



**OLD TESTAMENT
BIBLE STUDY**

by Jim McCracken & Rich Kao



*Five Stones Church
Bible Literacy Initiative*

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PENTATEUCH

UNIT 1

LESSON 1 Genesis 1-11

LESSON 2 Genesis 12-24

LESSON 3 Genesis 25-36

LESSON 4 Genesis 37-50

UNIT 2 

UNIT 3 

UNIT 4 

Genesis 1-11

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. State what God brought into being each day of creation. (Chapter 1)
2. Man and beast were created on the same day. Beasts are described as "living creatures"; what is man called and why? (Chapter 2)
3. What did God say would happen if they ate from the tree of knowledge? (Chapter 2)
4. What curses are put on each one involved in the fall? (Chapter 3)
5. What was Cain's curse? (Chapter 4)
6. How was the earth watered in the beginning? (Chapter 2)
7. Name Noah's 3 sons. (Chapter 7)
8. What was Noah's first act after the ark landed? (Chapter 8)
9. (Read 2 Peter 2:5) Did Noah tell anyone to repent?

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was the devil's method of trickery and temptation of Eve. (Chapter 3)
2. Is temptation sin?
3. What characteristics can we see in our natural man by noting the way in which Adam and Eve reacted after they sinned?
4. God gave them animal skins for clothing to cover their nakedness. What could this represent?
5. Why was it an act of mercy to turn them out of the garden before they ate of the tree of life?
6. What does Heb. 11: 4 tell us about Cain and Abel and their sacrifices? (Chapter 4)
7. How did Noah shut the door on the ark and what does this say to us? (Chapter 7)
8. What was the intended purpose of the tower of Babel and why did God not want this? (Chapter 11)
9. What are the four outstanding events of Genesis 1-11?
10. Find as many contrasts as you can in Genesis 3 and Revelation 21-22.
11. What characteristic of God do we see most outstanding in Genesis 1-11?
12. Paul says that the Old Testament is written for our example literally a type) I Cor. 10:6, 11. `Can you find two types that that have references in the New Testament from Gen. 1-11? A later example of what I mean is found in Ex. 17 and Cor. 10:4, "That Rock (of which the Israelites drank) was Christ."

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Even during the terrible wickedness of the pre-flood days, Enoch walked with God. Hebrews 11:5

Consider this:

In the beginning **God** – denies atheism (no God)

In the beginning **God** – denies polytheism (many gods)

In the beginning **God Created** – denies fatalism (chance)

In the beginning **God Created** – denies evolution (something from nothing)

In the beginning **God Created Heaven & Earth** – denies materialism (matter is eternal)

In the beginning **God Created Heaven & Earth** – denies pantheism (universe is God)

ANSWERS TO LESSON 1
OBSERVATIONS

1. 1st - light, 2nd - heaven, 3rd - earth & plants, 4th - sun, moon, stars, 5th - sea creatures & birds, 6th - beasts & man, 7th - rest. (1:1-2:3)
2. A living soul, because God breathed life into him. (2:7)
3. They will surely die. (2:17)
4. Serpent had to crawl on his belly. Woman would have pain in childbirth. Man would toil for his food. (3:14-19)
5. To be unprosperous and a fugitive. (4:12)
6. A mist which rose from the ground. (2:6)
7. Ham, Shem and Japheth. (7:13)
8. He built an altar and made sacrifice. (8:20)
9. Yes, he was a preacher of righteousness.
1. First casting doubt, then denying that what God said was true. (3:1-4)
2. No. Jesus was tempted, but overcame it.
3. We try to hide things, and not take personal account for our sins. (3:7-8)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

4. It foreshadows the animal sacrifice given later in the law for atonement of sin.
5. If Adam and Eve had eaten from the tree of life, they would have lived forever in a state of sin.
6. Abel's was by faith from a right heart. Cain's was out of obligation.
7. God shut the door, showing us He seals our salvation. (7:16)
8. To unify all people in a prideful way. God wanted them to spread out and to multiply. (11:4)
9. Creation, fall, flood, Babel.
10. Genesis 3
Paradise closed
Paradise open
tree of life access lost
tree of life access gained
first heaven & earth
new heaven & new earth
serpent's victory
lamb's victory
curse is imposed
curse is lifted
original sin & sorrow
no more sin & sorrow
11. His sovereignty
12. Adam - Romans 5:14, 1 Cor. 15:45
Noah - 1 Peter 3:21

Genesis 12-24

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. When God called Abraham to the promised land, what did he have to leave? (Chapter 12)
2. Where did Abraham first settle and what was his first act in Canaan? (Chapter 12)
3. What simple truth can we learn from Abraham's adventure with his wife in Egypt? (Gen. 12:11-20)
4. Who was Lot and why did Abraham and Lot split? What was Lot's choice? (Chapter 13 & 14)
5. Who met Abraham on his return from saving Lot? (Chapter 14)
6. How many descendants did God promise to Abraham? (Chapter 13)
7. Who did Abraham show hospitality to at Mamre? (Chapter 18)
8. What does Isaac mean? (Chapter 21)
9. Why did Abraham send away Hagar and Ishmael? (Chapter 21)
10. What does Jehovah-Jireh mean? (Chapter 22)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What weakness in Abraham does Ishmael represent? (Chapter 16)
2. Read Romans 4:16-25. Despite Ishmael, New Testament writers highly commend Abraham's faith. What does this tell us about faith?
3. Many times in scripture, God changes people's names to represent something. What were Abraham's and Sarah's names before and what do their old and new names mean? (Chapter 17)
4. What does Gen. 18:23-32 show you about God's character? (2 Peter 3:9)
5. Read Luke 17:28-32. Compare the end times to Sodom. What kind of a believer do you think Abraham could represent? Lot? (Chapter 19)
6. What impression do you have of Abraham after reading Gen. 20? What could be said of God's calling on his life?
7. What could the ram in the thicket be a type of?
8. Find a New Testament scripture about Melchizedek. What could he be a type of? (Chapter 14)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

If we trace Abraham's resting place and the field of battle, this mysterious Melchizedek, King of "Salem" must have come from the location of Jerusalem, which was not yet built. The New Testament calls Melchizedek both a priest and a king. King of Righteousness and King of Peace. **Interesting!**

ANSWERS TO LESSON 2
OBSERVATIONS

1. His country, his home, his kindred, his wealth. (12:1)
2. The plain of Morah. He built an altar. (12:7)
3. Telling the truth is always best. (12:11-20)
4. Abraham's nephew. Their herds and herdsmen conflicted. Lot chose the fertile plain with the wicked cities. (14:12, 13:6-7/11)
5. Melchizedek. (14:18)
6. As the sand of the sea and the stars of the sky. (13:16, 22:17)
7. Three angels. (18:10, 13-14)
8. "laugther" or "loy "; (21:3, 6)
9. Because God told him to. (21:12)
10. God will provide. (22:14)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Lacking patience to receive God's promise.
2. That we can walk in faith, even if we make mistakes.
3. Abram (high father) to Abraham (father of many nations) (17:5, 15)
4. God wants to show mercy.
5. People are preoccupied with their flesh.
6. Lot - walking partly in the world, barely escaping judgment.
7. Abraham - walking by faith in the Spirit.
8. He sometimes moved in human effort. God's calling permanent.
9. Type of Christ. Christ was our sacrifice.
10. Hebrews 5:6, A type of Christ.

Genesis 25-36

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What did Isaac, the son of promise, do for a living? (Chapters 25 & 26)
2. What were the names of Isaac and Rebekah's two sons? (Chapters 25 & 26)
3. What covenant did God renew with Isaac? (Chapters 25 & 26)
4. How did Isaac react to the Philistines contention over the wells? (Chapters 25 & 26)
5. How did Jacob go to Laban's in the first place? (Chapter 27)
6. What happened between God and Jacob on the way to Haran? (Chapter 28)
7. Name Jacob's twelve sons. (Chapter 29 & 30)
8. What does Bethel mean? (Chapter 28)
9. What nation or people sprang from Esau? (Chapter 36)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What same weakness did Isaac show as Abraham at Gerar? (Chapter 26)
2. What is the significance of Jacob's name? (Chapter 27)
3. What does the prophecy to Rebekah about her sons, before their birth, show us about God's character? (Chapter 25)
4. Many times we are treated in the same way we treat other. How is this true in Jacob's life? (Chapter 29)
5. What kind of Christian might Esau be a type of? (Chapter 25)
6. God promised Jacob that He would "keep" him, yet Jacob was deceived many times by Laban. What should we think about the keeping power of God? (Chapter 29)
7. What is the significance of Gen. 28:22?
8. What do you think "Jacob's Ladder" represents? Gen. 28:12
9. What do you think "Jacob's wrestling" represents? Gen. 32:24
10. What is the significance of Jacob's name change? (Chapter 32)
11. Can you see the similarities between Jacob's character and the way Jacob's sons treated Shechem and Hamor? (Chapter 34)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

In Hebrew 11 (the hall of faith), 7 men are mentioned from Genesis. 7 is usually considered the number of completion. (God completed creation in 7 days.) The 7 men together give us a complete account of faith.

1. Abel	Faith Sacrifice	Worship	(Heb. 11:4)
2. Enoch	Faith Heart	Communion	(Heb. 11:5)
3. Noah	Faith Work	Good Works	(Heb. 11:7)
4. Abraham	Faith Walk	Everyday Life	(Heb. 11:8)
5. Isaac	Faith Talk	Prophecy	(Heb. 11:20)
6. Jacob	Faith Talk	Prayer	(Heb. 11:21)
7. Joseph	Faith Talk	Instruction	(Heb. 11:22)

ANSWERS TO LESSON 3
OBSERVATIONS

1. He was a herdsman. (26:14)
2. Jacob and Esau. (25:25-26)
3. God's covenant with Abraham - to have countless descendants. (26:3-4)
4. He was gracious and merciful, not wanting to quarrel. (26:15-18)
5. Because his parents wanted him to get away from Esau. (27:43)
6. God renewed the "Abraham" covenant with him. (28:13-15)
7. Reuben, Gad, Joseph, Benjamin, Dan, Asher, Issachar, Levi, Zebulun, Naphtali, Simeon, Judah. (29:31-30:24)
8. House of God (28:17-19)
9. Edomites (36:1-9)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. He tried to disguise his wife as his sister. (26:7)
2. Jacob – supplanter. Jacob took Esau's birthright and blessing. (27:36)
3. That he was foreknowledge. (25:23)
4. Leban deceived him in the same way Jacob deceived his father Isaac. (29:25)
5. Carnal Christian – willing to give up his inheritance for physical pleasure. (25:34)
6. God knows that trials and tribulation sometimes are necessary and it doesn't mean He has forsaken us. (28:15)
7. Jacob carried on the principle of tithing.
8. CHRIST is the ladder of communication between heaven and earth.
9. Wrestling in prayer.
10. The Lord changed his name from a supplanter to a child of promise. (32:28)
11. Yes, they deceived them. (34:13)

Genesis 37-50

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. To whom and what land was Joseph sold into? (Chapter 37)
2. What spiritual gift helped Joseph immensely? (Chapter 37)
3. What caused Joseph's second trip to "the pits" (downfall)? (Chapter 39)
4. When Pharaoh asked Joseph to interpret his dream, what was Joseph's initial reaction? (Chapter 41)
5. Where in Egypt did Jacob and his family dwell? (Chapter 45)
6. What was Judah's special blessing? (Chapter 49)
7. What fear did Joseph's brothers have after Jacob died? (Chapter 50)
8. Were their fears realized? (Chapter 50)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why did Joseph's brothers treat him like they did? Did he deserve it? (Chapter 37)
2. How is Psalm 118:8 like the butler in Pharaoh's house? (Chapter 40)
3. How did Joseph have new beginnings? (Chapter 39)
4. For what purpose did God give Pharaoh a double dream? (Chapter 41)
5. What spiritual gift did Joseph use along with interpreting Pharaoh's dream? (Chapter 41)
6. What was Joseph's underlying reason for treating his brothers the way he did when they came to Egypt for food? (Chapter 42)
7. What things are significant about the way in which Jacob blessed Joseph's sons? (Chapter 48)
8. Give as many parallels as you can concerning Joseph as a type of Christ.

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Dreams caused Joseph much trouble, eventually sending him into a pit and then slavery. But Joseph trusted God and God used dreams to send Joseph to the top. Never despise something if it gives you trouble. Turn it over to God and He will use it for your good.



Great job! You've completed

PENTATEUCH UNIT 1

ANSWERS TO LESSON 4
OBSERVATIONS

1. Potiphar, captain of Pharaoh's guard in Egypt. (39:1)
2. Interpretation of dreams. (41:12-13)
3. His refusal to sin with Potiphar's wife. (39:12)
4. That God would help him. (41:16)
5. In Goshen. (45:10)
6. That the Messiah would come from his family. (49:8-12)
7. That Joseph would treat them with revenge. (50:15)
8. No. Joseph treated them with kindness. (50:19-21)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Because they were jealous and envious. (37:4)
2. Because Joseph trusted the butler to get him out of prison and the butler let him down. (40:23)
3. He was lifted from the pit and put in charge of Potiphar's house. He was taken from prison and made prince over Egypt. (39:3-4)
4. To show that it was established by God. (41:32)
5. Wisdom. (41:39-40)
6. To teach them a lesson. (42:8-20)
7. A. He gave them Reuben's inheritance. (48:1-20)
B. He blessed the younger with his right hand, meaning the younger would be greater.
8. Both Joseph and Jesus: Beloved sons, hated and rejected by their own people, sold, suffered, counted dead, raised to and exalted to thrones.

PENTATEUCH

UNIT 1



UNIT 2



LESSON 5 Exodus 1-11

LESSON 6 Exodus 12-20

LESSON 7 Exodus 21-31

LESSON 8 Exodus 32-40

UNIT 3



UNIT 4



Exodus 1-11

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. After Joseph died, why did the Egyptians begin to oppress Israel? (Chapter 1)
2. How did they oppress Israel? (Chapter 1)
3. What was Pharaoh's plan for weakening Israel as a nation? (Chapter 1)
4. Of what tribe was Moses and what does his name mean? (Chapter 2)
5. What was God reminded of when the Israelites cried to Him because of their bondage? (Chapter 2)
6. By what name was Moses to identify God to the people? (Chapter 3)
7. What were Moses' two concerns about himself leading Israel? (Chapter 4)
8. How did God cause Moses to overcome those problems? (Chapter 4)
9. What was Pharaoh's reaction to Moses' request to let his people go? (Chapter 5)
10. What were the plagues that the Lord brought? (Chapter 7-11)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What weakness in Moses as a leader does the killing of the Egyptian represent? (Chapter 2)
2. What was the outward reason that Moses fled to Midian? What do you think God did in Moses spiritually there? (Chapter 2)
3. God called to Moses out of a burning bush and gave him instructions how to deliver Israel. How could the bush, burning but not consumed, picture the call on Moses' life as a leader? (Chapter 3)
4. If Egypt represents the worldly life, what does the children of Israel taking the spoil from Egypt with them represent? (Chapter 11)
5. In Exodus 4:24, who do you think God sought to kill? Why? (Chapter 4)
6. How did Israel respond to Moses' leadership in general? (Chapter 5)
7. Did Pharaoh have a free will? (Chapters 1-11)
8. Give as many parallels as you can between Exodus and the gospel. (Chapters 1-11)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

God said "Revenge is Mine, saith the Lord". The original evil with which Egypt planned to weaken Israel was to kill their male children at birth. God spared Moses and He led Israel out of Egypt after many plagues. The final blow on Egypt was the death of their **firstborn!**

ANSWERS TO LESSON 5

OBSERVATIONS

1. They were afraid Israel might take over Egypt because they had multiplied so greatly. (1:9-10)
2. They forced them to do hard labor, building cities, working fields. (1:11)
3. He commanded the midwives to kill boys born to the Hebrew women. (1:15-16)
4. The tribe of Levi, Moses means "draw out". (2:1, 10)
5. His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. (2:23-25)
6. God said to Moses, "Tell them I AM sent you." (3:14)
7. He was afraid the people would not believe that God had sent him; and he was concerned because he was slow of speech – not an eloquent speaker. (4:1, 10)
8. He worked signs and wonders through Moses, and He gave him Aaron to be his spokesman. (4:5, 14-17)
9. He hardened his heart through all the plagues the Lord brought. (5:2)
10. Water turned to blood, frogs, gnats, flies, livestock sickness, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, death of firstborn. (7-11)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Trying to lead in his own way and own strength. (2:1-12)
2. Pharaoh sought to kill Moses because he had killed the Egyptian. In Midian, Moses herded sheep that were not his own, picturing the preparation of his heart to lead
3. God called Moses to lead the people not with his own strength, but with God's power. Just as the bush was burning with the fire of God and was not consumed, so are we not consumed if we minister with our source being God's energy and not our own! (3:2-3, 10)

4. The spoil of Egypt represents the valuable things of the world, or our old life. When we sanctify them to God, He can use them for good in our new life in Christ and His kingdom. (11:2)
 5. God sought to kill Moses because he had not circumcised his sons as he should have. Moses was possibly hesitating because of his wife, Zipporah, who was not a Hebrew and didn't understand circumcision. (4:24-26)
 6. Israel constantly mistrusted Moses' leadership because they could only look at the circumstances. (5:19-21)
 7. Yes, Pharaoh had a freewill. However, God, in His foreknowledge, knew Pharaoh would not choose to follow Him, so He used Pharaoh as an example to demonstrate His power "that the Egyptians will know that I am the Lord", Exodus 7:5
 8. The Exodus brought deliverance to Israel from bondage. – The Gospel brings deliverance from bondage of guilt and sin.
- The Exodus was made possible by the Passover, which was salvation to the Jews and death to the Egyptians – The Gospel is made possible only by the great Passover of Calvary, and the Lamb slain from the foundations of the world / 1 Cor. 5:7-8
- The Exodus was continually remembered at the annual Passover feast. Our deliverance is continually remembered as often as we have communion.

Exodus 12-20

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What did the word “Passover” signify to Israel? (Chapter 12)
2. How were the people to dress as they ate the passover lamb? (Chapter 12)
3. The Lord took revenge on the firstborn of Egypt. What did Israel do with their firstborn after that, as a reminder of God’s deliverance? (Chapter 13)
4. Why did Moses take Joseph’s bones with him? (Chapter 13)
5. How did God show Israel where to go? (Chapter 13)
6. For what purpose did God say that He caused Pharaoh to pursue Israel? (Chapter 14)
7. What was the commandment and promise that God gave Israel at Marah before entering the wilderness? (Chapter 15)
8. What were the people of Israel supposed to do to prepare for God’s visitation with them on Sinai? (Chapter 19)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why did God change the beginning of the year for Israel? (Chapter 12)
2. What are some parallels between the Passover Lamb and Christ? (Chapter 12)
3. What could unleavened bread and bitter herbs represent in the passover feast? (1 Cor. 5:7, 8)
4. Exodus 14:20 says that the “pillar of cloud” was light to Israel but darkness to Egypt. What could this represent to us today?
5. What is the passage through the Red Sea a type of? (Chapter 14, 1 Cor. 10:1-4)
6. Israel disobeyed God and tried to store up manna. What does this picture in our lives? (Chapter 16)
7. What do you think the battle with Amalek represents in our lives? (Moses had to keep his hand raised to get victory. Someone had to help him keep them raised.) (Chapter 17)
8. Give several parallels between Exodus 18:13-22 and leadership to the church of the New Testament.
9. To understand the meaning of the Old and New Testaments, let’s **contrast** Israel’s relationships to God with our relationship to God through Jesus. Volumes could be written on this subject, but just give 6 or 8 short sentences considering Israel’s response. (Chapters 19 & 20)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

1 Corinthians 10:4 tells us “that rock from which Israel drank was Christ.” At the Feast of Tabernacles, which was a feast commemorative of the smitten rock, when Jesus was present at this ceremony, He stood up and cried **aloud**, “If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink”. John 7:37

ANSWERS TO LESSON 6

OBSERVATIONS

1. The angel of death “passed over” the Israelites’ homes and their firstborn children did not die, as did the Egyptian firstborn. (12:13)
 2. Dressed to leave quickly and travel (12:11)
 3. They consecrated their firstborn to the Lord. (13:1)
 4. Joseph prophesied the Exodus and asked his bones be brought with. (13:9)
 5. He led them with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. (13:20-21)
 6. “I will gain glory for Myself through Pharaoh and his army, and the Egyptians will know that I am the Lord,” (14:4)
 7. If they listened to the voice of the Lord and did what was right in His eyes, then He would not bring any of the diseases on them that He brought on the Egyptians. (15:26)
 8. Consecrate themselves and wash their clothes. (19:10)
- QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT**
1. Probably so that as each new year came, they would be reminded of their new beginning after the Exodus. (12:2)
 2. The Lamb was to be without blemish; Christ was without Sin.
The Lamb was slain; Christ was slain for us.
The Lamb was eaten; we partake of His body/blood
The blood was applied to the doorposts was Israel’s salvation; the blood applied to our heart is our salvation. (12:1-11)

3. Unleavened bread represents freedom from corruption and the bitter herbs were a reminder of the bitterness that they were delivered from in Egypt. (12:8)
 4. God’s presence is glory to us who believe, but wrath to those who reject God. (14:20)
 5. Baptism - the Red Sea separated the Israelites from the Egyptians and eventually drowned the Egyptians. Baptism is a picture of separation from and death to our old nature and the world. (14:21-31)
 6. Striving to store up instead of trusting God on a day-to-day basis. (16:20)
 7. We will get victory if we continually surrender to God and worship Him (raised hands). There are times when we need the other members of the body to help us through! (17:8-13)
 8. Both were to be capable, fearing God, trustworthy, hating dishonest gain. (18:13-22)
 9. Read Hebrews 12:18-28
- Mount Sinai was a physical mountain; we have come to a spiritual Mt. Zion and the heavenly Jerusalem. Everything on Mt. Sinai was heard, seen or touched with the physical senses; we have come to that which can be received only by faith.
Mt. Sinai was surrounded by darkness, gloom and storm; we have come to multitudes of joyful angels and we are children of light.
The whole place shook and the Israelites turned away in fear, what we have cannot be moved and God invites us to His throne without fear! (19-20)

Exodus 21-31

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Was there a different penalty for those who sinned ignorantly and those who sinned knowingly? (Chapters 21 & 22)
2. When a neighbor suffered loss, what was the usual recompense that the guilty one paid? (Chapters 21 & 22)
3. Name the seven pieces of furniture in the tabernacle. (Chapters 25-30)
4. Through which pieces of furniture did God commune with them? (Chapters 25-30)
5. Where did Moses get the materials for making the tabernacle? (Chapters 25-30)
6. Where did Aaron wear the two stones on which the names of Israel were engraved? Why? (Chapter 28)
7. What things were hanging from the bottom of Aaron's robe? (Chapter 28)
8. What parts of Aaron's body were to be touched with the blood from the consecrated offering? (Chapter 29)
9. What is the principle of the Sabbath stated in Exodus 31? (Chapter 31)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How is the law concerning slaves (Exodus 21:1-6) like our relationship with Christ? Romans 6:16-23

2. What does Exodus 22:21 say to us as Christians?

3. After reading the laws in Exodus 21-23, what do you think is God's opinion of the following? (Give short sentence answers)

Parent-child relationships

Widows, orphaned and the poor

Witches, other gods

4. In light of Exodus 23:26-30, how does God deal with the enemies of our soul? Although we could go into minute detail concerning the tabernacle, the nature of this study is to see basic parallels which speak to our lives today.

5. What does pure gold represent, which so many things in the tabernacle were made of? (Chapters 25-27)

6. In seven short sentences, what does each piece of "furniture" represent? (Chapters 25-27)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Jesus summarized the meaning of the law and the prophets with two sentences. "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul and with all your mind. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Matthew 22:37-40

ANSWERS TO LESSON 7

OBSERVATIONS

1. Yes. The person sinning knowingly paid stiffly, often double what was lost. The person sinning unknowingly usually paid a token and the law was very lenient toward such. (21-22)
2. Double. (22)
3. Ark, Mercy Seat, Table of Showbread, Lampstand, Brass altar, Brass laver, Altar of incense. (25-30)
4. The Ark with the Mercy Seat (25:22)
5. From the people. (25:1-7)
6. On his shoulders to signify the priest bearing the burden of his people. (28:11-12)
7. Pomegranates and bells. (28:33-35)
8. The tip of his right ear, his right thumb and his right big toe. (29:20)
9. God worked for six days creating, then rested on the seventh. Israel was to rest on the seventh day as a continual sign between them & God. (31:12-17)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Christ freed us as slaves to sin that we may willfully choose to be His servants out of love. (21:1-6)
2. We should love people bound by sin because we were slaves to sin a short time ago. (22:21)
3. Children are to have great respect for their parents. Cursing one's parents meant death. God's anger is aroused against people who take advantage of widows, orphans and the poor because He is compassionate.

4. God deals with our problems one at a time, because it would be too hard for us if He dealt with them all at once. (23:26-30)
5. Pure gold represents the purity and value of God's character & way.
6. The furniture pieces are representations of the following:
 - of making ourselves a living sacrifice to God.
 - The brass laver was for washing and was inlaid with women's mirrors. This represents the Word of God, which cleanses us as we see ourselves as we really are.
 - The table of showbread was a table on which fresh bread was placed by the priests who ate it. This pictures the word of God which we should take in fresh on a regular basis.
 - The lamp stand with burning oil lighted the holy place where the showbread was. This portrays the anointing of the Holy Spirit in our lives, especially illuminating the word of God to our hearts.
 - The altar of incense pictures our continual praise to God.
 - The Ark of the Covenant was where God's presence dwelt which led the Israelites as they inquired at it. When we seek God's guidance and His presence, He leads us.
 - The mercy seat pictures Christ who made the way for us into the Father's presence through His mercy.

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did Moses give God for not destroying Israel? (Chapter 32)
2. Did Aaron take responsibility for the people going astray with the golden calf? (Chapter 32)
3. In what way was God going to lead Israel after the golden calf incident? (Chapter 33)
4. In what manner did god speak to Moses in Chapter 33? (Chapter 33)
5. What did Moses insist on having from God to continue the journey? (Chapter 33)
6. What relationship was Israel to have with the inhabitants of the land they were inheriting? (Chapter 34)
7. What name does God give himself in Chapter 34 that shows us His feelings about our worship? (Chapter 34)
8. How did God prove to Moses that He accepted him in spite of Israel's great sin? (Chapter 34)
9. How many days was Moses on the mount? (Chapter 34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What “fruit” of the Spirit did Israel lack which caused them to go astray? (Chapter 32)
2. What does Moses’ intercession in Chapter 32 show us of God’s character?
3. The brazen laver (wash basin) was inlaid with the women’s looking glasses. What could this represent? (Chapter 38)
4. The farther into the tabernacle one went, the stricter the rules got; but God’s glory also increased. What could this mean? (Chapters 37-40)
5. After reading the instructions concerning the tabernacle, what do you see about God’s character? (Chapters 37-40)
6. What do we see about Joshua’s life in this portion of Israel’s history? (Chapter 33)
7. The people were afraid of the glory of God on Moses’ face. What does that tell us about them? (Chapter 34)
8. God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses a second time on fresh tablets. What does this show us of God’s character? (Chapter 34)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

We are called the tabernacle of God. Everywhere in the tabernacle you looked was beautiful except down – there was nothing but dirt. Look up, Saints, there is nothing good in your own self!



Half way mark! You've completed

PENTATEUCH UNIT 2

1. Steadfastness or patience (32:1)
2. That He is compassionate, slow to anger, full of mercy. (32:14)
3. The basin was for washing which represents our lives being cleansed by His Word. We are cleansed as we "see ourselves" as we really are in His Word. (38:8)
4. As God shows us more of Himself and His glory, He requires deeper and deeper consecration.
5. He is a God of order and principles.
6. He was faithful and was being prepared by Moses to lead the people. (33:11)
7. The Israelites did not have individual, personal relationships with the living God. They depended on Moses to represent them to God. (34:29-35)
8. He is willing to forgive and give us other chances to be righteous. (34:29)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The Egyptians would mock, saying that God had led them out only to destroy them. (32:12)
2. No, he made it seem like it was beyond his control and not his fault. (32:22-24)
3. He was going to have an angel lead them instead of His presence. (33:2-3)
4. Face-to-face, as a man speaks with his friend. (33:11)
5. His presence. (33:15)
6. They were to have no relationship with the inhabitants of the land. They were to utterly destroy them. (34:11-16)
7. Jehovah - the Lord. (34:5-7)
8. By revealing His glory to him. (34:5-7)
9. 40 days (34:28)

ANSWERS TO LESSON 8
OBSERVATIONS

PENTATEUCH

UNIT 1



UNIT 2



UNIT 3



LESSON 9 Numbers 1-12

LESSON 10 Numbers 13-24

LESSON 11 Numbers 25-36

UNIT 4



Numbers 1-12

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. How many warriors did Israel have? (Chapter 1)
2. Which tribe camped next to the tabernacle and had charge over it? (Chapter 1)
3. What was the test to see if a woman had committed adultery or not? (Chapter 5)
4. What must one do to fulfill the vow of a Nazarite? (Chapter 6)
5. How did the sons of Kohath carry the objects of the tabernacle assigned to them? (Chapter 7)
6. After the tabernacle was fully dedicated and anointed, from where did God speak to Moses? (Chapter 7)
7. What was Miriam and Aaron's sin? (Chapter 12)
8. What truth do we learn about leadership in Chapter 12?
9. What truth do we learn about hearing God's voice in Chapter 12?

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Judah, which means “praise” was to camp on the east side of the tabernacle, what could this signify? (Chapter 2)
2. Can you think of a reason why God decided to have the Levites serve Him instead of the firstborn of all the tribes? (Chapter 3)
3. To be counted as a warrior one had to be 20 years old and up. Those that served the Lord (Levites) were counted one month old and up. What could this show us? (Chapters 1 & 3)
4. They were to put lepers and those defiled with the dead out of the camp. What does this represent spiritually? (Chapter 5)
5. What does the laying on of hands signify? (Chapter 8)
6. What could the silver trumpets and their alarms represent in the church today? (Chapter 10)
7. The Israelites marched in a given order according to tribes, families, sex and age. What could this represent in the church today? (Chapter 10)
8. Compare Numbers 11:17 with Exodus 18. What was accomplished in Numbers 11 that wasn't in Exodus 18?
9. What event does Numbers 11:24-30 remind you of in the New Testament?
10. Was it wrong for the children of Israel to desire the various things they had in Egypt? (water, bread, fresh leeks, garlic, cucumbers, melons) (Chapter 11)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Miriam and Aaron challenged Moses because he had a non-Jewish wife. God was angry with them. This shows us not to regard a person's shortcomings, but only to respect the calling of God on them!

**ANSWERS TO LESSON 9
OBSERVATIONS**

1. 603,550 (1:45)
2. Levites (1:50-53)
3. She drank some water prepared by the priest. If it made her sick, she was guilty. (5:16-22)
4. Never cut his hair or drink any wine or liquor. (6:1-5)
5. On their shoulders. (7:9)
6. From the above the ark (7:89)
7. Not receiving Moses' authority because of his supposed fault being married to an Ethiopian. (12:1-15)
8. Meekness is a strength, God's call for leadership doesn't depend on our qualifications. (12:3)
9. If we are faithful and meek, we will hear God clearly. (12:5-8)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The Lord is to be praised from the rising of the sun. (2:3)
2. Some of the tribes had proved unfaithful since leaving Egypt. The Levites stuck by Moses. (3:12)
3. A Christian can start serving the Lord as soon as he becomes a Christian. But to minister in some situations, one encounters a real battle with Satan . A babe or a novice should not minister in these situations. (1:45,3:15)
4. That spiritually unclean (unrighteous) people have a negative influence. Unrepentant sin is like leaven, leavening the whole lump. They should not be allowed to continue in fellowship, unless they're cleansed (repentance). (5:1-3)
5. It signifies the transferring of authority to perform the works of the Lord. An impartation of God's anointing for service. (8:10)
6. The Spirit speaking and giving direction - prophecy (10:1-10)
7. Individuals in a church need to be aware of their gifts and callings and how they relate to others in the body. (10:11-28)
8. The Spirit was apportioned to others for anointed service - not Moses only. (11:17)
9. The Day of Pentecost. (11:24-30)
10. No. Their sin was that they desire these things more than their relationship to the Lord. (11:18-20)

Numbers 13-24

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Who were the two spies that gave a good and faithful report? (Chapter 14)
2. Why did God choose forty years punishment particularly? (Chapter 14)
3. Who did God say would inherit the Promised Land? (Chapter 14)
4. What were the Israelites to have tassels on their garments for? (Chapter 15)
5. What was the Levites inheritance? (Chapter 18)
6. Why didn't Moses and Aaron get to go into the Promised Land? (Chapter 20)
7. Why did Israel fight the Amorites but not the Edomites when they both wouldn't let Israel pass through their lands? (Chapters 20 & 21)
8. Why did Balak want Balaam to curse Israel? Why didn't Balaam do it? Chapter 22
9. What did Balaam actually prophesy or proclaim concerning Israel and the other nations? (Chapter 23 & 24)
10. What did Balaam think of Balak's silver and gold? (Chapter 23 & 24)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What does the account of the twelve spies picture in the Christian life? (Chapter 13)
2. Because of fear, Israel wanted to go back to Egypt. What could this represent in our lives? (Chapter 14)
3. The faithless spies died. After this Israel repented. Then why did they not get the victory over the Amalekites and Canaanites? (Chapter 14)
4. What spiritual principles concerning leadership do you think the story of Korah represents? (Chapter 16)
5. What spiritual principle concerning leadership is represented by the story of Aaron's staff budding? (Chapter 17)
6. In the church today, who is it that may enter into the "Holy of Holies" with God, as is represented by Aaron and his sons? (Chapter 18)
7. What could the water of cleansing possibly represent in Chapter 19?
8. What does the incident with the bronze snake show us? (Chapter 21)
9. Why did God tell Balaam to go with the Moabites but then get angry with Balaam when he did? (Numbers 22:10-22)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Consider this: When we do things just to please men, we become like donkeys to the Lord. Notice the donkey spoke like a man and said, "Am I not your own donkey...have I been stubborn in the past?" Balaam said, "Naay", because he had become the stubborn donkey!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 10

OBSERVATIONS

1. Joshua and Caleb. (14:6-9)
2. One year for each day they spied in the new land. (14:34)
3. The children of the ones who grumbled against Moses and Joshua and Caleb. (14:31)
4. To remind them to obey the Lord's commandments. (15:37-41)
5. The Lord and tithes and offerings of the other tribes. (18:21)
6. Because they didn't trust God at the waters of Meribah. (20:12)
7. Because the Amorites attacked Israel, but the Edomites didn't. (20-21)
8. Because he saw that they were too powerful for him. Because he would only speak the words that the Lord put in his mouth which were blessings. (22:10-12)
9. That a king would arise out of Jacob that would destroy Moab, Sheth, Edom and Seir. (24:15-25)
10. It did not sway him to curse Israel. (24:13)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. We walk by faith, not by sight. (13:26-33)
2. God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of love and power and a sound mind. We should not let fear cause us to walk in the flesh Egypt. (14:1-9)
3. Because the Lord had already told them not to fight against the Amalekites and the Canaanites. (14:25, 41-45)
4. It is dangerous for spiritual leaders to become independent and critical of the other leaders that the Lord has put with them. (16)
5. The test of a true leader is the life and fruit that his ministry brings forth. (17)
6. All who are born again. Christ lives within them, who is the last High Priest. We are a nation of kings and priests. (18:7)
7. Sanctification by the Word of God. (19)
8. God has provided healing benefits for us, even for sicknesses resulting from sin. We must look intently upon Christ on Calvary's cross. (21:6-9)
9. Read Deuteronomy 23:3-5. At first glance, it appears that Balaam was righteous. But just the fact that Balaam said, "Let me inquire of God a second time", angered the Lord. Balaam should not have bowed to the pressure of Balaak. The Lord then allowed him to go so he would learn a lesson from his own donkey. Although Balaam never cursed Israel in so many words, he was a curse to Israel by letting Balaak entertain him and attempt to sway him. (22)

Numbers 25-36

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What sins did Israel commit as a result of living near the Moabites? (Chapter 25)
2. Of the people that Moses numbered in the wilderness of Sinai, how many were still alive when Moses numbered them in the plains of Moab? (Chapters 26)
3. How was Israel to treat the “spoils” of the Midianites before they divided it? (Chapter 31)
4. How was the spoil divided initially? (Chapter 31)
5. What did God tell Israel would happen if they did not completely drive out the inhabitants of the land before them? (Chapter 33)
6. What did the Levites get instead of an inheritance of land? (Chapter 35)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What does God's response to the daughters of Zelophehad show you about His attitude toward women? (Chapter 27)
2. In Chapter 27, what was Moses' reaction to the Lord's reminder that he would view the Promised Land, but not enter it?
3. What principles of "training" do you see with Moses and Joshua in Chapter 27?
4. What do you learn of God's view of women in relationship with man in Chapter 30?
5. In Chapter 32, how were the children of Gad and Reuben different from their fathers who gave an evil report earlier in Kadesh-barnea?
6. What could the cities of refuge be a type of? (Chapter 35)
7. What could the manslayer be a type of? (Chapter 35)
8. What could the avenger be a type of? (Chapter 35)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Ten men who failed to see God
Saw cities impregnably high;
Two men "looking off" unto God
Saw doom for those cities draw nigh.

Ten men who failed to see God
Saw giants frighteningly tall,
Two men "looking off" unto God
Saw giants as grasshoppers small.

Ten men who failed to see God
Reported, "We're certain to fail."
Two men "looking off" unto God
Cried "Up! For with God we prevail!"

Ten men who failed to see God
Discouraged their brother men.
Two men perceived God everywhere.
Are you of the two – or the ten?

J. Sidlow Baxter



Way to go! You've completed
PENTATEUCH UNIT 3

LESSON 11: NUMBERS 25-36

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. That he does not hold back any blessings or inheritance from them. (27:5-7)
2. He was concerned about Israel not having a shepherd. (27:15-17)
3. Joshua received his commission by laying on of hands of Moses and also received some of Moses' authority over Israel. (27:18-23)
4. A father and daughter or husband and wife are corporately responsible for the woman's obligations. There is a "protection" for women in these relationships. (30)
5. They wanted to go in and help defeat Israel's enemies first, and then return to the other side of the Jordan. (32:16-19)
6. Salvation – taking refuge in Jesus. (35:6-34)
7. The sinner – one who brings forth death by his own carelessness. (35:16-21)
8. The law – an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. (35:9-28)

OBSERVATIONS

1. Idolatry & adultery (25:1-3)
2. Not one except Joshua and Caleb (26:64-65)
3. They purified it with fire or cleansed it with the water of cleansing. (31:21-24)
4. Half to those who fought in the battle. Half to the community of Israel. (31:27)
5. They would intermarry and follow gods and then the Lord would do to Israel what He planned to do to their enemies. (33:55-56)
6. Towns and pastureland from each of the inherited lands of the tribes. (35:1-5)

PENTATEUCH

UNIT 1



UNIT 2



UNIT 3



UNIT 4



LESSON 12 Deuteronomy 1-4, 31-34

LESSON 13 Leviticus 1-15

LESSON 14 Leviticus 16-27

LESSON 15 Deuteronomy 5-17

LESSON 16 Deuteronomy 18-30

Deuteronomy 1-4, 31-34

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did Moses give Joshua and Israel for not being afraid? (Chapter 3)
2. What did Moses pray his teaching would be like? (Chapter 32)
3. How did Moses view God? (Chapter 32)
4. What does he say concerning Israel's character? (Chapter 32)
5. What does Chapter 34 say of Joshua's character? (Chapter 34)
6. What does Chapter 34 say of Moses' character? (Chapter 34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was Moses' purpose of summarizing the last forty years to the children of Israel? (Chapters 1-3)
2. What similarities do you see between Israel's battle with King Sihon and Pharaoh? (Chapter 2)
3. Why did Moses call Egypt the "iron smelting furnace?" (Chapter 4)
4. God said that the people could forget Him once they settled the Promised Land. Why would they do this? (Chapter 31)
5. In one short sentence, tell what the blessing for the individual tribes in Chapter 33 could represent in our lives. Example: Reuben – that we may be fruitful and have eternal life:

Judah -

Gad -

Levi -

Dan -

Benjamin -

Naphtali -

Joseph -

Asher -

Zebulun -

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

He brought them out! He brought them out!
Well, now may Israel sing and shout!
Their enemies, God came to view them,
Their enemies, God overthrew them;
They said, "Arise, let us pursue them" Jehovah came,
He drowned them out!
He brought **me** out! He brought **me** out!
Well, may my own heart sing and shout!

From out of deepest condemnation;
From conscience's grim accusation;
From inbred, outward alienation;
From sin, with all its implication;
Oh, praise His grace, He brought Me out!

J Sidlow Baxter

ANSWERS TO LESSON 12

OBSERVATIONS

1. God would be with them, never leave them or forsake them. (3:22)
2. Like rain and dew. (32:2)
3. Perfect, awesome, unmovable, faithful, righteous, just. (32:3-4)
4. Corrupt, warped, crooked, foolish, unwise, rebellious. (32:5-6)
5. Joshua was filled with the spirit of wisdom and was a faithful servant. (34:9)
6. Moses knew the Lord face to face. There was no other like him. (34:10)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. To remind them of their failures so they wouldn't fail again. (1-3)
2. The Lord saw Sihon's ungodly heart, so, He used him as a vessel of dishonor to demonstrate His power against him. (2:24-37)
3. God used the experiences in Egypt to refine Israel in

4. They would become content with the abundance in the fire. (4:20)
5. Judah - we may have unity and allow the Lord to be our defense.
Levi - we may serve the Lord in teaching others and bring them into worship.
Benjamin - we might know the love of God and rest securely in Him.
Joseph - we may be prosperous and find favor in the Lord to guide us.
Zebulun - God would bless us whether we go out or stay home.
Gad - God would give us boldness and that we may lead people in righteousness to claim their inheritance.
Dan - we may be full of life, young in heart, innocent and joyful in what God has given us.
Naphtali - we may receive the favor of God, accepting His full blessing.
Asher - we may be strong in the Lord as we grow up in Him and our walk would be anointed by His Spirit.

Leviticus 1-15

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Where were the people supposed to bring their offerings and sacrifices? (Chapter 1)
2. Name as many different types of offerings as you can. (Chapters 1-7)
3. What quality of animal or grain was to be used in offerings? (Chapters 1-7)
4. What was wrong with Nadab's and Abihu's incense offering? (Chapter 10)
5. What purpose does the Lord give for His regulations concerning what may be eaten and what may not? (Chapter 11)
6. When were most unclean things considered clean again? (Chapters 12-15)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was the purpose of laying hands on an animal before sacrificing it? (Chapters 1-7)
2. Why were many of the sacrifices to be males without blemish? (Chapters 1-7)
3. What did the sprinkled blood represent? (Chapters 1-7)
4. What was the difference between the burnt offering and the sin offerings? Notice the placement of blood, and what happened to the animal. What might these have represented? (Chapters 4-6)
5. Why were the grain offerings without yeast? (Chapter 2)
6. What might the anointing of the ear, thumb, and toe represent? (Chapter 8)
7. What could the offering of Nadab and Abihu of "strange fire" represent? (Chapter 10)
8. Compare verses 1-3 with verses 16-20 of the same chapter. How did Nadab and Abihu's action differ from Eleazar and Ithamar? (Chapter 10)
9. What do the various offerings signify for the person offering them? (Chapters 1-7)
10. Descriptions of the offerings are given twice. Can you see a different emphasis in the two sets of descriptions? (Chapters 1-7)
11. Can you cite any reasons for the period of uncleanness associated with childbirth and why this period doubled for a female child? (Chapter 12)
12. The laws of uncleanness had direct application to Israel. Do you see any parallels to the spiritual realm for such things as leprosy or uncleanness in a person, garment, or house? (Chapters 13-15)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Salt was to be used with all grain offerings (Lev 2:13). Salt stood for permanence and incorruption (used widely as a preservative). Thus, the expression “salt of the covenant of your God” refers to that permanence and incorruption of His covenant which He made with Abraham, renewed with Isaac, Jacob, Moses and fulfilled permanently in Christ! (Numbers 18:19 and 2 Chronicles 13:5).

ANSWERS TO LESSON 13

OBSERVATIONS

1. To the entrance of the tent of meeting. (1:3)
2. Burnt, grain, Fellowship, Sin, Guilt (1-7)
3. The best, without any defect (1-7)
4. They used strange, unauthorized fire. (10:1-2)
5. To be holy, because he is holy. (11:44-45)
6. Some that evening, others seven days, some with washing, others with a sacrifice. (12-15)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. It was symbolic of imparting the sins of the people to the animal. (1-7)
2. They were the most valuable for growing the flock. (1-7)
3. A prophetic representation of Christ's blood. (1-7)
4. Burnt offering - blood sprinkled on the sides of the altar, skinned, cut into pieces and put on fire along with inner parts which have been washed. The distinctive feature is that the entire sacrifice was consumed on the altar. This speaks of complete consecration. Sin offering - blood sprinkled on the altar and horns, and 7 times in front of the sanctuary, the rest is poured out. The fat is burned on the altar and the rest of the bull outside the camp. This was for unintentional sins. (1,4,6)
5. Yeast symbolizes sin. The offering was to be pure. (2)

6. To hear God, serve God, and walk with God. (8:23-24)
7. Trying to do God's will in our own way. (10:1-2)
8. Nadab and Abihu did an act directly contrary to God's command. Eleazar and Ithamar omitted eating the sacrifice because they were mourning. God looks at our heart (10:1-3, 16-20)
9. Burnt offering - an atonement for sin of the individual. Grain offering - thanks for the first produce of the harvest. Fellowship, or peace offering - represented living communion with God and was entirely voluntary. Sin offering - acquits the transgressor of an unintentional sin. Guilt offering - forgiveness of unintentional sins regarding the holy things of the tabernacle and any intentional sins against his neighbor. (1-7)
10. The first descriptions are directed toward the offender, the second descriptions for the priests. (1-7)
11. This uncleanness is likely associated with the fall and resulting curses on man and woman. Eve was deceived and sinned first, therefore, this uncleanness period at birth could be a picture of that. (12)
12. Sin and disease are closely related in the scripture. To parallel these laws, sin in any form needs to be removed. This can take time to be proven in our lives. Unrepentant sin is like malignancy and can also spread to others. (13-15)

Leviticus 16-27

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did God give for not eating blood? (Chapter 17)
2. How were the Israelites to look at the Lord's commands when they differed with the customs of the people in the lands where they would be living? (Chapter 18)
3. These chapters seem to be another repeat of rules and regulations...but what is added? (Chapters 20-22)
4. Name the seven appointed feasts, which were sacred assemblies. (Chapter 23)
5. Cite several examples of how God's rules gave Israel a social security. (Chapter 25)
6. What are the main promises for obedience? (Chapter 26)
7. What are the major punishments for disobedience? (Chapter 26)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. In the context of Leviticus, what does atonement mean? (Chapter 16)
2. On the Day of Atonement, there were two goats involved in the ceremony. How do these two goats represent what Christ did for us and what does this day represent in a Christian's life? (Chapter 16)
3. Some commandments are easily understood because of resulting evil but others are not readily understood. What is the purpose of the commandments in verse 19, 23-25?
4. Can you see a different character in the commandments of the last 12 chapters than that of the first 15 chapters? (Chapters 16-27)
5. What might the physical defects, which prevent a man from being a priest, represent spiritually speaking? (Chapter 21)
6. We have already seen the meanings for the Sabbath, Passover, Firstfruits, and Atonement. What is the meaning of the Feasts of Weeks, Trumpets and Tabernacles? (Chapter 23)
7. What does bringing "clear" oil to keep the lamps burning continually represent? (Chapter 24)
8. What might the priests eating the ceremonial bread regularly represent? (Chapter 24)
9. What does the Year of Jubilee show of God's character? (Chapter 25)
10. Regarding the rules of slaves and land, what kind of attitude did God want the children of Israel to have toward them as exemplified by the Year of Jubilee? (Chapter 25)
11. For things that could not be sacrificed or the owner wanted to keep, there was an equivalent monetary offering. What does this show us about God's view toward offerings? (Chapter 27)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

"The life is in the blood"; and must for sin atone
"One sacrifice" and "once for all"; the blood of Christ alone.

Oh, see the guilt of sin; which needed such a price
And see the marvel of that love; which made the sacrifice.

ANSWERS TO LESSON 14

OBSERVATIONS

1. Because life is in the blood. It is the blood that makes atonement for one's life. (17:11)

2. They were not to compromise. (18:1-4)

3. The consequences and punishments for disobedience are added. (20-22)

4. The Sabbath, Passover and Unleavened Bread,

Firstfruits, Weeks, Trumpets, Day Of Atonement,

Tabernacles (23)

5. They were not to harvest the edges of their fields or go

over their fields a second time. The sabbath year food

was to be shared. (23:22, 25:6)

6. Peace, prosperity and security. (26:1-13)

7. Fear, affliction, war and ruin. (26:14-39)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Forgiveness of sins through the sacrifice of an animal.

This was a symbol of Christ's death as he took each

person's place and punishment for his sin. (16)

2. One goat was sacrificed as atonement for the people.

The other goat had hands laid on it and was let loose in

the wilderness to carry away all sins. Christ sacrificed

Himself to pay for our sins and He also carried them

away from us "as far as east is from west." (16)

3. They are for health and prosperity. (19:19, 23-25)

4. The last 12 chapters are more specific, especially

concerning punishment and methods of cleansing.

5. As priests, we are to be perfect and holy. Not lacking in

vision or ability to walk with the Lord uprightly. We're to

be balanced and able to multiply. (21)

6. Feast of Weeks was a day of thanksgiving after the

wheat harvest, and to remember the poor. Feast of

Trumpets was a time to worship God for who he is not

just what he has done. Feast of Tabernacles was the

final festival of the year, a seven-day period when the

Israelites lived in tents to remember their time in the

wilderness. (23)

7. Continual anointing and insight happens when we are

pure. (24:1-2)

8. We need to feed on the fresh bread of God's word

every day. (24:8-9)

9. That He is merciful and forgiving, willing to cancel debts

and set us free. (25:8-55)

10. Not to be possessive of land or people because

everything belongs to God and they were only

stewards. (25:8-55)

11. God is more concerned with the heart and the value of

the sacrifice than the "letter of the law." (27)

Deuteronomy 5-17

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What is Moses' exhortation and promise concerning the law he is about to give? (Chapter 5)
2. Why did God want them to follow the law? (Chapter 5)
3. Why were they not to intermarry with the other nations? (Chapter 6-7)
4. What is Moses' exhortation to Israel for the future when they will actually be partaking of the abundance of the Promised Land? (Chapter 6-7)
5. When were the children of Israel to talk about the Word of the Lord and where were they to write it? (Chapter 6-7)
6. What were Israel's borders to be? (Chapter 11)
7. Why, according to Moses, would the Lord allow a false prophet to come to Israel? (Chapter 13)
8. What does the Lord say about borrowing and lending with nations? With brothers? (Chapter 15)
9. What does the Lord say about the poor? (Chapter 15)
10. What three areas of excess are their leaders to stay away from? (Chapter 17)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why did Moses emphasize that the Lord had made a covenant with them personally and not their fathers? (Chapter 5)
2. What do verses 7-8 show us of God's character? (Chapter 7)
3. Much of Deuteronomy is a record of Moses reminding the people what had happened in the past. Why did Moses do that? (Chapter 6)
4. Israel would possess the land because of the other nations' wickedness, not because of their own righteousness. What might this picture in the Christian's life? (Chapter 9)
5. Verses 8-12 shows the difference between the Promised Land and Egypt concerning how fruit is produced. What does this picture in the Christian's life? (Chapter 11)
6. Israel was not only forbidden to worship other gods, they were also warned not to worship the Lord their God the way other nations worship. What does this mean to us today? (Chapter 13)

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Deuteronomy means “second law”. Moses recorded the law again this time showing its rewards and benefits for those who follow it. The emphasis is on the law being given for their good, thus showing the “spirit of the law” as compared to the “letter of the law” recorded earlier!

OBSERVATIONS

ANSWERS TO LESSON 15

1. He exhorted Israel to follow the law so they may live and go in to possess the land. (5:28-6:3)
2. That they would revere Him and be close to Him and thus have a good, long life. (5:28-6:3)
3. They would become corrupt and be enticed to worship their gods. (7:3-4)
4. To remember how the Lord brought them out so they don't become sluggish from the abundance in Canaan and forget the Lord. (6:10-12, 8:10-20)
5. Talk about them at home and away, lying down or standing up, always. Write them on their doorways and gates and their hands and foreheads. (6:6-9)
6. From the desert to Lebanon and from the Euphrates River to the western sea. (11:24)
7. To test them. To find out whether or not they loved the Lord with all their heart and soul. (13:1-5)
8. They are not to borrow from any nations, but they can lend. If they borrow and lend among themselves, they're not to charge interest and must cancel debts every seven years. (15:1-6)
9. To be open handed and freely lend the poor. (15:7-8)
10. Horses, wives or silver and gold (17:16-18)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. So they would serve God out of relationship with him and not rely on the previous generation. (5:1-4)
2. He is merciful, understanding, forgiving, and faithful. So they would honor the Lord for all he had done and obey him. (6)
4. Our salvation is in Christ sovereignly, not by our own righteousness. (9:4-6)
5. In the world we strive to produce happiness. In God's Kingdom the fruit of the spirit results from walking with the Lord.
6. Our worship is patterned after the New Testament not after ways the world does things. (13)

Deuteronomy 18-30

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What was the test of whether a prophet had spoken by the Lord or not? (Chapter 18)
2. What established the guilt of a wrongdoer when investigating his offense? (Chapter 19)
3. How were parents to deal with a rebellious, stubborn son? (Chapter 21)
4. What was the punishment for sexual promiscuity? (Chapter 22)
5. What two nations were the Israelites to forbid in the camp, and what two were they not to despise? Why? (Chapter 23)
6. What were the Lord's instructions concerning the first year of marriage? Concerning taking collateral for a loan? (Chapter 24)
7. The latter part of Deuteronomy is essentially prophetic. What does it say will be the final outcome? (Chapters 29-34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why was it important to prepare before entering battle? Are there New Testament verses where Christians are challenged to do this by Jesus? By Paul? (Chapter 20)
2. God does not like the “I don’t want to get involved” attitude. What parable in the New Testament do verses 1-4 remind you of? (Chapter 22)
3. When you read 20:19-20 and 22:5-12, what impression do you get of the Lord? Can you see reasons for these things?
4. Why do you think there was an emphasis on physical cleanliness when God is a spirit? (Chapter 23)
5. These regulations seem foreign to us, but what basic principles can we see in them? (Chapter 25)
6. Why do you think God commanded the altar on Mount Ebal to be made of fieldstone and not stone hewn with iron tools? (Chapter 27)
7. Compare verse 29 with Romans 9:16-21. In the midst of all the laws and regulations, what was God basically looking for in His people? Also read 2 Timothy 2:20-21 (Chapter 29)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

The law has promised blessing and a promised curse, depending on obedience. Unfortunately, Israel chose the curse. The curses have been fulfilled to the word. Deuteronomy 28:68 says that if they did not obey, the Lord would send them back to Egypt in ships. At the destruction of Jerusalem, hundreds of years later, the Romans consigned many of the Jews to slavery and sent them to Egypt in ships!

MILESTONE
PENTATEUCH
COMPLETED

Congratulations!



1. To remind the army of courage in God, not to be distracted, and not to fear. Luke 14:15 - 24; 2 Timothy 2:3-4 (20:1-4)
2. The Good Samaritan
3. The Lord has a practical side to His character. These rules look trivial, but they have good practical results.
4. The physical is a reflection of the spiritual, an expression of inward discipline. (23)
5. We should be honest, humble, fair, discreet. (25)
6. Fieldstone speaks of the work of God, whereas, hewn stone would represent the work of man. God wanted to remind them that righteousness and obedience was a work of His hands and not of man's effort. (27:1-8)
7. God wanted a relationship with the people that He might make them vessels of honor. He was looking for His people to have faith toward Him and not always question everything He did.

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Whether his prophecy came true or not. (18:21-22)
2. Evidence of two or three witnesses. (19:15)
3. Bring him to the elders to be stoned to death. (21:18-21)
4. Stoning to death. (22:20-27)
5. Ammonites and Moabites were forbidden because they hired Balaam to prophesy against Israel. They were not to despise Edomites because they were brothers. They were not to detest Egyptians because they were once aliens in their land. (23:3-8)
6. The husband is free at home for one year, not serving in the army. If a poor man's coat is taken for collateral, it is to be returned by sundown. (24:5, 12-13)
7. Moses explains what will happen if they obey the Lord and what will happen if they disobey. Then he prophesies there will be a time of disobedience. (29:34)

OBSERVATIONS

ANSWERS TO LESSON 16