

O.T. Bible Survey

Instructions:

1. Read through the entire Old Testament Genesis – Malachi.
2. At the end of each Book, stop and read the corresponding survey of that book below.
3. Complete the O.T. Bible Survey Test.

Genesis:

1. Genesis Means origin or beginning.
2. Genesis is the seed plot of the Bible.
3. Genesis proves the rest of the Bible.
4. Genesis is hated by the devil.
5. The book of Genesis is the book of first mentions.
6. The first 11 chapters of Genesis cover about 2000 years of history.
7. Genesis begins with God and ends with a coffin.
8. The first 5 books of the Bible are written by Moses.
9. The first 5 books of the Bible are called the Pentateuch.
10. The Old Testament records the development of the Nation of Israel.
11. What are the 3 ingredients needed to have a nation? People, Law and Land.

Outline of the Pentateuch.

- Genesis = The origin of a nation.
- Exodus = The deliverance of a nation.
- Leviticus = The life of a nation.
- Numbers = The testing of a nation.
- Deuteronomy = The reminders of a nation.

Matching:

- Sons of God-----Chapter 6
- Abrahamic Covenant-----Chapter 12
- Justification by Faith-----Chapter 15
- Virgin Birth-----Chapter 3
- Joseph-----Chapter 37
- Creation-----Chapter 1
- Blood Sacrifice-----Chapter 4

- Sacrifice of Isaac-----Chapter 22
- Enoch (Raptured)-----Chapter 5

Exodus:

1. Exodus means departure.
2. Exodus begins with slavery, and ends with God dwelling in their midst.
3. God hardens a heart by removing his restraint on sin.
4. Books or chapters that give more insight into the Old Testament are:
 - Acts chapter 7
 - Hebrews chapter 11
 - II Peter chapter 2
 - The book of Jude
5. Name the 10 plagues in Exodus.
 - 1. The Nile River turning into blood.
 - 2. Frogs
 - 3. Lice
 - 4. Flies
 - 5. Disease on cattle
 - 6. Boils on men and animals
 - 7. Destruction of crops by hail
 - 8. Destruction of crops by locust
 - 9. Darkness
 - 10. Death of the firstborn
6. Egypt is a type of the world.
7. Moses is a type of Jesus Christ.
8. Passover is a type of the death of Jesus Christ.
9. The Exodus is a type of salvation.
10. The crossing of the Red Sea is a type of victory over the world.
11. The pillar of cloud and of fire is a type of the presence of God in the believer.
12. God had Israel spoil the Egyptians to provide for the Tabernacle.

Matching:

- Call of Moses-----Chapter 3-4
- Arrival at Sinai-----Chapter 19
- Miracle at the Red Sea-----Chapter 14
- The Plagues-----Chapter 7-11
- Oppression of the Israelites-----Chapter 1
- Smitten Rock-----Chapter 17
- Building of the tabernacle-----Chapter 36-40
- Israel breaks the Law-----Chapter 32
- Manna-----Chapter 16
- Renewing the Law-----Chapter 33-34
- Passover-----Chapter 12

Leviticus:

1. Leviticus is named after the Levite.
3. Leviticus teaches the way to God through sacrifice.
4. Leviticus teaches the Christians their need for holy living.
5. Name the 5 offerings.
 1. Burnt offering.
 2. Meal offering.
 3. Peace offering.
 4. Sin offering.
 5. Trespass offering.
6. What does each feast represent for the Christian?
 - Passover feast = Salvation.
 - Feast of the First Fruits = Resurrection.
 - Pentecost = Coming of the Holy Spirit.
 - Feast of Trumpets = Rapture or 2nd coming.
 - Day of Atonement = Tribulation.
 - Feast of the Tabernacles = Millennium.
 - The tabernacle represents God's visible center of worship and future work of The Lord Jesus Christ.

Matching:

MOSES JOHN

Brazen Altar-----Lamb of God

Brazen Laver-----Water of Life

Table of Shewbread-----Bread of Life

Lamp Stand-----	Light of the World
Altar of Incense-----	Prayer of the Lord
Mercy Seat-----	Death, Burial and Resurrection of Jesus Christ

Numbers:

Numbers was given from the numbering of Israel.

Outline of man:

- Genesis = Man ruined.
- Exodus = Man redeemed.
- Leviticus = Man worshipping.
- Numbers = Man serving.

1. Numbers shows Christians their need to be orderly.
2. Numbers reveals Israel's failures.
3. In Numbers Joshua was to succeed Moses.

Matching:

- Crisis at Kadesh-----Chapter 13
- Brazen Serpent-----Chapter 21
- Korah-----Chapter 16
- The futile Attack-----Chapter 14
- Balaam-----Chapter 22
- The Sabbath Breaker-----Chapter 15
- Nazerite Vow-----Chapter 6
- Aaron's Rod-----Chapter 17
- Census-----Chapter 1
- Moses' Disobedience-----Chapter 20

Deuteronomy:

1. Deuteronomy means second law.
2. Deuteronomy has the first mention of the children of Belial.
3. Deuteronomy has the first mention of death by hanging on a tree.
4. Deuteronomy is the only book Jesus used in dealing with the devil.
5. Deuteronomy shows the Christian his need to be obedient.
6. In Deuteronomy the land of Canaan is a land of Hills and Valleys.

Joshua:

Joshua begins and ends with Death.

The only place in the Bible where the word Success is used is found in Joshua 1:8.

God doesn't just use dreams, visions and angels, He now uses a Book-Joshua 1:8.

God's grace is shown through Rahab's scarlet thread.

Rahab is in the genealogy of Jesus.

In Psalm 78:25 manna is called Angel's Food.

Manna ceased after Israel crossed the Jordan River.

Manna is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ.

List four reasons why manna is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ.

- 1. Came down from heaven**
- 2. Miraculous and Mysterious**
- 3. Beaten in a mortar**
- 4. He gave manna because he loved us.**

List the sin of Achan.

- 1. I saw**
- 2. I coveted**
- 3. I took**
- 4. I hid**

Judges:

- 1. There are 12 judges in the Book of Judges.**
- 2. There are 14 judges in the Book of Judges and I Samuel.**
- 3. Israel's form of government where the priests teach and administer God's law is called a theocracy.**
- 4. Name three judges from the book of Judges:**
 - Deborah**
 - Gideon**
 - Samson**

- 1. The two judges found in I Samuel are Eli and Samuel.**

Ruth:

- 1. Ruth is the great-grandmother of David.**
- 2. Ruth is one of four women named in the messianic line.**
- 3. Boaz is the kinsman redeemer.**
- 4. Ruth is a type of lost sinner.**
- 5. Boaz is a type of Christ.**
- 6. Boaz is willing to redeem.**
- 7. Boaz has the right to redeem.**
- 8. Boaz has the power to redeem.**

I Samuel:

1. The three double books of the Old Testament:

- **I Samuel**
- **II Samuel**
- **I Kings**
- **II Kings**
- **I Chronicles**
- **II Chronicles**

1. Eli's two wicked sons were Hophni and Phinehas.

2. The three Kings of Israel under the united Kingdom were Saul, David, and Solomon.

3. I Samuel records Israel's transition from a theocracy to a monarchy.

4. Unique words to I Samuel:

- **Ichabod - The Glory is departed**
- **Ebenezer - The Lord helped us**

1. Eli's two main mistakes he made with his sons are:

- **He restrained them not**
- **He permitted them to minister in the house of the Lord**

1. The Ark of the Lord was captured by the Philistines for 20 years.

2. Samuel was the first circuit preacher.

3. Saul lost three things:

- **His kingdom**
- **The Holy Spirit**
- **His life**

10. From the anointing of David we learn that God looks on the Heart of a man.

11. When David went to slay Goliath he picked up five smooth stones.

12. David would not stretch forth his hand against the Lord's anointed.

II Samuel:

1. II Samuel records the reign of David.

2. Saul reigned for forty years.

3. David reigned for forty years, 7 years over Judah, and 33 years over all of Israel.

4. Solomon reigned for 40 years.

5. Saul's battles were primarily defensive.

6. David's battles were primarily offensive.

7. David could not build God a house because he shed much blood.

8. The Davidic Covenant consists of these five things.

- **Great Name**
- **Rest**
- **House**
- **Throne**
- **Kingdom**

1. David's counselor was the Prophet Nathan.

2. David's general was Joab.

3. Ish-boseth's general was Abner.

4. David's rebellious son was Absalom.

5. David's sin with Bath-Sheba is found in II Samuel Chapter 11.

6. David's sin cost him a four fold restoration.

I Kings:

1. I Kings records the reign of Solomon.

2. I Kings records the division of the United Kingdom into two kingdoms.

3. The key word of I Kings is Division.

4. The Northern Kingdom is made up of 10 tribes with Samaria as its capital.

5. The Southern Kingdom is made up of 2 tribes with Jerusalem as its capital.

6. The first king of the south was Solomon's son, Rehoboam.

7. The first king of the north was Solomon's servant, Jeroboam.

8. Ahab was the most wicked king of the north.

9. Manasseh was the most wicked king of the south.

The beginning of Elijah's ministry is found in I Kings Chapter 17

Name three great things that Solomon is noted for

A. Wisdom

B. Wealth

C. Temple

What were Solomon's three great sins

A. Horses

B. Gold and Silver

C. Wives

Two things were missing from the Ark when it found its final resting place in the temple?

A. The Golden Pot of Manna

B. Aaron's rod

Israel's sins:

- A. Priests of the lowest people**
- B. The two golden calves**
- C. Changed the Religious calendar**
- D. Worshipped devils**

Twenty kings ruled in the north.

Twenty kings ruled in the south.

There were no good kings in the north.

There were seven good kings in the south.

II Kings:

- 1. The key word of II Kings is captivity.**
- 2. The principle found in II Kings teaches God is faithful in judging his people for their disobedience and idolatry.**
- 3. The Northern Kingdom consisted of 9 different dynasty's.**
- 4. The Southern Kingdom consisted of 1 dynasty, David's.**
- 5. Elisha received a double portion of Elijah's spirit.**
- 6. Elijah performed 8 miracles.**
- 7. Elisha performed 16 miracles.**
- 8. Hezekiah was the most righteous king of the south.**
- 9. Jehu was instructed to destroy the house of Ahab.**
- 10. Hezekiah destroyed the Brazen Serpent of Moses because it became an object of worship.**
- 11. Judah's most wicked king Manasseh reigned the longest period of any king, 55 years.**
- 12. Judah went into captivity for 70 yrs. Because they didn't let the land rest its Sabbath's for 490 yrs.**

I & II Chronicles:

- 1. A Chronicle is an account of event arranged in order.**
- 2. Chronicles deals solely with Judah.**
- 3. Chronicles key word is Temple.**
- 4. I Chronicles recaps I and II Samuel.**
- 5. II Chronicles recaps I and II Kings.**
- 6. Chronicles contains additional information not found in I and II Samuel and I and II Kings.**
- 7. Chronicles was written to be an encouragement to the remnant.**
- 8. David's sin is not mentioned in Chronicles showing that God forgives and forgets.**
- 9. There are four major places in the New Testament where additional**

information is revealed about the Old Testament.

- Jude
- II Peter 2
- Hebrews 11
- Acts 7

Ezra:

1. Ezra records the return of the Jews from captivity.
2. Ezra deals with the rebuilding of the temple.
3. The purpose of Ezra is to record God's faithfulness in re-establishing the Jews in Israel.
4. Name two kings mentioned in Ezra:

- Cyrus
- Darius
- Ahasuerus
- Artaxerxes

1. Approximately 50,000 Jews returned to Israel.
2. The priest named in Ezra who organizes the return to Jerusalem is Zerubabel.
3. The two prophets who challenged and motivated the people to build the temple were Haggai and Zechariah.
4. Ezra was a descendant of Aaron.
5. About 1,500 men return with Ezra.

Nehemiah:

1. Nehemiah is the last historical book of the Old Testament.
2. Nehemiah deal with the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.
3. The wall of Jerusalem was rebuilt in just 52 days.
4. The only place in the Bible where the word *pulpit* occurs is Nehemiah 8:4.
5. After Nehemiah there is no inspired record of Jewish history for the next 400 years until the angel Gabriel broke the silence in announcing the coming birth of John the Baptist.

Esther:

1. Esther means Star of the East.
2. The book of Esther is never mentioned or quoted in the New Testament.
3. God is not mentioned in the book of Esther.
4. The book of Esther teaches the reality of God's divine Providence.
5. Ruth was a Gentile who married a Jew; Esther was a Jew who married a Gentile.

6. Mordecai was Esther's cousin.

Job:

1. The five books of poetry:

- **Job - the secrets of suffering**
- **Psalms - the secret of worship**
- **Proverbs - the secrets of happiness**
- **Song of Solomon - the secrets of love**

1. The past 17 books deal with a nation

2. The 5 books of poetry deal with the human heart.

3. The purpose of Job reveals the need to exercise faith when we don't know the reasons for suffering and affliction.

4. Job was faithful though he had no Bible.

5. Job is thought to be the oldest book in the Bible.

6. Job contains 42 chapters.

7. The book of Job never refers to the scriptures.

8. James 5:11 sates "Ye have heard of the Patience of Job."

9. Job loses his wealth, children, and health yet still remains faithful to God.

10. God never explains to Job why he suffered.

11. God gave Job twice as much as he had before.

Psalms:

1. Psalms contains 150 chapters.

2. Psalms means a sacred song or poem.

3. Psalms was set to music for the tabernacle and temple worship.

4. Psalms contains the two middle words of the Bible "The Lord".

5. David is the main Author of Psalms.

6. Psalms is the most quoted book of the New Testament.

7. 1st Century Christians sang the Psalms.

8. The book of Psalms has five major divisions ending with the word amen.

9. The three main prophetic themes in Psalms are

- **Messianic**
- **The suffering of Israel**
- **Future Glories**

1. Psalm 22 deals with the suffering savior or cross.

2. Psalms 23 deals with the Living savior or crook.

3. Psalms 24 deals with the exalted king or crown.

4. Selah means Pause.

5. Psalms 37 and 119 are perfect alphabetical Psalms.

Proverbs:

1. Proverbs deals with Practical wisdom.
2. Proverbs will develop your character.
3. Proverbs 8 is the chapter of wisdom.
4. A Proverb is a short popular saying that expresses some obvious Truth.
5. Solomon is the man Author of Proverbs.
6. Solomon spake 3000 proverbs - I Kings 4:32.
7. Proverbs 31 describes a virtuous woman.

Ecclesiastes:

1. Solomon is the author of Ecclesiastes.
2. He calls himself the Preacher.
3. Ecclesiastes teaches the emptiness of everything apart from God.
4. The key word in Ecclesiastes is vanity.
5. The problem with man is that he is looking under the sun instead of looking to the son.
6. Ecclesiastes teaches the greater the enjoyment the greater the disappointment.
7. Ecclesiastes teaches that only God can satisfy.
8. In Ecclesiastes the World is the object.

Song of Solomon:

1. In Song of Solomon Jesus Christ is the object.
2. Solomon wrote 1005 songs. (I Kings 4:32)
3. Another name for the Song of Solomon is Canticles which means song or chant.
4. The key word in Song of Solomon is Love.
5. There are two unique names of Jesus in the Song of Solomon:
 - The Rose of Sharon
 - The Lily of the Valleys
1. The unique name of the groom's bride is Shulamite
2. The Jews refer to the Song of Solomon as the Holy of Holies of scripture.
3. Orthodox Jews required you to be 30 years of age before you could read the Song of Solomon.

Isaiah:

1. The origin of the prophets began with Moses.
2. The word prophet means "One who speaks in place of another".
3. While all prediction is prophecy not all prophecy is prediction.
4. The four different titles for a prophet are:

- **The Prophet**
- **The Seer**
- **The Man of God**
- **My Servants**

1. List the five Major Prophets:

- **Isaiah**
- **Jeremiah**
- **Lamentations**
- **Ezekiel**
- **Daniel**

1. There are 66 chapters in Isaiah

2. Isaiah means the Lord Saves.

3. Isaiah was ministering when the Northern Kingdom was taken captive by Assyria.

4. Isaiah's prophecies are mainly directed to the Southern Kingdom of Judah - Isaiah 1:1

5. Esaias is the Greek name for Isaiah found in the New Testament.

6. Isaiah's 66 chapters fall in line with the 66 books of the Bible.

7. Chapters 1 through 39 deal with the Judgment of Israel.

8. Chapters 40 through 66 deal with the Redemption of Israel.

9. Three good chapters in Isaiah are:

- **The calling of Isaiah - Chapter 6**
- **The Devil - Chapter 14**
- **The Lord's Crucifixion - Chapter 53**

1. In Isaiah 14:12 the name Lucifer appears and is the only place in the Bible that refers to the Devil by that name.

Jeremiah:

1. Jeremiah contains 52 chapters.

2. Jeremiah was a prophet to the South.

3. Jeremiah was a prophet during the Single Kingdom.

4. Jeremiah was known as the Weeping Prophet.

5. God's phone number is Jeremiah 33:3.

Lamentations:

1. Lamentations was probably written shortly after the destruction of Jerusalem.

2. Lamentations is an Acrostic Arrangement which is a verse or arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, as the first or last, when taken in

order spell out a word, motto, etc.

3. In Lamentations each chapter has 22 verses or a multiple of 22 verses.
4. The 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet are used in succession to begin each verse in chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
5. In chapter 3 each of the 22 Hebrew letters are used in succession after every third verse.
6. The three Jewish grouping of writings in the Old Testament are:
 - The Law
 - The Prophets
 - The Writings
1. The Rolls are read publicly at a Jewish Festival.
2. The five rolls are:
 - The Song of Solomon
 - Ruth
 - Ecclesiastes
 - Esther
 - Lamentations

Ezekiel:

1. Ezekiel is the Prophet of the Exile.
2. Ezekiel means God Strengthens.
3. There are 48 chapters in Ezekiel.
4. Ezekiel was a priest as well as a prophet.
5. Ezekiel chapter 28 describes the Devil.
6. Ezekiel probably knew Daniel.
7. Ezekiel - Prophet of the Spirit.

Isaiah - Prophet of the Son.

Jeremiah - Prophet of the Father.

8. Ezekiel gave Israel 12 signs:
 - God caused him to be dumb
 - Unclean Bread
 - Iron pan
 - Tile
 - Posture
 - Shaved his hair
 - Image of Jealousy
 - 70 Elder's
 - Women weeping for Tammuz

- Sun Worshipers
 - Removal of household goods
 - Death of his wife
1. Ezekiel describes the physical resurrection of Israel in two ways.
 2. Another name for Jerusalem is "The Lord is there".
 3. Ezekiel describes the Millennial Temple.

Daniel:

1. The book of Daniel contains 12 chapters.
2. Daniel is the prophet of the exile.
3. Daniel means God is Judge.
4. The Lord Jesus Christ states that Daniel was a prophet.
5. Daniel prophesied in the King's court.
6. Daniel is written in the Hebrew and Aramaic languages.
7. Daniel was of royal descent.
8. Daniel is greatly beloved of God or highly esteemed.
9. Daniel rose to the highest position in the kingdoms of Babylon, Media, and Persia though a captive because he never compromised.
10. Apocalypse means, an unveiling of the secret purposes of God.

Hosea:

Outline of the Minor Prophets:

- There are 12 minor prophets.
 - The first 9 books are pre-exile.
 - The last 3 books are post-exile.
 - The Jews considered the minor prophets to be 1 book.
 - The minor prophets are:
 - Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habbakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zacheriah, Malachi.
1. Hosea was the last prophet to the north.
 2. Hosea's Greek name is Osee - Romans 9:25
 3. The word "backsliding is found only in Jeremiah, Hosea, and Proverbs.
 4. Gomer is Hosea's wife and represents Israel.
 5. Hosea called the northern kingdom by three names Israel, Samaria, and Ephraim.
 6. Of the last 6 kings on the throne in the Northern Kingdom only 1 died of natural causes.

Joel:

1. The central theme of the book of Joel is the day of the Lord.
2. Peter quotes Joel 2:28-29 in the book of Acts Chapter 2
3. Joel Chapter 3 give the location of the battle of Armageddon.
 - A. The Valley of Jehosaphat
 - B. The Valley of Decision.

Amos:

1. Amos' occupation was that of a herdsman and a cultivator of sycamore trees.
2. The only place the word "chapel" is used in the Bible is found in Amos 7:13. It refers to Bethel as the King's Chapel.
3. Amos predicted an earthquake.
4. The messages of Amos:

"Can two walk together except they be agreed" - Amos 3:3

"Prepare to meet thy God." - Amos 4:12
5. Amos had five visions:
 - The Vision of the Grasshoppers
 - The Vision of the Fire
 - The Vision of the Plumbline
 - The Vision of the Summer Fruit
 - The Vision of the Lord on the Altar

Obadiah:

1. Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament.
2. Obadiah pronounces judgment on Edom.
3. Edom means Red.
4. Edom is Esau - Gen. 36:1.
5. The Edomites would not let Israel pass through the Land on their journey from Egypt.

Jonah:

1. Jonah preached to Nineveh.
2. The purpose of Jonah reveal God desires the Salvation of Gentiles.
3. Jonah fled to Tarshish to avoid the Lord.
4. Jonah boarded a ship in Joppa.
5. Jonah was commanded twice by God to arise, go, and preach.
6. Jonah teaches Salvation through substitution.
7. Jonah is the only preacher who didn't want a convert.
8. Jonah preached an 8 word message.

Micah:

1. Micah preached at the same time as Isaiah.
2. Micah preached to the common people while Isaiah preached in the king's court.

Nahum:

1. Nahum declares judgment on Nineveh.
2. The key words of Nahum are revengeth and vengeance.

Habakkuk:

1. Habakkuk is the last prophet to the south.
2. Habakkuk was probably a member of the temple choir.
3. Habakkuk declares the grandfather of the reformation because of Habakkuk 2:4 "But the just shall live by his faith".

Zephaniah:

1. Zephaniah is a contemporary of Jeremiah.
2. The key phrase of Zephaniah is the Day of the Lord.

Haggai:

1. Haggai is the first post-exile prophet.
2. Haggai knew Zechariah and Zerrubabel.
3. Haggai's message is "God First".
4. Haggai preached to call the people back to rebuild the temple.
5. Haggai preached for 3 months and 24 days.

Zechariah:

Zechariah preached for 3 years.

Zechariah contains several prophecies about the Lord.

Malachi:

Malachi is the last prophet of the Old Testament.

Malachi is similar in content to Nehemiah.

Malachi contains a prophecy of John the Baptist - Malachi 3:1.

The last word in the Old Testament is "Curse".