. 3. David
- 113. 4. Temple
- 114. 5. Solomon

Chapter 4 Quiz Answers

- 115. 1. Scribe
- 116. 2. Walls
- 117. 3. Persia
- 118. 4. Temple
- 119. 5. Old Testament

Chapter 5 Quiz Answers

- 120. 1. Suffering
- 121. 2. Praise
- 122. 3. Wisdom
- 123. 4. God
- 124. 5. Marriage

Chapter 6 Quiz Answers

- 125. 1. Size

- 126. 2. Prophet
- 127. 3. Jerusalem
- 128. 4. Captives
- 129. 5. Kingdoms

Chapter 7 Quiz Answers

- 130. 1. Length
- 131. 2. Temple
- 132. 3. Bethlehem
- 133. 4. Pierced
- 134. 5. Expectation

Chapter 8 Quiz Answers

- 135. 1. Himself
- 136. 2. Woman
- 137. 3. Sacrifice
- 138. 4. Bethlehem
- 139. 5. Servant

Final Exam Answers

- 140. B. 39
- 141. B. The Law or books of Moses
- 142. A. Joshua
- 143. A. Sin and deliverance
- 144. A. Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther
- 145. A. Job
- 146. A. They are longer books
- 147. A. Temple
- 148. A. Bethlehem
- 149. A. Christ

Certificate Completion Statement

This certifies that the student has completed the foundational course Old Testament Survey through Solid Rock Baptist Institute. The student has studied the assigned chapters, completed the review questions and self-test quizzes, and fulfilled the final course assignment according to instructor requirements.

Solid Rock Baptist Institute
On Christ The Solid Rock I Stand