



# Introduction to the Bible

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# What is the Bible?

## Course Overview

This course is a comprehensive **Introduction the Entire Bible**. It traces God's redemptive story from Genesis to Revelation, helping students understand the historical background, key themes, significant passages, and theological contributions of each book.

We will also emphasize **Mind Mastery Applications**—practical, thought-shaping lessons to help students not only understand Scripture but live transformed by it.

### Scripture Foundation:

*"All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work." (2 Timothy 3:16–17)*



# What is the Bible?

- The Bible is the chief source for everything the Christian believer believes is, teaches, etc.
- The Bible is a book rich in meaning and History
- The Bible is a Love Letter from Our Lord to His People, that will help us “Walk Worthy of the Lord” fully pleasing Him (Colossians 1:10)
- There are thirty nine books In the O.T., and Twenty seven books in the N.T.



# What is the Bible?

- The Bible is Authoritative- It Is the Word of God (John 1:1)
- The Bible is Complete – Nothing can be added to it nor can be taken away from it (Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18-19)
- The Bible is Purposeful (John 3:16)
- The Bible Reveals to us the will of God for human life and His Church (Matthew 28:19-20)
- The Bible is Holy because God is Holy (Leviticus 11:44-45, 1 Peter 1:16-17)



# What is the Bible?

## The Old Testament

- The Bible is made up of the Old Testament & the New Testament
- The O.T. is the record of God's dealings with humanity through a special people called Israel.
- The O.T. contains the Creation, Abraham and the children of Israel, Moses and the Exodus, the Crossing of the Red Sea, The Giving of the Law, David and Goliath and many more..
- The O.T. is God's word to us which is intended to build our faith and reveals the nature and personality of our omnipotent God.
- The Divisions: The Law (5), History (12), Poetry and Wisdom (5), Major Prophets (5), Minor Prophets (12)
- The Old Testament is the New Testament Concealed



# What is the Bible?

## The New Testament

- The New Testament is the book of “fulfillment”
- The New Testament contains the account of the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- The New Testament Teaches us about Church, Mission and Ministry of the Holy Spirit.
- The New Testament teaches us how to become believers and live a believer's life
- The Divisions: The Gospels (4), Church History (1), Pauline Epistles (8), Paul Pastoral Epistles (2), The General Epistles (5), The Apocalypse (1)
- The New Testament is the Old Testament Revealed



# Old Testament



# What is the Bible?

## The Books of the Bible: Old Testament

<b>Old Testament</b>	<b>Historical Books (12)</b>	<b>Major Prophets (5)</b>
<b>The Pentateuch (5)</b>	Joshua, Judges, Ruth	Isaiah
Genesis	1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther	Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel
Exodus	<b>Wisdom &amp; Poetry (5)</b>	<b>Minor Prophets (12)</b>
Leviticus	Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon	Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah Micah
Numbers, Deuteronomy		Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggi, Zechariah, Malachi



# Genesis

Author: Moses

Time: Around 19<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Introduction:** The Book of Origins. The origin, the universe, Human race, etc. Largely a record of the early history of the chosen family. The Origin of Our Universe, The Human Race & Sin, Redemption & Family Life, Corruption of Nations and Societies, the Different languages, the Hebrew Race. It is not the purpose of the author of Genesis to give an elaborate account of creation; only a single chapter is devoted to this account, while thirty eight chapters are given to an account of the chosen family.
- **Theme:** - Man's Sin, and the initial steps taken for His redemption by a divine covenant, made with a chosen race by God. Genesis provides a solid framework for understanding the big picture of the Bible. This book of beginnings introduces us to God and His holiness, righteousness, grace, and mercy, to His creation, man's sin, and God's plan of redemption as it began to unfold through Abraham and his descendants. It begins with the creation story and ends with the death of Joseph
- **Key Thought:** Beginning



# Genesis

Author: Moses

Time: Around 19<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Outline:**

- The History of Creation
  - Of Our Universe Genesis (1:1-25)
  - Of Man Genesis (1:26-31; 2:18-24)
- The Story of Man
  - The Temptation & The Fall; the personality & character of the tempter, the penalty of sin, the promise of a coming redeemer (3) \* First Promise of the Messiah. (Genesis 3:15)
  - The story of Cain & Abel (4)
  - The events connected to the flood (6, 7, 8)
  - The Rainbow Covenant & Noah's Sin (9)
  - The descendants of Noah (10)
  - The confusion of tongues at Babel (11)



# Genesis

Author: Moses

Time: Around 19<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Outline Continued:**

- The History of the Chosen Family

- Life of Abraham (12-21)

- Life of Isaac (21-27)

- Life of Jacob (27-37)

- Life of Joseph (37-50)

- Mind Mastery: Every new beginning requires faith; trust God's covenant promises.



# Exodus

Author: Moses

Time: 1525 B.C. – 1446 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The Bondage, deliverance, and beginnings of the history of Israel on the way to Canaan, under the leadership of Moses.
- **Theme:** The Book of Exodus demonstrates twin themes of divine redemption and deliverance. These themes are wonderfully demonstrated in Moses' calling to lead the people of Israel and in the ten plagues sent upon Egypt when Pharaoh refused to set the Israelites free (7-11)
- **Key Thought:** Deliverance
- **Outline:** Four Periods in the History of Israel
  - The Period of Bondage & Early Years of Moses (1:7-22-2:1-21)
  - The Period of Deliverance (3:1-12:30)
  - The Period Discipline (12:31-18:27)
  - The Period of Legislation and Organization



# Exodus

Author: Moses

Time: 1525 B.C. – 1446 B.C.

- **Outlined Continued**

- The Period Discipline (12:31-18:27)
  - The Period of Legislation and Organization
- 
- Mind Mastery: God delivers so you can live free; don't return to chains He broke.



# Leviticus

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1447 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Leviticus is God’s guidebook for new redeemed people, showing them how to worship, serve and obey God. It focuses on the worship and spiritual walk of the nation of God and spells out in great detail the laws regulating sacrificial offerings, the appointment of the priesthood, as well as personal, cultural, and priestly purity.
- **Theme:** Leviticus focuses on holiness-the perquisite for sinful people to have fellowship with a holy God.
- **Key Thought:** “Access” and “Holiness”
- **Outline:** The Way of Access to God
  - Laws Surrounding sacrifices and offerings (1-7)
  - Lawful duties and requirements of the priest (8-10)
  - Laws regarding personal and national cleanliness and holiness (11-22)



# Leviticus

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1447 B.C.

- **Outline Continued:** The Way of Access to God
  - Laws Concerning the Feasts (23)
    - The Feast of the Passover- Beginning April 14 (ch.23:5)
    - The Feast of Pentecost- Sixth Day of June, commemorating the giving of the law (23:15)
    - The Feast of Trumpets- the first of October (ch.23:23-25)
    - The Day of Atonement- 10<sup>th</sup> day of October, high priest enters the Holy of Holies for atonement (23:27-32)
    - The Feast of Tabernacles- 15<sup>th</sup> day of October, remembering the life in the wilderness (23:39-43)



# Leviticus

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1447 B.C.

- **Outline Continued: The Way of Access to God**
  - Laws Concerning God's Promises for keeping the Law and His Warnings for violating it.
    - The Sabbatical Year- one in seven years the grounds left untilled (25:2-7)
    - The Year of Jubilee- once in fifty years slaves were liberated, debtors freed, general restitutions given (25:8)
    - Blessings & Cursings (26)
    - The Law of Vows (27)

**Mind Mastery:** *Discipline and purity provide access to deeper fellowship with God.*



# Numbers

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1446 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Numbers describes Israel's experience as the contentious people wander in the wilderness. What originally was to be an eleven day journey for Israel became a forty year agony. This book provides a clear lesson. While it may be necessary to pass through the wilderness, you do not have to live there.
- **Theme:** Numbers demonstrates that wrong choices bring specific consequences, some of them very painful. When the first generation that left Egypt rebelled against God and sinned against His law, its members were forced to spend years wondering instead of entering their Promise Land.
- **Key Thought:** Unbelief Bars the Entrance to Abundant Life



# Numbers

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1446 B.C.

- **Outline:** Leading Topics and Events
  - The first ten chapters contain legal instructions and records a census for the Israelites (1-10)
  - Record of The Israelites Wandering in the Wilderness, Complaints & Rebellions (11-20)

**Mind Mastery:** *Unbelief delays destiny—believe forward.*



# Deuteronomy

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1407 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A repetition of the laws given shortly before Israel entered Canaan. Deuteronomy opens with a review of Israel's forty years of wandering in the desert on her way to the Promised Land. Moses didn't want the people to forget the Importance of obeying their God, and he didn't want them to forget that disobedience caused a whole generation of Israelites—men and women who had personally experienced a spectacular and miraculous deliverance from the hands of the Egyptians—to miss out on entering the land God had promised them.
- **Theme:** The Book of Deuteronomy contains an invaluable lesson for each of us. God wants us to remember our walk with Him—the highs and lows, the triumphs and the failures, the run-of-the-mill and the out-of-the-ordinary. He wants us to remember that even in the difficult times, when we may believed Him to be far from us, He was always right there, encouraging us, giving us strength an motivation.



# Deuteronomy

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1407 B.C.

- **Key Thought:** Remember
- **Outline:** Four Periods in the History of Israel
  - Moses Review of God's dealings with Israel in the history of their past (1:1-4:43)
  - Moving through a review of the law (4:44-26:19)
  - The Covenant of Blessings & Cursings (27:1-30:20)
  - Moses Final Words for the Israelites as he prepares to leave them (31-34)
- **Mind Mastery:** Memory fuels momentum; never forget what God has done.



# Joshua

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1407 B.C. after Moses Death

- **Introduction::** A record of the conquest of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua , and the division of the land among the 12 tribes. Unlike the previous generation, this group of Israelites obeys God's word to cross the Jordan River. They do so partly in response to the Lord's word to Joshua at the beginning of the book: "As I was with Moses, so I will be with you. I will not leave you nor forsake you" (1:5). As if to bring home that message, through a miracle the Lord allows the nation to cross into the Promised Land on dry ground.
- **Theme:** Listening to God is essential to walking with God. God told Joshua to be brave and to trust Him. Joshua obeyed, and the rest is history.
- **Key Thought:** The Certainty of the fulfillment of Divine Purpose. How to be Successful in the Battle of Life
- **Outline:** Leading Topics and Events



# Joshua

Author: Moses

Time: Around 1407 B.C. after Moses Death

- **Outline:** Historical Journey
- The Invasion of the Land (1-5)
- The Fall of Jericho (6)
- The Battle of Ai, and Israel at Ebal and Gerizim (7-8)
- The Conquest of the South, North, and list of Kings Smitten (10-12)
- The Division of the Land (13-22)
- The Farewell Address of Joshua (23-24)

**Mind Mastery:** Victory requires obedience. God's promises are realized through courageous action and consistent faith.



# Judges

Author: Possibly Samuel  
Time: Possibly 1043 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The history of the six servitudes of Israel, and the various deliverance of the land through the fifteen judges.
- **Theme:** The History of Israel during the Times of the Fifteen Judges
- **Key Thought:** Beware of the relapse of idolatry on the part of God's People, followed by the invasion s of the Promise Land and oppressions by their enemies.
- **Spiritual Message:**
  - Human Failure- divine mercy, and deliverance
  - The Power of Prayer- A Real Cry to God "Israel Cried Unto the Lord"
- **Outline:** Synopsis of Judges
  - The Period Immediately after the Death of Joshua (1:1-2:10)
  - The Period of the Seven Apostasies followed by oppression from outside forces (ch.3-16)
  - The Period of Time of Idolatry and Moral Decline (ch.17-21)



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- **Outline:** Synopsis of Judges
- The Period Immediately after the Death of Joshua (1:1-2:10)
- The Period of the Seven Apostasies followed by oppression from outside forces (ch.3-16)
  - The First Servitude:(ch.3:5-9) to Mesopotamia, Judge, Othniel
  - The Second Servitude: (ch.3:12-31) to Moab, ch.3:12-31)
  - The Third Servitude: (ch.4:1-23) Deborah and Barak
  - The Fourth Servitude: (ch.6,7)to Midian,Gideon
  - The Civil War: (ch.8:33-10:5) Abimelech, Tola and Jair
  - The Fifth Servitude: to the Philistines and Ammon, Judges, Jephtha, Ibzan, Elon and Abdon (10-12)
  - The Sixth Servitude: to the Philistines, Judge, Samson (ch.3-16)
- The Period of Time of Idolatry and Moral Decline (ch.17-21)



# Judges

Author: Possibly Samuel  
Time: Possibly 1043 B.C.

- **Outline:** Synopsis of Judges
- Main Characters Studied
  - DEBORAH: The Patriotic Woman
  - Gideon: The Mighty Man of Valour
  - Jephtha: The man of the rash vow
  - Samson: The weak strong man
- **Mind Mastery:** Compromise leads to cycles of defeat; consistency in devotion brings peace.



# Ruth

Author: Possibly Samuel  
Time: Possibly 1043 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A beautiful Pastoral story in which Ruth appears as ancestress of David and of Jesus Christ. Ruth is a cameo story of love, devotion, and redemption set in the dark context of the days of the judges, It tells the story of a Moabite woman who forsakes her pagan heritage in order to cling to the people and the God of Israel. Be cause of her faithfulness in a time of national unfaithfulness, and God rewards her.
- **Theme:** Faithfulness to God, even in times and places of unfaithfulness, will bring God's blessing.
- **Key Thought:** The story of Ruth teaches us many things, especially the value of trusting God in our circumstances. But her story also pictures God's redemptive love for us in Jesus Christ.
- **Outline:** The Way of Access to God



# Ruth

Author: Possibly Samuel  
Time: Possibly 1043 B.C.

- **Outline:** How a Young Moabitish Woman's Life was Enriched in a four chapter narrative that shows how faith leads to a blessing unlike few in history would enjoy.
- By a Beautiful Constancy, and Wise Choice (1:16)
- By a Humble Industry (2:2-3)
- By Accepting Counsel from an Older Friend (3:1-5)
- By a Providential Alliance and Exaltation to a Royal Line (4)

**Mind Mastery:** Loyalty births legacy—your faithfulness in obscurity positions you for divine favor.



# 1 Samuel

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 1100 B.C.-1015 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Book of First Samuel describes the transition of leadership in Israel from judges to kings. Three Characters take prominent roles in the book: Samuel, the last judge and first prophet; Saul, the first king; and David, who had been anointed but not yet recognized as Saul's successor.
- **Theme:** God is faithful and sovereign in keeping His promises to His people, even in the face of human mistakes, sin, and rebellion. First Samuel demonstrates that GOD protects and empowers those He has chosen and called for a specific purpose.
- **Key Word: Obedience**
- **Key Thought:** Obedience is Better than Sacrifice



# 1 Samuel

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 1100 B.C.-1015 B.C.

- **Outline: Leading Topics and Events**
  - The Birth & Dedication & Calling of Samuel (1-2:36)
  - The Capture & Return of the Ark of the Covenant (4-7)
  - The Clamor of Israel for a King (8)
  - Saul Chosen, and Anointed King (9-11)
  - Saul's Battle, His Self Will and Samuel's Prophecy (12-14:1-16)
  - Obedience is Better than Sacrifice (15:1-23)
  - David Anointed King (16)
  - David Slays Goliath (17)
  - Friendship of David & Jonathan (18)
  - Persecution of David by Saul(18-27:4)
  - Last Years of Saul's Reign and His Suicide (26-31)



# 1 Samuel

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 1100 B.C.-1015 B.C.

- **Outline: Leading Topics and Events**
  - David Anointed King (16)
  - David Slays Goliath (17)
  - Friendship of David & Jonathan (18)
  - Persecution of David by Saul(18-27:4)
  - Last Years of Saul's Reign and His Suicide (26-31)

**Mind Mastery:** The posture of your heart determines the outcome of your leadership. Stay humble in promotion.



# 2 Samuel

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 1010 B.C.-1004 B.C.

- **Introduction:** After many long years of Preparation, David finally assumed the throne as Israel's king. God had taken David through many battles. Now it was time for David to take his rightful place as God's chosen Leader of God's chosen people. The Book of 2 Samuel records the highlights of King David's reign, first over the territory of Judah, and finally over the entire nation of Israel. It traces the ascension of David to the throne, his ugly sins of adultery and murder, and the shattering consequences of those sins upon his family and the nation.
- **Theme:** Second Samuel paints a picture of a man who loved God deeply, a leader of God's own choosing who became Israel's greatest king, a warrior who fought and won many battles on behalf of his God and his people. David truly was a hero of the faith—but he was far from perfect. Second Samuel also tells the story of David's fall into sin, repentance, and his restoration. David the warrior king, could often be drawn aside from his passions. Still, David never lost his desire to know and please God. He became mighty in spirit because he never wavered in his love for God. David grew close to the Lord because of his heart's desire to spend time alone with the Lord. This is where spiritual greatness is born—in the presence of God.



# 2 Samuel

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 1010 B.C.-1004 B.C.

- **Key Thought:** Heart After God
- **Spiritual Message:** Second Samuel teaches us that God isn't looking for perfect people to serve Him but rather for those who have a heart of love and commitment for His will and who willingly present themselves and all their flaws and imperfections to Him for service.
- **Outline:** The Reign of David
  - The Reign of David and Ascension to the Throne (1-9)
  - The Golden Years of His Great Military Conquests (10)
  - The Declining Years of His Falling into Sin and the Consequences (11-19)
  - The Last Years of His Reign (20-24)



# 1 Kings

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 970 B.C.-930 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The Early History of the kingdom of Israel. The first half of 1 Kings traces the life of Solomon, Under his leadership, Israel rises to the peak of her size, power and glory. Solomon's great accomplishments, including the construction of the holy temple in Jerusalem, bring him worldwide fame and respect. This truly was Israel's golden age! Sadly, Solomon's zeal for God diminishes in his later years, as pagan wives turn his heart away from worshiping the Lord in His holy temple. As a result, the king with the divided heart leaves behind a divided kingdom. The Book of 1 Kings records what happens over the next century: two sets of kings. and two nations of disobedient people who grow increasingly indifferent to God's prophets and precepts.
- **Theme:** Faithfulness to God must remain an individual's and a kingdom's first priority.
- **Key Selections:**
  - Solomon's Wise Choice (3:5-14)
  - Solomon's Prayer (8:22-53)
  - The Ministry of Elijah (17-21)
  - The Call of Elisha (19:19-21)



# 1 Kings

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 970 B.C.-930 B.C.

- The Historical Narrative of Solomon Reign
  - The Early Years- His Ascension to the throne following David's Death (1-11)
  - The Later Years- The Decline and Disruption of the Kingdom (12-22)



# 2 Kings

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 853 B.C.-587 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The divided Kingdom with the heroic characters of Elijah and Elisha. Second Kings continue the drama begun in I Kings—the tragic history of two erring nations on a collision course with captivity. The author systematically traces the reigning monarchs of Israel and Judah, first by carrying forward one nation's history, then retracing the same period for the other nation. Nineteen consecutive evil kings rule in Israel, leading to the Assyrian captivity. The picture shines a little brighter in Judah, where godly kings occasionally emerge to reform the evils of their predecessors. In the end, however, sin outweighs righteousness. Judah gets marched off to Babylon.
- **Theme:** : After centuries of apostasy and rebellion, the people who once comprised the nation of Israel were taken into captivity and removed from the Promised Land. On the positive side, 2 Kings demonstrates one man can accomplish if he is willing to ask God for a double portion of His grace.
- **Key Thought:** The Powerful Rulers Upon a Nation. A people will eventually reap what they sow.



# 2 Kings

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 853 B.C.-587 B.C.

- **Outline:** History of the Downfall of Israel Kingdom
- History of the Last Days of Elijah (1-2:11)
- Mainly the History of Elisha (2:11-11)
- Notable Events in the Captivity History of Judah and Israel (11-25)

**Mind Mastery:** Disobedience divides kingdoms; obedience restores them. Leadership without integrity invites downfall.



# 1 Chronicles

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 586 B.C.-538 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Largely a record of the reigns of David, Solomon, and the Kings of Judah. Supplement to the books of I & II Samuel and I & II Kings. These books do not merely repeat the same material, but rather provide a divine editorial on the history of God's People. I Chronicles begin with the royal line of David and then traces the spiritual significance of David's righteous reign.
- **Theme:** The book highlights the proper worship of the true and living God of Israel, beautifully demonstrated in the life of David. First Chronicles also emphasizes the sovereignty of God.
- **Key Thought:** The Sovereignty of God



# 1 Chronicles

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 586 B.C.-538 B.C.

- **Outline: Analysis of the Book**
- Genealogies (1-9)
- Overthrow and the Death of Saul (10)
- The Reign of David (11-29)
  - His accession to the throne
  - His Mistake of Transporting the Ark
  - His Victory over the Philistines
  - The Ark Brought to Jerusalem
  - The Great Festival of Rejoicing
  - The desire to Build a Temple for Jehovah Denied
  - The sinful census
  - His last charge to the people and to his son Solomon.



# 2 Chronicles

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 586 B.C.-538 B.C.

- **Introduction:** : a sequel to 1 Chronicles and Supplement to the book of Kings. The history of Judah as related to the dark history of instability and apostasy. Second Chronicles, a sequel to I Chronicles, parallels I and 2 Kings but virtually ignores the northern kingdom of Israel because of its false worship and to acknowledge the temple in Jerusalem. While the book tells the story of a Nation that fell further and further away from its God—and the dreadful consequences of that apostasy—it focuses particular, attention on the kings who patterned their lives and reigns after the life and reign Of the godly king David, taking special note of the efforts of five godly kings who attempted to cleanse the nation of idol worship.
- **Theme:** The temple and the worship, Apostasy and Revival flows throughout the book.
- **Spiritual Message:** God will continue to accomplish His Purpose for all of mankind even when His own People Turn away from Him in rebellion.



# 2 Chronicles

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 586 B.C.-538 B.C.

- **Outline:** The Periods of Reformation
- Solomon Reign
  - His Wise Choice (1)
  - The Building of the Temple (2-4)
  - The Glory Fills the House (5)
  - Solomon Prayer and Dedication of the Temple (6)
  - Jehovah Appears to Solomon (7)



# 2 Chronicles

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 586 B.C.-538 B.C.

- **Outline:** The Periods of Reformation
- Solomon Reign
  - The Growth of Solomon (8)
  - The Death of Solomon (9)
- The Folly of Rehoboam (10)
- The History of Various Reigns (13-36:11-13)

**Mind Mastery:** Remembering God's past faithfulness strengthens your endurance for present trials.



# Ezra

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra

Time: Around 538 B.C.-537 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A record of the return of the Jews from captivity and the rebuilding of the temple. It begins where II Chronicles ends, by showing how God fulfills His promise to return His People to the Land of Promise after seventy years of exile.
- **Theme:** Ezra highlights the power and reliability of the Word of God. IN the very first verse of the book, the author tells us that the events then occurring happened in fulfillment of God's Promise.
- **Spiritual Message:** The Power of the Word of the Lord in Human Life
- **Outline:**



# Ezra

Author: Unknown, Possibly Ezra  
Time: Around 538 B.C.-537 B.C.

- **Outline:** The Return of the Jews
- The Return of the First Colony of Jews (1-2)
- The Long delayed endeavor to rebuild the Holy Temple (3-6)
  - The Altar rebuilt (3:1-6)
  - The Foundation of the Temple Laid (3:8-13)
  - The People in the Land desire to join in the work (4)
  - Violent Opposers cause suspension of the work (4:4-24)
  - The Work Resumed by an edict of King Darius (5-6)
  - The temple finished and dedicated (6:15-22)
- The Exodus of the Second Colony under the Leadership of Ezra (7-10)

**Mind Mastery:** Rebuilding begins with repentance-revival starts when we return to the Word.



# Nehemiah

Author: Unknown, Possibly Nehemiah  
Time: Around 445 B.C.- 420 B.C.

- **Introduction:** An account of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem and the re-establishing of the sacred ordinances. Nehemiah, a contemporary of Ezra, leads the third and last return to Jerusalem after the Babylonian exile. His concern for the welfare of Jerusalem and its inhabitants prompts him to take bold action. It all started when Jews who had survived the Babylonian captivity entered the Persian capital and encountered Nehemiah, who inquired of the people's welfare in Jerusalem. They responded that the walls surrounding the city lay in ruins, the people felt disillusioned and weary, and the situation had become very depressing. Their discouraging words launched Nehemiah into action. Granted permission to return to his homeland by the king, Nehemiah challenged his countrymen to arise and rebuild the shattered wall of Jerusalem.
- **Theme:** The Book of Nehemiah emphasizes restoration, both physical and spiritual
- **Key Text: (6:3)**



# Nehemiah

Author: Unknown, Possibly Nehemiah  
Time: Around 445 B.C.- 420 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message: Fight all your battles on your knees and you win everytime.**
- **Outline:** Rebuilding of the walls
- The Rebuilding of the Walls (1-7)
  
- Overcoming Hindrances for a Spiritual Work (2-6)
  - Ridicule (2:19) Overcome by confidence in God (2:20)
  - Wrath & Contempt (4:3) overcome by prayer and hard work (4:4-6)
  - Conspiracy (4:7-8) overcome by watchfulness and prayer (4:9)
  - Discouragement of Friends (4:10-12) Overcome by steadfast courage 4:13-14
  - Selfish Greed (5:1-5) overcome by rebuke and self sacrifice (5:6-17)
  - Work Completed enemies confounded by persistent endeavor (6:1-15)
  
- Closing Events (8-13)



# Esther

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 5<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Introduction:** The story of Queen Esther's deliverance of the Jews from the plot of Haman, and the establishment of the feast of Purim. The Book of Esther is a great story of intrigue and heroism, but a story whose inclusion in the Scriptures has been debated for centuries since God fails to get even a single mention in the book. In fact, the only reference of any kind to spiritual discipline comes in a few short references to prayer and fasting. Nevertheless, God's hand of providence and protection stands out throughout the book, especially when God's people appear in grave danger of annihilation.
- **Theme:** God's invisible hand of providence cares for, protects, and delivers those who are His.
- **Key Verse: (4:14)**
- **Spiritual Message:** Sometimes He uses godly people willing to stand up to opposition, even in the face of grave danger to themselves.



# Esther

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 5<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Outline:** Main Events of the history center around three feast
- The Feast of Ahasuerus and events connected to it
  - Queen Vashti ordered to come before the King, Her Refusal, Her Dethroning (1:1-22)
  - After a Kingdom Wide Search Esther is Chosen as the New Queen (2:1-17)



# Esther

Author: Unknown

Time: Around 5<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

- **Outline:** Main Events of the history center around three feast
- The Feast of Esther
  - Mordecai's Special Work to Save the King (2:7-23)
  - The Wickedness of Haman (3:1-15)
  - The Mourning of the Jews in the discovery of Haman's Plot (4:1-14)
  - Esther's Invitation to the King & Haman (5:1-8)
  - Haman's scheme to hang Mordecai (5:9-14)
  - King catches the revelation (6:1-3)
  - Haman Hangs Himself (6:4-11)
  - Esther plan (7)
- The Feast of Purim (8-10)

**Mind Mastery:** God's providence is always at work behind the scenes; courage in purpose changes destiny.



# Job

Author: Unknown

Time: Oldest Book of the Bible

- **Introduction:** The problem of affliction, showing the malice of Satan, the patience of Job. The vanity of human philosophy, the divine wisdom, and final deliverance of the sufferer. The book begins with a heavenly debate between God and Satan, moves through three cycles of earthly debates between Job and his friends, and concludes with a dramatic "divine diagnosis" of Job's problem. In the end, Job acknowledges the sovereignty of God in his life and receives back more than he had accumulated before his trials
- **Theme:** God is sovereign, even in the face of life's very worst trials. He will not allow us to be tested beyond our ability to withstand whatever adversity confronts us.
- **Key Thought:** Job's Discourse on Wisdom (ch.28)
- **Spiritual Message:** Trusting God means looking beyond what we can see to what God sees.



# Job

Author: Unknown

Time: Oldest Book of the Bible

- **Outline:** Job's Affliction
  - The identity of Job, what happened to Him, and who caused it (1:1-2:10)
  - The Arrival of Job's Three Friends and the conversations that took place between them and Job (2:11-31:40)
  - Elihu Instructions to Job (32-37)
  - The Lord Replies to Job's Complaint from a Whirlwind (38-39)
  - Job's Confessions and God's rebuke of Job's Friends (40:1-42:9)
  - Job's Prayer for His Friends and the Restoration of His Wealth and Position (42:10-17)

**Mind Mastery:** Perspective in pain determines progress after pain.



# Psalms

Author: David, Sons of Korah, Asaph, Heman, Ethan, Solomon & More  
Time: Long Period in History

- **Introduction:** The Book of Psalms is perhaps the most widely used book in the Bible. It explores the full range of human experience in a very personal and practical way. Its 150 songs run in theme from the creation through the patriarchal, theocratic monarchical, exilic, and post exilic periods. The tremendous breadth of subject matter in the Psalms includes diverse topics such as jubilation, war, peace, worship, judgment, messianic prophecy, praise, and lament. In ancient Israel the psalms were set to the accompaniment of stringed instruments and served as the temple hymnal and devotional guide for the Jewish people, specially after the construction of the second temple following the Babylonian exile.
- **Theme:** Praise, Prayer, and Worship. Worship is a weapon against worry.
- **Spiritual Message:** Our intimacy with God is His Highest Priority for our lives and it determines the impact of our lives.
- **Outline:** : Each of the psalms is a "stand-alone" work emphasizing a particular topic. The psalms do not appear to be arranged in any discernible order or according to any particular "timeline."



# Proverbs

Author: Solomon  
Time: 715 – 686 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A collection of moral and religious maxims, and discourses on wisdom, temperance, justice, etc. Proverbs provides a divine commentary on how to deal successfully with the practical affairs of everyday life: how to relate to God, parents, children, neighbors, government, and others. Proverbs tackles topics as wide-ranging as pride, greed, procrastination, slothfulness, sexual sin, anger, friendship, and speech—among many others. Solomon, the principal author, uses a combination of poetry, parables, leading questions, short stories, and wise sayings—all wrapped in striking and memorable nuggets—to enable God's people to gain the divine perspective necessary to handle life's issues. He does not issue divine promises or guarantees, but instead says to us, in essence, "If you live wisely according to the guidelines set down in God's Word, then blessing is the usual result. If you live foolishly, however, and follow your own stubborn path, then you should expect regret and pain and destruction."
- **Theme:** Proverbs presents time-tested wisdom for achieving a successful everyday life.



# Proverbs

Author: Solomon  
Time: 715 – 686 B.C.

- **Key Thought: The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom**
- **Mind Mastery: Wise choices today create freedom tomorrow.**

- **Outline:** The Moral Instructions

- Fatherly Advice concerning the acquisition of wisdom (1-7)
- Solomon's call to wisdom (8-9)
- The Contrast Between Wisdom & Foolishness, Godliness & UnGodliness (10-20)
- Wisdom in the forms of Maxims and Counsel (21-24)
- Solomon's Proverbs compiled & edited during King Hezekiah's time (25-29)
- The Word of Agur (30)
- King Lemuel (31:1-9)
- The Virtuous Woman (31:10-31)

**Mind Mastery:** Wise choices today create freedom tomorrow.



# Ecclesiastes

Author: Solomon  
Time: Solomon Rule in 10<sup>th</sup> Century

- **Introduction:** Reflections on the vanities of life, and man's duties and obligations to God. The key word in Ecclesiastes is "vanity," the emptiness of trying to be happy apart from God. Life without God just does not "work," even if one can manage to accumulate wealth, fame, popularity and power. So the conclusion of the ancient Preacher stands: "Fear God, and keep His commandments, for this is man's all" (12:13).
- **Theme:** Outside of a real and dynamic relationship with God, even a "successful" life will be fun of futility and vanity.
- **Key Thought: "Vanity"**
- **Spiritual Message:** Whatever you acquire outside of God's will eventually turn to ashes



# Ecclesiastes

Author: Solomon  
Time: Solomon Rule in 10<sup>th</sup> Century

- **Outline:**
- The Futility of Human Effort apart from a living relationship with God (1:1-11)
- Life is to Be enjoyed as a gift from God's Own Hand (1:12-11:6)
- Because Death is Coming Sooner Than We Think, in Our Enjoyment of Life We Should Remember that God's Judgement Also is Coming (11:7-12:8)
- A Charge to Fear God and Obey His Commands (12:9-14)

**Mind Mastery:** Apart from God, life is vanity.



# Songs of Songs

Author: Solomon  
Time: Solomon Rule in 10<sup>th</sup> Century

- **Introduction:** A religious poem symbolizing the mutual love of Christ and the church. Does God have anything to say to us about love, sex, and intimacy? For many people, the words "romance" and "Bible" conjure up a long list of religious "thou shalt nots." But God never intended for us to view love in a negative way. He created us in love and for love, and for that reason, the Bible has a great deal to say about romantic love. In fact, it often uses pictures of human love to help us understand God's love for us.
- **Theme:** God demonstrates His grace to us through the joys of romantic love that He enables husbands and wives to share. That human love can also serve as a picture of His divine love for us.
- **Key Thought:** My Beloved
- **Spiritual Message:** As Human Life finds its highest fulfillment in the love of man and woman, so spiritual life finds its highest fulfillment in the love of God for His People



# Songs of Songs

Author: Solomon  
Time: Solomon Rule in 10<sup>th</sup> Century

- **Outline:** Synopsis Of the Song
- Spiritual Communion Between the Bride and the Heavenly Bridegroom (1:1-2:7)
- The Bride Misses Her Companion and Seeks Him ((2:8-3:5)
- The ardent discourses of the Bride and Bridegroom on their Mutual Love and the Graces of Each Other (3:6-8:14)

**Mind Mastery:** Godly love reflects divine covenant love.



# Isaiah

Author: Isaiah

Time: 740 B.C. – 681 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The great prophet of redemption. A book rich in Messianic prophecies mingled with woes pronounced upon sinful nations. Isaiah is something like a miniature Bible. The first thirty-nine chapters of Isaiah (like the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament) predict judgment after judgment upon immoral and idolatrous people. Judah has sinned; the surrounding nations have sinned; the whole earth has sinned. Judgment must come, for God cannot allow such blatant sin to go unpunished forever. The final twenty-seven chapters (like the twenty-seven books of the New Testament), focus more on a message of hope. The Messiah is coming Savior and a Sovereign to bear a cross and to wear a crown, and the Lord will restore the fortunes of His people and give them a heart to follow Him completely.
- **Theme:** The "Holy One of Israel" (see 1:4; 5:19; 10:20; etc.) calls His people to a life of righteousness and justice, but when they turn their backs on Him and His ways, the inevitable result is judgement.



# Isaiah

Author: Isaiah

Time: 740 B.C. – 681 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** God will always preserve a remnant for Himself and will save and rescue them in amazing ways that will ultimately bless the whole world.
- **Outline:**
- Events Leading up to the Babylonian Captivity (1-39)
  - Exhortations and Judgements mingled with predictions of better days and the coming Messiah (1-12)
  - Prophecies concerning the nations of Assyria, Babylonia, Moab, Egypt, Syria, Edom and Tyre (13-23)
  - Writing concerning the sins and misery of the people, promises of salvation and the song of confidence in God (24-27)
  - Woes Pronounced upon Ephraim and Jerusalem, especially in trusting in foreign alliances (28-31)
  - Promise of a Righteous King and the outpouring of the Spirit (32-35)
  - Hezekiah Deliverance from the Assyrians and the lengthening of his life (36-39)



# Isaiah

Author: Isaiah

Time: 740 B.C. – 681 B.C.

- The New View (40-66)
  - Contains the Predictions, warnings, and prophecies concerning Judah from the time Babylonian captivity through the arrival of the Messiah, Jesus Christ and on into the centuries of Christian dispensation.

**Mind Mastery:** God redeems brokenness; your pain can become prophecy when surrendered to Him.



# Jeremiah

Author: Jeremiah

Time: 627 B.C. – 586 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The weeping prophet. Lived from the time of Josiah to the captivity. Book of Jeremiah records the frequently dark prophecies of a man from the priestly city of Anathoth, whom God called to a difficult ministry while the prophet was still in his youth. Jeremiah, who has been called "the weeping prophet," labors for more than forty years proclaiming a message of doom to the stiff-necked and unrepentant people of Judah. In his long ministry he wrote a long book; Jeremiah contains more words than any other book in the Bible. And as the people of Judah and their king rejected his message, it became even longer (Jer. 36:32). For all these reasons, Jeremiah is a heart broken prophet with a heartbreaking message. Despised and persecuted by his countrymen, Jeremiah bathes his harsh prophecies in tears of compassion.
- **Theme:** Jeremiah decries the apostasy of God's chosen people, predicts their bondage at the hands of the Babylonians, and looks forward to their eventual restoration through the mercy and grace of God.



# Jeremiah

Author: Jeremiah

Time: 627 B.C. – 586 B.C.

- **Key Thought:** You Forgot Your God
- **Spiritual Message:** God knows how difficult life can be. When Jeremiah trembled the Lord strengthened him with these words: “They will fight against you, but they will not prevail against you. For I am with you says the Lord, I will deliver you” (Jeremiah 1:19)
- **Outline:** Synopsis of the Book
  - The divine call of the Prophet (1)
  - The Warnings and Exhortations to the Rebellious Nation (2-35)
  - The Hardships of the Persecuted Prophet (36-38)
  - Chronicles of the Destruction of Jerusalem & Nations Subsequent Ruin (39-45)
  - Judgement against the Surrounding Nations (46-51)
  - The Historical Conclusion (52)

**Mind Mastery:** Even when truth is unpopular, speak it with conviction; obedience matters more than applause.



# Lamentations

Author: Jeremiah

Time: 586 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A series of dirges by Jeremiah, bewailing the afflictions of Israel. Lamentations describes the funeral of a city. Think of it as the tearstained portrait of a once-proud Jerusalem, now reduced to rubble by invaders bent on destruction. In a five-poem dirge, Jeremiah lays bare his ragged emotions. A death has occurred; Jerusalem lies barren and desolate. Lamentations records the horrible aftermath of the overthrow of Jerusalem and the exile of the Jews at the hands of the Babylonians. It laments what has happened to the city, to its inhabitants, and Jeremiah's own persecutions. But even in the midst of this holocaust, Jeremiah triumphantly cries out, "Great is Your faithfulness" (3:23). In the face of death and destruction, with life seemingly coming apart, the prophet turns tragedy into a triumph of faith.
- **Theme:** When we refuse to repent of our sin, affliction is the inevitable consequence.



# Lamentations

Author: Jeremiah

Time: 586 B.C.

- **Key Verse: (1:12)** *Is it nothing to you, all you who pass by? Look around and see. Is any suffering like my suffering that was inflicted on me, that the LORD brought on me in the day of his fierce anger?*
- **Outline:** The Sequel “The National Funeral”
  - The Ruin of Jerusalem and the misery of the exiles, because of their sins (1)
  - Jehovah the ancient defender of Israel, has given up his people to their awful fate (2)
  - Jeremiah's grief over the afflictions of His people but his trust in God, and the tears of his own persecutions (3)
  - The former glory of Israel contrasted with their present misery (4)
  - A Prayer for Mercy (5)

**Mind Mastery:** God’s mercy is renewed daily—lament is not the end, it’s the turning point toward restoration.



# Ezekiel

Author: Ezekiel

Time: 592 – 570 B.C.

- **Introduction:** One of the mystery books, full of striking metaphors vividly portraying the sad condition of God's people and the pathway to future exaltation and glory. Ezekiel, a priest and a prophet, ministered during the darkest days of Judah's history: the seventy years of Babylonian captivity. Carried to Babylon before final assault on Jerusalem, Ezekiel uses prophecies, parables, object lessons, and the to dramatize God's message to His exiled people. Though they are like dry baking in the sun, God will reassemble them and breathe life into the nation bones once again (37:1—14). Present judgment will be followed by future glory, so that "you shall know that I am the LORD" (6:7).
- **Theme:** God promises to restore His people when they repent of their sin and return to Him with their whole hearts. The words "Thus saith Jehovah are repeated continuously.
- **Key Thought:** "I Am Jehovah"



# Ezekiel

Author: Ezekiel

Time: 592 – 570 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** The dark moments in our life will last only so long as is necessary for God to accomplish His purpose in us.
- **Outline:** A National Revival
- The Apostolic Condition of Judah (1-32)
  - Visions, Warnings & Judgements concerning the guilt of the people (1-24)
  - Divine Judgements upon Seven Surrounding Nations (25-32)



# Ezekiel

Author: Ezekiel

Time: 592 – 570 B.C.

- The Promise of Glory Returning (33-48)
  - Heed to the warning and Repent (33)
  - Removal of the False Shepherds and the Coming of the Good Shepherd who will feed the flock (34)
  - The Revival in the Valley (36-37)
  - The Overthrow of the Enemies of the Nation (38-39)
  - The Building of a New Sanctuary (40-42)
  - The Return of the Glory of the Lord (43-44)
  - The Ministry of a Royal Priesthood (44:9-31)
  - Life Giving Waters flowing from the Sanctuary (47) See also Revelations 22:1-2

**Mind Mastery:** When life feels like dry bones, speak life—God can revive what seems hopeless.



# Daniel

Author: Daniel

Time: 605 – 530 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A book of personal biography and apocalyptic visions concerning events in both secular and sacred history. The Book of Daniel details the life and prophecies of one of God's most trusted servants. It includes more fulfilled prophecy than any other book. Several of the books twelve chapters revolve dreams, and visions. Some of the greatest narratives was his experience in the Lions Den, his three friends in the fiery furnace, the disembodied hand writing on the wall. What stands out is that a sovereign, omnipotent God consistently & swiftly reacts to the earnest prayers of his servants.
- **Theme:** God rules over the affairs of men, and no one can derail His plans or stop Him from acting. He is absolutely sovereign.
- **Key Thought:** The Sovereignty of God



# Daniel

Author: Daniel

Time: 605 – 530 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** Obedience is the bottom line. If we obey the Lord, we need to know the Lord knows what action to take on our behalf.
- **Outline:** Structure of the Narrative
  - First Conflict. Between Pagan Self Indulgence & Victorious Conscientious Abstinence (1:8-15)
  - Second Conflict. Between Pagan Magic & Victorious Heavenly Wisdom over dreams (2:1-47)
  - Third Conflict. Heathen Idolatry arrayed against Victorious Loyalty to God (3:1-30)
  - Fourth Conflict. A Pagan Kings Pride against Divine Sovereignty (4:4-37)
  - Fifth Conflict. Impious Sacrilege arrayed against Reverence for Sacred Objects (5:1-30)
  - Sixth Conflict: Between Malicious Plotting and the Providence of God for the Saints (6:1-28)
  - Visions & Prophecies (7-12)

**Mind Mastery:** Obedience under pressure unlocks divine protection; faith in captivity produces freedom of spirit.



# Hosea

Author: Hosea

Time: 755 – 715 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Contemporary with Isaiah and Micah. Central Thought: the apostasy of Israel characterized as spiritual adultery. The book is filled with striking metaphors describing the sins of the people. Hosea ministered to the northern kingdom of Israel before its destruction and deportation by the vicious Assyrians. During his time, the nation appeared to enjoy a season of prosperity and growth; but inwardly, moral corruption and spiritual adultery had thoroughly infected the people. God instructed Hosea to marry a promiscuous woman named Gomer, the prophet found his domestic life to be an accurate and tragic dramatization of the unfaithfulness of God's people. Hosea presents a compelling story of God's unfailing, steadfast care for His people despite their unfaithfulness, ingratitude, and repeated rebellion. While God's people abandoned Him for pagan idols, His love would forever remain in place as He calls His people back to Himself.
- **Theme:** Spiritual adultery will always bring God's judgment, but God will never abandon His steadfast love for His covenant people.



# Hosea

Author: Hosea

Time: 755 – 715 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** Apostasy from God is Spiritual Adultery. As Children of our Sovereign God, we are never victims of our circumstances.
- Outline: Synopsis
- Israel's Apostasy Symbolized in the Prophet's Marriage to the Prostitute Gomer (1-3)
- The Chronicles of Israel's Sins and the Prophetic Consequences of those Sins (4-13)
- God's Promised Blessing for Repentance (14)

**Mind Mastery:** Grace redeems even unfaithfulness—love like God loves: consistently, sacrificially, and unconditionally.



# Joel

Author: Joel

Time: 835 – 796 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Joel was a Prophet of Judah. Leading topic- National repentance and its blessings. The day of the Lord. A time of divine judgements, may be transformed into a season of blessing. Disaster struck the southern kingdom of Judah without warning. An black cloud descended upon the land—the dreaded locusts. In a matter ominous of hours, every living green thing was stripped bare. While it's not clear whether Joel wrote of a literal swarm of locusts or of a vision of things to come, he used the frightening image to proclaim God's message.
- **Theme:** Repentance must Precede God's Blessing
- **Key Thought:** “The Day of The Lord”



# Joel

Author: Joel

Time: 835 – 796 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** Despite His God and His Grace, Despite His Mercy, Despite His Love, if we continue to disobey Him and reject His word, we may reach a point of no return where His judgement inevitably falls.
- **Outline:** The Day of The Lord
- A Time of Judgements Upon the People for Their Sins(1)
  - The Plague of Locusts (1:4-9)
  - The Severe Drought (1:10-20)
  - The Invasion of the Enemies (2:1-10)



# Joel

Author: Joel

Time: 835 – 796 B.C.

- A Call to Penitence and Prayer (2:12-17)
- The Promise of Future Deliverance (2:18-20)
- A Season of Great Refreshing (2:23-3:21)
  - The outpouring of the Holy Spirit will usher in a great revival (ch.228-32)
  - In The Valley of Decision (ch.3:1-16, 17-21)
    - The Gentile nation will be judged
    - Zion shall receive a glorious blessing

**Mind Mastery:** Restoration follows repentance; God can turn wasted years into seasons of abundance.



# Amos

Author: Amos

Time: 793 – 740 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Known as the herdsman prophet, a courageous reformer, denouncing selfishness and sin. The book contains a series of 5 visions. Amos prophesied during a period of national optimism in Israel. Business was booming and boundaries were bulging but below the surface, greed and injustice festered. Hypocritical religious motions had replaced true worship, creating a false sense of security and a growing callousness to God's disciplining hand. Famine, Drought, Plagues, Death, Destruction seemed that nothing could force the people to their knees.
- **Theme:** God will discipline those who become spiritually lax or indifferent.
- **Key Thought: "Burdened"**
- **Spiritual Message:** Keep Your eyes on God and not the Blessing



# Amos

Author: Amos

Time: 793 – 740 B.C.

- **Outline:** Synopsis
- Impending Judgments (1-2:1-3)
- Threatening Discourses (2-3)
- The Call to Israel to Seek God (5)
- Luxurious Living Condemned (6:4-14)



# Amos

Author: Amos

Time: 793 – 740 B.C.

- A Series of Five Visions
  - A Vision of Locusts (7:1-3)
  - A Vision of Fire (7:4-5)
  - A Vision of the Plumbline (7:7-9)
  - A Vision of a Basket of Summer Fruit (8:1-3)
  - A Vision of a Smitten Sanctuary (9:1-10)
- The Attempted Vision Sabotage to Intimidate the Prophet (7:10-13)
- The Prediction of the Dispersion & Restoration of Israel (9:9-15)

**Mind Mastery:** Justice and righteousness are inseparable; spiritual maturity requires moral integrity.



# Obadiah

Author: Obadiah

Time: Approximately 840 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The doom of Edom and final deliverance of Israel. A struggle that began in the womb between twin brothers, Esau and Jacob, eventually erupted into a greater struggle between their respective descendants, the Edomites and the Israelites. The prophet Obadiah roundly condemned the Edomites for their stubborn refusal to aid Israel, first during the time of the wilderness wandering (Num. 20:14—21) and later during the time of the Babylonian invasion. This little-known prophet described their crimes, tried their case, and pronounced their judgment: total destruction. By contrast, God promised that his people would ultimately destroy their enemies and live in peace.
- **Theme:** God provides and cares for His people and will execute judgment against those who oppose them.
- **Key Thought: vs. 10** *The violence against your brother Jacob, shame shall cover you, and you shall be cut off forever.*



# Obadiah

Author: Obadiah

Time: Approximately 840 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** “You Will Reap What You Sow”
- **Outline:** Synopsis
- **The Doom of Edom** for their pride and wrong unto Jacob (vs.1-16)
- **The Deliverance of the Chosen People**, and the Inclusion of Edom in the future Kingdom (vs. 17-21); Numbers 24:18

**Mind Mastery:** Pride precedes downfall; humility preserves destiny.



# Jonah

Author: Jonah

Time: Around 760 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The story of the “Reluctant Missionary” who was taught by bitter experience the lesson of obedience and the depth of divine mercy. As a true prophet of the Lord (2 Kings 14:25), Jonah knew God and recognized Him as a merciful, gracious God, "slow to anger and abundant in lovingkindness, One relents from doing harm" (Jon. 4:2). Jonah despised the brutal Assyrian city of Nineveh, however, and did not want to give its citizens the opportunity to repent and perhaps experience God's mercy. So he ran in the opposite direction.
- **Theme:** When we fail to obey God's calling, we go nowhere but "down."
- **Key Thought:** “God is OmniPresent”



# Jonah

Author: Jonah

Time: Around 760 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** We serve a God who fills heaven and earth. Everywhere we are, there He is and He was there long before we arrived.
- **Outline:** Synopsis
  - The Divine Call and Deliberate Disobedience (1)
  - The Distress, The Prayer, and the Deliverance (2)
  - The Second Chance Commission Obeyed (3)
  - The Childish Complaint of the Prophet and the Divine Mercy coupled with Rebuke (4)

**Mind Mastery:** Running from purpose delays peace—obedience brings alignment and revival.



# Micah

Author: Micah

Time: Around 750-686 B.C.

- **Introduction:** This book gives a dark picture of the moral condition of Israel and Judah but foretells the establishment of the Messianic kingdom in which righteousness shall prevail. Micah, called from a rustic home to be a prophet, left his familiar surroundings to deliver a stern message of judgment to the princes and people of Jerusalem. Micah not only rebuked his people, however; he also issued several prophecies of the coming Messiah and described a future time of peace and prosperity when Israel would once more serve the Lord in holy gladness.
- **Theme:** God insists that His people must reflect His holy character in the way they live; if they refuse, judgment is the inevitable result. Yet God will never abandon His covenant people and send the Messiah to rescue them from their sins and to one day rule over them in righteousness and truth.
- **Key Thought:** “Who is Like Jehovah”



# Micah

Author: Micah

Time: Around 750-686 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** What does the Lord Require of you but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God. (6:8)
- **Outline:** Synopsis
  - Micah Exposes the Sins of His Countrymen and the Coming Judgement (1-3)
  - The Prophetic Promise of Deliverance (4-5)
  - The Exhortations and Confessions of National Sins, Coupled With the Hope of Restoration (6-7)
- \* Particular Sins Condemned: Idolatry (1:7,5:13), Evil Schemes (2:1), Covetousness (2:2), Rapacity of Princes, Prophets, and Priests (3:2-11), Witchcraft (5:12), Dishonesty (6:10-12), Treachery (7:5,6)



# Nahum

Author: Nahum

Time: Around 660 B.C.

- **Introduction:** The destruction of Nineveh. For everyone to whom much is given, from him much will be required. Jesus declared (Luke 12:48). His words found graphic illustration in the fortunes of ancient Nineveh, the infamous capital of Assyria. The great Gentile city had been given the privilege of knowing the one true God. Under Jonah's preaching, the people of the metropolis repented, and God had graciously withheld His promised judgment. A hundred years later, however, Nahum proclaims the downfall of the same city. The Assyrians forgot their life-saving revival and returned to their habits of violence, idolatry, and arrogance. As a result, the Babylonians would so utterly destroy the city that no trace of it would remain—a prophecy fulfilled in painful detail.
- **Theme:** God judges disobedience, but He gives the repentant a "second chance."
- **Key Thought:** Obedience is Better than Sacrifice



# Nahum

Author: Nahum

Time: Around 660 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** What God opposes ends in misery and destruction; what God supports ends in joy and blessing. Obedience always brings blessings.
- **Outline:** 3 Part Synopsis
- Part One. Jehovah as Nineveh Judge (1)
- Part Two. Nineveh's Judgement (2)
- Part Three. Nineveh's Complete Ruin (3)

**Mind Mastery:** God's vengeance defends the faithful; He always balances the scales of justice.



# Habakkuk

Author: Habakkuk

Time: Around 609-598 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Written during the Chaldean period. The question was, How can a just God allow a wicked nation to oppress Israel? The Main focus was the mysteries of providence. Habakkuk ministered during the final "death throes" of the nation of Judah. Although God had repeatedly called the nation to repentance, Judah stubbornly refused to change her sinful ways. The prophet, knowing the hard heartedness of his countrymen, asked God how long such an intolerable condition could continue. God replied that He would use the brutal Babylonians as His chastening rod upon the wayward nation—an announcement that sent the prophet to his knees
- **Theme:** God rules over the whole earth and uses whomever He chooses for His purposes. We are to trust God, despite the mysterious nature of His providence.
- **Key Thought:** The just in any generation live by faith (Hab. 2:4). Disappointments are Inevitable; Discouragement is a Choice



# Habakkuk

Author: Habakkuk

Time: Around 609-598 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** God doesn't require us to understand His will, just obey it, even when it seems unreasonable.
- **Outline:** The Mysteries of His Providence
- The Prophets Complaint and The Masters Reply (1-2)
- The Sovereignty and Providence of God like a Psalm & a Prayer (3-4)

**Mind Mastery:** Faith doesn't deny struggle—it chooses to trust even when the outcome is unclear.



# Zephaniah

Author: Zephaniah

Time: Around 640 - 609 B.C.

- **Introduction:** This book is filled with threatenings, but ends in a vision of the future glory of Israel. Zephaniah repeatedly hammers home his message that "the day of the LORD"—Judgment Day—is coming like a flood, when God will deal decisively with the malignancy of sin. Israel and her Gentile neighbors will shortly experience the crushing hand of God's wrath. After the divine chastening process has run its course, however, blessing will come once more, this time in the person of the Messiah, a cause for great praise and singing.
- **Theme:** Zephaniah memorably illustrates the "goodness and severity" of almighty God as described in Romans 11:22. The Lord will never wink at sin, but neither will He ever totally abandon His covenant people.
- **Key Thought:** The Searching Judgments of God



# Zephaniah

Author: Zephaniah

Time: Around 640 - 609 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** Victory is yours to walk in because Jesus set the example, and His Spirit is within you. God uses every frustration, fear, feeling of hopelessness, and even temptation to bring you closer to Himself.
- **Outline:** Synopsis
- The Announcement of God's Coming Judgement on the Nations of the World and Judah Herself (1-2)
- The Need for Salvation and God's Promise of Restoration (3)
  - A Woe is Pronounced (3:1-8)
  - A Universal Judgment (3:8-13)
  - The Future Glory of Israel (3:14-20)

**Mind Mastery:** God purifies before He promotes; judgment clears the path for renewal.



# Haggai

Author: Haggai

Time: 520 - 516 B.C.

- **Introduction:** A reproof to the people's slackers in building the second temple; but promises a return to God's glory when the building should be completed. With the Babylonian exile behind them, a newly returned group of Jews back in the holy land began rebuilding the temple. Sixteen years after the project got started, however, God's people had not finished it, for they had allowed their personal affairs to interfere with God's business. Because of their lapse, God withheld His natural blessings.
- In response, the prophet Haggai preached a fiery series of sermonettes designed to stir up the nation to finish the temple. He called the builders to renewed courage in the Lord, renewed holiness of life, and renewed faith in the God who controls the future.
- **Theme:** Haggai rebukes the people for failing to finish God's work and promises His blessings for completing it.
- **Key Verse: 2:4**



# Haggai

Author: Haggai  
Time: 520-516 B.C.

- **Spiritual Message:** The Lord is with you. That alone is your security in every moment of your life.
- **Outline:** Synopsis of Four Sermons
  - First Message. A Call to the People to Rebuild the Temple (1)
  - Second Message. Prophetical Rebuilding would be filled with God's Glory (2)
  - Third Message. The Prophet Decried the People's Sin and Declared God Blessing Over Obedience (2:10-19)
  - Fourth Message. Encouragement for Zerubbabel (2:20-23)

**Mind Mastery:** Prioritize God's house and purpose—what you build for Him builds you.



# Zechariah

Author: Zechariah

Time: 520 B.C. (2 Months after Haggai)

- **Introduction:** Contemporary with Haggai. He helped in the arouse of the Jews to rebuild the temple. He had a series of eight visions and saw the ultimate triumph of God's kingdom. Zechariah sought to motivate his countrymen to the work by reminding them of future importance of the temple. The temple must be built, for one day the His glory will inhabit it. Future blessing, however, depended upon present obedience The people needed to remember that they were not merely building a facility; project they were with building the future.
- **Theme:** God equips and strengthens us to do the work He calls us to do
- **Key Thought:** "At Evening Time It Shall Be Light"



# Zechariah

Author: Zechariah

Time: 520 B.C. (2 Months after Haggai)

- **Spiritual Message:** We can trust God's Promises because He puts His heart and His Infinite Power into making sure they come to pass just as He promised.
- **Outline:** Synopsis
- Opening Exhortations (1-8)
  - A Series of Eight Visions: The Man Among Myrtle Trees (1:7-17)
  - The Four Horns & Four Carpenters (1:18-21)
  - The Man with the Measuring Line (2)
  - The Cleansing of the High Priest (3)



# Zechariah

Author: Zechariah

Time: 520 B.C. (2 Months after Haggai)

- The Golden Candlestick & Two Olive Trees (4)
  - The Flying Roll (5:1-4)
  - The Woman in the Epha (5:5-11)
  - The Four Chariots (6:1-8) High Priest (6:10-15)
- The Answer Concerning the Fast (7-8)
  - The Vision of the Ultimate Triumph of God's Kingdom (9-14)

**Mind Mastery:** God equips and strengthens you for every assignment He calls you to fulfill.



# Malachi

Author: Malachi  
Time: Around 430 B.C.

- **Introduction:** Gives a graphical picture of the closing period of the Old Testament History. He shows the necessity reforms before the coming Messiah. Malachi, a contemporary of Nehemiah, directed his message to a people plagued with corrupt priests, immoral lifestyles, and a false sense of security in their privileged relationship with God. Using a question-and-answer format, Malachi probed deeply into their habits of hypocrisy, infidelity, mixed marriages, divorce, false worship, and arrogance. Malachi may have prophesied in the period after Nehemiah left Jerusalem to serve the Persian king once more (433 B.C.), since the problems he tried to combat sound so similar to the ones Nehemiah later confronted upon his return to Jerusalem for a second tour of duty as governor (Neh. 13:7—31).
- **Theme:** God's people need to reform their rebellious habits in order to prepare the way for the coming Messiah.
- **Key Verse:** Will a Man Rob God? (3:8)
- **Spiritual Message:** God Only requires us to return to Him what was His in the first place.



# Malachi

Author: Malachi  
Time: Around 430 B.C.

- **Outline:** Two Pictures & Three Parts
- The Darkside of the Picture- The sins of a dishonest ungrateful people & unfaithful priest
  - **Robbing God** (1:1-5) Failure to respond to Divine Love (1:2), Dishonoring God's Name (1:6), Blemished Offering (1:7-14), Evil Priests (2:1-8), Withholding tithes (3:8), Justifying Impiety & Oppression (3:5)
  - **Social Sins** (2-3:5)
    - Treacherous Dealing with Brethren (2:10)
    - Intermarriage with the Heathen (2:11)
    - Divorcing Wives (2:14-16)
    - Sorcery, Impurity, Oppression (3:5)



# Malachi

Author: Malachi  
Time: Around 430 B.C.

- **Outline:** Two Pictures & Three Parts
- ***The Glorious Promise***
  - The Coming of the Messenger of the Covenant (3:1-4)
  - Saints Becoming Jehovah's Peculiar Treasure (3:16-18)
  - The Dawning of a New Day in which the Righteous will Triumph (4:2,3)
  - Of the appearance of a Spiritual Reformer before the Day of the Lord is Ushered In (4:5,6)



# Malachi

Author: Malachi  
Time: Around 430 B.C.

- **Outline:** Two Pictures & Three Parts

## INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD

- **The 400 Years of Silence** – From Malachi to Matthew.
- Rise of empires: Persian, Greek, Roman.
- Development of synagogues, Pharisees, Sadducees, and scribal traditions.
- Jewish longing for the Messiah.

**Mind Mastery:** *Silence does not mean absence—God is still preparing His plan in hidden seasons.*



**New Testament**



# What is the Bible?

## The Books of the Bible: New Testament

<b>New Testament</b>	<b>1 Historical (Acts of the Apostle)</b>	<b>General Epistles (7)</b>
<b>The Gospel (4)</b>	<b>Pauline Epistles (14)</b>	James
Matthew	Romans	I, II Peter
Mark	I, II Corinthians	I, II, III John, Jude
Luke	Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians	<b>Prophetical (1)</b>
John	I, II Timothy   I, II Thessalonians Titus, Philemon, Hebrews	Revelation



# Matthew

Author: Matthew  
Time: Around 70 A.D.

**Introduction:** Narrative especially adapted to the Jews showing Jesus was the kingly Messiah of Jewish prophecy. Through a carefully selected series of Old Testament quotations (more than sixty), documents Jesus Christ's claim to be that Messiah. Jesus' genealogy, baptism, message, and miracles all point to the same inescapable conclusion: Christ is King. Jesus turns even the seeming defeat of His death into victory through the Resurrection, and 50 the message again echoes forth: the King of the Jews lives.

**Theme:** The word fulfilled appears repeatedly in the Gospel of Matthew, mostly referring to Jesus' fulfillment of Old Testament messianic prophecies. Jesus is King

**Key Thought:** Fulfilled, Kingdom



# Matthew

Author: Matthew  
Time: Around 70 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** We can confidently bring the truth of Jesus to the world because we have Jesus divine authority to back it up. Our job is to be His faithful messengers. His job is to prosper His Word.

## **Outline:**

The Genealogy of Christ and His Birth (1-2)

Preparation and Beginnings of Jesus' Earthly Ministry, including the ministry of John the Baptist, Jesus Baptism, and His Temptation (3-4)

Sermon on the Mount (5-7)

His Healings and Teachings (8-9)

Jesus Word on Missions (10)

Jesus Parables & Miracles (11-23)

Glance of the Last Days (24-25)

Jesus Death, Burial, Resurrection, Great Commission (26-28)

**Mind Mastery:** God keeps promises—trust His timing.



# Mark

Author: John Mark  
Time: Around 50 A.D.

**Introduction:** Author, John Mark. A brief picturesque record emphasizing the super natural power of Christ over nature, disease and demons. All this divine energy exercised for the good of man. You see the essence of Mark's Gospel in a single verse: "For even the son (if man did not come to 'bc served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many" (10:45). Chapter after chapter, the book unfolds the dual focus of Christ's life: service and sacrifice. Mark is the Shortest of the four gospels.

**Theme:** Jesus Christ, the dedicated servant of God and of humankind, is the Savior of the world.

**Key Thought:** Straightway (Immediately)



# Mark

Author: John Mark  
Time: Around 50 A.D.

## Outline:

Years Leading up to Jesus Public Ministry, focusing on John the Baptist (1:1-13)

Jesus Ministry in Galilee (1:14-6:29)

Jesus Ministry outside of Galilee (6:30-9:32)

Jesus Returns Back inside Galilee (9:33-50)

Jesus work in Judea and Perea (10:1-52)

The Events leading up to His Arrest, Crucifixion, and Burial (11:1-15:47)

His Resurrection (16:1-20)

**Mind Mastery:** Greatness comes through serving.



# Luke

Author: Luke

Time: Around 63 A.D.

**Introduction:** “ The Beloved Physician:.. The most complete biography of Jesus. It portrays Him as the Son of Man full of compassion for the sinful and the poor. Luke’s Gospel includes many details of Jesus life omitted from the other three Gospels. Only Luke records detailed account of Jesus Birth and the events surrounding it, including the angelic announcement to Jesus mother , Mary. Luke presents Jesus as a man of great compassion and intense emotions. Luke also shows us that Jesus had a very sympathetic attitude toward women, the poor, the sinners, the sick and the dying and His resurrection ensures that His purposes will be fulfilled: “to seek and to save that which was lost” (19:10).

**Theme:** Jesus is the Son of Man

**Key Thought:** To connect and orderly narrative of the life of Christ as seen by eye witnesses, ch. 1:1-4



# Luke

Author: Luke

Time: Around 63 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** Trusting God means looking beyond what we can see to what God sees.

**Outline:** The Gospel of “The Son of Man”

The introduction: the birth of Jesus and the incidents connected with his early life up to the time of baptism and temptation. (1:5-4:13)

The Beginning of His Public Ministry, mainly in Galilee, (4:14-9:50)

The journey towards Jerusalem, through Samaria & Perea, (9:51-19:28)

The Last Days, including the events of Passion Week and the Crucifixion, (19:29-23:55)

Events Connected with the Resurrection and Ascension, (24:1-51)

**Mind Mastery:** Compassion fuels mission.



# John

Author: John, "The Disciple Jesus Loved"  
Time: Between 8-- 100 A.D.

**Introduction:** The Beloved Disciple. The narrative unveils Jesus as the Son of God, and records his deeper teachings. Two Words, "Faith" and "Eternal Life. Just as every coin has two Valid sides, so Jesus Christ has two natures, also both valid. While the Gospel of Luke presents Jesus in His humanity as the Son of the Gospel of John showcases Christ in His divinity as the Son of God.

**Theme:** "That you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the for several life principles Son of God, and that believing you may have life in that play an important role His name" (20:31).



# John

Author: John, "The Disciple Jesus Loved"  
Time: Between 8-- 100 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** John's Gospel is not just chronological In Structure, but it also has topical elements, Seven miracles ("signs") an "I am" statements by Christ provide thematic continuity. Distinctive Features It is considered to be the deepest and most spiritual book in the bible Christ gives a more complete revelation of Himself, and of God than in either of the other gospels

## Outline:

Of His Person and attributes Of His Divinity: ch. 1:1, 10:30-38, 12:45; 14:7-9, 16:15

The Word of the Holy Spirit: 14:6 The abiding guest, 14:26, The Teacher & Remembrancer, 15:26, The Testifier, 16:7,8 The Reprover, 16:13 The Guide or Voice of God, 16:14 The Glorifier of Jesus, 16:15 The exhibitor of Jesus, Acts 1:8 The Spiritual Dynamo

His Divine Commission 5:23-24, 30-38



# John

Author: John, “The Disciple Jesus Loved”  
Time: Between 8-- 100 A.D.

## Outline Continued:

God is the Spiritual Father ch.4:23, ch.5:21, ch.10:29, ch.14:10,23, ch.17:5,11,25

His Sayings During the Last Days

Discourses & Conversations found only in John

Talk with Nicodemus ch.3:1-21

Discourse with the Jews ch.7:14-39, 8:3-58

Parable of the Good Shepherd ch.10

Meeting with the Disciples ch.14-17

2 Great Currents of Thought flowing through this Gospel

Faith: ch.3:16-18; 5:24; 6:29,40; 7:38; 8:24; 10:37,38; 11:25-27; 12:46; 14

Eternal Life: ch.3:15,16,36; 4:14; 5:24; 6:27,51; 11:26; 12:50; 17:3; 20:31

**Mind Mastery: Faith in Christ is the foundation of transformation.**



# Acts

Author: Luke

Time: Around 63 - 70 A.D.

**Introduction:** A sequel to the gospel of Luke. Main Theme- Origin and growth of the early church, from the ascension of Christ to the imprisonment of Paul at Rome. Jesus last recorded words before His ascension-“You shall be witnesses to me in Jerusalem, and in all of Judea and Samaria and to the ends of the Earth. This is what prompted the writings recorded in the Book of Acts. Empowered by the Holy Spirit, godly men and women started a movement that spread across the world. The Book of Acts Highlights the “Acts of the Apostles” regarding preaching of the resurrected Savior, Jesus Christ, and emphasizes how the Holy Spirit empowered, guided, protected and encouraged the members of the church to boldly witness for Jesus

**Theme:** The History and Development of the Early Church

**Key Thought:** To Walk In the Spirit is to obey the initial prompting of the Spirit



# Acts

Author: Luke

Time: Around 63 - 70 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** The Spirit of Truth is like an inner compass in our lives

**Outline:** The Book may be divided into 2 Parts, the period of Home Missions, and the Period of Foreign Missions. Each section of the Book (ch.1-7; 8-12;13-28) focuses on a particular audience; a key personality, and a significant phase of expansion of the gospel

The Period of Home Missions; with Jerusalem as the center.

The Divine Commission and Ascension of Christ and the Descending of the Holy Spirit (ch.1-7)

The book next focuses on the expansion of the church to the surrounding area after an outbreak of persecution (ch.8-12)

The Period of Foreign Missions Shifts to Worldwide Mission Events

Conversion of Paul (9:1-30)

Three Missionary Journeys and the Imprisonments that took the Gospel message to Greece and other parts of the world (13:4-21:15)

**Mind Mastery:** The Spirit equips ordinary people for extraordinary impact.



# Romans

Author: Paul

Time: Around 57 A.D.

- **Introduction:** Romans explores the significance of Christ Sacrificial Death. Using a question and answer format, Paul offers a systematic presentation of Salvation and practical exhortation. Romans is the preeminent book in the Bible on the crucial topics of grace and faith, but it is also a book about joyful obedience. Paul begins his letter talking about the necessity of obedience (“Through Him we have received grace and apostleship for obedience to the faith among all nations, “1:5) and he ends it in a similar way (“..according to the commandment of the Everlasting God, for obedience to the faith, 16:26). ). Between those two points Paul explains how we obey God only by the power of divine grace through faith.
- **Theme:** Justification by Faith and Sanctification Through The Holy Spirit
- **Key Thought:** People everywhere can enjoy peace and fellowship with God through faith in Jesus Christ, who gives them the desire and strength to gladly obey the Lord.



# Romans

Author: Paul

Time: Around 57 A.D.

- **Spiritual Message: There's a Righteousness Through Faith**
- **Part 1, The Plan of Salvation. Justification by Faith and Sanctification through the Holy Spirit.**
  - Doctrinal Chapters. 1-11. A mastery exposition of the need for, and the nature of, the Plan of Salvation
  - The first section (ch.1-8) expresses what had been called “the gospel according to Paul”, meaning that the only way to fellowship with God is by grace through faith in the risen Jesus Christ.
  - The second section (ch.9-11) expounds Paul’s expectation that the Jews who have largely refused this teaching, will one day accept it.



# Romans

Author: Paul  
Time: Around 57 A.D.

- **Part 2 Mainly exhortations concerning Christian duties**

- Practical Chapters 12-16. Largely exhortations relating to spiritual, social and civic duties.
- The final section (ch.12-16) describes how people saved by Grace through faith in Christ should live and behave.

**Mind Mastery:** Faith Justifies, Grace Empowers



# 1 Corinthians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 55-56 A.D.

**Introduction:** Addressed to the Corinthian church. 1 Corinthians Reveals the difficulties pressures and struggles of a young church called out of Pagan society. Paul addressed the variety of problems in the lifestyle of the Corinthian church: factions, lawsuits, immorality, questionable practices, and abuse of the Lord's Supper and spiritual gifts. In addition to words of discipline, Paul shared words of counsel in answer to questions raised by the Corinthian believers. Corinth, perhaps the most important city in Greece during Paul's day, was a bustling hub of worldwide commerce, degraded culture, and idolatrous religion. Yet In that vibrant metropolis of perhaps 250,000 free persons and 400,000 slaves Paul founded a church (Acts 18:1-17).

**Theme:** How God wants believers in Christ to live in the midst of corrupt culture. The cleansing of the church from False Teachers of the Ministry, Intellectual Pride, Social Evils, and other disorders

**Key Thought:** Showing the False Conceptions of the Ministry (1:12-17), (3:4-7,21,22)(4:6-7)



# 1 Corinthians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 55-56 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** There Has to be Unity & Maturity in the Church

**Outline:**

Part I. The Cleansing of the Church

Paul Addresses various problems within the Corinthian church, including sectarianism (ch.1-11)

Sectarianism-Political or Cultural conflict like Prejudice, Discrimination, Hatred(1-4)

Immorality (5)

Christians taking one another to Secular Courts (6)

Marital Questions (7)

Idolatry (8-10)

Improper Administration of the Lord's Supper (11)

Part II. Doctrinal Instructions and Advices

Proper use of Spiritual Gifts (12-14)

The Doctrine of Resurrection and includes Paul's Parting Comments. (15-16)

**Mind Mastery:** Grow in Grace, Live in Order



# 2 Corinthians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 53-55 A.D.

**Introduction:** Subsequent to Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, false teachers infiltrated the church there and stirred up the people against Paul. They claimed he was fickle, proud, unimpressive in appearance and speech, dishonest, and unqualified as an apostle of Jesus Christ. Paul sent Titus to Corinth to deal with these difficulties, and upon his return, the apostle rejoiced to hear the Corinthians change of heart. Paul wrote this letter to express his Thanksgiving for the repentant majority and to appeal to the rebellious minority to accept his authority. Throughout the book, he defends his conduct, character, and calling as an apostle of Jesus Christ.

**Theme:** Characteristics of an apostolic ministry, Primarily a defense and vindication of Paul's apostolic ministry.



# 2 Corinthians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 53-55 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** There is Strength in Weakness

**Outline:** Vindication of Apostleship in Three sections

First Section. Paul explains Why he changed the timing of his third visit to Corinth (ch.1-7).

Second Section. Paul urges the church to prepare for his arrival (ch.8,9).

Third Section. Paul defends his Apostolic authority and warns that he will use it to discipline the church if necessary (ch.10-13)

**Mind Mastery:** Grace Is Sufficient, Power Is Perfected



# Galatians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 53-54 A.D

**Introduction:** Addressed to the church in Galatia. He deals with doctrine of Justification by Faith, with warnings against false teachers and reversion to Judaism. Soon after the Galatians launched into their Christian life, they seemed content to leave their walk of faith and chart a new course based on works, a course Paul found disturbing. Paul urges the Galatians to consider the utter foolishness of trying to perfect through their own efforts what they had begun only by tapping into the Power of the Holy Spirit for strength and and direction.

**Theme:** A Defense of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith in Jesus Christ

**Key Word's:** Faith, Grace, Liberty, The Cross

**Spiritual Message:** Make a decision today to choose the Spirit filled life



# Galatians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 53-54 A.D

**Outline:** Four Divisions of the Epistle

**Part 1. The Salutation and Introduction (1:1)**

**Part 2. A Narrative of Paul's Experience**

Paul denounces any divergence from a gospel of grace and sets up the rest of his letter (1:1-9)

Paul defends his apostleship and core doctrines (1:10-2:21)

**Part 3. Paul's Defense of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith**

Paul develops the themes of justification by faith and the liberty Christians have in Christ (3:1- 4:31)

**Part 4. Warnings, Instructions, and Exhortations**

Paul gives some practical applications of his teachings and then offer some concluding remarks

(6:11-18)

**Mind Mastery:** Freedom Is Found in Faith



# Ephesians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Introduction:** Written to the church of Ephesus. An exposition of the glorious plan of Salvation. Special Emphasis is laid upon the fact that all barriers between Jews and Gentiles are broken down. Ephesians is addressed to a group of believers rich beyond measure in Jesus Christ, but who continue to live as beggars. Why do they remain in spiritual poverty? Because they remain ignorant of their true wealth. No Christian has to live like a spiritual beggar when God offers riches beyond all imagining. To move from poverty to prosperity, however, believers must first listen to and meditate on what God's Word says about their true standing, and then access it and begin living it by faith. There is no other way.

**Theme:** The Spiritual Bounty of the Christian and the Unity of the Church in Jesus Christ

**Key Thought:** The Unity of the Church Spiritual Message: Ephesians 2:10 gives a good outline for the book: "For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus"



# Ephesians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Outline:** The Believers Walk of Faith

**Part 1. Paul describes the content of the Christian's heavenly "bank Account":** adoption, acceptance, redemption, forgiveness, wisdom, inheritance, the seal of the Holy Spirit, life, grace, citizenship—in short, every spiritual blessing. (1-3)

**Part 2. Practical Application. What the Divine Plan call for on the part of the church (4-6)**

Paul lays out a spiritual walk rooted in that spiritual wealth. (4-5)

The unity in the Spirit (4:1-3), Seven Unities (4:4-6), Diversity of the Gifts (4:7-16), Consistency (4:17-21)

Walking in Love, Purity, Light, Filled with the Spirit (5:1-7, 8-21),

The Home Life (5:22-33)

Paul expresses The Good works suited in Armour that we should walk in (6)

Duties of Children, Father's, Employers & Employees (6:1-9), Spiritual Warfare (6:11-18)

**Mind Mastery:** Seated with Christ, Walking In Victory



# Philippians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Introduction:** A letter to the Philippian Church. It reveals the Apostles intense devotion to Christ, his joyful experiences in prison, his deep concern that church should be steadfast in sound doctrine. Philippians is the apostle Paul's thank-you letter to the believers at Philippi for their help in his hour of need. Repeatedly he communicates thought: Only in' Christ can we experience real unity and joy. With Christ as your model of humility and service, you too can enjoy a oneness' of purpose, attitude, goal and labor. We sometimes think that joy can happen only in the presence of favorable circumstances, yet Paul showed the Philippians that we serve a God who can take even unexpected and unpleasant circumstances and use them for His glory and our good.

**Theme:** Victory In Jesus

**Key Thought:** “Rejoice in The Lord” Spiritual Message: To Live is for Christ, to die is gain.



# Philippians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Outline:** Central Message is Jesus Christ

## **He is the Source of Spiritual Fruit (1)**

Paul thankfulness and prayers for them (1:1—11),

Jesus as the theme of preaching The imprisonment & The benefit in preaching the gospel in it (1:12-26)

He then exhorts them to live worthy of the gospel (1:27—2:18)

Highest Motive of Christian Service The only perfect spirit and example (2)

## **He is the The Supreme Prize for which to struggle in life (3)**

At whose appearing, believers bodies will be fashioned

Paul issues some warnings (3:1---4:1)

## **The One Whose Power is limitless in Christian lives (4)**

Who is the channel of divine supplies for every need

Paul concludes his letter (4:2-23)

**Mind Mastery:** Choose Joy, Guard Peace



# Colossians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Introduction:** Written to the church of Colosse. Leading Topic- the transcendent glory of Christ as the Head of the Church. This sublime truth calls for the abandonment of all worldly philosophy and sin. a. Ephesians portrays the "church of Christ," then Colossians must surely picture the "Christ of the church." While Ephesians focuses on the body, Colossians focuses on the Head. Because believers are rooted in this preeminent Jesus, alive in Him, hidden in Him, and complete in Him, it is utterly inconsistent for them to live without Him or as if He did not exist. Clothed in His love, with His peace ruling in their hearts, they are equipped to make Christ first in every area of life. Paul's letter makes it clear that destructive teaching had crept its way into this young church. To counter it, Paul stresses the centrality of Jesus Christ to the gospel message.

**Theme:** The Centrality of Jesus Christ

**Key Thought:** The Glory of the Person and Work of Jesus Christ



# Colossians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** It Pleases God when we depend on His Spirit to good works and it also pleases Him when we spend time in His Word. This is what it means to “Walk Worthy” of Jesus.

**Outline:** The Two Part Plan

Part 1. Doctrinal (1—2)

Chapter 1 looks at the identity of Jesus and what He means to believers

Chapter 2 describes a growing relationship with God through Christ

Part 2. Practical Exhortations (3—4)

Chapter 3 Exhortations for the Family (3:18-4:1)

Chapter 4 Fellowship: Covering the various functions of the members of a Christian household (4:3-6,7-18)

**Mind Mastery:** Christ Above All, Christ In Me



# 1 Thessalonians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 51-52 A.D.

**Introduction:** Written to the church at Thessalonica. It is composed of apostolic commendations, reminiscences, counsels, and exhortations. Special Emphasis is laid upon the comforting hope of the future advent of Christ. Paul encouraged his friends to excel in their newfound faith, to increase in their love for one another, and to rejoice, pray, and give thanks always. He closes every chapter with a reminder that *The Lord is coming back*; Jesus' advent signals hope and comfort for all believers, living and dead. The fact that Paul emphasizes the Lord's return to a young church just getting started should perhaps suggest to us the importance of teaching the doctrine in a practical way so as to lay a foundation for a mature Christian faith.

**Theme:** The certain return of Christ should fill believers with unquenchable hope and help them to find strength when they come under attack for their faith.

**Key Thought:** Hope of Christ Return

**Spiritual Message:** Faith gets to work, love has its labors, and hope never makes ashamed.



# 1 Thessalonians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 51-52 A.D.

## Outline:

Part 1. The Commending of the Church  
The Salutation and Commendation (1:2-10)

Part 2. The Reminiscence of His Ministry  
The Reflection of His Ministry (2:2-20)

Part 3. The Messengers Report  
The Messenger (3:1-13)

Part 4. The Exhortation to Purity  
The Concern of Personal & Brotherly Love (4:1-12)

Part 5. The Future Hope of the Lord's Coming  
The Hope & Comfort of the Lord's Return (4:13-5:11)

Part 6. The Exhortation to Practical Duties  
The Practical Duties of the Christian Life (5:12-28)

**Mind Mastery:** Live Ready, Stay Faithful



# 2 Thessalonians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 51-52 A.D.

**Introduction:** A sequel to the first epistle. Written to enlighten the church concerning doctrine of Christ's Second Coming and warn believers against unrest and social disorder. Paul's first letter encouraged the Thessalonians, but after its arrival, additional seeds of false doctrine were sown among the Thessalonians, causing them to waver in their faith. Paul responded by writing this letter, trying to remove those destructive seeds and again plant the seeds of truth. Paul's first letter encouraged the Thessalonians, but after its arrival, additional seeds of false doctrine were sown among the Thessalonians, causing them to waver in their faith. Paul responded by writing this letter, trying to remove those destructive seeds and again plant the seeds of truth. The apostle begins by commending the believers on their faithfulness in the midst of persecution, and encouraging them that their present suffering will be repaid in far greater measure and with encouraging future glory. Paul then deals with the central matter of his letter: a misunderstanding regarding the coming of the Lord, an error spawned by false teachers. Despite reports to the contrary, the apostle insists that day has not yet come. To prove his contention, the apostle recounts the extraordinary events that must take place before the great day of the Lord arrives.

**Theme:** The Return of Christ

**Key Verse:** 3:5 Now may the Lord direct your hearts into the love of God and into the patience of Christ.



# 2 Thessalonians

Author: Paul

Time: Around 51-52 A.D.

## Signs of the Times:

Outline: The "falling away" must occur (2:3).

Most Bible scholars believe this refers to a "great apostasy" of the church, when a large portion of the church descends into heresy and ungodly living.

The "man of sin" must be revealed (2:3, 4). This extraordinarily wicked leader is known by several names in Scripture: the antichrist, the beast, the son of perdition the lawless one, etc.

The "restrainer" must be removed from the earth (2:6, 7). Many have suggested who this "restrainer" might be, but the most likely suggestion seems to be the Holy Spirit at work in the church.

## The Salutation & Thanksgiving (I)

Words of Comfort to the Church for their Destiny (1:4-12)

Paul instructions Regarding the Second Coming (2)

The Lord's Return & Wickedness Demolished (2:1-10)

Paul suggests some Practical application of his teaching (3)

Protection from evil (3:1-6), Orderly Living (3:7-10), Beware of Idlers & Busybodies (3:11-18)

**Mind Mastery:** Endure With Hope, Stand Firm in Faith



# 1 Timothy

Author: Paul

Time: Around 62-67 A.D.

**Introduction:** Paul, the aged and experienced apostle, writes to his young and inexperienced protégé, Timothy, who faces a heavy burden of responsibility as pastor of church at Ephesus. The young man must deal with several formidable challenges: He must correct false doctrine, safeguard public worship, and develop mature leadership. In addition to the conduct of the church, Timothy must be on his guard, lest his youthfulness become a liability rather than an asset to the gospel. He must carefully avoid false teachers and greedy motives and instead pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, perseverance, and the gentleness that befits a man of God. This letter also features two of the most magnificent short descriptions of God anywhere in Scripture. Paul calls God, "the King eternal, immortal, invisible . . . God alone is wise" (1:17) and "the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings and Lord of lords, who alone has immortality, dwelling in unapproachable light, whom no man has seen or can see, to whom be honor and everlasting power" (6:15, 16).

**Theme:** The exhortation of a young pastor by a man seasoned in the faith.

**Key Thought:** The apostle warns that "those who desire to rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and harmful lusts which drown men in destruction" (6:9). He writes, "For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil Greed can cause men to stray from the faith, Paul warns, and before they know it, they have "pierced themselves through with many sorrows" (6:10).



# 1 Timothy

Author: Paul

Time: Around 62-67 A.D.

**Spiritual Message:** Godliness is profitable unto all things. Having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. Let no man despise your life, be an example to believers in word, in conversation, in love, in spirit, and in purity. (1 Tim. 4:6-10)

## Outline:

### Part I. Fatherly Counsel

Salutation (1:1, 2)

Paul Counsels against false teachers gives thanks for God's grace in Ministry (1:3-11)

### Part II. Prayer & Counsels to Men & Women

Paul's Counsels Timothy in the Administration of the Church (3-5)

Paul Offers some miscellaneous suggestions (6:3—19)

Paul Urges his young friend to guard the faith(6:20, 21)

**Mind Mastery:** Lead With Integrity, Guard With Truth



# 2 Timothy

Author: Paul

Time: Around 68 A.D

- **Introduction:** Paul's last letter written shortly before his death giving instructions and counsels to his beloved son in the gospel. Prison is the last place from which to expect a letter of encouragement, but that is where Paul's second letter to Timothy originated. The apostle begins by assuring Timothy of his continuing love and prayers, and then reminds him of his spiritual heritage and responsibilities. Only the one who perseveres—whether as a soldier, athlete, farmer, or minister of Jesus Christ—will' reap the reward. Paul warns Timothy that his teaching will come under attack as faithless men desert the truth in favor of words for itching ears (4:3). But Timothy has Paul's example to guide him and God's Word to fortify him as he faces both growing opposition and glowing opportunities
- **Theme:** God did not give you the Spirit of Fear
- **Key Thought:** It's Time to Fan the Flame
- **Spiritual Message:** Remember what God has brought you from. What the Enemy tried to use to take you out, God is using to take you in. Grab hold of the Power which has Grabbed a hold to you.



# 2 Timothy

Author: Paul  
Time: Around 68 A.D

## Outline: Counsel's for the Last Day Ministry

- **Part 1. Paul's Affectionate Greeting**
  - Paul expresses his love for Timothy (1:3—7)
  - Paul encourages him to remain true to the faith (1:8—2:13)
- **Part 2. Counsels for the Servant of the Lord**
  - Paul warns him of several dangers (2:14—3:9)
- **Part 3. Predictions of Social Corruption & Apostasy**
  - Instructs him in his work (3:10—4:5)
- **Part 4. The Charge, The Confidence, The Victory & Reward**
  - Informs him of his dire situation (4:6—18)
  - Concludes his letter and makes some last requests

**Mind Mastery:** Finish Strong, Keep the Faith



# Titus

Author: Paul

Time: Around 63-65 A.D.

- **Introduction:** An apostolic letter giving counsels and exhortations to a trusted friend, who was Pastor in a hard field. Titus, a young pastor, faced the unenviable assignment of setting in order the church at Crete. Paul cited a local commentary about the Cretans that called them, "always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons," and warned Titus, "This testimony is true. Therefore, rebuke them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith " (1:12, 13). He also warned Titus, about those who "profess to know God, but in works they deny Him, being abominable, disobedient, and disqualified for every good work" (1:16).
- **Theme:** God saves us by His grace to live in a way that honors and pleases Him.
- **Key Verse:** (1:5, 3:8)
- **Spiritual Message:** Brokenness is God's requirement for maximum usefulness



# Titus

Author: Paul

Time: Around 63-65 A.D.

- **Outline:** Chief Instructions Concerning Organization and Discipline
  - Purpose of the assignment, Instructions and about Leadership (1:1-9)
  - Sound Doctrine and Good Works (2:1-14)
  - Description of a Healthy Church (2:1-14)
  - Respecting the Maintenance of the Doctrine of Good Works & Divine Salvation (3:1-15)

**Mind Mastery:** Teach Truth, Live Excellence



# Philemon

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

- **Introduction:** A private letter written to Philemon beseeching him to receive and forgive Onesimus a runaway slave. Does Christian Brotherly love really work, even in situations of extraordinary tension and difficulty?
- **Theme:** We are to forgive and restore, as Christ has forgiven and restored us.
- **Key Thought:** “Sympathy”
- **Spiritual Message:** God Blesses Us so that we might bless others



# Philemon

Author: Paul

Time: Around 60-62 A.D.

- **Outline:**
- Paul Greets his old friend (vs.1-3)
- The Testimonial Concerning the changed character of Onesimus (vs. 4-11)
- The tender appeal for forgiveness of the returning servant (vs. 12-19)
- Farewell and Benediction (vs.22-25)

**Mind Mastery:** Grace Restores Relationships



# Hebrews

Author: Unknown  
Time: Before 70 A.D.

- **Introduction:** The transcendent glory of Christ, and blessings of the new dispensation, compared with those of the Old Testament. Some of them wanted to reverse course in order to escape suffering for their identification with Christ. The writer of Hebrews responds by declaring, "let us hold fast our confession" (4:14) and exhorts his readers to "go on to perfection" (6:1).
- **Theme:** Since Jesus Christ is superior in every way to the old covenant, it only makes sense to persevere in Him and so reap the amazing rewards God offers faithful believers.
- **Key Thought: "Better"**
- **Spiritual Message:** Trusting God means looking beyond what we can see to what God sees.



# Hebrews

Author: Unknown  
Time: Before 70 A.D.

- **Outline:** Christ is the Way
  - The Preeminence of Christ (1:1-2:14)
  - The Preeminence of Christ's Priesthood (2:16-10:18)
  - The Privilege of Entering into His Divine Presence (10:19-12:28)
  - Final Exhortations respecting Christian Duties (13:1-25)

**Mind Mastery:** Faith Perseveres, Christ Prevails



# James

Author: James "The Lord's Brother"  
Time: Before 50 A.D.

- **Introduction:** Faith without works cannot be called faith. "Faith without works is dead"(2:26), James insists; and a dead faith is worse than no faith at all. Faith must work; it must produce; it must make itself visible. Verbal faith is not enough and mental faith is insufficient. Genuine faith inspires and empowers godly action.
- **Theme:** Practical Religion manifesting itself in good works, contrasted with mere profession of Faith.
- **Key Thought:** Genuine faith gets to work on a daily basis by depending on the power of God.
- **Spiritual Message:** We learn more in our valley experiences than our mountain tops



# James

Author: James “The Lord’s Brother”  
Time: Before 50 A.D.

- **Outline:** True and False Faith
  - Marks of True Faith (1:2-2:26)
  - Marks of False Profession (1:22-26)
  - The Untamable Tongue (3:1-12)
  - Heavenly Wisdom (3:13-18)
  - Pride Verses Humility (4:1-17)
  - Warnings, Exhortations, and Instructions (5:1-20)

**Mind Mastery:** Doers Thrive, Believers Build



# 1 Peter

Author: Peter  
Time: Early 60 A.D.

- **Introduction:** A letter of encouragement written by the Apostle Peter to the saints scattered throughout Asia Minor.
- **Theme:** Suffering is part of walking with and serving for that several play an life important principles role Jesus Christ, and it is not to be feared, but to be embraced
- **Key Thought: “Suffering”**
- **Spiritual Message:** Persecution can cause Either growth or bitterness in the Christian life. It’s response that determines the result.



# 1 Peter

Author: Peter  
Time: Early 60 A.D.

- **Outline:**
- The Glorious Salvation (1)
- The Believers Life, in View of the Great Salvation (2)
- The Believers Position (3)
- Instructions & Encouragements respecting Sufferings (4-5)

**Mind Mastery:** Suffering Refines, Hope Sustains



# 2 Peter

Author: Peter

Time: Around 65-67 A.D.

- **Introduction:** Largely a warning against false teachers and scoffers. First Peter deals with problems from the outside; Second Peter deals with problems from the inside. Peter writes in his second letter to warn believers about false teachers who promote damaging doctrine.
- **Theme:** Warning of against False Teachers
- **Key Thought:** False teachers may spread doctrine that appeals to the flesh, but they face the awesome judgment of God—and so will all those who embrace their teaching.



# 2 Peter

Author: Peter

Time: Around 65-67 A.D.

- **Outline:**

- Salutation (1:1,2)
- Encouragement to Grow in the Spiritual Life (1:3-11)
- Purpose and Authority to Speak (1:12-21)
- False Teachers, their Corrupt Characters and Doctrines (2:1-22)
- Reminds them that Jesus is Coming Back (3:1-18)

**Mind Mastery:** Grow in Grace, Guard the Word



# 1 John

Author: John

Time: Around End of the First Century

- **Introduction:** A deep spiritual message addressed by the Apostle John to different classes of believers in the church. It lays great stress upon the believers privilege of spiritual knowledge, the duty of fellowship and brotherly love.
- **Theme: God Is Love**
- **Spiritual Message:** God is light; God is love; and God is life. John enjoyed a delightful fellowship with that God and desperately 'wanted his spiritual children to enjoy the same thing. God is light. To enjoy fellowship with the Lord we must walk in light. As we do so, we will regularly confess our sins, allowing the blood of Christ to continually cleanse us. We must avoid falling in love with the world and falling for the alluring lies of false teachers. God is hope. Since we are God's children, we must walk in love. In fact, John says that if we do not love, we do not know God. Love is more than just words; it requires action. Biblical love is unconditional, and when that brand of love characterizes us, we free ourselves of self-condemnation and increase our confidence before God. God is life. Those who fellowship with God must possess His quality of life. Faith in Jesus Christ infuses us with God's life—eternal life.
- **Outline:** Synopsis of Judges



# 1 John

Author: John

Time: Around End of the First Century

- **Outline:** Synopsis of God's Love
  - God is Life and Light and Our Fellowship in it (1:1-2:28)
  - God is Righteous Love (3:1-24)
  - The Spirits of truth and error in the world and the methods of testing them (4:1-21)
  - Faith and Love the Overcoming Principles (5:1-20)

**Mind Mastery:** Love Is Proof of Life



# 2 John

Author: John

Time: Around End of the First Century

- **Introduction:** Love one another but indicates that this love must be discerning. False teachers abound who do not acknowledge Christ as having come in the flesh—and it is false charity to open the door to false teaching.
- **Theme: Discerning Love**
- **Key Thought:** Love
  
- **Outline:** Discourse on Truth and Error
  - Divine Truth in its relation to Believers (vs. 1-6)
  - Worldly Error (vs. 7-11)
  - Concluding Words (vs. 12-13)

**Mind Mastery:** Guard Love, Walk In Truth



# 3 John

Author: John

Time: Around End of the First Century

- **Introduction:** In Third John, the apostle encourages a man named Gaius to foster Christian fellowship by hosting and supporting visiting missionaries. He also warns against the "me first" of a church leader who left the way of love.
- **Theme:** Love is Selfless
- **Key Thought:** Christian Hospitality
- **Spiritual Message:** Walk in Truth



# 3 John

Author: John

Time: Around End of the First Century

- **Outline: Synopsis**
  - Gaius and His Identity (vs.1-6)
  - Diotrephes, and his ambitious bigotry (vs.9-10)
  - Demetrius and His Excellent Reputation (vs.9-12)
  - Christian Evangelists (vs.7-11)
  - The Closing Salutation (vs.13,14)

**Mind Mastery:** Serve Well, Walk True



# Jude

Author: Jude, The Brother of James  
Time: Between 65-80 A.D.

- **Introduction:** At the beginning of his brief letter, Jude focus on the believers' common salvation Almost immediately he feels compelled to switch themes, however, and instead challenges them to contend for the faith "which was once for all delivered to the saints" Why the abrupt change? The danger was real. False teachers had crept into the church, turning God's grace into an invitation to sin and denying "the only Lord God and our Lord Jesus Christ"
- **Theme:** Beware of False Teachers, live for God, and depend on the Grace of God to “keep you from stumbling and to present you faultless before the presence of His Glory with exceeding Joy
- **Key Thought:** Stand
- **Spiritual Message:** Obey God and leave all the consequences to Him



# Jude

Author: Jude, The Brother of James  
Time: Between 65-80 A.D.

- **Outline:** Contend for the faith
- The Salutation (vs. 1-2)
- Contend to the Faith (vs. 3-4)
- Warns of False Teachers (vs. 5-19)
- Encouragement to Live for God (vs. 20-23)
- Conclusion Letter with a Benediction (vs. 24-25)

**Mind Mastery:** Stand Firm, Guard the Faith



# Revelation

Author: John the Apostle  
Time: Around 90 - 95 A.D.

- **Introduction:** Mainly a series of apocalyptic visions dealing with events in religious history. A great moral conflict is portrayed, between the divine and satanic powers, ending in the victory of the Lamb. Just as Genesis is the book of beginnings, so Revelation is the book of completion. In it, we see how God finalizes the divine program of redemption and indicates His' holy name before all creation.
- **Theme:** The Moral and Spiritual Conflict of the Ages
- **Key Thought:** Jesus is My Savior & Lord
- **Spiritual Message:** The Dark moments of our life will last only so long as is necessary for God to accomplish His Purpose in us.



# Revelation

Author: John the Apostle  
Time: Around 90 - 95 A.D.

- **Outline:** The Events of The Benediction

- The Vision of Jesus Christ in His Fullness (1)
- Message from The Savior to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor (2-3)
- Vision of the Raptured Church, The Gathering & Opening of the Seals (4-5)
- Pictorial Images of the Apocalypse and Final Triumph of Good & Evil(6-20)
- The New Heaven & The New Earth (21)
- The Benediction (22)

**Mind Mastery:** *Even when the present feels chaotic, the end is secure—live with eternal vision. In the End, We WIN!*



# Benediction

Author: Pastor Richard T. Donald Jr.

Time: Now

## **Our Journey Together Has Come to an End. What Do We Walk Away With & Where Do We Go From Here?**

**God Has Made a Covenant with us.** He will Be Our God and We will be His People (Genesis 17:7, Exodus 6:7, Ezekiel 34:24, Jeremiah 7:23, Revelation 21:3-4)

**Remember** where you have Fallen, Repent, and put your Eyes on the First Work. It's Time to Return Back to Our First Love (Revelation 2:4-5)

**The Kingdom** Has Suffered Violence but, the time has come for the Violent to Take By Force (Matthew 11:12)

**It's Time to go and teach all things that He has Commanded Us,** knowing He is with Us (Matthew 28:19-10)

**We will overcome the evil one by the Blood of the Lamb and by the WORD of our Testimony,** because love not our lives unto death. (Revelation 12:11)

**There's a Wedding that Has Been Prepared for us.** The Marriage of the Lamb has come and we want to be Ready. (Revelations 19:7)

**Let the Spirit and the Bride Say Come.** Let Him that Hear Say Come. Let Him that is Thirsty Come. Let Whosoever will, let him take the Water of Life Freely. He is on His Way Back. (Revelation 22:17)