

The Essential 100

A Bible overview plan for 2011-2012

The Essential 100 (E100) is a systematic approach that guides readers through the big picture of the Bible. It is a carefully selected list of short Bible passages—50 from the Old Testament and 50 from the New Testament. The passages are usually one to two chapters in length and can easily be read in 10 minutes or less.

One-page plan: Each testament is broken up into ten, five-week series. We will move from Old to New Testaments every five weeks. My goal is to teach three of the five lessons in every series.

The E100 in Sunday school: We will REAP (read, explain, apply, and personalize) one passage each week and finish a series every five weeks. Each lesson will include a key verse for memorization. At the end of two years, we will have covered the essential 100 passages in the Bible.

Additional information: To learn more about The E100 program and to obtain additional resources, visit e100challenge.com. Our Sunday school website is stuartheights.org/sundayschool.

The Schedule: In the Beginning

Date	Lesson	Key Verse(s)	Passage	Speaker
January 2	Creation	Genesis 1:1	Genesis 1-2	Jim Fleming
January 9	The Fall	Genesis 3:1	Genesis 3	Jim Fleming
January 16	The Flood	Genesis 6:17	Genesis 6-7	Barry Cole
January 23	God's Covenant with Noah	Genesis 9:8-11	Genesis 8-9:17	David Barber
January 30	The Tower of Babel	Genesis 11:5-7	Genesis 11:1-9	Jim Fleming

Sunday school class timeline

8:50: Breakfast ready (January 9: open, January 16: open, January 23: Goble/Archer, January 30: open)

9:07: Announcements (let me know prior to a Sunday if you have an announcement)

9:10: Lesson

9:40: Prayer requests at each table

9:45: Dismiss

9:50: Room cleared

In the Beginning: Creation

Preview: Meet the Author



Things to look out for that tell us about God: (1) He sets the stage for the rest of the Bible, (2) He takes the _____, (3) He _____, (4) He _____, and (5) He is pleased

Read & Explain (What does it mean?): Genesis 1-2 (Author = Moses)

Genesis 1

1 In the beginning God [the Hebrew is *elohim*—a plural name for God indicating multiple persons] **created** [*ex nihilo*—out of _____] **the heavens and the earth.**

16 Then God made two great [intense] **lights: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. He made the stars also** [there are ~____,000 stars for every grain of sand on the earth].

26 Then God said, “Let Us make man in Our image [image, likeness, resemblance—the Hebrew root word is, ‘shade,’ so the idea is that man is a _____ of God],

28 Then God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be fruitful [imperative #1: _____] **and multiply** [imperative #2: _____]; **fill the earth** [imperative #3: _____] **and subdue it** [imperative #4: _____]; **have dominion** [imperative #5: _____] **over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.”**

Genesis 2

23 The first recorded words out of Adam’s mouth were _____

24 Therefore a man shall leave [let go and leave] **his father and mother and be joined to** [stick with and join] **his wife, and they shall become one flesh** [one body].

Marriage is _____ what God has already _____.

Apply (What is the point?)

1. Our words should be trustworthy
2. Taking initiative is being like God
3. Emptiness is not part of God’s design
4. Inspecting good work is pleasing

Personalize (What do I do with that?)

1. Acknowledge that God created it all and that it is all about Him
2. Understand that I am not God
3. Realize that if I want to know God, I must _____ His book

In the Beginning: The Fall

Review of last week: Meet the Author

Review of last week: God set the stage for the rest of the Bible by showing us that He was trustworthy, He takes initiative, He fills, He inspects, and He is pleased.

Preview: Eyes Wide Open

Key thought for today's lesson: _____ has a profound effect on our relationships with God and others.

Things to look out for that tell us about God: (1) He _____ man alone, (2) He _____, (3) He judges, (4) He intervenes, and (5) He _____

Read & Explain (What does it mean?): Genesis 3 (Author = Moses)

2 Eve _____ to what God said.

7 Result of sin: _____

8 Result of sin: _____

10 Result of sin: _____

12 Result of sin: _____

13 Result of sin: _____

14 Result of sin: lower _____ (to the animal, not the Devil)

16 Result of sin: _____

17 Result of sin: cursed _____

19 Result of sin: _____

21 Result of sin: when I sin, something has to _____

24 Result of sin: _____

How does Jesus deal with the results of sin? He takes care of all of them.

Result of sin (not a comprehensive list)

- Innocence lost
- Hiding from God
- Fear
- Avoidance
- Blame
- Lower status
- Pain
- Cursed earth
- Death
- Something has to bleed
- Separation

Jesus' action

- Innocence restored (**2 Corinthians 5:17**)
- Hiding in God (**Colossians 3:3**)
- No fear (**Luke 12:7**)
- Acceptance (**Matthew 11:28**)
- Blameless (**1 Corinthians 1:7-8**)
- Raised status (**1 Corinthians 15:52**)
- No pain (**Revelation 21:4**)
- New earth (**Revelation 21:1**)
- Newness of life (**Romans 6:4**)
- Jesus' blood being shed (**Luke 22:20**)
- No separation (**Ephesians 2:14**)

Apply (What is the point?)

1. _____ changed everything
2. God intervenes
3. Jesus _____

Personalize (What do I do with that?)

1. Acknowledge that I am a sinner
2. Acknowledge that God is still intervening
3. Trust Jesus (say no to sin and yes to Jesus)

In the Beginning: The Flood

Preview: Eyes Wide Shut

Key thought for today's lesson: _____ has a profound effect on our relationships with God and others.

Things to look out for that tell us about God: (1) He _____ man alone, (2) He _____, (3) He judges, (4) He intervenes, and (5) He _____

Read & Explain (What does it mean?): Genesis 6-7 (Author = Moses)

6:3 God was _____

6:5 God saw that man was _____

6:6 God was _____

6:8 Noah was _____

6:13 God told Noah _____

6:14 Noah said _____

7:5 Noah _____ God commanded

7:13 God _____

7:17 It _____

Why did God pick Noah?

How did Noah respond to God?

Apply (What is the point?)

1. Sin _____ everything
2. God intervenes
3. Jesus _____

Personalize (What do I do with that?)

1. Like Noah, are you surrounded by sin?
2. How do you resist temptation?
3. Does God still judge today?

For further reflection

Despite the world devolving into horrendous evil so wicked that His only recourse is destruction, “God remembers Noah.” The, “**Seed of woman**,” (**Genesis 3:15**) will not be completely annihilated, an event that would render God’s promise of a Savior void.

Chiasmus (inverted parallelism)

A little Hebrew poetry, chiasmus, to which Jim frequently refers:

A Noah (**6:10a**)

__B Shem, Ham, and Japheth (**6:10b**)

___C Ark to be built (**6:14-16**)

____D Flood announced (**6:17**)

_____E Covenant with Noah (**6:18-20**)

_______F Food in the ark (**6:21**)

_____G Command to enter the ark (**7:1-3**)

_______H 7 days waiting for flood (**7:4-5**)

_______I 7 days waiting for flood (**7:7-10**)

_______J Entry to ark (**7:11-15**)

_______K YHWH shuts Noah in (**7:16**)

_______L 40 days flood (**7:17a**)

_______M Waters increase (**7:17b-18**)

_______N Mountains covered (**7:19-20**)

_______O 150 days water prevail (**7:21-24**)

_____**P God remembers Noah (8:1)**

_____**O’ 150 days waters abate (8:3)**

_____**N’ Mountain tops visible (8:4-5)**

_____**M’ Waters abate (8:5)**

_____**L’ 40 days (end of) (8:6a)**

_____**K’ Noah opens window of ark (8:6b)**

_____**J’ Raven and dove leave ark (8:7-9)**

_____**I’ 7 days waiting for waters to subside (8:10-11)**

_____**H’ 7 days waiting for waters to subside (8:12-13)**

_____**G’ Command to leave ark (8:15-17, 22)**

_____**F’ Food outside ark (9:1-4)**

_____**E’ Covenant with all flesh (9:8-10)**

_____**D’ No flood in the future (9:11-17)**

_____**C’ Ark (9:18a)**

_____**B’ Shem, Ham and Japheth (9:18b)**

A’ Noah (9:19)

In the Beginning: God's Covenant with Noah

Preview: Never Again

Key Thought: God's _____ overcomes our sin (**Genesis 8:1-9:17**)

Overview: Noah and his family were free from the smelly _____, but were they free from the stench of _____? At this point, a _____ would be the symbol of His love. Later He would say it in _____.

Read & Explain (What does it mean?): Genesis 8-9:17 (Author = Moses)

Covenant Basics:

1. Covenant Theology: just _____ to organize scripture—Calvinism
2. There are _____ major covenants (see reverse side of the handout)
3. Conditional and _____ covenants—the Noachic Covenant is unconditional

Pre-Covenant:

1. Population estimate at the time of the flood: _____ billion
2. Sin is still very _____. Noah recognized sin's existence and sacrificed (**Genesis 8:20**)
3. God recognized the _____ of man (**Genesis 8:21**)
4. Sinfulness of man associated to the _____

Noachic Covenant:

1. Blesses/Commands Noah and his sons to be _____, _____, and populate (**Genesis 9:1-7**)
2. Places all _____ and _____ under human command (**Genesis 9:2-3**)
3. Forbids eating _____ with the blood still in it (**Genesis 9:4**)
4. Forbids _____ (**Genesis 9:5**)
5. Says that violent men will be repaid by _____ (**Genesis 9:6**)
6. Promises that he will never again destroy all life on earth by _____ (**Genesis 9:11**)
7. Creates the _____ as the sign of this covenant for all ages to come (**Genesis 9:12-17**)
8. **Challenge:** God _____ it. Jesus _____ it.
9. **The Greatest News:** The _____ Covenant in _____
 - a. _____ sacrifice: our new covenant (**Matthew 26:26-28**)
 - b. _____ is the fulfillment of all covenants (**Hebrews 8:6-13**)

Apply (What is the point?) & Personalize (What do I do with that?)

1. Biblical history is a massive example of the insufficiency of man to meet God's _____.
2. Some feel that all would _____ if we could just find the Ark (**Luke 16:19-31**).

Major Covenants – Basics of Covenant Theology

1. Abrahamic Covenant ([Genesis 12:1-3](#))

Parties: God, Abraham and Abraham's "seed"

Promises: Land, "seed," blessing; "I will" type covenant

2. Mosaic Covenant ([Exodus 19:1-8](#))

Parties: God and the nation of Israel (the descendants of Abraham)

Purpose: set them apart as a kingdom of priests—fill them with His glory again ([Exodus 19:6](#))

Promises: Blessings for obedience, curses for disobedience ([Deuteronomy 28:1-6, 15-19](#))

Nature: Conditional and binding—Not "I will" but "if, then"

Ten Commandments = summary or "table of contents" for the hundreds of specific instructions

What commands? [Exodus 20:1-4, 7, 8, 12-17](#) (these are the foundation of the second covenant)

3. Davidic Covenant ([2 Samuel 7:8-16](#))

Parties: God, David, David's descendants

Purpose: Build a house and lineage for David, establishing his kingdom and throne forever

Promises: House (Davidic descendants), throne (right to rule), kingdom (a nation to rule)

Nature: irrevocable and everlasting promise—"I will" covenant—v 16 "forever"

We still have this overarching problem: enjoyment of the promises requires obedience, but no one wants to obey. Therefore, God adds a fourth and final covenant.

4. New Covenant ([Hebrews 8:8-1](#))

Parties: God, Israel, Judah

Purpose: Redemption of man. The Old Testament saints looked forward for the Messiah who would bring it. The New Testament saints looked backward. When does it begin? Death of Christ

Promises: spiritual enablement and physical blessings

Spiritual: New heart; sprinkled clean; God's Spirit; perfect obedience (ability and desire to obey)

Physical: similar to Abrahamic and Mosaic Covenant promises

Nature: irrevocable and everlasting promise—"I will" covenant

[Ezekiel 37](#) calls it an "everlasting covenant"

His blood inaugurates the New Covenant—celebrated in communion

New Relationship to:

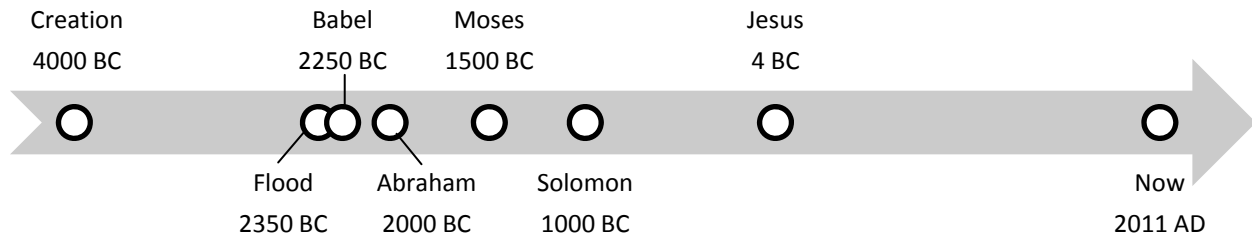
Abrahamic: Provides desire to obey and receive Abrahamic Covenant promises—problem fixed!

Mosaic: [Galatians 3:13](#): Christ's death fulfilled all of the Mosaic Covenant—He took all of its curses in our place—took one covenant and replaced it with the other. It is not a surprise, with New Covenant, we no longer need Mosaic Covenant!

Davidic: New Covenant provides a descendent of David to sit on the throne forever—the person who brings the New Covenant will be the eternal Davidic King (Jesus)

In the Beginning: The Tower of Babel

Review



Preview: Can we talk?

Key Thought: The greatest of all sins is _____

Overview: Ever since the Fall, humans had increasingly chosen to go their own way instead of God's

Read & Explain (What does it mean?): Genesis 9:1-11 (Author = Moses)

As with prior passages in [Genesis](#), [Genesis 11](#) probably did not follow [Genesis 10](#), but is likely a sidebar to help make sense of [Genesis 10](#) (much like [Genesis 1](#), [2](#), and [3](#) are intertwined).

1 Now the whole earth had one language [literally, lip/edge] **and one speech** [speech, but also more broadly can be used for business/occupation]. **2 And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain** [valley, plain] **in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there** [[Genesis 9:1](#) is still in effect —they were commanded to fill the _____, not to centralize in one place.]. **3 Then they said to one another, "Come, let us make bricks and bake them thoroughly." They had brick for stone, and they had asphalt for mortar.** **4 And they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower whose top is in the heavens; let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth."** [The real issue is that God was _____ considered or consulted. Man is not to make a name for himself, but to make a name for _____—to reflect His glory, not to build monuments to our own.]

5 But the LORD came down to see the city and the tower which the sons of men had built. 6 And the LORD said, “Indeed the people *are* one and they all have one language, and this is what they begin to do; now nothing that they propose to do will be withheld from them. [*probably* referring to the reaches to which their moral decay could get to] **7 Come, let Us go down and there confuse [mix, mingle] their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech.” 8 So the LORD scattered them abroad from there over the face of all the earth, and they ceased building the city.** [Frustration, humiliation, and pain are always the result of _____ God. **Proverbs 13:15**] **9 Therefore its name is called Babel** [‘confusion’ (by mixing)], **because there the LORD confused the language of all the earth; and from there the LORD scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth.** [Coffman: Regarding the wonder of HOW God confounded the languages, we simply have no information whatever. The will of God alone was sufficient to produce the conditions that He desired to appear.]

Apply (What is the point?)

1. _____ without proper direction is unprofitable
2. Planning without God’s input is futile (**Genesis 11:3-4**)
3. Rebellion can occur anywhere (**David Guzik: Time, progress, government, and organization have made man *better* _____, but not *better***)
4. God _____ our work (**Genesis 11:5**)
5. A unified humanity is powerful (**Genesis 11:6**)—but with great _____ comes great responsibility
6. God _____ (**Genesis 11:8-9**)

Personalize (What do I do with that?)

1. Challenge: Turn your back on pride and turn in humility to God
2. Get unified around the things that _____ God. Two examples:
 - **Acts 2:4-11**
 - EM: HE (extremevisionhomes.com): Extreme _____ Partnership

Preview: Next series

Genesis 1-11 marks the first great division of **Genesis** and the conclusion of our first of twenty five-week series. In our Essential 100 overview of the entire Bible, we will alternate every _____ weeks between the Old Testament and the New Testament. The first New Testament series begins next Sunday and will focus on, The Living Word—the early life of Jesus up to the point where He begins His ministry. Once we finish that series, we will come back to **Genesis** to look at Abraham, Isaac, and _____.