

**Session 1: Creation – God Gives Us Life**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Genesis 1 - 2**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Genesis chapters 1 and 2 tell us of God’s intent to enter into a covenantal relationship (communion) with man.
  - a. Genesis 1 and 2 uses \_\_\_\_\_ language to describe God’s purpose in creation.
  - b. While using poetic language, the account of Genesis is rooted in \_\_\_\_\_.
  
2. Chapter 1 of Genesis describes the purpose for creation.
  - a. God creates the heavens and the earth, but He does so in an \_\_\_\_\_ manner. This incompleteness is shown in that the earth is:
    - i. \_\_\_\_\_ – it has no shape.
    - ii. \_\_\_\_\_ (wasteland) – it has no life (v. 2)
  - b. The first three days of creation address the problem of formlessness, creating realms.
    - i. On the first day, God creates \_\_\_\_\_.
    - ii. On the second day, God creates \_\_\_\_\_.
    - iii. On the third day, God creates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. The second three days of creation address the problem of void (wasteland). These are the rulers over the realms.
    - i. On the fourth day, God creates the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ to rule the realm of time (v. 14-19).
    - ii. On the fifth day, God creates \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to rule space, that is, land and sea (v. 20-23).
    - iii. On the sixth day, God creates \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, to rule over life (v. 24-26).

d. God singles out male and female as the high point of His creation (v. 27-31), creating them in His image and likeness, calling them:

i. To be \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_.

ii. To \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the earth.

iii. To have seed bearing \_\_\_\_\_ as their food.

iv. God found his creation to be very \_\_\_\_\_.

e. God rested on the seventh day, taking a Sabbath and calling us to rest and worship (2:1-3).

3. Chapter 2 of Genesis describes the purpose of man.

a. God forms man from the \_\_\_\_\_ substance of the earth (v. 7).

b. God placed the man in a garden Eden.

Eden:

i. Was a \_\_\_\_\_ in which man dwelt with God on earth.

ii. Had the tree of \_\_\_\_\_ and the tree of knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 9).

iii. Was plentiful with \_\_\_\_\_, a source of life, and a key element in the garden (v. 10).

c. God commanded the man to:

i. \_\_\_\_\_ and take \_\_\_\_\_ of the garden (v. 15).

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Eating of this tree will lead to death (v. 17).

d. Man's solitude is not good (v. 18), so God solves this by making a partner for him.

i. None of the \_\_\_\_\_ were a suitable partner for man.

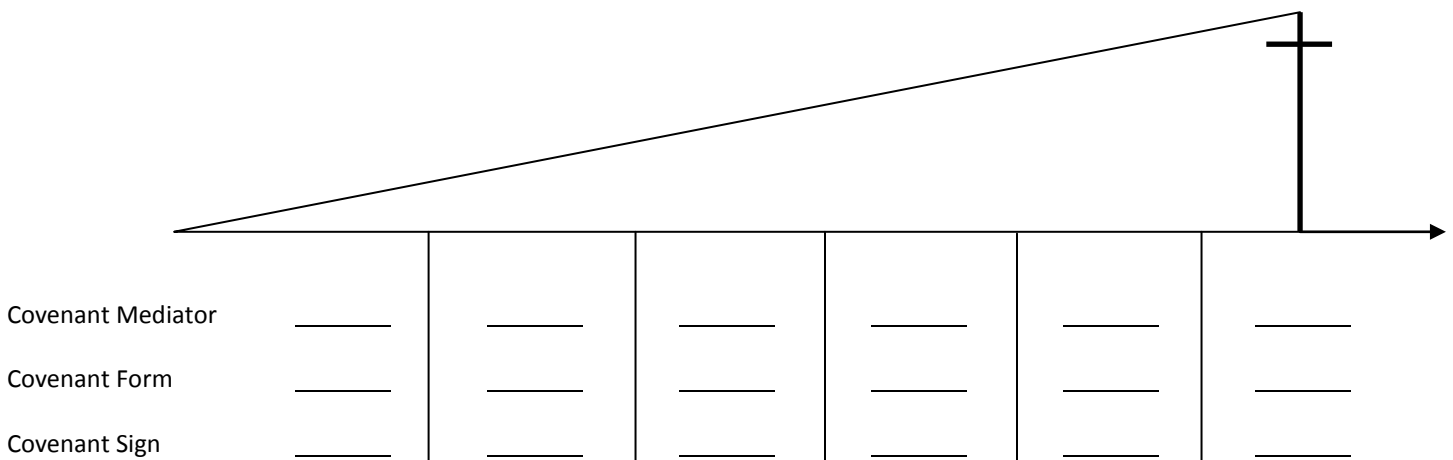
ii. Only \_\_\_\_\_, formed from Adam's rib, was a suitable partner.

iii. God called the man and woman to a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ union (v. 24). They were naked, but not ashamed.

4. In summary, we have seen in Genesis 1 and 2 that:

- a. God creates the world for us as a place to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ God.
- b. God has created \_\_\_\_\_ and everything God created was \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Man and woman are created to be in \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.
- d. God established a covenant in Creation to mark His relationship with humanity. The characteristics of God's covenant with Adam are:
  - i. Mediator (*the person as the representative of God's covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ii. Form (*the size of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_.
  - iii. Sign (*the action or symbol of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_.

**God's Covenants Throughout Salvation History**



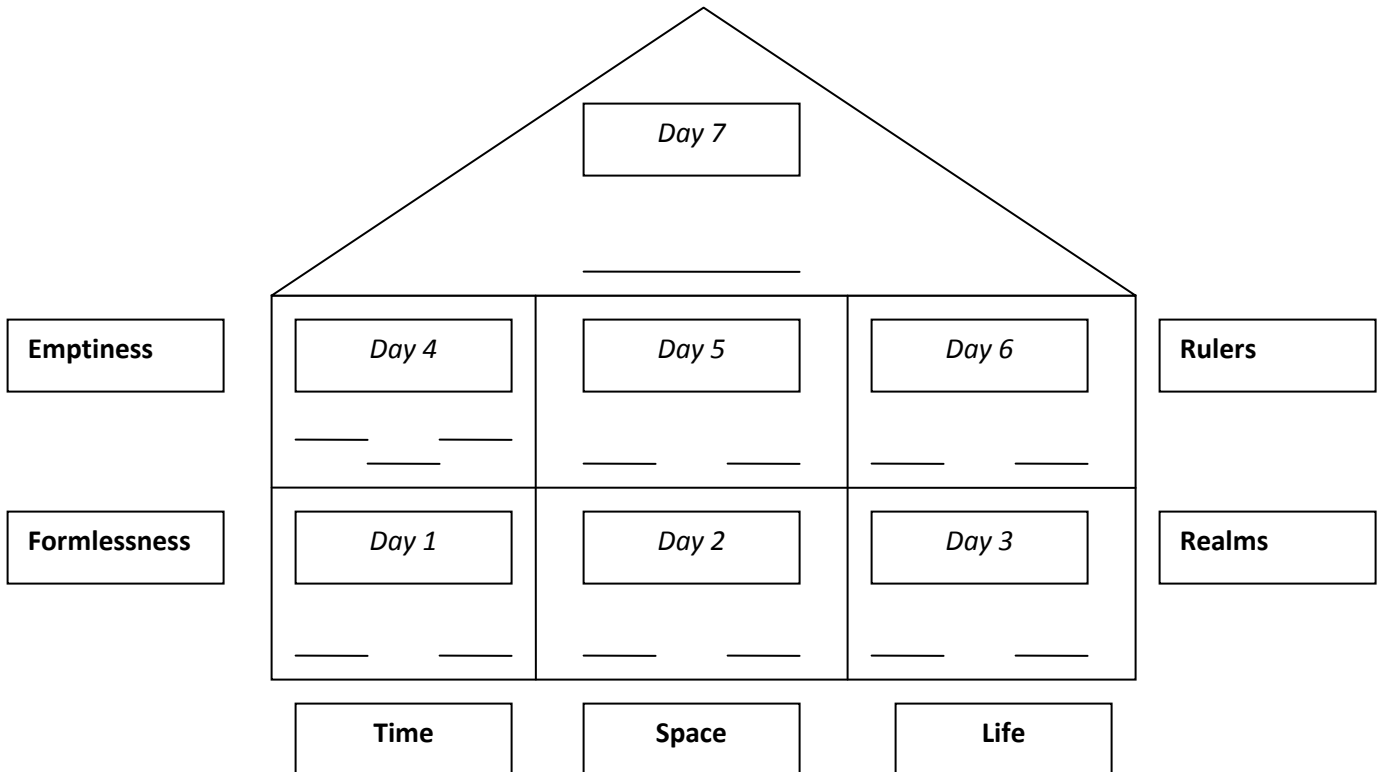
**An Excerpt from Dr. Scott Hahn’s Contract versus Covenant article from [www.salvationhistory.com](http://www.salvationhistory.com).**

“...So in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and it goes on to describe a problem. It says, ‘Now the earth was formless and empty, and darkness was over the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.’ Now there are two words in the Hebrew that denote a kind of problem. The earth was formless and void or empty. In other words, God had to do two things. He had to create structure, and he had to fill [it] with inhabitants. It was unformed and unfilled. There was no habitation in the beginning, and there were no inhabitants.

Then, in the six days of creation, he first creates by his own word day and night. What does he create the second day? He creates the sky and the sea. On the third day he creates the land (*and vegetation*). What he just did in those three days was to respond to the first problem. If the heavens and the earth were formless and empty, what he just created in those three days was form. He created form to creation. He created day and night, that’s time. He created sky and sea, that’s space. And then he creates land (*and vegetation*) so that the inhabitants can dwell and live.

What does he do the second set of three days? You can see a correspondence. The fourth day corresponds to the first, the fifth to the second, and the sixth to the third. He creates the dwellers of the day and night. He creates the sun, moon and stars to rule over the day and the night on the fourth day. On the fifth day he creates those beings that will rule over the sky and the sea, namely the birds and the fish. Then on the sixth day he creates those that will inhabit the land that he created on the third day. In other words, the Hebrews understood this as kind of a home-building project. God creates the structure in three days, and then he fills that structure with living beings on the second three days. And on the seventh day he covenants himself to that creation so it becomes for him a kind of temple-palace, his own home. The creator enters into a family relation and becomes, as it were, a father to his creatures...”

**Directions: Following Dr. Hahn’s article, fill in the blanks for each day of creation, noting what was created on each day.**



**Session 2: The Fall: Sin Enters the World**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Genesis 3 - 4**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Through the temptation of the serpent, Adam and Eve disobey God (Genesis 3:1-6)
  - a. The serpent begins his temptation by \_\_\_\_\_ the command of God and confusing Eve
  - b. The serpent invites Eve to see a \_\_\_\_\_ in disobeying God
  - c. Eve submits to the temptation and invites her husband to join with her in \_\_\_\_\_ to God's command.
  - d. At the moment of their sin, the man and woman experience \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from God.
  
2. From the moment of their disobedience, God reaches out to save the man and woman from sin (Genesis 3:7-24).
  - a. After sinning, the man and woman \_\_\_\_\_ from God.
  - b. Through \_\_\_\_\_, God begins to draw the man and woman to repentance.
  - c. Rather than admit their sin, the man and woman \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Genesis 3:15 is the first pronouncement of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. For the man and woman, God's punishments are \_\_\_\_\_ to help re-establish communion with Him.
  - f. To protect the man and woman from eternal separation from Him, God guarded the tree of \_\_\_\_\_ with cherubim.

3. Sin escalates from the moment it enters the world (Genesis 4).
  - a. Out of , Cain \_\_\_\_\_ his brother Abel.
  - b. Through a series of \_\_\_\_\_, God attempts to bring Cain to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Two distinct family lines emerge from Adam, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  
4. In summary, we have seen in Genesis 3 and 4 that:
  - a. Tempted by Satan, Adam and Eve \_\_\_\_\_ from covenantal grace with God.
  - b. From that moment sin enters the world; God begins His \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Once in the world, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ escalate.

**Session 3: Noah: God's Covenant with Noah**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Genesis 5-11**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

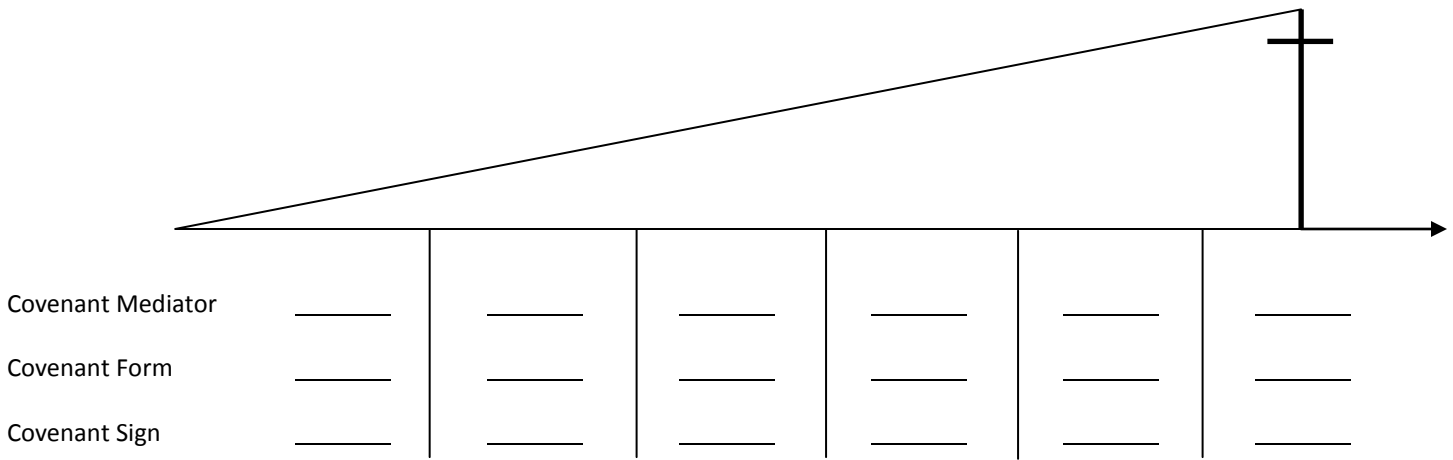
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. To root out wickedness on earth, God plans to destroy all living creatures on earth with a Flood (Genesis 6:13-22).
  - a. Only righteous \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_ will be saved.
  - b. To be saved from the Flood, God commands Noah to build an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ of every living creature entered the ark.
  - d. The Ark saves Noah and his family from the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Through Noah and his family, God re-creates the world (Genesis 8:1-19).
  - a. The Ark rests on the mountains of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. By \_\_\_\_\_, God cleanses the earth to make it His dwelling place.
3. God establishes His everlasting covenant with Noah and his family (Genesis 8:20-9:17).
  - a. Upon leaving the Ark, Noah \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
  - b. Noah is a new \_\_\_\_\_, the father of the human race.
  - c. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the sign of the covenant with Noah.
  - d. God promises that a \_\_\_\_\_ will never destroy all mortal creatures.
4. There are ten generations from Noah to Abraham.
  - a. Wickedness reemerges through the line of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ receives the blessing, the family line of God's salvation.
  - c. The descendants of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ populate the earth.
  - d. At the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, God thwarts a humanistic power-play.

5. In summary, we have seen in Genesis 5-11 that:

- a. Sin escalates after the Fall. To cleanse the world of sin, God recreates the world with \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Sin begins to grow again after the Flood. Despite a renewal in sin, God remains \_\_\_\_\_ to His covenantal line.
- c. God continues His plan of Salvation by establishing His covenant with Noah. The characteristics of God's covenant with Noah are:
  - i. Mediator (*the person as the representative of God's covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Form (*the size of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Sign (*the action or symbol of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_

**God's Covenants Throughout Salvation History**





**Session 4: Abraham: God's Covenant with Abraham**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Genesis 12-22**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. God called Abram and promised him (Genesis 12:1-3):
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. To become a great \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. A great name to become a \_\_\_\_\_ blessing.
  
2. After leaving Ur, Abram, his wife, nephew Lot, and possessions, travel to (Genesis 12:4-13:4)
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Back to \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. In Canaan, Abram and Lot go their separate ways (Genesis 13:5-14:17)
  - a. Lot takes the land of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Lot is \_\_\_\_\_ by warlord kings.
  - c. Abram \_\_\_\_\_ the warlords and rescues Lot.
  
4. After his victory, Abram meets Melchizedek Genesis (Genesis 14:18-20). Melchizedek:
  - a. Is the priest/king of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Offers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to Abram.
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Abram.
  - d. Receives a \_\_\_\_\_ from Abram.
  
5. In the covenant of Genesis 15 (Genesis 15:1-21):

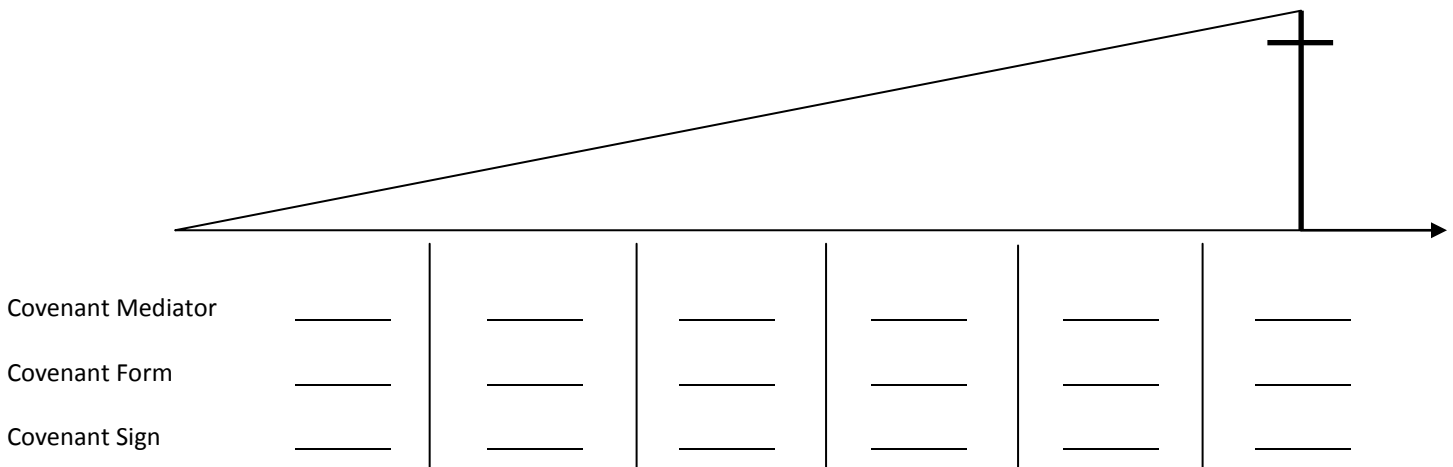
- a. God \_\_\_\_\_ an oath promising Abram and his descendants land.
  - b. Animals are ritually \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Abram is concerned with his lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Abram conceives Ishmael through Hagar, Sarai's maidservant (Genesis 16:1-16). Ishmael:
- a. Is the father of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Is \_\_\_\_\_ the son God promised Abram.
7. In the covenant of Genesis 17 (Genesis 17:1-27):
- a. God renames 'Abram' ' \_\_\_\_\_', father of a multitude.
  - b. God promises Abraham to make him a father of a host of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. The covenant sign is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Three visitors tell Abraham that his son will be born within a year (Genesis 18:1-19).
9. Isaac (*he laughs*) is born when Abraham was 100 (Genesis 21:1-21).
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ marks the relationship between Ishmael and Isaac.
  - b. Abraham sends Ishmael and Hagar \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In the covenant of Genesis 22 (Genesis 22:1-24):
- a. God tests Abraham to \_\_\_\_\_ his only son, Isaac.
  - b. This sacrifice was at \_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Isaac was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to carry the wood.
  - d. Aged Abraham \_\_\_\_\_ Isaac.
  - e. God \_\_\_\_\_ Abraham, and a ram takes Isaac's place.
  - f. God \_\_\_\_\_ to bless all nations through Abraham.
11. In summary, we have seen in Genesis 12-22 that:

- a. God called Abraham to leave everything and follow Him \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. God's covenant with Abraham extends to all \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Through the \_\_\_\_\_ of faith, Abraham was righteous.
- d. God continues His plan of Salvation by establishing His covenant with Noah. The characteristics of God's covenant with Noah are:
  - i. Mediator (*the person as the representative of God's covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Form (*the size of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Sign (*the action or symbol of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_

**God's Threefold Blessings to Abraham Genesis 12:2-3:**

<i>Promises</i>	<i>Covenants</i>	<i>Fulfillments</i>
Nationhood	Genesis 15	_____ Covenant
"Name" (dynasty)	Genesis 17	_____ Covenant
Worldwide Blessing	Genesis 22	_____ Covenant

**God's Covenants Throughout Salvation History**



**Session 5: Moses: Moses and the Passover Covenant**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Exodus 1 - 15**

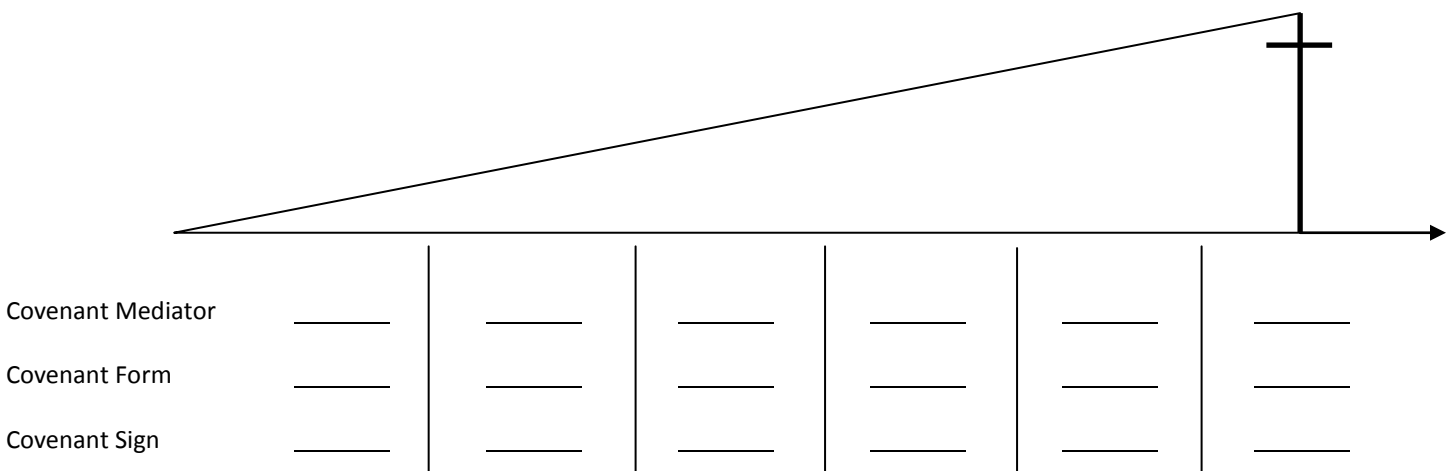
Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Moses is raised in household of Pharaoh (Exodus 1-2).
  - a. Moses escapes the slaughter of Hebrew boys and is \_\_\_\_\_ by Pharaoh's daughter.
  - b. After \_\_\_\_\_ an Egyptian soldier, Moses, 40, flees to Midian.
  - c. In Midian, Moses marries \_\_\_\_\_, the daughter of Jethro, priest of Midian.
2. God appears to Moses at the age of 80 in the form of a burning bush (Exodus 3-4).
  - a. God reveals His name as '\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_ \_.'
  - b. God reveals Himself as the God of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. God calls Moses to lead the Israelites out of Egypt for a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Moses \_\_\_\_\_ accepts the call, but God equips him with signs.
3. Moses returns to Egypt, and with his brother Aaron, asks Pharaoh to let his people go (Exodus 5-10).
  - a. Pharaoh does \_\_\_\_\_ permit the Israelites to leave and increases their workload.
  - b. Moses turns to the Lord for direction, highlighting their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. God unleashes a series of \_\_\_\_\_ on Egypt, but Pharaoh remains defiant.
4. The Passover marks the tenth plague, the death of the first-born (Exodus 11-13). The Passover:
  - a. Was Israel's protection against the \_\_\_\_\_ of the first-born.
  - b. Was given to Moses by God as a \_\_\_\_\_ institution.
  - c. Involved the slaughter and eating of an unblemished \_\_\_\_\_ and eating \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
  - d. Lamb gave the first-born life by the shedding of its \_\_\_\_\_.

5. After the death of his son, Pharaoh lets the Israelites go (Exodus 14-15).
  - a. The Israelites, their possessions, and their animals, leave Egypt in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The Lord guided them out of Egypt toward the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Pharaoh \_\_\_\_\_ his mind and chases down the Israelites with his armies.
  - d. God \_\_\_\_\_ the Red Sea, allowing the Israelites to escape.
  - e. In order to be saved, the Israelites had to pass through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f. The Israelites \_\_\_\_\_ with their freedom from Egypt.
  
6. In summary, we have seen in Exodus 5-11 that:
  - a. Despite reluctance, Moses \_\_\_\_\_ God's call to lead Israel out of Egypt.
  - b. By the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the lamb, the Israelites survived the 10<sup>th</sup> plague.
  - c. In order to be liberated from Egypt, the Israelites passed through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Summary of the Covenant with Moses
    - i. Mediator (*the person as the representative of God's covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Form (*the size of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. Sign (*the action or symbol of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_

**God's Covenants Throughout Salvation History**



**Session 6: Moses: Moses and Mt. Sinai**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**Exodus 15 – Deuteronomy 34**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Three months after leaving Egypt, the Israelites arrive at Mt. Sinai.
  - a. God reveals His desire for Israel, to be a kingdom of priests, a \_\_\_\_\_ nation.
  - b. God asks the Israelites to prepare for \_\_\_\_\_ days for His coming.
  - c. On Mt. Sinai, God begins to reveal His \_\_\_\_\_ to Moses:
  - d. The covenant is ratified with the people by sprinkling them with \_\_\_\_\_ .
  
2. With Moses on Mt. Sinai, the Israelites sin gravely by worshipping the Golden Calf.
  - a. The people designate \_\_\_\_\_ to build the golden calf.
  - b. Moses acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ in defense of the Israelites.
  - c. In anger, Moses \_\_\_\_\_ the tablets of the Ten Commandments.
  - d. Moses destroyed the Golden Calf, making the Israelites \_\_\_\_\_ it.
  - e. The \_\_\_\_\_ rallied to Moses' side, slaying 3000 idolaters.
  - f. God \_\_\_\_\_ a second set of stone tablets with the Ten Commandments.
  - g. Moses' \_\_\_\_\_ with God was so deep that his face became radiant.
  
3. From Mt. Sinai, highlights of Israel in the desert include:
  - a. The building of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The institution of the \_\_\_\_\_ priesthood.
  - c. Census and forty \_\_\_\_\_ of wandering in the desert.
  - d. The sin of \_\_\_\_\_ at Baal of Peor.
  - e. The \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in Deuteronomy.

- f. The promise of a greater \_\_\_\_\_ than Moses.
  - g. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Moses and appointment of Joshua as his successor.
4. In summary, we see in Exodus 15 to Deuteronomy 34:
- a. Once out of Egypt, the Israelites \_\_\_\_\_ against Moses.
  - b. Israel falls to the \_\_\_\_\_ worship of the Golden Calf.
  - c. God institutes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to help root out Israel's idolatry.

**Session 7: David: The Covenant with King David**  
**ESS 102 – Foundations of Salvation History**  
**1 Samuel 16 to 2 Samuel 12**

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Samuel anoints the shepherd boy David.
  - a. King Saul summons David to his court as a skilled \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. David demonstrates his faith in God by slaying \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Saul dies \_\_\_\_\_ of David.
  
2. David is crowned King at the age of 30.
  - a. David makes \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of Israel.
  - b. David, acting as a \_\_\_\_\_, transports the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem.
  
3. God establishes His covenant with David, promising him a dynastic line.
  - a. David and his offspring will rule over a \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 12).
  - b. God's covenant with David applies to his \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 12, 13).
  - c. David's son will be \_\_\_\_\_ son (v. 14).
  - d. This covenant will extend to \_\_\_\_\_ and will be without end (v 16, 19).
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ will be the spiritual center of the covenant.
  - f. The \_\_\_\_\_ (*house*) will be the sign of the covenant (v. 11).
  
4. David commits adultery with Bathsheba and kills her husband Uriah.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ the prophet confronts David with his sin.
  - b. David \_\_\_\_\_ of his sin and is \_\_\_\_\_ by God.
  - c. While forgiven by God, David's sin has long-reaching \_\_\_\_\_.



5. After the death of David:

- a. His son, Solomon, builds the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- b. Solomon, despite his wisdom, acquires \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and many \_\_\_\_\_ .
- c. After Solomon, the unified Kingdom of Israel splits into the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ kingdoms.
- d. Invasion and exile strike both \_\_\_\_\_ (722 BC Assyria) and \_\_\_\_\_ (586 BC Babylon).
- e. Judah \_\_\_\_\_ from exile in 538 BC.

6. Summarizing the Covenant with David:

- a. God’s covenant with David establishes a royal, dynastic \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The line of kings (apparently) \_\_\_\_\_ with the destruction of Israel and captivity of Judah.
- c. After the return from exile, Judah waits in hope for the establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. God continues His plan of Salvation by establishing His covenant with David. The characteristics of God’s covenant with David are:
  - i. Mediator (*the person as the representative of God’s covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Form (*the size of the covenant*): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Sign (*the action or symbol of the covenant*): Temple/Throne

**God’s Covenants Throughout Salvation History**

