



COMPASS

01 • DISCOVERY CLASSES

Goals:

The 01 Discovery Classes are meant to be a launching point for discipleship!

The goal is to help provide people with tools to deepen their relationship with Jesus Christ.

PART TWO: The Bible?

What is the Bible?

The Old Testament or the Hebrew Bible:

- 39 Books

If you had to divide up the Old Testament, how would you do it?

1. The Pentateuch: "The Law," "Torah," or "The Law of Moses"
 - a. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.
2. The Historical books:
 - a. Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1st and 2nd Samuel, 1st and 2nd Kings, 1st and 2nd Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther
3. The Poetic and Wisdom writings:
 - a. Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.
4. The Minor Prophets:
 - a. Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.
5. The Major Prophets:
 - a. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel.

Why do we call them major and minor prophets? _____.

Old Testament Dates

DATE (BC)	HISTORY & POETRY BOOKS	PROPHECY BOOKS
? – 1500s	<u>Genesis</u> <u>Job</u> (life)?	
1400s	<u>Exodus</u> <u>Leviticus</u> <u>Numbers</u> <u>Deuteronomy</u> <u>Job</u> (life/written)?	
1300s	<u>Joshua</u> <u>Judges</u> 1-3	
1200s	<u>Judges</u> 3-5	
1100s	<u>Judges</u> 5:31-10 <u>Ruth</u>	
1000s	<u>Judges</u> 11-21 <u>1 & 2 Samuel</u> <u>1 Chronicles</u> 10-22	
900s	<u>1 Kings</u> 1-16 <u>1 Chronicles</u> 23 – <u>2 Chronicles</u> 15 <u>Proverbs</u> <u>Ecclesiastes</u> <u>Song of Songs</u> <u>Job</u> (written)?	
800s	<u>1 Kings</u> 16 – <u>2 Kings</u> 13 <u>2 Chronicles</u> 16-24	<u>Joel</u> <u>Obadiah</u>
700s	<u>2 Kings</u> 13-18 <u>2 Chronicles</u> 25-32	<u>Amos</u> <u>Hosea</u> <u>Isaiah</u> <u>Jonah</u> <u>Micah</u>
600s	<u>2 Kings</u> 19-24 <u>2 Chronicles</u> 33-36	<u>Hosea</u> <u>Jeremiah</u> <u>Daniel</u> 1 <u>Micah</u> <u>Nahum</u> <u>Habakkuk</u> <u>Zephaniah</u>
500s	<u>2 Kings</u> 24-25 <u>2 Chronicles</u> 36 <u>Ezra</u> 1-6	<u>Jeremiah</u> <u>Lamentations</u> <u>Ezekiel</u> <u>Daniel</u> <u>Haggai</u> <u>Zechariah</u>

400s	<u>Ezra 7-10</u> <u>Nehemiah</u> <u>Esther</u>	<u>Malachi</u>
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How did we get the Old Testament?

The Bible is a _____. Which means _____.

Through the _____, the early church _____ the canon of scripture well before _____ was born.

Protestant and Jewish people agree on the _____ of the Old Testament. However, for Jewish people it is simply called _____.

_____ and _____ include additional books in their Old Testament canons.

These additional books are called either _____ (from a Greek word meaning 'hidden' or 'secret') or _____. (literally 'second canon')

It seems that there were at least four key periods during Old Testament history when sorting documents and fixing a canon would've been crucial for the Hebrew religious community:

- During the Sinai experience after the exodus
- During the shift from theocracy to monarchy in Israel
- At the time of the fall of Jerusalem and subsequent exile in Babylon
- As part of the reforms of Ezra the scribe and Nehemiah the governor in postexilic Jerusalem.

CANON SELECTION CRITERIA:

Five essential factors seem to have been used in determining the Old Testament canon:

- Divine Inspiration
- Authorship
- Content
- Use
- Inspiration of the Holy Spirit

Conclusion:

For thousands of years, the Old Testament has largely remained true to its original form. While we don't know exactly how the original Hebrew books were selected, we have every reason to believe that the decisions were guided by the same Holy Spirit who inspired the dozens of Old Testament authors. Together, these written works represent a body of oral history that the ancient Hebrews relied upon, lived out, and remembered daily.