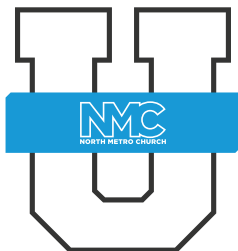


NMCU 101: WEEK 2

# **Bible Foundations 2**

## Genesis–Revelation Storyline

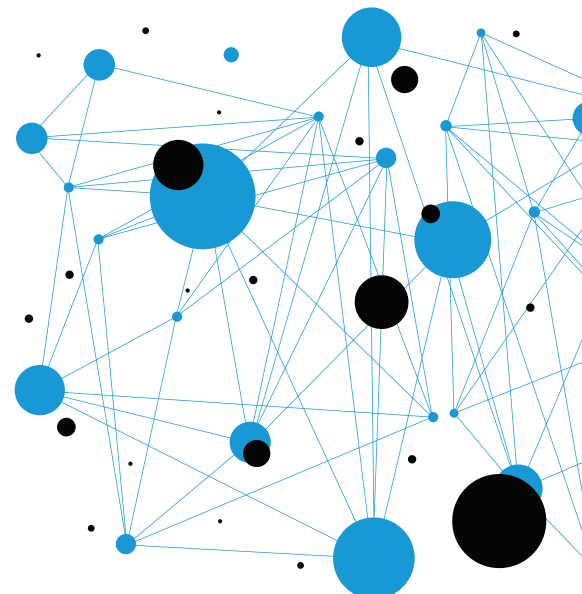
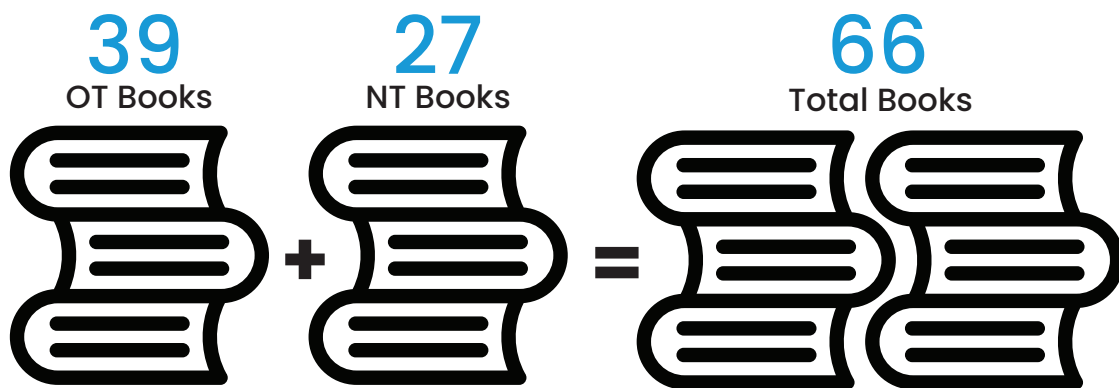


**MAKING DISCIPLES  
THAT MAKE DISCIPLES.**



## The English Structure of the Bible

### Old Testament (OT) & New Testament (NT)



# Old Testament | 39 Books

# 5-12-5-5-12

1



## Torah/Pentateuch/Books of the Law

Genesis  
Exodus  
Leviticus  
Numbers  
Deuteronomy

2



## Theological History

Joshua  
Judges  
Ruth  
1 & 2 Samuel  
1 & 2 Kings  
1 & 2 Chronicles  
Ezra  
Nehemiah  
Esther

3



## Wisdom/Poetry

Job  
Psalm  
Proverbs  
Ecclesiastes  
Song of Solomon (Songs)

4



## Major Prophets

Isaiah  
Jeremiah  
Lamentations  
Ezekiel  
Daniel

5



## Minor Prophets

Hosea  
Joel  
Amos  
Obadiah  
Jonah  
Micah  
Nahum  
Habakkuk  
Zephaniah  
Haggai  
Zechariah  
Malachi

# OT

# New Testament | 27 Books

# 4-1-21-1

1



## Gospels

Matthew  
Mark  
Luke  
John

2



## Theological History

Acts

3



## Epistles/Letters

Romans  
1 & 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 & 2 Thessalonians  
1 & 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon  
Hebrews  
James  
1 & 2 Peter  
1, 2, & 3 John  
Jude

4



## Apocalyptic Epistle/Letter

Revelation (there is no "s")



# NT

## Part 1: Creation & Conflict

**Creation & Conflict** - God created mankind in His image to reflect His glory, but when man tries to be like God, sin enters, and conflict and chaos arise.

### Genesis 1-2 | God is the Creator

He is the One God AND the Creator of all things. This is important to the original audience because it sets God apart from the deities of the Ancient Near East (ANE) culture.

### Genesis 3 | The Fall of Man

Sin has brought death and perfect peace is broken.

### Genesis 4:1-6:7 | Sin & Chaos Begin to Spread

Cain murders Abel and sin spreads exponentially.

### Genesis 6:8-10:32 | The Flood Narrative

Noah, his wife, three sons, and three daughter-in-laws experience the flood.

### Genesis 11 | The Tower of Babel

The people of the earth tried to build a tower to the heavens to make a name for themselves.

## Part 2: A Covenant God

**A Covenant God** - The LORD makes an unconditional covenant with Abraham. The LORD keeps his promise through the Patriarchal line and their descendants, even in the midst of multiple threats to the promise.

### Genesis 12-23 | Abraham

The LORD makes a covenant with Abraham to give him land, birth, and a blessing that will be extended to all peoples.

### Genesis 24-26 | Isaac

The LORD keeps the Covenant through Abraham's son, Isaac, birthed to Abraham at the age of 100.

### Genesis 27-36 | Jacob

The LORD keeps the covenant through Jacob, changing Jacob's name to Israel. Israel is the father of 12 sons who become the 12 tribes of Israel.

### Genesis 37-50 | Joseph

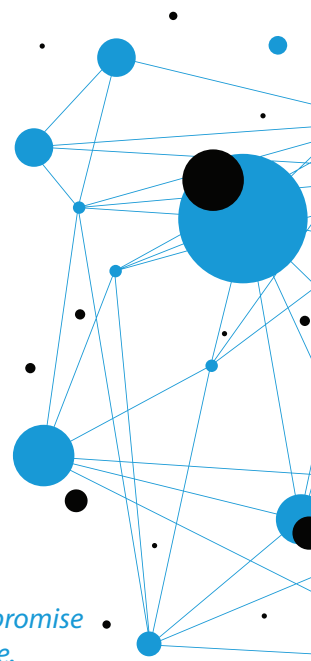
The life of Joseph demonstrates how God can use man's evil plans for His good.

## Part 3: Called, Commanded, And Counted: Repeat

**Called, Commanded, and Counted: Repeat** - The LORD calls His people out of captivity and makes a conditional covenant through Moses, as He continues His unconditional covenant through Abraham.

### Exodus 1-18 | Moses & The Exodus

The Israelite population has exploded, even in the midst of slavery, and Moses is called to deliver them from captivity.



### **Exodus 19-24 | Laws of the Land & The Mosaic Covenant**

The LORD gives the gracious provision of the Mosaic Covenant showing the nation of Israel how to live in the future Promised Land (*Ha Eretz*).

### **Exodus 25-40 | Divine Worship**

The LORD gives the details of the Tabernacle, a portable earthly dwelling place where the LORD's presence will dwell among His people in the wilderness.

### **Leviticus | The Law**

The LORD graciously gives laws for the priests, known as Levites, and sets up a sacrificial system for His people.

### **Numbers | Census 1 & 2**

This is a counting of the first generation out of Egypt, failure in the wilderness, and then a counting of the second generation who will enter the Land (*Ha Eretz*).

### **Deuteronomy | Commands, Blessings, Cursings, and a Change of Leadership**

This is a teaching of the Law to the second generation who will enter the Land (*Ha Eretz*). This is the lens for the rest of the Old Testament narrative.

## **Part 4: In The Land**

*In The Land - Joshua and the Israelites enter the long-awaited Promised Land; however, when the generation after Joshua dies, the LORD is not remembered.*

### **Joshua 1-24 | Joshua**

Joshua leads Israel to the Promised Land and they're divided into the 12 land tribes, each with a plot of land.

### **Judges 1-21 | Judges**

"All that generation also were gathered to their fathers. And there arose another generation after them who did not know the LORD or the work that He had done for Israel." - Judges 2:10 (ESV)

Everyone, "did what was right in their own eyes" and there is a continued cycle of sin. The people are now living under the rule of judges.

### **Ruth 1-4 | Ruth**

Ruth's story occurs during the time of Judges, and she is a sojourner in the land of Israel. Ruth marries Boaz, and her son will be the seed of the Davidic Kingdom.

## **Part 5: The United Kingdom of Israel**

*The United Kingdom of Israel - The LORD's people want an earthly king, and He allows it. The LORD aligns some characters to partake in the ancestral lineage to the King of Kings.*

### **1 Samuel 1-7 | The Prophet Samuel**

Samuel is the son of Hannah. He is a priest, a judge, and a prophet. The people of Israel reject the theocracy of the LORD and cry out for an earthly king to be like other nations. Samuel is the last judge before the earthly monarchy is established.

**1 Samuel 8-15 | Saul**

Saul is chosen as the first king of Israel. He starts out listening to the LORD, but he eventually disobeys Him.

**1 Samuel 16- 31; 2 Samuel 1-24; 1 Chronicles 1-29 | David**

David, a man after God's own heart, takes the throne after a tumultuous passing of the baton. He rules first in Hebron and then eventually over all of Israel. The LORD makes a covenant with David that further develops the promises in the Abrahamic Covenant and establishes a King and a Kingdom from David's line that will endure forever.

**1 Kings 1-11; 2 Chronicles 1-9 | Solomon**

David's son, Solomon, takes the throne. He is known for his wisdom on the throne, but a lack of it in his personal life. He breaks all of the commands in Deuteronomy 17, and after he dies, the kingdom will be split.

**Activity**

During the break, use this time to continue your drawings on your chart.

**Part 6: Wisdom, Worship & Poetry**

**Wisdom, Worship & Poetry** - These books show us how to live our lives while worshiping and loving a faithful God in the midst of all life's circumstances. Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Songs were most likely written during part 5: The United Kingdom of Israel.

**Job 1-42 | Job**

Most likely this narrative of suffering occurred during the time of Genesis. The grand purpose is to deal with the motive behind worship, and that it is possible to view life as other than a give-and-get bargain.

**Psalms 1-150 | Private & Corporate Worship**

This is a book of diversified collection of sacred prayers, poems, and songs sung and spoken in public and private.

**Proverbs 1-31 | A Book of Wisdom**

Instruction in how the world works and how we should live in it.

**Ecclesiastes 1-12 | What is our Purpose in Life?**

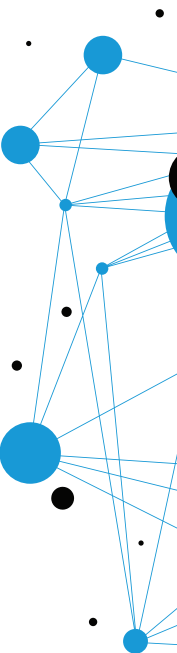
A reflection on life and its purpose.

**Song of Songs 1-14 | Intimacy**

A reflection on intimate covenantal love.

**Part 7: The Divided Kingdom of Israel**

**The Divided Kingdom of Israel** - After Solomon's passing, the Kingdom is divided into two kingdoms: the Northern Kingdom (Samaria) & the Southern Kingdom (Judah). Even in the midst of the prophets' warnings, the LORD's people do not turn their hearts toward repentance.



**1 Kings 12-14, 20-22; 2 Kings 8-17 | Northern Kingdom (10 tribes)**

The Northern Kingdom has 20 different kings (20 evil kings), and eventually, the kingdom is defeated by Assyria in 722 B.C.

**1 Kings 15-16; 2 Kings 8-25; 2 Chronicles 10-36:21 | Southern Kingdom (2 tribes)**

The Southern Kingdom has 20 different kings (8 good kings and 12 evil kings), and is eventually defeated by Babylonia in 586 B.C.

**Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Jonah, Micah, Habakkuk & Zephaniah | Prophets**

The prophets attempt to warn the kings, priests, officials, and the people of the impending exile should they not turn, repent, and obey the LORD.

**Part 8: Exile From The Land**

**Exile from the Land** - *Even in the midst of the prophets' warnings, the LORD's people do not turn, repent, and obey the Lord. Because of this, they're conquered and taken into exile(s).*

**Daniel 1-13 | \*Daniel**

Daniel demonstrates a life of obedience, even in captivity.

**Esther 1-10 | \*Esther**

The providence of God is seen in this story, even though His name is not. This book occurs about 100 years after the Babylonian captivity.

**Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Obadiah, Nahum | Prophets**

The prophets explain and reaffirm why the people are in exile, speak comfort to them in exile, and point to a future hope from exile.

*\*Only two books that take place entirely in exile*

**Part 9: Return To The Land**

**Return to the Land** - *The LORD is faithful to His covenant, both to the people still in captivity and to the people returning to the Land.*

**2 Chronicles 36:22-23; Ezra, Nehemiah | Ezra & Nehemiah**

In 538 B.C, King Cyrus of Persia has defeats Babylon, and he decrees three returns back to Jerusalem.

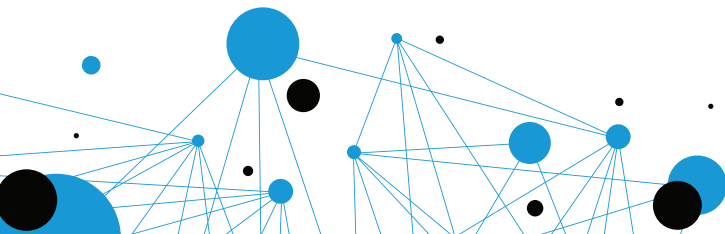
**538 B.C.** - Zerubbabel returns to rebuild the temple.

**458 B. C.** - Ezra returns to restore the covenant.

**445 B.C.** - Nehemiah returns to rebuild Jerusalem's walls.

**Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi | Prophets**

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi are prophets after the exile who addressed current conflicts while pointing forward to several future hopes.





## Part 10: Intertestamental Period – 400 Years of SILENCE

**Intertestamental Period - 400 Years of Silence** - *Approximately 430 years exists between the close of Malachi and the birth of Jesus, the long-awaited Messiah.*

### Shifts in Empires

Assyrians in 722 B.C.

Babylonians in 586 B.C.

Persians in 539 B.C. and they remain in rule as the OT ends.

### Greek Empire in 334 B.C.

The Greek language becomes the common language, road structures are built, and common currency occurs.

### Roman Empire in 63 B.C.

In 63 B.C., the Romans conquered Jerusalem. In 37 B.C., Herod becomes King over Judea and the Romans are in power throughout the N.T.

## Part 11: The Expected Messiah

**The Expected Messiah** - *All of Scripture points to Jesus as the awaited Messiah, the promised King, and His fulfillment of all of the promises and covenants.*

### Matt 1- 4:11; Mark 1:1-13; Luke 1- 4:13; John 1:1-34 | Birth, Childhood & Pre-Ministry Years of Jesus

The Messiah is born! The King has come!

### Matt 4:12-25:46; Mark 1:14-13:37; Luke 4:14-21:38 John 1:35- 17:26 | Jesus' Ministry Years

The ministry of Jesus is approximately 3 years when Jesus proclaims the arrival of the Kingdom of God. He heals the sick, feeds the hungry, drives out demons, raises the dead, and offers new life. His popularity grows as He is known as a, "friend of sinners", but that popularity turns to rejection as the conflict with the religious leaders escalates.

### Matt 26-28; Mark 14-16; Luke 22:1-24:49; John 18-21 | Crucifixion, Burial & Resurrection of Jesus

Jesus is crucified, dead, and buried; however, He rose from the dead. It is by grace alone, through faith alone, in Christ alone that we are forgiven, put in right relationship with the Father, and made citizens of the Kingdom of God now and for eternity.

## Part 12: The Church Begins

**The Church Begins** - *After Jesus ascends into heaven, the Holy Spirit falls upon His followers, and the Church begins.*

### Luke 24:50-53; Acts 1 | Preparation for the Pentecost

Jesus ascends into heaven. The followers prepare for the beginning of the Church by waiting and praying together. The disciples replace Judas with Matthias as the 12th disciple.

### Acts 2:1-13 | The Day of Pentecost

Ten days after Jesus' ascension, Pentecost occurs. The Holy Spirit falls upon His followers.

## Part 13: The Church Multiplies

**The Church Multiplies** - *The church multiplies numerically and geographically as the gospel is shared through the power of the Holy Spirit and strategic mission trips.*

### Acts 2:14-12:25| Peter, Missionary to the Jews

Peter drives most of the action in this section of Acts, and the church grows up in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and even into Antioch.

### Acts 13-28| Paul, Missionary to the Gentiles

Paul drives most of the action in this section of Acts, and the church spreads to Greece, Macedonia, Asia Minor, and “to the ends of the earth.”

### Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1-3 John, Jude | Letters to the Churches

These are letters to the churches explaining the gospel, how to live in response to the gospel, how to proclaim the gospel, how to live together as the Church, and the future hope we have in Jesus.

## Part 14: An Apocalyptic Letter To The Churches

**An Apocalyptic Letter to the Churches** - *The apocalyptic words in Revelation set the stage for the return and reign of Jesus.*

### Revelation 1-20| Sevens, Events & The Return of Christ

A letter to the seven churches in Asia Minor is presented. This is a book of prophecy with both foretellings and forthtellings. Apocalyptic literature is presented in colorful language and imagery where the LORD defeats the power of evil in totality and reverses the curse of sin.

### Revelation 21:1-22:5| New Heaven & New Earth

The Lord fulfills all of His covenants and restores His good creation.

### Revelation 22:6-21| Conclusion

The Lord lives and reigns amongst His people forever.



### Takeaways

1. Refer to your chart when reading from a passage of Scripture. This will give you historical context and background knowledge for any section of the Bible you are reading.
2. When someone states that the Old Testament is outdated, you can show them that the Old Testament is a vital part of the storyline of Scripture.

