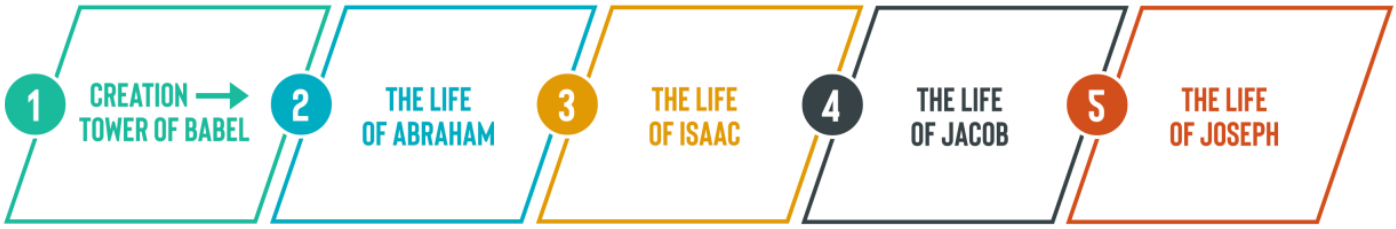
Genesis

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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A Closer Look

The word Genesis means _____. It communicates the beginning of everything from the world itself to God's redemption plan for mankind.

Genesis Records the Beginning of the _____.
Genesis 1:1; Hebrews 11:1; John 1:1-2

Genesis Records the Beginning of the _____ _____.
Genesis 1:27

Jesus is sometimes referred to as the _____ _____. 1 Corinthians 15:45-49

Genesis Records the Beginning of _____.
Genesis 2:15-17; Genesis 3:6-7

Genesis Records the Beginning of God's _____ _____.
Genesis 3:15; Hebrews 2:14-18

Genesis Records the Beginning of the Nation of _____.
Genesis 12:1-3; Galatians 3:8

Exodus

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

A Closer Look

The word Exodus means _____ or _____.
The book of exodus picks up three and one-half centuries after the story of Joseph at the end of the book of Genesis.

Two Major Themes of Exodus

1. God's Deliverance (Passover)

   Projected by Moses – Moses means _____. (Exodus 2:10)

   Obstructed by Pharaoh

   Effected by Jehovah (Yahweh) – Jehovah (Yahweh) means _____.
   (Exodus 3:13-14; John 8:56-59)

2. God's Revelation (The Law)
   Moral Laws (Exodus 20)
   Social Laws (Exodus 22:14-15)
   Religious Laws (Exodus 29)
   Tabernacle (Exodus 25-26)

Israel's Journey in Exodus

1. Israel in Egypt
   Slavery
   God Chooses Moses
   God sends Moses to Pharaoh
   Plagues Strike Egypt
   The Passover

2. Israel in the Desert
   The Exodus
   Crossing the Red Sea
   Complaining in the Desert

3. Israel at Sinai
   Giving of The Law
   Tabernacle Instructions
   Breaking the Law
   Tabernacle Construction

Major Lessons from Exodus

1. The book of Exodus is a picture of our own spiritual _____.
   Romans 6:20-23

2. The book of Exodus is a picture of our own _____.
   Romans 8:1-4

3. The book of Exodus is a picture of our own _____.
   Romans 12:1-2

4. The book of Exodus gives us a glimpse of God's _____.

The Ten Commandments – What Does God Value?

Commandment	Value
1. You shall have no other gods before me.	God values our _____.
2. You shall not make for yourself an idol.	God values our _____..
3. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord.	God values our _____..
4. Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.	God values _____..
5. Honor your father and your mother.	God values _____.
6. You shall not murder.	God values _____..
7. You shall not commit adultery.	God values _____..
8. You shall not steal.	God values _____..
9. You shall not give false testimony.	God values _____..
10. You shall not covet.	God values _____..

Leviticus

66 Books in 52 Weeks

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A Closer Look

Leviticus was written to show Israel how to live as a _____ in fellowship with God.

Key Verse: *"Be Holy because I, the Lord your God, am holy." Leviticus 19:2*

God's holiness is revealed in three ways...

1. In the sacrificial system.
2. In the precepts of the Law.
3. In the penalties for breaking the Law.

The book of Leviticus can be divided into two major sections.

1. Worshiping a _____ (Chapter 1-17)

A. Sacrifices (see 'offering chart' on page 2)

B. Priests (Leviticus 8:1-13; Leviticus 10:1-3; James 3:1)

C. Defilement and Purification

Food (Leviticus 11:1-8)

Childbirth, Skin Diseases, Mildew, General Hygiene

2. Living a _____ (Chapters 18 - 27)

A. Moral Standards (Leviticus 18:1-5; Leviticus 19)

The key phrase is "*you must not do as they do in Egypt*."

B. Feasts (see 'feast chart' on page 2)

Offering	Purpose	Significance	Christ, the Perfect Offering
Burnt Offering (Lev 1 - voluntary)	To make payment for sins in general	Showed a person's devotion to God	Christ's death was the perfect offering
Grain Offering (Lev 2 - voluntary)	To show honor and respect to God in worship	Acknowledged that all we have belongs to God	Christ was the perfect man, who gave all of himself to God and others
Fellowship Offering (Lev 3 - voluntary)	To express gratitude to God	Symbolized peace and fellowship with God	Christ is the only way to fellowship with God
Sin Offering (Lev 4 - required)	To make payment for unintentional sins of uncleanness, neglect, or thoughtlessness	Restored the sinner to fellowship with God; showed seriousness of sin	Christ's death restores our fellowship with God
Guilt Offering (Lev 5 - required)	To make payment for sins against God and others. A sacrifice was made to God and the injured person was repaid or compensated	Provided compensation for injured parties	Christ's death takes away the deadly consequences of sin

Feast	What It Celebrated	Its Importance
Sabbath Every seventh day (Leviticus 23:3)	A day of rest.	Reminded the people of God's creation of all things and his resting on the seventh day.
Passover One day (Levitcus 23:5)	When God spared the lives of Israel's firstborn children in Egypt and freed the Hebrews from slavery	Reminded the people of God's deliverance
Unleavened Bread Seven Days (Leviticus 23:6-8)	The exodus from Egypt	Reminded the people they were leaving the old life behind and entering a new way of living
Firstfruits One day (Leviticus 23:9-14)	The first crops of the barley harvest	Reminded the people how God provided for them
Pentecost (Weeks) One day (Leviticus 23:15-22)	The end of the barley harvest and beginning of the wheat harvest	Showed joy and thanksgiving over the bountiful harvest
Trumpets One Day (Leviticus 23:23-25)	The beginning of the seventh month (civil new year)	Expressed joy and thanksgiving to God
Day of Atonement One day (Leviticus 23:26-32)	The removal of sin from the people and the nation	Restored fellowship with God
Tabernacles Seven days (Leviticus 23:33-43)	God's protection and guidance in the desert	Renewed Israel's commitment to God and trust in his guidance and protection

OLD SYSTEM	**NEW SYSTEM**
Temporary (Hebrews 8:13)	Permanent (Hebrews 7:21)
Aaron High Priest (Leviticus 16:32)	Jesus High Priest (Hebrews 4:14)
Tribe of Levi (Hebrews 7:5)	Tribe of Judah (Hebrews 7:1-3)
Ministered on Earth (Hebrews 8:4)	Ministers in Heaven (Hebrews 8:1-2)
Blood of Animals (Leviticus 16:15)	Blood of Christ (Hebrews 10:10)
Many Sacrifices (Leviticus 22:19)	One Sacrifice (Hebrews 9:28)
Perfect Animals (Leviticus 22:19)	Perfect Life (Hebrews 5:9)
Tabernacle (Leviticus 16:2)	Throne (Hebrews 4:16)
Anticipated the New (Hebrews 10:1)	Set Aside the Old (Hebrews 10:9)

Application for Christians

The book of Leviticus gives us a clear picture of what every Christian experiences in their relationship with God.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

Numbers

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

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Purpose of the Book

Numbers was written to tell the story of how Israel prepared to enter the _____, how they sinned and were punished, and how they prepared to try again.

Division of the Book

1. The Old _____ (chapters 1-14)

    a. The _____ (chapters 1-4)
    Numbers 1:1-3

    Listing Out the Twelve Tribes of Israel

    1. Reuben
    2. Simeon
    3. Levi (priests)
    4. Judah
    5. Issachar
    6. Zebulun
    7. Dan
    8. Naphtali
    9. Gad
    10. Asher
    11. Benjamin
    12. Joseph (2 half tribes)
        Ephraim
        Manasseh

    b. The _____ (chapters 5-9)
    Numbers 6:1-8; Numbers 9:15

    c. The _____ (chapters 10-14)
    Numbers 10:1-6; Numbers 14:27-31

2. Wilderness _____ (chapters 15-20)

    a. Additional _____ (chapter 15)

    b. _____ against Moses (chapter 16)

    c. _____ of the Priests and Levites (chapters 17-19)

    d. Passing the _____ (chapter 20)

3. The New _____ (chapters 21-36)

    a. The New _____ (chapters 21-25)

    b. The New _____ (chapters 26-27)

    c. The New _____ (chapters 28-36)

Applications to Life
The book of Numbers teaches us about. . .

_____ God

_____ (1 Peter 4:7-10; Philippians 2:14-15)

_____

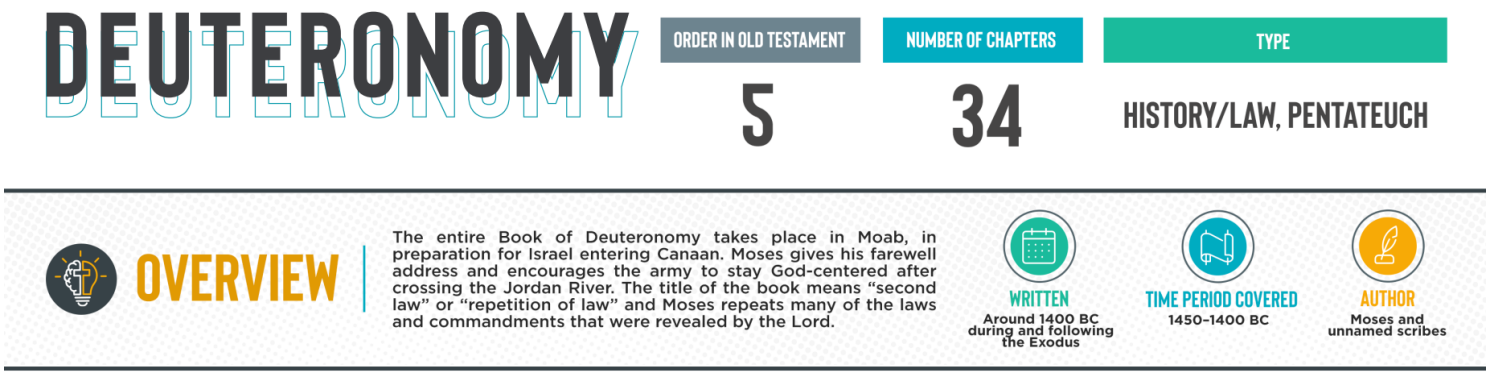
_____ (John 3:14-15)

Deuteronomy

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

Keep His decrees and commands, which I am giving you today, so that it may go well with you and your children after you and that you may live long in the land the Lord your God gives you for all time. Deuteronomy 4:40

Outline of the Book

1. Looking _____ (Chapters 1 - 11)
    - A. Review of the journey since Sinai. (Chapters 1-3)
        - Appointing leaders to assist Moses.
        - Sending the spies/rebellion against the Lord.
        - Wandering in the desert (Deuteronomy 2:14-15)
        - Moses forbidden to cross the Jordan (Deuteronomy 3:23-29)
    - B. Review of the Law given at Sinai (Chapters 4-11)
        - Deuteronomy 4:1-2; Deuteronomy 4:5-8
            - Idolatry
            - Respect for God (Deuteronomy 4:39-40)
            - The Cities of Refuge
            - Repeat of the Ten Commandments
            - The Most Important Commandment (Deuteronomy 6:5)
            - Passing our Faith to the Next Generation (Deuteronomy 6:6-9)
            - National Repentance (Deuteronomy 9:18-21; Deuteronomy 9:25-29)

2. Looking _____ (Chapters 12-34)

A. One Place of Worship (Deuteronomy 12:1-7)

B. Clean and Unclean Food

C. Tithes (Deuteronomy 14:22)

D. The Year of Canceling Debts - The Sabbatical Year (Deuteronomy 15:1-6)

E. Various Feasts and Celebrations
- Passover
- Tabernacles

F. How to Rule the Nation
- Appointing Judges (Deuteronomy 16:18-20)
- Settling Legal Disputes (Deuteronomy 17:9-10)

G. Commandments Concerning a King (Deuteronomy 17:14-17)

H. Various Laws
- Priests and Levites
- Test of a Prophet (Deuteronomy 18:21-22)
- Cities of Refuge
- Witnesses in Legal Matters
- Bravery in War
- Interesting Laws (Deuteronomy 22:1-12)

I. Blessings and Curses (Deuteronomy 28:1,15; Deuteronomy 30:1-5; Deuteronomy 30:19)

J. Joshua to Succeed Moses (Deuteronomy 31:1-2; Deuteronomy 31:7-8)

K. The Song of Moses & Blessing of Tribes

L. The Death of Moses (Deuteronomy 34:1-4)

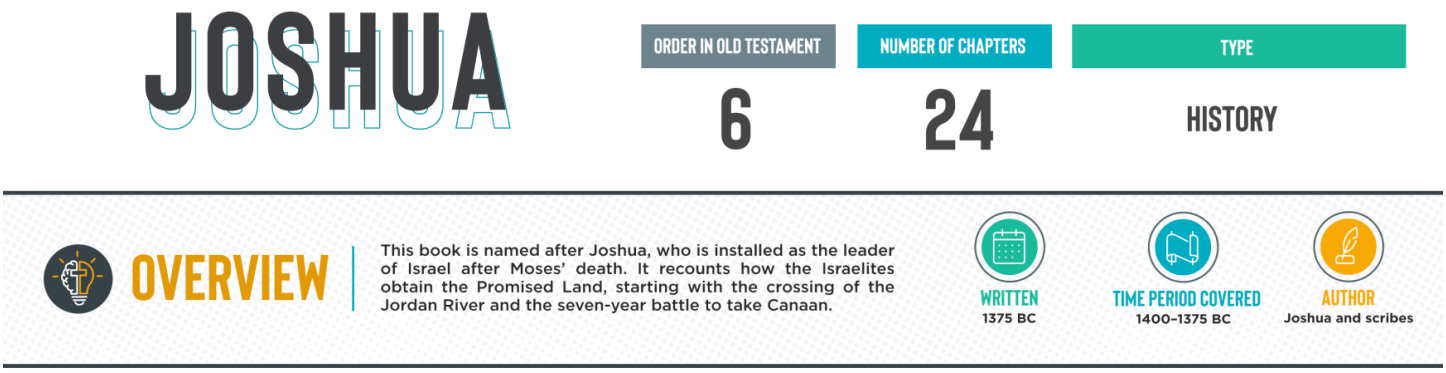
Applications

1. God is a God of _____ and _____.

2. We are to love _____ and hate _____. (Deuteronomy 10:12-13; John 15:9-17)

Joshua
66 Books in 52 Weeks
(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

"...choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve...But as for me and my household, we will serve the Lord."
Joshua 24:16

Outline of Joshua

Preparing to _____ (Chapters 1-5)

God Calls Joshua (Joshua 1:1-2; Joshua 1:7-9)

Joshua Prepares the People (Joshua 1:10-11)

Land is Given to Tribes to the East of the Jordan River (Joshua 1:12-15)

Spying out the Land -Rahab and the Scarlet Cord (Joshua 2:8-21)

Crossing the Jordan

- Joshua Challenges the People (Joshua 3:9-13)
- God Parts the Waters (Joshua 3:15-17)

Two Stone Memorials - 12 Stones Each (Joshua 4:1-8, 9)

The Canaanites are Afraid (Joshua 5:1)

The Manna Stops (Joshua 5:11-12)

The First Series of _____ (Chapters 6-9)

Jericho (Joshua 6:2-5)

Rahab is Saved (Joshua 6:24-25; Matthew 1:5-6)

Israel Defeated at Ai (Joshua 7:1-5)

Ai is Defeated (Joshua 8)

The Gibeonites Deceive Israel (Joshua 9:26-27)

The Sun Stands Still and Other _____ (Chapters 10-12)

The Sun Stands Still (Joshua 10)

Southern Cities are Conquered (Joshua 10)

Northern Kings are Defeated (Joshua 11)

All the Country is Taken by Joshua (Joshua 11:16-20)

The Land Rested from War (Joshua 11:23)

List of Defeated Kings (Joshua 12)

Distribution of the _____ (Chapters 13-21)

The 12 Tribes (Chapters 13-19)

Cities of Refuge (Joshua 20; Numbers 35:6; Numbers 35:13-15)

48 Towns for the Levites Listed Out (Joshua 21)

Joshua's _____ (Chapters 22-24)

Three Eastern Tribes Sent Home (Joshua 22)

Joshua's Farewell to the Leaders (Chapter 23:6)

Covenant Renewed at Shechem (Chapter 24:16)

Lessons of Joshua

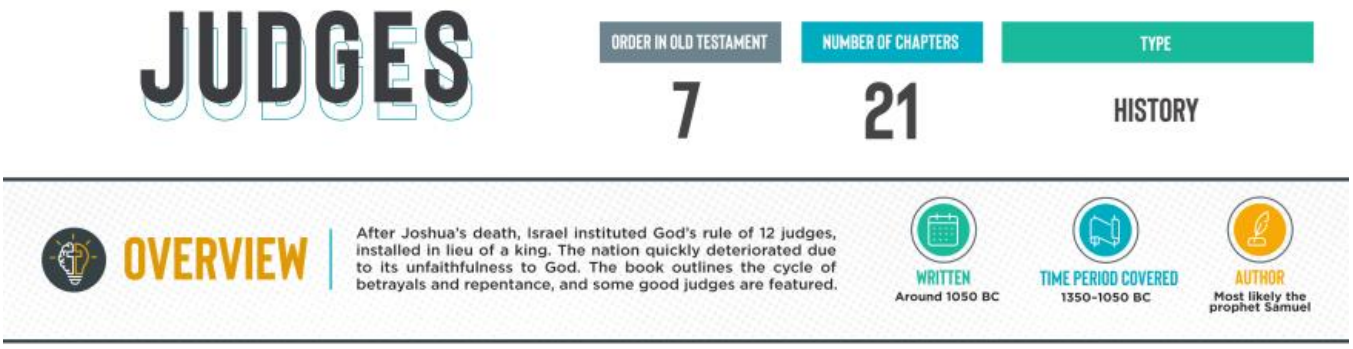
_____

Seeking God's _____ (Joshua 9)

_____ to Serve God

Judges
66 Books in 52 Weeks
(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

In those days Israel had no king; everyone did as they saw fit. Judges 21:25

Outline of the Book

Era of the Judges _____ (Chapters 1- 2)

A Series of Battles
Failure to Completely Drive Out the Enemy
An Angelic Rebuke (Judges 2:1-5)
Account of the Death of Joshua (Judges 2:6-8)
A Tragic Cycle (Judges 2:11-19) **see chart on page 2*

S _____

S _____

S _____

S _____

Era of the Judges _____ (Chapters 3-16)

List of Nations Left to Test Israel (Judges 3:1-6)

List of the Judges

Othniel (Judges 3:8-11)
Ehud (Judges 3:12-29)
Shamgar (Judges 3:31)
Deborah (Judges 4-5)
Gideon (Judges 6-8)
Tola (Judges 10:1-2)
Jair (Judges 10:3-5)
Jephthah (Judges 10:6-12:7)
Ibzan (Judges 12:8-10)
Elon (Judges 12:11-12)
Abdon (Judges 12:13-15)
Samson (Judges 13:13-16)

Samson's Feats of Strength

Killing a Lion (14:5-9)
Killed 30 Philistines (14:19)
Burning of the Fields (15:4-6)
Another Slaughter of Philistines (15:7-8)
Killing 1000 Philistines with Jawbone of Donkey (15:15-16)
The Gaza Gate Incident (16:3)
Three Escapes from Delilah (16:9, 12, 14)
Destruction of 3000 Philistines (16:28-30)

Secret of Samson's Strength (Judges 13:25)
Secret of Samson's Weakness (Judges 16:20)

Israel Falls _____ (Chapters 17—21)

Old Testament Version of the Prosperity Gospel (Judges 17)
A Final Atrocity (Judges 18-21)

Applications

When left to their own devices, people can descend into unimaginable _____.

God is our ultimate _____. (Romans 5:6-8)

7 Cycles In Judges

	Cycle	Oppressor	Years of Oppression	Deliverer—Judge	Years of Peace
1	Judges 3:7-11	Mesopotamians	8	Othniel	40
2	Judges 3:12-30 Judges 3:31	Moabites Philistines	18	Ehud Shagmar	80
3	Judges 4:1-5:31	Canaanites	20	Deborah/Barak	40
4	Judges 6:1-8:32	Midianites	7	Gideon	40
5	Judges 8:33-10:5	Abimelech	3	Tola/Jair	45
6	Judges 10:6-12:15	Ammonites and Philistines	18	Jephthah/Ibzam/ Elon/Abdon	6,7, 10,8
7	Judges 13:1-16:31	Philistines	40	Samson	20

Ruth
66 Books in 52 Weeks
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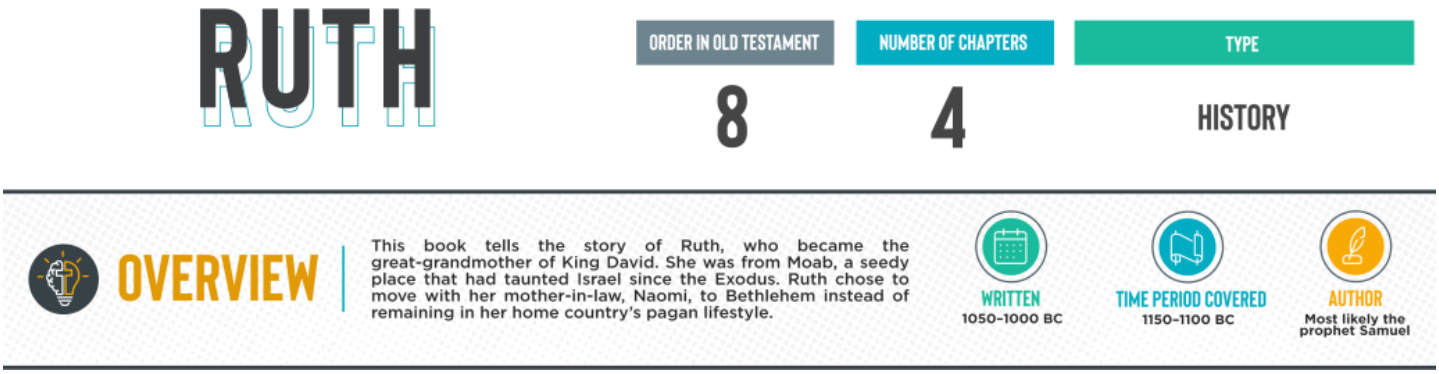

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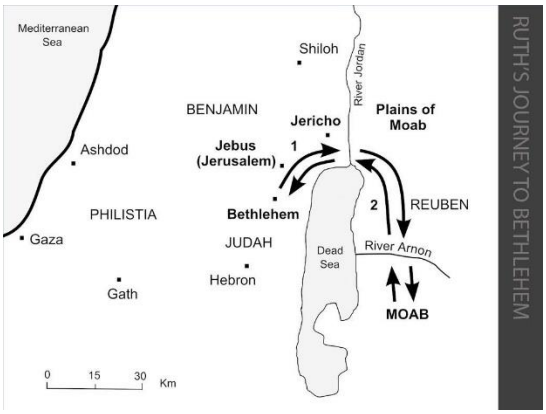
Key Verse

Where you go I will go, and where you stay I will stay. Your people will be my people and your God my God. -Ruth 1:16

The Terms



Judges (Judges 21:25)

Moab (Deuteronomy 23:3)

Gleaning (Leviticus 19:9-10)

Kinsman Redeemer (Deuteronomy 25:5; Leviticus 25:25)

Corner Covering (Ruth 3:9)

Sandals (Ruth 4:7-8)

The Story

Chapter 1: To _____and Back

Chapter 2: Who's that _____?

Chapter 3: Matchmaker, Matchmaker

Chapter 4: Here Comes the _____

From Ruth to _____ (Ruth 4:13-22; Matthew 1:15)

Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was Rahab, Boaz the father of Obed, whose mother was Ruth, - Matthew 1:15

The Lessons

Leave the Pagan _____.

_____ to God. (Ruth 1:16)

Cultivate your _____.

Receive the _____.

1 Samuel

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

Key Verse

But the Lord said to Samuel, "Do not consider his appearance or his height, for I have rejected him. The Lord does not look at the things people look at. People look at the outward appearance, but the Lord looks at the heart." -1 Samuel 16:7

Outline of the Book

_____ (Chapters 1-8)

The Birth of Samuel (1 Samuel 1)

Hannah's Prophetic Prayer (1 Samuel 2:1-11)

Eli's Evil Sons (1 Samuel 2:12-36)

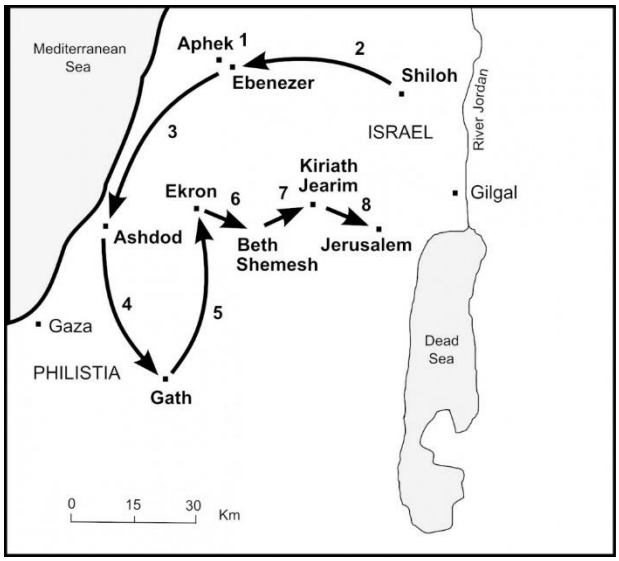
God Calls Samuel (1 Samuel 3)

Judgment for Eli and His Sons (1 Samuel 4)

The Journey of the Ark (1 Samuel 5-6)

Samuel Steps in as Leader of Israel (1 Samuel 7)

Israel Asks for a King (1 Samuel 8)



_____ (Chapters 9-15)

Saul is Chosen as King (1 Samuel 9)

Saul is Anointed as King (1 Samuel 10)

Saul Reigns as King (1 Samuel 11-12)

Samuel's Farewell Speech (1 Samuel 12)

Saul is Rejected as King (1 Samuel 13-15)

_____ (Chapters 16-31)

David is Anointed (1 Samuel 16)

David is Trained (1 Samuel 17-18)
- Goliath
- Saul's Jealousy

David is Hunted (1 Samuel 19-31)
- Covenant with Jonathan (1 Samuel 20:14-17)
- David Gathers Some Fighting Men (1 Samuel 22:2)
- David Spares Saul's Life Twice (1 Samuel 24 & 26)
- Samuel Dies (1 Samuel 25)
- David Hides Among the Philistines (1 Samuel 27)
- Saul Consults a Medium (1 Samuel 28)
- David Destroys the Amalekites (1 Samuel 30)
- Saul Dies (1 Samuel 31)

Lessons from 1 Samuel

God cares about our _____.

God _____ when we least expect it.

Sometimes God judges us by giving us our own _____.

Partial obedience is really _____.

God ultimately looks at the _____.

2 Samuel

66 Books in 52 Weeks

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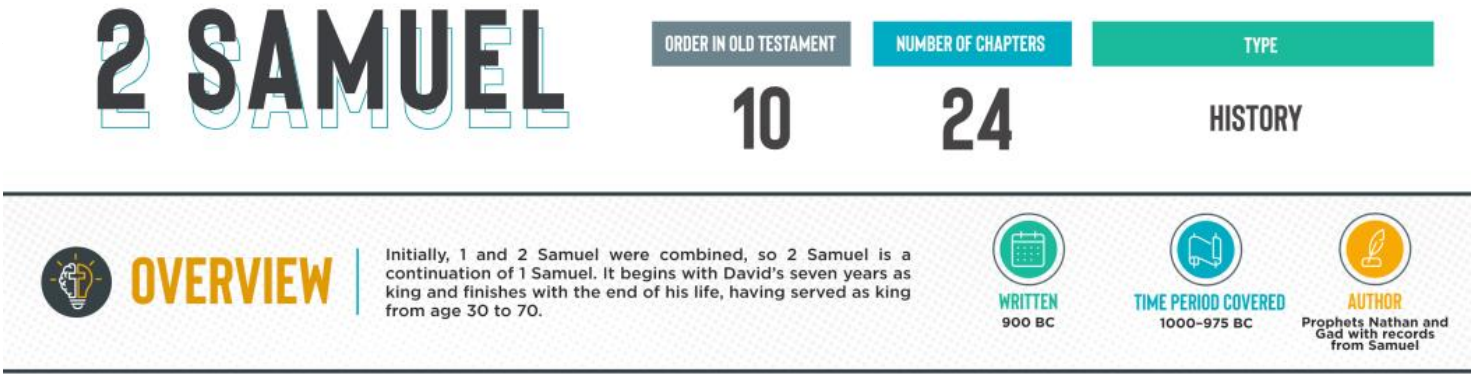

Key Verse

He is the one who will build a house for my Name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. -2 Samuel 7:13

Outline of the Book

David's _____ (Chapters 1-10)

David is established as the king of _____ and reigns at _____ for seven years. (2 Samuel 1-4)

Saul and Jonathan Mourned (2 Samuel 1)
David Established King Over Judah. (2 Samuel 2)
Civil War Between the Houses of Saul and David (2 Samuel 3:1)
Ish-Bosheth, Son of Saul, is Murdered (2 Samuel 4)

David is established as the king of _____ and reigns at _____ for 33 years. (2 Samuel 5-10)

David becomes King, Conquers Jerusalem (2 Samuel 5:1-5, 10)
David Brings the Ark into Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6)
God's Promise to David (2 Samuel 7:11-16)
David Continues to Prosper (2 Samuel 8:15)
David Blesses Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9)
More Military Victories (2 Samuel 10)

David's _____ (Chapters 11-24)

David's Two Great Sins (2 Samuel 11)

Observations About David's Sin:

David's temptation came at a time of _____ and peace when everything was going well.

David's temptation came because he was _____ through his decision to have a number of wives and concubines.

David's sin was _____ by his attempts to cover the sin in a deceptive manner.

David is Confronted, Repents (2 Samuel 12; Psalm 51)

David's Trouble in His _____ (2 Samuel 13-18)

Incest, Rape, and Murder (2 Samuel 13-14)

Absalom's Rebellion (2 Samuel 15-18)

David's Trouble in the _____ (2 Samuel 19-24)

David Returns to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 19)

Revolt by Sheba (2 Samuel 20)

Three-Year Famine (2 Samuel 21)

David's Song of Deliverance (2 Samuel 22)

David's Last Words (2 Samuel 23)

Sin and Repentance (2 Samuel 24)

Lessons from the Book

The Enemy will Often Use Our _____to Distract us from God's Will.

Even Forgiven Sin Can Cause Residual _____.

God's Plan is Bigger than One _____.

1 & 2 Kings

66 Books in 52 Weeks

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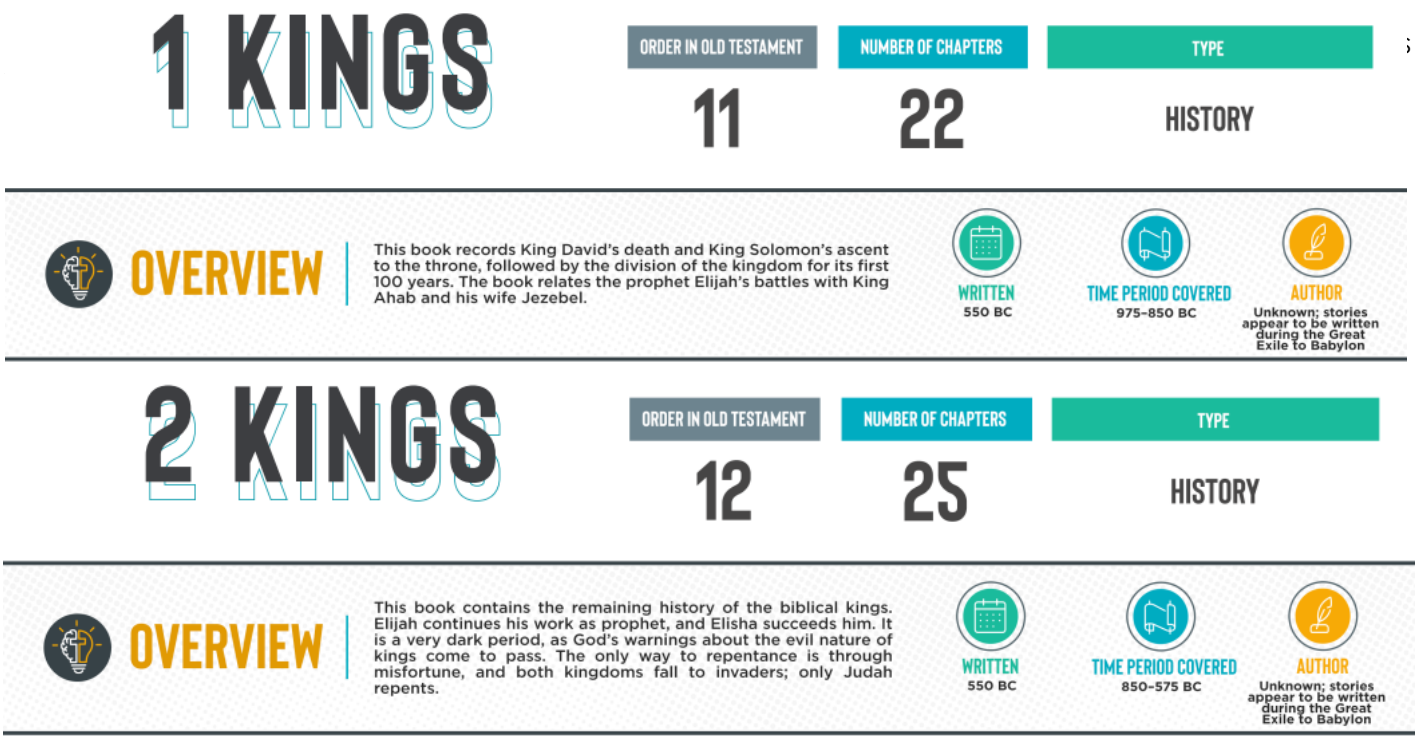

Key Verse

Answer me, Lord, answer me, so these people will know that you, Lord, are God, and that you are turning their hearts back again.

1 Kings 18:37

Outline Kings

1 Kings (United and Divided Kingdom)

The United Kingdom (Chapters 1-11)

Solomon's _____: (1 Kings 2:1-12)

Solomon's _____: (1 Kings 3:4-15)

Solomon's _____: (1 Kings 6:1-38)

Solomon's _____: (1 Kings 10:9-10)

Solomon's _____: (11:1-13)

Solomon's _____: (1 Kings 11:42-43)

The Divided Kingdom (Chapters 12-22)

Rehoboam & Jeroboam: (1 Kings 12:1-20)
Worship Bethel and Dan: (1 Kings 12:25-33)
Northern and Southern Kings (1 Kings 15 & Following)
The Ministry of Elijah (1 Kings 17-19)

2 Kings (From Compromise to Captivity)

Account of the Northern Kingdom (Chapters 1-10)

Elijah and Ahaziah (2 Kings 1-2)
Elisha's Ministry (2 Kings 2-13)
- Notable Miracles of Elisha
- Jars of Oil (2 Kings 4:1-7)
- Raised Boy from Dead (2 Kings 4:8-37)
- Multiplied Loaves (2 Kings 4:42-44)
- Healed Naaman of Leprosy. (2 Kings 5:1-19)
- Caused a Lost Ax Head to Float (2 Kings 6:1-6)
- Secured the Merciful Treatment of Israel's Captured Enemies (2 Kings 6:8-23)

Jehu (2 Kings 9-10)

Alternating Accounts of Both Kingdoms (Chapters 11-17)

Queen Athaliah of Judah (2 Kings 11)
Joash of Judah (2 Kings 12)
Jehoahaz of Israel (2 Kings13:1-9)
Jehoash of Israel (2 Kings 13:10-13)
Jeroboam II of Israel (2 Kings 14:23-29)
Azariah of Judah (2 Kings 15:1-7)
Zechariah, Shallum, and Menahem of Israel (2 Kings 15:8-22)
Pekahiah and Pekah of Israel (2 Kings 15:23-31)
Jotham of Judah (2 Kings 15:32-38)
Ahaz of Judah (2 Kings 16:1-20)
Hoshea of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41)

Account of the Southern Kingdom (Chapters 18-25)

Hezekiah (2 Kings 18-20)
Manasseh (2 Kings 21:1-18)
Amon (2 Kings 21:19-26)
Josiah (2 Kings 22-23:30)
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah (2 Kings 24-25)

Lessons

_____ can easily distract us from _____.

God still works in the _____ of times.

KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

Saul (40)
David (40)
Solomon (40)

Kingdom of Judah	Kingdom of Israel
Rehoboam (17)	Jeroboam (22)
Abijah (3)	Nadab (2)
Asa (41)	Baasha (24)
Jehoshaphat (25)	Elah (2)
Jehoram (8)	Zimri (7 days)
Ahaziah (1)	Omri (12)
Athaliah* (6)	Ahab (22)
Joash (40)	Ahaziah (2)
Amaziah (29)	Jehoram (12)
Uzziah (52)	Jehu (28)
Jotham (16)	Jehoahaz (17)
Ahaz (16)	Jehoash (16)
Hezekiah (29)	Jereboam II (41)
Manasseh (55)	Zechariah (6 months)
Amon (2)	Shallum (1 month)
Josiah (31)	Menahem (10)
Jehoahaz (3 months)	Pekahiah (2)
Jehoiakim (11)	Pekah (20)
Jehoiachin (3 months)	Hoshea (9)
Zedekiah (11)	

The Kings of Israel (NORTH, 10 TRIBES)

Name	Date of Reign BC	Relation to Predecessor	Yrs. of Reign	Character	Manner of Death	1 Kings	2 Chronicles
Jeroboam	931–910		22	Bad	Stricken by God	11:26–14:20	9:29–13:22
Nadab	910–909	Son	2	Bad	Murdered by Baasha	15:25-28	
Baasha	909–886	none	24	Bad	Died	15:27–16:7	16:1-6
Elah	886–885	Son	2	Bad	Murdered by Zimri	16:6-14	
Zimri	885	Captain of Chariots	7 days	Bad	Suicide	16:9-20	
Omri	885–874	Army Captain	12	Bad	Died	16:15-28	
Ahab	874–853	Son	22	Bad	Wounded in battle	16:28–22:40	18:1-34
Ahaziah	853–852	Son	2	Bad	Fell through lattice	22:40–2 Kings 1:18	20:35-37
						2 Kings	
Jehoram*	852–841	Brother	12	Bad	Murdered by Jehu	3:1–9:25	22:5-7
Jehu	841–814	none	28	Bad	Died	9:1–10:36	22:7-12
Jehoahaz	814–798	Son	17	Bad	Died	13:1-9	
Jehoash**	798–782	Son	16	Bad	Died	13:10–14:16	25:17-24
Jeroboam II	793–753	Son	41	Bad	Died	14:23-29	
Zechariah	753–752	Son	6 mo.	Bad	Murdered by Shallum	14:29–15:12	
Shallum	752	none	1 mo.	Bad	Murdered by Menahem	15:10-15	
Menahem	752–742	none	10	Bad	Died	15:14-22	
Pekahiah	742–740	Son	2	Bad	Murdered by Pekah	15:22-26	
Pekah	752–731	Army Captain	20	Bad	Murdered by Hoshea	15:27-31	28:5-8
Hoshea	731–722	none	9	Bad	Deposed to Assyria	15:30–17:6	

The Kings of Judah (SOUTH, 2 TRIBES)

Name	Date of Reign BC	Relation to Predecessor	Yrs. of Reign	Character	Manner of Death	1 Kings	2 Chronicles
Rehoboam	931–913	Son	17	Bad	Died	11:42–14:31	9:31–12:16
Abijam***	913–911	Son	3	Bad	Died	14:31–15:8	13:1-22
Asa	911–870	Son	41	Good	Died	15:8-24	14:1–16:14
Jehoshaphat	873–848	Son	25	Good	Died	22:41-50	17:1–20:37
						2 Kings	
Jehoram	853–841	Son	8	Bad	Stricken by God	8:16-24	21:1-20
Ahaziah	841	Son	1	Bad	Murdered by Jehu	8:24–9:29	22:1-9
Athaliah	841–835	Mother	6	Bad	Murdered by army	11:1-20	22:1–23:21
Joash	835–796	Grandson	40	Good	Murdered by servants	11:1–12:21	22:10–24:27
Amaziah	796–767	Son	29	Good	Murdered	14:1-20	25:1-28
Azariah****	792–740	Son	52	Good	Stricken by God	15:1-7	26:1-23
Jotham	750–732	Son	16	Good	Died	15:32-38	27:1-9
Ahaz	735–716	Son	16	Bad	Died	16:1-20	28:1-27
Hezekiah	716–687	Son	29	Good	Died	18:1–20:21	29:1–32:33
Manasseh	697–643	Son	55	Bad	Died	21:1-18	33:1-20
Amon	643–641	Son	2	Bad	Murdered by servants	21:19-26	33:21-25
Josiah	641–609	Son	31	Good	Wounded in battle	22:1–23:30	34:1–35:27
Jehoahaz	609	Son	3 mo.	Bad	Deposed to Egypt	23:31-33	36:1-4
Jehoiakim	609–598	Brother	11	Bad	Died in siege?	23:34–24:5	36:5-7
Jehoiachin	598–597	Son	3 mo.	Bad	Deposed to Babylon	24:6-16	36:8-10
Zedekiah	597–586	Uncle	11	Bad	Deposed to Babylon	24:17–25:30	36:11-21

*Joram, **Joash, ***Abijah, ****Uzziah

Note: Dates of some reigns overlap due to co-regencies

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1 & 2 Chronicles

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

1 CHRONICLES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
13	29	HISTORY

OVERVIEW

While similar to 1 and 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles was written after the Great Exile to Babylon had ended. Its focus is the things on which God would have wanted the remnant and their descendants to focus. It contains a more spiritual perspective of Israel's history, beginning with Adam and ending with King Solomon's ascension to the throne.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
450 BC	4000–975 BC	Unknown, but may have been Ezra the

2 CHRONICLES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
14	36	HISTORY

OVERVIEW

This book continues where 1 Chronicles left off, recording Solomon's reign and the kings up until the Babylonian invasion and Great Exile. It focuses on the history of Judah without the northern Kingdom of Israel.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
About 340 BC	975–525 BC	Unknown, but Ezra is cited as a contributor along with other scribes

Key Verse

if my people, who are called by my name, will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, and I will forgive their sin and will heal their land.

2 Chronicles 7:14

Difference Between Historical Accounts	
Samuel & Kings	Chronicles
Israel's history from united kingdom to two captivities.	Focus on Juda's Davidic line.
Written soon after the events.	Written much later after the events.
More negative—focus on rebellion and tragedy.	More positive—hope in spite of tragedy.
Message of judgment.	Message of hope.
Man's failings.	God's faithfulness
Emphasizes kings and prophets.	Emphasizes temple and priests.

1 Chronicles

God's Chosen People (Chapters 1-9)

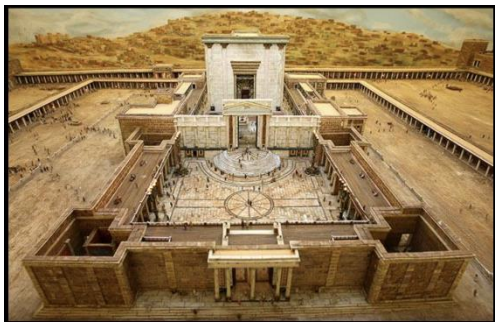
1 Chronicles 1-3: Creation to Return
1 Chronicles 4-7: More Records of the Tribes of Israel
1 Chronicles 8: Saul's Genealogy
1 Chronicles 9: Resettling Jerusalem

God's Chosen King (Chapters 10-29)

1 Chronicles 10-12: Saul and David
1 Chronicles 13-16: David and the Ark
1 Chronicles 17: David's Desire to Build a Temple (1 Chronicles 17:10-14)
1 Chronicles18-20: David's Wars
1 Chronicles 21: David Numbers the People (1 Chronicles 21:1-8)
1 Chronicles 22-29: David Prepares for the Temple (1 Chronicles 29:26-28)

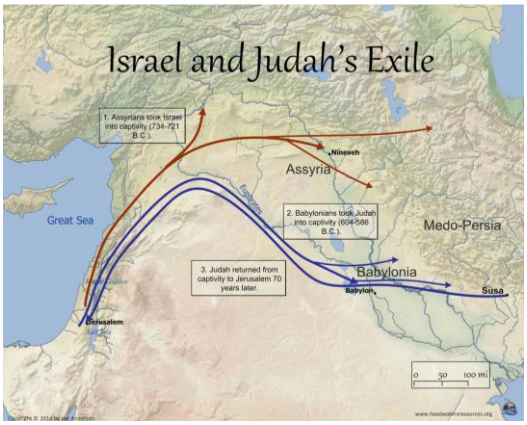
2 Chronicles

Solomon's Reign (Chapters 1-9)



2 Chronicles 1: Solomon's Request for Wisdom
2 Chronicles 2-7: Solomon Builds the Temple
(2 Chronicles 7:13-16)
2 Chronicles 8-9: Solomon's Other Activities

Divided Kingdom and History of Judah (Chapters 10-36)



Chapters 10-12: Rehoboam
Kings of Judah
Five Periods of Revival
- Asa (2 Chronicles 15:8-9)
- Jehoshaphat (2 Chronicles 17:3-4)
- Joash (2 Chronicles 23:16-21; 2 Chronicles 24:1-6)
- Hezekiah (2 Chronicles 29:3-36; 2 Chronicles 30:1, 15-16)
- Josiah (2 Chronicles 34:18-21)

Chapter 36: To Babylon and Back (2 Chronicles 36:20-21; 2 Chronicles 36:23)

Lessons and Observations

It often takes time to gain the correct _____ on life's events.

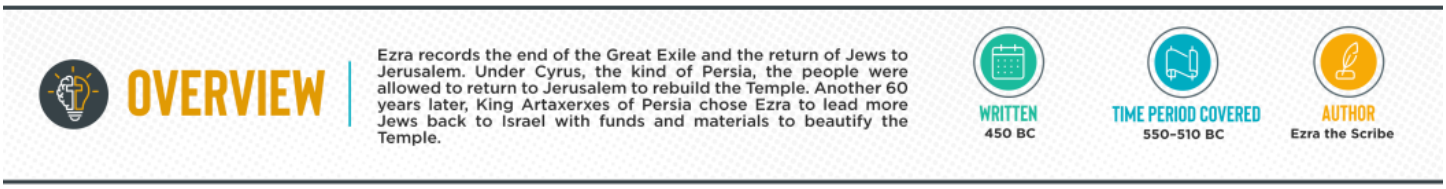
God is _____, even when his people are _____.

Ezra

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse/Phrase

Then everyone who trembled at the words of the God of Israel... Ezra 9:4

Background

The Temple in Ruins

The Fall of Babylon, the Rise of Persia

The Second Exodus

Characteristics of Ezra

Chronology of Persian Kings Related to the Old Testament

King	Dates (BC)	Chapters in Ezra	Other Books
Cyrus	538-530	1:1-:5	
Cambyses	530-522		
Smerdis	522		
Darius I	521-486	Chapters 5-6	Haggai, Zechariah
Xerxes 1 (Ahasuerus)	486-465	4:6	Esther
Artaxerxes I	464	4:7-23; Chapters 7-10	Malachi, Nehemiah

Outline

Return from Babylon led by Zerubbabel (Chapters 1-6)

- Proclamation/Preparation (Ezra 1) - Galatians 4:4
- The First Wave (Ezra 2) - Ezra 2:64-67
- Rebuilding Underway (Ezra 3) - Ezra 3:3
- Opposition to Rebuilding (Ezra 4)
- The Temple Completed (Ezra 5-6) - Ezra 6:13-16, 19-22

Return from Babylon Led by Ezra (Chapters 7-10)

- Another Wave Prepares to Return (Ezra 7)
- Roll Call and Fast (Ezra 8) – Ezra 8:21, 31-32
- Reformation Under Ezra (Ezra 9-10)

How Ezra Confronted Sin

He _____ (Ezra 9:3)

He _____ (Ezra 9:6-15)

He _____ (Ezra 10:10-11)

He held the people _____ (Ezra 10)

Applications/Themes to Remember

The Jews _____

_____

_____

God's _____

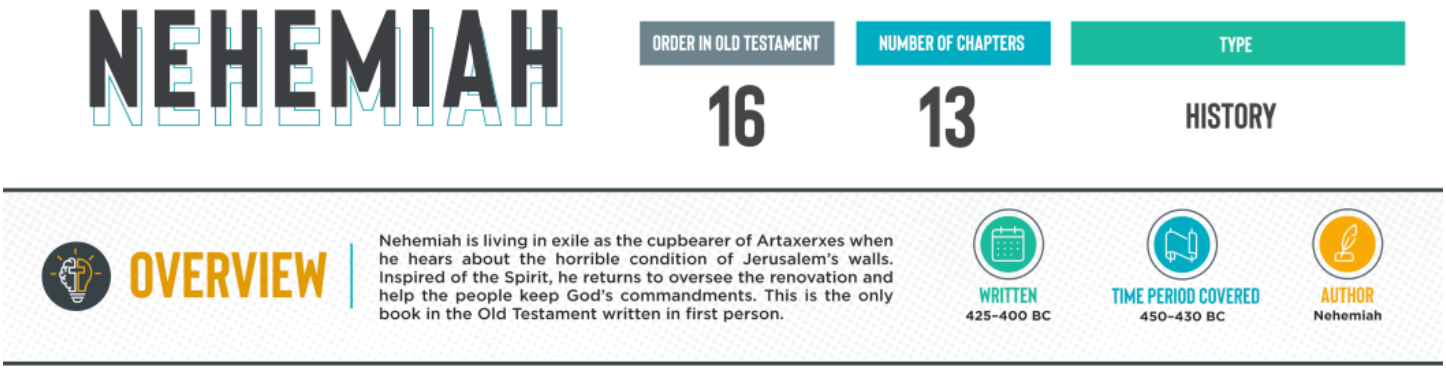
Faith and _____

Nehemiah

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verses

So the wall was completed on the twenty-fifth of Elul, in fifty-two days. 16 When all our enemies heard about this, all the surrounding nations were afraid and lost their self-confidence, because they realized that this work had been done with the help of our God.

Nehemiah 6:15-16

Outline

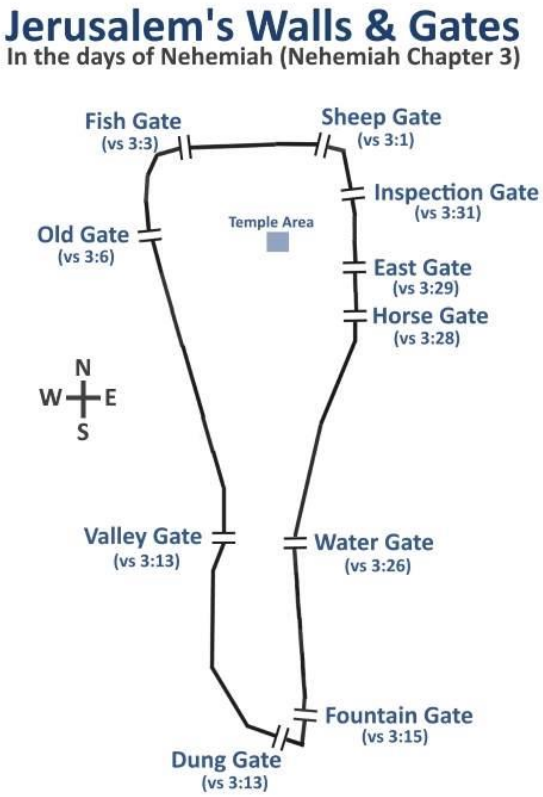
Cupbearer to the King (Nehemiah 1:1-2:10)

- Nehemiah receives a bad report.
- Nehemiah prays.
- Nehemiah makes a request of the king.

Builder of the Wall (Nehemiah 2:11-6:19)

- The Inspection (Nehemiah 2)

- The Gates (Nehemiah 3)
    - Sheep Gate (3:1-2)
    - Fish Gate (3:3-5; Matthew 4:19-20)
    - Old Gate (3:6-12; Jeremiah 6:16)
    - Valley Gate (3:13; Philippians 2:5-8)
    - Dung Gate (3:14; 2 Corinthians 7:1)
    - Fountain Gate (3:15; John 4:14; John 7:38)
    - Water Gate (3:26; Psalm 119:9; Eph. 5:25-27)
    - Horse Gate (3:28; 2 Timothy 2:3)
    - East Gate (3:29-30; Matthew 24:27)
    - Inspection Gate (3:31-32)



- Opposition (Nehemiah 4)

- Helping the Poor (Nehemiah 5)

- The Wall Completed (Nehemiah 6)

Governor of the People (Nehemiah 7-13)

- Reading the Law (Nehemiah 7-8)

- Reflection (Nehemiah 9-10)

- Distribution (Nehemiah 11-12)

- Corrections (Nehemiah 13)

Applications

Following God's will takes _____.

Following God's will takes _____.

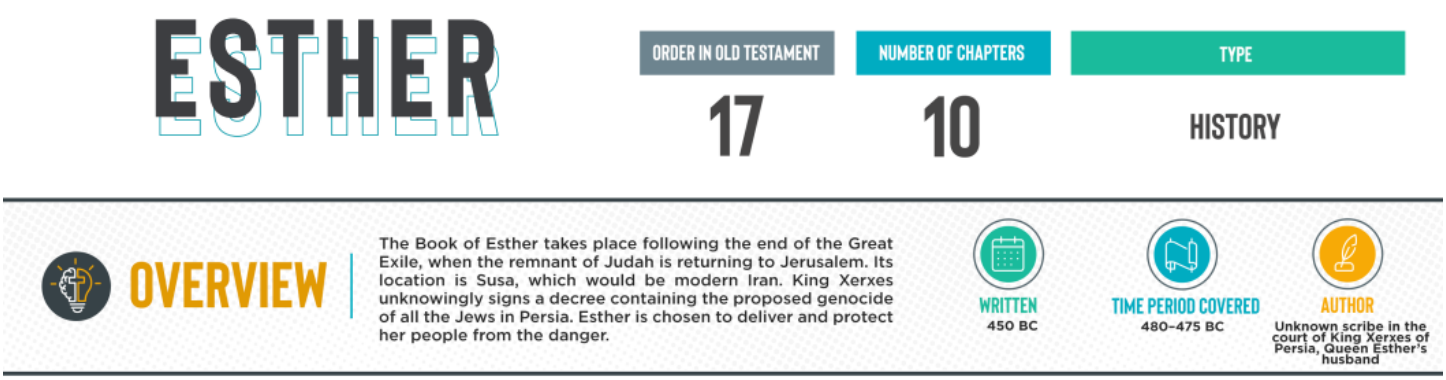
Following God's will takes _____.

Esther

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

For if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance for the Jews will arise from another place, but you and your father's family will perish. And who knows but that you have come to your royal position for such a time as this?"

Esther 4:14

The Characters

Xerxes

Queen Vashti

Mordecai

Esther

Haman

The Drama

The Great Banquet (Esther 1)

Who Wants to Marry an Emperor? (Esther 2)

Watch Your Back (Esther 2)

A Little Man in a Big Kingdom (Esther 3)

This is Your Time (Esther 4)

Can We Talk? (Esther 5)

A Sleepless Night (Esther 5-6)

How Humiliating (Esther 6)

Judgment Day (Esther 7)

A New Edict (Esther 8)

A Day of Triumph (Esther 9-10)

The Lessons

The _____ is in the glove of human events.

God works in our lives even when The _____ .

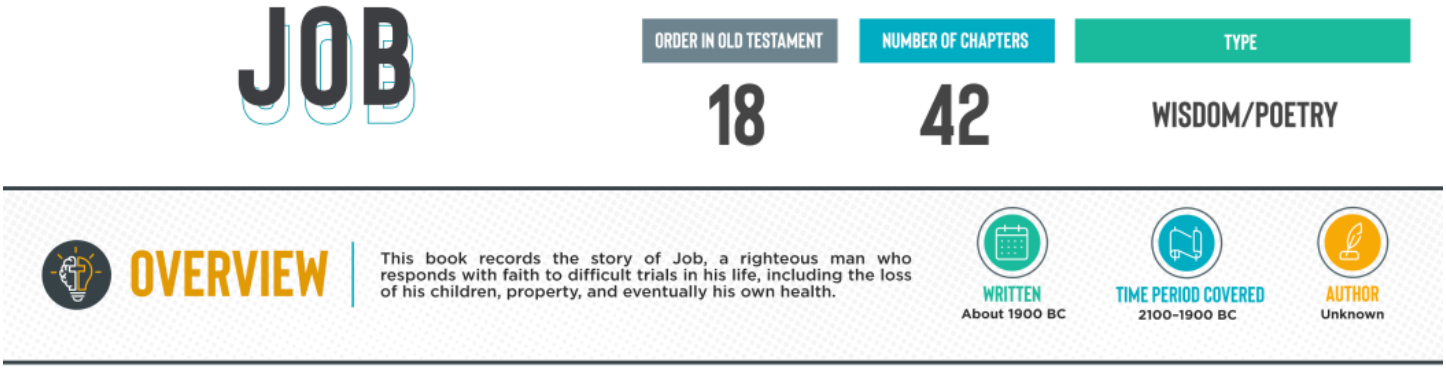
God's plan will be accomplished even if The _____ .

Job

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

"Naked I came from my mother's womb, and naked I will depart. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; may the name of the Lord be praised."

Job 1:21

Outline

Introduction of Job's Suffering (Chapters 1-2)

- Job's Character (Job 1:1-5)
- Unusual Dialogue Between God and Satan (Job 1:6-12; Job 2:4-6)
- Job's Suffering & Responses (Job 1:13-22; Job 2:7-10)
- Job's "Counselors" Arrive (Job 2:11-13)

Discussion of Job's Suffering (Chapters 3-31)

- Job expresses emotions concerning his pain. (Job 3:1-26)
- First Set of Speeches
  - Eliphaz the Temanite (Job 4-7 - Job 4:7-8; Job 6:15)
  - Bildad the Shuhite (Job 8-10 - Job 8:3-6; Job 9:1, 15)
  - Zophar the Naamathite (Job 11-14 - Job 11:13-15; Job 12:1-3)

Second Set of Speeches (Chapters 15-21)

All his "counselors" insist Job is suffering for sin.

Job maintains is innocence, rebukes his counselors and pleads for their pity.

Job begins to question God. (Job 21:7-17)

Third Set of Speeches (Chapters 22-31)

Job's "counselors' begin listing specific sins that Job may have committed.

Job begins reflecting on the blessings and respect he had prior to his afflictions.

At the end of chapter 31, the speeches stop, and Job does not speak again until chapter 40.

Correction of Job's Suffering (Chapters 32-41)

Elihu (Job 32-37)

God (Job 38-41)

God turns Job's attention from his _____

to God's _____.

Submission Under Suffering (Job 42:1-6)

Restoration from Suffering (Job 42:7-17)

God rebukes Job's three friends for their distorted theology.

God restores Job to a greater state of prosperity.

Applications/Observations

Suffering is a sad reality of life even for the _____.

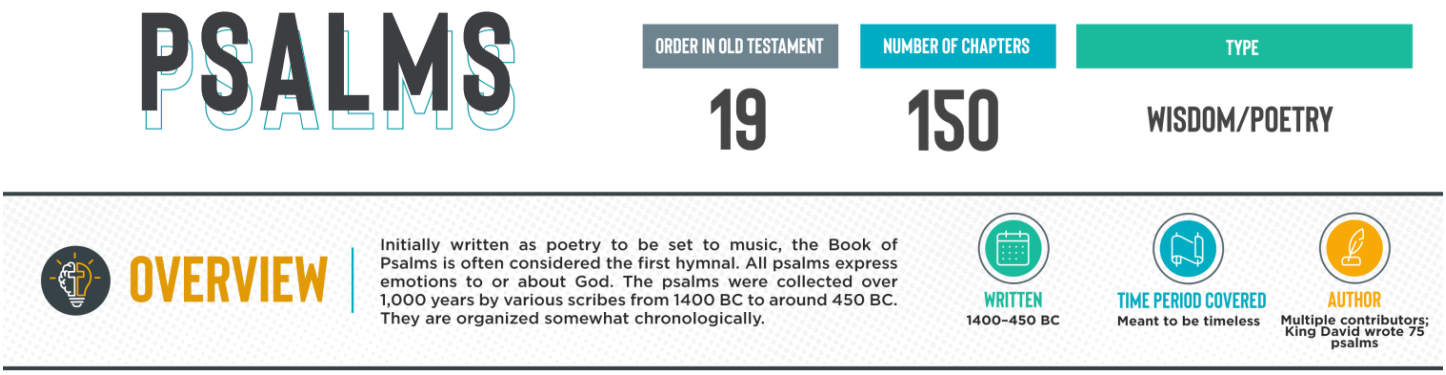
God is still in _____ even when life is _____.

Psalms

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

Taste and see that the LORD is good; blessed is the one who takes refuge in him.

Psalm 34:8

Time Frame & Authorship

Moses wrote Psalm 90
David is credited with at least 73 of the Psalms
Solomon wrote Psalm 72 and 127
Asaph wrote 12 Psalms (50, 73-83)
Heman and Ethan wrote one each 88, 89
Sons of Korah wrote 11 Psalms (42, 44-49, 84-85, 87-88)
Anonymous - 50 of the Psalms are not credited with any author

Couplet, Stanza, Poem

Literary Tools

Parallelism (Psalm 78:1; Psalm 1:6)
Alliterations (Job 3:3)
Play of Words (Amos 5:5)
Acrostic (Psalm 119)
Symbolism/Imagery (Psalm 22:17; Psalm 18:3)
Superscriptions (*A psalm of David; Maskil; for flute accompaniment)*
Selah

Types of Psalms

Hymns (Psalm 8)
Lament (Psalm 55)
Thanksgiving (Psalm 100)
Imprecatory (Psalm 69:23-28)
Royal (Psalm 20, 21, 72)
Pilgrim/Psalms of Ascent (Psalms 120-134)
Wisdom (Psalm 1)
Enthronement (Psalm 47, 93, 99)
Messianic (Psalm 2, 22,110)

Structure

The book of Psalms is divided into five collections, each ending with a song of praise.

<u>Five Doxologies in Psalms</u>

Psalm 41:13; Psalm 72:18-19; Psalm 89:52; Psalm 106:48; Psalm 150

Pentateuch Approach to Psalms

PSALMS

1490 BC: DAYS OF MOSES — 444 BC: DAYS OF EZRA

	Book One 41 Psalms HUMANITY *PSALMS 1–41*	Book Two 31 Psalms DELIVERANCE *PSALMS 42–72*	Book Three 17 Psalms SANCTUARY *PSALMS 73–89*	Book Four 17 Psalms REIGN OF GOD *PSALMS 90–106*	Book Five 44 Psalms WORD OF GOD *PSALMS 107–150*
Analogy	Genesis	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy
Content	Personal	Devotional	Liturgical, Historical	General	Prophetical, Natural
Doxology	Psalm 41:13	Psalm 72:18–19	Psalm 89:52	Psalm 106:48	Psalm 150
Theme	We worship God for who He is and what He has done.				
Key Verse	19:14				
Christ in Psalms	Jesus Christ is anticipated, portrayed, and prophesied in such images as the coming King, the Redeemer, the loving Shepherd, and the righteous Sufferer.				

'Virtual Temple' Approach to Psalms (bibleproject.com)

Sections 1 & 2 –David & His Royal Family
Section 3—Tragedy Israel's Exile
Sections 4 & 5 –Hope for Messiah/Temple/Kingdom

Messianic Psalms Quoted in the New Testament	
Psalms 2:1-2	Acts 4:25-28
Psalms 2:7	Acts 13:33, Hebrews 1:5, Hebrews 5:5
Psalms 2:9	Revelation 2:26-27, Revelation 12:5, Revelation 19:15
Psalms 8:2	Matthew 21:16
Psalms 8:4-6	1Corinthians 15:25-28, Hebrews 2:5-10
Psalms 16:8-11	Acts 2:25-32, Acts 13:34-37
Psalms 22:1	Matthew 27:46, Mark 15:34
Psalms 22:7-8	Matthew 27:39,43, Luke 23:35
Psalms 22:18	Matthew 27:35, Mark 15:24, Luke 23:34, John 19:23-24
Psalms 22:22	Hebrews 2:11-12
Psalms 40:6-8	Hebrews 10:5-10
Psalms 41:9	John 13:18
Psalms 45:6-7	Hebrews 1:8-9
Psalms 68:18	Ephesians 4:8
Psalms 69:4	John 15:25
Psalms 69:9	John 2:17, Romans 15:3
Psalms 69:21	Matthew 27:34, John 19:28-29
Psalms 69:22-23	Romans 11:9-10
Psalms 69:25	Acts 1:20
Psalms 78:2	Matthew 13:35
Psalms 78:24	John 6:31
Psalms 97:7	Hebrews 1:6
Psalms 102:25-27	Hebrews 1:10-12
Psalms 110:1	Mtt22:44, Mark 12:36, Luke 20:42, Acts 2:34, Hebrews 1:13
Psalms 110:4	Hebrews 5:6, Hebrews 6:20, Heb7:17,21
Psalms 118:6	Hebrews 13:6
Psalms 118:22-23	Matthew 21:42, Mark 12:10-11, Luke 20:17, Acts 4:11, Ephesians2:20, 1Peter 2:7
Psalms 118:26	Matthew 21:9, Matthew 23:39, Mark 11:9, Luke 13:35, Luke 19:38, John 12:13

Where to Look in the Psalms

When you cannot sleep	Psalms 3 & 4
When you have sinned	Psalms 32 & 51
When you are ill	Psalm 31
When you need God's guidance	Psalm 25
When you are traveling	Psalm 121
When people create problems	Psalm 37
When you are downcast	Psalms 42 & 43
When sinners seem to succeed	Psalm 73
When you are afraid	Psalms 27 & 91
When you 'feel old'	Psalm 102
When you worry about the future	Psalm 34
When you think about death	Psalm 116
When you are in deep waters	Psalms 124 & 130
When problems seem bigger than God	Psalm 139
When you just want to praise Him	Psalm 103

Proverbs

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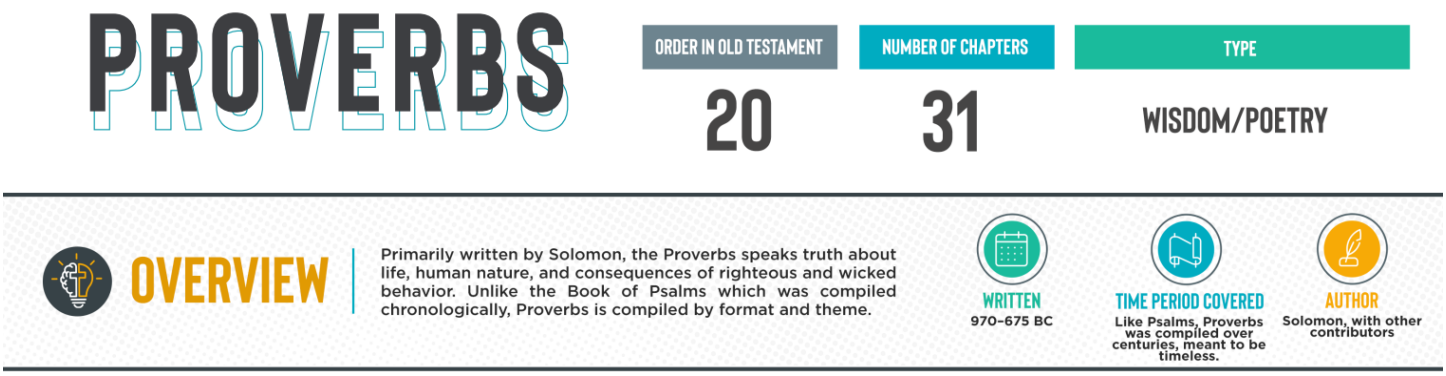
(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Proverbs 1:7

Wisdom Literature

Wisdom literature focuses on 'big picture' questions about God, humanity, Creation, evil and suffering, and the like.

Psalms	**Proverbs**
Worship	Wisdom
Speaks to our Spirit	Speaks to our Intellect
Teaches us how to be holy before God.	Teach us how to practice our holiness before people.
Teaches you to love the Lord with all your heart and soul and mind.	Teaches you to love your neighbor as yourself.

About the Book of Proverbs

Name: Proverbs of Solomon, Book of Wisdom, Book of Proverbs, Proverbs

Authors: Solomon, Agur, King Lemuel*

Definition: A proverb is a brief observant statement declaring a profound truth that gives wisdom for living.

Promise (Genesis 12:1-3)

Prophecy (Isaiah 7:14)

Proverb (Proverbs 3:9)

Content of the Book of Proverbs

Subjects and Statements

Contrastive: Uses the word 'but' (Proverbs 11:13; Proverbs 14:21)
Completive: Uses the word 'and' or 'so' (Proverbs 11:8; 11:30)
Comparative: Uses the word 'better/than' or 'like/so'
(Proverbs 16:8; Proverbs 25:26)

People and Problems

Proverbs 3:31; Proverbs 22:7; Proverbs 13:4; Proverbs 13:5;
Proverbs 6:16-19

Counseling and Correction

Outline of the Book of Proverbs

Because of the variety of subjects covered, putting headings on each chapter can best be described as an 'imperfect art'.

Wisdom & Folly Contrasted (Chapters 1-9)

Proverbs 1 – Starting out Life
Proverbs 2 – Growing Up and Branching Out
Proverbs 3 – Staying Grounded as One Grows Up
Proverbs 4 – Guarding Your Heart in the 'Real World'
Proverbs 5-6 – Protecting Your Home
Proverbs 7 – More Warnings Against Adultery
Proverbs 8 – Attending the 'College of Wisdom'
Proverbs 9 – Choosing Between Wisdom and Folly

Proverbs of Solomon, Written and Set in Order by Himself (Chapters 10-24)

Proverbs 10 – Key Words: Wise and Righteous
Proverbs 11 – Contrast Between Righteous and Wicked
Proverbs 12 – Wise Use of Speech
Proverbs 13 – Benefits of Accepting Instruction
Proverbs 14 – Avoiding the Influence of Fools
Proverbs 15 – Self Control in Speech
Proverbs 16 – Instructions About the Heart
Proverbs 17 – A Spiritual Inventory
Proverbs 18 – More Advice About Speech
Proverbs 19 – Some Comparisons and Contrasts
Proverbs 20 – Considering the Consequences of Actions
Proverbs 21 – The Providence of God
Proverbs 22 – The Importance of Character
Proverbs 22:17-24:22 – '30 Sayings of the Wise'
Proverbs 24:23-34 – Additional Words of Wisdom

Proverbs of Solomon, Set in Order by Men of Hezekiah (Chapters 25-29)

- Proverbs 25 – Leaders, Neighbors and Enemies
- Proverbs 26—Some People to Avoid (The Fool, The Sluggard, The Troublemaker)
- Proverbs 27—Value of Friendship
- Proverbs 28—Citizens and Leaders
- Proverbs 29—More Wisdom for Society at Large

Oracle of Agur, Unknown Sage (Chapter 30)

- Proverbs 30—Advice About Wealth, Family, and Turning from God

Sayings of King Lemuel (Chapter 31)

- Proverbs 31:1-9—Warnings About Drunkenness
- Proverbs 31:10-31—Wife of Noble Character

Applications - The Purpose of Proverbs (Proverbs 1:2-6)

To give reverence to the _____.

To provide discernment to the _____.

To develop alertness in the _____.

To establish direction & purpose in _____.

To cultivate keenness of _____.

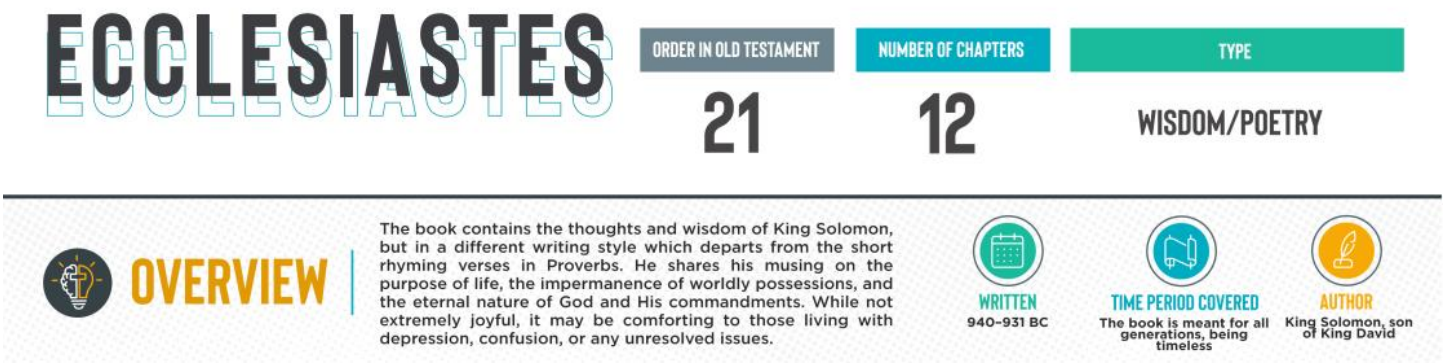
Ecclesiastes & Song of Solomon

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Ecclesiastes

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

Now all has been heard; here is the conclusion of the matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the duty of all mankind.

Ecclesiastes 12:13

Title Author

The title comes from the writer identifying himself as "the Preacher."

Subject Matter

God is the single indisputable _____.

God's ways are not always _____.

On the human side, what is done "_____" simply is not tidy; much of it doesn't add up at all.

The great equalizer is _____, which happens to rich and poor, wise and foolish alike.

Literary Style/Structure

Considered on of the poetry/wisdom books.
The word 'meaningless/vanity' and the concept of 'life under the sun' occurs frequently in the book. (James 4:14)

Misinterpretation

Some see the message of Ecclesiastes as hedonist or fatalist.

Outline of Ecclesiastes

- Introduction (Ecclesiastes 1:1-11)
  - Preacher introduces his topic (Ecclesiastes 1:2)
  - Two illustrations of the meaninglessness of life
    - Humanity's Work (Ecclesiastes 1:3)
    - Endless Cycle of Activity (Ecclesiastes 1:9)

- Investigation and Discoveries (Ecclesiastes 1:12-11:6)
  - Knowledge/Human Achievement (Ecclesiastes 1:12-18)
  - Amusements/Pleasures (Ecclesiastes 2:10-11)
  - Wisdom (Ecclesiastes 2:15-16)
  - Work (Ecclesiastes 2:22-23)
  - Social Relationships (Ecclesiastes 4:4, 15-16)
  - Statement About Being Faithful to God (Ecclesiastes 5:4-6)
  - Trusting in the King/Government (Ecclesiastes 5:8-9)
  - Riches (Ecclesiastes 5:10)
  - Nostalgia (Ecclesiastes 7:10)
  - The Unfairness of Life (Ecclesiastes 8:14)
  - Life is Temporary (Ecclesiastes 9:10)

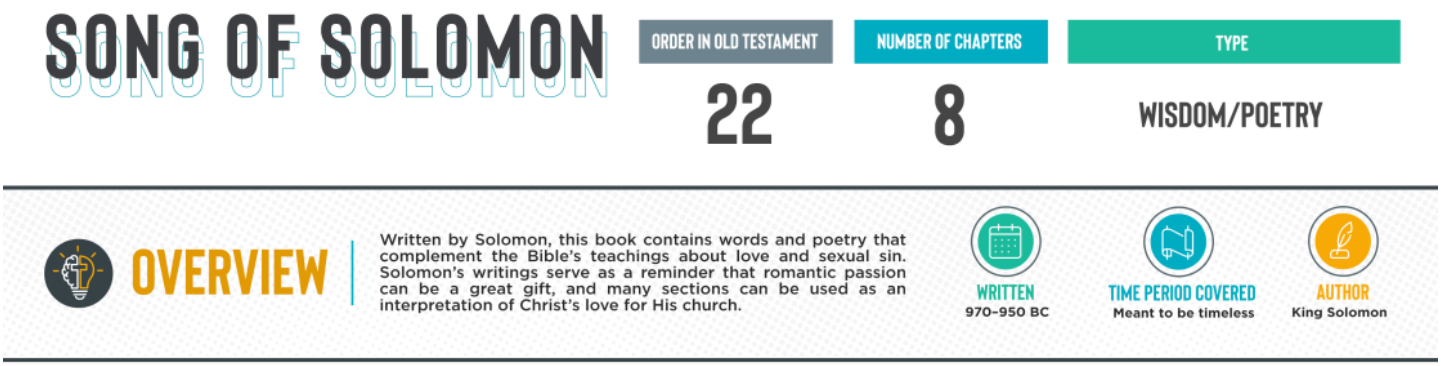
- Admonitions (Ecclesiastes 11:7-12:8)
  - Enjoy life as a gift from God while you are young. (Ecclesiastes 11:9)
  - Realize there is an aging process. (Ecclesiastes 12:2-8)

- Conclusion (Ecclesiastes 12:9-14)

The best life is not one lived under the _____, but one lived under the _____!

Song of Solomon

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

Many waters cannot quench love; rivers cannot sweep it away. If one were to give all the wealth of one's house for love, it would be utterly scorned.

Song of Solomon 8:7

Name/Author

Hebrew name is Shir Hashirim, meaning "Song of Songs"
Solomon identified in the first verse as the author

Interpretations/Language

Scholars have approached the reading of this book in several ways…

- Allegory
- Type
- Drama
- Satire
- Literal

Outline

The Courtship (Song of Solomon 1:2-3:5)

- The woman feels insecure about her desirability (Song of Solomon 1:5-7)
- Solomon offers jewelry only to enhance her beauty (Song of Solomon 1:9-11)
- Their love blossoms as the spring (Song of Solomon 2:8-15)
- The woman feared losing her lover (Song of Solomon 3:1-5)

The Wedding of Solomon (Song of Solomon 3:6-5:1)

- Procession to the bride's home (Song of Solomon 3:6-11)
- The groom praises his bride's appearance (Song of Solomon 4:1-5)
- Desire is expressed for one another (Song of Solomon 4:6-11)
- The groom delights in his bride's purity (Song of Solomon 4:12-15)
- The consummation of their love (Song of Solomon 5:1)

The Maturing Marriage (Song of Solomon 5:2-8:14)

- A Problem (Song of Solomon 5:2-6:1)
- A Reconciliation (Song of Solomon 6:2-13)
- A Passionate Exchange (Song of Solomon 7:1-13)
- A Public Expression of Affection (Song of Solomon 8:1-4)

Closing Comments About True Love (Song of Solomon 8:6-7)

God created love to be stronger than _____.

True love cannot be _____.

True love cannot be _____ with money.

True love continues to _____.

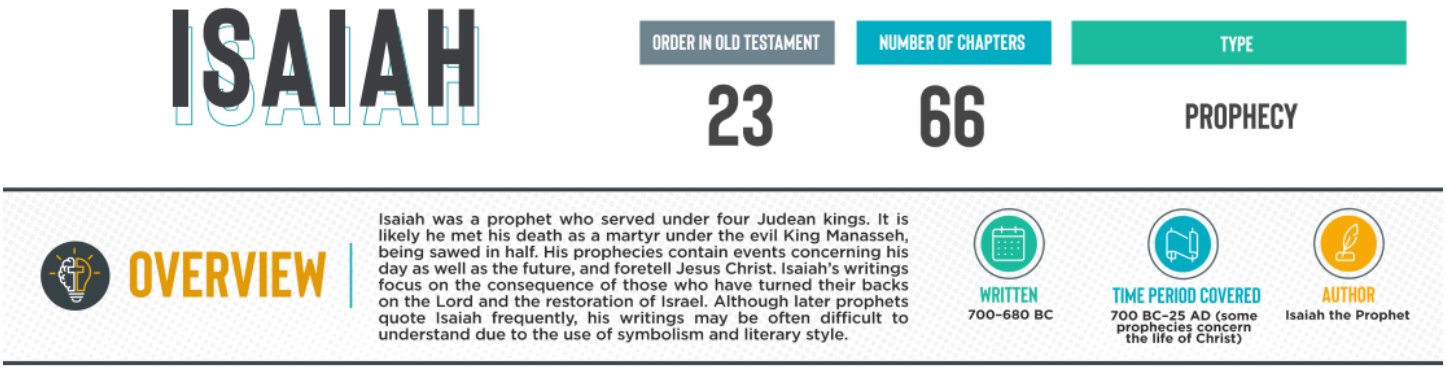
1 John 4:7-10

Isaiah

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to our own way; and the Lord has laid on him the iniquity of us all.

Isaiah 53:6

Prophets and Books of Prophecy

Deuteronomy 18:20-22

The job of a prophet was to _____ and _____ the truth.

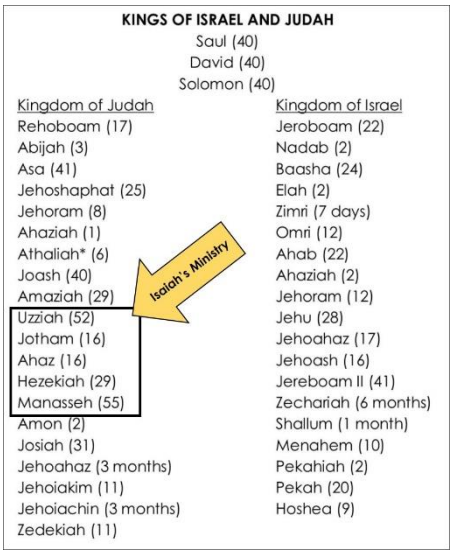
Background of Isaiah

Name means "the salvation of Jehovah"

Married with at least two sons Isaiah 7:3; 8:3

Prophesied in the southern kingdom (Judea)

Likely killed by Manasseh
Hebrews 11:37-39



Facts About the Book of Isaiah

Multiple Author Theory (false)

The Great Isaiah Scroll

Theme: _____ and _____.

Outline of Isaiah

The Lord's Judgment (Chapters 1-39)

- God's Judgment of Judah and Israel (Isaiah 1-12)
  - Isaiah 1:2-4; Isaiah 1:7-9; Isaiah 2:10-12; Isiah 2:1-5; Isaiah 7:14
- God's Judgment on Surrounding Nations (Isaiah 13-23)
  - Babylon (Isaiah 13-14)
  - Moab (Isaiah 15-16)
  - Damascus (Isaiah 17)
  - Cush, Upper Nile Region (Isaiah 18)
  - Egypt (Isaiah 19-20)
  - Babylon, Edom, and Arabia (Isaiah 21)
  - Valley of Vision, Jerusalem (Isaiah 22)
- God's Message of Devastation, Praise, & Deliverance (Isaiah 24-27)
  - Isaiah 24:1-3; Isaiah 25:1-3; Isaiah 26:1-4
- God's Declaration of Woe to Israel, Jerusalem, and the Nations (Isaiah 28-39)
  - Isaiah 30:1-3; Isaiah 34:1-2; Isaiah 35:1-10

The Lord's Redemption (Chapters 40-66)

- God is Pictured as a Comforter/Helper (Isaiah 40-41)
  - Isaiah 40:1-5
- God is Pictured as a Servant (Isaiah 42-54)
  - Isaiah 42:1-4; Isaiah 53:1-12
- God is Pictured as a Forgiving Father (Isaiah 55-66)
  - Isaiah 61:1-3

Lessons

Predictive prophecy is one of proof that the Bible is the _____.

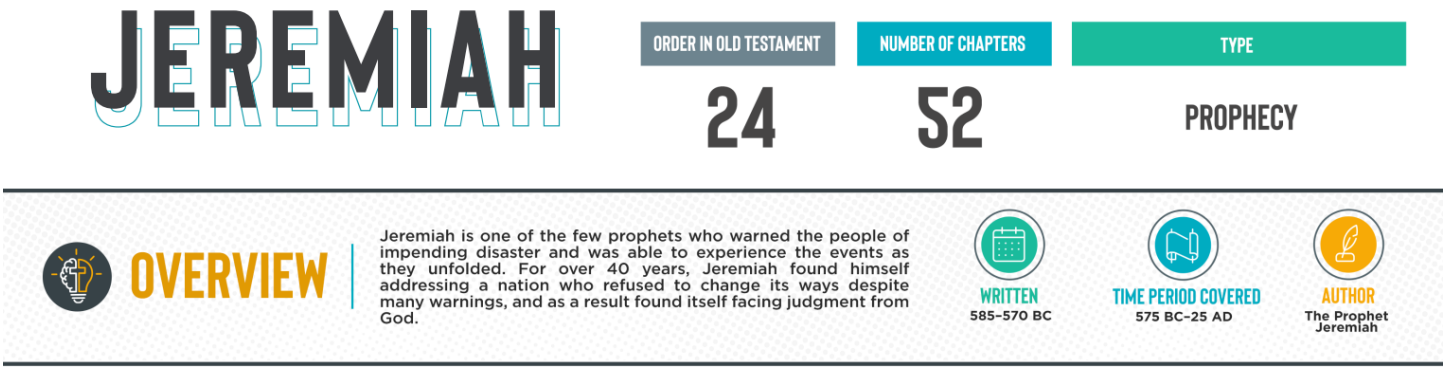
God exhibits _____ and _____ simultaneously.

Jeremiah and Lamentations

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Jeremiah
Summary & Structure



Key Verse

But if I say, "I will not mention his word or speak anymore in his name," his word is in my heart like a fire, a fire shut up in my bones. I am weary of holding it in; indeed, I cannot.

Jeremiah 20:9

Background of Jeremiah

Known as the _____ prophet.

Forbidden to marry because of the terrible times. Never won a convert. Rejected by his people. Hated, beaten, put into stocks. Imprisoned and charged with being a traitor. His message broke his own heart. Wanted to resign but compelled to speak. Witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem. Forced to go with the remnant to Egypt. Died in Egypt, likely from stoning by his own people.
Jeremiah 1:1; Jeremiah 1:5-6; Jeremiah 1 9-10; 2 Chronicles 35:25; Jeremiah 16:1-4; Jeremiah 18:18; Jeremiah 20:1-2; Jeremiah 37:15-16

Outline of Jeremiah

The Call of Jeremiah (Chapter 1)

The Condemnation of Judah (Chapters 2-25)

The Conflicts of Jeremiah (Chapters 26-29)

The Future Restoration of Jerusalem (Chapters 30-33)

The Present Fall of Jerusalem (Chapters 34-45)

Prophecies to the Gentiles (Chapters 46-51)

The Fall of Jerusalem (Chapter 52)

Lamentations

Summary and Structure

LAMENTATIONS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
25	5	PROPHECY

OVERVIEW

Written by Jeremiah, the Book of Lamentations shares his sorrow at the destruction of Jerusalem and the wickedness of the people. Having warned and prophesied of the event for over 40 years, Jeremiah grieves Judah's ruin and captivity. He writes a series of poems expressing both God's view and his own feelings, which are closely aligned.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
585 BC	586–585 BC	The Prophet Jeremiah

Key Verses

How deserted lies the city, once so full of people! How like a widow is she, who once was great among the nations! She who was queen among the provinces has now become a slave. (Lamentations 1:1)

Background

The word 'lament' means to cry out in _____ and _____.

Outline

Jerusalem's _____ (Lamentations 1)

God's _____ (Lamentations 2)

Jeremiah's _____ (Lamentations 3)

Jerusalem's _____ (Lamentations 4)

Jeremiah's _____ (Lamentations 5)

Applications

God honors those who stay _____ in proclaiming God's word in spite of suffering and rejection.

National deterioration and disaster are the result of _____ and _____ God.

Ezekiel

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

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Key Verse

I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit in you; I will remove from you your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh.

Ezekiel 36:26

Ezekiel the Man

Ezekiel was deported to Babylon in 597 B.C.
Ezekiel was called to prophecy at the age of 30. (Ezekiel 1:1-3)
Ezekiel came from a priestly family.
Ezekiel's ministry was different than Daniel's.
Ezekiel's whole life was a message. (Human Visual Aid, Became Mute, Lost His Wife)

Major Themes in Ezekiel

Strong emphasis on the sovereignty, glory, and faithfulness of God.
Concentration of the temple with its perversion, destruction, and restoration.
A portrayal of God's heavenly glory, departing glory, and earthly glory.
More than 60 times, God said He acted so that people would "know that I am the Lord." (He took drastic measures to be known by His own people!)

Outline of Ezekiel

Glory of the Lord; Commission of the Prophet (Chapters 1-7)
- Display of the Glory (Ezekiel 1)
  - Flashing Light, Glory of God, Living Creatures, Wheels, Four Faces
  - *Could Jesus and the gospels be symbolized in the four faces?*
    - *Jesus the King — Face of a Lion (Matthew)*
    - *Jesus the Servant — Face of an Ox (Mark)*
    - *Jesus' Humanity — Face of a Man (Luke)*
    - *Jesus' Deity — Flying Eagle (John)*

Ezekiel's Call and Empowerment (Ezekiel 2)
The Scroll and the Watchman (Ezekiel 3)
Siege of Jerusalem Acted Out (Ezekiel 4)
Ezekiel Shaves His Head (Ezekiel 5)
Sword to Fall Upon Jerusalem (Ezekiel 6)
Final Destruction of Jerusalem Predicted (Ezekiel 7)

The Glory of the Lord, Captivity of Jerusalem, Departure of the Glory (Chapters 8-24)
Defilement of the Temple (Ezekiel 8)
Glory of God Prepares to Leave the Temple (Ezekiel 9)
God's Glory Leaves the Temple (Ezekiel 10)
Prophecy Against Rulers of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 11)
Ezekiel Enacts the Destruction of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 12)
False Prophets Condemned (Chapter 13)
Those Practicing Idolatry Condemned (Chapter 14)
Jerusalem Depicted as a Useless Vine (Ezekiel 15)
Jerusalem Compared to Abandoned Baby Adopted by God (Ezekiel 16)
The Riddle of the Two Eagles and the Vine (Ezekiel 17)
The High Cost of Sin: Death (Ezekiel 18)
Lament Over Israel's Princes (Ezekiel 19)
Review of Israel's Long History of Sins, Hope (Ezekiel 20)
King of Babylon to Remove the Last King from David's Line Until the Messiah Comes (Ezekiel 21)
A Review of Jerusalem's Sins (Ezekiel 22)
Parable of Two Sisters (Chapter 23)
Parable of the Boiling Pot (Chapter 24)

Glory of the Lord, Judgment of Nations (Chapters 25-32)
Interesting description of Satan in Ezekiel 28:12-19

Glory of the Lord and Coming Kingdom (Chapters 33-48)
Vision of the valley of dry bones. (Ezekiel 37)
Repudiation Gog and Magog (Ezekiel 38-39)
Prediction of Rebuilding of the Temple (Ezekiel 40-42)
Return of the Glory of the Lord (Ezekiel 43-48)

Final Phrase of the Book: *And the name of the city from that time on will be: the Lord is there.* (Ezekiel 48:35)

Lessons/Applications

God is patient but will ultimately bring _____

God goes out of his way to get His _____ across.

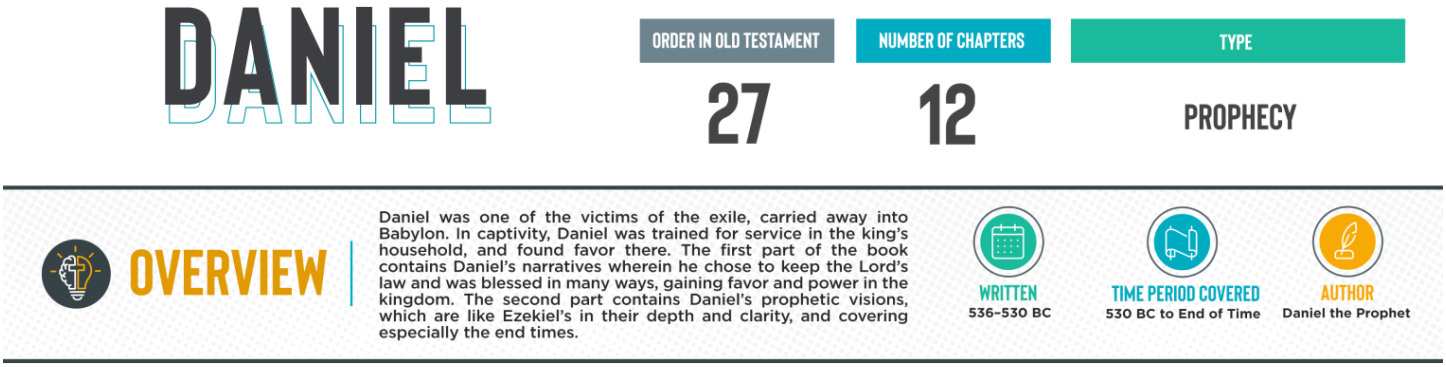
Prophecies sometimes have multiple _____

Daniel

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

In the time of those kings, the God of heaven will set up a kingdom that will never be destroyed, nor will it be left to another people. It will crush all those kingdoms and bring them to an end, but it will itself endure forever.

Daniel 2:47

Daniel the Man

Daniel was a man of _____. (Daniel 1:8)

Daniel was a man of _____. (Daniel 6:10)

Daniel was a man of _____.

Structure of the Book

Daniel 2:4-7:28 was written in Aramaic, the rest was written in Hebrew.
First six chapters focus on Daniel's life, the last six chapters focus on Daniel's visions.
Daniel focuses heavily on visions and dreams to communicate the message.

Outline of Ezekiel

The Historical Section (Chapters 1-6)

- Captivity and Training in Babylon (Daniel 1)
- Nebuchadnezzar's Dream (Daniel 2) *see illustration below
- The Fiery Furnace (Daniel 3)
- Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream (Daniel 4)
- Belshazzar and the Handwriting on the Wall (Daniel 5)
- Daniel and the Lion's Den (Daniel 6)

The Prophetic Section (Chapters 7-12)

- The Four Beasts (Daniel 7)
- The Ram and Goat (Daniel 8)
- Daniel's Prayer and the Seventy "Sevens" (Daniel 9)
  - <u>Possible Interpretation of the Seventy "Sevens"</u>
  - -Because of sin, Israel's oppression will continue seven times longer.
  - -Predicting the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70 and its subsequent rebuilding.
  - -Referring to Events surrounding the second coming of Christ.
- The Rise and Fall of Several Kingdoms (Daniel 10-11)
- Instructions Concerning the End Times (Daniel 12)

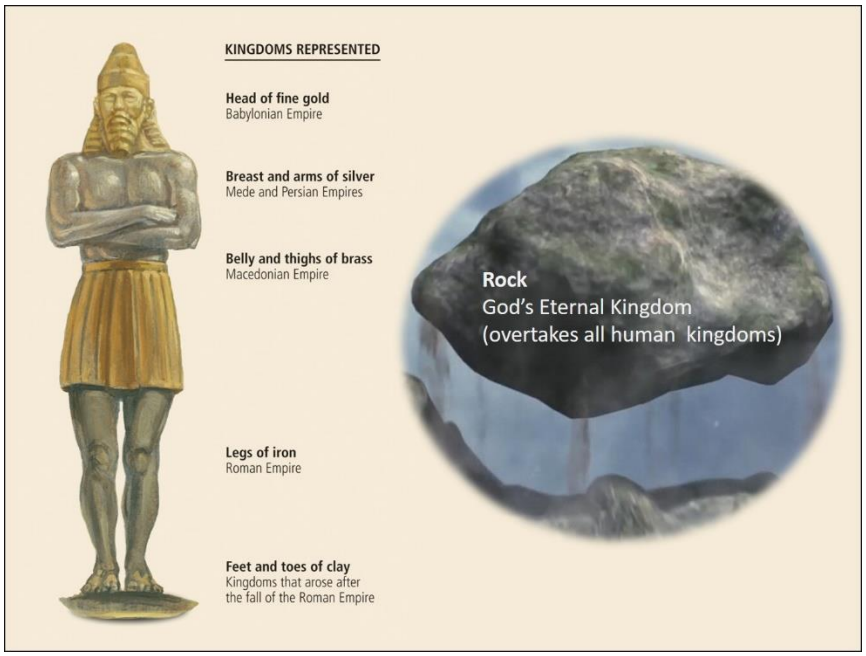
Lessons/Applications

Daniel's life story serves as an example of _____ in the midst of difficult times.

Daniel's prophecy reminds us of a pattern and a promise that applies to all generations.

Pattern: Human beings and their kingdoms become _____ when they refuse to acknowledge God as sovereign.

Promise: One day, God will _____ the beast and rescue his people.

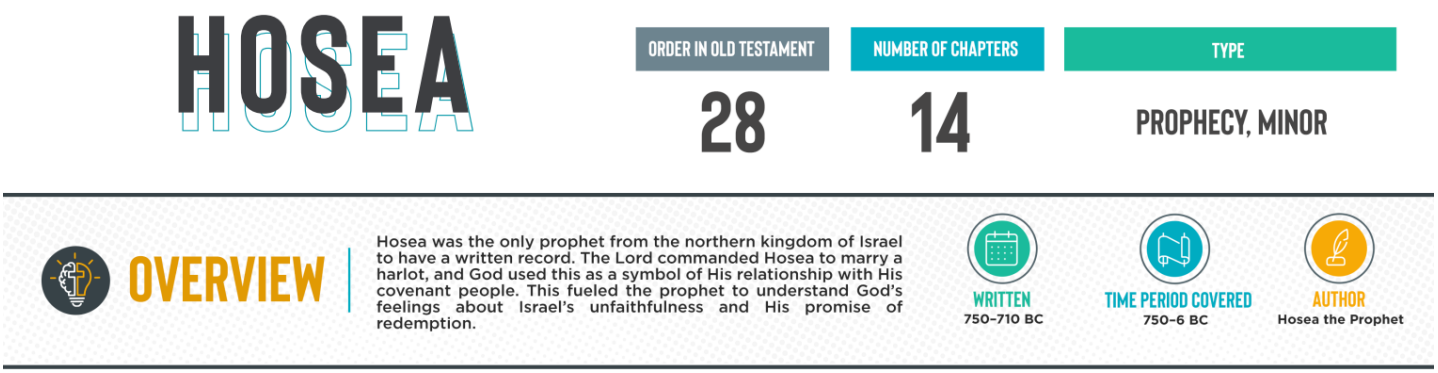


Hosea

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



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Key Verse

Come, let us return to the Lord. He has torn us to pieces but he will heal us; he has injured us but he will bind up our wounds.

Hosea 6:1

Background

Author: Hosea, son of Beeri, is not mentioned elsewhere in Scripture. His name means "salvation.

Historical Context: Hosea prophesied at the same time as did Jonah & Amos, northern prophets, and Isaiah & Micah, southern prophets.

Structure and Theme: The theme is God's faithfulness to His unfaithful people. The theme is dramatized in Hosea's own personal life as he follows God's command to take an adulterous wife.

Ephraim: Because Ephraim was the largest tribe, sometimes used the terms Israel and Ephraim interchangeably.

Outline of Hosea

Hosea's Love for an Adulterous Wife (Chapters 1-3)

The Unfaithfulness of Gomer and Israel (Hosea 1-2)

<u>Hosea's Children's Names</u>
Jezreel – "God scatters"
Lo-Ruhamah – "not loved"
Lo-Ammi – "not my people"

Restoration and Reconciliation (Hosea 3)

God's Love for an Adulterous People (Chapters 4-14)

The Case Against Israel (Hosea 4-5)

Repentance Urged and Ignored (Hosea 6-8)

The Certainty of God's Judgment (Hosea 9-10)

The Rebellious Ultimately Restored (Hosea 11-14)

The Origin of Israel (Hosea 11)

Pronouncements of Judgment (Hosea 12)

Israel's Guilt Confronted (Hosea 13)

God's Reconciling Love (Hosea 14)

Lessons/Applications

Turning from God's truth leads to _____. (Hosea 4:6)

God is _____ even when we are not. (2 Timothy 2:11-13)

Only God can _____ and _____. (Hosea 12:6)

God is committed to the _____ of His people. (Hosea 14:9)

Joel

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure

Key Verse

Rend your heart and not your garments. Return to the Lord your God, for he is gracious and compassionate, slow to anger and abounding in love, and he relents from sending calamity.

Joel 2:13.

Background

The Minor Prophets: Beginning with Hosea and concluding with Malachi, there are twelve short prophetic books called "minor prophets." They deal with the same issues as the 'major prophets."

The Author: Nothing is known of Joel except what is given in the opening verse.

His name means _____.

Time of Service: Considered one of the earliest of the writing prophets. Likely served around the time of Joash, king of Judah.

KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

Saul (40)
David (40)
Solomon (40)

Kingdom of Judah	Kingdom of Israel
Rehoboam (17)	Jeroboam (22)
Abijah (3)	Nadab (2)
Asa (41)	Baasha (24)
Jehoshaphat (25)	Elah (2)
Jehoram (8)	Zimri (7 days)
Ahaziah (1)	Omri (12)
Athaliah* (6)	Ahab (22)
Joash (40)	Ahaziah (2)
Amaziah (29)	Jehoram (12)
Uzziah (52)	Jehu (28)
Jotham (16)	Jehoahaz (17)
Ahaz (16)	Jehoash (16)
Hezekiah (29)	Jereboam II (41)
Manasseh (55)	Zechariah (6 months)
Amon (2)	Shallum (1 month)
Josiah (31)	Menahem (10)
Jehoahaz (3 months)	Pekahiah (2)
Jehoiakim (11)	Pekah (20)
Jehoiachin (3 months)	Hoshea (9)
Zedekiah (11)	

Ministry of Joel

Themes

The Day of the Lord (Joel 1:15; 2:1, 11, 31; 3:14-16)
Plague of Locusts (Are they literal or figurative?)
Repentance
Outpouring of the Holy Spirit

Outline of Joel

- The Day of Locusts (Joel 1)
  - Warning of an unusual event. (Joel 1:1-3)
    - Effects of the Locusts
      - No vegetation (Joel 1:4)
      - No grapes to make wine (Joel 1:5-7)
      - No grain for temple offerings (Joel 1:8-9)
      - A barren land produces no Harvest. (Joel 1:10-11)
      - The people's joy is gone. (Joel 1:12)
  - Joel instructs the people to declare a fast. (Joel 1:13-14)
  - Joel predicts an even greater day of judgment (Joel 1:15)
  - More details about the damage from the locusts (Joel 1:16-20)

- The Imminent Day of the Lord (Joel 2:1-11)
  - An army, resembling locusts, will assault Judah (Joel 2:1-4)
  - This army will completely invade the land. (Joel 2:5-11)
    - To what army is Joel referring?
      - The Assyrians that took Israel?
      - The Babylonians that took Judah?
      - The Greek or Roman conquests after the exile?

- The Call to Repent (Joel 2:12-17)
  - Joel calls the people to repent. (Joel 2:12-13)
  - The repentance must include the entire nation. (Joel 2:14-17)

- Renewal and Restoration (Joel 2:18-27)
  - If repentance occurs, God will do these three things:
    - Restore what has been lost (Joel 2:18-19)
    - Eliminate the enemy threat (Joel 2:20)
    - Cause the land to flourish (Joel 2:23-24)

- The Ultimate Day of the Lord (Joel 2:28-3:21)
  - What is Joel predicting here?
    - Babylonian captivity and restoration?
    - Destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70?
    - The end of the world?
  - Compare Joel 2:28-32 to Acts 2:14-17
  - All references to the 'day of the Lord' point to God's righteous judgment and his gracious restoration. (Joel 3:12-14)

Lessons/Applications

God specializes in the _____.

God calls us to repent from the _____.

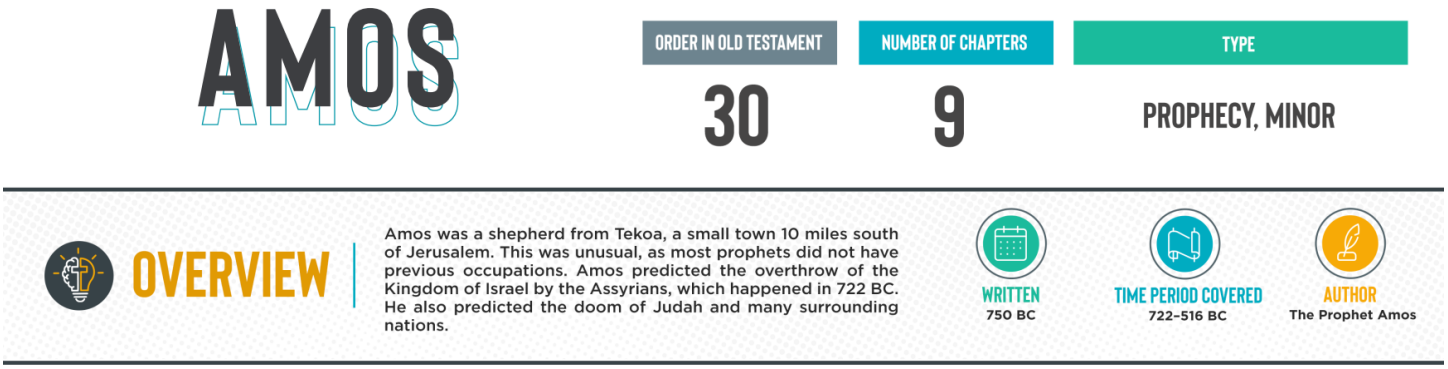
God's ultimate goal is _____.

Amos & Obadiah

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

But let justice roll on like a river, righteousness like a never-failing stream!

Amos 5:24.

Background

Author: Amos was a shepherd from Tekoa, a rural town in Judea, about 11 miles south of Jerusalem.

His name means "_____."

Historical Context: Prophesied at a time when both Israel and Judah enjoyed a time of relative prosperity and power. Sadly, this prosperity led the people to believe they were immune to disaster. (Amos 6:1-3)
Amos prophesied to Israel around 755 BC. Thirty years later the Assyrians overtook them.

Outline of Amos

Accusations Against the Nations (Chapters 1-2)
- Amos 2:6-16

Sermons against Israel (Chapters 3-6)
- A list of questions. (Amos 3:3-8)
- Because Israel did not do what is right, the land would be destroyed. (Amos 3:11-15)
- The illustration of an overindulged woman. (Amos 4:1)
- Empty worship/rituals.
- God's patience is nearing an end. (Amos 4:12)
- A list of the ways people disregarded God's Law. (Amos 5:10-13)
- The judgement Israel desired for others would also land on them. (Amos 5:18-20)
- The hypocrisy of the people pointed out. (Amos 5:21-24)
- Israel's complacency and arrogance would be her downfall. (Amos 6:1-14)

Visions of Judgment (Amos 7:1-9:10)

God warns Amos of Israel's coming judgment through five visions:

Locusts (Amos 7:1-3)
Fire (Amos 7:4-6)
Plumb Line (Amos 7:7-17)
Basket of Ripe Fruit (Amos 8:1-14)
Vision of the Lord's Wrath (Amos 9:1-10)

The Promise of Restoration (Amos 9:11-15)

Lesson/Application

God communicates His message through a _____ of people.

Summary & Structure

OBADIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
31	1	PROPHECY, MINOR

OVERVIEW

Obadiah's name means "worshipper of Yahweh" and his writings are one of the few instances where God speaks solely to another culture rather than Israel. At the time, the people of Edom were mocking and harassing God's people, and Obadiah prophesies to them and warns them of their impending punishment.

Key Verse

Deliverers will go up on Mount Zion to govern the mountains of Esau. And the kingdom will be the Lord's!

Obadiah 1:21

Background

Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament.

The name Obadiah means _____.

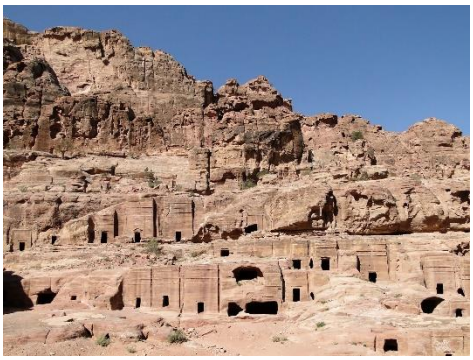
Likely resided in Judah.

The book is aimed at the nation of Edom.

The Edomites were descendants of Esau. (Genesis 25:23; 27:41; Numbers 20:14-21)

By the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70, the Edomites disappeared completely.

History



Edom bordered Judah to the east and south.
One of the most famous features of the kingdom of

Edom was Petra. Many people lived in fortified cliffs. They were seemingly indestructible.

The rivalry between the Edom (descendants of Esau) and Israel (descendants of Jacob) began in the womb of Rebekah. (Genesis 25:22-26)

Both Jacob and Esau prospered after initially settling in Canaan. Esau moved to Seir, leaving Jacob all of Canaan. Even though the brothers reconciled, the two nations did not.

Outline of Obadiah

The Judgment of Edom (Verses 1-9)

- God revealed to Obadiah in a vision that he was declaring war on Edom.
- Two factors gave Edom a reason to feel self-sufficient.
  - Located on a trade route between Syria and Egypt.
  - Located on sandstone cliffs 5,000 feet above sea level.
- God's judgment of Edom would be complete. (Obadiah 1:3-4)

The Charges Against Edom (Verses 10-14)

- The Edomites treated Judah with cruelty.
- The Edomites plundered the city of Jerusalem.
- The Edomites gloated over Judah's misfortune.
- The Edomites took advantage of the attack on Jerusalem by the Babylonians.
- The Edomites captured Jews who were trying to escape from the Babylonians.

The Day of the Lord (Verses 15-21)

Lessons/Applications

_____ is the common denominator of all fallen kingdoms.

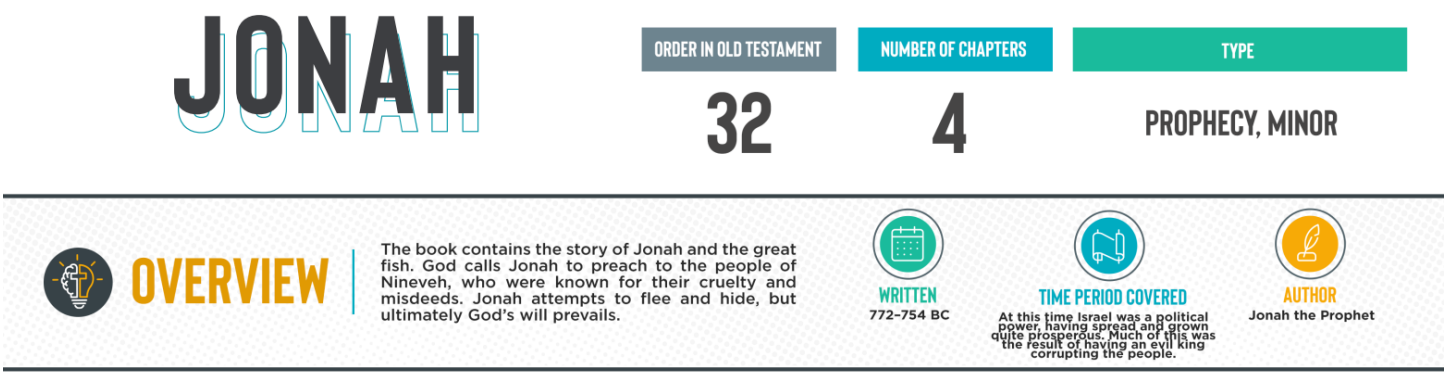
Only one _____ will be indestructible.

Jonah

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

Now the Lord provided a huge fish to swallow Jonah, and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

Jonah 1:17

Background

Author:

We know little about Jonah prior to his calling to Nineveh.

During Jonah's time, Jeroboam II reigned in the northern kingdom from 793-753 BC, 30 years prior to the Assyria's invasion of Israel. (2 Kings 14:25)

The Assyrians were notoriously cruel in their methods of warfare.

Historical Setting:

Jeroboam II was one of the strongest military leaders in Israel's history. He expanded Israel's borders and ushered in a period of great peace and prosperity.

Pride had now become Israel's main problem.

Issues of Credibility:

Some liberal scholars dismiss the credibility of this book because it contains accounts of supernatural events.

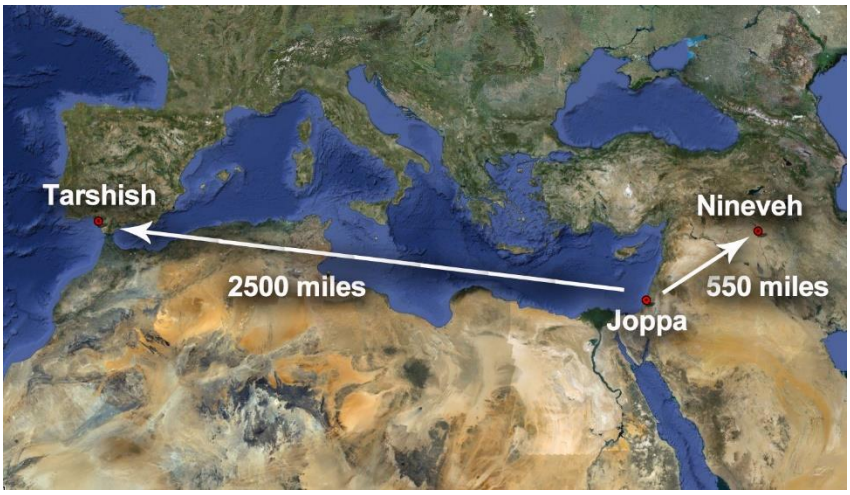
- Jewish tradition regards Jonah's narrative as history.
- Jesus upheld the book's credibility when He referred to Jonah as a foreshadowing of His death and resurrection. (Matthew 12:39-41; Luke 11:29-32)

Style and Structure:

This book is a narrative account of a single prophetic mission.

Outline of Jonah

Running _____ God (Chapter 1)



Running _____ God (Chapter 2)

Running _____ God (Chapter 3)

Running _____ God (Chapter 4)

Lessons/Applications

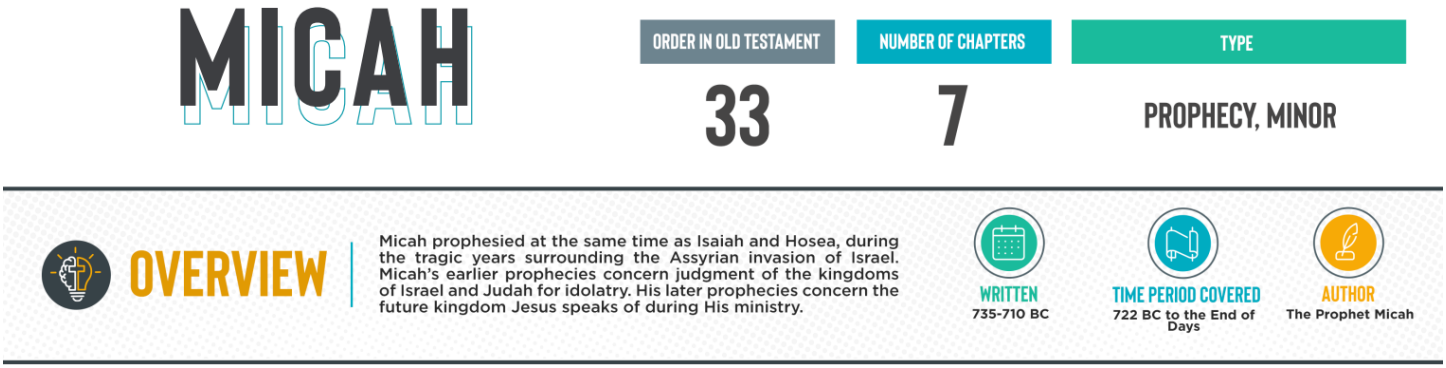
- God's _____ extends farther than we often understand.
- There is a difference between _____ to religion and _____ to God.
- There is a difference between an _____ experience and a _____ change.
- We decide how the _____ ends.

Micah & Nahum

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

He has shown you, O mortal, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.

Micah 6:8

Background

<u>The Timeframe</u>:

Micah prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, & Hezekiah. (Micah 1:1)

Micah prophesied at the same time as Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah.

<u>The Prophet</u>:

Little is known about Micah, except that he is from Moresheth.

Most scholars believe Micah was much like Amos, a farmer.

<u>The Message</u>:

Micah warned Judah that they were in danger of suffering the judgement as Israel.

Micah's message is about kingdom-of-God living.

Micah is trying to encourage God's people that there is an integral relationship between true spirituality and morality.

Outline of Micah

An Announcement of Judgment (Chapters 1-2)

- A terrifying picture of God's power and judgment (Micah 1:3-4).
- A prophecy against Israel and its capital Samaria (Micah 1:6-7).
- A warning to Judah (Micah 1:8-9).
- Micah expresses grief over the impending exile.
- The people's actions brought calamity upon themselves (Micah 2:1-2).
- A message to the false prophets (Micah 2:6-7).
- God promises that a remnant of people would flourish (Micah 2:12-13).

A Contrast of Kingdoms (Chapters 3-5)

Micah 3 -Judah's Corruption

Injustice of leaders (Micah 3:9-10)

Greed of false prophets (Micah 3:5)

Bribing of the judges and priests (Micah 3:11)

Micah remains faithful in the midst of this (Micah 3:8)

Micah 4 – The end time and God's perfect kingdom

Micah 5 – Warning and hope

Birthplace of Jesus foretold (Micah 5:2)

Deliverance from enemies will not come from military power.

A Case Against Sin/Promise of Restoration (Chapters 6-7)

Chapter 6 focuses on why God has a case against His people (Micah 6:1-2).

The people should have been humbled but were not (Micah 6:8).

Micah lists the injustices of the people (Micah 6:9-12).

Since Judah was following Israel's evil ways, they would fall into judgment and destruction.

Chapter 7 Judgment and hope

Micah grieves the sins of the people and coming judgment (Micah 7:1-2).

Predicted restoration (Micah 7:7)

God's pardon, forgiveness, mercy, and compassion (Micah 7:19-20).

Extra: The City Names of Micah 1

Gath means "tell" and the people were to "tell it not" - Micah 1:10a

Ophrah means "house of dust" and the people were to roll in the dust of mourning - Micah1:10b

Shaphir means "pleasure" and those leaving that city would do so in an unpleasant manner - "nakedness and shame" - Micah 1:11a

Zanaan means "going out" and those living there would not escape ("get out") -Micah 1:11b

Beth Ezel means "house of removal" would have their support removed -Micah 1:11c

Maroth means "bitterness" and those there would face the bitter pain of God's judgment -Micah 1:12

Laclish means "team" and the people would harness their teams to flee -Micah 1:13

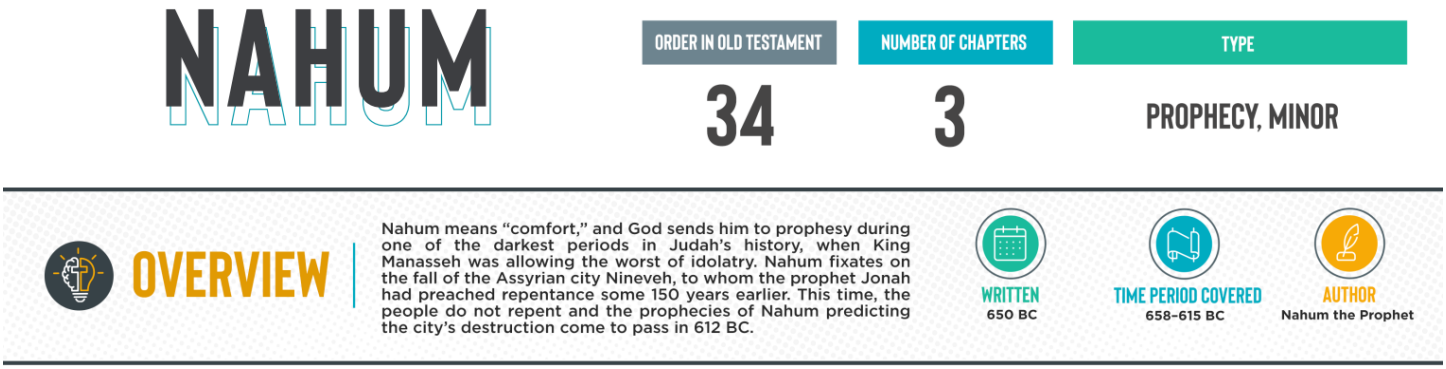
Moresheth Gath means "betrothed" and God's people would be forced to give gifts to their enemy -Micah 1:14

Achzib means "deception" and God's people would no longer deceive Him -Micah 1:14

Mareshah means "possessor" and God's people would be possessed by an enemy -Micah 1:15

Nahum

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

The LORD is slow to anger but great in power; the LORD will not leave the guilty unpunished. His way is in the whirlwind and the storm, and clouds are the dust of his feet.

Nahum 1:3

Background

The Author:

Nahum is not mentioned elsewhere in Scripture. Even his hometown, Elkosh, remains a mystery to historians.

His name means _____.

Date and Setting:

Nahum prophesied after Nineveh's repentance and return to evil.
It is believed that Nahum prophesied during the reign of Judah's most wicked king Manasseh.

Style and Structure:

The most prominent feature of this book is that there is no offer of repentance. Chapter one of Nahum focuses on the character and power of God while chapters two and three declare and defend God's judgment against Nineveh.

Outline of Nahum

God the Judge (Chapter 1)

God's power over creation will be used to destroy Nineveh (Nahum 1:6).
God's people would celebrate the destruction of the Assyrians (Nahum 1:15).

Nineveh the Judged (Chapters 2-3)

The coming doom of Nineveh (Nahum 2:1-2).
Nineveh's sinfulness detailed (Nahum 3).

The City of Nineveh and Nahum

Lessons/Observations

God is patient but he doesn't _____ at sin.

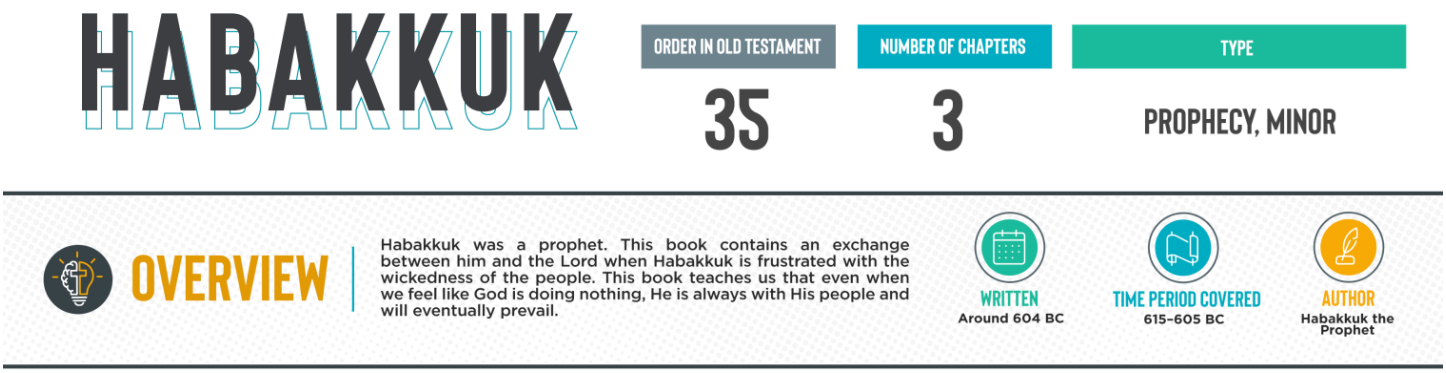
The events of the Bible are _____ and can be backed up by archaeological evidence.

Habakkuk and Zephaniah

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

See, the enemy is puffed up; his desires are not upright—but the righteous person will live by his faithfulness.

Habakkuk 2:4

Background

<u>The Prophet</u>:
Habakkuk identifies himself as "the prophet". (Habakkuk 1:3; 3:1)

His style indicates a well-educated man who was as poetic as he was prophetic.

The name Habakkuk is believed to mean _____.

<u>The Period</u>:
Israel (North) had already fallen to the Assyrians, but Judah (South) remained intact.
Habakkuk's dialogue with God probably occurred between 612 and 605BC.
Most scholars place his ministry right after the reign of Josiah. Habakkuk would have been a contemporary to the prophet Jeremiah.

Outline of Habakkuk

Dialogue with God (Chapters 1-2)

First Question and Answer (Habakkuk 1:1-11)

Habakkuk questions God's delay in dealing with Judah's sin.

God surprises Habakkuk by telling him that Babylon, an evil nation, would be used to bring judgment on Israel.

Second Question and Answer (Habakkuk 1:12-2:20)

Habakkuk wonders how God could allow Babylon, a nation more evil than Judah, to bring judgment. Is this really fair?

God's response to Habakkuk's 2nd question included several elements:

Habakkuk was to write down God's answer.

Yes, God will use Babylon to judge Judah, but that doesn't mean He will not deal with them according to their own sins.

The four "Woes"

Woe to the greedy. (Habakkuk 2:9-11)

Woe to the violent (Habakkuk 2:12-14)

Woe to the drunk (Habakkuk 2:15-17)

Woe to the idolater. (Habakkuk 2:18-20)

Praise to God (Chapter 3)

Habakkuk responds in song to God's message.

In his prayer, Habakkuk voices his faith in God.

He believed in God's justice and mercy.

He praised God for His magnificence throughout the universe.

He praised God His power to control all of nature.

He had come to understand that God could crush evil while saving His own people.

Habakkuk waits for judgment to fall on Babylon, just as it would on Judah.

Lessons/Observations

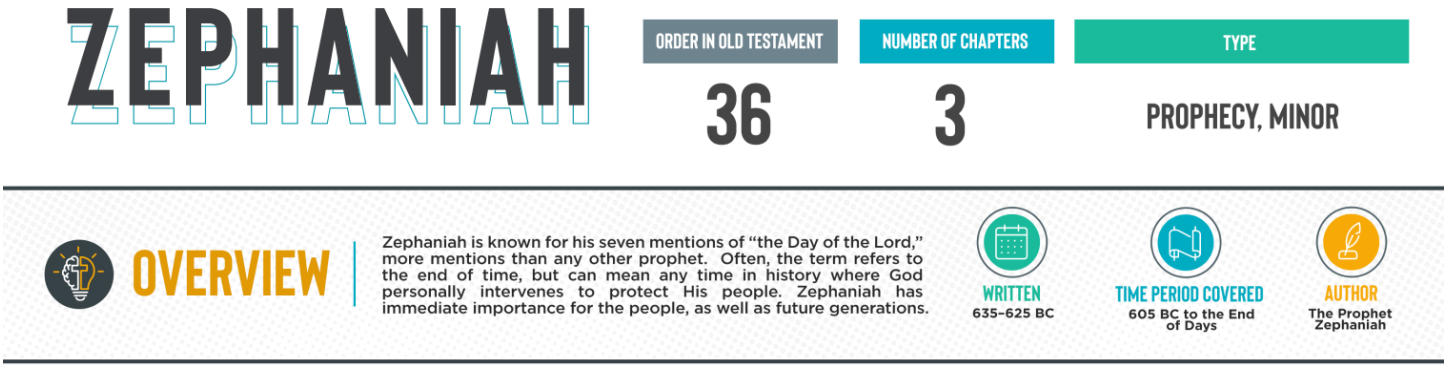
God is big enough to handle your _____.

Don't mistake God's silence for His _____.

God calls us to exhibit an '_____' faith.

Zephaniah

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

Seek the Lord, all you humble of the land, you who do what he commands. Seek righteousness, seek humility; perhaps you will be sheltered on the day of the Lord's anger.

Zephaniah 2:3

Background

<u>The Prophet</u>:
Zephaniah was the only prophet with a royal lineage; was a descendant of Hezekiah, former king of Judah.

Probably had access to the palace and was considered to have been a personal advisor to the king.

<u>The Prophet's Times</u>:
Zephaniah ministered during the reign of Josiah.

The nation of Judah would be taken captive just a few decades after Josiah's reign.

<u>Zephaniah's Style and Purpose</u>:
Zephaniah is considered a fiery prophet.

His purpose was to frighten the people out of their sins.

Zephaniah's name means _____.

Outline of Zephaniah

Judgment and Doom (Zephaniah 1:2-3:8)

God would stretch out His hand against five groups of Jews.

Idolaters (1:4-6)
Worldly princes (1:7-8)
Violent Oppressors (1:9)
Corrupt Merchants (1:10-11)
The Indifferent (1:12-13)

Invitation - Even with an initial message of doom, the prophet gave hope for anyone who would repent. (Zephaniah 2:1-3)

The Sure Doom of the Nations (Zephaniah 2:4-15)

The Sure Doom of Jerusalem (Zephaniah 3:1-8)

Joy and Deliverance (Zephaniah 3:9-20)

A list of blessings awaiting the faithful remnant of God's kingdom:

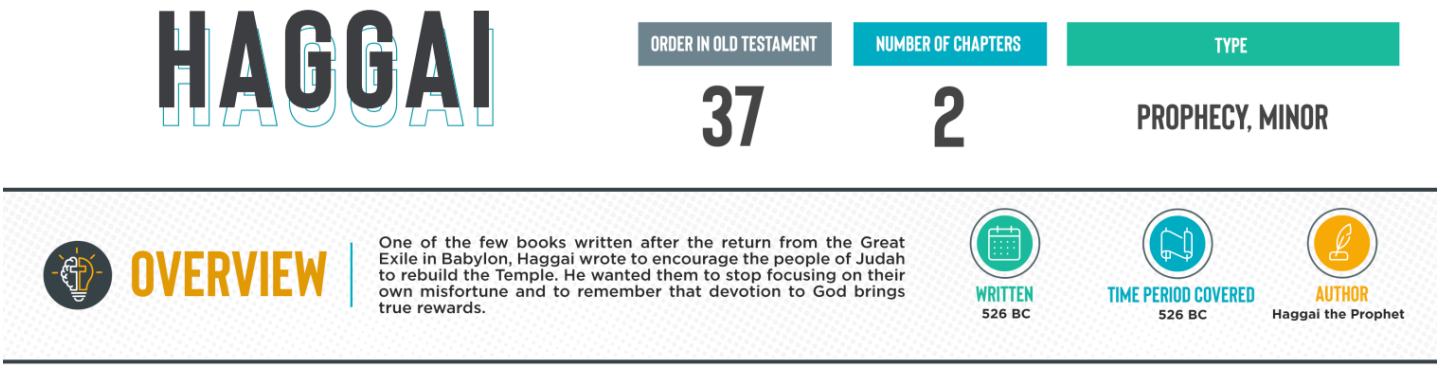
Purity of Worship (3:9a)
Universal Commitment to God (3:9b)
Worldwide Unity (3:10)
No More Shame (3:11)
Gentle Humility (3:12)
No More Sin (3:13)
Heartfelt Joy (3:14)
No More Divine Judgment or Earthly Enemies (3:15a)
The Lord's Presence as the King of Israel (3:15b)
No More Fear (3:16)
Exaltation of the Grieved, Lame, and Outcast (3:19)
Regathering of the Jews to Their Land (3:20a)
Restoration of Their Fortune (3:20b)

Haggai, Zechariah, & Malachi

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

"Is it a time for you yourselves to be living in your paneled houses, while this house remains a ruin?"

Haggai 1:4

Background of Haggai

Haggai is the first prophet after the Babylonian captivity.

His name means _____.

Likely born during the Babylonian captivity.

His main theme is _____.

Outline of Haggai

The Call to Rebuild the Temple (Chapter 1)

The Surpassing Glory of the New Temple (Haggai 2:1-9)

The Blessing of the Once-Cursed People (Haggai 2:10-19)

A Promise to Zerubbabel (Haggai 2:20-23)

Zechariah
Summary & Structure

ZECHARIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
38	14	PROPHECY, MINOR

OVERVIEW

Zechariah prophesies after the return from the Great Exile. The scope of his prophecies covers wide ranges of topics and timelines, as he often speaks of Old Testament events and the First and Second Coming of Christ in the same passage. There is a lull of decades between his two sets of prophecies.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
520–484 BC	520 BC–End of Days	The Prophet Zechariah

Key Verse

Rejoice greatly, Daughter Zion! Shout, Daughter Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, lowly and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey.

Zechariah 9:9

Background of Zechariah

Historical Background

He came from a priestly line; was born during the Babylonian captivity.

He returned to Jerusalem under Cyrus' decree with 50.000 other exiles.

Zechariah was a contemporary of Zerubbabel the governor of Judah, Joshua the high priest, and Haggai the prophet.

He began his prophesying just two months after Haggai.

Comparison of Zechariah and Haggai

Zechariah is the longest of the Minor Prophets.

Zechariah is second only to Isaiah among the prophets in number of Messianic passages (predictions of Jesus).

Zechariah elaborates on what Haggai introduced, spending much more time and detail on the future of God's people & the reign of the Messiah.

Haggai's dominant message was "*Build the Temple!*" while Zechariah's was "*Build the Temple, & so build your future!*"

Outline of Zechariah

Call to Repentance (Zechariah 1:1-6)

Encouragement and Motivation (Zechariah 1:7-6:15)

- First Vision: Horses and Riders (Zechariah 1:7-17)
- Second Vision: Horns and Craftsmen (Zechariah 1:18-21)
- Third Vision: Man with a Measuring Line (Chapter 2)
- Fourth Vision: Joshua 's Garments (Chapter 3)
- Fifth Vision: Golden Lampstand/Olive Trees (Chapter 4)
- Sixth Vision: Flying Scroll (Zechariah 5:1-4)
- Seventh Vision: Woman in a Basket (Zechariah 5:5-11)
- Eighth Vision: Four Chariots (Zechariah 6:1-8)
- The Crowning of Joshua (Zechariah 6:11-15)
- True Spirituality (Chapters 7-8)

Encouragement and Hope (Chapters 9-14)

- The Messiah 's First Advent (Chapters 9-11)
- The Messiah 's Second Advent (Chapters 12-14)

Foreshadowing of Jesus in Zechariah:

His atoning death for the removal of sin - 3:8-9; 13:1

Builder of the House of God - 6:12

His Universal Reign as King and Priest - 6:13; 9:10

Triumphal Entry - 9:9
(Quoted in Matthew 21:5 and John 12:15)

Betrayal for 30 Pieces of Silver - 11:12
(Quoted in Matthew 27:9,10)

His Deity- 12:8

His Hands pierced - 12:10; 13:6 (Quoted in John 19:37)

A Smitten Shepherd - 13:7
(Quoted in Matthew 26:31 and Mark 14:27)

Malachi
Summary & Structure

MALACHI

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
39	4	PROPHECY, MINOR

OVERVIEW

The people of Judah had been living in Jerusalem for more than 100 years after the Babylonian exile. Although the Temple had been rebuilt, there was corruption in the priesthood and the people had become spiritually disinterested. Through Malachi, God calls the priests and people to repentance.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
433–424 BC	424 BC–24 AD	Malachi the Prophet

Key Verse

Bring the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house. Test me in this," says the LORD Almighty, "and see if I will not throw open the floodgates of heaven and pour out so much blessing that there will not be room enough to store it.

Malachi 3:10

Background of Malachi

Historical Background

Historically, the book of Malachi fits within the book of Nehemiah.

When Nehemiah returned to Jerusalem after a 12-year absence, he was appalled at the corruption & indifference that had come over the people.

It is during this period that Malachi begins his ministry of prophesying.

The Author and His Style

The name Malachi means _____

Malachi's message comes in a question-and-answer style: God makes a statement or charge; the people challenge God with a cynical question; then God drives home the His point with scathing evidence.

Christ in Malachi

The first evidence that this book points to the Messiah is in the name of "Messenger."

Another link to Christ is the theme in Malachi that God's name would be great among the nations.

Outline of Malachi

Message of Love (Malachi 1:1-6)

Message of Rebuke (Malachi 1:7-3:15)

- God rebukes the priests for their…
  - Disobedience
  - Cynicism
  - Hypocrisy
  - Irreverence

- God rebukes the people for their…
  - Intermarriage with pagan nations in violation of God's command
  - Divorce among the people
  - Cynical words which have wearied God
  - Robbing God of tithes and offerings

Message of Hope (Malachi 3:16-4:6)

Concluding Lessons from the Old Testament

In the Old Testament Christ is _____.

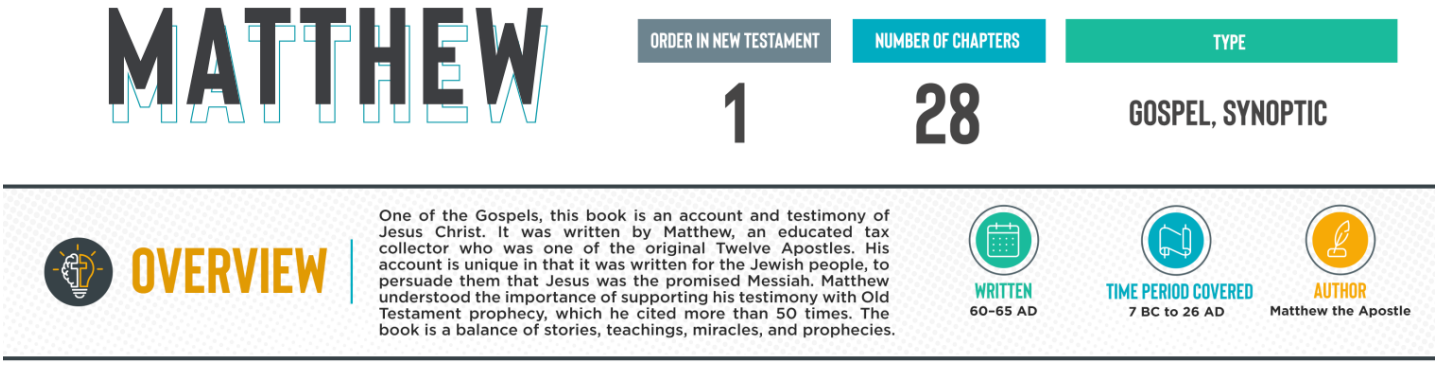
In the New Testament Christ is _____.

Matthew

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

From then on Jesus began to preach, "Repent of your sins and turn to God, for the Kingdom of Heaven is near."

Matthew 4:17

Background

About the Gospels

The word 'gospel' means _____.

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Portrayal of Jesus	Jesus the King	Jesus the Suffering Servant	Jesus the Son of Man	Jesus the Son of God
Primary Recipients	Jews	Roman Church	Theophilus and all Gentiles	All People
Primary Purpose	Show Jesus as Israel's long awaited Messiah	Strengthen suffering believers by focusing on the suffering, yet triumphant Savior.	Provide a warm, human portrait of the Savior of the whole world.	Encourage belief in the eternal Son of God.
Probable Written Order	Second	First	Third	Fourth

About the Book

Written by a Jewish tax collector also known as Levi.

It is the bridge between the Old Testament & New Testament because of its position.

It has more Old Testament quotes and references than the other gospels.

It uses the terms "kingdom of heaven" which is a Jewish concept.

Major Discourses in Matthew

- The Sermon on the Mount (Chapters 5-7)
- The Sending out of the Twelve (Chapter 10)
- Kingdom Parables (Chapter 13)
- Kingdom Living (Chapter I 8)
- The Olivet Discourse (Chapters 24-25)

Outline of Matthew

Revelation of the King (Chapters 1-10)

- The Person of the King (Matthew 1-4)
  - His Ancestry and Birth
  - His Messenger (Isaiah 40:3)
  - His Temptation and Early Ministry

- The Principles of the King (Matthew 5-7)
  - Key verse of the Sermon on the Mount is Matthew 5:20

- The Power of the King (Matthew 8-10)
  - A series of miracles, proving his identity.
  - Healing of a leper. (8:1-4)
  - Healing of centurion's servant. (8:5-13)
  - Healing of Peter's mother-in-law. (8:14-17)
  - Jesus calms the storm. (8:23-27)
  - Healing two demon-possessed men. (8:28-34)
  - Healing a paralytic. (9:1-8)
  - Dead girl and sick woman (9:18-26)
  - Disciples perform miracles (10:1)

Rebellion Against the King (Chapters 11-13)

- His messenger rejected (11:1-19)
- His words denied (11:20-28)
- Jesus placed under suspicion (12)
- Result: The parables of the kingdom (13)
  - The Sower (13:1-23)
  - The Weeds (13:24-30)
  - Mustard Seed & Yeast (13:31-35)
  - Hidden Treasure & Pearl (13:44-45)
  - The Net (13:47-52)
  - Jesus rejected in his hometown (13:57)

The King Prepares for the Cross (Chapters 14-20)

- Jesus Trains His Disciples (Matthew 14:1-16:12)
  - Feeding of 5000 (14:13-21)
  - Walking on Water (14:22-36)
  - Confronting pharisees (15:1-20)
  - Daughter of Canaanite woman healed (15:21-28)
  - Jesus fees 4000 (15:29-39)
  - Jesus warns about Pharisees/Sadducees (16:1-12)

Peter's Confession (Matthew 16:13-28)
- Jesus asks about his identity (16:13-17)
- *Jesus explains his destiny (16:21)*

Continued Training of the Disciples (17-20)
- The Transfiguration (17:1-13)
- Healing of a demon-possessed boy (17:14-20)
- *Second mention of crucifixion (17:22-23)*
- Miraculous paying of temple tax (17:24-27)
- The greatest in the kingdom (18:1-9)
- Parable of lost sheep (18:10-14)
- Instructions on forgiving others (18:15-20)
- Parable of the unmerciful servant (18:21-35)
- Teaching on divorce (19:1-12)
- The little children & Jesus (19:13-15)
- The rich young man (19:16-30)
- Parable of vineyard workers (20:1-17)
- *Third mention of crucifixion (20:17-19)*
- A mother's request (20:20-28)
- Blind men healed (20:29-34)

Rejection of the King (Chapters 21-27)

Growing Hostility
- The Triumphant Entry (21:1-16)
- Jesus clears the temple (21:12-17)
- Fig tree withers (21:18-22)
- Jesus' authority questioned (21:23-27)
- Parables against religious leaders (21:28-22:14)
- Paying taxes to Caesar (22:15-22)
- Marriage at the resurrection (22:23-33)
- The greatest commandment (22:34-40)
- Whose son is the Christ (22:41-45)
- Seven Woes (23:1-39)
- Prophecies of the future kingdom (Matthew 24-25)
  - Signs of the end of the age (24:1-35)
  - Day and hour unknown (24:36-51)
  - Parable of the ten virgins (25:1-13)
  - Parable of the talents (25:14-30)
  - The sheep and the goats (25:31-46)

Suffering and Death (Matthew 26-27)

- Judas agrees to betray Jesus (26:14-16)
- The Lord's supper (26:17-35)
- Gethsemane (26:36-45)
- Jesus arrested (26:47-56)
- Jesus before the Sanhedrin (26:57-67)
- Peter disowns Jesus (26:69-75)
- Judas hangs himself (27:1-10)
- Jesus before Pilate (27:11-26)
- Soldiers mock Jesus (27:27-31)
- Crucifixion (27:32-44)
- Death & burial of Jesus (27:45-66)

Resurrection of the King (Chapter 28)

- Jesus rises from the dead (28:1-10)
- Jesus commissions his followers (28:18-20)

Lessons/Observations

The Great _____. (Matthew 6:33)

The Great _____. (Matthew 22:37-39)

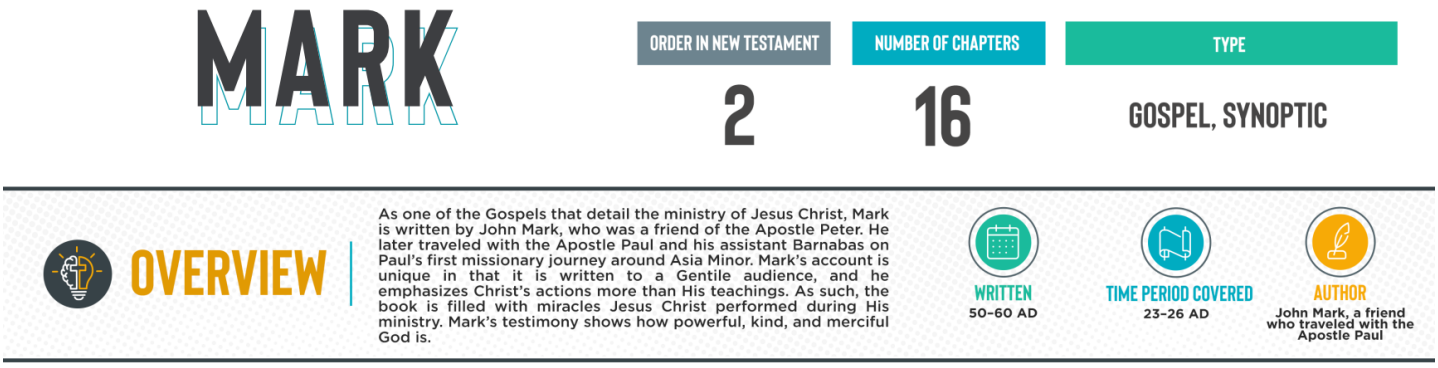
The Great _____. (Matthew 28:19-20)

Mark

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.

Mark 10:45

Background

About the Author

- Mark was a Roman writing from and for the perspective of the Romans
- Other Bible references to Mark or "John Mark"
  - His mother opened her home to the disciples in Jerusalem. (Acts12:12)
  - He went with Paul and Barnabas on the first part of a missionary trip. (Acts 13:13)
  - He is a cousin to Barnabas (Colossians 4:10)
  - He reconciled with Paul (2 Timothy 4:11)
  - Peter calls him "my son" (1 Peter 5:13)

About the Book

- Focuses more on what Jesus did than what He said.
- Mark's favorite word is _____.
- Mark's focus is more on the humanity of Jesus and how the crowds reacted to Jesus.

Major Themes in the Book

- Discipleship (Mark 3:35)
- Belief and Unbelief (Mark 1:27-28)
- Crucifixion and resurrection (Mark 11-16)

Outline of Mark

The Servant Introduced and Prepared (Mark 1:1-13)

John the Baptist preaches
Jesus is baptized
Jesus is tempted

The Servant at Work (Mark 1:14 – 8:30)

Chapter 1
Preaching, training, and healing

Chapter 2
Healing of a paralyzed man
Jesus raises eyebrows

Chapter 3
Jesus heals on the Sabbath
Jesus appoints the Twelve

Gospel of Matthew Matthew 10:1-4	Gospel of Mark Mark 3:13-19	Gospel of Luke Luke 6:12-16	Gospel of John	Acts of the Apostles Acts 1:13
Simon (who is also called Peter)	Simon (who he named Peter)	Simon	Simon Peter (Cephas)	Peter
Andrew (Peter's brother)	Andrew	Andrew	Andrew (Simon Peter's Brother)	Andrew
James (son of Zebedee)	James (son of Zebedee/ sons of thunder)	James	son of Zebedee	James
John (brother of James)	John (brother of James/ sons of thunder)	John	sof Zebedee/the disciple whom Jesus loved	John
Philip	Philip	Philip	Philip	Philip
Bartholomew	Bartholomew	Bartholomew	Nathanael	Bartholomew
Thomas	Thomas	Thomas	Thomas (also called Didymus)	Thomas
Matthew (the tax collector)	Matthew (Levi)	Matthew (Levi)	not mentioned	Matthew
James (son of Alphaeus)	James (Son of Alphaeus)	James (son of Alphaeus)	not mentioned	James (son of Alphaeus)
Thaddaeus	Thaddaeus	Judas (son of James)	Judas (not Iscariot)	Judas (son of James)
Simon (the Zealot)	Simon (the Zealot	Simon (the Zealot)	not mentioned	Simon (the Zealot)
Judas Iscariot (betrayer)	Judas Iscariot (betrayer)	Judas Iscariot (traitor)	Judas (son of Simon Iscariot)	(Judas replaced by Matthias)

Chapter 4
Jesus teaches in parables and calms the storm.

Chapter 5
Jesus heals a demon possessed man, a dead girl and a sick woman

Chapter 6
Jesus rejected in his hometown
Jesus sends out the Twelve
John the Baptist beheaded
Jesus feeds the 5,000 and walks on water

Chapter 7
Jesus teaches about true purity
Jesus heals more people, including a Greek woman

Chapter 8
Jesus feeds the 4,000
Peter confesses Christ

The Servant Resisted and Rejected (Mark 8:31 - 15:47)

Chapter 8
Jesus predicts His crucifixion and resurrection.
Peter does not accept Jesus' prediction and is rebuked.

From this point forward in Mark, the shadow of the cross is the primary focus.

Jesus predicts His impending suffering at least three more times.
Mark 9:12; Mark 9:31-32; Mark 10:33-34

Chapters 9 & 10
To prepare His disciples, Jesus begins to give them instructions about carrying His message after He is gone. He gives lessons on…

Confidence (Mark 9:23-24)
Divorce (Mark 10:5; 10:9)
Faith (Mark 10:14)
Greatness (Mark 10:43-45)

Chapters 11-15 Events Leading to The Cross

Chapter 11
Jesus curses a fig tree
Jesus clears the temple
Authority of Jesus questioned

Chapter 12
Parable of the tenants
Paying taxes to Caesar
Marriage at the resurrection
The greatest commandment
Whose son is Jesus?
Warning against the teachers of the Law
The widow's offering

Chapter 13
The destruction of the temple
Signs of the end times
Day and hour unknown

Chapter 14
Jesus anointed at Bethany
The last supper
Gethsemane
Jesus arrested
Jesus before the Sanhedrin
Peter disowns Jesus

Chapter 15
Jesus before Pilate
Soldiers mock Jesus
Crucifixion, death, and burial of Jesus

The Servant, Triumphant and Exalted (Mark 16:1-20)

Explanation about the notation regarding vs 9-20
A brief account of the resurrection.

Lessons/Applications

Jesus wants us to be _____ and not just _____. (Mark 3:45)

Truly understanding God's will is a _____.

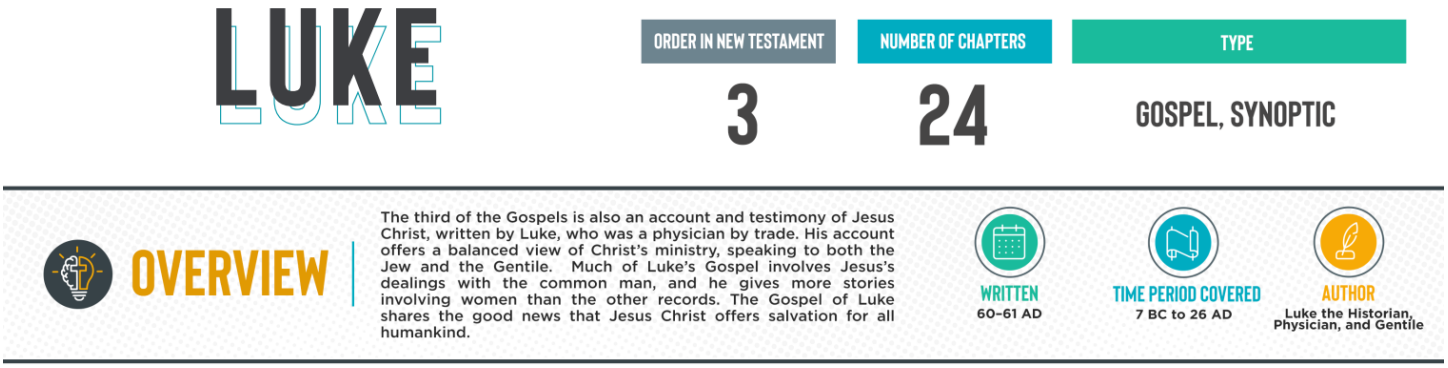
True greatness is found in _____.

Luke

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

As the time approached for him to be taken up to heaven, Jesus resolutely set out for Jerusalem.

Luke 9:51

Background

About the Author

- Luke was a physician according to the Apostle Paul. (Colossians 4:14)
- Believed to be a Gentile; and, if so, the only Gentile writer of Scripture.
- Traveled with Paul extensively.
- Considered to be very humble.

Luke's Purpose and Style

- Luke sought to be detailed in his account of Jesus. (Luke 1:3-4)
- Luke's purpose was to give credibility to the Gospel.
- Luke includes more historical details than the other gospel writers.

Luke's Audience

- Addressed to a man named Theophilus.
- Luke wrote to all Christians in an effort to address the Gentile world.
- He portrays Jesus as the Messiah of the Jews and the Savior of everyone. (Luke 2:10)

Luke's Themes

- Jesus' Humanity
  - Luke provides the fullest account of Jesus' birth and childhood.
  - Luke traces Jesus' human ancestry back to Adam

Comparing the Two Genealogies of Jesus	
Matthew 1	**Luke 3:23-38**
Matthew's genealogy goes *forward* in time.	Luke's genealogy goes *backward* in time.
Matthew traces the genealogy from Abraham to Jesus.	Luke traces the from Jesus to Adam.
Matthew traces Jesus' family line through David's son Solomon (Matthew 1:6)	Luke traces Jesus' family line through David's son Nathan (Luke 3:31)
Matthew is recording Joseph's genealogy.	Luke is recording Mary's genealogy.
Matthew names Joseph's father as Jacob (Matthew 1:16) *Joseph was the biological son of Jacob.*	Luke names Joseph's father as Heli (Luke 3:23) *Joseph was the 'son of Heli' by marriage.*

The final hours of Jesus are recounted in Luke in very emotional words. (Luke 2:44; 22:61-62; 23:28; 23:34)

Jesus' Love for People

Luke records several moving scenes from Jesus' life that appear nowhere else:
Raising to life of a widow's son (Luke 7:11-15)
Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37)
Healing of Ten Lepers (Luke 17:11-19)
Befriending a despised tax collector (Luke 19:1-10)
Healing Malcus' ear (Luke 22:51)

Outline of Luke

Jesus the Nazarene Appears (Luke 1:1-4:13)

Birth of Jesus and John the Baptist told in detail.

Timeline of Jesus' Birth and Childhood				
EVENT	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD				1:1-5
LUKE ADDRESSES THEOPHILUS			1:1-4	
GABRIEL APPEARS TO ZACHARIAS			1:5-22	
JOHN THE BAPTIST CONCEIVED			1:23-25	
GABRIEL APPEARS TO MARY			1:26-38	
THE WORD IS MADE FLESH (JESUS CONCEIVED)				1:9-14
MARY VISITS ELISABETH			1:39-56	
ANGEL APPEARS TO JOSEPH IN A DREAM	1:18-25			
BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST			1:57-80	
ANCESTRY OF JESUS	1:1-17		3:23b-38	
BIRTH OF JESUS			2:1-7	
SHEPHERDS VISIT MANGER AND THEN PROCLAIM JESUS' BIRTH			2:8-20	
WISE MEN MEET HEROD	2:1-8			
WISE MEN WORSHIP JESUS	2:9-12			
FLIGHT FROM BETHLEHEM TO EGYPT	2:13-15			
HEROD SLAUGHTERS MALE CHILDREN	2:16-18			
CIRCUMCISION OF JESUS			2:21	
RETURN FROM EGYPT TO NAZARETH (AVOIDING JUDEA)	2:19-23			
TEMPLE PRESENTATION AND SACRIFICE (SIMEON AND ANNA TESTIFY)			2:22-38	
RETURN FROM JERUSALEM TO NAZARETH			2:39	
TEMPLE INCIDENT AT AGE 12			2:40-50	

Chapter 3 moves forward in time to John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness. (Luke 3:3) Jesus is baptized by John, then Luke presents the genealogy of Jesus beginning with Jesus himself and tracing back to Adam.

Jesus Is 'Mighty in Deed' (Luke 4:14-9:50)

Following the temptation, Jesus launches into his ministry.
Luke emphasizes Jesus' deeds - His healings, casting out demons, initial encounters with the Pharisees, His choosing and training of the Twelve, and His transfiguration.
Jesus is presented as having the authority to forgive sin and to speak for God. (Luke 5:17-26)
Luke highlights God's grace to the Gentiles (Luke 4 & 7).

Jesus is 'Mighty in Word' (Luke 9:51-21:38)

Luke 9:51 marks a significant turning point in Jesus' ministry.
This section focuses on Jesus' words and contains several sermons and parables. Some of the better-known parables are the Good Samaritan, the Rich Fool, the Great Banquet, the Lost Sheep, the Prodigal Son, and The Rich Man and Lazarus.

Jesus is Crucified and Resurrected (Luke 22-24)

Events Surrounding Jesus' Death

GETHSEMANE	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
BETRAYAL AND INITIAL ARREST	26:47-50	14:43-46	22:47-48	18:2-9
MALCHUS' EAR SEVERED AND RESTORED	26:51-54	14:47	22:49-51	18:10-11
FINAL ARREST	26:55-56	14:48-52	22:52-53	18:12
FIRST GROUP OF TRIALS	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
BEFORE ANNAS (JEWISH)				18:13-14,19-23
BEFORE CAIAPHAS/SANHEDRIN (JEWISH)	26:57, 59-68	14:53, 55-65	22:54a, 63-65	18:24
PETER'S DENIAL	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
PETER AND JOHN FOLLOW JESUS	26:58a	14:54a	22:54b	18:15-16
DENIAL 1	26:58b, 69-70	14:54b, 66-68a	22:55-57	18:17-18
DENIAL 2	26:71-72	14:68b-70a	22:58	18:25
DENIAL 3	26:73-75	14:70b-72	22:59-62	18:26-27
SECOND GROUP OF TRIALS	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
BEFORE SANHEDRIN AT SUNRISE (JEWISH)	27:1	15:1a	22:66-68	
DEITY REAFFIRMED			22:69-71	
BEFORE PILATE (ROMAN)	27:2, 11-14	15:1b-5	23:1-7	18:28-38
JUDAS' REMORSE AND SUICIDE	27:3-10			
BEFORE HEROD ANTIPAS (ROMAN)			23:8-12	
BEFORE PILATE (ROMAN)			23:13-16	
BARABBAS RELEASED	27:15-26a	15:6-15a	23:17-25	18:39-40
CROWN OF THORNS AND ROBE (SCOURGING AND MOCKING)	27:26b-30	15:15b-19		19:1-3
PILATE'S FINAL ATTEMPT TO GRANT AMNESTY(CRUCIFIXION SENTENCE)				19:4-16a
CRUCIFIXION	**Matthew**	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
ROBE REMOVED, CROSS CARRIED	27:31	15:20	23:26a	19:16b-17a
SIMON OF CYRENE CARRIES THE CROSS	27:32	15:21	23:26b	
'DAUGHTERS OF JERUSALEM'			23:27-31	
ARRIVAL AT GOLGOTHA (CALVARY)	27:33	15:22	23:33a	19:17b
REFUSAL OF WINE AND MYRRH	27:34	15:23		
CRUCIFIXION, "FATHER, FORGIVE THEM…"	27:35a,36,38	15:25,27-28	23:32-34a	19:18
SIGN PLACED ON CROSS	27:37	15:26	23:38	19:19-22
GARMENTS DIVIDED	27:35b	15:24	23:34b	19:23-24
MOCKERS	27:39-44	15:29-32	23:35-37	
"BEHOLD THY SON! - BEHOLD THY MOTHER!"				19:25-27
"TODAY YOU WILL BE WITH ME IN PARADISE"			23:39-43	
THREE HOURS OF DARKNESS	27:45	15:33	23:44-45a	
"MY GOD, MY GOD, WHY HAVE YOU FORSAKEN ME?"	27:46-47	15:34-35		
"I THIRST"	27:48-49	15:36		19:28-29
"IT IS FINISHED"				19:30a
"FATHER, INTO THY HANDS I COMMEND MY SPIRIT"	27:50	15:37	23:46	19:30b
SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA WITNESSED	27:51,54-56	15:38-41	23:45b,47-49	
SIDE PIERCED				19:31-37
BURIAL	27:57-61	15:42-47	23:50-56	19:38-42
STONE SEALED AND ROMAN WATCH SET	27:62-66			

Events Surrounding Jesus' Resurrection				
	Matthew	**Mark**	**Luke**	**John**
ANGEL ROLLS AWAY THE STONE	28:2-4			
WOMEN FIND TOMB EMPTY BEFORE SUNRISE	28:1	16:1-5a	24:1-3	20:1
MARY MAGDALENE "*THEY HAVE TAKEN THE BODY*"				20:2
TWO ANGELS TELL THE REMAINING WOMEN THAT HE IS RISEN	28:5-7	16:5b-7	24:4-8	
THE WOMEN DEPART THE TOMB TO TELL THE DISCIPLES	28:8	16:8		
JOHN AND PETER SURVEY TOMB INTERIOR AND DEPART			24:12	20:3-10
APPEARANCE TO MARY MAGDALENE UPON REVISITING THE TOMB		16:9		20:11-17
APPEARANCE TO THE OTHER WOMEN ON THEIR WAY TO THE DISCIPLES	28:9-10			
CHIEF PRIESTS PAY ROMAN GUARDS TO SPREAD FALSEHOOD	28:11-15			
MARY MAGDALENE REPORTS APPEARANCE		16:10-11		20:18
THE OTHER WOMEN REPORT APPEARANCE			24:9-11	
RAISED SAINTS SEEN IN JERUSALEM	27:52-53			
APPEARANCE TO PETER			[24:34]	
APPEARANCE TO THE EMMAUS DISCIPLES		16:12	24:13-32	
EMMAUS DISCIPLES GO TO THE ELEVEN (INCLUDING MATTHIAS, PETER ABSENT)		16:13	24:33-35	
APPEARANCE TO THE ELEVEN (INCLUDING MATTHIAS, THOMAS ABSENT)		16:14	24:36-48	20:19-23
THOMAS DOUBTS				20:24-25
APPEARANCE TO THOMAS				20:26-29
APPEARANCE AT MIRACULOUS CATCH OF 153 FISH				21:1-14
PETER RESTORED				21:15-23
THE GREAT COMMISSION	28:16-20	16:15-18		
TARRY IN JERUSALEM			24:49	
THE ASCENSION		16:19-20	24:50-53	

Lessons/Applications

During His earthly ministry, Jesus was both _____ and _____.

God uses _____ to prove the validity of the Gospel.

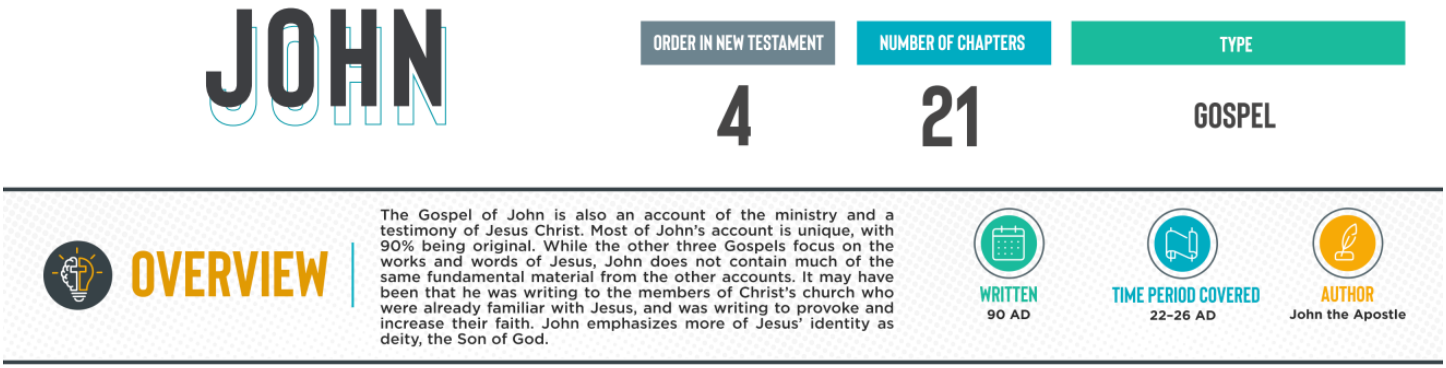
The Gospel is for _____.

John

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name.

John 20:31

Background

About the Author

- He refers to himself as 'the disciple whom Jesus loved' (13:23; 19:26; 20:2; 21:7: 21:20)
- He was an eyewitness and a disciple of Jesus

Characteristics of the Book

- Simple, yet profound
- Unique material
  - _____ percent of the material in John is found only in John

Key Themes

- <u>The deity of Christ</u>
- John highlights Jesus Messiahship by:
  - The Record of His Miracles
    - Changing water into wine (John 2:1-11)
    - Healing the royal official's son (John 4:46-54)
    - Healing by the pool of Bethesda (John 5:1-9
    - Feeding the five thousand (John 6:5-14)
    - Walking on the water (John 6:16-21)
    - Healing a man born blind (John 9:1-7)
    - Raising Lazarus from the dead (John 11:1-45)

Terminology of the Miracles of Jesus

- Miracle (dunamis) = work of power
- Wonder (teras) = More of a description of the reaction to a miracle.
- Work (ergon) = General term for some aspect of Jesus ministry.
- Signs (semeion) = That which points to a greater spiritual reality.

His "I AM" Statements: *I am the…*

Bread of Life (John 6:35)
Light of the world (John 8:12)
Door of the sheep (John 10:7-9)
Good shepherd (John 10:11-14)
Resurrection and the life (John 11:25)
Way, and the truth, and the life (John 14:6)
True vine (John 15:1, 5)

<u>Belief in Christ</u>

The key word in this gospel is _____ which occurs 98 times

Outline of John

Introduction and Summary (John 1:1-18)

The Beginning of Jesus Ministry (John 1:19-4:54)
- John the Baptist
- Jesus first miracle, turning water into wine
- Jesus converses with two people about the way to eternal life:
  - Nicodemus (John 3)
  - Samaritan Woman (John 4)
- Jesus heals a royal official's son

Growing Opposition (John 5-12)
- Jesus begins doing things that upset the legalistic religious leaders
  - Heals an invalid at the pool of Bethesda on the Sabbath
  - Feeds a crowd of 5000
  - Walks on water and claims to be the Bread of Life
  - Heals a man blind from birth
  - Raises Lazarus from the dead (John 11:53)

Discourse with the Disciples (John 13-17)
- He washes their feet (Teaching about humility)
- He predicts Judas' betrayal and Peter's denial
- He speaks of a 'prepared place' for his disciples
- He promises the Holy Spirit
- He prepares them for persecution
- He prays for himself, the disciples, and the world

Arrest, Trial, and Crucifixion (John 18-19)

Resurrection and Reappearance (John 20-21)
- Two key appearances of Jesus were to his disciples…
- Jesus appears to Thomas, who desired proof of Jesus' resurrection (John 20:26-29)
- Jesus appears to Peter, who desired to be forgiven following his denials (John 21:15-19)

Lessons/Applications

Jesus is _____, not just _____ _____.

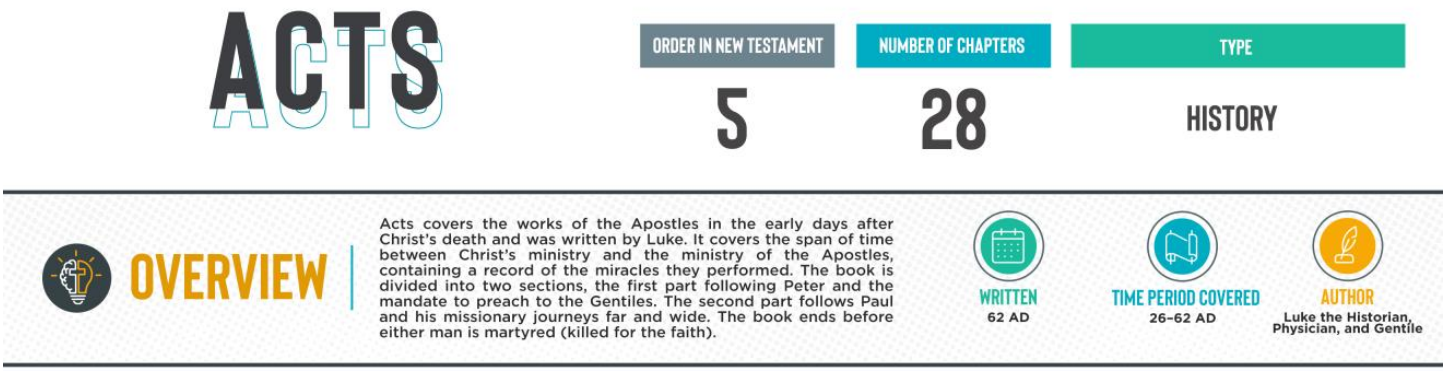
We follow Jesus by _____, not _____ _____.

Acts

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

Acts 1:8

Background

Why Luke wrote the book of Acts:

- To Preserve an Accurate Record of the Early Church
- To Show the Power of the Holy Spirit
- To Display Christ's Universal Plan of Salvation
- To Transition into a New Covenant
- To Proclaim and Defend the Gospel

Survey of Acts

We can survey this book in several ways:

Geographically

- Jerusalem (Acts 1-7) – God *establishes* the church.
- Judea & Samaria (Acts 8-12) – God enlarges the church.
- Far Reaches of the Earth (Acts 13-28) – God *expands* the church.

Biographically

The two most prominent figures in Acts are Peter (chapters 1-12) and Paul (chapters 13-28)

Peter	Paul
Central Location: Jerusalem	Central Location: Antioch
Emphasis on Jews	Emphasis on Gentiles
Movement from Jerusalem to Samaria	Movement from Samaria to Rome
Five great persecutions	Four great journeys
Period of refinement	Period of fulfillment

Chronologically

From the Ascension to Pentecost (Chapter 1)

From Pentecost to the Death of Stephen (Chapters 2-7)

The First Day of the Church (Acts 2)

Holy Spirit overtakes the apostles - Jews

The first full gospel message is preached

The first command for Christian baptism (Acts 2:36-41)

Peter Heals a Paralyzed Man (Acts 3)

Peter and John are Imprisoned (Acts 4)

The Apostles are Beaten and Forbidden to Speak (Acts 5)

Stephen is Stoned to Death – the First Christian Martyr (Acts 6-7)

From Stephen's Death to Saul's Conversion (Chapters 8-9)

Church Expanded to the Gentile World (Chapters 10-12)

Cornelius' Vision of an Angel

Peter's Vision of the Animals (Acts 10:9-17)

Holy Spirit Overtakes the Gentiles (Acts 10:23-27; Acts 10:34-36; Acts 10:44-48)

Peter Explains What Happened to the Leaders in Jerusalem (Chapter 11)

The Church Spreads as far as Antioch.

Believers in Jesus called Christians (Acts 11:23)

From the Missionary Journeys to Paul's Imprisonment in Rome (Chapters 12-28)

The First Journey (Acts 13:1-14:28) *map 1

The Council at Jerusalem (Acts 15:1-35)

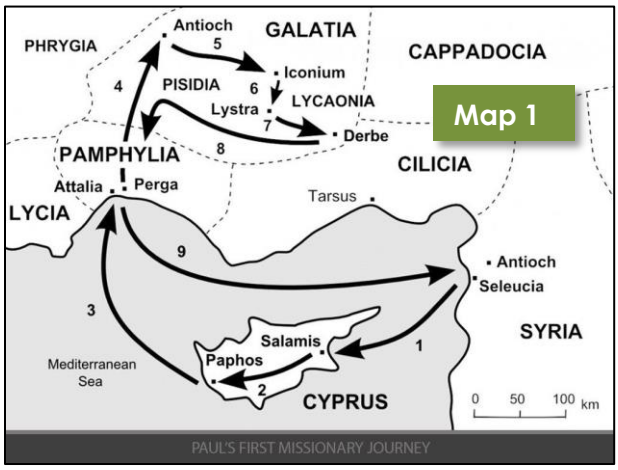
The Second Journey (Acts 15:36-18:22) *map 2

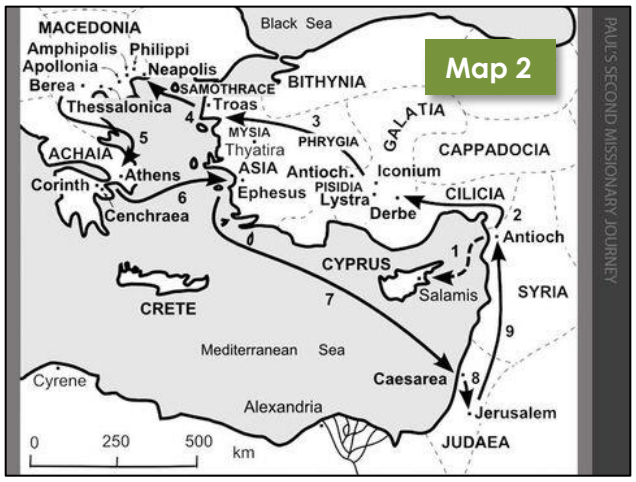
Paul wrote 1 & 2 Thessalonians during this journey.

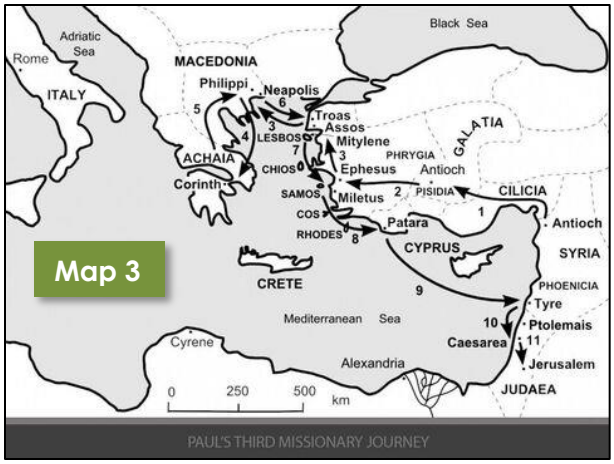
The Third Journey (Acts 18:23-21:26) *map 3

Paul wrote1& 2 Corinthians, Galatians, and Romans during this journey.

From Jerusalem to Rome (Acts 21:27-28:31) *map 4







Lessons/Applications

Christians have a message for _____.

Christians access a _____ from on high.

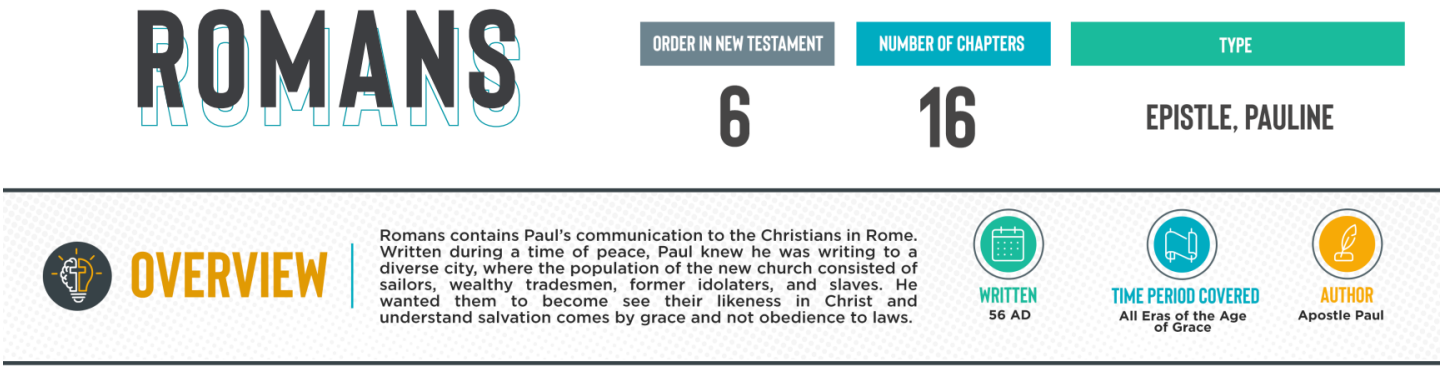
The Gospel is designed to _____ and _____.

Romans

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

For in the gospel the righteousness of God is revealed—a righteousness that is by faith from first to last, just as it is written: "The righteous will live by faith."

Romans 1:17

Background

General Background

- It marks the beginning of the section of the New Testament known as the Epistles or letters.
- It was likely written from the city of Corinth in the winter of AD 57.
- Tertius was Paul's personal scribe who penned the letter (Romans 16:22).
- This letter is often considered the definitive statement of Christian truth.

Style and Theme

- Very Systematic in its Approach
- A major theme of the book is righteousness.
  - The God who requires righteousness from us will also provide righteousness.
  - Through faith in Christ there is a "righteousness from God" imparted to sinners.
  - Through Christ's death on the cross, God removes His wrath toward us and brings us into a loving relationship with Him.

Outline

Introduction (Romans 1:1-17)

- Paul introduces himself and his mission. His passion is to preach the gospel. (Romans 1:16)
- He introduces the major them of righteousness. It appears _____ times.

Doctrinal Section (Romans 1:18 - 8:39)

- The Guilt of Mankind (Romans 1-3)
  - The Gentiles are Guilty (Romans 1:18-32)
    - Refuse to glorify God
    - Exchange the glory of God for other things
    - Given over to shameful desires
    - Cesspool of human conduct

The Jews are Guilty (Romans 2:1-16)

God's righteous judgment of the Jews is described in several ways.

Based on the Truth (Romans 2:1-4)

Based on Impartiality (Romans 2:5-11)

Based on the Law (Romans 2:12-15)

God will Judge Our Secrets (Romans 2:16)

Everyone is Guilty, But There's Good News (Romans 3)

Two words in verse 21 introduce the good news _____ _____.

The Way of Faith (Romans 4)

Biblical Righteousness Flows from the Top Down.

Biblical Righteousness Starts with the Heart.

God Creates a New Humanity (Romans 5-8)

The Two Trees, Adam and Christ (Romans 5)

<u>Adam (1st Man)</u>
Founder of Human Race
Trespassed (sinned)
Condemnation
Judgment
Death (to all)

<u>Christ (2nd Adam)</u>
Founder of New Race
No Sin
Justification
Grace
Eternal Life

<u>How to Be Adopted into Jesus' Family Tree</u>

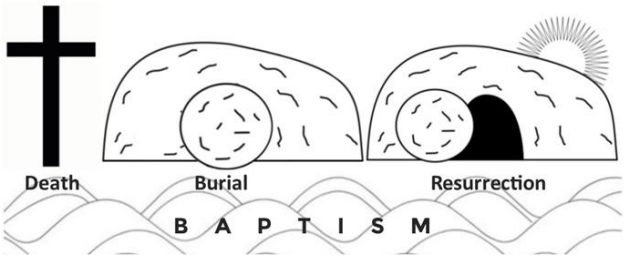
Romans 1:16-17 – Salvation to all who believe

Romans 2:4 – God's kindness leads to repentance

Romans 10:9-10 – Believe-heart; profess-mouth

Romans 6:3 – Baptized into Christ

Dead to Sin, Alive in Christ (Romans 6)



The Struggle is Real (Romans 7)

Life in the Spirit (Romans 8)

National Section (Romans 9-11)

Paul demonstrates his love for the Jewish nation and grieves their rejection of the gospel.

Israel's rejection highlights man's responsibility in the middle of God's sovereign plan.

Practical Section (Romans 12:1 - 15:13)

Our Lives as an Offering of Gratitude (Romans 12)

Functioning in Society (Romans 13)

Functioning in the Church (Romans 14-15)

Conclusion (Romans 15:14 - 16:27)

Paul encourages his readers to instruct one another in the faith.

Paul reminds his readers of his personal mission.

Paul reveals to his readers of his longing to see them, sending personal greetings.

Lessons/Applications

Without Christ, all of humanity stands _____ before God.

Biblical righteousness comes from the _____.

The Christian life can often be a _____.

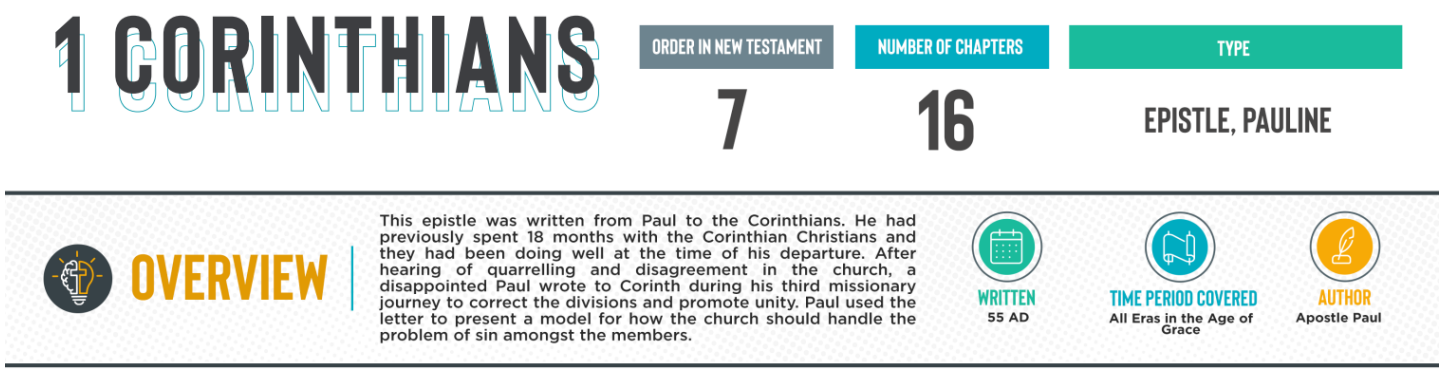
Righteousness before God is not about our _____. It is about our _____.

1 & 2 Corinthians

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of 1 Corinthians



Key Verse of 1 Corinthians

I appeal to you, brothers and sisters, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all of you agree with one another in what you say and that there be no divisions among you, but that you be perfectly united in mind and thought.

1 Corinthians 1:10

Background of 1 Corinthians

- The City of Corinth
  - A *large* city with an estimated population of 700,000
  - A *trade* city with two large harbors
  - A *prosperous* city protected by the Romans and hosting major events
  - A *religious* city with shrines and temples to many gods
- The Apostle Paul and the Corinthians
  - Paul first travelled to Corinth during his second missionary journey.
  - Paul corresponded with the Corinthians at least three times.

Outline of 1 Corinthians

- Divisions in the Church (Chapters 1-4)
  - Identifying the Problem (1 Corinthians 1:10-17)
  - Explaining the Solution (1 Corinthians 1:18-4:5)
    - Boast only in the Lord. (1:30-31)
    - Paul's humble approach to ministry (2:1-5)
    - Paul and Apollos serve Christ. (3:5-7)
    - Warning against pride (4:6-21)
- Disorders in the Church (Chapters 5-6)
  - Moral Disorder (1 Corinthians 5:1-13)
  - Legal Disorder (1 Corinthians 6:1-11)
  - Carnal Disorder (1 Corinthians 6:12-20)
- Difficulties in the Church (Chapters 7-16:9)
  - Domestic Difficulty (1 Corinthians 7:1-40)
  - Social Difficulty (1 Corinthians 8:1-11:1)
  - Worship Difficulty (1 Corinthians 11:2-34)
  - Practical Difficulty (1 Corinthians 12:1-14:40)
  - Doctrinal Difficulty (1 Corinthians 15:1-58)
  - Financial Difficulty (1 Corinthians 16:1-9)
- Conclusion (1 Corinthians 16:10-24)

Summary & Structure of 2 Corinthians

2 CORINTHIANS

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
8	13	EPISTLE, PAULINE

OVERVIEW

Second Corinthians is actually the fourth letter Paul had written to the Corinthians, the first two having been lost. After three bad reports of their behavior, Paul finally had received a positive report of the church and wrote this letter as encouragement. Paul wrote to comfort those who suffered in the midst of affliction, and uses his biography as an example of honesty, hope, and devotion despite difficult circumstances.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
55–56 AD	All Eras in the Age of Grace	Apostle Paul

Key Verse of 2 Corinthians

Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, the new creation has come: The old has gone, the new is here!

2 Corinthians 5:17

Background of 2 Corinthians

Introductory Notes

Paul composed this letter near the end of AD 56, possibly in the city of Philippi.
1 Corinthians takes the "roof" off the church while 2 Corinthians opens the heart of Paul.

Purpose of 2 Corinthians

To commend the church for disciplining the offender from 1 Corinthians 5, and to encourage them to forgive and receive him.
To explain why Paul changed his plans to visit them.
To encourage the church to share in the offering for the Jerusalem Christians.
To answer those in the church who questioned Paul's apostolic authority.
To prepare them for Paul's planned visit.

Outline of 2 Corinthians

Paul Explains His Ministry (Chapters 1-7)

Suffering and Comfort (2 Corinthians1:1-1)
Paul 's Integrity (2 Corinthians 1:12-2:11)
True and False Teachers (2 Corinthians 2:12-3:6)
New Covenant Ministry (2 Corinthians 3:7-6:2)
Living Holy Lives (2 Corinthians 6:3-7:1)
A Minister's Love (2 Corinthians 7:2-16)

Paul Encourages Their Generosity (Chapters 8-9)

Paul offers several clarifications within his challenge for generosity (2 Corinthians 8)
God's desire for His people is to give in light of what He has given us. (2 Corinthians 9)

Paul Enforces His Authority (Chapters 10-13)

Paul addresses several accusations against him in this section.

Accusation Number 1: His Manner "You pretend to be strong but are realty weak."
Accusation Number 2: His Motives "You preach for what you can get out of it."
Accusation Number 3: His Merit "You are not really an apostle."
Accusation Number 4: His Mission "You will never come to see us."

Lessons/Applications

Ministry requires people to check their _____ at the door.

As long as churches have _____ they will have _____.

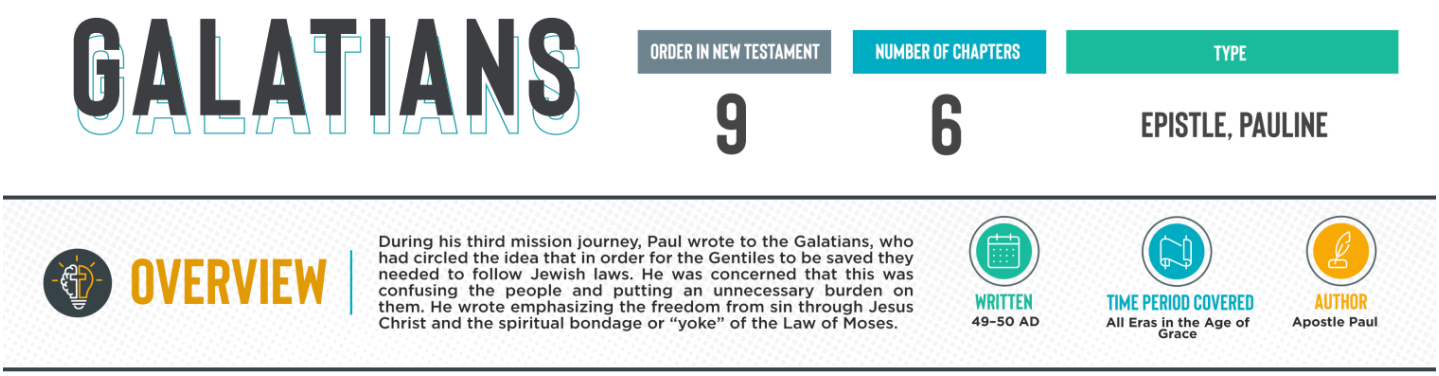
Growing in holiness is a _____.

Galatians & Ephesians

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of Galatians



Key Verse of Galatians

May I never boast except in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, through which the world has been crucified to me, and I to the world.

Galatians 6:14

Background of Galatians

Name: The name is derived from those living in the Roman province of Galatia.
Time: Paul probably wrote to them from Antioch after his first missionary journey around AD 49.

Outline of Galatians

Personal Words from Paul (Chapters 1-2)
- No Other Gospel (Galatians 1:8-9)
- The Real Gospel (Galatians 1:11-12; 2:4-5)
- Legalism's Destruction (Galatians 2:11-14)

Doctrinal Teachings (Chapters 3-4)
- Justified by Faith (Galatians 3:23-29)
- A Plea (Galatians 4:10-11; 4:17)
- True Children of Abraham (Galatians 4:21-31)

Practical Exhortations (Chapters 5-6)
- Paul makes a defense.
  - He defends his authority as an apostle.
  - Paul defends the doctrine of justification by faith.
  - Paul warns about the Judaizers (Galatians 5:7-9).
- Paul lists several ways the Galatians were to show examples of their faith in Christ:
  - Love and serve one another (Galatians 5:13-14)
  - Display true Christlike character (Galatians 5:22-23)
  - Approach and restore those overtaken by sin (Galatians 6:1)
  - Help with others' spiritual struggles (Galatians 6:2)
  - Be responsible for bearing his own load as he is able (Galatians 6:5)
  - Financially support those who give spiritual instruction (Galatians 6:6)
  - Do good to all people, especially those within the church (Galatians 6:7-10)
- Boast only in the cross of Christ (Galatians 6:14-15).

Summary & Structure of Ephesians

EPHESIANS

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
10	6	EPISTLE, PAULINE

OVERVIEW

Paul wrote this letter while imprisoned in Rome to encourage the Ephesians. He was under house arrest, but was allowed visitors and to teach the gospel. The Ephesians were important because the city of Ephesus had become a natural center for the church, due to its location and commercial success. Paul had spent two years in Ephesus establishing the church, but then had to depart due to a disturbance with the silversmiths. Their business, which included making idols, had suffered due to many people converting to Christianity. His epistle has universal application and was written to help converts grow in their spirituality and commitment to the church.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
60–62 AD	All Eras in the Age of Grace	Apostle Paul

Key Verse of Ephesians

As a prisoner for the Lord, then, I urge you to live a life worthy of the calling you have received.

Ephesians 4:1

Background of Ephesians

The City: Ephesus was one of the great cities of Asia Minor, a Roman capital, a center for the worship of Diana, and a wealthy commercial center.
The Church: Paul paid a brief visit to Ephesus on his second missionary journey. On his third journey, Paul remained in Ephesus for 3 years.
The Letter: Paul wrote this letter from prison in Rome. It was likely circulated among many churches in Asia Minor.

Outline of Ephesians

Doctrine: Our Position in Christ (Chapters 1-3)

- What Christ has done FOR us (Ephesians 1). Emphasis: Sovereignty
  - We have been chosen before creation to be holy and blameless (Ephesians 1:4).
  - We have been adopted as God's children (Ephesians 1:5).
  - We have been redeemed (Ephesians 1:7).
  - We have been forgiven our sins (Ephesians 1 :7).
  - We have been made to know God's eternal plan (Ephesians 1:9-10).
  - We have obtained an inheritance (Ephesians 1:11).
  - We have been sealed by the Holy Spirit, guaranteeing our inheritance (Ephesians 1:13-14).
- What Christ has done IN us (Ephesians 2:1-10). Emphasis: Grace
- What Christ has done BETWEEN us (Ephesians 2:11-3:21). Emphasis: Reconciliation

Duty: Our Practice on Earth (Chapters 4-6)

- Our new unity (Ephesians 4:1-16)
- Our new walk (Ephesians 4:17-6:9)
  - Our thinking must change (Ephesians 4:17-24).
  - Our speech must change (Ephesians 4:25-29).
  - Our attitude and reactions must improve (Ephesians 4:30-5:2).
  - Our morality must be better than the world's (Ephesians 5:3-14).
  - Our focus on opportunities must change (Ephesians 5:15-20).
  - Our relationships must exemplify our submissiveness to Christ (Ephesians 5:21-6:9).
- Our new strength (Ephesians 6:10-20)

Conclusion: (Ephesians 6:21-24)

Lessons/Applications

It is very easy to _____ from the truth. (Galatians 1:6)

Christians are to guard against _____. (Galatians 5:1)

Christians are to guard against _____. (Ephesians 5:8)

Philippians & Colossians

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of Philippians

Key Passage in Philippians

Rejoice in the Lord always. I will say it again: Rejoice! Let your gentleness be evident to all. The Lord is near.

Philippians 4:4-5

Background of Philippians

The City: A Roman colony sometimes referred to as "Little Rome".

The Church: Planted by Paul on his second missionary journey (Acts 16). The Philippian church supported Paul financially when he was ministering in Thessalonica (Philippians 4:15). Paul visited Philippi twice during this third missionary journey (Acts 20-1-6).

The Letter: Paul purpose in this letter was to explain his circumstances to those who were concerned, to report on Epaphroditus' ministry, to thank the Philippians for their support, and encourage them in their Christian life.

The Emphasis: The key word in Philippians is _____

Outline of Philippians

Joy in Living for Christ (Chapter 1)

Joy in Serving Christ (Chapter 2)
- Two roadblocks to unity: Selfishness (Philippians 2:3) & Grumbling (Philippians 2:14).
- Serving Christ begins with the right attitude: Humility (Philippians 2:5-7).
- Serving Christ faithfully causes the right effect: Unity (Philippians 2:12-13).
- Serving Christ can be modeled for others: Examples (Philippians 2:19-30).

Joy in Knowing Christ (Chapter 3)
- To know Christ means we can rejoice! (Philippians 3:1)
- To know Christ means we get our righteousness from Him, not ourselves (Philippians 3:9).
- To know Christ means we get to press toward the goal of eternal life (Philippians 3:13-14).
- To know Christ means understanding our real citizenship (Philippians 3:20).

Joy in Resting in Christ (Chapter 4)
- Unity (Philippians 4:2)
- Inner Peace (Philippians 4:6-7)
- Contentment (Philippians 4:13, 19)

Summary & Structure of Colossians

COLOSSIANS

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
12	4	EPISTLE, PAULINE

OVERVIEW

Paul wrote this epistle to the church in Colosse after reports were brought back that the church had fallen into serious error. The Colossian church was trying to mix Greek philosophy with Christian theology, resulting in an erroneous philosophy being taught that focused on perfection through mechanical means and sanctification through severe discipline from the physical world. Paul wrote to correct this by emphasizing sanctification through Jesus Christ and unity through Him.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
60–62 AD	All Eras in the Age of Grace	Apostle Paul

Key Passage in Colossians

Since, then, you have been raised with Christ, set your hearts on things above, where Christ is, seated at the right hand of God. 2 Set your minds on things above, not on earthly things.

Colossians 3:1-2

Background of Colossians

The Church at Colosse: Formerly a prosperous city, Colosse was a small market town by the Apostle Paul's day. The Church probably began while Paul was ministering in Ephesus.

The Mistake of the Colossian Christians: A group was teaching that faith alone in Christ wasn't enough for salvation. Paul's letter is a defense of the belief that faith in Christ alone is what saves a person.

Outline of Colossians

Christ is Our Lord (Chapters 1-2)
- He is Lord of Creation (Colossians 1:1-17).
- He is Lord of the Church (Colossians 1:18-23).
- He is Lord of Ministry (Colossians 1:24-29).
- He is Lord of our Walk (Colossians 2:1-7).
- He is Lord of our Salvation (Colossians 2:8-15).
- He is Lord of our Growth (Colossians 2:16-23).

Christ is Our Life (Colossians 3:1-4:1)
- In our Minds (Colossians 3:1-4)
- In our Bodies (Colossians 3:5-7)
- In our Attitudes (Colossians 3:8-17)
- In our Relationships (Colossians 3:18-4:1)

Christ is Our Love (Colossians 4:2-18)
- Love to Outsiders (Colossians 4:2-5)
- Love in Words (4:6)
- Love in Personal Thoughts (4:7-18)

Lessons/Applications

Following Christ gives us _____ beyond our _____. (Philippians 4:12-13)

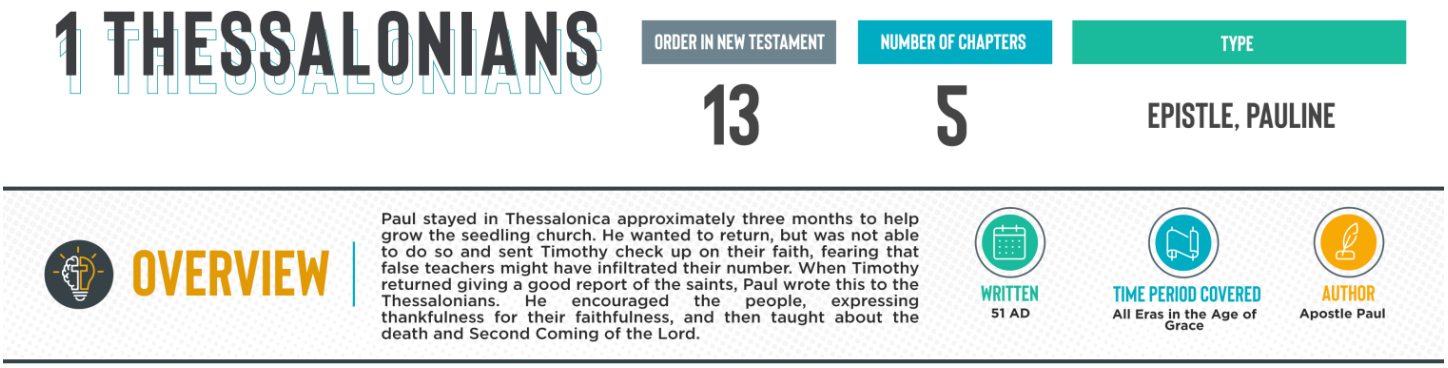
The Gospel of Christ is always _____. (Colossians 2:8)

1 & 2 Thessalonians

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of 1 Thessalonians



Key Verse in 1 Thessalonians

As for other matters, brothers and sisters, we instructed you how to live in order to please God, as in fact you are living. Now we ask you and urge you in the Lord Jesus to do this more and more.

1 Thessalonians 4:1

Background of 1 Thessalonians

General Background

The City: Large city situated at the crossroads of two major trade routes.

Paul's Ministry: Paul had helped to establish this church (Acts 17).

Reasons for Writing: Paul uses this letter to explain his ministry, encourage the church, and clarify his teaching on the second coming of Christ.

Major Theme – The Second Coming of Christ

It rescues Christians from God's judgment (1 Thessalonians 1:10).
It is the time for glory, reward, and joy (1 Thessalonians 2:19).
It is the motivation for holy living (1 Thessalonians 3:13).
It is the hope and comfort for those in grief (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).
It is the goal of sanctification (1 Thessalonians 5:23).

Outline of 1 Thessalonians

The Apostle's Heart (Chapters 1-3)

- God's Word Remembered (1 Thessalonians 1)
- Accusations Answered (1 Thessalonians 2)
- Concerns Expressed (1 Thessalonians 3)

The Apostle's Burden (Chapters 4-5)

- Sexual Purity and Love (1 Thessalonians 4:1-12)
- The Second Coming of Christ and the Day of the Lord (1 Thessalonians 4:13-5:11)
- Living in the Light (1 Thessalonians 5:12-28)
  - *In relationship with others*: In the relationships with others: (1) Appreciate & esteem leaders; (2) Live in peace; (3) Admonish, encourage, help, & show patience to each other; and (4) Not retaliate, but seek good for others.
  - *In relationship with the Lord*: (1) Rejoice, pray, give thanks; (2) Don't quench the Spirit or despise prophetic ministry; and (3) Abstain from every form of evil.

Summary & Structure of 2 Thessalonians

2 THESSALONIANS

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
14	3	EPISTLE, PAULINE

OVERVIEW

After a brief period, Paul wrote to the people of Thessalonica again. The excitement about the Second Coming of Jesus Christ had cause some discord in the church. Some of the believers in that church thought that Jesus had already returned, and others were prone to idleness. The church had also experienced increase persecution. This letter was penned to offer encouragement and correct any misunderstandings.

WRITTEN
51–52 AD

TIME PERIOD COVERED
All Eras in the Age of Grace

AUTHOR
Apostle Paul

Key Verse in 2 Thessalonians

May the Lord direct your hearts into God's love and Christ's perseverance.

2 Thessalonians 3:5

Background of 2 Thessalonians

In 1 Thessalonians, Paul encouraged his readers to stand firm in the Lord and anticipate Christ's return.

Paul wrote 2 Thessalonians to combat a false rumor that the "Day of the Lord" had already come.

Outline of 2 Thessalonians

- Affirmation in the Midst of Affliction (Chapter 1)
  - Paul's Thankfulness and a Reminder
  - God's Justice (2 Thessalonians 1:6-10)
  - The Thessalonians' Faithfulness
- Explanation of Prophecy (Chapter 2)
  - Paul describes the Day of the Lord to prove that it had not yet arrived.
    - Apostacy (2 Thessalonians 2:3)
    - Man of Lawlessness (2 Thessalonians 2:3-5)
    - The Restrainer (2 Thessalonians 2:6-7)
    - Judgment of Unbelievers (2 Thessalonians 2:10-13)
- Clarification of Our Response (Chapter 3)
  - External Persecution (2 Thessalonians 3:1-5)
    - Paul requests prayer for deliverance from persecution.
    - Paul emphasizes God's faithfulness.
    - Paul prays that their lives would be characterized by love and perseverance.
  - Internal Discipline (2 Thessalonians 3:6-15)
    - Exhortation to not be idol in waiting Christ's return
    - Admonishment to warn the disobedient

Lessons/Applications

The return of Christ gives the Christian _____ to face _____.

The return of Christ gives the Christian _____ to live a _____ life.

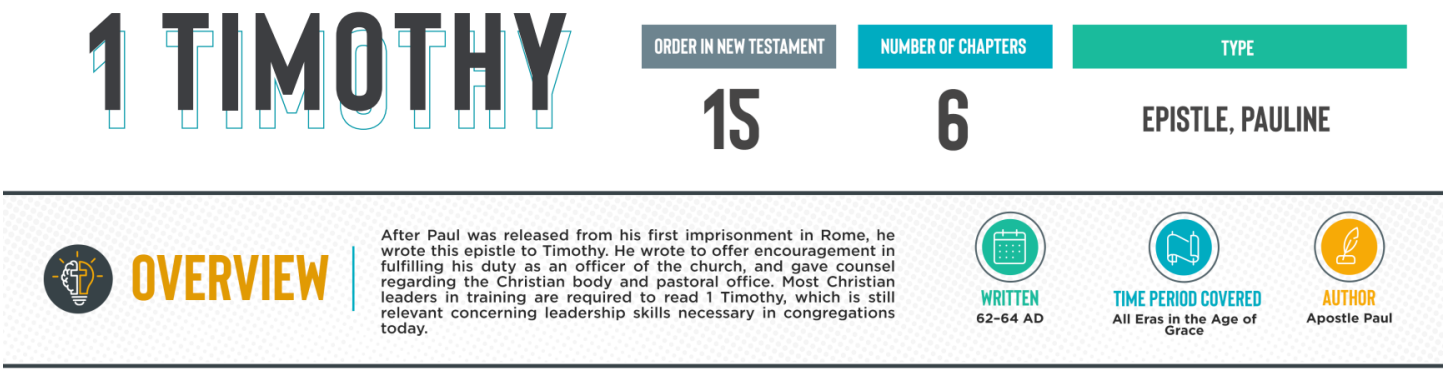
The return of Christ gives the Christian _____ in the midst of loss.

1 & 2 Timothy

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of 1 Timothy



Key Verse in 1 Timothy

if I am delayed, you will know how people ought to conduct themselves in God's household, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and foundation of the truth.

1 Timothy 3:15

Background of 1 Timothy

The Pastoral Epistles

1 & 2 Timothy, and Titus are letters written to two men working in located ministry. Timothy served in Ephesus, and Titus served in Crete.

These letters not only give instructions to young ministers, but they also offer guidance on orderly procedures for local churches.

Time & Place of Writing

1 Timothy was written approximately AD 63 from Macedonia

Original Audience

Written to Timothy, a convert of Paul and minister of the Gospel.

Purpose of the Book

To give encouragement and instructions to Timothy, a young preacher.

To offer instructions for life within the church.

Outline of 1 Timothy

Holding on to The Faith (Chapter 1)

- Warning against unsound doctrine (1 Timothy 1:3-7)
- Personal testimony of Paul (1 Timothy 1:13-15)
- A Charge to Timothy (1 Timothy 1:18-20)

Instructions on Worship (Chapter 2)

- Prayer for public officials (1 Timothy 2:1-2)
- Men & women in church services (1 Timothy 2:8-15)
  - Some point to consider about this sometimes controversial/confusing passage.
    - God is the 'coach' and can place his 'players' where he sees fit.
    - A key word in this passage is "authority."
    - Understood in light of all Scripture, this passage is not teaching that spiritual salvation is connected to childbirth.

Officers in the Churches (Chapter 3)

- Requirements for Elders (1 Timothy 3:1-7)
- Requirements for Deacons (1 Timothy 3:14-16)
- Report of Paul to Timothy (1 Timothy 3:14-16)

Apostasy in the Churches (Chapter 4)
- How to recognize apostates (1 Timothy 4:1-5)
- What the "good minister" in times of apostacy (1 Timothy 4:6-16)

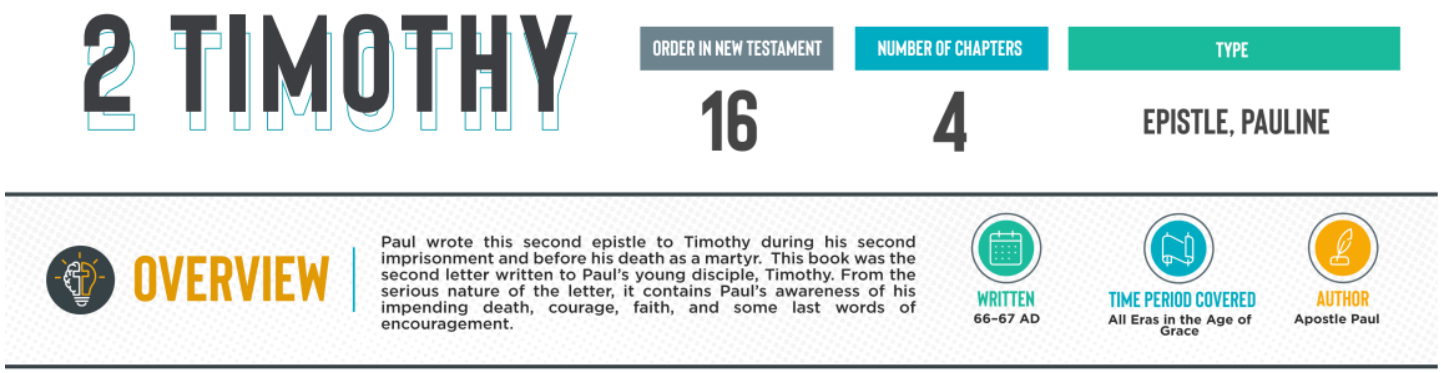
Duties of Officers of the Churches (Chapters 5:1-6:2)
- Relationship of minister to different groups in the church
  - Taking care of widows
  - Showing proper respect
  - The effect of Christianity on slavery

Slavery in the Bible (From *GotQuestions*)

The Bible neither outright condones nor condemns slavery.
Slavery in the Bible many times was much different that what we know of in the American experience.
Both the Old and New Testaments condemn the practice of "man-stealing" or slave trading. (Exodus 21:16; 1 Timothy 1:9-10)

Final Charge to Timothy (1 Timothy 6:2-21)
- Advice on greed – be content
- Guard the truth (1 Timothy 6:20-21)

Summary & Structure of 2 Timothy



Key Verse in 2 Timothy

Preach the word; be prepared in season and out of season; correct, rebuke and encourage—with great patience and careful instruction.

2 Timothy 4:2

Background of 2 Timothy

Time and Place of Writing
- Written approximately AD 67.
- Written from prison not long before Paul's death.

Audience
- Timothy, a convert of Paul's and a minister in Ephesus.
- All church leaders and believers everywhere.

Purpose
- To give final instructions and encouragement to Timothy, minister of the church at Ephesus.

Outline of 2 Timothy

Suffering for the Gospel (Chapter 1)
- Introduction (2 Timothy 1:1-7)
- Paul is proud to suffer for Christ (2 Timothy 1:8-11)

Serving the Gospel (Chapter 2)

Paul uses several images to describe his relationship with Timothy and the attitude with which Timothy is to serve the cause of the Gospel.

Son (2 Timothy 2:1-2)
Good Soldier (2 Timothy 3:2-4)
Athlete (2 Timothy 2:5)
Farmer (2 Timothy 2:6-14)
Workman (2 Timothy 2:15-19)
Vessel (2 Timothy 2:20-23)
Servant (2 Timothy 2:24-26)

Straying from the Gospel (2 Timothy 3:1-4:5)

Conditions of the last days (2 Timothy 3:1-9)
Steadfastness int the last days (2 Timothy 3:10-17)
Preaching in the last days (2 Timothy 4:1-5)

Final Words (2 Timothy 4:6-22)

Reality (2 Timothy 4:67-7)
Request (2 Timothy 4:9, 21)
Final Word (2 Timothy 4:22)

Lessons/Applications

Hardship is _____ in Christian ministry.

Christians are called to live _____ lives in the midst of persecution.

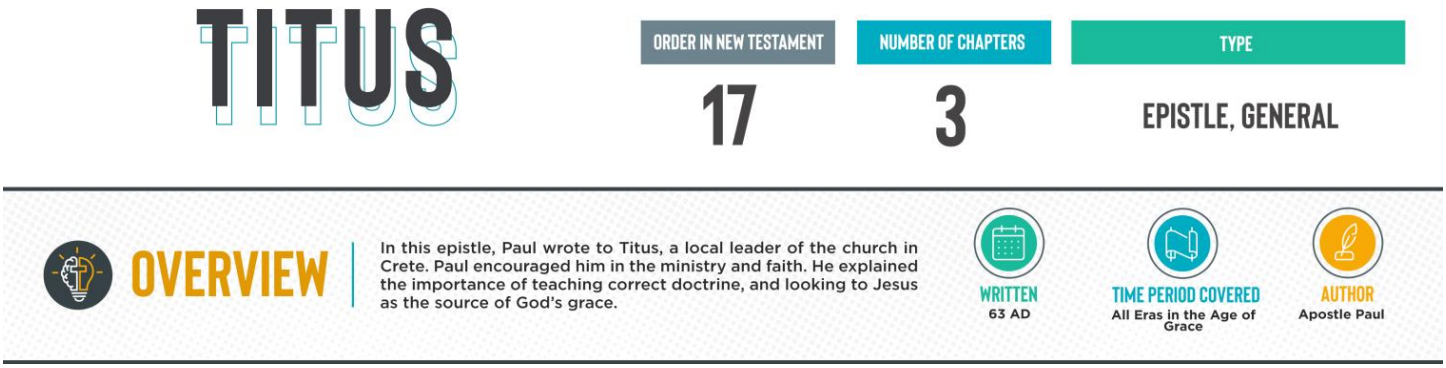
Paul sets a good example of how to _____.

Titus and Philemon

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of Titus



Key Verse in Titus

while we wait for the blessed hope—the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ

Titus 2:13

Background of Titus

Date Written: AD 63

Original Audience: Titus, a Greek convert and a minister in Crete.

About Crete:
-An island southeast of Greece in the Mediterranean Sea.
-The people of Crete did not enjoy a good reputation. (Titus 1:12)
-To accommodate Crete's Greek culture, certain Jewish teachers were apparently dabbling in myths in an effort to make the Hebrew Scriptures more palatable

Purpose of the Book:
To advise Titus in his responsibility of supervising the churches on the island of Crete.
To remind all Christians to live out their faith every day.

Outline of Titus

The Church as an Organization (Chapter 1)
- Introduction (Titus 1:1-4)
- An Orderly Church Has Strong Leadership (Titus 1:5-9)
- The Bad Reputation of the Cretans (Titus 1:10-16)

The Church is to Faithfully Teach the Bible (Chapter 2)
- The Church Must Teach Sound Doctrine (Titus 2:1-10)
- The Church must Preach God's Grace (Titus 2:11-15)

The Church is to Put Faith into Action (Chapter 3)
- Good Works are Evidence of Salvation (Titus 3:1-7)
- Good Works are Profitable (Titus 3:8-15)

PHILEMON

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
18	1	EPISTLE

OVERVIEW Paul wrote a personal letter to Philemon about his former slave Onesimus, who had robbed and abandoned his master, but later converted to Christianity. Paul asked that Onesimus be received as a brother instead of a slave.

Key Verse Philemon

no longer as a slave, but better than a slave, as a dear brother. He is very dear to me but even dearer to you, both as a fellow man and as a brother in the Lord.

Philemon 6

Background of Philemon

The letter to Philemon is the shortest of all Paul's writings and deals with the practice of slavery.
The slave Onesimus had run away, and possibly stolen from his master, Philemon, eventually making his way to Rome and to Paul.
Paul wanted Philemon to accept Onesimus as a brother in Christ and not merely as a slave.

Slavery in the Bible (From *GotQuestions*)

The Bible neither outright condones nor condemns slavery.
Slavery in the Bible many times was much different than what we know of in the American experience.
Both the Old and New Testaments condemn the practice of "man-stealing" or slave trading. (Exodus 21:16; 1 Timothy 1:9-10)

Outline of Philemon

Greeting (Philemon 1-3)
Paul Compliments Philemon (Philemon 4-7)
A Gracious Plea for Onesimus (Philemon 8-16)
A Picture of God's Grace (Philemon 17-18)
General Requests (Philemon 19-25)

Lessons/Applications

<u>Titus</u>
God designed the church to have a _____ of leadership.

Every congregation must face the _____ of their time and location.

<u>Philemon</u>
God meets us where we _____ and leads us to where we _____.

The best leadership is motivated by _____.

The Christian faith ultimately contains powerful _____ to society's most difficult issues.

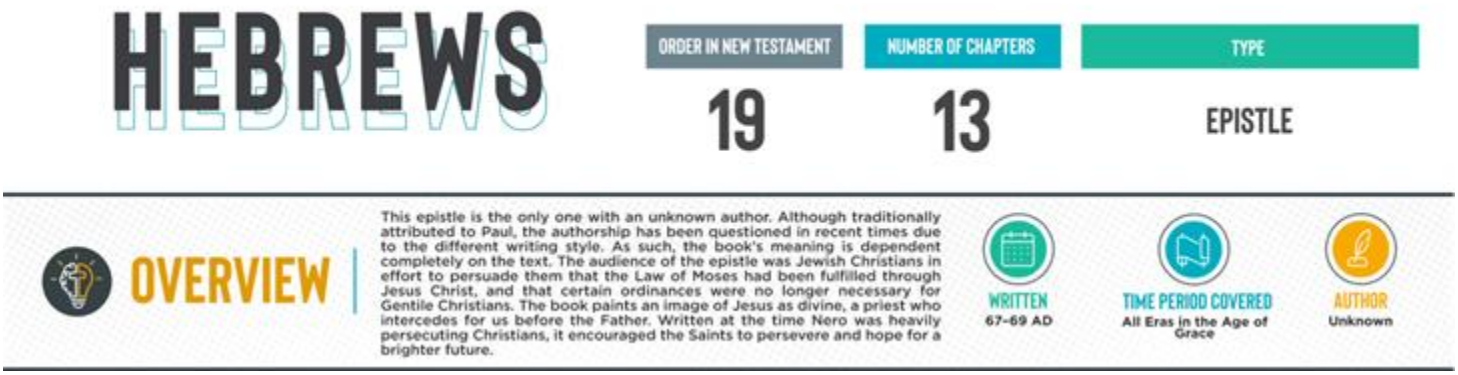
Real change can only come from the _____.

Hebrews and James

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of Hebrews



Key Verse in Hebrews

In the past God spoke to our ancestors through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, and through whom also he made the universe.

Hebrews 1:1-2

Background of Hebrews

Authorship: Unknown; however, some attribute this authorship of this book to Paul

- The writer seemed familiar with suffering and prison. (Hebrews 10:34)
- He wrote from Italy and spoke of Timothy. (Hebrews 13:23)
- Peter possibly identifies Paul as the writer (2 Peter 3:15-16)

Date: Sometime before AD 70

Original Audience: Hebrew Christians who may have been considering returning to Judaism.

Purpose: To encourage Jewish Christians undergoing fierce persecution not to abandon their faith.

Theme: Christ is _____.

Outline of Hebrews

(Doctrinal Section)

Christ is Greater than the Old Covenant (Chapters 1-10)

- Christ is Greater than the Prophets (Hebrews 1:1-3)
- Christ is Greater that Angels (Hebrews 1:4—2:18)
  - Deity of Christ (Hebrews 1:4-14)
  - Humanity of Christ (Hebrews 2)

- Christ is Greater than Moses (Hebrews 3:1-4:2)

- Christ is Greater than Joshua (Hebrews 4:3-13)

Christ is Greater than the Old Testament Priesthood (Hebrews 4:14-7:28)
- Our Great High Priest (Hebrews 4:14-16)
- Description of an Earthly Priest (Hebrews 5:1-10)
- A Call to Maturity (Hebrews 6)
- Christ and Melchizedek (Hebrews 7)
  - Christ is the Perpetual Priest
  - Christ is the Perfect Priest

Christ as our High Priest Ministers in a Superior Sanctuary, by a Better Covenant, Built Upon Better Promises. (Hebrews 8-10)
- True Tabernacle (Hebrews 8:1-5)
- Better Covenant (Hebrews 8:6-13)
- Better Sanctuary (Hebrews 9:1-10)
- Superior Sacrifice (Hebrews 9:11-10:18)
- Encouragement (Hebrews 10:19-25)

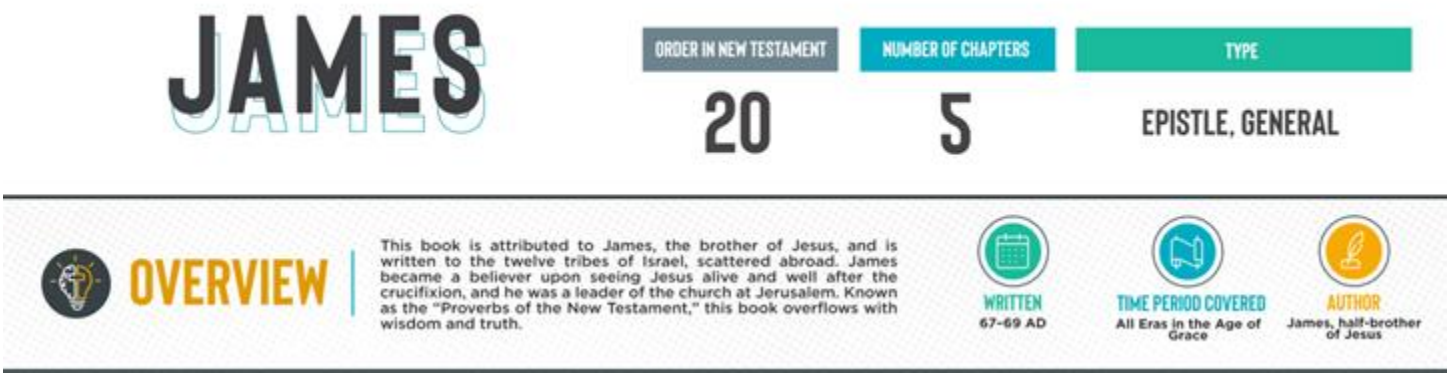
(Practical Section)
Christ Brings Better Benefits and Duties (Chapters 11-13)

Faith (Hebrews 11)

Hope (Hebrews 12)

Concluding Remarks (Hebrews 13)
- Hospitality, Marriage, Leaders (Hebrews 13:1-7)
- Let Your Actions Match Your Belief (Hebrews 13:15-19)
- Closing Words (Hebrews 13:20-25)

Summary & Structure of James



Key Verse in James

In the past God spoke to our ancestors through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, and through whom also he made the universe.

Hebrews 1:1-2

Background of James

Author: James (brother of Jesus)

Date: AD 45-50

Audience: This book was written "to the twelve tribes scattered among the nations." Primary audience would be Christian Jews.

Theme: Spiritual Maturity

Outline of James

Genuine Faith (Chapters 1-3)

- Trials can help grow our faith. (James 1:1-12)
- God does not test faith with evil. (James 1:13-21)
- Faith is verified by putting God's Word into practice. (James 1:22-27)
- Faith is verified by the way we view and treat people. (James 2:1-13)
- Faith is verified by our actions. (James 2:14-26)
- Faith is verified by the words we choose. (Chapter 3)

Have the Right Mindset (Chapter 4:1-5:20)

- The right mindset towards unity (James 4:1)
- The right mindset towards the world (James 4:4)
- The right mindset towards time (James 4:14)
- The right mindset towards greed (James 5:5)
- The right mindset towards suffering (James 5:7)
- The right mindset towards prayer (James 5:17-18)

Lessons/Applications

Christians have things _____ than people of the Old Testament. (Hebrews)

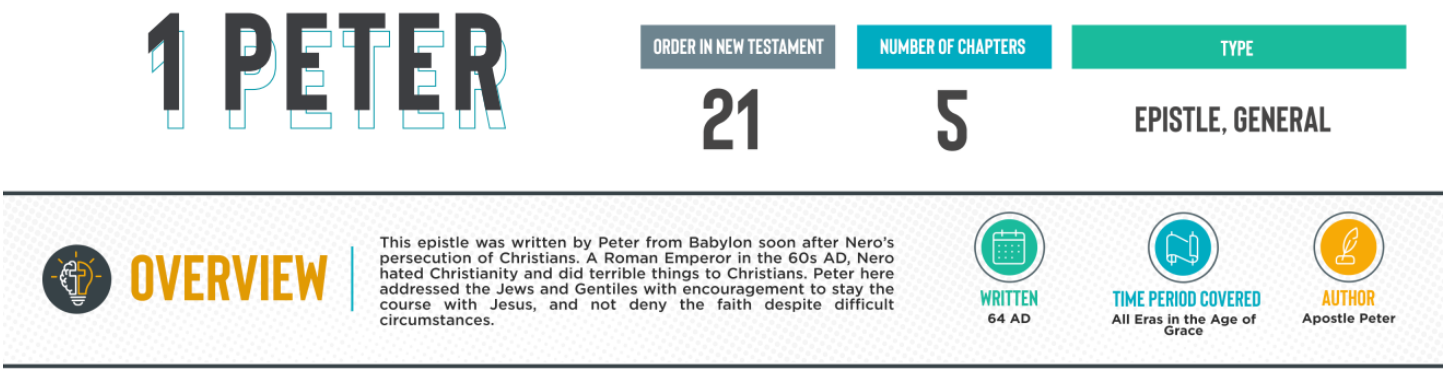
True faith is a _____ faith. (James)

1 & 2 Peter

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure 1 Peter



Key Verse in 1 Peter

To this you were called, because Christ suffered for you, leaving you an example, that you should follow in his steps.

1 Peter 2:21

Background of 1 Peter

The Writer: Peter, Apostle of Jesus
Location of Writing: "In Babylon" – Likely a figurative reference to Rome.
The Recipients: Jewish and Gentile Christians scattered all over the ancient world (1 Peter 1:1-2)
The Message: Three major themes in 1 Peter are *suffering*, *grace*, and *glory*.

Outline of 1 Peter

- Greeting (1 Peter 1:1-2)
- Our Salvation in Christ (1 Peter 1:3-12)
  - Born into a living hope
  - Producing joy in the midst of suffering
  - Served by prophets and angels
- Our Duties in Christ (1 Peter 1:13 - 5:11)
  - In View of Our Privileges (1 Peter 1:13-2:10)
    - A call to holiness
    - A call to brotherly love
    - A call to growth
  - In View of Our Position (1 Peter 2:11-4:11)
    - As foreigners
    - As citizens
    - As mistreated enslaved people
    - As wives & husbands
    - As fellow Christians
    - As those suffering
    - As those waiting
  - In View of Our Persecution (1 Peter 4:12-5:11)
    - To rejoice and glorify God
    - To trust in the will of God
    - To fulfill our special roles (elders)
    - To humble yourselves before God
    - To resist the Devil
  - Conclusion (1 Peter 5:12-14)

Summary & Structure 2 Peter

2 PETER

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
22	3	EPISTLE, GENERAL

OVERVIEW

This epistle was written by Peter again to the Jews and Gentile saints. He wanted to discourage people from listening to false prophets and teachers, but also encourage them amid persecution. Times had grown perilous for Christians, amid Nero's persecution and threats of death. Peter spoke of the time of the Lord's return, His glory and power, and the judgment yet to come.

WRITTEN	TIME PERIOD COVERED	AUTHOR
67 AD	All Eras in the Age of Grace	Apostle Peter

Key Verse in 2 Peter

But grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

2 Peter 3:18

Background of 2 Peter

Date of Writing: AD 67

Purpose of Writing:
To warn churches about the dangers of false teachers.
To encourage Christians to grow in their faith.
To stress the authenticity of the Word of God and the sure return of the Lord Jesus.

Outline of 2 Peter

Introduction (2 Peter 1:1-2)

Grow in Grace and Knowledge (2 Peter 1:3-21)
- With precious gifts from God
- A pattern of increase
- The importance of constant reminders

Beware of False Teachers (2 Peter 2:1-22)
- Their destructiveness
- Their doom
- Their depravity
- Their deceptions

Look for the Lord's Return (2 Peter 3:1-18)
- Scoffers will come
- The Day of the Lord will come
- How to respond

Lessons/Applications

A healthy Christian is a _____ Christian.

A healthy Christian is a _____ Christian.

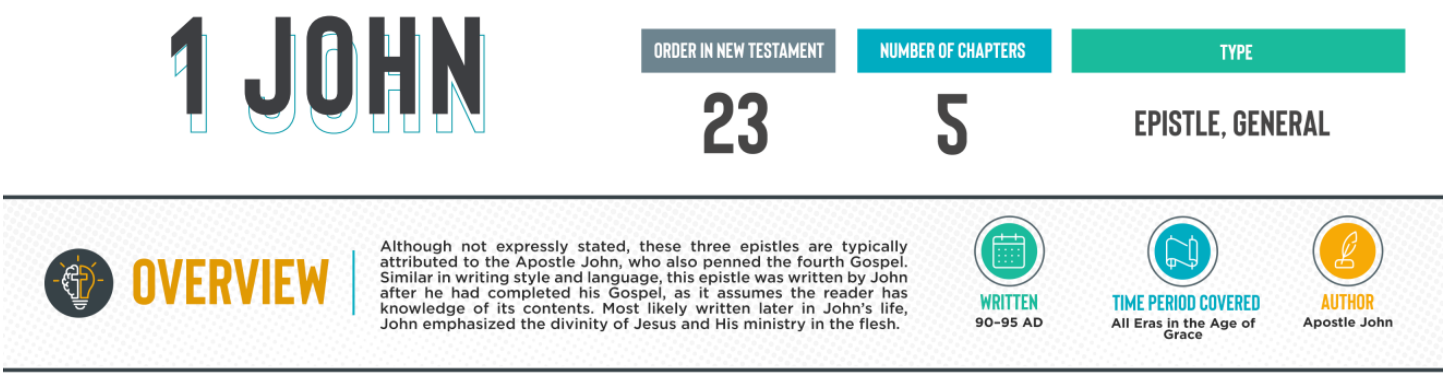
A healthy Christian is a _____ Christian.

1, 2, & 3 John

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure of 1 John



Key Verse in 1 John

I write these things to you who believe in the name of the Son of God so that you may know that you have eternal life.

1 John 5:13

Background of 1 John

Author: 1, 2, & 3 John are attributed to the apostle John.
Purpose: In this letter John addresses the error of Gnosticism, a popular false teaching. He also exhorts believers to genuinely love one another.
Original Audience: Appears to be addressed to Christians throughout Asia Minor (modern day Turkey)
About Gnosticism:
Comes from the Greek word *gnosis*, meaning *knowledge*.
Those who adhered to this teaching claimed to have superior knowledge.
Taught that all matter was evil.
Theme: Eternal life in Jesus Christ who has come to earth in the flesh.

Outline of 1 John

- God is Light (1 John 1:1-2:2)
  - Prologue (1:1-2)
  - How God's Children Maintain Fellowship with God
    - By walking in light (1:3-7)
    - By owning up to sin (1:8-10)
    - By trusting in our advocate, Christ (2:1-2)

- God is Love (1 John 2:3-4:21)
  - Walking in Love (2:3-14)
  - Having the right loyalty (2:15-28)
  - Living together as Children of God (2:29-4:21)
    - The Father's love for His children (2:29-3:3)
    - The two natures of the believer in action (3:4-24)
    - Warning against false teachers (4:1-6)
    - God's love and ours (4:7-21)

- God is Life (1 John 5)
  - Victory over the world (5:1-1)
  - Assurance of salvation (5:6-21)

Summary & Structure of 2 John

2 JOHN

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
24	1	EPISTLE, GENERAL

OVERVIEW

In this epistle, John wrote to an unnamed woman and her children. Some Bible scholars debate the likelihood of John addressing a woman, and therefore ascribe it as a letter to the church. John warned of false teachers who deny Christ and His doctrine.

Key Verse in 2 John

And this is love: that we walk in obedience to his commands. As you have heard from the beginning, his command is that you walk in love.

2 John 1:6

Background of 2 John

Author: John refers to himself as "the elder".

The three epistles attributed to John utilize much of the same language and idea.
All bear similarity to concepts and language found in the Gospel of John.
The term "elder" would be a fitting description of John in his old age.
Extra Biblical: An early Christian name Irenaeus quoted from this and attributed it to the apostle John.

Date Written: Likely written between AD 90-95 from the city of Ephesus.

Recipients: Written "*To the lady chosen by God and to her children*."

Some take this literally, saying that this was written to a specific individual and her children.
Some take this figuratively, saying that is referring to the local church.

Theme & Purpose:

To encourage brotherly love. (vs 5-6)
To warn against false teachers. (vs 10-11)

Outline of 2 John

Greeting: The Elder's Love (vs 1-3)
The Elder's Joy and Request (vs 4-6)
The Elder's Concern (vs 7-8)
The Elder's Warning (vs 9-11)
Closing: The Elder's Farewell (vs 12-13)

Summary & Structure of 3 John

3 JOHN

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS	TYPE
25	1	EPISTLE, GENERAL

OVERVIEW

Identifying himself as "The Elder," John wrote a letter to Gaius, a faithful disciple of the church. John expressed gratitude to Gaius for his faithfulness, and reminded him to follow the truth and that which is right.

Key Verse in 3 John

Dear friend, do not imitate what is evil but what is good. Anyone who does what is good is from God. Anyone who does what is evil has not seen God.

3 John 1:11

Background of 3 John

Author: John again refers to himself as "the elder" as he did in 2 John.
Recipient: This letter is addressed to a man named Gaius.
Place & Date: Ephesus; AD 90-95
Purpose and Theme:

To commend Gaius for doing the right in supporting those teachers who came his way.
To express his condemnation of Diotrephes for rejecting John and others whom he should had received
To encourage Gaius to imitate what is good, holding up Demetrius as a good example

Outline of 3 John

Greetings, with an expression of great joy (vs 1-4)
The commendation of Gaius (vs 5-8)
The condemnation of Diotrephes (vs 9-10)
The commendation of Demetrius (vs 11-12)
Concluding remarks (vs 13-14)

Lessons/Applications

It is easy to _____ from the truth of God.

The Christian life is as much about _____ as it is about _____.

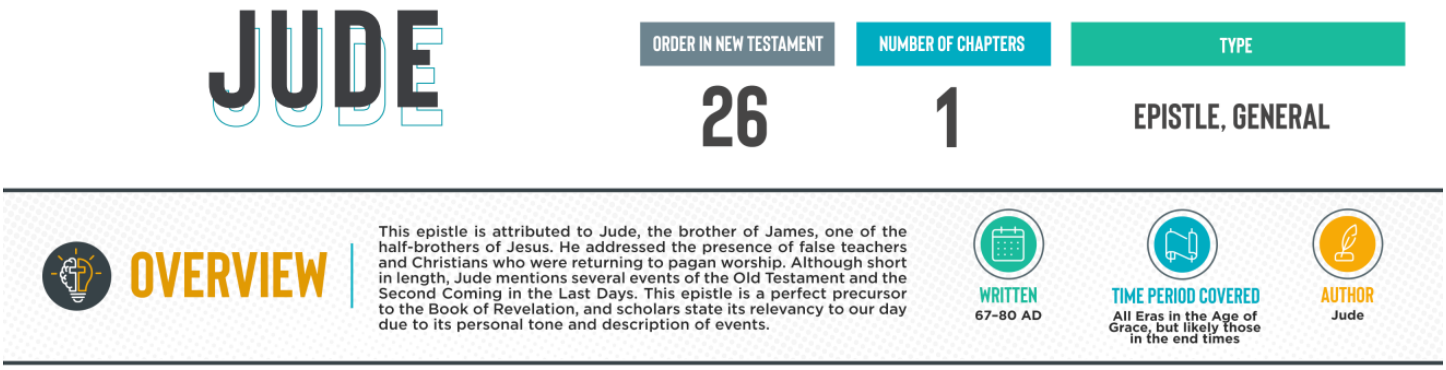
There is no substitute for genuine _____.

Jude

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

Dear friends, although I was very eager to write to you about the salvation we share, I felt compelled to write and urge you to contend for the faith that was once for all entrusted to God's holy people.

Jude 1:3

Background

Author: Jude – Describes himself as "a brother of James" Was a half-brother of Jesus.
Date Written: Anytime in 60's to 80's AD.
Audience: Written to all Christians. Specifically written to members of churches in Palestine and/or Asia.
Purpose: To warn against false teachers.

Outline

Occasion of the Epistle (vs 1-3)

Occurrences of Apostasy (vs 4-16)
Apostasy: the abandonment or renunciation of a belief.

- Identifying the Danger
- Reminder of God's Judgment
  - Israel in the Wilderness
  - Rebellion of Angels
  - Sodom and Gomorrah
  - Cain, Balaam, and Korah

Response of Believers to Apostasy (vs 17-23)

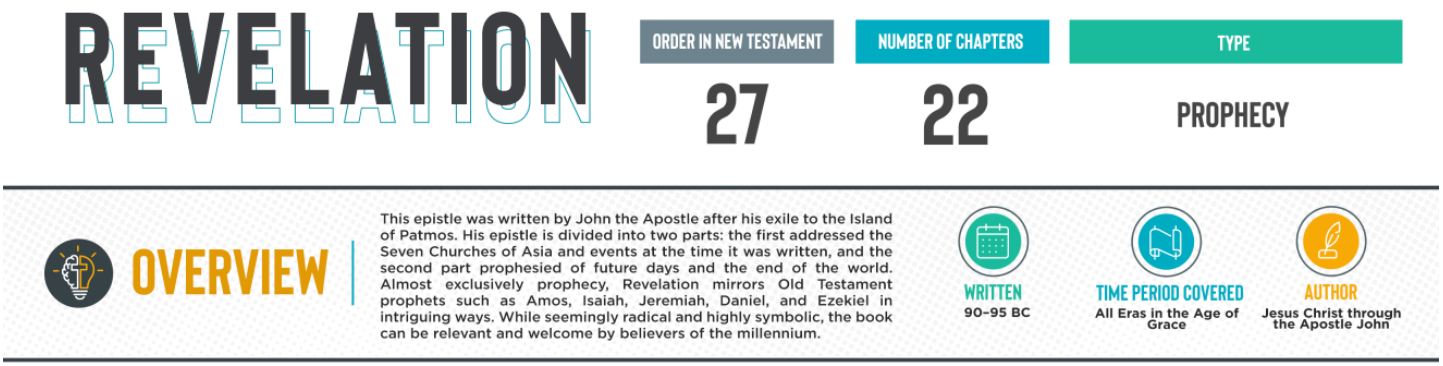
Closing Doxology (vs 24-25)

Revelation

66 Books in 52 Weeks

(A Book-by-Book Overview of the Bible)

Summary & Structure



Key Verse

Blessed is the one who reads aloud the words of this prophecy, and blessed are those who hear it and take to heart what is written in it, because the time is near.

Revelation 1:3

Background

Author: John the Apostle

Date Written: AD 95-96

Style of Writing:

Revelation is the only New Testament book written in the apocalyptic style.

"*Apocalyptic*" - something that is hidden and then unveiled.

The greater portion of Revelation is contained in a series of four sevens.

Seven Letters, Seven Trumpets, Seven Seals, Seven Bowls

There are also seven 'blessings' in this book.

Revelation 1:3; 14:13; 16:15; 19:9; 20:6; 22:7; 22:24

Interpretations of Revelation:

Preterist: The view that most of the book was fulfilled in the past.

Historical: The view that the book presents a continual history of the Lord's church.

Futurist: The view that the book is only about future, end-time events.

Spiritual: The view that Revelation is a book of symbols and figures that are designed to teach a spiritual lesson.

OT References: Revelation contains many references to the book so of the Old Testament. There are 278 references in 404 verses.

Symbolism: Revelation relies heavily on the symbolic use of numbers and images. Some describe it as "God's picture book."

Outline

The Struggle on Earth: Persecution Before Victory (Chapters 1-11)

The Glorified Christ in the Midst of the Lampstands (Revelation 1-3)

A Picture of Christ (Revelation 1:12-17)

A Message to the Seven Churches

Letters to the Seven Churches				
Church	**Commendation**	**Rebuke**	**Solution**	**Consequence of**
Ephesus (2:1-7)	doctrinal vigilance and endurance	loss of first love	remember, repent, and do the works done at first	removal of their lampstand
Smyrna (2:8–11)	spiritually rich, enduring persecution		be faithful unto death	
Pergamum (2:12–17)	holding fast Christ's name, not denying their faith	false teaching	repent	war against them with the sword of Christ's mouth
Thyatira (2:18–29)	growing love, evidenced in deeds of service	lack of discernment; toleration of heresy	hold fast and keep Christ's works till the end	each given as their works deserve
Sardis (3:1–6)	a few remain pure and loyal	dead works	keep the Word and repent	Christ will come like a thief
Philadelphia (3:7–13)	patiently enduring, keeping God's word and not denying his name		hold fast what you have	
Laodicea (3:14–22)		spiritually blind, bankrupt, naked, lukewarm	buy gold, white garments, and salve from Christ; be zealous and	will be spit out of Christ's mouth

The Book with Seven Seals (Revelation 4-7)

The Throne Scene

The Setting (Revelation 4)

The Action (Revelation 5)

The Loosing of the Seals (Revelation 6-7)

The Seven Seals of Revelation						
First Seal (6:1-2)	Second Seal (6:3-4)	Third Seal (6:5-6)	Fourth Seal (6:7-8)	Fifth Seal (6:9-11)	Sixth Seal (6:12-17)*	Seventh Seal (8:1-2)
White Horse	Red Horse	Black Horse	Pale Horse	Martyrs Cry	Celestial Signs/Picture of the Righteous	Vision of Trumpets
					**Chapter 7 contains an intermission with a vision of a great multitude of God's righteous ones.*	

The Seven Trumpets of Judgment (Revelation 8-11)

The Seven Trumpets of Revelation						
First Trumpet (8:7))	Second Trumpet (8:8-9)	Third Trumpet (8:10-11)	Fourth Trumpet (8:12-13)	Fifth Trumpet (9:1-12)	Sixth Trumpet (9:13-21)*	Seventh Trumpet (11:15-19)
A third of the earth burned up. (trees)	A third of the sea turned to blood.	A third of waters turn bitter.	A third of sun, moon, and stars do not shine.	"Locusts" form into a military power.	A third of mankind killed by an army of 200-million.	The kingdom of God is declared.
					**Chapter 10 contains an 'intermission with a vision of an angel and a scroll.*	

The Deeper Spiritual Background: Christ (and His Church) are Persecuted by the Dragon and His Allies. The Victory of Christ and the Church (Chapters 12-22)

The Cosmic Battle (Revelation 12)

Dragon and the Woman

Ephesians 6:12

The Earthly Battle (Revelation 13)

Based on images seen in Daniel 7-12

Represents military and economic powers

The beasts demand full allegiance from the nations.

About the Mark of the Beast (666)

<u>The Placement</u>

- Writing on the forehead and hand is a clear reference to the Shema, an ancient Jewish prayer of allegiance to God found in Deuteronomy 6:4-8.
- The Israelites would bind the prayer on their foreheads and hands to remind them of their allegiance to Almighty God.
- Rebellious nations now demand their own allegiance.

<u>The Number</u>

- Hebrew letters were also numbers.
  The name *Nero Caesar* = 666; The word *Beast* = 666
- In keeping the patterns spelled out in the Old Testament books of prophecy, the nations become "beasts" when they become full of pride. They rise up, intimidate, and dominate. They demand total allegiance but ultimately fall.

Source: The Bible Project

The Lamb's Army (Revelation 14:1-13)

The final Harvest (Revelation 14:14-20)

The Seven Bowls of Wrath (Revelation 15-16)

Seven Angels Appear and Prepare to Pour Out the Wrath of God (Revelation 15)

Seven Angels Pour Out Seven Bowls of Wrath (Revelation 16)

The Seven Bowls of Rath						
First Bowl (16:2)	Second Bowl (16:3)	Third Bowl (16:4-7)	Fourth Bowl (16:8-9)	Fifth Bowl (16:10-11)	Sixth Bowl (16:12-16)	Seventh Bowl (16:17-21)
Sores afflict those who accepted the mark of the beast.	Sea turns to blood; all sea creatures die.	Rivers turn to blood.	Mankind scorched by the son, blasphemes God.	The Beast's seat of government is afflicted by darkness.	The Euphrates is dried up; world armies gather to Armageddon	The earth is utterly shaken.

The Fall of Babylon (Revelation 17-19:10)

The harlot and Babylon serve as symbols of nations in rebellion against God.

The Final Battle (Revelation 19:11-20:15)

Image of Jesus Riding on a Horse, the One Who will Dispense Justice (Revelation 19:11-21)

Vision of Reigning Martyrs (Revelation 20:1-6)

Ultimate Destruction (Revelation 20:7-15)

The Marriage of Heaven and Earth (Revelation 212-22)

Restored Creation, Free from "The Curse"
A New Garden of Eden
A New Jerusalem

Applications

One day, God will _____ evil once and for all.

One day, God will _____ those who have suffered in His name.

One day, God will _____ the curse and _____ His creation.

Christians must remain _____ and resist the lure of those in _____ to God.