

Light

ChatRoom



THE BIBLE STORY

A BOOK THAT WILL CHANGE YOUR
LIFE EVERY TIME YOU READ IT

WEEK 2 - FOUR VIDEO CLIPS

Understanding Biblical Narratives

Watch the Four Short Video's at your own pace.

Use this guide to follow along and take notes during the videos.

1. What Is the Bible?

1. The Bible is a small _____ of books.
2. These books come from the history of the ancient people of _____.
3. Prophets in Israel believed their story was central to what _____ was doing for all humanity.
4. The Hebrew Bible is called the _____.
5. TaNaK stands for _____, _____, and _____.
6. All the texts tell an epic story about how God is working to bring _____ and _____ out of chaos.
7. The TaNaK ends with the hope of a new _____ who never arrives.
8. Jesus claimed to be the one carrying the TaNaK's story _____.
9. The apostles called their writings the _____ or "good news."
10. The Protestant Bible contains the _____ and _____ Testaments.

Discussion Questions

1. Why is it important that the Bible is written by many authors over a thousand years?
2. What does the unfinished ending of the TaNaK make you feel or expect?
3. How does knowing Jesus continues the TaNaK story change how we read the New Testament?

Key Takeaways

1. The Bible is a unified story written over centuries by many inspired authors.
2. The TaNaK ends in tension — anticipating a future leader.
3. Jesus and his followers believed they were continuing the story the Hebrew Scriptures began.

2. The Story of the Bible

1. God brings order and beauty out of _____.
2. Humans are made in God's _____.
3. Humans are given a choice to trust God or define _____ and _____ for themselves.
4. Their rebellion leads to _____ and broken relationships.
5. God chooses _____ and _____ to begin a new story.
6. Israel gives into the same _____ to define good and evil on their own.
7. The prophets promised a new _____ who would change hearts and minds.
8. Jesus said real power is serving others and loving even your _____.
9. Jesus took the consequences of _____ into himself.

10. The story ends with Heaven and Earth _____,
and all wrongs made right.

Discussion Questions

What does it mean that humans are made in God's image?

Why does the Bible highlight the repeated failure of Israel's leaders?

How does Jesus challenge or redefine what power looks like in God's kingdom?

Key Takeaways

The Bible tells a unified story from creation to new creation.

Jesus fulfills the promises and hopes left open by Israel's story.

The story invites us to participate in God's kingdom through sacrificial love and trust.

3. Literary Styles

1. The Bible is written in different _____ styles.
2. The three main types are _____,
_____, and _____ discourse.
3. _____ makes up 43% of the Bible.
4. _____ uses metaphor and emotion to open the imagination.
5. _____ builds arguments and urges logical responses.

6. Bible stories explore life's big questions through _____ and _____.
7. Poetry helps us break out of mental _____.
8. Prose discourse pushes us to think and then _____.
9. Most books in the Bible are a _____ of styles.

Discussion Questions

Why is it important to recognize literary styles when reading the Bible?

What does poetry offer that plain instructions don't?

How does understanding the style help you read a passage more accurately?

Key Takeaways

1. The Bible includes narrative, poetry, and discourse — each with a unique way of communicating truth.
2. Understanding the literary style helps us read each book the way the author intended.
3. The blending of styles reflects the Bible's complexity and its deeply human design.

Ancient Jewish Meditation Literature

1. The Bible comes from a different _____ and _____.
2. Jewish literature gives few details, but every detail _____.

3. Ambiguities in the text are often _____.
4. These puzzles invite readers into a journey of _____.
5. Biblical stories connect across the whole _____.
6. Psalm 1 says the ideal reader is one who _____ day and night.
7. The Hebrew word for “meditate” means to _____.
8. The Bible wants you to adopt its story as _____.
9. In reading and rereading, the Bible begins to _____ you.
- 10.

Discussion Questions

1. Why might the Bible intentionally include gaps or puzzles in the stories?
2. What’s the difference between reading to find answers and reading to meditate?
3. How can the Bible “read you” as you continue to study it?

Key Takeaways

1. Ancient Jewish literature is dense and layered — designed to be read slowly and reflectively.
2. Ambiguities are not flaws; they’re invitations to deeper meditation and discovery.
3. The Bible is meant to be adopted as your story, transforming the way you see yourself and the world.

