

FOUNDATIONS FOR DISCIPLESHIP

Systematic Theology Course

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VOLUME 2 37

The Doctrine of the Church

Unit 01 - Introduction to the Church	38
Unit 02 - Organization & Government of the Church	40
Unit 03 - Ordinances of the Church	43
Unit 04 - Function of the Church	46

Old Testament Survey

Unit 05 - Creation	47
Unit 06 - Evolution, The Fall of Man	51
Unit 07 - Flood to Abraham	54
Unit 08 - Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Mt. Sinai	58
Unit 09 - Tabernacle, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth	62
Unit 10 - United Kingdom, The Divided Kingdom	68
Unit 11 - Writing Prophets of The Divided Kingdom, The Single Kingdom	74
Unit 12 - Babylonian Captivity, The Restoration	76

Introduction to the Church

Volume 2 - Unit 1

I. Definition of Terms

A. "Church" ("kirk") from kuriakos ("belonging to the Lord").

B. Greek Word: ekklesia - "a called-out assembly".

1. Old Testament (Septuagint, LXX) Usage - about 100 times: 86 times =
Congregation of Israel (Hebrew qahal)

2. New Testament Usage:

a. A civil assembly (Acts 19:32, 39, 41)

b. All who belong to Christ, i. e. the "universal church" (Matthew
16:18, Ephesians 1:22, 5:23-32)

c. A local congregation (Revelation 2-3, Galatians 1:2)

II. The Founding of the Church

A. When? At Pentecost:

1. Matthew 16:18 - ". . . I will build . . . "

2. Acts 1:5 - Baptism with Holy Spirit to be soon.

3. Acts 2- Baptism with Holy Spirit occurs (cf. Acts 11:15-16).

4. I Corinthians 12:13 - Baptism with Spirit = Means of entrance to Body of Christ.

5. Colossians 1:24 - Body of Christ = the Church.

6. Therefore, the church began on Pentecost.

B. Who? First, Believing Israelites - Later, Believing Gentiles Also

1. The Commonwealth of Israel (Ephesians 2:11-3:12)

2. The Good Olive Tree (Romans 11:16-24)

3. The Marriage Feast (Matthew 22:1-14)

4. The Flock of God (John 10:16)

5. The Seed of Abraham (Galatians 3:16, 29)

6. Secular Illustrations:

a. The United States of America

b. The Birth of a Child

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE – Matthew 16:18 – “Thou art Peter, and upon this rock (the apostles) I will build my church, and the gates of hades (the grave itself) shall not prevail against it.”

Organization & Government of the Church

Volume 2 - Unit 2

I. What is a Local Church?

An assembly of professing believers in Jesus Christ, organized as a spiritually gifted team to implement the great commission and to love and care for one another.

Note:

A. Profession

B. Organization

C. Implementation

1. To make disciples

2. To baptize

3. To teach

4. To take care

II. Who are the Leaders?

A. Elders (presbuteroi) or Bishops (episkopoi)

1. Elder = Bishop (Acts 20:17, 28, Titus 1:5, 7)

2. Function

- a. Rule (I Timothy 5:17, Acts 20:28)
 - b. Teaching and guarding the truth (I Timothy 5:17, Acts 20:28, Titus 1:9)
 - c. Supervision of finances (Acts 11:30)
3. How Many? Several in each church (Acts 14:23, 20:17 - cf. Revelation 2:1, Philemon 1:1)
4. Qualifications (I Timothy 3:1-7, Titus 1:5-9)
- a. Blameless
 - b. Husband of one wife
 - c. Vigilant
 - d. Sober
 - e. Of good behavior
 - f. Hospitable
 - g. Apt to teach
 - h. Not given to wine
 - i. No striker
 - j. Not greedy for money
 - k. Patient
 - l. No brawler
 - m. Not covetous
 - n. Not a novice
 - o. Having a good testimony in the community

B. Deacons (diakonoi)

1. Function: To assist elders (originally, the apostles) in administering aid to the needy, sick, etc. (Acts 6:1-6)

2. Qualifications (I Timothy 3:8-13)

a. Same essential moral qualifications

b. No mention of teaching, ruling

c. Addition of "not double-tongued", wives' qualifications

3. Deaconesses? (Romans 16:2, I Timothy 3:11)

III. What is the Organization?

A. Episcopal? (Apostolic Succession)

B. Federal (Presbyterian)? (Acts 14:23, Titus 1:5, Hebrews 13:7, 17, I Corinthians 5, I Timothy 5:20)

C. Congregational? (I Corinthians 1:10, Philemon 1:27, Matthew 28:19-20, I Corinthians 11:2, 20, Acts 6:3, 5, 15:2, 30, II Corinthians 8:19, Matthew 18:17, I Corinthians 5, II Thessalonians 3:14f.)

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Acts 20:28 – “Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Spirit hath made you overseers (bishops) to feed (shepherd, pastor) the church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood.”

Ordinances of the Church

Volume 2 - Unit 3

I. Ordinances vs. Sacraments

II. The New Testament Ordinances

A. Baptism

1. Definition of baptizo

a. Primary meaning - "Immerse"

b. Secondary meaning - "Identify with" (I Corinthians 10:2, Matthew 3:11, 20:22)

2. The Christian Ordinance of Water Baptism

a. Who?

(1) Is baptized

(a) Infants? -

"Christian circumcision"

"Household" baptism

(b) Believers? - N. T. evidence; Church history;
Spiritual birth, not physical

(2) Baptizes

b. What?

(1) A symbol, evidence of commitment

(2) Prerequisite for salvation?

c. When?

d. Where?

e. Why

f. How?

(1) Immersion?

(a) Primary meaning of baptizo

(b) Meaning of the symbol

(c) Early church practice

(2) Sprinkling /Pouring?

(a) Secondary meaning of baptizo (cf. Hebrews 9:10)

(b) Meaning of the symbol

(c) Immersion improbable in some passages

B. The Lord's Supper

1. Who?

- a. Participants
- b. Administrator

2. What?

- a. Sacrifice (transubstantiation)?
- b. Memorial? (I Corinthians 11:24-25)

3. When?

- a. Daily? (Acts 2:46)
- b. Weekly? (Acts 20:7)
- c. Other?

4. Where?

5. Why?

- a. Remembrance of Christ's death (I Corinthians 11:25)
- b. Proclamation of the gospel (I Corinthians 11:26)
- c. Anticipation of 2nd coming (I Corinthians 11:26)
- d. Recognition of our oneness in Christ (I Corinthians 10:17)

6. How?

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSES - I Corinthians 11:26 – “For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show (proclaim) the Lord's death till He come.”

Function of the Church *Volume 2 - Unit 4*

I. A Recruitment and Training Center - *The Great Commission*

A. Make Disciples

B. Baptize Them

C. Teach Them (cf. II Timothy 3:16-17) - Ephesians 4:7-16 - Equipping the saints for the work of the ministry

1. The "cadre"
2. The saints
3. The ministry
4. The growth
5. The unity in love

II. A Worship and Praise Center (I Corinthians 14:26, Ephesians 5:19-20, Col 3:16)

III. A Center for Meeting Material Needs (Acts 4:34f., 6:1-7, 11:27-30, Romans 12:13, II Corinthians 8-9, Philemon 4:10f.)

IV. A Center for Spiritual Encouragement, Restoration and Discipline

A. Encouragement (Hebrews 10:25, I Thessalonians 4:18, Romans 12:15)

B. Restoration (Galatians 6:1, II Timothy 2:25)

C. Discipline (I Timothy 5:19-20, 6:3-5, Titus 1:10-13, I Corinthians 5, I Tim 1:20)

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Matthew 28:19-20 – “Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the age.”

Creation (Genesis 1-2)

Volume 2 - Unit 5

Units 5-12: Survey of the Old Testament Timeline

Period	Approximate Dates
Beginnings - Creation	2,000 B.C.
Patriarchal	2,000-1,500 B.C.
Exodus	1,500-1,400 B.C.
Conquest of Canaan	1,400-1,390 B.C.
Judges	1,390-1,050 B.C.
United Kingdom	1,050-931 B.C.
Divided Kingdom	931-722 B.C.
Single Kingdom	722-586 B.C.
Babylonian Captivity	586-516 B.C. (606-536)
Restoration	516-400 B.C. (536-400)

I. Genesis 1:1-2

A. In the beginning

B. God

C. Created (bara)

1. Divine activity

2. Production of that which did not previously exist

D. The heaven(s) and the earth

II. When? How?

A. Gap Theory

1. Definition

a. Creation

b. Catastrophe

c. Renovation

2. Advantage

Old earth, recent man

3. Disadvantages

a. Hebrew text

b. No confirmation in geology

c. No clear scriptural support

B. Day-Age Theory (Concordance Theory)

1. Definition - Each "day" = Geologic Age

2. Advantages

a. Old earth acceptable

b. Concordance

3. Disadvantages

- a. Concordance superficial
- b. "Day" usually = 24 hours
- c. Extinction of animals
- d. Cause of death

C. Revelatory Day Theory

1. Definition - "Days" = Revelation, not Creation

2. Advantages

- a. Old earth acceptable
- b. Removes chronological problems

3. Disadvantages

- a. Highly speculative
- b. No scriptural support

D. Phenomenal Language Theory

1. Definition

- a. Description = How Things Appear to the Eye

b. 6 days = Literary Framework

2. Advantage - Removes "scientific problems" from Genesis

3. Disadvantage - Does it do justice to Genesis 1?

E. Recent Creationism Theory

1. Definition

a. Rejects uniformitarianism

b. Recent creation of "mature" earth

c. Catastrophism

2. Advantage - Takes Genesis 1 as straight historical account

3. Disadvantage - Conflicts with majority view of modern science

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSES - Genesis 1:1 – “In the beginning God created the heaven(s) and the earth.”

Evolution, The Fall of Man

Volume 2 - Unit 6

I. Evolution

A. Uniformitarianism - Principles of Geology, Chas. Lyell

B. Biological Uniformitarianism (Evolution)

1. Definition

2. Historical Background

3. Darwin's Theory

a. Inheritance of acquired characteristics

b. Natural selection

4. Arguments for Evolution

a. Recapitulation

b. Vestigial organs

c. Similarity of species

d. Paleontology (fossils)

5. Evidence against Evolution

- a. Cannot be proved
- b. No conclusive evidence
- c. Cannot be demonstrated in laboratories
- d. 2nd law of thermodynamics
- e. Common sense
- f. The Biblical account

II. The Fall of Man (Genesis 3-4)

A. The Genesis Story

B. Historical Event or Theological Myth?

- 1. Too simple?
- 2. Does not fit evolutionary theory
- 3. Evidence of historicity
 - a. Straight historical narrative
 - b. New Testament usage
 - (1) Christ
 - (2) Paul

c. Justification of simplicity

d. The Geneological evidence

C. The Results of the Fall (cf. Volume 1, Units 3-4)

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Romans 5:12 – “Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all sinned.”

Note the deviation from the Authorized Version in the last word. All sinned at a point of time (Greek aorist tense) in Adam. The reference in this verse is not to our personal sins, but to the one sin of Adam, in which we all shared, from God's viewpoint.

Flood to Abraham *Volume 2 - Unit 7*

I. The Flood (Genesis 6-9)

A. The Cause

1. Breakdown of separation?
2. Angelic hypothesis
 - a. Sons of God = angels (Old Testament)
 - b. New Testament evidence
 - (1) Jude 6-7
 - (2) II Peter 2:4
 - (3) I Peter 3:19
 - c. Objection - Matthew 22:30

B. The Extent

1. Depth (Genesis 7:19-20)
2. Duration (Genesis 7:11, 8:14)
3. Biblical geology (Genesis 7:11)

4. Size of the ark (Genesis 6:15)
5. Need for the ark
6. Total destruction of human race (Genesis 6:11-13, I Peter 3:20, II Peter 2:5)
7. Anthropology - flood legends
8. Flood - creation - 2nd coming (II Peter 3:3-7)

C. The Implications

II. The Confusion of Tongues and Spread of the Nations (Genesis 10-11)

A. The Tower of Babel

B. The Confusion of Languages

C. The Table of Nations

1. Japheth - Europe and Asia
2. Ham - Africa, Arabian Peninsula
3. Shem - Fertile Crescent

III. Abraham (Genesis 12-25)

A. Descent

B. Ur

C. Abrahamic Covenant

1. Summary

a. Great nation

b. Personal blessing

c. Protection

d. Blessing for all families of earth

2. Abraham's faith (Genesis 15:6)

3. Fulfillment

	<i>Historic View</i>	<i>Dispensational View</i>
a. Great nation	Historically, Jews, and believers of all ages	Historically, Jews, and future Jewish nation in Palestine in millennium
b. Canaan	Historically, and future in New Jerusalem	Historically, and future in Palestine in millennium
c. Personal blessing	Historically	Historically
d. Protection	Historically-until Christ-now applies to the church	Historically, now, and in the future
e. Blessing for all families	Christ, and in Body of Christ forever	Christ, and in exaltation of Israel as a nation in millennium

CRUX: Relationship of Israel to the Church

(1) Summary of Historic View

(2) Summary of Dispensational View

(3) Personal View

(a) Romans 11:16f.

(b) Ephesians 2: 11f.

(c) Galatians 3:16, 29

(d) Romans 2:28-29, 9:6, Revelation 2:9, 3:9,
Philemon 3:3, James 1:1, I Peter 1:1

(e) Hebrews 8-9

(f) Revelation 21:9-14

(g) Hebrews 11:40

(h) Hebrews 11:8f.

(i) Historical argument

Note: The two views mentioned in this study are equally "orthodox", i. e. they are both held by Christians totally committed to Christ and to the inerrancy of the Word. Even if we may differ in our understanding of Biblical interpretation at this point, let's not allow such a difference to interfere with our essential purpose in Group II. Absolute agreement is expected only in those essential areas noted in our doctrinal statement.

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Genesis 15:6 – “And he (Abraham) believed in the Lord, and He counted it to him for righteousness.”

Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Mt. Sinai
Volume 2 - Unit 8

I. Isaac (Genesis 25-26)

A. The Name

B. The Life Span

C. His Place in History

II. Jacob (Genesis 27-36)

A. Selection Over Esau (Genesis 25:23)

B. The Stolen Birthright (Genesis 27)

1. The double portion

2. Spiritual and political headship

C. Jacob Becomes Israel (Genesis 32)

III. Joseph (Genesis 37-50)

A. Importance

1. Completes Jacob's story

2. Link between family and nation

3. Link between Canaan and Egypt

4. Type of Christ?

B. His Life

1. Haran - Hebron (Genesis 37)

2. Servitude in Egypt (Genesis 39-41:45)

3. Power in Egypt (Genesis 41:46 - chap. 50)

IV. Introduction to Moses

A. Scholar in Egypt (40 years)

1. Birth

2. Adoption

3. Education (Acts 7:22)

4. Momentous decision (Hebrews 11:24-27)

B. Shepherd in Midian (40 years)

The burning bush (Exodus 3)

C. Savior of His People (40 years)

1. Confrontation with Pharaoh

2. The plagues

a. Purpose: To discredit Egyptian gods (Exodus 12:12)

b. Authenticity

(1) Intensification

(2) Prediction and removal

(3) Discrimination

(4) Order, severity

(5) Uniqueness of last plague

c. The last plague - the Passover

(1) The historical incident

(2) The typical significance (I Corinthians 5:7)

3. Egypt to Sinai (Exodus 13-18)

a. The Red Sea

b. The manna (Exodus 16, John 6:32f.)

c. Water from the rock (Exodus 17:6, John 7:37f., I Corinthians 10:4)

d. Arrival at Sinai (Exodus 19:1-2)

4. At Sinai (Exodus 19 - Numbers 10)

a. Divisions of the Law

(1) Commandments (Exodus 20)

(2) Judgments (Exodus 21-23)

(3) Ordinances (Exodus 25 - Leviticus)

b. Purpose of the Law

(1) Constitution of Israel

(2) Preparation for Messiah's coming

c. Limits of the Law

(1) To Israel

(2) From Sinai to the cross

d. Agencies for Implementing the Law

(1) National priesthood

(2) National feast days (Leviticus 23)

(3) National sanctuary (tabernacle)

(4) National offerings

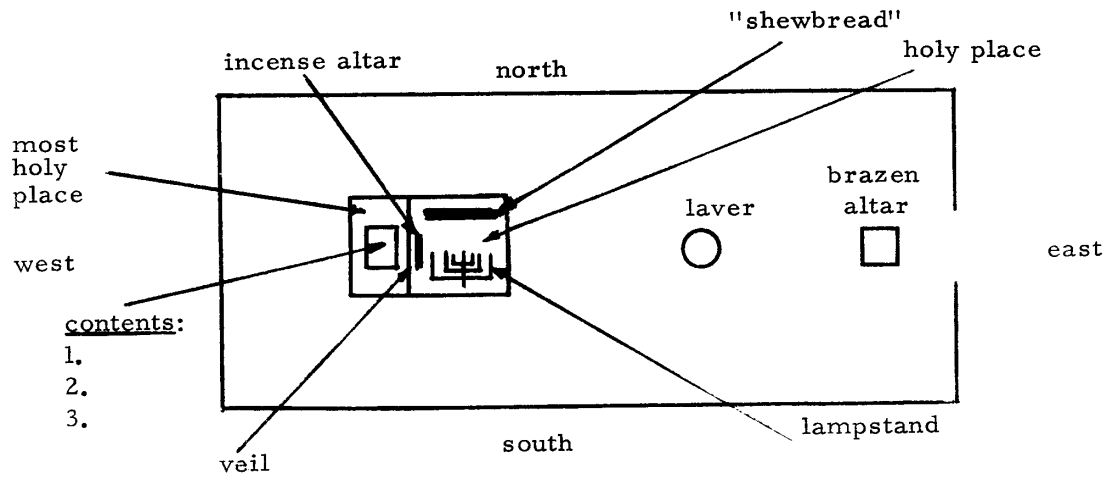
SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Galatians 3:24 – “Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith.”

Tabernacle, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth

Volume 2 - Unit 9

I. The Tabernacle

A. Physical Description



B. The Significance

1. To Israel
2. To Christians Today

II. In. the Desert (Numbers 11-21)

- A. Kadesh-Barnea (Numbers 13)
- B. Moses Strikes the Rock (Numbers 20)

III. The Plains of Moab (Numbers 22 - Deuteronomy)

A. A New Generation

B. Deuteronomy - The "Second Law"

IV. The Conquest of Canaan (1,400-1,390 B.C.)

A. Canaanite Religion

1. Ras Shamra Tablets (Ugarit) a. El b. Baal (I Kings 18) c. Anath d. Astarte (Ashtaroth)

2. God's Sovereign Reaction

B. Invasion of Canaan (Joshua 1-5)

1. Spies

2. Jordan Passage

C. Subjection of Canaan (Joshua 6-12)

1. Central Canaan (6-9)

a. Jericho

b. Ai (Aachen)

2. Southern Canaan (10) a. Amorite League

b. Joshua's "Long Day"

3. Northern Canaan (11) - King of Hazor

D. Distribution of Canaan (Joshua 13-22)

1. Levites

2. Caleb

V. The Judges (Judges, Ruth, I Samuel 1-7)

A. Nature of the Period

1. Transition Period

2. Unsettled Conditions

3. Character of the Judges

a. Military dictators

b. Champions of legal and political rights

c. Local heroes

d. Not dynastic

4. The 8 Prominent Judges (of 14 total)

a. "Military"

(1) Othniel

(2) Ehud

(3) Deborah

(4) Gideon

(5) Jephthah

(6) Samson

b. "Special"

(1) Eli

(2) Samuel

5. The Chronology

B. The 6 Cycles of Judges

1. Mesopotamians (Jud 3:7-11)

2. Moabites (Jud 3:12-30)

3. Canaanites (Jud 4-5)

4. Midianites (Jud 6-8) - Gideon

5. Ammonites (Jud 11)

6. Philistines (Jud 13-16, I Samuel 4-5) - Samson

C. The Civil Wars

1. Usurpation of Abimelech (Jud 9)
2. Ephraim and Gilead (Jud 12)
3. War With Benjamites (Jud 19-21)

D. Judgeship of Eli (I Samuel 1-4)

E. Judgeship of Samuel (I Samuel 5-7)

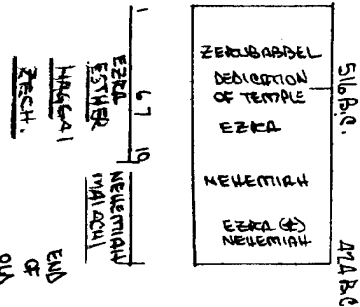
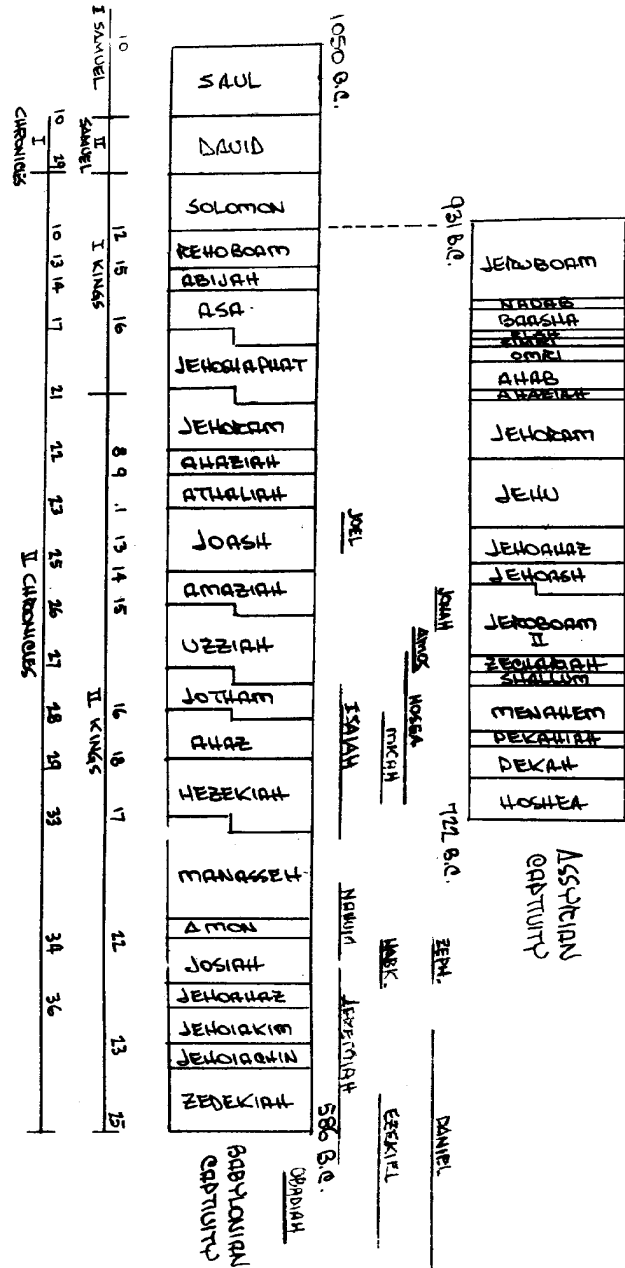
F. The Story of Ruth

1. "Appendix" to Judges
2. The Kinsman Redeemer (Leviticus 25)
 - a. Kinsman (Hebrews 2:14-15)
 - b. Uncomplicated in the need (Hebrews 4:15)
 - c. Able to redeem (Hebrews 7:25)
 - d. Willing to redeem (Hebrews 12:2)

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

Note: This verse summarizes the period of the Judges, and the chaotic conditions parallel our own day when people are intent on "doing their own thing", with no concern for God's Word.

KINGS AND PROPHETS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



United Kingdom, The Divided Kingdom
Volume 2 - Unit 10

I. The United Kingdom (1,050-931 B.C.)

A. Scripture Summary

1. I Samuel 8-31 (Saul)
2. II Samuel (David)
3. I Kings 1-11 (Solomon)
4. I Chronicles
5. II Chronicles 1-9
6. Psalms (most)
7. Proverbs (most)
8. Ecclesiastes
9. Song of Solomon

B. Psalms

C. Proverbs

D. Ecclesiastes

E. Son of Solomon

F. Contemporary History - Degeneracy of Great Empires

G. Saul

1. Achievements

- a. Partially unified tribes
- b. Protected Israel's borders from invasion
- c. Upheld Mosaic Law - sometimes (I Samuel 14:32f.)
- d. Maintained simple court
- e. Blazed path for monarchy

2. Failures (Self-will)

- a. I Samuel 13
- b. I Samuel 14
- c. I Samuel 15
- d. I Samuel 28 - Spiritism always condemned! Look these up:

(1) Leviticus 19:26, 31

(2) Deuteronomy 18:9-14

(3) 11 Kings 17:17, 21:6

(4) Isaiah 8:19-20

(5) I Chronicles 10:13

(6) Isaiah 47:13

(7) Jeremiah 10:2

3. Evaluation

H. David

1. Outline of Life

- a. Shepherd (I Samuel 16-17)
- b. In Saul's court (I Samuel 18-19:10)
- c. In wilderness as fugitive chieftain (I Samuel 19:11-chap. 31)
- d. On the throne (II Sam)

2. Achievements

- a. Captured Jerusalem (Jebus)
- b. Welded tribes together

c. Devoted himself to spiritual needs of people

d. Extended kingdom geographically

3. Calamities

a. Bathsheba (II Samuel 11)

b. Absalom (II Samuel 13-18) - (cf. also Sheba, II Samuel 20, and the pestilence, II Samuel 24)

4. Evaluation

5. Davidic Covenant (II Samuel 7, I Chronicles 17, Psalms 89)

a. A posterity which would never perish

b. A son who would:

(1) Build God a house (Hebrews 3:6, I Timothy 3:15, I Peter 2:4-6, Ephesians 2:19-22, I Corinthians 3:16, 6:19)

(2) Reign on David's throne forever (Luke 1:31-33) –
Solomon; Messiah

I. Solomon

1. Continued centralization of government

2. Man of diplomacy (alliances)

3. Promoted commerce, trade
4. Built temple on Mt. Moriah
5. Evaluation

II. The Divided Kingdom (931-722 B.C.)

A. Scripture

1. I Kings 12 - II Kings 17
2. I Chronicles 10-29
3. Jonah, Amos, Hosea (North)
4. Joel, Isaiah, Micah (South)

B. Causes for Division

1. Rehoboam's Foolishness (I Kings 12)
2. Background Issues

C. Comparison of 2 Kingdoms

1. North: Larger, Stronger, Just Cause
2. South: Jerusalem, 8/20 Righteous Kings, Single Dynasty, Topography

D. Relationship of 2 Kingdoms

1. Mutual Hostility (c. 50 years)
2. Alliance (c. 80 years)
3. Renewed Hostility (c. 80 years)

E. Jeroboam

F. Ahab (vs. Elijah - I Kings 18)

G. Jehu

H. Jeroboam 11

I. The Fall of the Northern Kingdom - 722 B.C. (II Kings 17)

J. Rehoboam

K. Jehoshaphat

L. Uzziah

M. Ahaz

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Leviticus 19:31 – “Regard not them that have familiar spirits (demons), neither seek after wizards (fortune-tellers), to be defiled by them: I am the Lord your God.”

Writing Prophets of The Divided and Single Kingdom

Volume 2 - Unit 11

I. The Writing Prophets, Divided Kingdom

- A. Joel (9th century B.C. - to Southern Kingdom)
- B. Jonah (8th century B.C. - from Northern Kingdom)
- C. Amos (8th century B.C. - to Northern Kingdom)
- D. Hosea (8th century B.C. - to Northern Kingdom)
- E. Isaiah (8th century B.C. - to Southern Kingdom)
- F. Micah (8th century B.C. - to Southern Kingdom)

II. The Single Kingdom (722-586 B.C.)

A. Scripture

- 1. II Kings 18-25
- 2. II Chronicles 30-36
- 3. Jeremiah
- 4. Lamentations
- 5. Habakkuk
- 6. Zephaniah
- 7. Nahum

B. Why the Survival?

- 1. Loyalty to God
- 2. Revivals

3. Isaiah, Hezekiah
4. Single Dynasty
5. Geography
6. Sovereign Purpose of God

C. Outstanding Kings

1. Hezekiah - Destruction of Sennacherib's Army
2. Manasseh
3. Josiah

D. The Fall of the Kingdom (606-586 B.C.)

E. Writing Prophets

1. Nahum (7th century B.C.)
2. Zephaniah (7th century B.C.)
3. Habakkuk (7th century B.C.)
4. Jeremiah-and Lamentations (c. 627-580 B.C.)

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Lamentations 3:22-23 – “It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness.”

Babylonian Captivity, The Restoration

Volume 2 - Unit 12

I. The Babylonian Captivity (586-516 B.C. or 606-536 B.C.)

A. Scripture

1. Ezekiel
- 2, Daniel
3. Obadiah
4. Jeremiah (overlap)

B. The City of Babylon

C. Benefits to the Jews

1. Revival of Monotheism
- 2, New Respect for Law of Moses
- 3, Birth of the Synagogue
- 4, Revival of Personal Religion and Responsibility
- 5, Quickening of Messianic Hope

D. Writing Prophets

1. Daniel (c. 605-536 B.C.)

a. Personal history

b. Summary of book

(1) Chapters 2, 7

Babylon

Media-Persia

Greece

Rome

Messianic kingdom

(2) Chapter 9 - 70 "weeks"

(3) Chapters 11-12 (cf. I Thessalonians 4:13-18, I Corinthians 15:51f.) - End-time events, return of Messiah, resurrection, etc.

2. Ezekiel (c. 593-550 B.C.)

a. Fall of Jerusalem (1-24)

b. Doom for Other Nations (25-32)

c. Glorious Restoration (33-48)

3. Obadiah (6th century B.C.)

II. The Restoration (536-c. 400 B.C.)

A. Historical Background

B. Return Under Zerubbabel (Ezra 1-6)

C. Esther (Between Ezra 6, 7)

D. Haggai (c. 520-500 B.C.)

E. Return Under -Ezra (458 B.C.) (Ezra 7-10)

F. Return Under Nehemiah (445 B.C.)

G. Zechariah (c. 520-480 B.C.)

1. Eight Night Visions (1-6)

2. Judgment on Gentiles, Deliverance of Israel at Messiah's Return, Great Blessings in Messiah's Kingdom (9-14)

H. Malachi (c. 430-420 B.C.)

The 6-Point Indictment:

1. Israel doubted God's love.

2. Israel despised God's name (polluted sacrifices).

3. Israel tolerated divorces and foreign marriages.
4. Israel wearied God by charging injustice.
5. Israel robbed God of tithes and offerings.
6. Israel charged that it doesn't pay to serve God.

SCRIPTURE MEMORY VERSE - Zechariah 4:6 – “This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.”

Note: This was the secret of Zerubbabel's success in the rebuilding of the temple, and it is the secret of success for anyone who wants to succeed in the Lord's work today.