

ONE-PAGE STUDY OUTLINES FOR EACH & EVERY BOOK IN THE BIBLE

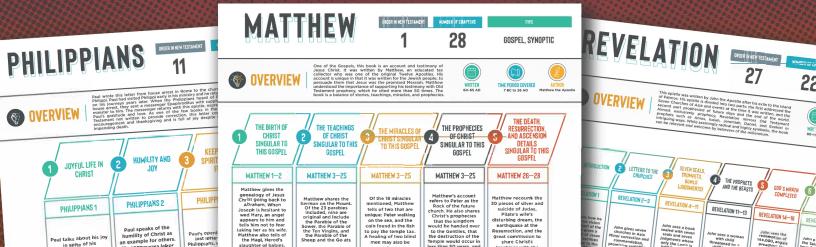


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NEW TESTAMENT

or charters



1

28

GOSPEL, SYNOPTIC



One of the Gospels, this book is an account and testimony of Jesus Christ. It was written by Matthew, an educated tax collector who was one of the original Twelve Apostles. His account is unique in that it was written for the Jewish people, to persuade them that Jesus was the promised Messiah. Matthew understood the importance of supporting his testimony with Old Testament prophecy, which he cited more than 50 times. The book is a balance of stories, teachings, miracles, and prophecies.







THE BIRTH OF CHRIST SINGULAR TO THIS GOSPEL

THE TEACHINGS
OF CHRIST
SINGULAR TO THIS
GOSPEL

THE MIRACLES OF CHRIST SINGULAR TO THIS GOSPEL

THE PROPHECIES
OF CHRIST
SINGULAR TO THIS
GOSPEL

THE DEATH,
RESURRECTION,
AND ASCENSION
DETAILS
SINGULAR TO THIS
GOSPEL

MATTHEW 1—2

Matthew gives the genealogy of Jesus Christ going back to Abraham. When Joseph is hesitant to wed Mary, an angel appears to him and tells him not to fear taking her as his wife. Matthew also tells of the Magi, Herod's slaughter of babies, the escape to Egypt, and Jesus's family's return to Nazareth.

MATTHEW 3-25

Matthew shares the Sermon on the Mount.
Of the 23 parables included, nine are original and include the Parable of the Sower, the Parable of the Ten Virgins, and the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats.

MATTHEW 3-25

Of the 18 miracles mentioned, Matthew tells of two that are unique: Peter walking on the sea, and the coin found in the fish to pay the temple tax. A healing of two blind men may also be unique.

MATTHEW 3—25

Matthew's account refers to Peter as the Rock of the future church. He also shares Christ's prophecies that the kingdom would be handed over to the Gentiles, that the destruction of the Temple would occur in less than 50 years, and a famous description of the End Times.

MATTHEW 26—28

Matthew recounts the 30 pieces of silver and suicide of Judas, Pilate's wife's disturbing dream, the earthquake at the Resurrection, and the great commission to share Christ's teachings with the world.



GOSPEL, SYNOPTIC



As one of the Gospels that detail the ministry of Jesus Christ, Mark is written by John Mark, who was a friend of the Apostle Peter. He later traveled with the Apostle Paul and his assistant Barnabas on Paul's first missionary journey around Asia Minor. Mark's account is unique in that it is written to a Gentile audience, and he emphasizes Christ's actions more than His teachings. As such, the book is filled with miracles Jesus Christ performed during His ministry. Mark's testimony shows how powerful, kind, and merciful God is.







7 BC-26 AD

John Mark, a friend who traveled with the Apostle Paul

THE START OF THE BOOK OF **MARK**

TEACHINGS OF CHRIST SINGULAR TO THIS GOSPEL

THE MIRACLES OF **CHRIST SINGULAR** TO THIS GOSPEL

THE PROPHECIES **OF CHRIST** SINGULAR TO THIS GOSPEL

THE DEATH. RESURRECTION. AND ASCENSION **DETAILS** SINGULAR TO THIS **GOSPEL**

MARK 1—2

Mark shares the ministry of John the **Baptist relating to** Jesus Christ, but does not account for Christ's early years.

MARK 3—15

Mark includes two original parables including the parable of the seed growing secretly, and the parable of the doorkeeper.

MARK 3—15

Fifteen miracles are presented in Mark. three of which are original: the healing of the deaf-mute man in Decapolis, the blind man at Bethsaida, and the boy who threw himself in fire. Mark also tells of Jesus calming the storm.

MARK 3—15

Mark recounts Jesus telling Simon Peter and his brother Andrew that He will make them fishers of people, Jesus naming James and John the Sons of Thunder, and reports the power that left Jesus when a bleeding woman touched His robe.

MARK 15—16

Mark tells of a young man fleeing naked during the arrest of Jesus, and Pilate asking whether Jesus was already dead. The last verses of Mark are questionable, not having been included in the original manuscripts.



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GOSPEL, SYNOPTIC



The third of the Gospels is also an account and testimony of Jesus Christ, written by Luke, who was a physician by trade. His account offers a balanced view of Christ's ministry, speaking to both the Jew and the Gentile. Much of Luke's Gospel involves Jesus's dealings with the common man, and he gives more stories involving women than the other records. The Gospel of Luke shares the good news that Jesus Christ offers salvation for all humankind.







THE BIRTH OF
CHRIST
ACCOUNTS
SINGULAR TO
THIS GOSPEL

TEACHINGS OF CHRIST SINGULAR OR CENTRAL TO THIS GOSPEL

THE MIRACLES OF CHRIST SINGULAR TO THIS GOSPEL

THE PROPHECIES
OF CHRIST
SINGULAR TO THIS
GOSPEL

THE DEATH,
RESURRECTION,
AND ASCENSION
DETAILS
SINGULAR TO THIS
GOSPEL

LUKE 1—2

Luke shares the miraculous births of both John the Baptist and Jesus. He tells of Mary visiting Elizabeth during her pregnancy, the birth, and the naming of John the Baptist. Luke also recounts the circumstances surrounding the birth of Jesus Christ, specifically the angels who appear to shepherds and Simeon and Anna who recognize Jesus and prophesy concerning Him.

LUKE 3—21

Luke shares 24
parables, with 11 being
original, and include
the Prodigal Son, and
the rich man and
Lazarus. He
specifically shares
warnings that were
given to the religious
elite who often tried
to trap and trick Jesus
(see 6:2-5; 11:37-53;
12:1-11; 13:15-17, 32;
19:47; 20:45-47).

LUKE 3—21

Luke presents 21
miracles, five of which
are original, including
the miraculous catch
of fish, the raising of
the widow of Nain's
son from the dead,
and the healing of 10
lepers.

LUKE 3—21

Luke also shares the prophecies of Jesus during His ministry, specifically when Jesus claimed fulfilment of Isaiah in the synagogue, Jesus predicting His death three times, and the Transfiguration. He also shares Jesus predicting the future destruction of Jerusalem.

LUKE 22—24

Luke shares Pilate's declarations of innocence, Herod's trial, and the criminals at the crucifixion. He also recounts the last words of Jesus, His later appearance to disciples, and the Ascension.

21

GOSPEL



JOHN

The Gospel of John is also an account of the ministry and a testimony of Jesus Christ. Most of John's account is unique, with 90% being original. While the other three Gospels focus on the works and words of Jesus, John does not contain much of the same fundamental material from the other accounts. It may have been that he was writing to the members of Christ's church who were already familiar with Jesus, and was writing to provoke and increase their faith. John emphasizes more of Jesus' identity as deity, the Son of God.







THE OPENING OF THE GOSPEL

MIRACLES NAMED
IN THIS GOSPEL
(AKA THE BOOK
OF SIGNS)

THE I AM
STATEMENTS OF
CHRIST

THE DEATH,
RESURRECTION,
AND ASCENSION
(AKA BOOK OF
GLORY)

5

EPILOGUE

JOHN 1

John does not tell of the birth of Jesus, instead reaching back to before the Creation to begin his Gospel. He starts with, "In the beginning was the Word . . .", his first words promoting the deity of Christ. JOHN 1-12

John only mentions seven miracles, whose context reflects the divine nature of Jesus. He starts with the miracle at Cana and ends with the raising of Lazarus. Collectively, this section is called "The Book of Signs."

JOHN 6-14

Singular to this
Gospel, John shares
seven I AM statements
of Jesus Christ,
including the Bread of
Life, Light of the
World, Sheep's Gate,
Good Shepherd,
Resurrection and Life,
and the Way, Truth,
and Life.

JOHN 13-21

John shares the events of the Last Supper, and the death and resurrection narrative of Jesus Christ. This is often called the "Book of Glory," because Jesus's death, resurrection, and exaltation are repeatedly referred to as his "glorification."

JOHN 21

John shares several appearances of Jesus after His resurrection, and the mandate to teach others of Christ. Although some feel this section may have been added after John's death, it speaks to the theme of Christ's divinity, frequently emphasized by John throughout his Gospel.



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HISTORY



Acts covers the works of the Apostles in the early days after Christ's death and was written by Luke. It covers the span of time between Christ's ministry and the ministry of the Apostles, containing a record of the miracles they performed. The book is divided into two sections, the first part following Peter and the mandate to preach to the Gentiles. The second part follows Paul and his missionary journeys far and wide. The book ends before either man is martyred (killed for the faith).







1 THE ASCENSION

THE EARLY
MINISTRY OF
PETER

THE EXPANSION
OF THE CHURCH
TO SAMARIA AND
JUDEA

4

PAUL'S EARLY
MINISTRY
EXPANDING
CHURCH AROUND
THE WORLD

5

PAUL'S ADVENTURES IN ARRESTS, THREATS, AND TRAVELS

ACTS 1

Luke covers the
Ascension of Jesus
with original detail,
including Christ's
command for the
Apostles to wait for
the Holy Spirit, and
the appearance of two
men (angels) who
prophesy that Christ's
return will be in the
same manner as His
Ascension.

ACTS 2—7

Luke details the early events of the church: the Spirit poured out on the day of Pentecost, Peter's first sermon, the persecution of the early saints, and Stephen's death as the first martyr.

ACTS 8—12

Philip ministers to the Ethiopian, with a miraculous disappearance and transport to another city. Saul converts after persecuting the Church and is renamed Paul. Peter receives a vision for the Gentiles, and miraculously escapes from prison with the help of angels.

ACTS 13-20

The Apostle Paul preaches to others on three missionary journeys, which cover approximately 20 cities surrounding the Great Sea (Mediterranean).

ACTS 21—28

Paul is arrested in Jerusalem; his life is threatened and he raises defenses. Paul is shipwrecked on his way to Rome, and under house arrest in Rome he continues to witness and write.



16

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Romans contains Paul's communication to the Christians in Rome. Written during a time of peace, Paul knew he was writing to a diverse city, where the population of the new church consisted of sailors, wealthy tradesmen, former idolaters, and slaves. He wanted them to see their likeness in Christ and understand salvation comes by grace and not obedience to laws.







DEFINING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH

THE POSITION OF ISRAEL

EXAMPLES AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR A GODLY LIFE

ROMANS 1-8

Paul explains the foundations of the Christian faith. He first comforts the believers who have been persecuted by the intellectuals of the day, then explains that none are saved through their own works, but through the grace of Jesus Christ. He describes the good news that blessings are available to all.

ROMANS 9—11

Paul suppresses the notion that the Jews have been rejected. He refers to Gentiles as "ingrafted branches," and promotes humility, unity, and peace as ways to strengthen the spirit.

ROMANS 12-16

Paul expounds on doctrinal issues by explaining how to put them into practice for daily living. He ends by expressing many heartfelt greetings to named parties.

EPISTLE, PAULINE



This epistle was written from Paul to the Corinthians. He had previously spent 18 months with the Corinthian Christians and they had been doing well at the time of his departure. After hearing of quarrelling and disagreement in the church, a disappointed Paul wrote to Corinth during his third missionary journey to correct the divisions and promote unity. Paul used the letter to present a model for how the church should handle the problem of sin amongst the members.







QUARRELING AND RESOLUTIONS

ADVICE ON ELIMINATING THE SINS OF THIS CHURCH

EXPLAINING THE SPIRITUAL GIFTS

1 CORINTHIANS 1—4

Paul speaks of the current quarrels of the church and offers advice. He likens their quarrels to arrogance and immaturity, and encourages them to grow in humility and strength.

1 CORINTHIANS 5—11

Paul exposes sins already infesting the church, which include sexual immorality, passing judgment on nonbelievers, filing lawsuits against each other, food, and head coverings.

1 CORINTHIANS 12-16

Paul helps the church understand difficult doctrines such as speaking in tongues. He explains that love is the greatest gift of all, and should be sought after above all else. He also gives a brief recounting of Jesus Christ and the importance of His ministry.

13

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Second Corinthians is actually the fourth letter Paul had written to the Corinthians, the first two having been lost. After three bad reports of their behavior, Paul finally had received a positive report of the church and wrote this letter as encouragement. Paul wrote to comfort those who suffered in the midst of affliction, and uses his biography as an example of honesty, hope, and devotion despite difficult circumstances.







1 CRUCIAL ISSUES

PAUL TALKS
ABOUT GIVING

3 PAUL TALKS
ABOUT HIS LIFE

4

ONE FINAL WARNING

2 CORINTHIANS 1-7

Paul addresses critical issues, such as forgiveness, love, hope in God's deliverance, separation from the world, and confidence in God's devotion.

2 CORINTHIANS 8—9

Paul talks about the joy of giving, especially when in poverty. Using the Macedonians as an example, he encourages generosity and then reminds the Saints of God's gift to man.

2 CORINTHIANS 10—12

Paul gives his testimony to show his love for the church and what he endured for Christ's companionship. He reveals the importance of weaknesses as a "thorn in the flesh," and that they can be gloried in as reminders of Jesus Christ.

2 CORINTHIANS 13

Paul closes his address, and exhorts the Corinthians to test their righteousness to determine their standing with God. He invites them to do good and to be an example to others.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

9

6

EPISTLE, PAULINE



During his third mission journey, Paul wrote to the Galatians, who had circled the idea that in order for the Gentiles to be saved they needed to follow Jewish laws. He was concerned that this was confusing people and putting an unnecessary burden on the Gentiles. He wrote emphasizing freedom from sin through Jesus Christ and spiritual bondage or "yoke" of the Law of Moses.







DEFENDING HIS APOSTLESHIP

FREEDOM IS IN CHRIST, NOT THE LAW

3

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOVE, NOT LEGALIZE

GALATIANS 1—2

Paul warns of false teachers and reiterates his call as a true Apostle. He again relates his spiritual experience and his life before his conversion, then relays the support of Peter and the other Apostles.

GALATIANS 3-5

Paul teaches the Galatians to look at their behavior and see the hypocrisy in trying to make Gentiles act like Jews. He compares the fruit of the Spirit and the deeds of the flesh.

GALATIANS 6

Paul encourages church members to bear each other's burdens and do good to all men. He shuns circumcisions, and teaches that all are one in Christ.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

10

6

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul wrote this letter while imprisoned in Rome to encourage the Ephesians. He was under house arrest, but was allowed to receive visitors and write letters. The Ephesians were important because the city of Ephesus had become a natural center for the church, due to its location and commercial success. Paul had spent two years in Ephesus establishing the church, but then had to depart due to a disturbance with the silversmiths. Their business, which included making idols, had suffered due to many people converting to Christianity. His epistle has universal application and was written to help converts grow in their spirituality and commitment to the church.







1

ENCOURAGEMENT

2

APPLICATION OF SALVATION

EPHESIANS 1—3

Paul calls believers "adopted sons" of God and reminds them that God chose them before the foundation of the world. He prays for a spirit of wisdom and revelation and discusses the fundamental doctrine of salvation.

EPHESIANS 4—6

Paul encourages the members in positive behaviors, emphasizing unity and love, and following God's example. He warns them to live righteously as they are examples to others. He tells of the Armor of God and encourages them to pray.

TYPE

11

4

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul wrote this letter from house arrest in Rome to the church at Philippi. Paul had visited Philippi early in his ministry and he returned on his journeys years later. When the Philippians heard of Paul's house arrest, they sent a messenger Epaphroditus with supplies to minister to him. The messenger returns with this epistle, expressing Paul's gratitude and love. As one of the few books in the New Testament not written to provide correction, this letter contains encouragement and thanksgiving and is full of joy despite Paul's impending death.







JOYFUL LIFE IN CHRIST

HUMILITY AND JOY

3 KEI SPIR

KEEP TO THE SPIRIT, NOT THE FLESH

4

UNITY AND JOY

PHILIPPIANS 1

Paul talks about his joy in spite of his circumstances, and having furthered the cause of Christ. He states that "... he who began a good work in you will carry it on to completion ..."

PHILIPPIANS 2

Paul speaks of the humility of Christ as an example for others. He encourages labor with joy and without grumbling. He speaks of Timothy and Epaphroditus, the latter who is to deliver the letter back to Philippi.

PHILIPPIANS 3

Paul's opening implies lost letters to the Philippians. He warns of false teachers and encourages that true minsters are like him, sharing personal examples from his life.

PHILIPPIANS 4

After a plea for unity,
Paul writes to "Rejoice
in the Lord always. I
will say it again:
Rejoice!" He thanks
the members for their
generous gifts.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

12

4

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul wrote this epistle to the church in Colossae after reports were brought back that the church had fallen into serious error. The Colossian church was trying to mix Greek philosophy with Christian theology, resulting in an erroneous philosophy being taught that focused on perfection through mechanical means and sanctification through severe discipline from the physical world. Paul wrote to correct this by emphasizing sanctification unity through Jesus Christ.







JESUS IS THE FIRSTBORN

WARNINGS
AGAINST VAIN
PHILOSOPHY AND
ANGEL WORSHIP

PUT TO DEATH
DEEDS OF THE
FLESH

INSTRUCTIONS AND APPLICATIONS

COLOSSIANS 1

Paul illuminates
Christ's deity and
humanity, stating that
He is the Firstborn of
the Father, and was
present and
participated in the
Creation. Paul then
recounts his labor as
an Apostle.

COLOSSIANS 2

Paul warns against
Gnostic advisers and
philosophers who mix
worldly views with
spiritual ones. He
warns against false
humility, and those
who are vain but
worship angels. Paul
emphasizes reliance
on God to guide the
church.

COLOSSIANS 3

Paul exhorts the people to put off deeds of the flesh including sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires, and greed. He encourages deeds of the Spirit including compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness, and patience.

COLOSSIANS 3-4

Paul provides instructions for husbands, wives, children, masters, and indentured servants. He offers greetings and salutations to friends who are with Paul or in Colossae.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

13

5

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul stayed in Thessalonica approximately three months to help grow the seedling church. He wanted to return, but was not able to do so and sent Timothy check up on their faith, fearing that false teachers might have infiltrated their number. When Timothy returned giving a good report of the saints, Paul wrote this letter to the Thessalonians. He encouraged the people, expressing thankfulness for their faithfulness, and then taught about the death and Second Coming of the Lord.







GREETINGS AND ASSURANCES

ON P

MORE DETAILS
ON VISITS AND
PRACTICAL
APPLICATIONS

3

DAY OF THE LORD

1 THESSALONIANS 1—2

Paul shares gratitude about the faith of the church and thanks them for accepting Paul's friends and words as if they were from God. He expressed his desire to see them.

1 THESSALONIANS 3-4

Paul discusses
Timothy's visit and
gives praise for the
good report received.
He encourages them to
live to please God and
to avoid sexual
immorality and other
fleshly sins.

11THESSALONIANS 4-5

Paul offers consolation for those grieving death, stating that the believers return to the Lord. He speaks of the Second Coming, stating that the Lord will come as "a thief in the night," and encourages the people to "Rejoice always."

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

14

3

EPISTLE, PAULINE



After a brief period, Paul wrote to the people of Thessalonica again. The excitement about the Second Coming of Jesus Christ had cause some discord in the church. Some of the believers in that church thought that Jesus had already returned, and others were prone to idleness. The church had also experienced increased persecution. This letter was penned to offer encouragement and correct any misunderstandings.







0

PROMISES OF GOD

2

THE DAY OF THE LORD IS AHEAD

2 THESSALONIANS 1

Paul encourages the people that those who torment the Thessalonians will get their just due. He prays constantly for the Thessalonians who are showing outstanding courage.

2 THESSALONIANS 2—3

Paul dismisses rumors that the Day of the Lord has passed and describes the things that will come before that day, including those who fall away into a powerful delusion. Paul warns against idleness and stirring up trouble. He then offers final greetings and a promise of hope.

1 TIMOTHY

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

EPISTLE, PAULINE



After Paul was released from his first imprisonment in Rome, he wrote this epistle to Timothy. He wrote to offer encouragement in fulfilling his duty as an officer of the church, and gave counsel regarding the Christian body and pastoral office. Most Christian leaders in training are required to read 1 Timothy, which is still relevant concerning leadership skills necessary in congregations today.







PROMOTE SOUND DOCTRINE

HOW TO PRAY

1 TIMOTHY 2

DESCRIPTIONS AND EXAMPLES OF LEADERSHIP SKILLS

WARNINGS

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS 6

FINAL WARNING

1 TIMOTHY 1

Paul exhorts the young leader to weed out foolish speculation and warns again legalism detracting from the simplicity of the gospel.

Paul encourages Timothy to pray for all the people they have ministered to, the seedling churches and for world leaders. Paul gives instructions regarding women and praises them for modesty and bearing

children.

1 TIMOTHY 3

Paul explicitly details the character traits and background that overseers and deacons should have.

1 TIMOTHY 4

Paul warns about people being deceived in later times. Paul also warns not to let anvone disrespect Timothy because he is young.

1 TIMOTHY 5

Paul give instructions to the widows, elderly, and indentured servants for their era and culture. While few of these instructions apply to our culture today, the spirit of being a servant to all rings clearly. Paul exhorts others to avoid greed and be humble.

1 TIMOTHY 6

Paul condemns false teachers and warns against the love of money. Paul calls Timothy a "man of God" and instructs him to flee evil and seek after righteousness. He also commands Timothy to teach the rich to recognize their riches come from God.

2 TIMOTHY

ORDER IN NEW TESTAMENT

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

16

4

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul wrote this second epistle to Timothy during his second imprisonment and before his death as a martyr. This book was written to Paul's young disciple, Timothy. From the serious nature of the letter, it contains Paul's awareness of his impending death, courage, faith, and some last words of encouragement.







ENCOURAGEMENT FOR STRENGTH

TERRIBLE
TIMES IN THE
LAST DAYS

3

A LOT OF DESERTIONS

2 TIMOTHY 1—2

Paul expresses relentless strength, love, and patience, especially while imprisoned and nearing the end of his life. Paul names people who have deserted him due to heresy, and gives instruction on handling false teachers.

2 TIMOTHY 3

Paul describes people turning away from God and their evil nature in the last days. It is unknown if Paul is reciting another's prophecy or one of his own visions.

2 TIMOTHY 4

Paul calls for preaching the word, despite the abundance of false doctrine. He names people who have deserted him, friends who have abided with him, and expressed his faith in the Lord.



NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

17

3

EPISTLE, PAULINE



TITUS

In this epistle, Paul wrote to Titus, a local leader of the church in Crete. Paul encouraged him in the ministry and faith. He explained the importance of teaching correct doctrine, and looking to Jesus as the source of God's grace.







GOOD VS. FAILING TO DO GOOD DOING GOOD FOR THE SAKE OF THE GOSPEL WE HAVE BEEN
SAVED SO THAT
WE CAN DO GOOD

TITUS 1

Paul encourages Titus to appoint elders who do good, and to rebuke those who refuse to see right from wrong. He teaches that to the pure, all things will be pure.

TITUS 2

Paul encourages the members of the church to live godly lives, which is a testament to Jesus and His righteousness.

TITUS 3

Paul warns not to be petty or to slander others. He encourages the church to remember that they have been washed in the blood of Jesus and to go forward living holy lives.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

18

1

EPISTLE, PAULINE



Paul wrote a personal letter to Philemon about his former slave Onesimus, who had robbed and abandoned his master, but later converted to Christianity. Paul asked that Onesimus be received as a brother instead of a slave.







THANKSGIVING AND PLEA FOR ONESIMUS

PHILEMON 1

Paul describes his love for Onesimus. He asks that when Onesimus returns, he is no longer treated as a slave but as a brother.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

EPISTLE. GENERAL

Grace



This epistle is the only one with an unknown author. Although traditionally attributed to Paul, the authorship has been questioned in recent times due to the different writing style. As such, the book's meaning is dependent completely on the text. The audience of the epistle was Jewish Christians in effort to persuade them that the Law of Moses had been fulfilled through Jesus Christ, and that certain ordinances were no longer necessary for Gentile Christians. The book paints an image of Jesus as divine, a priest who intercedes for us before the Father. Written at the time Nero was heavily persecuting Christians, it encouraged the Saints to persevere and hope for a brighter future.







CHRIST IS SUPERIOR

CHRIST AS PRIEST OF THE NEW COVENANT

FAITH, HOPE, LOVE

HEBREWS 1—7

The author writes that Christ is higher than angels, higher than Moses, higher than Joshua, and higher than the priests. Christ is perpetual and perfect.

HEBREWS 8-10

The author describes the New Tabernacle and New Covenant. The humorous saving. "Hebrews was written for Hebrews, to teach Hebrews not to be Hebrews" is evident in these liberating chapters.

HEBREWS 11—13

The author gives well-known examples of faith from Old Testament figures. He provides hope and encouragement, and instructions on how to love others.

5

EPISTLE, GENERAL



JAMES

This book is attributed to James, the brother of Jesus, and is written to the twelve tribes of Israel, scattered abroad. James became a believer upon seeing Jesus alive and well after the crucifixion, and he was a leader of the church at Jerusalem. Known as the "Proverbs of the New Testament," this book overflows with wisdom and truth.







1 HANDLING
TRIALS;
LISTENING VS.
DOING

FAVORITISM, FAITH, AND DEEDS

PROBLEMS WITH THE TONGUE; BITTER ENVY AND SELFISH AMBITION

HUMILITY AND SUBMISSION; GOD'S WILL

WARNING TO THE RICH; PATIENCE IN SUFFERING; PRAYER OF FAITH

JAMES 1

James states that trials bring blessings and wisdom can be sought through communion with God. James teaches that the poor are more blessed than the wealthy, and faith without works is dead.

JAMES 2

James teaches that the poor are rich in faith, and showing favoritism to the rich paves the way for extortion. He describes listening versus doing, and how faith and deeds are related.

JAMES 3

James expresses that anyone who can tame the tongue will grow closer to perfection. He also states that envy and disorder breed other evil practices and encourages people to pursue wisdom from heaven.

JAMES 4

James focuses on the theme that God oppresses the proud, but favors the humble. He teaches that godly living comes from seeking God's will. JAMES 5

James teaches that the rich are clearly seen and will be judged. He cites Job as an example for how people should respond to trial. He encourages prayer for those struggling physically or emotionally.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

21

5

EPISTLE, GENERAL



This epistle was written by Peter from Babylon soon after Nero's persecution of Christians. A Roman Emperor in the 60s AD, Nero hated Christianity and did terrible things to Christians. Peter addressed the Jews and Gentiles with encouragement to stay the course with Jesus, and not deny the faith despite difficult circumstances.







A PRAISE UNDER FIRE; BE ON THE ALERT

HOPE

A WORD TO THE MARRIED; REWARDS FOR SUFFERING FOR DOING GOOD

LIVE FOR GOD, SUFFERING DUE TO FAITH

5

A WORD TO ELDERS

1 PETER 1

In spite of strained persecution of the saints, Peter offers a praise of God and expresses that salvation has been foreknown since the earliest of Old Testament prophets. He tells the people that the word of God endures forever, and reminds them to hold on to their hope of the future.

1 PETER 2

Peter preaches that the people are being built into a holy priesthood despite being foreigners and exiles. He tells them to live holy lives that are worthy of their calling as a special people to God.

1 PETER 3

Peter tells husbands and wives to be kind and respectful. He teaches that people will meet with less harm by doing good, but if they meet harm they will be richly blessed.

1 PETER 4

Peter exhorts
Christians not to
partake in pagan
debauchery, not to
fear their threats or
pressure, and not to
depart from the faith.
He expresses that it is
better to be a martyr
than a murderer, and
reminds the people to
live for God.

1 PETER 5

Peter gives practical and well quoted exhortations: "God opposes the proud but shows favor to the humble," "Cast all your anxiety on him because he cares for you," "Your enemy the devil prowls around like a roaring lion looking to devour," etc.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

22

3

EPISTLE, GENERAL



This epistle was written by Peter again to the Jews and Gentile saints. He wanted to discourage people from listening to false prophets and teachers, but also encourage them amid persecution. Times had grown perilous for Christians, amid Nero's persecution and threats of death. Peter spoke of the time of the Lord's return, His glory and power, and the judgment yet to come.

2







TRAITS TO GROW AS CHRISTIANS

FALSE PROPHETS AND TEACHERS

3

THE DAY OF THE LORD

2 PETER 1

Peter speaks of the importance of virtue and obtaining a divine nature through faith, goodness, knowledge, self-control, perseverance, godliness, mutual affection, and love. He speaks of his impending death.

2 PETER 2

Peter describes the mind, attitude, and actions of false prophets and teachers. He famously describes fallen angels and describes the misery of those who fight against the Saints of God.

2 PETER 3

In response to the people who would deny the Second Coming of Christ, Peter provides a description of events surrounding the Day of the Lord. He states that "With the Lord a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day," invoking faith and hope for the future.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

23

5

EPISTLE, GENERAL



Although not expressly stated, these three epistles are typically attributed to the Apostle John, who also penned the fourth Gospel. Similar in writing style and language, this epistle was written by John after he had completed his Gospel, as it assumes the reader has knowledge of its contents. Most likely written later in John's life, John emphasized the divinity of Jesus and His ministry in the flesh.







LIGHTNESS, DARKNESS, SIN, FORGIVENESS STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS "LOVE"
THOUGHTS

3 SADM

GREAT SALVATION, ADMONISHMENT OF SIN

4

ATTACKING GNOSTIC BELIEF

5

MORE DEFINITION OF CHRIST

1JOHN 1

John emphasized
that Jesus
manifested Himself
in the flesh. John
also establishes
himself as a
first-hand witness to
Christ. He
encourages the
people to walk in the
light and ask for
forgiveness when
they sin.

1JOHN 2

John's thoughts flow evenly from one to another and he teaches about love:
God's love for people, love for one another, and discouragement from loving the world.
He expresses assurances of salvation and God's forgiveness.

1JOHN 3

John exhorts the people to be like Christ and purify themselves. He expresses the real existence of sin, and reiterates the importance of refraining from it. He teaches that Christ is the real source of salvation.

1JOHN 4

John teaches the people not to believe everything they hear, but to question and test what is spoken because of false prophets. He encourages confidence in God's ability to protect. John declares the importance of love, that it is the defining characteristic of a true believer.

1JOHN 5

John declares that keeping God's commands is an expression of love for Him. He declares that belief in Jesus Christ is necessary for eternal life.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

24

1

EPISTLE, GENERAL



In this epistle, John wrote to an unnamed woman and her children. Some Bible scholars debate the likelihood of John addressing a woman, and therefore ascribe it as a letter to the church. John warned of false teachers who deny Christ and His doctrine.







1 HOLDING FAST

2 JOHN 1

John reminds the reader that
Jesus will return in the flesh,
that anyone who claims
otherwise should not be
welcome among the believers.
He encourages them to hold to
the truth and to not let anyone
undermine it.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

25

1

EPISTLE, GENERAL



Identifying himself as "The Elder," John wrote a letter to Gaius, a faithful disciple of the church. John expressed gratitude to Gaius for his faithfulness, and reminded him to follow the truth and that which is right.









3 JOHN 1

John expresses joy in Gaius, for receiving messengers of the church and ministering to them and the church. In comparison, John expresses displeasure in Diothrephes, another church member who was refusing hospitality and exerting dominion over others.



EPISTLE, GENERAL



This epistle is attributed to Jude, the brother of James, one of the half-brothers of Jesus. He addressed the presence of false teachers and Christians who were returning to pagan worship. Although short in length, Jude mentions several events of the Old Testament and the Second Coming in the Last Days. This epistle is a perfect precursor to the Book of Revelation, and scholars state its relevancy to our day due to its personal tone and description of events.







75 AD All Eras in the Age of Grace, but likely those in the end times

Jude

GREETINGS

PEOPLE ON SATAN'S PAYROLL

VERSES 3—4

JUDE

A REFERENCE TO OLD TESTAMENT EVENTS

A REFERENCE TO SODOM AND GOMORRAH AND A LOST PIECE OF HISTORY

A DESCRIPTION OF DECEIVERS IN THE CHURCH

THE SECOND
COMING;
ENCOURAGEMENT
UNDER FIRE

VERSES 1—2

Jude declares his kinship with James, but not Jesus Christ, a fact that illustrates his humility.

Jude warns of unfaithful members of the church, who are turning away and denying Jesus Christ.

VERSES 5—6

Jude references
God's generosity
and grace during
the Exodus, and
reminds the people
of Sodom's
punishment for sins
of the flesh. He also
speaks of Michael
the archangel.

VERSES 7-8

Jude wants those who might object to Sodom's punishment to be reminded that these people wanted to rape angels. Jude references a lost document: An argument between the archangel **Michael and Satan** ensued over the body of Moses. Michael didn't argue Satan's lies himself.

VERSES 10—13

Jude vividly
describes deceivers
and false teachers,
who are looking to
upset and destroy
the church.

VERSES 14—24

Jude quotes
Enoch, a lost
record, regarding
the Second
Coming of Christ
and the judgment
of the wicked.
Jude calls for love,
compassion, and
mercy for others,
while rejecting sin
and wrongdoing.

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

TYPE

27

22

PROPHECY



This epistle was written by John the Apostle after his exile to the Island of Patmos. His epistle is divided into two parts: the first addressed the Seven Churches of Asia and events at the time it was written, and the second part prophesied of future days and the end of the world. Almost exclusively prophecy, Revelation mirrors Old Testament prophets such as Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Ezekiel in intriguing ways. While seemingly radical and highly symbolic, the book can be relevant and welcome by believers of the millennium.



90-95 AD





1 INTRODUCTION

LETTERS TO THE CHURCHES

REVELATION 2—3

SEVEN SEALS, TRUMPETS, BOWLS (JUDGMENTS)

REVELATION 4—11

THE PROPHETS AND THE BEASTS

REVELATION 11—13

GOD'S WRATH COMPLETED

BABYLON, THE
BEAST, THE
SMALLER BEAST

ALL THINGS MADE NEW

REVELATION 20-22

REVELATION 1

John details how he received his vision from an angel of the Lord and gives a description of Jesus Christ. He ascribes his message to the church as having bendelivered from Jesus himself.

John gives seven churches in Asia Minor correction and commendation, promising exaltation for those that

overcome.

sealed with seven seals and seven judgments where only the Lamb is found worthy to open the judgment scrolls. John sees two prophets who

die, are resurrected.

and ascend into

heaven.

John sees a book

John sees a woman with child threatened by a dragon, and describes a beast with 10 horns and 7 heads rising from the sea. Another beast is numbered as 666.

REVELATION 14—16

John sees the John prophesies of redemption of the Saints' removal 144,000, angels from Babylon and its preaching the subsequent ruin. gospel, the fall of John describes the Babylon, and the rejoicing the heaven harvest of the earth. that will happen. Those with the mark There is rampant of the beast are debate among Bible compared to grapes scholars concerning in a vineyard. John the location of this describes seven mention of Babylon plagues, seven and the method of bowls, and seven its destruction. angels.

REVELATION 17—19

John reveals that Satan will be bound for a thousand vears followed by a resurrection of the dead. He then prophesies that Satan will be released and a last battle will occur. In the end, God will cast Judgment on the dead. John then describes a new heaven and earth and God drying all tears. He testifies of the truthfulness of his vision.