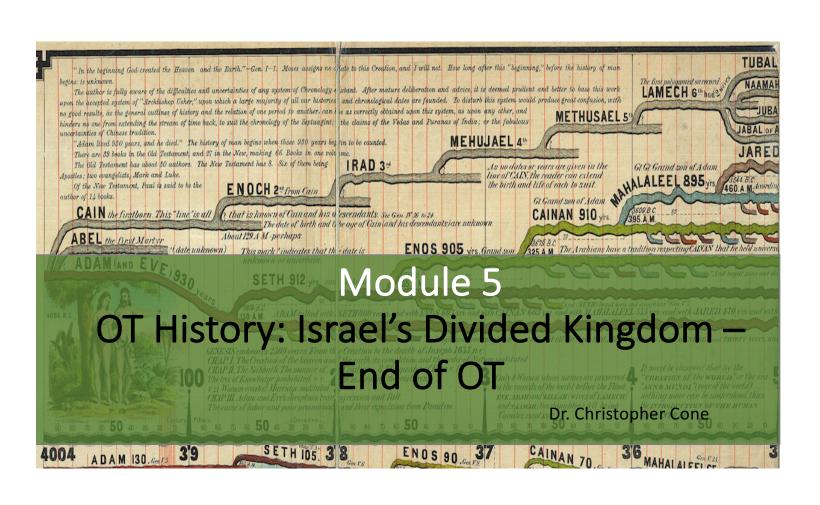


Lecture Module Topics

- Module 1 Method, Content, Synthetic and Theological Overviews
- Module 2 Chronological Overview
- Module 3 OT History: Creation Conquest
- Module 4 OT History: Times of Judges Israel's United Kingdom
- Module 5 OT History: Israel's Divided Kingdom End of OT
- Module 6 Intertestamental Period
- Module 7 Jesus' Earthly Ministry
- Module 8 The First-Century Church
- Module 9 Implications

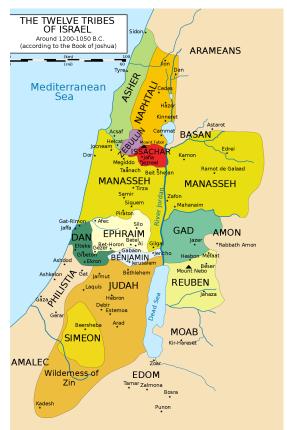


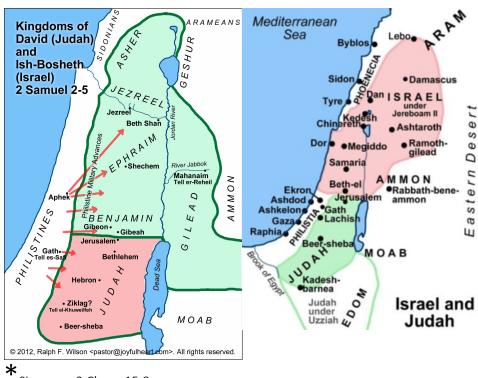
7. Israel's Divided Kingdom

931-605/586

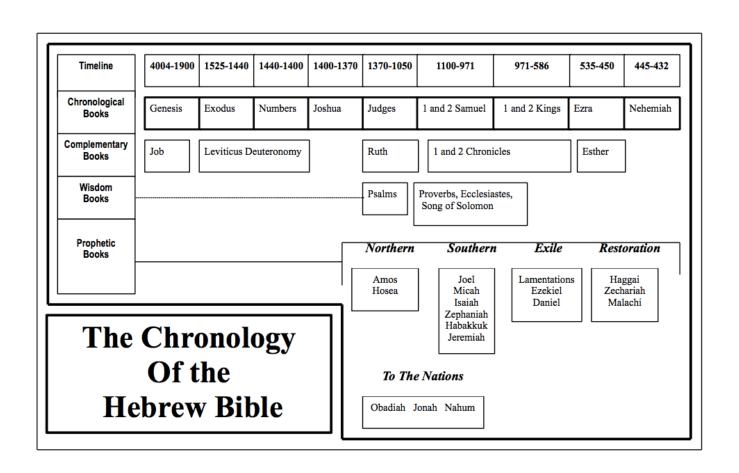
- Books
 - Chronological: 1 Kings 11-22 and 2 Kings
 - Complementary: 2 Chronicles
 - Prophetic: Northern and Southern Prophets
- Key Players
 - Assyria
 - Babylon

- Key Events
 - Division 931 (1 Kin 11 [2 Chron 15:9])
 - Fall of the North 721 (2 Kin 17)
 - Announcement of New Covenant (Jer 31)
 - Fall of the South 605, 597, 586 (2 Kin 24-25)





Simeon – 2 Chron 15:9



Rulers of the Monarchy Period and Corresponding Books

1040 вс	-	Saul	Histori	cal Boo	ks	
1040 BC	Wisdom Books	Saul				
1000	Psalms, Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	David		1 and Sami		1 Chron
	bong or botomon	Solomon	1		1	
950	Southern Kingdom:		_		ĸ	
	Judah		Northern Kingd	lom:	i	
			Israel		n g	
					s s	
	Rehaboam		Jeroboam			
	Abijah		Nadab			
	Asa		Baasha			
		Durantanta	Elahzimel			
900	Jehoshaphat	Prophets	Tibni & Om			
	Jehoram Ahaziah		Ahab & Ahaz	iah		\dashv
0.50	Anazian Athaliah	Obadiah }	Joram Jehu			
850	Atnanan Joash	{ Joel	Jenu Jehoaz		2	
	Amaziah	1 3001	Jehoash		1	
	Uzziah	Amos }Jonah	Jeroboam I	I		
800		Hosea }	Zechariah		K i	
000	Jotham	,	Shallum & Menal		n	
		{ Micah	Pekahiah & Pe	kah	g	
	Ahaz	{ Isaiah	Hoshea		S	
750	Hezekiah	{ Zephaniah				
	Manasseh Amon	Nahum { Habakkuk				
	Josiah	{ FIADAKKUK				
=00	Jehoahaz					
700						
	Jehoiakim	{ Jeremiah				
650	Jehoiachin Zedekiah	•				

The Divided Kingdom

12:1-25	12:1-25 Rehoboam over Judah, Jeroboam over Israel			
12:26-14:20 Jeroboam's Sin, Judgment, & Death				
14:21-31	14:21-31 Rehoboam's Sin & Death			
15:1-8	Abijam King of Judah	(evil)		
15:9-24	Asa King of Judah	(righteous)		
15:25-31	Nadab King of Israel	(evil)		
15:32-16:28 Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri: Over Israel (evil)				
16:29-34	Ahab King of Israel	(evil)		
17-19	Ministry of Elijah			
20-21	Ahab's Conquests			
22:1-40	Ahab's Defeat & Death			
22:41-50	Jehoshaphat King of Judah	(righteous)		
22:51-53	Ahaziah King of Israel	(evil)		

1	Death of Ahaziah		
2	Elisha Succeeds Elijah		
3	Jehoram King of Israel	(evil)	
4-8:15	The Ministry of Elisha		
8:16-24	Joram King of Judah	(evil)	
8:25-29	Ahaziah King of Judah	(evil)	
9-10	Jehu King of Israel		
11:1-20	Athaliah Queen of Judah	(evil)	
11:21-12:	21 Joash King of Judah	(good)	
13:1-9	Jehoahaz King of Israel	(evil)	
13:10-13	Jehoash King of Israel	(evil)	
13:14-21	Death of Elisha		
13:22-25	God's Compassion: Victories of Jehoash		
14:1-22	Amaziah King of Judah	(good)	
14:23-29	Jeroboam King of Israel	(evil)	
15:1-7	Azariah King of Judah	(righteous)	
15:8-12	Zechariah King of Israel	(evil)	
15:13-31	Shallum, Menahim, Pekahiah, &	Pekah: of Israel (evil)	
15:32-38	Jotham King of Judah	(good)	
16	Ahaz King of Judah	(evil)	
17:1-5	Hoshea King of Israel	(evil)	
17:6-41	The Northern Kingdom Falls To	Assyria	

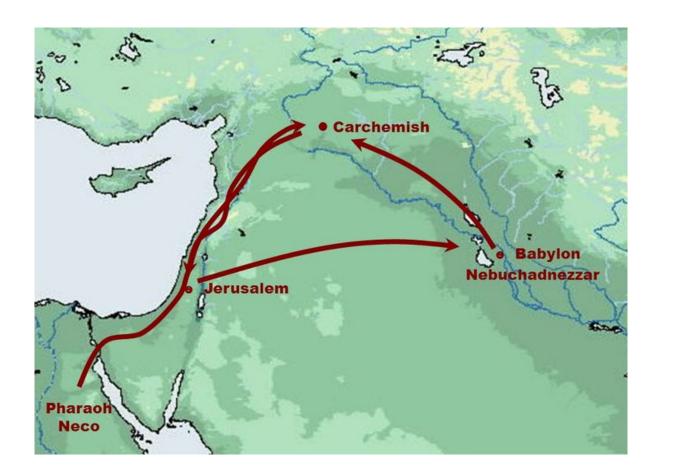
The Last Kings of Judah

	-	
18-20	Hezekiah King of Judah	(righteous)
21:1-18	Manasseh King of Judah	(evil)
21:19-26	Amon King of Judah	(evil)
22-23:30	Josiah King of Judah	(righteous)
23:31-35	Jehoahaz King of Judah	(evil)
23:26-24:	6 Jehoiakim King of Judah	(evil)
24:7-24:9	Jehoiachin King of Judah	(evil)
24:10-16	Babylonian Exile	
24:17-25:	7 Zedekiah King of Judah	(evil)
25:8-21	Babylonian Exile	
25:22-26	Gedaliah Governor of Judah	
25:27-30	Jehoiachin Honored	

Assyria

- Nineveh capital city
- Origins
 - Genesis 2:14, 10:11
 - World Power in 9th-7th centuries
- Key Events
 - Pul invades (2 Kin 15:19-20)
 - Tiglath Pilazer treaty with Ahaz (16:7-18)
 - Shalmaneser, exile (17)
 - Sennacharib assaults Judah (18-19/Is. 37)
- Key Prophets
 - Jonah opportunity for repentance
 - Isaiah 7-8, 10:5-10 instrument of judgment
 - Isaiah 10:12-19 judgment on Assyria
- Defeated by Babylon in 609/605 (Battle of Carchemish)
- Today N. Iraq, NE. Syria, SE. Turkey, NW Iran

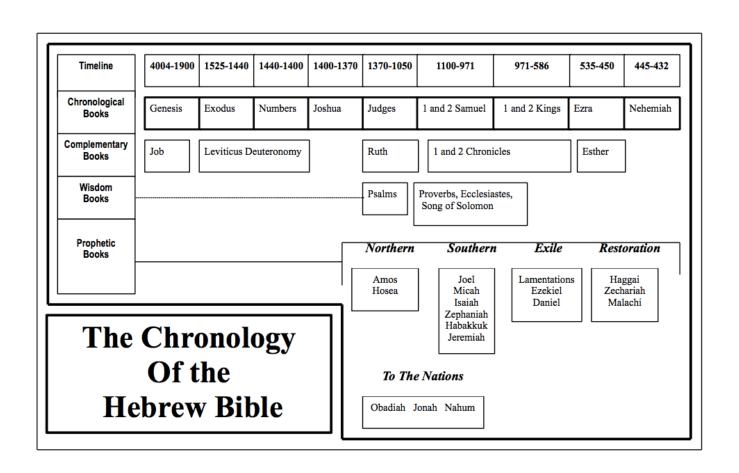




Babylon

- Became prominent in 19th-century Babylon under Hammurabi
- Under Assyrian domination from 9th-7th centuries
- Neo-Babylonian Empire world power from 609-539, especially under Nebuchadnezzar II (634-562).
- Rise to prominence in Israeli perspective – 2 Kings 17:24, 20:14
- Habakkuk's prophecy
- Exile of Judah 2 Kings 24-25
- Fell to Medo-Persia in 539 Daniel 5





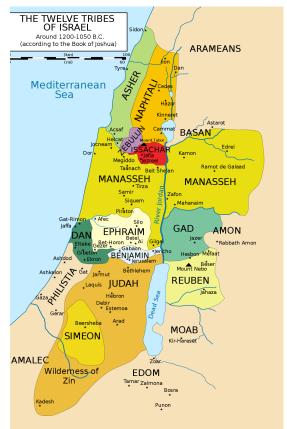
8. Southern Israel's Exile

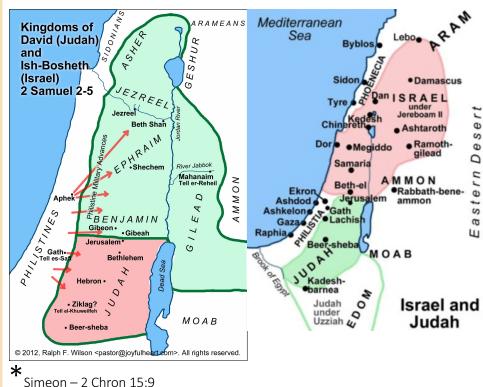
605/586-516

- Books
 - Chronological: 2 Kings 24-25
 - Prophetic: Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel
- Key Ideas
 - 3 Exiles (605, 597, 586)
 - Daniel in 1st (605)
 - Ezekiel in 2nd (writing 593)
- Key Players
 - Babylon
 - Medo Persia

Key Events

- The Exile / Fall of Jerusalem (2 Kin 24-25, Lam 1-5)
- The Five World Powers (Dan 2)
- The Fall of Babylon (Dan 5)
- The Prophetic Timeline (Dan 9)
- Announcement of Israel's Regeneration (Ezek 37)
- Announcement of the Millennial Temple (Ezek 40-48)



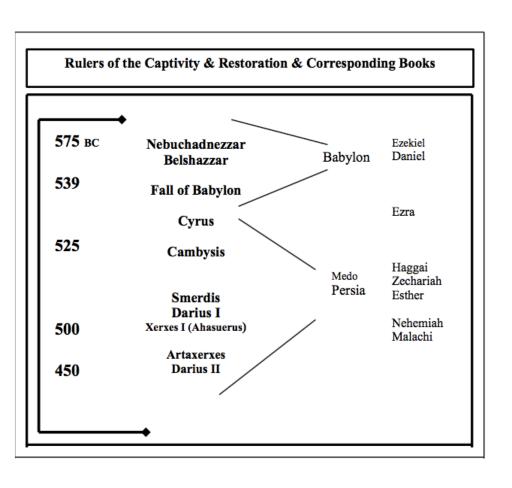




Medo Persia



- Prophesied instrument of judgment on Babylon (Is 13:17-18, Jer 51:28)
- Invaded Babylon in 539
- Cyrus decreed rebuilding of temple Ezra 5:13
- Xerxes decreed rebuilding of Jerusalem (445) Nehemiah 2:5-9
- Conquered by Alexander the Great in 331
- Modern Iran



Daniel 9 – The Future Timeline

- 70 7's
- Dealing with sin
 - to finish the transgression
 - to make an end of sin
 - to make atonement for iniquity (Christ at the cross)
- Dealing with righteousness
 - to bring in everlasting righteousness (Jer. 23:5-6; 31)
 - to seal up vision and prophecy to seal in the sense of royal authentication, fulfilling God's plan
 - to anoint the most holy either referring to the temple or the Messiah

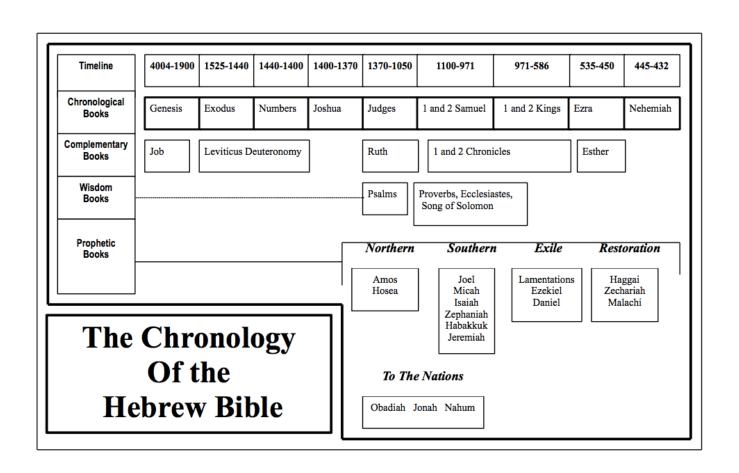
Daniel 9 – The Math

- 70x7=490 units (years)
 - Prophetic years are 360 day (lunar) rather than 365 (solar)
 - 445 decree from Artexerxes (Neh 2)
- 445BC + 483 years
- The first 483:
 - 483 years from 445BC would be 38AD, minus 6 years for lunar adjustment = 32AD.
- The final 7:
 - The prince's covenant

9. Israel's Restoration – Intertestamental Period 535-400

- Books:
 - Chronological: Ezra, Nehemiah
 - Complementary: Esther
 - Prophetic: Zechariah, Haggai, Malachi
- Key Players
 - Medo-Persia

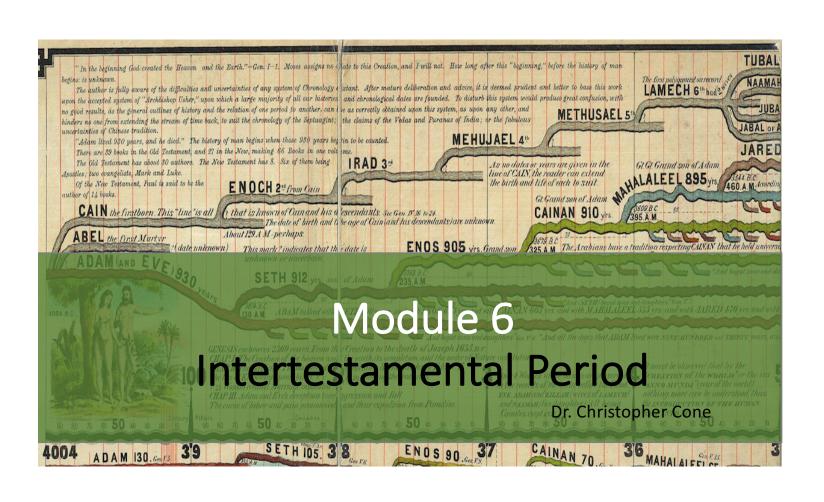
- Key Events
 - 1st Return/Zerubbabel in 537 (Ezra 1-6)
 - Completion of Temple in 516 (Ezra 6)
 - Purim in 473 (Esther 9:26)
 - 2nd Return/Ezra in 458 (Ezra 7-10)
 - Artaxerxes' Decree in 445 (Neh 2)
 - Completion of Wall in 445 (Neh 6:15)



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10. Intertestamental History

400-4BC

- Key Passages
 - Amos 8:11
 - Malachi 3:1-2, 4:5-6
 - Extra biblical: 1 and 2 Maccabees
- Key Players
 - Greece
 - Rome
 - Samaritans
 - Pharisees
 - Sadducees
 - Essenes
 - Zealots

- Key Events
 - Greek Rise and Fall
 - Culture, philosophy, etc.
 - Maccabean/Hasmonean Period (166-63)
 - Antiochus' Sacrifice (167)
 - · Required pagan sacrifices throughout Israel
 - Mattathias, a Levite in Modein, and five sons refused and led a revolt, killing troops.
 - The resulting Maccabean Revolt.
 - Israel gained freedom from the Seleucids, and was recognized by Roman Senate as independent. (The Hasmonean Period)
 - The Purification of the Temple (165)
 - Hanukkah
 - Rise of Koine
 - Translation of LXX
 - Rise of Oral Tradition in Israel

Intertestamental Jewish Teachings

Midrash – system of interpretation of the Tanak, in two sections: Midrash Halaka – handled legal texts; Midrash Haggada – handled historical texts

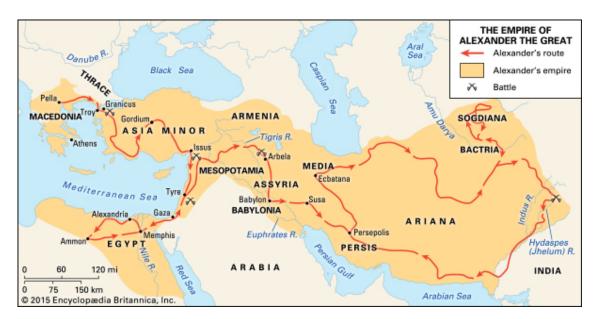
Mishnah - codified oral traditions of the Torah

Gemara - commentary on the Mishnah

Talmud – the combined Mishnah and Gemara

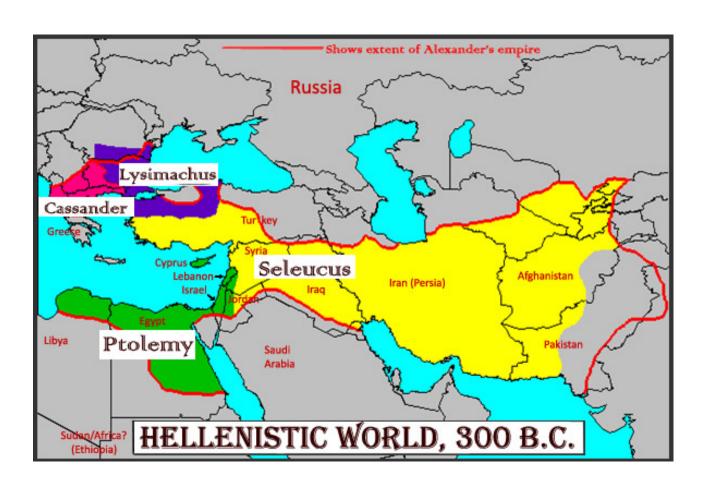
Midrashim – individual midrashic commentaries including Midrash Rabbah (on the Torah and Five Scrolls) and Pesikta Midrashim (on festivals)





Greece

- Prophesied in Daniel 2, 8, and 11
- Greece = city states until 336, when Alexander the Great became king of Macedonia.
- World power until 323, when Alexander was killed (as in Dan 8:1-8).
- Kingdom divided among four generals: Ptolemy, Seleucas, Lysimachus, and Cassander.
- Antiochus IV, Epiphanes (Seleucid) sacrifices pig on altar to Zeus in the temple



Rome

- A series of towns from 6th-1st centuries, rule of imperium began around 100BC
- World power from 27BC-476AD
- General Pompey invaded Jerusalem in 63BC
- Julius Caesar defeated Pompey in 45BC, and Judaism legalized
- Roman Senate declared Herod the Great "king of the Jews" in 40BC, beginning Herodian dynasty
- Judea, Samaria, Idumea became Roman province of Ioudea in 6BC
- Conflict continued until Rome sacked Jerusalem and the temple in 70 AD, ending Israel's political existence for nearly two millennia
- After the Siege of Jerusalem, Hadrian renamed the province Ioudea to Syria Palaestina
- Western Roman Empire fell in 476
- Eastern (Byzantine) Empire subsisted until 1453

Augustus	27 B.C14 A.D.	Aurelian	270-275
Tiberius	14-37	Tacitus	275-276
Caligula	37-41	Florian	276
Claudius	41-54	Probus	276-282
Nero	54-68	Carus	282-283
Galba	68-69	Carinus	283-285
Otho	69	Diocletian	284-305
Vitellius	69	Maximian	286-305
Vespasian	69-79	Constantine, Licinius	307-324
Titus	79-81	Constantine	324-337
Domitian	81-96	Julian the Apostate	360-363
Nerva	96-98	Valentinian I	364-375
Trajan	98-117	Valens	364-378
Hadrian	117-138	Theodosius I	378-395
Antoninus Pius	138-161	Honorius	395-423
Marcus Aurelius	161-180	Arcadius (E)	395-408
Lucius Verus	161-169	Theodosius II (E)	408-450
Commodus	180-192	Valentinian III	425-455
Pertinax	193	Marcian (E)	450-457
Didius Julianus	193	Maximus	455
Septimius Severus	193-211	Avitus	455-456
Caracalla	211-217	Leo I (E)	457-474
Geta	211-212	Majorian	457-46
Macrinus	217-218	Severus	461-465
Elagabalus	218-222	Anthemius	467-472
Severus Alexander	222-235	Olybrius	472
Maximinus	235-238	Glycerius	473-474
Gordians I, II, III	238-244	Nepos	474-475
Philip the Arab	244-249	Zeno (E)	474-49
Decius	249-251	Romulus Augustulus	475-476
Valerian	253-260	Anastatius (E)	491-518
Gallienus	253-268	Justin I (E)	518-52
Claudius Gothicus	268-270	Justinian (E)	527-565



Samaritans

From
 Northern
 Exile,
 Samaria

- Matt 10:5 These twelve Jesus sent out after instructing them: "Do not go in the way of the Gentiles, and do not enter any city of the Samaritans;
- Luke 9:52 and He sent messengers on ahead of Him, and they went and entered a village of the Samaritans to make arrangements for Him.
 - 10:33 "But a Samaritan, who was on a journey, came upon him; and when he saw him, he felt compassion,
 - 17:16 and he fell on his face at His feet, giving thanks to Him. And he was a Samaritan.
- John 4:9 Therefore the Samaritan woman *said to Him, "How is it that You, being a Jew, ask me for a drink since I am a Samaritan woman?" (For Jews have no dealings with Samaritans.)
 - 39 From that city many of the Samaritans believed in Him because of the word of the woman who testified, "He told me all the things that I have done."
 - 40 So when the Samaritans came to Jesus, they were asking Him to stay with them; and He stayed there two days.
 - 8:48 The Jews answered and said to Him, "Do we not say rightly that You are a Samaritan and have a demon?"
- Acts 8:25 So, when they had solemnly testified and spoken the word of the Lord, they started back to Jerusalem, and were preaching the gospel to many villages of the Samaritans.

Scribes and Pharisees

- Loyal to Law
- Especially Oral
- Resurrection
- Legalists
- Developed synagogue

- 23:2 saying: "The scribes and the Pharisees have seated themselves in the chair of Moses;
 - 13 "But woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you shut off the kingdom of heaven from people; for you do not enter in yourselves, nor do you allow those who are entering to go in.
 - 14 ["Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you devour widows' houses, and for a pretense you make long prayers; therefore you will receive greater condemnation.]
- "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you travel around on sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he becomes one, you make him twice as much a son of hell as yourselves.
- 23 "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you tithe mint and dill and cummin, and have neglected the weightier provisions of the law: justice and mercy and faithfulness; but these are the things you should have done without neglecting the others.
- 25 "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you clean the outside of the cup and of the dish, but inside they are full of robbery and self-indulgence.
- 26 "You blind Pharisee, first clean the inside of the cup and of the dish, so that the outside of it may become clean also.
- 27 "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you are like whitewashed tombs which on the outside appear beautiful, but inside they are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.
- 29 "Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you build the tombs of the prophets and adorn the monuments of the righteous,

Sadducees

- Rejected all but Torah
- No resurrection
- Pragmatic
- Wealthy
- Positive to Rome

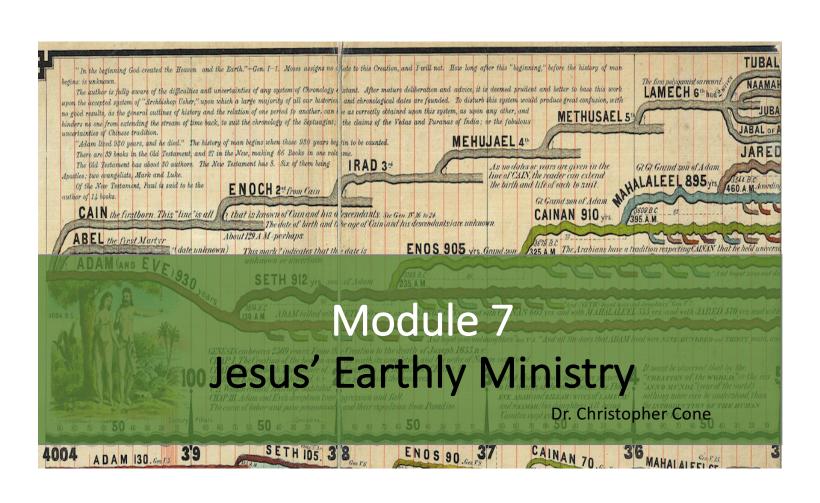
- Matt 3:7 But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees coming for baptism, he said to them, "You brood of vipers, who warned you to flee from the wrath to come?
 - 16:1 The Pharisees and Sadducees came up, and testing Jesus, they asked Him to show them a sign from heaven.
 - 6 And Jesus said to them, "Watch out and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees."
 - 11 "How is it that you do not understand that I did not speak to you concerning bread? But beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees."
 - 12 Then they understood that He did not say to beware of the leaven of bread, but of the teaching of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
 - 22:23 On that day some Sadducees (who say there is no resurrection) came to Jesus and questioned Him,
 - 34 But when the Pharisees heard that Jesus had silenced the Sadducees, they gathered themselves together.
- Mark 12:18 Some Sadducees (who say that there is no resurrection) *came to Jesus, and began questioning Him, saying,
- Luke 20:27 Now there came to Him some of the Sadducees (who say that there is no resurrection),
 - Acts 4:1 As they were speaking to the people, the priests and the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees came up to them,
 - 5:17 But the high priest rose up, along with all his associates (that is the sect of the Sadducees), and they were filled with jealousy.
 - 23:6 But perceiving that one group were Sadducees and the other Pharisees, Paul began crying out in the Council, "Brethren, I am a Pharisee, a son of Pharisees; I am on trial for the hope and resurrection of the dead!"
 - 7 As he said this, there occurred a dissension between the Pharisees and Sadducees, and the assembly was divided.
 - 8 For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, nor an angel, nor a spirit, but the Pharisees acknowledge them all.

Essenes

- Philo, Josephus, Eusebius
- Separatists
- Communal
- Almost gnostic dualism, ascetic
- Awaited Davidic and Aaronic messiahs
- Resurrection
- 2nd century BC 2nd century AD

Zealots

- Nationalist extremists
- Sought theocracy
- Rejected Rome
- Sicarii
- Revolted in 66-70, suicide at Masada in 73.
- Only Biblical Mention
 - Simon the Zealot (Mt 10:4, Mk 3:18, Lk 6:15, Ac 1:13)

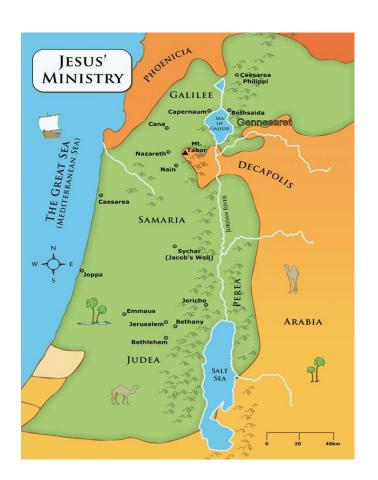


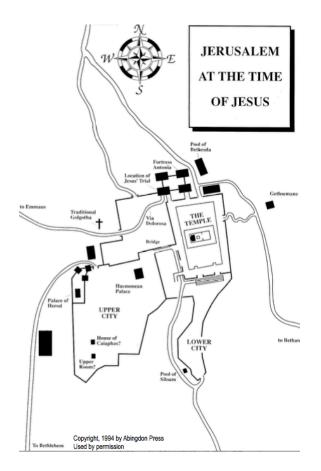
11. Jesus Earthly Ministry

4BC-33AD

- Books and Chronology
 - Matthew focused on His kingship
 - Mark focused on his servanthood
 - Luke focused on the divine Man
 - John focused on the Son of God (identity demands deity)
- Key Players
 - Samaria
 - Rome
 - Pharisees
 - Sadducees
 - Zealots

- Key Events
 - The Messiah Presented (Mt 4:17)
 - The Messiah Rejected (Mt 12)
 - The Church Prophesied (Mt 16: 13-20)
 - The Timeline Expounded (Mt. 24)
 - The New Covenant Initiated (Mt. 26:26-29)
 - The New Covenant Ratified (Mt. 27-28)



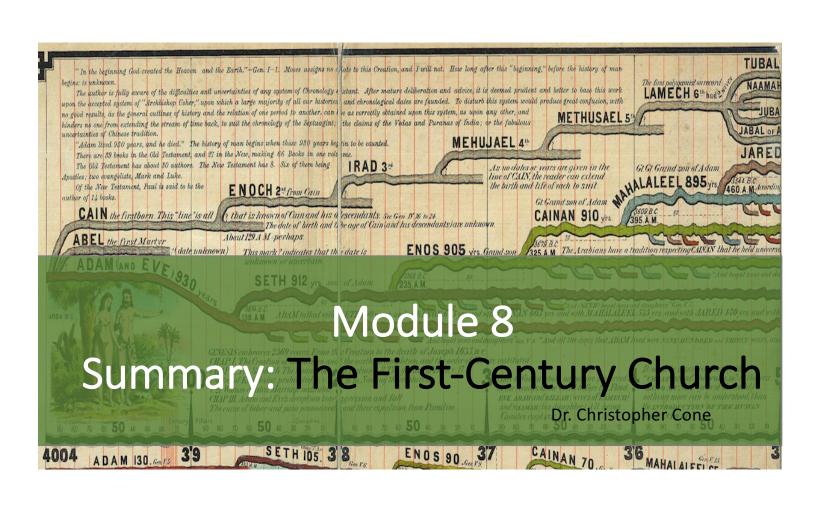


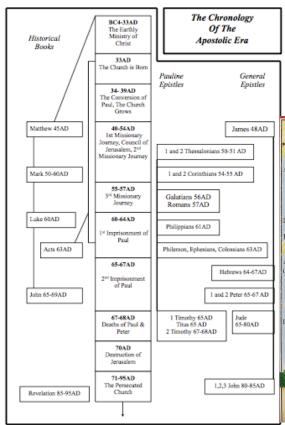
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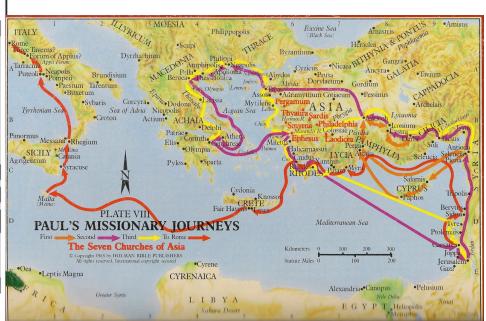
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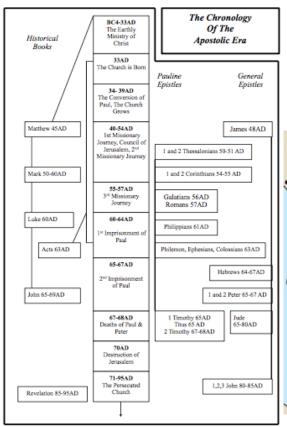
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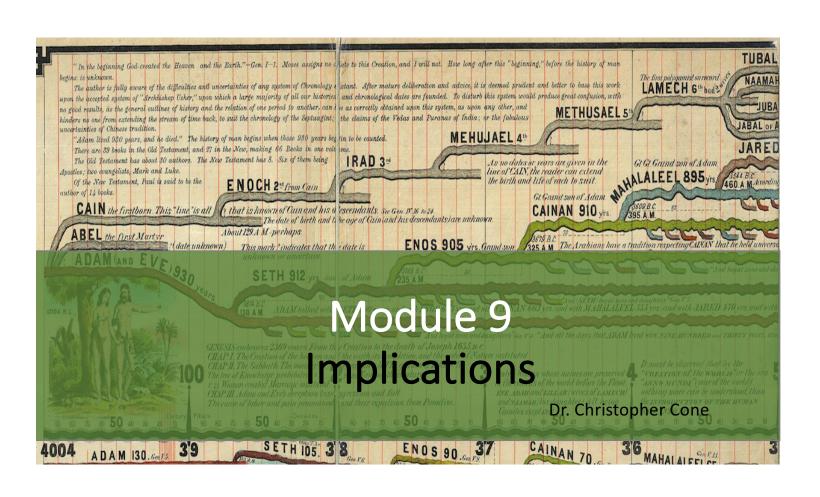
12. The First-Century Church 33-95





12. The First-Century Church 33-95





Implications

- God keeps His promises. Are we learning His promises?
- God is in control. Are we trusting in Him?
- God uses people to accomplish His plan. Are we serving with urgency?
- And...???