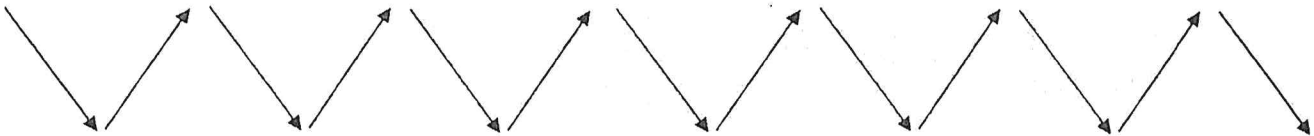


Bible II Summer Assignment 1 of 7
 Bible II Outline
 Fill in the Peaks and Valleys below:

Name _____



Sketch the timeline and fill in the peaks and valleys. Label for full credit, please.

Fill in the peaks and valleys along with the biblical sections below.

Creation = _____

Failure = _____

Promise = _____

Slavery = _____

Nation = _____

Wandering = _____

Conquest = _____

Chaos = _____

Kingdom = _____

Division = _____

Judah = _____

Exile = _____

Return = _____

Hardness = _____

Please remember, integrity and honesty are expected. Giving "help", getting "help", or sharing "answers" is prohibited.

Complete the Chart for Kingdom, Division, Judah, and Exile. Please color-code the chart using any four colors you wish.

Number and label the map below with numbers, locations, and peaks/valleys names (no need for bible sections here.)

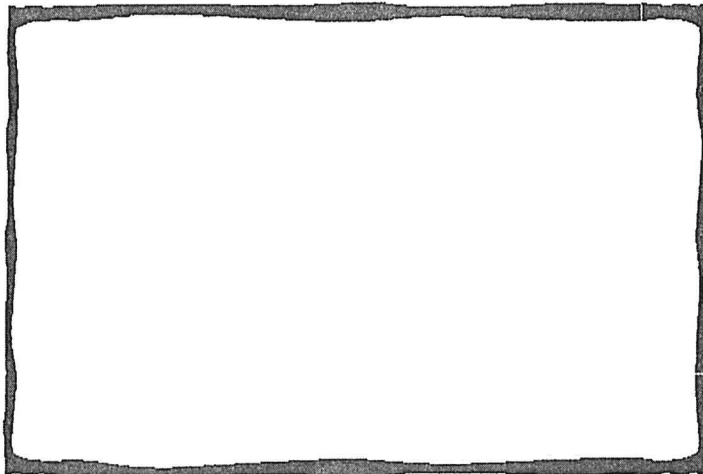


Bible II Summer Assignment 1 of 7

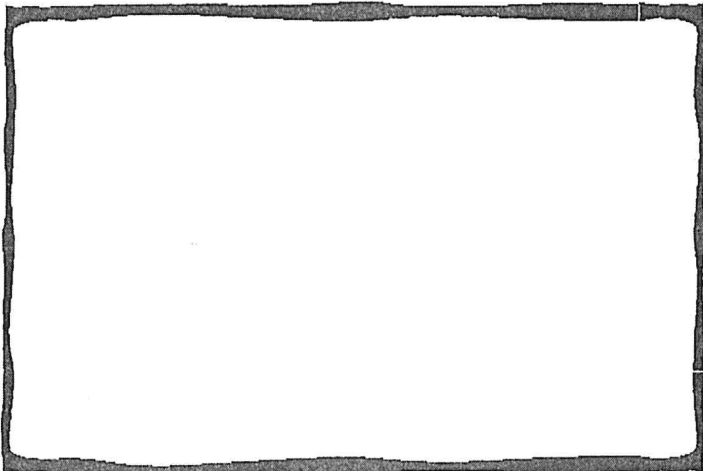
Bible II Outline

The Old Testament is not ordered _____, but by _____.

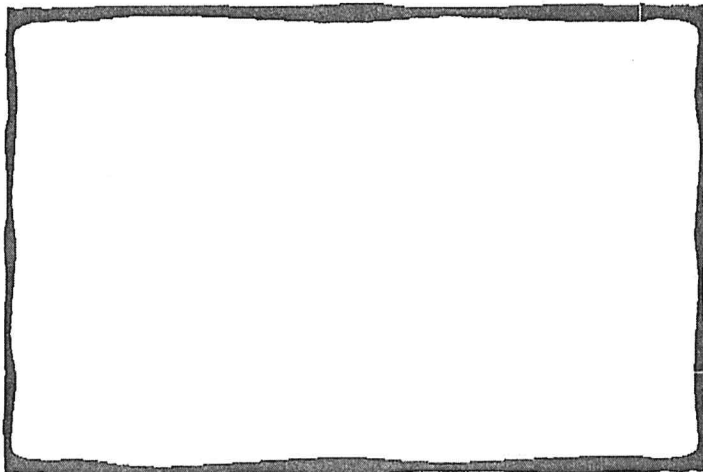
Label each section, include which books are in each section.



Explain what the foundational section is all about and how it relates to other sections.



Explain what the historical section is all about and how it relates to other sections.



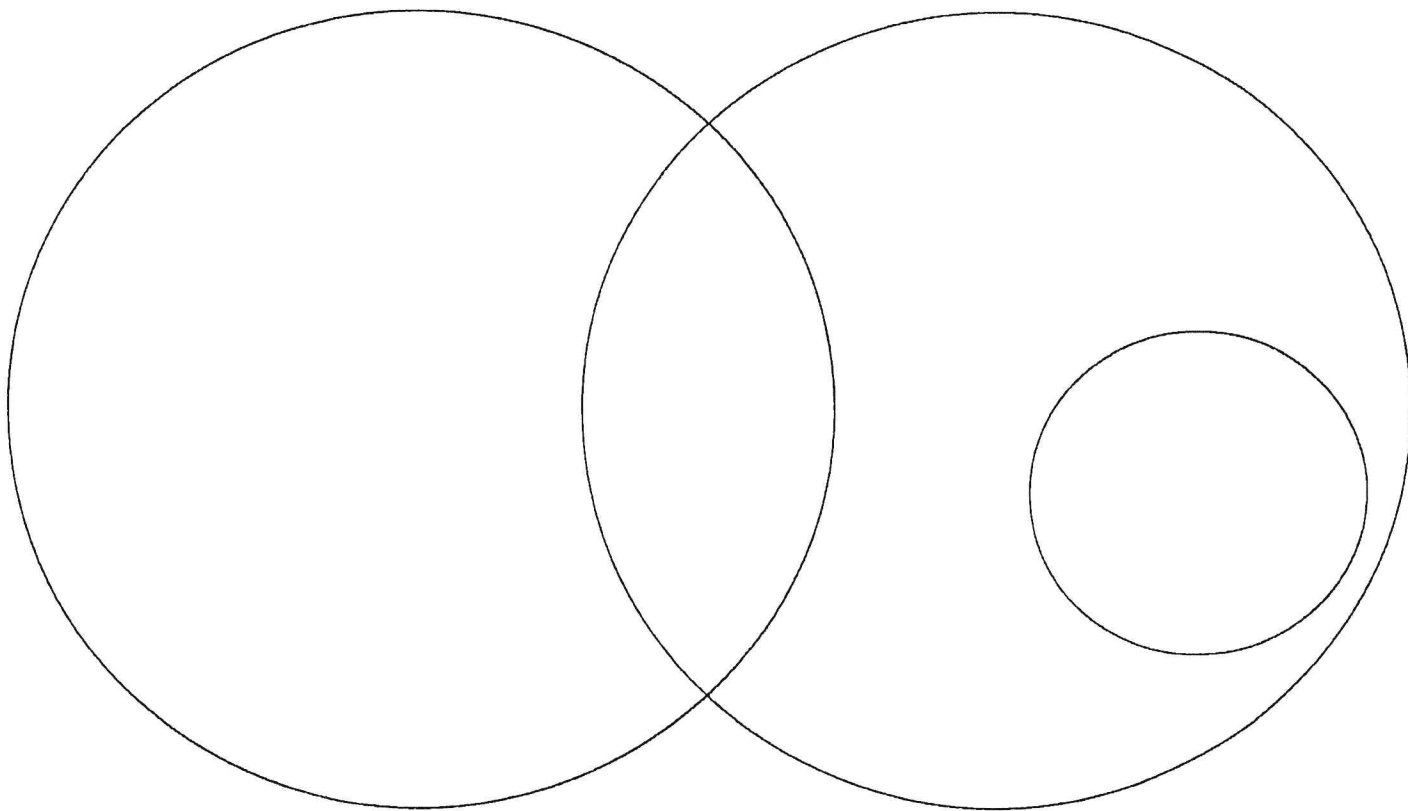
Explain what the instructional section is all about and how it relates to other sections.

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Bible II Summer Assignment 1 of 7

Bible II Outline

Fill in and label the prophet chart below.



What are the dates given for the Division Era? _____

When was Israel conquered and by what nation? _____

What are the dates given for the Judah Era? _____

When was Judah conquered and by what nation? _____

What are the dates given for the Exile Era? _____

What are the prophets of the Exile Era?

When was Babylon conquered and by what nation? _____

What are the dates given for the Return Era? _____

When was the Temple rebuilt? _____

What are the prophets of the Return and Hardness Eras?

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Video 1: The TaNaK – The Old Testament Books of Jesus' Time

How do the New Testament writers refer to the Old Testament? What terms do they use? (give at least 3)

What does the term Torah mean? _____

What books are in the Torah?

Describe the key ideas and storyline of the Torah.

*The Torah forms a **foundation** of key ideas and themes that will be used and explored more in detail in later sections. The Nevi'im books play with Torah themes like jazz musicians play with musical scales or how artists play with style and expression.*

What does the term Nevi'im mean? _____

What are the books in the Nevi'im? (Please divide up the "former" prophets and the "latter" prophets")

*The Nevi'im books are prophetic **not because** they tell the future (some of them don't), but because **they call people to repentance**. That's a prophet's main job: He wants the people of his day to look backward to the Torah and align their lives to it. Prophets look backwards in time far more often than they look forwards into the future.*

According to Jeffrey, what makes prophetic literature different? (Why are the prophets writing?)

What does the term Ketuvim mean? _____

What are Psalm, Proverbs, and Job called *Emet*?

What are the books of the 5-scrolls (*megillot*)?

The Ketuvim books get really artsy with the message. These books take Torah themes and try to show you how you can put them into regular, every-day life. Some of the books are written to train the Jewish people to see God's Torah themes within their circumstances.

When are the 5-scrolls read and studied most?

How does the last book (*Chronicles*) end?

Video 2: Old Testament Summary: A Complete Animated Overview

What fraction of the Bible is the Old Testament? _____

What are the four-parts that most English Bibles divide the Old Testament into?

According to the video, what is the purpose of the TaNaK?

In Genesis, what is humanity appointed to do?

What happens in “Babylon”?

What is the three-part **plot** of the entire Bible.

What is the promise made by God called? _____

What are the three “offices” of Moses? _____

What key theme is replayed in the *former prophetic books*?

How does the video describe the job of a prophet?

How do the Psalms point forward to the promised King?

What do the wisdom scrolls teach?

What does the Daniel scroll teach?

What does the Chronicles scroll teach?

Before you finish for the day, take one thing you've learned today and share it with a parent or grandparent. Have them sign here that you shared with them.

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Video: The Bible Timeline

At the beginning of the video, Jeffery tells us why it is important to have an understanding of the timeline of the entire Bible. What does he say?

Mr. Bingham agrees with Jeffery! If you are going to put a puzzle together, it would be helpful to use the box top of the puzzle. It will help you understand where each piece belongs in relation to the whole picture.

What are the four covenants that helps us to understand the Bible story?

(Briefly describe each.)

Multiple Choice! After you've listed the 4 covenants, select the correct option below for each one.

- A. God provides a temple, a kingdom, and a kingly line.
 - B. God rescues Israel from slavery in Egypt, gives them freedom and laws to keep them free.
 - C. God provides the ultimate priest and sacrifice for the sins of his people, allowing Jews and Non-Jews to be a part of the family of God.
 - D. God promises descendants and land for them.
- _____

List the "chunks" of people and events that you can use to describe the Bible story. (Briefly describe each.)

It would be a good idea to pause the video and read the notes Jeffery has under each section.

Synthesis Questions

We will study 4 main Torah Themes that play out through the rest of the Old Testament.

1. **Land and Kids** – Every Old Testament book is about, in some way, Abraham’s people (kids) and the land God has provided for them.
2. **Eden vs. Exile** – Are the people seeking to live in God’s presence (Eden) or outside of God’s presence (exile)?
3. **Covenant vs. Babylon** – This is the *way* the people choose to live. Do they choose to follow God’s way (Covenant) or do they make their own way of life (Babylon)?
4. **The People of God are Defined and Transformed by the Presence of God.** – It is God’s presence that helps to make God’s people into God’s people. It’s not their behavior, or their location, or their army.

Consider these 4 themes and what you’ve learned so far from the video. Select 2 themes and discuss how the themes were hinted to in the video.

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Review your peaks and valleys (from assignment 1). Do your best to put the peak or valley into the correct category below. *I believe there is enough information in the video to help you do this, and I’ll cut you some slack if you don’t get it completely correct. (Hint: The Peaks and Valleys are in chronological order!)*

Abraham-David	David- Exile	Exile-Messiah

For video 3, just watch!

Be honest and check here if you watched. ☐ **I watched.**

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Before you begin, write out the 4 Torah Themes from Assignment 3.

Video: The Torah – A Quick Overview

Torah means _____. What are the books of the Torah?

Describe what Genesis is mainly about.	Describe a Torah Theme (above) you see in Genesis.
Describe what Exodus is mainly about.	Describe a Torah Theme (above) you see in Exodus.
Describe what Leviticus is mainly about.	Describe a Torah Theme (above) you see in Leviticus.
Describe what Numbers is mainly about.	Describe a Torah Theme (above) you see in Numbers.
Describe what Deuteronomy is mainly about.	Describe a Torah Theme (above) you see in Deuteronomy.

Consider the first six Peaks and Valleys (from assignment 1). Write them below with the Bible portions.

1. Creation = Genesis 1-2

2. _____ = _____

3. _____ = _____

4. _____ = _____

5. _____ = _____

6. _____ = _____

Using the video, add some description to each of these peaks and valleys. Describe what happens in these times.

Video 2: Biblical Law

What is the style of writing mostly used to record biblical law? _____

About how many individual “laws” are there in the Torah? _____

What is the important “first thing to remember” that the video stresses?

What does the first “law” in the Bible invite humans to do. (2 things)

As you watch the video, notice how the art goes back and forth between comic-book style and abstract art. This is the video's way of showing you that the Bible does this too! It will sometimes break up narrative stories with discourse sections (law) or poetic sections.

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How does the Torah arrange Law sections and Narrative story sections?

The Laws are good and show God's wisdom, but they also expose what?

What do the laws have to do with "holiness"?

How are sacrifice laws ritual symbols that connect people to God?

What is the significance of the 7 in the law codes?

*Before you finish for the day, take one thing you've
learned today and share it with a parent or grandparent.
Have them sign here that you shared with them.*

Before you begin, review your notes on the TaNaK on assignment 2.

Video 1: The Prophets – A Quick Overview

Where do prophets show up in the Bible? _____

What is prophecy (as the Bible uses it)?

How does prophecy use the “past”?	How does prophecy use the “present”?	How does prophecy use the “future”?

What are the former prophets? AND What are these books mainly about?

Notice how our modern English Bibles we group books differently. We have the same books as the TaNaK, but just a different order. Modern English Bibles group the books together by genre styles.

What are the latter prophets? AND What are these books mainly about?

Notice also: The Jewish people do not consider Lamentations and Daniel to be prophetic. (They don’t call people to repent.)

What are the 6 themes that Jeffrey lists for the prophetic books?

Pause here and consider the 4 Torah Themes from Assignment 3. **Remember: Prophetic books point backwards to Torah ideas and themes.** Explain how one of Jeffrey’s themes for the prophetic books fits with a theme from the Torah.

Video 2: How to Read the 15 Prophetic Books of the Bible

The video says that Prophets were like representatives who would speak to the Israelites on God's behalf. What did these prophets care about most?

What is the partnership between God and his people called? _____

What are the three ways the prophets reminded the people of their covenant responsibilities? (Describe each.)

1.	2.	3.

What is "cosmic imagery"?

At the end of the Prophetic stories, they see the new Jerusalem as a new _____.

Consider the 4 Torah Themes. Describe how you saw a Torah theme in this video.

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Video 1: The Books of Poetry in the Bible

According the Jeffrey, the poetic books explain what relationships?

List the Wisdom books. Then describe the key ideas of each of the Wisdom books.

1. _____ 	2. _____ 	3. _____
--	--	--

List the “Song” books. Then describe the key ideas of each of the “Song” books.

1. _____ 	2. _____ 	3. _____
--	--	--

What is meant by “wisdom” literature in the Old Testament?

Consider your notes above. Select any two of the “wisdom” books to answer:

If all you had were these two books, what would you say life is all about?

Lamentations is poetic, and it is grouped with the prophets in modern English Bibles, but in the TaNaK, all of these books are in the ketuvim. Ketuvim books look at how to take Torah themes and put them into regular daily life.

Consider your notes above. Select any two of the “Songs” books to answer:

If all you had were these two books, what would you say life is all about?

Synthesize! Select 1 Wisdom book and 1 Song book to answer:

What combined message do these two books tell us about life and how we ought to live?

Describe the theme of Justice as the Bible uses it.

What is a dirge?

(You might need to look up the meaning of the word. You are allowed.)

Jeffrey says that Song of Solomon is erotic poetry. This means it is about love, relational union, and sexual union between a husband and a wife. The writer is constantly using Garden of Eden imagery in the poem. This is what Ketuvim books do: they point people to Torah themes in everyday life.

Why is the book of Lamentations a dirge?

Describe the theme of Lament as the Bible uses it.

Video 2: Metaphor in Biblical Poetry

Poetry makes up about what percent of the Bible? _____

What metaphorical image is introduced on page 1 of the Bible?

Keep in mind what Ketuvim books do: They take Torah themes and paint them differently into your every world. This is best done with metaphorical language.

How is the Garden of Eden described metaphorically?

Rich metaphors in biblical poetry are rooted in _____ from earlier biblical _____.

Before you finish for the day, take one thing you've learned today and share it with a parent or grandparent. Have them sign here that you shared with them.

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For this assignment, you will need to select a video to watch. Please watch the video entirely and then do the reading the video recommends. Read the passage entirely before you begin. If you are unsure of any questions below, you might want to reread or rewatch the video.

What video and reading section did you choose? _____

Is this book Torah, Nevi'im, or Ketuvim? _____

Based on your notes from assignments 2-6, what is something specific from your notes that you should look for as you read this book?

What Peak or Valley is your reading from? _____

Name One specific Torah theme that you saw in the video or in your reading. (Might have to think and reread!)

Explain how the Torah theme was explored in the video or reading.

According to the video: What is something specific that the video told you to watch for as you read?

According to the video: How is Jesus revealed in this portion of Scripture that you read?

How has this summer work helped you specifically? What was most helpful?

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