

Genesis

In Genesis, Jesus is portrayed as our Creator (Elohim).

“Genesis” means *origin*. It is the book of beginnings:

1. The beginning of the world—*1:1-25*
2. The beginning of the human race—*1:26-2:35*
3. The beginning of sin in the world—*3:1-7*
4. The beginning of the promise of redemption—*3:8-24*
5. The beginning of family life—*4:1-15*
6. The beginning of a man-made civilization—*4:16-9:29*
7. The beginning of the nations of the world—*10, 11*
8. The beginning of the Hebrew race—*12-50*

Genesis answers the great questions of the soul:

1. The eternity of God
2. Where did man come from?
3. Where did sin come from?
4. How can sinful man get back to God (*Abel's sacrifice*)?
5. How can man please God (*Abraham's faith*)?
6. How can we have power with God and man (*Jacob's surrender*)?

There are three words which also might give us an outline of Genesis:

1. Generation—*in the beginning, God (1:1)*
2. Degeneration—*Now the serpent (3:1)*
3. Regeneration—*Now the Lord (12:1)*

Jesus Christ is the center of the Bible. He is somewhere on every page.

In Genesis, we see Him in type and prophecy in:

1. Seed of woman—*3:15*
2. Jacob's ladder—*28:12*
3. Judah's scepter—*49:10*
4. The entrance into the ark of safety—*17:1,7*
5. The offering up of Isaac—*22:1-24*
6. Joseph lifted from the pit to the throne—*37:28; 41:41-44*

There are 5 patriarchal fathers: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and Job.

Job certainly lived before Moses, and we see him appear in Exodus 2.

God is a covenant God. He established the Abrahamic Covenant with Abraham (12:1-3). This covenant was repeated to Isaac and Jacob, but to no one else. These three are known as the "Covenant Fathers."

A very large portion of Genesis is devoted to Joseph (Gen. 37-48) because Joseph is the link between the family and the nation. Once we turn the page into Exodus, it is no longer a family, but the nation of Israel.

As a side note, there are 130 parallels between the life of Joseph and the life of Jesus. He is therefore the messianic patriarch who reflected the Christ Himself.

Moses is believed to be the author of Genesis. But since he was not alive during the time period, how did he know what to write? Direct revelation from God or from historical records to which he had access that that been handed down from his forefathers.

See what Jesus said about Moses:

Luke 24:27, And beginning at Moses and all the Prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.

The book of Genesis ends in failure. The last words are *in a coffin in Egypt*. Death marks the pathway of sin.

Romans 6:23, For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The people needed a Savior!

Exodus

This is preeminently the book of redemption in the Old Testament. In Greek, Exodus means, "*way out*."

This book, like many other Old Testament books, begins with the word, "*and*." Each author was not just recording his own story but only his part of a great drama which began in the events of the past and looked forward to that which would come.

350 years between the end of Genesis and the beginning of Exodus.

While Genesis is a family history, Exodus is a national history.

70 people went into Egypt...3,000,000 would leave.

The Passover is the clearest Old Testament picture of our individual salvation through faith in the shed blood of Jesus.

Exodus is a pattern of our salvation.

Divine order of the Passover:

1. Take a lamb (*Hebrews 9:28; Isaiah 53:6; John 19:14; 1 Corinthians 5:7*)
2. Sprinkle the blood (*Exodus 12:13,22; John 1:12; Hebrews 9:22*)
3. Eat the lamb (*John 6:54-58*)
4. Remove the leaven (*Psalms 139:23-24; Matthew 16:6; 1 Corinthians 5:7*)
5. Bitter herbs (*Hebrews 12:11; Psalm 34:20; John 19:36*)
6. Be ready to leave (*Exodus 13:8*)

The Law was given that we might know our exceeding sinfulness. The law did not make man sin, but it showed him that he was a sinner.

Two highest mountains in the Scriptures:

Mt. Sinai

Mt. Calvary

The laws may be divided into two parts:

1. Laws regarding man's attitude toward God.
2. Laws regarding man's attitude toward his fellow men.

Leviticus

In Genesis, man is ruined.

In Exodus, man is redeemed.

In Leviticus, man is worshiping.

Five Offerings:

1. Burnt Offering—Leviticus 1
2. Meal Offering—Leviticus 2
3. Peace Offering—Leviticus 3
4. Sin Offering—Leviticus 4
5. Trespass Offering—Leviticus 5

Eight Feasts:

1. Feast of the Sabbath—23:1-3
2. Feast of the Passover—23:4,5
3. Feast of Pentecost—23:15-22

4. Feast of Trumpets—23:23-25
5. Day of Atonement—23:26-32
6. Feast of Tabernacles—23:33-36
7. The Sabbatical Year/Year of Jubilee—25:1-24

“SEVEN” is significant in Leviticus:

- Every seventh day was the Sabbath.
- Every seventh year was a sabbatic year.
- Every seven times seven years was followed by a year of Jubilee.
- Pentecost was seven weeks after Passover.
- Pentecost lasted seven days.
- Passover lasted seven days.
- Like Revelation, Leviticus is built around series of seven.

Numbers

This book covers 40 years, and is the book of the wilderness.

1. In Genesis, man is ruined.
2. In Exodus, man is redeemed.
3. In Leviticus, man is worshiping.
4. In Numbers, man is serving.

5 main players in this book:

- Moses, the great leader
- Aaron, the high priest and Moses' brother
- Miriam, Moses' and Aaron's sister
- Joshua and Caleb, two spies who dared to believe God.

The geography of the book takes us:

- From Sinai to Kadesh
- From Kadesh.....around and back to Kadesh
- From Kadesh straight to the border of Canaan.

This book is all about the journey. It has high highs...and low lows.

Deuteronomy

Deuteronomy is a book of remembrance. The name means “*second law.*”

Genesis tells of the beginnings of the chosen nation Israel.

Exodus relates the organization of the people into a nation and the giving of the law.

Leviticus tells the way this people were to worship God.

Numbers gives the story of the wanderings of this people.

Deuteronomy relates the final preparation for entering the Promised Land.

Moses presents three addresses:

- Chapters 1-4—“Looking back”
- Chapters 5-26—“Looking up”
- Chapters 27-33—“Looking out”