

# A Survey of the Entire Bible

## Genesis:

1. Genesis Means origin or beginning.
2. Genesis is the seed plot of the Bible.
3. Genesis proves the rest of the Bible.
4. Genesis is hated by the devil.
5. The book of Genesis is the book of first mentions.
6. The first 11 chapters of Genesis cover about 2000 years of history.
7. Genesis begins with God and ends with a coffin.
8. The first 5 books of the Bible are written by Moses.
9. The first 5 books of the Bible are called the Pentateuch.
10. The Old Testament records the development of the Nation of Israel.
11. What are the 3 ingredients needed to have a nation? People, Law and Land.

### Outline of the Pentateuch.

- Genesis = The origin of a nation.
- Exodus = The deliverance of a nation.
- Leviticus = The life of a nation.
- Numbers = The testing of a nation.
- Deuteronomy = The reminders of a nation.

## Matching:

- Sons of God-----Chapter 6
- Abrahamic Covenant-----Chapter 12
- Justification by Faith-----Chapter 15
- Virgin Birth-----Chapter 3
- Joseph-----Chapter 37
- Creation-----Chapter 1
- Blood Sacrifice-----Chapter 4
- Sacrifice of Isaac-----Chapter 22
- Enoch (Raptured)-----Chapter 5

## Exodus:

1. Exodus means departure.
2. Exodus begins with slavery, and ends with God dwelling in their midst.
3. God hardens a heart by removing his restraint on sin.
4. Books or chapters that give more insight into the Old Testament are:
  - Acts chapter 7
  - Hebrews chapter 11
  - II Peter chapter 2
  - The book of Jude
5. Name the 10 plagues in Exodus.
  1. The Nile River turning into blood.
  2. Frogs
  3. Lice
  4. Flies
  5. Disease on cattle
  6. Boils on men and animals
  7. Destruction of crops by hail
  8. Destruction of crops by locust
  9. Darkness
  10. Death of the firstborn
6. Egypt is a type of the world.
7. Moses is a type of Jesus Christ.
8. Passover is a type of the death of Jesus Christ.
9. The Exodus is a type of salvation.
10. The crossing of the Red Sea is a type of victory over the world.
11. The pillar of cloud and of fire is a type of the presence of God in the believer.
12. God had Israel spoil the Egyptians to provide for the Tabernacle.

Matching:

- Call of Moses-----Chapter 3-4
- Arrival at Sinai-----Chapter 19
- Miracle at the Red Sea-----Chapter 14
- The Plagues-----Chapter 7-11
- Oppression of the Israelites-----Chapter 1
- Smitten Rock-----Chapter 17
- Building of the tabernacle-----Chapter 36-40
- Israel breaks the Law-----Chapter 32
- Manna-----Chapter 16
- Renewing the Law-----Chapter 33-34
- Passover-----Chapter 12

Leviticus:

1. Leviticus is named after the Levite
3. Leviticus teaches the way to God through sacrifice.
4. Leviticus teaches the Christians their need for holy living.
5. Name the 5 offerings.

1. Burnt offering.
2. Meal offering.
3. Peace offering.
4. Sin offering.
5. Trespass offering.

6. What does each feast represent for the Christian?

- Passover feast = Salvation.
- Feast of the First Fruits = Resurrection.
- Pentecost = Coming of the Holy Spirit.
- Feast of Trumpets = Rapture or 2<sup>nd</sup> coming.
- Day of Atonement = Tribulation.
- Feast of the Tabernacles = Millennium.
- The tabernacle represents God's visible center of worship and future work of The Lord Jesus Christ.

Matching:

MOSES JOHN

Brazen Altar-----Lamb of God

Brazen Laver-----Water of Life

Table of Shewbread-----Bread of Life

Lamp Stand-----Light of the World

Altar of Incense-----Prayer of the Lord

Mercy Seat-----Death, Burial and Resurrection of Jesus Christ

## Numbers:

Numbers was given from the numbering of Israel.

Outline of man:

- Genesis = Man ruined.
- Exodus = Man redeemed.
- Leviticus = Man worshipping.
- Numbers = Man servicing.

1. Numbers shows Christians their need to be orderly.

2. Numbers reveals Israel's failures.

3. In Numbers Joshua was to succeed Moses.

Matching:

- Crisis at Kadesh-----Chapter 13
- Brazen Serpent-----Chapter 21
- Korah-----Chapter 16
- The futile Attack-----Chapter 14
- Balaam-----Chapter 22
- The Sabbath Breaker-----Chapter 15
- Nazerite Vow-----Chapter 6
- Aaron's Rod-----Chapter 17
- Census-----Chapter 1
- Moses' Disobedience-----Chapter 20

## Deuteronomy:

1. Deuteronomy means second law.
2. Deuteronomy has the first mention of the children of Belial.
3. Deuteronomy has the first mention of death by hanging on a tree.
4. Deuteronomy is the only book Jesus used in dealing with the devil.
5. Deuteronomy shows the Christian his need to be obedient.
6. In Deuteronomy the land of Canaan is a land of Hills and Valleys.

## Joshua:

Joshua begins and ends with Death.

The only place in the Bible where the word Success is used is found in Joshua 1:8.

God doesn't just use dreams, visions and angels, He now uses a Book-Joshua 1:8.

God's grace is shown through Rahab's scarlet thread.

Rahab is in the genealogy of Jesus.

In Psalm 78:25 manna is called Angel's Food.

Manna ceased after Israel crossed the Jordan River.

Manna is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ.

List four reasons why manna is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ.

1. Came down from heaven
2. Miraculous and Mysterious
3. Beaten in a mortar
4. He gave manna because he loved us.

List the sin of Achan.

1. I saw
2. I coveted
3. I took
4. I hid

### Judges:

1. There are 12 judges in the Book of Judges.
2. There are 14 judges in the Book of Judges and I Samuel.
3. Israel's form of government where the priests teach and administer God's law is called a theocracy.
4. Name three judges from the book of Judges:

- Deborah
- Gideon
- Samson

1. The two judges found in I Samuel are Eli and Samuel.

### Ruth:

1. Ruth is the great-grandmother of David.
2. Ruth is one of four women named in the messianic line.
3. Boaz is the kinsman redeemer.
4. Ruth is a type of lost sinner.
5. Boaz is a type of Christ.
6. Boaz is willing to redeem.
7. Boaz has the right to redeem.
8. Boaz has the power to redeem.

### I Samuel:

1. The three double books of the Old Testament:

- I Samuel
- II Samuel
- I Kings
- II Kings
- I Chronicles
- II Chronicles

1. Eli's two wicked sons were Hophni and Phinehas.
2. The three Kings of Israel under the united Kingdom were Saul, David, and Solomon.
3. I Samuel records Israel's transition from a theocracy to a monarchy.
4. Unique words to I Samuel:

- Ichabod - The Glory is departed
- Ebenezer - The Lord helped us

1. Eli's two main mistakes he made with his sons are:

- He restrained them not
- He permitted them to minister in the house of the Lord

1. The Ark of the Lord was captured by the Philistines for 20 years.
2. Samuel was the first circuit preacher.
3. Saul lost three things:

- His kingdom
- The Holy Spirit
- His life

10. From the anointing of David we learn that God looks on the Heart of a man.

11. When David went to slay Goliath he picked up five smooth stones.

12. David would not stretch forth his hand against the Lord's anointed.

## II Samuel:

1. II Samuel records the reign of David.
2. Saul reigned for forty years.
3. David reigned for forty years, 7 years over Judah, and 33 years over all of Israel.
4. Solomon reigned for 40 years.
5. Saul's battles were primarily defensive.
6. David's battles were primarily offensive.
7. David could not build God a house because he shed much blood.
8. The Davidic Covenant consists of these five things.

- Great Name
- Rest
- House
- Throne
- Kingdom

1. David's counselor was the Prophet Nathan.
2. David's general was Joab.
3. Ish-boseth's general was Abner.
4. David's rebellious son was Absalom.
5. David's sin with Bath-Sheba is found in II Samuel Chapter 11.
6. David's sin cost him a four fold restoration.

## I Kings:

1. I Kings records the reign of Solomon.
2. I Kings records the division of the United Kingdom into two kingdoms.
3. The key word of I Kings is Division.
4. The Northern Kingdom is made up of 10 tribes with Samaria as its capital.
5. The Southern Kingdom is made up of 2 tribes with Jerusalem as its capital.
6. The first king of the south was Solomon's son, Rehoboam.
7. The first king of the north was Solomon's servant, Jeroboam.
8. Ahab was the most wicked king of the north.

9. Manassah was the most wicked king of the south.

The beginning of Elijah's ministry is found in I Kings Chapter 17

Name three great things that Solomon is noted for

- A. Wisdom
- B. Wealth
- C. Temple

What were Solomon's three great sins

- A. Horses
- B. Gold and Silver
- C. Wives

Two things were missing from the Ark when it found its final resting place in the temple?

- A. The Golden Pot of Manna
- B. Aaron's rod

Israel's sins:

- A. Priests of the lowest people
- B. The two golden calves
- C. Changed the Religious calendar
- D. Worshipped devils

Twenty kings ruled in the north.

Twenty kings ruled in the south.

There were no good kings in the north.

There were seven good kings in the south.

## II Kings:

1. The key word of II Kings is captivity.
2. The principle found in II Kings teaches God is faithful in judging his people for their disobedience and idolatry.
3. The Northern Kingdom consisted of 9 different dynasty's.
4. The Southern Kingdom consisted of 1 dynasty, David's.
5. Elisha received a double portion of Elijah's spirit.
6. Elijah performed 8 miracles.
7. Elisha performed 16 miracles.
8. Hezekiah was the most righteous king of the south.
9. Jehu was instructed to destroy the house of Ahab.
10. Hezekiah destroyed the Brazen Serpent of Moses because it became an object of worship.
11. Judah's most wicked king Manasseh reigned the longest period of any king, 55 years.
12. Judah went into captivity for 70 yrs. Because they didn't let the land rest its Sabbath's for 490 yrs.

## I & II Chronicles:

1. A Chronicle is an account of event arranged in order.
2. Chronicles deals solely with Judah.

3. Chronicles key word is Temple.
4. I Chronicles recaps I and II Samuel.
5. II Chronicles recaps I and II Kings.
6. Chronicles contains additional information not found in I and II Samuel and I and II Kings.
7. Chronicles was written to be an encouragement to the remnant.
8. David's sin is not mentioned in Chronicles showing that God forgives and forgets.
9. There are four major places in the New Testament where additional information is revealed about the Old Testament.

- Jude
- II Peter 2
- Hebrews 11
- Acts 7

#### Ezra:

1. Ezra records the return of the Jews from captivity.
2. Ezra deals with the rebuilding of the temple.
3. The purpose of Ezra is to record God's faithfulness in re-establishing the Jews in Israel.
4. Name two kings mentioned in Ezra:

- Cyrus
- Darius
- Ahasuerus
- Artaxerxes

1. Approximately 50,000 Jews returned to Israel.
2. The priest named in Ezra who organizes the return to Jerusalem is Zerubabel.
3. The two prophets who challenged and motivated the people to build the temple were Haggai and Zechariah.
4. Ezra was a descendant of Aaron.
5. About 1,500 men return with Ezra.

#### Nehemiah:

1. Nehemiah is the last historical book of the Old Testament.
2. Nehemiah deal with the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.
3. The wall of Jerusalem was rebuilt in just 52 days.
4. The only place in the Bible where the word pulpit occurs is Nehemiah 8:4.
5. After Nehemiah there is no inspired record of Jewish history for the next 400 years until the angel Gabriel broke the silence in announcing the coming birth of John the Baptist.

#### Esther:

1. Esther means Star of the East.
2. The book of Esther is never mentioned or quoted in the New Testament.
3. God is not mentioned in the book of Esther.
4. The book of Esther teaches the reality of God's divine Providence.
5. Ruth was a Gentile who married a Jew; Esther was a Jew who married a Gentile.
6. Mordecai was Esther's cousin.

#### Job:

1. The five books of poetry:
  - Job - the secrets of suffering
  - Psalms - the secret of worship



- Proverbs - the secrets of happiness
  - Song of Solomon - the secrets of love
1. The past 17 books deal with a nation
  2. The 5 books of poetry deal with the human heart.
  3. The purpose of Job reveals the need to exercise faith when we don't know the reasons for suffering and affliction.
  4. Job was faithful though he had no Bible.
  5. Job is thought to be the oldest book in the Bible.
  6. Job contains 42 chapters.
  7. The book of Job never refers to the scriptures.
  8. James 5:11 sates "Ye have heard of the Patience of Job."
  9. Job loses his wealth, children, and health yet still remains faithful to God.
  10. God never explains to Job why he suffered.
  11. God gave Job twice as much as he had before.

### Psalms:

1. Psalms contains 150 chapters.
  2. Psalms means a sacred song or poem.
  3. Psalms was set to music for the tabernacle and temple worship.
  4. Psalms contains the two middle words of the Bible "The Lord".
  5. David is the main Author of Psalms.
  6. Psalms is the most quoted book of the New Testament.
  7. 1<sup>st</sup> Century Christians sand the Psalms.
  8. The book of Psalms has five major divisions ending with the word amen.
  9. The three main prophetic themes in Psalms are
    - Messianic
    - The suffering of Israel
    - Future Glories
1. Psalm 22 deals with the suffering savior or cross.
  2. Psalms 23 deals with the Living savior or crook.
  3. Psalms 24 deals with the exalted kind or crown.
  4. Selah means Pause.
  5. Psalms 37 and 119 are perfect alphabetical Psalms.

### Proverbs:

1. Proverbs deals with Practical wisdom.
2. Proverbs will develop your character.
3. Proverbs 8 is the chapter of wisdom.
4. A Proverb is a short popular saying that expresses some obvious Truth.
5. Solomon is the man Author of Proverbs.
6. Solomon spake 300

0 proverbs - I Kings 4:32.

7. Proverbs 31 describes a virtuous woman.

### Ecclesiastes:

1. Solomon is the author of Ecclesiastes.
2. He calls himself the Preacher.
3. Ecclesiastes teaches the emptiness of everything apart from God.
4. The key word in Ecclesiastes in vanity.

5. The problem with man is that he is looking under the sun instead of looking to the son.
6. Ecclesiastes teaches the greater the enjoyment the greater the disappointment.
7. Ecclesiastes teaches that only God can satisfy.
8. In Ecclesiastes the World is the object.

### Song of Solomon:

1. In Song of Solomon Jesus Christ is the object.
2. Solomon wrote 1005 songs. (I Kings 4:32)
3. Another name for the Song of Solomon is Canticles which means song or chant.
4. The key word in Song of Solomon is Love.
5. There are two unique names of Jesus in the Song of Solomon:
  - The Rose of Sharon
  - The Lily of the Valleys
1. The unique name of the groom's bride is Shulamite
2. The Jews refer to the Song of Solomon as the Holy of Holies of scripture.
3. Orthodox Jews required you to be 30 years of age before you could read the Song of Solomon.

### Isaiah:

1. The origin of the prophets began with Moses.
2. The word prophet means "One who speaks in place of another".
3. While all prediction is prophecy not all prophecy is prediction.
4. The four different titles for a prophet are:
  - The Prophet
  - The Seer
  - The Man of God
  - My Servants
1. List the five Major Prophets:
  - Isaiah
  - Jeremiah
  - Lamentations
  - Ezekiel
  - Daniel
1. There are 66 chapters in Isaiah
2. Isaiah means the Lord Saves.
3. Isaiah was ministering when the Northern Kingdom was taken captive by Assyria.
4. Isaiah's prophecies are mainly directed to the Southern Kingdom of Judah - Isaiah 1:1
5. Esaias is the Greek name for Isaiah found in the New Testament.
6. Isaiah's 66 chapters fall in line with the 66 books of the Bible.
7. Chapters 1 through 39 deal with the Judgment of Israel.
8. Chapters 40 through 66 deal with the Redemption of Israel.
9. Three good chapters in Isaiah are:
  - The calling of Isaiah - Chapter 6
  - The Devil - Chapter 14
  - The Lord's Crucifixion - Chapter 53
1. In Isaiah 14:12 the name Lucifer appears and is the only place in the Bible that refers to the Devil by that name.

### Jeremiah:

1. Jeremiah contains 52 chapters.
2. Jeremiah was a prophet to the South.
3. Jeremiah was a prophet during the Single Kingdom.
4. Jeremiah was known as the Weeping Prophet.
5. God's phone number is Jeremiah 33:3.

### Lamentations:

1. Lamentations was probably written shortly after the destruction of Jerusalem.
2. Lamentations is an Acrostic Arrangement which is a verse or arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, as the first or last, when taken in order spell out a word, motto, etc.
3. In Lamentations each chapter has 22 verses or a multiple of 22 verses.
4. The 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet are used in succession to begin each verse in chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
5. In chapter 3 each of the 22 Hebrew letters are used in succession after every third verse.
6. The three Jewish grouping of writings in the Old Testament are:

- The Law
- The Prophets
- The Writings

1. The Rolls are read publicly at a Jewish Festival.
2. The five rolls are:

- The Song of Solomon
- Ruth
- Ecclesiastes
- Esther
- Lamentations

### Ezekiel:

1. Ezekiel is the Prophet of the Exile.
2. Ezekiel means God Strengthens.
3. There are 48 chapters in Ezekiel.
4. Ezekiel was a priest as well as a prophet.
5. Ezekiel chapter 28 describes the Devil.
6. Ezekiel probably knew Daniel.
7. Ezekiel - Prophet of the Spirit.

Isaiah - Prophet of the Son.

Jeremiah - Prophet of the Father.

8. Ezekiel gave Israel 12 signs:

- God caused him to be dumb
- Unclean Bread
- Iron pan
- Tile
- Posture
- Shaved his hair
- Image of Jealousy
- 70 Elder's

- Women weeping for Tammuz
  - Sun Worshippers
  - Removal of household goods
  - Death of his wife
1. Ezekiel describes the physical resurrection of Israel in two ways.
  2. Another name for Jerusalem is "The Lord is there".
  3. Ezekiel describes the Millennial Temple.

### Daniel:

1. The book of Daniel contains 12 chapters.
2. Daniel is the prophet of the exile.
3. Daniel means God is Judge.
4. The Lord Jesus Christ states that Daniel was a prophet.
5. Daniel prophesied in the King's court.
6. Daniel is written in the Hebrew and Aramaic languages.
7. Daniel was of royal descent.
8. Daniel is greatly beloved of God or highly esteemed.
9. Daniel rose to the highest position in the kingdoms of Babylon, Media, and Persia though a captive because he never compromised.
10. Apocalypse means, an unveiling of the secret purposes of God.

### Hosea:

#### Outline of the Minor Prophets:

There are 12 minor prophets.

The first 9 books are pre-exile.

The last 3 books are post-exile.

The Jews considered the minor prophets to be 1 book.

The minor prophets are:

- Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habbakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zacheriah, Malachi.

1. Hosea was the last prophet to the north.
2. Hosea's Greek name is Osee - Romans 9:25
3. The word "backsliding" is found only in Jeremiah, Hosea, and Proverbs.
4. Gomer is Hosea's wife and represents Israel.
5. Hosea called the northern kingdom by three names Israel, Samaria, and Ephraim.
6. Of the last 6 kings on the throne in the Northern Kingdom only 1 died of natural causes.

### Joel:

1. The central theme of the book of Joel is the day of the Lord.
2. Peter quotes Joel 2:28-29 in the book of Acts Chapter 2
3. Joel Chapter 3 give the location of the battle of Armageddon.

- A. The Valley of Jehosaphat
- B. The Valley of Decision.

### Amos:

1. Amos' occupation was that of a herdsman and a cultivator of sycamore trees.
2. The only place the word "chapel" is used in the Bible is found in Amos 7:13. It refers to Bethel as the King's Chapel.
3. Amos predicted an earthquake.
4. The messages of Amos:

"Can two walk together except they be agreed" - Amos 3:3

"Prepare to meet thy God." - Amos 4:12

5. Amos had five visions:
  - The Vision of the Grasshoppers
  - The Vision of the Fire
  - The Vision of the Plumbline
  - The Vision of the Summer Fruit
  - The Vision of the Lord on the Altar

### Obadiah:

1. Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament.
2. Obadiah pronounces judgment on Edom.
3. Edom means Red.
4. Edom is Esau - Gen. 36:1.
5. The Edomites would not let Israel pass through the Land on their journey from Egypt.

### Jonah:

1. Jonah preached to Nineveh.
2. The purpose of Jonah reveal God desires the Salvation of Gentiles.
3. Jonah fled to Tarshish to avoid the Lord.
4. Jonah boarded a ship in Joppa.
5. Jonah was commanded twice by God to arise, go, and preach.
6. Jonah teaches Salvation through substitution.
7. Jonah is the only preacher who didn't want a convert.
8. Jonah preached an 8 word message.

### Micah:

1. Micah preached at the same time as Isaiah.
2. Micah preached to the common people while Isaiah preached in the king's court.

### Nahum:

1. Nahum declares judgment on Nineveh.
2. The key words of Nahum are revenge and vengeance.

### Habakkuk:

1. Habakkuk is the last prophet to the south.
2. Habakkuk was probably a member of the temple choir.
3. Habakkuk declares the grandfather of the reformation because of Habakkuk 2:4 "But the just shall live by his faith".

**Zephaniah:**

- 1. Zephaniah is a contemporary of Jeremiah.
- 2. The key phrase of Zephaniah is the Day of the Lord.

**Haggai:**

- 1. Haggai is the first post-exile prophet.
- 2. Haggai knew Zechariah and Zerrubabel.
- 3. Haggai's message is "God First".
- 4. Haggai preached to call the people back to rebuild the temple.
- 5. Haggai preached for 3 months and 24 days.

**Zechariah:**

Zechariah preached for 3 years.

Zechariah contains several prophecies about the Lord.

**Malachi:**

Malachi is the last prophet of the Old Testament.

Malachi is similar in content to Nehemiah.

Malachi contains a prophecy of John the Baptist - Malachi 3:1.

The last word in the Old Testament is "Curse".

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**New Testament:**

The New Testament contains 27 Books.

The New Testament is the Old Testament fulfilled.

The New Testament is Jesus Christ's last will and testament.

**The Four Gospels:**

The Synoptic Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

Synoptic means seeing together or having a common view

The 4 living creatures in the Bible are found in:

Ezekiel 1; Ezekiel 10; Rev. 4

The four living creatures have 4 faces:

A lion, an Ox, a Man, and an Eagle.

The four gospels each represent one of the faces:

- Matthew - Lion
- Mark - Ox
- Luke - Man
- John - Eagle

Each of the four gospels describe Jesus in a different way:

- Matthew - King
- Mark - Servant
- Luke - Man
- John - God

An outline of the New Testament is as follows:

The New Testament instituted - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

The New Testament proclaimed - Acts

The New Testament explained - Romans thru Jude

The New Testament fulfilled - Revelation

A.D. means Anno Domini and is Latin for "In the Year of our Lord".

#### Matthew:

- Matthew is the Genesis of the New Testament.
- Matthew genealogy proves Jesus Christ has the right ancestry to be King.
- Matthew was a tax collector and his other name is Levi.
- Genesis 5:1 shows Adam has many generations because all in Adam die - I Cor. 15:22.
- Matthew is the only Gospel where the Church is mentioned.
- Matthew's 8 blessings are found in Chapter 5.
- Matthew's 8 woes are found in Chapter 23.

#### Mark:

- Mark is the shortest of the four gospels.
- Mark's theme shows Jesus as the obedient servant.
- The Gospel of Mark is considered the neglected Gospel or least studied.
- Mark was not an apostle.
- Mark emphasizes Christ's deeds not Christ's words.
- Mark is interested in what a servant does, not in what a servant says.
- Mark is considered the Gospel of action.
- Mark contains the least amount of unique material - 7%.
- Mark views the death of Christ as the greatest work a servant can do.
- There are 3 things missing from this Gospel because they are not important for a servant - a genealogy, birth, and childhood.
- Mark summarizes John the Baptist, Christ's baptism and temptation in the first 13 verses, and immediately goes on to the work of Christ.
- Mark was Barnabas' nephew - Col. 4:10
- Mark was the first short term missionary.
- Mark's second missionary journey began with a fallout between Barnabas and Paul.

## Luke:

- The Gospel of Luke is the longest Gospel.
- The Gospel of Luke shows the Humanity of Christ.
- Luke presents Jesus Christ as the perfect man.
- Luke's genealogy of Jesus Christ goes back to God.
- Luke wrote two books of the Bible: Luke and Acts.
- Both books are addressed to Theophilus.
- Luke was a medical doctor - Col. 4:14.
- Luke is the only gentile New Testament writer.
- Luke and Acts make up 25% of the New Testament.
- Luke is considered the Gospel of Women. They are as follows:

1. Chapter 1: Elizabeth
2. Chapter 1-2: Virgin Mary
3. Chapter 2:36-38: Anna
4. Chapter 10:38-42: Mary and Martha

## John:

- John analyzes Jesus as God.
- John wrote 5 books:
- John, I John, II John, III John, Revelation
- Moses was the other Bible author who wrote 5 books.
- John wrote his books between 85 - 95 AD.
- John reveals Peter's identity as the person who used the sword in the Garden of Gethsemane.
- John trained Polycarp.
- John's father was Zebedee.
- John's mother was Salome.
- John was Jesus' 1st cousin.
- John the Baptist was Jesus' 2nd cousin.
- Jesus named John and James the Sons of Thunder.
- John was in Jesus' inner circle.
- John was the beloved of Jesus.
- John leaned on Jesus' bosom.
- John ran with Peter to the empty tomb.
- Four main things omitted from John's Gospel are:

1. No Genealogy - He is God.
2. No birth account - He is from the beginning.
3. No Temptation - God cannot be tempted.
4. No Transfiguration - Nobody has seen God at anytime - I John 4:12.

- Verily Verily is used 25 times and only in John.
- The Gospel of John contains the Seven miracles, testimonies, "I ams"
- The last seven I ams are:

1. Bread - ch. 6
2. Light - ch. 8
3. Door - ch. 10
4. Good shepherd - ch. 10
5. Life and Resurrection - ch. 11
6. Way Truth Life - ch. 14
7. True Vine - ch. 15

- Only John records Christ's last words on the Cross: It is Finished!



## Acts:

- Both Acts and Luke were written to Theophilus.
- Sometimes the book of Acts is called the Acts of the Holy Spirit.
- The work that Jesus began to do was continued in Acts through the Holy Spirit.
- Acts contains 28 chapters.
- The key verse in Acts is Acts 1:8.
- The key message in Acts is witness.
- Acts has an abrupt ending because the life of Jesus is still going on.
- Acts 1:14 is the last place Mary is mentioned in the Bible.
- In the book of Acts detailed accounts are given for the two apostles Peter and Paul.
- Detailed accounts of Peter are given in Chapters 1 through 12.
- Detailed accounts of Paul are given in Chapters 13 through 28.
- Pentecost means 50 days.
- Jesus was seen 40 days after his Resurrection.
- As there is 1 Calvary, 1 Resurrection, and 1 Second Coming, there can only be 1 Day of Pentecost.
- Before the coming of the Holy Spirit the tabernacle, temple and our bodies (living stones) all had one thing in common in that they were all empty.
- Signs and miracles were done in the days of Moses, the days of Elijah and Elisah, and in the days of Jesus and the Apostles.
- The purpose for signs and miracles was for Authenticity.
- Acts 1:26 is the last place the Lot is used, which is gambling or a vote.
- Matthias is chosen to fill Judas' place as an apostle and is never mentioned again.
- Church means "called out ones".
- In Acts 2:47 it says the Lord adds to the Church.
- Stephen's address in Acts 7 is the longest in the New Testament.
- Stephen, Paul, and John, all saw the three manifestations of Christ.
- In Acts 8 we read about the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch.
- In Acts 9 we read about the conversion of Saul.
- In Acts 10 we read about the conversion of Cornelius.
- In Acts 11:26 they were first called Christian at Antioch.
- Paul was provisionally prepared.
- Paul was:
  - A Jew by birth
  - A Roman citizen
  - Educated in Greek culture
  - Trained in the Scriptures
  - Picked by the Lord
- Paul served in the church for 10 years before being called as a missionary.
- Paul's nephew revealed a plot to murder Paul to the chief captain.
- Paul had a disagreement with Barnabas over John-Mark.
- Paul often used his testimony when witnessing.
- Paul was the greatest Christian who ever lived.

## Romans:

- The book of Romans contains 16 chapters.
- Paul wrote 9 Epistles to 7 churches the 7 churches were:
  - Rome
  - Corinth
  - Galatia
  - Ephesus
  - Phillipi
  - Colosee
  - Thessalonica

- While the Gospels develop the person of Christ and Acts develops the work of Christ the Epistles develop the Doctrine of Christ.
- Romans 1:17 - "The just shall live by faith" started the Great Reformation and is quoted in Hab. 2:4.
- Romans is the most formal writing by Paul
- The Bible within the Bible - John 3:16
- Name the Romans Road
- Romans 3:10
- Romans 3:23
- Romans 5:8
- Romans 5:12
- Romans 6:23
- Romans 10:9
- Romans 10:10
- Romans 10:13

### I Corinthians:

- Corinth's wealth became it's woe.
- It took 18 months for Paul to establish the church at Corinth.
- I Cor. 5:9 reveals that I and II Corinthians was not the only letters written by Paul to the Corinthians.
- Paul wrote I Corinthians in response to a letter, evil reports and false doctrine.
- Paul wrote 6 chapters of rebuke before he responded to their letter in I Cor. 7:1.
- Paul labored in Corinth with Aquila and Perscilla.
- Jesus Christ is mentioned 10 times in the first 10 verses in I Corinthians.
- Envy and exalting men caused division and contentions in Corinth.
- I Cor. 2 shows only the Holy Spirit reveals the Word of God to born again believers.
- I Cor. 3 discussed the Judgment Seat of Christ.
- I Cor. 6 discusses Judgment and Lawsuits.
- I Cor. 9 and 15 Paul defend his Apostleship.
- I Cor. 11 discusses Communion.
- I Cor 12 discusses Spiritual gifts
- I Cor 13 discusses the ending of spiritual gifts.
- I Cor. 14 discusses the problems of spiritual gifts.
- The only place this word is used in the Bible is I Cor. 12:25: Scitism.
- The Gospel is found in I Cor. 15:1-4.
- I Cor. 15 discusses the resurrection.
- Anathema Maranatha ends the book of I Cor. and means "accurses at the Lord's coming".

### II Corinthians:

- While I Cor. is mostly doctrinal II Cor. is mostly personal.
  - Paul wrote II Cor. to defend his personal character.
  - II Cor. 6:18 is the only place in the New Testament other then Revelation where God is referred to as the Almighty.
  - II Cor. key message is comfort. It is used 10 times in II Cor. 1:3-7.
  - In II Cor. Chapter 5 these topics are discussed.
1. Absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.
  2. The Judgment seat of Christ.
  3. We are a new creature.
  4. We are ambassador's for Christ.
- II Cor. chapter 6 states now is the day of salvation.
  - II Cor. chapter 8-9 is all about giving.

- II Cor. chapter 11 discusses that Paul was rude of speech and describes Satan's ministers.
- II Cor. chapter 13 reveals that Paul went to the third heaven and had a thorn in the flesh.

### Galatians:

- Galatians is similar to Romans.
- Paul writes in Galatians chapter 1 that they were soon removed unto another gospel.
- In chapter 1 of Galatians Paul wrote about his stay in Arabia.
- In chapter 2 of Galatians Paul withstood peter to the face.
- In Galatians Judiazers had infiltrated the church.
- Galatians chapter 3 the law is described as a schoolmaster.
- Galatians chapter 4 Christ was made of a woman, and we can cry "Abba, Father".
- Galatians chapter 5 lists the fruit of the spirit.
- Galatians chapter six states the law of sowing and reaping.

### Ephesians:

- Name Paul's four prison epistles:
  1. Ephesians
  2. Phillipians
  3. Colossians
  4. Philemon
- Ephesians is similar to Colossians.
- The theme of Ephesians is the church and is a book of conduct and encouragement.
- Ephesians chapter one and four we are sealed with the Spirit.
- Ephesians 2:6 we are made to sit together in Heavenly Places.
- Christ dwells in our Hearts by faith according to Ephesians 3:17.
- Ephesians 4:14 talks about "Every Wind of Doctrine"
- Ephesians 5:16 we are to "Redeem the time"
- Ephesians chapters 5 and 6 gives conduct for husbands, wives, and children.
- Ephesians 6:11 we are commanded to put on the full armor of God.

### Philippians:

- Philippians means "Lover of Horses"
- Philippians is a book of Joy and Thankfulness
- The first three converts in Philippi are Lydia, the slave girl, and the Philippian Jailer - Acts 16.
- Philippians 1:21 Paul writes "To live is Christ and to die is Gain"
- Philippians 2:6-11 describes the humility of Christ.
- Philippians 3:13-14 Paul writes we are to forget those things which are behind.
- Paul writes in Philippians chapter 4:
  1. "To be careful for nothing"
  2. "I can do all things through Christ"
  3. "My God shall supply all your need"

### Colossians:

- Colossians was written to stabilize the church doctrinally.
- The theme of Colossians is the deity and all sufficiency of Jesus Christ - Col. 2:9-10.
- Colossians chapter one teaches the deity of Christ.
- Colossians chapter two teaches the doctrine of Christ.
- Colossians chapter three teaches the demands of Christ concerning:

1. vs. 2 - Your affections on things above.
  2. vs. 18 - wives submit...own husbands.
  3. vs. 19 - husbands love your wives.
  4. vs. 20 - children obey your parents.
- Colossians chapter 4 describes the disciples of Christ.

### I & II Thessalonians:

- II Thessalonians theme is the coming of the Lord with his saints.
  - The church in Thessalonica turns the world upside down - Acts 17:4.
  - Paul was in Thessalonica for 1 month before he was forced to leave. - Acts 17:10.
  - Paul was hindered twice from returning to Thessalonica. - I Thess. 2:17-19.
  - The Doctrine of the Lord's return comes from the Lord. - I Thess. 4:15.
  - The Lord's return is found in one out of twenty verses in the New Testament.
  - The Crown of Rejoicing is commonly called the Soul Winner's crown is found in I Thess. 2:19.
  - Because of the 2nd coming of the Lord, the Thessalonians stopped working.
  - The doctrine of the Rapture is found in I Thess. 4:13-18.
  - Paul wanted to comfort the Thessalonians about those that sleep in Jesus. - I Thess. 4:14.
  - I Thessalonians closes with Twenty-two things for the Christian to do.
  - I Thessalonians was written in 51 AD.
  - II Thessalonians was written in 52 AD.
  - II Thessalonians was written to assure the people the Great Tribulation had not begun.
  - II Thess. 2:15 is the only place where the word Tradition is used in a good way.
  - The Great Tribulation is equivalent to the wrath of God and is not to be confused with our tribulation as Christians.
  - Two-thirds of II Thessalonians is similar to I Thessalonians.
  - The double books of the Bible:
1. I & II Samuel
  2. I & II Kings
  3. I & II Chronicles
  4. I & II Corinthians
  5. I & II Thessalonians
  6. I & II Timothy
  7. I & II Peter

### I Timothy:

1. Name the Pastoral Epistles: I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus.
2. I Timothy was written in 63 AD.
3. I Timothy was written by Paul to encourage Timothy.
4. Paul calls Timothy "my own son".
5. I Timothy's key word is "charge".
6. Timothy was a prisoner with Paul.
7. I Timothy Chapter 2 mentions four types of prayer:
  - Supplication - specific request
  - Prayer - all communication with God
  - Intercession - praying for others
  - Giving of thanks - sacrifice
8. I Timothy Chapter 3 gives the qualifications for both the Bishop and Deacon.
9. The greatest verse about the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ is I Tim. 3:16.
10. The word "potentate" is only found one place in the Bible - I Tim. 6:15.

## II Timothy:

1. II Timothy was written in 67 AD.
2. Name the five prison epistles: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, & II Timothy.
3. Tychicus delivered many of Paul's letters.
4. II Timothy is Paul's last writing.
5. II Timothy's key word is "ashamed".
6. In I Timothy, some had forsaken Paul by II Timothy all had forsaken Paul.
7. In II Timothy Chapter 3, Paul mentions twenty-two characteristics of the last days.
8. Paul mentions the crown of Righteousness in II Timothy 4:8 for those that love his appearing.

## Titus:

1. Titus was a Greek.
2. Titus served in Crete.
3. Titus was written in 63 AD.
4. Paul quotes 3 heathen writers.
5. I & II Timothy stresses doctrine while Titus stresses duty.
6. Titus' key message is "to maintain good works".
7. Titus' outline is:
  - Godliness in the Church - ch. 1
  - Godliness in the Home - ch. 2
  - Godliness in the Church - ch. 3

## Philemon:

1. Philemon contains 25 verses.
2. Philemon is Paul's briefest letter.
3. Philemon is a personal letter which contains no doctrine.
4. The church met in Philemon's home.
5. Philemon illustrates our redemption.
  - Philemon - God
  - Paul - Jesus Christ
  - Onesimus - The Sinner
6. Onesimus was a runaway slave.
7. Philemon's key message is "receive him"
8. Onesimus means profitable.
9. Philemon is sometimes called the courteous letter. It reveals the ministry of letter writing.

## Hebrews:

1. Hebrew is the first book of the eight General Epistles.
2. Hebrews was written 5 years before the destruction of the temple which took place in 70 AD.
3. Hebrews is sometimes called the orphan epistle.
4. Hebrews has been called the 5th gospel.
5. Paul is the most likely author of Hebrews.
6. The author of Hebrews remains anonymous because of the business of animal sacrifice and also Paul's lack of respect among the Jews.
7. Romans reveals the necessity of the Christian religion while Hebrews reveals the superiority of the Christian religion.
8. The four Gospels speak of Christ's work on Earth.
9. Hebrews speaks of Christ's work in Heaven.
10. Hebrews is the companion book to Leviticus.
11. In the book of Hebrews Paul argues with the Jews, instead of losing all they had, they gained all.
12. Paul writes Hebrews to warn the Jewish believers about the apostasy of Judaism.
13. Hebrews reveals that Jesus is better than the law of Moses.
14. The word better is used 13 times in Hebrews.
15. Hebrews shows that Jesus made one offering for sin.

16. Hebrews contains 5 warnings.
17. In Hebrews 1:1 "sundry" is the only place in the Bible where this word is used.
18. Hebrews chapter 11 is called the chapter of faith.

#### James:

1. James is the earliest New Testament book , written in 45 AD.
2. James contains 5 chapters.
3. James is considered to be the proverbs of the New Testament.
4. Sometimes the book of James is referred to as the handbook of Christianity.
5. James is the half-brother of Jesus.
6. The purpose of James is to remind a Christians that genuine faith means a changed life.
7. James teaches a genuine faith means a living faith.
8. James uses 5 Old Testament characters as illustrations:  
Abraham  
Isaac  
Rahab  
Job  
Elijah
9. Comparing Paul and James on faith:  
James - justified by Works  
Paul - Root of Justification  
James - Fruit of Justification
10. James 1:12 describes the crown of Life.

#### I Peter:

1. I Peter contains 5 chapters.
2. Peter is the best known apostle.
3. Peter's brother was Andrew.
4. Andrew brought Peter to Jesus.
5. Peter's father's name is Jonah.
6. The main character of Acts chapter 1 through 12 is Peter.
7. Acts chapter 15 is the last place Peter is mentioned.
8. Peter has 4 different names in the New Testament.
9. Peter means "little rock".
10. I Peter was written to encourage the believers in the midst of suffering.
11. I Peter 5:4 describes the Crown of Glory.
12. The theme of I Peter is persecution from without.

#### II Peter:

1. The theme of II Peter is Persecution from within.
2. Peter is the apostle of Hope  
Paul is the apostle of Faith.  
John is the apostle of Love.
3. II Peter was written shortly before Peter's death.
4. II Peter was written to warn Christians about false teachers.
5. II Peter chapter 2 is similar to the book of Jude.

#### I, II, & III John:

1. Polycarp was John's disciple.
2. I John is sometimes called the epistle of no compromise or the fellowship epistle.
3. I, II, and III John were all written from Ephesus.
4. John wrote 5 books.
5. I John's key word is "love" and is used 46 times.
6. I John's theme is Fellowship.

7. God is described as light and love in I John.
8. John is the only New Testament author that mentions the Antichrist using it 5 times.
9. John mentions that we can know that we have eternal life in I John 5:13.
10. John identifies himself as the elder in II and III John.
11. II John is the shortest New Testament book and contains 13 verses.
12. II John is written to the Elect Lady.
13. III John is written to a man name Gaius.
14. In II John the phrase "Son of the Father" is unique to the New Testament.
15. In II John, John warns the believers of the possibility of losing rewards.
16. II John contains: 2 commendations and 1 condemnation.
17. In III John:
  - Gaius would Spread the Gospel.
  - Diotrephes would Hinder the Gospel.
  - Demetrius would Adorn the Gospel.
18. For Diotrephes there was no service because there was no Love.

#### Jude:

1. Another name for Jude would be Judas.
2. Jude is most likely the Half-brother of Jesus.
3. Jude is the preface to Revelation.
4. II Peter 2:1 talks of future apostasy.
5. Jude talks of present apostasy.
6. Jude initially was going to write about salvation.
7. Jude writes to counter apostasy.
8. Jude describes and writes in series of threes.

#### Revelation:

1. Revelation is the Biblical circle.
2. Genesis began with paradise - Revelation ends with paradise.
3. Gen. paradise lost - Rev. paradise is regained.
4. Gen. is Satan's first rebellion - Rev. is Satan's final rebellion.
5. Gen. introduces Satan - Rev. shows Satan's doom
6. Gen. is where Satan tells first lie - Rev. shows that nothing that tells a lie enters the city.
7. Gen. predicts Satan's doom - Rev. performs Satan's doom
8. Gen. the earth is prepared for man - Rev. the earth is perfected for man.
9. Gen. reveals the beginning of time - Rev. reveals the end of time.
10. Gen. shows creation of heaven and earth - Rev. shows creation of New Heaven and earth.
11. Gen. Man driven from God's face - Rev. Man sees his face in glory.
12. Gen. Night and Sea created - Rev. No more night, no more sea.
13. Gen. Tree of life lost - Rev. Tree of life gained.
14. Gen. Reveals sorrow resulting from sin - Rev. No more tears.
15. Gen. Present's the curse - Rev. the curse is removed.
16. Gen. Records first death - Rev. No more death.
17. First Adam reigning - Last Adam in glory
18. Bride is brought to Adam - Bride is prepared for Christ
19. Believers looking for a city by faith - Holy city presented in glory
20. Where is the Lamb - The Lamb reigns
21. Construction of Babylon - Destruction of Babylon
22. First murder committed - Murderers cast into lake of fire.
23. The gates are shut - The gates are opened
24. The first rest - The final rest
25. Culture and art begin to replace God - Culture and arts are destroyed and replaced by God.
26. Cherubim separated God and man - Cherubim in company with God and Man.
27. Genesis ends with sorrow and a coffin - Revelation ends with rejoicing in Heaven.