

Genesis

The Book of Beginnings

Genesis: The Book of Beginnings

- I. The Beginning of the Human Race (Genesis 1-11)

- A. The CREATION was the beginning of the universe and people (Genesis 1-2). Adam and Eve were the first man and woman. God provided a garden for them to live in perfect harmony with nature, one another, and Him.
- B. The FALL (sin) was the beginning of separation from God and physical death (Genesis 3). Eve was tempted by Satan, ate the only fruit that was off-limits, gave some to Adam, and together they rebelled against God.

C. The FLOOD was the result of violence in the land that brought the judgment of God (Genesis 6 – 10). Noah was a righteous man who found favor with God. God instructed him to build an ark, and when the flood came, Noah and his family were saved.

D. The beginning of languages at the Tower of Babel was the beginning of NATIONS (Genesis 11). God confused their language when they tried to build a monument to their own greatness.

Genesis: The Book of Beginnings

II. The Beginning of the Chosen Race (Genesis 12- 50)

God chose one man to become the father of a nation (Israel) that would love and worship God and be an example and a blessing to all the nations of the world.

A. God made a COVENANT promise to Abraham (Genesis 12).

1. Abraham's family would become a great NATION.
2. All the families of the earth would be blessed by his DESCENDANTS.
3. His descendants would be given LAND.

B. God's Chosen People: The Patriarchs of Israel (Genesis 21 – 26)

1. The son of Abraham was ISAAC (Genesis 21-26).
2. The two sons of Isaac were JACOB and Esau (Genesis 27 – 36). Jacob was the son chosen by God to carry on the blessings of the covenant.
3. Jacob had TWELVE sons who became the twelve tribes of Israel (Genesis 30 – 35).

4. Jacob's favorite son was JOSEPH (Genesis 37 – 50). Jacob's sons were jealous of their brother Joseph and sold him into slavery. Because God was with him, Joseph was eventually elevated to second in command in Egypt.

Exodus

The Book of Deliverance

Exodus: The Book of Deliverance

- I. God DELIVERED Israel from Egyptian Bondage (Exodus 1-14).

- A. God appointed MOSES to deliver the people (Exodus 3-4).
- B. God sent ten PLAGUES upon the Egyptians (Exodus 7-11).
- C. PASSOVER is the celebration of God passing over the Israelites when He brought death to all the firstborn children of Egypt (Exodus 12).

D. God parted the RED SEA and brought the Israelites out of Egypt (Exodus 14).

Exodus: The Book of Deliverance

- II. The Israelites Grumbled and COMPLAINED When They Refused to Trust God (EXODUS 15-18).

- A. They were afraid they would starve and God sent quail and MANNA.
- B. They were afraid they would die of thirst and God sent WATER from a rock.
- C. Moses needed help and God sent JETHRO.

Exodus: The Book of Deliverance

III. At Mount Sinai, God Declared His Plan for Israel (Exodus 19-20).

A. The Ten COMMANDMENTS gave order to life.

1. The first four commandments dealt with man's relationship to God.

a. Have no other gods.

b. Do not make for yourself an idol.

c. Do not take the Lord's name in vain.

d. Honor the Sabbath Day and keep it holy.

2. The next six commandments dealt with man's relationship to man.

a. Honor your mother and your father.

b. Do not murder.

c. Do not commit adultery.

d. Do not steal.

e. Do not bear false witness against your neighbor.

f. Do not covet.

Exodus: The Book of Deliverance

IV. God Gave Instructions for the People to Build the Tabernacle (Exodus 25-40).

- A. They built the tabernacle to God's instructions.
- B. At the end of Exodus, the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle (Exodus 40:34).
- C. The tabernacle was a constant reminder that God lived among them.

Leviticus

The Book of Holiness

Leviticus: The Book of Holiness

I. The TABERNACLE: The Holy Dwelling of God

A. The brazen ALTAR was directly inside the east gate in the courtyard of the tabernacle.

1. This altar represented the people's need for a blood sacrifice to approach God. Christ's sacrifice was the last sacrifice and is sufficient for us today.

B. The bronze LAVER came next in the courtyard.

1. This represented the need for cleansing from sin before approaching God.
2. Today, if we confess our sins, Christ is faithful to forgive us and cleanse us from our sins.

C. The table of SHOWBREAD held twelve loaves of bread and was inside the Holy Place on the north wall.

1. This represented the twelve tribes of Israel.
2. Jesus Christ is the Bread of Life.

D. The GOLDEN LAMPSTAND burned continually and was inside the Holy Place on the south wall.

1. This represented Jesus Christ, the Light of the World.

E. The altar of INCENSE was in the Holy Place on the west wall.

1. This represented the prayers of the saints.
2. Christ is the intercessor of our prayers.

F. The VEIL separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place.

1. This represented the barrier between man and God.
2. At Christ's death the veil was torn in two from top to bottom. Now through Christ, there is no barrier between God and man.

G. The ARK of the covenant was in the Most Holy Place and contained the Ten Commandments. The lid was called the mercy seat and represented the mercy of Jesus Christ.

Leviticus: The Book of Holiness

II. The Way to God is Through Sacrifice (Leviticus 1-16).

Leviticus 1-16 records instructions for the religious life of the Israelites, how the tabernacle was to be used, the duties of the priests, and the instructions for worship, celebration, and sacrifice.

A. The five types of the sacrifice for the Israelites before Christ were:

Voluntary

1. BURNT offering
2. GRAIN offering
3. PEACE offering

Compulsory

4. SIN offering
5. GUILT offering

B. Today, Jesus is our sacrifice. John 14:6 says “I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.”

Leviticus: The Book of Holiness

III. The Walk with God Demands Holiness (Leviticus 17-27).

Leviticus 17-27 records the laws for a life of holiness for the Israelites.

- A. Leviticus 11:44 says “Consecrate yourselves therefore, and be holy, for I am holy.”
- B. The concept of holiness appears eighty-four times in the book of Leviticus.
- C. Leviticus 23 gives instructions for the holidays and feasts to celebrate so the Israelites would remember what God had done for them.

D. Israel was to be an example to other nations of the benefits and blessings of living a holy life in communion with a holy God.

Numbers

The Book of Unbelief

Numbers: The Book of Unbelief

- I. God PREPARED the Israelites to enter the Promised Land
(Numbers 1 – 10)

1. A CENSUS was taken.
 1. It allowed the people to see the NUMBER of fighting men.
 2. BANNERS identified each tribe.
 3. The tribes were ORGANIZED as God commanded.
 4. TRUMPETS provided camp communication.

B. The **CLEANSING** of the Camp

1. The priests were ordained
2. The tabernacle was cleansed
3. The diseased were removed from the camp.

C. **Communion** with God

1. The Passover was celebrated

Numbers: The Book of Unbelief

II. God **PREVENTED** the Israelites from entering the Promised Land (Numbers 11 – 21)

ALL CAPS denotes countries
Small Caps denotes regions
Italics denotes bodies of water
● City
▲ Mountain



Mediterranean Sea

Canaan

Sea of Galilee

Jordan River

Plains of Moab

▲ **Mount Nebo**

Dead Sea

Goshen

● **Kadesh-Barnea**

Egypt

Mount Sinai*

Arabian Desert

Nile River

Red Sea

A. They grumbled about the **FOOD**.

B. They grumbled about the
LEADERSHIP.

C. They rebelled and refused to go
into the Promised Land.

Numbers: The Book of Unbelief

III. God **PREPARED** the new generation of Israelites to enter the Promised Land
(Numbers 22 – 36)

A. Another **CENSUS** was taken and the number of fighting men had decreased.

B. They **CLEANSED** the camp

C. They reestablished **COMMUNION** with God.

Deuteronomy

Book of Obedience

Deuteronomy: The Book of Obedience

- I. Historical: Remembrances of the Past
(Deuteronomy 1-11)

- A. Moses reminded them of man's past FAILURES (Deuteronomy 1).
- B. Moses reminded them of God's past FAITHFULNESS (Deuteronomy 2-11).

Deuteronomy: The Book of Obedience

II. Legal: Instructions for the Future (Deuteronomy 12-30)

A. There are two reasons to obey God's Laws:

1. Your LIFE will go better.
2. It shows our LOVE for God.

B. God's laws the people needed to obey in the land were:

1. RELIGIOUS laws or statutes.
2. NATIONAL laws or judgments.
3. PERSONAL laws or testimonies.

Deuteronomy: The Book of Obedience

III. Personal: Present Choices Impact the
Future (Deuteronomy 31 – 34).

- A. Moses' DISOBEDIENCE kept him from entering the Promised Land.
- B. Moses looked into the land and DIED.