

3. Poetry (5 books)

4. Major Prophets (5 books)

5. Minor Prophets (12 books)

New Testament Groups

1. Historical Books (5 books)

2. Christian Church Epistles (9 books)

3. Pastoral Epistles (4 books)

4. Hebrew-Christian Church Epistles (9 books)



Review

1. What are the two main principles we should consider when approaching the Bible, and why are they important?
2. Can you name some of the ways that the Bible is a unique book?
3. What is the Unity Principle, and how can it help us understand seemingly contradictory passages in the Bible?
4. Why is it necessary to consider the historical, cultural, and literary context when interpreting the Bible?

Goal of the Lesson

The goal of today's lesson is to get a map for the scripture that will help us as we navigate within it.

The Key (Luke 24:13-27)

1. Who was walking with the disciples on the road to Emmaus?
(15)

2. What were they talking about? (14)

3. What did Jesus say to them? (26)

4. What did Jesus use to show them "all things concerning
himself?" (27)

**Key Point: The key to understanding the Bible is
understanding that it is all about Jesus.**

The Hemispheres

The Old World (The Old Testament)

- Number of Books: _____

- Starting Book: _____

- Ending Book: _____

The New World (The New Testament)

- Number of Books: _____

- Starting Book: _____

- Ending Book: _____

The Countries

- Number of Books in the Bible: _____

The Continents

Old Testament Groups

1. Law (5 books)

2. Historical Books (12 books)