

Rediscovering the story of the Old Testament

Session 1: The Grand Narrative

Lesson 5

Faith and the law: Heaven and Earth joined at the Tabernacle

The Rebellion Continues: The Judges (3-5)

Judges 21:25 *In those days Israel had no king; everyone did as they saw fit.*

After entering the Promised Land, God's people would continually put _____ to the side and follow after the _____ of their neighbors, causing God to allow them to be overrun by their neighbors.

After spending time in _____ they would repent and God would _____ them, but they would _____ this same cycle over and over again.

After many cycles of rebellion, repentance and rescue, instead of thinking about where they fell _____ of God's laws, they instead insisted that their problem was the lack of having an _____ like _____ else.

The Rebellion Continues: The United Kingdom (6-7)

King Saul was a king – like all the _____ kings. He was _____ and handsome – and had some _____ flaws. He could not be _____ and wait for God and so he went his own way.

King _____ also had some character flaws, but when confronted by his sin he responded by _____.

King _____ started out well, by asking for _____, but then he let his _____ lead him astray.

The Rebellion Continues: The Divided Kingdom (8-9)

Solomon's son, _____, followed _____ advice and caused the kingdom to split into two.

The Northern Kingdom with _____ tribes broke away, leaving Rehoboam with only 2 tribes.

The Northern Kingdom never had _____ kings. The Southern Kingdom had only a _____ good kings.

Throughout the United and Divided Kingdoms, God continuously pled through many _____ for His people to _____. But the sins of the kings and their people would _____

The Rebellion Continues: Exile (10)

God responded by disciplining His people with _____
exile from the Promised Land . It was only then, with the
_____ of the exile, that Israel would finally turn from
their _____. It was at this time that _____
were formed as a way to continue to worship God and maintain
their identity as Jews.

The Empires (11-15)

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE: The Northern 10 tribes were
_____ by the Assyrians (722BC). Most of the
Northern tribes were _____ throughout the Assyrian
empire never to be heard from again in history, but some of the
poorest were left behind.

BABYLONIAN EMPIRE: The Babylonian Empire then overtook
the Assyrian empire and then _____ the Southern 2
tribes, _____ and _____, taking the best
and brightest of those tribes into captivity. It was at this time
that the Israelites, now predominately from the tribe of Judah,
were called _____.

PERSIAN EMPIRE: The Persian empire then overtook the Babylonian empire and allowed the exiled Jews to _____. After being settled in Babylonia for many years, most of the Jews decided to stay in Babylonia – only a few _____. This is the last empire mentioned in the Old Testament

GREEK EMPIRE: The Greek empire overtook the Persian empire and tried to enforce a Greek _____ and _____ on all the kingdoms. When the Greeks tried to force the Jews to sacrifice _____ in the temple, the Jews successfully _____ and established their independence: the _____ kingdom

ROMAN EMPIRE: The Roman empire overtook the Greek empire, including the Hasmonean kingdom, but kept Greek as the _____ language. This empire, with King _____ established as the “king of the Jews” was in place at the time of Jesus.

The Jewish sects (16-18)

The _____ were a mix of the Jews left behind during the exile who _____ with the other tribes. They established their own temple on Mt Gerezim, near _____.

The _____ were Jewish leaders who aligned themselves with the Greeks. Like the _____, they did not believe in the Resurrection. Their main role was in Temple worship.

The _____ arose in _____ to the Sadducees and tried to _____ the faith. They were more aligned with the common people.

The _____ consisted of Sadducee and Pharisee leaders who exerted religious control over Israel.

The _____ were trained in writing _____ documents, deeds and copying scriptures and, because of their knowledge of _____, they sometimes acted as _____ and teachers of the Law.

The _____ aligned themselves with King Herod and the Roman government while the _____ were interested in pushing out the Romans to establish a Jewish kingdom