

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY OUTLINE

I. Why study the Old Testament?

A. **Romans 15:4** Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for **our learning** that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

Were written aforetime—That is, in ancient times; in the Old Testament.

Learning = instruction (the function or the information) doctrine, learning, teaching

Patience = cheerful (or hopeful) *endurance, constancy*: - enduring, patience, patient continuance (waiting).

Comfort = encouragement, comfort, exhortation

1 Cor. 10:6-11 (Verses 1-5 are referring to Israel in the Wilderness)

Now these things were our examples, to the intent we *should not lust* after evil things, as they also lusted. ⁷ *Neither be ye idolaters, as were some of them; as it is written, the people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play.* ⁸ *Neither let us commit fornication, as some of them committed, and fell in one day three and twenty thousand.* ⁹ *Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted, and was destroyed of serpents.* ¹⁰ *Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer.* ¹¹ Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.

2 Timothy 3:15 All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and for instruction in righteousness.

Matt 22:29 Jesus is referring to the Old Testament scriptures when he makes the following statement:

“You do always err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God.”

B. The Old Testament shows forth the character of our Lord. **Jesus claimed He is the theme of entire O.T. Scripture:**

Matthew 5:17 Think not that I have come to destroy the law or the prophet, I am not come to destroy but to fulfill them.

Luke 24:27 And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself...verse 44: That all things

must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me.

II. COMPARISON OF OLD TESTAMENT AND NEW TESTAMENT:

Old Testament views Christ by way of anticipation

New Testament views Christ by way of realization

The salvation prepared for in O.T. is provided for by Jesus in the N.T.

Jesus is enfolded in the truths of O.T.; Jesus is unfolded in the N.T.

Moral precepts of O.T. are brought to perfection by Jesus in N.T.

III. Outline of studies

A. Overview of Old Testament

1. 39 books in the Old Testament divided into 4 sections:

a. **LAW: (5)** The Pentateuch, Torah, Law of Moses = first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis through Deuteronomy) and are the heart of the Jewish religion.

b. **HISTORY (12)** Joshua Judges, Ruth, I, II Samuel, I, II Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther

c. **POETRY (5)** Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon

d. **PROPHETS (17)** Major prophets and Minor Prophets

2. Each section has a particular relationship to Israel, God's chosen People and Nation:

Law:	their Moral life
History;	their national life
Poetry;	their spiritual life
Prophecy;	their messianic and future life

3. Much needed time will be spent in the first five books and one of the most prevalent themes center around the nation Israel:

Genesis – the election of a nation

Exodus – the redemption of the nation

Leviticus – the sanctification of the nation
Deuteronomy – the instruction of the nation

A brief overview of the Dispensations as seen in the Old Testament...this will be covered more thoroughly in Prophecy class.

An overview of the various covenants (4 of the 8 covenants are covered in Genesis alone.)

II. Study of the Tabernacle and how it shows forth Jesus

III. Study of the Feasts, again, showing forth Jesus

IV. Study of the History of Israel and Nations.

V. Study of the Poetic books

VI. Prophecies in Old Testament fulfilled in the New testament

VII. Overviewing how God reveals Himself through His various names in the Old Testament.

VIII. Study of the 4 Gospels