

# The Next Seven

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## Old Testament History – New Testament Connection

### 1 God's covenant with Abraham

*Reading: Genesis 12:1-20; 13:1-18; 15:1-21; 17:1-27; Romans 4:1-25*

### 2 The Cities of Sodom and Gomorrah

*Reading: Genesis 13:10-13; 19:1-29; Luke 17:20-37 (v 29, 32); 2 Peter 2:1-8*

### 3 God Works Adversity for Joseph's Good

*Reading: Genesis 37:1-36; 39:1-45:28; 50:15-26; Acts 7:1-14; Hebrews 11:22*

### 4 God Sends Moses to Deliver Israel

*Reading: Exodus 2:1-25; 3:1-22; 4:27-31; Hebrews 11:24-29*

### 5 The Ten Commandments

*Reading: Exodus 20:1-26; Romans 3:19-31; 6:13-23; 7:22-8:4; Gal. 5:16-25*

### 6 Joshua and the Land of Promise

*Reading: Joshua 1:1-9; 2:1-24; 24:1-33 (v15); Hebrews 11:30-31*

### 7 The Last Judge of Israel, Samuel

*Reading: 1 Samuel 1:1-28; 3:19-21; 10:17-25; 16:1-13; Acts 3:19-26 (v24)*

# Old Testament Review – Lesson 2

## Overview

As we continue a review of the Old Testament the main point of this lesson focuses upon the covenant God established with Abraham.

As we move through the Old Testament it is important to see the thread of redemption that begins in Genesis and continues through each stage of history until the birth of the Savior.

As noted last week the first promise of the Messiah is found in Genesis 3:15. This verse is known as the *Protevangel* (or “first gospel”). While the fall of Adam brought sin and death into the very good creation, in time the Lord promised a special “seed of the woman” would crush the head of the serpent.

This language speaks of mankind’s spiritual deliverance from the bondage of sin and death. Satan’s power to hold men in spiritual bondage (the lost condition) ended through the work of Christ upon the cross!

At the cross the Lord Jesus Christ experienced a “heel wound” as he destroyed him that had the power of death, that is, the devil (Heb. 2:14). Consequently, all those who place their faith in the Savior pass from death unto life and are delivered from the power of darkness into the kingdom of God’s Son (John 5:24; Col. 1:13).

The next essential piece of history connected to redemption is the global flood of Noah’s day. The antediluvian world grew increasingly wicked until the Lord determined to bring the flood upon the world of the ungodly (2 Peter 2:5).

The preservation of Noah and his family is clearly connected to God’s promise in Genesis 3:15. Noah provided the necessary physical line required to eventually bring the Messiah into the world through the miracle of a virgin conception (seed of the woman).

The post-flood population rapidly expanded and until the Tower of Babel spoke one common language. However, the Lord confused mankind’s language at Babel in order to frustrate another growing rebellion against his authority.

From this history shaping event the basic nations began to arise. It is at this point in history God calls a man named Abram for the purpose of developing a unique nation through whom the promised Messiah would come. Read the key passages below and take careful note of the details contained in the *Abrahamic Covenant*.

**Key Passages**

- *Genesis 12:1-20; 13:1-18; 15:1-21; 17:1-27; Romans 4:1-25*

**Key Verse**

- Genesis 12:3

What is the significance of the statement, “*and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed*”?

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## **Activity**

On a separate sheet of paper list the details of the Abrahamic Covenant. When completed the list should have at least 13 points!!

## **Moving Forward in our Review**

Scripture records a number of experiences from the life of Abraham for our instruction and admonition. None is more eye opening than the history surrounding the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Abraham's nephew Lot ended up living in Sodom. Scripture tells us that the Lord appeared to Abraham (Genesis 18:1-33) and during that visit spoke of the grievous sin of both Sodom and Gomorrah. Abraham discerned the situation and began to intercede asking the Lord to spare the righteous who remained in the cities.

Unfortunately, there were not even ten righteous in the cities as the Lord told Abraham he would spare the coming judgment for the sake of just ten! Even though there were not enough righteous individuals to justify an answer to Abraham's prayer, the Lord could not destroy the cities until Lot was removed (Genesis 19:1-29). In fact, the Scripture indicates that Abraham's prayers availed for Lot (Genesis 19:29).

In time the Lord blessed Abraham with the son of promise, Isaac. God proceeded to establish his covenant with Isaac and his son Jacob. Following the Lord's preservation of Jacob and his family in the days of Joseph the nation of Israel began to take shape.

The book of Exodus chronicles the growth of Israel into a substantial nation while in Egypt. Eventually oppressed by the Pharaoh who came to power after the death of Joseph, the nation languished in slavery until God sent Moses to deliver them.

Following the mighty deliverance of the nation by the hand of God, Israel journeyed to Mount Sinai in the wilderness. It was on that mount God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses.

As the nation journeyed on from Mount Sinai, Moses led the nation to the brink of the promise land. However, the fear and unbelief of the nation lead to rebellion against the Lord's directive to go in and take the land. Consequently, the nation wandered in the wilderness 40 years until all that generation died.

In time under the leadership of Joshua the nation entered the promise land and conquered much of it. Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua and his generation.

Soon after the passing of Joshua's generation Israel drifted from the Lord and adopted the ways of the nations surrounding them. Idolatry and other compromise opened the door to the Lord's chastening hand on the nation. The chastening came in the form of oppression at the hands of the enemy nations living near them.

During the period of the Judges the Lord provided godly leaders who delivered the nation on those occasions when they repented and turned back to the Lord. Perhaps the most famous of those judges is Samson, but the last judge is really the most noteworthy.

Samuel served the Lord from his youth. In fact, his godly mother Hannah gave him to the Lord in answer to her prayer for a child. Samuel had a great influence on the nation and actually had the privilege of anointing the first two kings of Israel—Saul and David.

### **Digging Deeper**

In a brief review such as this much is left unsaid. For those students who desire to explore this section of Biblical history further here are a few links to interesting articles available online:

How Were People Saved Before Jesus Came in the Flesh

<https://answersingenesis.org/gospel/salvation/how-were-people-saved-before-jesus-came-in-the-flesh/>

Where Did Morality Come From

<https://answersingenesis.org/morality/where-did-morality-come-from/>

Technical Article: The Discovery of the Sin Cities of Sodom and Gomorrah

<http://www.biblearchaeology.org/post/2008/04/16/The-Discovery-of-the-Sin-Cities-of-Sodom-and-Gomorrah.aspx#Article>

Family Discussion/Devotion

## Old Testament Review Lesson 2



Israel wandered in the wilderness for 40 years because:

- A. they needed to grow in number before going to war
- B. of their fear and unbelief
- C. Moses sinned and could not go into the promised land
- D. God desired that they turn the wilderness into a land of plenty

Who lead Israel into the promised land?

Name the first city conquered by Israel when the Lord supernaturally brought the walls of that city down.

What famous judge of Israel was a Nazarite from birth and possessed great strength when the Spirit of the Lord came upon him?

Who was the last judge of Israel who also anointed the first two kings of Israel?