

I. A long walk

- A. Jesus on the road to Emmaus
- B. Explanation from the Scriptures
- C. Why spend so much time talking about this, Luke?! (cf. John 20:9; Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1-2)

II. How people use (and abuse) the Old Testament

- A. The Old Testament a.k.a. the Hebrew Bible a.k.a. the Tanak (look at the table of contents)
 - i. the *Law*: the first five books, also called the Torah, the Law of Moses, or the Pentateuch
 - ii. the *Prophets*: Joshua, Judges, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, 12 Minor Prophets
 - iii. the *Psalms*: Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Scrolls (Song of Solomon, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, Esther), Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, 1-2 Chronicles
- B. The entire New Testament assumes the truth and authority of the Old Testament (2 Timothy 3:15-16; Hebrews 11; 1 Corinthians 10:6ff.)
- C. Different ways Christians handle the Old Testament (two bad, three incomplete)
 - i. Ignore it (or at least sideline it)
 - ii. Fall in love with its rules
 - iii. Use it as an encyclopedia of examples
 - iv. Treat it as historical background of the NT
 - v. Mine it for types or images of Christ

III. What the Hebrew Bible is *about*: Jesus Christ crucified, risen, and proclaimed

- A. We have a tendency to atomize the Bible, but it is one story
- B. The Old Testament groans under the weight of unfulfilled (or provisionally fulfilled) promises
 - i. The Seed of the woman (Genesis 3:15)
 - ii. The prophet like Moses (Deuteronomy 18:15; Acts 3:22)
 - iii. The day of the Lord (Jeremiah 46; Ezekiel 30; Joel 1-3 among many)
 - iv. The righteous Sufferer (Isaiah 42,52-53)
 - v. The messenger of the Gospel of peace (Isaiah 52; Malachi 3)
 - vi. God with us (Isaiah 7:14)
 - vii. The King of peace (1 Kings 1-11; 1 Chronicles 29-2 Chronicles 9)
 - viii. The Rebuilder of ruins (Nehemiah; Isaiah 58; Zechariah 1-6)