

OLD TESTAMENT



GOD'S SAVING PLAN

GA-S6

DIVIDED KINGDOM
&
EXILE

RETURN

Esther

Malachi

Ezra

The GREAT ADVENTURE

A Journey Through the Bible

Egypt

Code of Hammurabi, 1760 BC

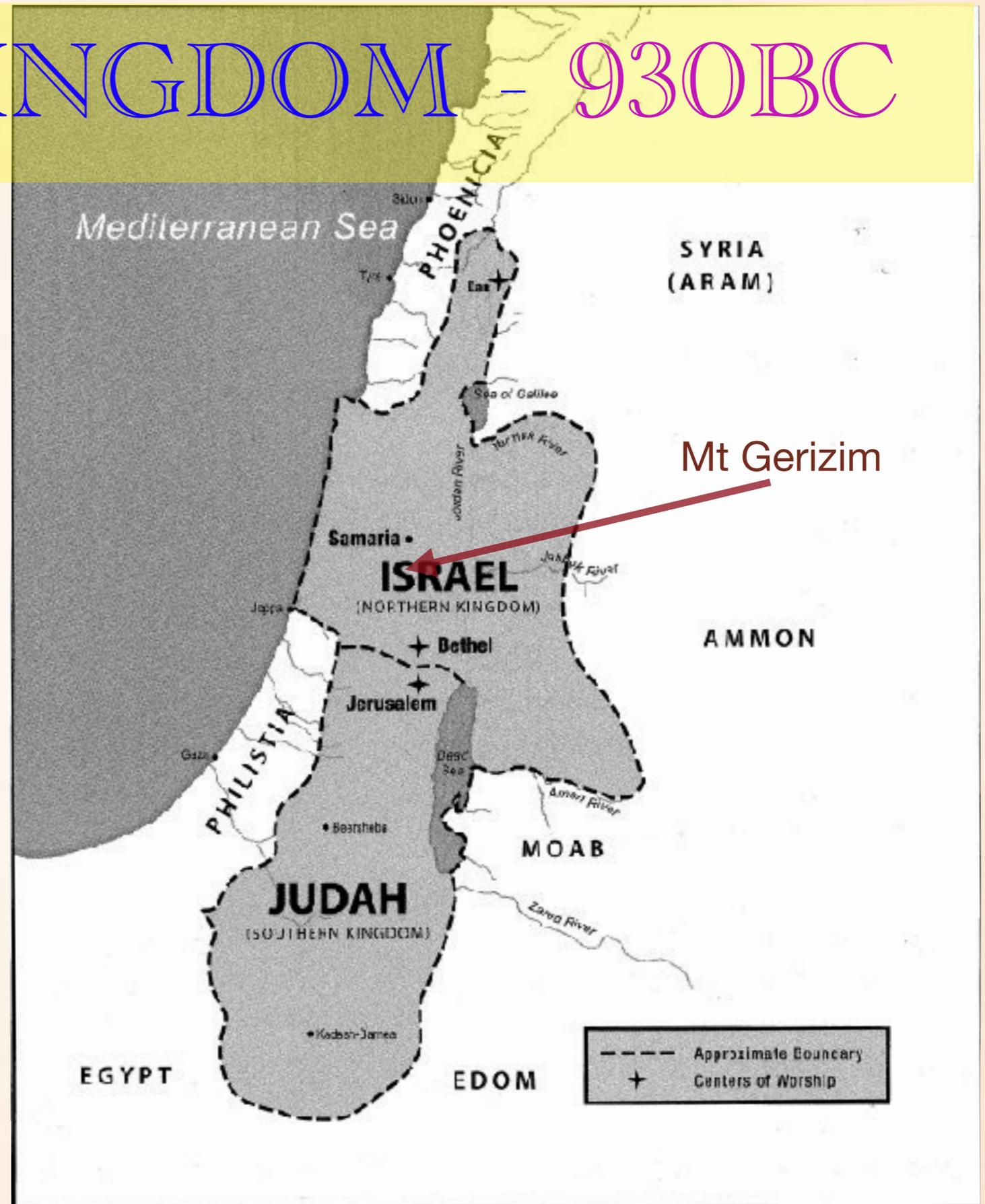
1800

1700



DIVIDED KINGDOM - 930BC

- ❖ Judah - Jerusalem
- ❖ Solomon's Temple
- ❖ Israel - Samaria
- ❖ Dan & Bethel
- two golden calves
- ❖ *Later* Mt Gerizim
- Sychar (Jacob's well) is just east of the Mount



PROPHETS

Dispersion - 722BC
Exile - 587 BC

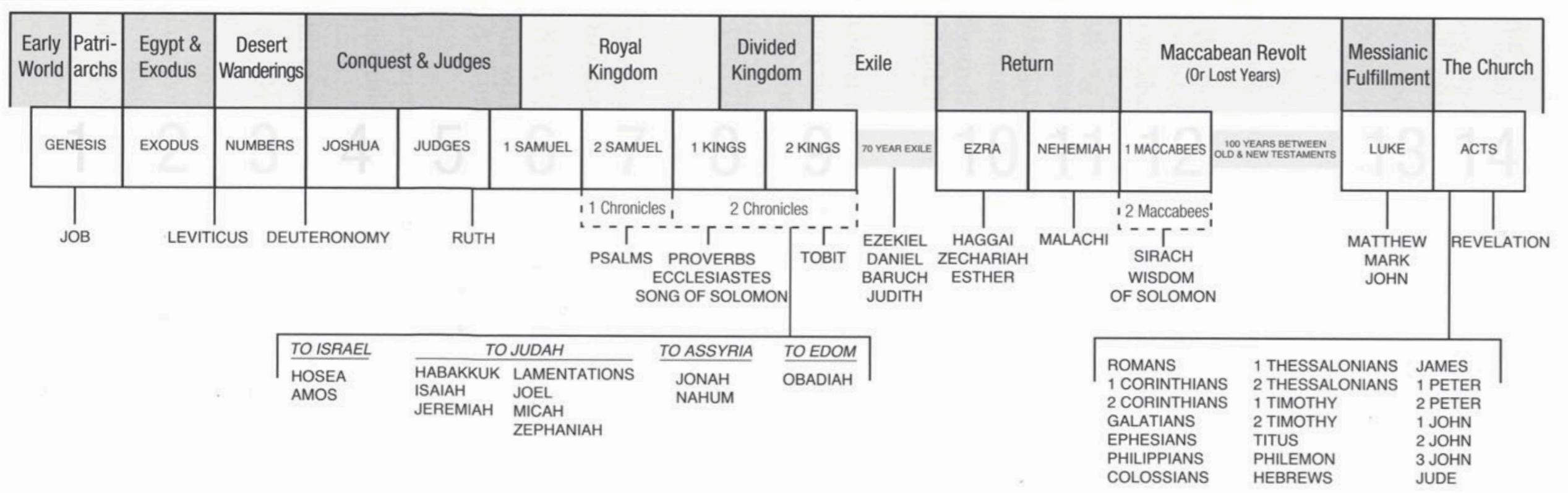
NORTH

- ❖ Jonah - to Assyria
- ❖ Elijah*, Elisha*, Amos and Hosea - before the Assyrian Dispersion

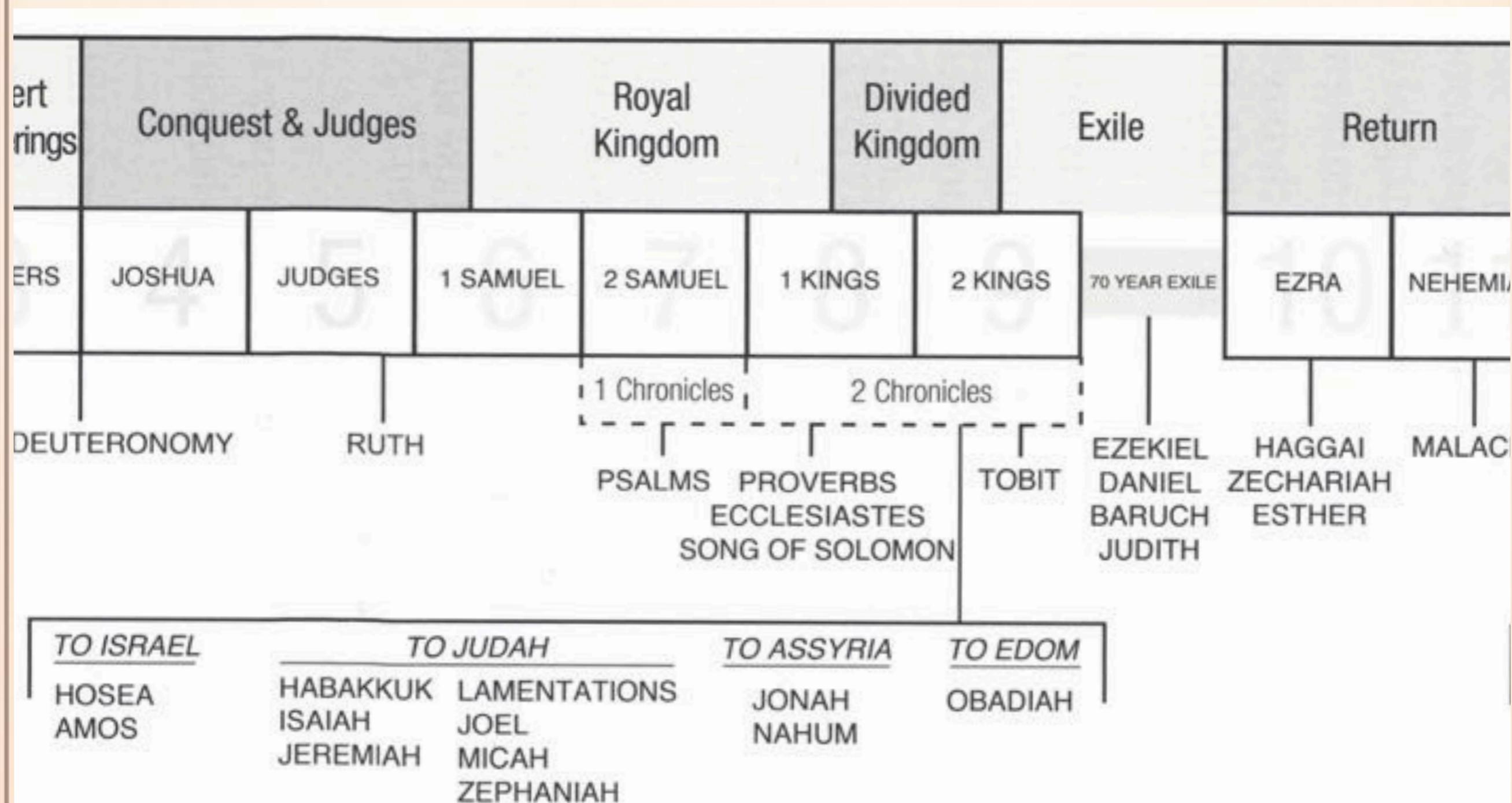
SOUTH

- ❖ Isaiah, Micah, Joel
Zephaniah, Jeremiah,
before the Exile
- ❖ Daniel, Ezekiel,
Baruch during Exile.
- ❖ Zechariah, Haggai,
Malachi after the Exile.

NARRATIVE & SUPPLEMENTAL BOOKS



NARRATIVE & SUPPLEMENTAL BOOKS



PROPHECY

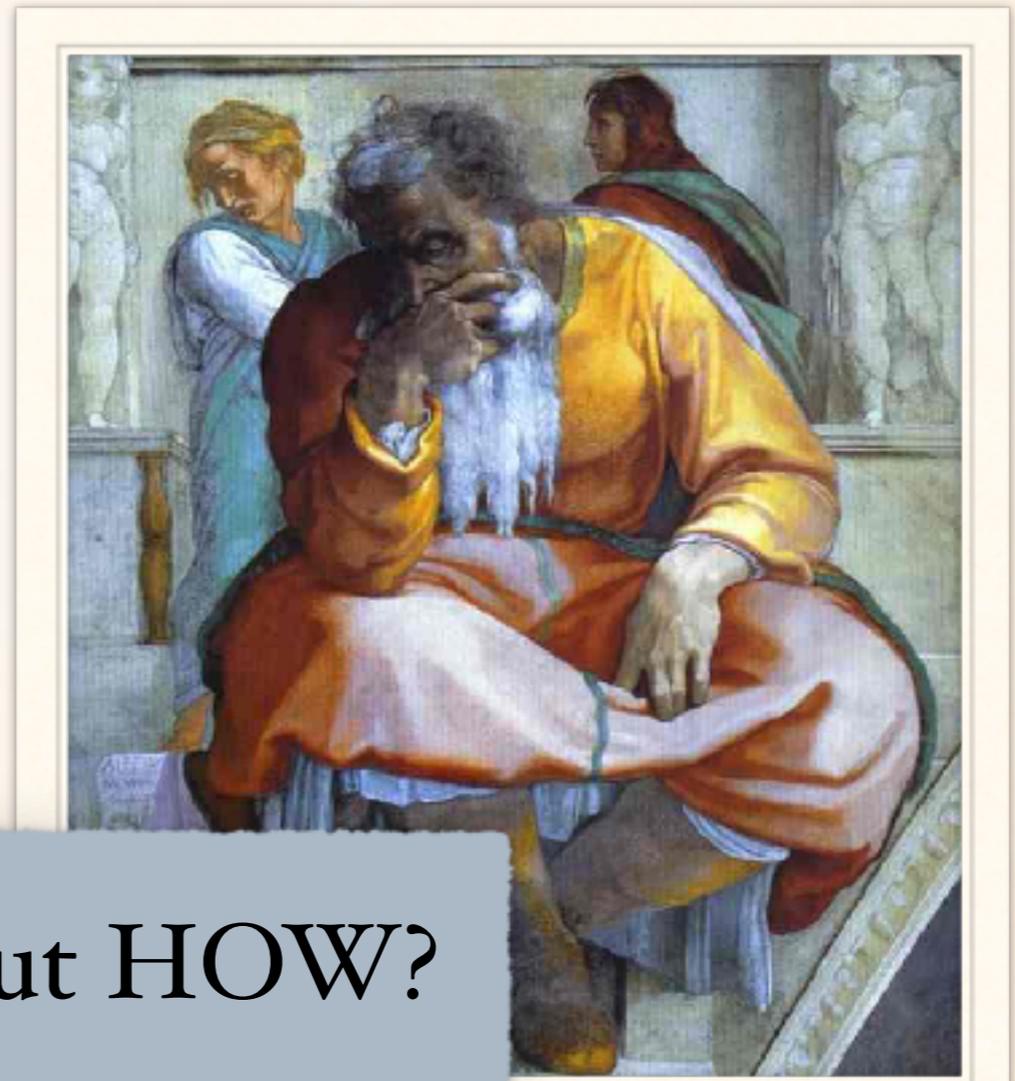
- ❖ Prophets speak “God’s Will” to the people. A human messenger.
- ❖ Prophets do not, by way of primary mission, predict the future.
- ❖ They explain a future calamity or restoration as a consequence of the level of compliance (or lack thereof) with God’s will.



The Book of Ezekiel describes his vivid symbolic visions that predict the restoration of the kingdom of Israel (ch 36-37)

RESTORATION OF ISRAEL

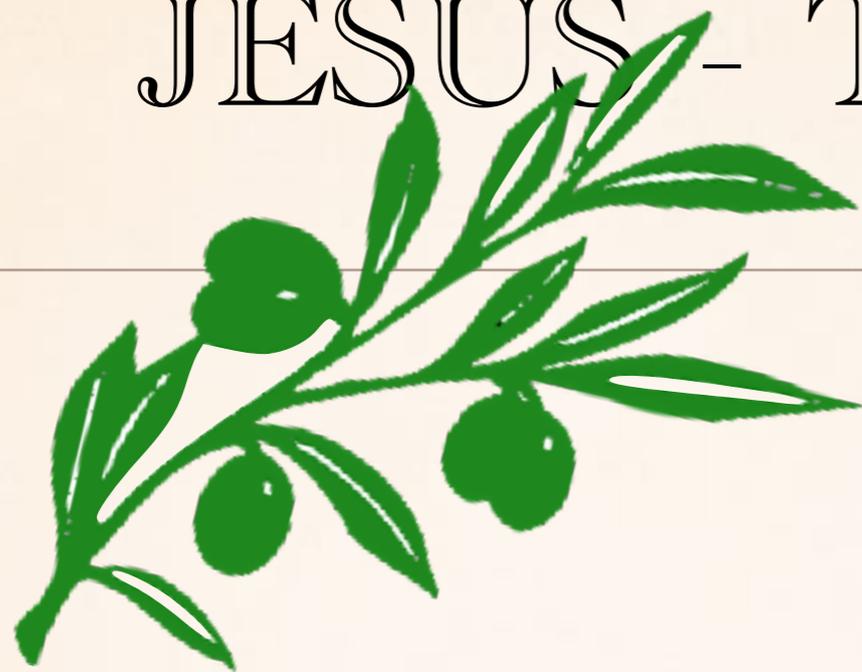
- ❖ Jeremiah Chapters 30 and 31
 - Describe the restoration of all of Israel and Judah
- ❖ Chapter 33:14-15: “In those days, in that time, I will raise up for David a just shoot, he shall do what is right in the land. ...”
 - ❖ cf Isaiah 9, 10 and 11.



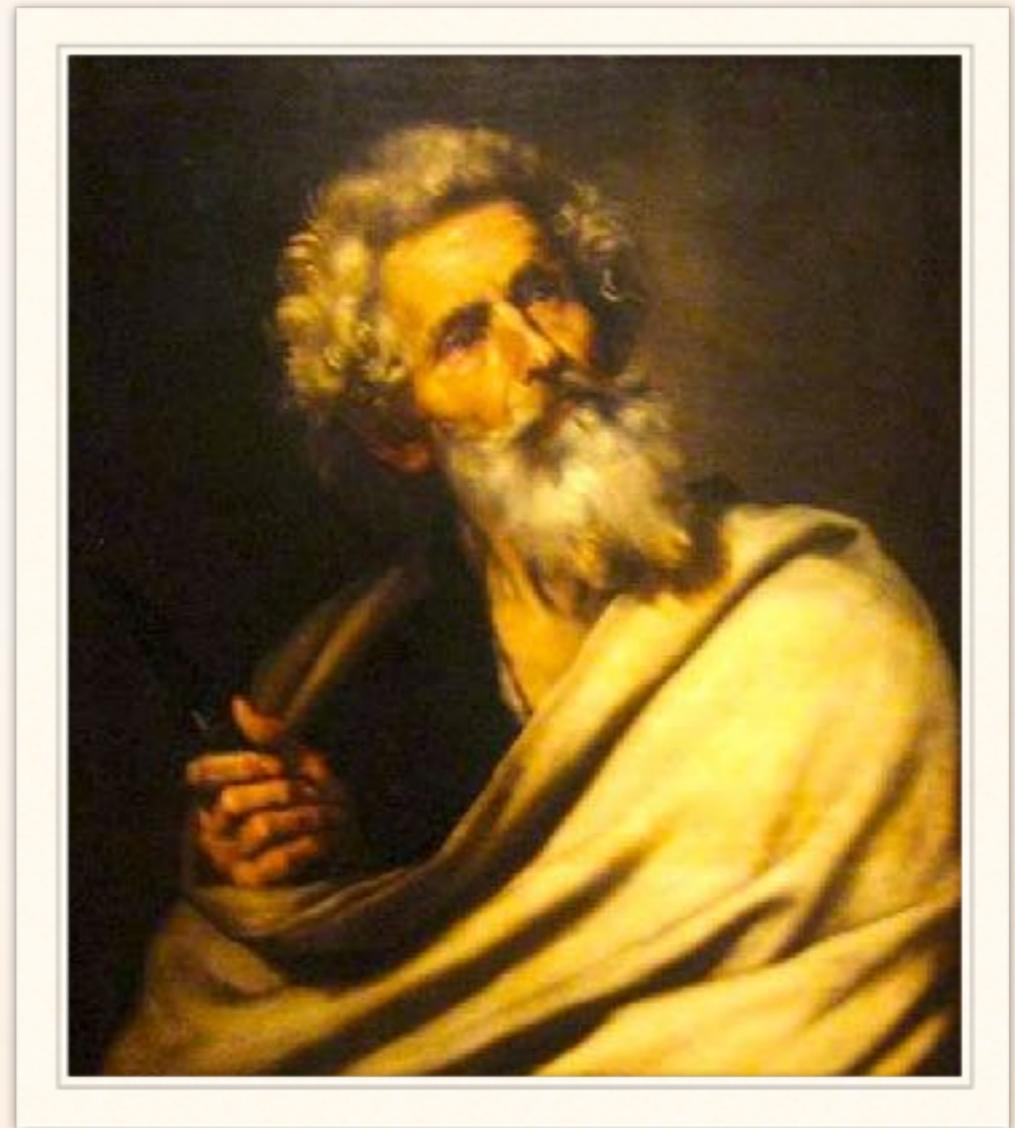
But HOW?

Jeremiah assures the people that one day God will restore Israel and institute a New Covenant

JESUS - THE NETZER



- ❖ John 1:43-49 - Nathaniel
- ❖ Isaiah 4:2
- ❖ Isaiah 11:1 and Jer 34:14
- ❖ Jer 23:5
 - ❖ Mt 2:23
- ❖ Zer 4: 8-18, Psalm 32:2



Nathaniel - Bartholomew the Apostle

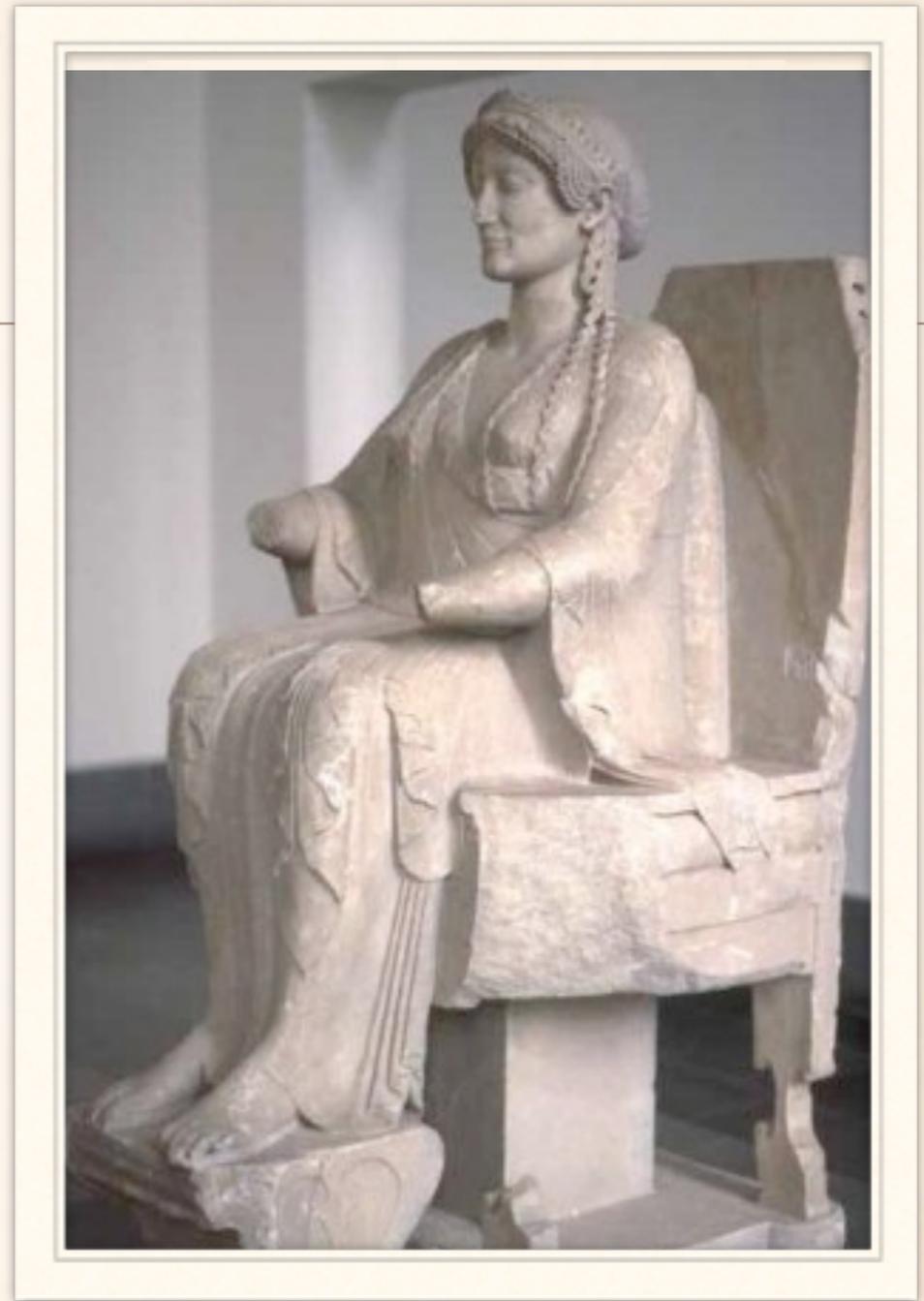
GEBIRAH

- ❖ Along with a Vizier, one of the unique aspects of the Davidic Kingdom, was the office of Gebirah
- ❖ Gebirah is Hebrew for the office of Queen Mother - (1 & 2 Kings)



GEBIRAH

- ❖ In the Western Monarchy system a King has a Queen. She is the Wife of the King.
- ❖ In the Davidic Monarchy system the King also has a Queen. She is the Mother of the King.



MAACAH II

Wife of Rehoboam
Mother of Abijah of Judah
Grandmother of Asa of Judah

GEBIRAH

- ❖ In the Davidic Kingdom, the **Queen Mother** has two important relationships:
 - ❖ She was the **spouse** of the Father - the **prior King**
 - ❖ She is the **mother** of the son - who is **the King**
- ❖ The legitimacy of the Davidic King flowed from the Gebirah's relationship to both. **Continuity of the line was paramount and thus assured by the Gebirah.**

GEBIRAH

- ❖ *As a wife* of King David, Bathsheba bowed to David. (1 Ki 1:16)
- ❖ *As the mother of King* Solomon, the king paid her homage, and provided a throne for her. (1 Ki 2:19).

GEBIRAH

- ❖ (1 Kings 2). Adonijah, son of Haggith, went to Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon. "Do you come as a friend?" she asked. "Yes," he answered, and added, "I have something to say to you." She replied, "Say it."
- ❖ ... "But now there is one favor I would ask of you. Do not refuse me." And she said, "Speak on."
- ❖ He said, "Please ask King Solomon, who will not refuse you, to give me Abishag the Shunamite for my wife."

GEBIRAH

- ❖ “Very well,” replied Bathsheba, “I will speak to the king for you.”
- ❖ Then Bathsheba went to King Solomon to speak to him for Adonijah, and the king stood up to meet her and paid her homage.
- ❖ Then he sat down upon his throne, and a throne was provided for the king's mother, who sat at his right.

GEBIRAH

- ❖ "There is one small favor I would ask of you," she said. "Do not refuse me."
- ❖ "Ask it, my mother," the king said to her, "for I will not refuse you." (1 Ki 2: 12-21)

The Queen Mother - historically served as an *intercessor* for the people.

GEBIRAH

- ❖ To highlight the importance of the Gebirah in asserting that the person on the throne was a true son of David, we need only to look at how **Scripture describes the legitimacy of each Davidic King:**
- ❖ 2 Kings: 18:2 at 21:1 ; 21:19 ; 22:1 ; 23:31 ; 23:36 to name just a few leading to 2 Kings 24:8 Jehoiachin the “last” Davidic king with verse 24:15 describing the deportation to Babylon ...

GEBIRAH

- ❖ 2 Ki 18:2 (Ahaz) was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. **His mother's name was Abi, daughter of Zechariah.**
- ❖ 2 Ki 21:1 Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem. **His mother's name was Hephzibah.**
- ❖ 2 Ki 21:19 Amon was twenty-two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem. **His mother's name was Meshullemeth, daughter of Haruz of Jotbah.**

GEBIRAH

- ❖ 2 Ki 24:8 Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Nehushta,
- ❖ 2 Ki 24:15 (Nebuchadnezzar) deported Jehoiachin to Babylon, and also led captive from Jerusalem to Babylon the king's mother and wives, his functionaries, and the chief men of the land.

GEBIRAH

- ❖ The Prophet Jeremiah highlights the Gebirah's connection with the King when he wrote what God tells him to say:
 - “Say to the king and to his Gebirah: Come down from your throne. From your heads fall your magnificent crowns” (Jer 13:18).
- ❖ God refers to the deposing of the King and Gebirah, and with that image, Jeremiah signals the Babylonian exile of the Southern Kingdom is the judgment of God.

GEBIRAH

- ❖ It was a feature of the Davidic Kingdom, which Jews acknowledge even today, that those who, for some reason, felt that they could not approach the King directly - did seek the intercession of the Queen Mother ...
 - ❖ for as Scripture records, the King could not refuse a request from his Mother.
- ❖ The importance of a Mother's intercession is alive today in modern Jewish faith.

GEBIRAH

- ❖ If a modern Jewish person is sick, and a rabbi is asked to pray for the sick individual, he will seek to know the Hebrew name of the sick person's mother.
- ❖ ... to pray for a person, and mentioning to G-d the memory or name of the person's mother -increases the merit of the prayer and G-d is more merciful in hearing the request!

(cf. The Crucified Rabbi, by Taylor Marshall. At p.6)

GEBIRAH

- ❖ If Jesus was a true Son of David - who would be a King he would sit on the throne of his father David.
- ❖ As such, a first century Jew would look for certain incidents of a true Davidic King.
- ❖ In addition to a Vizier and ministers - he would look for a Gebirah - a Queen Mother

GEBIRAH

- ❖ **Luke 1: 26-38** - At the Annunciation, Mary finds out that her Son will take his seat on the throne of his father David. Therefore Mary will be a ...
 - ❖ How long will she be a Gebirah?

GEBIRAH

- ❖ In John 2 - the Gebirah goes to Cana, where she intercedes on behalf of the groom, to her son, a son of David like Solomon, the King of Israel.
- ❖ “What is this between you and me?”
in Greek written as: **Ti Emoï kai Soi**
What to Me and to You

GEBIRAH

John 2.4

GNT John 2:4 [καὶ] λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί, γύναι; οὐπω ἤκει ἡ ὥρα μου.
(Jn. 2:4 GNT)

"What -- to me and to thee, woman?" (YLT)

"Woman, what does this have to do with me? (ESV)

"Woman, what does that have to do with us? (NAU)

"Woman, why are you saying this to me? (NET)

"Woman, why do you involve me?" (NIV)

"Dear woman, that's not our problem." (NLT)

GEBIRAH

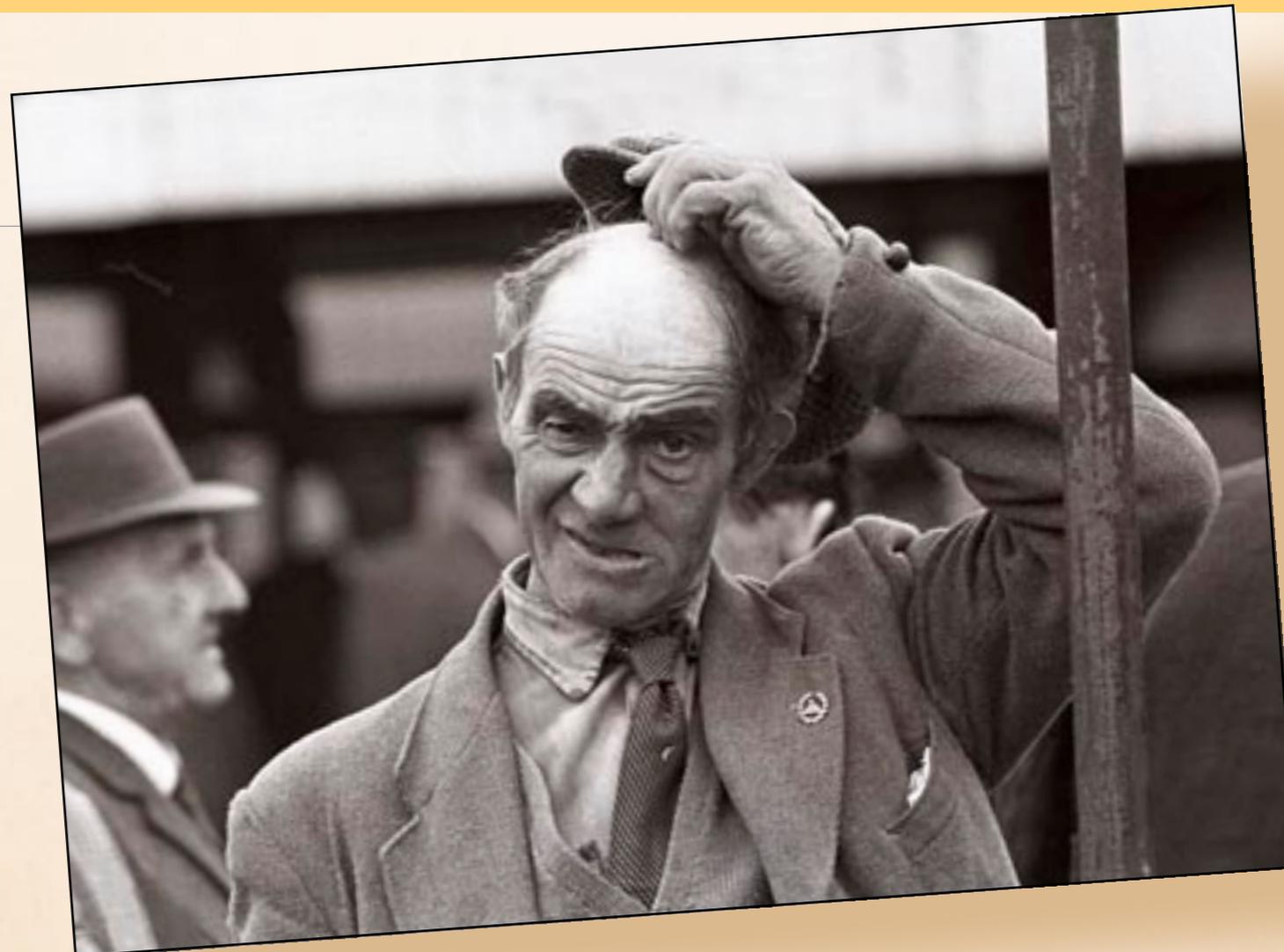
❖ In Rev 11:19 and Rev 12 - John the Apostle has a vision of the Ark in Heaven, a Queen giving birth to a King, who will rule with an iron rod.

❖ Ps 2:9

❖ Our Lady of Guadalupe



QUESTIONS?



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