

A Summary of the Bible		
The Old Testament		The New Testament
Genesis 1-11	Genesis 12 to Malachi	Matthew to Revelation
<p>The promise of a Savior for the entire human race.</p> <p><i>“I will cause hostility between you and the woman, and between your offspring and her offspring. He will strike your head, and you will strike his heel.” Genesis 3:15</i></p> <p>After learning of Adam’s and Eve’s disobedience, God graciously promises a Savior. Since this is before the creation of the Hebrew people, the promise is for all humanity.</p> <p>The promise of a Savior is embryonic at this point. Not all the details are fully formed. It’s by looking back we learn the “He” in this verse is Jesus.</p> <p>Satan caused Jesus to suffer (strike his heel) at the cross. Jesus brought a fatal blow to Satan (strike his head) through his resurrection.</p> <p>The death of Christ defeats our sin, the resurrection of Christ defeat our death.</p>	<p>The preservation of the promised Savior through the Hebrews.</p> <p><i>“All the families on earth will be blessed through you.” Genesis 12:3</i></p> <p>Having promised humanity a Savior, God then chooses Abram and creates the Hebrews from him.</p> <p>God tells Abram the promised Savior would come through him and would be for everyone, not just the Hebrews.</p> <p>The rest of the Old Testament is the record how God preserves the promise (of a Savior) through the Hebrew people.</p>	<p>The presentation of the promised Savior to the entire human race.</p> <p><i>“These are written so that you may continue to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by believing in him you will have life by the power of his name.” John 20:3</i></p> <p>Jesus is the promised Savior of the Old Testament. John 4:24-25, Acts 13:23, 32, 33</p> <p>He is presented the first time to save (Luke 19:10), and the second time to judge. Matthew 16:27</p>
<p>Jesus was promised to everyone, preserved through the Hebrews, and presented to everyone.</p>		

A Summary of the Old Testament

Type of Writing

The Old Testament is arranged by four types of writing

Law	History	Poetry	Prophecy
<p>Creedal in nature. Describes guidelines for godly living among cultures that do not obey God.</p>	<p>Narrative in nature. Describes the early existence of the Hebrew people.</p>	<p>Emotional in nature. Describes people's relationship with one another and God.</p>	<p>Corrective in nature. Declares God as just and gracious nature and predicts outcomes based on man's conduct.</p>
<p>Genesis. The account of creation, the fall of man, the promise of a Savior for all humanity and preservation of the Savior through the Hebrews.</p> <p>Exodus. The deliverance of the Hebrews from enslavement in Egypt.</p> <p>Leviticus. The establishment of a sacrificial system as a means of fellowship with a holy, righteous God.</p> <p>Numbers. The account of the Hebrews wandering for 40 years due to sin.</p> <p>Deuteronomy. The second giving of the Law to prepare the Hebrews to enter the promised land.</p>	<p>Joshua. Entering and conquering the promised land.</p> <p>Judges. Sin in the promised land.</p> <p>Ruth. Providential love and loyalty.</p> <p>1, 2 Samuel, 1, 2 Chronicles, 1, 2 Kings. Historical narratives of Israel under different leaders.</p> <p>Ezra and Nehemiah. The restoration of Israel after exiles.</p> <p>Esther. The story of personal courage and divine providence.</p>	<p>Job. The story of human suffering and God's sovereignty.</p> <p>Psalms. Stories of God's unchanging character against man's ever-changing emotions and circumstances.</p> <p>Proverbs. Wise sayings about man's relationship to man.</p> <p>Ecclesiastes. Wisdom about what is most important in life.</p> <p>Song of Songs. Passionate words about love.</p> <p><i>"Job teaches you how to suffer, Psalms teaches you how to pray, Proverbs teaches you how to live, Ecclesiastes teaches you how to enjoy, Song of Songs teaches you how to love." J. Oswald Sanders</i></p>	<p>Prophecy can have both near and far application. Some has been historically fulfilled, some is still future in fulfillment. Some is both.</p> <p>Prophecy speaks about God's punishment (and eventual restoration) of Israel. It also predicts much about the Messiah. Read Isaiah 53.</p> <p>There are two types of prophecy books; The longer ones, called Major Prophets, and the shorter ones, called Minor Prophets.</p> <p>Major Prophets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isaiah • Jeremiah • Lamentations • Ezekiel • Daniel <p>Minor Prophets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosea • Joel • Amos • Obadiah • Jonah • Micah • Nahum • Habakkuk • Zephaniah • Haggai • Zechariah • Malachi

A Summary of the New Testament

Type of Writing

The New Testament is arranged by four types of writing

Gospels	History	Epistles	Prophecy
The presentation of the Savior the first time.	The expansion of Christianity.	The explanation of Christianity.	The presentation of the Savior for the second time!
<p>Matthew. Jesus as the King of men. (Matthew 27:11)</p> <p>Mark. Jesus as the Servant of God. (Mark 10:45)</p> <p>Luke. Jesus as the perfect man. (Luke 1:32)</p> <p>John. Jesus as the Son of God. (John 20:31)</p> <p>Jesus comes the first time as the sacrificial Lamb. John 1:29</p>	<p>Acts. A historical account of the first twenty-five years of the Church.</p> <p>Also a biographical narrative of the first four Christian missionaries: Stephen, Phillip, Peter and Paul.</p>	<p>Epistles. Letters written to churches and individuals to explain the deeper truths of the Christian faith to new believers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans • 1,2 Corinthians • Galatians • Ephesians • Philippians • Colossians • 1,2 Thessalonians • 1,2 Timothy • Titus • Philemon • Hebrews • James • 1,2 Peter • 1,2,3 John • Jude 	<p>Revelation. New Testament prophecy. Most of it (chapters 4-22) describe what is yet to come.</p> <p><i>“Write down what you have seen—both the things that are now happening and the things that will happen. (1:19 NLT)</i></p> <p>Jesus comes the second time as the ruling King. Revelation 19:11-21</p>