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SURVEY OF THE BIBLE

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Associate Level

This Syllabus is Approved for
Baptist International University School of the Scriptures

N. S. Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.

CLASS 226A SURVEY OF THE BIBLE

This class surveys the Bible. Because every man of God must know *the Book*, it is necessary for him to continually read and be familiar with the word of God. In this syllabus we provide a simple survey of every book of the Bible. We also include many topical (thematic) surveys. With these we hope to provoke the student to further study.

As a first work, every preacher should outline every book of the Bible in his own study. This work should come naturally to a student of the word of God. The information contained herein is not intended to replace that effort.

This Syllabus can be used in conjunction with other Class Syllabi, which have other Teaching.

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Since its commission in 1970, Baptist International University has employed scriptural teaching methods and subjects based on the Commandment Doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ.

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CLASS 226A SURVEY OF THE BIBLE

SURVEY OF THE BIBLE

N. Sebastian Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.; Pastor, Historic Baptist Church

A Syllabus Approved for Baptist International University School of the Scriptures – 1 Credit.

January 19, 2022

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Scripture References

Proverbs 30

5 Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him.

Isaiah 28:9

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts.

10 For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little:

11 For with stammering lips and another tongue will he speak to this people.

Daniel 10

21 But I will shew thee that which is noted in the scripture of truth: and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince.

Matthew 4

4 But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

Matthew 22

29 Jesus answered and said unto them, Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God.

Mark 4

14 The sower soweth the word.

33 And with many such parables spake he the word

unto them, as they were able to hear it.

Mark 13

31 Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away.

Luke 4

4 And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.

Luke 4

22 And all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. And they said, Is not this Joseph's son?

32 And they were astonished at his doctrine: for his word was with power.

Luke 11

28 But he said, Yea rather, blessed are they that hear the word of God, and keep it.

John 1

1 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

John 5

39 Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.

John 12

48 He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day.

John 14

10 Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works.

23 Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.

24 He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me.

John 15

3 Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you.

7 If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

John 17

17 Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.

Acts 12

24 But the word of God grew and multiplied.

Acts 19

20 So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

Romans 10

17 So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.

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Romans 15

4 For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

Romans 16

26 But now is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith:

2 Corinthians 2

17 For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God: but as of sincerity, but as of God, in the sight of God speak we in Christ.

2 Corinthians 4

2 But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Ephesians 6

17 And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:

1 Thessalonians 2

13 For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in

truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe.

1 Timothy 4

5 For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer.

2 Timothy 2

9 Wherein I suffer trouble, as an evil doer, even unto bonds; but the word of God is not bound.

2 Timothy 3

15 And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16 All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

Hebrews 4

12 For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

Hebrews 11

3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

1 Peter 1

23 Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of

incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.

2 Peter 1

20 Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation.

2 Peter 3

16 As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

1 John 2

14 I have written unto you, fathers, because ye have known him that is from the beginning. I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong, and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one.

Revelation 20

4 And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years.

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Introduction

Many have taken it in hand to write a survey of the Bible. This undertaking is always profitable. Some surveys are very comprehensive, while others are summaries or overviews. But they have their place. Most are very good resources.

Class 226 is one more survey added to the list. In an effort to not simply imitate what has been done before, and what is readily available, we have approached this survey from a different perspective: showing “*How All the Parts of the Bible Fit Together.*”

This perspective is one that we hope will allow the student to have a *higher vision* of the Bible as a whole.

We do include in Lesson 2 a *Summarized Survey* of the whole Bible that contains basic information normally contained in a survey.

However, for a higher vision of the Bible, we should like for the students to think of the Bible as a divine assembly of 66 *indispensable* parts, put together to show the perfect revelation of Jesus Christ.

Since the Bible was revealed over time and given to man in a “piecemeal” fashion, only those who lived after the close of the New Testament canon have *the complete word of God*. We are part of that group. We who hold the Bible in our hands have more revelation than most of the people who lived the first five millennia of God’s creation. We are very thankful to God that in these last days he has preserved his inspired word for us in exactly 66 books.

Each of these 66 books (i.e., divine pieces) must be present together or we have an incomplete revelation. However, each piece brings something *common* and something *different* to this picture of God.

Imagine the impact of removing just one book of the Bible. How much would we miss if we did not have Job, or Psalms, or Genesis, or John, or Revelation? Even some generally unfamiliar books (like the minor prophets, lamentations, Ruth, Ezra, etc.) are very important. Job speaks of a man who suffered although he was righteous. Jonah shows how God used a rebellious prophet. We read about the Moabitess in the Lord’s lineage in Ruth. We learn about God’s providence in Ezra and Esther. What Psalm could we dispense with?

Because God’s word is efficient, he has put the *entire written revelation* he intends for mankind to have in a one-inch-thick Book. He then preserves this Book forever. In turn, we live our life by this Book, never exhausting the teaching, wisdom, and revelation; though we study it daily for decades. No other book is like this Book.

And furthermore, if we were to even remove a chapter or two from the Bible we would miss so much. How much less would we know if Genesis did not have the first two or three chapters? What if we did not know the backstory in the two first chapters of Job? We would be at a great disadvantage.

We can even take this thought further. Remove a verse or a word from the Bible and we could miss so much revelation, for that word or verse could make a connection that no other word or verse does.

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In John 5:39 Jesus tells us the scriptures testify of him. As one man said, if you cut any page of the Bible, it bleeds the blood of Christ. Simply said, if a reader or student of the Bible does not see Jesus Christ in every passage, he is missing the whole point of the passage.

Jesus is the Theme of the Bible

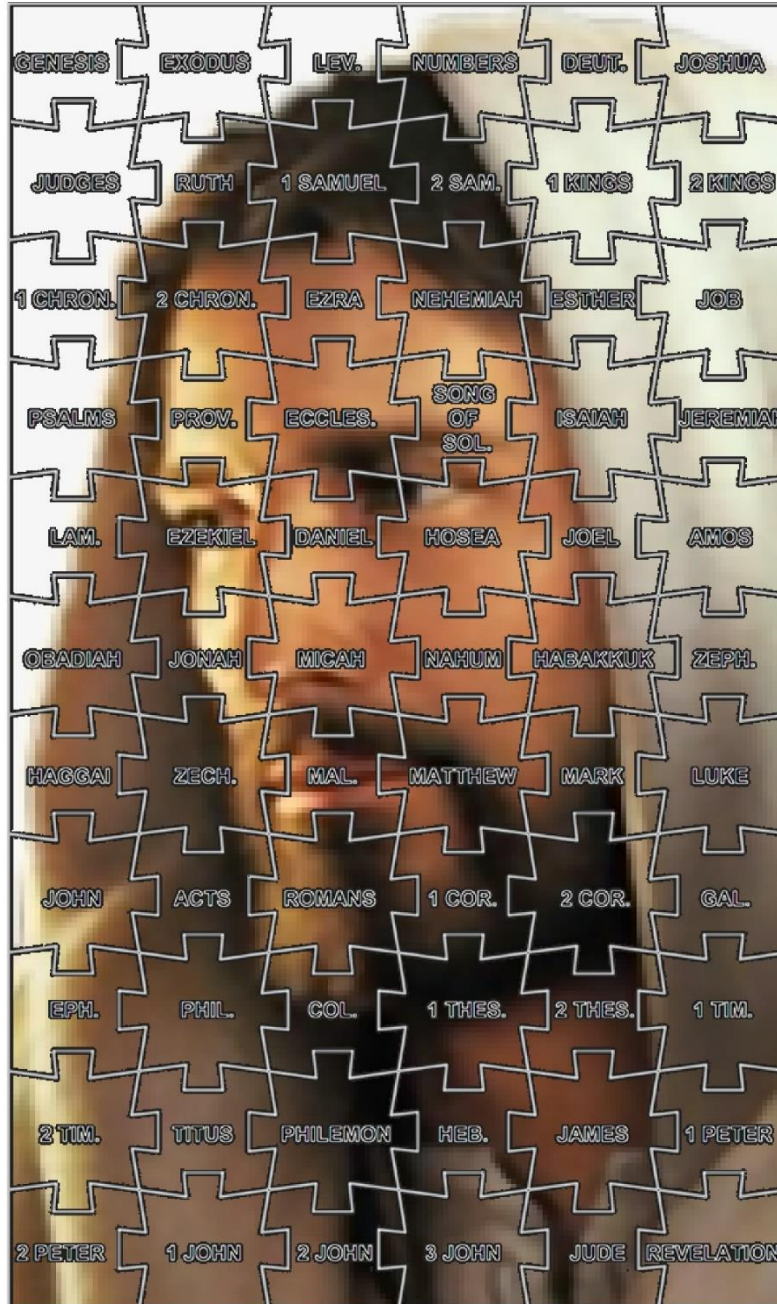
Jesus said in John 5:39: “Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.” This is the greatest truth in the Bible. Nothing is more important. Revealing the preeminence of Jesus Christ is the reason for God giving man the Bible.

God gave this revelation of his Son in 66 separate books – Genesis to Revelation. Jesus is *Creator*, he is the woman’s *Seed*, he is *that Prophet* spoken of by Moses. He is the *Angel of the Lord*, he is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and he is the *Savior* of the world. He is King of kings and Lord of lords.

We must have all 66 books of the Bible to have the complete picture of Christ that God wants us to have. Illustrations puzzle with 66 pieces. We have given the illustration of the Bible as a compilation of “spiritual puzzle pieces” that fit together perfectly, providing the perfect image of our Savior.

Just as a sentence needs a subject and a predicate, the Bible has its Subject – Jesus, and his predicate – salvation. The two large portions of the Bible – the Old Testament and the New Testament – supply this Subject and the Predicate. The Bible can be summed up in two words: **Jesus Saves!**

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How We Use the Bible

The Bible is designed to be read, studied, meditated upon, obeyed, loved, preached, and rightly divided. We live by every word of God (Matthew 4:4). We raise our families according to the Bible. We operate our churches according to the New Testament. We reprove, rebuke, and exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine using the word of God. Every facet of a Christian's life should revolve around the Holy Bible. We include an old poem that is familiar to many:

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The Bible

The Bible contains the mind of God, the state of man, the way of salvation, the doom of sinners, and the happiness of believers.

Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are immutable.

Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy.

It contains light to direct you, food to support you, and comfort to cheer you.

It is the traveler's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword, and the Christian's charter.

Here paradise is restored, heaven opened, and the gates of hell disclosed.

The Lord Jesus Christ is its grand Object, our good its design, and the glory of God its end.

Let it fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet. Read it slowly, frequently, prayerfully.

It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory, and a river of pleasure.

Follow its precepts and it will lead you to Calvary, to the empty tomb, to a resurrected life in Christ; yes, to glory itself, for eternity.

It is given you in life, will be opened at the judgment, and will be remembered forever.

It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the greatest labor, and will condemn all who trifle with its sacred contents.

Author unknown.

The Many Ways to Survey the Bible

A survey of the Bible can take many forms. We show the common method in Lesson 2. However, outlining every book of the Bible is another profitable way to survey the word of God. Many of the Cambridge Bibles already outline every chapter in the Bible. That is a good resource.

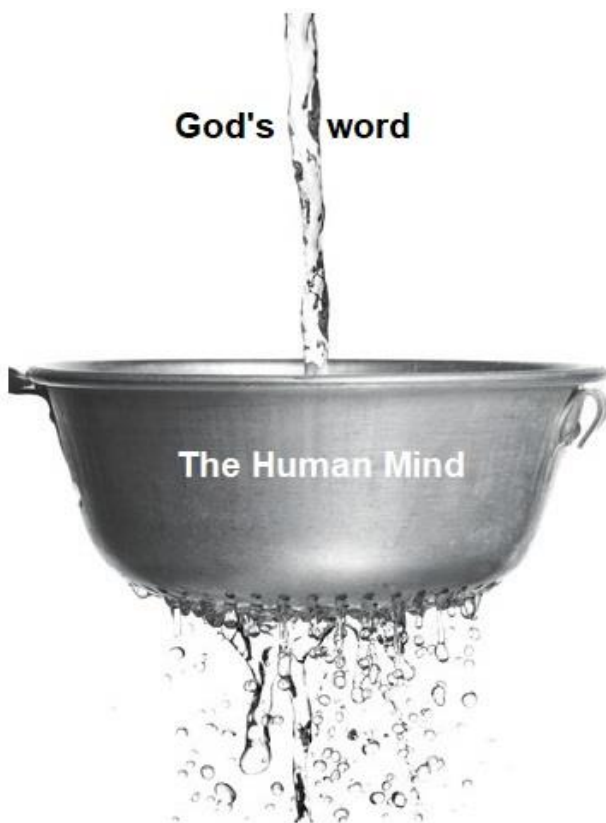
There are many ways to survey the Bible. A student of the word of God can survey the Bible from an inspirational point of view. He can survey the Bible from an historical point of view. He can survey the Bible from an author's point of view. There are many methods.

One thing is needful: the student of the word of God needs to know his Bible. And the way to know the Bible is to read it faithfully, regularly, prayerfully, and humbly.

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Hiding the word of God in the heart is manifested in fruit. This fruit is salvation (Romans 10:17), sanctification (Psalm 119:11); obedience (Psalm 111:10); love (Matthew 22:37)

A student of the word of God must read God's word *line upon line, line upon line*. Reading the Bible through and through constantly and continually is needful. Our human minds can only absorb so much. We tend to forget more than we remember. The water of God's word must be poured into the *sieve of our minds* faster than it goes out.



2 Timothy 2:15 states: "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Rightly dividing the word of God in study can be done rightly in many ways. We mentioned methods to survey the Bible above. In studying the Bible we can do these types dividing:

- Word studies
- Commandment (precept) studies
- Verse-by-verse (line) studies
- Topical (thematic) studies
- Character studies
- Event studies
- Outlining passages of scripture
- Memorization

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The Knowledge of God

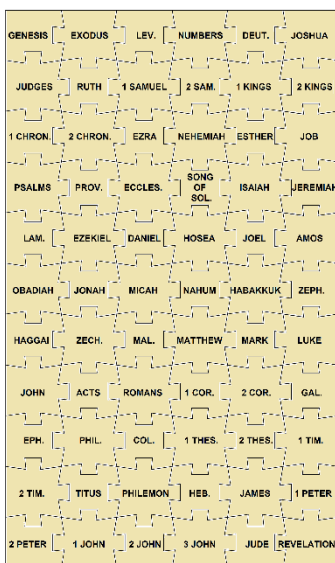
God showed us what he wants us to know about himself in the Bible. He desires that his creation know him, know his attributes, know how he thinks, and know how he works.

Other Things the Bible Reveals

The Bible shows us the nature of man, things unknown to man (the future, life after death, judgment, etc.), and the promises of God. We look forward as believers to a new heaven and a new earth.

We find faith as we read God's word (Romans 10:17). We find hope, we find patience, we get understanding, we get wisdom.

In the lessons that follow, we add images showing the books of the Bible that are used to study the particular theme of the lesson. These images show how the various books of the Bible complement each other.




The King James Version

To do a scriptural survey of the Bible or study any of its topics, an inerrant Bible is needed. The KJV is God's inspired and perfect word. It is the English Bible. Some other languages have good Bibles, but the English KJV is the only *perfect* Bible. Consequently, we encourage students of all languages to compare the KJV to their versions when doing any kind of Bible study.

Some students do not have the ability to read English. However, this inability should not be permanent. We encourage all students to learn English – at least in Bible study

In this syllabus we do not supply a lot of information why the King James Version is the authoritative word of God. However, in our syllabus for Class 505B *Church Lessons on the KJV* we supply a 300-page study proving the perfection of this version of the Bible.

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	Date June 20, 2021
	Credits 6 Units
	Level Masters Level
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The Connection to Love Commandment Doctrine

Every class in the *Baptist International* curricula has a connection to the Commandment Doctrine of Jesus Christ.

A survey of the Bible should be obvious – it is by knowing the Bible that we know about Jesus and his commandments. God preserved the doctrine of Christ forever.

Jesus taught us in his Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 5:19: “Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.”

To be great in the Kingdom of Christ we must do and teach what Christ instructed. We must be faithful to the Great Commission he gave in Matthew 28:

18 And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth.

19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:

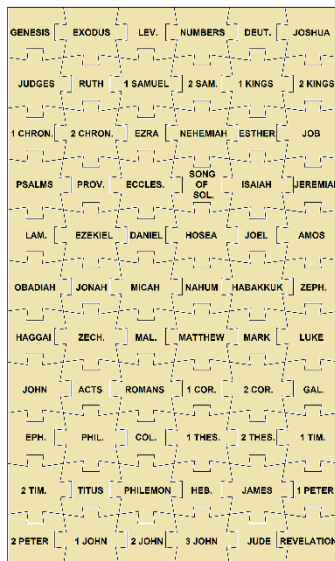
20 Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

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Lesson 1: The Bible Reveals the Mind of God

I. We Know About God by His Word

- A. The Bible is the only infallible written way we learn about God.
- B. All other “religious” books are uninspired and unreliable.
- C. God provides the written information he wants us to have.
- D. Anything hidden (unrevealed) is not for us to know.
- E. We can only speculate beyond God’s words.
- F. Beware of any doctrine that is not based on the commandments of Jesus Christ.



II. We Know God through Salvation

- A. Jesus Christ manifested God to us.
- B. Salvation is the means by which we become children of God
- C. Galatians 3:26 – For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus.

III. God Reveals Himself to Man in Various Ways

- A. Through nature – Psalm 19
- B. Through man’s conscience
- C. Romans 2:15 – Which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another;)
- D. Through the word of God – General (or indirect) revelation that is available to all through the Bible.
- E. Through pre-incarnate appearances
- F. In the Person of Jesus Christ – 1 Timothy 3:16.

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- G. Through salvation by grace through faith in Jesus Christ
- H. By the Holy Ghost – John 16:13
- I. Through experience of a child of God
- J. Philippians 3:10 – That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death;
- K. Special (or direct) revelation – God speaking to his child through study of the word of God and prayer.

IV. General Observations of the Bible

- A. The Bible is the only written revelation from God we have today (no other writings):
 - Creation
 - Fall of man
 - The way of salvation
 - God's plan and purpose

- B. The Bible speaks of five main persons:
 - God
 - Son
 - Holy Ghost
 - Satan
 - Man

- C. The Bible speaks of three places:
 - Heaven
 - Hell
 - Earth

- D. The Bible speaks of three groups of people:
 - Jew
 - Gentile
 - Saved (churches)

- E. The Bible was written piece-meal:
 - Hebrews 1:1 – God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets,
 - 2 Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds;

- F. Sundry times and in divers manners – written approximately 1500 BC to 100 AD

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G. Three kinds of language (divers manners):

- Figurative – as in “harden not your hearts”
- Symbolic – as in Daniel’s visions, the seven candlesticks in revelation, etc.
- Literal

H. Other manner of writing God’s word:

- History
- Prophecy
- Songs and psalms
- Prophecy
- Proverbs and parables

I. Three things to avoid in study of the Bible:

- Misinterpretation
- Misapplication
- Dislocation

J. The New Testament is Jesus speaking to us

- The parabolic method to impart something true in mystery form
- The inspiration of the scriptures applies to each and every word.
- God chose each word.
- When texts are not exactly the same when speaking of the same thing it means the Holy Ghost wanted different words used.
- So he said it more than one time in different fashion.
- Mere exact repetition is seldom used.

K. Jesus is the subject of the entire Bible

- John 5:39
- Prophet
- Priest
- King

L. The two Comings of Jesus Christ

- Salvation
- King
- The Old Testament prophesies of Jesus’ future comings
- The New Testament records Jesus *first* coming and prophesies his *second* coming.

M. There are three past ages

- Creation

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- Fall
- law

N. There are three future ages

- Tribulation
- Millennium
- New Jerusalem

O. The men of Issachar had understanding of the times – 1 Chronicle 12:32

P. Sundry times in the Bible:

- Times and seasons – Acts 1:7
- Times of ignorance – Acts 17:30
- Times of Gentiles – Luke 21:24
- Times of refreshing – Acts 3:19
- Times of restitution – Acts 3:21
- Fullness of times – Ephesians 1:10

Q. Rightly dividing the word of truth

- 2 Timothy 2:15
- Workman
- Workmen need a plan
- Consider to whom a book is written to.
- Written to a church the author assumes most are saved believers
- Written to Jews (James Hebrews) some may be unsaved Jewish professors in the group
- The Old Testament is written for our admonition – 1 Corinthians 10:11

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Lesson 2: The Bible is All About Jesus

I. Jesus is the Main Theme of the Bible

- A. John 5:39 – Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.
- B. Hebrews 12:2 – Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.
- C. Revelation 22:13 – I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

GENESIS	EXODUS	LEV.	NUMBERS	DEUT.	JOSHUA
JUDGES	RUTH	1 SAMUEL	2 SAM.	1 KINGS	2 KINGS
1 CHRON.	2 CHRON.	EZRA	NEHEMIAH	ESTHER	JOB
PSALMS	PROV.	ECCLES.	SONG OF SOL.	ISAIAH	JEREMIAH
LAM.	EZEKIEL	DANIEL	HOSEA	JOEL	AMOS
OBADIAH	JONAH	MICAH	NAHUM	HABAKKUK	ZEPH.
HAGGAI	ZECH.	MAL.	MATTHEW	MARK	LUKE
JOHN	ACTS	ROMANS	1 COR.	2 COR.	GAL.
EPH.	PHIL.	COL.	1 THESS.	2 THESS.	1 TIM.
2 TIM.	TITUS	PHILEMON	HEB.	JAMES	1 PETER
2 PETER	1 JOHN	2 JOHN	3 JOHN	JUDE	REVELATION

II. Jesus is God

- A. Deuteronomy 4:35 – Unto thee it was shewed, that thou mightest know that the LORD he is God; there is none else beside him.
- B. 39 Know therefore this day, and consider it in thine heart, that the LORD he is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath: there is none else.
- C. 1 Kings 8:60 – That all the people of the earth may know that the LORD is God, and that there is none else.
- D. Isaiah 45:5 – I am the LORD, and there is none else, there is no God beside me: I girded thee, though thou hast not known me:
- E. 6 That they may know from the rising of the sun, and from the west, that there is none beside me. I am the LORD, and there is none else.
- F. 18 For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else.
- G. Isaiah 46:9 – Remember the former things of old: for I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me,

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III. Jesus is Creator

- A. John 1:1 – In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
- B. 2 The same was in the beginning with God.
- C. 3 All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

IV. Jesus is Savior

- A. Isaiah 45:22 – Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else.
- B. Luke 2:11 – For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.
- C. John 4:42 – And said unto the woman, Now we believe, not because of thy saying: for we have heard him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.
- D. Acts 5:31 – Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins.

V. Jesus is High Priest

- A. Hebrews 2:17 Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.
- B. 18 For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted.
- C. Hebrews 3:1 Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;
- D. Hebrews 4:14 Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.
- E. 15 For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.
- F. Hebrews 5:5 So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee.
- G. 10 Called of God an high priest after the order of Melchisedec.
- H. Hebrews 6:20 – Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.
- I. Hebrews 7:26 – For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;
- J. 27 Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.
- K. Hebrews 8:1 – Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens;
- L. Hebrews 9:11 – But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building;

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VI. Jesus is King of Kings

- A. 1 Timothy 6:15 – Which in his times he shall shew, who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords;
- B. Revelation 17:14 – These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful.
- C. Revelation 19:16 – And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS.

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VII. A Survey of the Bible – Simplified Format

Survey of the Bible – Simplified Format										
Number	Book	Author	Chapters	Date Written	To Whom Witten	Purpose	Key Persons	Key Events	Key Learnings	How is Jesus Testified?
1	Genesis	Moses	50	1450-1410 BC	Narrative	History	Adam, Noah, Nimrod,	Beginnings	God is Creator	the Creator, the lamb, the ark, angel
2	Exodus	Moses	40	1450-1410 BC	Narrative	History	Abraham, Isaac, Jacob	Deliverance	God delivers his people	Deliverance
3	Leviticus	Moses	27	1445-1444 BC	Narrative	Law	Israel	Law	the Law	Righteousness
4	Numbers	Moses	36	1450-1410 BC	Narrative	Census	Israel	Order	the numbering of Israel	Lineage
5	Deuteronomy	Moses	34	1407-1406 BC	Narrative	Law	Israel	Law	God gives the Law to the new generation	Providence
6	Joshua	Joshua	24	1405-1383	Narrative	History	Israel	Promise land taken	God keeps his promises	Victory
7	Judges	Samuel	21	1086-1004 BC	Narrative	History	Judges	Israel backslidden	Men make fallible leaders	Victory
8	Ruth	Unknown	4	1375-1050 BC	Narrative	History	Ruth	Kinsman redeemer	God loves all	Lineage

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9	1 Samuel	Samuel, Nathan, Gad	31	930 BC	Narrative	History	Samuel, Saul, David	Kings chosen	God should choose leaders	Kingdom
10	2 Samuel	Unknown	24	930 BC	Narrative	History	David	Kings rule	Imperfect people can love God	Kingdom
11	1 Kings	Unknown	22	560-538 BC	Narrative	History	Solomon, kings, Elijah	Kings rule	A wise king is a blessing, but men are still fallible	Kingdom
12	2 Kings	Unknown	25	560-538 BC	Narrative	History	Kings, Elisha, Babylon	Babylon invades	Ignoring God's way leads to destruction	Kingdom
13	1 Chronicles	Ezra	29	430 BC	Narrative	History	David, Solomon, Kings	Kings rule	History is important	Kingdom
14	2 Chronicles	Ezra	36	430 BC	Narrative	History	Solomon, Kings, Babylon	Babylon invades	Remembering the reasons for the Babylonian captivity	Kingdom
15	Ezra	Ezra	10	450 BC	Narrative	History	Ezra	Law returns	God fulfills his promises	Priesthood
16	Nehemiah	Nehemiah	13	445-432 BC	Narrative	History	Nehemiah	Wall built	Work despite opposition	Temple
17	Esther	Unknown	13	483-471 BC	Narrative	History	Esther, Haman, Mordecai	Jews saved	God works miracles	Protector

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18	Job	Job and friends	42	2100-1800 BC	Narrative	Poetry	Job, Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu	Job tried and rewarded	Reason for suffering may not be known, but God is always good. All need good testimony in tribulation.	God's care
19	Psalms	David, Asaph, sons of Korah, Solomon, Heman, Ethan, Moses	150	1440-586 BC	Poetry	Songs of praise, prayers, etc.	God	Praising God	We can praise God in Psalms, and learn of his goodness	God
20	Proverbs	Solomon (Lemuel), Agur	31	970-930 BC	Poetry	Wisdom	Solomon and son	Wisdom	Learn divine wisdom	Wisdom
21	Ecclesiastes	Solomon	12	935 BC	Poetry	Wisdom	General	Wisdom	Life is meaningless without God	Wisdom
22	Song of Solomon	Solomon	8	970-930 BC	Poetry	Love song	Shunamite, Solomon	Love of Christ for the church	Jesus loves us	Husband to the church
23	Isaiah	Isaiah	66	700-681 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Messianic prophecies	God warns before he judges	Redeemer
24	Jeremiah	Jeremiah	52	627-586 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Jerusalem	Israel judged	Sinners should repent	Redeemer
25	Lamentations	Jeremiah	5	586 BC	Poetry	Prophecy	Jerusalem	Sorrow over Jerusalem	Judgment brings sorrow	Redeemer

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26	Ezekiel	Ezekiel	48	571 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Captives	Promises to Israel	God delivers from judgment	Redeemer
27	Daniel	Daniel	12	535 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, Shadrach, Meshack, Abed-nego	Visions of prophecy	God shows us the future	Kingdom
28	Hosea	Hosea	14	715 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	God's love is unending	Redeemer
29	Joel	Joel	3	875-796 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	Repent before judgment comes	Redeemer
30	Amos	Amos	9	760-750 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	Do not forget God	Redeemer
31	Obadiah	Obadiah	1	627-586 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Edom	Prophecy	God does not forget	Judge
32	Jonah	Jonah	4	785-760 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Jonah, Nineveh	Prophecy	Be merciful as God is merciful	Redeemer
33	Micah	Micah	4	742-687 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	God warns before judgment	Redeemer
34	Nahum	Nahum	3	663-654 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Nineveh	Prophecy	God is slow to anger	Redeemer
35	Habakkuk	Habakkuk	3	612-586 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	Wickedness is judged	Redeemer

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36	Zephaniah	Zephaniah	3	640-621 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Judah	Prophecy	Heed the warnings of God	Redeemer
37	Haggai	Haggai	2	520 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Rebuilders in Jerusalem	Prophecy	Finish the work of God	God
38	Zechariah	Zechariah	14	520-480 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Remnant	Prophecy	Israel to return to God	Redeemer
39	Malachi	Malachi	4	430 BC	Narrative	Prophecy	Israel	Prophecy	God's love for Israel	Redeemer
40	Matthew	Matthew	28	60-65 AD	Narrative	Gospel	Jesus	Life of Jesus	Jesus is the way of Salvation	Person
41	Mark	Mark	16	55-65 AD	Narrative	Gospel	Jesus	Ministry of Jesus	Jesus is the way of Salvation	Person
42	Luke	Luke	24	60 AD	Narrative	Gospel	Jesus	Life of Jesus	Jesus is the way of Salvation	Person
43	John	John	21	63-70 AD	Narrative	Gospel	Jesus	Love of God	Jesus is the way of Salvation	Person
44	Acts	Luke	28	63-70 AD	Narrative	History	Apostles	Spread of Christianity	The church perseveres	Spirit of God
45	Romans	Paul	16	70 AD	Church in Rome	Church Epistle	Believers	Knowledge of God	Live righteously	Head of the Church
46	1 Corinthians	Paul	16	55 AD	Church in Corinth	Church Epistle	Believers	Correct sin in the church	Sin in the church is wrong	Head of the Church

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47	2 Corinthians	Paul	13	55-57 AD	Church in Corinth	Church Epistle	Believers	Restoration of church	Forgiveness	Head of the Church
48	Galatians *	Paul	6	60 AD	Churches in Galatia	Church Epistle	Believers	Grace replaces law	Faith is the way of righteousness	Head of the Church
49	Ephesians *	Paul	6	60 AD	Church in Ephesus	Church Epistle	Believers	Knowledge of Christ	Jesus is the head of the church	Head of the Church
50	Philippians*	Paul	4	61 AD	Church in Philippi	Church Epistle	Believers	Comfort	We should be joyful	Head of the Church
51	Colossians*	Paul	4	60 AD	Church in Colossae	Church Epistle	Believers	Knowledge of Christ	Christ is Supreme	Head of the Church
52	1 Thessalonians	Paul	5	51 AD	Church in Thessalonica	Church Epistle	Believers	Encouragement	Holy living	Head of the Church
53	2 Thessalonians	Paul	3	51 AD	Church in Thessalonica	Church Epistle	Believers	Encouragement	Endure persecution	Head of the Church
54	1 Timothy	Paul	6	54 AD	Timothy	Pastoral Epistle	Timothy	Pastoral instruction	Duties as a pastor	Head of the Church
55	2 Timothy*	Paul	4	67 AD	Timothy	Pastoral Epistle	Timothy	Pastoral instruction	Duties as a pastor	Head of the Church
56	Titus	Paul	3	65 AD	Titus	Pastoral Epistle	Titus	Pastoral instruction	Duties as a pastor	Head of the Church
57	Philemon *	Paul	1	60 AD	Philemon	Pastoral Epistle	Onesimus	Pastoral instruction	Forgiveness	Head of the Church

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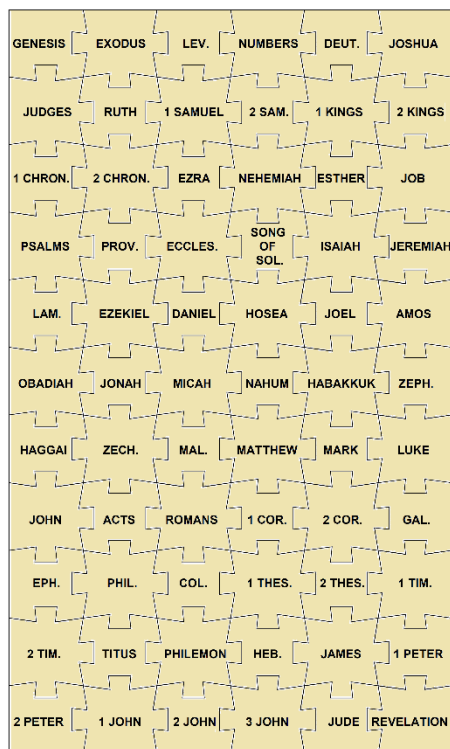
58	Hebrews*	Paul	13	67 AD	Hebrew Believers	Jesus' Preeminence	Believers	Jesus is better than all Jewish religion	Old Testament is replaced by Jesus	Melchizedek
59	James	James	5	49 AD	12 tribes	Faith	Believers	Godly works	Do right	Savior
60	1 Peter	Peter	5	65 AD	Believers	Encouragement	Believers	Encouragement		Savior
61	2 Peter	Peter	3	66 AD	Believers	Encouragement	Believers	Encouragement	We should mature as believers.	Savior
62	1 John	John	5	90-95 AD	Believers	Love	Believers	Love	We should love our brethren	Savior
63	2 John	John	1	90-95 AD	Elect lady	Love	Believers	Encouragement	Love does not tolerate false doctrine	Savior
64	3 John	John	1	90-95 AD	Gaius	Service	Believers	Encouragement	We should support brethren	Savior
65	Jude	Jude	1	65 AD	Believers	Contend for the Faith	Believers	Standing firm	We need to stand for the faith	Savior
66	Revelation	John	22	95 AD	7 churches in Asia	Revelation of Jesus Christ	Jesus	Comin of Jesus Christ	Jesus is coming back!	King of kings
* Paul's prison epistles.										

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Lesson 3: The Canonization of the Scriptures

I. The Bible Canon

- A. The canon is the complete set of texts
- B. The canon is comprised of 66 books, Genesis to Revelation
- C. The canon is considered sacred scripture
- D. The canon is considered inspired of God
- E. Non-canonical writings are considered apocrypha or deuterocanonical.
- F. God closed the written revelation with the Book of Revelation, around 96 AD.



- G. Other religions make false claims that their writings are inspired by God.
- H. This is the open vs. closed argument for inspired writings.
- I. Bible-believers know the Bible canon was *closed* after the book of Revelation.
- J. False religions falsely claim the canon is still *open* and can allow other writings.

II. The Canonization of the Scriptures – Background

- A. Canon is derived from a Hebrew and Greek word denoting a measuring reed or a cane.
- B. We would call it a ruler.
- C. Canon grew out of a word that means something straight, or something to keep straight, a standard of truth.

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- D. There was no group or meeting of people who decided what the canon of scripture should be.
- E. There were councils in history that *affirmed* or *recognized* what people already knew to be the canon of scriptures.
- F. By the second century it was self-evident that the canon was inspired – even as it is today.

III. The Canonization of the Scriptures – God Ordained

- A. Jesus confirmed the canon of the Hebrew Scriptures – the Old Testament:
- B. Luke 24:44 – And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me.
- C. 45 Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures,
- D. The Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms are the three divisions of the Old Testament.
- E. Studying these three words in the New Testament proves they are scripture and inspired by God.
- F. God’s preservation of the perfect text – especially amidst the continual persecution and attempted destruction of God’s word throughout the centuries, proves the canon of scripture.

IV. The Canonization of the Scriptures – the Process

- A. As stated, God preserves his word
- B. Psalm 12:6 – The words of the LORD are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
- C. 7 Thou shalt keep them, O LORD, thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever.
- D. Proverbs 22:12 – The eyes of the LORD preserve knowledge, and he overthroweth the words of the transgressor.
- E. Luke 5:38 – But new wine must be put into new bottles; and both are preserved.
- F. Canonization is the process by which the books of the Bible were discovered as authoritative.
- G. Men did not canonize Scripture; men simply recognized the authority of the books that God inspired.
- H. The identification of the New Testament canon was proved by certain criteria:
 - Apostolic origin
 - Attested to by an apostle
 - Written by men associated with Christ or the apostles
 - Church usage and recognition
 - Content agreement – claims inspiration (1 Corinthians 14:37; 2 Peter 3:16)
 - Truthfulness
 - Faithfulness to other canonical writings
 - Authoritative
 - Nearly unanimous acceptance
 - Preservation
 - Prophecy
 - Exaltation of Jesus Christ

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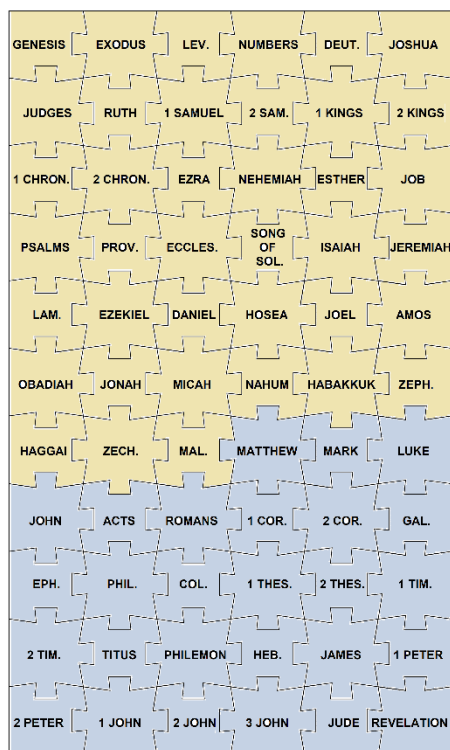
- I. True believers know what is the word of God:
- J. John 16:13 – Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.
- K. 1 John 5:6 – This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth.
- L. 1 Corinthians 2:13 – Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; comparing spiritual things with spiritual.
- M. 14 But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.
- N. 15 But he that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man.

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Lesson 4: The Two Large Divisions

I. The Bible is Divided into Two Main Parts

- A. Old Testament
- B. New Testament
- C. 400 years of silence between Malachi and Matthew
- D. Maccabean period



II. The Old Testament

- A. 39 books
- B. Follows 5-12-5-5-12 pattern

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Perfect Symmetry of the 39 Books of the Old Testament				
17 Books of History		5 Books of Wisdom, Poetry, and Praise	17 Books of Prophecy	
5 Books Law (Torah)	12 Books OT History		5 Books Major Prophets	12 Books Minor Prophets
1 Genesis	6 Joshua	18 Job	23 Isaiah	28 Hosea
2 Exodus	7 Judges	19 Psalms	24 Jeremiah	29 Joel
3 Leviticus	8 Ruth	20 Proverbs	25 Lament.	30 Amos
4 Numbers	9 1 Samuel	21 Ecclesiastes	26 Ezekiel	31 Obadiah
5 Deuteronomy	10 2 Samuel	22 Song of Songs	27 Daniel	32 Jonah
	11 1 Kings			33 Micah
	12 2 Kings			34 Nahum
	13 1 Chron			35 Habakkuk
	14 2 Chron			36 Zephaniah
	15 Ezra			37 Haggai
	16 Nehemiah			38 Zechariah
	17 Esther			39 Malachi

9/3 division based on the Babylonian Exile

III. The New Testament

- A. 27 books
- B. Follows 5-12-5-5 pattern

THE NEW TESTAMENT | 27 BOOKS

HISTORY	CHURCH EPISTLES	GENERAL EPISTLES	JOHN AND JUDE
MATTHEW	ROMANS	PHILEMON	1 JOHN
MARK	1 CORINTHIANS	HEBREWS	2 JOHN
LUKE	2 CORINTHIANS	JAMES	3 JOHN
JOHN	GALATIANS	1 PETER	JUDE
ACTS	EPHESIANS	2 PETER	REVELATION
	PHILIPPIANS		
	COLOSSIANS		
	1 THESSALONIANS		
	2 THESSALONIANS		
	1 TIMOTHY		
	2 TIMOTHY		
	TITUS		

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IV. Overview of the Old Testament

- A. Short descriptions of each book
- B. www.overviewbible.com
- C. Old Testament books of the Bible
- D. The Old Testament includes 39 books which were written before Jesus was born.
- E. The first five books of the Bible are called the Torah, or the Law of Moses.

1. Genesis books-of-the-bible-genesis

Genesis answers two big questions: “How did God’s relationship with the world begin?” and “Where did the nation of Israel come from?”

2. Exodus

God saves Israel from slavery in Egypt, and then enters into a special relationship with them.

3. Leviticus

God gives Israel instructions for how to worship him.

4. Numbers

Israel fails to trust and obey God and wanders in the wilderness for 40 years.

5. Deuteronomy

Moses gives Israel instructions (in some ways, a recap of the laws in Exodus–Numbers) for how to love and obey God in the Promised Land.

6. Joshua

Joshua (Israel’s new leader) leads Israel to conquer the Promised land, then parcels out territories to the twelve tribes of Israel.

7. Judges

Israel enters a cycle of turning from God, falling captive to oppressive nations, calling out to God, and being rescued by leaders God sends their way (called “judges”).

8. Ruth

Two widows lose everything and find hope in Israel – which leads to the birth of the future King David.

9. 1 Samuel

Israel demands a king, who turns out to be quite a disappointment.

10. 2 Samuel

David, a man after God’s own heart, becomes king of Israel.

11. 1 Kings

The kingdom of Israel has a time of peace and prosperity under King Solomon, but afterward splits, and the two lines of kings turn away from God.

12. 2 Kings

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Both kingdoms ignore God and his prophets, until they both fall captive to other world empires.

13. 1 Chronicles

This is a brief history of Israel from Adam to David, culminating with David commissioning the temple of God in Jerusalem.

14. 2 Chronicles

David's son Solomon builds the temple, but after centuries of rejecting God, the Babylonians take the southern Israelites captive and destroy the temple.

15. Ezra

The Israelites rebuild the temple in Jerusalem, and a scribe named Ezra teaches the people to once again obey God's laws.

16. Nehemiah

The city of Jerusalem is in bad shape, so Nehemiah rebuilds the wall around the city.

17. Esther

Someone hatches a genocidal plot to bring about Israel's extinction, and Esther must face the emperor to ask for help.

18. Job

Satan attacks a righteous man named Job, and Job and his friends argue about why terrible things are happening to him.

19. Psalms

A collection of 150 songs that Israel sang to God (and to each other)—kind of like a hymnal for the ancient Israelites.

20. Proverbs

A collection of sayings written to help people make wise decisions that bring about justice.

21. Ecclesiastes

A philosophical exploration of the meaning of life.

22. Song of Solomon (Song of Songs)

A love song (or collection of love songs) celebrating love, desire, and marriage.

23. Isaiah

God sends the prophet Isaiah to warn Israel of future judgment – but also to tell them about a coming king and servant who will “bear the sins of many.”

24. Jeremiah

God sends a prophet to warn Israel about the coming Babylonian captivity, but the people don't take the news very well.

25. Lamentations

A collection of dirges lamenting the fall of Jerusalem after the Babylonian attacks.

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26. Ezekiel

God chooses a man to speak for Him to Israel, to tell them the error of their ways and teach them justice: Ezekiel.

27. Daniel

Daniel becomes a high-ranking wise man in the Babylonian and Persian empires and has prophetic visions concerning Israel's future.

28. Hosea

Hosea is told to marry a prostitute who leaves him, and he must bring her back: a picture of God's relationship with Israel.

29. Joel

God sends a plague of locusts to Judge Israel, but his judgment on the surrounding nations is coming, too.

30. Amos

A shepherd named Amos preaches against the injustice of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

31. Obadiah

Obadiah warns the neighboring nation of Edom that they will be judged for plundering Jerusalem.

32. Jonah

A disobedient prophet runs from God, is swallowed by a great fish, and then preaches God's message to the city of Nineveh.

33. Micah

Micah confronts the leaders of Israel and Judah regarding their injustice, and prophecies that one day the Lord himself will rule in perfect justice.

34. Nahum

Nahum foretells of God's judgment on Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

35. Habakkuk

Habakkuk pleads with God to stop the injustice and violence in Judah but is surprised to find that God will use the even more violent Babylonians to do so.

36. Zephaniah

God warns that he will judge Israel and the surrounding nations, but also that he will restore them in peace and justice.

37. Haggai

The people have abandoned the work of restoring God's temple in Jerusalem, and so Haggai takes them to task.

38. Zechariah

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The prophet Zechariah calls Israel to return to God and records prophetic visions that show what's happening behind the scenes.

39. Malachi

God has been faithful to Israel, but they continue to live disconnected from him – so God sends Malachi to call them out.

V. Overview of the New Testament

- A. New Testament books of the Bible
- B. The New Testament includes 27 books about Jesus' ministry and his commandments.
- C. The first four books of the New Testament are called the Gospels.

40. The Gospel of Matthew

This is an account of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection, focusing on Jesus' role as the true king of the Jews.

41. The Gospel of Mark

This brief account of Jesus' earthly ministry highlights Jesus' authority and servanthood.

42. The Gospel of Luke

Luke writes the most thorough account of Jesus' life, pulling together eyewitness testimonies to tell the full story of Jesus. Shows the humanity of Christ.

43. The Gospel of John

John lists stories of signs and miracles with the hope that readers will believe in Jesus. Shows Jesus as the Son of God.

44. Acts

Jesus returns to the Father, the Holy Spirit comes to the church, and the gospel of Jesus spreads throughout the world.

45. Romans

Paul summarizes how the gospel of Jesus works in a letter to the churches at Rome, where he plans to visit.

46. 1 Corinthians

Paul writes a disciplinary letter to a fractured church in Corinth and answers some questions about how Christians should behave.

47. 2 Corinthians

Paul writes a letter of reconciliation to the church at Corinth and clears up some concerns that they have.

48. Galatians

Paul hears that the Galatian churches have been lead to think that salvation comes from the law of Moses, and writes a letter telling them where the false teachers have it wrong.

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49. Ephesians

Paul writes to the church at Ephesus about how to walk in grace, peace, and love.

50. Philippians

An encouraging letter to the church of Philippi from Paul, telling them to have joy in Christ.

51. Colossians

Paul writes the church at Colossae a letter about being in Christ, and how to walk in Christ.

52. 1 Thessalonians

Paul has heard a good report on the church at Thessalonica and encourages them to “excel still more” in faith, hope, and love.

53. 2 Thessalonians

Paul instructs the Thessalonians on how to stand firm until the coming of Jesus.

54. 1 Timothy

Paul gives Timothy instruction on leading a church with teaching and a godly example.

55. 2 Timothy

Paul is nearing the end of his life and encourages Timothy to continue preaching the word.

56. Titus

Paul advises Titus on how to lead orderly, counter-cultural churches on the island of Crete.

57. Philemon

Paul strongly recommends that Philemon accept his runaway slave as a brother, not a slave.

58. Hebrews

A letter encouraging Christians to cling to Christ despite persecution because he is greater.

59. James

A letter telling Christians to live in ways that demonstrate their faith in action.

60. 1 Peter

Peter writes to Christians who are being persecuted, encouraging them to testify to the truth and live accordingly.

61. 2 Peter

Peter writes a letter reminding Christians about the truth of Jesus and warning them that false teachers will come.

62. 1 John

John writes a letter to Christians about keeping Jesus' commands, loving one another, and important things they should know.

63. 2 John

A very brief letter about walking in truth, love, and obedience.

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64. 3 John

An even shorter letter about Christian fellowship.

65. Jude

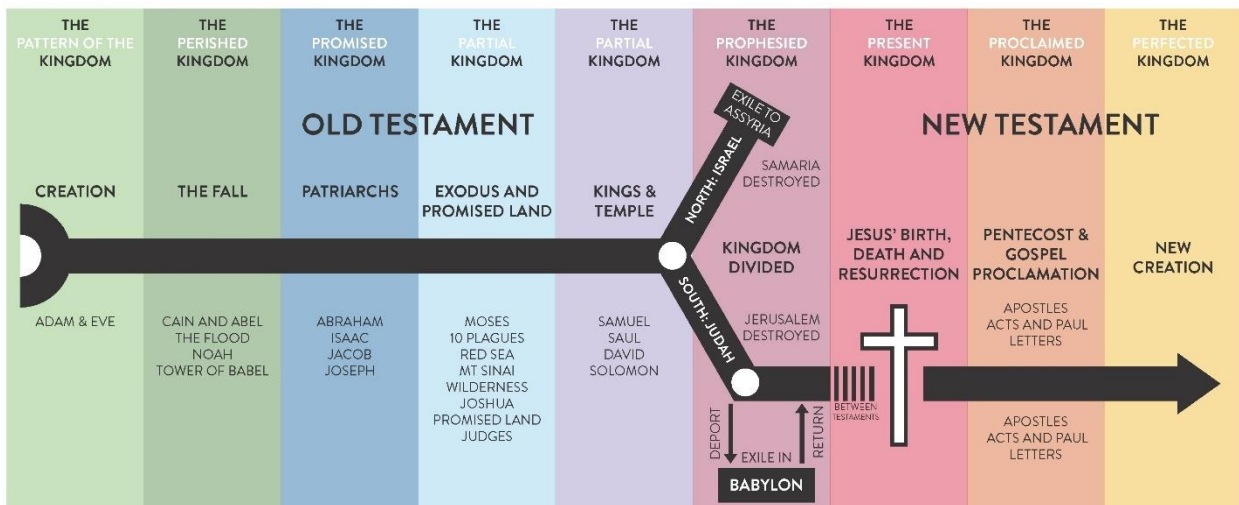
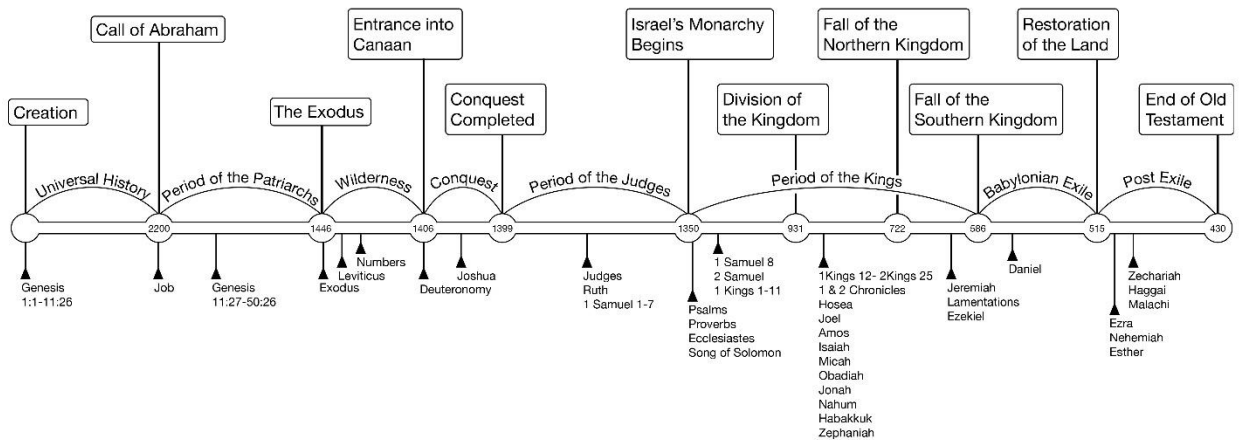
A letter encouraging Christians to contend for the faith, warning that ungodly persons have crept in unnoticed.

66. Revelation

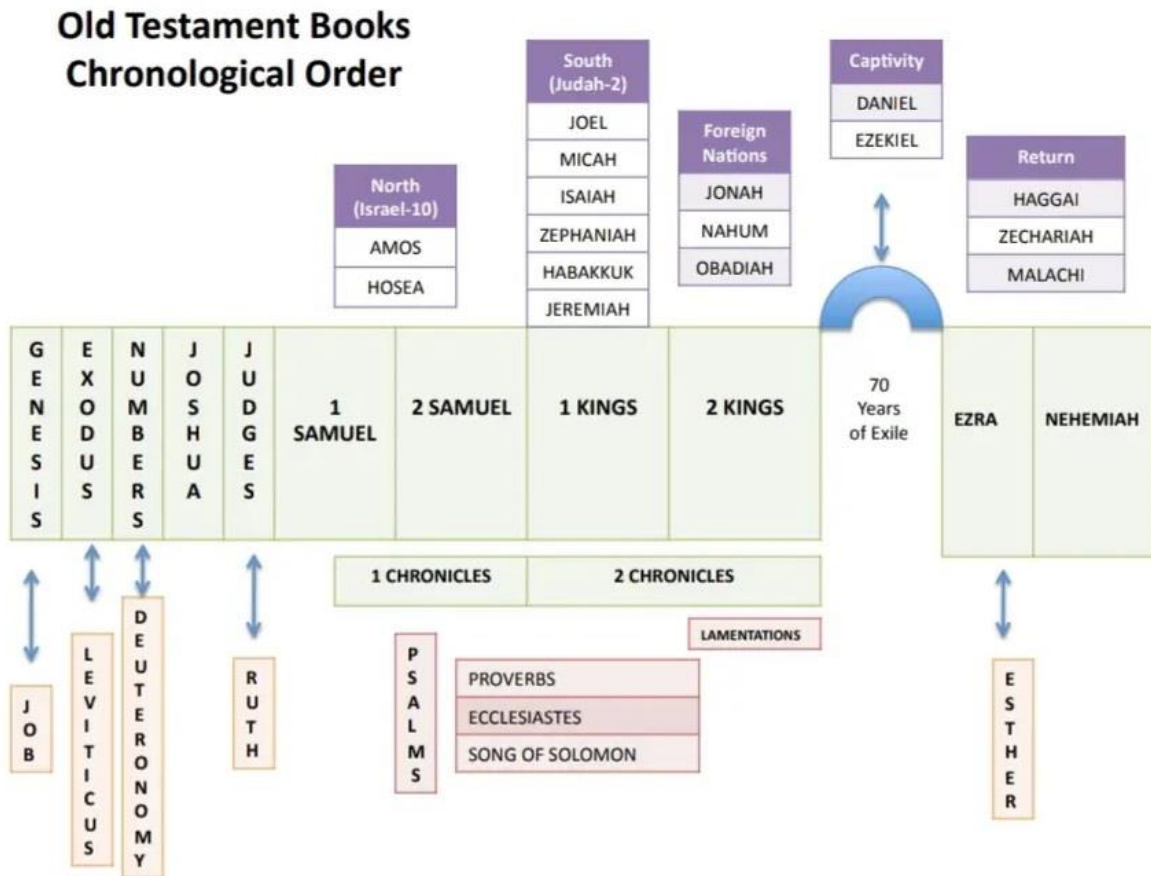
John sees visions of things that have been, things that are, and things that are yet to come.

VI. Overview Timeline of the Old Testament

OLD TESTAMENT TIMELINE



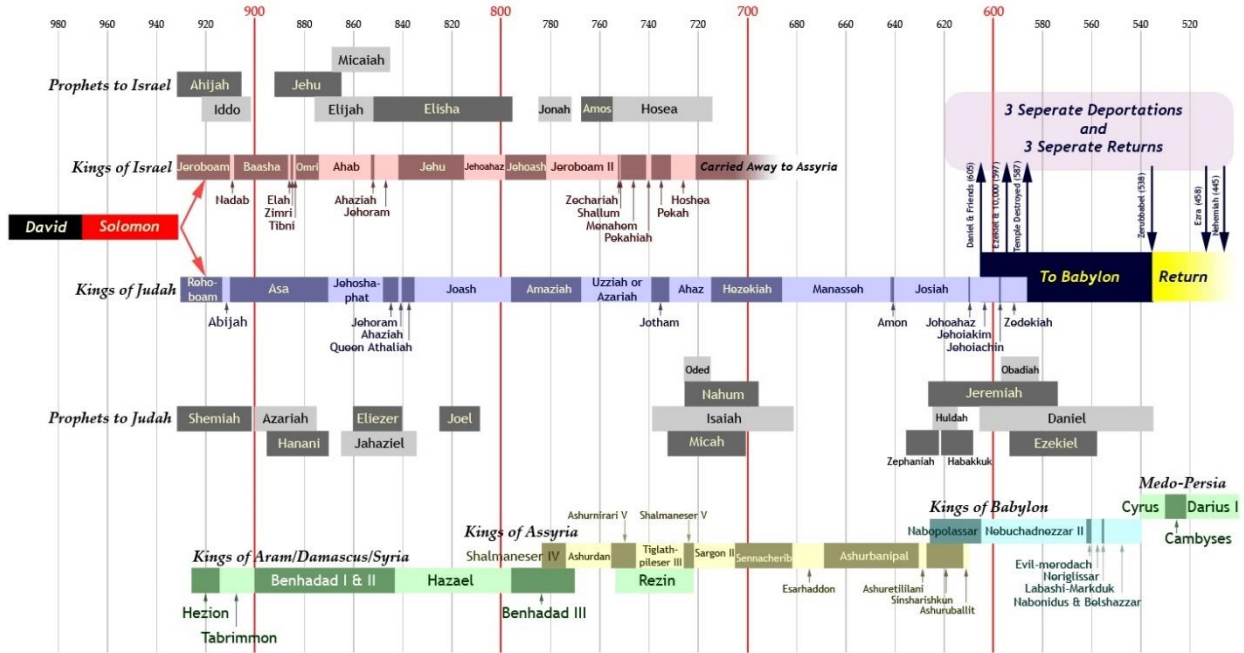
VII. Order of the Old Testament



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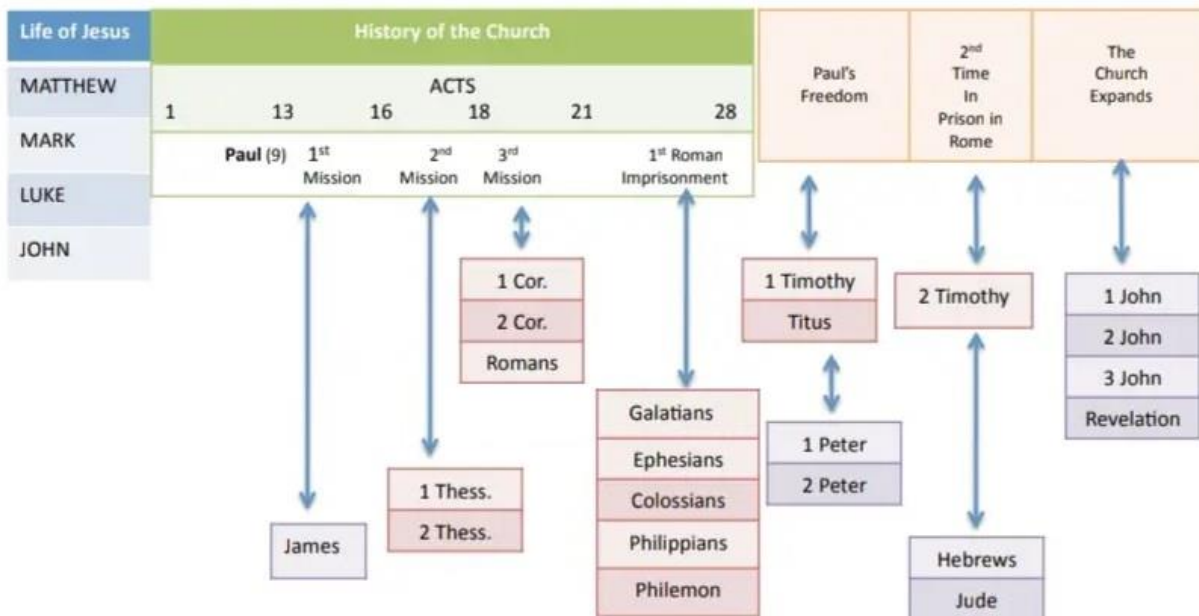
VIII. The Kings and the Prophets

Timeline for 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles & Associated Prophets



IX. Order of the New Testament

**New Testament Books
Chronological Order**

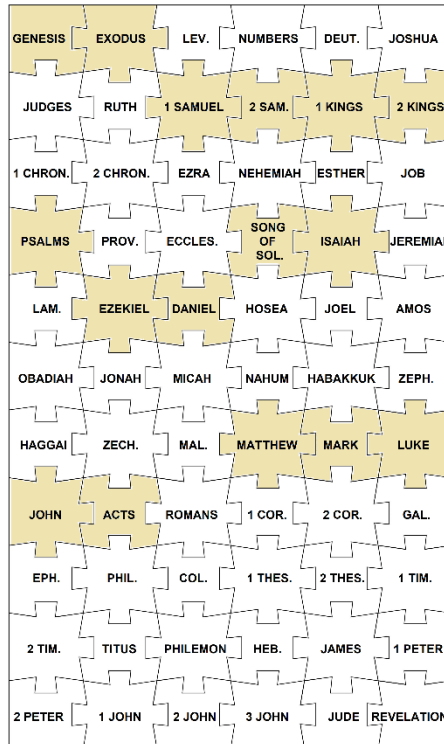


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Lesson 5: Prophecy and Fulfillment

I. The Old Testament Prophecy Proves Inspiration of the Bible

- A. Many prophecies have already been proved
- B. Many prophecies are still to be fulfilled.
- C. We know the prophecies will be fulfilled based on God's faithfulness.



II. Jesus Fulfills All Prophecy

- A. There are over 350 prophecies fulfilled by Jesus Christ
- B. The table below shows just a portion

44 Prophecies Fulfilled by Christ		
Prophecies About Jesus	Old Testament Scripture	New Testament Fulfillment
1 Messiah would be born of a woman	Genesis 3:15	Matthew 1:20; Galatians 4:4
2 Messiah would be born in Bethlehem.	Micah 5:2	Matthew 2:1; Luke 2:4-6
3 Messiah would be born of a virgin.	Isaiah 7:14	Matthew 1:22-23; Luke 1:26-31

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4 Messiah would come from the line of Abraham.	Genesis 12:3; 22:18	Matthew 1:1; Romans 9:5
5 Messiah would be a descendant of Isaac.	Genesis 17:19; 21:12	Luke 3:34
6 Messiah would be a descendant of Jacob.	Numbers 24:17	Matthew 1:2
7 Messiah would come from the tribe of Judah.	Genesis 49:10	Luke 3:33; Hebrews 7:14
8 Messiah would be heir to King David's throne.	2 Samuel 7:12-13; Isaiah 9:7	Luke 1:32-33; Romans 1:3
9 Messiah's throne will be anointed and eternal.	Psalms 45:6-7; Daniel 2:44	Luke 1:33; Hebrews 1:8-12
10 Messiah would be called Immanuel.	Isaiah 7:14	Matthew 1:23
11 Messiah would spend a season in Egypt.	Hosea 11:1	Matthew 2:14-15
12 A massacre of children would happen in Bethlehem	Jeremiah 31:15	Matthew 2:16-18
13 A messenger would prepare the way for Messiah	Isaiah 40:3-5	Luke 3:3-6
14 Messiah would be rejected by his own people.	Psalms 69:8; Isaiah 53:3	John 1:11; 7:5
15 Messiah would be a prophet.	Deuteronomy 18:15	Acts 3:20-22
16 Messiah would be preceded by Elijah.	Malachi 4:5-6	Matthew 11:13-14
17 Messiah would be declared the Son of God.	Psalms 2:7	Matthew 3:16-17
18 Messiah would be called a Nazarene	Isaiah 11:1	Matthew 2:23
19 Messiah would bring light to Galilee.	Isaiah 9:1-2	Matthew 4:13-16
20 Messiah would speak in parables.	Psalms 78:2-4; Isaiah 6:9-10	Matthew 13:10-15, 34-35
21 Messiah would be sent to heal the brokenhearted	Isaiah 61:1-2	Luke 4:18-19
22 Messiah would be a priest after the order of Melchizedek.	Psalms 110:4	Hebrews 5:5-6
23 Messiah would be called King.	Psalms 2:6; Zechariah 9:10	Matthew 27:37; Mark 11:7-11

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24 Messiah would be praised by little children.	Psalm 8:2	Matthew 21:16
25 Messiah would be betrayed.	Psalm 41:9; Zechariah 11:12-13	Luke 22:47-48; Matthew 26:14-16
26 Messiah's price money would be used to buy a potter's field.	Zechariah 11:12-13	Matthew 27:9-10
27 Messiah would be falsely accused.	Psalm 35:11	Mark 14:57-58
28 Messiah would be silent before his accusers.	Isaiah 53:7	Mark 15:4-5
29 Messiah would be spat upon and struck.	Isaiah 50:6	Matthew 26:67
30 Messiah would be hated without cause.	Psalm 35:19; 69:4	John 15:24-25
31 Messiah would be crucified with criminals.	Isaiah 53:12	Matthew 27:38; Mark 15:27-28
32 Messiah would be given vinegar to drink.	Psalm 69:21	Matthew 27:34; John 19:28-30
33 Messiah's hands and feet would be pierced.	Psalm 22:16; Zechariah 12:10	John 20:25-27
34 Messiah would be mocked and ridiculed.	Psalm 22:7-8	Luke 23:35
35 Soldiers would gamble for Messiah's garments.	Psalm 22:18	Luke 23:34; Matthew 27:35-36
36 Messiah's bones would not be broken.	Exodus 12:46; Psalm 34:20	John 19:33-36
37 Messiah would be forsaken by God.	Psalm 22:1	Matthew 27:46
38 Messiah would pray for his enemies.	Psalm 109:4	Luke 23:34
39 Soldiers would pierce Messiah's side.	Zechariah 12:10	John 19:34
40 Messiah would be buried with the rich.	Isaiah 53:9	Matthew 27:57-60
41 Messiah would resurrect from the dead.	Psalm 16:10; 49:15	Matthew 28:2-7; Acts 2:22-32
42 Messiah would ascend to heaven.	Psalm 24:7-10	Mark 16:19; Luke 24:51

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43 Messiah would be seated at God's right hand.	Psalm 68:18; 110:1	Mark 16:19; Matthew 22:44
44 Messiah would be a sacrifice for sin.	Isaiah 53:5-12	Romans 5:6-8

III. All Prophecy will be Fulfilled

- A. Matthew 5:18 – For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.
- B. Luke 16:17 – And it is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one tittle of the law to fail.
- C. Revelation 1:1 – The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his servant John:
- D. Revelation 22:6 – And he said unto me, These sayings are faithful and true: and the Lord God of the holy prophets sent his angel to shew unto his servants the things which must shortly be done.

VIII. Jesus Fulfills All Prophecy

- A. Luke 4:15 – And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.
- B. 16 And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.
- C. 17 And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written,
- D. 18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,
- E. 19 To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.
- F. 20 And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.
- G. 21 And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.
- H. Luke 24:44 – And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me.

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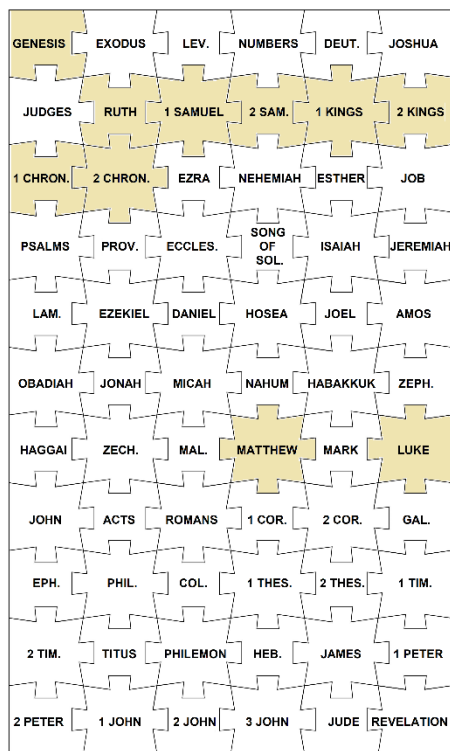
Lesson 6: The Lineage of Christ

I. The Lineage of Jesus Christ in Matthew

Matthew 1

- 1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.
- 2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;
- 3 And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram;
- 4 And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Naasson begat Salmon;
- 5 And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse;
- 6 And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias;
- 7 And Solomon begat Roboam; and Roboam begat Abia; and Abia begat Asa;
- 8 And Asa begat Josaphat; and Josaphat begat Joram; and Joram begat Ozias;
- 9 And Ozias begat Joatham; and Joatham begat Achaz; and Achaz begat Ezekias;
- 10 And Ezekias begat Manasses; and Manasses begat Amon; and Amon begat Josias;
- 11 And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon:
- 12 And after they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel; and Salathiel begat Zorobabel;
- 13 And Zorobabel begat Abiud; and Abiud begat Eliakim; and Eliakim begat Azor;
- 14 And Azor begat Sadoc; and Sadoc begat Achim; and Achim begat Eliud;
- 15 And Eliud begat Eleazar; and Eleazar begat Matthan; and Matthan begat Jacob;
- 16 And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ.
- 17 So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations.

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II. The Lineage of Jesus Christ in Luke

Luke 3

23 And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was the son of Heli,

24 Which was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi, which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Janna, which was the son of Joseph,

25 Which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Amos, which was the son of Naum, which was the son of Esli, which was the son of Nagge,

26 Which was the son of Maath, which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Semei, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Juda,

27 Which was the son of Joanna, which was the son of Rhesa, which was the son of Zorobabel, which was the son of Salathiel, which was the son of Neri,

28 Which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Addi, which was the son of Cosam, which was the son of Elmodam, which was the son of Er,

29 Which was the son of Jose, which was the son of Eliezer, which was the son of Jorim, which was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi,

30 Which was the son of Simeon, which was the son of Juda, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Jonan, which was the son of Eliakim,

31 Which was the son of Melea, which was the son of Menan, which was the son of Mattatha, which was the son of Nathan, which was the son of David,

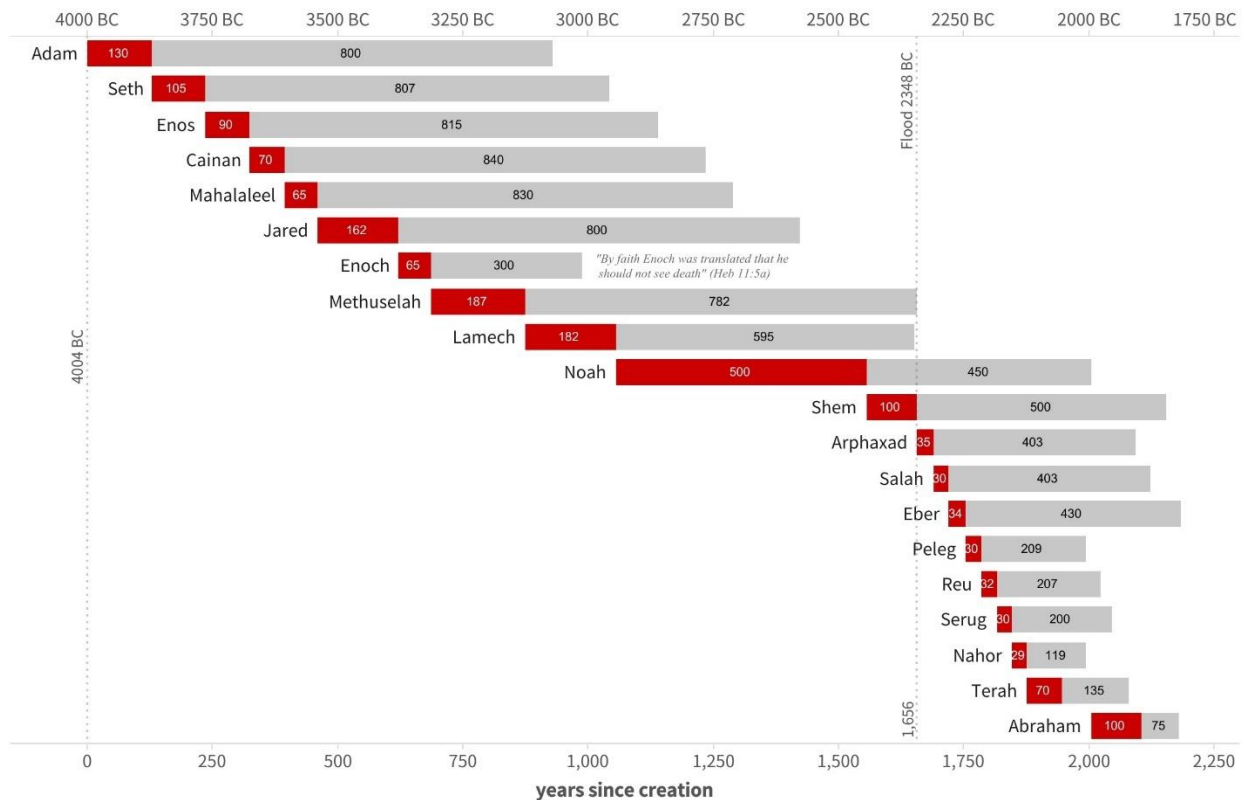
32 Which was the son of Jesse, which was the son of Obed, which was the son of Booz, which was the son of Salmon, which was the son of Naasson,

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- 33 Which was the son of Aminadab, which was the son of Aram, which was the son of Esrom, which was the son of Phares, which was the son of Juda,
- 34 Which was the son of Jacob, which was the son of Isaac, which was the son of Abraham, which was the son of Thara, which was the son of Nachor,
- 35 Which was the son of Saruch, which was the son of Ragau, which was the son of Phalec, which was the son of Heber, which was the son of Sala,
- 36 Which was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad, which was the son of Sem, which was the son of Noe, which was the son of Lamech,
- 37 Which was the son of Mathusala, which was the son of Enoch, which was the son of Jared, which was the son of Maleleel, which was the son of Cainan,
- 38 Which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God.

III. Adam to Abraham Graph

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



IV. Commentary on the Genealogies of Jesus Christ

- A. Comparing the two genealogies of Jesus Christ
- B. Paper written below:

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Comparing the Two Earthly Genealogies of Jesus Christ

N. Sebastian Desent, Ph.D., Th.D., D.D.; Pastor of Historic Baptist Church

August 15, 2015

Jesus Christ was born of a virgin, having no earthly father. Jesus Christ is the only begotten Son of God. His Father is God almighty. Jesus was conceived by the Holy Ghost of God giving seed to Mary.

30 And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with God.

31 And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name JESUS.

32 He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David:

33 And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end.

34 Then said Mary unto the angel, How shall this be, seeing I know not a man?

35 And the angel answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

Luke 1:30-35

Jesus is God, and as God he is eternal. He has no beginning and no end (John 1:1). His earthly birth was his being made manifest in the flesh so we could know him, believe on him, and receive him as our Savior. He became flesh so he could give his life for us.

Although Jesus had no *earthly* father by birth, Jesus had Joseph as a “step-father.” Joseph was married to Mary. And, legally, as such, Jesus is reckoned according to Joseph’s genealogy.

The Genealogy of the King

As one opens the New Testament and starts reading in Matthew chapter one, he immediately finds the genealogy of Jesus Christ. This Gospel’s genealogy starts with these words:

1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

Matthew 1:1

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Because the author knew what he was writing, we understand this book, the Gospel of Matthew, is purposed – among other things – to show Jesus Christ as the son of David through Joseph’s family genealogy.

The privilege of being lawfully a son of David means Jesus Christ fulfills a key requirement to being the promised King of Israel. God told the prophet Nathan to give this promise to King David:

8 Now therefore so shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith the LORD of hosts, I took thee from the sheepcote, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel:

9 And I was with thee whithersoever thou wentest, and have cut off all thine enemies out of thy sight, and have made thee a great name, like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth.

10 Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime,

11 And as since the time that I commanded judges to be over my people Israel, and have caused thee to rest from all thine enemies. Also the LORD telleth thee that he will make thee an house.

12 And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom.

13 He shall build an house for my name, and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever.

14 I will be his father, and he shall be my son. If he commit iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men:

15 But my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away before thee.

16 And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever.

17 According to all these words, and according to all this vision, so did Nathan speak unto David.

2 Samuel 7:8-17

Isaiah’s prophecy in respect to the Savior is as follows:

6 For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

7 Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to

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establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this.

Isaiah 9:6, 7

Thus, Matthew is a legal document showing Jesus as righteous Heir to the throne of David, through Joseph: “And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ” (Matthew 1:16).

The scriptures show beyond a doubt, that Jesus Christ is the King over Israel, and he will rule on the throne of David forever. Note these passages in the New Testament:

5 Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass

Matthew 21:5

11 And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked him, saying, Art thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest.

Matthew 27:11

29 And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand: and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews!

Matthew 27:29

37 And set up over his head his accusation written, THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Matthew 27:37

49 Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel.

John 1:49

This is what the angel told Mary:

30 And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with God.

31 And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name JESUS.

32 He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David:

33 And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end

Luke 1:30-33

Although Jesus was Joseph's step-son, Jesus was still legally in the lineage of Joseph, tracing his genealogy to King David.

The Genealogy of the High Priest

As we continue reading the New Testament we get to the Gospel of Luke, chapter 3. Here, we find the genealogy of Jesus Christ through Mary's line.

I understand some Bible-believers may struggle with this lineage being Mary's, but the Authorized Version gives us an important key to help in understanding. Note verse 23:

And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was *the son* of Heli,

Luke 3:23

Thank God for this little parenthetical phrase inserted by the Author, for the Bible says "as was supposed." This little phrase gives understanding in many ways, listed below are a few:

- Since Jesus is the Son of God, Joseph was *not* his biological father. Therefore, when referring to Matthew's genealogy, we have to understand this genealogy is the *legal* lineage of Christ, not the actual fleshly line, because Jesus was not *born* or *begotten* of Joseph.
- In contrast, Jesus *was born* of Mary (Matthew 1:16). Luke's genealogy shows Mary's line as applied to Joseph through marriage.
- Jesus was (as was supposed) *the son* of Joseph – not begotten of Joseph. One has to understand the distinction between being begotten and being the son of.

Now, the word "supposed" can be used in two meanings and contexts – the first and most common is, that someone thinks (or "supposes") something to be true, but it is not necessarily true. For example, this verse in Luke 12:51: "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division...."

The second way "supposed" can be used, is to show the way something is expected or planned to be. Someone thinks (or "supposes") something to be true because he knows it is true. As preachers, we have probably said something like this: "Your testimony as a believer is important. If lost people see your bad behavior, they will likely say: 'He is *supposed* to be a Christian, and see how he acts.'" Or the old meme: "Men are not *supposed* to cry."

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Here are a few New Testament verses that use the word “suppose” in this way:

25 And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.

John 21:25

26 I suppose therefore that this is good for the present distress, I say, that it is good for a man so to be.

1 Corinthians 7:26

29 Of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace?

Hebrews 10:29

So, allow me to stress this important conclusion before going forward, because this is an important and key step: Although Jesus was “supposed” by unbelievers to be the actual *begotten* son of Joseph (although not true); he, more importantly, was ***supposed to be*** the *legal* son of Joseph by God himself, which is true.

The phrase in Luke 3:23 uses the word “supposed” the first way, but as believers we also know this was the way it was supposed to be. Some people thought (incorrectly) that Jesus was *begotten* of Joseph; but all people were to think (correctly) that Jesus is *the legal* son of Joseph. Furthermore, God, in his omniscience and wisdom, **fully intended** for Jesus to be in the **legal** line of Joseph – first, as if he were a begotten son; and, secondly, through marriage to Mary.

This way, three critical things are accomplished: first, Jesus has legal lineage to King David through Joseph; second, he has legal lineage to King David and access to Levitical bloodline through Joseph’s marriage to Mary and directly through Mary; and thirdly, Jesus was born supernaturally by God’s Spirit (not by Joseph) without giving up any legal lineage. This was the way *it was supposed to be*, as determined by God.

So, read the verse in Luke again with this understanding:

And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was *the son* of Heli,

Luke 3:23

The beginning of verse 23 is also important: “And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age.” This phrase shows Jesus as being qualified age-wise for the

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Levitical priesthood, the fourth thing accomplished in conjunction with Mary's lineage.

Read what the Old Testament said in respect to priests:

1 And the LORD spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying,
2 Take the sum of the sons of Kohath from among the sons of Levi, after their families, by the house of their fathers,
3 From thirty years old and upward even until fifty years old, all that enter into the host, to do the work in the tabernacle of the congregation.
4 This shall be the service of the sons of Kohath in the tabernacle of the congregation, about the most holy things:

29 As for the sons of Merari, thou shalt number them after their families, by the house of their fathers;
30 From thirty years old and upward even unto fifty years old shalt thou number them, every one that entereth into the service, to do the work of the tabernacle of the congregation.
31 And this is the charge of their burden, according to all their service in the tabernacle of the congregation; the boards of the tabernacle, and the bars thereof, and the pillars thereof, and sockets thereof,
32 And the pillars of the court round about, and their sockets, and their pins, and their cords, with all their instruments, and with all their service: and by name ye shall reckon the instruments of the charge of their burden.
33 This is the service of the families of the sons of Merari, according to all their service, in the tabernacle of the congregation, under the hand of Ithamar the son of Aaron the priest.

Numbers 4:1-4, 29-33

The service for priesthood did not start until a Levite turned thirty years old. Jesus began to be "about thirty years of age," Luke says. If one does a separate study on the birth of Jesus Christ compared with the years of Herod's reign compared to the time of the crucifixion, one will find Jesus' actual earthly age to be a few years older than thirty.

My thought is that once Jesus turned thirty his body ceased to age. He would always *appear* to be thirty years old regardless of his actual time on earth (for we know regardless of his looks, he is eternal). And had our Savior not become sin for us, he would have never died (Romans 6:23). He could be walking on the earth today still looking like a thirty-year-old male in perfect condition. Even as Adam,

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who, even a week after his creation, probably appeared to be about thirty years of age; Jesus Christ will never age, even though he is eternal.

It is also interesting that David was thirty years old when he began to reign. 2 Samuel 5:4, 5 says: "David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years. In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah."

A High Priest after the Order of Melchisedec

Jesus is our High Priest. As the Son of God, God made him a high priest after the order of Melchisedec:

1 Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus;
Hebrews 3:1

5 So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee.
6 As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.

10 Called of God an high priest after the order of Melchisedec.
Hebrews 5:5, 6, 10

21 And having an high priest over the house of God;
Hebrews 10:21

Believers in Jesus Christ are made sons of God by faith (John 1:12). Furthermore, we are made kings and priests through him that loved us, and we shall reign on earth (1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 1:5, 6; 5:10; 20:6).

Jesus Christ is King *and* High Priest over **both** the kingdom of God (spiritual) and the kingdom of heaven (physical).

A Lawful Son and a Son-in Law

Joseph, when he married Mary, through that lawful union became a son-in-law to Heli. He was legally supposed to be a son (-in-law) to Heli. In a similar fashion, Jesus was legally *supposed* to be a son of Joseph.

We do not know if Mary had no living brothers, but this portion of the Law is interesting:

6 And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,

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7 The daughters of Zelophehad speak right: thou shalt surely give them a possession of an inheritance among their father's brethren; and thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to pass unto them.

8 And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying, If a man die, and have no son, then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass unto his daughter.

9 And if he have no daughter, then ye shall give his inheritance unto his brethren.

10 And if he have no brethren, then ye shall give his inheritance unto his father's brethren.

11 And if his father have no brethren, then ye shall give his inheritance unto his kinsman that is next to him of his family, and he shall possess it: and it shall be unto the children of Israel a statute of judgment, as the LORD commanded Moses.

Numbers 27:6-11

A son-in-law is a legal son and is considered such – thus “*son-in-law*.”

Similarly, Moses, a Levite, was considered the son of Pharaoh’s daughter (Exodus 2:10; Hebrews 11:24).

10 And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses: and she said, Because I drew him out of the water.

Exodus 2:10

Zechariah and Elizabeth

John the Baptist’s mother was Elizabeth. She was cousin to Mary, Jesus’ mother. Elizabeth was a daughter of Aaron.

5 There was in the days of Herod, the king of Judaea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the course of Abia: and his wife was of the daughters of Aaron, and her name was Elisabeth.

36 And, behold, thy cousin Elisabeth, she hath also conceived a son in her old age: and this is the sixth month with her, who was called barren.

37 For with God nothing shall be impossible.

Luke 1:5, 36, 37

The Levitical high priests (of the sons of Aaron) had to follow certain rules. One in particular was that he should marry a wife from his own people.

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10 And he that is the high priest among his brethren, upon whose head the anointing oil was poured, and that is consecrated to put on the garments, shall not uncover his head, nor rend his clothes;

11 Neither shall he go in to any dead body, nor defile himself for his father, or for his mother;

12 Neither shall he go out of the sanctuary, nor profane the sanctuary of his God; for the crown of the anointing oil of his God is upon him: I am the LORD.

13 And he shall take a wife in her virginity.

14 A widow, or a divorced woman, or profane, or an harlot, these shall he not take: but he shall take a virgin of his own people to wife.

Leviticus 21:10-14

Zacharias was a Levitical priest, and his wife Elisabeth was a daughter of Aaron the priest. Mary was cousin to Elisabeth. Although we do not know for sure, it is possible Mary also was a daughter of a priest.

“Begot” vs. “the son of”

In Matthew we have the term “begot,” where in Luke we have “the son of.” This distinction we should make note of (though some modernist versions use “the son of” in Matthew, thus confusing truth). The “begot” has to do with fleshly birth. “The son of” can apply to legal lineage. It can also apply to being a grandson or relative – as in, Jesus is the son of David.

The genealogies in the two gospels differ until they get to King David. From that point they follow the same path to Abraham. Luke then traces Abraham back to Adam.

Matthew traces Joseph’s genealogy to Solomon, the son of David. Luke traces Joseph’s genealogy (through Mary) to Nathan, the son of David.

Both Solomon and Nathan were children of Bathsheba, the daughter of Ammiel (1 Chronicles 3:5). In 1 Chronicles 26:4, 5, we find Ammiel is the son of Obed-Edom. Obed-Edom was a Levite from the Merari line. Obed-Edom was a doorkeeper for the ark (1 Chronicles 15:24) and a porter (1 Chronicles 16:38).

4 Moreover the sons of Obed-edom were, Shemaiah the firstborn, Jehozabad the second, Joah the third, and Sacar the fourth, and Nethaneel the fifth,

5 Ammiel the sixth, Issachar the seventh, Peulthai the eighth: for God blessed him.

1 Chronicles 26:4, 5

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Although it may appear a little confusing, we have in both Matthew's and Luke's lineage connections to Levitical lineage through Bathsheba.

The Mother's Influence

The requirement to be considered a Jew is dependent on the mother's family line. If the mother is Jewish, the child is considered Jewish, even with a Gentile father.

A child of a Jewish father and a Gentile mother would not be considered Jewish – at least that was what I was told by a believing Rabbi. That is why today we could have many Gentiles with Jewish names, and likewise, many Jews with Gentile names.

The New Testament support the Jewish mother making the child Jewish. This is proved with the example of Timothy. Timothy's mother was Jewish, though he had a Gentile father.

Then came he to Derbe and Lystra: and, behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timotheus, the son of a certain woman, which was a Jewess, and believed; but his father was a Greek:

Acts 16:1

Because his mother was a Jewess, Paul could have Timothy circumcised, and not violate the decree to the Gentile believers.

3 Him would Paul have to go forth with him; and took and circumcised him because of the Jews which were in those quarters: for they knew all that his father was a Greek.

Acts 16:3

In contrast, Titus, a Greek was not circumcised:

1 Then fourteen years after I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with me also.

2 And I went up by revelation, and communicated unto them that gospel which I preach among the Gentiles, but privately to them which were of reputation, lest by any means I should run, or had run, in vain.

3 But neither Titus, who was with me, being a Greek, was compelled to be circumcised:

4 And that because of false brethren unawares brought in, who came in privily to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, that they might bring us into bondage:

5 To whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour; that the truth of the gospel might continue with you.

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Galatians 2:1-5

Timothy, being a Jew, could enter the temple. But a Gentile would pollute the temple.

27 And when the seven days were almost ended, the Jews which were of Asia, when they saw him in the temple, stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him,

28 Crying out, Men of Israel, help: This is the man, that teacheth all men every where against the people, and the law, and this place: and further brought Greeks also into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place.

29 (For they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.)

Acts 21:27-29

In conclusion, the genealogies of our Lord Jesus Christ show his legal right to the throne of David. He is the Son of David. He is the Son of God. He is our High Priest forever.

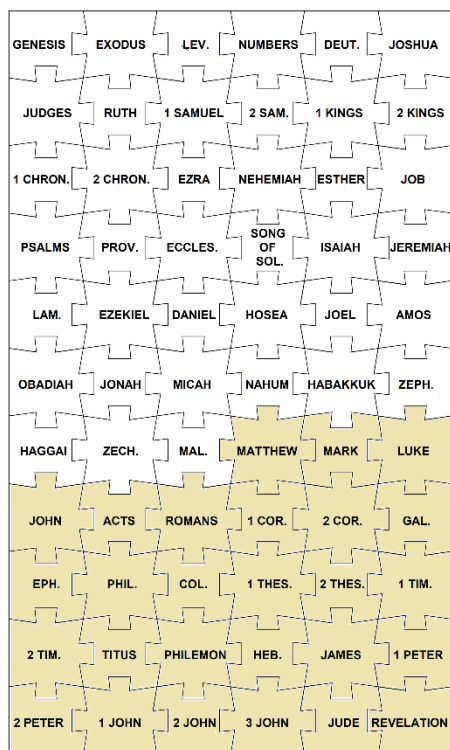
The End.

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Lesson 7: Salvation and the Doctrine of Christ

I. Jesus Brought Salvation

- A. Matthew 18:11 – For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost.
- B. Luke 19:10 – For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.
- C. Luke 1:77 To give knowledge of salvation unto his people by the remission of their sins,
- D. Acts 4:12 – Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.
- E. 2 Timothy 3:15 – And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.
- F. Hebrews 5:9 – And being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him;



II. Law versus Grace

- A. John 1:17 – For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.
- B. Romans 3:20 – Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin.
- C. 21 But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the law and the prophets;
- D. 28 Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law.
- E. 31 Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.

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- F. Romans 10:4 – For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.
- G. Galatians 3:22 – But the scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe.
- H. 23 But before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed.
- I. 24 Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith.
- J. 25 But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster.

III. Jesus Gave Us His Commandments

- A. John 14:21 – He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him.
- B. John 14:15 – If ye love me, keep my commandments.
- C. John 15:10 – If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.
- D. Matthew 28:18 – And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth.
- E. 19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:
- F. 20 Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

IV. We Do and Teach What Jesus Commanded

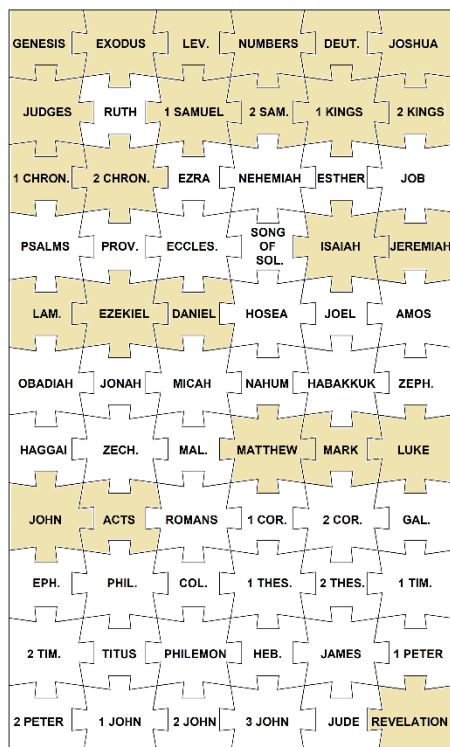
- A. Matthew 5:19 – Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.
- B. Acts 1:1 – The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach,
- C. Romans 2:13 – (For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified.
- D. James 1:22 – But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.

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Lesson 8: The Kingdoms

I. Many Kingdoms are Shown in the Bible

- A. Israel
- B. Worldly kingdoms
- C. Christ's kingdom



II. The History of Israel Preserved in the Old Testament

- A. Abraham
- B. Isaac
- C. Jacob
- D. Israelites
- E. Moses
- F. Joshua
- G. Judges
- H. Samuel
- I. The law
- J. The prophets
- K. The kings
- L. The Divided Kingdom – Israel and Judah
- M. Assyrian invasion

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- N. Babylonian invasion
- O. Captivity
- P. Dispersion
- Q. Rebuilding Jerusalem

III. The New Testament Shows Christ's Kingdoms

- A. The kingdom of God
- B. The need to be born again – John 3
- C. The kingdom of heaven – Sermon on the Mount, Parables, churches
- D. The Davidic kingdom over which Jesus is King
- E. Millennial kingdom
- F. Revelation 11:15 – And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

IV. The Kingdom of God

- A. Mentioned in many New Testament books (the four gospels, Acts, Romans, 1 Corinthians, Galatians, Colossians, and 2 Thessalonians).
- B. Mentioned in the Sermon on the Mount as a priority:
- C. Matthew 6:33 – But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.
- D. Spiritual kingdom
- E. Matthew 12:28 – But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you.
- F. Matthew 19:24 – And again I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.
- G. Matthew 21:31 – Whether of them twain did the will of his father? They say unto him, The first. Jesus saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you.
- H. 43 Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.
- I. Luke 13:18 – Then said he, Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I resemble it?
- J. 19 It is like a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and cast into his garden; and it grew, and waxed a great tree; and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it.
- K. 20 And again he said, Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God?
- L. 21 It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.
- M. John 3:3 – Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
- N. 5 Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

V. The Kingdom of Heaven

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- A. The phrase “kingdom of heaven” is only found in Matthew
- B. Mentioned elsewhere as “kingdom”
- C. Physical kingdom
- D. Jesus preached the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 4:17 – From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

- E. Sermon on the mount about the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 5:3 – Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Matthew 7:21 – Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

- F. Disciples sent to preach the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 10:7 – And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.

- G. Parables are about the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 13:11 – He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given.

- H. Church is associated with the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 16:18 – And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

19 And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

Matthew 18:23 – Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants.

- I. Parable of Laborers is associated with the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 20:1 – For the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard.

- J. The marriage is associated with the kingdom of heaven

Matthew 22:2 – The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son,

- K. The Parable of the Ten Virgins is associated with the kingdom of heaven

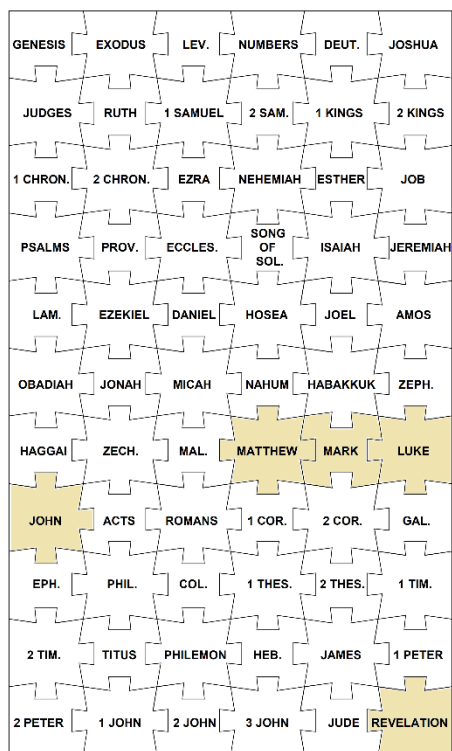
Matthew 25:1 – Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom.

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Lesson 9: Heaven, Hell, and Judgment

I. The Promise of Heaven and Eternal Life

- A. Luke 12:33 – Sell that ye have, and give alms; provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth.
- B. 2 Corinthians 5:1 – For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.
- C. 2 For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven:
- D. Philippians 3:20 – For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ:
- E. Hebrews 12:22 – But ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels,
- F. 23 To the general assembly and church of the firstborn, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect,



II. The Promise of Hell and the Lake of Fire

- A. Matthew 10:28 – And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

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- B. Matthew 23:15 – Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.
- C. 33 Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?
- D. Revelation 20:13 – And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.
- E. 14 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

III. All Will be Judged by Jesus Christ

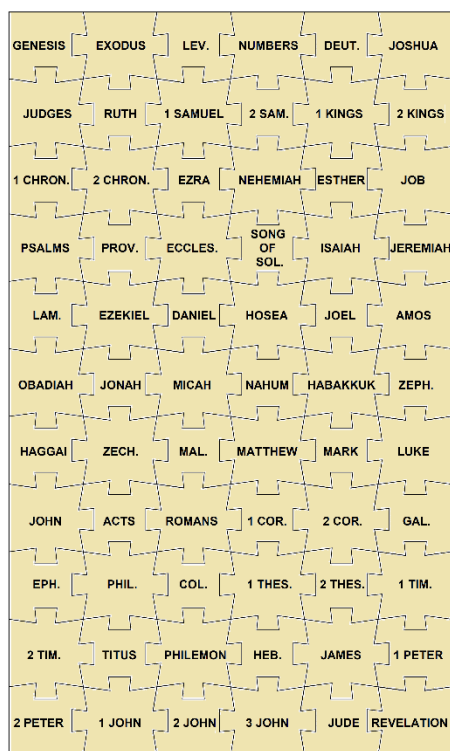
- A. John 5:22 – For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son:
- B. 27 And hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man.
- C. Acts 10:42 – And he commanded us to preach unto the people, and to testify that it is he which was ordained of God to be the Judge of quick and dead.
- D. 2 Corinthians 5:10 – For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.
- E. 2 Timothy 4:1 – I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom;
- F. 8 Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.
- G. Hebrews 9:27 – And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment:
- H. Revelation 20:11 – And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them.
- I. 12 And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.
- J. 13 And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.
- K. 14 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.
- L. 15 And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.

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Lesson 10: God's Plan

I. Genesis – Creation

- A. Genesis 1:1 – In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- B. 2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
- C. 3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.
- D. 4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.
- E. 5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.



II. God Desires Free-Will Worship

- A. Exodus 34:14 – For thou shalt worship no other god: for the LORD, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God:
- B. Matthew 4:10 – Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.
- C. Luke 4:8 – And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.
- D. Revelation 4:10 – The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying,

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- E. 11 Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

III. God Sends the Savior

- A. Galatians 4:3 – Even so we, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world:
- B. 4 But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law,
- C. 5 To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons.

IV. Jesus Will Return

- A. John 14:1 – Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.
- B. 2 In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.
- C. 3 And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.
- D. 4 And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.
- E. 5 Thomas saith unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way?
- F. 6 Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

V. New Heaven and a New Earth

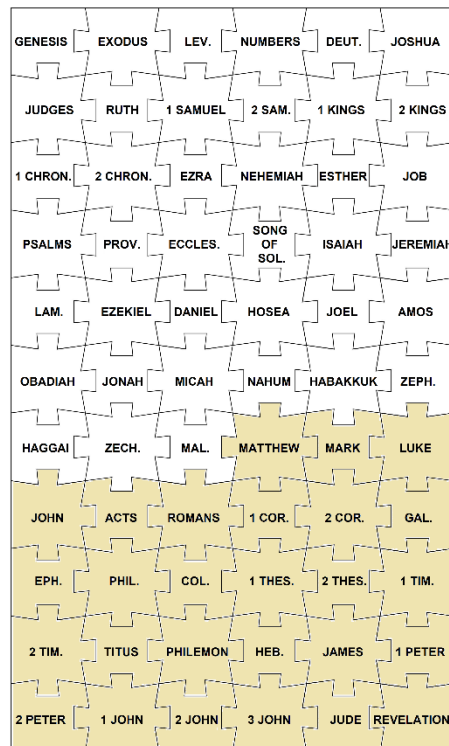
- A. Isaiah 65:17 – For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.
- B. Isaiah 66:22 – For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the LORD, so shall your seed and your name remain.
- C. 2 Peter 3:13 – Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.
- D. Revelation 21:1 – And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea.
- E. New Jerusalem

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Lesson 11: Church Doctrine

I. Jesus Built His Church

- A. Built during Christ's earthly ministry
- B. Matthew 16:18 – And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.
- C. Matthew 18:17 – And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican.
- D. Added to in Acts
- E. Acts 2:47 – Praising God, and having favour with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.
- F. Jesus sends messages to angels of seven churches
- G. Revelation 1:4 – John to the seven churches which are in Asia: Grace be unto you, and peace, from him which is, and which was, and which is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne;
- H. 11 Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.
- I. 20 The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.



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II. Jesus Gave Commandments to His Church

- A. Acts 1:1 – The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach,
- B. 2 Until the day in which he was taken up, after that he through the Holy Ghost had given commandments unto the apostles whom he had chosen:
- C. 3 To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God:

III. Jesus Calls Paul as an Apostle

- A. Romans 1:1 – Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God,
- B. 1 Corinthians 1:1 – Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother,
- C. 1 Timothy 1:12 – And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry;
- D. 13 Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief.
- E. 14 And the grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.
- F. 15 This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.
- G. 16 Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all longsuffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting.

IV. Jesus is the Head of the Church

- A. Jesus built the church during his earthly ministry – Matthew 16:18; 18:17; 1 Corinthians 12:28
- B. Jesus is Author and Finisher of our faith – Hebrews 12:2
- C. Jesus is the Head of the church – Mark 12:10; Ephesians 5:23
- D. Jesus is the Great High Priest – Hebrews 3:1
- E. One church in Matthew, many churches by the close of the New Testament – Revelation 1:11, 20
- F. The churches kept Jesus words, by which we have the New Testament

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Lesson 12: The Necessity of Faith

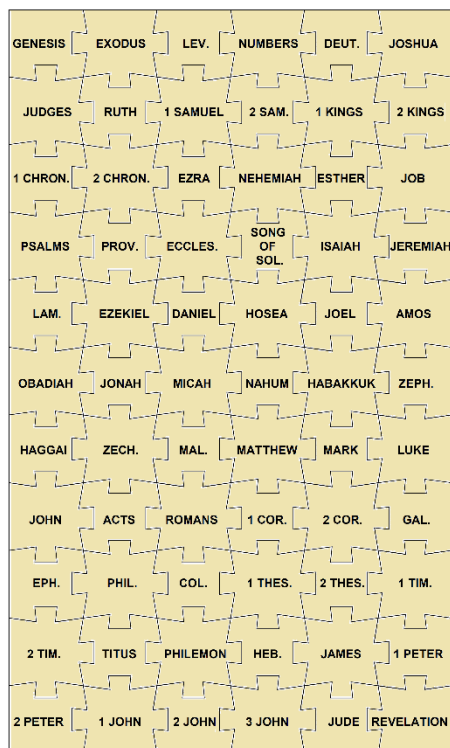
I. Faith in the Old Testament

- A. Romans 1:17 – For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith.
- B. Romans 4:16 – Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace; to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the law, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham; who is the father of us all,
- C. 19 And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the deadness of Sara's womb:
- D. 20 He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God;
- E. Hebrews 11:1 – Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.
- F. 3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.
- G. 4 By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts: and by it he being dead yet speaketh.
- H. 5 By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him: for before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God.
- I. 6 But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.
- J. 39 And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise:

II. The Serpent in the Wilderness

- A. John 3:14 – And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up:
- B. 15 That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.
- C. 16 For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.
- D. 17 For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.
- E. 18 He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.
- F. 19 And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.

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III. Faith in the New Testament

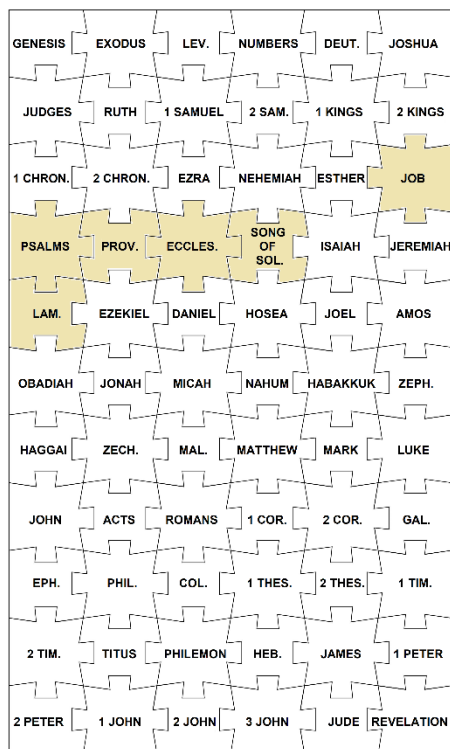
- A. Romans 10:17 – So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.
- B. Galatians 3:26 – For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus.
- C. Ephesians 2:8 – For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God:
- D. 9 Not of works, lest any man should boast.
- E. 10 For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.

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Lesson 13: Poetry

I. Poetry in the Bible

- A. Job
- B. Psalms
- C. Proverbs
- D. Ecclesiastes
- E. Song of Solomon
- F. Lamentations



II. Poetry Shows the Beauty of God's Word

- A. Proverbs 25:11 – A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.
- B. Job 12:11 – Doth not the ear try words? and the mouth taste his meat?
- C. Job 23:12 – Neither have I gone back from the commandment of his lips; I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.
- D. Job 31:40 – Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley. The words of Job are ended.
- E. Psalm 12:6 – The words of the LORD are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
- F. Proverbs 8:8 – All the words of my mouth are in righteousness; there is nothing froward or perverse in them.

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- G. Proverbs 16:24 – Pleasant words are as an honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones.
- H. Proverbs 30:5 – Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him.
- I. 6 Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar.

III. Types of Poems in the Bible

- A. Unusual forms – use of words and grammar in unusual forms
- B. Parallelism – arrangement of words that follow a pattern.
- C. Quantitative rhythm – sequences of words
- D. Accentual rhythm – certain words accented in a line
- E. The Dirges – a special rhythm called *kinnot* – sad poems. Usually called laments.
- F. Anadiplosis – an end phrase starting the next line.
- G. Acrostics – alphabetical sequence
- H. Songs
- I. Psalms
- J. Some songs and poems deal with events

IV. Passages Alliterated Alphabetically (Acrostic Passages)

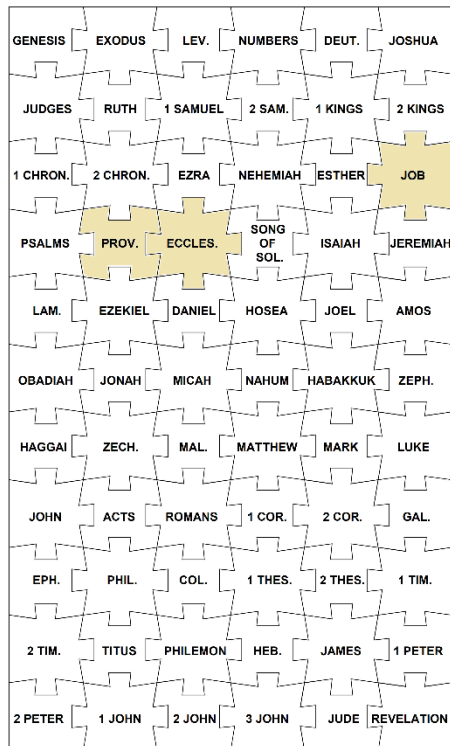
- A. Psalm 119 uses eight verses for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- B. Psalms 25 and 34 uses one verse for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- C. Psalm 145 uses one verse for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet except the *nun*.
- D. Psalm 37 uses two verses for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- E. Psalms 111 and 112 uses a half verse for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- F. Proverbs 31:10-31 on the virtuous woman uses one verse for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.
- G. Lamentations uses a verse for each letter of the Hebrew alphabet, thrice in chapter three.

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Lesson 14: Wisdom

I. The Bible Contains Special Books of Wisdom

- A. Job
- B. Proverbs
- C. Ecclesiastes



II. All The Bible Gives Wisdom

- A. Matthew 12:42 – The queen of the south shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold, a greater than Solomon is here.
- B. Matthew 13:54 – And when he was come into his own country, he taught them in their synagogue, insomuch that they were astonished, and said, Whence hath this man this wisdom, and these mighty works?
- C. Luke 2:40 – And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.
- D. 52 And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.
- E. Acts 6:3 – Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business.
- F. 1 Corinthians 12:8 – For to one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit;

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- G. Colossians 3:16 – Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.

III. God Gives Wisdom

- A. Ephesians 1:17 – That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him:
- B. Colossians 2:3 – In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.
- C. James 1:5 – If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.
- D. James 3:13 – Who is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom.
- E. 17 But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.

IV. Job

- A. Job 28:28 – And unto man he said, Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.
- B. Job 36:5 – Behold, God is mighty, and despiseth not any: he is mighty in strength and wisdom.

V. Proverbs

- A. Proverbs 1:2 – To know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the words of understanding;
- B. 3 To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judgment, and equity;
- C. 7 The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction.
- D. Proverbs 3:13 – Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.
- E. 19 The LORD by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens.
- F. 21 My son, let not them depart from thine eyes: keep sound wisdom and discretion:
- G. Proverbs 4:5 – Get wisdom, get understanding: forget it not; neither decline from the words of my mouth.
- H. 7 Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding.
- I. 11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom; I have led thee in right paths.

VI. Ecclesiastes

- A. Ecclesiastes 2:13 – Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness.

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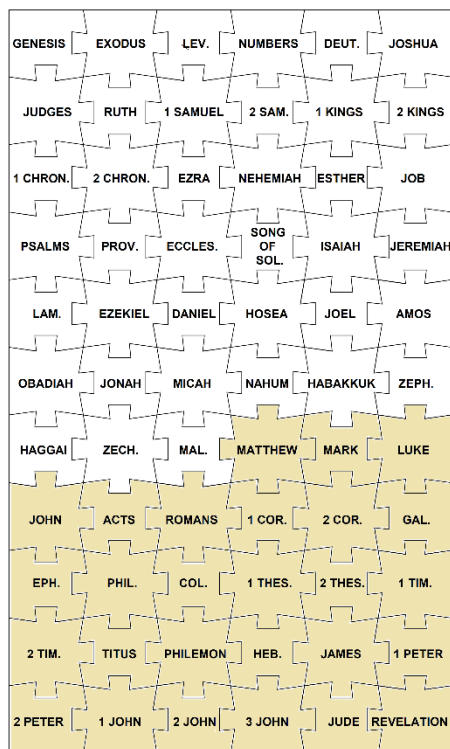
- B. 21 For there is a man whose labour is in wisdom, and in knowledge, and in equity; yet to a man that hath not laboured therein shall he leave it for his portion. This also is vanity and a great evil.
- C. 26 For God giveth to a man that is good in his sight wisdom, and knowledge, and joy: but to the sinner he giveth travail, to gather and to heap up, that he may give to him that is good before God. This also is vanity and vexation of spirit.

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Lesson 15: Spiritual Growth

I. The Bible is to be Used for a Believer to Grow Spiritually

- A. Acts 20:32 – And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.
- B. Jude 1:20 – But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost,
- C. Romans 10:17 – So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.



II. The Bible is Milk So New Believers Can Grow

- A. 1 Corinthians 3:2 – I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able.
- B. Hebrews 5:12 – For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat.
- C. 13 For every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe.
- D. 1 Peter 2:2 – As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby:

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III. The Bible is Bread So we Can Live by It Every Day

- A. Matthew 4:4 – But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.
- B. Matthew 6:11 – Give us this day our daily bread.
- C. Luke 4:4 – And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.

IV. The Bible is Water by which We Live

- A. John 4:10 – Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water.
- B. Ephesians 5:26 – That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word,
- C. 1 Corinthians 3:6 – I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase.

V. The Bible is Meat so We Can be Strong

- A. John 4:32 – But he said unto them, I have meat to eat that ye know not of.
- B. 34 Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work.
- C. 1 Corinthians 3:2 – I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able.
- D. Hebrews 5:12 – For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat.
- E. 14 But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.

VI. The Bible is a Sword by which We Battle the Enemy

- A. Ephesians 6:17 – And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:
- B. Hebrews 4:12 – For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

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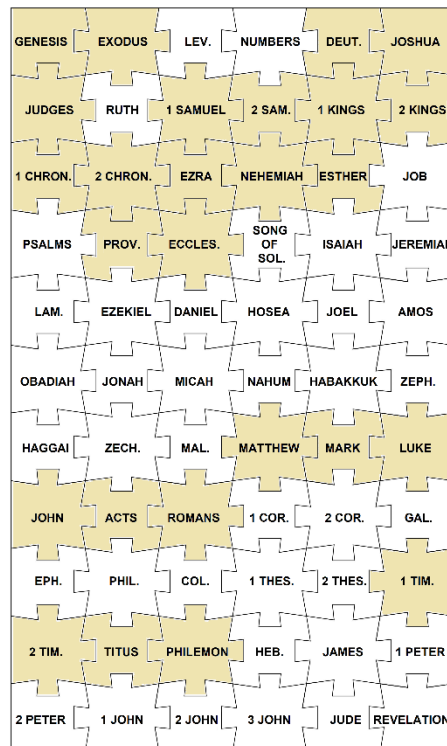
Lesson 16: Leadership

I. The Bible Leads Us in Life

- A. The Bible gives us the wisdom to live a good and righteous life before God
- B. The Bible gives us the power to do the work of the Lord (Romans 1:16)
- C. Psalm 119:105 – Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.
- D. The Bible gives us good vision.
- E. We do not seek supernatural visions from God because we have the word of God which is a more sure word.

II. The Bible Makes Leaders

- A. Men who are lost can become saved
- B. Saved men can learn the word of God
- C. Saved men can live a life as a pattern for others to follow
- D. We all are to follow Jesus
- E. Matthew 4:19 – And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.
- F. 1 Corinthians 4:16 – Wherefore I beseech you, be ye followers of me.
- G. 1 Corinthians 11:1 – Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ.
- H. 1 Thessalonians 1:6 – And ye became followers of us, and of the Lord, having received the word in much affliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost:



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III. The Apostles Had Visions

- A. Matthew 15:14 – Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.
- B. Acts 10:3 – He saw in a vision evidently about the ninth hour of the day an angel of God coming in to him, and saying unto him, Cornelius.
- C. 17 Now while Peter doubted in himself what this vision which he had seen should mean, behold, the men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate,
- D. 19 While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Behold, three men seek thee.
- E. Acts 11:5 – I was in the city of Joppa praying: and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain vessel descend, as it had been a great sheet, let down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me:
- F. Acts 16:9 – And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.
- G. 10 And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.
- H. Acts 18:9 – Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace:
- I. Acts 26:19 – Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision:
- J. 2 Corinthians 12:1 – It is not expedient for me doubtless to glory. I will come to visions and revelations of the Lord.

IV. Types of Vision for Leaders Today

- A. A high vision – Matthew 28:18
- B. A world vision – Matthew 28:19
- C. A Long Vision – Matthew 28:20
- D. A vision of God – Isaiah 6:1-10
- E. A true vision of self – Romans 7:13
- F. A vision of Jesus – Hebrews 12:2
- G. A vision of faith – 2 Corinthians 4:18; 5:7
- H. Have X-ray vision – Matthew 14:14

V. Good and Bad Leaders

- A. Noah
 - Built the ark with his sons
 - Long-term faithfulness
- B. Nimrod
 - A mighty hunter
 - Introduced false religion and worship
 - Unified the people
- C. Joseph in Egypt

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Fed the people
Honorable man
Trustworthy
Refused to sin against God
Suffered for his stand
Became ruler in Egypt
Administered the collection and distribution of food
Forgave his brethren
Knew God meant things for good

D. Moses over Israel

Meek
Talked with God
God used to Deliver Israel
His Anger caused him grief
Struck the rock
Could not enter promised land

E. Joshua over Israel

Needed courage to prosper and have good success
His house served the Lord

F. Judges

Most judges were faulty
Every man did that which was wise in his own lives
Some were strong, some were weak

The Judges of Israel

Judge	Tribe	Character	Reference
Othniel	Judah	Warrior	3:9-10
Ehud	Benjamin	Cunning	3:15-29
Shamgar	- - -	Fearless	3:31
Deborah	Ephraim?	Supportive	4:4-10
Gideon	Manasseh	Valiant	6:11-18
Abimelech?	Manasseh	Self-serving	9:1-57
Tola	Issachar	- - -	10:1-2
Jair	Manasseh?	- - -	10:3-5
Jephthah	Manasseh	Vowing	11:29-33
Ibzan	Judah	- - -	12:8-10
Elon	Zebulun	- - -	12:11
Abdon	Ephraim?	- - -	12:13-15
Samson	Dan	Strong / Weak	14:6,19; 16:20

- G. Samuel
 - Served as a child
 - Faithful
 - Prophet, priest, and king
- H. Saul
 - Looked good
 - Feared failure
 - Rebellious
- I. David
 - Love for God
 - Faith
 - Courage
 - Victorious fighter
 - Honorable
 - Failed with Bathsheba
 - Could not build temple
- J. Solomon
 - Wise
 - Blessed
 - Built temple
 - Married many strange women
 - Heart turned from God

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- K. Kings of Judah
Most were bad, a few were good leaders
- L. Kings of Israel
All were bad

Kings of Judah and Israel			
Kings of Judah		Kings of Israel	
Bad	Rehoboam	Bad	Jeroboam
Bad	Abijah	Bad	Nadab
Good	Asa	Bad	Baasha
Good	Jehoshaphat	Bad	Elah
Bad	Jehoram	Bad	Zimri
Bad	Ahaziah	Bad	Omri
Bad	Athaliah	Bad	Ahab
Good	Joash	Bad	Ahaziah
Good	Amaziah	Bad	Joram
Good	Uzziah	Bad	Jehu
Good	Jotham	Bad	Jehoahaz
Bad	Ahaz	Bad	Jehoash
Good	Hezekiah	Bad	Jeroboam II
Bad	Manasseh	Bad	Zechariah
Bad	Amon	Bad	Shallum
Good	Josiah	Bad	Menahem
Bad	Jehoahaz	Bad	Pekahiah
Bad	Jehoiakim	Bad	Pekah
Bad	Jehoiachin	Bad	Hoshea
Bad	Zedekiah		

- M. Daniel
Refused indoctrination
Followed God's law

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A man of prayer
Promoted to president in Babylon

N. Nebuchadnezzar

Proud
Pagan
Powerful

O. The Prophets

Faithful to deliver God's word
Table below of named Old Testament prophets

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18 • The Prophets of the Old Testament (870 BC – 465 BC)

Prophet*	Prophesied	Kings Who Ruled During Prophet's Time	Approximate Date (BC)	Prophet's Place of Birth
Elijah	To Israel	Ahab, Ahaziah, Joram	870-845	Tishbe
Elisha	To Israel	Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz	845-800	Abel Meholah
Isaiah	To Judah	Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh	760-673	Jerusalem
Jeremiah	To Judah	Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	650-582	Anathoth
Ezekiel	To Exiles in Babylon	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah, Babylonian Exile	620-570	Jerusalem
Daniel	To Exiles in Babylon	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah, Babylonian Exile	620-540	Judah (Jerusalem?)
Hosea	To Israel	Jeroboam II, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea	758-725	Israel
Joel	To Judah	Governor Ezra	450	Jerusalem
Amos	To Israel	Jeroboam II	765-754	Tekoa**
Obadiah	Concerning Edom	Zedekiah	590	Jerusalem
Jonah	To Nineveh	Jeroboam II	781	Gath Hopher**
Micah	To Judah	Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh	738-698	Moreseth-gath**
Nahum	Concerning Nineveh	Manasseh, Amon, Josiah	658-615	Elkosh**
Habakkuk	To Judah	Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin	608-598	Unknown
Zephaniah	To Judah	Amon, Josiah	640-626	Unknown
Haggai	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	520	Jerusalem
Zechariah	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	522-509	Jerusalem
Malachi	To Judah	Governor Zerubbabel	465	Jerusalem

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- P. Jesus
 - God manifest in flesh
 - Holy
 - Love
 - Compassion
 - Sacrifice
 - Perfect in all his ways
 - Ordained followers

- Q. Paul
 - Diligence
 - Humble
 - Giving
 - Zeal
 - Ordained followers

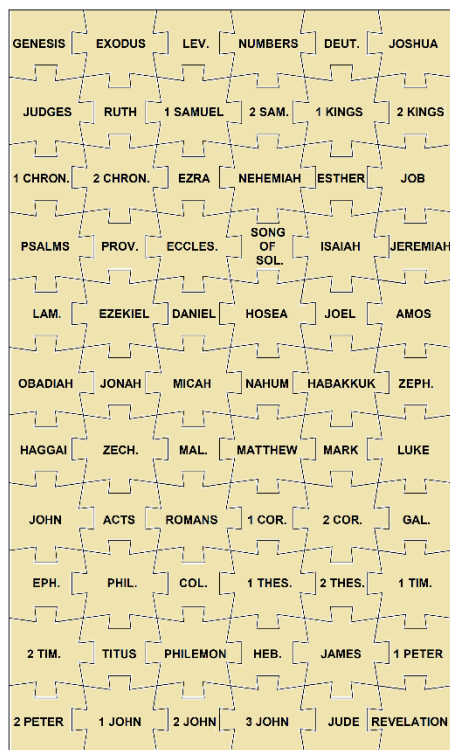
- R. Angels of Churches in Asia
 - Seven pastors
 - All had good and some had bad

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Lesson 17: Examples of How God Works

I. Attributes of God

- A. God is infinite.
- B. God is self-existent.
- C. God is eternal.
- D. He is not bound by the dimension of time. He created time as a temporary context for His creation.
- E. God is self-sufficient.
- F. God is gloriously incomprehensible
- G. God is personal
- H. God is all-powerful
- I. God is ever-present
- J. God knows everything
- K. God is sovereign
- L. God is holy
- M. God is absolute truth
- N. God is righteous
- O. God is just
- P. God is love
- Q. God is merciful
- R. God is faithful
- S. God never changes



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II. God Makes Promises

- A. There are roughly 7,500 promises in the Bible made by God
- B. God's promises never fail – Joshua 21:45
- C. God only can make and keep promises

III. Things About God We Can Trust Daily

- A. God is always good – Psalm 119:68
- B. God is always present – Joshua 1:9
- C. God is faithful – Hebrews 10:23
- D. God is kind and compassionate – Isaiah 54:10
- E. God designed each person for a purpose – Ephesians 2:10
- F. God loves us deeply, regardless of behavior or performance – Romans 8:38-39
- G. God gives power for life – 2 Timothy 1:7
- H. God's presence brings joy – Psalm 16:11
- I. God fills overflowing with hope – Romans 15:13
- J. God will strengthen and help – Isaiah 41:10
- K. God gives wisdom – James 1:5
- L. God promises an abundant life – John 10:10
- M. God has a plan for every person's life – Jeremiah 29:11
- N. God can be trusted – Hebrews 10:23

IV. How God Works in Believers

- 1. God convinces of sin
- 2. God provides
- 3. God changes hearts
- 4. God protects
- 5. God empowers
- 6. God confounds the enemy
- 7. God strengthens
- 8. God builds your character
- 9. God heals
- 10. God gives wisdom
- 11. God gives purpose and direction
- 12. God sheds love toward others

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Lesson 18: The Chronology of the Old Testament

I. The Chronology of the Old Testament

1. Genesis 1:1-11:32
2. Job 1:1-42:6
3. Psalm 33
4. Job 42:7-14
5. Genesis 12:1-50:26
6. Exodus 1:1-14:31
7. Psalm 46
8. Exodus 15:1-40:15
9. Leviticus 25:1-27:34
10. Exodus 40:16-38
11. Leviticus 1:1-24:23
12. Numbers 1:1-36:13
13. Deuteronomy 1:1-33:29
14. Psalms 90; 91
15. Deuteronomy 34
16. Joshua 1:1-24:33
17. Judges 1:1-2:23
18. Judges 17:1-21:25
19. Ruth 1:1-4:22
20. Judges 3:1-10:18
21. 1 Samuel 1:1-3:21
22. Judges 11:1-16:31
23. 1 Samuel 4:1-16:11
24. Psalm 39
25. 1 Samuel 16:12, 13
26. Psalms 19
27. 1 Samuel 16:14-18:5
28. Psalms 11, 12
29. 1 Samuel 18:6-19:17
30. Psalms 59
31. 1 Samuel 19:18-21:15
32. Psalms 34; 52
33. 1 Samuel 22:1-23:14
34. Psalms 13:54
35. 1 Samuel 23:15-29
36. Psalms 16; 17
37. 1 Samuel 24:1-22
38. Psalms 7; 35
39. 1 Samuel 25:1-31:13
40. Psalms 56; 57
41. 2 Samuel 1:1-5:5
42. Psalms 58; 60; 93-99; 101
43. 2 Samuel 5:6-6:23
44. Psalms 15; 20; 21; 26; 136

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45. 2 Samuel 7:1-12:16
46. Psalms 51:6
47. 2 Samuel 12:17-15:6
48. Psalms 5; 62; 64
49. 2 Samuel 15:7-12
50. Psalms 2; 41; 55
51. 2 Samuel 15:13-16
52. Psalms 63
53. 2 Samuel 15:17-30
54. Psalms 3; 14; 53; 22
55. 2 Samuel 15:31-17:24
56. Psalms 4; 8; 23; 28; 29
57. 2 Samuel 17:25-29
58. Psalms 42; 43
59. 2 Samuel 18:1-33
60. Psalms 9; 10; 27
61. 2 Samuel 19:1-15
62. Psalms 24
63. 2 Samuel 19:16-22
64. Psalms 40; 70; 100; 61; 92
65. 2 Samuel 19:23-21:22
66. Psalms 18:36
67. 2 Samuel 22:1-24:15
68. Psalms 31
69. 2 Samuel 24:16:25
70. Psalms 30:32; 33
71. 1 Kings 1:1-9
72. Psalms 69:71
73. 1 Kings 1:10-41
74. Psalms 47
75. 1 Kings 1:41-2:11
76. Psalms 49; 61; 65; 67; 86; 108-110; 138-145 (Psalms of David for which dates not known)
77. Psalms 120-134 (Psalms of Ascension)
78. Psalms 50; 73-83
79. Psalms 84; 85; 87 (Psalms of Asaph)
80. Psalms 104-106; 11-113; 135; 146-150
81. 1 Kings 2:12
82. Proverbs 31
83. 1 Kings 2:12
84. Psalms 72
85. 1 Kings 3:16-4:32
86. Psalms 1; 37; 45 (Psalms of Solomon)
87. Psalms 88; 89 (Psalms of Heman and Ethan)
88. Proverbs 1-30
89. Song of Solomon
90. 1 Kings 4:33-11:42
91. Ecclesiastes
92. 1 Kings 11:43-11 Kings 8:26
93. Obadiah (Edom)

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94. 2 Kings 8:27-14:25
95. Jonah (Nineveh's revival)
96. Joel (locust)
97. Amos (layman)
98. 2 Kings 14:26-29
99. Hosea (harlot)
100. 2 Kings 15:1-7
101. Isaiah
102. 2 Kings 15:8-20
103. Micah (Hezekiah's revival)
104. 2 Kings 15:21-11 Kings 17:14
105. Nahum (Nineveh's judgment)
106. 2 Kings 18:1-11 Kings 21:6
107. Zephaniah (Josiah's revival)
108. Habakkuk (warning of captivity)
109. 2 Kings 22:1, 2
110. Jeremiah (weeping prophet to the poor people in Palestine)
111. 2 Kings 22:3-25:30
112. Lamentations
113. Daniel (Prophet to the rich people in Babylon)
114. Psalms 102
115. Ezekiel (Prophet to the craftsmen in Babylon)
116. Esther
117. Psalms 25; 44; 107; 103
118. Ezra 1-4
119. Psalm 68
120. Haggai
121. Zechariah
122. Ezra 5-10
123. Nehemiah
124. Malachi

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Lesson 19: The Chronology of the New Testament

I. The Chronology of the New Testament

1. Acts 1:1-13:16
2. Hebrews
3. Acts 13:17-15:13
4. James
5. Acts 15:14-18:5
6. 1 Thessalonians
7. 2 Thessalonians
8. Acts 18:6-20:31
9. 1 Corinthians
10. 2 Corinthians
11. 1 Peter
12. Acts 20:32-38
13. 1 Timothy
14. Titus
15. Acts 21:1-27:1
16. Romans
17. Galatians
18. Acts 27:2-28:16
19. Ephesians
20. Colossians
21. Philemon
22. Philippians
23. Acts 28:17-28:31
24. 2 Timothy
25. 2 Peter
26. Jude
27. 1 John
28. 2 John
29. 3 John
30. Revelation

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Lesson 20: The Inter-testament Period

I. 400 Years Between Malachi and the Advent of Christ.

- A. Israel in two divisions.
- B. Persian rule
- C. Alexander the Great
- D. The Ptolemies
- E. The Seleucids (Syrian rulers)
- F. Hasmonaeans
- G. Romans

II. Jewish Seats Originated During this Period.

- A. Pharisees – 134-104 B.C.
- B. Sadducees
- C. Essenes
- D. Herodians, Zealots

III. Apocryphal Books.

- A. Written about 250 B.C. to early church centuries.
- B. Accepted as inspired scripture by Roman Catholic Church.
- C. Rejected by Protestant and Jewish as scripture.
- D. List of the Books.
 - 1. 1 and 2 Esdras
 - 2. Tobit
 - 3. Judith
 - 4. The additions to the book of Esther
 - 5. The wisdom of Solomon
 - 6. Ecclesiasticus, or the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach
 - 7. Baruch
 - 8. The Letter of Jeremiah
 - 9. The prayer of Azariah and the Song of the three young men
 - 10. Susanna
 - 11. Bel and the Dragon
 - 12. The prayer of Manasseh
 - 13. 1 and 2 Maccabees
- E. Chronology between the Old and New Testament
 - 1. 612 B.C. – Nineveh destroyed by Medes and Babylonians
 - 2. 587 B.C. – Jerusalem destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar
 - 3. 559 B.C. – Cyrus inherits kingdom of Anchari beginning of Persian Empire.
 - 4. 530-522 B.C. – Cambyses succeeds Cyrus-Conquest of Egypt

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5. 522-486 B.C. – Darius I Ruler of Persian Empire
6. 515 B.C. – Second Temple completed by Jews
7. 486-465 B.C. – Xerxes I attempts the conquest of Greece, time of Esther
8. 480 B.C. – Greek naval victory at Salamis, Xerxes flees
9. 464-424 B.C. – Artaxerxes I rules Persian age of Nehemiah
10. 334-323 B.C. – Alexander of Macedon conquers the East.
11. 311 B.C. – Seleucus conquers Babylon; beginning the Seleucid dynasty
12. 223-187 B.C. – Antiochus (111) the Great, Seleucid ruler of Syria
13. 198 B.C. – Antiochus III defeats Egypt, gains control of Palestine.
14. 175-163 B.C. – Antiochus IV Epiphanes rules Syria, Judaism is proscribed.
15. 167 B.C. – Mattathians and his sons rebel against Antiochus, Beginning the Maccabean revolt.
16. 166-160 B.C. – Judas the Maccabees leadership.
17. 160-142 B.C. – Jonathan is High Priest
18. 142-135 B.C. – Simon is High Priest, founds Hasmonaean dynasty
19. 134-104 B.C. – John Hyrcanus expands holdings of independent Jewish state.
20. 103 B.C. - Aristobulus' Rule
21. 102-76 B.C. – Alexander Jannaeus Rule
22. 75-67 B.C. – Salome Alexandra rules, Hyrcanus II High Priest
23. 66-63 B.C. – Dynastic battle, Aristobulus II and Hyrcanus II
24. 63 B.C. – Pompey invades Palestine: Roman rule Begins
25. 63-40 B.C. – Hyrcanus II rules, subject to Rome: Antipater exercises increasing power.
26. 40-37 B.C. – Parthians conquer Jerusalem; establish Aristobulus II as High Priest and King
27. 37-4 B.C. – Herod the Great, son of Antipater, rules as King, subject to Rome.

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Lesson 21: Proof that Paul is the Author of Hebrews

I. See Paper written below:

Proof that Paul is the Author of the Epistle to the Hebrews

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It amazes me that many so-called Bible-believers mimic the textual critics in saying we do not know who authored Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.

This erroneous assumption must be a result of NOT doing one's due diligence in study before speaking of things of which they know not.

Anyone who is of an honest heart who even puts forth an hour of study can easily conclude that Paul indeed authored the Epistle to the Hebrews.

We have then two positions: The first position states that Paul is not the author, and "only God knows who is." This statement is simply put forth *without* evidence or argument. One cannot find a good argument for such a statement. It is merely stated as fact and "commentator mimics" repeat the false statement as fact.

The second position adheres to the Bible and states that the Epistle to the Hebrews is without question authored by Paul. Then, in typical Bible-believing fashion, pages and pages of evidence are given.

In the following points we shall see the obvious evidence to Paul being the author.

1. The title of the book states clearly who the author is: "The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews."

Now this may sound like a weak argument considering modernist printings remove the full title and just say "Hebrews," but the antiquity of the title is found in some of the earliest manuscripts. This means the early churches knew who wrote the epistle and faithfully translated the title along with the other inspired words.

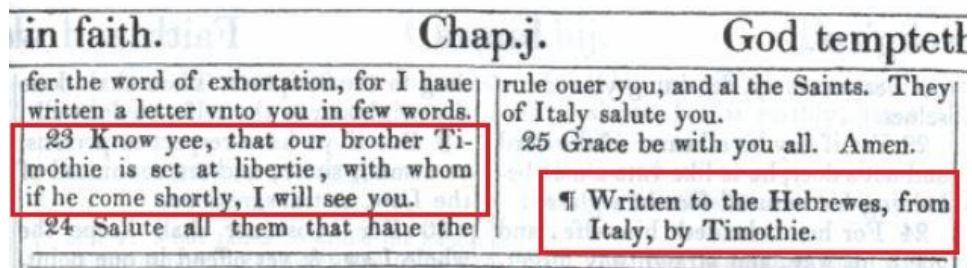
2. The King James Bible says so. This may sound like a biased answer, but it is an answer with great weight. Consider that the translators cross-checked each work many times over. No such title would have ever been approved unless these 47 translators and scholars agreed. They used the correct manuscripts (which included Paul's attribution in the title). And these men were many times more intelligent and God-fearing than the majority of Bible-critics today. Their statement of the facts has persevered through over 400 years of persecution and condemnation. The title still stands.

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3. Hebrews 13:23 and the postscript (colophon) both mention Timothy. We know Timothy was a faithful companion of the Apostle Paul. Timothy is mentioned 24 times in the New Testament, and every time he is association with Paul. Timothy is called Paul's workfellow (Romans 16:21); Paul's beloved son (1 Corinthians 4:17); Paul's brother (2 Corinthians 1:1); and Paul mentions him often.

Timothy is mentioned *only* in Paul's epistles and Acts (in association with Paul). Of the fourteen epistles Paul wrote, only two (Galatians and Ephesians) do not mention Timothy by name.



4. The postscript also mentions Paul was in Italy (also 13:24). Paul was arrested and taken to Rome. Paul wrote at least seven prison epistles from Rome. The fact that Paul knew Timothy was set at liberty (Hebrews 13:23) likely indicates they were imprisoned together.
5. Only Paul's epistles in the New Testament have postscripts. The fact that Hebrews has a postscript shows Pauline authorship. Postscripts may have been part of the *Euthalian Apparatus* (dated 4th to 7th century). Regardless, the KJV translators understood their authority.
6. In Hebrews 10:34-39 and 13:1-3 we find these passages:

34 For ye had compassion of me in my bonds, and took joyfully the spoiling of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven a better and an enduring substance.

35 Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompence of reward.

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36 For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise.

37 For yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry.

38 Now the just shall live by faith: but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him.

39 But we are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul.

1 Let brotherly love continue.

2 Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.

3 Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body.

The use of the word “bonds” is typical of Paul. When the word “bonds” is mentioned in the context of imprisonment, we find Acts 20:23; 23:29; 25:14; 26:29, 31; Ephesians 6:20; Philippians 1:7, 13-16; Colossians 4:3, 18; 2 Timothy 2:9; and Philemon 1:10, 13. Nowhere in the New Testament is the bonds of imprisonment mentioned that is not Paul speaking or directly related to Paul.

“My bonds” is especially Pauline. Notice these passages in Philippians chapter one:

7 Even as it is meet for me to think this of you all, because I have you in my heart; inasmuch as both in my bonds, and in the defence and confirmation of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace.

13 So that my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places;

14 And many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by my bonds, are much more bold to speak the word without fear.

16 The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds:

A simple word comparison proves Paul’s authorship of Hebrews.

7. Peter mentions Paul possibly wrote to the Jewish brethren in 2 Peter 3:15-16:

15 And account that the longsuffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you;

16 As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

In 1 Peter 1:1 Paul says: “Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia....” These “strangers” may be Jews (Acts 2:10; 13:17) or they may be Christians in general, including

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Jews (Hebrews 13:2; 1 Peter 2:11; 3 John 1:5); but regardless, Peter notes the scripture that Paul wrote unto them.

However, saying “which are some things hard to understand” is a reference to Hebrews 5:11-14:

11 Of whom we have many things to say, and hard to be uttered, seeing ye are dull of hearing.

12 For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat.

13 For every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness: for he is a babe.

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

Both Peter and Paul use “milk” in reference to the word of God:

1 Corinthians 3:2 – I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to bear it, neither yet now are ye able.

1 Peter 2:2 – As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby:

8. The questioning of authorship comes from three untrustworthy sources – Roman Catholicism, Martin Luther, and John Calvin. None of them theologians who rightly divided the word of truth.
9. No person can prove a different author. The ones who object to Paul being the author of Hebrews offer no viable or credible substitute. They say “maybe” or “possibly.” Any suggestion other than Paul (i.e., Luke, Barnabas, Apollos, etc.) is ridiculous and without foundation.

Merely noting the style of writing differs from Paul’s other epistles carries insufficient weight when compared to all the proof offered by God. See point 3 below.

10. Hebrews 13:25: “Grace be with you all. Amen.” is consistent with all the other thirteen epistles that Paul wrote.
11. Paul was the only writer who wrote from prison. See point 6 above.
12. The teaching in Hebrews is similar to other teaching by Paul. See table under point 3 below.

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Rebuttal to the Reasons Some Have Stated to Question Paul's Authorship

The old frail arguments against Paul's authorship of Hebrew are easy to dismiss. We shall tackle the best they can come up with. If these are easily defeated, we have proved our point.

1. ***Paul does not introduce Hebrews as he does his other epistles.*** This is a weak argument considering the title (point 1 above). Actually, this fact is strong evidence that Paul indeed wrote the epistle, because it needed no introduction.

Early believers must have known the apostolic origin of the epistle because they considered it inspired of God. Had there been no attribution, the preservation of this epistle would have ever happened.

This same argument of the title showing authorship is consistent with the gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John); and the other writings of Luke (Acts) and John (first, second, and third John) except for John's Revelation of Jesus Christ.

There are reasons why Paul did not introduce his epistle to the Hebrews as he did his others: the main ones being the treatise was a *general epistle*, not written to any particular individual or church; the formality of the writing – which many believe was a sermon in Hebrew – does not require it; and the fact that the authorship is stated in the title.

The fact that Paul did not introduce himself is one of the strongest argument for his authorship.

2. ***The writer admits he is not an apostle.*** In Hebrews 2:3-4 the writer says this:

3 How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him;

4 God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will?

As to how this is a reason not to believe Paul authored the epistle escapes me. Critics assume because Paul uses "we" and "us" that the writer was not an apostle. The fact he says this *great salvation*, which was first "spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him," means they heard from the apostles, thus implying the writer was not an apostle.

This is a very weak argument. Paul is writing to Hebrews and gives reference to the other apostles. To infer the writer was not an apostle is a stretch.

In Galatians 2:7-10 when Paul wrote the following, he uses the word "we"

7 But contrariwise, when they saw that the gospel of the uncircumcision was committed unto me, as the gospel of the circumcision was unto Peter;

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8 (For he that wrought effectually in Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, the same was mighty in me toward the Gentiles:)

9 And when James, Cephas, and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship; that we should go unto the heathen, and they unto the circumcision.

10 Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was forward to do.

This does not indicate that Paul was not an apostle. Furthermore, salvation being “confirmed unto us by them that heard him” means the message was confirmed. This does not imply that Paul never heard it from the Lord directly.

3. ***Paul’s usual style of writing is different compared to his epistles.*** This reason is a *red herring*. We show in point 4 below that Paul was eloquent in writing. Furthermore, in writing a formal letter, the tone and wording is different than when writing to a beloved brother or a church.

In the table below we show consistency in Paul’s writings, comparing passages in Hebrews with other letters by Paul.

Paul's Hand in Hebrews		
Reference	Verse in Hebrews	Similar Pauline Writings
Hebrews 2:4	4 God also bearing them witness, both with signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will?	1 Corinthians 12:11
Hebrews 2:11-17	3 Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;	Philippians 2:7-8
Hebrews 1:3	3 Who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high;	Colossians 1:15-17
Hebrew 5:12	12 For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat.	1 Corinthians 3:2

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Hebrews 8:1	1 Now of the things which we have spoken this is the sum: We have such a high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens;	Ephesians 1:20
Hebrews 8:6; 9:15; 12:24	6 But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises. 15 And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. 24 And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel.	2 Corinthians 3:6; Galatians 3:19-20; 1 Timothy 2:5
Hebrews 10:1	1 For the law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect.	Colossians 2:17
Hebrews 10:14	14 For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.	Romans 5:9; 12:1
Hebrews 10:33	33 Partly, whilst ye were made a gazingstock both by reproaches and afflictions; and partly, whilst ye became companions of them that were so used.	1 Corinthians 4:9
Hebrews 12:3	3 For consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds.	Galatians 6:9
Hebrews 12:14	14 Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord:	Romans 12:18
Hebrews 13:1-3	1 Let brotherly love continue. 2 Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares. 3 Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body.	Ephesians 5:2-4

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Hebrews 13:9	9 Be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace; not with meats, which have not profited them that have been occupied therein.	Ephesians 4:14
Hebrews 13:10	10 We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle.	1 Corinthians 9:13; 10:18
Hebrews 13:16	16 But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.	Philippians 4:18
Hebrews 13:16	16 But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.	Galatians 6:6; Philippians 4:14; 1 Timothy 6:18
Hebrews 13:20-21	20 Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, 21 Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is wellpleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.	Romans 15:33; 16:20; Philippians 4:9; 2 Corinthians 13:11; 1 Thessalonians 5:23
Hebrews 13:25	25 Grace be with you all. Amen.	Romans 16:20; 1 Corinthians 16:23; 2 Corinthians 13:14; Galatians 6:18; Ephesians 6:24; Philippians 4:23; Colossians 4:18; 1 Thessalonians 5:28; 2 Thessalonians 3:18; 1 Timothy 6:21; 2 Timothy 4:22; Titus 3:15; Philemon 1:25

4. ***Paul was “rude in speech” as he admitted in 2 Corinthians 11:6, so he could not have written such an eloquent epistle.***

Acts 13 records a sermon from Paul. Note his eloquence:

13 Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia: and John departing from them returned to Jerusalem.

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14 But when they departed from Perga, they came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and sat down.

15 And after the reading of the law and the prophets the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them, saying, Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation for the people, say on.

16 Then Paul stood up, and beckoning with his hand said, Men of Israel, and ye that fear God, give audience.

17 The God of this people of Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an high arm brought he them out of it.

18 And about the time of forty years suffered he their manners in the wilderness.

19 And when he had destroyed seven nations in the land of Chanaan, he divided their land to them by lot.

20 And after that he gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet.

21 And afterward they desired a king: and God gave unto them Saul the son of Cis, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, by the space of forty years.

22 And when he had removed him, he raised up unto them David to be their king; to whom also he gave testimony, and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, which shall fulfil all my will.

23 Of this man's seed hath God according to his promise raised unto Israel a Saviour, Jesus:

24 When John had first preached before his coming the baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel.

25 And as John fulfilled his course, he said, Whom think ye that I am? I am not he. But, behold, there cometh one after me, whose shoes of his feet I am not worthy to loose.

26 Men and brethren, children of the stock of Abraham, and whosoever among you feareth God, to you is the word of this salvation sent.

27 For they that dwell at Jerusalem, and their rulers, because they knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him.

28 And though they found no cause of death in him, yet desired they Pilate that he should be slain.

29 And when they had fulfilled all that was written of him, they took him down from the tree, and laid him in a sepulchre.

30 But God raised him from the dead:

31 And he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people.

32 And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers,

33 God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee.

34 And as concerning that he raised him up from the dead, now no more to return to corruption, he said on this wise, I will give you the sure mercies of David.

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35 Wherefore he saith also in another psalm, Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

36 For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption:

37 But he, whom God raised again, saw no corruption.

38 Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins:

39 And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.

40 Beware therefore, lest that come upon you, which is spoken of in the prophets;

41 Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish: for I work a work in your days, a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you.

Paul was a pharisee (Philippians 3:5) who studied at the feet of Gamaliel. He was given letters of authority. Paul was an educated man, a free-born citizen of Rome (Acts 22:28), and zealous of the law (Galatians 1:14; Acts 22:3). Note the following passages:

Acts 22:3 says: "I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day."

Acts 5:34 says of Gamaliel: "Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space;"

Paul may have considered himself "rude of speech" but the rest of the verse in 2 Corinthians 11:6 says he was not rude in knowledge:

6 But though I be rude in speech, yet not in knowledge; but we have been throughly made manifest among you in all things.

His presence was weak, but his letters are weighty:

2 Corinthians 10:10 – For his letters, say they, are weighty and powerful; but his bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible.

Paul was the perfect person to write Hebrews. Any other suggestion is simply unscriptural.