

ORIGINS OF THE BIBLE





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TRUTH MATTERS

We live in a world that says there are no longer any absolutes. What is true for you may not be what is true for me – it is all relative - but it turns out truth is ABSOLUTE. Truth has a name – and it is Jesus Christ. *I am the way, THE truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me.* (John 14:6) If we want to know THE truth then we have to get to know Jesus. The way we do that is studying His Word! *Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth*. (2 Timothy 2:15)

We call it the Great Commission – becoming a disciple - Matthew 28:19-20. There are four verbs in the Great commission but only one is a command - make disciples! Our desire to become a disciple by studying the Word of God - but not just through a cursory reading of the Word - we want to dive in deep. Where did our Bible come from? How can we personally study it so that Jesus can speak TRUTH into our lives? We will even get into the original languages – Greek / Hebrew – to further uncover the amazing story of redemption God has written for us!

Come along as we desire to become a generation rooted and grounded in the TRUTH! Passionately desiring to know our Savior so that we can go out and powerfully proclaim Him to a world that has forgotten the God who loves and dies for them!

Origins of the Bible

"Be diligent to present yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." - II Timothy 2:15

INSPIRATION

1. The Word is inspired – 1 Timothy 3:16-17

- God Breathed
  - Theopneustos – a compound word used only here in the Bible.
  - The Bible is the record of God Breathed words recorded by the inspiration of the Spirit!
  - **II Peter 1:21 –** "For prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit."

- How do we know that the Bible is from God
  - The Evidence of the Word's transforming ability – **Hebrews 4:12 / 1 Peter 2:2**
  - The lives of people are transformed through the power of the Word of God!
  - No book has been more attacked – and stood the test of time!
  - No book has been translated into more languages (*1000+ languages*)
  - No book has been more published – over 6 billion copies!

- Unity of the Bible
  - 66 books / written over 1,500 years / 40 authors / 3 Languages
  - Although there are hundreds of topics – it is all about Jesus!
  - One problem – Sin / One Solution – the Savior (*from Genesis to Revelation*)!

- Archeology
  - No archeological discovery has ever contradicted a biblical reference. Scores of archeological findings have been made which confirm the Bible. Every time an archaeologist puts a shovel in the dirt he proves the Bible true!
  - History book are constantly changing / Science books get revised every year!
  - **Isaiah 40:8** – "The grass dies, the flower fades, but the word of our God stands forever."

- Prophecy
  - **Isaiah 46:9** - "Remember the former things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me, Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done…"
  - God uses prophecy to show us He – and He alone – is God almighty.
  - The only one who sees the end from the beginning!
  - Prophecy is how He validates His Word – it is His thumbprint on the Scriptures!

NOTES

2. Therefore we can be confident in the Word

- Know the Truth
  - The Bible allows us to know the truth (doctrine / reproof)
  - The only way to know the truth is by being men and women of the Word. Jesus Word is the only Truth – it is how we know a lie from the Truth!
  - **John 17:17** – "[Jesus said to the Father] Your word is truth."

- The Bible corrects our lives
  - Recent scientific studies have shown that without landmarks - we walk in circles. We tend to wander aimlessly in life. We try and do our best to figure out which way to go - but we end up lost.
  - The only way to be certain in life - is to follow Jesus Christ - He is our compass. When we refuse to make Jesus Lord of our lives - chaos is sure to follow!

- The Bible instructs us in righteous
  - There is nothing we can do on our own – to make us right with God. The only way for us to get to heaven – is through faith in Jesus Christ.
  - But if we did not know our Bible – we would not know about the gift of salvation!

- The word of God completes us
  - It is by studying the Word – that we are prepared for every good work!. If we are unsure ourselves about the Truth of the Word of God - we are not going to be very effective in sharing that Truth with others.
  - But as we grow in our faith - are strengthened by reading God's Word - we will have the answer when others question us – tell them the Truth of Jesus!

NOTES

1. The Canon of scripture

- ‘Canon’ means rod or measuring rod
  - Old Testament: Genesis or Job - Malachi / 39 books / written between 1400 to 400 B.C.
  - New Testament: Mark to Revelation / 27 books / written between 50 to 100 A.D.
  - Relevant to note the Bible is not organized in chronological order.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT			
The Law (Pentateuch) - 5 Books		**Poetry - 5 Books**	
1. Genesis		1. Job	
2. Exodus		2. Psalms	
3. Leviticus		3. Proverbs	
4. Numbers		4. Ecclesiastes	
5. Deuteronomy		5. Song of Solomon	
History - 12 Books		**Prophets - 17 Books**	
1. Joshua		**Major (5)**	**Minor (12)**
2. Judges		1. Isaiah	1. Hosea
3. Ruth		2. Jeremiah	2. Joel
4. I Samuel		3. Lamentations	3. Amos
5. II Samuel		4. Ezekiel	4. Obadiah
6. I Kings		5. Daniel	5. Jonah
7. II Kings			6. Micah
8. I Chronicles			7. Nahum
9. II Chronicles			8. Habakkuk
10. Ezra			9. Zephaniah
11. Nehemiah			10. Haggai
12. Esther			11. Zechariah
			12. Malachi

2. Origins of the Old Testament

- The Hebrew Bible - called the Tanach.
  - Contains the same books as our Old Testament – but breaks them down differently.

- Tanach – Acronym: T - Torah - Law / N - Nev'im – prophets / K - Ketuvim – writings
- Jewish breakdown of the OT: 24 books = our 39 books
- The books of the Law – Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.
- The books the prophets – Joshua, Judges, Samuel (*1 book*), Kings (*1 book*), Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, the Twelve (*12 minor prophets*)
- The books of writings - Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah (*1 book*), Chronicles (*1 book*)

THE HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT		
The Law	**The Prophets**	**The Writings**
1. Genesis	*Former Prophets*	*Poetical Books*
2. Exodus	1. Joshua	1. Psalms
3. Leviticus	2. Judges	2. Proverbs
4. Numbers	3. Samuel	3. Job
5. Deuteronomy	4. Kings	*Five Rolls*
	Latter Prophets	1. Song of Songs
	1. Isaiah	2. Ruth
	2. Jeremiah	3. Lamentations
	3. Ezekiel	4. Esther
	4. The Twelve	5. Ecclesiastes
		Historical Books
		1. Daniel
		2. Ezra - Nehemiah
		3. Chronicles

- No different from the Old Testament we read today.
  - Most Bible scholars believe that the Canon of OT scriptures were compiled by Ezra. The OT was compiled after the Jews returned from the Babylonian captivity.
  - Josephus – Secular historian from the days of Jesus wrote: 'We have 22 books, containing the history of all time, are believed to be divine…" Josephus combined Ruth with Judges and Jeremiah with Lamentations. He did so to get 22 books – the number of letters in the Hebrew Alphabet.
  - In the days of Jesus the Old Testament (*same OT as today*) was called the 'scriptures'. It was taught and read regularly in the Jewish

synagogues (*churches*). Jesus Himself regularly called it 'The Word of God'!

- The New Testament quotes the OT 300 times. Only quoting the books that we accept as the Old Testament. The one exception is Jude quoting from the book of Enoch (*Apocrypha*).

3. The Transmission of the Old Testament

◉ The original OT manuscripts were called 'autographs'.

- They were written on materials such as papyrus which quickly deteriorated. 'Scribes' were the professional copyist of the OT. The Scribes knew they were copying God's Word so they went to incredible lengths to make sure every letter, word, line and syllable was counted so that mistakes would not occur.
- For example - for them to write the name of God "JHVH" they would have to bathe first. Then they would get a new pen and ink and write the name. They would then have to go and bathe again. The name "JHVH" occurs 5521 times in the OT.

◉ Dead Sea Scrolls

- A complete manuscript of Isaiah was found in Qumran Cave #4
- It makes up part of the Dead Sea Scrolls that were discovered in 1947. The manuscript was dated at about 200 BC. Up until this time, the oldest manuscript of the book of Isaiah discovered was the "Massoretic Text", which was dated about 900 AD. The textual Bible critics were anxious to find out how many changes had been made in the Isaiah manuscript in that eleven hundred year period. They were shocked to find that there were no significant differences. Gleason Archer (one of the original translators of the NASB) states that when the two texts were set side by side, 95% of the text was identical. The 5% difference, Archer states, was based on obvious slips of the pen and variations on spelling.

4. Old Testament Apocrypha

◉ 14 books contained in some Bibles.

- The Books are: Esdras (*Greek for Ezra*), II Esdras, Tobit, Judith, Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Song of the three holy children, History of Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasseh, I Maccabees, II Maccabees.
- They have validity as history – especially for information between the Testaments. They are not to be considered divinely inspired or

part of the Canon of Scripture. They were added to the Septuagint – Greek translation of the OT. The Latin Vulgate was translated from the Greek Septuagint – includes Apocrypha. That is why all Catholic Bibles (b*ased on the Vulgate*) contain an extra 7 books.

- Not part of the Canon of scripture – 10 reasons
  1. Mostly of uncertain authorship / they are not written by characters in the Hebrew OT.
  2. Written after Malachi – during the years of silence.
  3. The Jews never recognized them as part of the scripture / Josephus rejected them.
  4. They were never quoted by Jesus / anywhere in the NT.
  5. No church counsel in the first 4 centuries of the church favored them.
  6. They were not recognized by the Eastern early church.
  7. The counsel of Trent (1545-63 A.D.). The first proclamation of the Roman Catholic Church on the Apocrypha came more than 1,500 years after the birth of the church, in an obvious reaction against the Protestant Reformation. They contain the addition of books that support salvation by works and prayers for the dead - came 29 years after Luther posted his 95 theses refuting these teachings. Also not all of the books were accepted and one of the books which was not accepted was 2 Esdras which contained statements against praying for the dead.
  8. The apocryphal books were immediately rejected by the Protestant reformation.
  9. Some of the books have teaching that are unbiblical or heretical. Two main doctrines in dispute during the reformation are supported by the apocrypha – prayers for the dead (*2 Maccabees 12:45-46*) / salvation by works (*Tobit 12:9*). The canonical books of the Bible are against praying for the dead (H*ebrews 9:27; Luke 16:25-26*) and salvation by works (*Genesis 15:16; Romans 4:5, Galatians 3:11; Ephesians 2:8-9*).
  10. The Books have historical and chronological errors. It is claimed that Tobit was alive when the Assyrians conquered Israel (*722 B.C.*) - as well as when Jeroboam revolted against Judah (*931 B.C.*) Yet Tobit total life span was only 158 years (*Tobit 14:11, 1:3-5*) The total span of years from 931 B.C. to 722 B.C. is 209 years!

NOTES

1. Origins of the New Testament

◉ Revealed by God

- It must be understood that the Church was not the determiner of the Canon of Scripture. The Church discovered of what God had Himself canonized!
- The NT was first compiled as we have it today by Eusebius (*A.D. 264-340*).
- The council of Carthage gave official ratification to the 27 books of the NT in A.D. 397.
- To increase the ability to index and look up verses for more exhaustive study, the Bible was divided into chapters in 1227 by Stephen Langton the Archbishop of Canterbury, and then into verses in 1555 by Robert Stephanus (*the Stephen's edition of the Latin Vulgate*).
- The use of italics (*supplying words not in the original manuscripts to give clarity*) first appeared in the Geneva Bible (*1557-1560*) and has been used ever since.

◉ The following was used for determining the Canon of Scripture

1. Was the book written by a spokesperson for God? "And the Word of the Lord came to the prophet." "Thus says the Lord", "God spoke."
2. Contains the power of God to work miracles / change lives - **2 Timothy 3:15**
3. Does the book tell the past truth about God. The Lord does not contradict Himself - **II Corinthians 1:17-18**. Nor can He utter anything that is false - **Hebrews 6:18 / Deuteronomy 13:1-3**
4. Did the church accept the book at the time of its writing - **1 Thessalonians 2:13**
5. Did the early church fathers (patristic) consider the book as Scripture.
6. Was it confirmed by an apostle - **1 Timothy 5:18 - 2 Peter 3:16**

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BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT	
Gospel - 4 Books	**History - 1 Book**
1. Matthew	1. Act of the Apostles
2. Mark	
3. Luke	
4. John	
Epistles - 21 Books	
Pauline - 13 Books	**General - 8 Books**
1. Romans	1. Hebrews
2. I Corinthians	2. James
3. II Corinthians	3. I Peter
4. Galatians	4. II Peter
5. Ephesians	5. I John
6. Philippians	6. II John
7. Colossians	7. III John
8. I Thessalonians	8. Jude
9. II Thessalonians	
10. I Timothy	
11. II Timothy	
12. Titus	
13. Philemon	
Prophecy - 1 Book	
1. Revelation	

2. The Transmission of the New Testament

- No originals
  - We do not have a single 'original copy' of any of the books of the New Testament.
  - The NT was written shortly after the actual events were recorded. For instance, most of the NT was written before the destruction of the Temple in 70 AD . We know this because they make reference to the Temple still standing. That means that these books were written only about 30 years after the death of Christ! But there are no surviving original autographs because papyrus quickly wore out.

- LOTS of copies of the NT
  - There are over 24,000 partial/complete copies that date as far back as 150 A.D.
  - There are 5,664 cataloged Greek manuscripts.
  - There are over 18,000 ancient manuscripts in other languages.
  - The John Rylands fragment of the Gospel of John: Dated only 25 years after the original autograph. Compare this with the sayings of Buddha - compiled 500 years after his death!

- The NT has an astounding lack of textual corruption
  - A comparison of all the ancient copies will show ½ of 1% of the NT is in doubt (.05%).
  - The ½% in question has absolutely nothing to do with doctrinal or historical truths

- Comparing the New Testament to other works of History.
  - In comparison to the NT - the next closest ancient manuscript is Homers Iliad.
  - Fewer than 650 manuscripts (*NT has 24,000*)
  - The earliest manuscripts date 400 years after it was written (*NT is 25 years*).
  - There is between 40-60% variation between the manuscripts (*NT is .05%*)!

The following chart compares 9 ancient works of antiquity with the New Testament.

COMPARISON BETWEEN WORKS OF ANTIQUITY					
Author	**Book**	**Date**	**First Copy**	**Time Gap**	**# of Copies**
Homer	*Iliad*	800 B.C.	400 B.C.	400 Years	643
Herodotus	*History*	480 - 400 B.C.	900 A.D.	1,350 Years	8
Thucydides	*History*	460 - 400 B.C.	900 A.D.	1,300 Years	8
Plato		400 B.C.	900 A.D.	1,300 Years	7
Demosthenes		300 B.C.	1,100 A.D.	1,400 Years	200
Caesar	*Gallic Wars*	100 - 44 B.C.	900 A.D.	1,000 Years	10
Livy	*History Rome*	59 B.C.	4th Century	400	1
		-17 A.D.	10th Century	1,000 Years	19
Tacitus	*Annals*	100 A.D.	1,100 A.D.	1,000 Years	20
Pliny Secundus	*History*	61 A.D.	850 A.D.	750 Years	7
New Testament		50 - 100 A.D.	114 Fragments 200 Books 250 Most of NT	50 Years 100 Years 150 Years	5,366 Greek Only

- Quoting the Bible
  - The New Testament stands alone, beyond equivalence, in its volume of manuscripts, in their gap of time from the originals, as well least amount of variation in their text.
  - Even if we did not have this volume of ancient manuscripts for the New Testament, it has been estimated that there are over 86,000 early patristic (*church fathers*) quotations from the Bible in their letters to the churches and to one another. Interestingly, if all these letters were pieced together, there would only be 11 verses in the NT that would not be mentioned.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE EARLY CHURCH FATHERS						
Writer	**Gospel**	**Acts**	**Paul Epistles**	**Epistles**	**Revelation**	**Total**
Justin Martyr	268	10	43	6	268	595
Irenaues	1,038	194	499	23	65	1,819
Clement	1,107	44	1,127	207	11	2,496
Origen	9,231	349	7,778	399	165	17,922
Tertullian	3,822	502	2,609	120	205	7,258
Hippolytus	734	42	387	27	188	1,378
Eusebius	3,258	211	1,592	88	27	5,176
Grand Total	**19,458**	**1,352**	**14,035**	**870**	**929**	**36,644**

3. New Testament Apocrypha

- At least 50 false 'gospels' - as well many 'acts' and 'epistles'
  - The great number of these forged writings made it very important for the early church to establish the Canon of scripture.
  - It is said that Mohamed got many of his ideas of Christianity from these books.
  - They are also the roots of some of the errant dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.
  - The book the 'Da Vinci Code' - is based on the 'Gospel of Judas'.

NOTES

1. Original Languages

- The Bible was written in 3 languages
  - Hebrew: Old Testament with a few exceptions.
  - Aramaic: (**Ezra 4:8-6:18; 7:12-26; Jeremiah 10:11; and Daniel 2:4-7:28**)
  - Greek: New Testament

- Alternate Languages:
  - Targums – Aramaic translation of the Old Testament (*written after the Babylonian captivity*).
  - Septuagint LXX – Greek translation of the Old Testament (*285-247 B.C. – Under Greek rule*).
  - Talmud – Hebrew commentaries on the OT / Mishna – Hebrew commentary on the Talmud.
  - Latin Vulgate – Revised 382-404 A.D. (*from the Old Latin – 2nd century A.D. – translated from the Septuagint*) by Jerome. This became the standard Bible for the church for until the reformation. (*The Catholic church used it up until the late 20th century*).
  - Vernaculars - The invention of the Gutenberg printing press in the mid-15th century further enhanced the availability and affordability of the Bible to the common man. When the Bible finally got into the common people's hands in their own languages, the Reformation in Europe resulted.

2. Translations of the Bible

- Styles of Translation:
  - Formal Equivalence (*Word for word*)
  - Dynamic Equivalence (*Thought for thought*)
  - Paraphrase (*Not translations but used for enrichment*)

- Comparison of Versions:
  - The comparison of versions is not about modern translations - but original texts!
  - Texus Receptus: Also called the majority text comes from the majority of the original texts. There are over 5,664 partial Greek

manuscripts of the Bible that have been discovered. The majority of these texts are in complete agreement.

- Alexandrian texts: Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus – Two of the oldest existing Greek texts. These were used to create the Westcott and Hort Greek text. Their text has become the most intellectually excepted text because the texts are some of the oldest manuscripts.

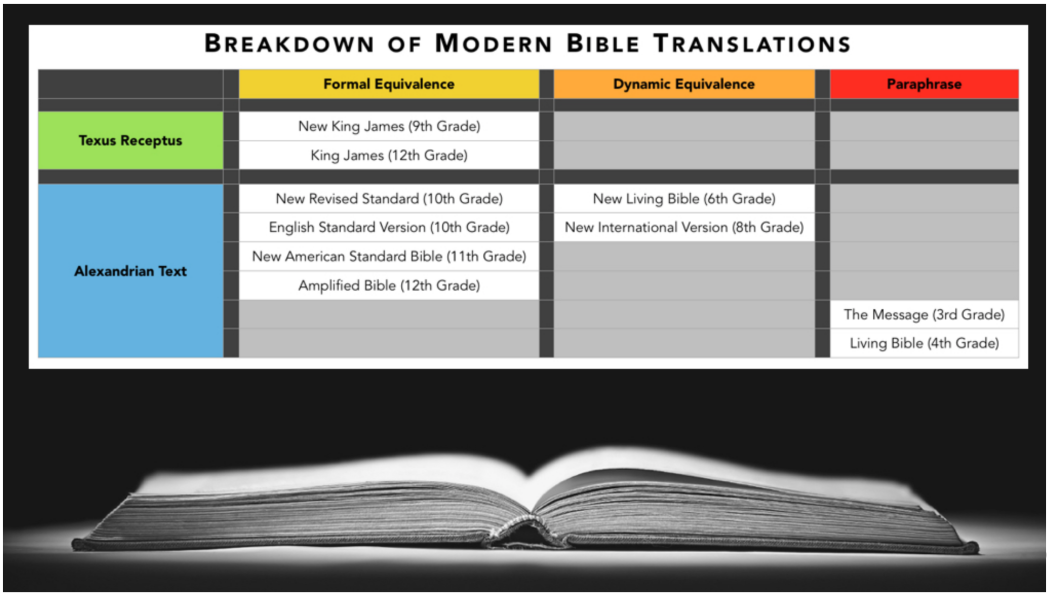
◉ Notable differences:

- The most notable changes occur in regard to the deity of Jesus Christ
- **I John 5:7-8** - "For there are three that bear witness in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness on earth: the Spirit, the water, and the blood; and these three agree as one." (*Texus Receptus*)
- **I John 5:7-8** – "There are three that testify: the Spirit and the water and the blood, and these three agree." (*Alexandrian texts*)
- **Revelation 5:9-10** – "They sang a new song, saying: "You are worthy to take the scroll, And to open its seals; For You were slain, And have redeemed us to God by Your blood Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation, And have made us kings and priests to our God; And we shall reign on the earth." (*Texus Receptus*)
- **Revelation 5:9-10** – "They sang a new song: "You are worthy to take the scroll and to open its seals, because You were slain, and with Your blood You purchased men for God from every tribe and language and people and nation. You have made them to be a kingdom and priests to serve our God, and they will reign on the earth." (*Alexandrian texts*)
- Theologians will argue that only 5 of the Greek manuscripts contain 'us' and 'we' in **Revelation 5:9-10**, and they are right. It would seem that 5 out of over 5,000 is far from a majority. What they fail to mention is that **Revelation 5:9-10** only occurs in 6 of the Greek manuscripts that we have. The only exception is in the Alexandrian manuscript - so 5 out of 6 original manuscripts agree with the Majority text!

◉ Which version to use:

- For studying: Formal Equivalence is important because it is closest to the original text. The Majority Text is considered by conservative scholars to be the most accurate Greek Text. Use multiple translations - many windows into the original text!

- For Devotions: any of the Translations will do just fine. The Paraphrase Bibles should be viewed as commentaries, not as translations.
- For Teaching: Easiest for people to understand.



NOTES

1. Overview of the Bible

- A divine book
  - 66 books - 1500 years - 40 authors - but only 1 message from the only true God!
  - Every book - every chapter - every word - even the spaces between the words! All are ordained by God - placed there by Him - as a message for us!
  - **Matthew 5:18** - "For assuredly, I say to you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled."

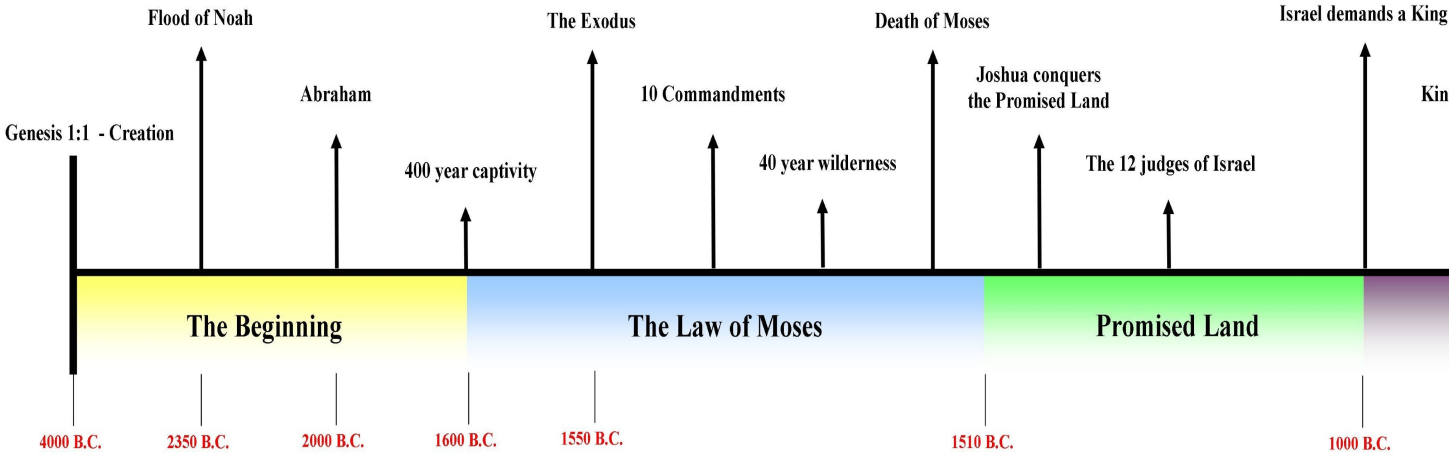
- An eternal book
  - God is not bound by time - He is outside of time - and sees the end from the beginning.
  - **Isaiah 46:9** - "Remember the former things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure."

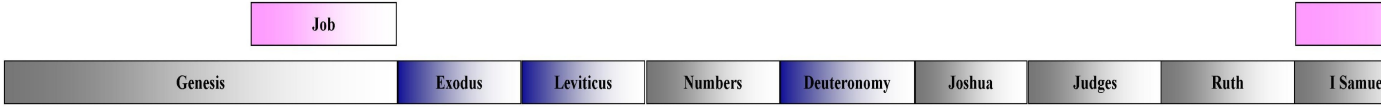
- The Bible has one theme…
  - The Old Testament revolves around a single nation - Israel - God's chosen people.
  - The New Testament revolves around one person - God Almighty - Jesus Christ.
  - Man was lost in sin and judgment - our relationship/fellowship with God was broken.
  - God came to die for us - pay the price for our sin - to restore our fellowship with God!

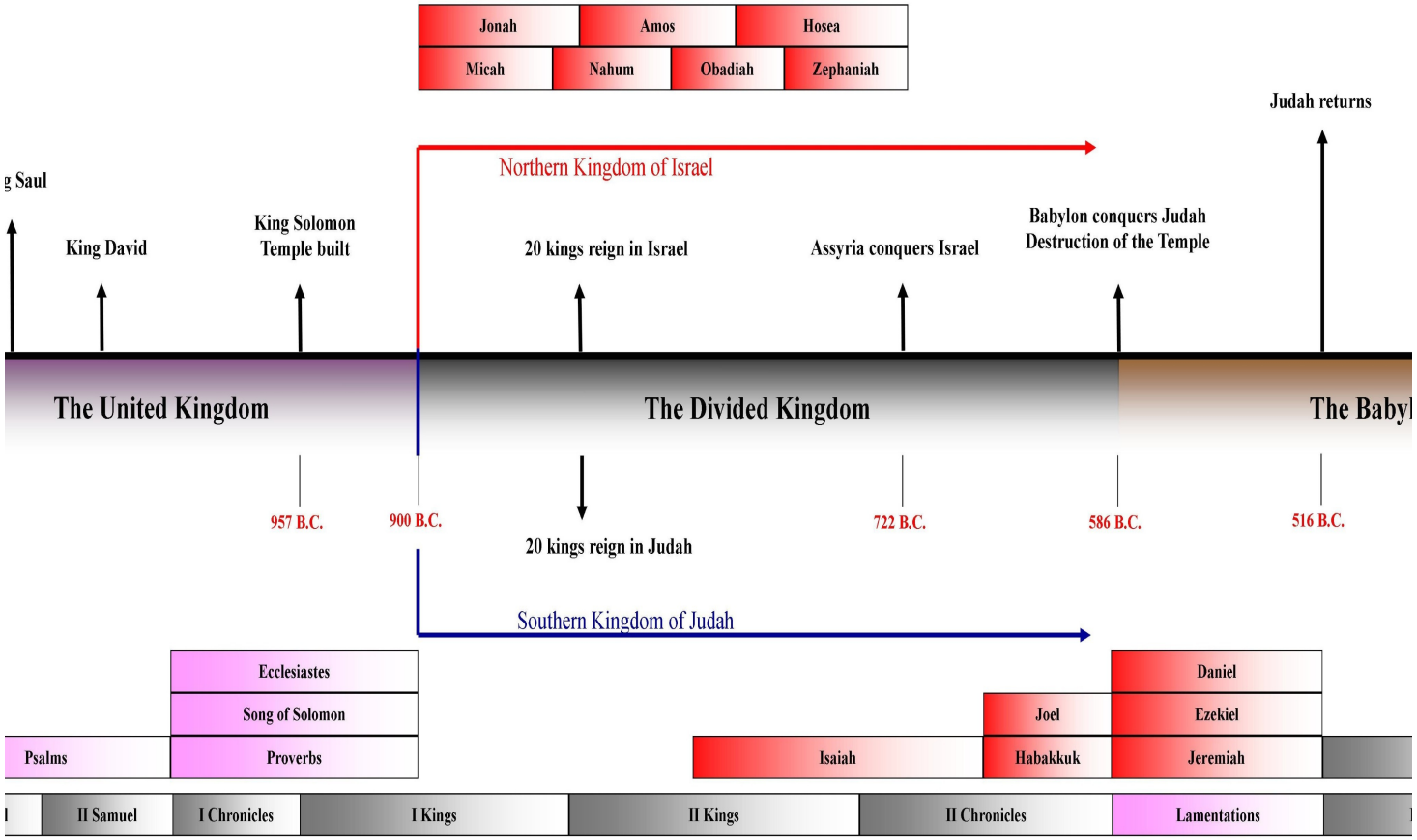
- A very Jewish book…
  - All of the Kings/Prophets/Apostles - even writers of the Bible were Jewish (*Luke, Job*)! Meaning it's important for us as students of the Word to understand Jewish culture.
  - Their customs - traditions - play a great deal into understanding God's Word!

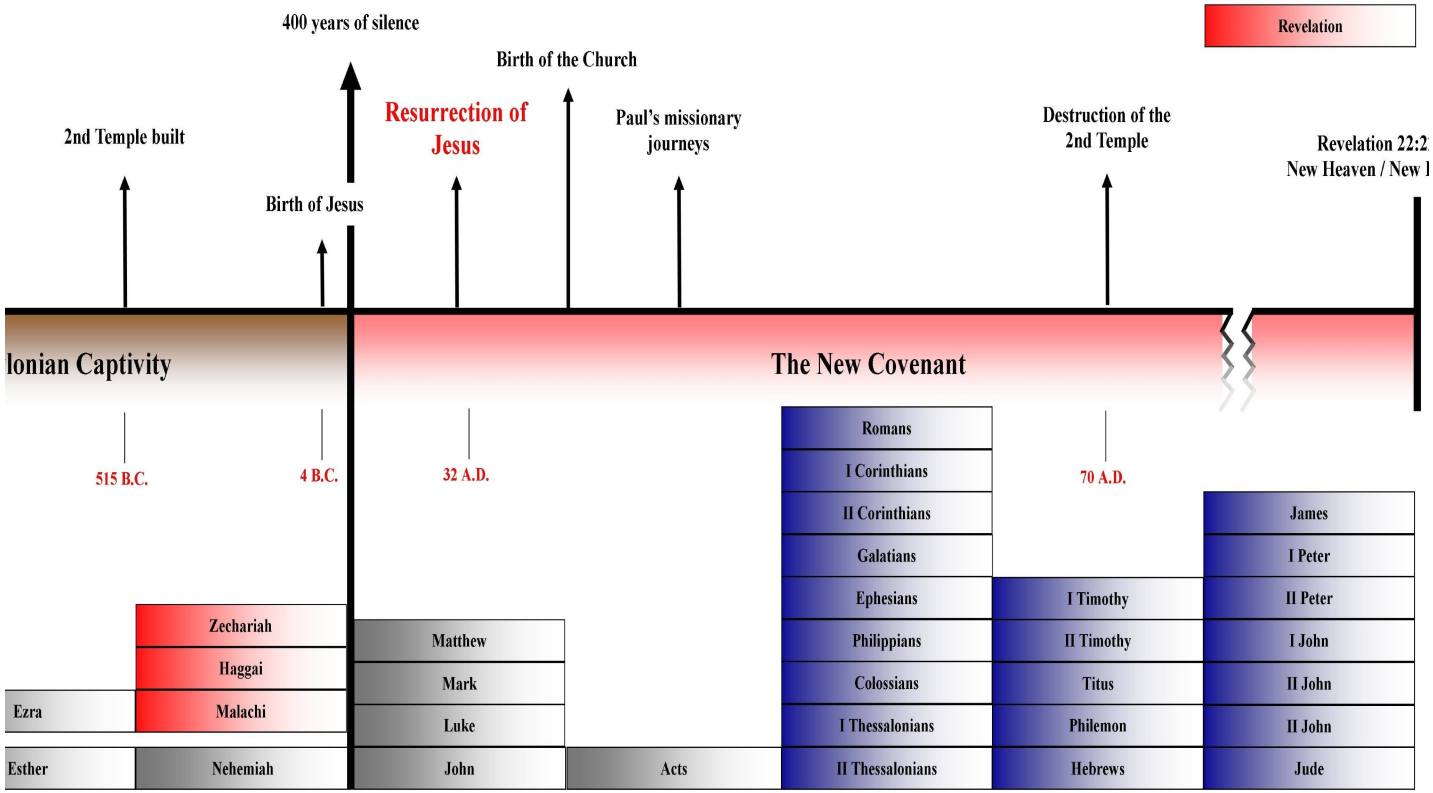
2. The Timeline of Biblical History

BIBLE TIMELINE






Jonah
Amos
Hosea
Micah
Nahum
Obadiah
Zephaniah
Judah returns
Northern Kingdom of Israel
g Saul
King David
King Solomon
Temple built
20 kings reign in Israel
Assyria conquers Israel
Babylon conquers Judah
Destruction of the Temple
The United Kingdom
The Divided Kingdom
The Babyl
957 B.C.
900 B.C.
20 kings reign in Judah
722 B.C.
586 B.C.
516 B.C.
Southern Kingdom of Judah
Ecclesiastes
Song of Solomon
Psalms
Proverbs
Daniel
Joel
Ezekiel
Isaiah
Habakkuk
Jeremiah
II Samuel
I Chronicles
I Kings
II Kings
II Chronicles
Lamentations


400 years of silence
Birth of the Church
Revelation
Resurrection of Jesus
2nd Temple built
Paul's missionary journeys
Destruction of the 2nd Temple
Revelation 22:2
New Heaven / New
Birth of Jesus
lonian Captivity
The New Covenant
515 B.C.
4 B.C.
32 A.D.
70 A.D.
Romans
I Corinthians
II Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
I Thessalonians
II Thessalonians
James
I Peter
II Peter
I John
II John
II John
Jude
I Timothy
II Timothy
Titus
Philemon
Hebrews
Zechariah
Haggai
Malachi
Ezra
Esther
Nehemiah
Matthew
Mark
Luke
John
Acts

- 6000 years of history…
  - 4000 B.C. - the ‘creation’ and the ‘fall of man’
  - 2350 B.C - The ‘flood of Noah’ - roughly 1650 years after creation (AC).
  - 2000 B.C. - ‘Abraham’ - God chooses a man through whom He will create His nation.
  - 1550 B.C. - The ‘Exodus’ of Israel from slavery in Egypt - 400 years after Abraham.
  - 1000 B.C. - The ‘dynasty of King David & King Solomon’ - 500 years after the Exodus.
  - 900 B.C. - The ‘divided kingdom’ - Israel goes into a state of civil war. For 350 years Israel was divided into the Northern and Southern Kingdom.
  - 722 B.C. - The Northern Kingdom was conquered by Assyria.
  - 586 B.C - The Southern Kingdom is conquered by Babylon - 70 year captivity.
  - 516 - 432 B.C. - Only the Southern Kingdom - Judah - return from captivity.
  - The ‘400 years of silence’ - between Malachi and Matthew - no prophet of God.
  - 4 B.C - 32 A.D - Birth of Jesus Christ - ministry - death - and resurrection.
  - 32 A.D. - Birth of the Church - the day of Pentecost - 50 days after the Resurrection.
  - 70 A.D - The destruction of Jerusalem - Israel is sent into exile…
  - May 14th, 1948 - Rebirth of Israel - Israel becomes a nation once again!

NOTES

1. Milk and Meat

- The Bible uses two terms to describe the teachings of the Bible
  - Milk – the basic foundational teachings of the Bible. Like a newborn baby – as a young believer – we need the 'milk' of the word. Much of what we learned in the Book of Acts was milk – simple teachings about Jesus!
  - **I Peter 2:2** - "…as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby…"
  - You cannot give a newborn baby a big plate steak – they will choke. You give them milk – because it is easy to swallow and digest. When we first come to know the Lord - we are not going to understand much. There is a LOT about Jesus and the Word of God we do not yet comprehend.
  - Do not stay on the milk – move on to the meat. It is cute to bottle feed a young infant - no surprise when they mess their diapers. But when a 20-year-old adult is still on the 'bottle' - still wearing diapers - it is a tragedy - something has gone terribly wrong!
  - We should not stay babes - as we get into God's Word - we should grow. Growing in the Lord to a place where we can begin to teach others about Jesus!
  - **Hebrews 5:12** - "You've been Christians a long time, and you ought to be teaching others. Instead, you are like babies who drink only milk and cannot eat solid food."

- Meat – the more in depth teachings of the Bible
  - Like an adult – we no longer are satisfied by milk – we want meat.
  - **I Corinthians 3:2** – "I fed you with milk and not meat; for until now you were not able to receive it…"

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2. Styles of writing

- Division of the Bible
  - The Bible is broken up into two main sections – OT / NT
  - The Bible is further divided by 'Styles of writing'.
  - 4 main styles of writing in the Bible: History / Poetry / Prophecy / Doctrine.
  - The OT and NT are not organized Chronologically – they are laid out by these styles!
  - Old Testament: Doctrine – History – Poetry – Prophecy
  - New Testament: History – Doctrine – Prophecy

- Historical Books of the Bible:
  - There are 20 Historical books of the Bible.
  - OT: Genesis / Exodus / Numbers / Joshua / Judges / Ruth / I Samuel / II Samuel / I Kings / II Kings / I Chronicles / II Chronicles / Ezra / Nehemiah / Esther
  - NT: Matthew / Mark / Luke / John / Acts
  - Historical books tell the stories that took place throughout biblical history. Covering over 4000 years – from Creation to the birth of the church. Historical books are a very easy to understand – and easy to relate to - but you have to be careful because not everything in these books is doctrine.
  - By doctrine - 'Truths that are necessary for life and godliness in Jesus Christ'. In other words those truths that are necessary to live our lives for Jesus!
  - King Ahab wanted to buy a filed from Naboth – **I Kings 21.** Naboth refused to sell the field – so Ahab instead had him killed – took it anyways. Just because this story is in the Bible – does not make it how we are to live. Obviously if we want something – we cannot kill to take it – **Exodus 20:13.**
  - So the stories in the books of History must be read in the light of Bible doctrine!

- Poetic Books of the Bible:
  - There are 6 poetic books in the Bible – all in the OT.
  - Job / Psalms / Proverbs / Ecclesiastes / Song of Solomon / Lamentations
  - Poetry does not tell a story – it shares the emotions of the Bible. The Bible is not a textbook - God is not only interested in telling us about

Him. Books of poetry speak to our emotions - stimulate our imagination!

- We have to be careful because not everything in these books is doctrine!
- King David wrote more poetry than any other author in the Bible - but at times his poetry was written when he was hurting / or angry.
- **Psalms 58:6** – "Break their teeth in their mouth, O God!"
- The Bible here records the prayer of David – it is not telling us how to pray. Just because King David prayed for God to break his enemy's teeth - does not mean that we are to pray for God to break our enemy's teeth!

◉ Prophetic Books of the Bible:

- There are 17 prophetic books in the Bible.
- OT: Isaiah / Jeremiah / Ezekiel / Daniel / Hosea / Joel / Amos / Obadiah / Jonah / Micah / Nahum / Habakkuk / Zephaniah / Haggai / Zachariah / Malachi
- NT: Revelation
- The prophetic books are some of least know / least read books of the Bible. They can be confusing because they are tied up in the History of Israel. If you do not know the Books of History – the Books of Prophecy are confusing! The prophets were writing to rebellious nations – calling them to repentance!
- But you have to be careful because not everything in these books is doctrine. Often the prophets were told by God to do dramatic acts. The purpose was to get the attention of the people – call them back to God!
- **Ezekiel 4:12** – "Each day prepare your bread... While all the people are watching, bake it over a fire using dried human dung as fuel and then eat the bread."
- God told Ezekiel to make - 'poop' bread - does not mean we are to cook that way! Hosea was told to marry a prostitute / Isaiah walked naked for 3 years! But these are not a pattern for us to follow - they are not Bible doctrine!

◉ Doctrinal Books of the Bible:

- There are 24 Doctrinal books in the Bible – mostly in the NT.
- OT: Exodus (*second half*) / Leviticus / Deuteronomy
- NT: Romans / I Corinthians / II Corinthians / Galatians / Ephesians / Philippians / Colossians / I Thessalonians / II Thessalonians / I Timothy / II Timothy / Titus / Philemon / Hebrews / James / I Peter / II Peter / I John / II John / III John / Jude

- The Books of Doctrine are the most important books in the Bible. They establish the basis for our faith in Jesus Christ. They define our salvation and God's expectations for how to live our life in Christ!
- If we want to know the meaning of life - how to get to heaven. How God expects a Christian to live - how to live a life not dominated by sin. All of these and more are answered in the Books of Doctrine!

NOTES

DEAD SEA SCROLLS





What are the Dead Sea Scrolls

The most well-known texts among the Dead Sea Scrolls are the ancient religious writings found in eleven caves near the site of Qumran. Discoveries from additional sites yielded mostly documents and letters, especially papyri that had been hidden in caves by refugees from wars. While some of these writings survived as nearly intact scrolls, most of the archive consists of thousands of parchment and papyrus fragments.

The Qumran Caves Scrolls contain significant religious literature. They consist of two types: “biblical” manuscripts—books found in today’s Hebrew Bible, and “non-biblical” manuscripts—other religious writings circulating during the Second Temple era, often related to the texts now in the Hebrew Bible. Of this second category, some are considered “sectarian” in nature, since they appear to describe the religious beliefs and practices of a specific religious community.

Scroll dates range from the third century BC (mid–Second Temple period) to the First century, before the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 AD. While Hebrew is the most frequently used language in the Scrolls, about 15% were written in Aramaic and several in Greek. The Scrolls’ materials are made up mainly of parchment, although some are papyrus, and the text of one Scroll is engraved on copper.

About 230 manuscripts are referred too as “biblical Scrolls”. These are copies of works that are now part of the Hebrew Bible. They already held a special status in the Second Temple period, and were considered to be vessels of divine communication. Evidence suggests that the Scrolls' contemporary communities did not have a unified conception of an authoritative collection of scriptural works. The idea of a closed biblical “canon” only emerged later in the history of these sacred writings.



Among the Scrolls are partial or complete copies of every book in the Hebrew Bible (except the book of Esther). About a dozen copies of some of these holy books were written in ancient paleo- Hebrew (the script of the First Temple era, not the standard script of the time).

Many biblical manuscripts closely resemble the Masoretic Text, the accepted text of the Hebrew Bible from the second half of the First millennium until today. This similarity is quite remarkable, considering that the Qumran Scrolls are over a thousand years older than previously identified biblical manuscripts.

The Qumran Caves Scrolls preserve a large range of Jewish religious writings from the Second Temple period, including parabiblical texts, exegetical texts, hymns and prayers, wisdom texts, apocalyptic texts, calendrical texts, and others. Some of the works discovered among the Dead Sea Scrolls were known previously, having been preserved in translation since Second Temple times. The term "Pseudepigrapha" was used for these works, such as the book of Jubilees which was known in Ethiopic and Greek versions be fore being found in Hebrew in the Qumran caves. Many other non-biblical works were previously unknown.

A quarter of these non-biblical manuscripts are labeled “sectarian,” and are composed of material that seems to reflect the life and philosophy of a specific community. These core texts consist of eschatological biblical commentaries, apocalyptic and liturgical works, and regulations that govern community life. In the early days of Scrolls research, scholars attributed all of the Qumran scrolls to the Essene community, one of three main Jewish sects described in ancient sources. In recent years, however, this consensus has been challenged and modified, though many scholars still maintain a link between the Essenes and the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The Essenes were a sect of Second Temple Judaism that Flourished from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD. Being much fewer in number than the Pharisees and the Sadducees (the other two major sects at the time), the Essenes lived in various cities but congregated in communal life dedicated to asceticism (some groups practiced celibacy), voluntary poverty, and daily immersion. Many separate but related religious groups of that era shared similar mystic, eschatological, messianic, and ascetic beliefs. These groups are collectively referred to by various scholars as the “Essenes.” Josephus records that Essenes existed in large numbers, and thousands lived throughout Roman Judaea.

The Essenes have gained fame in modern times as a result of the discovery of an extensive group of religious documents known as the Dead Sea Scrolls, which are commonly believed to be the Essenes' library—although there is no proof that the Essenes wrote them. These documents preserve multiple copies of parts of the Hebrew Bible untouched from possibly as early as 300 BC until their discovery in 1946.



The first reference is by the Roman writer Pliny the Elder in his *Natural History*. Pliny relates in a few lines that the Essenes do not marry, possess no money, and had existed for thousands of generations. Unlike Philo, who did not mention any particular geographical location of the Essenes other than the whole land of Israel, Pliny places them in Ein Gedi, next to the Dead Sea.

A little later Josephus gave a detailed account of the Essenes in *The Jewish War*, with a shorter description in *Antiquities of the Jews* and *The Life of Flavius Josephus*. Claiming first hand knowledge, he lists the *Essenoi* as one of the three sects of Jewish philosophy alongside the Pharisees and the Sadducees. He relates the same information concerning piety, celibacy, the absence of personal property and of money, the belief in communality and commitment to a strict observance of Sabbath. He further adds that the

Essenes ritually immersed in water every morning, ate together after prayer, devoted themselves to charity and benevolence, forbade the expression of anger, studied the books of the elders, preserved secrets, and were very mindful of the names of the angels kept in their sacred writings.

The Significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls

The Dead Sea Scrolls are ancient manuscripts that were found at several sites near the western shore of the Dead Sea. The most important site was near Qumran, where eleven caves containing scrolls or artifacts were discovered from 1946 to 1956. Also notable are discoveries at Murabba'at (1951), Nahal Hever (1951 or 1952), Wadi Seiyal (1951 or 1952), and Masada (1963-65). Professor W. F. Albright, America's foremost archaeologist, described the scrolls as "the greatest archaeological Bind of modern times."

At least 941 scrolls were discovered in the Qumran caves (715 in Cave 4 alone). They are dated on paleographic and radiocarbon grounds to between ca 250 b.c. and a.d. 68, when the site was destroyed by the Romans. The Qumran library is divided into two basic categories: 240 biblical scrolls and 701 non-biblical scrolls. The non-biblical scrolls are further divided into: Apocryphal scrolls (such as Tobit), Sectarian scrolls (such as the Rule of the Community), and Pseudepigraphic scrolls (such as the Prayer of Nabonidus). Most scholars agree that the Sectarian scrolls were produced by a group of Essenes who had a settlement at Qumran.

The scrolls were discovered and copied in Palestine (Israel). In fact, they are virtually the only manuscripts that survive from the Second Temple period (which ended in a.d. 70). It is even possible-- though not likely--that Jesus or some of His followers handled some of these manuscripts before they were brought to Qumran.

The scrolls were written in the three languages of Scripture. Of the 240 biblical scrolls from Qumran, 235 are written in Hebrew and 5 in Greek, and of the 701 non biblical scrolls, 548 are written in Hebrew, 137 in Aramaic, and 5 in Greek. This means that at least some Jews could speak Greek in late Second Temple Palestine, and reinforces the idea that Jesus and His followers knew Greek.

The biblical scrolls both affirm and enhance the Hebrew Bible used by scholars. Prior to their discovery, the oldest complete Hebrew Bible was the Leningrad Codex (a.d. 1008), on which most scholarly editions are based. In contrast, the oldest Bible scroll found at Qumran is dated from about 250 b.c., and the latest ones to a.d. 68. This puts scholars much closer to the time of the texts' origins.

“Messianic Probabilities”

How true, then, it must be that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah if He had 324 identifying characteristics well in advance, and fulfilled them all! In fact, what does the science of probability make of this? The science of probability attempts to determine the chance that a given event will occur. The value and accuracy of the science of probability has been well established beyond doubt - for example, insurance rates are fixed according to statistical probabilities. Professor Emeritus of Science at Westmont College, Peter Stoner, has calculated the probability of one man fulfilling the major prophecies made concerning the Messiah. The estimates were worked out by twelve different classes, representing some 600 college students. The students carefully weighed all the factors, discussed each prophecy at length, and examined the various circumstances which might indicate that men had conspired together to fulfill a particular prophecy. They made their estimates conservative enough so that there was finally unanimous agreement even among the most skeptical students. However then Professor Stoner took their estimates and made them even more conservative. He also encouraged other skeptics or scientists to make their own estimates to see if his conclusions were more than fair. Finally, he submitted his figures for review to a Committee of the American Scientific Affiliation. Upon examination, they verified that his calculations were dependable and accurate in regard to the scientific material presented (Peter Stoner, Science Speaks, Chicago: Moody Press, 1969, 4).

For example, concerning Micah 5:2, where it states the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem Ephrathah, Stoner and his students determined the average population of Bethlehem from the time of Micah to the present; then they divided it by the average population of the earth during the same period. They concluded that the chance of one man being born in Bethlehem was one in 2.8 x 10^5 - or rounded, one in 300,000.

After examining only eight different prophecies (Idem, 106), they conservatively estimated that the chance of one man fulfilling all eight prophecies was one in 10^17. To illustrate how large the number 10^17 is (a figure with 17 zeros), Stoner gave this illustration:

If you mark one of ten tickets, and place all the tickets in a hat, and thoroughly stir them, and then ask a blindfolded man to draw one, his chance of getting the right ticket is one in ten. Suppose that we take 10^17 silver dollars and lay them on the face of Texas. They will cover all of the state two feet deep. Now mark one of these silver dollars and stir the whole mass thoroughly, all over the state. Blindfold a man and tell him that he can travel as far as he wishes, but he must pick up one silver dollar and say that this is the right one. What chance would he have of getting the right one? Just the same chance that the prophets would have had of writing these eight prophecies and having them all come true in any one man, from their day to the present time, providing they wrote them in their own wisdom.

In financial terms, is there anyone who would not invest in a financial venture if the chance of failure were only one in 10^17? This is the kind of sure investment we are offered by God for belief in His Messiah. Professor Stoner, from these figures, draws the conclusion the fulfillment of these eight prophecies alone proves that God inspired the writing of the prophecies the likelihood of mere chance is only one in 10^17! Another way of saying this is that any person who minimizes or ignores the significance of the Biblical identifying signs concerning the Messiah would be foolish.

But, of course, there are many more than eight prophecies. In another calculation, Stoner used 48 prophecies and arrived at the extremely conservative estimate that the probability of 48 prophecies being fulfilled in one person is the incredible number 10^157. How large is the number one in 10^157? 10^157 contains 157 zeros! Stoner gives an illustration of this number using electrons. Electrons are very small objects. They are smaller than atoms. It would take 2.5 times 10^15 of them, laid side by side, to make one inch. Even if we counted 250 of these electrons each minute and counted day and night, it would still take 19 million years just to count a line of electrons one-inch long.

With this introduction, let us go back to our chance of 1 in 10^157. Let us suppose that we are taking this number of electrons, marking one, and thoroughly stirring it into the whole mass, then blindfolding a man and letting him try to find the right one. What chance has he of finding the right one? What kind of a pile will this number of electrons make? They make an inconceivably large volume. The distance from our system of stars, or galaxy, to the next nearest one is nearly 1,500,000 light-years; that is the distance that light will travel in 1,500,000 years going 186,000 miles each and every second. This distance is so great that if every man, woman and child in the United States, 200,000,000 of them, had a library of 65,000 volumes, and you collected every book in all of these libraries and then started on this journey of 1,500,000 light-years, and decided to place one letter from one of the books on each mile (e.g., if ``the'' was the first word in the first book you would put ``t'' on the first mile, ``h'' on the second mile, and ``e'' on the third mile; then leave a mile blank without a letter and start the next word in the same manner, etc.), before you complete your journey you will use up every letter in every book of every one of the libraries and have to call for more.

We fill this vast expanse completely with electrons - mark one of these electrons and stir the whole mass thoroughly, all over the vast expanse. Blindfold a man and tell him that he can travel as far as he wishes, but he must pick up one electron and say that this is the right one. What chance would he have of getting the right one? If this is the result from considering a mere 48 prophecies, obviously the probability that 456 prophecies would be fulfilled in one man by chance is vastly smaller. As Stoner concludes, ``Any man who rejects Christ as the Son of God is rejecting a fact proved perhaps more absolutely than any other fact in the world.

“Messianic Prophecies”

Genesis 3:15	Seed of a woman (virgin birth)	Luke 1:35, Mt 1:18-20
Genesis 3:15	He will bruise Satan's head	Hebrews 2:14, 1 John 3:18
Genesis 5:24	The bodily ascension to heaven illustrate.	Mark 6:19
Genesis 9:26,27	The God of Shem will be the Son of Shem	Luke 3:36
Genesis 12:3	As Abraham's seed, will bless all nations	Acts. 3:25,26
Genesis 12:7	The Promise made to Abraham's Seed	Galatians 3:16
Genesis 14:18	A priest after Melchizedek	Hebrews 6:20
Genesis 14:18	A King also	Hebrews 7:2
Genesis 14:18	The Last Supper foreshadowed	Matthew 26:26-29
Genesis 17:19	The Seed of Isaac	Romans 9:7
Genesis 22:8	The Lamb of God promise	John 1:29
Genesis 22:18	As Isaac's seed, will bless all nations	Galatians 3:16
Genesis26:2-5	The Seed of Isaac promised as the Redeemer	Hebrews11:18
Genesis 49:10	The time of His coming	Luke 2:1-7; Galatians 4:4
Genesis 49:10	The Seed of Judah	Luke 3:33
Genesis 49:10	Called Shiloh or One Sent	John 17:3
Genesis 49:10	To come before Judah lost identity	John 11:47-52
Genesis 49:10	To Him shall the obedience of the people be	John 10:16
Exodus 3:13,14	The Great "I Am"	John 4:26
Exodus 12:5	A Lamb without blemish	1 Peter 1:19
Exodus 12:13	The blood of the Lamb saves from wrath	Romans 5:8
Exodus 12:21-27	Christ is our Passover	1 Corinthians 5;7
Exodus 12:46	Not a bone of the Lamb to be broken	John 19:31-36
Exodus 15:2	His exaltation predicted as Yeshua	Acts 7:55,56
Exodus 15:11	His Character-Holiness	Luke 1:35; Acts 4:27
Exodus 17:6	The Spiritual Rock of Israel	1 Corinthians 10:4
Exodus 33:19	His Character-Merciful	Luke 1:72
Leviticus14:11	The leper cleansed-Sign to priesthood	Luke5:12-14; Acts 6:7
Leviticus16:15-17	Prefigures Christ's once-for-all death	Hebrews 9:7-14
Leviticus16:27	Suffering outside the Camp	Matthew 27:33; Hebrews 13:11,12
Leviticus17:11	The Blood-the life of the flesh	Matthew 26;28; Mark 10:45
Leviticus17:11	It is the blood that makes atonement	1 John 3:14-18
Leviticus23:36-37	The Drink-offering	"If any man thirst." .John 19:31-36
Numbers 9:12	Not a bone of Him broken	John 19:31-36
Numbers 21:9	The serpent on a pole-Christ lifted up	John 3:14-18
Numbers 24:17	Time: "I shall see him, but not now."	Galatians 4:4
Deuteronomy 18:15	"This is of a truth that prophet."	John 6:14
Deuteronomy 18:15-16	Had ye believed Moses, ye would believe me."	.John 5:45-47
Deuteronomy 18:18	Sent by the Father to speak His word	John 8:28, 29
Deuteronomy 18:19	Whoever will not hear must bear his sin	John 12:15
Deuteronomy 21:23	Cursed is he that hangs on a tree	Galatians 3:10-13
Ruth 4:4-9	Christ, our kinsman, has redeemed us	Ephesians 1:3-7
1 Samuel 2:10	Shall be an anointed King to the Lord	Matthew 28:18; John 12:15
2 Samuel 7:12	David's Seed	Matthew 1:1
2 Samuel 7:14	The Son of God	Luke 1:32
2 Samuel 7:16	David's house established forever	Luke 3:31; Revelation 22:16
2 Kings 2:11	The bodily ascension to heaven illustrated	Luke 24:51
1 Chronicles 17:11	David's Seed	Matthew 1:1; 9:27
1 Chronicles 17:12,13	To reign on David's throne forever	Luke 1:32, 33
1 Chronicles 17:13	"I will be His Father, Hemy Son."	Hebrews 1:5
Job 19:23-27	The Resurrection predicted	John 5:24-29
Psalms 2:1-3	The enmity of kings foreordained	Acts 4:25-28
Psalms 2:2	To own the title, Anointed (Christ)	.Acts 2:36
Psalms 2:6	His Character-Holiness	John 8:46; Revelation 3:7
Psalms 2:6	To own the title King	Matthew 2:2
Psalms 2:7	Declared the Beloved Son	Matthew 3;17
Psalms 2:7, 8	The Crucifixion and Resurrection intimated	Acts 13:29-33
Psalms 2:12	Life comes through faith in Him	John 20:31
Psalms 8:2	The mouths of babes perfect His praise	Matthew 21:16
Psalms 8:5,6	His humiliation and exaltation	Luke 24:50-53; 1 Corinthians 15:27
Psalms 16:10	Was not to see corruption	Acts 2:31
Psalms 16:9-11	Was to arise from the dead	John 20:9
Psalms 17;15	The resurrection predicted	Luke 24:6
Psalms 22:1	Forsaken because of sins of others	2 Corinthians 5:21

Psalms 22:1	Words spoken from Calvary, "My God"	Mark 15:34
Psalms 22:2	Darkness upon Calvary	Matthew 27:45
Psalms 22:7	They shoot out the lip and shake the head	Matthew 27:39
Psalms 22:8	He trusted in God, let Him deliver Him"	Matthew 27:43
Psalms 22:9	Born the Savior	Luke 2:7
Psalms 22:14	Died of a broken (ruptured) heart	John 19:34
Psalms 22:14,15	Suffered agony on Calvary	Mark 15:34-37
Psalms 22:15	He thirsted	John 19:28
Psalms 22:16	They pierced His hands and His feet	John 19:34,37;20:27
Psalms 22:17,18	Stripped Him before the stares of men	Luke 23:34,35
Psalms 22:18	They parted His garments	John 19:23,24
Psalms 22:20,21	He committed Himself to God	Luke23:46
Psalms 22:20,21	Satanic power bruising the Redeemer's heel	Hebrews 2:14
Psalms 22:22	His Resurrection declared	John 20:17
Psalms 22:27	He shall be the governor of the nations	Colossians 1:16
Psalms 22:31	"It is finished"	John 19:30
Psalms 23:1	"I am the Good Shepherd"	John 10:11
Psalms 24:3	His exaltation predicted	Acts 1:11; Phil. 2:9
Psalms 30:3	His resurrection predicted	Acts 2:32
Psalms 31:5	"Into thy hands I commit my spirit"	Luke 23:46
Psalms 31:11	His acquaintances fled from Him	Mark 14:50
Psalms 31:13	They took counsel to put Him to death	John 11:53
Psalms 31:14,15	"He trusted in God, let Him deliver him"	Matthew 27:43
Psalms 34:20	Not a bone of Him broken	John 19:31-36
Psalms 35:11	False witnesses rose up against Him	Matthew 26:59
Psalms 35:19	He was hated without a cause	John 15:25
Psalms 38:11	His friends stood afar off	Luke 23:49
Psalms 40:2-5	The joy of His resurrection predicted	John 20:20
Psalms 40:6-8	His delight-the will of the Father	John 4:34
Psalms 40:9	He was to preach the Righteousness in Israel	Matthew 4:17
Psalms 40:14	Confronted by adversaries in the Garden	John
Psalms 41:9	Betrayed by a familiar friend	John 13:18
Psalms 45:2	Words of Grace come from His lips	Luke 4:22
Psalms 45:6	To own the title, God or Elohim	Hebrews 1:8
Psalms 45:7	A special anointing by the Holy Spirit	Matthew3:16; Hebrews1:9
Psalms 45:7,8	Called the Christ (Messiah or Anointed)	Luke 2:11
Psalms 55:12-14	Betrayed by a friend, not an enemy	John 13:18
Psalms 55:15	Unrepentant death of the Betrayer	Matthew 27:3-5; Acts 1:16-19
Psalms 68:18	To give gifts to men	Ephesians 4:7-16
Psalms 68:18	Ascended into Heaven	Luke 24:51
Psalms 69:4	Hated without a cause	John 15:25
Psalms 69:8	A stranger to own brethren	Luke 8;20,21
Psalms 69:9	Zealous for the Lord's House	John 2:17
Psalms 69:14-20	Messiah's anguish of soul before crucifixion	Matthew 26:36-45
Psalms 69:20	"My soul is exceeding sorrowful."	Matthew 26:38
Psalms 69:21	Given vinegar in thirst	Matthew 27:34
Psalms 69:26	The Savior given and smitten by God	John 17:4; 18:11
Psalms 72:10,11	Great persons were to visit Him	Matthew 2:1-11
Psalms 72:16	The corn of wheat to fall into the Ground	John 12:24
Psalms 72:17	His name will endure forever	John 1:12,13
Psalms 72:17	All nations shall be blessed by Him	Acts 2:11,12,41
Psalms 78:1.2	He would teach in parables	Matthew 13:34-35
Psalms 78:2	To speak the Wisdom of God with authority	Matthew 7:29
Psalms 88:8	They stood afar off and watched	Luke 23:49
Psalms 89:27	Emmanuel to be higher than earthly kings	Luke 1:32,33
Psalms 89:35-37	David's Seed, throne, kingdom endure forever	Luke 1:32,33
Psalms 89:36-37	His character-Faithfulness	Revelation 1:5
Psalms 90:2	He is from everlasting (Micah 5:2)	John 1:1
Psalms 91:11,12	Identified as Messianic; used to tempt Christ	Luke 4;10,11
Psalms 97:9	His exaltation predicted	Acts 1:11;Ephesians 1:20
Psalms 100:5	His character-Goodness	Matthew 19:16,17
Psalms 102:1-11	The Suffering and Reproach of Calvary	John 21:16-30
Psalms 102:25-27	Messiah is the Preexistent Son	Hebrews 1:10-12
Psalms 104:30	He will send the Spirit of God	John 16;7
Psalms 109:25	Ridiculed	Matthew 27:39
Psalms 110:1	Son of David	Matthew 22:43
Psalms 110:1	To ascend to the right-hand of the Father	Mark16:19

Psalms 110:1	David's son called Lord	Matthew 22:44,45
Psalms 110:4	A priest after Melchizedek's order	Hebrews 6:20
Psalms 112:4	His character-Compassionate, Gracious	Matthew 9;36
Psalms 118:17,18	Messiah's Resurrection assured	Luke 24:5-7;1 Corinthians 15:20
Psalms 118:22,23	The rejected stone is Head of the corner	Matthew 21:42,43
Psalms 118:26	The Blessed One presented to Israel	Matthew 21:9
Psalms 118:26	To come while Temple standing	Matthew 21;12-15
Psalms 132:11	The Seed of David (the fruit of His Body)	Luke 1:32
Psalms 138:1-6	The supremacy of David's Seed amazes kings	Matthew 2:2-6
Psalms 147:3,6	The earthly ministry of Christ described	Luke 4:18
Song of Solomon 5:16	The altogether lovely One	John 1:17
Isaiah 6:1	When Isaiah saw His glory	John 12:40-41
Isaiah 6:9-10	Parables fall on deaf ears	Matthew 13:13-15
Isaiah 6:9-12	Blinded to Christ and deaf to His words	Acts. 28:23-29
Isaiah 7:14	To be born of a virgin	Luke 1:35
Isaiah 7:14	To be Emmanuel-God with us	Matthew 1:18-23
Isaiah 8:8	Called Emmanuel	Matthew 28:20
Isaiah 8:14	A stone of stumbling, a Rock of offense	1 Peter 2:8
Isaiah 9:1,2	His ministry to begin in Galilee	Matthew 4:12-17
Isaiah 9:6	A child born-Humanity	Luke 1:31
Isaiah 9:6	A Son given-Deity	Luke 1:32; John 1;14; 1 Tim. 3:16
Isaiah 9:6	Declared to be the Son of God with power	Romans 1:3,4
Isaiah 9:6	The Wonderful One	Luke 4:22
Isaiah 9:6	The Counselor	Matthew 13:54
Isaiah 9:6	The Mighty God	Matthew 11:20
Isaiah 9:6	The Everlasting Father	John 8:58
Isaiah 9:6	The Prince of Peace	John 16:33
Isaiah 9:7	To establish an everlasting kingdom	Luke 1:32-33
Isaiah 9:7	His Character-Just	John 5:30
Isaiah 9:7	No end to his Government, Throne, and Peace	Luke 1:32-33
Isaiah 11:1	Called a Nazarene-the Branch	Matthew 2:23
Isaiah 11:1	A rod out of Jesse-Son of Jesse	Luke 3:23,32
Isaiah 11:2	The anointed One by the Spirit	Matthew 3;16,17
Isaiah 11:2	His Character-Wisdom, Understanding	John 4:4-26
Isaiah 11:4	His Character-Truth	John 14:6
Isaiah 11:10	The Gentiles seek Him	John 12:18-21
Isaiah 12:2	Called Jesus-Yeshua(salvation)	Matthew 1:21
Isaiah 25:8	The Resurrection predicted	I Corinthians 15:54
Isaiah 26:19	His power of Resurrection predicted	John 11:43,44
Isaiah 28:16	The Messiah is the precious corner stone	Acts 4:11,12
Isaiah 29:13	He indicated hypocritical obedience to His Word	Matthew 15:7-9
Isaiah 29:14	The wise are confounded by the WorId	Corinthians 1:18-31
Isaiah 32:2	A Refuge-A man shall be a hiding place	Matthew 23:37
Isaiah 35:4	He will come and save you	Matthew 1:21
Isaiah 35:5	To have a ministry of miracles	Matthew 11:4-6
Isaiah 40:3,4	Preceded by forerunner	John 1:23
Isaiah 40:9	"Behold your God."	John 1:36;19:14
Isaiah 40:11	A shepherd-compassionate life-giver	John 10:10-18
Isaiah 42:1-4	The Servant-as a faithful, patient redeemer	Matthew12:18-21
Isaiah 42:2	Meek and lowly Matthew	11:28-30
Isaiah 42:3	He brings hope for the hopeless	John 4
Isaiah 42:4	The nations shall wait on His teachings	John 12:20-26
Isaiah 42:6	The Light (salvation) of the Gentiles	Luke 2:32
Isaiah 42:1,6	His is a Worldwide compassion	Matthew 28:19,20
Isaiah 42:7	Blind eyes opened	John 9:25-38
Isaiah 43:11	He is the only Savior	Acts. 4:12
Isaiah 44:3	He will send the Spirit of God	John 16:7,13
Isaiah 45:23	He will be the Judge	John 5:22;Romans 14:11
Isaiah 48:12	The First and the Last	John 1:30;Revelation 1:8,17
Isaiah 48:17	He came as a Teacher	John 3:2
Isaiah 49:1	Called from the womb-His humanity	Matthew 1:18
Isaiah 49:5	A Servant from the womb	Luke 1:31;Phil. 2:7
Isaiah 49:6	He is Salvation for Israel	Luke 2:29-32
Isaiah 49:6	He is the Light of the Gentiles	Acts 13:47
Isaiah 49:6	He is Salvation unto the ends of the earth	Acts 15:7-18
Isaiah 49:7	He is despised of the Nation	John 8:48-49
Isaiah 50:3	Heaven is clothed in black at His humiliation	Luke 23:44,45

Isaiah 50:4	He is a learned counselor for the weary	Matthew 11:28,29
Isaiah 50:5	The Servant bound willingly to obedience	Matthew 26:39
Isaiah 50:6	"I gave my back to the smiters."	Matthew 27:26
Isaiah 50:6	He was smitten on the cheeks	Matthew 26:67
Isaiah 50:6	He was spat upon	Matthew 27:30
Isaiah 52:7	To publish good tidings of peace	Luke 4:14,15
Isaiah 52:13	The Servant exalted	Acts 1:8-11; Ephesians 1:19-22
Isaiah 52:13	Behold, My Servant	Matthew 17:5; Philippians 2:5-8
Isaiah 52:14	The Servant shockingly abused	Luke 18:31-34; Matthew 26:67,68
Isaiah 52:15	Nations startled by message of the Servant	Romans 15:18-21
Isaiah 52:15	His blood shed to make atonement for all	Revelation 1:5
Isaiah 53:1	His people would not believe Him	John 12:37-38
Isaiah 53:2	He would grow up in a poor family	Luke 2:7
Isaiah 53:2	Appearance of an ordinary man	Phil. 2:7-8
Isaiah 53:3	Despised.	Luke 4:28-29
Isaiah 53:3	Rejected	Matthew 27:21-23
Isaiah 53:3	Great sorrow and grief	Luke 19:41-42
Isaiah 53:3	Men hide from being associated with Him	Mark 14:50-52
Isaiah 53:4	He would have a healing ministry	Luke 6:17-19
Isaiah 53:4	He would bear the sins of the world	1 Pet. 2:24
Isaiah 53:4	Thought to be cursed by God	Matthew 27:41-43
Isaiah 53:5	Bears penalty for mankind's transgressions	Luke 23:33
Isaiah 53:5	His sacrifice would provide peace between man and God	Colossians. 1:20
Isaiah 53:5	His back would be whipped	Matthew 27:26
Isaiah 53:6	He would be the sin-bearer for all mankind	Galatians 1:4
Isaiah 53:6	God's will that He bear sin for all mankind	1 John 4:10
Isaiah 53:7	Oppressed and afflicted	Matthew 27:27-31
Isaiah 53:7	Silent before his accusers	Matthew 27:12-14
Isaiah 53:7	Sacrificial lamb	John 1:29
Isaiah 53:8	Confined and persecuted	Matthew 26:47-27:31
Isaiah 53:8	He would be judged	John 18:13-22
Isaiah 53:8	Killed	Matthew 27:35
Isaiah 53:8	Dies for the sins of the world	1 John 2:2
Isaiah 53:9	Buried in a rich man's grave	Matthew 27:57
Isaiah 53:9	Innocent and had done no violence	Mark 15:3
Isaiah 53:9	No deceit in his mouth	John 18:38
Isaiah 53:10	God's will that He die for mankind	John 18:11
Isaiah 53:10	An offering for sin	Matthew 20:28
Isaiah 53:10	Resurrected and live forever	Mark 16:16
Isaiah 53:10	He would prosper	John 17:1-5
Isaiah 53:11	God fully satisfied with His suffering	John 12:27
Isaiah 53:11	God's servant	Romans 5:18-19
Isaiah 53:11	He would justify man before God	Romans 5:8-9
Isaiah 53:11	The sin-bearer for all mankind	Hebrews 9:28
Isaiah 53:12	Exalted by God because of his sacrifice	Matthew 28:18
Isaiah 53:12	He would give up his life to save mankind	Luke 23:46
Isaiah 53:12	Grouped with criminals	Luke 23:32
Isaiah 53:12	Sin-bearer for all mankind	2 Corinthians 5:21
Isaiah 53:12	Intercede to God in behalf of mankind	Luke 23:34
Isaiah 55:3	Resurrected by God	Acts 13:34
Isaiah 55:4	A witness	John 18:37
Isaiah 59:15-16	He would come to provide salvation	John 6:40
Isaiah 59:15-16	Intercessor between man and God	Matthew 10:32
Isaiah 59:20	He would come to Zion as their Redeemer	Luke 2:38
Isaiah 61:1-2	The Spirit of God upon him	Matthew 3:16-17
Isaiah 61:1-2	The Messiah would preach the good news	Luke 4:17-21
Isaiah 61:1-2	Provide freedom from the bondage of sin and death	John 8:31-32
Isaiah 61:1-2	Proclaim a period of grace	John 5:24
Jerimiah23:5-6	Descendant of David	Luke 3:23-31
Jeremiah 23:5-6	The Messiah would be God	John 13:13
Jeremiah 23:5-6	The Messiah would be both God and Man	1 Tim. 3:16
Jeremiah 31:22	Born of a virgin	Matthew 1:18-20
Jeremiah 31:3	The Messiah would be the new covenant	Matthew 26:28
Jeremiah 33:14-15	Descendant of David	Luke 3:23-31
Ezekiel 17:22-24	Descendant of David	Luke 3:23-31
Ezekiel 34:23-24	Descendant of David	Matthew 1:1
Daniel 7:13-14	He would ascend into heaven	Acts 1:9-11

Daniel 7:13-14	Highly exalted	Ephesians 1:20-22
Daniel 7:13-14	His dominion would be everlasting	Luke 1:31-33
Daniel 9:24	To make an end to sins	Galatians 1:3-5
Daniel 9:24	He would be holy	Luke 1:35
Daniel 9:2	Announced to Jews 483 years after the decree to rebuild Jerusalem	John 12:12-13
Daniel 9:26	Killed	Matthew 27:35
Daniel 9:26	Die for the sins of the world	Hebrews 2:9
Daniel 9:26	Killed before the destruction of the temple	Matthew 27:50-51
Daniel 10:5-6	Messiah in a glorified state	Revelation 1:13-16
Hosea 13:14	He would defeat death	1 Corinthians 15:55-57
Joel 2:32	Offer salvation to all mankind	Romans 10:12-13
Micah 5:2	Born in Bethlehem	Matthew 2:1-2
Micah 5:2	God's servant	John 15:10
Micah 5:2	From everlasting	John 8:58
Haggai 2:6-9	He would visit the second Temple	Luke 2:27-32
Haggai 2:23	Descendant of Zerubbabel	Luke 3:23-27
Zechariah 3:8	God's servant	John 17:4
Zechariah 6:12-13	Priest and King	Hebrews 8:1
Zechariah 9:9	Greeted with rejoicing in Jerusalem	Matthew 21:8-10
Zechariah 9:9	Beheld as King	John 12:12-13
Zechariah 9:9	The Messiah would be just	John 5:30
Zechariah 9:9	The Messiah would bring salvation	Luke 19:10
Zechariah 9:9	The Messiah would be humble	Matthew 11:29
Zechariah 9:9	Presented to Jerusalem riding on a donkey	Matthew 21:6-9
Zechariah 10:4	The cornerstone	Ephesians 2:20
Zechariah 11:4-6	At His coming, Israel to have unfit leaders	Matthew 23:1-4
Zechariah 11:4-6	Rejection causes God to remove His protection	Luke 19:41-44
Zechariah 11:4-6	Rejected in favor of another king	John 19:13-15
Zechariah 11:7	Ministry to "poor," the believing remnant	Matthew 9:35-36
Zechariah 11:8	Unbelief forces Messiah to reject them	Matthew 23:33
Zechariah 11:8	Despised	Matthew 27:20
Zechariah 11:9	Stops ministering to the those who rejected Him	Matthew 13:10-11
Zechariah 11:10-11	Rejection causes God to remove protection	Luke 19:41-44
Zechariah 11:10-11	The Messiah would be God	John 14:7
Zechariah 11:12-13	Betrayed for thirty pieces of silver	Matthew 26:14-15
Zechariah 11:12-13	Rejected	Matthew 26:14-15
Zechariah 11:12-13	Thirty pieces of silver thrown into the house of the Lord	Matthew 27:3-5
Zechariah 11:12-13	The Messiah would be God	John 12:45
Zechariah 12:10	The Messiah's body would be pierced	John 19:34-37
Zechariah 12:10	The Messiah would be both God and man	John 10:30
Zechariah 12:10	The Messiah would be rejected	John 1:11
Zechariah 13:7	God's will He die for mankind	John 18:11
Zechariah 13:7	A violent death	Matthew 27:35
Zechariah 13:7	Both God and man	John 14:9
Zechariah 13:7	Israel scattered as a result of rejecting Him	Matthew 26:31-56
Malachi 3:1	Messenger to prepare the way for Messiah	Matthew 11:10
Malachi 3:1	Sudden appearance at the temple	Mark 11:15-16
Malachi 3:1	Messenger of the new covenant	Luke 4:43
Malachi 4:5	Forerunner in the spirit of Elijah	Matthew 3:1-2
Malachi 4:6	Forerunner would turn many to righteousness	Luke 1:16-17

REVERSE THINKING

- I will live my life according to these beliefs
- God does not exist
- It is just foolish to think
- That there is an all knowing God with a cosmic plan
- That an all powerful God brings purpose to the pain and suffering in the world
- Is a comforting thought however
- It
- Is only wishful thinking
- People can do as they please without eternal consequences
- The idea that
- I am deserving of hell
- Because of sin
- Is a lie meant to make me a slave to those in power
- 'The more you have - the happier you will be"
- Our existence has no grand meaning or purpose
- In a world with no God
- There is freedom to be who I want to be
- But with God
- Life is an endless cycle of guilt and shame
- Without God
- Everything is fine
- It is ridiculous to think
- I am lost and in need of saving

UNTIL GOD REVERSED MY THINKING!

NOTES