

LifePoint Adult Discipleship

PLAN & PROMISE

Year 1: The Story of God's People

WELCOME

to year one of LifePoint's discipleship program, Plan and Promise: The Story of God's People. This four-year course is designed to give you an understanding of the big picture of God's Word. The weekly classes, along with this devotional, are designed to help you develop a routine and a desire to be in the Word daily. God's written Word is to be your guide and your source of blessing. The Bible reveals God, for the Bible is God's very Word. Through His Word, God makes Himself known. You cannot fully know God or grow in your faith without it. As Moses told Israel in Deuteronomy 32:47, "For it is no empty word for you, but your very life..."

This first year of Plan and Promise will focus on the story of God's people in God's place under God's rule experiencing God's blessing. Through it you will trace the story line of God's people from Adam, to Abraham, to the calling of the nation of Israel, and finally to the establishment of the New Testament Church. This first year will be divided into two main sections:

Intro to Biblical Literature 1: Creation and Calling

This foundational section is designed to introduce the issues of Scripture rooted in the concept of God and the Biblical understanding of Man. It will examine the nature of the relationship between God and man as seen through God's covenants with man. This study of God's people will move from creation to the calling of Abraham and the forming of Israel, with an emphasis on the concepts of law, land, seed, and blessing.

Intro to Biblical Literature II: The Kings and King of Kings

The second part of year one builds a historical framework for the monarchy in Israel. The focus will rest upon the Messianic promises through the Davidic line and their fulfillment in Christ. The faithfulness of God will be juxtaposed next to the rebellious nature of Israel. The story of God's people will be highlighted by the faithful salvific plan of a sovereign and merciful Savior and the establishment of His church in Acts.

A special thanks to the following people for helping bring this study together:

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YEAR 1 SCHEDULE

<i>Week</i>	<i>Scripture</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	Intro	The Flow of Biblical History
2	Genesis 1-3	Creation, Man, and Fall
3	Genesis 4-11	The Continual Spiral of Sin
4	Genesis 12-17:14	The Call and Covenant of Abraham
5	Genesis 17:15-23:20	Isaac's Birth and Lot
6	Genesis 24-27	Isaac
7	Genesis 28-36	Jacob
8	Genesis 37-50	Joseph
9	Exodus 1-10	Israel's Plight and the Call of Moses
10	Exodus 11-13	Passover
11	Exodus 14-18	The Journey Begins
12	Exodus 19-24	At Sinai
13	Exodus 25-31	The Tabernacle
14	Exodus 32-34	Covenant Broken and Renewed
15	Exodus 35-40	Tabernacle Built
16	Leviticus 1-7	Offerings
17	Leviticus 8-17	The Priesthood and Responsibilities
18	Leviticus 18-27	Holiness and Obedience
19	Numbers 1-10:10	Preparing to Enter the Land
20	Numbers 10:11-19:22	Kadesh
21	Numbers 20-36	Kadesh to Moab
22	Deuteronomy 1-11	Moses' Speech - Part 1
23	Deuteronomy 12-26	Moses' Speech - Part 2
24	Deuteronomy 27-34	Moses' Last Days
25	Joshua 1-5	Moving Into the Land
26	Joshua 6-12	Taking the Land
27	Joshua 13-24	Living in the Land
28	Judges 1-9	Spiral of Apostasy - Part 1
29	Judges 10-16	Spiral of Apostasy - Part 2
30	Judges 17-21	Corruption
31	1 Samuel 1-7	Samuel
32	1 Samuel 8-15	Roots of the Monarchy
33	1 Samuel 16-21	Saul and David - Part 1
34	1 Samuel 22-31	Saul and David - Part 2
35	2 Samuel 1-7	Zion and the Eternal Throne
36	2 Samuel 8-12	Grace Displayed and Grace Needed
37	2 Samuel 13-24	Consequences: A Family in Turmoil

YEAR 1 SCHEDULE...continued

<i>Week</i>	<i>Scripture</i>	<i>Title</i>
38	1 Kings 1-11	Solomon
39	1 Kings 12-16	A Kingdom Divided
40	1 Kings 17-22	Elijah
41	2 Kings 1-10	Elisha
42	2 Kings 11-17	Israel Falls
43	2 Kings 18-25	Judah Falls
44	Luke 1-9	Jesus and His Galilean Ministry
45	Luke 10-19	Jesus and His Journey to Jerusalem
46	Luke 20-24	Jesus and His Passion
47	Acts 1-12	The Early Church
48	Acts 13-15:35	1 st Missionary Journey and the Jerusalem Council
49	Acts 15:36-18:22	2 nd Missionary Journey
50	Acts 18:23-21:16	3 rd Missionary Journey
51	Acts 21:17-28	From Jerusalem to Rome

INTRODUCTION

NOTES:

NOTES:

GENESIS 1-3 CREATION, MAN, AND FALL

1. Who wrote Genesis? Where were the Israelites when it was being written?
2. Read chapter 1 and list all the things that it reveals about God.
3. What does it mean to be created in God's image? In what ways do Adam and Eve fail to live up to this calling?
4. What means does God use to create man? How does this differ from how He created the rest of the world? What idea does that convey?
5. What were the immediate consequences of Adam and Eve's disobedience?

NOTES:

1. In chapter four what appears to be the reason Cain's sacrifice was not accepted by God?
2. Why do you think Moses included a list of descendants to begin chapter 5? What is the value of these types of lists/genealogies?
3. In what ways does Noah foreshadow Christ?
4. Grace and judgment appear together often. Grace is extended, but not at the neglect of wrath and judgment. In what ways do we see this manifested (Example: An animal was killed to provide a gracious covering for Adam and Eve.)?
5. In what ways does the Tower of Babel signify man's complete disobedience and disdain for God? In what ways does it stand in direct contrast to God's intentions for man and His creation? How is this seen in Romans 1?

NOTES:

1. What were the three components of God's covenant with Abraham? How were they fulfilled in Christ?
2. How was Abraham's faith immediately put to the test?
3. What was the reason for Abraham's justification (15:6)? Why is this so important for us today?
4. Who is Melchizedek and how is he a "Christ" figure? (Hebrews 7)
5. Why do you think God sealed His covenant with the act of circumcision?

NOTES:

1. Go back to chapter 12 and count how many times God reiterates His covenant with Abraham. Why do you think He does this? How do these accounts and reiterations differ?
2. What parallels do you notice between 9:20-27 and 19:30-38?
3. What is the spiritual significance of Ishmael's birth as contrasted with Isaac's? (Read Galatians 4:21-31)
4. Chapter 22 is rich in theology and symbolism. How do verses 1-19 foreshadow Christ?
5. What is revealed about God in His dealings with Hagar and Ishmael?

NOTES:

1. Why was it so important to Abraham for Isaac to not marry a Canaanite?
2. We quickly find out that Rebekah was barren. Can you name other barren women in scripture? Why do you think the Lord uses barren women so often in the Old Testament?
3. What prophecy is made regarding the twins in Rebekah's womb and how is it fulfilled?
4. It is interesting that immediately following a reminder of God's covenant, Isaac falls into the same trap as his father. What similar mistake does he make?
5. Why do you think the Lord chooses to bless Jacob despite his deception and dishonesty?

NOTES:

1. What are a few things we can learn from the life of Jacob?
2. In what ways is Jacob's dream prophetic (John 1:51) and how does it compare to the Tower of Babel incident?
3. How many sons does Jacob have? What are their names and why are these sons so significant to the history of Israel?
4. What purpose does the account regarding Dinah serve? What questions do you have?
5. What was Jacob's name changed to? What does this new name mean? What is the significance of God changing a name?

NOTES:

GENESIS 37-50 JOSEPH

1. What dreams was Joseph having and how were they ultimately fulfilled?
2. Why is the account of Judah and Tamar so significant and how does it fit into the literary narrative of Genesis and ultimately Israel?
3. How did Joseph handle the temptation given him in regard to Potipher's wife?
4. Joseph never wallows in pity. Whom does he credit for his situation and what can we learn from Joseph's attitude?
5. What is significant about Jacob's blessings on his sons?
6. What is significant about Joseph's last words to his brothers? (Hebrews 11:22)
7. What is the main point of Genesis and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

1. What do the following verses say about the author of Exodus?

Joshua 8:31-35

Mark 12:26

2. What connection do you see between Exodus 1:7-11 and Genesis 15:13-14?
3. How does God identify Himself to Moses at the burning bush? Why is this significant? How does He instruct Moses to answer the sons of Israel if they ask who sent him?
4. Why do you think God often refers to Himself as the "God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob"?
5. As you read about the plagues, what questions/observations stand out to you?

NOTES:

EXODUS 11-13 PASSOVER

1. How was Pharaoh's repentance, at the horrors of various plagues, different from genuine repentance? (See 2 Corinthians 7:10.)
2. What instructions are given for how the Israelites are to prepare for the Passover?
3. There is quite a bit of symbolism in the Passover. What are some things that foreshadow Christ?
4. Why do you think the Israelites are to consecrate the firstborn to the Lord when they enter the land of the Canaanites?
5. According to chapter 13, why did God lead the people the longer way, by way of the wilderness to the Red Sea, instead of the shorter way through the land of the Philistines?

NOTES:

EXODUS 14-18 THE JOURNEY BEGINS

1. Numerous times Exodus refers to the Lord “hardening Pharaoh’s heart.” Why do you think God does this? (Exodus 14:4; Romans 9:14-18)
2. The Israelites complained four different times in these chapters. What caused them to complain? How did God address their complaints?
3. Read Hebrews 3:7-19 and Psalm 95. How is ingratitude tied to unbelief and sin?
4. How did the provision of manna teach Israel faith and trust? How did it teach the Sabbath principle?
5. In what ways is Jesus foreshadowed in both the manna from heaven and the water from the rock? Can you find New Testament references to demonstrate this?
6. What advice does Jethro give to Moses?

NOTES:

EXODUS 19-24 AT SINAI

1. Why is it important to remember that God delivered Israel from bondage before giving them the Ten Commandments?
2. Look at the Ten Commandments. Jesus says that love sums up the whole law (Matthew 22:34-40). How?
3. How do we see both the holiness of God and the grace of God in this section?
4. According to 20:20, why did God test the Israelites?
5. From this point on there will be lots of laws given to Israel. Why do you think God lays down so many guidelines for them? Is there any order/structure to them?
6. What feasts is Israel to celebrate annually? What does each commemorate?

NOTES:

1. The moral laws had been handed to God's people starting in Exodus Chapter 20, but no form of worship had been established. Why did God want His people to build a sanctuary for Him?
2. Notice how the contributions for the tabernacle were to be collected (v. 25). Is the procedure the same or different in the New Testament (see 2 Corinthians 9:7)? How does knowing what to give (head knowledge) differ from a willingness to give (heart commitment)? What does generous giving demonstrate about one's life?
3. What is the point of the tabernacle? Why is it there? Why do you think God is so particular about the building of the tabernacle? What does it say about His character and our approach to Him?
4. What are the qualifications for being a priest?
5. How is Christ foreshadowed in the tabernacle and its fixtures?
6. What is the purpose of the Sabbath? Why don't most evangelicals observe it today as a "day of rest"? Should we? How does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

1. What observations do you have regarding the “golden calf” incident?
2. Moses tells the people that he would try to make atonement for the people’s sin. How does the Lord respond and why is Moses unqualified for the task?
3. Moses intercedes for Israel by appealing to what?
4. How did God speak to Moses in the tent of meeting?
5. As the covenant is renewed in chapter 34, God gives specific instructions and warnings about how Israel is to interact with the inhabitants of the land when they enter it. What are those instructions?
6. How long was Moses on Mount Sinai with the Lord? Where else in scripture do we see this time frame used? What does this number signify in the Bible?

NOTES:

EXODUS 35-40 TABERNACLE BUILT

1. What phrase do you see repeated several times throughout this chapter? (See 2 Corinthians 9:7) Why do you think this is important?
2. God had already laid out instructions for building the tabernacle. Why do you think there are so many chapters dedicated to the actual construction of it?
3. Ithamar kept a very exact account of all the things used in the tabernacle. What do you think this demonstrates?
4. The people were led by the cloud of the Lord by day and a pillar of fire by night. What was the sign for the people to know whether they should set out on their journey or stay put?
5. What would you say is the main point of the Book of Exodus? How does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

LEVITICUS 1-7 OFFERINGS

1. What were each of the following offerings to signify and how were they to be offered? Does anything stand out regarding each of these?
 - a. Burnt:
 - b. Grain:
 - c. Peace:
 - d. Sin:
 - e. Guilt:
2. The term “atonement” appears numerous times. Define this word and discuss its theological importance.
3. What picture is painted by the oft used phrase “a pleasing aroma to the Lord”?
4. The offerings were designed to draw the Israelites near to God in worship. Why are we no longer commanded to offer these same sacrifices? (Hebrews 7:19)

NOTES:

LEVITICUS 8-17 THE PRIESTHOOD AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. What are some things that stood out regarding Aaron's consecration? Do you see any significance in the areas of Aaron's body to which Moses applied the blood?
2. There seem to be a lot of rules, regulations, and blood in this section. What does this say about both man and God?
3. What lesson can we take from the example of Nadab and Abihu? (Hebrews 12:28-29) How can we ponder the holiness of God more in our own worship?
4. Why do you think God lays down dietary restrictions on the Israelites?
5. What observations and questions do you have regarding any of the laws for purification?
6. Why were the people not allowed to eat the blood of the sacrifice?
7. What happens on the Day of Atonement and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

LEVITICUS 18-27 HOLINESS AND OBEDIENCE

1. Verses 1-5 of chapter 18 lay down the overarching principle for many of the regulations and commands in verses 6-30. What is that principle and how should it be implemented in the Church today?
2. Leviticus 20:8 says, "I am the LORD who sanctifies you." What does "sanctify" mean? (See Leviticus 20:26.) Tie this concept to the Church.
3. List each Feast that God appoints and what each is to commemorate?
4. Summarize the blessings for obedience and the punishments for disobedience?
5. What is the main point of Leviticus and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

NUMBERS 1-10:10 PREPARING TO ENTER THE LAND

1. According to Numbers chapter 1, how long has it been since the Israelites left Egypt?
2. What is the significance of the Levites? Whom do they replace (hint: Exodus 13:2)?
3. What is the Biblical importance of the firstborn and how does it point to Christ? (Colossians 1:15-20)
4. Explain the law of jealousy and how the people were told to deal with an adulterous woman. Why is God's jealousy a virtue?
5. What were the requirements of the Nazirite vow? What was a person to do when the vow was completed?
6. How did the people know when to set up camp and when to start their journey again?

NOTES:

1. What were the people complaining about in chapter 11 and what was God's response? Why do you think the Lord despises grumbling and complaining so much?
2. Who speaks against Moses? Why? How were they punished?
3. Read Psalm 95 and Hebrews 3. How do the spies' reports differ and what does it say about their view of God? How does God respond to the negative reports?
4. When Moses intercedes for the people what is the root of his appeal? Why is this important?
5. How does the Lord respond to the rebellion of Korah? What can be learned from this? How did the Lord validate his chosen leaders in this section?
6. Why do you think so much attention in Numbers is given to the regulations for the priests and Levites? What does this tell you about God? About man?

NOTES:

NUMBERS 20-36 KADESH TO MOAB

1. What happens at Meribah? From a human perspective why do you think it is understandable that Moses does this? Why is God upset with him and what are the consequences (Deuteronomy 3:23-29)?
2. The people complain again in chapter 20. How does God respond this time? How does Jesus use this incident to teach about Himself? (John 3:14-15)
3. Summarize the episode with Balaam? How, ultimately, did he recommend leading the Israelites astray?
4. How many died as a result of worshiping Baal? What does this reveal about God?
5. What common themes do you notice among the many different offerings that are to be made? Why so many different ones?
6. What is the significance of the Book of Numbers and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

DEUTERONOMY 1-11 MOSES' SPEECH - PART 1

1. Why do you think we are given a brief history of Israel as an introduction to Deuteronomy?
2. Read chapter 6 carefully. What things are commanded? What is the main point and why is it so important?
3. Why did God choose the Israelites according to chapter 7? Read Ephesians 1 and see if you can discover some clues as to why He has chosen those in the church today?
4. Why did God give them the land He had promised?
5. Do you notice any common themes in regard to the continual failures that plague Israel?
6. As you read through this section what were some things that stood out to you about God and His character and about man and his character?

NOTES:

DEUTERONOMY 12-26 MOSES' SPEECH - PART 2

1. What does it mean that the Israelites were “doing what was right in their own eyes”?
2. The wilderness is all about testing and trial. How and why is God testing Israel? What is the role of testing and trial in the life of the believer today?
3. What are some things that seem to be important to God in this section? Why?
4. What does it mean that Israel is God’s possession? Why is this such an important concept in the Old Testament?
5. Read 21:22-23 and discuss its importance and what it foreshadows?
6. How are the people to determine whether a prophet is false or not (think back to Balaam)? How are we to do this today?

NOTES:

1. Summarize the curses for disobedience.
2. Summarize the blessings for obedience.
3. What does it mean to “renew the covenant” and why do the people need to do this periodically?
4. What are a few of the themes of Moses’ song in chapter 32?
5. What are some of the main points that Moses emphasizes as he delivers his final blessing over Israel?
6. What is the main point of Deuteronomy and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

JOSHUA 1-5 MOVING INTO THE LAND

1. How was Joshua equipped and prepared for this leadership transition? (Exodus 24:12-13; Exodus 33:7-11; Exodus 17:8-16; Numbers 13:1-25; Numbers 27:12-23)
2. Reflect on God's commissioning of Joshua. Outline God's commands to him as he prepares to lead Israel into the promised land.
3. What is the reason Rahab gives for wanting to help the spies? What do we learn about Rahab from Matthew chapter 1?
4. What events take place before and after the crossing of the Jordan River? What is significant about those events?
5. Why do you think the manna ceases when they cross the Jordan River?

NOTES:

JOSHUA 6-12 TAKING THE LAND

1. Aside from merely marching around Jericho, what other instructions are the Israelites to follow?
2. Why did the Israelites lose the battle of Ai? What lessons are to be learned from this defeat?
3. What did the people renew after the fall of Ai? Why did they do this renewal again?
4. The Ark of the Covenant has a prominent role in this section of Joshua. What is the significance of the Ark of the Covenant?
5. What mistake do the people make with the men of Gibeon? Why do they make this mistake and what are the consequences?
6. There is quite a bit of killing in these first few chapters. Often this killing is one of the arguments people have against the goodness of God. How do we reconcile this seeming brutal genocide with the love and mercy of God?

NOTES:

1. Only one tribe is not given an inheritance. Which one and why?
2. Which tribes remain east of the Jordan? Why? (Numbers 32 and Joshua 1:12-18)
3. Read chapter 23 carefully. What instructions does Joshua pass down to the people? What is the main point of Joshua's charge?
4. The covenant is renewed again at Shechem. Does the renewal at Shechem differ from any previous covenant renewals? How? Why is Shechem chosen as a renewal site?
5. What is the main point of Joshua and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

JUDGES 1-9 SPIRAL OF APOSTASY - PART 1

1. Cite the numerous acts of disobedience seen in the early chapters of Judges.
2. What appears to be the cycle that is repeated in Judges? What phrases appear often?
3. How many generations did it take after Joshua died for Israel to forsake the Lord?
4. How would you describe Gideon as a leader? What does God's use of a man like Gideon reveal about Him?
5. Why do you think the people were so quick to forget what God had done in the wilderness? What is the root of the chaos now being experienced by Israel in the first few chapters of Judges?

NOTES:

1. What are some common traits you see in the character of the judges that God uses? What does this reveal about God?
2. What is going on in Israel when Samson emerges on the scene?
3. How was Samson to be set apart for service to the Lord?
4. Where does Samson seem to begin his downward slide away from the Lord? What character flaws are most noticeable about him?
5. What does the constant discipline of Israel reveal about God's heart for them and His relationship to them? (Hebrews 12:5-11)

NOTES:

JUDGES 17-21 CORRUPTION

1. Chapters 18 and 19 begin the same way. By using identical opening statements how is the author preparing readers to understand the events in the verses that follow?
2. What was the crime of Gibeah and why do you think this story is in the Bible?
3. What was at the heart of the battles among the tribes in this section?
4. How does the Book of Judges set the stage for 1 Samuel? In other words, what is coming? (Deuteronomy 17:14-15)
5. What is the main point of the Book of Judges and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

1 SAMUEL 1-7 SAMUEL

1. Who was the high priest at the beginning of 1 Samuel? How many sons did he have and what happened to them?
2. Hannah was barren, but she pursued the Lord in prayer. What stands out to you about her prayer and what similarities do you see with Mary's prayer in Luke 1:46-55?
3. How did God call Samuel and what was the content of the first revelation to him? How was it fulfilled?
4. How was the Ark of the Covenant captured? What happened to the Philistines while they were in possession of it?
5. Summarize Samuel's speech to Israel in chapter 7. What themes seem to appear time and time again in the Bible when God's chosen leaders address His people?

NOTES:

1 SAMUEL 8-15 *ROOTS OF THE MONARCHY*

1. Why did Israel want a king? What guidelines had God set for this choice in Deuteronomy 17:14-20? What warnings does He give the people?
2. In what ways does Saul look the part of a king? Are there things that seem odd about the manner in which he was chosen and in how he handled the news?
3. Describe the circumstances of Saul's first military victory?
4. In Samuel's farewell speech in chapter 12, what advice does he give to Israel?
5. Saul appears to get off to a good start but his true character is slowly revealed. List the instances of Saul's disobedience in chapters 13, 14, and 15. Why is Saul ultimately rejected by God?

NOTES:

1 SAMUEL 16-21 SAUL AND DAVID - PART 1

1. How does the author go about demonstrating that David was not the obvious choice? In what ways do David and Saul differ?
2. What is at the heart of David's passionate plea to Israel to stand up to Goliath? Why is he so confident in this victory?
3. This section records four instances when Saul tries to kill David. Briefly describe each instance.

1 Samuel 19:1-7:

1 Samuel 19:8-10:

1 Samuel 19:11-17:

1 Samuel 19:18-24:
4. David and Jonathan had a deep friendship. What appears to be the bond that unites them? Are there any verses that indicate why Jonathan was loyal to David rather than his father?

NOTES:

1 SAMUEL 22-31 SAUL AND DAVID - PART 2

1. David wrote Psalm 142 while hiding in the Cave of Adullam. What does that Psalm reveal about David's mental and spiritual state during that time?
2. Why does Saul put the household of Ahimelech to death? What is David's reaction to this act?
3. David has numerous reasons to kill Saul, but chooses to spare him. What reasons does he give?
4. Why does Saul know that he is going to die at the hands of the Philistines?
5. Describe how foreign nations are beginning to respond to David. Why do you think this is the case?
6. What is the main point of 1 Samuel and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

2 SAMUEL 1-7 ZION AND THE ETERNAL THRONE

1. Why does David grieve the death of Saul given all that Saul had done to him?
2. Describe what happens to Saul's family line upon his death? How does David react to all of this?
3. David was anointed for a third time in chapter 5 (1 Samuel 16:13; 2 Samuel 2:4). What was different about this anointing? What was the result and where did David establish his city?
4. It appears Uzzah had good intentions in reaching out to steady the Ark of the Covenant. Why do you think God struck him down (Numbers 4:15 and 7:9)? What does this reveal about God?
5. The Davidic Covenant is a huge piece of the redemptive puzzle. What is this covenant and what are some of the provisions in it? How is this covenant ultimately fulfilled?

NOTES:

1. Why does David invite Mephibosheth to his table (1 Samuel 20:42)? In what ways does this foreshadow the Gospel?
2. As you read about David's military victories, what are some things that stand out to you?
3. In what ways does David's "incident" with Bathsheba illustrate the downward spiral of sin?
4. How does David respond to Nathan when confronted? What were the consequences of David's sin?
5. David wrote Psalm 51 after this period in his life. What does this Psalm reveal about sin, God, and forgiveness?

NOTES:

2 SAMUEL 13-24 CONSEQUENCES: A FAMILY IN TURMOIL

1. In what ways do the consequences of David's sin start playing out? How did Absalom start stealing the hearts of Israel away from David?
2. How does this civil war come to an end? What is David's response? Why does Joab rebuke him?
3. What are the major themes of David's Song in chapter 22?
4. What sin does David commit in chapter 24? Why is what David did so sinful? (Exodus 30:12)? What were the consequences?
5. What is the main point of 2 Samuel and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

1. Name three characters that support Solomon upon David's death.
2. List several pieces of advice/instruction that David left to Solomon.
3. For what did Solomon ask the Lord in chapter 3? What did he receive?
4. Why was Solomon allowed to build the temple when his father was not?
5. What warning does the Lord give Solomon in chapter 9?
6. What mistakes does Solomon make during his reign that lead to his downfall?

NOTES:

1 KINGS 12-16 A KINGDOM DIVIDED

1. What is the cause of the split between Judah and Israel?
2. Which tribes follow Jeroboam and which follow Rehoboam?
3. Below is a list of kings from this week's reading. Place a (+) next to the ones who followed the Lord and (-) next to the ones who went their own way. Is there anything significant about their reigns?

Israel

Judah

Jeroboam

Rehoboam

Nadab

Abijam

Baasha

Asa

Elah

Jehoshaphat

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

NOTES:

1 KINGS 17-22 ELIJAH

1. Why was there a famine in the land? How long did it last (Luke 4:24-26; James 5:17)?
2. What miracles did Elijah do before his showdown with the prophets of Baal?
3. What is the reason Elijah gives for his challenge to the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:37)?
4. How did Israel respond to God's consumption of the burnt offering on Mount Carmel?
5. Why does Elijah go to Horeb? What happens there?
6. Why did the Lord ultimately condemn Ahab?
7. What is the main point of 1 Kings and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

2 KINGS 1-10 ELISHA

1. Below is a list of kings from this week's reading. Place a (+) by the ones that followed the Lord and a (-) by the ones that didn't. Write down if there was anything unique/noteworthy about their reign.

Israel

Judah

Ahaziah

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram (Joram)

Jehoram (Joram)

Jehu

Ahaziah

2. Who was Elijah's replacement? What signs mark this transition in leadership?
3. The kings of Israel and Judah unite to squash a rebellion in Moab. Where did the Moabites originate (Genesis 19:36-38)? There is Moabite blood in the line of Christ. Where do we see it? (See Matthew 1:1-17 for a clue)
4. What stands out to you regarding the miracles involving the Shunnamite woman and Naaman?

NOTES:

2 KINGS 11-17 ISRAEL FALLS

1. Below is a list of kings from this week's reading. Place a (+) by the ones that followed the Lord and a (-) by the ones that didn't. Is there anything unique/noteworthy about their reign?

Israel	Judah
Jehoahaz	Athaliah
Jehoash (Joash)	Jehoash (Jehosasha)
Jeroboam II	Amaziah
Zechariah	Azariah (Uzziah)
Shallum	Jotham
Menahem	Ahaz
Pekahiah	
Pekah	
Hoshea	

2. What two events/decisions marked the beginning of the end of the Northern Kingdom (Israel)? (See 2 Chronicles 28:5-15, 2 Kings 15:29)
3. List some of the specific sins that Israel committed that caused the Lord to "remove Israel from His sight?"

NOTES:

1. Below is a list of kings from this week's reading. Place a (+) by the ones that followed the Lord and a (-) by the ones that didn't. Is there anything unique/noteworthy about their reign?

Judah

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

Jehoahaz

Jehoiakim

Jehoiakin

Zedekiah

2. In looking at the histories of Israel and Judah, we see that God ran out of patience with Israel sooner than He did with Judah. Can you list any verses that indicate why this was the case? (Exodus 19-25, Deuteronomy 28)
3. Describe the circumstances of Judah's fall. In what ways did it differ from Israel's and in what ways was it similar? Which nation conquered it? Who was king of this foreign power?
4. What is the main point of 2 Kings and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

LUKE 1-9 JESUS AND HIS GALILEAN MINISTRY

1. What similarities are there between the birth of John the Baptist and the birth of Jesus?
2. What are some things that happen to Jesus that identify Him with Israel (Matthew 2:13-15; Matthew 4:1-11; Luke 4:1-13)?
3. What is the purpose of the genealogy in chapter 3? Does anything stand out to you?
4. In what ways is Jesus “Lord of the Sabbath” and why is there so much emphasis on the Sabbath in the Gospels? (See Hebrews 4)
5. Jesus first mentions the cross in chapter 9 and then goes on to say that many don’t understand because the truth was concealed from them so that they might not perceive it. Why would Jesus do this? How is the cross misunderstood today?
6. What are a few Old Testament prophecies that are fulfilled in these first 9 chapters of Luke? (Example: Isaiah 7:14)

NOTES:

LUKE 10-19 JESUS AND HIS JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM

1. What is a parable and why did Jesus use them? (Matthew 13:3,13,34; 22:1; Mark 4:2,13,33; Luke 8:10) Which parables seem directed at Israel as a whole?
2. What is the sign of Jonah? What does it foreshadow?
3. There is much about prayer in this section. What are some teachings on prayer that Jesus gives and what can we learn about prayer and its importance?
4. Why are the people praising Jesus in chapter 19 and then shouting for his crucifixion a few days later?
5. Why does Jesus weep over Jerusalem in 19:41-44?
6. Jesus spends significant time in the temple. What is the significance of this and in what ways is Jesus the “new temple”?

NOTES:

1. What is the central message in the parable in 20:9-18? How do the leaders try to divert Jesus' teaching here and what does that reveal about them?
2. Jesus spends significant time talking about the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem in this section. Why does He do that and what are some common themes in these discourses?
3. What is the significance of Jesus' participation in the Passover with His disciples prior to His death? What is the Passover pointing to? How is it fulfilled? How is it to be remembered going forward?
4. The cross is foreshadowed throughout the Old Testament. Can you list a few examples?
5. Why is the resurrection so important to the gospel story? Why is it often left out when people share the gospel?
6. What does the book of Luke reveal to us about Christ and the salvation of man?

NOTES:

1. Why did Jesus initially tell His disciples to stay in Jerusalem?
2. In what ways is Pentecost a reversal of what happened at the Tower of Babel in Genesis 11?
3. What is the central message of Peter's sermon at Pentecost?
4. What are some characteristics of the early church in Acts?
5. What is the main point of Stephen's speech? Why is he killed?
6. How do we see Acts 1:8 slowly being fulfilled in this section of reading?

NOTES:

1. What cities does Paul visit on his first missionary journey? Who is with him? What noteworthy events happen in each city?
2. What is the central issue being dealt with at the Jerusalem Council? What is the decision and how does Paul address this issue in Galatians (Galatians 2:15-3:29)? What did the Council decide and why is Paul so passionate about it in the Book of Galatians?
3. Was salvation for the Gentiles always in the plan of God? (See Hosea 2:23 and Genesis 12:1-3.) Can you think of other Scriptures that indicate that it was?
4. In the teachings/conversions in the Book of Acts, chapters 1-15, what common themes repeatedly appear?

NOTES:

NOTES:

1. What is the cause of the riot in Ephesus? How is it suppressed?
2. What are some of the warnings that Paul gives to the Ephesian elders?
3. Read the Book of Ephesians this week. Based on that book and the incidents seen in Acts, how would you describe Paul's relationship with this church? What appear to be their major issues? How does Paul address them?
4. Why is Paul so intent on getting to Jerusalem?

NOTES:

ACTS 21:17-28 FROM JERUSALEM TO ROME

1. Why is Paul arrested in Jerusalem? Why are the Jews so intent on killing him?

2. How do the Romans and Jews deal with him differently? Why?

3. Jesus appears to Paul four times in the Book of Acts. What was the point of each occurrence? (Acts 9:5; 18:9; 22:18; 23:11)

4. How would you describe each man's response to Paul and his message:
 - a. Felix:

 - b. Ananias:

 - c. Caesar:

 - d. Agrippa:

5. How did God use Paul's shipwreck for His glory?

6. What is the main point of the Book of Acts and how does it point to Christ?

NOTES:

THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

Attentive - God hears and responds to the needs of His children.

Compassionate - God cares for His children and acts on their behalf.

Creator - God made everything. He is uncreated.

Deliverer - God rescues and saves His children.

Eternal - God is not limited by and exists outside of time.

Faithful - God always keeps His promises.

Generous - God gives what is best and beyond what is deserved.

Glorious - God displays His greatness and worth.

Good - God is what is best and gives what is best. He is incapable of doing harm.

Holy - God is perfect, pure and without sin.

Incomprehensible - God is beyond our understanding. We can comprehend Him in part but not in whole.

Infinite - God has no limits in His person or on His power.

Immutable/Unchanging - God never changes. He is the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Jealous - God will not share His glory with another. All glory rightfully belongs to Him.

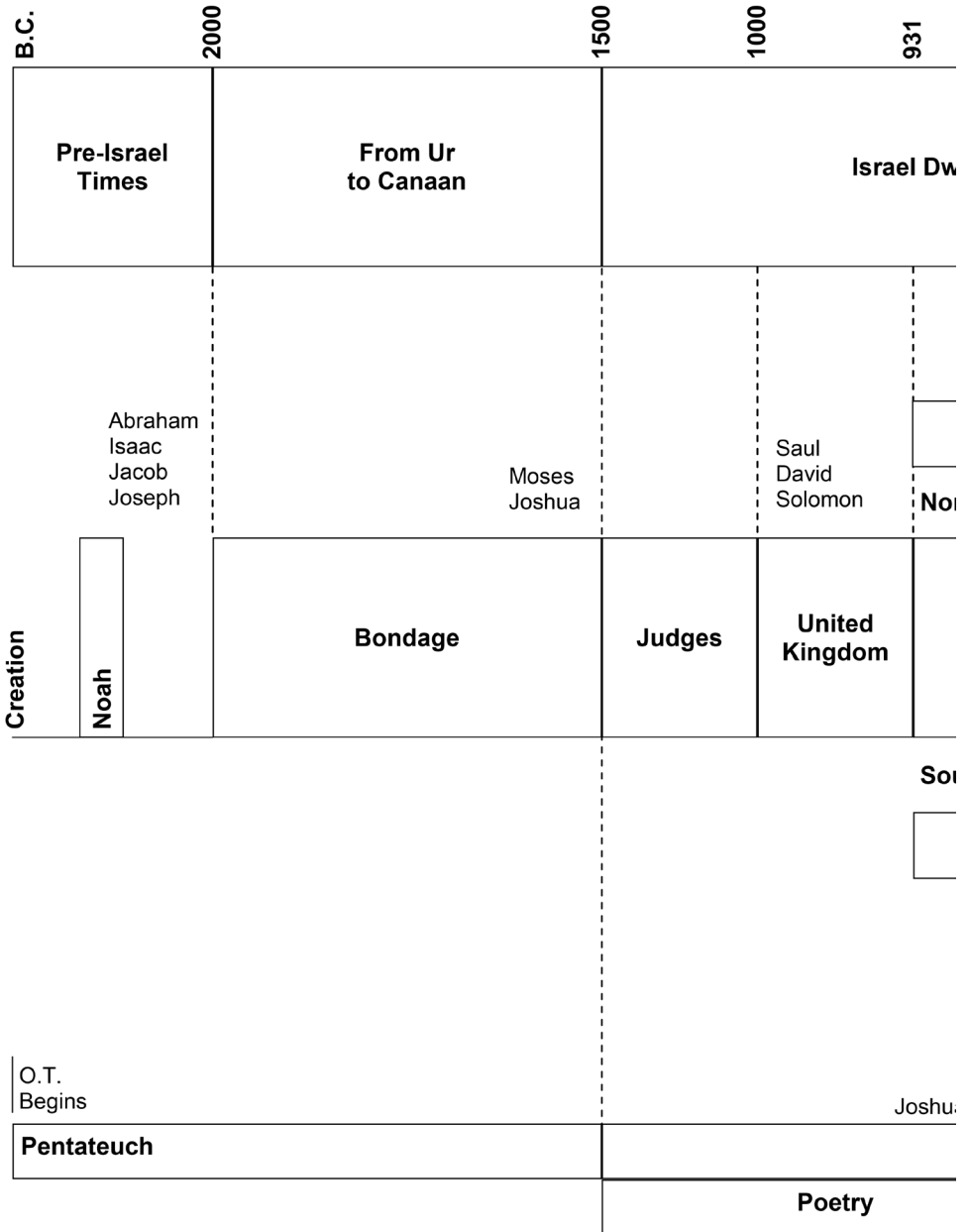
Just - God is fair in all His actions and judgments. He cannot over-punish or under-punish.

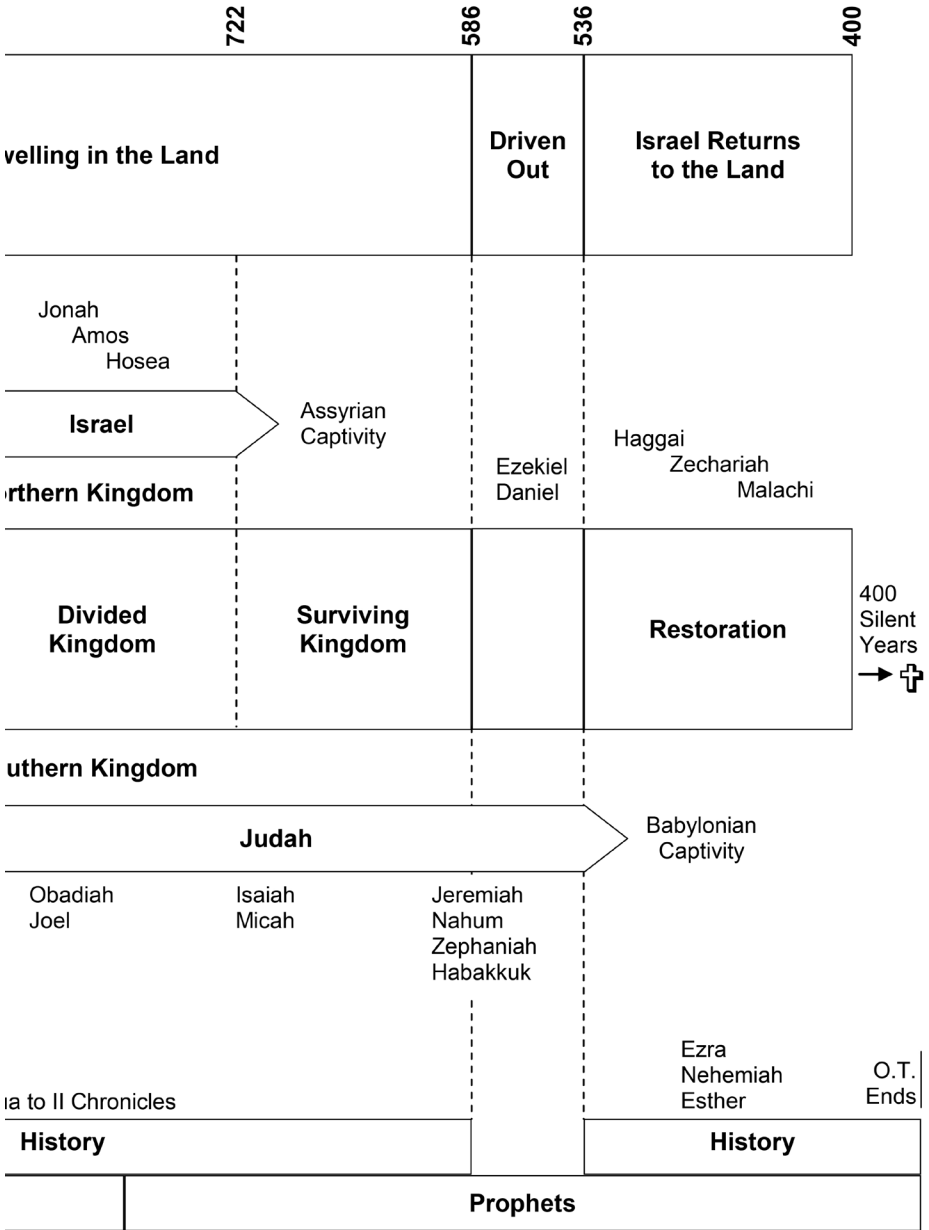
Loving - God feels and displays infinite unconditional affection toward His children. His love for them does not depend on their worth, response or merit.

Merciful - God does not give His children the punishment they deserve.

- Omnipotent/ Almighty - God holds all power. Nothing is too hard for God. What He wills He can accomplish.
- Omnipresent - God is fully present everywhere.
- Omniscient - God knows everything, past present and future, all potential and real outcomes, all things micro and macro.
- Patient/Long-Suffering - God is untiring and bears with His children.
- Provider - God meets the needs of His children.
- Refuge - God is the place of safety and protection for His children.
- Righteous - God is always good and right.
- Self-Existent - God depends on nothing and no one to give Him life or existence.
- Self-Sufficient - God is not vulnerable. He has no needs.
- Sovereign - God does everything according to His plan and pleasure. He controls all things.
- Transcendent - God is not like humans. He is infinitely higher in being and action.
- Truthful - Whatever God speaks or does is truth and reality.
- Wrathful - God hates all unrighteousness.
- Wise - God knows what is best and acts accordingly. He cannot choose wrongly.
- Worthy - God deserves all glory and honor and praise.

TIMELINE OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY





The Twelve Sons of Jacob (Israel)

1. Reuben
2. Simeon
3. Levi
4. Judah
5. Dan
6. Napthali
7. Gad
8. Asher
9. Issachar
10. Zebulun
11. Joseph
12. Benjamin

The Twelve Tribes with Land Allotments

1. Reuben
2. Simeon
- Levi—
3. Judah
4. Dan
5. Napthali
6. Gad
7. Asher
8. Issachar
9. Zebulun
10. Ephraim (Joseph)
11. Manasseh (Joseph)
12. Benjamin



*Sing to the Lord, all the earth!
Tell of his salvation from day to day.
Declare his glory among the nations,
his marvelous works among all the peoples!
For great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,
and he is to be feared above all gods.
For all the gods of the peoples are worthless idols,
but the Lord made the heavens.
Splendor and majesty are before him;
strength and joy are in his place.
Ascribe to the Lord, O families of the peoples,
ascribe to the Lord glory and strength!
Ascribe to the Lord the glory due his name;
bring an offering and come before him!
Worship the Lord in the splendor of holiness;
tremble before him, all the earth;
yes, the world is established;
it shall never be moved.
Let the heavens be glad, and let the earth rejoice,
and let them say among the nations,
“The Lord reigns!”
Let the sea roar, and all that fills it;
let the field exult, and everything in it!
Then shall the trees of the forest sing for joy
before the Lord, for he comes to judge the earth.
Oh give thanks to the Lord, for he is good;
for his steadfast love endures forever!*

1 Chronicles 16:23-34

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