

(1) Why?

(2) Can you derive several applications from your areas of interest noted above? If so, what are they?

2. Read Exodus 2:1-10; 3:1-14; 14:5-31 and Deuteronomy chapter 34.

A. In general, what is the author trying to convey to the reader?

B. What did you observe in these chapters that was of interest to you?

(1) Why?

(2) Can you derive several applications from your areas of interest noted above? If so, what are they?

3. Using a dictionary, define “history” and “narrative.”

4. Therefore, from the above, we can conclude that some literature found in the Bible is _____.

5. From your knowledge of the Bible, what other books or sections of Scripture contain the above form of literature?

6. Continuing to use a dictionary, define the following:

A. Parallelism

B. Synonymous

C. Antithetic

7. Read Psalm 113:7 and Psalm 147:10-11

A. From Psalm 113:7 only

(1) How are the two lines synonymous?

(2) What is God's promise?

(3) From your knowledge of the Bible, history or your own life and experience, do you have an illustration of God's promise in Psalm 113:7 being fulfilled? Please explain.

B. From Psalm 147:10-11 only.

(1) How are the lines synonymous?

(2) How are the lines antithetic?

(3) What is God's promise?

(4) From your knowledge of the Bible, history or your own life and experience, do you have an illustration of God's promise in Psalm 147:10 and 11 being fulfilled? Please explain.

8. In "emblematic" parallelism, one line is a figure of speech and the other puts the same idea literally, explaining the figure. For example, in Proverbs 25:4-5 we read:

"Take away the dross from silver,
And it will go to the silversmith for jewelry.

Take away the wicked from before the king,
And his throne will be established in righteousness."

As a silversmith can only produce a precious piece of jewelry when the dross (impurity) has been removed, so too can a king reign in righteousness only when corrupt, wicked officials have been removed from his kingdom.

9. In step, staircase or climatic parallelism, the succeeding lines carry the idea forward, each one adding a new element to what went before. For example, in Psalm 65:4, we read:

“Blessed is the man you choose,
And cause to approach you,
That he may dwell in your courts.
We shall be satisfied with the goodness of your house,
Of your holy temple.”

The concept here is of one being chosen and drawn by God by his grace into his presence (“you did not choose me but I chose you,” John 15: 16). This idea is expanded to fellowshiping with him throughout his house and holy temple where the one chosen will be totally satisfied with his goodness and presence.

Many of the authors in the Bible used parallelism, along with simile, metaphor, symbolism, and hyperbole, as a literary device to express truth, and to further enhance our understanding of the truth. Therefore, looking for the various types of parallelism throughout the Bible, especially in the wisdom books of the Bible (Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes), and in Hebrew poetry, as in the book of Psalms, can help us grow, not only in our understanding of the Bible, but in our enjoyment of and fellowship with the Lord.

10. Using a dictionary, define

A. Prophet

B. Prophecy

11. It is virtually impossible to cover in the space of one short lesson all the characteristics of prophets and the various aspects of prophetic literature found in the Bible. However, a brief summary of points contained in an article, "Introduction to the Prophets" in the New Geneva Study Bible, might be helpful in gaining some initial understanding of prophetic literature as found in the Bible:

A. "The words of the prophets are the message of God to the people of God.

B. The figure of marriage often occurs, as the Lord impresses on his people the closeness of his relationship with them...in his solemn commitment to them.

C. The covenant lawsuit is a form in which God brings against the people the complaint they have broken their covenant with him.

D. The oracles against the nations are speeches denouncing the enemies of God's people and condemning anyone who commits the sins described. Israel is not always held up as more righteous than its neighbors.

E. The moral teaching of the prophets includes decisive pronouncements that defy the will of sinners. The prophets condemn dishonesty, cruelty, pride, and sensuality. They

denounce false religion, but also the distortion of true religion, especially any ritual that conceals an empty heart.

F. The tension between true and false prophecy can emerge in conflicts between God's prophets and either the prophets of false gods or prophets who claim falsely to speak in God's name. The proof that a prophet comes from God and is not an imposter follows from the prophetic commission to transmit the divine word (Deuteronomy 18:20-22). The prophecies must be true, including prophecies that foretell future events. The life of a prophet must be agreeable to God's word. Finally, the prophets' message must be consistent with the character and teaching of God.

G. Many prophecies refer to the Messiah."

12. Josh McDowell in his book, "Evidence That Demands a Verdict" writes that the Old Testament contains over 300 references to the Messiah that were fulfilled in Jesus. He notes further in his book, "More Than a Carpenter," that the chances of one person fulfilling just 48 of these prophecies to be only 1 in 10 to the 157 power, a staggering number!

We will examine just a few of these prophecies.

13. Using the Scriptures below, match the Old Testament prophecy with the New Testament fulfillment in the chart on the following page:
Micah 5:2; Hebrews 1:3; Matthew 3:17; Isaiah 53:5; Luke 2:11;
Genesis 3:15; Psalm 110:1; Matthew 1:18, 24-25; Psalm 110:4;
Hebrews 3:1; Matthew 27:57-60; Hebrews 5:5-6; Isaiah 53:9; Matthew 27:26; Isaiah 50:6; Galatians 4:4; Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 26:67; Psalm 16:10; Matthew 2:1; Acts 2:31-32; Psalm 2:7; Daniel 7:13-14; Matthew 24:30 and 28:18-19 as well as Revelation 1:7 and 11:15.

Old Testament Prophecy	New Testament Fulfillment
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- A. Born of the Seed of woman
- B. Born of a Virgin
- C. Son of God
- D. Son of Man
- E. Born at Bethlehem
- F. He shall be called Lord
- G. Priest
- H. Wounded and Bruised
- I. Smitten and Spit Upon
- J. Buried in a Rich Man's Tomb
- K. Resurrected
- L. Seated at the Right Hand of God

14. From Hebrews 1:1-5 and 12:14-29; Deuteronomy 4:1-2 and 12:32; John 17:1-5, 13-17; 2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:19-21; Revelation 22:18-19 and from the Scripture verses noted in question 13:

- A. How is the New Testament concealed in the Old and the Old Testament revealed in the New?

B. In what sense is the Bible

(1) Progressive in its revelation?

(2) A closed book?

(3) An open book?

C. By way of observation, interpretation or application, what speaks to you most from Hebrews 1:1-5 and the Scripture verses noted in question 13? Why?