

**KEYNOTES OF SCRIPTURE (#2)**

Introduction

I. MEMORY VERSE: **Psalm 119:93**

II. This lesson continues our study of the “Keynotes of Scripture.” Make sure and review the last lesson in conjunction with this study.

Discussion

**I. RUTH:**

A. Keynote: “Redemption”

B. Ruth’s mother-in-law was \_\_\_\_\_. After having been widowed, they return to \_\_\_\_\_ to live.

1. After a series of events, she meets a man named \_\_\_\_\_ willing to “redeem” her and the property owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What was the practice for redeeming property? \_\_\_\_\_

C. Spiritual redemption is alluded to in this book, as we learn that Ruth is a part of the lineage leading to Christ. Name the descendants of Ruth mentioned in this book. What relation is she to Jesse?

To David? \_\_\_\_\_

**II. SAMUEL:**

A. Keynote: “Kingdom”

1. Originally, I & II Samuel were only known as “Samuel.” I have combined these two books in this study because both have the same “keynote.”

2. I and II Samuel record for us the end of one era, and the beginning of another. In I Samuel, the era of the \_\_\_\_\_ was ending, and the era of \_\_\_\_\_ was beginning.

B. Was Israel’s demand for a king totally unforeseen by God? \_\_\_\_\_

C. Some Messianic Prophecies in I & II Samuel:

1. I Samuel 2:9-10 - Even before Israel had an earthly king, Hannah spoke of a “king.” Man’s strength cannot prevail over God, for He breaks the adversaries in pieces! God gives strength to HIS king! Ultimately, this would have reference to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. II Samuel 7:12-14 - “*And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will \_\_\_\_\_ thy \_\_\_\_\_ after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_. He shall build an \_\_\_\_\_ for my \_\_\_\_\_, and I will \_\_\_\_\_ the throne of his \_\_\_\_\_ for ever. I will be his \_\_\_\_\_, and he shall be my \_\_\_\_\_....*”

3. While there is something to be said concerning Solomon fulfilling this role. Ultimately, it is Christ who fulfilled this prophecy. Peter and the apostles said this in Acts 2:29-30.

**III. KINGS:**

A. Keynote: “Royalty”

B. These two books record the history of God’s people beginning with the United Kingdom, ruled by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_; then dividing into two kingdoms

(\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_), until Jerusalem is finally destroyed and the Temple burned down by the \_\_\_\_\_ in II Kings 25.

1. These two books record the people’s continual and gradual rejection of God until they are finally removed by God.

2. Like the judges, we find the people still caught in the same cycle of righteousness and wickedness. In these books, we see that the people’s actions depended largely upon who was ruling. If a righteous king ruled, \_\_\_\_\_, but if a

wicked king ruled, \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. CHRONICLES:**

A. Keynote: "Theocracy"

1. In the Chronicles (as well as in Kings) we are constantly reminded that this nation is a theocracy. The king is never mentioned without also mentioning \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Name some of the prophets that lived during this time period. \_\_\_\_\_

B. The Chronicles of the Jews are certainly worthy of our study. Though often, the accounts mentioned in these volumes are similar to what was stated in Samuel or Kings, these books give us greater insight into the people's lives.

1. The Chronicles begin with \_\_\_\_\_, and traces the Israelites' history until the final destruction of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Chronicles primarily focus on the kings of Judah. In order to get the "full picture" of the Divided Kingdom, you need to read both "Kings" and "Chronicles."

**V. EZRA-NEHEMIAH:**

A. Keynote: "Restoration"

B. Ezra's name means, "help" or "my helper." This is significant when we realize that Ezra was a "help" to \_\_\_\_\_. This "help" came in the form of:

1. Getting these people to finish the work on the Temple. This complemented the work of the prophets \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ who had already spoken to these people.
2. Pointing these people back to God (7:6, 10).
3. Crying out and praying on behalf of the people that God might forgive their sins (9:5-15).
4. Encouraging the people to get out of those marriages which were not lawful (10:1-3, 9-14).

C. While Ezra helped the folks rebuild the Temple, Nehemiah organized folks to rebuild \_\_\_\_\_.

1. This book records the struggles and victories of God's people as they did this work.
2. At this time, the book of God was read, and they were encouraged to return to do just what God has said (Nehemiah 8).

**ASSIGNMENT:** (These assignments are a little different this week. After question #1, each question directly relates to the points made in this lesson.)

1. Do you know ALL the books of the Bible? Do you know the sons of Israel? Do you know the Judges?
2. Ruth's place in the Bible's theme of redemption is seen: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. She is only named once in the New Testament, and is one of four women to be mentioned in connection with the Lord's lineage (Matthew 1:3, 5, 6).  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. In II Samuel, we see that it is through the King \_\_\_\_\_ that the "King of Kings" is born (also: Matthew 1:6-7)!  
a. II Samuel 7:14 sees its fulfillment in Christ as is explained in Hebrews 1:5.
4. Name some of the Messianic prophets/prophecies present in the days of the Kings. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Ezra was a "help" to the returning Jews. Who is our "help" today (Hebrews 4:16, 13:6)? \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Who is our leader? \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Who is the "remnant" today? \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Who is it that makes intercession for us and our sins (Hebrews 7:25; I John 2:1)? \_\_\_\_\_  
d. Who is it that calls men and women to repentance (Matthew 9:13; Acts 5:31; II Peter 3:9)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are the keynotes from the books we studied in lesson #1? \_\_\_\_\_

- Jarrod Jacobs