

# Survey of the Tanach

## Section 1

# Torah

Genesis

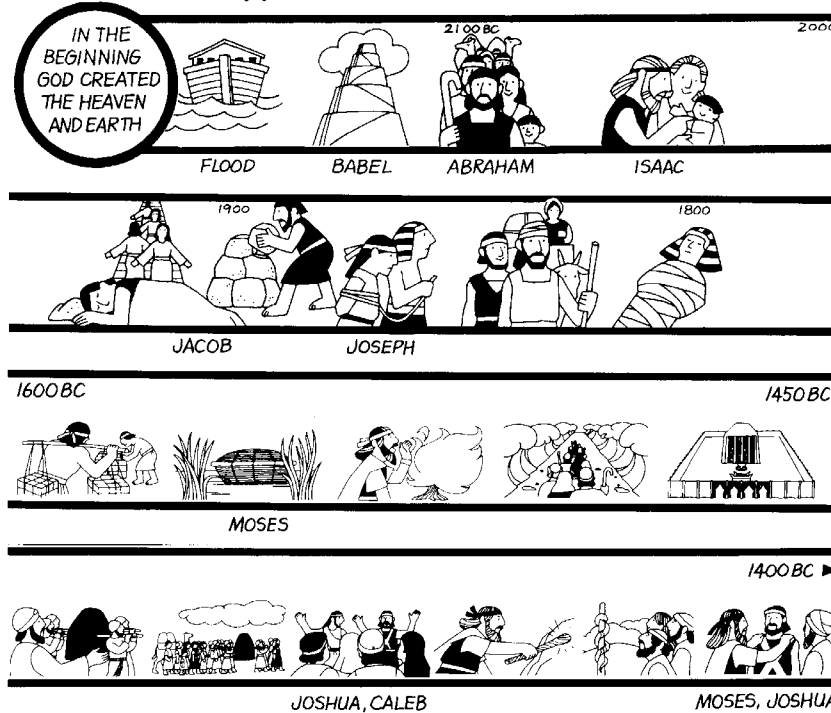
Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

Deuteronomy

### When Events Happened



## Survey of the Tanach

### Preface

More people study the History of the Jewish people than any other civilization in the world. When we study the Bible we are studying the History of Israel. Christians gather together to study Israel's history weekly. If you were a High School student in Israel and you are in a History class your textbook would be the Tanach, the Jewish Scriptures (also called the Old Testament).

This history is placed in the context of Theology, because God has used the Jewish people and their history to reveal Himself to mankind. The Bible is much more than a history book, The events that have occurred in the ancient past is a key to understand our relationship to God. How can we use this History? We can learn from the successes and failures of the Biblical Heroes to modify our lives to live according to God's commandments and his laws.

Congregation Yeshuat Yisrael is dedicated to the study of the scriptures. We believe the statement in the book of Romans Chapter 3;

What advantage then has the Jew, or what *is* the profit of circumcision?  
Much in every way! Chiefly because to them were committed the oracles of God.

-- Romans 3:1-2

Our Synagogue Torah Scroll contains the first five books of the Bible, that has been handwritten by a Sofer, a Scribe. This scroll has been transcribed from generation to generation for 3500 years. During the Jewish year 5763, we have read selection from the Torah Scroll and have taught the events from Genesis to the final days of the wilderness wanderings.

Since we are a New Testament congregation we value the whole council of the Word of God. We alternate our Torah Services during the odd years on a bi-annual basis. During the Jewish year 5764, (Beginning Fall of 2003) we will begin an overview of the Tanach, beginning in Joshua and ending with II Chronicles. After this study we will have an overview of the prophets and then we will cover topics in the New Testament.

Since we cover the Torah for an entire we are starting this study, Survey of the Tanach Part 2.

During the year we will study the Historical Books of the Tanach.

Historical Books: The Preparation for the Life of the Messiah Yeshua		
<p><b>The Joshua Generation</b></p> <p>Joshua Judges-Ruth</p>	<p>the possession of the land by the nation the oppression of the nation</p>	<p>The Theocracy: These books cover the period when Israel was ruled by God (1405-1043 B.C.).</p>
<p><b>We want a king!</b></p> <p>1 Samuel 2 Samuel 1 Kings 1-10 1 Kings 11-22 2 Kings 1-17 2 Kings 18-25 1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles</p>	<p>the stabilization of the nation the expansion of the nation the glorification of the nation the division of the nation the deterioration of the Northern Kingdom the deportation of the Southern Kingdom the preparation of the Temple the destruction of the Temple</p>	<p>The Monarchy: These books trace the history of Israel's monarchy from its establishment to its destruction in 586 B.C.</p>
<p><b>The Yeshuv – The Return</b></p> <p>Ezra Nehemiah Esther*</p> <p>Esther will be covered during Feast of Purim</p>	<p>the restoration of the Temple the reconstruction of the city the protection of the nation's people</p>	<p>The Restoration: These books describe the return of a remnant to the land after 70 years of captivity (605-536 B.C.).</p>
<p><b>Occupation and Sub"jew"gation</b></p> <p>This period will be covered during our Hanukkah Festivals</p>	<p>the Hellenization (Greek Influence) of Israel the Roman occupation.</p>	<p>The inter-testamental period covers 400 years of Jewish History not included in the Scriptures (Old or New Testament)</p>

**Theme of the Scriptures**

The Bible may be divided into eight basic sections: four for the Old Testament and four for the New, but it should be noted that in each of these, Yeshua the Messiah is the hope and underlying theme of all the books of the Bible. On several occasions, Yeshua claimed that He is the theme of all of Scripture:

1. In Matthew 5:17 He said, "I have come not to abolish them (the Scriptures) but to fulfill them."
2. When walking with the disciples on the Emmaus road, Luke tells us that, "... beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures."
3. Later that evening, the Lord spoke to ten of the disciples and regarding that, Luke tells us in Luke 24:44-47, "These are My words which I spoke to you while I was still with you, that all things which are written about Me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled." 45 Then He opened their minds to understand the Scriptures, 46 and He said to them, "Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer and rise again from the dead the third day; 47 and that repentance for forgiveness of sins should be proclaimed in His name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem."
4. In John 5:39 and 40, when in dialogue with the Jews, Jesus said, "You search the Scriptures, because you think that in them you have eternal life; and it is these that bear witness of Me; 40 and you are unwilling to come to Me, that you may have life."

In addition, in Revelation 19:10 we are told that "the testimony of Jesus (about Jesus) is the spirit of prophecy." In other words, the very nature and purpose of prophecy, and all of Scripture for that matter, is to reveal Jesus Christ. Obviously, due to the fall and need of man, Christ is the theme of both the Old and New Testaments for it is only through Him that we can have both eternal life and life abundantly (John 10:10).

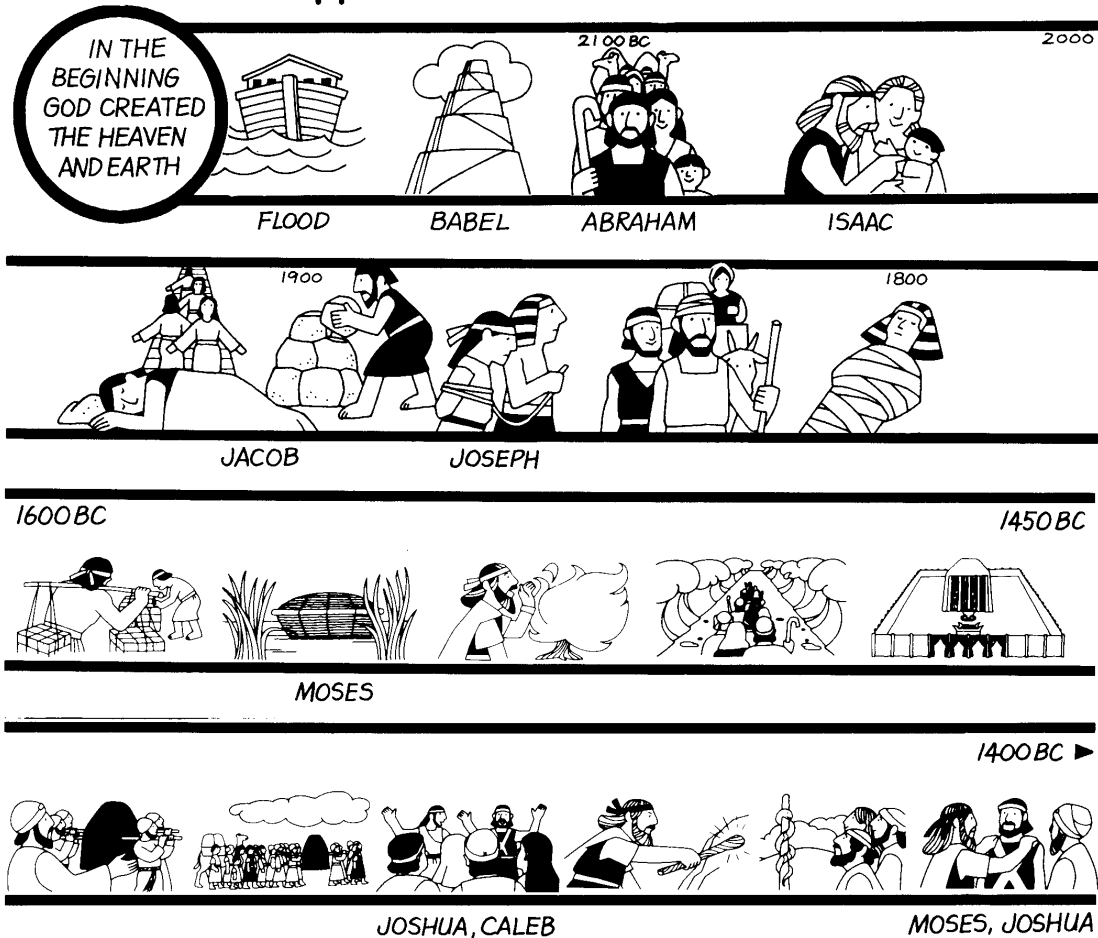
The central Person in the Bible is the Messiah Yeshua, He is the Creator (Col 1:14) and He is the Savior. A secondary theme is the establishment, dispersion, and return of Israel to the Land of Promise.

# Books of Law



The five books of the Law are also called "the Pentateuch," which means "five scrolls." At least some of this ancient literature was written by Moses (Luke 24:27, John 5:46). These books describe the creation of the world, God's call to the Hebrews to be His special people, their captivity and release from Egypt, the laws which guided them on their way to the Promised Land and how God blessed the people when they obeyed and disciplined them when they disobeyed.

## When Events Happened



**T**anach is an Acronym for three divisions of the Hebrew Bible.  
**T** for the Torah (The Law)  
**N** for Nevi'im (Prophets)  
**K** for Kithuvim (Writings)

Order of the Jewish Bible

TORAH

THE FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES

ty arb	GENESIS
twm	EXODUS
arqyw	LEVITICUS
rbdmb	NUMBERS
µyrbd	DEUTERONOMY

NEVI'IM

THE PROPHETS

[ why	JOSHUA
µyfpw	JUDGES
a l awm	I SAMUEL
b l awm	II SAMUEL
a µykl m	I KINGS
b µykl m	II KINGS
hy[ y	ISAIAH
hymry	JEREMIAH
l aqzj y	EZEKIEL

*The Twelve Minor Prophets*

[ wh	HOSEA
l awy	JOEL
swm [	AMOS

hydb [	OBADIAH
hmy	JONAH
hkym	MICAH
µwj n	NAHUM
qwqbj	HABAKKUK
hynpx	ZEPHANIAH
ygj	HAGGAI
hyrkz	ZECHARIAH
yka l m	MALACHI

KETHUVIM

THE WRITINGS

µlyht	PSALMS
yl m	PROVERBS
bwy a	JOB
µyry h ry	SONG OF SONGS
twr	RUTH
hkya	LAMENTATIONS
tl hq	ECCLESIASTES
rtsa	ESTHER
l aynd	DANIEL
arz [	EZRA
hymj n	NEHEMIAH
a µymyh yrbd	I CHRONICLES
b µymyh yrbd	II CHRONICLES

## Genesis Beginnings Beresheet ty arb

### Orientation

Moses wrote Genesis around 1425 B.C., during the 40-year wandering. Genesis is the first foundational book, describing the beginning of the world and life, God's dealing with mankind in general and his selection of a people through the Abrahamic covenant.

### Approaching the New Testament

1. The curse upon the serpent Gen. 3:14-15 is the earliest statement of the gospel of salvation. See Romans 16:20. The New Testament witnesses to Yeshua's defeat of Satan on the cross. See Rev. 16:9 for another identification of the serpent with Satan.
2. The fulfillment of the Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 12:1-9) is Yeshua the Messiah. See Romans 9 and Galatians 3:15-29.
3. God sovereignly used Joseph to accomplish his purpose of delivering his people (Gen 45:1-11). This foreshadows how the crucifixion of Yeshua was used to bring deliverance. See Acts 2:22-41.

The book easily falls into two major sections: Four Events and Four People

- I. Four Events (Gen. 1-11).
  - A. The creation of the world and man (1-2)
  - B. The corruption of man, the fall (3-5)
  - C. The destruction of man, the flood (6-9)
  - D. The dispersion of man, the nations (10-11)
- II. Four People: the election of a nation and the preparation for the redeemer (Gen. 12-
  - A. Abraham (the father of faith and of the nation Israel) (12-23)
  - B. Isaac (the beloved son of promise) (24-26)
  - C. Jacob (scheming and chastening) (27-36)
  - D. Joseph (suffering and glory) (37-50)

### Key Principle:

Since the call of Abraham and the promises of blessing to the nations through his seed is the prominent message of Genesis, the key chapters are those relating to the Abrahamic covenant and its reiteration, 12:1-3; 15:1-21; 17:1-9.

### Messianic Christology as Seen in Genesis:

**Prophetically:** Immediately after the fall, the promise of salvation is given in the seed of the woman (3:15), but then the Messianic links are made clear throughout Genesis: the line of Seth (4:25), the offspring of Shem (9:26), the family of Abraham (12:3), the seed of Isaac (26:3), the sons of Jacob (46:3), and the tribe of Judah (49:10).

**Typologically:** There are several key types that portray the Savior in Genesis.

- (1) **Adam** is a type of Yeshua (Jesus) (Rom. 5:14). As Adam is the head of the old creation, so Yeshua is the head of the new spiritual creation.
- (2) **Abel's** offering of a blood sacrifice points to Yeshua who would die for us. Abel's murder by Cain may also illustrate Messiah's death.
- (3) **Melchizedek** is also a type of Yeshua (see Heb. 7:3).
- (4) **Joseph**, who was loved dearly by his father, betrayed by his brothers, and yet became the means of their deliverance typifies the Messiah

## Exodus Names Sh'mot תּוֹמ

### Outline:

Exodus easily divides into two sections: Redemption and Revelation

- I. Redemption From Egypt (1-18)
  - A. In Bondage (Subjection) (1-12)
  - B. Out of Bondage (Redemption by blood and power) (12-14)
  - C. Journeying to Sinai (Education) (15-18)
- II. Revelation From God (19-40)
  - A. The Giving of the Law (19-24)
  - B. The Institution of the Tabernacle (25-31)
  - C. The Breaking of the Law (32-34)
  - D. The Construction of the Tabernacle (35-40)

### Messianic Christology as Seen in Exodus:

While Exodus contains no direct prophecy of Yeshua, there are a number of beautiful types of the Savior.

- (1) In many ways, **Moses** is a type of Yeshua. Deuteronomy 18:15 shows that Moses, as a prophet, anticipates Yeshua. Both are kinsman-redeemers who were endangered in infancy, renounced their power to serve others, and functioned as mediators, lawgivers, and deliverers.
- (2) The **Passover** is a very specific type of Yeshua as the sinless Lamb of God (John 1:29, 36; 1 Cor. 5:7).
- (3) The **Seven Feasts**, each of which portray some aspect of the Savior.
- (4) The **Exodus**, which Paul connects with baptism, pictures our identification with Yeshua in His death, burial, and resurrection (1 Cor. 10:1-2; Rom. 6:2-3).
- (5) The **Manna and Water** are both portrayed as pictures of Yeshua (John 6:31-35, 48-63; 1Cor. 10:3-4).
- (6) The **Tabernacle** portrays the Savior in its material, colors, furniture, arrangement, and the offerings sacrificed there (Heb. 9:1-10:18).
- (7) The **High Priest** quite clearly foreshadows the person and ministry of Yeshua (Heb. 4:14-16; 9:11-12, 24-28).

### Key Verses:

6:6 Say, therefore, to the sons of Israel, 'I am the Lord, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will deliver you from their bondage. I will also redeem you with an outstretched arm and with great judgment' (see also 20:2).

19:5-6 'Now then, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be My own possession among all the peoples, for all the earth is Mine; 6 and you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.' These are the words that you shall speak to the sons of Israel.

## Leviticus Called אֲרָקָיִם

### Outline:

Leviticus falls into two clear divisions: Sacrifice and Sanctification

1. Sacrifice (1-17)
2. The Laws of Sacrifice for Approach to God (1-7)
3. The Laws of the Priests (8-10)
4. The Laws Regarding Purity (11-15)
5. The Laws of National Atonement (16-17)
6. Sanctification (18-27)
7. The Laws of Sanctification for God's People (18-20)
8. The Laws of Sanctification for God's Priests (21-22)
9. The Laws of Sanctification in Worship (23-24)
10. The Laws of Sanctification in the Land of Canaan (25-26)
11. The Laws of Sanctification and Vows (27)

### Messianic Christology as Seen in Leviticus:

Similar to Exodus, a number of types of Yeshua are evident in Leviticus.

- (1) The **Five Offerings** all typify the person and work of Yeshua in His sinless life, submission to the Father that we might have fellowship with God.
- (2) The **High Priest** as mentioned above is a very prominent type of Yeshua in Leviticus.
- (3) The **Seven Feasts**, again, as mentioned, also form a type of the Savior.

### Key Verses:

**17:11** For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you on the altar to make atonement for your souls; for it is the blood by reason of the life that makes atonement.

**20:7-8** You shall consecrate yourselves therefore and be holy, for I am the LORD your God. 8 And you shall keep My statutes and practice them; I am the LORD who sanctifies you (see also 11:45).

## Numbers Wilderness rbdmb

### Outline:

Numbers divides into three sections: Preparation at Sinai, Failure of the Old Generation, Preparation of the New Generation.

- I. Preparation at Sinai (Old Generation) (1-10)
  - A. The Position and Numbering of the People (1-4)
  - B. The Precepts of God and Sanctification of the People (5:1-9:14)
  - C. The Pilgrimage Toward the Promised Land (9:15-10:36)
- II. Failure of the Old Generation (11-25)
  - A. Discontent Along the Way (11-12)
  - B. Disbelief at Kadesh-Barnea (13-14)
  - C. Discipline from the Lord (15-25)
- III. Preparation of the New Generation (26-36)
  - A. Reorganization of Israel (26-27)
  - B. Regulation of Offerings and Vows (28-30)
  - C. Regionalization of the Land (31-36)

### Messianic Christology as Seen in Numbers:

- (1) Perhaps no place is there a clearer portrait of Yeshua and His crucifixion than in the **serpent lifted up** on the standard (cf. Num. 21:4-9 with John 3:14).
- (2) The **rock that quenched the thirst** of the people is a type of Yeshua (1 Cor. 10:4).
- (3) The daily **manna** pictures Yeshua as the bread come down from heaven (John 6:31-33).
- (4) The **pillar of cloud** and **fire** portray the guidance of Yeshua and the cities of refuge certainly portray Yeshua as our refuge from judgment.
- (5) Finally, the **red heifer** is also a type of Yeshua (ch. 19).

### Key Verses:

**14:22-23** Surely all the men who have seen My glory and My signs, which I performed in Egypt and in the wilderness, yet have put Me to the test these ten times and have not listened to My voice, 23 shall by no means see the land which I swore to their fathers, nor shall any of those who spurned Me see it.

**20:12.** But the LORD said to Moses and Aaron, "Because you have not believed Me, to treat Me as holy in the sight of the sons of Israel, therefore you shall not bring this assembly into the land which I have given them."

## Deuteronomy Words - מַרְבִּיחַ

### Orientation

Moses wrote Deuteronomy about 1405 B.C., about the same time as Numbers. Deuteronomy is not a foundational book, but is a companion to Numbers. The book describes Israel's special relationship to God.

### Outline

- I. Moses Reviews Israel's Journey from Sinai to the Plains of Moab (chaps. 1-4)
- II. Moses Reviews and Expands the Law for the New Generation (4-26)
- III. Moses Reviews Israel's Covenant Relationship with God (27-30)
- IV. The Final Ministry of Moses (31-34)

### Messianic Christology as Seen in Deuteronomy:

The statement about Moses in 18:15 is one of the clearest portraits of Yeshua. It reads, "The LORD your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your countrymen, you shall listen to him." Further, Moses, as a type of the Messiah, is the only figure other than Yeshua to fill all three of the offices of prophet (34:10-12), priest (Ex. 32:31-35), and king (although Moses was not king, he functioned as ruler of Israel; 33:4-5).

### Key Verses:

**4:9, 23** Only give heed to yourself and keep your soul diligently, lest you forget the things, which your eyes have seen, and lest they depart from your heart all the days of your life; but make them known to your sons and your grandsons. 23 So watch yourselves, lest you forget the covenant of the LORD your God, which He made with you, and make for yourselves a graven image in the form of anything *against* which the LORD your God has commanded you.

**4:31** For the LORD your God is a compassionate God; He will not fail you nor destroy you nor forget the covenant with your fathers, which He swore to them.

**10:12-14** And now, Israel, what does the LORD your God require from you, but to fear the LORD your God, to walk in all His ways and love Him, and to serve the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul, 13 *and* to keep the LORD's commandments and His statutes which I am commanding you today for your good? 14 Behold, to the LORD your God belong heaven and the highest heavens, the earth and all that is in it.

**30:19-20** I call heaven and earth to witness against you today, that I have set before you life and death, the blessing and the curse. So choose life in order that you may live, you and your descendants, 20 by loving the LORD your God, by obeying His voice, and by holding fast to Him; for this is your life and the length of your days, that you may live in the land which the LORD swore to your fathers, to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to give them.