

Redemption: Old Testament

Spring 2021

Session 2

Pastor Phil Bradley

an everlasting  
COVENANT



*Jeremiah 32:40*

PREVIEW ONLY

"The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom" (Prov 1:7, KJV).

"I am thy servant; give me understanding, that I may know thy testimonies" (Ps 119:125).



**A N L I**  
Bridging the gap leadership

## Opening Prayer and Instructional Review

**Key Scripture (Rom 11:29 KJV)**

“For the gifts and the calling of God are without repentance.”

**Instructional Overview****Topics:**

Names of God, Abrahamic Covenant, Replacement Theology, Promises to Israel vs. Church

**Lesson Big Ideas**

- The Old Testament describes God’s characteristics through many different names. Reading some of the names of God in English does not present a full translation of meaning. Therefore, one needs to understand their Hebrew significance.
- Understanding the Abrahamic covenant provides the key to accurately analyzing Scripture for two reasons. First, this covenant explains Israel’s place in God’s plan. Second, this covenant presents the design God created to bring redemption to all people.

**Essential Questions**

- How does analyzing the names for God in the Old Testament create a better understanding of the characteristics of God?
- Why does the Abrahamic covenant play such a critical role in redemptive history?

**Lesson Outcomes**

- Define, explain, and apply the different meanings of Lord and God as He made Himself known in redemption for each occurrence found in Ps 86 providing the Hebrew transliteration and meaning for each through group discussion and a 250-500-word essay (Standards 3.1, 6.1).
- Interpret Scripture with a word study of Lord and God identifying the author’s purpose through the concordance in small group (Standard 7.1a, 7.3f, 7.7).
- Analyze the importance of the Abrahamic covenant to the Hebrew people and redemptive history in the context of either Gen 12:1-3 or 15:1-21 through small group discussions (Standards 2.2, 3.1).
- Argue against replacement theology by writing a rebuttal to a pro-replacement article and a 500-word essay (Standards 2.2)

## Review: Rom 11:29



Lecture

Key Points

- Name of YHVH/YHWH and its great importance.
- Transliteration (Conversion of Hebrew script into Roman letters<sup>1</sup>).
- The Old Testament uses many Hebraic names for God, which translate to a different meaning in English. Understanding their original and intended meaning gives the contemporary reader a greater understanding of God’s characteristics in redemptive history.

Word Study Directions:

1. The teacher will divide the class into groups.
2. Each group will identify every occurrence of Lord or God in Ps 86.
3. Then, the group will look up (using Strong’s Concordance in the blueletterbible.org website) the Hebrew transliteration and meaning for each occurrence.
4. Report out afterwards.

Psalm 86

Verse	Transliteration/Meaning of Lord or God
1 Bow down thine ear, O LORD, hear me: for I am poor and needy.	
2 Preserve my soul; for I am holy: O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.	
3 Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily.	
4 Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.	

<sup>1</sup> ALittleHebrew.com. (2016). *Automatic Hebrew transliteration*. Retrieved from <http://www.alittlehebrew.com/transliterate/>

<p><sup>5</sup> For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.</p>	
<p><sup>6</sup> Give ear, O LORD, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.</p>	
<p><sup>7</sup> In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.</p>	n/a
<p><sup>8</sup> Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.</p>	
<p><sup>9</sup> All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.</p>	
<p><sup>10</sup> For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.</p>	
<p><sup>11</sup> Teach me thy way, O LORD; I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name.</p>	
<p><sup>12</sup> I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore.</p>	
<p><sup>13</sup> For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.</p>	n/a
<p><sup>14</sup> O God, the proud are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul; and have not set thee before them.</p>	
<p><sup>15</sup> But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long suffering,</p>	





**Group Analysis Directions:**

- Break up into groups.
- Assigned scriptures: Section 1--Gen 12:1-3; 15:1-21 and Section 2--Gen 17
- Each group will discuss the Abrahamic Covenant in the context of the assigned scripture(s) focusing on the covenant's importance and connection to redemptive history.
- Each group will use chart paper and be assigned one of the two sections of scripture to analyze.
- Groups will debrief.

**Section 1 (Gen 12:1-3 and 15:1-21): God's part and man's/human's part (if any)**

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**Section 2 (Gen 17): God's part and man's/human's part (if any)**

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**Lecture Key Points:**

- Garden of Eden?
- Abraham to sacrifice Isaac (Gen 22).
- God chose a place to put His name (Deut 12:5, 14:23, 15:20, 31:11).
- Place God chose: Jerusalem (1 Kgs 4:21;11:13; 2 Chron 6:6; Zech 2:12).
- City of the Great King, Jesus/Yeshua: Jerusalem (Matt 5:35).
- When Jesus returns: He defends Jerusalem (Zech 14).
- Last rebellion: God defends Jerusalem (Rev 20:7-9).

**Notes:**

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**Directions: One Sentence Close**

- Reflect on what you have learned.
- In **one short sentence**, tell an awareness you gained today about the connections you learned in Old Testament redemptive history.

**Redemptive History of the Old Testament: Session Two Homework**

**Due April 15, 2021**

**Read:**

*False Message on Israel* (Appendix 1), Rom 9-11 and readings from Activity 5 (Gen 12:1-3, 15, and 17).

**Essays:**

\*\*See syllabus for directions and tips.

Prompt 1: Write a 350-500 word essay on the Old Testament names of God.

1. Research three Old Testament names of God.
2. Locate where the Old Testament mentions the three names. Give the definition of each name.
3. Then, reflect on the selected names of God and write about how each has affected your life.

-AND-

Prompt 2: Write a 350-500 word essay rebutting the false message of Israel.

1. Read the article, *False Message on Israel* and Rom 9-11.
2. Rebut the premises in the article, *False Message on Israel*, based on what was discussed in class and Rom 9-11.

## False Message on Israel

Galatians 3:28 states, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus" (KJV).

When the Jews rejected Christ, this opened the door for the Gentiles. God has rejected the Old Testament promises that were given to the Jews/Israelites (because of disobedience) and bestowed them on the Church (Gal 3:13-14).

God tried time and time again for the Jews/Israelites to be obedient to Him, but they would not. God loved the Jewish people and sent His Son to them, but they crucified Him. After this took place, God rejected Israel and now the promises that were given to the Jews/Israelites are given to the Church. The Jews/Israelites are no longer God's chosen people. They are no different from any other group of people.

Included in the promises that were made to Israel, the land of Israel has no special standing to God than any other place. The Jew has no special right to the land. Any right they did have is lost because of their disobedience. Also, Jerusalem as a city is no more important than Chicago, New York, London, Tokyo, etc.

God is God over the whole earth, it is ridiculous to believe that one group of people (Jews) should be looked at any differently than anyone else. It is the New Covenant. The Church of Jesus Christ is now the New Israel!