

CHAPTER TWO

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this chapter you will be able to:

- C Write the Key Verse from memory.
- C Identify the number of books in the Old Testament.
- C Identify the number of books in the New Testament.
- C Explain why it is important to have a systematic plan for reading the Bible.
- C List four suggestions for successful Bible reading.

KEY VERSE:

Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord: give me understanding according to thy Word. (Psalm 119:169)

INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter you learned that the Bible is the written Word of God. You learned it is divided into two major sections called the Old Testament and the New Testament. You learned the four divisions of the Old Testament books:

Law
History
Poetry
Prophecy

You also learned the four divisions of the New Testament books:

Gospels
History
Letters
Prophecy

The following chart summarizes what you have learned about the Bible so far:

Deuteronomy: Records the final days of Moses' life and reviews the laws given in Exodus and Leviticus.

BOOKS OF HISTORY:

Joshua: Details how Joshua, the successor of Moses, led the people of Israel into the Promised Land of Canaan. It records the military campaigns and the division of the land among the people.

Judges: Israel turned away from God after Joshua's death. This book records the sad story of their repeated sins and the judges God raised up to deliver them from enemy forces.

Ruth: The story of Ruth, a woman of the Gentile nation of Moab, who chose to serve the God of Israel. She became the great grandmother of David.

I Samuel: This book centers on three persons: Samuel who was the last of the judges of Israel; Saul, the first king of Israel; and David who succeeded Saul as king.

II Samuel: The glorious 40 year reign of King David is recorded in this book.

I Kings: King Solomon's reign and the kings of the divided kingdom through the reigns of Ahab in the north and Jehoshaphat in the south are the subjects of this book.

II Kings: The final decline of Israel and Judah is recalled in this book. God's people fell into deep sin.

I Chronicles: The reign of David and preparations for building the temple are recorded here. The time of this book is the same as II Samuel.

II Chronicles: This book continues Israel's history through Solomon's reign with focus on the southern kingdom. It closes with the decree of Cyrus which permitted the return of the people from Babylon to Jerusalem.

Ezra: The return of the Jews from Babylonian captivity is detailed.

Nehemiah: The rebuilding of Jerusalem's walls under the direction of Nehemiah is recalled by this book. The project was begun about 14 years after Ezra's return with the people.

Esther: God's deliverance of the Jews through Esther and Mordecai is the subject of this book.

BOOKS OF POETRY:

Job: This book is the story of Job, a man who lived around the time of Abraham. The theme is the question of why righteous men suffer.

Psalms: The prayer and praise book of the Bible.

Proverbs: Divine wisdom for practical problems of everyday life.

Ecclesiastes: A discussion of the futility of life apart from God.

Song Of Solomon: The romance of Solomon and his Shulamite bride. The story represents God's love for Israel and of Christ for the church.

BOOKS OF PROPHECY:

Several of these books were written during a period when the nation of Israel was divided into two separate kingdoms: Israel and Judah.

Isaiah: Warns of coming judgment against Judah because of their sin against God.

Jeremiah: Written during the later decline and fall of Judah. Told of the coming judgment and urged surrender to Nebuchadnezzar.

Lamentations: Jeremiah's lament (expression of sorrow) over the destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon.

Ezekiel: Warns first of Jerusalem's impending fall and then foretells its future restoration.

Daniel: The prophet Daniel was captured during the early siege of Judah and taken to Babylon. This book provides historic and prophetic teaching which is important in understanding Bible prophecy.

Hosea: Theme of this book is Israel's unfaithfulness, their punishment, and restoration by God.

Joel: Tells of the plagues which foreshadowed future judgment.

Amos: During a period of material prosperity but moral decay, Amos warned Israel and surrounding nations of God's future judgment on their sin.

Obadiah: God's judgment against Edom, an evil nation located south of the Dead Sea.

Jonah: The story of the prophet Jonah who preached repentance in Ninevah, capitol of the Assyrian empire. The book reveals God's love and plan of repentance for the Gentiles.

Micah: Another prophecy against Israel's sin. Foretells the birthplace of Jesus 700 years before the event happened.

Nahum: Tells of the impending destruction of Ninevah which had been spared some 150 years earlier through Jonah's preaching.

Habakkuk: Reveals God's plan to punish a sinful nation by an even more sinful one. Teaches that "the just shall live by faith."

Zephaniah: Judgment and restoration of Judah.

Haggai: Urges the Jews to rebuild the temple after a 15 year delay due to enemy resistance.

Zechariah: Further urging to complete the temple and renew spiritual commitment. Foretells Christ's first and second comings.

Malachi: Warns against spiritual shallowness and foretells the coming of John the Baptist and Jesus.

NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS (27 Books)

THE GOSPELS:

The four books known as the Gospels record the birth, life, ministry, teachings, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The approach of each book differs:

Matthew: Emphasizes Jesus Christ as King and was directed especially to the Jews.

Mark: Emphasizes Jesus Christ as the Servant of God and was directed especially to the Romans.

Luke: Presents Jesus Christ as the "Son of Man," the perfect man and Savior of imperfect men.

John: Presents Jesus in His position as the Son of God.

BOOK OF HISTORY:

Acts: The one history book of the New Testament records the early growth of Christianity from the time of Christ's return to Heaven through Paul's imprisonment in Rome. The book covers about 33 years and emphasizes the work of the Holy Spirit.

LETTERS:

Romans: A presentation of the Gospel which stresses salvation by faith alone.

I Corinthians: Written to correct errors of Christian conduct in the local church.

II Corinthians: Speaks of the true ministry of the Gospel, stewardship, and Paul's apostolic authority.

Galatians: Deals with the error of mixing law and faith. The theme is justification by faith alone.

Ephesians: Encourages believers regarding their position in Christ.

Philippians: Emphasizes the joy of the Christian unity.

Colossians: Deals with the error of "Gnosticism," a false teachings which denied Jesus was truly Son of God and Son of Man. The book also emphasizes Jesus as head of the Church.

I Thessalonians: Counsel in Christian living and emphasis on the return of Jesus.

II Thessalonians: Further instruction on the Lord's return and how knowledge of this should affect everyday life.

I Timothy: Stresses sound doctrine, orderly church government, and principles to guide the church in the years to come.

II Timothy: Describes the true servant of Jesus Christ. It also warns of the apostasy (spiritual decline) which had already started. It presents the Word of God as the remedy to correct all error.

Titus: Paul's letter to a young minister named Titus who was serving God on the island of Crete. Doctrine and a Godly life are stressed.

Philemon: Paul's intercession for a runaway slave of a wealthy Colossian Christian. It illustrates the intercession of Jesus on the behalf of believers who were once slaves to sin.

Hebrews: Explains the superiority of Christianity over Judaism. Presents Jesus as the Great High Priest and the mediator between God and man.

James: Teaches that true faith is evidenced by works, although salvation is by faith alone.

I Peter: A letter of comfort and encouragement to believers, especially those suffering spiritual attacks from outside the church through unbelievers.

II Peter: A warning against spiritual attacks from within. For example, false teachers who had already "crept" into the Church.

I John: Written to combat Gnosticism which denied Christ's position as Son of God and Son of Man. The book emphasizes fellowship and love among believers and assures true believers of eternal life.

II John: Warns against any compromise with doctrinal error and emphasizes that the truth must be guarded in love.

III John: Warns of the sin of refusing fellowship with those who are true believers.

Jude: Another warning against apostasy and false doctrine. The theme is similar to that of II Peter.

BOOK OF PROPHECY:

Revelation: This prophetic book tells of the final events of world history. It tells of the things which were, are, and which will be in the future plan of God (Revelation 4:22).

SUCCESSFUL BIBLE READING

You will learn much in this course about how to understand and interpret the Bible. You will also learn methods of creative Bible study. But the first step in understanding the Bible is to begin to read it. To help you start reading God's Word we have outlined several different reading plans. These include a plan for those just starting their study as well as a plan for those who are more advanced in the study of God's Word. First, here are four suggestions for successful Bible reading:

1. READ DAILY:

But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in His law doth he meditate day and night. (Psalm 1:2)

God made your physical body so you must have food daily in order to remain healthy. In

a similar manner, your spirit must be fed daily with the food of the Word of God if you are to be spiritually healthy:

. . . It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every Word of God. (Luke 4:4)

2. READ SELECTIVELY:

Start by reading the "milk" of the word. These are the simple truths of the Word of God:

As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the Word that ye may grow thereby. (I Peter 2:2)

Later you will mature spiritually to where you can eat "meat" of the Word of God. This means you will be able to understand more difficult teachings of the Bible:

For everyone that useth milk is unskillful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe.

But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. (Hebrews 5:13-14)

I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it . . . (I Corinthians 3:2)

3. READ PRAYERFULLY:

For Ezra had prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord. (Ezra 7:10)

Before you start to read, pray to God and ask Him to help you understand the message He has given you through His written Word. Let your prayer be as the Psalmist David prayed:

Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law. (Psalm 119:18)

4. READ SYSTEMATICALLY:

Some people do not understand God's Word because they do not have a systematic plan for reading. They read a chapter here and there and fail to understand how it all fits together. This is like reading a few pages here and there in a text book on medicine and then trying to set up a medical practice. The Bible tells us to "search the scriptures"

(John 5:39). This means to study them carefully. The Bible is like a text book used in school. You must read it in an orderly way if you are to understand its content. Select one of the following reading schedules and begin reading your Bible daily.

FOR BEGINNERS

If you have never read the Bible before, start with the book of John in the New Testament. This book was written by one of the Disciples of Jesus Christ named John. He tells the story of Jesus in a simple way which is easy to understand.

Read one chapter in John each day in the order in which they are found in your Bible. Use the following chart to check off each chapter as you read it.

The Gospel Of John:

_____1	_____5	_____9	_____13	_____17
_____2	_____6	_____10	_____14	_____18
_____3	_____7	_____11	_____15	_____19
_____4	_____8	_____12	_____16	_____20

THE SHORT SCHEDULE

The short schedule of Bible reading is designed to provide a basic knowledge of the Bible through selected portions of Scripture. Read the selected portions in the order in which they are listed. Use the chart to check off each portion as you complete your reading.

THE NEW TESTAMENT:

_____ John	_____ I Thessalonians	_____ Ephesians
_____ Mark	_____ I Corinthians	_____ II Timothy
_____ Luke	_____ Romans	_____ I Peter
_____ Acts	_____ Philemon	_____ I John
_____ Romans	_____ Philippians	_____ Revelation 1-5; 19:6-22:21

THE OLD TESTAMENT:

_____ Genesis	_____ Amos
_____ Exodus 1-20	_____ Isaiah 1-12
_____ Numbers 10:11-21:35	_____ Jeremiah 1-25;39-33
_____ Deuteronomy 1-11	_____ Ruth
_____ Joshua 1-12; 22-24	_____ Jonah
_____ Judges 1-3	_____ Psalms 1-23
_____ I Samuel 1-3, 9-10,13,15-18,31	_____ Job 1-14, 38-42
_____ II Samuel 1	_____ Proverbs 1-9
_____ I Kings 1-11	_____ Daniel 1-6
_____ Nehemiah	

THE LONGER SCHEDULE

This reading plan covers the Bible in greater depth than the Short Schedule, but it does not cover the entire Bible.

NEW TESTAMENT:

_____Mark	_____Philippians
_____Matthew	_____Ephesians
_____John	_____II Timothy
_____Luke	_____Titus
_____Acts	_____I Timothy
_____I Thessalonians	_____I Peter
_____II Thessalonians	_____Hebrews
_____I Corinthians	_____James
_____II Corinthians	_____I John
_____Galatians	_____II John
_____Romans	_____III John
_____Philemon	_____Jude
_____Colossians	_____II Peter
	_____Revelation 1-5 and 19:6-22:21

(The Longer Schedule Continued)
OLD TESTAMENT:

_____ Genesis	_____ Jeremiah 1-25 and 30-33
_____ Exodus 1-24	_____ Nahum
_____ Leviticus 1-6:7	_____ Habakkuk
_____ Numbers 10:11-21:35	_____ Ezekiel 1-24 and 33-39
_____ Deuteronomy 1-11 and 27-34	_____ Obadiah
_____ Joshua 1-12 and 22-24	_____ Lamentations
_____ Judges 1-16	_____ Isaiah 40-66
_____ I Samuel	_____ Zechariah 1-8
_____ II Samuel	_____ Malachi
_____ I Kings	_____ Joel
_____ II Kings	_____ Ruth
_____ I Chronicles	_____ Jonah
_____ II Chronicles	_____ Psalms
_____ Ezra	_____ Job
_____ Nehemiah	_____ Proverbs 1-9
_____ Amos	_____ Song of Solomon
_____ Hosea	_____ Ecclesiastes
_____ Micah	_____ Esther
_____ Isaiah 1-12	_____ Daniel
_____ Zephaniah	

THE COMPLETE SCHEDULE

The complete Bible reading schedule takes you through the entire Bible in one year.

January

- ____ 1. Genesis 1-2
- ____ 2. Genesis 3-5
- ____ 3. Genesis 6-9
- ____ 4. Genesis 10-11
- ____ 5. Genesis 12-15
- ____ 6. Genesis 16-19
- ____ 7. Genesis 20-22
- ____ 8. Genesis 23-26
- ____ 9. Genesis 27-29
- ____ 10. Genesis 30-32
- ____ 11. Genesis 33-36
- ____ 12. Genesis 37-39
- ____ 13. Genesis 40-42
- ____ 14. Genesis 43-46
- ____ 15. Genesis 47-50
- ____ 16. Job 1-4
- ____ 17. Job 5-7
- ____ 18. Job 8-10
- ____ 19. Job 11-13
- ____ 20. Job 14-17
- ____ 21. Job 18-20
- ____ 22. Job 21-24
- ____ 23. Job 25-27
- ____ 24. Job 28-31
- ____ 25. Job 32-34
- ____ 26. Job 35-37
- ____ 27. Job 38-42
- ____ 28. Exodus 1-4
- ____ 29. Exodus 5-7
- ____ 30. Exodus 8-10
- ____ 31. Exodus 11-13

February

- ____ 1. Exodus 14-17
- ____ 2. Exodus 18-20
- ____ 3. Exodus 21-24
- ____ 4. Exodus 25-27
- ____ 5. Exodus 28-31
- ____ 6. Exodus 32-34
- ____ 7. Exodus 35-37
- ____ 8. Exodus 38-40
- ____ 9. Leviticus 1-4
- ____ 10. Leviticus 5-7
- ____ 11. Leviticus 8-10
- ____ 12. Leviticus 11-13
- ____ 13. Leviticus 14-16
- ____ 14. Leviticus 17-19
- ____ 15. Leviticus 20-23
- ____ 16. Leviticus 24-27
- ____ 17. Numbers 1-3
- ____ 18. Numbers 4-6
- ____ 19. Numbers 7-10
- ____ 20. Numbers 11-14
- ____ 21. Numbers 15-17
- ____ 22. Numbers 18-20
- ____ 23. Numbers 21-24
- ____ 24. Numbers 25-27
- ____ 25. Numbers 28-30
- ____ 26. Numbers 31-33
- ____ 27. Numbers 34-36
- ____ 28. Deuteronomy 1-3

(The Complete Schedule Continued)

March

- _____ 1. Deuteronomy 4-6
- _____ 2. Deuteronomy 7-9
- _____ 3. Deuteronomy 10-12
- _____ 4. Deuteronomy 13-16
- _____ 5. Deuteronomy 17-19
- _____ 6. Deuteronomy 20-22
- _____ 7. Deuteronomy 23-25
- _____ 8. Deuteronomy 26-28
- _____ 9. Deuteronomy 29-31
- _____ 10. Deuteronomy 32-34
- _____ 11. Joshua 1-3
- _____ 12. Joshua 4-6
- _____ 13. Joshua 7-9
- _____ 14. Joshua 10-12
- _____ 15. Joshua 13-15
- _____ 16. Joshua 16-18
- _____ 17. Joshua 19-21
- _____ 18. Joshua 22-24
- _____ 19. Judges 1-4
- _____ 20. Judges 5-8
- _____ 21. Judges 9-12
- _____ 22. Judges 13-15
- _____ 23. Judges 16-18
- _____ 24. Judges 19-21
- _____ 25. Ruth 1-4
- _____ 26. I Samuel 1-3
- _____ 27. I Samuel 4-7
- _____ 28. I Samuel 8-10
- _____ 29. I Samuel 11-13
- _____ 30. I Samuel 14-16
- _____ 31. I Samuel 17-20

April

- _____ 1. I Samuel 21-24
- _____ 2. I Samuel 25-28
- _____ 3. I Samuel 29-31
- _____ 4. II Samuel 1-4
- _____ 5. II Samuel 5-8
- _____ 6. II Samuel 9-12
- _____ 7. II Samuel 13-15
- _____ 8. II Samuel 16-18
- _____ 9. II Samuel 19-21
- _____ 10. II Samuel 22-24
- _____ 11. Psalms 1-3
- _____ 12. Psalms 4-6
- _____ 13. Psalms 7-9
- _____ 14. Psalms 10-12
- _____ 15. Psalms 13-15
- _____ 16. Psalms 16-18
- _____ 17. Psalms 19-21
- _____ 18. Psalms 22-24
- _____ 19. Psalms 25-27
- _____ 20. Psalms 28-30
- _____ 21. Psalms 31-33
- _____ 22. Psalms 34-36
- _____ 23. Psalms 37-39
- _____ 24. Psalms 40-42
- _____ 25. Psalms 43-45
- _____ 26. Psalms 46-48
- _____ 27. Psalms 49-51
- _____ 28. Psalms 52-54
- _____ 29. Psalms 55-57
- _____ 30. Psalms 58-60

(The Complete Schedule Continued)

May	June
_____ 1. Psalms 61-63	_____ 1. Proverbs 1-3
_____ 2. Psalms 64-66	_____ 2. Proverbs 4-7
_____ 3. Psalms 67-69	_____ 3. Proverbs 8-11
_____ 4. Psalms 70-72	_____ 4. Proverbs 12-14
_____ 5. Psalms 73-75	_____ 5. Proverbs 15-18
_____ 6. Psalms 76-78	_____ 6. Proverbs 19-21
_____ 7. Psalms 79-81	_____ 7. Proverbs 22-24
_____ 8. Psalms 82-84	_____ 8. Proverbs 25-28
_____ 9. Psalms 85-87	_____ 9. Proverbs 29-31
_____ 10. Psalms 88-90	_____ 10. Ecclesiastes 1-3
_____ 11. Psalms 91-93	_____ 11. Ecclesiastes 4-6
_____ 12. Psalms 94-96	_____ 12. Ecclesiastes 7-9
_____ 13. Psalms 97-99	_____ 13. Ecclesiastes 10-12
_____ 14. Psalms 100-102	_____ 14. Songs 1-4
_____ 15. Psalms 103-105	_____ 15. Songs 5-8
_____ 16. Psalms 106-108	_____ 16. I Kings 5-7
_____ 17. Psalms 109-111	_____ 17. I Kings 8-10
_____ 18. Psalms 112-114	_____ 18. I Kings 11-13
_____ 19. Psalms 115-118	_____ 19. I Kings 14-16
_____ 20. Psalm 119	_____ 20. I Kings 17-19
_____ 21. Psalms 120-123	_____ 21. I Kings 20-22
_____ 22. Psalms 124-126	_____ 22. II Kings 1-3
_____ 23. Psalms 127-129	_____ 23. II Kings 4-6
_____ 24. Psalms 130-132	_____ 24. II Kings 7-10
_____ 25. Psalms 133-135	_____ 25. II Kings 11-14:20
_____ 26. Psalms 136-138	_____ 26. Joel 1-3
_____ 27. Psalms 139-141	_____ 27. II Kings 14:21-25; Jonah 1-4
_____ 28. Psalms 142-144	_____ 28. II Kings 14:26-29; Amos 1-3
_____ 29. Psalms 145-147	_____ 29. Amos 4-6
_____ 30. Psalms 148-150	_____ 30. Amos 7-9
_____ 31. I Kings 1-4	

(The Complete Schedule Continued)

July		August	
_____ 1.	II Kings 15-17	_____ 1.	II Kings 20-21
_____ 2.	Hosea 1-4	_____ 2.	Zephaniah 1-3
_____ 3.	Hosea 5-7	_____ 3.	Habakkuk 1-3
_____ 4.	Hosea 8-10	_____ 4.	II Kings 22-25
_____ 5.	Hosea 11-14	_____ 5.	Obadiah/Jeremiah 1-2
_____ 6.	II Kings 18-19	_____ 6.	Jeremiah 3-5
_____ 7.	Isaiah 1-3	_____ 7.	Jeremiah 6-8
_____ 8.	Isaiah 4-6	_____ 8.	Jeremiah 9-12
_____ 9.	Isaiah 7-9	_____ 9.	Jeremiah 13-16
_____ 10.	Isaiah 10-12	_____ 10.	Jeremiah 17-20
_____ 11.	Isaiah 13-15	_____ 11.	Jeremiah 21-23
_____ 12.	Isaiah 16-18	_____ 12.	Jeremiah 24-26
_____ 13.	Isaiah 19-21	_____ 13.	Jeremiah 27-29
_____ 14.	Isaiah 22-24	_____ 14.	Jeremiah 30-32
_____ 15.	Isaiah 25-27	_____ 15.	Jeremiah 33-36
_____ 16.	Isaiah 28-30	_____ 16.	Jeremiah 37-39
_____ 17.	Isaiah 31-33	_____ 17.	Jeremiah 40-42
_____ 18.	Isaiah 34-36	_____ 18.	Jeremiah 43-46
_____ 19.	Isaiah 37-39	_____ 19.	Jeremiah 47-49
_____ 20.	Isaiah 40-42	_____ 20.	Jeremiah 50-52
_____ 21.	Isaiah 43-45	_____ 21.	Lamentations 1-5
_____ 22.	Isaiah 46-48	_____ 22.	I Chronicles 1-3
_____ 23.	Isaiah 49-51	_____ 23.	I Chronicles 4-6
_____ 24.	Isaiah 52-54	_____ 24.	I Chronicles 7-9
_____ 25.	Isaiah 55-57	_____ 25.	I Chronicles 10-13
_____ 26.	Isaiah 58-60	_____ 26.	I Chronicles 14-16
_____ 27.	Isaiah 61-63	_____ 27.	I Chronicles 17-19
_____ 28.	Isaiah 64-66	_____ 28.	I Chronicles 20-23
_____ 29.	Micah 1-4	_____ 29.	I Chronicles 24-26
_____ 30.	Micah 5-7	_____ 30.	I Chronicles 27-29
_____ 31.	Nahum 1-3	_____ 31.	II Chronicles 1-3

(The Complete Schedule Continued)

September

- _____ 1. II Chronicles 4-6
- _____ 2. II Chronicles 7-9
- _____ 3. II Chronicles 10-13
- _____ 4. II Chronicles 14-16
- _____ 5. II Chronicles 17-19
- _____ 6. II Chronicles 20-22
- _____ 7. II Chronicles 23-25
- _____ 8. II Chronicles 26-29
- _____ 9. II Chronicles 30-32
- _____ 10. II Chronicles 33-36
- _____ 11. Ezekiel 1-3
- _____ 12. Ezekiel 4-7
- _____ 13. Ezekiel 8-11
- _____ 14. Ezekiel 12-14
- _____ 15. Ezekiel 15-18
- _____ 16. Ezekiel 19-21
- _____ 17. Ezekiel 22-24
- _____ 18. Ezekiel 25-27
- _____ 19. Ezekiel 28-30
- _____ 20. Ezekiel 31-33
- _____ 21. Ezekiel 34-36
- _____ 22. Ezekiel 37-39
- _____ 23. Ezekiel 40-42
- _____ 24. Ezekiel 43-45
- _____ 25. Ezekiel 46-48
- _____ 26. Daniel 1-3
- _____ 27. Daniel 4-6
- _____ 28. Daniel 7-9
- _____ 29. Daniel 10-12
- _____ 30. Esther 1-3

October

- _____ 1. Esther 4-7
- _____ 2. Esther 8-10
- _____ 3. Ezra 1-4
- _____ 4. Haggai 1-2/Zechariah 1-2
- _____ 5. Zechariah 1-2
- _____ 6. Zechariah 3-6
- _____ 7. Zechariah 7-10
- _____ 8. Ezra 5-7
- _____ 9. Ezra 8-10
- _____ 10. Nehemiah 1-3
- _____ 11. Nehemiah 4-6
- _____ 12. Nehemiah 7-9
- _____ 13. Nehemiah 10-13
- _____ 14. Malachi 1-4
- _____ 15. Matthew 1-4
- _____ 16. Matthew 5-7
- _____ 17. Matthew 8-11
- _____ 18. Matthew 12-15
- _____ 19. Matthew 16-19
- _____ 20. Matthew 20-22
- _____ 21. Matthew 23-25
- _____ 22. Matthew 26-28
- _____ 23. Mark 1-3
- _____ 24. Mark 4-6
- _____ 25. Mark 7-10
- _____ 26. Mark 11-13
- _____ 27. Mark 14-16
- _____ 28. Luke 1-3
- _____ 29. Luke 4-6
- _____ 30. Luke 7-9
- _____ 31. Luke 10-13

(The Complete Schedule Continued)

November		December	
_____ 1.	Luke 14-17	_____ 1.	Romans 5-8
_____ 2.	Luke 18-21	_____ 2.	Romans 9-11
_____ 3.	Luke 22-24	_____ 3.	Romans 12-16
_____ 4.	John 1-3	_____ 4.	Acts 20:3-22
_____ 5.	John 4-6	_____ 5.	Acts 23-25
_____ 6.	John 7-10	_____ 6.	Acts 26-28
_____ 7.	John 11-13	_____ 7.	Ephesians 1-3
_____ 8.	John 14-17	_____ 8.	Ephesians 4-6
_____ 9.	John 18-21	_____ 9.	Philippians 1-4
_____ 10.	Acts 1-2	_____ 10.	Colossians 1-4
_____ 11.	Acts 3-5	_____ 11.	Hebrews 1-4
_____ 12.	Acts 6-9	_____ 12.	Hebrews 5-7
_____ 13.	Acts 10-12	_____ 13.	Hebrews 8-10
_____ 14.	Acts 13-14	_____ 14.	Hebrews 11-13
_____ 15.	James 1-2	_____ 15.	Philemon/I Peter 1-2
_____ 16.	James 3-5	_____ 16.	I Peter 3-5
_____ 17.	Galatians 1-3	_____ 17.	II Peter 1-3
_____ 18.	Galatians 4-6	_____ 18.	I Timothy 1-3
_____ 19.	Acts 15-18:11	_____ 19.	I Timothy 4-6
_____ 20.	I Thessalonians 1-5	_____ 20.	Titus 1-3
_____ 21.	II Thessalonians 1-3	_____ 21.	II Timothy 1-4
_____ 22.	I Corinthians 1-4	_____ 22.	I John 1-2; Acts 18:12-19:10
_____ 23.	I John 3-5	_____ 23.	I Corinthians 5-8
_____ 24.	II John, III John	_____ 24.	I Corinthians 9-12
_____ 25.	Revelation 1-3, Jude	_____ 25.	I Corinthians 13-16
_____ 26.	Revelation 4-6	_____ 26.	Acts 19:11-20:1; II Corinthians 1-3
_____ 27.	Revelation 7-9	_____ 27.	II Corinthians 4-6
_____ 28.	Revelation 10-12	_____ 28.	II Corinthians 7-9
_____ 29.	Revelation 13-15	_____ 29.	II Corinthians 10-13
_____ 30.	Revelation 16-18	_____ 30.	Acts 20:2/Romans 1-4
_____ 31.	Revelation 19-22		

SELF-TEST

1. Write the Key Verse from memory.

2. How many books are in the Old Testament?

3. How many books are in the New Testament?

4. Why is it important to have a systematic plan for reading the Bible?

5. What were the four suggestions for successful Bible reading?

(Answers to tests are provided at the conclusion of the final chapter in this manual.)

FOR FURTHER STUDY

- Review the descriptions of each book of the Bible given in this chapter.
 - Write the name of each book of the Bible below.
 - By the name of each book summarize its basic content in three or four words.
 - The first two are done as examples for you to follow.
- (By condensing material in this manner you will be able to develop a general knowledge of the content of the entire Bible.)

[illegible]

ANSWERS TO SELF-TESTS

CHAPTER ONE:

1. 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, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
2. The word "Bible" means "the books."
3. The word "Scripture" means "sacred writings."
4. Old Testament and New Testament.
5. 66.
6. Law, history, poetry, prophecy.
7. Gospels, history, letters, prophecy.
8. The word "testament" means "covenant."
9. For doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness. (II Timothy 3:16-17)
10. The Bible contains no contradictions and it is united in its major theme.
11. The Bible has variety.
12. a. T; b. T; c. F; d. F; e. F
13. Jesus. Luke 24:44-48.

CHAPTER TWO:

1. Let my cry come near before thee, O Lord; give me understanding according to thy Word. (Psalm 119:169)
2. 39

3. 27
4. If you just read a chapter here and there you fail to understand how the Bible fits together. You must read the Bible in an orderly way if you are to understand its content.
5.
 - Read daily.
 - Read selectively.
 - Read prayerfully.
 - Read systematically.

CHAPTER THREE:

1. The Lord gave the Word: great was the company of those that published it. (Psalm 68:11)
2. A version is a Bible written in a language different from the languages in which God's Word was originally written.
3. A translation is a word by word translation of the Greek, Hebrew, and Aramic words. A paraphrase does not translate word for word. It is translated thought by thought.
4. The King James version.
5. Because no two languages are exactly alike so differences occur when translation is done.
6. Hebrew, Aramic, and Greek.

CHAPTER FOUR:

1. He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. (John 8:47)
2. Because they try to read it the same way they do any other book.
3. Something you must do before you can do something else.
4. Knowing God and accepting Jesus Christ as Savior.
5. Believers who are called as teachers. The Holy Spirit.

6. The Holy Spirit.
7. The milk is the simple truths of the Word of God.
8. The meat is the deeper spiritual truths of the Bible which are not so easily understood.
9. -Desire the milk.
-Be obedient to God's Word.
-Search for the meat.
10. -Set a special time each day to study.
-Select a special place to study.
-Start each study session with prayer.

CHAPTER FIVE:

1. Thou through thy commandments has made me wiser than mine enemies: for they are ever with me. I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts. (Psalm 119:98-100)
2. -To locate all the Bible references to a word.
-To locate a specific Bible text.
-To find the meaning of a word.
3. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5

CHAPTER SIX:

1. Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. (II Timothy 2:15)
2. It means you must understand what is being said to whom. You must also interpret and apply the meaning correctly.
3. The verbal inspiration of the Bible means every word in the original manuscripts was inspired by God.
4. The plenary inspiration of the Bible means the full inspiration of all Scripture as opposed to partial inspiration. Every portion of the Bible is inspired.
5. The rules and explanations are as follows:

1. The rule of divine authority. We accept the Bible as the final authority because it is inspired by God.
2. The rule of literal interpretation. The Bible means exactly what it says.
3. The rule of contextual consideration. Each verse must be studied in relation to its context.
4. The rule of first mention. The first time a word, phrase, object, or incident is mentioned in the Bible, it gives the key to its meaning anywhere else it is used in the Bible.
5. The rule of repetition. When something is repeated in the Bible it deserves special attention as it is very important.
6. The rule of cumulative revelation. The full truth of God's Word on any subject must not be gathered from an isolated passage. The cumulative (total) revelation of all the Bible says regarding a truth must be considered.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

1. Concerning thy testimonies, I have known of old that thou hast founded them for ever. (Psalm 119:152)
2. k, l, c, d, e, g, f, j, h, i, b, a
3. When.
4. Biblical archaeology is the study of remains found in Bible lands. It is a science which gains knowledge of Bible times from the study of existing remains of their civilizations.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

1. The righteousness of thy testimonies is everlasting: give me understanding, and I shall live. (Psalm 119:144)
2. The second main point should not come under point I. It should be a separate point and indicated by the Roman numerals II. Review the instructions for outlining given in this chapter.

3. Horizontally and vertically.
4. Marking is a way to emphasize key Bible passages. You underline selected verses or use symbols in the margins.

CHAPTER NINE:

1. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous thing out of thy law. (Psalm 119:18)
2. See the symbols listed in Chapter Nine.
3. See the purposes listed in Chapter Nine.
4. Everyone who claims to speak God's Word is not really doing so. There are false teachers.
5. God will add to them the plagues written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19
6. Their part will be taken out of God's book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in the Word. Revelation 22:18-19.
7. God.
8. God's words.
9. Milk and the meat.
10. Moses.

CHAPTER TEN:

1. Mine eyes prevent the night watches, that I might meditate in thy Word. (Psalm 119:148)
2. This method emphasizes application of knowledge to life and ministry. It results in increased devotion to God.
3.

-Record passage information -Identify the key verse -Meditate	-Identify the subject -Summarize -Make application
---------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

4. It is not enough just to hear the Word. You must also apply the Word in your life.
James 1:22-25
5. Satan fights the use of this method because he is concerned when Bible study results in application which brings positive change in spiritual life.

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

1. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word. (Psalm 119:9)
2. 2, 1
3.
 - Do an initial survey
 - Create a book study chart
 - Create an outline
4.
 - Title of the book
 - Theme
 - Author
 - To whom the book was written
 - Purpose
 - Basic life and ministry principle

CHAPTER TWELVE:

1. Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. (Psalm 119:11)
2. Study of the Bible by chapters.
3.
 - Select a chapter title.
 - Mark paragraph divisions.
 - Create a chapter study chart.
 - Create a chapter outline.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

1. The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. (Psalm 119:130)
2.
 - Do a chapter study
 - Observe details of the paragraph

- Create a paragraph study chart
- Create a paragraph study outline

3. 3, 2, 4, 1
4. 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
5. 3, 2, 4, 1

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

1. My tongue shall speak of thy Word: for all thy commandments are righteousness. (Psalm 119:172)
2. Context.
3.
 - Study the verse within its context
 - Study related verses
 - Create a verse study chart
 - Create a verse study outline

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

1. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. (Matthew 5:18)
2.
 - Select the word.
 - Study the word within its context.
 - Determine the meaning.
 - Summarize your study.
3. A key word is one which is basic to the meaning of the verse. It is an important word. Sometimes it is a word difficult to understand or it is repeated for special emphasis.
4. The word "temperance" would be a good subject for word study. The other words are not key words.
5. A concordance and Bible word study book.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

1. Therefore I love thy commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold. Therefore I

esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way.
(Psalm 119:127-128)

2. The topical method focuses on a selected subject. The goal of the study is to discover all the Bible teaches on the subject.
3.
 - Select a topic.
 - Select the portion of Scripture.
 - Gather the information.
 - Summarize the information.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN :

1. Now all these things happened unto them for examples: and they are written for our admonition . . .(I Corinthians 10:11)
2. The biographical method focuses on the lives of Bible personalities. By studying their lives we learn from their experiences.
3.
 - Select the person to be studied.
 - Gather the information.
 - Analyze The Information.
 - Apply What You Have Learned.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

1. 7, 8, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 6, 9, 10
2. Thy testimonies are wonderful; therefore doth my soul keep them. (Psalm 119:129)
3. The theological method is the study of basic Bible doctrines about God. The method includes collecting, comparing, and organizing doctrinal statements.
4.
 - Select the topic of study.
 - Define the doctrine selected.
 - Select the Bible portion to be studied.
 - Gather information on the doctrine.
 - Summarize the information you gather.
5. A "doctrine" is a group of teachings about a certain subject. It contains all the Bible teaches on a selected subject.

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

1. Seven times a day do I praise thee because of thy righteous judgments. (Psalm 119:164)
2. b, c, a
3. c, a, b, d
4. Synonymous.
5. Antithetic.
6. Synthetic.
7. Emblematic.

CHAPTER TWENTY:

1. And He said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me. (Luke 24:44)
2.
 - To authenticate God's message.
 - To confirm God's messenger.
 - To instruct believers.
3. All Scripture is inspired by God and is profitable for study. Prophecy presents a proper perspective of past, present, and future events in the plan of God. Understanding God's future plan prevents deception by Satan. A special blessing is pronounced on those who study it.
4.
 - Recognize Jesus is the basic theme of prophecy.
 - Realize that in many cases the Bible interprets itself.
 - Understand the rule of double reference.
 - Understand prophetic perspective.
 - Realize that prophecy is conditional in nature.
5. God.
6. Prophecy means to speak forth under the inspiration of God.

7. -A message of inspiration from God.
 -Prediction of future events in God's plan.
 -An interpretation for man of the acts of God.
8. The spoken word and acted prophecy.
9. Genesis 3:15. It is the promise of a Messiah.
10. See the ways of identifying false prophets discussed in Chapter Twenty.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

1. For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. (Hebrews 10:1)
2. The typological method is the study of a person, place, event, or thing as a type of something else. Types give an advance view of what is to come in God's future plan. Although the type is important in itself, it has an even greater significance in the future person or event which it represents.
3. Shadow, figure, pattern.
4. -Persons
 -Places
 -Events
 -Material things
5. Joseph.
6. Jesus Christ.