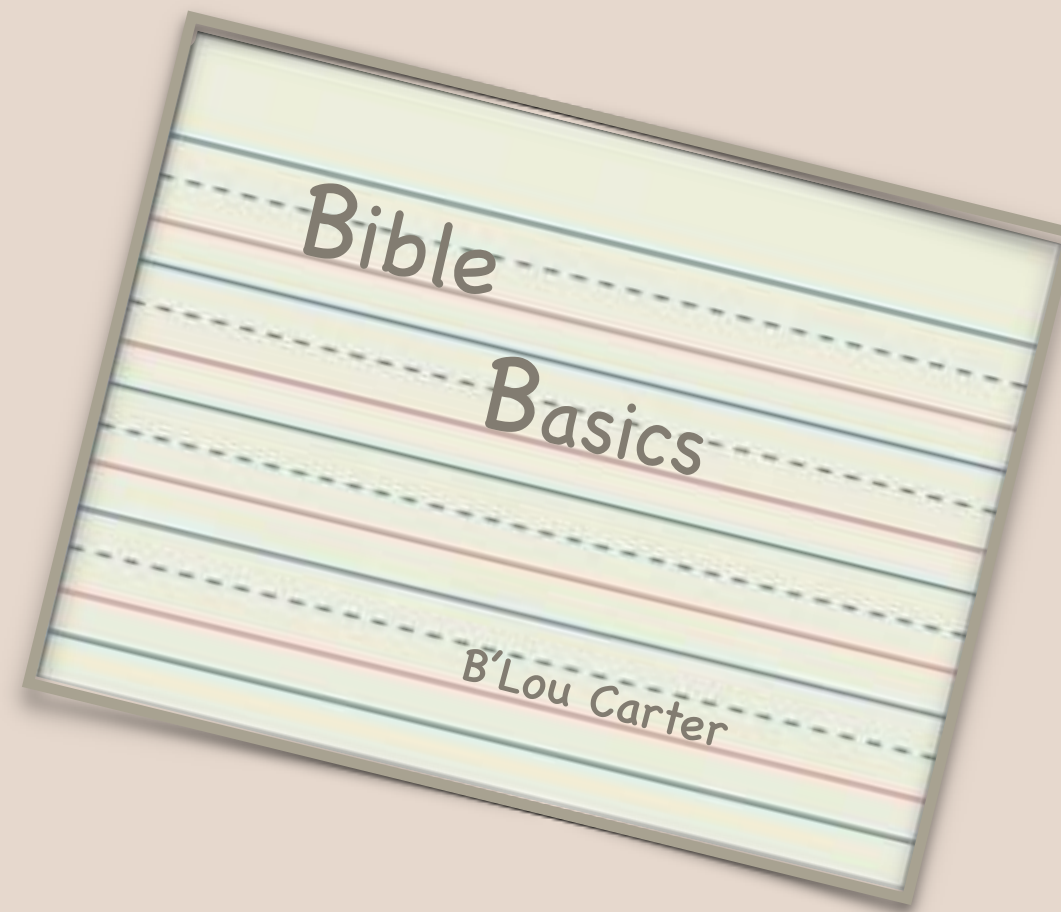
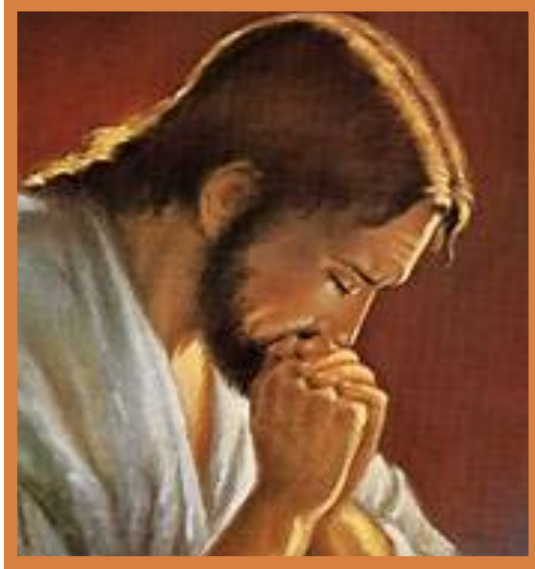


So far,
getting around
in the Bible
has been as
easy as...



Let us give you a hand.





Jesus
fiervently
prayed
for unity.
Paul zealously
preached
about it.

John 17:20-23;
1 Corinthians 1:10-17

So how did we get into this state of
confusion we have today?
Let us explore the history behind it all.



When training their agents the FBI doesn't have them
studying all of the counterfeit monies, but have them research everything
about the characteristics of real money. This is the approach we will use.

Prophecies About What was to Come—the Church

The second chapter of Daniel gives a wonderful, descriptive prophecy about the kingdom that is to come, a spiritual kingdom that will not be destroyed.



But, first, let us quickly consider the situation. The Jews conquered the Promised Land and established their own country, Israel. They frequently slipped in to idolatry.

Solomon’s son handled his legacy poorly and the country split. Ten tribes went north and became Israel and they were always idolatrous. The tribes of Judah, Benjamin and the Levites stayed in the south and became Judah.

The Assyrians overcame Israel and made them slaves. Judah lasted a couple hundred years longer and they also embraced idolatry. The Babylonians destroyed Jerusalem, the Temple and carried off captives to Babylon where they were to stay for 70 years. Daniel was one who was taken to Babylon and rose to power there.

King Nebuchadnezzar had a disturbing dream one night and wanted someone to interpret it for him. His dream featured a large statue made with different bands of metal. Failing to interpret the dream his wizards were dismissed to be killed. The king then sought out Daniel who revealed the message God was sending to the king.

The metal bands on the large figure represented the world powers that were to come after Babylon as Nebuchadnezzar was the head of gold. Next would be the Persians with Cyrus, the king. The Greeks would oust the Persians under Alexander the Great. Finally, the Greeks were overthrown by the Romans. It was during this period of time the kingdom that would not be destroyed, the church, would come into being. It was established on the day of Pentecost. (Mark 9:1; Acts 2)



Distinctive Features of the First Century Church:



Prophesied: Daniel 2, Isaiah 2, Joel 2, fulfillment in Acts 2

Built and Paid for by Christ Jesus and He is the foundation, the head of the one body: Matthew 16:13-20; Ephesians 1:22, 4:4; 1 Corinthians 3:11

Began in Jerusalem: Isaiah 2:3-4. Word of the Lord and His law will go out from Zion/Jerusalem. Acts 2

Autonomous: Headquarters are in Heaven, not in Rome or any other earthly location. Each congregation functioned within their area with Christ the head. There is no other source of authority except Christ. Romans 1:16; 2 Timothy 3:16-17

Very Simple Organization: Philippians 1:1; 1 Timothy 3:1-10; Titus 1:5-9; Ephesians 1: 22-23. Each congregation has its elders (plurality), deacons and members (saints). Elders are also referred to as bishops, overseers, shepherds and presbyters—all the same work, just reflecting different aspects of the job.

Simple Worship: It was directed toward God. Met upon the first day of the week and partook of the Lord’s Supper, had congregational prayers, singing, teaching God’s word and gave of their means. John 4:24; Acts 2:42, 20:7; 1 Corinthians 11:26; 1 Corinthians 16:2; Colossians 3:16; Ephesians 5:19

Plan of Salvation: It is the same today as it was in the first century. Christ taught that faith, repentance, confession and baptism were essential for salvation. Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 2:38; Romans 1:16, 10:10, 17

Jesus’ Church is referred to as: Church of God (the Lord), Acts 20:28; Ephesians 3:10-11, 20-21; **a Chosen Generation (an Elect Race),** 1 Peter 2:9-10; **Royal Priesthood,** 1 Peter 2:9-10; **A Peculiar People (People for God’s own Possession),** Revelation 1:6; **A Holy Nation** 1 Peter 2:9-10; **Body of Christ,** Colossians 1:18; Ephesians 1:22-23; 2:14-16, 5:23; **Kingdom of Christ/God,** Revelation 1:6; Colossians 1:13-14; Ephesians 5:6; **Temple of the Holy Spirit,** Ephesians 2:19-22; 1 Corinthians 3:16; **Vineyard of the Lord,** 1 Corinthians 3:6-9; Matthew 20:1-16; **Israel of God** Galatians 6:16, cf Romans 2:29; **Jerusalem that is Above the Heavenly Jerusalem,** Galatians 4:26; Hebrews 12:22-23; **church of God,** 1 Corinthians 1:2; 2 Corinthians 1:1; **church of the living God; brotherhood of believers,** 1 Peter2:17; 1 Timothy 3:15; **church of the Lord,** Acts 20:28; **church of the firstborn,** Hebrews 12:33; **the Way,** Acts 9:2; **churches of Christ,** Romans 16:16.



Scriptural Organization of the First Century Church

The terms in each section below are used synonymously in the Bible, but sometimes show different facets of the same position. Today (without authority) these terms or titles have been changed as well as the various responsibilities. This makes it difficult to identify them in the Bible according to original intents.



SAINTS — Ones that are sanctified, holy or set apart for service to God. This shows their relationship to Christ & God.	Philippians 1:1; 4:2 2 Corinthians 13:13 Colossians 1:2
CHRISTIANS —Means “of Christ.” This refers to their relationship to people of the world.	Romans 10:1; 12:1 2 Peter 1:10 James 1:2
BRETHREN/SISTERS/BROTHERS — This refers to their relationship to each other.	Acts 11:26; 26:28 1 Peter 2:9; 4:16
PRIESTS — Each individual Christian offers his/her own acceptable worship to God.	Acts 21:8 Ephesians 4:11 1 Timothy 2:7
FLOCK — This term is used to speak collectively of the Christians in a group.	2 Timothy 4:5; 1:11
A). EVANGELISTS/PREACHERS — A preacher of the gospel proclaims the “good news” (gospel).	Deuteronomy 6:4-9 Judges 2:10 Ephesians 4:11-14 Hebrews 5:11-14
B). TEACHERS — Parents are the original teachers. Christians taught publicly, privately & by example.	1 Peter 3:1-2



These ALL describe the same “office”—each reflects different aspects of the job. There should always be a plurality of qualified elders in a congregation.	Acts 20:28-30 Philippians 1:1 1 Timothy 3:2; 4:14 Titus 1:7
BISHOPS — Overseers, indicating the character of the work, guarding the spiritual well-being of the flock (which is “among” them.	Acts11:30;14:23;15:2; 16:1; 20:17, 28 1 Timothy 5:17
ELDERS — Mature in the faith.	1 Peter 5:1,2
OVERSEERS — Bishops who look & watch out after the flock.	2 Timothy 4:5
SHEPHERDS — Pastors, one who tends to the flock that is among them.	Ephesians 4:11
PASTORS — Shepherds.	
PRESBYTERS —Elders.	



DEACON —Those who serve in the churches. In a sense ALL Christians are to minister.	Acts 6:1-7 Philippians 1:1 1 Timothy 3:8-13
MINISTER —(deacon) servant.	1 Peter 2:16

Warnings About

(A Falling Away)

APOSTASY

Acts 20:28-31

2 Corinthians 11:14-15

2 Thessalonions 2:4

1 Timothy 4:1-5

2 Timothy 3:1-13

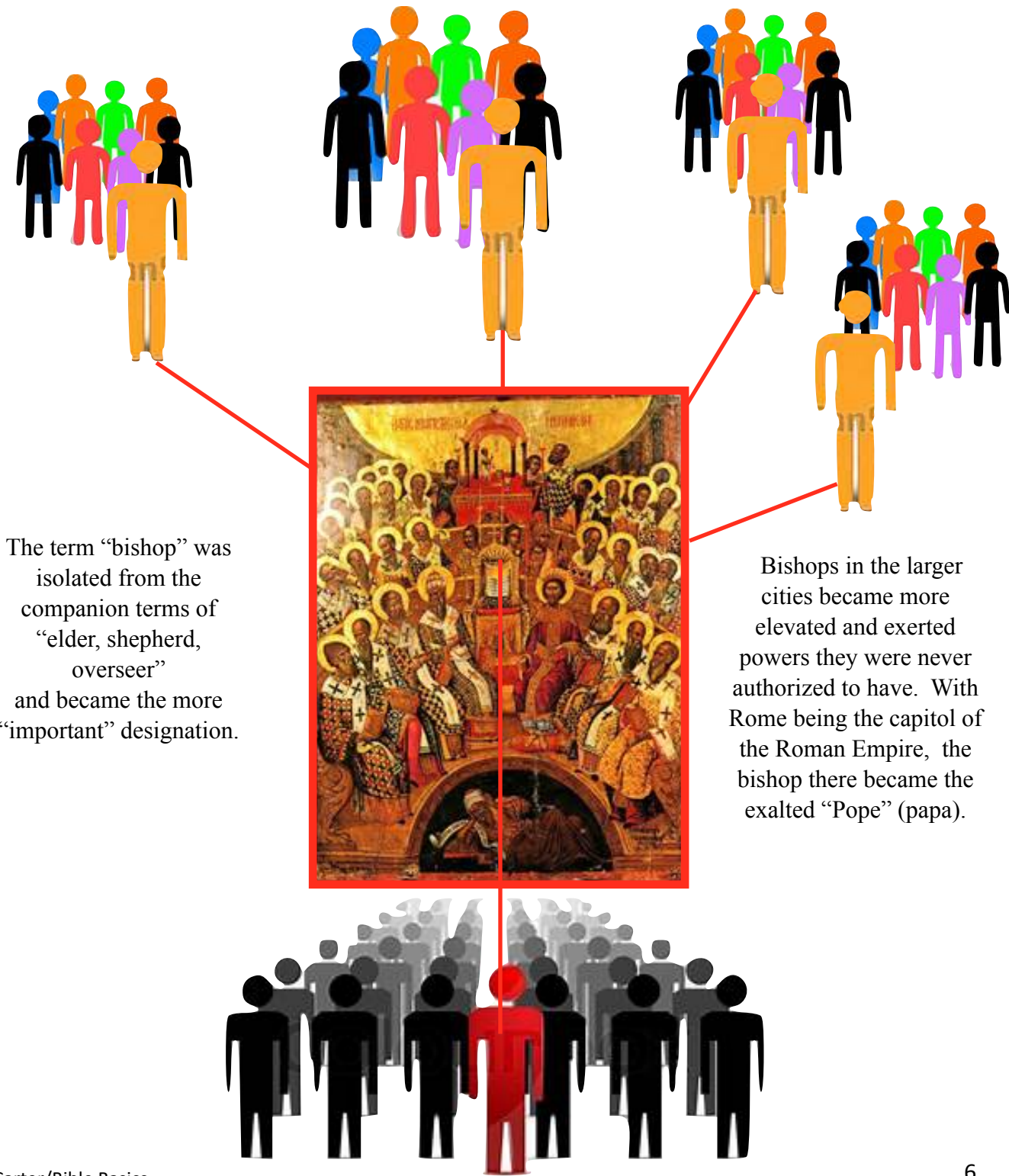
Hebrews 10:26-31



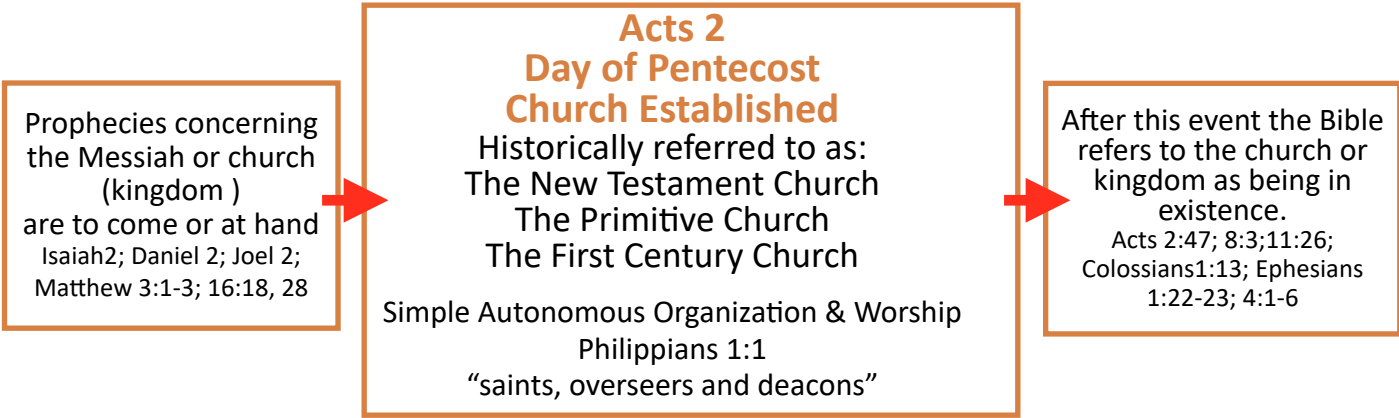
It was easy!
Just change the language
& the organization—
the way things are done **today!**

And then there was one....

Each congregation of saints had their elders (or bishops) and deacons. Each congregation was autonomous. Eventually with the plurality of bishops one began to stand out and become more prominent. The different congregations were beset with so many problems and false doctrines, it was decided to have a bishop from each congregation meet to discuss these persistent problems. Each sent their “head” bishop to the conference. They apparently agreed that this was a good thing to do and continued periodically with these meetings. Eventually, one bishop was placed before them all. The first century congregations lost their autonomous characteristic.



Very Brief Church History
OVERVIEW



Warning of Apostasy (falling away)

When saying farewell to the Ephesians elders said false teachers would come from among them & for them to be on guard. Acts 20:17-31

1 Timothy 4:1-3

Now the Spirit expressly says that in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons, speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their own conscience seared with a hot iron, forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from foods which God created to be received with thanksgiving by those who believe and know the truth.

Cross-reference 2 Corinthians 11:13-15



This “evolved” church had grown very corrupt, immoral & spearheaded bloody persecutions & inquisitions. It had also begun the practice of selling indulgences—which led to the

REFORMATION- a movement meant to reform the church, not start new ones!

1530 until today - Protestant Denominations Begin
Late 1700's - 1800's - Restoration Movement
Goal: Back to the Bible/ Restore 1st Century Church

Innovations

Instituted
by the Catholic Church

sprinkling for baptism

infant baptism

instrumental music

holy water

intercession of saints

papal primacy

transubstantiation

invocation of saints

praying for the dead

the mass

indulgences

image worship

Lord’s Supper (Eucharist)

Lent

special clothing hallowed

canonization of saints

compulsory celibacy

monasticism

universal bishop

Bible forbidden to the “laity”

rosary of the Virgin Mary

Roman church alone interprets scripture

infallibility of the Pope

church tradition on level w/scriptures

This is a very brief list but enough for you to see how changes appear once leaving scriptural authority. And changes are still being made today.

What does God have to say
about His word?

Deuteronomy 4:2
Do not add to what I command you and do not subtract from it, but keep commandments of the Lord your God that I give you.

Proverbs 30:5,6
Every word of God is flawless;
He is a child to those who take refuge in Him.
Do not add to his words,
or He will rebuke you and prove you a liar.

Matthew 7:21-23
Not everyone who says to me, Lord, Lord, will enter the kingdom of heaven, but only he who does the will of my Father who is in heaven...

Matthew 15:9 (quoting Isaiah)
These people honor me with their lips but their hearts are far from me.
They worship me in vain;
their teachings are but rules taught by men.

1 Corinthians 4:6
...Do not go beyond what is written.

Titus 2:1
You must teach what is in accord with sound doctrine.

James 4:12
There is only one lawgiver and judge, the one who is able to save and destroy.

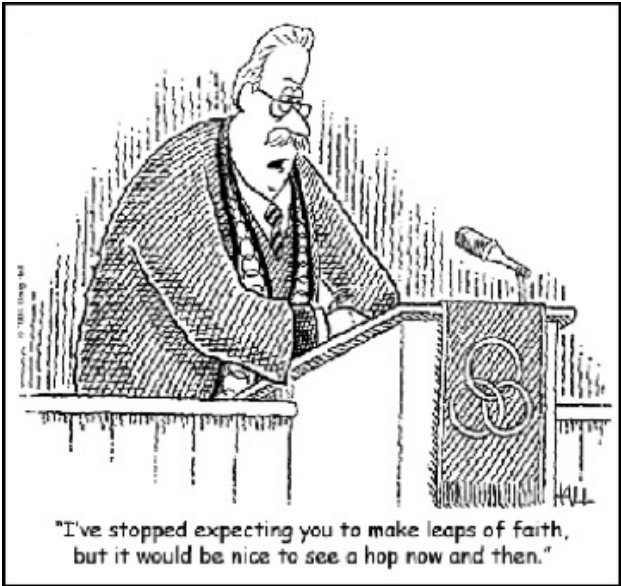
1 Peter 4:11
If anyone speaks, he should do it as one speaking the very words of God.

2 John 1:9
Anyone who runs ahead and does not continue in the teaching of Christ does not have God; whoever continues in the teaching has both the Father and the Son.

Revelation 22:18-19
I warn everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: If anyone adds anything to them, God will add to him the plagues described in this book. And if anyone takes words away from this book of prophecy, God will take away from him his share in the tree of life and in the holy city, which are described in this book.

There are many more scriptures and examples given in the scriptures concerning this topic which we will discuss as we progress in our study. In fact, the whole of Psalm 119 (a very long chapter) 8 is devoted exclusively to the Word of God.

Times—they are a-changing!



Early Writing

Getting the Word Out



Clay Tablets

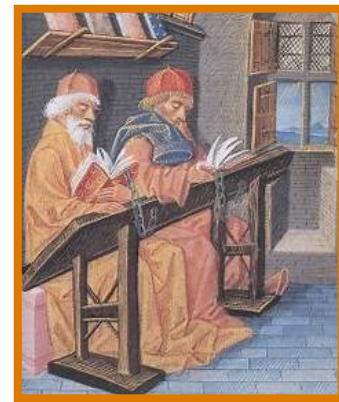
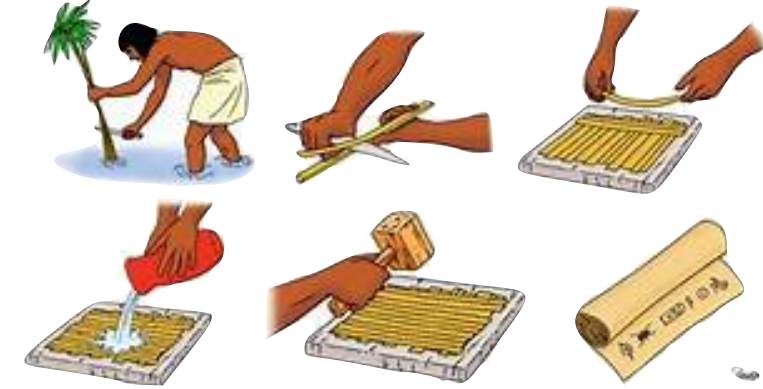


Stone



Papyrus

Vellum
(leather)



Scriptorium



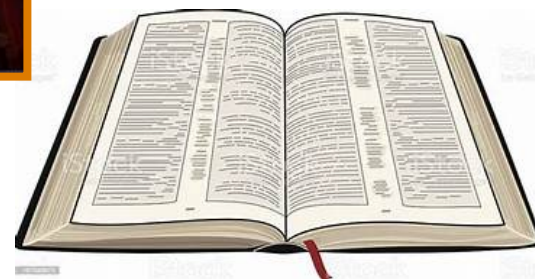
Jesus wrote
on the
ground.
John 8:6

B'Lou Carter/Bible Basics



Printing

The apostle
Paul
wrote letters &
dictated letters.

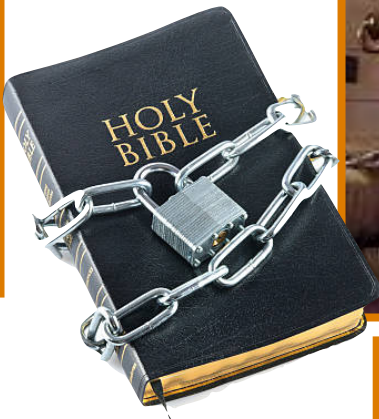




What a perilous journey the word of God has made for us to hold it in our hands!



From its humble beginnings Parchments, Bibles & Believers were burned.



Through the centuries believers have suffered all manner of persecutions —and it continues today!



The saddest treatment of all is to have so much access to bibles and never open one to avail oneself of the blood bought salvation it offers to all!



The Bible was written over a period of 1500 years
by about 40 inspired writers.

These writers came from all walks of life. Some of them were:

farmers/gardeners princes shepherds musicians

poets kings soldiers priests doctors prophets

fishermen well-educated tax collectors uneducated

All of the writers were Hebrews with the possible exception of one,
Luke, the physician.

“Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture’
is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came
not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God
spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.”
2 Peter 1:20-21

Languages of the Bible

The Old Testament (Hebrew Bible) was written in HEBREW while the New
Testament was written in GREEK. There are some brief sections in both
testaments written in ARAMAIC.

The Apocryphal (“hidden”)

Highly figurative language is used in certain books in the Bible such as Revelation
and parts of Ezekiel and Daniel. There were also 14 books written during the Biblical
period, but they were not accepted as inspired books. In later years the Catholic
Church accepted 11 of these books and they are included in their Bible. This section
in the Catholic bible is called the “Apocrypha.” While not considered inspired
writings, the Maccabees give a valuable history of the inter-testament period.



The Old Testament , known as the Hebrew Bible (39 books), and New Testament (27 books) divisions of the Bible represent the Old and New laws. Christians today are under the New Law.

The Old Law covers the period of spoken law and written law or the Law of Moses. Jesus lived under this Old Law and came to fulfill it —which no one else was able to do. The Old Law required those living under it to keep it perfectly and there was no provision for complete remission of sin. Only one could keep the law perfectly, therefore, He was the only one who could be the unblemished sacrifice for our sins, not His as He had no sins. Hebrew 8:7 Romans 8:3

Although Christians are not under the Old Law it is important to study it to know the mind of God, how He feels about things. It is also our “schoolmaster” to bring us to Christ and it is the “shadow of good things to come.” Galations 3:24; Hebrews 10:1

“The Old Testament is the New Testament concealed and the New Testament is the Old Testament revealed.”

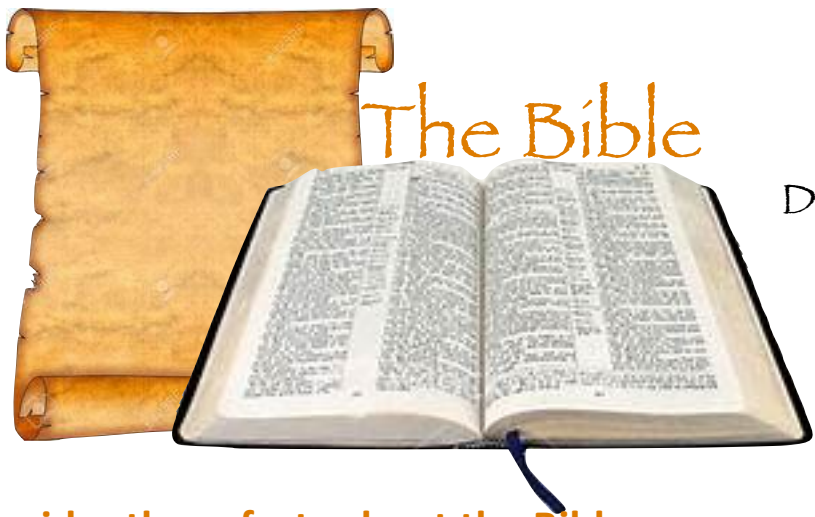
Oftentimes Men’s divisions of the Bible bring as much confusion as help (chapters and verses). The Old and New Testaments should be divided between the book of John and Acts. Instead, the 400 years between Malachi and Matthew is used as the point of division.

To add to the confusion sometimes there are New Testament bibles that have added Psalms and/or Proverbs inserted in the back. People, unfamiliar with the bible think these added books are part of the New Testament.

In studying the bible it is necessary to know what law is in effect to properly determine if this is something Christians should heed. In studying any passage determine the following:

1. What law is in effect here?
2. Who Wrote the book?
3. To whom was this written?
4. Who is speaking? Are they inspired?
5. Who are they speaking to?
6. What are the circumstances?
7. Is this addressed to an individual or group?
8. Is there something that applies to New Testament Christianity?





Do you
Love it?
Hate it?
Confused about it?
Curious?
or
Just don't care?

Consider these facts about the Bible:

- It is the sacred word of God - “inspired” (God-breathed) 2 Timothy 3:16; Galatians 1:11-12
- It is perfect (complete) - Psalms 19:7
- It is truth - Psalms 119:142, 160; James 1:18
- It has been confirmed - Mark 16:16; Hebrews 4:12
- It is the power of God for salvation - Romans 1:16; Hebrews 4:12
- It reveals what God wants us to know - Deuteronomy 29:29
- The writers did not subject God’s word to private interpretation - 2 Peter 1:20-21
- We will be judged by the Lord’s words - John 12:48
- It is our spiritual food to help us grow spiritually - 1 Peter 2:2
- It is unchanging and must not be changed by man - Revelation 22:18-19; Deuteronomy 4:2; 1 Corinthians 4:6; 2 John 1:9; Titus 2:1; Galatians 6:16; James 4:12; Proverbs 30:5-6; Matthew 24:35; John 10:35

Some reasons for studying the Bible?

- We are commanded to study—it is not a suggestion. 2 Timothy 2:15; 2 Peter 1:5
- We will be judged by God’s word. John 12:48
- God’s word is where the power is that leads us to salvation and provides a guide for our lives, leading us to heaven. Romans 1:16; 2 Timothy 3:15
- We are each responsible for detecting false teaching and teachers, discerning good from evil and to not be deceived. Acts 17:11; 1 John 4:1; Hebrews 5:14; 1 Timothy 4:1-3, 13; 2 Timothy 4:1-4; Ephesians 4:13-15
- We are to mature spiritually so that we ourselves can become teachers of the word of God. Hebrews 5:12-14
- We are also commanded to not only study, but to obey God’s word and to put it into practice in our daily lives. James 1:22-25; Matthew 7:21-27
- We are supposed to be able to give anyone who asks us for an answer for the reason for our faith. 1 Peter 3:15

Hindrances to Bible Study

With the best of intentions we truly mean to study the Bible, but things get in the way, such as:

Ignorance. The Bible isn’t in chronological order and I don’t know how to “rightly divide” the scriptures. 2 Timothy 2:15

Excuses. “It’s too big,” “don’t have time,” “just leave it to the scholars,” “I’ll get a round to it someday,” “preachers and teachers will tell me what I need to know,”etc.

Tried to read through it but— got bogged down in the “begats” or building the Tabernacle. Just didn’t make sense or seem applicable.

Don’t believe it is the Word of God. Through the centuries there have been efforts to snuff it out, it stands firm. Martyrs have willingly given their lives in defense of the Bible. It is by far the best documented ancient book. It is a costly book. It cost Jesus Christ His life’s blood to redeem us from sin. His resurrection is the pivotal point in all history
If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. 1 Corinthians 15:19

Religious division. This, perhaps, is the prime reason people don’t consider a serious study of the Bible. Christ’s fervent prayer was for unity. John 17:21. *“God is not the author of confusion.”* Corinthians 14:33

Next we will consider how division reigns in today’s religious world and unity doesn’t.

Think About It

Who is in control of you & your time & your resources?
Satan, above all, wants you to think you have all the time in the world, wants to create as much religious confusion and doubt, wants other things to stand between you and God and His word, wants you to feel it is not worth the trouble and you can get by without it, wants you to think you have plenty of time and that you will get around to it someday.



What do you mean
the word “bible” is
not in the bible?



That’s right. It is just not there!
The word comes from the Greek
word *biblos*, which simply means “book.”
It came to be known as “The Book.”

The Bible is referred to in many ways in the
scriptures. These designations help give us
insight into the many facets of the scriptures.

Please look up the following references and
jot down how the Bible is referred to in each
particular passage. By the way, the entire
119th chapter in Psalms is all about praising
the scriptures.

Mark 12:10; Luke 4:21	Acts 15:7; Romans 1:16
2 Timothy 3:15; Romans 1:2	Ephesians 1:13
Acts 7:38; 1 Peter 4:11	1 Thessalonians 4:15
Luke 24:44	2 Corinthians 5:19
Mark 7:13; 1 Timothy 4:5	Romans 9:4; Ephesians 2:12
Colossians 3:15	Psalms 40:7; Hebrews 10:7
Ephesians 6:17.	Luke 22:20; 1 Corinthians 11:25; Hebrews 9:15; 12:24
Philippians 2:16	Psalms 19:8; 119:40
Proverbs 22:21; James 1:18.	Matthew 12:5; Luke 16:16; John 7:19
Daniel 10:21	Psalms 119: 2,14,22,24,31, 36

Just a few names
or Designations
for Jesus Christ

Jesus was a proper, common
Greek name and in Hebrew it was
Joshua.

“**Christ**” (Greek) and“**Messiah**” (Hebrew)
mean “anointed,” showing the special
appointment by God. Under the Old Law
God revealed His choice when He had
kings, priests and prophets anointed.
John 1:41

“**Immanuel**” or “**Emmanuel**” (Hebrew)
meaning “God (is) with us.”
Matthew 1:23

“**Lord**” meaning “having power or
authority...master, owner, king.” He
owns us because He bought us with His
blood. Therefore, He is our master and
king and Christians are subject to Him.
Matthew 7:21,22; Luke 6:46

“**Savior**,” “deliverer, preserver,” showing
that He alone is able to save us from the
bondage of sin. 2 Peter1:11; Titus 1:4

“**Mediator**” “go between....for the
salvation of men necessitated that the
Mediator should Himself possess the
nature and attributes of Him towards
whom He acts...” Christ will plead the
Christian’s case before God at the
Judgment as no other could.”
Hebrews 8:6; 9:15; 12:24

- Jesus is:
- Advocate
- Chief Cornerstone
- Counselor
- Daystar
- Deliverer
- First Born
- Great High Priest



Some Names for God

The Great “I AM” יהוה

Exodus 3:14

We have already considered some names for Jesus. What are some of the names for God?

God (Hebrew - *El, Elohim, Elyon*. Greek - *Theos*)
The primary idea is strength and might, power.
The third Hebrew word reflects exalted, high,
One worthy of all reverence and worship. The
Greek word corresponds to the Hebrew words,
particularly used in Genesis 1 & Genesis 14:18-22.

Lord (Hebrew *Adon, Adonal*. Greek-*Kurios*.)
They basically mean to judge or rule—the Almighty
Ruler,before whom everyone and everything must
bow. It also reflects that our Lord is not tyrannical
but is rather a provider and protector. The Greek
word emphasizes authority—the master and ruler
who has the right to reign over all man’s activities.

LORD (Hebrew - *Yahweh*). The holy name of God,
most frequently used designation. “Jehovah” also
falls into this category. It is always used in passages
concerning salvation and it carries with it the idea
of God’s eternal, covenant keeping faithfulness
to Israel. The following is a partial list of compound
words to show more specific attributes.

El-Shaddai - Almighty Blesser. Genesis 17:1; 28:3;
43:14.

Yahweh-tsidkeenu - Yahweh our Righteousness.
Jeremiah 23:6.

Yahweh-Nissi - Yahweh our Banner, Exodus17:15.

Yahweh-Jireh - Yahweh will provide, Genesis 22:14.

Yahweh-Tsebaboth - Yahweh of Hosts/Armies,
Isaiah 47:4.

Yahweh-Hoseenu - Yahweh our Maker/ Life Maker,
Exodus15:26.

Yahweh-Ropheca - Yahweh our Physical, Exodus 15:26.

Yahweh-Shalom - Yahweh our Peace/ Well Being,
Judges 6:24.

It is quite common among Semitics to give names to
people reflecting something about the characteristics
of that person. Therefore, God is named after His
attributes and all of these names show that God is
All Sufficient for all of man’s needs for all time.



First, let us correct a mistake that is
commonly made in a discussion about the
Holy Spirit. Do not confuse the “gift of the
Spirit” with the “gifts of the Spirit.” The “gift”
is given when a person comes up out of the
waters of baptism. **Acts 2:38-39**. The “gifts”
of the Spirit were the miraculous deeds done
to confirm the spoken word. These gifts
were conferred upon the apostles. They
could grant this gift to others, but that is
where it stopped. It could not be passed
down to future generations. Acts 8

Fruit of the Spirit
manifested in our lives:

- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Patience
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Faithfulness
- Gentleness
- Self-control

Our prayers,
good deeds &
sacrifices
are offered
up to God
as a sweet
smelling
incense.

Which is the
type? Antitype?

Galatians 5:22-23

Inspiration means “God breathed.”

*Knowing this first, that no
prophecy of scripture is of
private interpretation. For
the prophecy came not in
old time by the will of man:
but holy men of God spake
as they were moved by the
Holy Spirit.*

2 Peter 1:20-21

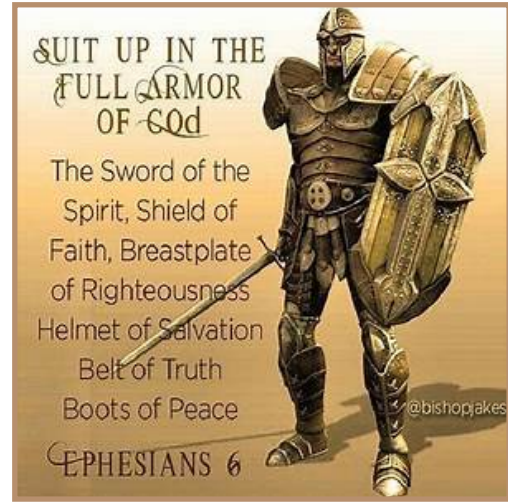


The Holy Spirit does so much for the Christian and
there are many more scriptures for you to find in
your study of the Holy Spirit. This is only enough to
just get you started. For instance, Romans 8 has a
lot of information about the work of the Holy Spirit
in a Christian’s life. He helps us with our prayers
and intercedes for us. Read the whole chapter!

Why Study?

Here are just a few reasons why each one should prayerfully study the word of God:

1. We are commanded to study—it is not a suggestion. It is our spiritual food, thereby making us stronger for the battles ahead.



2. We will be judged by God’s word.
Jn 12:48

3. God’s word is where the power is that leads us to salvation and provides a guide for our lives, leading us to heaven.
Romans 1:16; 2 Timothy 3:15

4. We are each responsible for detecting false teaching and teachers. We should be able to discern good from evil and not be deceived. Acts 17:11; 1 John 4:1; Hebrew 5:14; 1 Timothy 4:1-3, 13; 2 Timothy 4:1-4 ; Ephesians 4:13-15

5. We are to mature spiritually so that we can become teachers of the God’s word.
Hebrews 5:12-14

6. We are commanded to not only study, but to obey God’s word and to put it into practice in or lives. Matthew 7:21-27; James 1:22-25; 1 John 2:3-6

7. We are supposed to be able to give anyone who asks us about the reason for our faith. 1 Peter 3:15



Make a conscientious effort to memorize the books of the Bible. Become familiar with the abbreviations for each book (sometimes there are a couple of ways to abbreviate—for instance, John can be abbreviated as Jno. or Jn). Write the abbreviations below:

Bible Book/Abbreviation	Bible Book/Abbreviation
Genesis.....	Matthew.....
Exodus.....	Mark.....
Leviticus.....	Luke.....
Numbers.....	John.....
Deuteronomy.....	Acts.....
Joshua.....	Romans.....
Judges.....	1 Corinthians.....
Ruth.....	2 Corinthians.....
1 Samuel.....	Galatians.....
2 Samuel.....	Ephesians.....
1 Kings.....	Philippians.....
2 Kings.....	Colossians.....
1 Chronicles.....	1 Thessalonians.....
2 Chronicles.....	2 Thessalonians.....
Ezra.....	1 Timothy.....
Nehemiah.....	2 Timothy.....
Esther.....	Titus.....
Job.....	Philemon.....
Psalms.....	Hebrews.....
Proverbs.....	James.....
Ecclesiastes.....	1 Peter.....
Song of Solomon..	2 Peter.....
Isaiah.....	1 John.....
Jeremiah.....	2 John.....
Lamentations.....	3 John.....
Ezekiel.....	Jude.....
Daniel.....	Revelation.....
Hosea.....	The “twin” books can be written as: I Samuel II Samuel or 2 Samuel, etc.
Joel.....	The Old Testament originally had the “twin” books combined into one book.
Amos.....	In the New Testament the “twin” & “triplet” books indicate different letters sent to churches or to individual Christians.
Obadiah.....	
Jonah.....	
Micah.....	
Nahum.....	
Habakkuk.....	
Zephaniah.....	
Haggai.....	
Zechariah.....	
Malachi.....	

What about this “rightly dividing” stuff?

2 Timothy 2:15



While we are supposed to be united in doctrine, there are several divisions that will help your study. That is what we will explore next.

1. The Bible has 66 books that have been arranged like a **library**. They are not in chronological order, but grouped by main topics.

2. The Bible is also divided according to **laws**. The Old Law given on Mt. Sinai was in effect until after Christ’s ascension. The New Law is what Christians are under and it begins in Acts 2 with the beginning of the church.

3. Each book has been divided into **chapters and verses**. While these divisions are helpful they can cause some confusion. Some of the chapters often break up passages that ignore the context. Usually when a chapter begins with a “Therefore...,” it should be studied with the chapter before the chapter break. As someone once said, “Look to see what the ‘there’ is for.” Other words or phrases that connect passages are “likewise” and “moreover.”

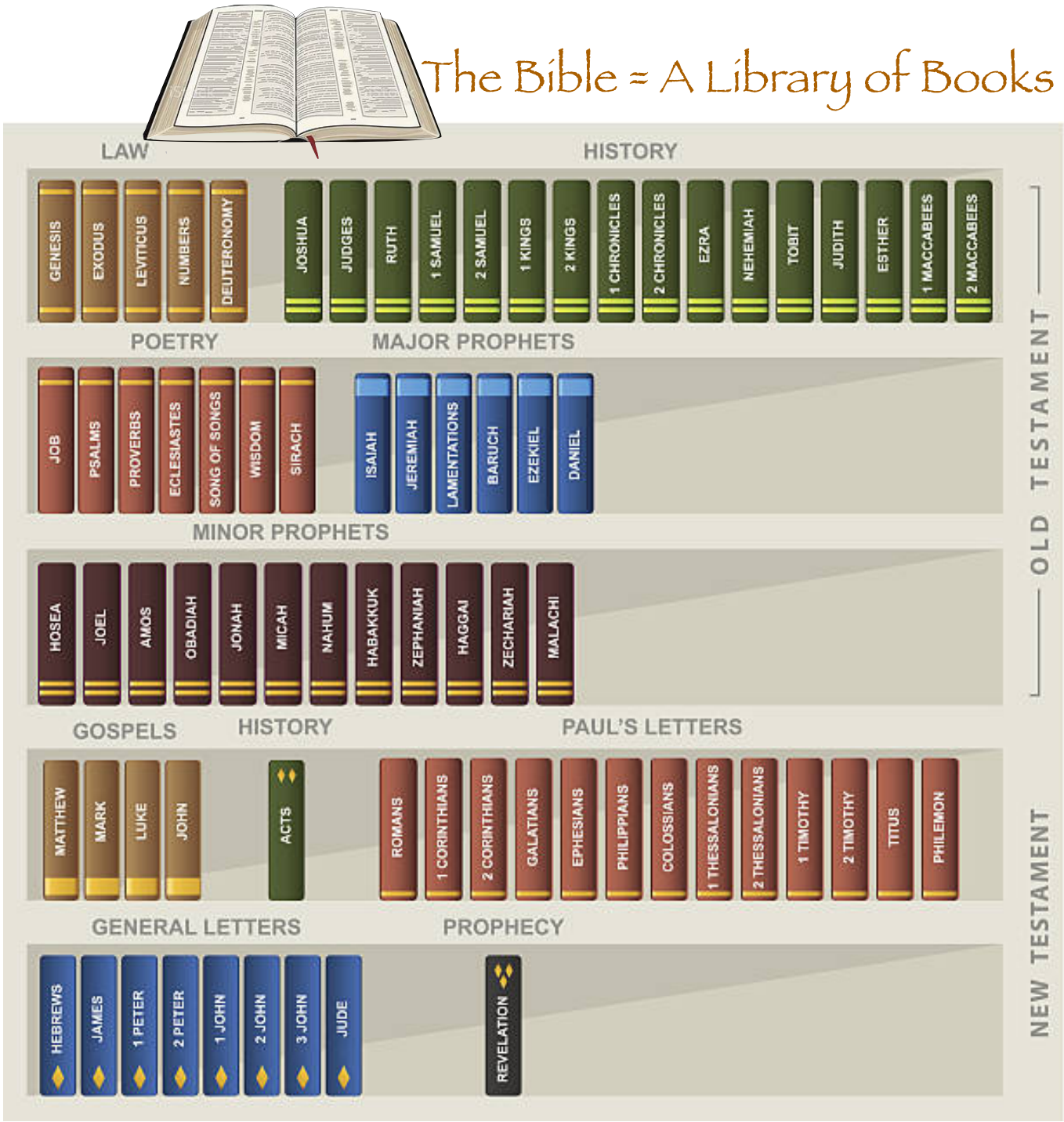
4. The next division is **dispensations**. A dispensation is a period of time and how God dealt with His people during that period. There are three dispensations and they are, as follows:

(1) Patriarchal where God spoke to the head of the family or tribe to make His will known.

(2) Mosaic or Jewish dispensation where God gives His people written law.

(3) Christian dispensation, the law of grace and mercy.

4. **Historical Periods**. The Bible account is divided into 15 historical periods that puts the Bible in chronological order.



In studying the Bible many do not realize the books are not arranged in chronological order. The books of the Bible are actually grouped like books in a library, by main subject matter. For instance, the "wisdom" or "poetry" grouping of books in the Old Testament or Hebrew Bible was written primarily by David and his son, Solomon, during Israel's golden age---the period of the United Kingdom. The exception is the book of Job, which is thought to be the oldest book in the Bible, written, perhaps, during the Patriarchal Period. While Psalms is considered a book about our relationship to God, Proverbs is more about our relationship to our fellowman.

Dispensations:



Patriarchal
Genesis 1 - Exodus 20
Family Religion

SPOKEN LAW:
“Patriarch”= head of family or tribe
God spoke directly to the patriarch to let His will be known—not necessarily binding upon others.
No formal type worship, built crude altars for sacrifices



Historical Periods:

1. ANTIDILUVIAN - Before the Flood
Adam & Eve

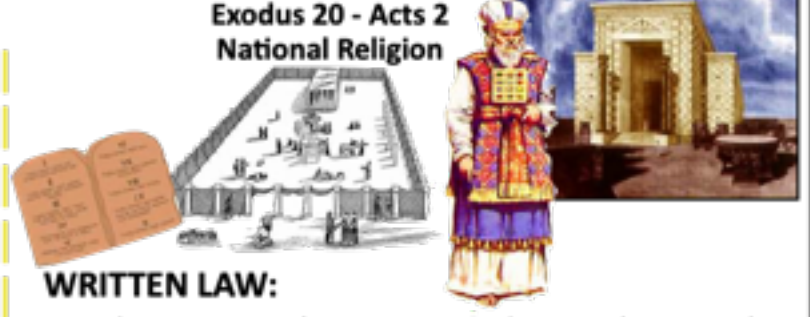
2. POSTDILUVIAN - After the Flood
Noah

3. PATRIARCHAL - Abraham, Isaac, Jacob

4. EGYPTIAN BONDAGE - Joseph
- 

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Mosaic or Jewish
Exodus 20 - Acts 2
National Religion



WRITTEN LAW:
God gave Moses the 10 Commandments plus several hundred laws for worship, living and government.
Priesthood established from the tribe of Levi. The High priest came from Aaron’s family. Kings came from the tribe of Judah.
The Tabernacle (moveable tent) was erected for worship until they settled in their own land (Canaan), then the Temple was built.
A system of many types of sacrifices, holy days and formalized worship was instituted.
Israel eventually demanded to have a king, rejecting God’s kingship.

5. WILDERNESS WANDERING
Moses/Aaron

6. CONQUEST OF CANAAN
Joshua

7. JUDGES OF ISRAEL
Samson/Samuel

8. UNITED KINGDOM
Saul, David, Solomon

9. DIVIDED KINGDOM
Elijah, Elisha, Ahab


10. JUDAH ALONE
Josiah, Hezekiah

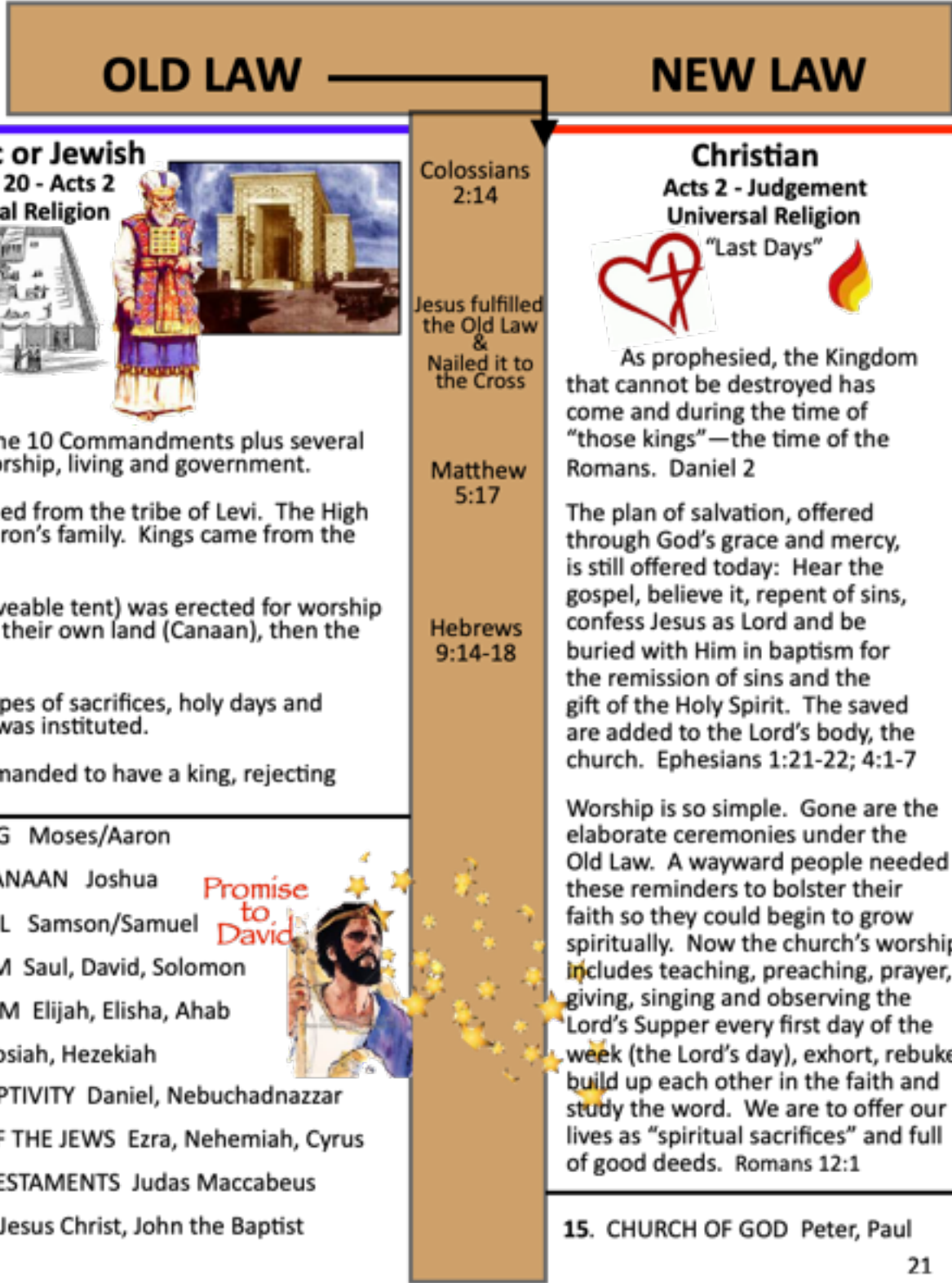
11. BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY
Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar

12. RESTORATION OF THE JEWS
Ezra, Nehemiah, Cyrus

13. BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS
Judas Maccabeus

14. LIFE OF CHRIST
Jesus Christ, John the Baptist
- Promise to David





What’s in a word?

No matter what language we are dealing with, the meaning of words must be determined by their context. Passages must be studied in their context and in light of other scriptures on the subject. We must understand what the language meant to the people then to know how to apply it to us today.

Multiple Meanings

Do not think that because a word is used in one place, that it will keep that same meaning in another place. The Hebrew and Greek languages are rich languages and a word may have different shades of meaning and it is translated into only one word in our language. Concordances and word studies will help you determine which meaning a word carries in certain passages. It will enrich your study!

Check this out!

Even in our language a word can have different usages. Take the word “check.” It can mean you are writing a check for money; it can mean a mark as in checking something off a list; it can mean to hold something back or get it under control as in checking a fire, etc. There are also “checked” designs on fabrics.

Here is a Few Things to Consider:

- I. Proper definitions (synonyms) maybe used as substitutes. Examples:
 1. *Baptism* means immersion. Try to substitute sprinkle and see how it does not work in these passages: Acts 8:38; Romans 6:4; John 3:23.
 2. Cup is used figuratively meaning contents. Try to substitute container and see how it does not hold up in these passages. Luke 22:17, 20; I Corinthians 11:25-26
- II. Some words have different meanings in different passages. For instance:
 1. *tempt* - means to try, make trial of, prove.
 - a. Used in a good sense in Genesis 22:1
 - b. Used in a bad sense in James 1:13 (to try by soliciting to do evil.) Cf. Matthew 4:3
 2. Judge
 - a. to estimate, examine evidence 1 Cor, 5:12
 - b. to condemn, sentence. James 4:11

- III. Figurative Language
 1. Some books are highly figurative, such as, Daniel and Revelation.
 2. It is to be taken figuratively when a literal interpretation presents an absurdity.
 - a. Herod, a fox , Luke 13:22
 - b. Let the dead bury the dead, Matthew 8:22
 - c. This is my blood, Matthew 26:28
 3. Figurative passages should be explained in the light of play literal passages and not visa versa.

Remember all those English classes where we learned about all of this? Just to give our failing memories a boost, check out this chart. The trouble is that Hebrew and Greek use figurative language also. Too often we take the literal as figurative and the figurative as literal. That causes a lot of misunderstandings.

Simile	a comparison of two unlike things using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>	He was as angry as a hornet defending its hive.
Metaphor	a direct comparison of two unlike things	She is a bear when she wakes up in the morning.
Alliteration	when words that start with the same sound are used close together in a phrase or sentence	Please plan to be present at Paul's pirate party.
Onomatopoeia	a word that sounds like the sound it makes	The kettle began to screech when the water started to boil.
Personification	when human qualities are given to animals, objects, or ideas	The kite danced happily across the sky.
Hyperbole	an extreme exaggeration used to make a point	I've told you a million times- don't wait until the last minute to study for the test.
Idiom	a common saying with a meaning different than the words that make it up	I'm going to try to catch some Z's.

- IV. Additional Helps!.
 1. Abstract and inanimate things are frequently **personified**.
 - a. Love personified in I Corinthians 13
 - b. Blood crying out in Genesis 4:10
 2. Words are sometimes used in an **ironical** manner.
 - a. Ye are rich, reign as kings in ! Cor. 4:8
 - b. Reap where not sowed in Matthew 25:26
 3. Some people and places have more than one name.
 - a. Cephas, Peter, Simon, Simeon
 - b. Saul of Tarsus, Apostle Paul
 - c. Mt. Sinai, Horeb

What’s in a word? (cont.)

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 - a. Cephas, Peter, Simon, Simeon
 - b. Saul of Tarsus, Apostle Paul
 - c. Mt. Sinai, Horeb
 4. Several different people have the same name.
 - a. Three Heroes, several James, John, Mary and Pharaoh, etc.
 5. Same word may be given different meanings in a passage. Acts 2:42, 46. This example is determined by context and word study.

- V. Some obsolete words in the King James translation.
1. temperance - self-control
 2. prevent - precede
 3. offend - cause to stumble, fall
 4. suffer - allow
 5. anon - immediately
 6. quit - conduct, act (I Cor. 16:13)
 7. gainsay - contradict, oppose in speech (Lk 21:15)
 8. “we do you to wit” - we wish you to come 2 Corinthians 8:1
 9. conversation - manner of life



- VI. Some **idioms** in the Bible:
1. “lift up the face” - to accept
 2. “flesh and blood” - human being
 3. “Abraham’s bosom” - blessedness after death
 4. “bowels of mercy” - compassion (I Cor. 3:12)
 5. “thy seed” - your offspring, progeny

Some idioms we have used in our everyday speech: “get lost,” “missed the boat,” “catch a plane,” “give the bride a shower,” “born with a silver spoon in his mouth,” etc.

- VII. Words in italics in the Bible are ones supplied by the translators when no appropriate Hebrew or Greek word is in the original. Many times the verse can be read without the italicized word, button make it grammatically accurate, the words are inserted.

- VIII. Using a regular dictionary will not help you as a guide to the true meaning of a word. Regular dictionaries give the accepted meaning of words as they are used today. A Bible dictionary (such as Vine’s Expository Word Study) are helpful for this.

Note. Other books than can help you in studying the Bible more thoroughly are books on hermeneutics (science of interpretation) or on idioms of the Bible. *Principles of Interpretation* by Lockhart and *Hermeneutics* by Dungan or a book on idioms or figurative language of the Bible.

Versions & Translations

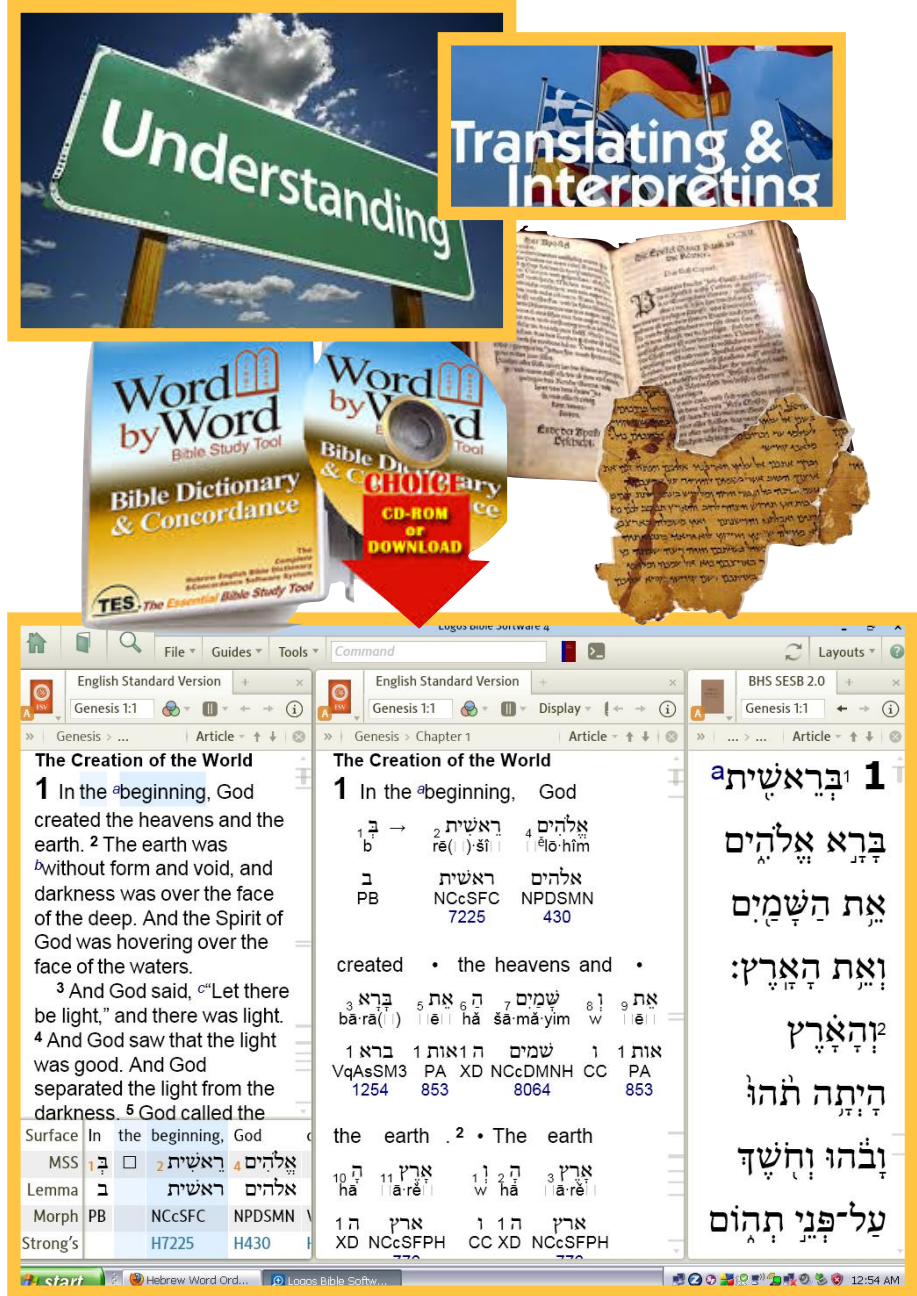
Oftentimes someone will say, 'Well, why don’t they come up with just one translation and let that be the only one to use? Not that simple.

The Bible is translated in many languages (1100 plus) making it available for people all over the world. The first translation of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) was the Septuagint (LXX).



In earlier translations, such as the King James, many of the words are now archaic or are used in different ways. For instance, “conversation” in King James’s time meant “way of life.” Our language is changing so much and will continue to do so. A few of these later versions are the New King James (NKJV), New American Standard Version (NASV), English Standard Version (ESV), and the New International Version (NIV).

There are several “Bibles” out there that are not translations. They are only “paraphrases.” Some of these include The Living Bible, The Good News Bible for the Modern Man and the Readers Digest Bible. Often accuracy is not a high priority with these works.



Thank Goodness

for Word Studies!

How can we make sense of all of this? What can we or who can we trust?

The languages of the Bible are Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. These are rich languages with many shades of meaning. Until we can get back to the original language and its intent, we miss so much.

Often our word “love” is used to explain this process.

In Greek they have the following words:

1. *phileo*
2. *eros*
3. *agape*
4. *storge*

In English we have one word for all of the above:

In Genesis chapters 1 and 2 two Hebrew words that may interest you in your study. The words are as follows:

bara meaning to create or make from nothing which only God can do.

Bara is used in Genesis 1:1, 21, 27 (3x).

asah means to create or make from existing material.

Asah is used in Genesis 1:7, 11, 12, 16, 25, 26, 31 and in Genesis 2:2 (2x), 3,4,18.

Get yourself a Vines Word Study or check it out in your church library. Enhance your study!!



There are many methods in approaching a study of God’s word. Listed below are a few basic things to help deepen your study. One thing is for sure—daily study and meditation on God’s word and prayer are vital to our life as a growing Christian. It will become a joy and an enriching experience as well as a continual challenge. The following suggestions will help you in this quest.

- ✔ You must make sure you are using passages in their proper context. The chapter and verse divisions have been made by men. They help and sometimes they hinder your study. Often passages are split between chapters. So be sure to study the surrounding verses.
- ✔ Don’t just pluck a verse and build an entire doctrine on it. Study all of the passages dealing with the subject to get the complete concept. Faith “only” is accepted by many today, whereas, there are at least ten things directly connected with salvation. The “only” is something added by men. In James 2:24 it states that a person is justified by what he does and not by faith alone.
- ✔ Since the Hebrew and Greek have such rich languages with many shades of meaning and we, being limited, translate them all with just one word. The word “love” is often used as an example. The Greek words for love are as follows:
 - a. *eros* meaning physical love
 - b. *philia* means brotherly love (like Philadelphia)
 - c. *storge* is family love
 - d. *agape* is selfless unconditional love , always associated with God.We are translating them all into our one generic word “love.” A Vines Word Study will show you which one is used in whatever verses they are in and it gives you a more complete understanding of the passages.
- ✔ Always remember In the Bible you are dealing with different laws. In the earliest years there is the spoken law. Then there is the Law of Moses given to Moses on Mt. Sinai. This carries through until Acts 2 where the new testament actually begins with the beginning of the church or kingdom. Some want to go back to the Old Testament (which Jesus lived under and fulfilled) and bring over some practices. If this is done, then why not bring over the animal sacrifices also?

- ✔ When someone is quoted ask yourself, “Who is speaking? Who are they speaking to? What prompted this or what purpose is there for it? Is this an inspired person? The Bible quotes many people and not all are inspired. Some relate commonly held beliefs of the day. Also ask in what period of time is this? Does it apply to me?
- ✔ Considering these helps always ask,”Is there a lesson for me in this?” “Does this involve a commandment for the New Testament church? If so, does it apply to Christians collectively as a congregation or to individual Christians?
- ✔ While not essential, a small library of resource books can aid your study of the Bible immensely and can help you reach deeper meanings from the teachings. You may have access for these books on the net.
 - A good Bible translation is essential! There are several available, such as the King James, the new King James Bible, New American Standard, etc. Do not suggest investing in a “Bible” that is not a translation, but a paraphrase., like the Living Bible. The New International Version is good for readability and for younger readers. Some passages, however, are tainted with Calvinism.
 - Vine’s Expository Word Study. Explains the different meanings of words in their context.
 - Bible Dictionary—the New International by Zondervan & Smith’s. Defines and gives scriptural references, historical and custom background information. A regular dictionary will only give common current usage.
 - Bible Atlas. Gives geographical information, especially concerning the different periods of Bible history.

Types & Antitypes



Antitype

The Real Thing

Type

fore-shadow
pre-figure

"The New is in the Old contained;
The Old is by the New explained."

-Anon

★ Please look up the following scriptures:
Romans 5:14; Hebrews 8:5; 10:1

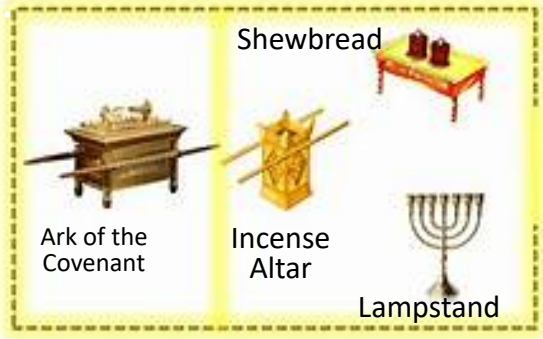
Definitions

type - Greek *tupos* from *tuptein*,
meaning to strike
Webster Dictionary:

1. The mark or impression of something; stamp; impressed sign; emblem
2. Impressed form,; stamp; kind; sort
3. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; emblem

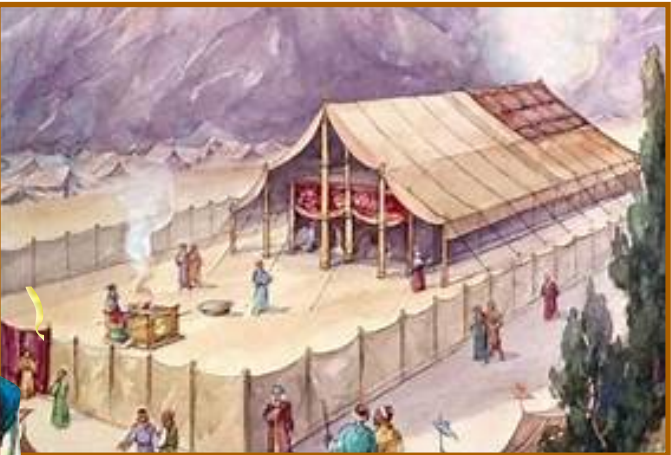
"A type is no longer a type,
when the thing typified comes
to be actually exhibited."

- South



Holy of Holies Holy Place

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The Tabernacle is filled with types.

Types must be real (not symbols) and they can be persons, places, things, institutions, offices, conduct or events. While the antitype is not the same as the type, it is superior to the type.

Interpretations can be overdone because not everything in a type prefigures an antitype.

Here are some examples in the Tabernacle:

TYPE	ANTITYPE	Confirmed by Scripture
Holy of Holies	Heaven	Hebrews 9:24
High Priest	Christ	Hebrews 8:1; 9:11
Priests	Christians Offer Own Sacrifices to God	1 Peter 2:5, 9
Sprinkling Blood Before Mercy Seat Each Year by High Priest	Blood of Christ with which He Entered into God's Presence in Heaven	Hebrews 9:11, 12, 24

26

Scriptural Authority



“All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you....”

Essentially, authority resides in a person or an entity given the power to issue commands that must be obeyed by others. They also have the power to back it up.

Without authority our lives would be chaotic. Imagine measuring and weighing being given out arbitrarily. Say you ask for five yards of material and you receive four yards. The person behind you also asks for five yards and gets six. This is just a small example, but you can see how distressing it would be when that practice moves on to bigger things. It is a life that shows no respect for authority and you don’t know what to count upon.



The same principle applies to the religious realm. People often say “There are many roads leading to Heaven and it doesn’t matter which one you take.” or “We all believe in God and that is what is important.” This is a popular and comforting thing to say and to feel. The only problem is finding a scriptural basis or authority from God for these beliefs.

In other facets of our life we want a standard of authority so we will be treated justly and we can depend on uniformity. However, in religion we suddenly want to “do our own thing” and insist that God will be pleased with our choice—as if He had nothing to say about it.

Although God desires unity we have nothing but division today. There are hundreds of different religious bodies today, all teaching different doctrines. Would it make anymore sense for one church to preach a different doctrine every week? We would think they were quite mad.

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According to Jesus there are two sources for authority. What are they?
Matthew 21:23-27

1. _____
2. _____

Christ has the power to forgive sins. (Mt. 9:6)

The apostles were given authority by God. (2 Cor.10:8)



“But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrine the commandments of men.”
-Matthew 15:9

This authority or power resides in God forever. (Jude 25)

What is the difference between having **authority** or having **authorization**?

Consider this. The apostles were given the power to perform miracles to confirm the word they were teaching, they could pass that power on to someone, but that ended the power being transferred. Philip, the evangelist, performed many miracles, Peter and John had to come from Jerusalem to impart the Holy Spirit to others. It had to come from the apostles. Philip had the power, but he could not pass it on to others. Acts 8

What makes a command?

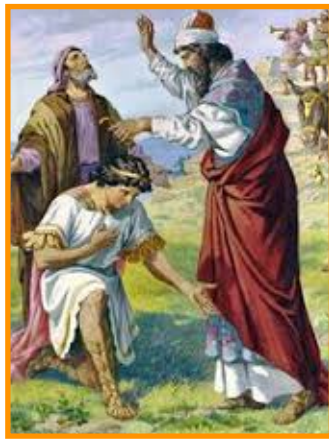
1. **Direct Commandment (generic or specific)**
2. **Apostolic or Approved Example**
3. **Necessary Inference**
4. **Respecting the silence of the silence of the scriptures**

Try to find examples of these elements of a command.

Definition: **expedient**

An expedient is an aid or enhancement to a command. It does not change the command, nor the structure or work of the New Testament church.

If You Don’t Understand These
Three Chapters in the Bible
You’ll Miss the Whole Point of it!



Genesis 3

God is **disobeyed** &
sin enters the world.

Penalty:
Death (Physical & Spiritual)
People are Now
Separated from God.
God casts Adam & Eve out
of the Garden so they won’t
access the Tree of Life.

The rest of the Bible shows
the way God worked things
out so mankind could get
back in a relationship with Him
by paying our debt.

Tel Dan Inscription



Archaeological discovery,
the Tel Dan, mentions “the
house of David” when many
claimed there was no such
person as a King David.

Genesis 12

God begins a new race
of people—the Hebrews (Israelites)
through Abraham.
Promised: a nation, great name,
land of Canaan, all peoples of the
earth to be blessed through Abraham.
They grew into a nation in Egypt in 400
years.

They went in a big family to Egypt
and came out a nation on a mission
to get their promised land—Canaan.
But first they had to have laws for this
new nation. At Mt. Sinai two years
getting the laws and building the
Tabernacle.



Within these people God chose
a **tribe** in which His **kings** would
come through—the **Lion of Judah**
& this was prophesied before they
had kings!

Genesis 49:10

Anoint - to pour some oil upon the head,
showing God’s approval. Only Jewish kings
high priests & prophets were anointed.
David was anointed three times—by
Samuel, then when he was king
over Judah and again when he
was king over Judah & Israel.

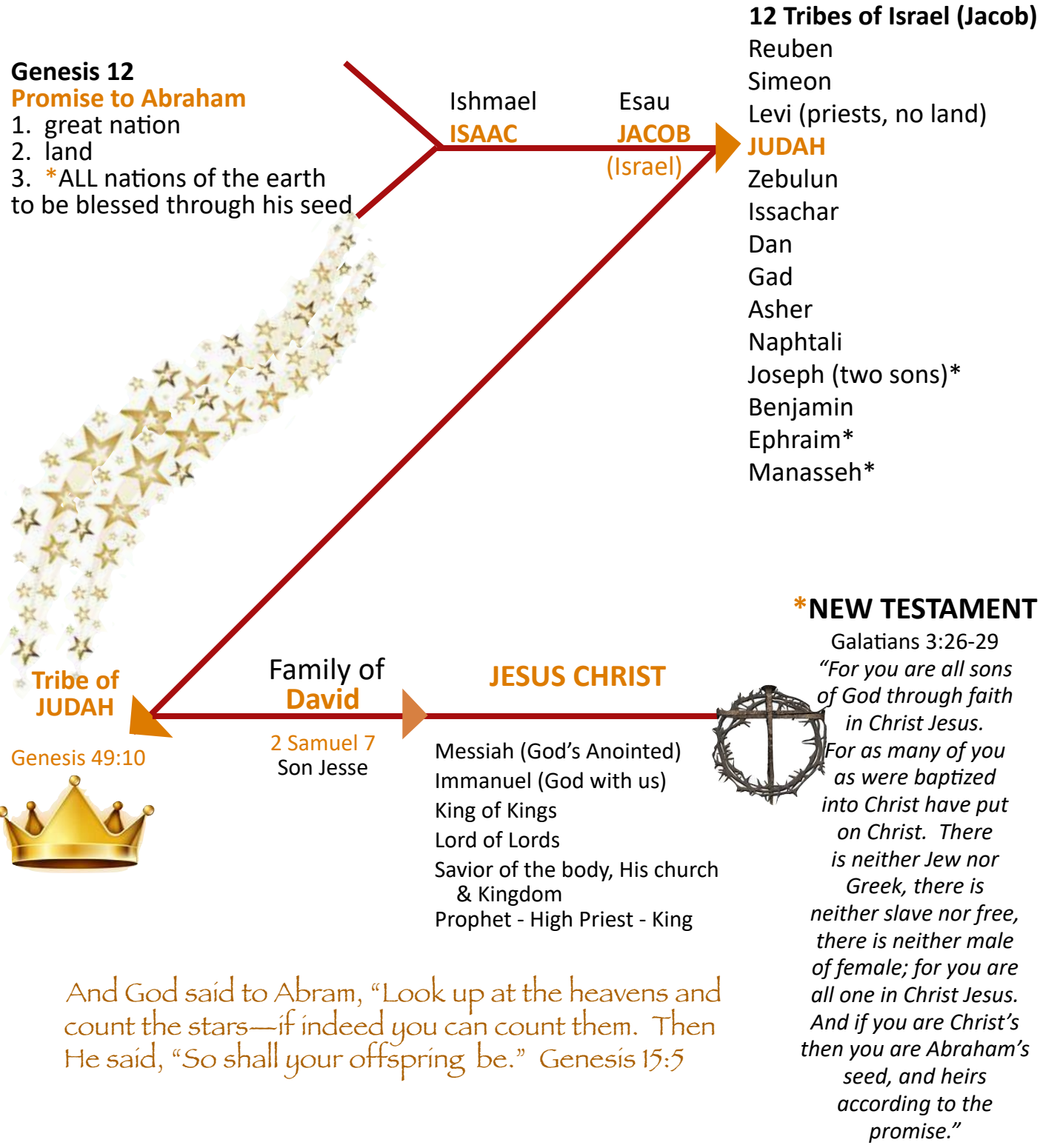
2 Samuel 7

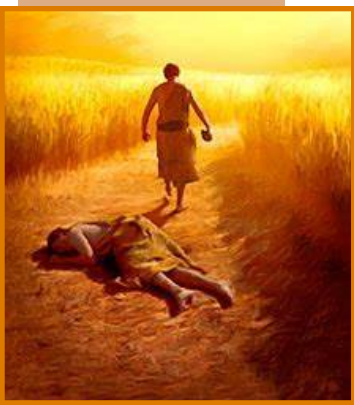
Out of the tribe of Judah
God chooses the family the
kings
will come from—**David**, “a man
after God’s own heart.”
His throne would endure
forever.

From the family of David,
God’s Son, Jesus Christ,
came to fulfill the Old Law,
prepare
people to be **His church** and
to be the perfect, sinless
sacrifice for all mankind &
thereby paying our outstanding
debt to God.



“One Man’s Family”





Historical Period: Antediluvian (before the flood)
Genesis 1-5

Main Characters: Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth

Main Events: Creation
Garden of Eden
First Sin (fall of man)
Adam & Eve Cast out of the Garden
First Murder

Geography: Mesopotamia
Tigris/Euphrates Rivers
Persian Gulf
Garden of Eden

Definitions: Genesis -
Antediluvian -
death -

Key Scriptures:

Genesis 1:1
Genesis 3:15

Cross References:

John 1:1-5, 14
Romans 1:20
Romans 5:14
Romans 10:17
Galatians 3:16, 19
1 Corinthians 15:22
1 Timothy 2:13,14
Hebrews 11:4
James 1:13-15
1 John 2:15-17
Revelation 12:9

Misc. Notes & Questions

All three in the Godhead are present at the creation. One of the names of God is Elohim. The “im” denotes plural in Hebrew.

Everything was made “after its own kind” and every-thing was “good.”

We do not suffer the guilt of Adam & Eve’s sin, but the consequences of it.

“Seed” of woman inspired —contrary to popular beliefs up until recent times.

Worship of God must be by faith. Romans 10:17

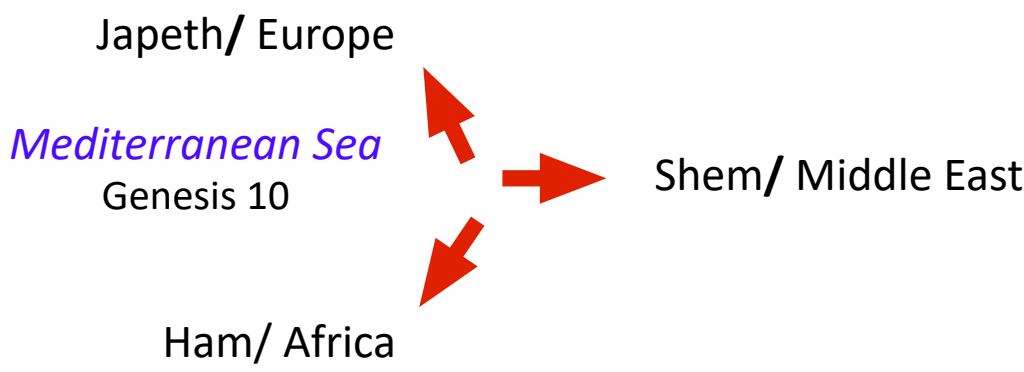
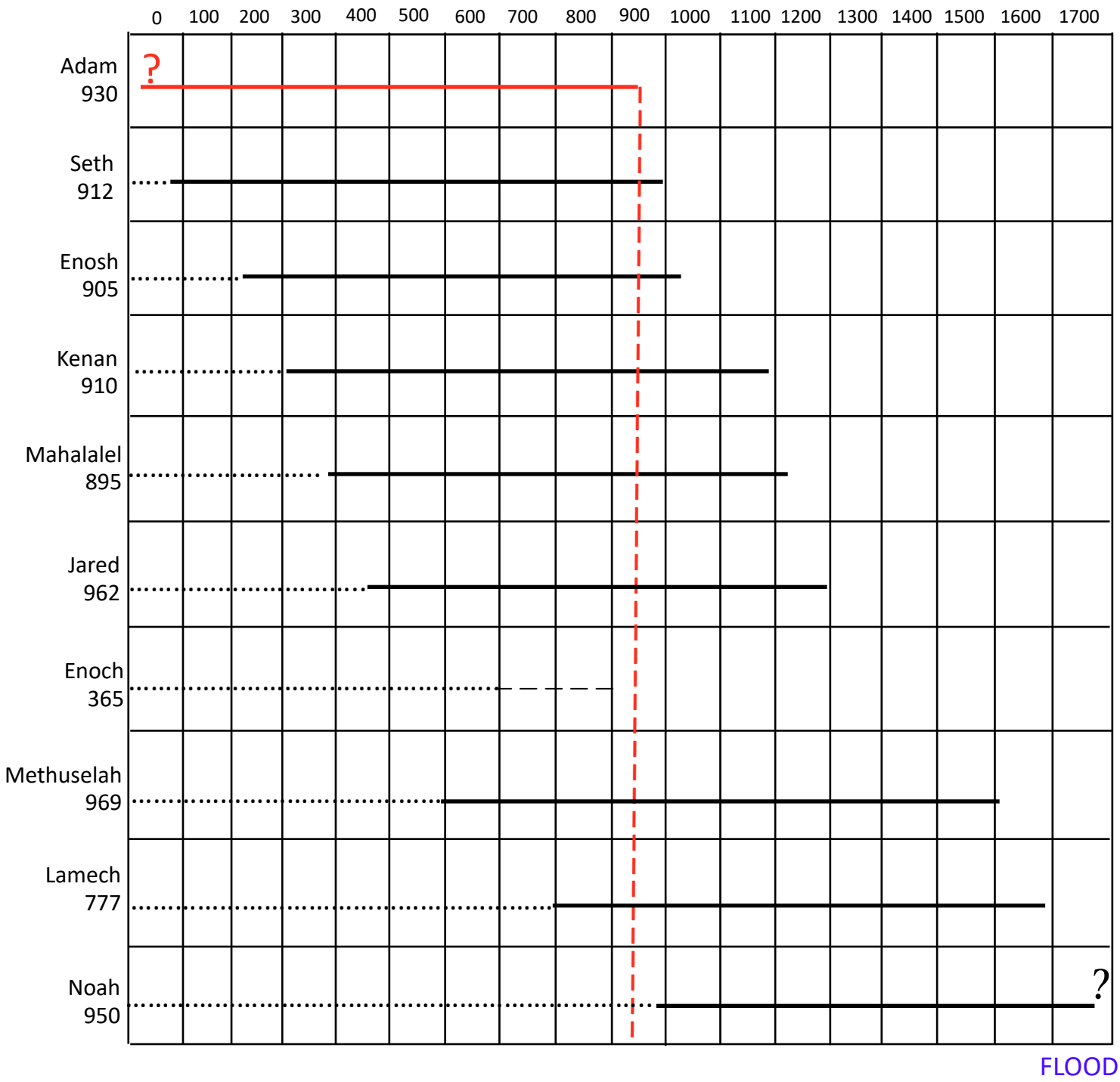
On the seventh day God rested. Was He tired?

How are we made in the image of God?

Adam & Eve were driven out of the Garden of Eden to prevent them from access to the Tree of Life. This was the merciful thing for God to do. What if you were wracked with endless pain and you could never die?
Where can we find the Tree of Life again? Rev. 22:1-2

“...Then began men to call upon the name of Jehovah.” Genesis 4:26

Who was around when Adam was still here?



Abraham

“friend of God”

Father of the Hebrew & Arab Nations

Father of the Faithful

100 Years of Faithful Service to God

Age of Abraham: 75 yrs old	86 yrs old	99 yrs old	100 yrs old	137 yrs old	175 yrs old
Genesis 12	Genesis 15	Genesis 16	Genesis 17	Genesis 21	Genesis 23
Abram call by God from Ur of chalices to go to promised land.	Abram suggests getting children through his servant Eliezer	Sarai offers Hagar to Abram as a means of having children	Name changed to Abraham Circumcision instituted	Isaac, the child of promise is born. Sarah was 90 years old.	Sarah dies at age 127, buried at Hebron
★ Promise to Abram: 1. great nation 2. great name 3.great blessings 4. all nations of the earth to be blessed through Abram's seed or descendents	★ God says that a son will come from your own body His people will be in bondage 400 years in a foreign land	Hagar gives birth to Ishmael—but not the child of promise	★ Nations and kings will come from Abraham AND Sarah The whole land of Canaan would be his and his descendents' possession	Hagar & Ishmael sent away. God promises to make him a great nation also	Abraham take Keturah as his wife and has other children Abraham dies at 175 years old

25 Years

1. It was Sarah’s idea to help God by giving Hagar to Abraham to have a child, so why did she insist on sending Hagar and Ishmael away? Gen. 16:1-2; 21:4-6, 8-10



2. Why did this distress Abraham? Gen. 21:11-14; 4-6; 17:18-27



3. Abraham had to think about sacrificing Isaac for three days. What was he thinking? Gen. 22; Hebrews 11:19



Historical Period: Postdiluvian (after flood)

Genesis 6 - 11

Main Characters: Noah, Shem, Ham, Japeth

Main Events: Flood
Rainbow Covenant
Noah’s Drunkeness
Generations Listed
Tower of Babel

Geography: Mountains of Ararat
Ninevah
Mesopotamia
Tigris-Euphrates Rivers

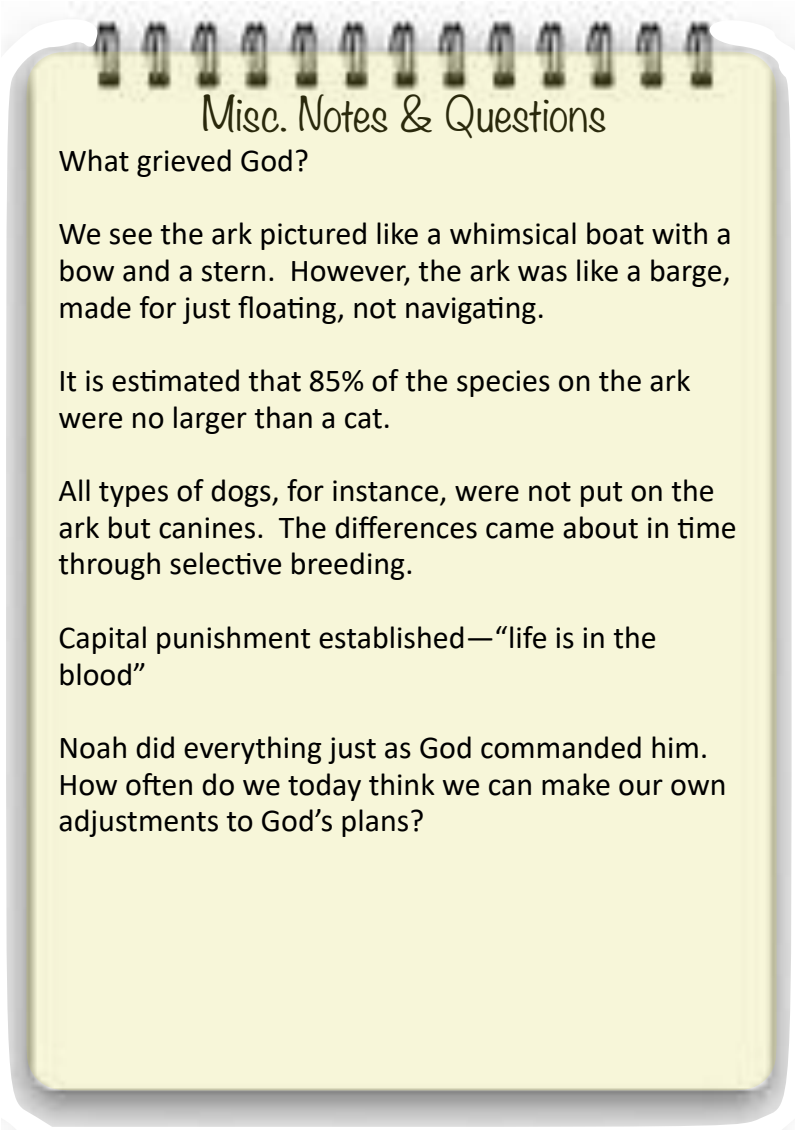
Definitions: postdiluvian
babel

Key Scriptures:

Genesis 6:5-8, 22; 7:20-23;
9:3-6, 11-13; 11:4, 9

Cross References:

Matthew 24:36-39
Hebrews 11:7
1 Peter 3:20-21
2 Peter 2:5



*“The Lord was grieved that He had made man on the earth,
and His heart was filled with pain.” Genesis 6:6*

Historical Period: Patriarchal
Genesis 12-45



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Main Characters: Abraham, Sarah, Lot, Isaac, Hagar, Ishmael, Jacob, 12 Tribes

Main Events: Abram’s Call & Promise
Abraham & Lot
Sodom & Gomorrah Destroyed
Isaac born in Abram & Sarah’s old age
Ishmael & Isaac
Test of Abraham’s Faith
Joseph Sold
Joseph’s Rise in Egypt
Israel in Egypt

Geography: Mesopotamia
Chaldea
Ur
Padam-Aram.
Haran
Shechem

Bethel
Beersheba.
Egypt
Sodom & Gomorrah
Hebron
Goshen

Zoar
Salem

Key Scriptures:
Genesis 12:1-7, 14:18-20, 15:13-16, 16:11-12, 17:4-8, 18:14, 19:36-38, 21:8-13, 22:1-12, 25:23, 26:34-35, 27:34-41, 29:10-22, 32:22-32, 37:3,4,28, 42:1-7, 45:4-7, 25-28

Cross References:
Acts 7:1-4, 8
Romans 2:28-29
Hebrews 7:14, 11:8-9

Definitions:
patriarch
faith
circumcision
covenant

Misc. Notes & Questions

Abraham was promised (1) seed, (2) land, (3) blessing.

Abraham’s faith was credited to him for righteousness.

Salem is an ancient name for Jerusalem. It used to be inhabited by Jebusites - Jeru-salem.

Covenant of circumcision instituted before written law. What did it represent?

Who are Ismael’s descendants today?

One scripture says Israel was in Egypt 430 years and one says 400 years? Is this a discrepancy?
30 years of peace, 400 years of slavery

“Abram believed the Lord, and He credited it to him as righteousness.” Genesis 15:6



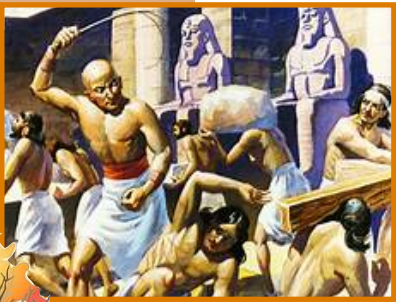
Historical Period: EGYPT BONDAGE
Genesis 47 - 50; Exodus 1 - 14

Main Characters: Joseph, Pharaoh, Moses & Aaron

Key Scriptures:
Genesis 47:27-30;
48:5-6,11,14,18-19,
49:10; 50:15, 19, 25, 26;
Exodus 1:1-12; 2:5-25;
3:2-10; 4:11,14-17; 12;
13:19-22; 14:21-29

Main Events: Israelites settle in Goshen in Egypt
Jacob & Joseph Die
Israelites Increase then Persecuted
Moses born & Adopted by Pharaoh’s Daughter
Moses Kills Egyptian for Mistreating Israelite
Moses Flees to Midian/ Marries Zipporah
Burning Bush
Moses & Aaron Asks Pharaoh to free the Israelites
10 Plagues
Passover
Israelites Leave Egypt

Cross References:
Acts 7:9-38
1 Corinthians 5:7
Hebrews 11:22-29
Geography:
Egypt, Nile River, Midian,
Horeb/Sinai, Red Sea



Let My People Go!!



“You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good to accomplish what is now being done, the saving of many lives.” Genesis 4:26

Misc. Notes & Questions

Joseph showed his faith in the promises made to Abraham by God by wanting his “bones” taken out of Egypt when the Israelites left to go to the “Promised Land.”

400 years of slavery in Egypt served as an incubator for the Israelites. They entered Egypt as a large family (70) and came out a nation—looking for a country.

Moses’ life can be divided into three 40-year periods: (1) a prince in Egypt 40 years, (2) 40 years a shepherd in Midian and (3) 40 years wilderness wandering leading the Israelites.

“Hebrews,” “Israelites,” and “Jews,” “of the Circumcision” all refer to the same people—God’s people under the old covenant.

Two Israelites were “embalmed” — Jacob & Joseph

Historical Period: WILDERNESS WANDERING
Exodus 12 - 40; Leviticus; Numbers; Deuteronomy



Main Characters: Moses, Aaron, Caleb, Joshua

Main Events: Crossing the Red Sea
March to Sinai
At Sinai Two Years
Sinai to Kadesh
Kadesh to Moab
Plains of Moab
Geography:
Mt. Sinai
Gulf of Aqaba
Kadesh-Barnea
Mt. Nebo

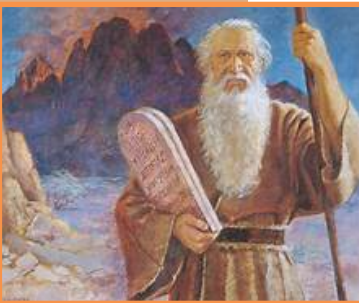
Key Scriptures:

Exodus 14:15,16; 15:26;
16:4-5, 11 - 15; 17: 10 - 13;
20; 23:20-30; 25: 8- 9;
29: 44-46; 32 ; 40: 36-38
Leviticus 10; 14:15-16; 16;
17:11-12; 20: 22-26;
26:3-5
Numbers 3:12-13; 13 &
14; 18:20-32;20; 26:52-56;
27 ;12-23; 32 ; 33:54-56;
35
Deuteronomy 4:9; 6:405,
10-12 (Shema); 7; 8:4-5;
9 ; 4-6;11:26-32; 12:29-32;
13:1-5; 16:4-8, 11;
17:14-17; 18:17-22;
20:16-18; 25; 29:5,6,29;
32:48-52; 34:5-12

Cross References:
1 Corinthians 10:1-13
Hebrews 2:2; 9



Traditional Exodus Route.



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Misc. Notes & Questions

Joseph showed his faith in the promises made to Abraham by God by wanting his “bones”taken out of Egypt when the Israelites left to go to the “Promised Land.”

400 years of slavery in Egypt served as an incubator for the Israelites. They entered Egypt as a large family (70) and came out a nation—looking for a country.

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“Hebrews,” “Israelites,” and “Jews,” “of the Circumcision” all refer to the same people—God’s people under the old covenant. Genesis 14:13 First time Abraham was referred to as a“Hebrew.”

36

“During the forty years that I led you through the desert, your clothes did not wear out, nor did the sandals on your feet.” Deuteronomy 29:5



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Historical Period: CONQUEST OF CANAAN

Joshua

Main Characters: Joshua

Main Events: Crossing the Jordan River
Setting up Camp at Gilgal
Passover Observed
Manna stops
Fall of Jericho
Capture Ai
Altar at Ebal
Dividing the Land
Settlement of the Tribes
Joshua’s Farewell Address
Conditions of the Land

Key Scriptures:

Joshua 1:-9, 12-15;
2:10-30; 3:9-17; 4:6,7,18;
5:10-12; 6:3-5, 26; 7;
8:34-35; 9; 10:12-14;
13:14, 33; 14:6-15; 18:1;
20; 21:1-3, 41-45;22:5;
23:6, 12-16; 14:14-15,
19-20,29,32; 24:15

Geography:

Canaan, Jordan River,
Dead Sea, Sea of Galilee,
Jebusi CITIES OF REFUGE:
Kedesh, Shechem,Hebron,
Bezer, Ramoth, Golan

Cross References:

Deuteronomy 7:2-9,16-26;
6: 1 10-112
Numbers 26:53-56; 35:1-34

Misc. Notes & Questions

GOD’S COMMANDS: Exodus 23: 20-33; 34: 11-17;
Numbers 26:53-56; 35:1-34; Deuteronomy 7:1-6

What the Israelites did: 1 Kings 1:27-36
Xref: Deuteronomy 6:10-12

Of the original adult people who left Egypt and crossed the Red Sea on dry land...only two, Joshua and Caleb, went into the Promised Land. They were the only spies who came back with a good report and said the land could be taken with God guiding them.

“Deuteronomy” means “second law.” This does not mean another law was added to the ones they already had. This generation did not hear the law the first time, so it was needed to teach these younger Israelites the laws of God.

Cities of Refuge were establish throughout the land & they were Kedesh, Shecem,Hebron, Bezer, Remote, and Golan. If someone killed another unintentionally they could go to a City of Refuge to avoid being killed by the avenger of blood (usually kin to the victim). If proven innocent the person could stay within the City of Refuge for the rest of their life or until the death of the high priest.

Where is
Moses buried?

“So the Lord gave Israel all the land He had sworn to give their forefathers...
Not one of all the Lord’s good promises to the house of Israel failed; everyone was fulfilled”
Joshua 21:43,45



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Historical Period: JUDGES OF ISRAEL
Ruth 1 - 4; 1 Samuel 1 - 9; Judges 1 - 21

Main Characters: Judges, Ruth, Boaz, Naomi, Samuel

Main Events: Judges Rescue Israel over & over
People Demand a King
Samuel Explains Life Under a King
Samuel Anoints Saul as Israel's first King
Boaz-Obed-Jesse-David

Geography: Canaan, now Israel

Definitions: Nazarite/Nazarene
Levirate Law



Key Scriptures:
Judges 1:19-36
2:1-3, 10-19,21-22;
3:5,6
6:1-6
8:22-23
21:25
Ruth 1:16-18; 4:13-17
1 Samuel 1:9-17;
2:22-26; 3:11-13;
7:12; 8

Cross References:
Exodus 23:22-33
Deuteronomy 4:9; 7:2;
17:14-20; 17:14-20;
25:5-10

Misc. Notes & Questions

In this sense a “judge” was a deliverer. He or she did not serve over all Israel, but just in the area they were in.

The judges were to use strange tactics in fighting the enemy. These methods of deliverance required faith in God.

We are starting to see the lineage of David. It is from David that Christ will come.

Did you notice? Many in the tribe of Benjamin are left handed! Judges 3:15; 20:16

Name	Dates B.C	Years
Othniel	1400-1360	40
Ehud	1360-1280	80
Shamgar	1280	1
Deborah	1280-1240	40
Gideon	1240-1200	40
Abimelech	1200-1197	3
Tola	1197-1174	23
Jair	1174-1152	22
Jephthah	1152-1146	6
Ibzan	1146-1138	8
Elon	1138-1128	10
Abdon	1128-1121	7
Samson	1121-1101	20

GOD
↓
Prophet
↓
Man

GOD
↑
Priest
↑
Man

“After that whole generation had been gathered to their fathers, another generation who knew neither the Lord nor what He had done for Israel.” Judges 2:10 39



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Historical Period: UNITED KINGDOM

1 Samuel 8-31; 1 Kings 1-11; 1 Chronicles 10-29; 2 Chronicles 1-9
Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon

Main Characters: Samuel, Saul, David, Solomon

Main Events: People Demand a King
Saul’s Rise & Fall
David & Goliath
David Anointed Next King
David Forced into Exile
Sin with Bathsheba &
Consequences
Reign of Solomon
Temple Built

Geography: Ramah
Gibeah
Bethlehem
Jerusalem (Jebus)
Hebron
Mt. Gilboa
Kirjath-Jeaarim

Definitions: anoint

Key Scriptures:

1 Samuel. 8; 9:1,2,21; 12; 13:8-14; 15, 16, 17; 18:5-9; 20:41-42; 24; 28; 31:11-13
2 Samuel. 2:1-11; 5:1-5; 6; 7, 9, 11, 12; 14:25-26; 15:5-6; 18:5,9,14,15,33; 24
1 Kings. 1; 2; 3; 4:20-21,29-34; 6:1,7,11-13;8:6-9;9:4-9;10:6-7; 11:1-13, 26-43

Cross References:

Deuteronomy 19; Numbers 35; Joshua 20 (Cities of Refuge)
Deuteronomy 4:2, 41-43; 17:14-20; 18:9-13; 22:22; Numbers 4; 7:9
Psalms 51 David’s sin with Bathsheba



SAUL



DAVID



SOLOMON

Misc. Notes & Questions

David was anointed king three times. First, in a private ceremony, when he was a shepherd boy, and while Saul was still king. Then he was anointed to be king over Judah. Later he was anointed to be the king over all Judah and Israel. 1 Samuel 16:1-13; 2 Samuel 2:4; 2 Samuel 5:3

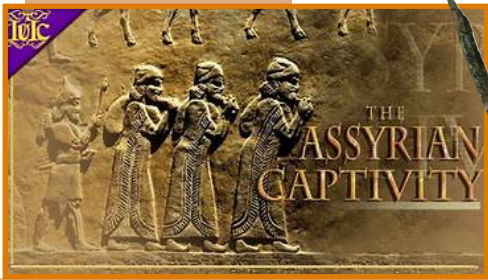
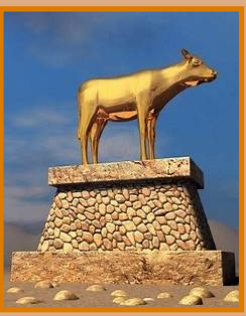
Only **kings, priests and prophets** were anointed. What were they anointed with?

David spared Saul’s life, his enemy, because he respected “God’s anointed.”

The people of Jabesh Gilead were always grateful to Saul for rescuing them from the Ammonites very early in Saul’s rule. They heard about Saul and his sons being killed on Mt. Gilboa and they traveled all night to get their abused bodies and give them a respectful burial.

The promise given to David makes the promise to Abraham more specific. Consequently, we know that it will be through David’s family and tribe (Judah) that “all the nations of the earth will be blessed.” Although, David made mistakes he never led the people away from God and into idolatry.

“Your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me; your throne will be established forever.” 2 Samuel 7:16



Historical Period: DIVIDED KINGDOM

1 Kings 12-22; 2 Kings 1-20; 2 Chronicles 10-32; Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Obadiah, Joel, Micah, Isaiah

Main Characters: Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Elijah

Main Events: Solomon's Idolatry
Rehoboam's Foolishness
Jeroboam takes 10 Tribes & Sets Up Calf Worship
Hezekiah's Reforms
Ahab & Jezebel
Elijah's Contest on Mt.Carmel
Elisha takes Elijah's Place
Israel Conquered by Assyrians

Geography: Judah
Israel
Jerusalem
Samaria
Bethel
Dan

Definitions: prophet
Ashoreth
Baal
High Places

Key Scriptures:

1 Kings. 11:29-39; 12:6-11;
14:22-28; 16:34; 18:22-39;
19:18; 21
2 Kings. 2:1-18; 5; 10:32;
15:29-30
2 Chronicles. 11:16-17;13:10-12;
16:9
Isaiah. 1:18; 2; 9:6-7; 40:3,8
44:12-20, 28; (Cyrus) 45:13;
53; 55:6-9; 59:1-2
Hosea. 3:1; 4:6; 6:6 **Joel.** 2
Amos. 2:4-8; 4:1-3
Obadiah. 1:3,4,10-12,15
Jonah. 4:10-11
Micah. 4:1,2; 5:2; 6:6-8;7:18-20

Cross References:

Joshua 6:26
Acts 7:51-53

Misc. Notes & Questions

The kingdom broke up for three main reasons:

- (1) Solomon's excessive spending which caused heavy tax burdens upon the people.
- (2) Solomon's marriage to foreign wives who persuaded him to let them bring in idols.
- (3) Rehoboam, Solomon's son, who succeeded him listened to the advice of young people over the wisdom of the older people.

The Northern Kingdom (Israel) was always idolatrous. Their kings and priests came from any tribe. The Southern Kingdom (Judah) was sometimes good, sometimes bad. However, the kings were always from the tribe of Judah. The priests were from the tribe of Levi.

The LITERARY PROPHETS began their work now. Although there are many other prophets we read about, these are the ones who wrote down their prophecies. "Major" and "Minor" prophets does not mean that some were more important than others, It only indicates the amount of writing they did.

ISRAEL
10 Tribes

Kings-any tribe



Priests-any tribe

JUDAH
2 Tribes

Kings-Judah



Priests-Levi

19 Kings
Calf Worship at Bethel & Dan

19 Kings, 1 Queen

TEMPLE

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"But Rehoboam rejected the advise the elders gave him and consulted the young men who had grown up with him and were serving him." 1 Kings 12:8



Historical Period: JUDAH ALONE

2 Kings21-25; 2 Chronicles 33-36; Jeremiah; Ezekiel; Zephaniah; Micah; Nahum; Habakkuk; Isaiah

Main Characters: Hezekiah, Isaiah, Josiah, Sennacherib

Main Events:

MANASSEH- idolatry returns to

Judah

AMON - Judah still worships idols

JOSIAH- brought about many reforms/ last king to “walk in the ways of David”/ Found book of law of God, had it read to the people.

JEHOAHAZ - dethroned by Pharaoh-necho of Egypt.

JEHOIAKIM - paid tribute to Nebuchadnezzar/ Daniel & “cream of the crop” taken to Babylon

JEHOIACHIN - dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar/ Jerusalem & temple destroyed

Key Scriptures:

2 Kings. 21:2-9, 10-16;

22:3-7, 8-13

23:15-18

25:1-22

2 Chronicles. 34:4-23

36:14-21

Cross References:

1 Kings 13:3-32

Geography:

Judah-Jerusalem

Assyria

Egypt



Bas-relief of Babylonians looting the Temple before they destroyed it



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“For I know the plans I have for you,” says the Lord. “Plans to prosper & not harm you, ...plans for a hope & a future.”

Misc. Notes & Questions

After Israel was taken into captivity by the Assyrians the 10 tribes were deported, some left behind intermarried with those coming in from surrounding countries. They lost their tribal identity. The region in later times became known as “Samaria”and the people were hated by the “pure” Jews.

Judah existed about 135 years after the fall of Israel. Although there were some good kings Judah embraced witchcraft, sacrificing children in fires. They kept making alliances with other nations rather than God.

They infuriated King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon so much with their rebellion he said siege to Jerusalem, starving out the inhabitants, tore down the city walls, looted the Temple & palaces. Then he set fire to the city, including the Temple. The poor people and Jeremiah, the prophet, were left behind, while the “cream of the crop” and the prophet Ezekiel were taken to Babylon.

“O house of Israel, can I not do with you as this potter does?” declares the Lord. “Like clay in the hand of the potter, so are you in my hand, O house of Israel . If at any time I announce that a nation or kingdom is to be uprooted, torn down and destroyed, and if that nation I warned repents of its evil, then I will relent and not inflict on it the disaster I had planned. And if at another time I announce that a nation or kingdom is to be built up and planted, and if it does evil in my sight and does not obey me, then I will reconsider the good I had intended to do for it.” Jeremiah 18:5-10



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Historical Period: BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY

2 Kings 21-25; 2 Chronicles 33-36; Jeremiah; Ezekiel; Zephaniah; Micah; Nahum; Habakkuk; Isaiah

70
YEARS

Main Characters: The Four Hebrew Children (Daniel, Shadrach, Abednego) Ezekiel, Nebuchadnezzar, Jeremiah

Main Events:
The Three Deportations
Nebuchadnezzar's Two Dreams
The Fiery Furnace
Feast of Belshazzar/Handwriting on Wall
Daniel in Lion's Den
Persian Rule

Geography:
Babylon
Judah

Definitions:
The Dispersion (Diaspora)
synagogue

Cross References:
Psalms 137
Hebrews 11:32-40

Key Scriptures:

2 Kings. 24:10-14; 25:27-30

Lamentations. 1; 2:6, 15-20; 5:7-22

Jeremiah. 22:8-9; 25:1-14;

29:1-23; 31:31-34;51:24,

63-64; 52

Ezekiel. 2:1-5; 3:19-21;33:11;

37:1-14

Daniel. 1; 2 (prophecy of the Kingdom-Church)

3:16-30; 5; 6

Notes & Questions

Now the Israelites are being referred as "Jews." It is probably a corruption of the word Judah.

The Babylonians took the best from Judah so they could be productive for them.

Jeremiah stayed behind and was persecuted continually. He wrote letters to the captives in Babylon. Ezekiel went to Babylon with the captives & encouraged & warned them.

Jews were not treated as slaves by the Babylonians as long as they were obedient to the reigning government. They had freedom to engage in business, etc. Like Joseph in Egypt, Daniel was elevated in Babylon. After the 70 years were up many Jews did not choose to go back to Judah. Hence, you had Jews of the Dispersion. The synagogue system was developed during this period to accommodate the Jews living away from Jerusalem.

Instructions for the Captives

The Jews going in to Babylonian captivity were told to build houses, plant gardens, marry, have children and to seek peace and to pray for Babylon. Do not listen to false prophets and after 70 years they can return to Jerusalem.

2 Kings 25:24; Jeremiah 29: 4-11

*"By the rivers of Babylon we sat and wept when we remembered Zion. There on the poplars we hung our harps, for there our captors asked us for songs, our tormentors demanded songs of joy; they said, 'Sing us one of the songs of Zion!' How can we sing the songs of the lord while in a foreign land?..."**Psalms 137:1-4*





Historical Period: RESTORATION OF THE JEWS

Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Esther, Malachi

Main Characters:

Ezra
Nehemiah
Zerubbabel
Esther
Main Events:
70 Year & Cyrus Prophecies
Returns & Contributions
Work on the Temple & Walls
Difficulties & Delays
Teaching the People
Dedication of the Temple
Condemnation of Mixed Marriages

Key Scriptures:

Ezra. 1:1-8; 3; 4:12-24; 5:1,2;
6:1-12; 7:6, 10, 25-26; 8:21-13, 31;
9:1,2; 10:1-7, 44
Nehemiah. 1:3; 2:1-10, 17-20; 4;
5: 6-12; 6:1-4, 15, 16; 7: 4,5;
8: 2-6, 8; 9:2; 13
Esther. 1: 19; 2:10-18, 21-23;
4: 12-14
Haggai. 1:2-6; 2:3
Zechariah. 9:9
Malachi 1; 2:7-9, 13, 14; 3:1, 8-15

Cross References:

Deuteronomy 23:19, 20

Geography:

Babylon
Persia
Judah/ Jerusalem

Definitions:

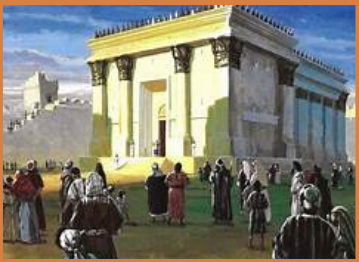
synagogue
Purim
Diaspora
tithes



The Prophet Malachi asks:
“Will a man rob God?”

3:8

HOW CAN WE ROB GOD?



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Notes & Questions

After the Babylonian captivity the Jews never had trouble with idolatry again. Their main problem was worshipping the true God with indifference or by rote.

Many Jews chose to remain in Babylon or settle in other countries. These became Jews of the Dispersion” or the “Diaspora.” This referred to all Jews who did not live in Judea. These Jews were required to help (financially & with goods) their fellow Jews who were returning to Judea & Jerusalem.

Zerubbabel - rebuilt the Temple
Nehemiah - rebuilt the walls
Ezra - rebuilt the people by teaching God’s word.

Esther & Mordecai were Jews of the Dispersion. The book of Esther tells how she becomes Queen of Persia and how she averts another attempt to destroy the Jews.
“Yet who knows whether you have come to the kingdom for such a time as this?”

“...for the people worked with all their heart.” Nehemiah 4:6

“They read from the Book of the Law of God, making it clear and giving the meaning so that the people could understand what was being read.”

Nehemiah 8:8

Historical Period: BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS

Main Characters:
Priest - Matthias
Simon (son of John Hyrcanus)
Judas
Eleazer
Jonathan
Antiochus Epiphanes

Timeline:
King Cyrus, Persian Rule
Jews Given Option of Returning to Judah
Alexander the Great, Greek Rule
Maccabean Revolt
Roman Rule

Definitions:
Koine Greek
Maccabee
Apocrypha
Hannukkah canon
Pentateuch

Alexander's Generals:
Ptolemy - Egyptian Section
Lysimachus - Thrace, Western Asia Minor
Cassander - Macedonia
Seleucus - North Syria, Babylon

What to Expect in the Septuagint?

Four Main Divisions:
Pentateuch/ Law
Historical Books
Poetic/ Wisdom Books
Prophetic Books
Includes the Apocrypha



Notes & Questions

The House of David is of little importance now and is in the background while Scribes, Pharisees and Priests rise to power.

Alexander was intent on hellenizing all of his captive countries. Jews were greatly influenced by the Greeks which some feared and some embraced. Jews of the Dispersion became more familiar with the Greek language than Hebrew. Hence, the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) was translated into Greek. This was the Septuagint and it was supposedly translated by 70-72 scholars (LXX). The Apocrypha was included in this translation. They were accepted in some later translations, particularly the Catholic bible.

Alexander's generals were given various sections of the empire. Judea lay like a bone between fighting dogs. The generals fought each other and became embroiled in all kinds of intrigues & coups. At first, the Jews were treated well, but things got progressively worse. Antiochus brought in a reign of terror that forced a priest, Mattathias, to lead a revolt. He refused to worship the Greek gods. When he died, his sons, during various periods, picked up the battle to win Judea independence. This is called the Maccabean Revolt.

As the Jews enjoyed a brief period of independence and their sects grew so powerful they began fighting each other. Then it was easy for Rome to step in and take over.



1 'Ev ἀρχῇ
In (the) beginning





While the Babylonians partied and used vessels they had taken from the Temple and read the handwriting on the wall, the Persians slipped in and took over. They trenched in under the wall to enter Babylon.



Ezra 1:1-4

Cyrus
Cylinder

Isaiah 44:28; 45:1

Cyrus is called by name in the Bible 154 years before he appears and before there was a Persian empire. The Lord says Cyrus is his “anointed.”



Alexander’s horse, Bucephalus, became famous. Alexander had so much regard for his horse he named a city after him!

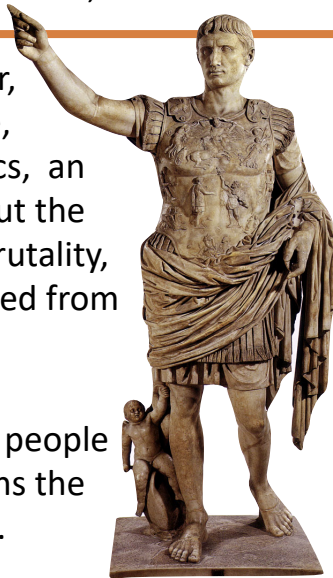


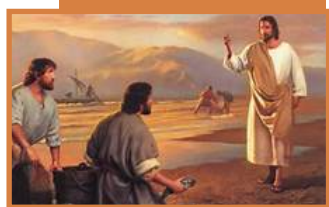
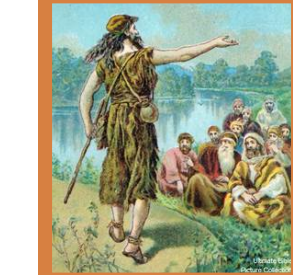
Alexander was born to King Philip II of Macedonia and Olympias. He was trained to be a warrior and he was fearless, charismatic and inspiring, having the loyalty of his troops. Everywhere he went he spread Greek culture (hellenization). Koine Greek became the predominant language of the ancient world. This also meant that Jews who chose to settle around the ancient world began speaking Greek, rather than Hebrew. Enter: The Septuagint.

After Alexander’s death in Alexandria, Egypt, the empire was divided up between his generals. Between their fighting each other and their mistreatment of the Jews brought on the Maccabean Revolt. The Jews had a brief period of independence before the Romans took over. The Greeks’ greatest contribution was their rich language of the New Testament, *koine* Greek.



The Roman road system throughout the empire allowed people to move freely about the realm. This gave early Christians the opportunity to spread the gospel everywhere they went.





Historical Period: Life of Christ

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts 1

Main Characters
Jesus Christ
John the Immerser
12 Apostles
Herod
Pilate

Definitions
Messiah
Christ
Immanuel
sign
parable

Cross-reference
1 Corinthians 15:3-8

Key Scriptures
Matthew
1:20,21; 3:13-17;
7:28-29; 10:32-39;
16:13-19, 28;
26:53-54; 28:18-20;
Mark
6:3; 10:45
Luke
1:26-38; 2:52;
24:45-49
John
1:1-18; 3:16-17;
10:14-18; 11:25-26;
14:6, 21; 17:20-23
20:30-31; 21:25
Acts 1

“Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it up again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.”
John 10:17-18

Main Events
Genealogies
Matthew & Luke
John the Immerser
Prophecy, Announcement, Mission, Message
Jesus’ Birth & Early Years
Matthew & Luke
Prophecy, Announcement, Mary & Joseph
Go to Bethlehem to Pay Taxes, Birth,
Herod’s Edict, Wise Men, Flight to Egypt,
Return to Nazareth, Visit Jerusalem, Temple
Jesus’ Public Ministry
Baptism, Temptation, Sermon on Mount,
Choosing 12, Transfiguration, Teachings,
Performing Miracles
Jesus’ Last Week
Triumphal Entry, Passover, Institute Lord’s
Supper, Opposition, Trials, Crucifixion, Burial,
Resurrection!
Jesus’s Last 40 Days
Appearances after Resurrection, Great
Commission, Apostles sent to Jerusalem
to await Power to Come from on High,
Ascension. Judas Replaced



Notes & Questions

All of the many prophecies concerning the Messiah have now come to pass. He wasn’t a king in a castle, as many were searching for, a leader who would save them from the Romans. He was a king who started His earthly life in a manager. The greatest sacrifice of all was Him leaving Heaven and coming here to save the lost and to be persecuted and hated for doing it.

As prophesied, He came down from Abraham through the tribe of Judah and through the lineage of King David and in the town of Bethlehem. He became a carpenter, like His stepfather, and began His public ministry at the age of 30.

Note. “Messiah” is Hebrew for “anointed” while “Christ” means “anointed” in Greek. God promised someone to rescue them and to be their king. Under the Old Law kings, priests and prophets were “anointed.”



The King in His Castle

Matthew and Luke give us the last of the “begat” or genealogy accounts. The lineage was kept intact to fulfill the prophecies concerning Christ. Can a Jew today tell you what tribe he comes from?

There are a multitude of prophecies in the Old Testament regarding Christ—what tribe He would come from, what family in that tribe He would descend, the place where he would be born and even during what historical period He would appear. Though prophecies state He would be born in Bethlehem (city of David in the land accorded to the tribe of Judah) but He would be called a Nazarene. The prophecies graphically describe the events of His crucifixion and how He would react to His persecution. **ALL were fulfilled in Christ.**

John the Immerser, (as later translations accurately state) a cousin of Jesus, was never known as John a Baptist. The designation merely told what he did—

he baptized (immersed) people and prepared them for the coming Messiah.

The Jews were still looking for a political king to “sit on David’s throne” and deliver them from the Romans. Even the apostles misunderstood what kind of king Jesus was (Acts 1:6). Just before Christ ascended they were still expecting a political or physical deliverance!

Only Matthew & Luke deal with the genealogies, the birth of Christ and His early years. Of the four gospel writers only two were of the original apostles, Matthew and John. The Apostle John wrote the book of John, I, II, and III John and Revelation. Some mistakenly assume John the Baptist wrote the book of John. The Apostle John was the only one that died in his old age.

The four gospel writers tell about some of the same things, but basically they wrote from different points of view and for different types of audiences.



Historical Period: Church of God

Acts - Revelation

“In the days of those kings...”

Daniel 2:44

Main Characters:

Holy Spirit
Peter
Saul (Paul)

Main Events:

Beginning of the church
in Jerusalem on Pentecost
The Gentiles’ “Pentecost”
Persecution of Christians
Spread of the Church
Conversion of Saul (Paul)
Paul’s Three Missionary
Journeys
Paul’s Trials & Imprisonment
Letters to the Churches &
Individual Christians

Key Scriptures:

Acts
2:38, 42-47; 4:12;
5:29; 8:14-17, 30-40;
Acts 10; 11:26; 17:11;
20:17-38

Cross References:

Isaiah 2:1-4
Daniel 2:24-48
Joel 2:28-32
Micah 4:2
Matthew 16:18-19, 28;
3:1-3
John 18:36; 4:22-24

Definitions:

church
baptize
christian
repent



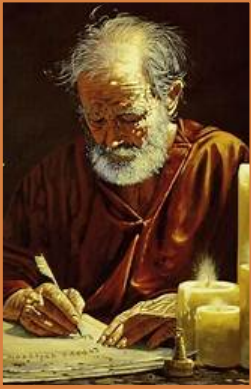
Notes & Questions

At last the time has come! What Adam & Eve forfeited in the Garden of Eden can now be regained. Salvation! God provides the way mankind can return to a life with Him through His Son, Jesus Christ’s body, His church.

Ephesians 1:22-23; 4:4



He has Risen!



“But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.” Acts 1:8