

The background of the slide is a photograph of a mountain range at sunset. The sun is a bright orange circle on the horizon, casting a warm glow across the sky. The mountains are silhouetted against the colorful sky, with some valleys filled with mist or low clouds. The overall mood is peaceful and majestic.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS

From Paradise to Prison

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

Genesis 12:1-13

“land” **“seed”** **“blessing”**

ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

Deuteronomy 30

“land”

DAVIDIC COVENANT

2 Samuel 7

“seed”

NEW COVENANT

Jeremiah 31

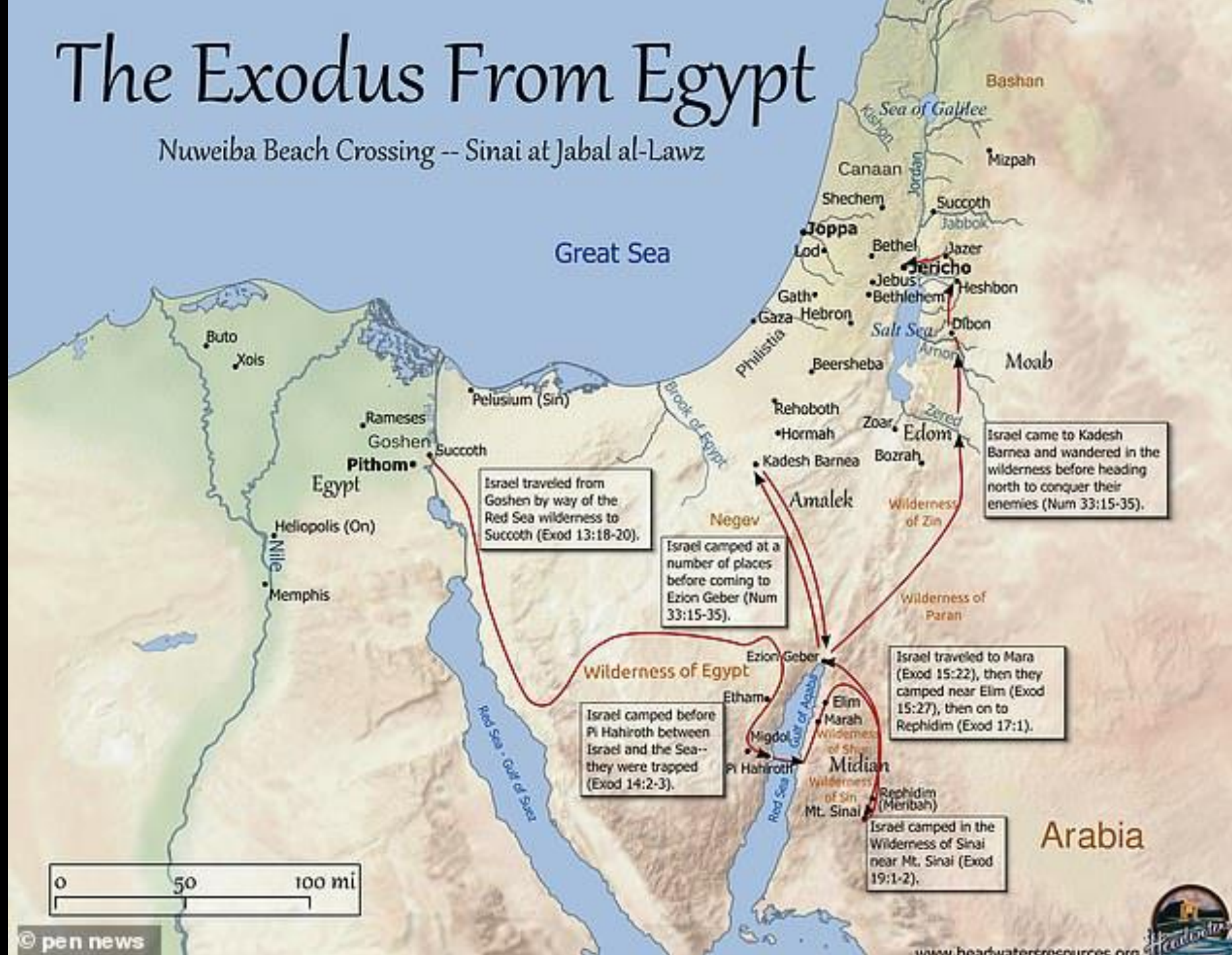
“blessing”

God's Kingdom prominently occurs in the Bible. It's the most frequent topic Jesus covered in His teaching ministry. An inductive study throughout the Scripture of this topic reveals that three major categories of Kingdom emerge. (1) God rules in general sovereignty over all that is in the universe all the time [Dan. 2:47; 4:3]. (2) Christ reigns as Head of the church (Eph. 1:22-23). This is largely a spiritual reign in and through believers in the present age by means of God's Spirit. (3) And when Christ returns a 2nd time, He will establish an earthly Kingdom centered in Israel (Isa. 11; Zech. 14; Rev. 19-20). He is coming as the Messianic, Davidic King of Israel.

MIKE STALLARD

The Exodus From Egypt

Nuweiba Beach Crossing -- Sinai at Jabal al-Lawz





The Land Covenant

Deut 30:1-10

Part of the Conditional Mosaic Covenant



Israel's Side

When Israel is scattered in apostasy (30:1)
The nation must repent (30:2)

Will be fulfilled in future tribulation

God's Side

God will regather Israel (30:3-4)
God will give the Land to Israel (30:5)
God will circumcise Israel's heart (30:6)
God will judge Israel's enemies (30:7)
God will bless Israel's obedience (30:8-10)

Will be fulfilled in future kingdom

"The covenants that God made with Israel in the Old Testament promised that Israel would have an eternal kingdom in the location of the Land God promised to Abraham. While God warned them time and again that because of their disobedience they would be removed from the Land, at the same time He promised that He'd restore them to the Land as His people under the rule of the Messiah, and they would serve Him. Israel has never completely controlled the land God promised, and they have never returned to the Land under the conditions of the covenant, so the OT promises and prophecies clearly foretold a future for Israel as an ethnic, political entity with a special status as God's people. This will be fulfilled when Israel submits to God spiritually."

Thomas Ice

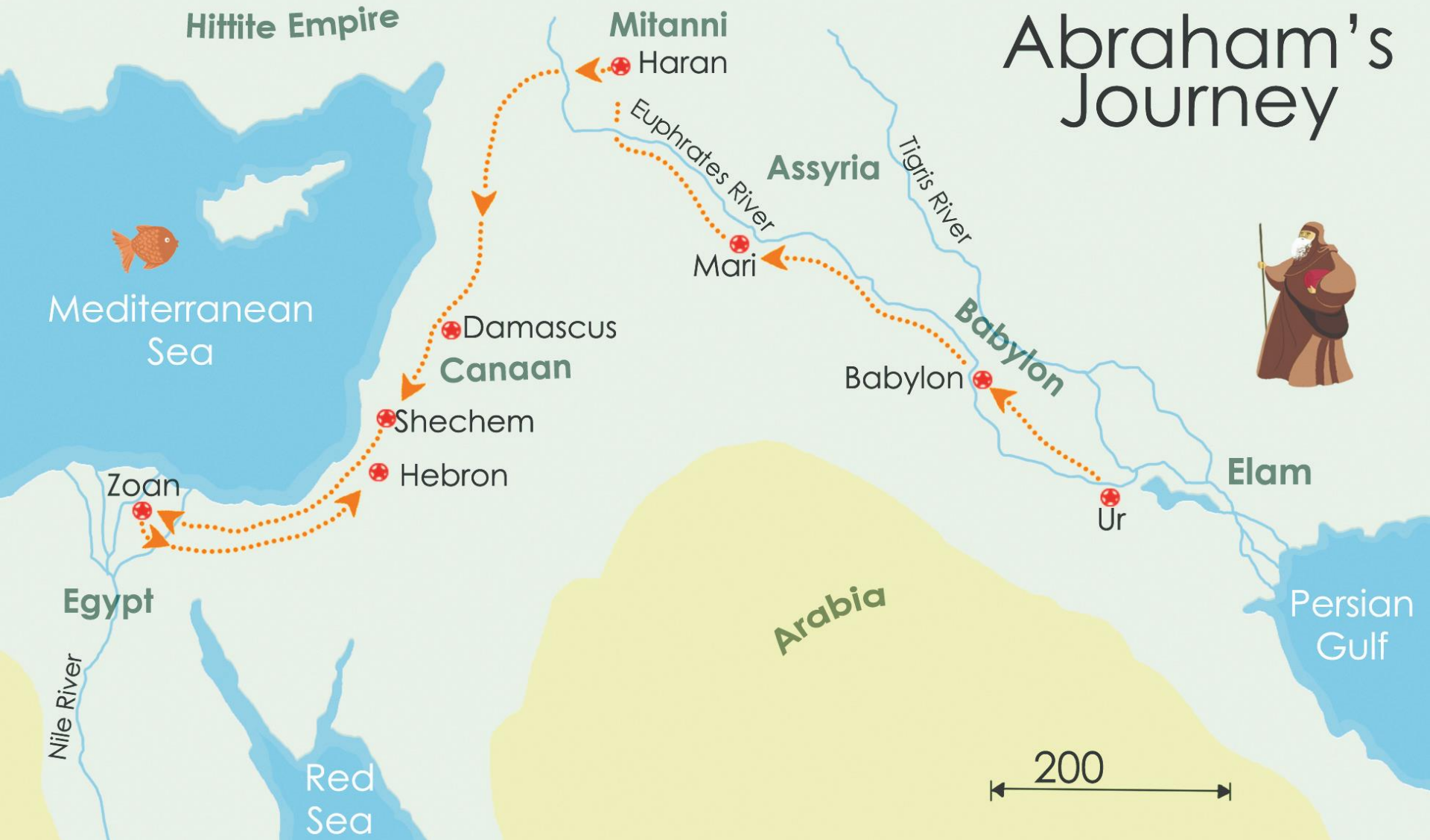
"The Abrahamic covenant is the springboard through which every promise of blessing originates, whether to the Jews, the Gentiles, or the church of God. Just because God's promises have a wide-ranging scope does not mean that the promises He made to Israel are not permanent and will not be kept. The force of the Abrahamic covenant is still in place today. God still blesses those who bless Israel and curses those who curse Israel. These promises will come to a climax during the events of the tribulation period, leading up to the second coming of Christ and His glorious reign from Jerusalem for one thousand years."

Thomas Ice

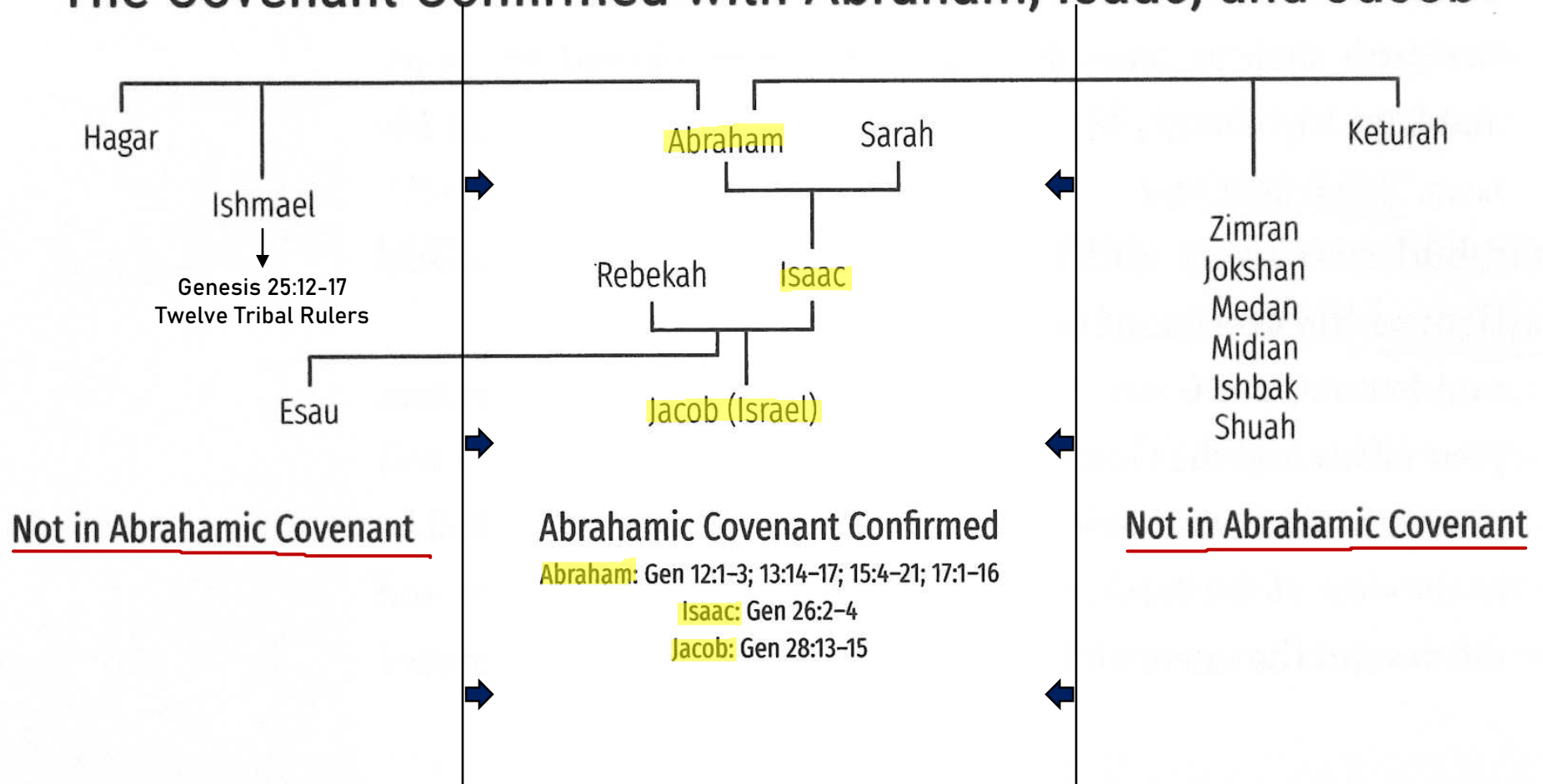
“How does this metaphor relate to Israel’s future? It teaches that the Jewish nation was cut off the tree but ultimately will be grafted back into it. Paul thus made three clear explanatory points: **First**, some Israelites have been cut off the tree because of unbelief (vss. 17, 20). **Second**, Gentiles have been grafted into a position of blessing (vs. 17). **Third**, Israel will be grafted back in later (vs. 23).

DR. STEPHEN DAVEY

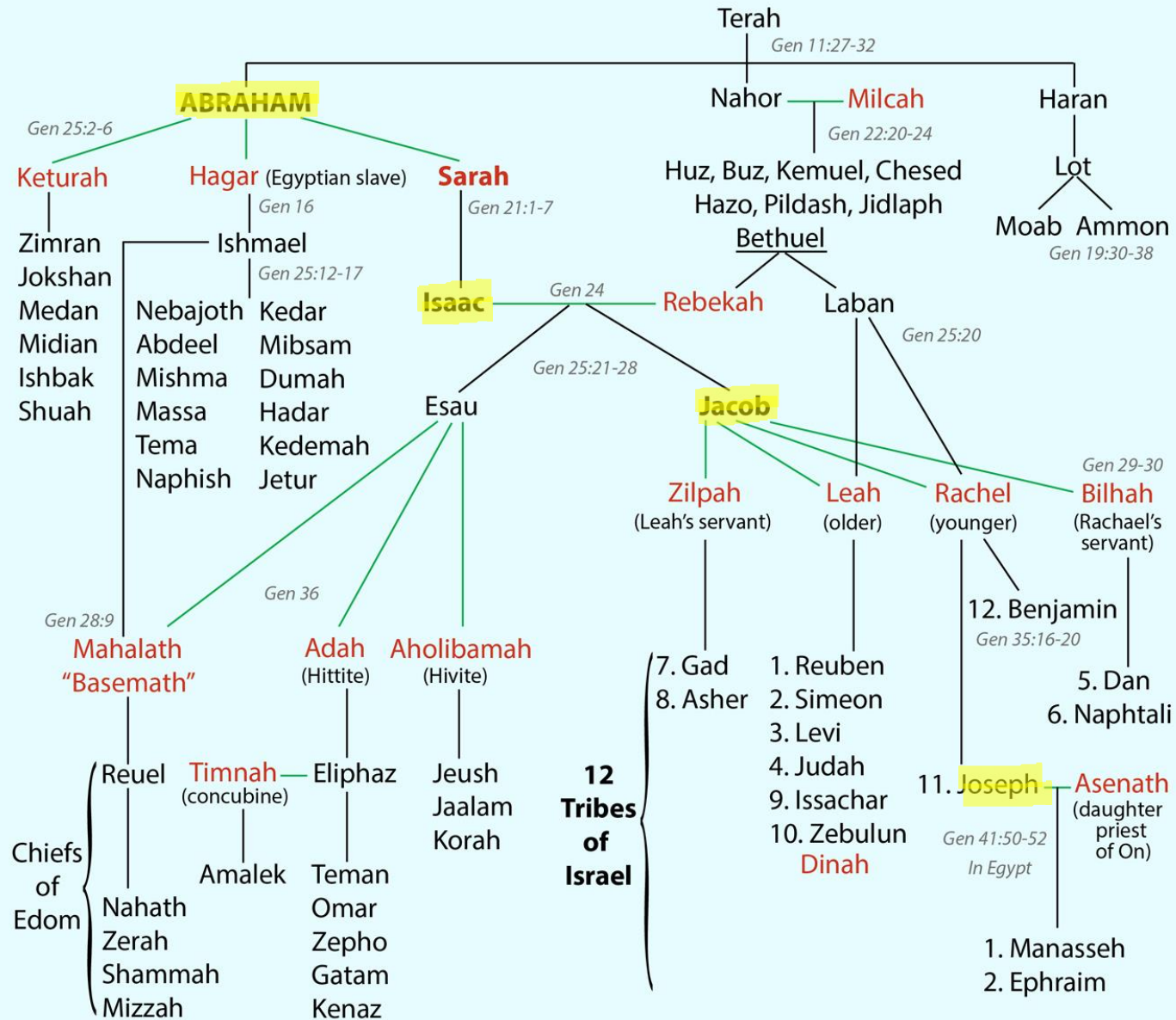
Abraham's Journey



The Covenant Confirmed with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob



GENEALOGY OF ABRAHAM



Biblical Distinctions

Descendants of Jacob

Origin

Coming of the Holy Spirit
on the Day of Pentecost

Covenants

Basis of Existence

Baptism of the Holy Spirit

People-group/nation

Makeup

People from all nations

Descendants of Jacob
Obedience to the law
Faith in God

Relationship
to God

Faith in God

End of the Millennium

Culmination

The Rapture

Israel



The Church



PSALM 89: NIV STUDY BIBLE

PSALMS

Psalm 89. "A prayer that mourns the downfall of the Davidic dynasty and pleads for its restoration. The bitter shock of **that event** (reflected partially in the sudden transition of vs. 38) is almost unbearable—that God, the faithful and almighty One, has abandoned his anointed and made him the mockery of the nations, in seeming violation of His firm covenant with David—and it evokes from the psalmist a lament that borders on reproach (vss. 38-45). **The event** may have been the attack on Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the exile of King Jehoiachin in 597 B.C. (2 Kings 24:8-17)."

Kings of Israel (North) 19

Jeroboam I: Led secession of Israel

Nadab: Son of Jeroboam I

Baasha: Overthrew Nadab

Elah: Son of Baasha

Zimri: Overthrew Elah

Omri: Overthrew Zimri

Ahab: Son of Omri; husband of Jezebel

Ahaziah: Son of Ahab

Jehoram (Joram): Son of Ahab

Jehu: Overthrew Jehoram

Jehoahaz (Joahaz): Son of Jehu

Jehoash (Joash): Son of Jehoahaz

Jeroboam II: Son of Jehoash

Zechariah: Son of Jeroboam II

Shallum: Overthrew Zechariah

Menahem: Overthrew Shallum

Pekahiah: Son of Menahem

Pekah: Overthrew Pekahiah

Hoshea: Overthrew Pekah; kingdom overthrown by Assyrians under Sargon II

Good

Bad

Mixture of good & bad

Kings of Judah (South) 20

Rehoboam: Son of Solomon; first king

Abijah (Abijam; Abia): Son of Rehoboam

Asa: Probably son of Abijah

Jehoshaphat: Son of Asa

Jehoram (Joram): Son of Jehoshaphat; husband of Athaliah

Ahaziah: Son of Jehoram and Athaliah

Athaliah: Daughter of King Ahab of Israel and Jezebel; wife of Jehoram; only queen to rule over Judah

Joash (Jehoash): Son of Ahaziah

Amaziah: Son of Joash

Uzziah (Azariah): Son of Amaziah

Jotham: Regent, later King; son of Uzziah

Ahaz: Son of Jotham

Hezekiah: Son of Ahaz; husband of Hephzi-Bah

Manasseh: Son of Hezekiah and Hephzi-Bah

Amon: Son of Manasseh

Josiah (Josias): Son of Amon (640 to 609 B.C.)

Jehoahaz (Joahaz): Son of Josiah (609 B.C. - 3 months)

Jehoiakim: Son of Josiah (609 to 598 B.C.)

Jehoiachin: Son of Jehoiakim (598 to 597 B.C.)

Zedekiah: Son of Josiah; kingdom overthrown by Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar (597 to 586 B.C.)

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Kings of Israel

Jeroboam 931–910 B.C.

Nadab 910–909 B.C.

Baasha 909–886 B.C.

Elah 886–885 B.C.

Zimri 885 B.C.

Omri 885–874 B.C.

Ahab 874–853 B.C.

Ahaziah 853–852 B.C.

Joram 852–841 B.C.

Jehu 841–814 B.C.

Jehoahaz 814–798 B.C.

Jehoash 798–782 B.C.

Jeroboam II 782 (793)–753 B.C.

Zechariah 753–752 B.C.

Shallum 752 B.C.

Menahem 752–742 B.C.

Pekahiah 742–740 B.C.

Pekah 740 (752)–732 B.C.

Hoshea 732–722 B.C.

Kings of Judah

Rehoboam 931–913 B.C.

Abijam 913–911 B.C.

Asa 911–870 B.C.

Jehoshaphat 870 (873)–848 B.C.

Jehoram 848 (853)–841 B.C.

Ahaziah 841 B.C.

Athaliah 841–835 B.C.

Joash 835–796 B.C.

Amaziah 796–767 B.C.

Uzziah 767 (792)–740 B.C.

Jotham 740 (750)–731 B.C.

Ahaz 731 (735)–715 B.C.

Hezekiah 715 (729)–686 B.C.

Manasseh 686 (696)–642 B.C.

Amon 642–640 B.C.

Josiah 640–609 B.C.

Jehoahaz 609 B.C.

Jehoiakim 609–598 B.C.

Jehoiachin 598–597 B.C.

Zedekiah 597–586 B.C.

LUKE 1:31-33

LUKE

"You will be with child and give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name Jesus. He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High. The Lord God will give him the throne of his father David, and he will reign over the house of Jacob forever; his kingdom will never end."

30:1–33:26 – Often called Jeremiah’s “Book of Consolation” the section depicts the ultimate restoration of both Israel (the northern kingdom) and Judah (the southern kingdom) and is the longest sustained passage in Jeremiah concerned with the future hope of the people of God. The information in 32:1 may be used to date the entire section to 587 B.C., the year before Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar and its people exiled to Babylon.

NIV STUDY BIBLE NOTE ON JEREMIAH 30:1-33:26



Isaiah's Place in Israel's History

Patriarch Era

2166-1876 BC

Exodus Era

1876-1446 BC

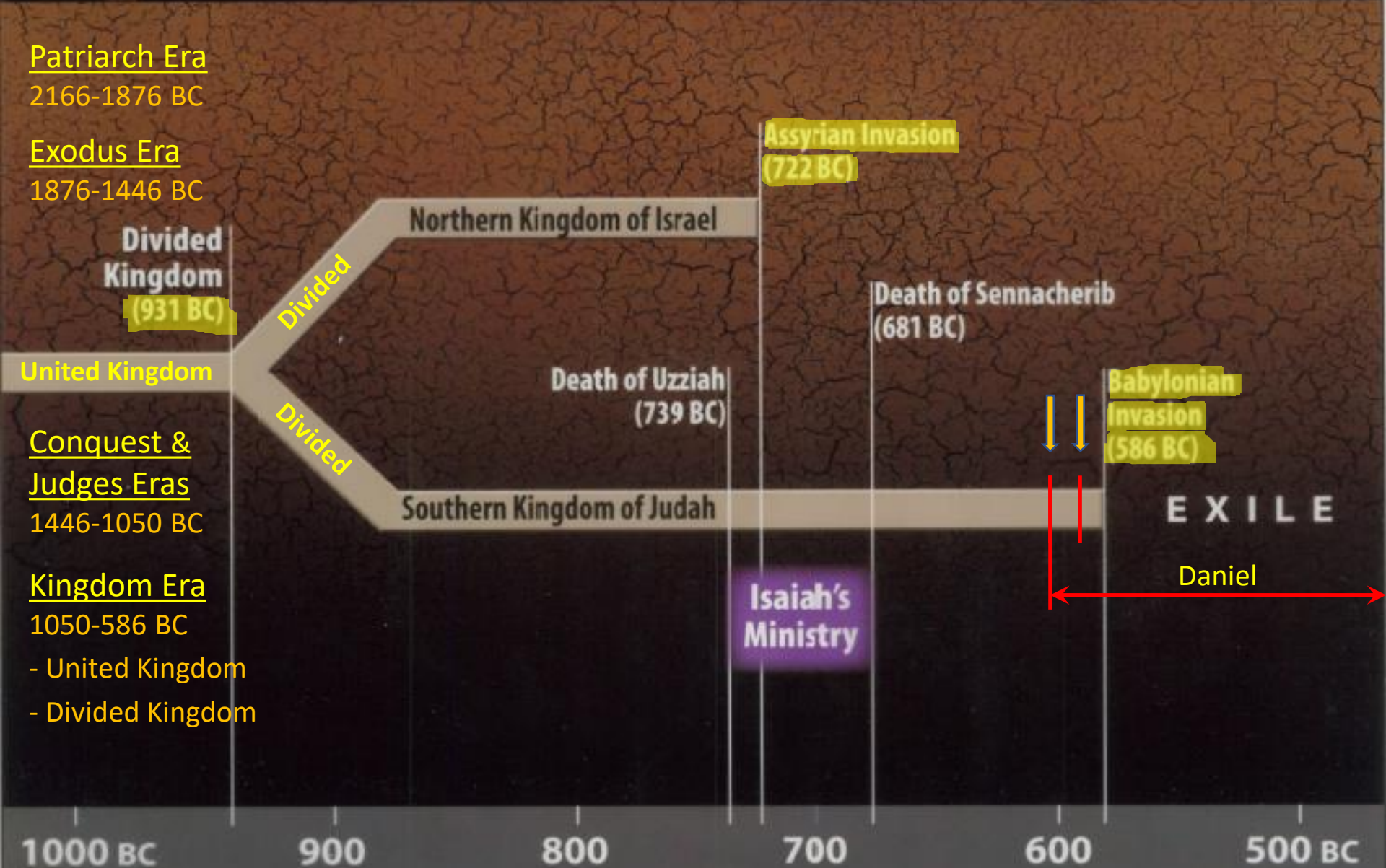
Conquest &
Judges Eras

1446-1050 BC

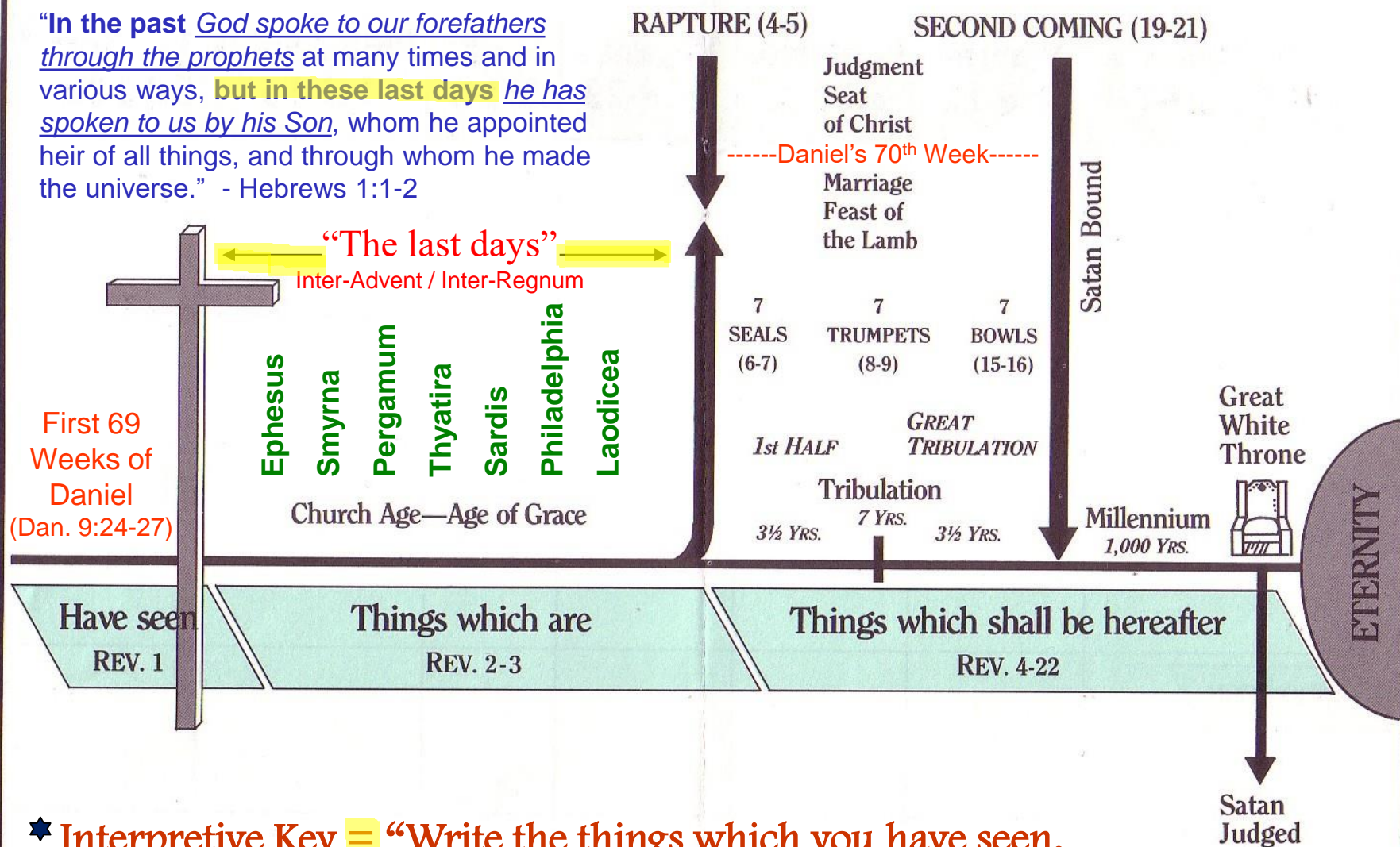
Kingdom Era

1050-586 BC

- United Kingdom
- Divided Kingdom



"In the past God spoke to our forefathers through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, and through whom he made the universe." - Hebrews 1:1-2



★ Interpretive Key = "Write the things which you have seen, and the things which are, and the things which will take place after these things." (Revelation 1:19, NASV)

HEAD OF GOLD
KINGDOM OF BABYLON

**CHEST & ARMS
OF SILVER**
KINGDOM OF MEDES
& PERSIANS

**BELLY & THIGHS
OF BRONZE**
KINGDOM OF
ANCIENT GREECE

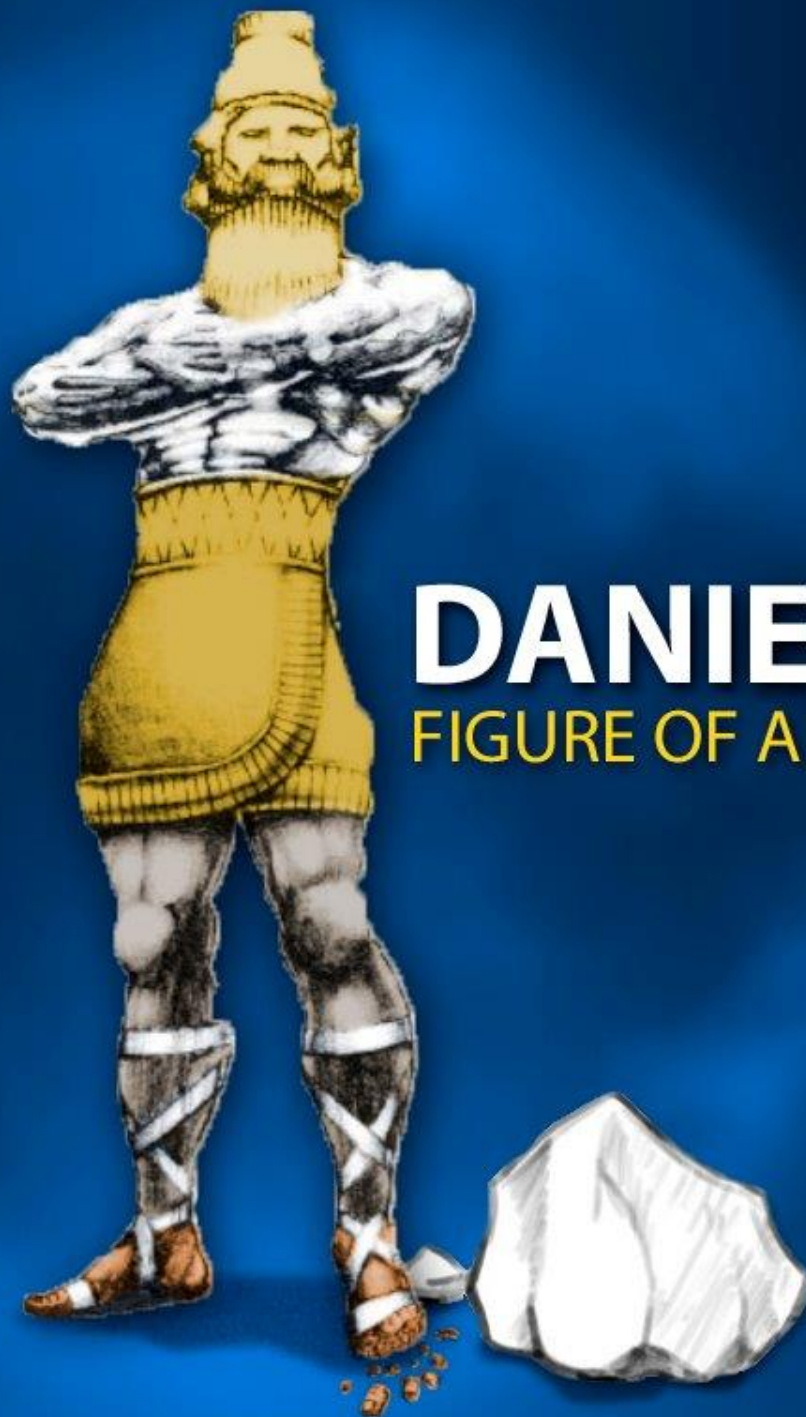
LEGS OF IRON
KINGDOM OF
ANCIENT ROME

**FEET OF IRON
& CLAY**
KINGDOM OF
RESTORED ROME

CRUSHING ROCK
KINGDOM OF GOD

DANIEL 2

FIGURE OF A MAN



Initial
Strong
Phase

Revived,
Restored
Weaker
Phase

The Kingdoms of This World



Babylonian Empire



Medo-Persian Empire



Grecian Empire



Roman Empire



Messianic Kingdom

The Image of Daniel 2



CHRIST

The Beasts of Daniel 7



Daniel's Seventy Weeks

70 Weeks 490 Years

**69 Weeks
483 Years**

**70th Week
7 Years**

**7 Weeks
49 Years**

**62 Weeks
434 Years**

**Church
Age
Unknown
to Daniel**

**1 Week
3½ Years | 3½ Years**

↑
**DECREE TO
REBUILD
WALLS OF
JERUSALEM**

↑
**DECREE TO
REBUILD
WALLS
COMPLETED**

↑
**TRIUMPHAL
ENTRY OF
CHRIST INTO
JERUSALEM**

↑
**DEATH
OF THE
MESSIAH**

↑
**DESTRUCTION
OF JERUSALEM**

↑
**COVENANT
BETWEEN
ISRAEL AND
ANTICHRIST**

↑
**ANTICHRIST
BREAKS
COVENANT
WITH ISRAEL**

↑
**SECOND
COMING
OF CHRIST**

Since the Abrahamic Covenant ultimately deals with Israel's title deed to the land of Palestine, her continuation as a nation to possess that land, & her redemption so that she may enjoy the blessings in the land under her King, it is of utmost importance to determine the method of the fulfillment of this covenant. . . . If it is a literal covenant which needs to be filled literally, then Israel must be preserved, converted, and restored. If it is an unconditional covenant, these events in Israel's national life are inevitable."

DR. J. DWIGHT PENTECOST

In sum, given Paul's instruction, the interregnum is best understood not as a final or culminating age, but as a two-millennia teaching time, exciting in the Jewish people a "jealousy" for what the Gospel provides. It is an integral element of the infinitely wise and deliberately doxological scheme of God to prove His covenant-keeping character by bringing to Himself a generation of Jewish people. This age is, in truth, a Patient Pedagogy.

DR. DOUGLAS BOOKMAN