

Making Sense of the Bible (Route 66)

Genesis (Book of Beginnings)

4 Major Events (Creation, Fall, Flood, Babel)

4 Main Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph)

Keys: Creation, Abrahamic Covenant, Proto-Evangelium

How does this fit in?

Exodus (Book of Redemption)

Very Typical of Redemption; Think Bondage, Salvation, Passover, Passing through the Red Sea etc.

Keys: Moses (3, 40 Year Periods Being; **Raised an Egyptian, Trained as Shepherd, Used as a Leader**), Ten Commandments, Tabernacle, Feasts

How does this fit in?

Leviticus (Book of Sacrifices)

Theme is Holiness- Mentioned 87 times, Sacrifice 300 times; Israelites needed to know how to approach God different from the gods of Egypt.

Keys: Book divided in half; First half written for the Priests **Sacrifices 1-17** (Levites); Second half written to the people **Sanctification 18-27**.

How does this fit in?

Numbers (Book of Journey)

Theme is Sanctification – Dangers for disobedience, Blessings for Obedience, Think 40 years of wandering (Chapter 12 Miriam and Aaron stand up to Moses, Chapter 13 10 Bad spies 2 good... Chapter 13 is pivotal, spies give report we have a Kadesh-Barnea decision to make. Chapter 14 “Let’s go back to Egypt”, 1 Year per day punishment, 20 Years old and up perish)

Genesis – People Called, Exodus – People Redeemed, Leviticus – People Sanctified, Numbers Judgement for Disobedience

How does this fit in?

Deuteronomy (Book of Remembrance)

Literally means “Second Law”, Structured around 3 Sermons (remembrance of the Past 1-4, Commandment for the Future 5-26, Options affecting the future 27-30)

Theme – “Beware lest ye forget”, Also you have the Jewish “Shema”(The oldest fixed daily prayer in Judaism) **Deut** 1:3, 6:3-7 Greek - Deutero means “Second”, Nomos means “Law”

How does this fit in?

Pentateuch (First Five Books) – Bible in Miniature

Genesis – Dedication

Exodus – Deliverance

Leviticus – Dedication

Numbers – Discipline

Deuteronomy – Direction

Joshua (Book of Conquest)

Theme – Success is only found in God, **Joshua 1:8**, Think Achan “Man with a divided heart”, “When we sin and repent it is behind us”, Special Chapters 2- Rahab and Spies, 3- Christo-phony, 7- Achan and the valley of trouble, 20 - Cities of refuge (Example Abner died outside of the city of refuge therefore was called a fool), No follow-on leadership, Not completing the task.

How does this fit in?

Judges (Book of Apostasy)

Theme – God’s Mercy and Judgement, God’s ways are always best, Cycle of Israel (Rest *Sin*, Rebellion *Servitude*, Retribution *Supplication*, Repentance *Salvation*, Restoration *Silence*) The book of Judges illustrates the need for a righteous King. Also illustrates every judge as a deliverer and thus the need for a deliverer.

How does this fit in?

Ruth (Book of the Kinsmen Redeemer)

Theme – God’s redemption of us! No book of Ruth in Hebrew Bible (Judges and Ruth combined), Kinsmen Redeemer: 1. Had to have the right to redeem, 2. Had to have to have the power to redeem, 3. Had to have the will to redeem, 4. Has to actually pay the price to redeem.; Testimony of Backslider 1, Testimony of the Blessed 2, Testimony of the Betrothed 3, Testimony of the Bought 4

How does this fit in?

The Judges – Othniel (3:9-11), Ehud (3:12-30), Shamgar (3:31) , Deborah (4:4-5:31), Gideon (6:11-8:35), Tola (10:1-2), Jai (10:3-5), Jephthah (11:1-12:7), Ibzan (12:8-10), Elon (12:11-12), Abdon (12:13-15), Samson (13:2-16:31)

I Samuel (Book of the First King-Saul)

Theme – Transition from Judges to Kings, introduction to Samuel because of Eli’s failure as a Priest and Eli’s failure as a Parent, Samuel also ushers in the prophetic office to us.

Chapters 1-7 Eli and Samuel, 8-31 Saul and David

Forms a link from Theocracy to Monarchy (King Saul, King David)

Samuel – Means “Heard of God”

Saul – Means “To be desired”

David – Means “Well-Beloved” ; Man after God’s own Heart

Samuels Ministry pictures 1. He was a Prophet (2:27-35) 2. Intercessor (7:5-8), 3. Priest (2:35), Judge (7:15-17)

Key Verse: **I Sam 8:1-8, 5-7** “We want a King”; **Luke 19:14** “We will not have this man to be king over us”
How does this fit in?

King Saul

Good Point	Degenerated Into
Extremely Handsome 1 Sam 9:2	Pride 1 Sam 18:8
Great Initiative 1 Sam 11:6-7	Rebellion 1 Sam 20:31
Very Brave 1 Sam 13:3-5	Recklessness 1 Sam 14:24
Had Spirit Fullness 1 Sam 11:6	Troubled by Evil Spirit

II Samuel (Book of the Second King-David)

Theme – David’s Life, The Davidic Covenant **II Sam 7:4-17 (Luke 1:32-38)** , David’s Great Triumph **1-10**, David’s Great Transgression **11-12**, David’s Great Trouble **13-24**

Trouble plaques David from Chapter 13 to the end of his life.

II Samuel tells of Israel’s greatest king and foreshadows the King of Kings and Lord of Lords as David is called a “man after God’s own heart” **1 Sam 13:14**

Key Verse: **II Sam 5:4-5, 7:12-13, 22:21-25**

How does this fit in?

I Kings (Book of the Divided Kingdom)

Theme – 120 Years of Unified Kingdom is followed by a divided Kingdom, why? Apostasy. The book divides perfectly. 1-11 United Kingdom, 12-22 Divided Kingdom

“Spiritual Decay leads to spiritual and moral corruption and eventually defeat”

Solomon’s life traced: Crowning **2:12**, Early Days of Wisdom **3-4**, Power and Glory **6-8**, Apostasy through Wisdom **10:5 – 11:41-43**; 3 Books Written by Solomon **Proverbs (Not all Solomon) 2nd**, **Song of Songs/Solomon 1st**, **Ecclesiastes 3rd**

Rehoboam and Jeroboam 12-14

Ahab and Jezebel 16-22

Jeroboam I sets up false worship system in Northern Kingdom, two golden calves (1 in Bethel, 1 in Dan) **I Kings 12:25 – 33**

Nameless Aimless Bowmen **22:34**

Key Verse: **9:4-5, 11:11**

How does this fit in?

II Kings (Book of the Kingdom Captivity)

Theme – Continues with the Divided Kingdom until captivity finally comes to Israel and ultimately Judah. 19 Evil Kings ruled consecutively in Israel which led to Assyrian Captivity (17), Judah lasts 136 years longer than Israel is sacked separate times (605 BC, 597 BC, 586 BC). The prophetic books fit into I and II Kings.

Main Points – Northern Kingdom 1-10 (Elijah goes to Heaven 1-2, Elisha’s Ministry 2-10), Both Kingdoms 11-17 (Elisha dies 13, Assyrian Captivity 17), Southern Kingdom 18-25 (Revival from Hezekiah 18-21, Reform from Josiah 22-23, Babylonian Captivity 24-25)

Memorable stories: Chariot of Fire 2, Bring Your Vessels Not a Few 4, Go Dip in the Jordan 7 Times 5, Borrowed Ax Head 6, They that be with us 6, I have found the book

Key Verse: **17:22-23, 23:27**

How does this fit in?

Chronological Table of Kings of the Divided Kingdom								
Judah					Israel			
Year	King	Reign	Character	Prophet	King	Reign	Character	Prophet
	Rehoboam	17 Yrs	Bad	Shemaiah	Jereboam I	22 Yrs	Bad	Ahijah
913	Abijah	3 Yrs	Bad					
912								
911	Asa	41 Yrs	Good					
910					Nadab	2 Yrs	Bad	
					Baasha	24 Yrs	Bad	
886					Elah	2 Yrs	Bad	
					Zimri/Omri	7 Days/ 12 Yrs	Bad	
	Jehoshaphat	25 Yrs	Good		Ahab	22 Yrs	Bad	Elijah, Micaiah
853					Ahaziah	2 Yrs	Bad	
	Jehoram	8 Yrs	Bad		Joram	12 Yrs	Bad	Elisha
	Ahaziah / Athaliah	1 Yr / 6 Yrs	Bad		Jehu	28 Yrs	Bad	
	Joash	40 Years	Good	Joel				
					Jehoahaz	17 Yrs	Bad	
796	Amaziah	29 Yrs	Good		Jehoash	16 Yrs	Bad	
					Jeroboam II	41 Yrs	Bad	Jonah, Amos, Hosea
767	Azariah (Uzziah)	52 Yrs	Good					
763				Isaiah				
753					Zechariah	6 Months	Bad	
					Shallum/Menahem	1 Mth/ 10 yrs	Bad	
742					Pekahiah	2 Yrs	Bad	
741	Jotham	16 Yrs	Good	Micah	Pekah	20 Yrs	Bad	

732	Ahaz	16 Yrs	Bad		Hoshea	9 Yrs	Bad	
	Hezekiah	29 Yrs	Good		<i>Assyrian Captivity</i>			
	Manasseh	55 Yrs	Bad	Nahum				
642	Amon	2 Yrs	Bad					
641	Josiah	31 Yrs	Good	Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Jeremiah				
605	Jehoahaz/ Jehoiakim	3 Mnths/ 11 Years	Bad					
597	Jehoiachin/ Zedekiah	3 Months/ 11 Yrs	Bad					
586								
Babylonian Captivity (After 3rd Sack)								

I Chronicles (Book of the Highlights of David's Life)

Theme – God and His Grace, David and his greatness and Ezra and his goodness. This book beginning with Adam and ending with the decree of Cyrus has a greater scope than any other book in the OT (Covers almost 3,600 Years). Written by Ezra (most believe compare **Ezra 1:1-3** and **2 Chron 36:22-23**) in the Post-exilic period to spiritually encourage the Jews.

2 Chronicles 36:22-23 *Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, All the kingdoms of the earth hath the LORD God of heaven given me; and he hath charged me to build him an house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all his people? The LORD his God be with him, and let him go up.*

Ezra 1:1-3 *Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the LORD God of Israel, (he is the God,) which is in Jerusalem.*

Main Points – OT History points to four major world powers: Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, and Persia. Keep in mind also I and II Chronicles are really one book.

The tribe of Judah is placed first in the national genealogy in I Chronicles because of the monarchy, the temple, and the Messiah emanate from this tribe (**Gen 49:10**) since the book of Chronicles is last in the Hebrew Bible the genealogies of I Chronicles 1-9 are really a preamble to the genealogy of Christ in the first book of the NT.

Key Verse: **29:10-13, 17:14**

How does this fit in?

II Chronicles (Book of the Highlights of Solomon and His Successors)

Theme – Basically parallels 1 and 2 Kings but virtually ignores the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Focuses on godly kings who pattern their lives after David.

Main Points – Regardless of the short comings of man, God plan still triumphs. High points include:

6 – Dedication of the Temple

7 – Solomon's famous prayer

29-32 Hezekiah

32:21 185,000 (**Isa 37:36**) slew by an “angel of the Lord” ; given a 12 hour period that would be 15,407 every hour, 257 every minute, or 4 per second for 12 hours straight

2 Chronicles 16:9 *For the eyes of the LORD run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him. Herein thou hast done foolishly: therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars . [King Asa not relying upon God for deliverance]*

2 Chronicles 7:14 *If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.*

Key Verse: **15:1-4, 20:20, 30:18,20**

How does this fit in?

Introduction to Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther (these books setup the history of the children of Israel all the way till we close the Old testament period with Malachi).

We begin with during the exile in Babylon, two prophets, Daniel and Ezekiel. Daniel was taken during the first sack of Jerusalem in 605 BC, Ezekiel is taken in 597 BC. During this time Babylon falls to the Persians and Medes and we have King Cyrus come on the scene his decree opens the book of Ezra and ends the book of II Chronicles.

Three returns to Jerusalem:

1st 535 BC with Zerubbabel as leader, Jeshua as the high priest **Ezra 3:2**

60 Year interval between 6-7 of Ezra which is the book of Esther

2nd is Ezra in 456 BC **Ezra 7:6-7:7**

3rd is Nehemiah 444 BC

Modern Day Persia (Iran) Modern Day Babylon (Iraq)

God is working behind the scenes in both Jerusalem and back in Babylon/Persia at the same time to bring together His plan

Ezra (Book of Return and Restoration)

Theme – Restoring the Temple and restoring the Temple worship

Main Points – **1-6** Rebuilding of the Temple Walls, **7-10** Restoring the Temple worship, A nice church building does not equal a spiritual people. Ezra was used by God because “*For Ezra had prepared his heart to seek the law of the LORD, and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments.*” **Ezra 7:10**

Key Verse: **1:3, 1:5, 7:6,10**

How does this fit in?

Nehemiah (Book of Rebuilding)

Theme – Rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem Walls, Catalogs Nehemiah’s leadership in directing this effort and God’s answer to prayer. Many leadership principles can be derived from this book. Nehemiah also catalogs foundational truths for the preaching of God’s word. **(8:1-8)**

Nehemiah – “Comfort of Jehovah”

Main Points – **1-7** Rebuilding of the Wall, **8-10** Consecration of the People (**Nehemiah 8:1** We see Ezra and Nehemiah working in together) **11-13** Dispersion of the people, Dedication of the city, Dealing with sin

*So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading. **Nehemiah 8:8** “Interpret plainly, and apply clearly”*

“When the leaders have a hunger for God’s word and when the people have a hunger for God’s word, we are a candidate for revival.”

Key Verse: **2:5, 6:15-16**

How does this fit in?

Esther (Book of Providential Care)

Theme – God’s providence in a seemingly impossible situation. Time frame for the book of Esther is between chapters 6-7 of Ezra.

Main Points – **1-3** how the plot was formed, **4-5** How the plot was fought (This is the key chapters; Cry of Israel, Convictions of Mordecai, Courage of Esther, Confidence of Haman; Overriding all of this is the providence of God), **6-10** how the plot was foiled

6 Lessons from the book of Esther:

1. **Behind all human affairs is the unseen hand of God**
2. **Both good and evil have their ultimate reward**
3. **The wicked may prosper for a season, but their end is horrible**
4. **The smallest and most insignificant are woven into the grand and eternal plan of God**
5. **I can be anchored and not be bitter as a result of God working for me**

Providence – “Pro-Video” – To see beforehand

Key Verse: **4:13-14, 4:16, 8:16-17**

How does this fit in?

The Center of the Bible

“If you open the Bible to its heart, there are five books that deal with the heart issues of life”

Wisdom Books/Poetic Books: **Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon**

The challenge was to take 613 commandments in the law and make it practical. Hebrew poetry does not rely upon rhyme, rhythm, or meter like western poetry but rather is based on parallelism, the rhyming of ideas through careful arrangement of thought. There are six styles: Synonymous- the second line reinforces the idea of the first by using similar words and concepts (ex: **Job 38:7, Ps 3:1, Pr 11:7, 112:28**) Synthetic – where the second line adds to or completes the first line (ex: **Ps 1:1-2, 23:1-5, Pr 4:23**) Antithetic – the thought of the first line is contrasted in the second line (ex: **Pr 10:1, 14:34, 15:1**) Emblematic – the first line uses figure of speech to illuminate the main point conveyed by the second line (ex: **Ps 42:1, Pr 11:22, 25:25, 27:17**) Climactic – the second line repeats the first line with the exception of the last term (ex: **Ps 29:1, Pr 31:4**) Formal – the lines are joined solely by metric consideration ; this is the least used type of Hebrew poetry (ex: **Ps 2:6**)

Main Points:

1. God is the creator of everything
 - a. God expects man to be a morale creature responsible to Him
 - b. God is the God of all man, not just Israel
2. God is the source of all wisdom
 - a. Nobody but God has all the answers
3. Each individual has a responsibility to be a positive influence on society
 - a. i.e. Don't harm your neighbor or remove his stone
4. Righteousness will ultimately be rewarded and wickedness punished

Job (Book of Suffering)

Theme – Sometimes we don't understand why suffering happens, but all experience tough times. Ultimately God knows what he is doing better than we do.

Main Points –

Job didn't have **Romans 8:28** to look at. What happens to Job in one day says that Job was a strong believer. Job had a good testimony on earth and in Heaven.

1. God knows what we don't know (God asks Job 77 questions he cannot answer)
2. God limits our trials
3. Seek growth not vindication (We always try to justify ourselves, change the question from ho am I going to get out of this, but what am I going to get out of this)
4. God is good all the time
5. You may never know why
6. Trust God even if the whole world is crashing down upon you
7. Don't confuse the ultimate with the immediate
8. You get to move to a new trial when you figure out what God had for you in this one

Y/N questions to ask

Does God sincerely love you?

Does God have your best interest in mind?

Is God developing you in such a way to bring glory and honor to Him?

Key Verse: **13:15, 23:10**

How does this fit in?

Psalms (Book of the Hymns of the Hebrews)

Theme – 1000 year old Hymn Book(Psalm 90 written by Moses 1445-1405, some written post exilic 450-400). The name means songs of praise. It is the most quoted book of the old testament.

Main Points – **Psalms is divided into 5 sections with each section paralleling the Pentateuch** – Genesis 1-41, Exodus 42-72, Leviticus 73-89, Numbers 90-106, Deuteronomy 107-150

Psalm 1 – The door that gets us in, sets the tone for the whole book. A man who is blessed and A man who is not.

Psalm 119 – Uses every Hebrew letter in their alphabet to talk about how good God's word is, starts with aleph – 8 lines etc...

Psalm 120 – is a Song of Degrees (15 steps to Jerusalem, some believe)

David – 73

Asaph – 12

Sons of Korah – 10

Solomon – 2

Moses – 1

Heman – 1

Ethan – 1

The rest are anonymous – 50

Messianic Psalms – 2,18,16,22,23,40,41,45,68,69,72,87,89,102,110,118. In these messianic Psalms, we see Christ in his: birth, betrayal, agony, passion, resurrection, ascension, glorious coming to reign.

Key Verse: **19:14, 29:2, 45:21**

How does this fit in?

Proverbs (Book of Wisdom)

Theme – Proverbs is the only poetic book with clear description of the reason for its writings. These proverbs are the words of the wise. **Proverbs 1:23** The Hebrew word proverb means comparison or parallel. A proverb would use figure of speech to teach illustrations. It is a book of simple illustrations on the reality of life. As the book of Psalms is to the devotional life so Proverbs is to the daily life.

Main Points – Primary method is that of contrast. Question, does God hate things? The answer is yes. **1-10** Counsel for Young Men, **11-20** Counsel for All Men, **21-31** Counsel for Kings and Rulers

Key Verse: **1:7, 9:10**

Stated Purpose 1:1-6

How does this fit in?

Ecclesiastes (Book About Life)

Theme – The book of Ecclesiastes is written to show the vanity and futility of life without God. The word Ecclesiastes means preacher or one who addresses an assembly. The whole book is one sermon by Solomon who is preaching.

Main Points – **Vanity** – emptiness, vapor, something you cannot grasp, **Under the Sun** – on earth without God (occurs 29 times), **Vexation of Spirit** – eats at the heart constantly (occurs 9 times), **Man** (occurs 47 times), **Labor** (occurs 36 times)

3 Period is Solomon's Life

1. Song of Solomon
2. Proverbs
3. Ecclesiastes

The arguments presented are not God's arguments, they are His record of arguments. The book presents a clear message of futility of happiness and life apart from God. In this message, he postulates that possession, power, prestige, popularity, and pleasure apart from God will not only leave a man empty but also cause him to hate life.

Key Verse: **2:11, 12:13-14**

How does this fit in?

Song of Solomon (Book of Union and Communion)

Theme – This book has to do with Solomon’s courtship and wooing of a woman who is identified as a Shulamite. It is a love story and goes through the ebbs and flows of the relationship. This book can also have lines drawn between the NT doctrine listed in **Ephesians 5:32 that speaks about the marriage relationship being a picture of “Christ and the church”** But the primary message is for the Bride and the Bridegrooms Union and Communion

Main Points – **Two or three main speaker:** Shulamite – She is referred to as “My love” by the King (Solomon), Solomon (King) – He is referred to as “My beloved” by the Shulamite, True Shepherd **4:7-15** (Jesus Christ)

The Prophetic Books

Major and Minor Prophets have to do with length of the book, not importance. Important to note they are not in chronological order.

Two Questions to ask about the Prophets:

When did they Prophesy? Pre-Exilic, Exilic, or Post Exilic

What was there message? Short Names for the Book

Prophet – First occurrence of the word Prophet is found in **Genesis 20:7** in reference to Abraham. **Exodus 7:1** is in reference to Aaron, the second occurrence of the Bible. Aaron was to be Moses’ prophet.

Deuteronomy 13:1-4 *If there arise among you a prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, And the sign or the wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee, saying, Let us go after other gods, which thou hast not known, and let us serve them; Thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams: for the LORD your God proveth you, to know whether ye love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul. Ye shall walk after the LORD your God, and fear him, and keep his commandments, and obey his voice, and ye shall serve him, and cleave unto him.*

A prophet sole job was to be the mouthpiece for God. In some cases this resulted in an acting out of the message, in some cases in involved miracles, in some cases it involved the telling of future events. The message of the prophets, was often times immediately relevant to the audience they were speaking to, but also oftentimes spoke of things to come as well. It is a mistake to think that prophets only told about future events.

The word prophet literally means in the Greek to “Foreteller” – in other words telling forth God’s council.

Modern day - No office of Prophet, or Prophetess only the gift of Prophesying, which is nothing more than rightly dividing God truth to the people, forth telling the scriptures, But must be conducted within the bounds of scripture, i.e. "Not subverting the authority" of God's divine order of things.....

1Timothy 2:11-12 *Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.*

A woman could exercise in modern day the spiritual gift of prophesying (preaching, teaching) for lack of better term but under the prescription of the NT guidelines

Prior to the completion of the Scriptures there was still a need of Forth Telling - "giving direction" until the scriptures were complete.

Two examples in the NT:

Luke 2:36 *And there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser: she was of a great age, and had lived with an husband seven years from her virginity;*

Act 21:8-9 *And the next day we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Caesarea: and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was one of the seven; and abode with him. And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.*

Old Testament Examples:

Exodus 15:20, Judges 4:4, 2 Kings 22:14, 2 Chronicles 34:22, Nehemiah 6:14, Isaiah 8:3

Isaiah (Book of Salvation)

Theme – Is one of Salvation, Isaiah very name means "Salvation is of the Lord" his ministry begins near the end of Uzziah's reign and extends through Johtham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah (**Isaiah 1:1**).

Main Points – Judgment for Judah, But Salvation from the Lord

Key Notes:

Isaiah's microcosm of the Bible, How many Old Testament Books are there? 39, How many New Testament Books are there? 27, 27+39=66, How many chapters are there in Isaiah? 66

O.T. Covers Sin and history of Israel

Isa 1-39 History of Sin and Israel

N.T Deals with the Person and ministry of Christ

Isa 40-66 Deals with the person and ministry of Christ

N.T begins with the work of John the Baptist

Isa 40 predicts the work of John the Baptist

Other Prophecy's: **John the Baptist 40:3; Cyrus the King 44:28, 45:1 (200 years prior to his birth); Jesus Christ 53, Messianic Credentials (Compare 35:5-6 and Luke 7:22)**

Jeremiah (Book of Warning)

Theme – Is a book of warning at the Zero Hour. Really this is Judah’s last hours. God has always been in the business of warning His people, and today He is still warning His people, but is also warning those that are unsaved. Time frame is given in Jeremiah 1:2-3

Main Points – Two main thoughts 1. Warning off the wrong path, 2. Judgment eventually comes.

Key Notes:

Three stages to Jeremiahs message, 1. Prophesied while Judah was threatened by Assyria and Egypt, 2. Proclaimed God’s judgment while Judah was besieged by Babylon (605-586 BC), 3. Ministered in Jerusalem and Egypt after Judah’s downfall. Unique Jeremiah fits both as a Pre-Exilic and Exilic Prophet

Pictures and Parables given by Jeremiah

Broken Cisterns **2:13**, Linen Girdle **13:1-11**, Potter’s House **18:1-8**, Shattered Vessel **19:10-13**

(Side Note: We often use stories as examples in our preaching or perhaps visual aides to understand the message being communicated)

Lamentations (Book of Mourning)

Theme – Unfortunately the Prophet has a sequel, Lamentations, A mourning for the destruction of his people. Read **Psalm 137**

Main Points – Jeremiah writes this book in an acrostic fashion, beginning each chapter with the Hebrew letter (A – Aleph) and moves through each verse with the Hebrew alphabet (Note 22 verse sections per chapter) He is literally weeping A to Z.

Key Notes:

In the middle of weeping he cries out one of the most famous statements about the Lords faithfulness.

Lamentations 3:18-26 *And I said, My strength and my hope is perished from the LORD: Remembering mine affliction and my misery, the wormwood and the gall. My soul hath them still in remembrance, and is humbled in me. **This I recall to my mind, therefore have I hope. It is of the LORD'S mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness. The LORD is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him. The LORD is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him. It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the LORD.***

1- 1-22 Provoking God

2- 1-22 Punishment from God

3- 3-66 Prophet of God

4- 1-22 People of God

5- 1-22 Prayer to God

Ezekiel (Book of Glory)

Theme – Visions and Glory of God

Main Points – Exilic Prophet that assures Israel of the following 1. Dispel foolish hopes of speedy delivery, 2. To expose the backsliding of Judah and the resulting judgment of God, 3. To call individuals to repentance, 4. To call out a new Israel that would hear the Word of the Lord and inherit the promises.

Key Notes:

God gave Ezekiel direct revelation.

Visions in Ezekiel:

The Cherubim **1:3-28**

The Roll (Scroll) **2 – 3:3**

Jerusalem **8-11**

Dry Bones **12:1-16**

New Temple **40-48**

Symbolic Actions:

Lying for 390 days on left side **4:4-5**

Lying or 40 days on right side **4:6**

Eating a wretched meal **6:11**

Stamping his feet **12:1-16**

Boiling a pot of water **24:1-14**

Tearless at death **24:14-18**

Daniel (Book of World Kingdoms)

Theme – Daniels theme is that of World Kingdoms and God's sovereignty over them. Daniel covers the entire exilic period, up through the Persians and the Medes, but Daniels prophecy covers all the way till end time events.

Main Points –

1 – Personal History of the Jewish Deportation

2-7 – Prophetic Plan for the Gentiles

8-12 Prophetic Plan for the Israelites

Key Notes:

Nebuchadnezzar's' image – **2** (Babylon [Head of Gold], Medo-Persia [Chest and Arms of Silver], Greece [Stomach and Thighs of brass], Rome [Legs and Feet of Iron and Clay], The seventy weeks of Daniel **9:24-27**, Tribulation Period – "*a time of trouble*" time of Jacobs trouble **12:1** (End of the tribulation)

Daniel 1:8 *But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.*

Hosea (Book of Returning)

Theme – Threefold message 1. God abhors sin in his people., 2. Judgement is certain because of sin., 3. God’s judgement will be in love. God is loyal and stands sure. Hosea is used to illustrate the heart of God.

Key Word – Return (occurs 15 times in Chapter 14)

Key Notes – 1-3 Tragedy in Hosea’s home life (1 Signs reflected in the children, 2 Sins reflected in the wife, 3 Salvation reflected in the husband); 4-14 Tragedy in Hosea’s homeland (The polluted people 4-7, The punished people 8-10, The pardoned people 11-14)

Hosea 4:1-2, 4-5, 7-8 “My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge...” three sets of people, The people as a whole, The priests, and The prophets
Israel compared to a backsliding cow **Hosea 4:16**

Joel (Book of the Day of the Lord)

Theme – Written as a warning to the people of Judah of their need to humbly turn to God with repentant hearts so He could bless and not judge them. **Joel 2:17**

Key Notes – The Day of the Lord **1:15, 2:1-2, 10-11, 30-31, 3:14-16**

Judah and her early enemies: Philistines, Phoenicians, Egypt, and Edom. Note the “Day of the Lord” is not a 24hr period, but rather of program of judgement events. Reference **2 Peter 3**

As no mention of Assyria and Babylon an early date is often ascribed to the book of Joel.

Amos (Book of the Plumbline)

Theme – Written toward the end of the reign of Jeroboam II which is around 760 B.C. Israel is at the height of her power.

Key Notes – Message would not be received; however, Amos starts to gather a crowd by pronouncing judgments on seven hated nations to include Judah. Everyone is for judgment except when it is in relation to themselves.

Judgment of Nations **1-2** Syria, Philistia, Phoenicia, Edom, Ammon, Moab, Judah, finally Israel

Obadiah (Book of Doom for Edom)

Theme – Obadiah’s name means “Servant of the Lord” and His message from God is judgment for Edom. Edom’s judgment was severe because it had transgressed God and laughed when Jerusalem had been plundered.

Obadiah 1:3 *“The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground?”*

Key Notes – **11-14** Edom plunders Jerusalem and stands by and rejoiced at their downfall, they even *“stood in the crossway, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldst thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress”*. Edom is not offered hope or restoration due to her point of no return spiritually. **Petra** – was the fortified city in the rocks and therefore “thought” they were safe.

Jonah (Book of the Unwilling Prophet)

Theme – Three main purposes 1. To teach God’s people their responsibility to deliver the message of Salvation to all people – Jew and Gentile 2. To demonstrate that God honors repentance from sin 3. To show the people that Christ’s burial and resurrection were in the divine plan before Christ ever came to the earth.

Matthew 12:39-41

Key Notes – Jonah was the only prophet in the Old Testament that Jesus likened to himself. The commission of Jonah brings disobedience and repentance. Then secondly, bring obedience and then anger? 1:1-17 Running from God, 2:1-9 Running to God, 2:10-3:9 Running with God, 3:10-4:8 Running ahead of God

Are we displeased with God’s judgment?

Micah (Book of the Great Question)

Theme – Summed up in the NT verse **Romans 9:22** *“Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness, if thou continue in his goodness: otherwise thou also shalt be cut off.”*

Key Notes – Chapters 1-3 A prediction of Judgment, Chapters 4-5 A prediction of Restoration, Chapters 6-7 A pleas for Repentance

What is the great question? It is this, What doth the Lord require of thee?

*“He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but **to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?**” Micah 6:8* – Three steps to walking with the Lord

The severity and Mercy of God

“Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the LORD shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the LORD, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me: he will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness.” Micah 7:8-9 - Ultimately the child of God can rest on the fact that they are part of the family, though punishment for sin may befall us, the Lord will not leave us nor forsake us!

Nahum (Book of the Doom of Nineveh)

Theme – This is the sequel to Jonah. 100 Years has passed since Jonah brought about reform and Nineveh is finally, woefully judged. “If the heart problem is not fixed, the sin problem will continue.”

Key Notes – Verse 1 gives the indication of bearing God’s word V1 *“The burden of Nineveh...”*. **Nahum 1:3**, describes the Lord’s patience and mercy but also his Justice.

Nineveh really gives us a picture of the sinner’s rejection of Jesus Christ. **Nahum 1:6-7** *“Who can stand before his indignation? and who can abide in the fierceness of his anger? his fury is poured out like fire, and the rocks are thrown down by him. The LORD is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him.*

God does not always judge the wicked immediately, but He does ultimately.

Habakkuk (Book of Faith)

Theme – Contemporary with Jeremiah right before the destruction of Judah. Josiah’s reforms had not taken root, as we saw in Nineveh.

Key Notes – Chapter 1 gives us an indication of the heart of the prophet. As we see from Jonah disagreeing with God, Elijah running from God, here Habakkuk asks why? This tells us, even the most “spiritual” of us, have questions

Habakkuk’s Question 1:1-4

God’s Answer: 1:5-11

Habakkuk’s Question 1:12-17, 2:1

God’s Answer 2:2-5 going into the vision

Habakkuk’s Prayer 3

Zephaniah (Book of the Remnant)

Theme – Contemporary with Jeremiah right before the destruction of Judah. His ministry was during Josiah's reign.

Key Notes – Chapter 1 deals with the Determination of the Lord. Chapter 2 deals with the Day of the Lord. Chapter 3 deals with the Deliverance of the Lord. The prophet Zephaniah gives Judah a outline of what will take place after the captivity.

From this we can gather that even during times of difficulty, there is another day coming.

Key Verse: ***Seek ye the LORD, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the LORD'S anger.***

Romans 8: 18-22 *For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope, Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now.*

Haggai (Book of Building)

Theme – Is one of putting our priorities right. Haggai is referred to as the successful prophet, as he gets to see the fruits of his labour.

Key Notes – **1:1-5** Issues a call to build, **2:1-9** Issues a call to courage, **2:10-19** Issues a call to consider, **2:20-23** Issues a call to endure

Haggai speaks to our common malady of getting our priorities out of balance and not putting God first. We tend to focus more on the physical than the spiritual.

Zechariah (Book of Jealousy)

Theme – Four purposes of the book: 1. To bring spiritual revival. 2. To inspire the people to build the Temple. 3. To comfort and console the people. 4. To register unmistakable prophecies about the Messiah.

Key Notes –

The Branch – Our Servant **3:8, 6:12, Mark 10:45**

The King Priest – Our Intercessor **6:13, Hebrews 7:25**

Just and Lowly – Our salvation **9:9, John 14:6**

Spirit of Grace – Our Gift **12:10, Ephesians 2: 8-9**

The Fountain – Our Cleanser **13:1, John 15:3**

The Shepherd – Our Guide **13:7, Psalm 23:1**

King of the Earth – Our Ruler **14:9, Romans 14:9**

Lord of Hosts – Our Lord to Worship **14:16**

Malachi (Book of Robbery)

Theme – Giving our second best to God. Malachi also closes the Old Testament and is the doorway into the New Testament as it ends with prophecies concerning John the Baptist and the coming of Christ.

Key Notes – Malachi lets us know that our form of worship must be from the heart and not just going through the motions. This book also points us toward the coming Messiah. Because of a 400-year gap between the old and New Testament, you and I can take hope that what God says will come to pass, always comes to pass. Malachi's name means "Messenger of Jehovah", and his message is one of both correction and hope for the future.

Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts. Malachi 3:1

Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD: Malachi 4:5

Between the Testaments

400 Years pass between Malachi and the Gospel records. During this time frame, World Empires rise and fall. By the time the Gospel accounts start, Rome is the World Empire reigning all the way to the close of the New Testament with the book of Revelation. While the book of Revelation covers future events till the end of time, the book itself is penned while Rome is still in power.

So why do we have an Old Testament and New Testament?

*For this is my blood of the **new testament**, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.*

Matthew 26:28

What was Jesus referring here to? His death on the cross.

Let's look at the definition of the word:

Testament –

1. **A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death.** This is otherwise **called a will**. A testament, to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be subscribed, witnessed and published in such manner as the law prescribes.
2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as the Old Testament; the New Testament. **The name is equivalent to covenant, and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations; that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.**

We can see our counter passage in the Old Testament:

*And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient. **And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the LORD hath made with you concerning all these words.** Exodus 24: 7-8*

*Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin. **Romans 3:20***

*Wherefore then serveth the law? It was added because of transgressions, till the seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was ordained by angels in the hand of a mediator. **Galatians 3:19***

*Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. **Galatians 3:24***

We find in the Old Testament (Or Covenant) how unable man is to keep the perfect law, therefore the Old Testament points to or ushers in the New Testament.

Why four Gospel Accounts?

Synoptic – means synonymous, “or similar.” Mainly cover Jesus’ ministry in Galilee. Matthew, Mark, and Luke fall into this category. John covers Judea and Jerusalem.

1. The overlap gives the message credibility.
2. The purposes are the same but the presentations are different.
3. straightway).

Matthew (Jesus is King of Kings)

Theme – Jesus as King of Kings, written to the Jews. 57 times there is a mention of Kingdom in Matthew. 33 times the Kingdom of Heaven. 3 times the Kingdom of God.

Key Notes – Links the Old Testament and the New Testament. “*That it might be fulfilled*” **1:22, 2:15, 2:17, 2:23, 4:14, 5:18, 8:17, 12:17, 13:14, 13:35, 21:4, 24:34, 26:54, 27:9, 27:35**. Over and over again, the Jewish reader would be challenged with the fulfilling of Old Testament Prophecies.

The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham. Matthew 1:1
Link to the King and a link to the covenant.

Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us. Matthew 1:23 (Isaiah 7:14)

Mark (Jesus the Immediate Servant)

Theme – Jesus as the Servant written to the Romans. Written by John Mark who is the cousin of Barnabas (**Colossians 4:10**), mother name was Mary (**Acts 12:12-17**), and is thought to be the unnamed young man in **Mark 14:51**

Key Notes – Romans were doers and not necessarily thinkers and philosophers. Therefore, Mark is fast paced and abbreviated. Mark being to the point stresses what and why. Key words you will find “Straightway”, “immediately”, and “Quickly”.

Look at the display of Jesus’ power identifying him as the Son of God

Power over Nature (**4:35-41**)

Power over Disease (**5:25-34**)

Power over spirits (**5:1-20**)

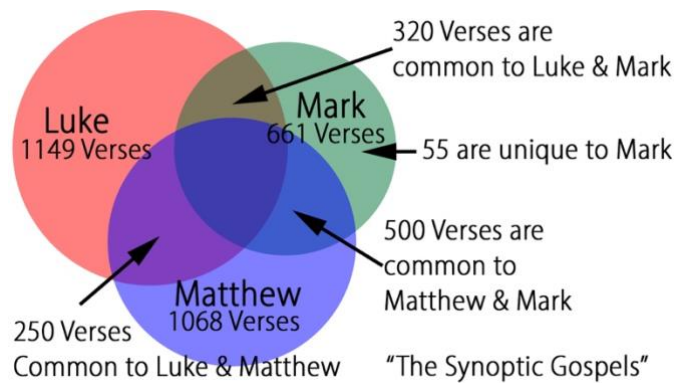
Power over death (**5:21-24, 35-43**)

Power to restrict power (**6:1-6a**)

Power was delegated (**6:7-13; Matt 10:1-8**)

Power was recognized (**6:14-29**)

Power at rest (**6:30-32**)



Reference: W. Graham Scroggie. A Guide to the Gospels. Flemings H. Revell Co., 1973., p. 86.

Luke (Jesus the Son of Man)

Theme – Jesus as the Son of Man is written to the Greeks. With Luke being highly educated he understood the Greek mindset of details and their love for Philosophy.

Key Notes – In the book of Luke you will find more information about the life and ministry of Jesus than any other Gospel account (Sequel is the book of Acts). 35 miracles are presented (19 only found in Luke), 20 parables are presented (6 only found in Luke). Luke’s gospel contains one of the greatest passages on Hell (**Luke 16: 19-31**). The Gospel of Luke contains details of historical dates, geographical locations, and famous figures. (Apologetically, these things would have been easily refuted in the day in which they were first presented if they were false), Also a Lineage from Adam

Phrase – “Son of Man” – 25 times

Luke 19: 9-10 *And Jesus said unto him, This day is salvation come to this house, forsomuch as he also is a son of Abraham. For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.*

John (Jesus the Son of God, Giver of Life)

Theme – Jesus as the Son of God, Giver of Life is written to all men everywhere (Gentiles).

Key Notes – “Son of God” (Jesus presents Himself equal with God). **John 5: 17-18**. This is the first book presented to new believers to read because of its plainness and simplicity. This book is also evangelistic, pointing people definitively to salvation. Some of the words used 98 times – Believe, 78 times – World, 55 times – Know, My Father – 35 times.

“Never in my life have I read a book written simpler than this, yet the words are inexpressible.” – Martin Luther

75% of the words are four letters or less and are monosyllabic (one syllable)

The eight I AMs of Christ

1. Bread of Life 6:35
2. Light of the World 8:12
3. I AM 8:58
4. The Door 10:9
5. The Good Shepherd 10:11
6. The Resurrection & The Life 11:25
7. The Way, The Truth, The Life 14:6
8. The True Vine 15:1

Acts (Beginnings of the Christian Church)

Theme – The history and foundation of the church. Acts is a continuation of what Jesus began to do and teach. **Acts 1:1b** “of all that Jesus began both to do and teach.” It also shows the propagation of missions and doctrine and edifies established churches.

Key Notes – We could divide Acts in three different ways.

1. Geographical Divisions - Jerusalem 1-7, Judea and Samaria 8-12, Uttermost 13-28
2. Church Division – Jerusalem 1-12, Antioch 12-26, Rome 27-28
3. Character Division – Peter 1-12, Paul 13-28

Pattern in Acts – Prayers Went Up, Power Came Down, Preaching Went Forward, Prospects Came In, Persecution Broke Out, **Repeat**

Eighty-four historically precise facts recorded by Luke in Acts

Sir William Ramsay

1. the natural crossing between correctly named ports (Acts 13:4-5)
2. the proper port (Perga) along the direct destination of a ship crossing from Cyprus (13:13)
3. the proper location of Lycaonia (14:6)
4. the unusual but correct declension of the name Lystra (14:6)
5. the correct language spoken in Lystra-Lycaonia (14:11)
6. two gods known to be so associated: Zeus - Hermes (14:12)
7. the proper port, Attalia, which returning travelers would use (14:25)
8. the correct order of approach to Derbe and then Lystra from the Cilician Gates (16:1; cf. 15:41)
9. the proper form of the name Troas (16:8)
10. the place of a conspicuous sailors' landmark, Samothrace (16:11)
11. the proper description of Philippi as a Roman colony (16:12)
12. the right location for the river (Gangites) near Philippi (16:13)
13. the proper association of Thyatira as a center of dyeing (16:14)

14. correct designations for the magistrates of the colony (16:22)
15. the proper locations (Amphipolis and Apollonia) where travelers would spend successive nights on this journey (17:1)
16. the presence of a synagogue in Thessalonica (17:1)
17. the proper term (“poliarchs”) used of the magistrates there (17:6)
18. the correct implication that sea travel is the most convenient way of reaching Athens, with the favoring east winds of summer sailing (17:14-15)
19. the abundant presence of images in Athens (17:16)
20. the reference to a synagogue in Athens (17:17)
21. the depiction of the Athenian life of philosophical debate in the Agora (17:17)
22. the use of the correct Athenian slang word for Paul (spermologos, 17:18) as well as for the court (Areios pagos, 17:19)
23. the proper characterization of the Athenian character (17:21)
24. an altar to an “unknown god” (17:23)
25. the proper reaction of Greek philosophers, who denied the bodily resurrection (17:32)
26. Areopagites as the correct title for a member of the court (17:34)
27. a Corinthian synagogue (18:4)
28. the correct designation of Gallio as proconsul, resident in Corinth (18:12)
29. the bema (judgment seat), which overlooks Corinth’s forum (18:16ff.)
30. the name Tyrannus as attested from Ephesus in first-century inscriptions (19:9)
31. well-known shrines and images of Artemis (19:24)
32. the well-attested “great goddess Artemis” (19:27)
33. that the Ephesian theater was the meeting place of the city (19:29)
34. the correct title *grammateus* for the chief executive magistrate in Ephesus (19:35)
35. the proper title of honor *neokoros*, authorized by the Romans (19:35)
36. the correct name to designate the goddess (19:37)
37. the proper term for those holding court (19:38)
38. use of plural *anthupatoi*, perhaps a remarkable reference to the fact that two men were conjointly exercising the functions of proconsul at this time (19:38)
39. the “regular” assembly, as the precise phrase is attested elsewhere (19:39)
40. use of precise ethnic designation, *beroiaios* (20:4)
41. employment of the ethnic term *Asianos* (20:4)
42. the implied recognition of the strategic importance assigned to this city of Troas (20:7ff.)
43. the danger of the coastal trip in this location (20:13)
44. the correct sequence of places (20:14-15)
45. the correct name of the city as a neuter plural (*Patara*) (21:1)
46. the appropriate route passing across the open sea south of Cyprus favored by persistent northwest winds (21:3)
47. the suitable distance between these cities (21:8)
48. a characteristically Jewish act of piety (21:24)
49. the Jewish law regarding Gentile use of the temple area (21:28) (Archaeological discoveries and quotations from Josephus confirm that Gentiles could be executed for entering the temple area. One inscription reads: “Let no Gentile enter within the balustrade and enclosure surrounding the sanctuary. Whoever is caught will be personally responsible for his consequent death.”²)

50. the permanent stationing of a Roman cohort (*chiliarch*) at Antonia to suppress any disturbance at festival times (21:31)
51. the flight of steps used by the guards (21:31, 35)
52. the common way to obtain Roman citizenship at this time (22:28)
53. the tribune being impressed with Roman rather than Tarsian citizenship (22:29)
54. Ananias being high priest at this time (23:2)
55. Felix being governor at this time (23:34)
56. the natural stopping point on the way to Caesarea (23:31)
57. whose jurisdiction Cilicia was in at the time (23:34)
58. the provincial penal procedure of the time (24:1-9)
59. the name Porcius Festus, which agrees precisely with that given by Josephus (24:27)
60. the right of appeal for Roman citizens (25:11)
61. the correct legal formula (25:18)
62. the characteristic form of reference to the emperor at the time (25:26)
63. the best shipping lanes at the time (27:5)
64. the common bonding of Cilicia and Pamphylia (27:4)
65. the principal port to find a ship sailing to Italy (27:5-6)
66. the slow passage to Cnidus, in the face of the typical northwest wind (27:7)
67. the right route to sail, in view of the winds (27:7)
68. the locations of Fair Havens and the neighboring site of Lasea (27:8)
69. Fair Havens as a poorly sheltered roadstead (27:12)
70. a noted tendency of a south wind in these climes to back suddenly to a violent northeaster, the well-known *gregale* (27:13)
71. the nature of a square-rigged ancient ship, having no option but to be driven before a gale (27:15)
72. the precise place and name of this island (27:16)
73. the appropriate maneuvers for the safety of the ship in its particular plight (27:16)
74. the fourteenth night—a remarkable calculation, based inevitably on a compounding of estimates and probabilities, confirmed in the judgment of experienced Mediterranean navigators (27:27)
75. the proper term of the time for the Adriatic (27:27)
76. the precise term (*Bolisantes*) for taking soundings, and the correct depth of the water near Malta (27:28)
77. a position that suits the probable line of approach of a ship released to run before an easterly wind (27:39)
78. the severe liability on guards who permitted a prisoner to escape (27:42)
79. the local people and superstitions of the day (28:4-6)
80. the proper title *protos t's nsou* (28:7)
81. Rhegium as a refuge to await a southerly wind to carry them through the strait (28:13)
82. Appii Forum and Tres Tabernae as correctly placed stopping places on the Appian Way (28:15)
83. appropriate means of custody with Roman soldiers (28:16)
84. the conditions of imprisonment, living “at his own expense” (28:30-31)

(Taken from Norman Geilser's book, Baker Encyclopedia of Christian Apologetics published in 1998)

The Epistles

Epistle - A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter

Pauline Epistles

Romans
I Corinthians
II Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
I Thessalonians
II Thessalonians
I Timothy
II Timothy
Titus
Philemon

General Epistles

Hebrews (Pauline?)
James
I Peter
II Peter
I John
II John
III John
Jude

Outline of Pauline Epistles

Travel Epistles – Galatians, I Thessalonians
II Thessalonians, I Corinthians, II Corinthians
Romans

Prison Epistles – Colossians, Ephesians,
Philemon
Philippians

Pastoral Epistles – I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus

Prophetic Epistles

I Thessalonians, II Thessalonians, Revelation

Romans (God's Salvation for Sinners)

Theme – Treatise on Salvation and the Christian life. **Romans 1:7** *“To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints: Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.”*

Key Notes –

Main words used – Faith, All, Grace, Righteousness, Believe, In Christ, Spirit

Romans 1 Heathen is guilty

Romans 2 Hypocrite is guilty

Romans 3 Hebrew is guilty

Romans 4 Salvation

Romans 5 Security

Romans 6 Sanctification

Romans 7 Defeat

Romans 8 Victory

Romans 9 Israel Past

Romans 10 Israel Present

Romans 11 Israel Future

Romans 12 Submit to God

Romans 13 Submit to Man

Romans 14 Standards and Safeguards

Romans 15 Service to Christ

Romans 16 Souls Saved

Romans 1:16 *For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek.*

“Because of Grace, I yield” **Romans 6:11-13**

“Because I yield, I’m free” **Romans 6: 15-18**

“Because I’m free, I serve” **Romans 6:18**

“Because I serve, I bear fruit” **Romans 6:22** – Unknown Author

I Corinthians (Problems in the Early Church)

Theme – 1. Identify problems in the local church, 2. Extend doctrinal teaching to deal with the problems, 3. Exhort them to maturity both in belief and practice.

1 Corinthians 15: 57-58 *But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.*

Key Notes –

1 Corinthians contains great chapters on – Marriage (7), Soul Liberty of the Believer (10), The Lord’s Table (11), Tongues (13-14), Resurrection (15)

Corinth could be compared to modern day Las Vegas in its wickedness. Two main offenders were Divisions and Depravities

II Corinthians (Paul’s Defense of his Life and Ministry)

Theme – 1. Further instruction about maturity, 2. Encouragement about the Jerusalem offering, 3. Defend his apostleship and prepare them for a future visit.

Based on two reports from Titus: 1. Good (7: 6-7), 2. Bad (10: 1-2, 12: 18-21)

2 Corinthians 4:5 *For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake.*

2 Corinthians 5:21 *For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.*

Key Notes –

Preaching of the Gospel 4: 3-4

The New Creation 5:17

Separation 6:14-7:1

Teaching on Giving 8-9

Galatians (Set Free From Bondage)

Theme – Paul is exposing false teaching on mixing works with salvation by faith alone. He exhorts Christians to live in the liberty of Jesus Christ. He demonstrates the relationship between the law and the believer. Probably the first epistle that Paul wrote. Note this letter is to the “churches of Galatia.” This would include Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch. (**Acts 14:21, 27-28**)

Key Verse: *Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. Galatians 5:1*

Key Notes –

9 Great Passages from Galatians

2:16 *Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ, and not by the works of the law: for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified.*

2:20 *I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.*

3:11 *But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for, The just shall live by faith.*

3:23-25 *But before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster.*

4: 4-5 *But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons.*

4:16 *Am I therefore become your enemy, because I tell you the truth?*

5: 22-23 *But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.*

6: 2-3 *Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.*

6: 7-8 *Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.*

Ephesians (Christ and the Church)

Theme – This letter by Paul was an encouragement to the church at Ephesus to maintain their love through doctrinal purity in the face of the heresy that was all around them.

Key Verse: *For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast. For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.* **Ephesians 2: 8-10**

Key Notes – I. Our Heritage in Christ. **1-3**, Our Life in Christ **4-6**. Also note that Ephesians and Colossians were written at the same time.

What is predestination? Glorification

What is adoption? Full rights and privileges

What is the earnest of our inheritance? The Holy Spirit

We are chosen to be holy and without blame. **Ephesians 1:4**

We predestined to full rights and privileges by Jesus Christ. **Ephesians 1:5**

We are predestined to an inheritance. The Holy Spirit being the down payment earnest of this promise. (You could say the surety) **Ephesians 1:11, 14**

The foundation of the church is explained in **Ephesians 2:20**.

Philippians (Rejoicing in Christ)

Theme – Presumed to be Paul's last prison epistle. Writing from Jail about Joy! He is encouraging them to put Christ at the center of their lives.

Key Verse: *Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice.* **Philippians 4:4**

Key Notes – Simple outline. Ch – 1 Philosophy of Christians living. Ch – 2 Pattern of Christian living. Ch – Prize for Christian living. Ch – 4 Power for Christian living

2:6 Jesus is God

2:7-8 Jesus is man

2: 8-9 Jesus is Savior

2: 10-11 Jesus is Lord

Colossians (Christ is all; Christ is in all)

Theme – Christ is preeminent in all things. He is first place and will be first place even before those who reject Him. “As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God.”

Romans 14:11

Key Verse: *Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all. Colossians 3:11*

Conditional phrase of 1:23 does not deny eternal security but refers to those who succumbed to doctrinal heresy and never truly received Christ.

Colossians 1:14 – 20 – The preeminence of Christ ¹“If a person could succumb to this intellectual heresy[**Gnosticism**], it would be evidence that he never really understood the doctrinal implications of the gospel. He had given creedal assent to a “philosophy” that had sounded good to his ears, but never fully embraced and appropriated the blood of Christ’s cross (1:20).”

“The great thing that constitutes the uniqueness of the church is, that Christ is its Saviour, and that all are his friends and followers. Its members lay aside all other distinctions, and are known only as his friends. They are not known as Jews and Gentiles; as of this nation or that; as slaves or freemen, but they are known as Christians; distinguished from all the rest of mankind as the united friends of the Redeemer” – Albert Barnes

Key Notes – Many heresies are in the church (2:6-8): Legalism, asceticism, angel worship, and philosophy. Paul presents Christ in His person and work as the answer to heresy.

“The only way to recognize the counterfeit is to know in a most excellent way the genuine.”

“This book discusses the answer and the solution, before presenting the question and the problem.”

I Thessalonians (Jesus is Coming Again)

Theme – To correct misconceptions and misapprehensions about the coming of Christ. Paul writes this as a friend, there is no address as an Apostle. It is a book of encouragement.

Key Verse: *For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words. I Thessalonians 4: 16-18*

Key Notes – The word rapture comes from the Latin word *arapio* which means ‘a snatching away’

¹ Pg. 91 Gromacki, Robert. *Salvation is Forever* Regular Baptist Press. Schaumburg, Illinois. 1989.

Compare the details of Revelation 4:1 and I Thessalonians 4:13-18 (The Trump, The Voice, The Shout, The Catching Up)

There are two phases in Jesus' Second Coming.

Phase I (The Rapture)

Christ comes to claim His bride
Christ comes in the air
Tribulation begins (7 Years)
Imminent
Message of Comfort
Church in view
Believers Judged
Christians are affected
Church delivered and taken into the Lord's presence
Basically, a mystery

Phase II (The Advent)

Christ comes with His bride
Christ comes to the earth
Millennium begins (1000 years)
Many signs precede it
Message of Judgment
Israel in view
Nations judged
All people affected
Israel delivered and taken into the Kingdom

Predicted repeatedly in the Old and New Testament

II Thessalonians (Jesus has not yet come)

Theme – The church received a forged letter that said their persecution was the tribulation. (2: 1-2) This letter was to point out that Christian would not be around for the tribulation.

Note- Today there is a movement of folks moving toward a mid-tribulation stance.

Key Verse: *Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word, or our epistle. II Thessalonians 2:15*

Key Notes –

- I. Before the Rapture 1: 3-12
- II. Before the Revelation (Anti-Christ) 2: 1-17
- III. Living Now 3: 1-18
 - a. Closing Remarks 3: 16-18

As Jesus is to God the Father so the Anti-Christ is to Satan.

- 1. His Names (Man of Sin, Wicked One, Son of Perdition)
- 2. His Characteristics (Opposes God, Exalts himself above all that is called God, is Satan controlled.)
- 3. His ending (II Thessalonians 2:8, Revelation 20:10)

I Timothy (Godliness and Pastoral Care)

Theme – The purpose of this letter was to instruct Timothy, as Paul’s right-hand man. Timothy had great responsibility given to him of Paul and there were many difficulties the new churches were going to face.

Key Verse: *These things write I unto thee, hoping to come unto thee shortly: But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. I Timothy 3:14-16*

Key Notes –

Teach Sound Doctrine - I Timothy 3: 3,4 *As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou **mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine, Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: so do.***

Hold out your faith - I Timothy 1: 18,19 *This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, according to the prophecies which went before on thee, that thou by them mightest war a good warfare; **Holding faith, and a good conscience;** which some having put away concerning faith have made shipwreck:*

Be Blameless – I Timothy 5:7 *And these things give in charge, **that they may be blameless.***

Flee, Follow, and Fight – I Timothy 6: 11-14 *But thou, O man of God, **flee these things; and follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness. Fight the good fight of faith,** lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses. I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession; That thou keep this commandment without spot, unrebukeable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ:*

1. Pastors (3:1-7)
2. Deacons (3: 8-13)
3. Women (2: 9-12, 5: 14-15)
4. Servants (6:1)
5. Masters (6:2)
6. Rich People (6: 7-19)

II Timothy (Faithfulness to the Word of God)

Theme – Paul is going to die soon and is giving Timothy a final charge. II Timothy contains much in the way of practical instruction. Some of the main words used are Suffer, Endure, Charge, Word (Scriptures)

Key Verse: All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works. II Timothy 3: 16-17

Key Notes –

Instructions are to:

1. Stir up the gift of God (1:6)
2. Strong and endure hardness (2:1)
3. Study (2:15)
4. Steadfast in the Scripture (3:16-4:5)

Three Great Metaphors

Soldiers (2: 3-4):

- Discipline in Life, Obedience to the Commander

Athlete (2:5):

- Hours of Sacrifice, Knowledge of Rules, Adherence to Rules

Farmer (2:6)

- Faith, Work, and Patience

Titus (Setting in Order Things that Are Wanting)

Theme – Titus is being given an instruction manual to set things in order. More often than not disorganization is the culprit to ineffective church functions. There were inconsistent church members and a need for organization.

Key Verse: For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee: Titus 1:5

Key Notes –

- I. Church Leaders and False Teachers (1: 1-4)
 - A. Hold fast the faithful Word (1: 5-16)
 - B. Rebuke sharply (1: 11, 13)
- II. Speaking things that become sound Doctrine (2: 1-15)
- III. Good works of believers (3: 1-4)
 - A. Preparation for good works 3: 1-7

- B. Pattern of good works 3: 8-11
- C. Persistence of good works 3: 12-14
- IV. Closing Remarks 4:15

I Timothy 6:20 “Practice the Gospel”

II Timothy 4:2 “Preach the Gospel”

Titus 2: 11-12 “Perform the Gospel”

Philemon (Request for Forgiveness)

Theme – A runaway slave, Onesimus, had been lead to the Lord by Paul. Paul was seeking for Onesimus to be reconciled to Philemon

Key Verse: Yet for love's sake I rather beseech thee, being such an one as Paul the aged, and now also a prisoner of Jesus Christ. I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds:

Philemon 9,10

Key Notes – The whole book of Philemon is a picture of God’s love for us:

1. The Wonder of His Love – Interest in a runaway slave
2. The Way of His Love – Unconditional and relentless
3. The Witness of His Love – He will love you until He gets you, He will change you because He love you

Notice the words **Love** and **Beseech** used rather than **Authority** and **Command**

V14 Christian work, kindness, love, and forgiveness should be done willingly and not of necessity.

V15 – 18 A man departed for a season has come back, ask for forgiveness, and should be received as a brother in Christ. **Just as Paul says whatever wrong has been committed, I will pay charge it to my account, so does Jesus.**

V19 Paul states you owe me even your own self, Jesus says remember that you owe unto me even of yourself.

V25 We see that the grace of God is sufficient to allow you to forgive.

Hebrews (Consider Jesus Our High Priest)

Theme – This book was written to a Hebrew (Jewish) audience, thus the name. It was written to help the faith of the Jewish Christians. The question of reverting back to Judaism or continuing in Christianity was at stake. The timing of the epistle is believed to be at a time when there was an absence of apostolic leadership, thus the need for the epistle. Jesus is compared to the high priest and presented as the Great High Priest. Jesus is shown as superior in every way.

“If their synagogues became Jewish as they had been in the recent past, they would be safe from persecution, for Judaism continued to remain a religion that was legally approved in Rome and in the Empire.”

Scholars are divided on the author because the author is not named. On the basis of 2 Thessalonians 3:17, scholars argue it could not have been Paul.

Short list on authorship: Paul, Barnabas, Luke, Clement, Apollos

And I beseech you, brethren, suffer the word of exhortation: for I have written a letter unto you in few words. Know ye that our brother Timothy is set at liberty; with whom, if he come shortly, I will see you. Hebrews 13: 22-23 (The author was known to the readers)

Key Verse: *Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.*

Hebrews 4:14

Key Notes –

- I. Jesus is superior in Person 1-7
 - A. than angels 1:4
 - B. than Moses 3:3
 - C. than Aaron 5:4
 - D. than Melchizedek 7:17
 - E. than the Old Covenant 9:15
 - F. than the Law 10:1
- II. Jesus is superior in Institutions 8-9
 - A. Covenant
 - B. Sacrifice
- III. Jesus is superior in Life 10-13
 - A. Confidence of Faith 10:19-ff
 - B. Examples of Faith 11
- C. Endurance of Faith 12
- D. Workings of Faith 13

James (Faith for Living)

Theme – To teach right Christian behavior. The book of James is practical in nature and not meant to be heavy in doctrine. It tells us how to live as Christians: (Ingredients to Daily Christian living: Thoughts, Words, Deeds)

Key Verse:

For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also. James 2:26
But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. James 1:22

Key Notes –

- I. Faith in Testing 1: 2-18
- II. Faith at Work 1: 19-4:12
 - A. Doers of the Word 1: 19-27
 - B. Treatment of People 2: 1-13
 - C. Saving Faith 2: 14-26
 - D. The Tongue 3: 1-12
 - E. Divisions Among Believers 3:13 – 4:12
- III. Faith and the Future 4:13-5:12
- IV. Faith and Christian Fellowship 5:13-20

1 Peter (Trials and Hope of His Return)

Theme – There were efforts of Rome under Nero to stamp out Christianity. This book was to give hope in the midst of persecution and to exhort them to stand in the Lord's strength. Also Peter was reminding them and refocusing them on the Second Coming.

Key Verse: Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. **1 Peter 5:7**

Key Notes –

Names for God's People: Newborn Babes 2:2; Living stones 2:5; Chosen of God 2:4; Royal priesthood 2:5,9; Holy Nation 2:9; A peculiar people 2:9; People of God 2:10

How to handle trials: Greatly Rejoice 1:6; Be Sober 1:13; Be Happy 3:14; Be Not Surprised 4:12-14

How to live: Holy 1: 15-16; Love 1:22; As a Pilgrim 2:11; Submissive to Authority 2: 13-14, 3:1, 5:5; Doing the will of God 2:15

II Peter (True and False Prophecy)

Theme – To expose false teachers and warn about apostasy. Peter would be dying soon and he wanted to make sure that people were prepared. (*Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; Knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 2 Peter 1: 13-14*) Written generally to “Christians of like precious faith.”

Key Verse: *For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of his majesty.*

2 Peter 1:16

Key Notes –

- I. True Prophecy: The Surety of His Coming 1: 16-21
- II. False Prophecy 2: 1-22
- III. True Prophecy: The Fact of His Delay in Coming 3: 1-15

Comparison between I Peter and II Peter:

I Peter	II Peter
Emphasizes Suffering	Emphasizes False Teaching
The Shame and Suffering of the Church	The Glory to Follow
Redemption Title: Christ	Royal Title: Lord
Consolation	Warning
Hope to Face the Truth	Knowledge to Face Error
Learning and Knowing	Remembering Growing

I John (Fellowship of God and His Children)

Theme – Great concern for the continuing and stability of believers both young and the old. John gives us birthmarks of a believer. Keep in mind that this book references our fellowship with God. These “birthmarks” may not be evident for someone who is out of fellowship with God. It is relationship that determines salvation not fellowship.

Key Verse: *But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. 1 John 1:7*

Key Notes –

Birthmarks of a Believer

1. Practice Righteousness – 1 John 2:29; 3:7
2. Practice Abstaining from Sin – 1 John 3:9
3. Practice Love toward other Christians 4: 7-8; 5:1
4. Practice Victory over the world 4:4; 5: 4-5
5. Practice Resisting the Devil 2: 13-14; 3:8,10

II John (Trials and Hope of His Return)

Theme – This book contains 13 short verses and has 3 main points.

Key Verse: For the truth's sake, which dwelleth in us, and shall be with us for ever. **2 John 2**

Key Notes –

1. To Love One Another
2. To Walk in Truth
3. To Remain True to:
 - A. Our Calling
 - B. His Doctrine
 - C. Right Fellowship

III John (Spiritual Health and Prosperity)

Theme – To distinguish the types of people in a local assembly including those who oppose the leadership.

Key Verse: ⁴*I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth.* ¹¹*Beloved, follow not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: but he that doeth evil hath not seen God* **3 John 4,11**

Key Notes – 2-4 The Christians Relationship to the Truth; 5-8 The Christians Relationship to other Believers; 9-12 The Christians Relationship to Good and Evil

Jude (Spiritual Health and Prosperity)

Theme – Jude is exhorting the brethren to contend earnestly for the faith. Amongst apostasy and rejection of the Lord we must contend for the faith in an opposing world.

Key Verse: *Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3*

Key Notes – 1-3 Faith Delivered, 4-11 Filthy Dreamers, 12-13 Forthright Denunciation, 14-19 Fearless Declaration, Foundations Details 20-23

Comparisons in 4-11, 14

Israelites 5 – Numbers 13-14

Fallen Angels 6 – 2 Peter 2:4

Sodom and Gomorrah 7 – Genesis 18-19

Cain 11 – Genesis 4

Balaam 11 – Numbers 22-24

Korah 11 – Numbers 16

Enoch 14 – Genesis 5: 18-24

Revelation (Uncovering the Glory of Jesus Christ)

Theme – This book describes crucial events (Such as the Great White Throne Judgment) and large movements in history and the future. This book also shows the Sovereign plans of God at the same time revealing Jesus Christ.

Key Verse: *Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter; Revelation 1:19*

Key Notes –

I. Which Thou hast Seen (Past) 1

A. Christ in His Glory 1: 1-11

B. Christ in the midst of the Churches 1: 12-20

C. Christ with the Stars and Candlesticks 1: 12-13, 16, 20

II. Which Are (Present)

A. Seven Churches and Seven Letters 2-3

1. Ephesus 2: 1-7

2. Smyrna 2: 8-11

3. Pergamos 2: 12-17
4. Thyatira 2: 18-29
5. Sardis 3: 1-6
6. Philadelphia 3: 7-13
7. Laodicea 3: 14-22

III. Which Shall Be Hereafter (Future)

- A. The throne set in heaven 4-5
 1. Heavenly Door that Opens
 2. Heavenly Throne
 3. Twenty-Four Elders
 4. Four Living Creatures
 5. Seven Sealed Scroll
- B. The seven seals 6-7
 1. White Horse
 2. Red Horse
 3. Black Horse
 4. Pale Horse
 5. Souls of Martyrs
 6. World Wide Chaos
 7. Day of the Lord
- C. The seven trumpets 8-11
 1. Hail, Fire, Blood
 2. Mountain Burning with Fire
 3. Star Called Wormwood
 4. Sun, Moon, Stars Darkened
 5. First Woe – Locusts
 6. Second Woe – Armies Loosed
 7. Third Woe – The Nations Are Angry with God
- D. The seven people 12-13
 1. The Sun Clothed Women
 2. The Great Red Dragon
 3. The Man Child
 4. Michael
 5. The Beast and the Sea
 6. The Beast of the Earth
- E. The seven vials
 1. Malignant Sores
 2. Sea to Blood

3. Rivers to Blood
4. Scorching Heat
5. Darkness
6. Rivers Dried Up
7. Great Earthquake
- F. The Judgment of Babylon 17-18
- G. The Second Coming 19
- H. The Millennial Kingdom 20
 1. Great White Throne
- I. The Eternal State 21-22