

Review

Lesson

- 1. The Bible teaches all we need to know so that we can do everything God wants us to do.**

Lesson 2 - The Old and New Testaments

Background of the Jews and Gentiles:

Adam	Abraham	Moses	Jesus	Today
	About 2,000 Years	About 500 Years	Jews	About
		Law of Moses	1,500 Years	

About 2,000 years after Adam, Abraham lived. About 500 years later, Moses lived. Then about another 1,500 years after Moses, Jesus lived.

In Genesis 12:1-7, we learn that God made Abraham three promises. One of these promises indicated that all nations of the world would be blessed by someone in Abraham's family, and God commanded that Abraham and all of his family should be circumcised. In Exodus 1, we see that later this family moved to Egypt, and became slaves to the Egyptians. In Exodus 2:6-10, we learn that Moses is part of this family. At this time, Abraham's family is known as **Israelites**, **Hebrews** and later as **Jews**. Anyone not part of Abraham's family is called a **Gentile**.

Genesis 12:1-7

1 Now the LORD had said unto Abram, You get out of your country, and from your kindred, and from your father's house, unto a land that I will show you: 2 And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great; and you shall be a blessing: 3 And I will bless them that bless you, and curse him that curses you: and in you shall all families of the earth be blessed. 4 So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy-five years old when he departed out of Haran. 5 And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came. 6 And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanite was then in the land. 7 And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto your seed will I give this land: and there he built an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him.

Exodus 1:1

Now these are the names of the children of Israel who came to Egypt; each man and his household came with Jacob:

Exodus 2:6-10

6 And when she had opened it, she saw the child: and, behold, the babe wept. And she had compassion on him, and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children. 7 Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to you a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for you? 8 And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother. 9 And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give you your wages. And the woman took the child, and nursed it. 10 And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses: and she said, Because I drew him out of the water.

Deuteronomy 5:1-3

1 And Moses called all Israel, and said unto them, Hear, O Israel, the statutes and judgments which I speak in your ears this day, that you may learn them, and keep, and do them. 2 The LORD our God made a covenant with us in Horeb. 3 The LORD made **not** this covenant with our fathers, but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day.

Definitions:

Statute: law

Covenant: a set of laws and promises given by God to man

Horeb: another name for Mount Sinai

1. Who is speaking?
 - A. Abraham
 - B. Moses
2. Who is the audience?
 - A. Israelites
 - B. Egyptians
3. What did God make with the Israelites in Horeb?
 - A. A covenant
 - B. A temple
4. Did He make this covenant with their fathers?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
5. Look in your Bible at Deuteronomy 5:6-21. Did this covenant include the 10 commandments?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
6. Were the 10 commandments given to their fathers?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
7. When did the 10 commandments begin?
 - A. At the beginning with Adam and Eve
 - B. When God spoke to Moses at Horeb
8. To whom were the 10 commandments given?
 - A. Everyone
 - B. Israelites



When children go to school, the teacher's rules apply only to those in her class. The parents would not be under those rules nor would children in other schools.

God gave a covenant to the Israelites at Mount Sinai. It was the beginning of this covenant. It had not been given to those who lived before them. It was given specifically to the Israelites, later called Jews. These verses show that it was only for that group of people — not other nations nor earlier generations.



1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B

Galatians 2:16, 3:16-17

2:16 knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law but by faith in Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Christ Jesus, that we might be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law no flesh shall be justified.

3:16-17 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He did not say, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to your seed, which is Christ. And this I say, that the law, which was four hundred and thirty years later, cannot annul the covenant that was confirmed before by God in Christ, that it should make the promise of no effect.



The Law that came 430 years after Abraham is the Law of Moses. This helps us understand that the law discussed in the Book of Galatians is referring to The Law of Moses.

Definitions:

Justified: to be made cleared of sin

Annul: to take away the power

Confirm: made sure

9. We are justified by what?
 - A. Faith
 - B. The Law
10. We are to have faith in whom?
 - A. Moses
 - B. Jesus
11. Are we justified by the works of the Law of Moses?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

Today, we are cleared of sin by Christ, and not the Law of Moses.

9. A 10. B 11. B

Galatians 3:16, 23-25

16 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He did not say, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to your seed, which is Christ.

23 But before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. 24. Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. 25 But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster.

Definitions:

Schoolmaster: teacher

Seed: a person born into a family

- 12. Who is the seed?
 - A. Moses
 - B. Jesus
- 13. How long was the Law of Moses to last?
 - A. Until the seed (Christ) came
 - B. Forever
- 14. The law was to bring them to whom?
 - A. Moses
 - B. Jesus

The law fulfilled its purpose of bringing the people to Christ. So it is no longer needed.

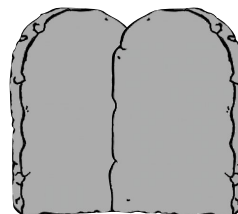
- 15. What was the law called in verse 24?
 - A. A schoolmaster
 - B. A store keeper
- 16. What is the schoolmaster?
 - A. Jesus
 - B. The Law of Moses
- 17. After Christ came, are we under a schoolmaster?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
- 18. Are we under the Law of Moses today?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

Since Christ has come, we are no longer under the Law of Moses.

Here God shows clearly we are no longer under the Law of Moses.



A taxi is used to bring people places. Once it brings that person to that place, it has fulfilled its purpose and is no longer needed.



The same was true for the Law of Moses. Once faith in Christ came, it was no longer needed.

- 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. A
- 16. B 17. B 18. B

Galatians 5:1-4

1 Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and do not be entangled again with the yoke of bondage. 2 Behold, I Paul say unto you, that if you are circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing. 3 For I testify again to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the whole law. 4 Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; you are fallen from grace.

In Deuteronomy 5 we learned that the Law of Moses included the 10 commandments. Beginning in Deuteronomy 6 we see that there are many other parts of this law, including the command to be circumcised.

19. Who makes us free?
 - A. Moses
 - B. Jesus
20. If we became circumcised to keep the Law of Moses, how much would Christ profit us?
 - A. Everything
 - B. Nothing
21. If we try to keep part of the Law of Moses, how much of the Law are we going to have to keep?
 - A. All of it
 - B. Parts of it
22. Keeping part of the Law of Moses makes Christ what?
 - A. Of no use
 - B. Our Savior
23. If we try to be justified by part of the Law of Moses, what have we done?
 - A. Glorified Christ
 - B. Fallen from grace

19. B 20. B 21. A 22. A 23. B

Definitions:

Entangle: to be held by

Yoke: as a symbol of any burden or bondage like in slavery (here referring to the Law of Moses)

Profit: to be useful

Testify: to say plainly as true

Debtor: under contract to do

Justify: to make right



At one time, Fiji was a British Colony and under British rule.

Later, they became independent and made their own laws. While some of the British and Fijian laws were the same, what was legal in Fiji after its independence was based only on Fiji Law, and not British Law.



When we are in one country, we cannot choose to use the laws from another country. In religion, just as in countries, we are only under one law. God has firmly decided that today we are under the Law of Christ. If we choose any part of the Law of Moses, we do not receive the blessings that are found in Christ. Therefore, we cannot choose the Law of Moses and be saved.

Hebrews 10:3-4

3 But in those sacrifices there is a reminder of sins every year.
4 For it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins.

Hebrews 9:15-17

15 And for this reason He is the Mediator of the new covenant, by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions under the first covenant, that those who are called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance. 16 For where there is a testament, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator. 17 For a testament is in force after men are dead, since it has no power at all while the testator lives

Definitions

Mediator: go between

Redemption: the process of buying one back

Transgressions: to break the law

Inheritance: something received from another through a will

Testament: a covenant between God and man

Necessity: something that is required

Testator: one who makes the testament

24. What was the problem with the sacrifices of the old law?
A. Animal blood could not take away sins
B. No one knew what to sacrifice
25. Christ is the mediator of what?
A. Old Covenant
B. New Covenant
26. By means of what?
A. Birth
B. Death
27. To be a testament what has to happen to the testator?
A. Die
B. Be elected
28. When does a testament have force?
A. When the testator makes it
B. After the testator dies
29. Does the testament have any power while the testator lives?
A. Yes
B. No
30. When did Jesus' testament begin?
A. While He was alive
B. After He died
31. What law was in power while Jesus was alive?
A. Old Testament
B. New Testament
32. What law is in power today?
A. Law of Moses
B. Law of Christ

24. A 25. B 26. B 27. A 28. B
29. B 30. A 31. A 32. B



If you write a will and leave your house to your son, that son cannot come take the house while you are alive because the will has no power until you are dead. The same was true with the Law of Christ. His testament did not have power until after His death. That is why while He was alive on earth, Jesus kept the Law of Moses and taught the Jews to do the same. Because the animal sacrifices used under the old law could not take away sins, Jesus' blood was necessary. In order to have a new law, there had to be a new sacrifice.

Colossians 2:14

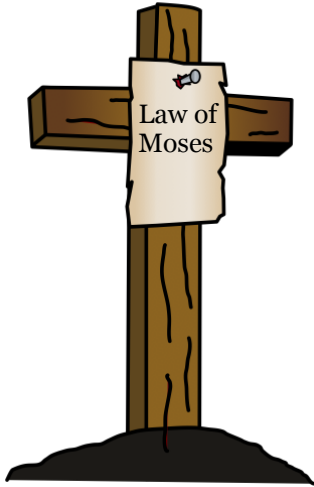
14 Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross;

Definitions:

Blotting out: To wipe away

Ordinance: Law or Command

Contrary: against



33. Was the Old Law nailed to the cross?

- A. Yes
- B. No

34. When the law was nailed to the cross, what happened to it?

- A. It kept going
- B. It was taken out of the way (ended).

33. A 34. B

2 Timothy 2:15

Study to show yourself approved unto God, a workman that does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

Definitions:

Approved: accepted

Ashamed: a painful feeling for being guilty

Rightly Dividing: to handle correctly

35. What is the word of truth?

- A. Man's writings
- B. The Bible

36. To be accepted by God, does a person need to divide the Bible correctly?

- A. Yes
- B. No

35. B 36. A

Handling the Bible Correctly includes dividing it correctly into it's parts:

Genesis and part of the book of Exodus is about the time before the Law of Moses was given to the Israelites.

The rest of Exodus and all the other books in the Old Testament were written during a time when the Jews were to live by the Law of Moses.

The books of **Matthew, Mark, Luke and John** record the history of Jesus' time on earth. The Jews living at that time were to continue following the Law of Moses until Christ's death, Therefore, Jesus, a Jew, kept the Sabbath, the feast days, offered sacrifices, and all the other laws in the Old Covenant. That does not mean that we need to follow that law, because as we have read, Moses' Law ended, and Jesus' law came into power after He died on the cross. There are many new things Jesus taught which are recorded in these books and are part of His law today. Therefore, as Christians, we need to read and study these books because there are many things written in them that apply to us today.

The book of **Acts** records the beginning of the New Law, and shows how to become a follower of Christ, and that all people, Jews and Gentiles, are to obey the New Covenant, not the Old Covenant.

The Books of **Romans through the rest of the New Testament** are written to Christians and are to be followed today.

Romans 15:4

For whatever things were written before were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

All of the Bible is from God and is true. Although we are not under the Laws found in the Old Testament, there is a lot we can learn from it.