



God's Big Picture

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What did you think about the bible when you received from someone?

When did you start understand the Bible?

What do you think about training program?

What do you want to learn from training program?



Introduction

1. Conversation:

Tim Statement: "The Old Testament has no relevance for Christians; The New Testament is all about" - How do you explain Tim?

Tim _____

2. How can you apply the following verses:

Verses	Apply
1 Samuel 17:45-47	
Luke 10:25- 37	

A. Aim of the unit:

This unit is designed to help students understand how the parts of the Bible fit together as one story. This then will help students read all the parts as intended and see how all scripture points to Christ.

A.1. Delight and Desire of God’s Word:

Psalm 19: 7:9

Verse	Description	How	How
V.7			
V.7			
V.8			
V.8			
V.9			
V.9			

Seeing the Bible as a whole

Bible reading: Luke 24:26-27, 44-49, Matthew 12:38-42

A. What?

A.1. Our Reasons:

C _____

C _____

C _____

C _____

A.2. Our Task:

GPS:

Garland:

B. How?

B.1 Analysing the book of the Bible:

Context:

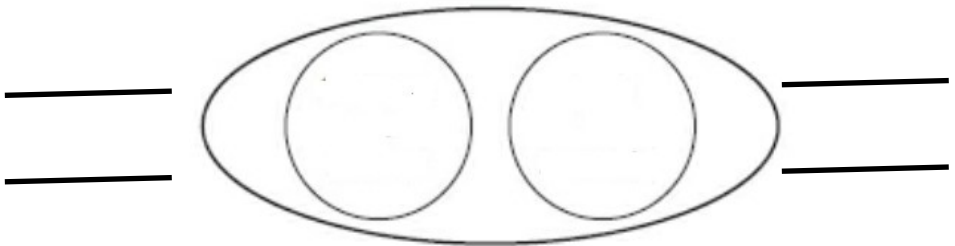
Where does it fit?

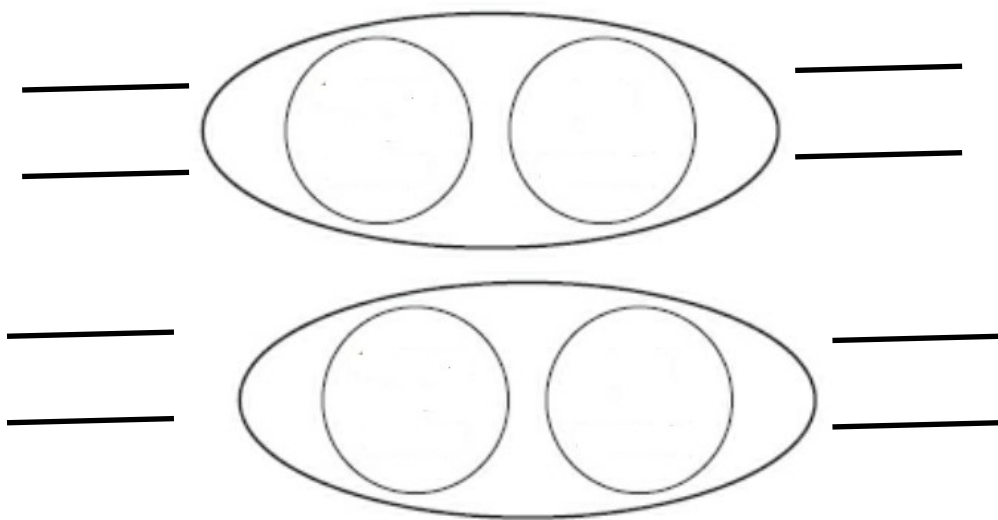
Where does the content of this passage fit into the bigger story of the Bible?

What has happened so far?

What is still to come?

What is the main thrust of this book in the Bible?





C. Seeing the Bible as a Whole:

C.1 Scope:

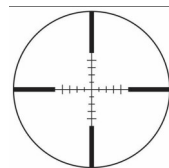
Genesis 1-2



Revelation 21:1-5

How much territory does it cover? It goes from _____ in the beginning to new _____ at the end.

It begins with God _____ everything, and it ends with God _____ everything _____



It's scope: From _____ to _____

C.2. It's core:



God does his saving work by _____ and

God	Daniel 2:44-45	Mark 1:14-15
Who is he?		
What God does?		
How God works?		
Reason: John 3:17		

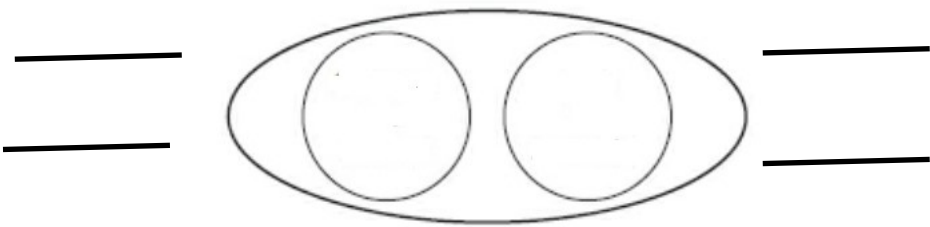
_____covenants

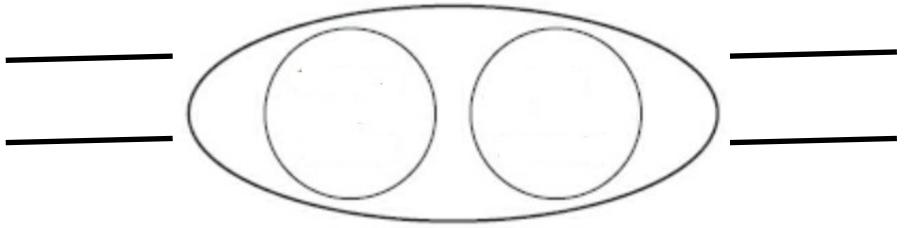
C.3. It's focus:

John 5:39-40



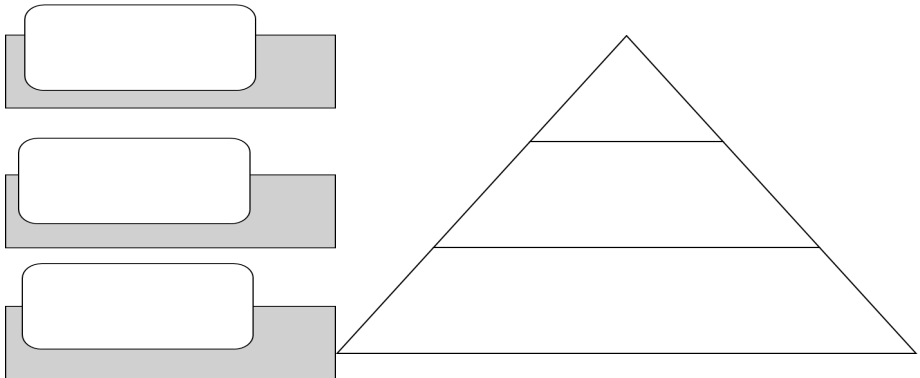
Lk. 24:27, 44.





It's focus: Our Lord Jesus Christ

C.4. Five Minutes Explanation:



The Bible is the word of God about the work of God. And God's work centres on creation, covenant and Christ.

THE COMPLETE PICTURE

GOD'S

God

THROUGH

Acts 4:12

John 3:16

Mark 1:15

Adam and Eve (Gen. 1:31-2:1)

Rev. 21:3-4

CREATION



Ex. 2:23-24

Moses

EXODUS FROM

David

Psalms 137



LIFE OF

1 Cor. 15:3-4



BABEL



DEATH OF

1 Cor. 2:12

RETURN OF

Special relationship, descendants, land & the whole world blessed

Gen. 12:1-3

2 Thess. 1:8-10

Tracing the Development of Various Biblical Themes

De- scriptio n	Gen 1 - 2	Old Testament (9 stages)	New Testament (6 stages)	Rev. 21:22:5
Creation	1:1			21:1
God's word	1:3, 6			21:3
People	1:2 7			21:3
Place	2:1 5			21:2,15 -21 22:2
Pres- ence	3:8	Gen. 3:8, Gen 12:1-3, Gen 12:2-3, 17:1-8, 18:18-19, and 22:15-18, Exodus 25:8 -9;; 29:43-46, Ex. 40:33-35, 1 Kings 8:12-13, 9:3 , 1 King 8:10-11	Matthew 1:23 , John 1:14 , 17:5, Ph. 2:6,	21:22 , 21:1-2, 22:4 21:3, 5
Glory	2:1, 2	Jer 2:11, Hos 4:6f Is. 42:8; 48:11, 59:19, Isa 6:3, 40:4 Psalm 8, 148,29:2,113:4, Exod 24:16-18 Deut 5:24,Rom 3:23; Ez. 3:12,23: 8:4, 9:3, 10:1,4,18,9, 11:22-23, 43:2,4,5,44:4.	John 1:14, 12:23, 17:4 2 Pet 1:17, Heb 9:5, Acts 7:15, 1 Tim. 3:16,(Matt 16:27; Mark 8:38; Luke 9:26, Col 3:4, 1 Cor. 2:8,	21:6

Tracing the Development of Various Biblical Themes

Descrip- tion	Gen 1 - 2	Old Testament (9 stag- es)	New Testament (6 stages)	Rev. 21:22: 5
Tree of life	2:9, 17, 3:5			22:2
Judge- ment & Salvation	3:2 4			21:9
Rest	Gen 2: 2		Matt 11:28-29, Heb 3:16 - 4:11	
God's grace				
God's wisdom				
Sacrifice				
Priest				
Resur- rection				
Kingdom of God				
Mercy				

BIBLE MAP

Top line: Syria and Iraq

Middle Line: Israel, the Palestinian territories and Gaza and the West Bank

Bottom Line: Egypt



D. Four Stages:

Where? What are the main places in the story?

What? What are the main events in the story?

Who? Who are the main people in the story?

When? What are the main duties of the events in the story?

Stage 1: From God's call of Abraham (Entry) to Joseph's death in Egypt (Exit) Gen 12:50)

Stage 2: From the birth of Moses (Ex. 1:1 to his death Deuteronomy 34. And Israel's entry in to the land under the leadership of Joshua (Entry) Joshua 23.

Stage 3: From Israel's conquest of the land to the end of Solomon's reign (Josh 1:1 Kings 11

Stage 4: From the division of Solomon's kingdom to the people's exile in Babylon (Exit) 1 Kings 12-2 Kings 25)

From the defeat of the Babylonians to the re-establishment of life in Judah (Entry) (Ezra 1- Esther 10).

F. When:

We can't always give definite dates. Abraham can be dated at about 2000 BC. Exodus at Egypt 1440 BC. Other thinks it belongs at 1260BC.

Saul 1010-970 BC. David 1010-970 Solomon 970-930.

Elijah and Elisha ministry 860-840

The Assyrian Destruction 721 BC.

Babylonian destruction 586 BC.

Hezekiah and Josiah 716-687 640-609

The first group of exiles 538 BC.

Ezra 458 BC.

Nehemiah 445BC

Esther 486-465 BC.

GOD MAKES AND KEEPS THE
PROMISES TO BRING SALVA-
TION TO THE WORLD
THROUGH JESUS CHRIST

G. Questions:

1. What is the difference between the two halves of the Old Testament?
2. What are three answers the Bible gives to this question: what work is God doing in the world?
3. Read Is. 65:17-25 and Rev. 21:1-22:5 What do you think these passages are telling us about the life that awaits us in the new creation?
4. What do the following passages add to what we learned from Luke 24:25-27 and John 5:39, 47? Mathew 1:20-23, Mark 14:21,27,49-50, John 1:45. Gal. 3:8.
5. The Old Testament tells the story of a one people and a one land.
6. What is retelling the story? What is the main focus in the way they tell it, and why are they telling the story in this way at this point the story?
Deut. 29, Joshua 24:1-28, Neh 9, Psalm 78, 105, 106, Jeremiah 32:1-29, Ez 20:1-38.

God makes promise/covenant with Abraham

Prerequisite Reading: (Gen 12:1-4, Gal. 3:6-9, 13-16, 26-29)

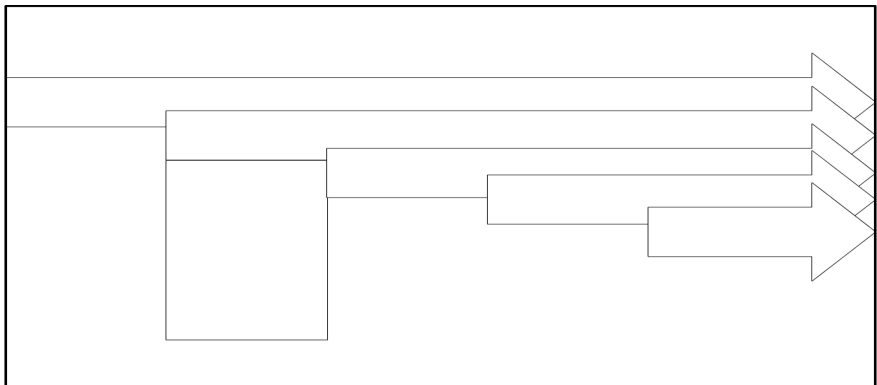
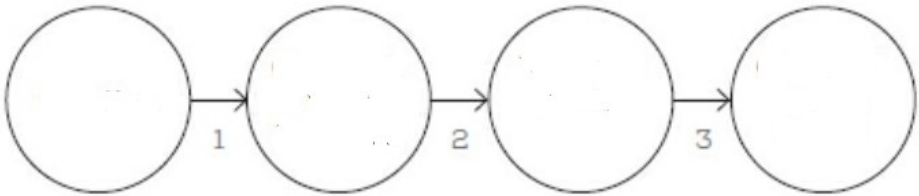
Remember:

The OT is all about _____

The OT is the story of One _____ and one _____

The OT is the story of How God brings us to _____

A. God makes a covenant with Abraham:



A.1. The context:

Gen 1-11

God is the Maker of _____ Gen. 1-2

Sin is the wrecker of _____ Gen. 3-4

God is the judge of all _____ Gen 6-8, 11:1-9.

God is the _____ of the helpless and hopeless Gen 8-9.

A.2. The covenant (Genesis 12:1-3, 15:1-7, 18 and 17:1-8)

A.2.1. What does covenant mean?

Gen 17:4

Genesis 17:7

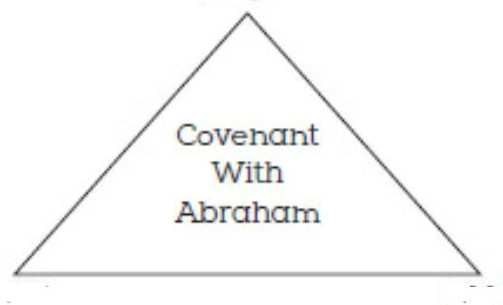
A.2.2. What does this covenant involve? Gen 17:4



Find the ingredients in God's promise.

Gen 12:2-3, 17:1-8, 18:18-19, and 22:15-18.

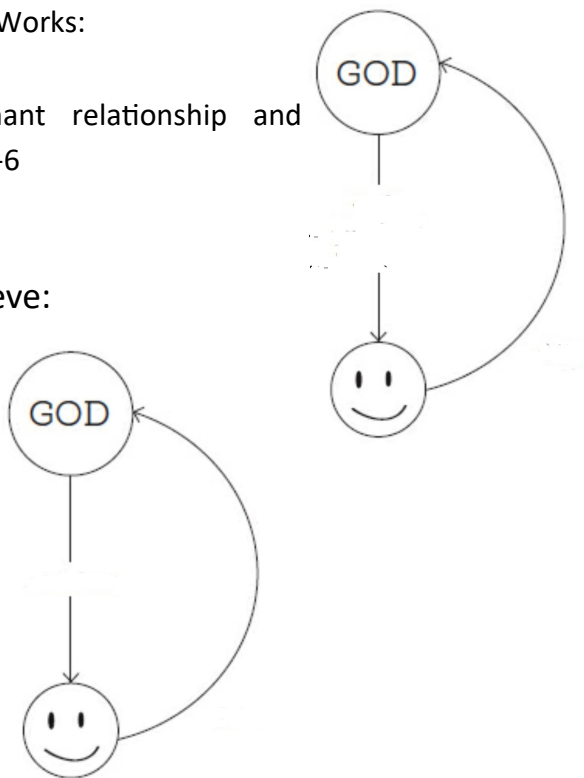
1. Abraham God _____
2. Many Descendants _____
3. Land. _____



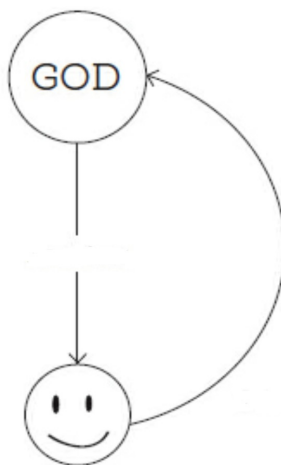
A.2.3. The way God Works:

A.2.3.a The covenant relationship and Abraham: Gen 15:1-6

Promise and Believe:



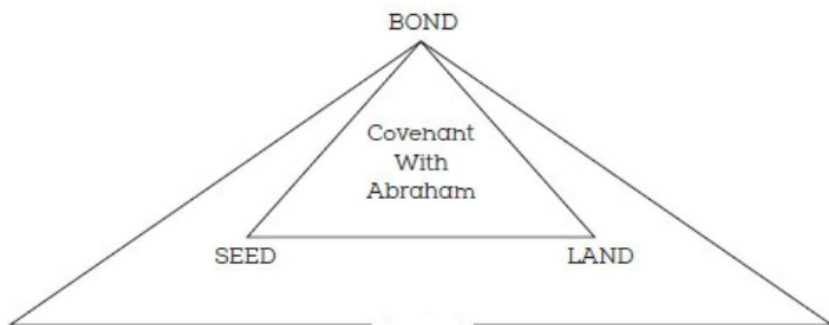
2.3b. Pattern 1: Fruit and Root



.A.2.4. The covenant relationship and God:

Why did God make this covenant with Abraham? This is a question with two answers.

1. God promised to bless his _____ Gen 12:2
2. God promised to bless _____ Gen 12:3, 18:8 and 22:18.



Why God makes this promises? Because he has _____

Where do we find his purpose? They are his _____ God's purposes for Abraham coexit of land, seed and bond.

·Where else do we find his purposes? God wants to bless _____ through Abraham.

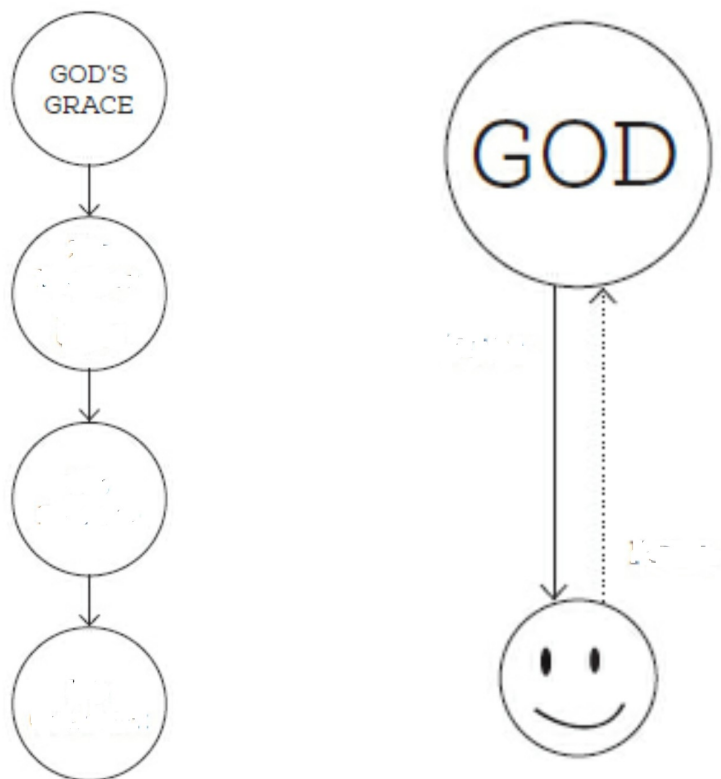
A.2.4.a Pattern 2 – One for all

His method is _____

And _____



A 2.5. Why God made covenant with Abraham?



A.2.6. Covenant to other generation:

Abraham to Isaac	Jacob dreams	Jacob blessed Joseph and Judah
Gen 17:21 Gen 26: 2-5	Gen 28:10-22 Gen 46:2-4.	Gen 48: 15 Gen 49:8-10

B. The fulfilment of this covenant:

B.1. In the Exodus from Egypt (Ex. 2:24-25, 6:6-8, Ps. 105:35-42)

B.2 In the conquest of Canaan: (Deut. 31:7-8, 23, Josh 24:1-13, Psa 105:42-45)

B.3. In the kingdom of David and Solomon (Gen. 22:17, 1 Kings 4:20)

B.4. In Jesus and the Gospel (Gal. 3:6-9, 13-16, 26-29):

B.5. In the New Creation (Heb. 11:8-10, 13-16, 13:14, Rev. 7:9-10, 21:1-5)

C. Summary:

Description	Covenant 1	Covenant 2		
Context	Gen 1:11			
Content	Bond, Land, seed,			
	Bless the World			
	Pattern: Root and Fruit, Grace and Faith, One			
Consequences	Unique covenant			
Connection	Gen3:15 (Gospel Promise_			
Covenant fulfilment	Exodus, Canaan, David, Gospel, New creation			

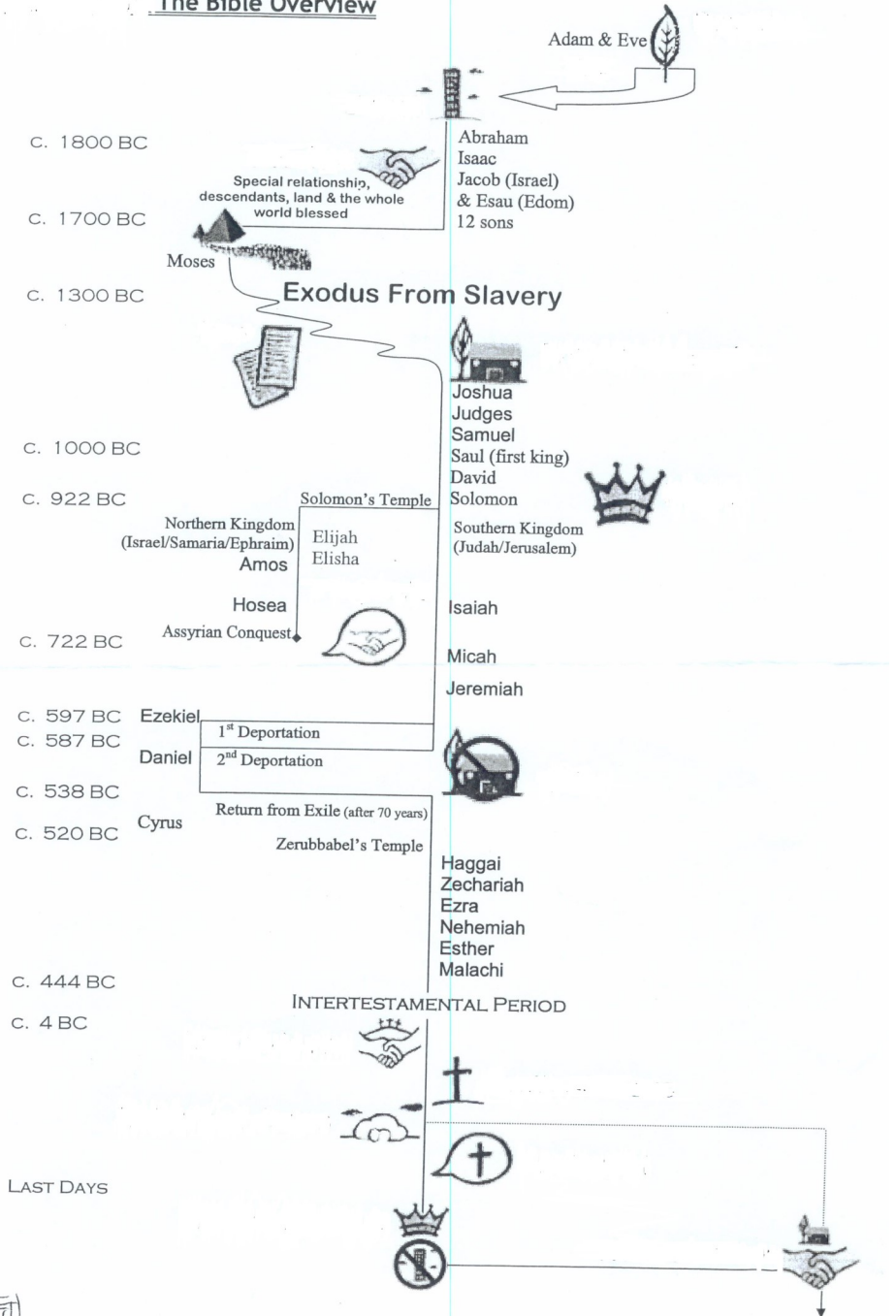
D. Questions:

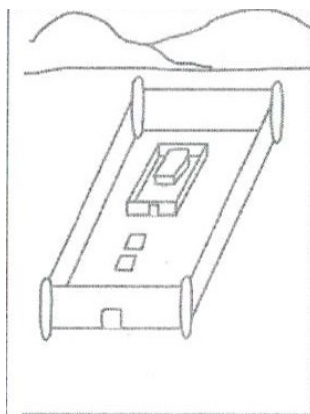
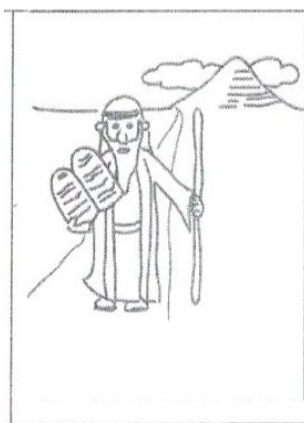
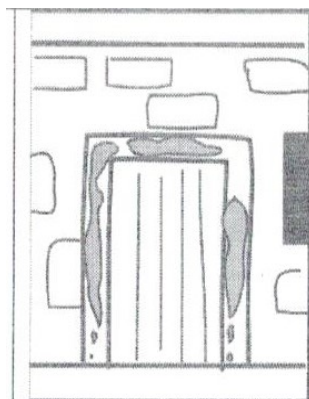
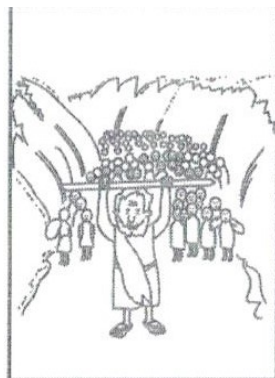
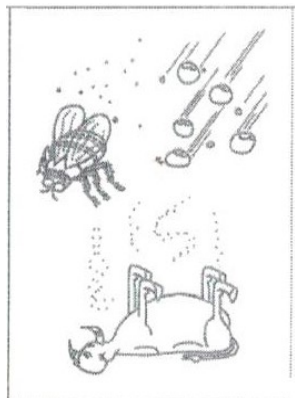
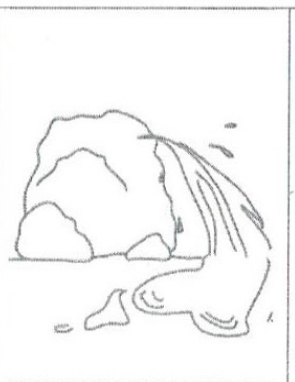
1. What is a covenant?
2. What did God promise to give to Abraham?
3. What motivated God to choose to bless Abraham?
4. What three patterns in the way God works become visible in this part of the story?
5. How are the patterns presented in these passages?

Romans 4:13-16, Eph. 2:8-9, Heb 11:9, 11-12

**GOD MAKES AND KEEPS THE PROMISES TO BRING
SALVATION TO THE WORLD THROUGH JESUS CHRIST**

The Bible Overview





God makes covenant / promise with Israelites

Prerequisite Reading: Exodus 19:3-7, Leviticus 1:1-2, 1 Peter 1:13-19, Titus 2:11-14

A. The Covenant Context:

Ex. 1:6-14

1. The Egypt is the border to _____ now.

2 They are in Egypt as a _____.

_____: God saves the people, rescuing them from slavery and death Ex. 1-15

_____ God meets the people and forms a special relationship with them (Exodus 19-40)

_____ God leads the people into the land he had

promised to give them Joshua 1-24.



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Three words	OT	NT	Our life
Redemption	Deut 5:6, Ex. 6:6	John 8:34, Col:12,13,21,22	
Covenant	Ex. 19:4-5	1 Cor. 11:25, Heb 9:15	
Inheritance	Josh 1:6-7	Matt 25:34	

There is a stopover in Mount Sinai. A lengthy stay not Exodus: 40
able to move from that place. Exodus 19:1-1- Leviticus 27
Numbers 10:11- 58 chapters out of 122.

Numbers 36

B. The Covenant Content:

Deut 34

B.1. Why it is important to have 58 chapters.

1. Exodus 19:3-7 _____

2. Leviticus 1:1-2 _____

3. Numbers 9:1 _____

Two main reasons:

To brought to _____ V. 4

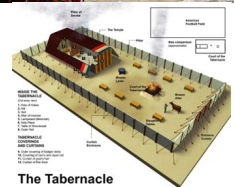
To make _____ v.5

B.2. Three questions:

B.2.1 What was the basis of God's covenant with Israel?

_____: God spoke all these words (Ex. 20:1-2)

The salvation of _____ then law. Ex. 15:2,13 ,20:1-2



The Tabernacle

The Tabernacle was built in the wilderness in the year 1450 BC. It was the dwelling place of God's presence among the Israelites during their journey from Egypt to the Promised Land. The Tabernacle was a portable sanctuary that could be dismantled and moved as the Israelites traveled.



The Passover

The king of Egypt	The king of Universe
Slave	Ex. 4:22
Slave work	Ex. 3:12
Separate from the king	Ex. 29:45
No inheritance	Josh 1:6,7

B.2.2. What was Israel's part in the covenant?

God's law in an combination of:

- _____
- _____
- _____



B.2.3. What does it mean to live as a saved people a people who belong to God?



Lev 20:26 _____

Ex.19:6 _____

Read Exodus 20:1-6

Two parts:

4 commandment: _____ (v.2-11)

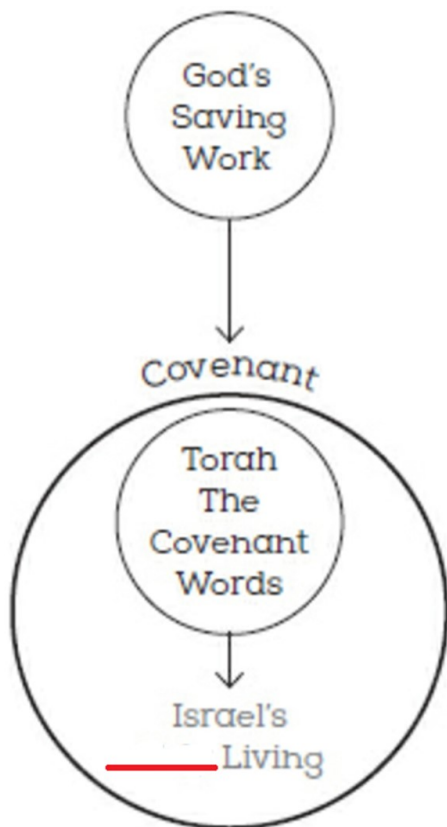
6 Commandment: _____ (12-17)

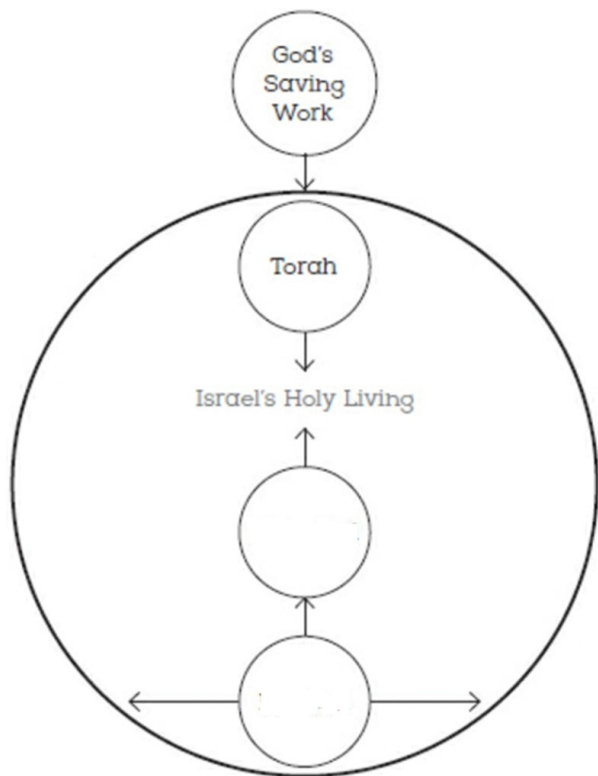
Refer:

Dt. 7:7-8,6:4-5,

10:12-13, 11:1, John 14:15, 21:23

Mark 12:28-34, 1 Cor. 16:22, Eph. 6:24)





Why God has given such an instruction to people to follow Exodus 35-40

Exodus 19:20-22 _____

Dt. 12:8,13: _____

Exodus 29:42-46 _____

B.3. Covenant Bond:

Lev. 20:26 _____

Internal perspectives:

Deut 10:17-29, 24:17-22. _____

External perspectives: Lev. 18:2-4. _____

Why was Israel required to be different from other nations? Deut. 4:5-8.

_____ v.6 (Gen12:1-3)

_____ v.6

C. The covenant consequences:

What went wrong? Why didn't this covenant work?

Deut. 11:26-28 _____

Deut 30:15-19 _____

Daniel 9:7-11:_____

_____ v.8, _____ v.11.



Ref: 1 Cor. 10:1-11, Rom 7:4-13, 8:1-3, 2 Cor 3:2-3, 14-16, 4:-6, Heb 8:1-13, 10:1-22

Deut 30:6 _____

D. Covenant Connections:

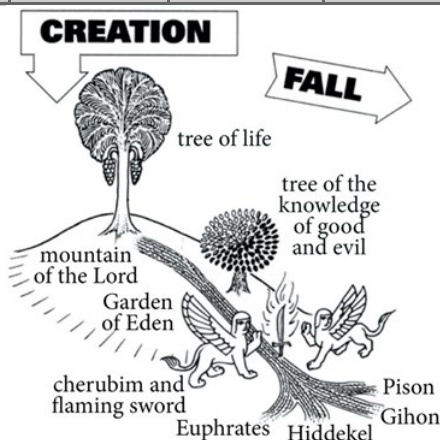
D.1. Seed :

Gen15:5	Dt. 10:22	What did you find
Gen 12:2	Dt. 4:6-8	What did you find

D.2. Bond:

	Bond	Tabernacle	Sacrifice	High Priest	The blood of Covenant
<i>Meaning</i>	Presence	Dwell among us	Sin sacrifice	Most holy place	Sealed the covenant
<i>OT</i>	Gen 17:7, Ex. 29:42-48	Ex. 29:45	Lev. 1:4-9	Lev 16:2-3	Ex. 24:8
<i>Status</i>	Unapproachable	No entry to Gentiles	Lamb	Once a year.	Covenant between Israelites and God

Three Structure:



Most Holy Place
Ex. 19:9, 24:16-18

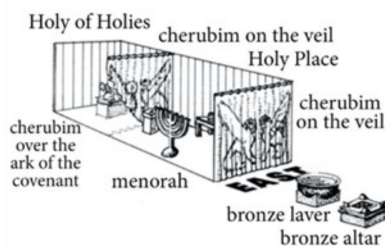


Holy Place
Ex. 19:22, 24

Border of the mountain
Ex. 20:21



ATONEMENT



D.3. Land:



D.4. Good

Ex. 4:38— _____ went up with them also
God’s word spoke to Israelites in mount Sinai. Ex. 20:1-17.
He receives his will for Israel

Deut. 4:5-8

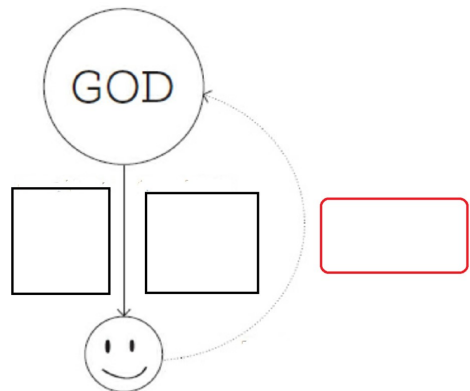
E. Pattern:

E.1. Root and Fruit God’s initiative and human Response:

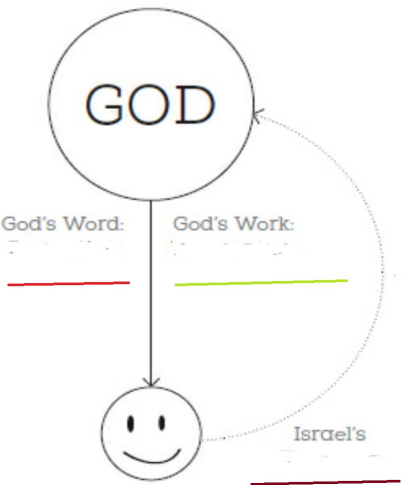
Exodus 14;13-14

_____ v.13

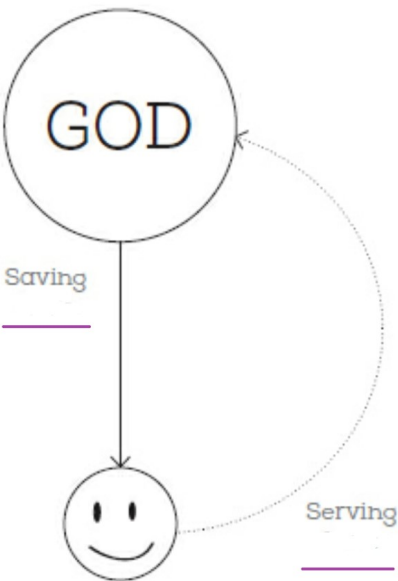
_____ v.14



E.2. Root and Fruit- Redemption, and Revelation and Response:



E.3. : Saving love and serving love – grace and faith



GOD MAKES AND KEEPS THE PROMISES TO BRING SALVATION TO THE WORLD THROUGH JESUS CHRIST

F. Covenant Connection:

- _____ is the Redeemer (Col 1:23)
- _____ is the Covenant (Heb 9:15)
- _____ is the inheritance (Eph. 1:11, Matt25:34)
- _____ New Moses (John 5:46, Rev. 7:17)
- Seed: _____ Gal. 3:16, Eph 2:15.
- Bond: _____ John 1:14 (_____, v.29, _____ Heb 4:15)
- Land: _____ (Rev 21:23)
- Good: _____ (Rev. 7:9, 21:1-5)

G. Summary:

Description	Covenant 1	Covenant 2
Context	Gen 1:11	Ex. 20:1
Content	Bond, Land, seed,	Redemption, Covenant, Promised land
	Bless the World	Witness to the world Dt.10:17-22, Lev. 18:2-4
	Pattern: Root and Fruit, Grace and Faith, One for many	God's initiative and man's response, word and work, saving love and serving love.
Consequences	Unique covenant	Deut 28:15-68 Daniel 9:7-11
Connection	Gen3:15) (Gospel Promise	Seed: Dt. 10:22 Land: Ex. 3:16-17 Bond: Ex. 25:9 Good: Dt.4:5-8
Covenant fulfilment	Exodus, Canaan, David, Gospel, New creation	John 1:14, 29, Heb 2:17, Matt 25:34, 26:28

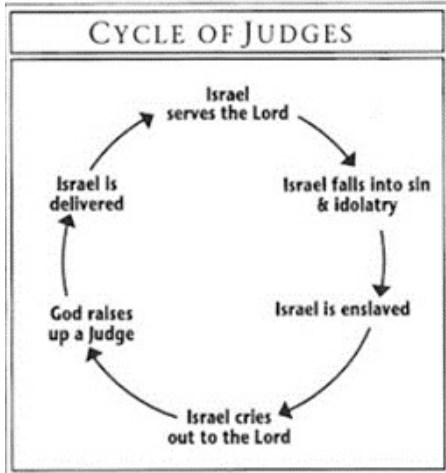
H. Questions:

1. What three words summarise the story of what happens from the book of Exodus to the book of Joshua?
2. Why did God bring the Israelites to Mount Sinai?
3. What does Torah mean?
4. In the following passages, what kind of model does God's character and work give the Israelites for how they should live?

Lev. 19:33-36, 25:35-43, 54-55

Deut 10:17-19, 15:12-15, 24:18-22

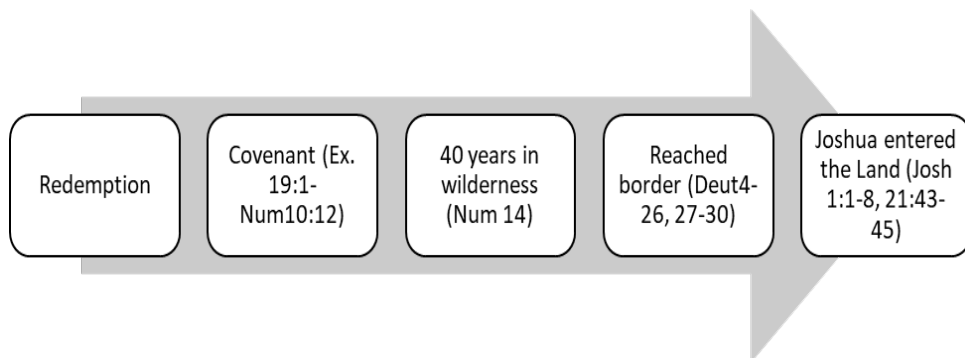
5. What are the following passages tell you about how and why Israel was to be different from other nations? Lev. 18:24-29, Lev. 20:22-27, Deut 12:29-32, Deut 18:9-15.



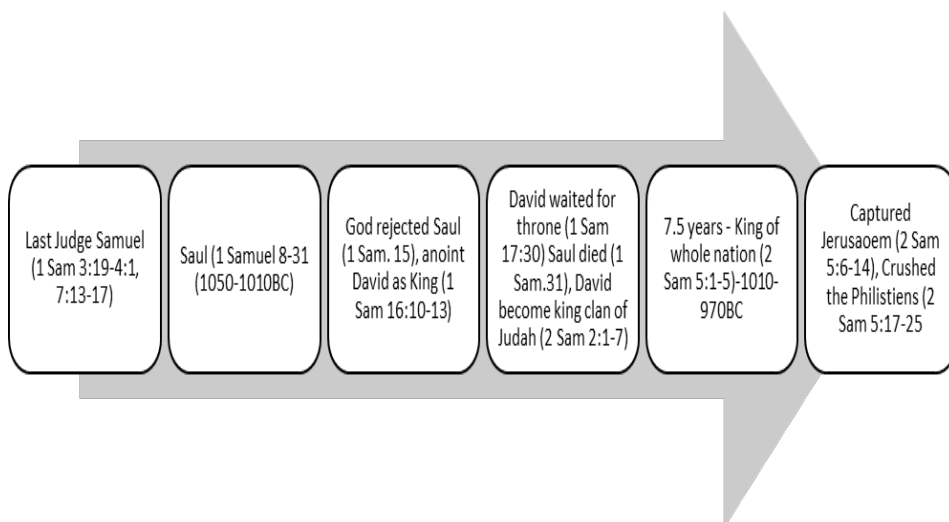
God makes a promise / covenant with David

Prerequisite Reading: Deut 17:14-20, 2Samuel 7:1-17, 1 Chron. 17, Psa 89:1-4, 19-37, Psa 132:11-18

A. The context:



Simple outline of the main events:



A.2. First Sign: Israel's king serves Israel's royal king:

_____ becomes the royal city (2 Samuel 5:6-16)

David brings _____ (God's throne to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6:1-15))

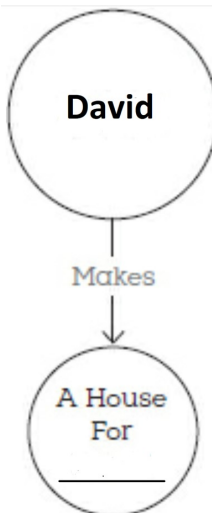
David knows "I know my place. I may be your king, but I have a king who is much greater than me. And so do you"

Psalms 139:7-12, Is 40:12-31 God is the maker of the entire universe and he is present everywhere throughout his creation.

His presence in the tabernacle (Ex. 25:8, 29:42-46). What Solomon said (1 Kings 8:27). God's presence is focused there.

A.3. The second sign is that he wants to build a temple for the ark of God 2 Samuel 7:1-2

2 Samuel 7:5-6

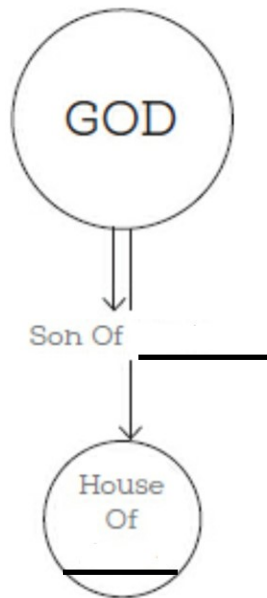
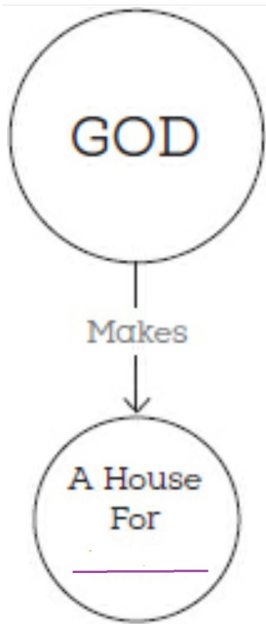


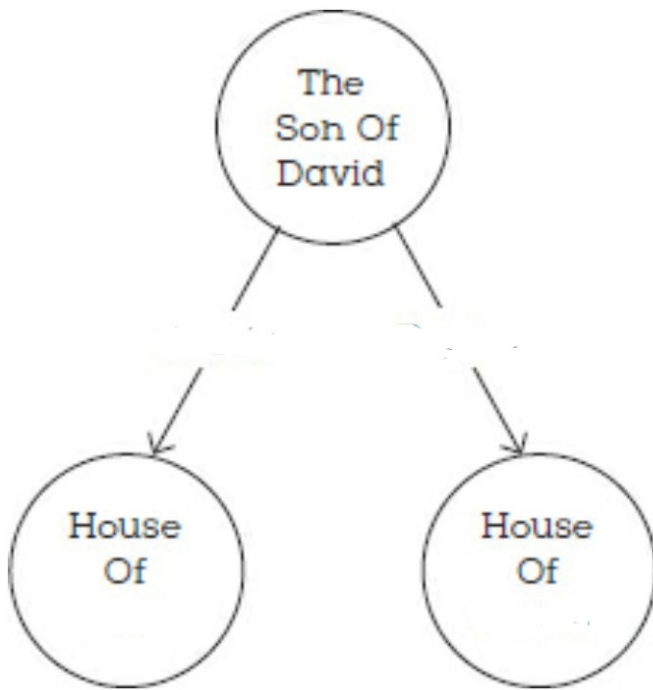
Now God's people living in the Promised Land, as a nation and a king chosen by God to rule the people. God delivered them from the Philistines, an arch enemy of Israel.

B. The covenant:

B.1. Four Similarities:

Similarities	Abraham	David
Promise	To do special things with Abraham	Committed to David
House	Bless Abraham and bless nations	Build _____ 1Sam 7:16, 1 Chron
Name	Gen12:2	1 Chron. 17:8
Son (Royal Grant)	Gen 17:4	2 Samuel 7:12-13





What is the use of covenant- house?

As a result of the covenant with David, there was now to be a royal house of David and also a house of God. In fact, he was the key to both of the houses bound up with this covenant, beginning one and building the other.

From this point on Israel's national life was to revolve around the king and the temple. Obviously, this doesn't mean that God's time at the centre of their life had come to an end. Then why did God bring the kings and the temple in to the story at this point? What was they for? And how were they connected to God and his place at the heart of Israel's life.

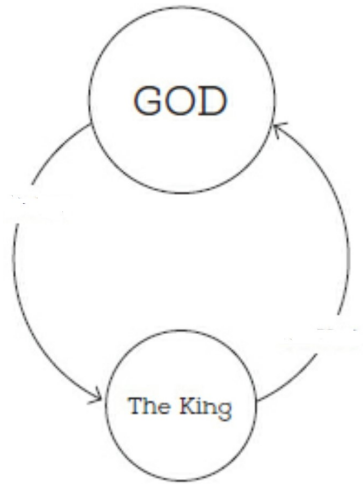
God was Israel's king. Israel king was the true king of the whole world, and so he was the king over all other kings. God rules the king and the king serves the God.

Israel's national life was to revolve around the king and the temple

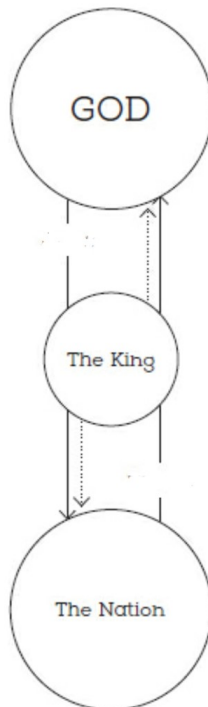
B.4.a. What do you mean by rule?

Psalm 89:30-32 If sons forsake my law and do not follow my statutes, if they violate my decrees and fail to keep my commands, I will punish their sins.

Psalm 72:1,2 – Endow the king with your justice, O God the royal son with your righteousness.



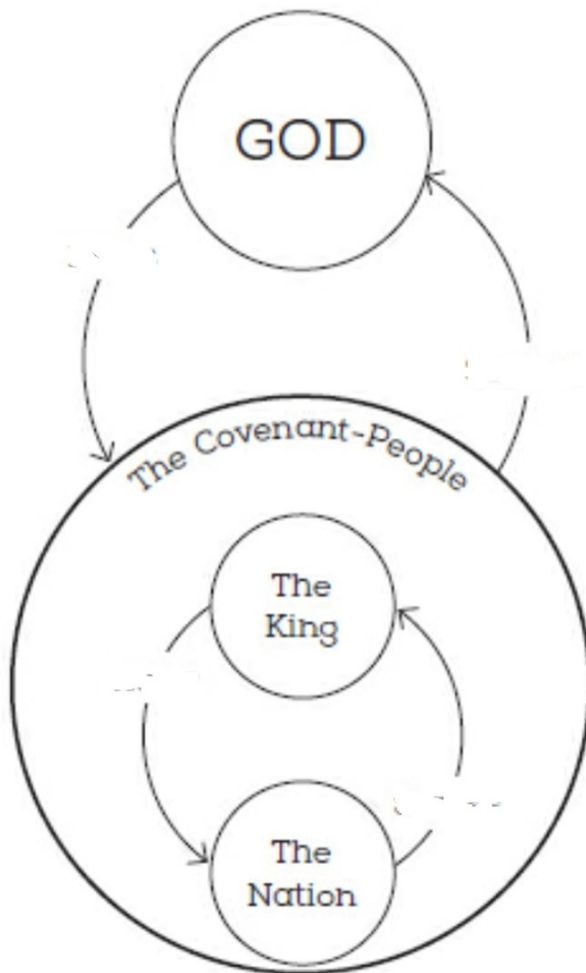
Up and Down Arrow:



B.1.a. What do you mean by rule?

Psalm 89:30-32 If sons forsake my law and do not follow my statutes, if they violate my decrees and fail to keep my commands, I will punish their sins.

B.2. The king belonged to the covenant people
Deut 17:18-20, 1 Kings 9:4-9



B.2.1. The kings were meant to be like signposts pointing to God as king.

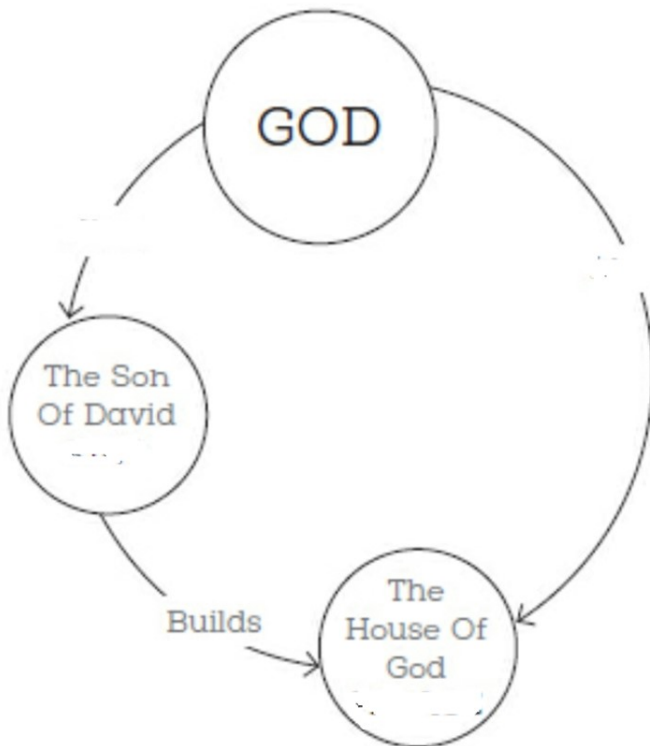
The true servant ruler.

Temple: What was this meant to be for?

The palace Solomon built for _____.

Temple is not: God wasn't in the temple in the way a prisoner is in a cell, but in the way a _____ is in a _____

The temple is God way of saying to his covenant people _____. I am with you. I am living in your midst.



C. Covenant Connection

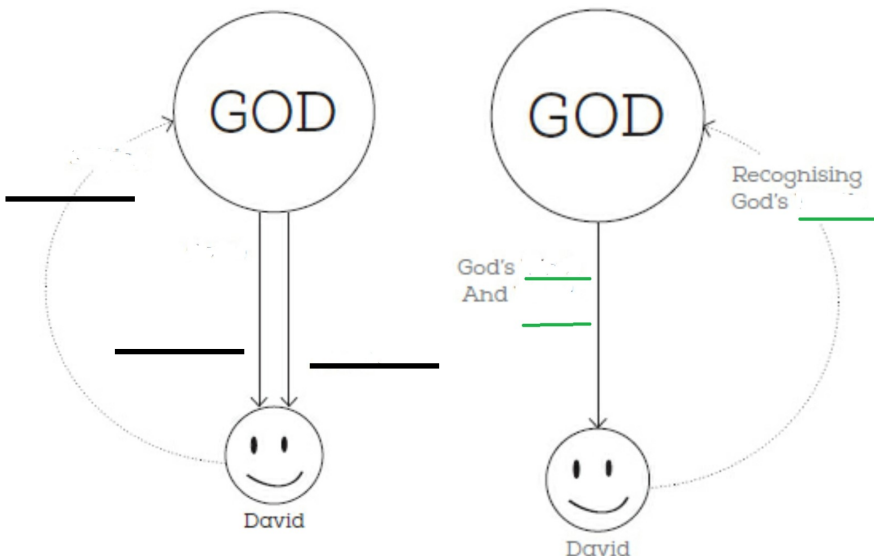
WWW: **W**ord, **W**ork, **W**orth

Abraham teaches us that we are meant to rely upon _____ and the covenant with Israel teaches us that we are supposed to rely upon _____ the covenant with David teaches us that we should recognise and respond to _____ as the world's true king. Doing this is what the Bible means by worship that is recognising and responding to the supreme worthiness of worth of God.

Messiah – Old testament Hebrew work And Chirst – New testament Greek. Psalm 18:50 – He gives the king great victories, he shows unfailling love to his anointed, to David and to his descendants forever.

Zion: David captured and turned into his capital city 2 Samuel 5:7. Jerusalem was the location of the Temple, Zion means the place where God lives and rules.

C.1. Pattern: Grace and faith 2 Samuel 7:18-29, I Chronicles 17:16-27



If the covenant with Abraham focuses on God's word, and the covenant with Israel is based on God's work then the covenant with David emphasis God's worth.

Abraham connection:

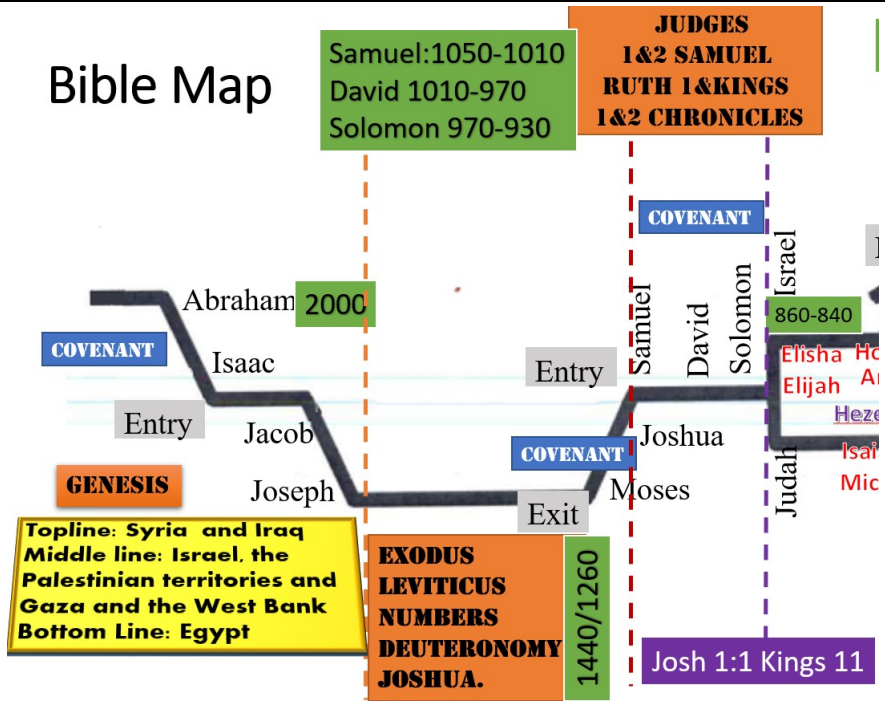
- Seed: now Abraham's descendants really were as numerous as the sand on the beach. They were also a great nation, as God had promised.
- Land: All of the Promised Land was now fully under their control
- Bond: The special relationship between God and Abraham's seed had now reached a new level with the building of the temple.
- Good: Ps. 72,

Big steps

By Focus

By place

Description	Covenant 1	
Context	Gen 1:11	
Content	Bond, Land, seed,	
	Bless the World	
	Pattern: Root and Fruit, Grace and Faith, One for many	
Consequences	Unique covenant	
Connection	Gen3:15 (Gospel Promise)	
Covenant fulfillment	Exodus, Canaan, David, Gospel, New creation	

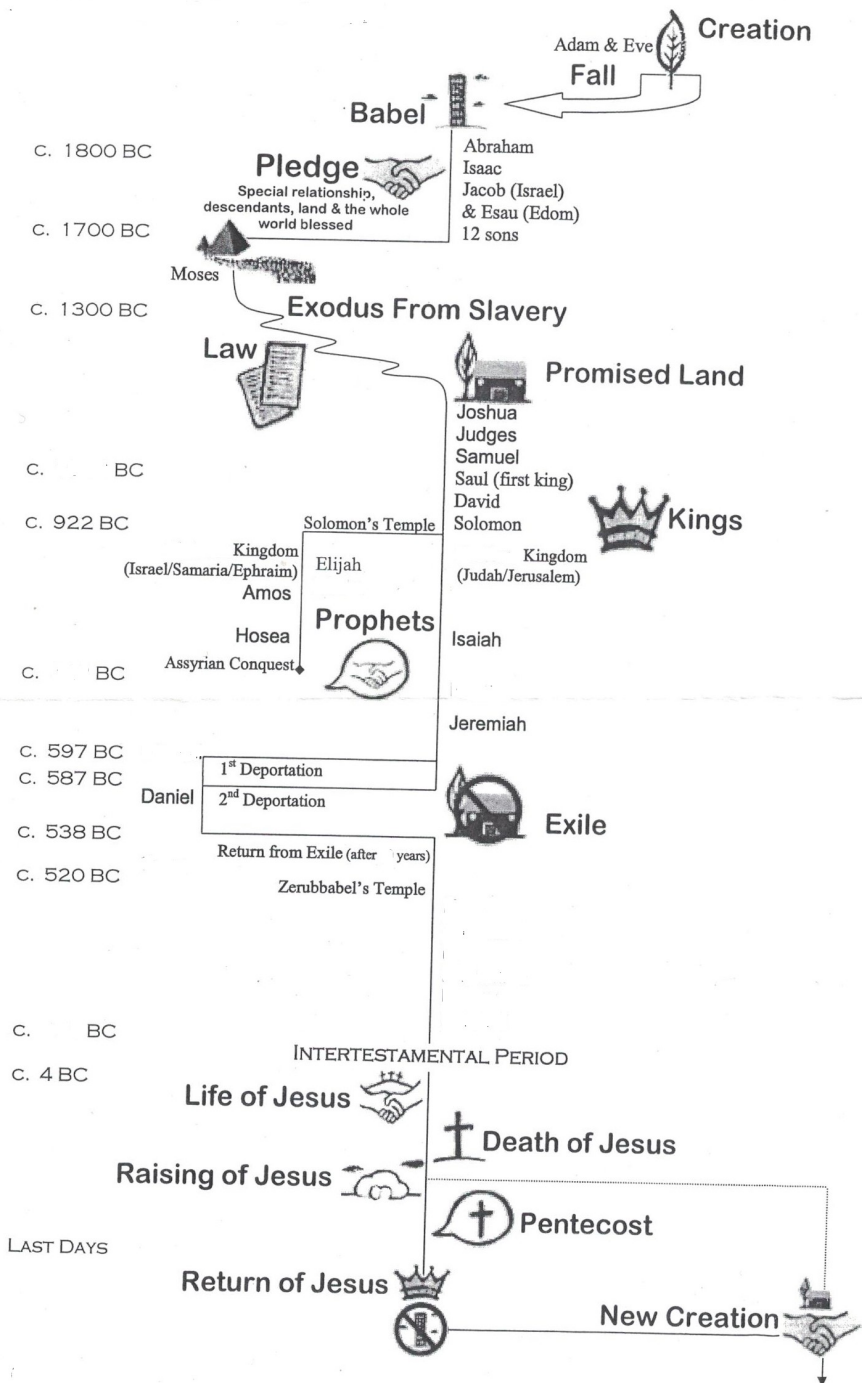


	Covenant 2	Covenant 3
	Ex. 20:1	2 Samuel 7:1-17
	Redemption, Covenant, Promised land	Build David's house. David's son builds God's house
	Witness to the world Dt.10:17-22, Lev. 18:2-4	Great Nation. 1 Kings 8:41-43
	God's initiative and man's response, word and work, saving	Grace and faith, God rules and the king and nation serves
	Deut 28:15-68 Daniel 9:7-11	Exile
	Seed: Dt. 10:22 Land: Ex. 3:16-17 Bond: Ex. 25:9 Good: Dt.4:5-8	Seed: Great nation Land: Living in a promised land Bond: Temple Good: 1 King 10:1-13
	1John 5, John 1:14, 29, Heb 2:17, Matt 26:28	Messiah, Zion—John 1:14, Matt. 1:1, Ph. 2

E. Questions:

1. What are four similarities between the covenant with David introduce in to Israel's life?
2. What two new centres did the covenant with David introduce in israel's life Psalm 18:50, 2Samuel 5:7.
3. What does Messiah and Zion mean?
4. What are the three patterns we see in the covenant with David?

**GOD MAKES AND KEEPS THE PROMISES TO
BRING SALVATION TO THE WORLD
THROUGH JESUS CHRIST**



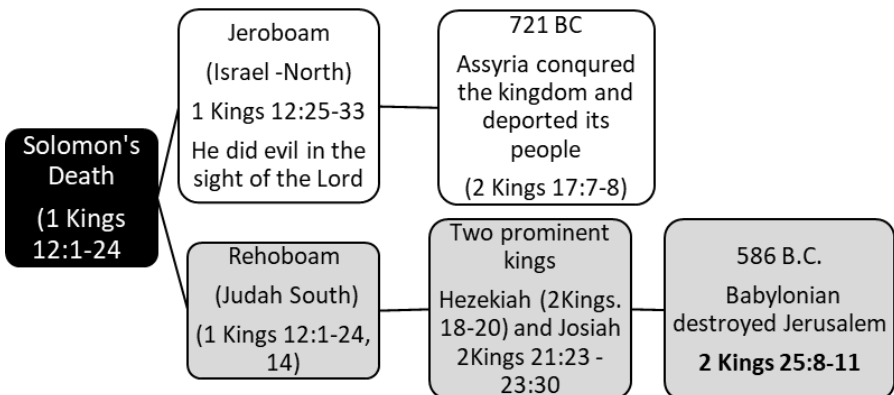
God makes promise of New Covenant

Prerequisite Reading: Jer 24:1-7, 32:37-38

A. Context:

Description	1 Kings 11:1-8	Deut 17:14-20
Wives	_____ (3)	_____ many wives v. 17
Scroll a copy of this law	Not mentioned	_____ v. 18
Wealth	Possessed wealth	_____ V.17
God	Many God	_____

A.1. Six points:



A.1. Two Exiles

Description	Exile 1: The Garden of Eden	Exile 2: The prom-
God's People		
God's Presence		
God's rule		
God's place		

A.2 Questions:

What were they to make of God's promises now?

What could these disasters actually mean?

How could God's purposes possibly succeed?

Where can we find the answer? God sends his



B. Prophet:

B.1. Three questions:

Who? Who brought God's _____ to his people

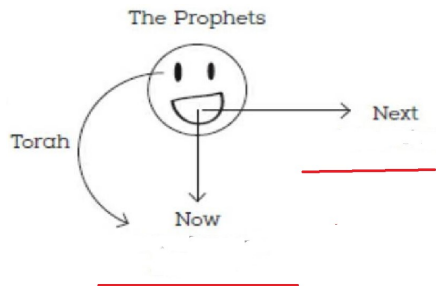
What? What _____ did they bring

How? How did God fulfil those _____?

B.2. Who? And What is a God's prophets role:

1.

2.



B.2.1. Expose and Explain:

Expose – Israel's _____

Explain – God's _____

Function guards and prosecutors (Security)

Prosecutors: Legal proceedings against someone prosecutors.

Mount Sinai

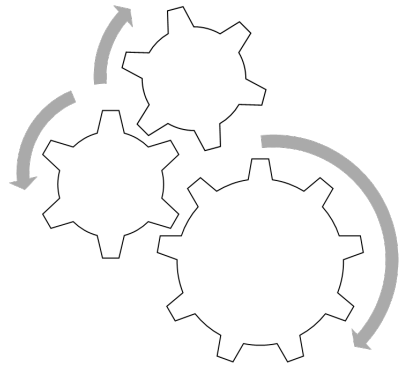
B.2.2. Warn the people.

Nehemiah 9:29-30

Hosea 14:1-2

B.2.3. Prosecutors:

B.2.3.a. Charges: Hosea 4:1-3



What is the purpose of ten commandments?

To _____ the Israelites life whether they are doing God's

B.2.3.b. What is the consequences?

Lev. 26:18-20

Deut, 28:22-24

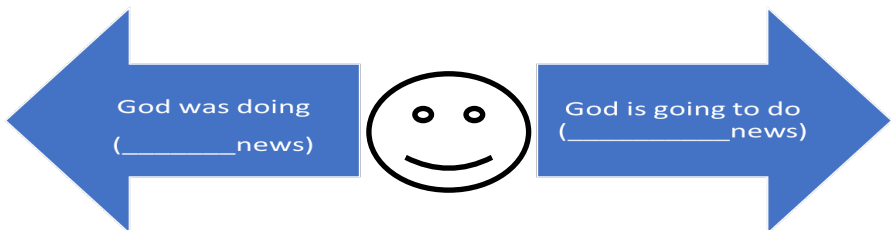
B.2.3.c. Verdict

Jeremiah 9:12-13

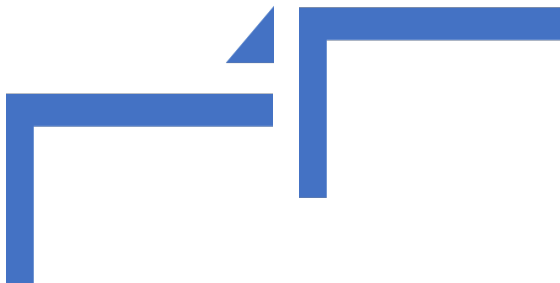
C. What? What message did they bring

What is the promises? He was going to ' _____ ' Is. 42:8-9
43:18-19, Is. 48:6

Surely the Sovereign Lord does nothing without revealing his plan to his servants the prophets (Amos 3:7)

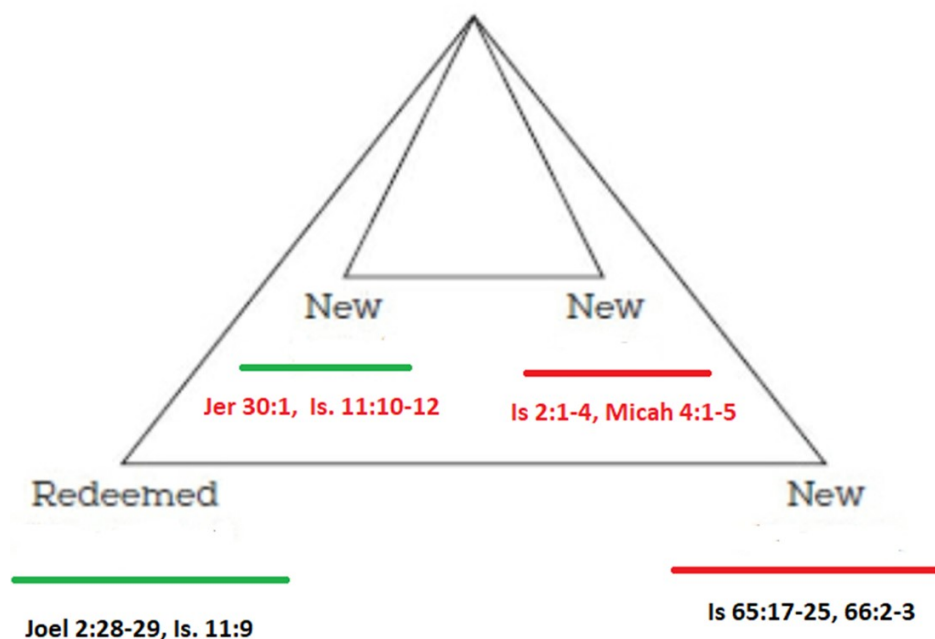
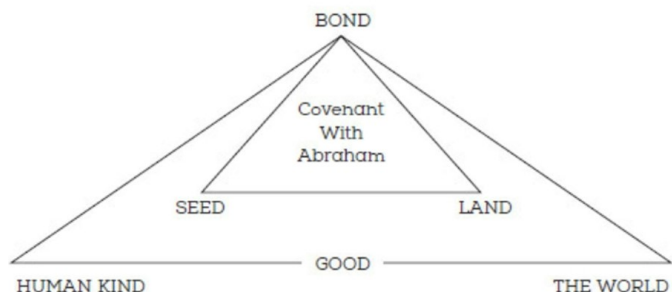


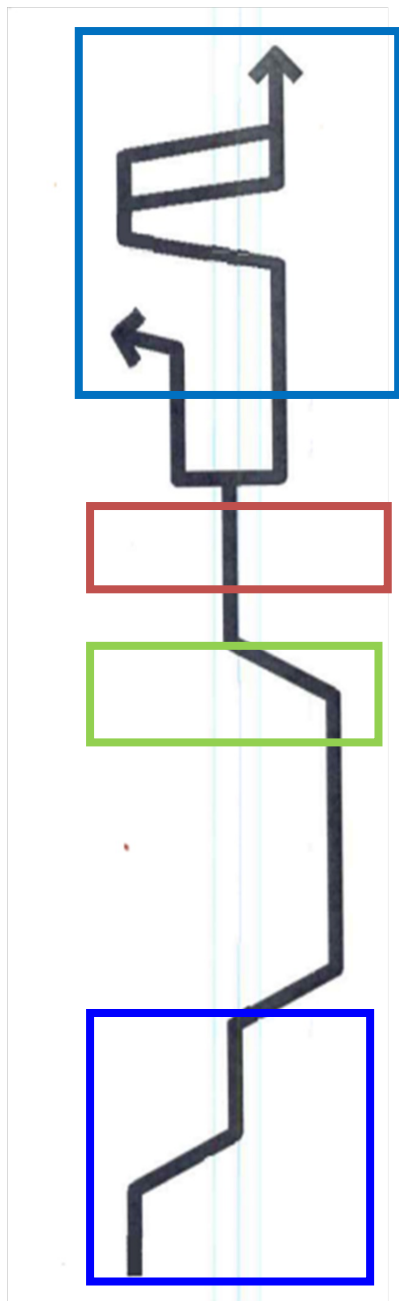
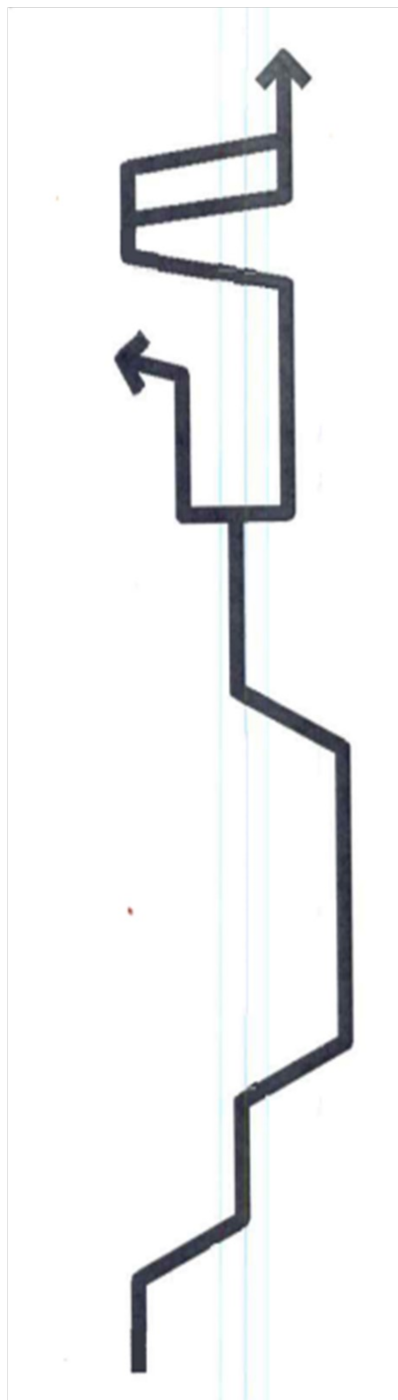
C.1. Two components:



	Old Pro- totype	Better Things _____ Isa 19:20-25, Is. 49:5 -6, 60:15-22, 66:12-24)	Bigger things	Pointing to- wards Jesus Christ
Redemption	Exodus	A New <u>Exodus</u> Is <u>43:19, 48:20-21,</u>	World salvation of <u>peoples</u> and _____ (Is. <u>11:9, 45:20-22, 49:5-6</u>).	Servant Is. 53, 42, 61 The Sal- vation, New humanity Eph 2:15
Covenant	Sinai	A new _____ Jer. <u>31:31-34,</u> <u>37:26-28.</u>		New _____ (Is. 42:6)
Promised Land	Joshua 1-24	A new <u>entry</u> to the promised land Is. <u>14:1-2, Jer 16:12-</u> <u>15, 16, 14, A new</u> <u>Zion</u> (Is. 2:1-4, <u>62:10-12, Joel</u> <u>3:17, Zch 2:10-13,</u>		New _____, New Moses Dt. <u>18:18—</u> Jesus Christ <u>John</u> <u>14:3, Rev. 7:17</u>
Bond	Tabernacle, High Priest Sacrifice,	A new _____ with God. (Jere 24:1-7, <u>32:37-38,</u> <u>Ez. 11:19-20,</u> a new <u>temple</u> (Ez. 41) New Spirit <u>Ez.11:19.</u> Ez 36:26 <u>New Heart</u>	<u>the Spirit of God</u> upon Israel (<u>59:20-</u> <u>21, Is. 44:3, Ez</u> <u>39:29</u>) and upon all peoples (Joel 2:28- 29— _____ surgery on people (Deut. 30:6, <u>Jer</u> <u>31:33</u>).	Pentecost Acts 2. New spirit 1 Cor.3:16, Circu- mcised by Christ Col 2:11 New creation 2 Cor. 5:17
Kingdom	Israel	A new _____ (Daniel <u>2:44, 2:37-</u> <u>45, Obad 21b. New</u> _____ Is. <u>23:4</u> and a New _____ Is. 9:7; Is.23:1-6, <u>9:2-7,</u> <u>11:1-5, Jer. Ez</u> <u>34:20, 37:24-28</u>).	a whole <u>new</u> _____ Isa <u>65:17-25, 66:2-3</u>	New _____ Mark 1:14-15, <u>Rev. 11:15,</u> 21:1-5 _____ John 10:10

	Better Isa 19:20-25	Bigger	Jesus Christ
Redemption	New _____ Is. 43:9, Is <u>43:19, 48:20-21</u> , 43:1-3, 15:21, 52:11-12, Jer. 23:7-8, Ez, 20, 36	Is. 11:9 The world _____ (Is. <u>11:9</u> , 45:20-22, 49:5- <u>6</u>). _____ Is. 42:4c, 6c	_____ _____ 1 John 2:2 42, 61
Covenant	New _____ Jer 31:31 Ez. 16:59-63; <u>37:26-28</u>	_____ is the covenant Is. 42:6, 53, 61	_____ is the new cove- nant Heb 9:15
Promised Land	New _____ Is. 14:1-2, Is. 14:1-2, Jer- emiah 16:15, <u>16</u> , Ez. 11:14-20, 34:11-14,	New _____ _____ Is. 2:1-4	Dt. 18:18- _____ Rev. 7:17 _____
Bond	A new _____ with God. (Jere 24:1-7, Jer 32:37-38, Ez. 11:19- <u>20</u> , A new _____ (Ez. 41) New _____ <u>z.11:19</u> . Ez 36:26 <u>New</u> _____	the _____ upon Israel (<u>59:20-21</u> , Is. 44:2-3, Ez <u>39:29</u>) and upon all peoples (Joel 2:28-29 Radical heart sur- gery on people (Deut. 30:6, Jer 31:33 . 24:3-7, Ezek <u>11:19-20</u> , 36:26-28.	Pentecost Acts 2. _____ 1 Cor. 3:16, _____ by Christ Col 2:11 New creation 2 Cor. 5:17
Land	New _____ Dan 2:44 New _____ Is. 9:7	New _____ Isa 65:17-25, 66:2-3	New _____ and New _____ Rev. 2 1
Seed	Light to the _____ Is. 42:6	the world's <u>peoples</u> and _____ (Is. <u>11:9</u> , 45:20-22, 49:5- <u>6</u>).	Jesus is the _____ (Gal 3:16) New _____ Eph 2:15





D. How God progress:

D.1. Strategies of Babylonian and Assyrian:

1.

2.

D.2 Persian:

Cyrus:

Isaiah Prophecy: Is. 44:28, 45:1,13

Jeremiah Prophecy: Jer 25:11,12, 29:10

Temple Fulfilment:

2 Chron 36:22-23, Ez 1:1, 2, 7-8.

Build the temple:

_____ Ez. 3:7

E. Expectations:

Zech 9:9-17

Zech 14:8-9

F. Why does God bother?

F.1 The OT is story of Israel's Unfaithfulness:

Nehemiah 9 and Psalm 78

The real truth about Israelites is they are unfaithful people: before entering into the promised land, disobedient and exile.

F.2 The OT is the story of God's unfailing mercy

why does he keep going?

F.3. Two things:

_____ Ex. 32:9-14 Ex. 6:2-8 Deut 4:23-31

_____ 1 Peter 5:10 Rom. 3:24 Rom 5:15-17

Character: Mercy and Grace

Grace: Rom 3:24m 5:15-17, Eph 2:1-9, Titus 3:3-7

Mercy: Ps. 103:6-14, Eph 2:5-7

G. What new pattern do we see in the way God works?

One for all: Abraham to the nations (Is. 42:1,6, 40:11, 9:7)

Nations to all nations

One for all:



Let's look at few passages to make sure we've got it

Psalms 77

Psalms 122

Psalms 137

Josh 24:1-15

	Covenant 1 Abraham	Covenant 2 Israelites (Nation)	
Con-text	Gen 1:11	Ex. 20:1	
Content	Bond, Land, seed,	Redemption, Covenant, Promised land	
	Bless the World	Witness to the world Dt.10:17-22, Lev. 18:2-4	
Pattern	Pattern: Root and Fruit, Grace and Faith, One for all	God's initiative and man's response, word and work, saving love and serving love.	
Consequences	Unique covenant	Curse. Deut 28:15-68 Daniel 9:7-11	
Connection	Gen3:15 (Gospel Promise)	Seed: Dt. 10:22 Land: Ex. 3:16-17 Bond: Ex. 25:9 Good: Dt.4:5-8	
Covenant fulfillment	Exodus, Canaan, David, Gospel, New creation	1John 5, John 1:14, 29, Heb 2:17, Matt 26:28	

E. Questions:

1. In the Bible, what did a prophet do?"
2. How do the following passages make it clear that the Sinai covenant was the key by which the prophets interpreted what happened to Israel? Judges 6:1-10, Jeremiah 11:1-17, Daniel 9:3-14
3. What do you learn in the following passages about the prophets' call for the Israelites to do a U turn? Isaiah 31:6-7, Jer. 3:6-4:2, Hosea 7:10-16, Joel 2:11-18, Zechariah 1:2-6, Malachi 3:6-12

	Covenant 3 David—Messiah	Covenant 4—New Covenant
	1 Sam 3-2Sam 5:17-25, 2 Samuel 6, 7:1-17	1 Kings 11:1– 8, Deut 17:14-20 Jer 24:1-7, 32:37-38
	God Build David's house. David's son builds God's house	A new Zion, A new Kingdom, A new Entry, A new Covenant, A new Exodus, A new Bond.
	Great Nation. 1 Kings 8:41-43	Whole world, The spirit of God, New creation
	Grace and faith, God rules and the king and nation serves	One for all.
	Exile	Return from Exile—Haggai, Zechariah, Esther, Nehemiah, Ezra, and Ezra—1Kings 12—2 Kings 25, Ezra 1–Esther 10
	Seed: Great nation Land: Living in a promised land Bond: Temple Good: 1 King 10:1-13	Connection to Abraham Covenant, Israelites and Davidic covenant Redeemed Mankind (Eph 2:11-3:11)
	Messiah, Zion—John 1:14, Matt. 1:1, Ph. 2	New Creation, a whole new creation Isa 65:17-25, 66:2-3, Rev. 21:1-5 New heaven and new earth

4. What can you learn from the following passages about the prophets as prosecutors who charged Israel with covenant breaking? Is. 3:13-15, Jeremiah 2:4-13, Micah 6:1-16
5. What do the following passages tell you about how God's new work surpassed what he had done before? Isaiah 19:20-25, Is. 49:4-6, Is. 60:15-22, Is. 66:12-24.
6. What do you learn from the following passages about the blessing that would come to the world through Israel? Psalm, . 47, 96, 98, Is. 42:1-9, 49:1-6, zech 8:20-23, Mal. 1:11

Easy To Remember

Big steps

By Focus

By place



Important Words

A. Covenant with Abraham:

Pattern

1.

2.

3.

4.

B. Covenant with Israel

Pattern:

1.

2

3.

C. Covenant with David:

Pattern

1.

2.

D. New Covenant:

Pattern

1.

2.

Expectations:

1.

2.

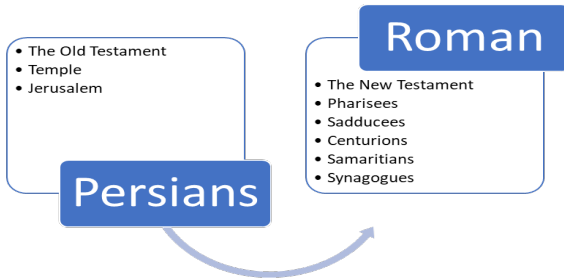
3.

4.

The New Testament

Prerequisite Reading: Rev. 1:5-7, Rev 21:1– 5

A. Flick the page:



Pharisees:

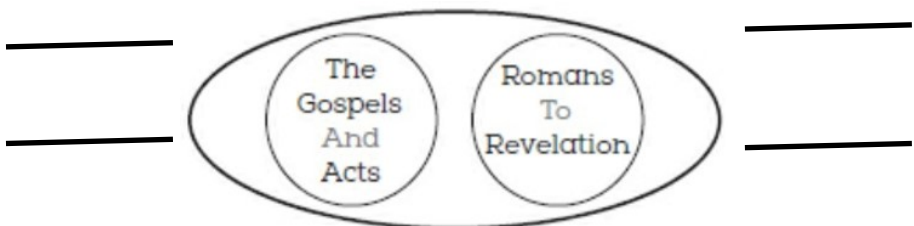
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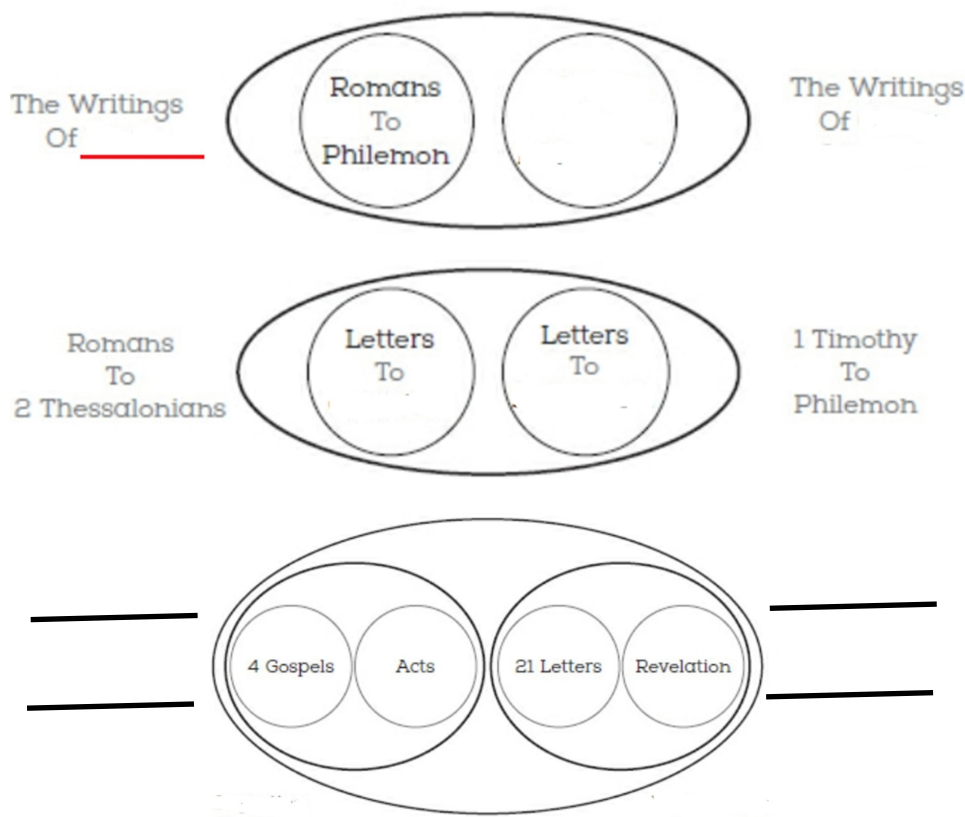
Centurions

Synagogues:

Samaritans

A.1 Analyse the New Testament to pieces:





Romans to Philemon	13 Letters	Paul
Hebrews	1	Unknown
James	1	James
1 Peter, 2 Peter	2	Peter
1 John, 2 John, 3 John,	3	John
Jude	1	Jude
Total	21	

B. Core:

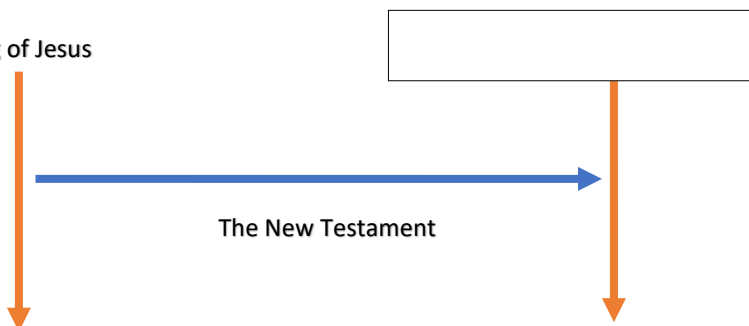
The core of the New Testament is a _____ – a story _____ by the first half and _____ to by the second half. This the story is about the _____ and _____ of Jesus at first on earth, and then later from heaven. This story is the _____ and _____ of the story told by the Old testament.

C. Scope:

Matt 1:1,18

Revelation 22:20

The coming of Jesus



D. Focus:

5R's Rev. 1:5-7:

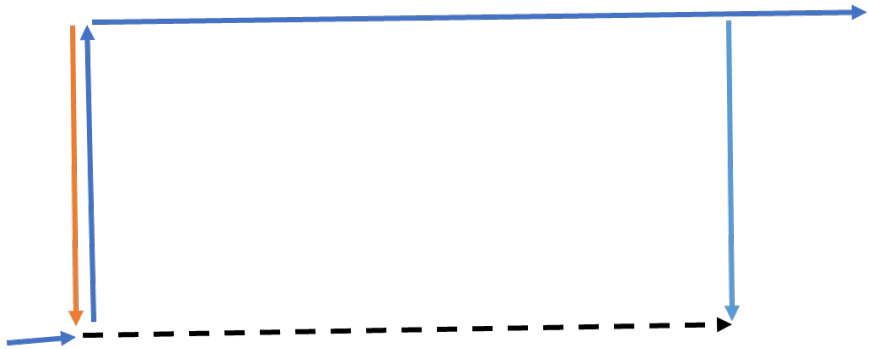
He is the faithful _____ v.5 (Revealer)

He freed us from our sins by his _____ v.5. (Redeemer)

He is the _____ from dead v.5 (Resurrection)

Over the _____ of _____ v.5 (Ruler)

He is coming _____ v.7 (Returns).



E. Questions:

1. Why should we expect to find lots of differences between the Old and New Testaments?
2. What is the Gospel
3. How do GALA help us to remember what is in the New Testament?
4. What are the core and the scope of the New Testament?

**GOD MAKES AND KEEPS THE PROMISES
TO BRING SALVATION TO THE WORLD
THROUGH JESUS CHRIST**

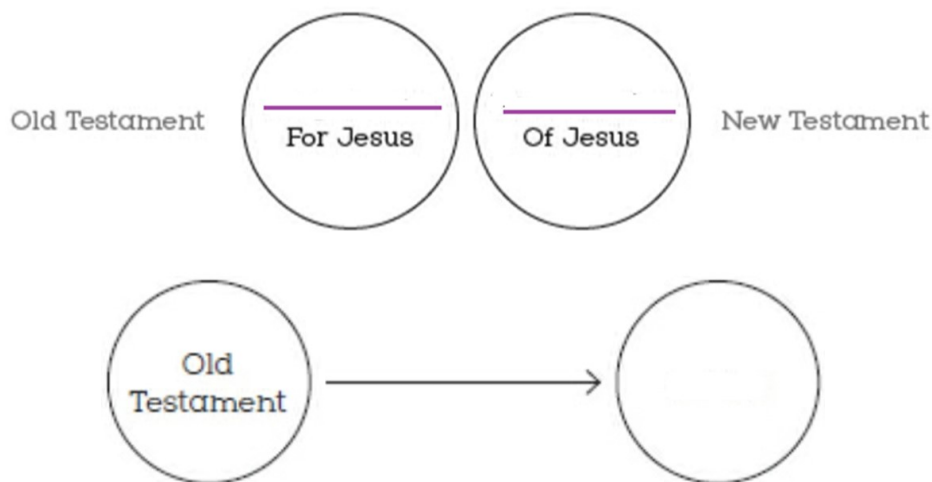
One Focus

Prerequisites reading: Eph. 1:3-14, Gal. 3:16-29, Heb 8: 12:24

A How the old Testament prepares for Jesus:

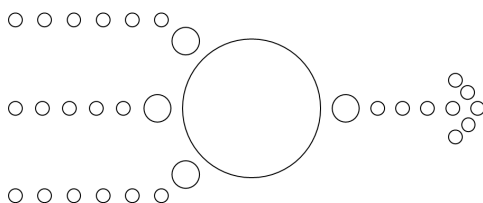
A1 Connection:

A1.1. Two C's:



A.1.2. Shadow:

Col 2:16-17



Heb 10:1

A.2. Pattern: :

Steps	Pattern	Jesus Christ
Abraham	_____ and Fruit One for _____	Eph 2:8, _____ to all the world (John 3:16,17)
Israel	Root and _____ Saving _____ and serving _____	The _____ and _____ of Jesus Christ on the cross. He is _____ us -Jh1:1-14, 1Pet2:24
David	Root and fruit _____ and _____ arrow Ruler and _____	Not to be _____ but to serve (Mark 10:45, Obedient king (Phil 2:5-11)
Prophets	New _____ One for all	The Son of _____, _____ (Matt 15:39, Acts 8:32-33)

A.3. Promises (Covenant):

	Abraham	Israel	David	Prophet
Promises	_____, _____, _____ Gen 12:1-3	Ex. 19:6– Holy _____, Kingdom of _____	_____ Royal _____ _____ builder	____ Covenant ____ Exodus ____ Zion
Fulfillment	_____ Gal 3:16, _____ John 1:14 _____ John 14:3 -5 _____ Matt 24:14	1Peter 2:5, 9-10, Rev. 15:6, 5:9-10	_____: Matt Rom. 1:3 Royal ____: Lk 1:31, Col 1:13 God's _____ Matt 16:18	____ Covenant 1 Cor. 11:23-26 ____ Exodus John 8:31-36 ____ Zion Rev. 14:1, 21:2, 10.

A.4. Promises Fulfilment:

A.4.1. Better:

1. The central element of Israel's life are now surpassed by who Jesus is and what he has done for and given to us.
2. Heb 7:19 – ¹⁹(for the law made nothing perfect), and a _____ hope is introduced, by which we draw near to God.
3. Better Covenant: v.22 ²²Because of this oath, Jesus has become the guarantor of a _____ covenant.
4. Better promises: 8:6 ⁶But in fact the ministry Jesus has received is as superior to theirs as the covenant of which he is mediator is superior to the old one, since the new covenant is established on better _____.
5. Better Sacrifices: 9:23 ²³It was necessary, then, for the copies of the heavenly things to be purified with these sacrifices, but the heavenly things themselves with better _____ than these.
6. Better _____ 10:34 ³⁴You suffered along with those in prison and joyfully accepted the confiscation of your property, because you knew that you yourselves had better and lasting possessions.
7. _____ Country 11:16 ¹⁶Instead, they were longing for a better country—a heavenly one. Therefore God is not ashamed to be called their God, for he has prepared a city for them.
8. Better for us: 11:40 ⁴⁰since God had planned something _____ for us so that only together with us would they be made perfect.
9. Better _____: 12:24 ²⁴to Jesus the mediator of a _____, and to the sprinkled blood that speaks a better _____ than the blood of Abel.

A.4.2. Deeper and Wider:

Eph. 1:3-14

v.3. _____

v.4. _____

v.7,14 Redemption through _____

v.7 _____

v.14 _____

v.14 _____

V.13 _____

2:4 _____

Holy Spirit v. 13

A.4.3. Wider:

Eph 2:11-3:11

3:10 _____

Gen 12:3: _____

A.4. Prototype (Precursor):

A.4.1. The son of.....

Matt. 1:1

A.4.2. My Son:

Hosea 11:1	Matthew 2:15	Ex. 4:22-23	2 Samuel 7:14 and Psalm 2:7

Luke 24:25-27 - ²⁵He said to them, “How foolish you are, and how slow to believe all that the prophets have spoken! ²⁶Did not the Messiah have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?”²⁷ And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.

A.4.3. The Eternal High Priest (Heb. 2:17, 3:1, 4:14-5:10, 7:1-8:6)

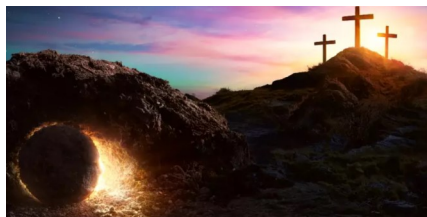
A.4.6. Other titles:

Tabernacle: God dwelling place (John 1:14, Rev. 15:5, 11:19, 21:22).

Melchidhizek (Gen 14:18, Ps. 110:4, Heb. 5-7):

Image of God: Gen 1:26-27, Col 1:15, 2 Cor. 4:4,)

Lamb of God / Shepherd: Rev. 5:6, 7:17, 21:23, 22:1, 22:3



Salvation Applied

A. Scenarios:

A.1.Scenario 1:

Suppose I have fallen off a jetty in to a really cold and rough sea. I know I am in serious trouble, so I start shouting for help but there doesn't seem to be anyone else around. I realise that I am not going to be able to fight the sea much longer – and then to my huge relief I hear a voice shouting, “Hold on! I am coming. The next thing I know, someone has jumped into the sea next to me. To my horror, instead of feeling strong hands gripping me and beginning to tow me to safety, the same voice says, “To show you how much I love you, I have come to die with you.

A.2. Scenario 2:

Now come with me to a very busy road in the CBD. You and I are deep in conversation. And I am not paying proper attention to the traffic. Because I am looking at you instead of the road, I veer off the footpath in to the path of a bus I have not seen. Before I have any idea that my life is in danger, two things happen: someone canons into me and flings me back on the footpath. And I hear the sickening noise as my rescuer is hit by the bus that was just about to hit me. Then the terrible news spreads through the horrified crowd seen it all: my rescuer is dead. He saved my life at the cost of his own. I am safe and alive, but he died the death I would have died. He didn't die with me He died instead of me. He gave his life for mine.

A.3.Scenario 3:

We are in a hospital because I have fatal disease – an extremely rare type of leukaemia. Unfortunately, there is only one possible cure. If I am to live, all of my blood will have to be replaced. Normal transfusions from the blood bank won't work, and the new blood will have to come directly and immediately from a healthy donor. This would mean that while a donor's blood was being transfused into me, my blood would be replacing it in the donor. As a result, any donor who saved my life would die. It would be my death that my rescuer died, because he had exchanged his life-giving blood for mine. I would receive life from him because he took death from me.

B. What Jesus did for us.

1 cor 15:3, 1 John 4:10

2 Cor 5:21

Gal. 3:13

The first is that he had died in my place: by taking my blood, he died instead of me. The second is that he had died for my benefit: by giving his blood, he gave me the gift of life. He gives, I gain: he dies, I live. That's what I would mean by saying, 'That man died for me.'

Read Roman 5:8-11

Takes from me	Gives me
Sin and judgement	Life
Unrighteousness	Righteousness
Condemnation	Free
Rebelliousness.	Love.

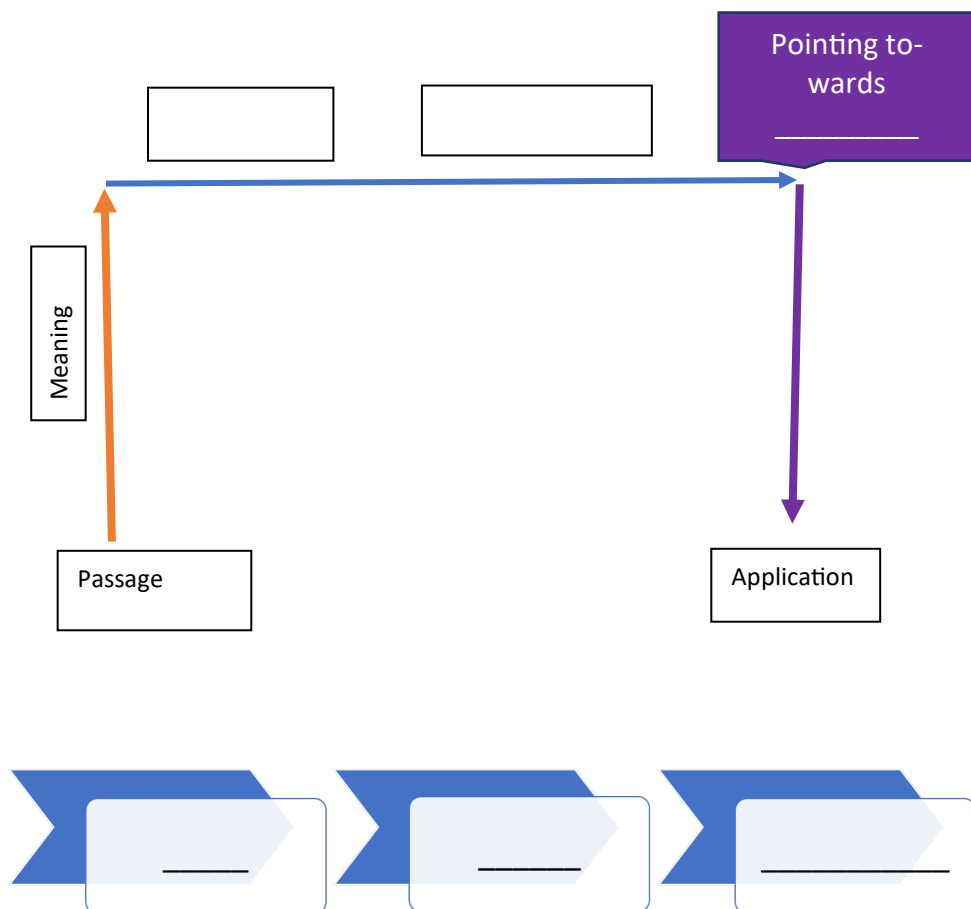
How does this salvation reach us:

Eph. 2:8 : _____

Reach the End Goal of Salvation:

1. Final salvation will involve an enormous number of people. Like the stars in the sky or the sand on the beach, there will be so many that we won't be able to count them (Gen. 22:17, Rev. 7:9-10).
2. Final salvation means living in the place that God has prepared as our inheritance Ex. 32:13, Heb 11:8-10, 13-16, James 2:5, 1 Peter 1:3-5
3. It means belonging to God being in a special relationship with him, in which he is our God and we are his people (Gen. 17:7, Rev. 21:3b).
4. It is based on nothing except grace and faith. God gives salvation to us as a gift which has no other cause than his own love for us – a love which is never deserved and is always completely and utterly free. We receive salvation and remain in it only by trusting God and his words and works. Gen 15:6, Rom 4:1-8, Eph. 2:4-9.
5. It involves all of the world's peoples and nations, but we will live together harmoniously differences will not cause divisions, and unity will not require uniformity. Gen. 12:3, Matt. 28:18 – 20, Gal. 3:28, Eph. 2:11-22, Rev. 5:9, 7:9.
6. It means that we will be perfectly holy. We will be completely devoted to God and joyfully obedient to his will in every way. We will be completely pure, totally free of every kind of defilement and corruption. Ex. 19:6, Lev 11:45, 2 Cor. 6:16 – 7:1, 1 Thess 5:23-24, 1 Peter 1:13-15, John 3:2-5, Rev. 21:7-8, 22, 22:14-15.

7. It means God is completely present, in a way that gives us direct personal access to him and face to face knowledge of him Ex. 29:44-46, 1 Kings 8:10-13, Psalm 132:13-14, 2 Cor. 6:16, Heb 10:19-22, Rev 21:3, 22:4
8. It involves the reign of the true King. He is the new David, whose kingdom is both universal and eternal (Ps 89:19-29, Matt 28:18-20, Acts 13:22-23, Eph. 1:19,-22, 2:6, Phil. 2:5-11.
9. It means living in God's zion, his own multicultural city 2 Samuel 5, Psalm 87, Isaiah 62, Gal 4:21-26, Heb. 12:22-24, Rev. 21:2-4, 9-10, 22-27



Reading the Bible Using COMA

A. Introduction:

The best way to get to know the Bible is to read it often and pray that God will make its meaning clear to you. A helpful process to use when you are reading a Bible passage is the COMA method. It takes into account the message of the Bible that has been outlined during the God's Big Picture presentation.

B. COMA:

- ⇒ Context 1 Samuel 17:45-47
- ⇒ Observation Luke. 10:25-37
- ⇒ Meaning
- ⇒ Application

C. Context—Where does it fit:

C.1. Where does the content of this passage fit into the bigger story of the Bible?

C.2. What has happened so far?

C.3. What is still to come?

C.4. What is the main thrust of this book of the Bible?

D. Observation—How is it communicated?

1. What type of writing is this book/passage?

2. Is there any way that the passage can be naturally broken down into small sections?

1. Are there any words that seem particularly important, or that are hard to understand?

1. How is this writing structured? Is it a poem? A proverb? A letter

E. Meaning—What does this passage mean?:

E.1. What does this passage tell us about God, Jesus, God's people, or the world?

E.2. What might this passage have meant to its original hearers?

E.3. How can we sum up the meaning of this passage in our own words.?

E.4. How the passage is pointing towards Jesus Christ?

F. Application—Why does this matter?:

F.1. How does the message of this passage instruct us today?

F.2. Does it require us to change our understanding of who God is, what God does or how God works in relation to his people or the world?

F.3. Does it require that we change the attitudes we hold, or the way we live?

Catchy Statement

Bible Passages for practising the COMA method

Creation	Gen 1:26-2:1
Fall.....Babel	Gen 4:1-16
Pledge	Gen 35:9-26
Exodus	Ex. 16:1-35
Promised Land	Josh 2:1-24
Law	Deut 26
Kings	2 Chron 34:1-21
Exile	Ps. 137
Prophets	Amos 5:1-27
Life of Jesus	Mark 2:1-12
Death of Jesus	Col 1:15-23
Raising of Jesus	Lk 24:1-35
Pentecost	Rom 8:9-17
Return of Jesus	2 Pet 3:1-13
New Creatin	Rev 21:22-27

Reading the Bible in a Year

A. Introduction:

After the training program, we come across with a question of how to complete the bible reading with in a year. Here we go a system and tabular column that gives you a hope of reading the bible within a year.

B. System:

- Each week you read one book or several small books and 3 psalms
- The general pattern is to read alternately from OT and NT
- Plan each week whether to read so many chapters per day or to read the set books in one sitting.
- If you are not able to do for a year, then, stretch it to two or three years.

It is better to allocate a time everyday or keep a day to read the weekly quota. By doing this you can able to complete the bible in one year.

It is a good idea to use COMA method to understand the scripture.

The table below lists the weeks from 1 to 52 and against each number is placed the name of the book to be read plus the numbers of the palms for that week. For example: 15th week you need to read 2 cor psalm 43-45.

Week	Book	Psalm	Week	Book	Psalm	Week	Book	Psalm
1	Gen	1-3	19	1Th-Phi	55-57	37	Acts	109-111
2	Matt	4-6	20	1 Kings	58-60	38	Jere	112-114
3	Exodus	7-9	21	2 Kings	61-63	39	Rom 9-16	115-118
4	Mark	10-12	22	Heb-Jam	64-66	40	Ezek	119
5	Lev	13-15	23	1Pet-Jud	67-69	41	James	120-122
6	Luke	16-18	24	1 Chron	70-72	42	Daniel	123-125
7	Num	19-21	25	2 Chron	73-75	43	Est	126-128
8	John	22-24	26	Rev	76-78	44	Colossians	129-131
9	Deut	25-27	27	Ez-Neh	79-81	45	Lam	132-134
10	Acts	28-30	28	Matt	82-84	46	Hos-Amos	135-137
11	Josh	31-33	29	Job	85-87	47	Heb	138-140
12	Rom 1-8	34-36	30	Mark	88-90	48	Obad-Hab	141-143
13	Jud-Ruth	37-39	31	Prov	91-93	49	1Pet-Jud	144-146
14	1 Cor	40-42	32	Luke	94-96	50	Zeph	147-148
15	2 Cor	43-45	33	Ecc,ss,	97-99	51	Rev	149-150
16	1 Sam	46-48	34	John	100-102	52	Malachi	
17	2 Sam	49-51	35	Isa 1-39	103-105			
18	Galatians	52-54	36	Isa 40-66	106-108			

Reference:

The Bible Overview. Written by Matthew Brain, Mathew A. Malcolm, Matthew R. Malcolm and Greg Clarke.

God's plan for Salvation: Allan Chapple.

The Big Picture—Seeing the Bible as a whole—Training student manuals

Recommended Readings

V. Roberts	God's Big Picture (IVP 2002)
AH Baylis	From creation to the Cross (Zondervan, 1996)
D Burke	Genesis to Jesus (IVP/Frameworks, 1991)
T Chester	From Creatin to New Creation (Good Book, 2010)
G Goldsworthy	According to plan (IVP 1991)
	Gospel and Kingdom (Lancer /Paternoster, 1981)
A Motyer	A Scenic Route through the Old Testament (IVP, 1994)
J Richardson	Get into the Bible 9MPA, 1994)
J Stott	Understanding the Bible (SU, 1984)
M Strom	Days are coming (Hodder, 1989)
C wright	Knowing Jesus throught the OT (Marshall Pickering 1992)
C. Wright	Users Guide to the Bible, revised (Lion, 1993)
Chris Bruno	The whole message of the bible in 16 words.

OUR STORY

Global DRM is a non-denominational organization that brings together disciples from all nations, cultures, and languages.

God called Abraham and promised to bless all the nations through him. King David echoed the same, focusing on the messianic king in Psalm in Ps 2:8, "God will give the nations as inheritance". God's promises have been fulfilled in Christ Jesus who is the descendant of Abraham and David, who will bring all the nations to His kingdom, an everlasting kingdom of God.

Jesus Christ gave the command "to make disciples of nations" and He inherited the nations from His father. We have become His children through His work on the cross, to inherit the nations by proclaiming His gospel to all the nations.

The Global DRM has taken the final words of Jesus as the Global vision: "Being disciples and making disciples of all the nations." In this ministry, we need volunteers and members to gather more disciples from across the nations and prepare them to follow Him and worship Him.

Since the establishment of Discipleship Renewal Ministries (DRM) in 2004, groups of believers have been meeting in Chennai and Bangalore in India with the vision to grow in faith and discipleship. Since 2012, a group of friends began meeting up in Perth, Western Australia every month for retreats and prayer meetings. This has deepened the passion for becoming and making more disciples for the Lord. In February, 2019, the founder of DRM, Mr. James Ratnaraj visited Perth and addressed the gatherings. This gave the initiative to expand the ministry to a global level. This has been registered as Global DRM since 2020.

Global Vision:

"Being disciples and making disciples of all nations"

Global Mission:

- ⇒ To train disciples to shape their life to be Gospel focussed, grace oriented and mission minded
- ⇒ To teach, nurture, mentor and equip disciples to make disciples in their own nations.
- ⇒ Disciples to be a blessing to nations, church and society by developing tomorrow's leaders.
- ⇒ To establish DRM in 170 nations with the help of local disciples in partnership with the church and Christian organisations.

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