



OLD TESTAMENT BIBLE

BLUEPRINTS

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

JONAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT: 32 | NUMBER OF CHAPTERS: 4

OVERVIEW

The book contains the story of Jonah and the great fish. God calls Jonah to preach to the people of Nineveh, who were known for their cruelty and sinfulness. Jonah attempts to flee and hide, but miraculously, Jonah will prevail.

WRITTEN: 722-756 BC

1 JONAH DISOBEYS GOD AND FLEES	2 JONAH IN THE BELLY OF THE FISH	3 JONAH GOES TO NINEVEH
JONAH 1	JONAH 2	JONAH 3

GENESIS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT: 1 | NUMBER OF CHAPTERS: 50 | TYPE: HISTORY/PENTATEUCH

OVERVIEW

The first book in the Bible, Genesis records Creation and the Flood through early-Bible history, from around 4000 BC to 1200 BC. It begins with Adam and Eve; then covers the lives of Noah and Abraham (and three generations of Abraham's many descendants), and tells the stories of patriarchs Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Wondrous workings of God amaze them, and trials and tribulations reveal their persistence in faith.

WRITTEN: 1430 BC during the Exodus | THE PERIOD COVERED: 4000-1200 BC (2800 years) | AUTHOR: Moses

1 CREATION → TOWER OF BABEL	2 THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM	3 THE LIFE OF ISAAC	4 THE LIFE OF JACOB	5 THE LIFE OF JOSEPH
GENESIS 1-11	GENESIS 12-25	GENESIS 25-27	GENESIS 28-36	GENESIS 27-50

PROVERBS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT: 20 | NUMBER OF CHAPTERS: 31 | TYPE: WISDOM

OVERVIEW

Primarily written by Solomon, the Proverbs speaks truth about life, human nature, and consequences of righteous and wicked behavior. Unlike the Book of Psalms which was compiled chronologically, Proverbs is compiled by format and theme.

WRITTEN: 970-675 BC | THE PERIOD COVERED: Like Psalms, Proverbs contains many centuries worth of biblical wisdom

2 COUPLETS, COMPARISONS	3 QUADS AND MORE	4 ADDITIONAL PROVERBS	5 WRITINGS OF AGUR AND LEMUEL
PROVERBS 10-23	PROVERBS 24-26	PROVERBS 27-29	PROVERBS 30-31

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OLD TESTAMENT

GENESIS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

1

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

50

TYPE

HISTORY/PENTATEUCH



OVERVIEW

The first book in the Bible, Genesis records the Creation and the Flood through early-Bible history, from around 4000 BC to 1800 BC. It begins with Adam and Eve, then covers the lives of Noah and Abraham (and three generations of Abraham's many descendants), and tells the stories of patriarchs Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph. Wondrous workings of God amaze them, and trials and tribulations reveal their persistence in faith.



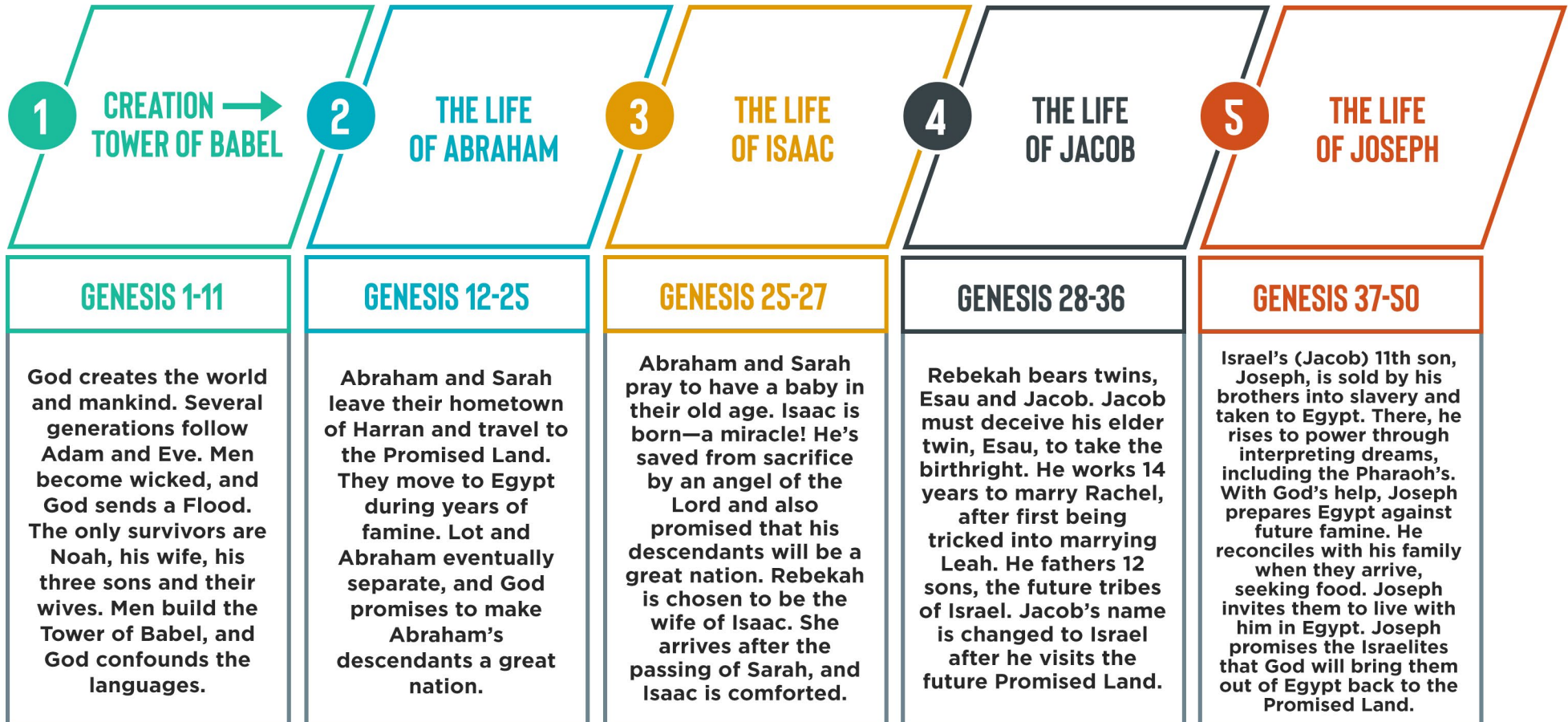
WRITTEN
1430 BC during
the Exodus



TIME PERIOD COVERED
4004-1805 BC
(2200 years)



AUTHOR
Moses



EXODUS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

2

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

40

TYPE

HISTORY/PENTATEUCH



OVERVIEW

Exodus records the return of the nation of Israel to the Promised Land, having spent nearly 400 years in Egypt as slaves. The people cried out to God, who reminded them that the Israelites are a chosen people and He would help them return to the Promised Land. The book contains the first laws of Israel which Moses recorded, as well as many well-known stories of miracles.



WRITTEN
Around 1400 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1525-1400 BC



AUTHOR
Moses

1

HEBREW HISTORY
AND MOSES'
BACKGROUND

EXODUS 1-3

After over 400 years of the Israelites living in Egypt, a new Pharaoh comes into power and enslaves the Hebrews. Moses is born, sent down the river in a basket by his loving mother, saved by the Pharaoh's daughter from death, and later called by God at the burning bush to deliver the people of Israel out of Egypt.

2

MOSES LEADS
THE PEOPLE TO
FREEDOM

EXODUS 4-14

Moses returns to Egypt and repeatedly asks the Pharaoh to free the Israelites. The Pharaoh refuses, and God sends ten plagues upon Egypt. The Israelites are protected against the plagues, and after the tenth plague the Pharaoh allows them to go. He changes his mind and sends his army to recapture the slaves, but they escape when Moses parts the Red Sea. Moses and his people pass through, the sea falls back, and the Egyptian army perishes.

3

WANDERING IN
THE WILDERNESS

EXODUS 15-19

The Israelites travel in the desert, constantly watched over by God, who provides them with manna (bread from heaven), quail, and water. They often complain about their hardships. Moses ascends Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments from God.

4

LAWS GIVEN TO
THE PEOPLE

EXODUS 20-31

Moses teaches the Israelites God's laws, including the Ten Commandments. Following that, Moses records social and moral laws, instructions for festivals, and explicit instructions for designing the Tabernacle.

5

GOLDEN CALF
IDOL AND
REPENTANCE

EXODUS 32-34

Israelites make a golden idol in the shape of a calf and Moses, in anger, breaks the stone tablets that contain the Commandments. The Israelites repent and are forgiven. Moses returns to Mount Sinai, sees God's glory, and receives new stone tablets.

6

CONSTRUCTING
THE TABERNACLE

EXODUS 35-40

The Tabernacle is built, including the Ark of the Covenant, and rules are given that govern its use. The book does not end with the death of Moses (covered in Deuteronomy).

LEVITICUS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

3

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

27

TYPE

HISTORY/PENTATEUCH



OVERVIEW

The book derives its name from Levi, the tribe of Israel designated to serve as priests. It contains instructions for the priests to perform sacrifices and ceremonies in the Tabernacle, and the duties of the Israelites in offering them. After living in Egypt for so long, many of the Israelites had adopted Egyptian customs and idols, so these Levitical Laws were needed to point them back to God's law. It governs the new nation in righteous living with explicit examples of the Law of Love pronounced in the New Testament.



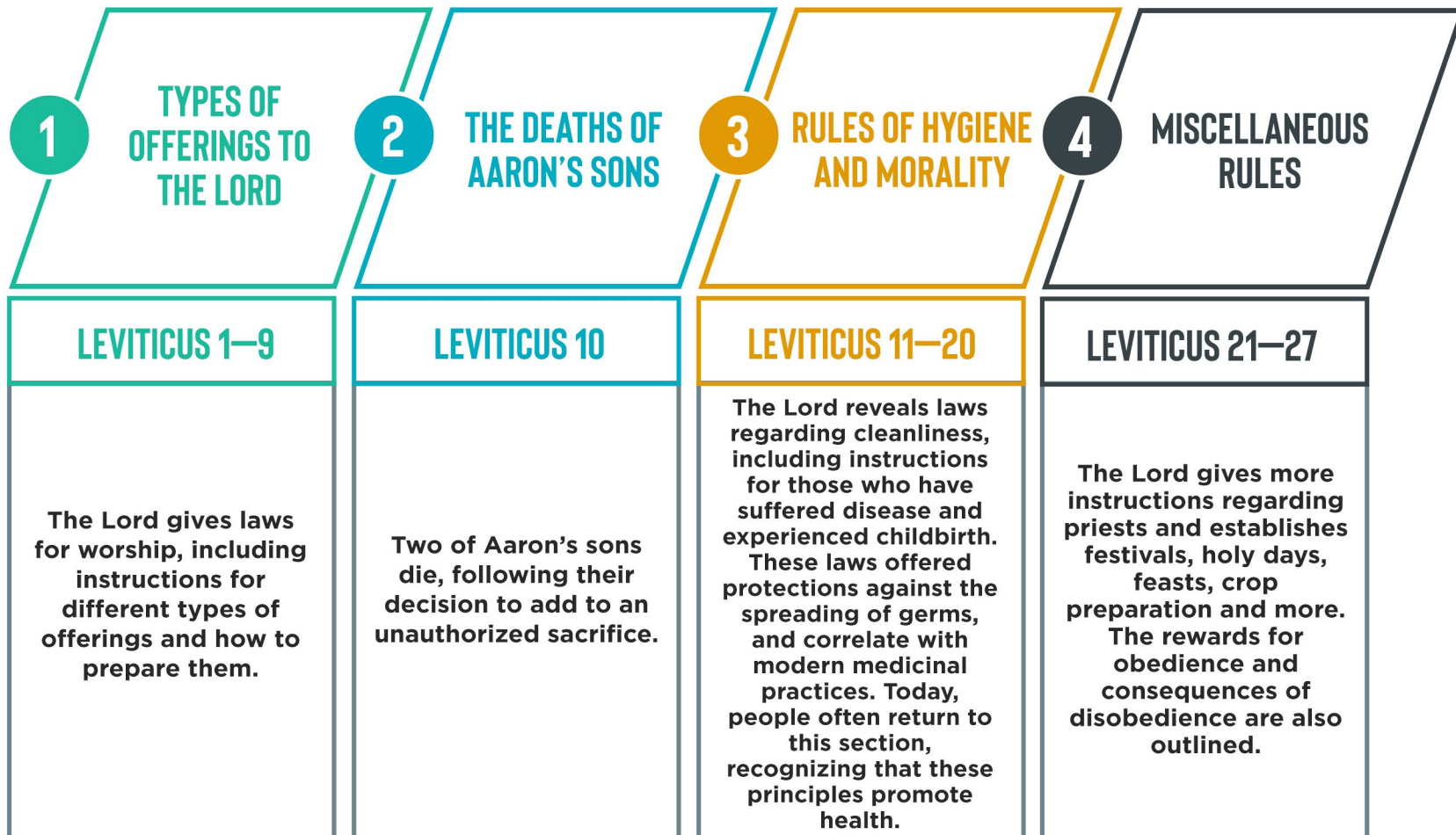
WRITTEN
1445 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1445 BC–70 AD
The laws applied until shortly after the death of Christ, when the temple was destroyed in 70 AD.



AUTHOR
Moses



NUMBERS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

4

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

36

TYPE

HISTORY/PENTATEUCH



OVERVIEW

The name of this book comes from the Lord's instruction to count the Israelite males who were able to go to war. It begins where Exodus ends, with the journey of Israel through the wilderness, and contains events as they wandered for 40 years. The reading can be quite engaging if the context is understood—proof that the Hebrews were extremely accurate record keepers, both of numbers and of events. This is evidence that they can be trusted to present an Old Testament that is reliable.



WRITTEN
Around 1400 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1450-1400 BC



AUTHOR
Moses

<p>1 ISRAEL PREPARES TO LEAVE MOUNT SINAI</p>	<p>2 ISRAEL MOVES TO KADESH</p>	<p>3 REBELLION IN KADESH</p>	<p>4 THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH TO MOAB</p>	<p>5 ISRAEL ANTICIPATES TAKING THE PROMISED LAND WHILE IN MOAB</p>	<p>6 MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES</p>
<p>NUMBERS 1–10</p>	<p>NUMBERS 10–12</p>	<p>NUMBERS 13–20</p>	<p>NUMBERS 20–21</p>	<p>NUMBERS 22-32</p>	<p>NUMBERS 33–36</p>
<p>The Israelites complete the Tabernacle and Moses completes the Levitical Laws. The people prepare to leave Mount Sinai. Moses conducts a census, recording the number of adult males in the tribes (excluding the Levites), and the Lord reveals more rules.</p>	<p>The Israelites complain often, desiring meat instead of manna. God sends fire to stifle the complainers as well as quail to quench their desire for meat. Moses' siblings, Aaron and Miriam, rebel and Miriam becomes leprous for a week.</p>	<p>Moses sends spies to the Promised Land of Canaan, and they bring back a mixed report, destroying faith of the Israelites so they become afraid to enter the land of Canaan. As a result, God reveals that the Israelites will wander for 40 years in the desert. Moses brings forth water by striking a rock, and more rebellions and laws are recorded.</p>	<p>Aaron dies at Mount Hor, shortly after Miriam dies at Kadesh, and Israel wins its first battles. Fiery serpents afflict the people, and those who are bitten become sick and many die. Moses holds up the bronze snake in the wilderness as a foreshadowing of Christ on the cross, and all who look at the serpent are healed.</p>	<p>In Moab, King Balak asks the Moabite prophet Balaam to curse the Israelites, and the donkey of Balaam speaks words from God. Balaam instead blesses the Israelites and prophesies of Christ. Some Moabites invite Israelites to worship their gods and fornicate. Those that accept are destroyed and a plague kills 24,000 before others repent. The Lord reveals more laws for Israel.</p>	<p>Moses writes a review of Israel's journey from Egypt to Canaan. Laws of inheritance are revealed and outlined so that some women can own property.</p>

DEUTERONOMY

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

5

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

34

TYPE

HISTORY/LAW, PENTATEUCH



OVERVIEW

The entire Book of Deuteronomy takes place in Moab, in preparation for Israel entering Canaan. Moses gives his farewell address and encourages the army to stay God-centered after crossing the Jordan River. The title of the book means “second law” or “repetition of law” and Moses repeats many of the laws and commandments that were revealed by the Lord.



WRITTEN

Around 1400 BC
during and following
the Exodus



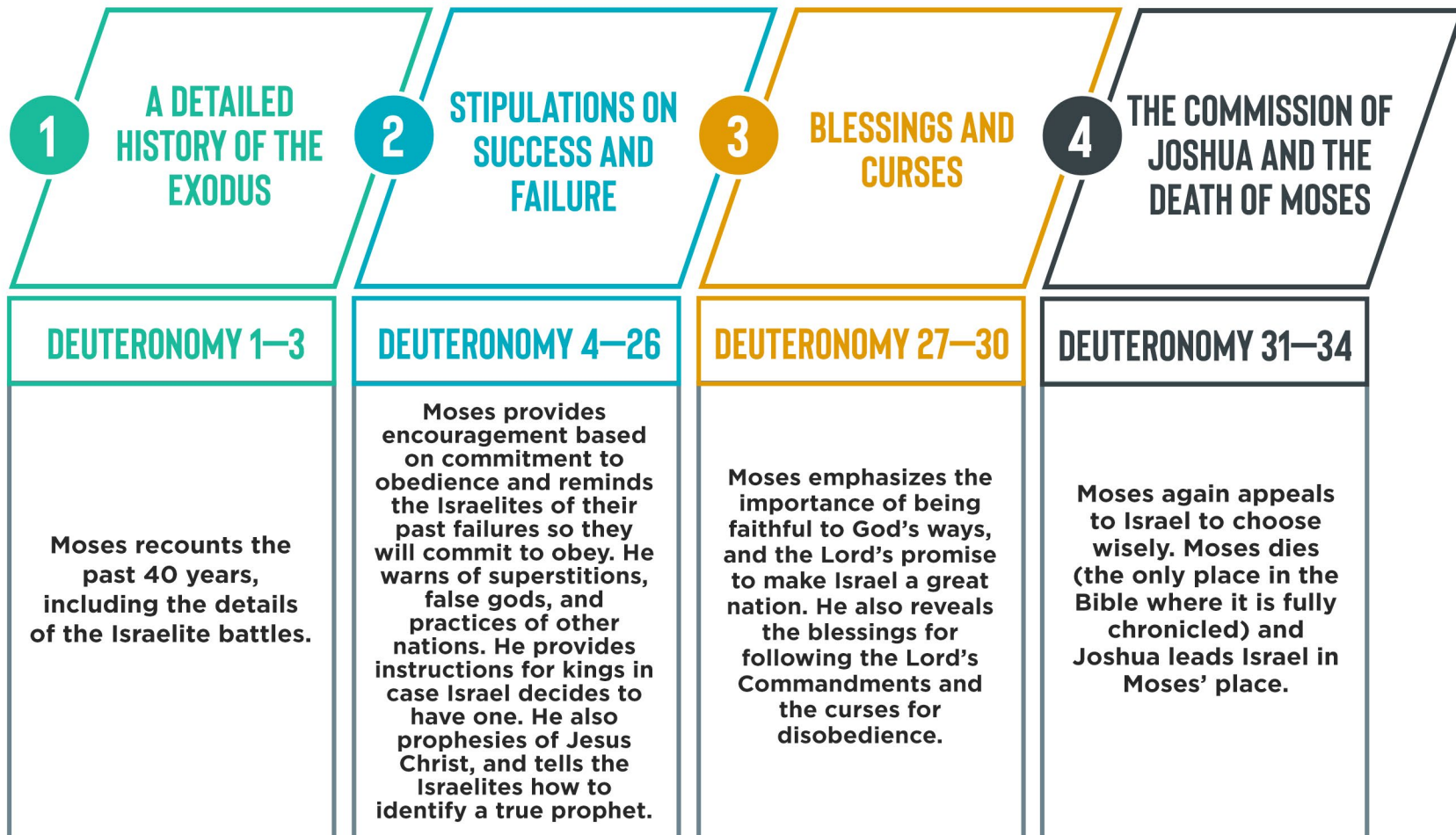
TIME PERIOD COVERED

1450-1400 BC



AUTHOR

Moses and
unnamed scribes



JOSHUA

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

6

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

24

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

This book is named after Joshua, who is installed as the leader of Israel after Moses' death. It recounts how the Israelites obtain the Promised Land, starting with the crossing of the Jordan River and the seven-year battle to take Canaan.



WRITTEN
1375 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1400-1375 BC



AUTHOR
Joshua and scribes

1	SPIES ENTER JERICO	2	DEFEATING JERICO, BATTLES WITH AI, AND DEFEATING THE GIBEONITES	3	SUN STANDS STILL AND GREAT VICTORIES	4	DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND	5	JOSHUA'S FINAL ORDERS AND SUBSEQUENT DEATH
JOSHUA 1-5		JOSHUA 6-9		JOSHUA 10-12		JOSHUA 13-21		JOSHUA 22-24	
<p>Joshua sends spies into Jericho, and Rahab the harlot conceals them. In return, she is instructed to hang a red cord from her window and is saved when Israel returns. The Israelites miraculously cross the Jordan River, enter the Promised Land, and begin their conquest.</p>		<p>Israel defeats Jericho when God commands them to march around the city and blow trumpets, after which the walls tumble down. The Israelites are defeated by the people of Ai because some of the Israelites were breaking God's command and keeping plunder. The men are stoned and the Lord instructs Joshua in defeating Ai and the Gibeonites.</p>		<p>Through Joshua, God makes the sun miraculously stand still in the sky. The Israelite army conquers nations and lands around the Promised Land, and a list is provided of the defeated kings.</p>		<p>The war ends in Joshua's old age, likely 87, with some of the land yet to be possessed. A bio of Caleb is contained here. The land is divided among the tribes in the subsequent chapters.</p>		<p>The Israelite tribes settle in to their new territories. The tribes of Gad and Reuben build a controversial altar. Joshua predicts his death and offers encouragement to leadership, then dies at age 110.</p>	

JUDGES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

7

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

21

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

After Joshua's death, Israel instituted God's rule of 12 judges, in lieu of a king. The nation quickly deteriorated due to its unfaithfulness to God. The book outlines the cycle of betrayals and repentance, and some good judges are featured.



WRITTEN

Around 1050 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED

1350-1050 BC



AUTHOR

Most likely the prophet Samuel

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIBES REFUSE TO DRIVE OUT THE ENEMY; THE FIRST THREE JUDGES	DEBORAH AND GIDEON	ABIMELECH	TOLA, JAIR, JEPHTAH, IBZAN, ELON, ABDON	SAMSON	CIVIL WAR
JUDGES 1-3	JUDGES 4-8	JUDGES 9	JUDGES 10-12	JUDGES 13-16	JUDGES 17-21
<p>Israel continues to conquer the Canaanites; however, some tribes refuse to drive them out and a list of their sins are revealed. Othniel judges Israel, Ehud delivers Israel from Eglon the king of Moab, and Shamgar delivers Israel from the Philistines.</p>	<p>Deborah, the only female judge of Israel, defeats the king of Canaan. Gideon defeats 10,000 Midianites with only 300 men, who were chosen based on how they drank water.</p>	<p>Considered one of the most evil men in history, Abimelech murders 70 of his half-brothers to obtain the judgeship. He dies via assisted suicide after a woman fractures his skull.</p>	<p>God-fearing judges Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon judge Israel righteously, restoring Israel each time it wanders. Their stories are outlined in chronological order, some more brief than others.</p>	<p>Samson is given the special gift of great strength, as long as he keeps his long hair. Samson is betrayed by Delilah, who learns his secret, cuts his hair, and delivers him to the Philistines.</p>	<p>The tribes of Israel kill 26,000 Benjamites after they hide men of Gibeah. These men were the perpetrators of the first rape and murder of a woman on record. Only 600 men remain of the tribe of Benjamin and they take wives from the land of Shiloh to continue their lineage.</p>

RUTH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

8

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

4

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

This book tells the story of Ruth, who became the great-grandmother of King David. She was from Moab, a seedy place that had taunted Israel since the Exodus. Ruth chose to move with her mother-in-law, Naomi, to Bethlehem instead of remaining in her home country.



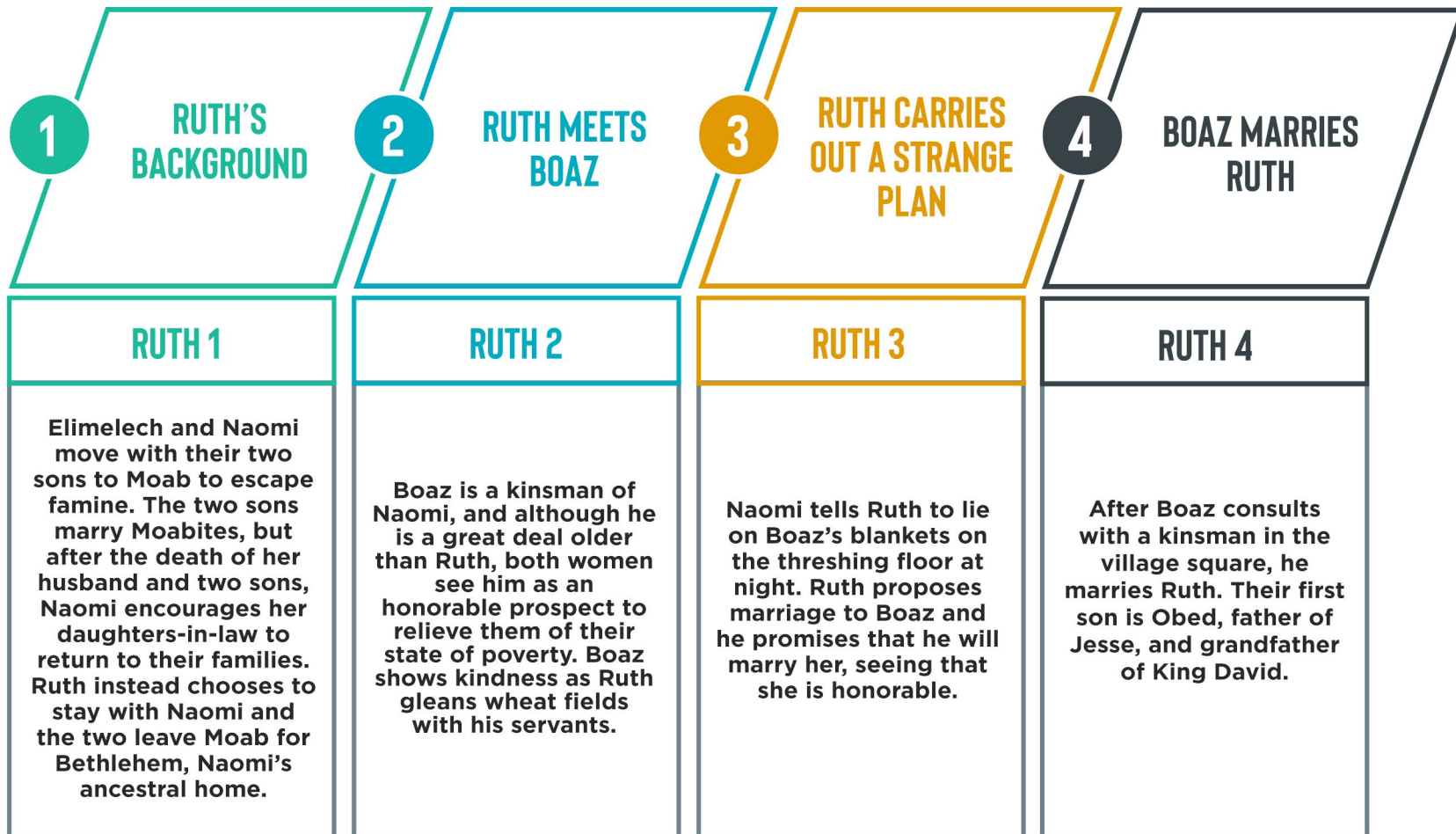
WRITTEN
1050-1000 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1150-1100 BC



AUTHOR
Most likely the prophet Samuel



1 SAMUEL

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

9

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

31

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

The Book of 1 Samuel records Israel's history from the birth of the prophet Samuel up through David's trials before he became king. It ends with the death of King Saul, which opens the door for David to ascend to the throne. The biography of Samuel, story of David and Goliath, and the biography of King Saul are included.



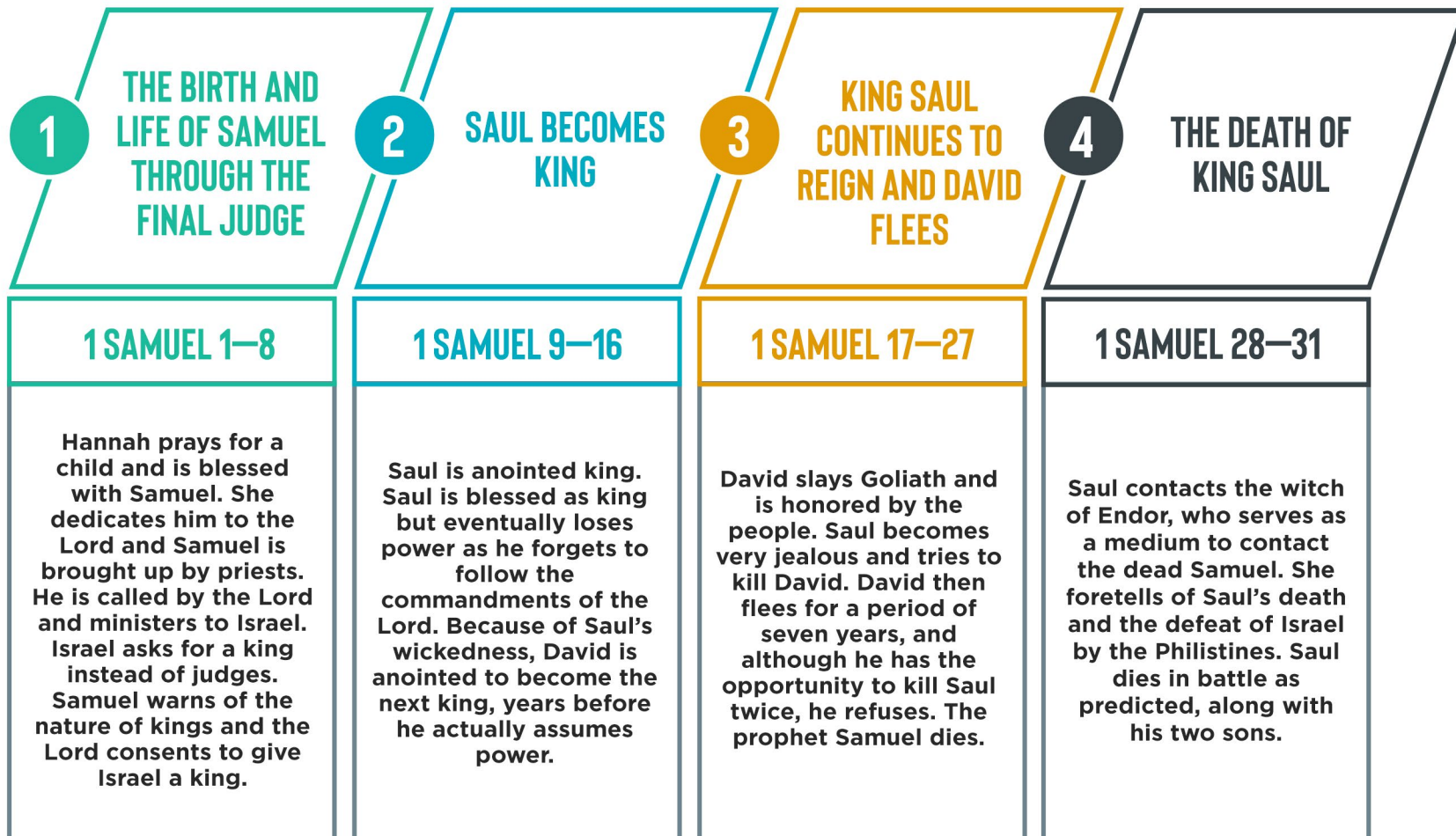
WRITTEN
900 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1150 BC-1000 BC



AUTHOR
Samuel, Nathan, Gad,
and an unknown
scribe who served as
compiler



2 SAMUEL

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

10

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

24

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

Initially, 1 and 2 Samuel were combined, so 2 Samuel is a continuation of 1 Samuel. It begins with David's seven years as king and finishes with the end of his life, having served as king from age 30 to 70.



WRITTEN
900 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
1000-975 BC



AUTHOR
Prophets Nathan and
Gad with records
from Samuel

1 DAVID NEARS KINGSHIP	2 DAVID REIGNS FROM JERUSALEM	3 TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE	4 EVEN MORE BLOODSHED	5 END OF DAVID'S LIFE AND A FINAL TALE
2 SAMUEL 1-5	2 SAMUEL 6-10	2 SAMUEL 11-19	2 SAMUEL 20-21	2 SAMUEL 22-24
David is crowned king of Judah, but Saul's son still rules the rest of Israel. The houses of David and Saul battle for 6-7 years as Saul's house weakens and David's house receives strength.	David takes Jerusalem from the Jebusites and the Ark of the Covenant is brought to Jerusalem. David dances before the Lord, offers a solemn prayer, and shows kindness to Jonathan's son.	David's kingship is filled with family difficulties. He commits adultery with Bathsheba, and his daughter Tamar is raped by his son Amnon, who is then killed by Absalom. Absalom later betrays David and is killed.	David has conflicts with other nations. He stops the rebellion of Sheba and delivers seven of Saul's sons to the Gibeonites, who die as payment for their father's sins.	David writes a famous psalm and records many military heroes and their deeds. He then sins, showing a lack of faith, by taking a census of his military, and repents.

1 KINGS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

11

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

22

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

This book records King David's death and King Solomon's ascent to the throne, followed by the division of the kingdom for its first 100 years. The book relates the prophet Elijah's battles with King Ahab and his wife Jezebel.



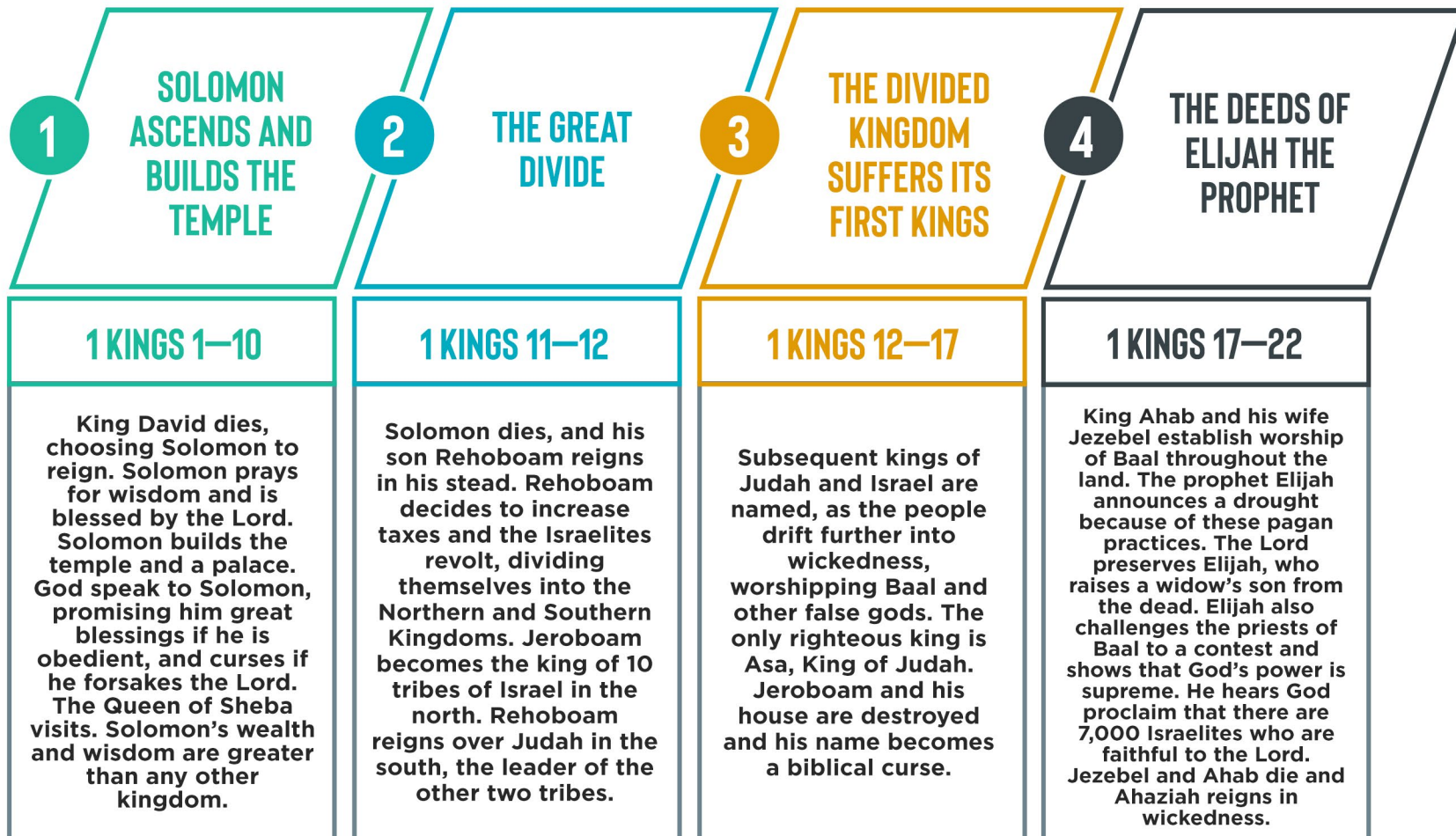
WRITTEN
550 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
975-850 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown; stories appear to be written during the Great Exile to Babylon



2 KINGS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

12

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

25

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

This book contains the remaining history of the biblical kings. Elijah continues his work as prophet, and Elisha succeeds him. It is a very dark period, as God's warnings about the evil nature of kings come to pass. The only way to repentance is through misfortune, and both kingdoms fall to invaders; only Judah repents.



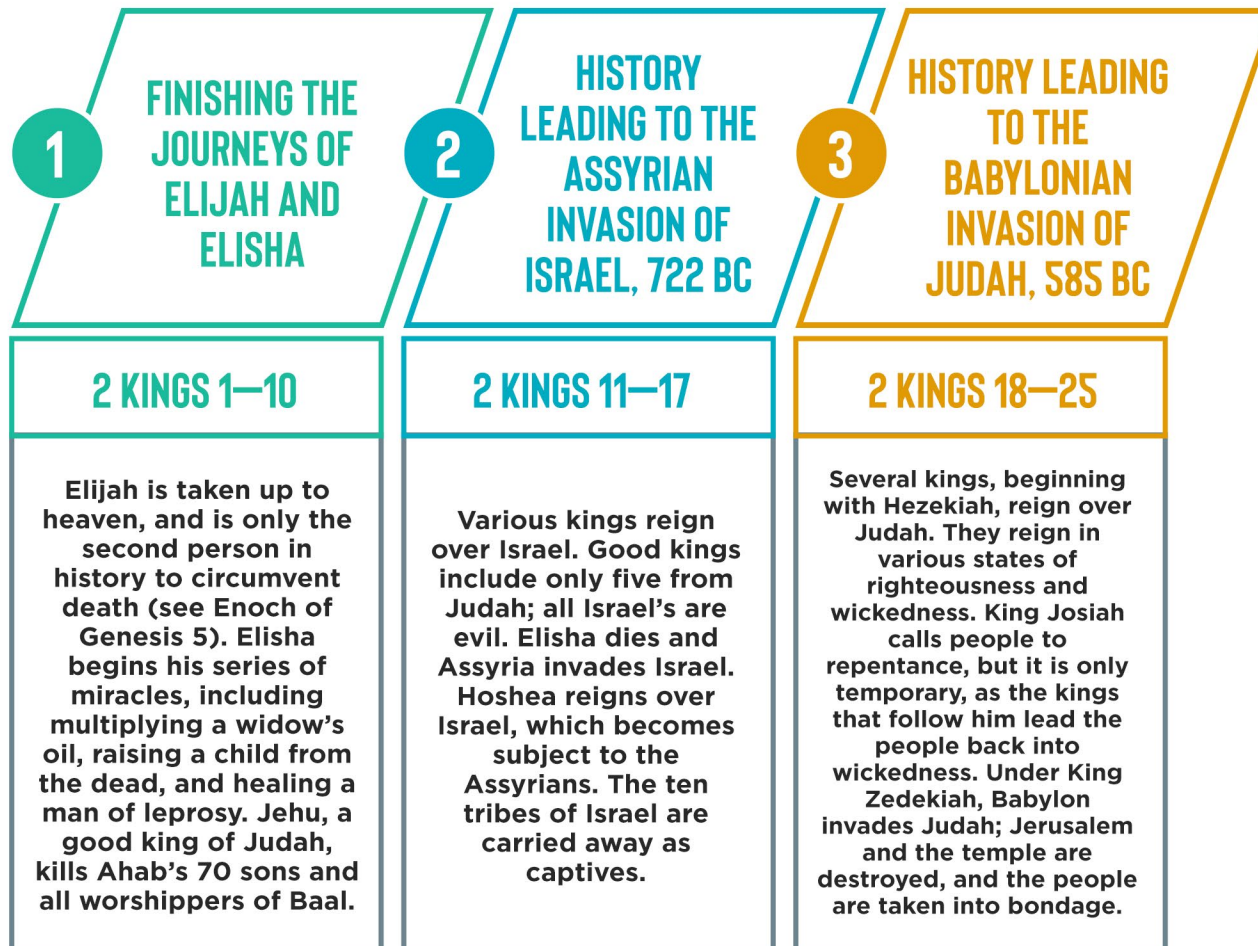
WRITTEN
550 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
850–575 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown; stories appear to be written during the Great Exile to Babylon



1 CHRONICLES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

13

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

29

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

While similar to 1 and 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles was written after the Great Exile to Babylon had ended. Its focus is the things on which God would have wanted the remnant and their descendants to concentrate. It contains a more spiritual perspective of Israel's history, beginning with Adam and ending with King Solomon's ascension to the throne.



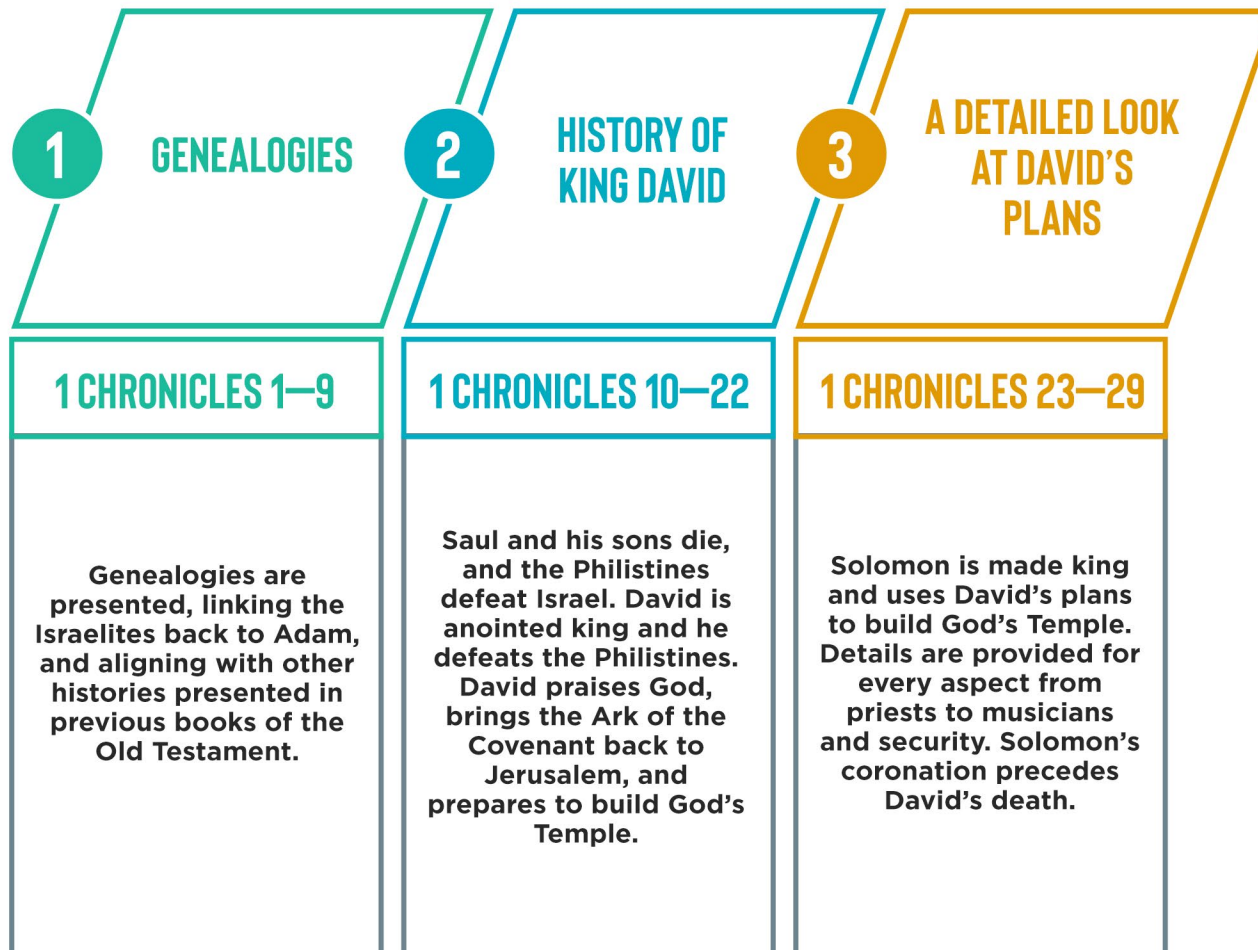
WRITTEN
450 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
4000-975 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown, but may have been Ezra the Scribe, a scribe and scholar.



2 CHRONICLES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

14

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

36

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

This book continues where 1 Chronicles left off, recording Solomon's reign and the kings up until the Babylonian invasion and Great Exile. It focuses on the history of Judah without the northern Kingdom of Israel.



WRITTEN
About 340 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
975-525 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown, but Ezra is cited as a contributor along with other scribes

1

**KING SOLOMON
BUILDS THE TEMPLE**

2 CHRONICLES 1-9

Solomon prays for wisdom and God grants it—and much more. Solomon carries out the detailed plan of David and builds the Temple. He offers sacrifices and God accepts them, promising that Israel will prosper if they are obedient. The Queen of Sheba visits and Solomon reigns in wealth and wisdom, then dies.

2

**REHOBOAM THROUGH
THE INVASION**

2 CHRONICLES 10-36

Rehoboam reigns and increases taxes, and the people divide into two kingdoms: Israel and Judah. Subsequent kings reign over Judah, some in wickedness and some in righteousness. The promise of the Lord is fulfilled; when righteous kings reign, their kingdom prospers and is protected. Several kings reign in wickedness until Babylon invades and the city of Jerusalem and the Temple are destroyed. After many years, King Cyrus of Persia promises to rebuild the Temple.

EZRA

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

15

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

10

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

Ezra records the end of the Great Exile and the return of Jews to Jerusalem. Under Cyrus, the king of Persia, the people were allowed to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple. Another 60 years later, King Artaxerxes of Persia chose Ezra to lead more Jews back to Israel with funds and materials to beautify the Temple.



WRITTEN
450 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
550–510 BC



AUTHOR
Ezra the Scribe

1

STRUGGLE TO
RESTORE THE TEMPLE

EZRA 1–6

King Cyrus of Persia aids in the return of the Jews to Jerusalem and instructs them to rebuild their Temple. The work begins, but after the altar is rebuilt and the foundation laid, construction is halted by the Samaritans who challenge the Jews. The Temple is finally completed when King Darius (of Daniel's lion's den) renews the decree of King Cyrus to build the Temple.

2

STRUGGLE WITH THE
NEED FOR SPIRITUAL
REFORM

EZRA 7–10

About 60 years later, King Artaxerxes offers support by sending Ezra back to Jerusalem with supplies to decorate the Temple. Upon arriving in Jerusalem, Ezra learns that the Jew who had arrived earlier had intermarried with heathen nations, and he advises them to repent. The Jews repent and separate themselves from other nations.

NEHEMIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

16

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

13

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

Nehemiah is living in exile as the cupbearer of Artaxerxes when he hears about the horrible condition of Jerusalem's walls. Inspired of the Spirit, he returns to oversee the renovation and help the people keep God's commandments. This is the only book in the Old Testament written in first person.



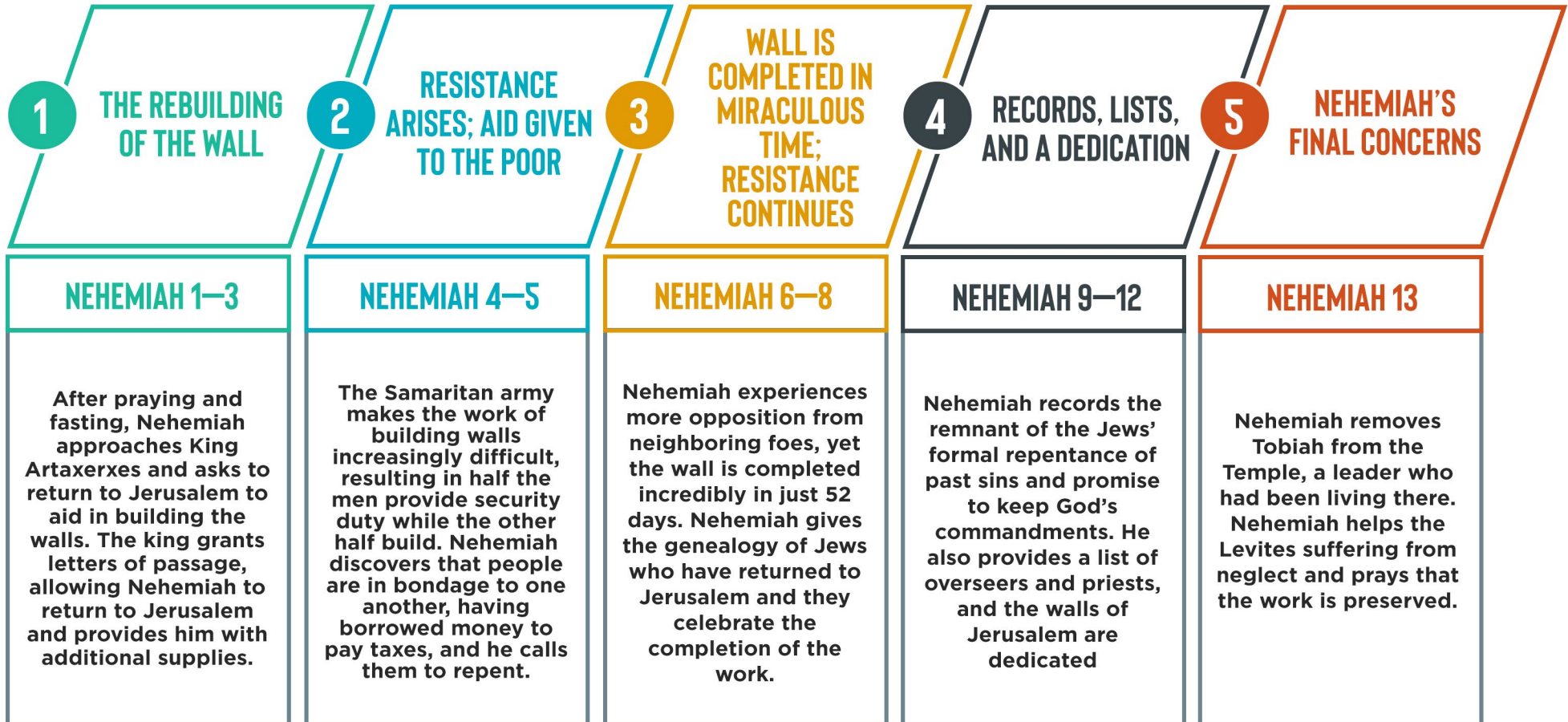
WRITTEN
425-400 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
450-430 BC



AUTHOR
Nehemiah



ESTHER

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

17

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

10

TYPE

HISTORY



OVERVIEW

The Book of Esther takes place following the end of the Great Exile, when the remnant of Judah is returning to Jerusalem. Its location is Susa (Persia) which would be modern Iran. The king unknowingly signs a decree containing the proposed genocide of all the Jews in Persia. Esther is chosen to deliver and protect her people from the danger.



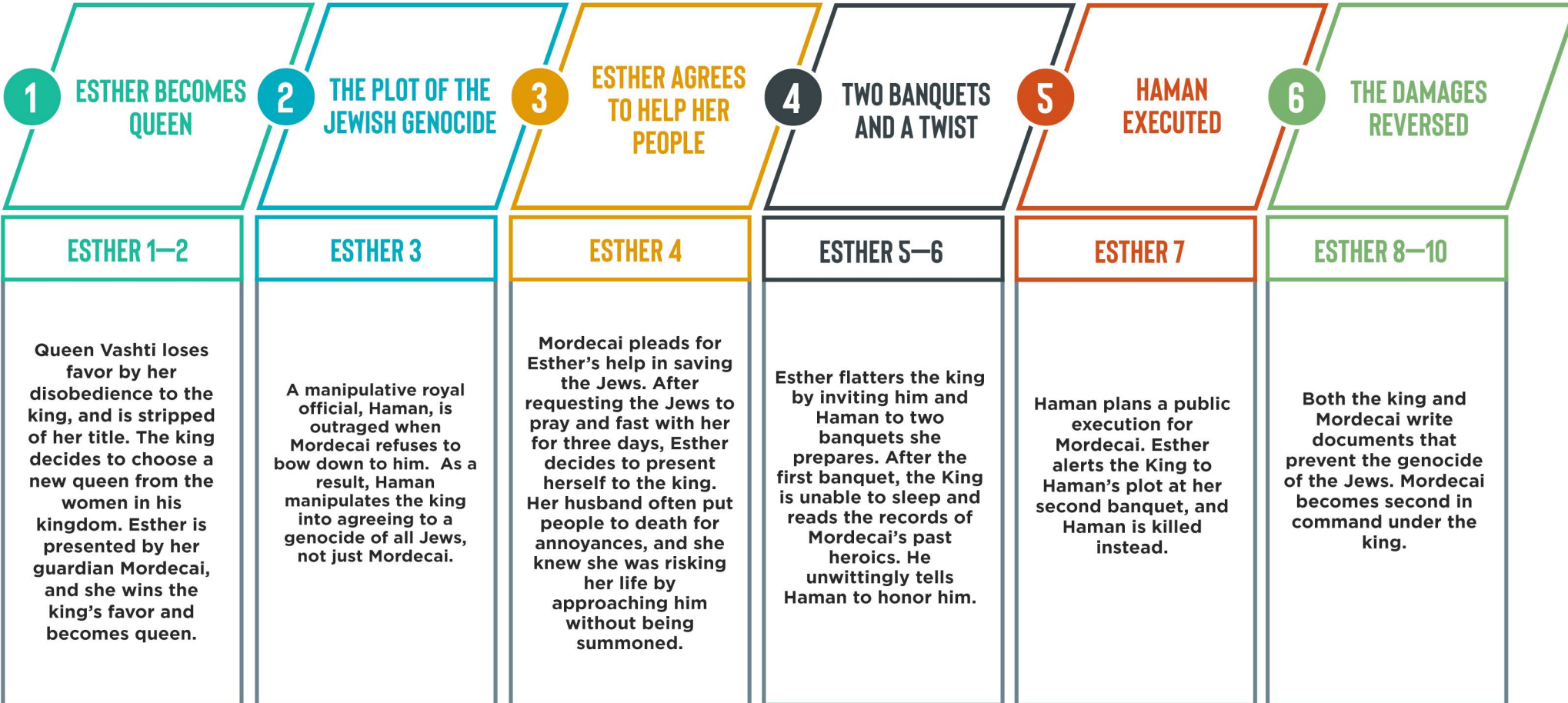
WRITTEN
450 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
480-475 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown scribe in the court of the King of Persia, Queen Esther's husband



JOB

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

18

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

42

TYPE

WISDOM/POETRY



OVERVIEW

This book records the story of Job, a righteous man who responds with faith to difficult trials in his life, including the loss of his children, property, and eventually his own health. This may be the only other book written before Genesis.



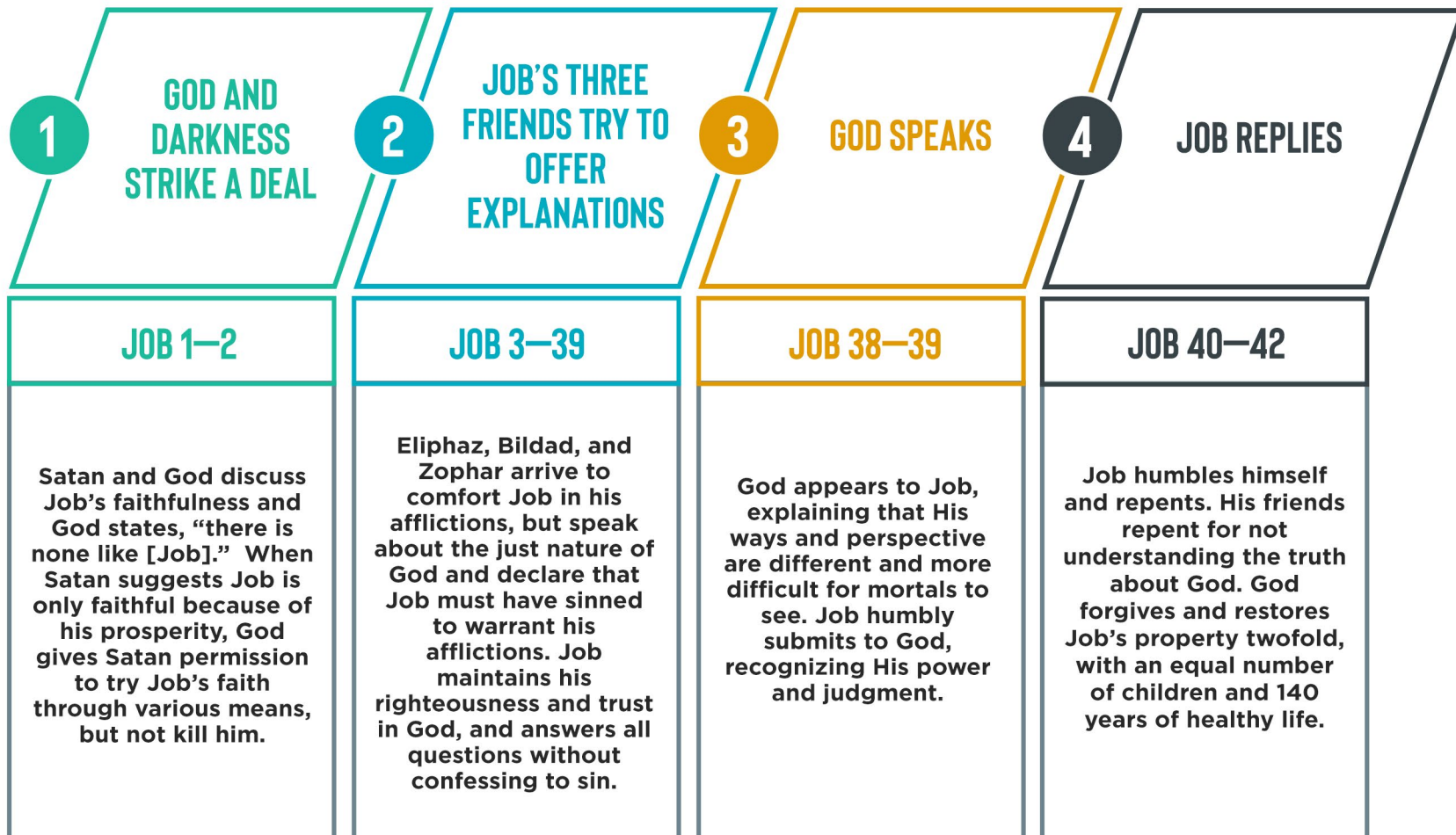
WRITTEN
About 1900 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
2100-1900 BC



AUTHOR
Unknown



PSALMS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

19

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

150

TYPE

WISDOM/POETRY



OVERVIEW

Initially written as poetry to be set to music, the Book of Psalms is often considered the first hymnal. All psalms express emotions to or about God. The psalms were collected over 1,000 years by various scribes from 1400 BC to around 450 BC. They are organized somewhat chronologically.



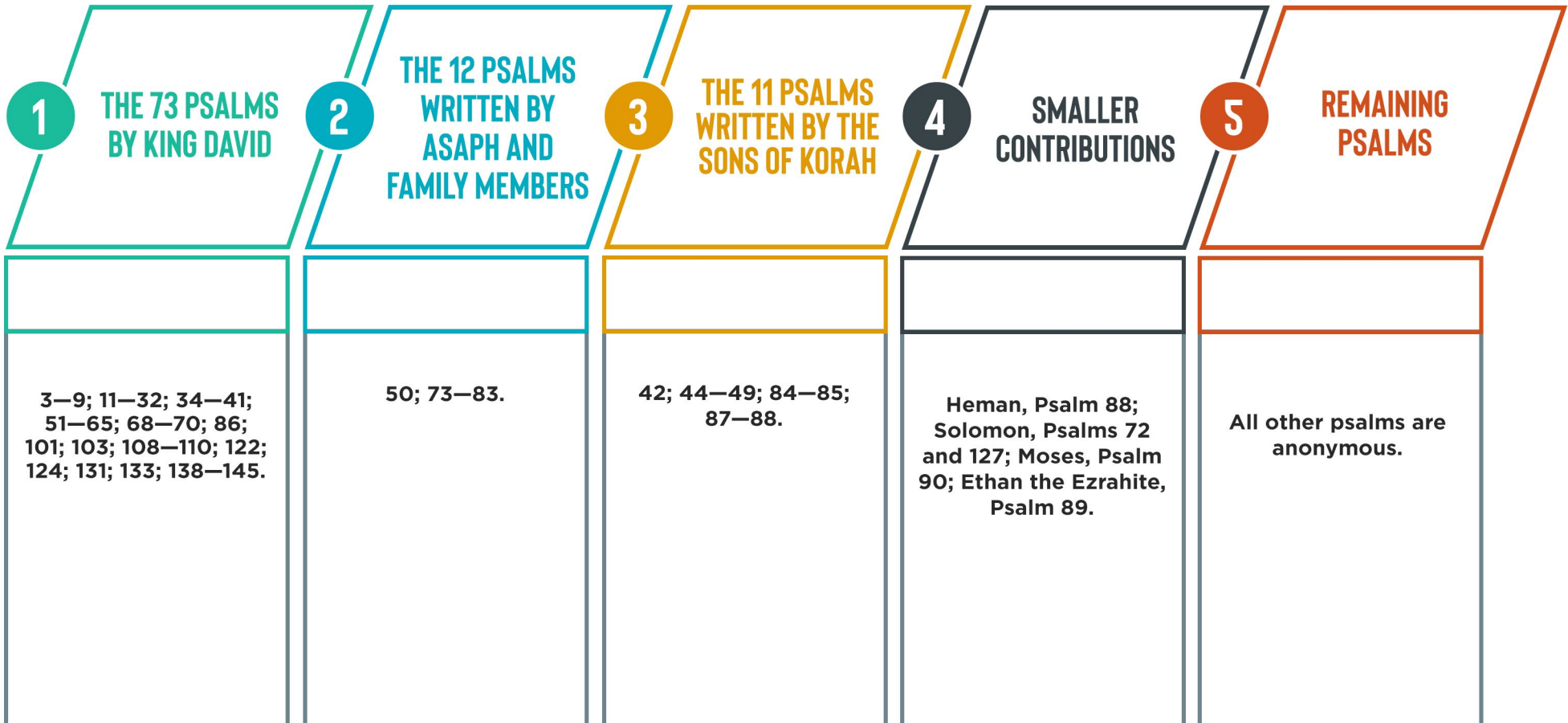
WRITTEN
1400–450 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
Meant to be timeless



AUTHOR
Multiple contributors;
King David wrote 75
psalms



PROVERBS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

20

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

31

TYPE

WISDOM/POETRY



OVERVIEW

Primarily written by Solomon, Proverbs speaks truth about life, human nature, and consequences of righteous and wicked behavior. Unlike the Book of Psalms which was compiled chronologically, Proverbs is compiled by format and theme.



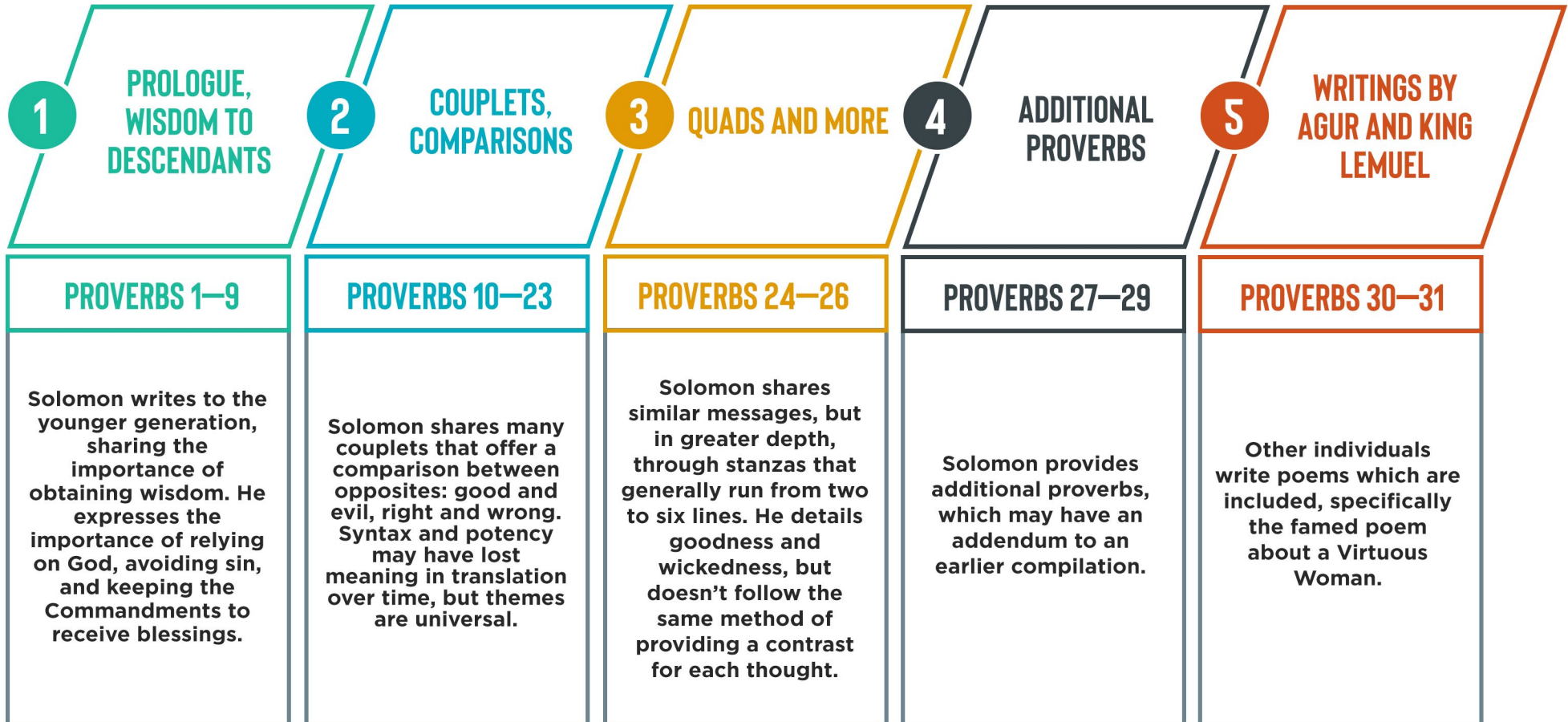
WRITTEN
970-675 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
Like Psalms, Proverbs was compiled over centuries, meant to be timeless.



AUTHOR
Solomon, with other contributors



ECCLESIASTES

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

21

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

12

TYPE

WISDOM/POETRY



OVERVIEW

The book contains the thoughts and wisdom of King Solomon, but in a different writing style which departs from the short rhyming verses in Proverbs. He shares his musing on the purpose of life, the impermanence of worldly possessions, and the eternal nature of God and His commandments. While not extremely joyful, it may be comforting to those living with depression, confusion, or any unresolved issues.



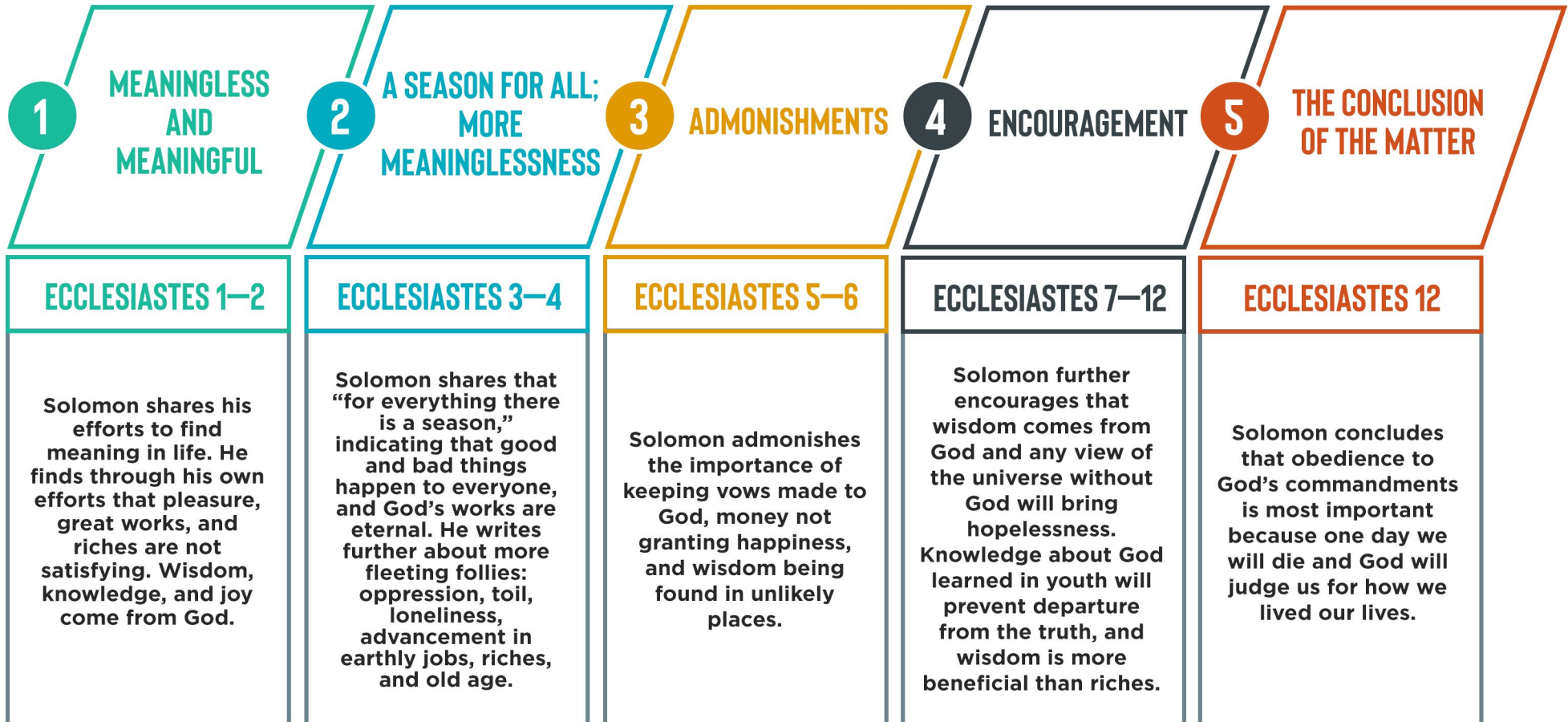
WRITTEN
940-931 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
The book is meant for all generations, being timeless



AUTHOR
King Solomon, son of King David



SONG OF SOLOMON

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

22

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

8

TYPE

WISDOM/POETRY



OVERVIEW

Written by Solomon, this book contains words and poetry that complement the Bible's teachings about love and sexual sin. Solomon's writings serve as a reminder that romantic passion can be a great gift, and many sections can be used as an interpretation of Christ's love for His church.



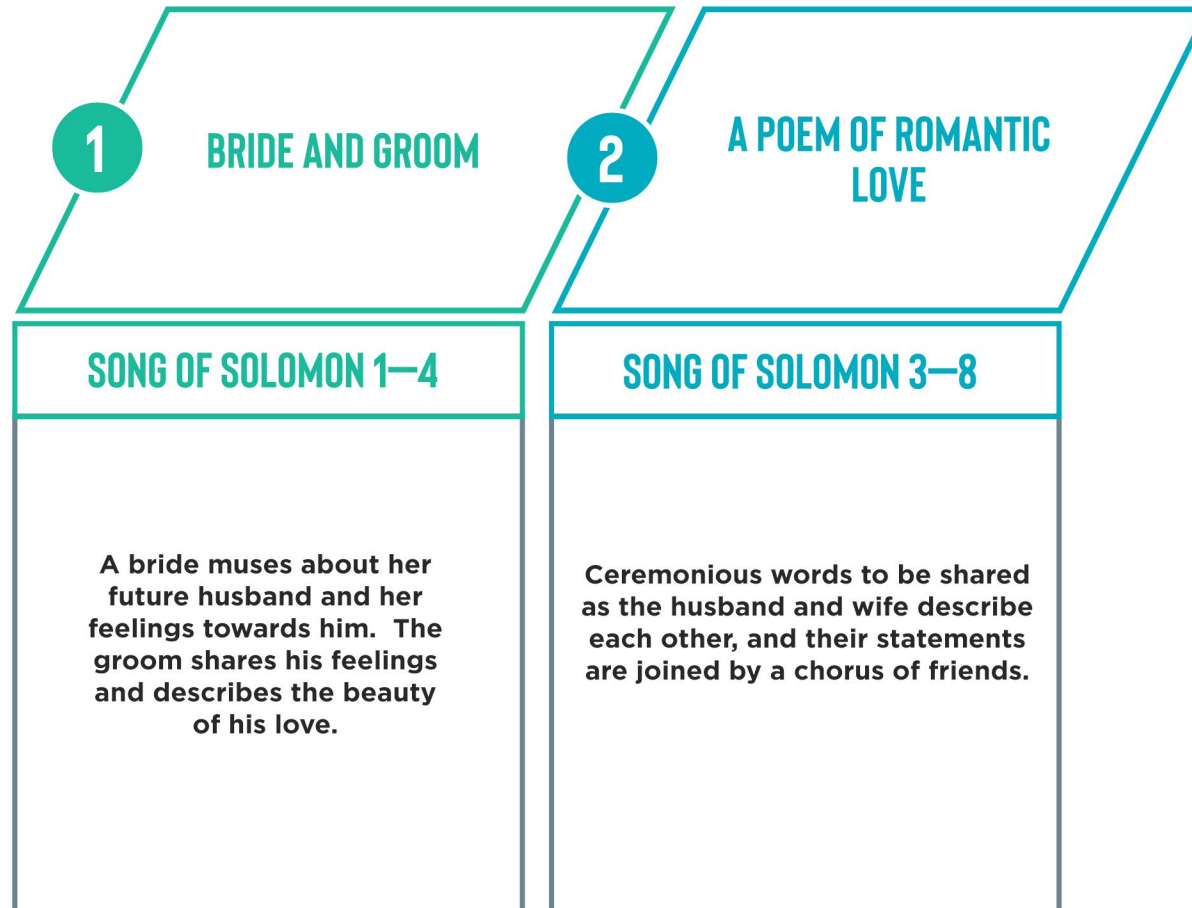
WRITTEN
970-950 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
Meant to be timeless



AUTHOR
King Solomon



ISAIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

23

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

66

TYPE

PROPHECY, MAJOR



OVERVIEW

Isaiah was a prophet who served under four Judean kings. It is likely he met his death as a martyr under the evil King Manasseh, being sawn in half. His prophecies contain events concerning his day as well as the future, and foretold of Jesus Christ. Isaiah's writings focus on the consequence of those who have turned their backs on the Lord and the restoration of Israel. Although later prophets quote Isaiah frequently, his writings may be often difficult to understand due to the use of symbolism and literary style.



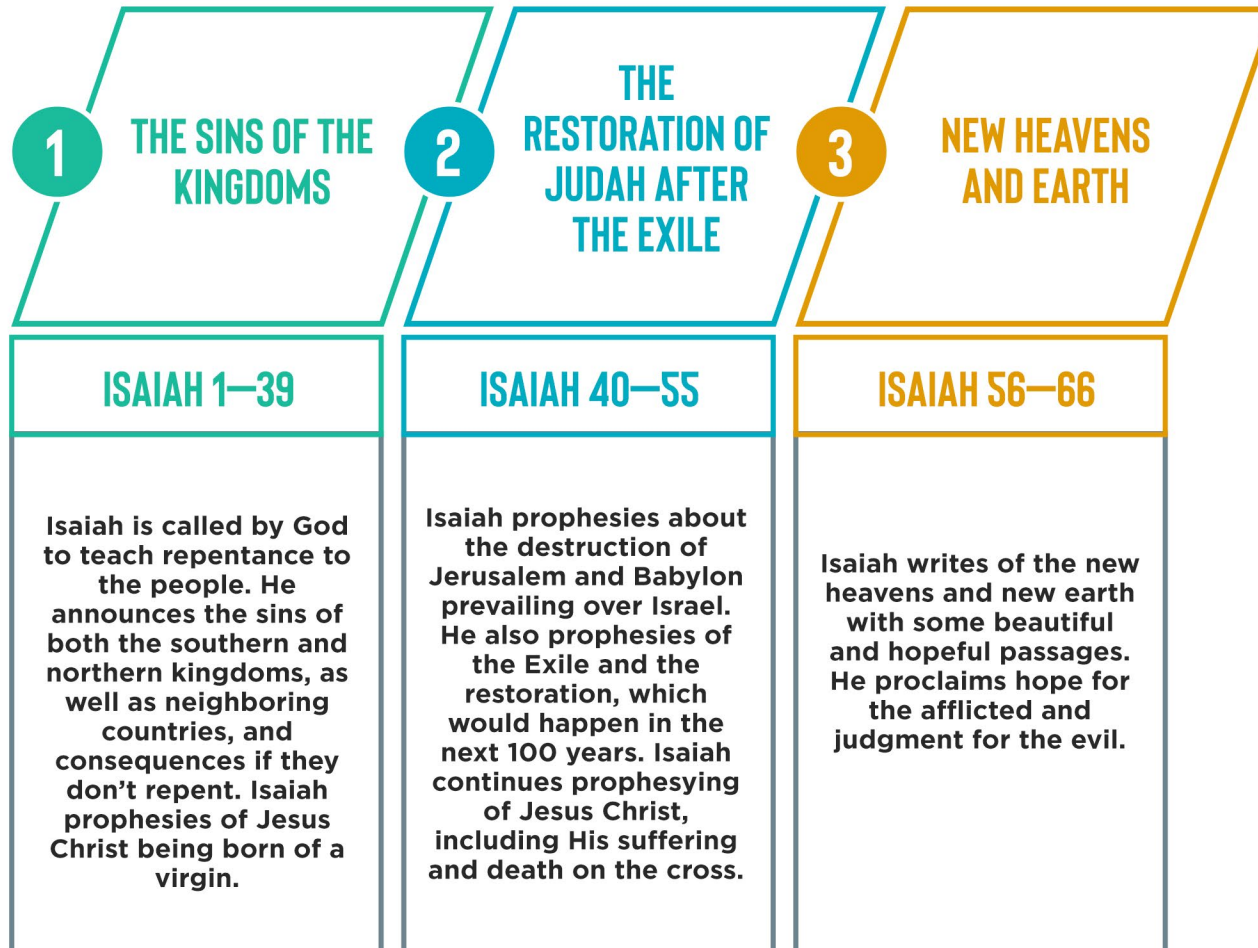
WRITTEN
700-680 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
700 BC-25 AD (some prophecies concern the life of Christ)



AUTHOR
Isaiah the Prophet



JEREMIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

24

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

52

TYPE

PROPHECY, MAJOR



OVERVIEW

Jeremiah is one of the few prophets who warned the people of impending disaster and was able to experience the events as they unfolded. For over 40 years, Jeremiah found himself addressing a nation who refused to change its ways despite many warnings, and as a result found itself facing judgment from God.



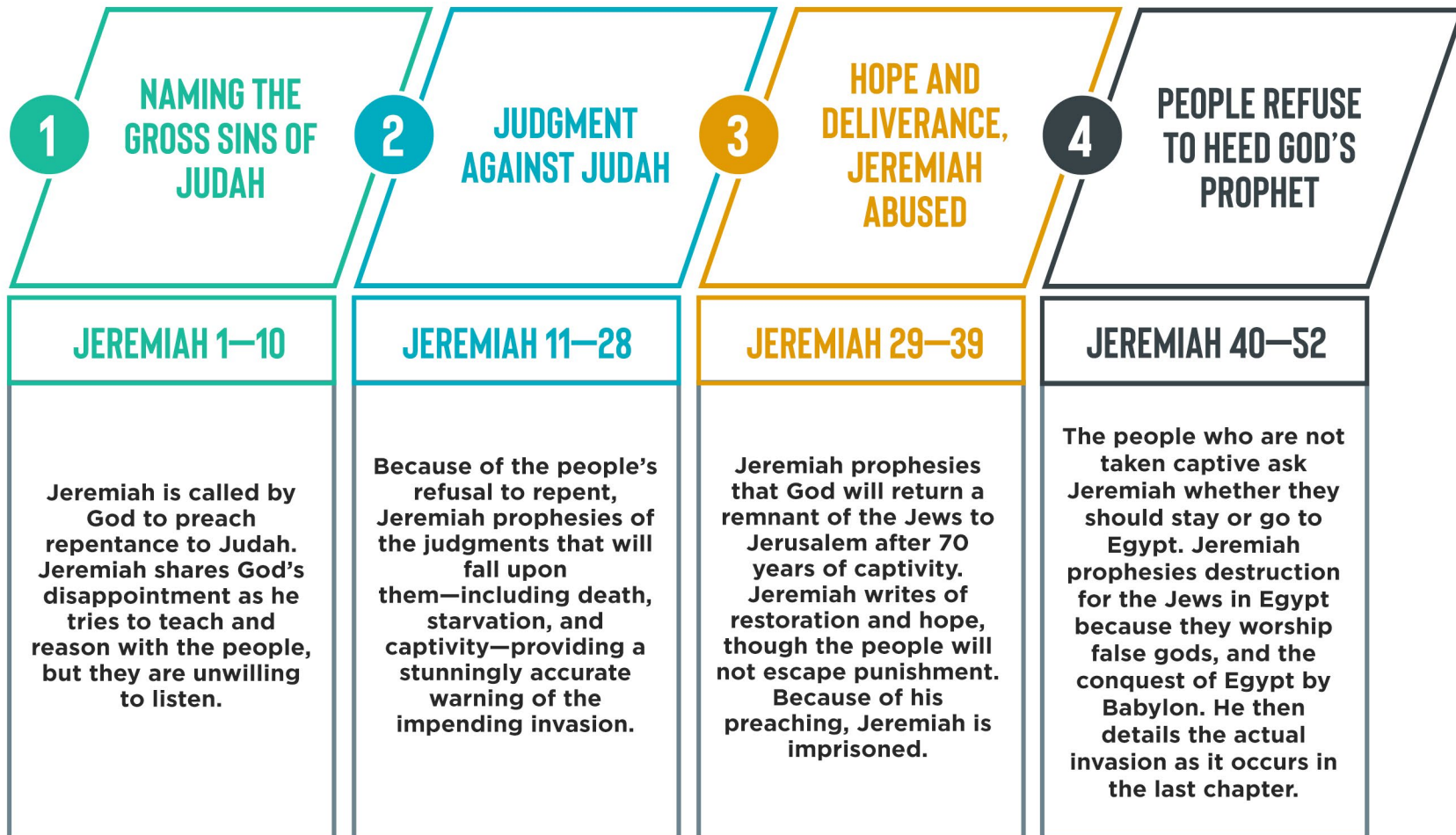
WRITTEN
585-570 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
575 BC-25 AD



AUTHOR
The Prophet
Jeremiah



LAMENTATIONS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

25

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

5

TYPE

PROPHECY, MAJOR



OVERVIEW

Written by Jeremiah, the Book of Lamentations shares his sorrow at the destruction of Jerusalem and the wickedness of the people. Having warned and prophesied of the event for over 40 years, Jeremiah grieves Judah's ruin and captivity. He writes a series of poems expressing both God's view and his own feelings, which are closely aligned.



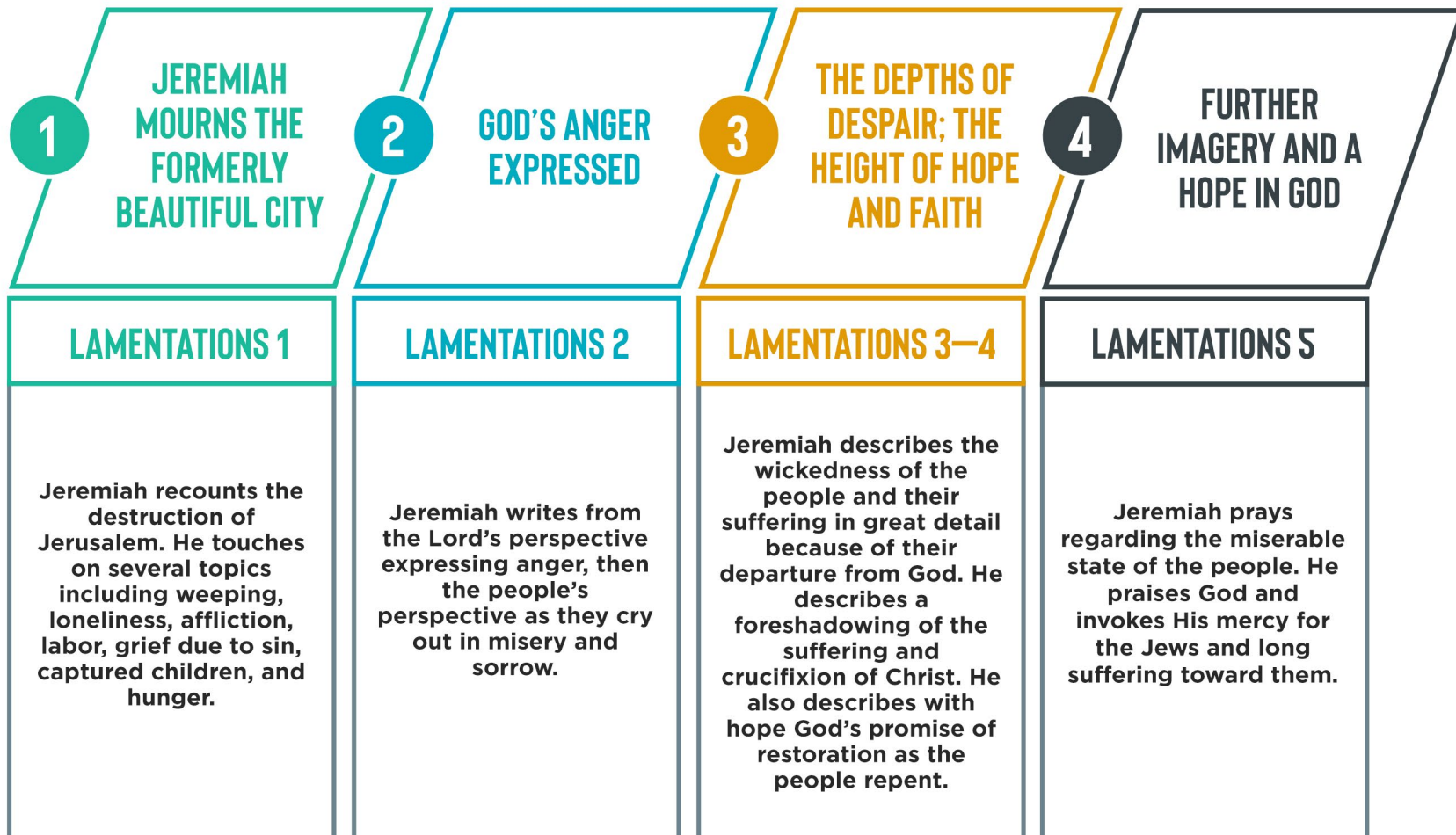
WRITTEN
585 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
586-585 BC



AUTHOR
The Prophet
Jeremiah



EZEKIEL

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

26

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

48

TYPE

PROPHECY, MAJOR



OVERVIEW

Ezekiel was a priest and one of those carried away in captivity. He prophesies from captivity for a period of over 20 years. His prophecies cover a range of topics and history, and include God's explanation of His current wrath, the recent reformation of Israel, and the Millennial Kingdom.



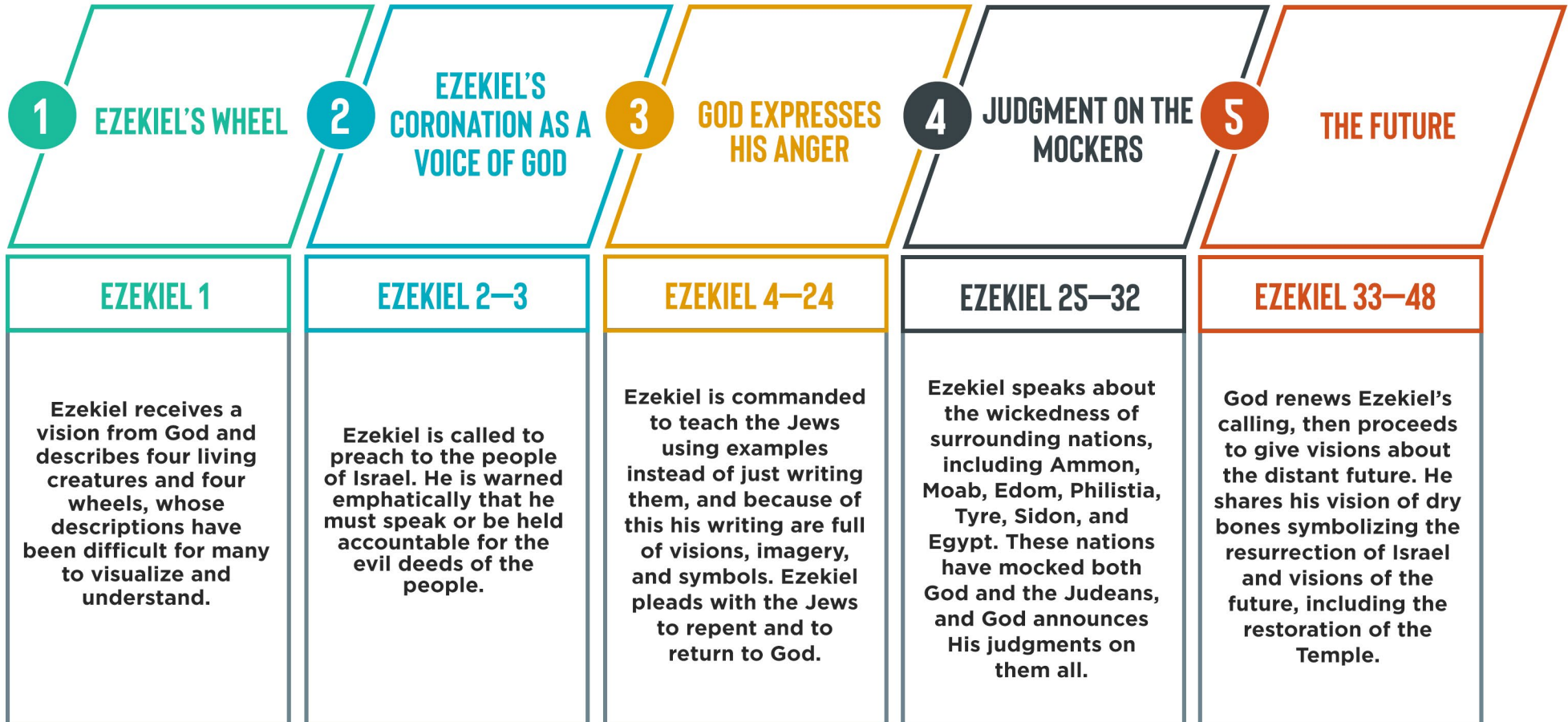
WRITTEN
590-570 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
585 BC through the end of times



AUTHOR
The Prophet Ezekiel



DANIEL

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

27

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

12

TYPE

PROPHECY, MAJOR



OVERVIEW

Daniel was one of the victims of the exile, carried away into Babylon. In captivity, Daniel was trained for service in the king's household, and found favor there. The first part of the book contains Daniel's narratives wherein he chose to keep the Lord's law and was blessed in many ways, gaining favor and power in the kingdom. The second part contains Daniel's prophetic visions, which are like Ezekiel's in their depth and clarity, and covering the end times.



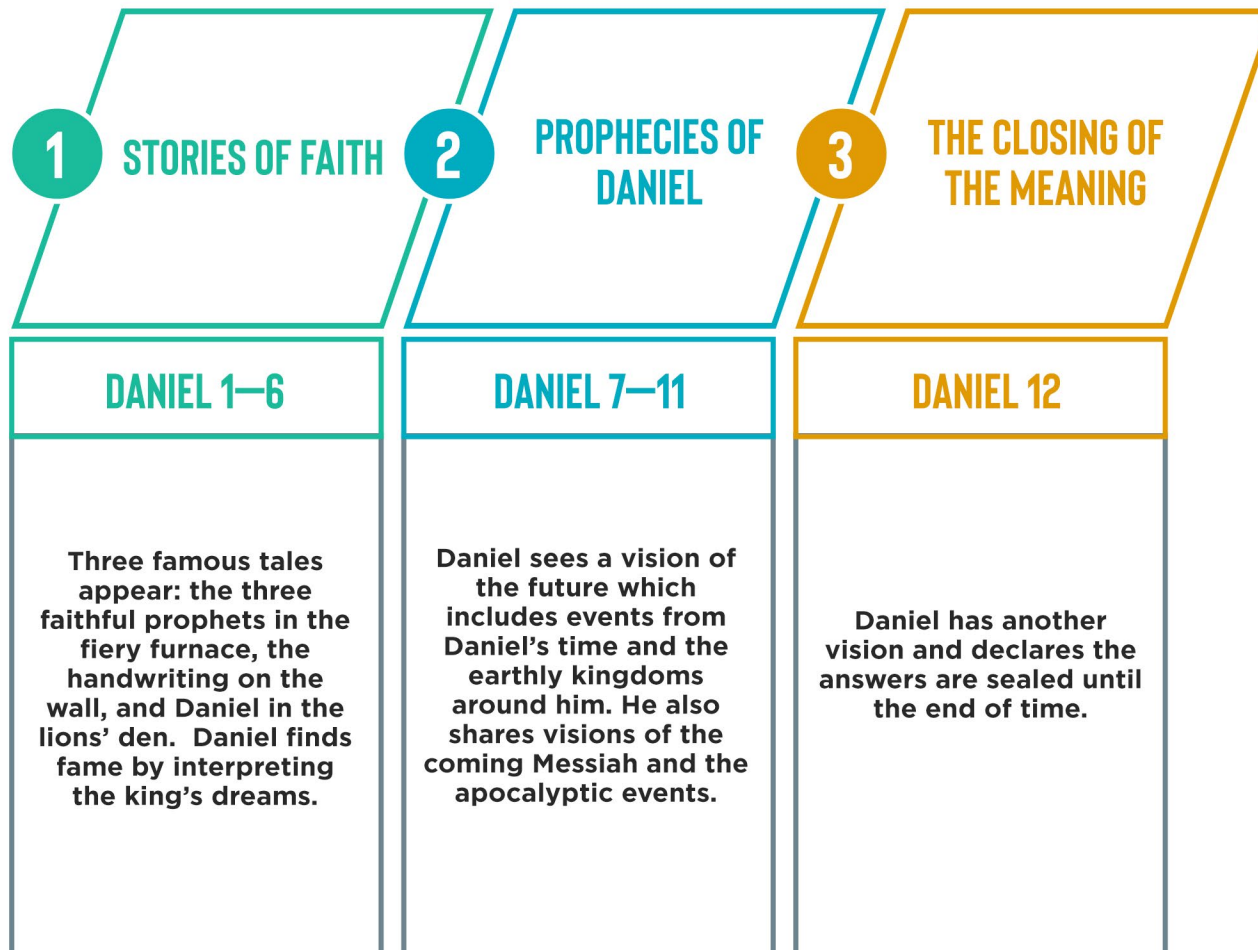
WRITTEN
536-530 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
536 BC to End of Time



AUTHOR
Daniel the Prophet



HOSEA

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

28

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

14

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Hosea was the only prophet from the northern kingdom of Israel to have a written record. The Lord commanded Hosea to marry a harlot, and God used this as a symbol of His relationship with His covenant people. This fueled the prophet to understand God's feelings about Israel's unfaithfulness and His promise of redemption.



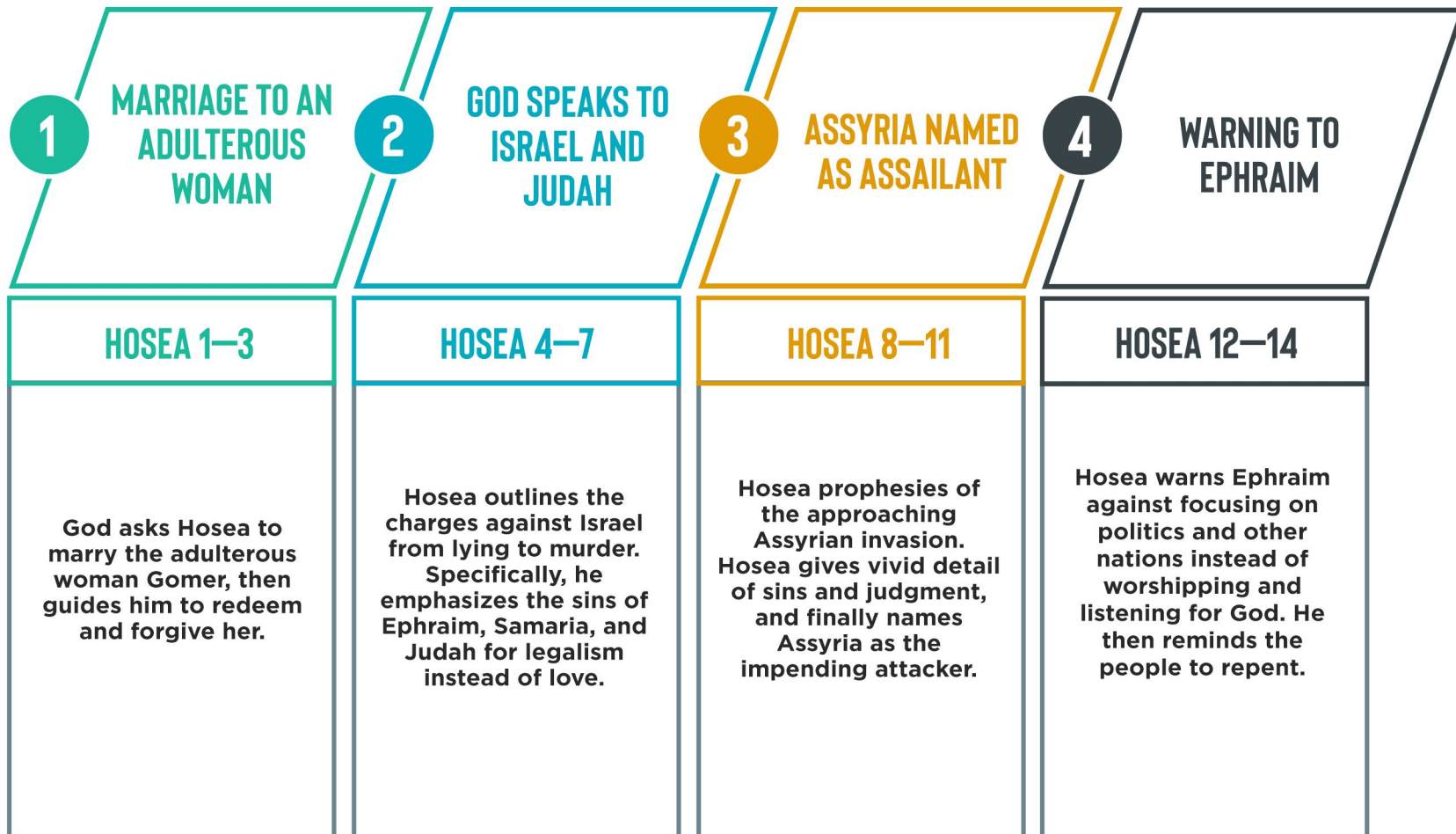
WRITTEN
750-710 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
750-6 BC



AUTHOR
Hosea the Prophet



JOEL

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

29

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

3

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Joel was a prophet of Judah who foretold the destruction of Jerusalem and other events, futuristic by even today's standards. The book speaks to all generations, encouraging all to be ready for the "Day of the Lord." Terms like "the latter rain" and "approaching darkness" come from its texts, which are used by Christians to describe current and near-future trends.



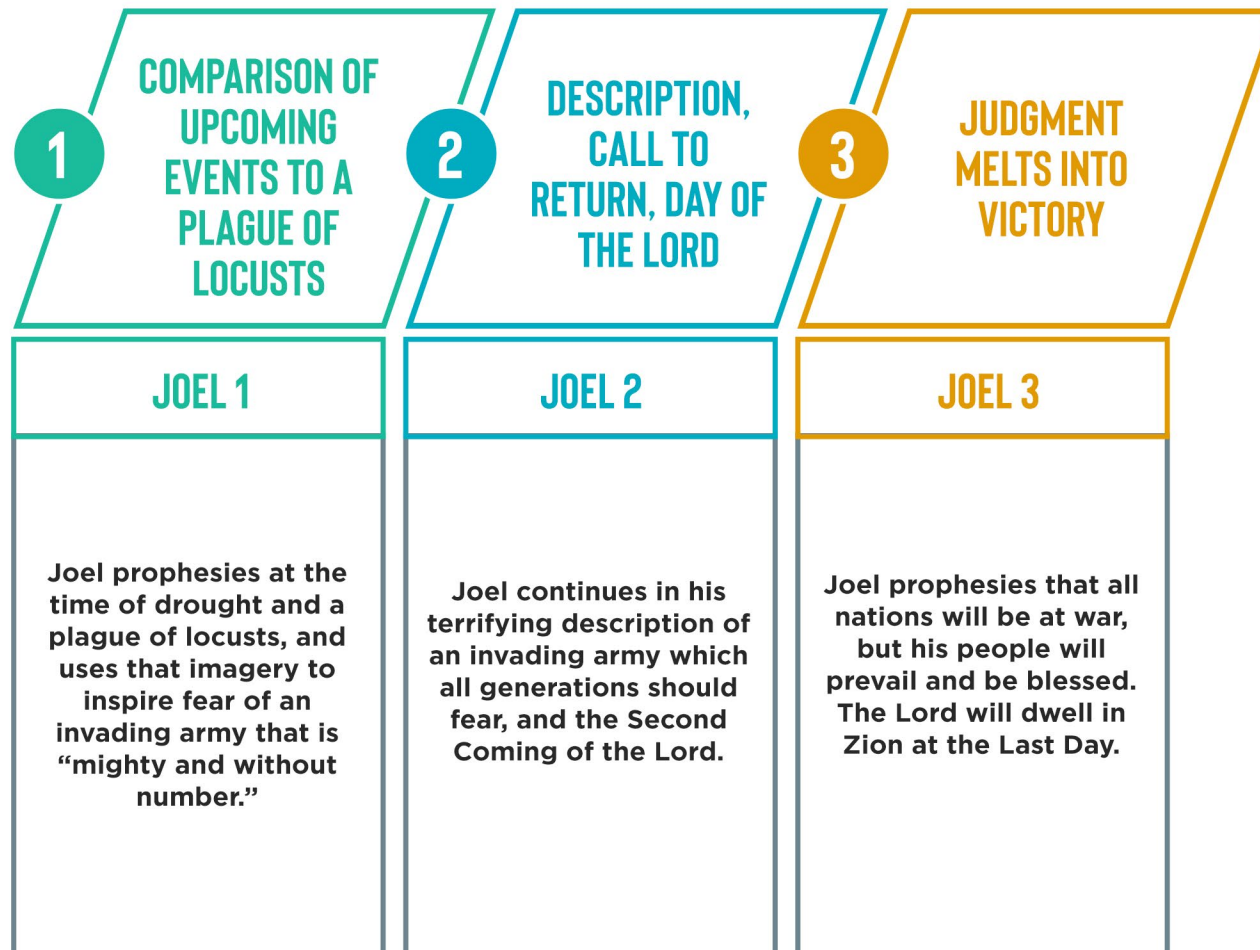
WRITTEN
BC, date unknown



TIME PERIOD COVERED
725 BC- future



AUTHOR
The Prophet Joel



AMOS

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

30

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

9

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Amos was a shepherd from Tekoa, a small town 10 miles south of Jerusalem. This was unusual, as most prophets did not have previous occupations. Amos predicted the overthrow of the Kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians, which happened in 722 BC. He also predicted the doom of Judah and many surrounding nations.



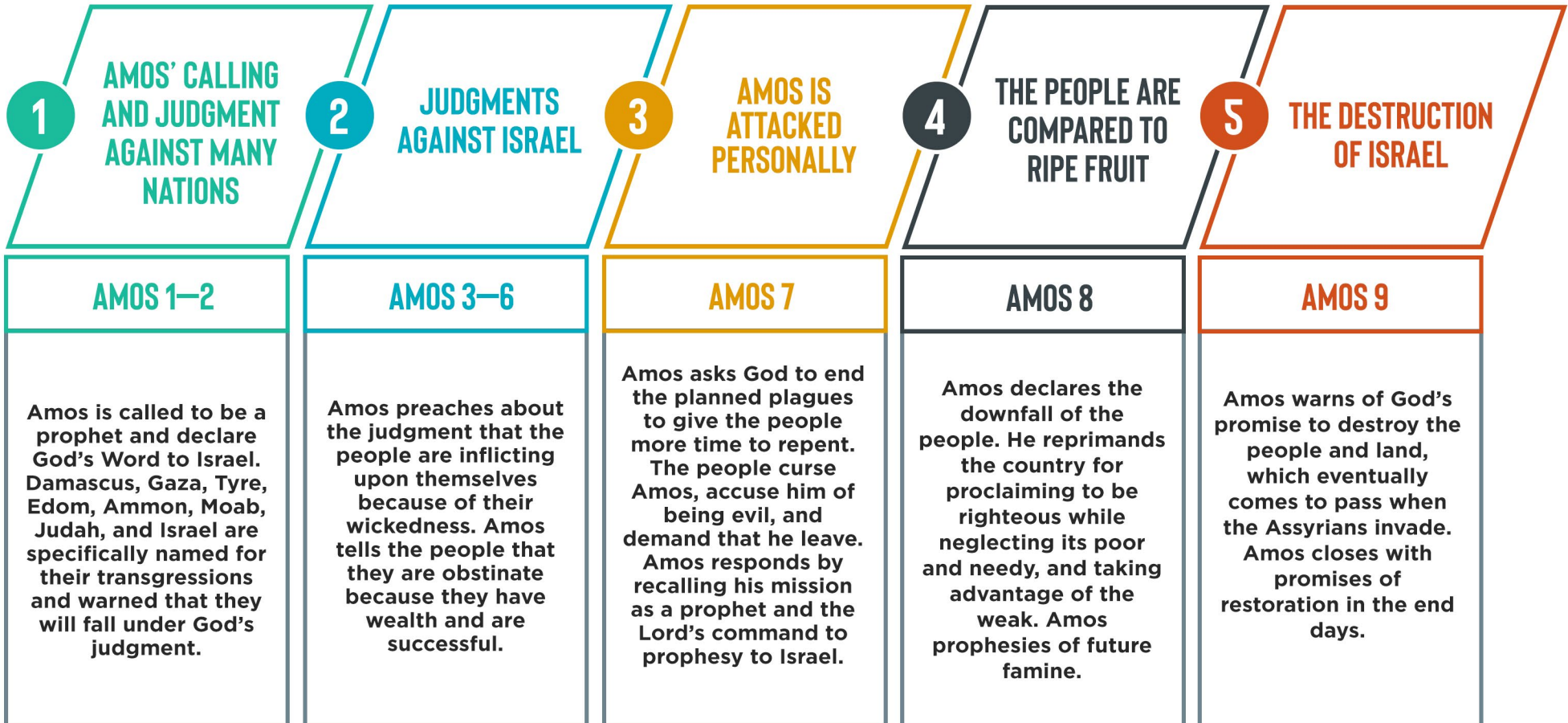
WRITTEN
750 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
722-516 BC



AUTHOR
The Prophet Amos



OBADIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

31

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

1

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Obadiah's name means "worshipper of Yahweh" and his writings are one of the few instances where God speaks solely to another culture rather than Israel. At the time, the people of Edom were mocking and harassing God's people, and Obadiah prophesies to them and warns them of their impending punishment. During this time, Judah was very vulnerable to invasion. It had been attacked by the Philistines and also by the Arabians. Edom may never have invaded, but they rejoiced when others would do so.



WRITTEN

There isn't enough evidence to pin down an exact time, but historians say it is most likely circa 840 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED

between 700-575 BC



AUTHOR

Obadiah

1

EDOM'S PRIDE
PUNISHED

OBADIAH 1

Obadiah prophesies that God will punish Edom for gloating over God's people while they suffered. Obadiah teaches that we are mocking God when we gloat over suffering of others.

JONAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

32

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

4

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

The book contains the story of Jonah and the great fish. God calls Jonah to preach to the people of Nineveh, who were known for their cruelty and misdeeds. Jonah attempts to flee and hide, but ultimately God's will prevails.



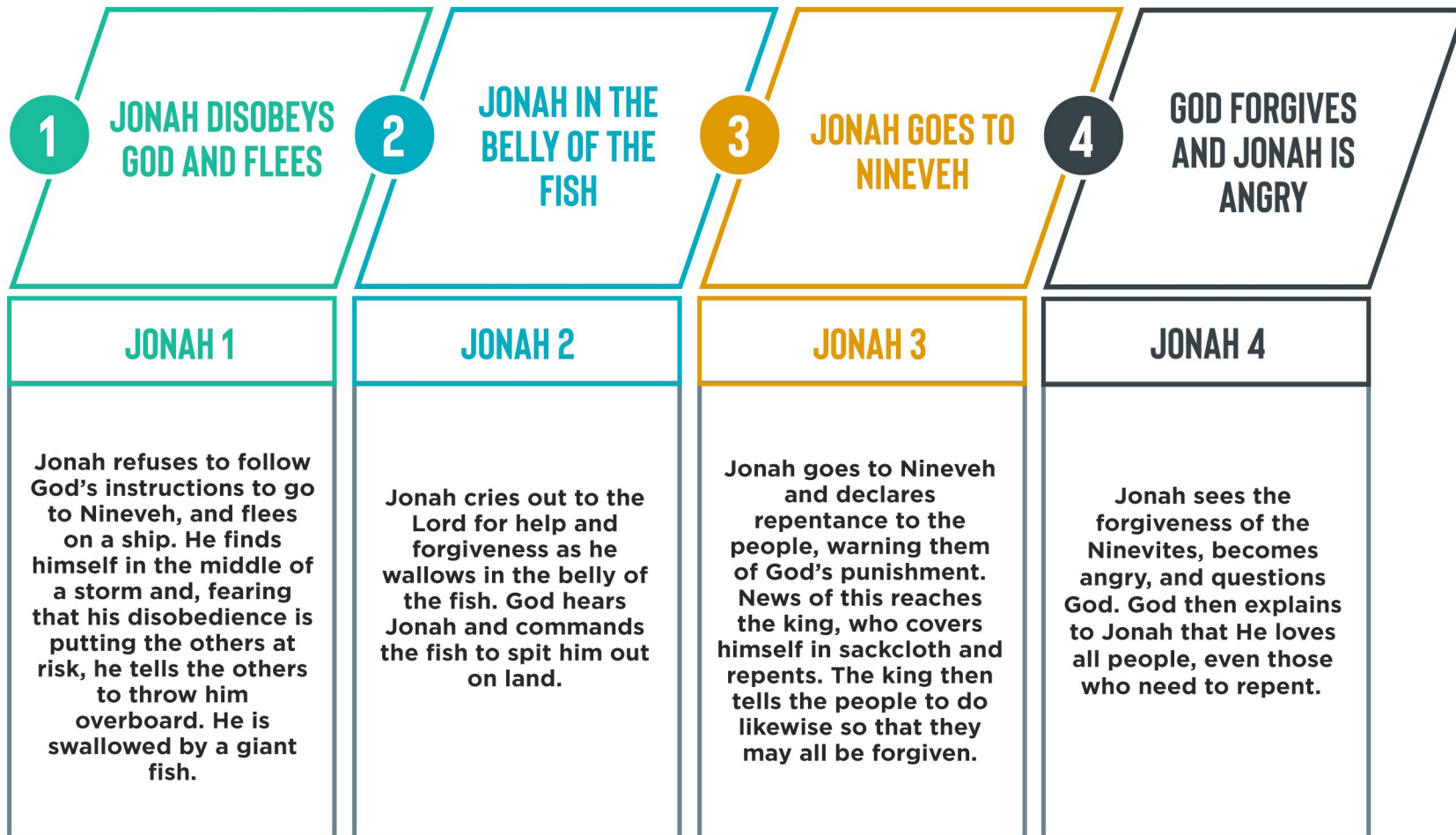
WRITTEN
780 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
775 BC



AUTHOR
Jonah the Prophet



MICAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

33

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

7

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Micah prophesied at the same time as Isaiah and Hosea, during the tragic years surrounding the Assyrian invasion of Israel. Micah's earlier prophecies concern judgment of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah for idolatry. His later prophecies concern the future kingdom Jesus speaks of during His ministry.



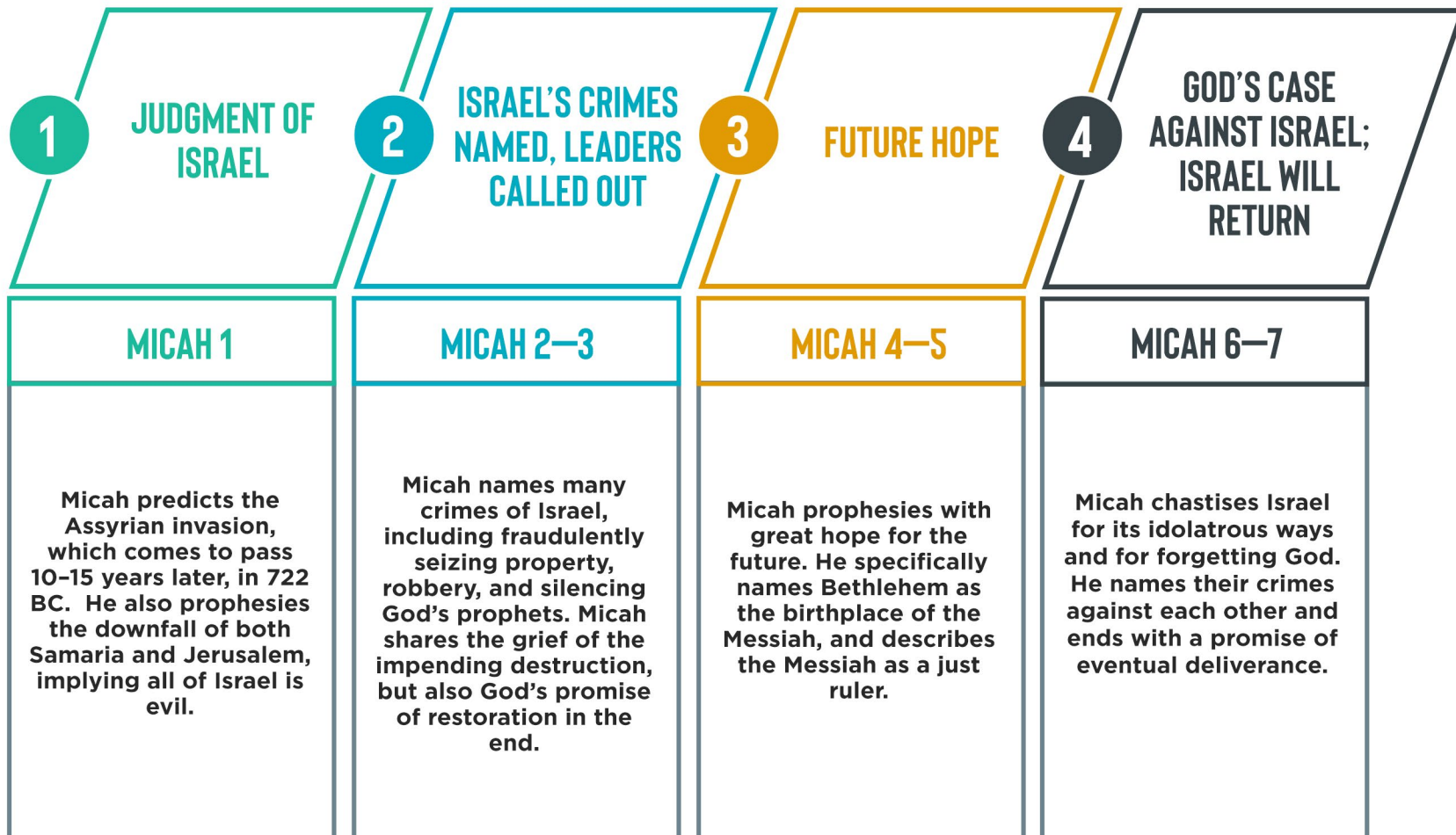
WRITTEN
735-710 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
722 BC to the End of Days



AUTHOR
The Prophet Micah



NAHUM

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

34

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

3

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Nahum means “comfort,” and God sends him to prophesy during one of the darkest periods in Judah’s history, when King Manasseh was allowing the worst of idolatry. Nahum fixates on the fall of the Assyrian city Nineveh, to whom the prophet Jonah had preached repentance some 150 years earlier. This time, the people do not repent and the prophecies of Nahum predicting the city’s destruction come to pass in 612 BC.



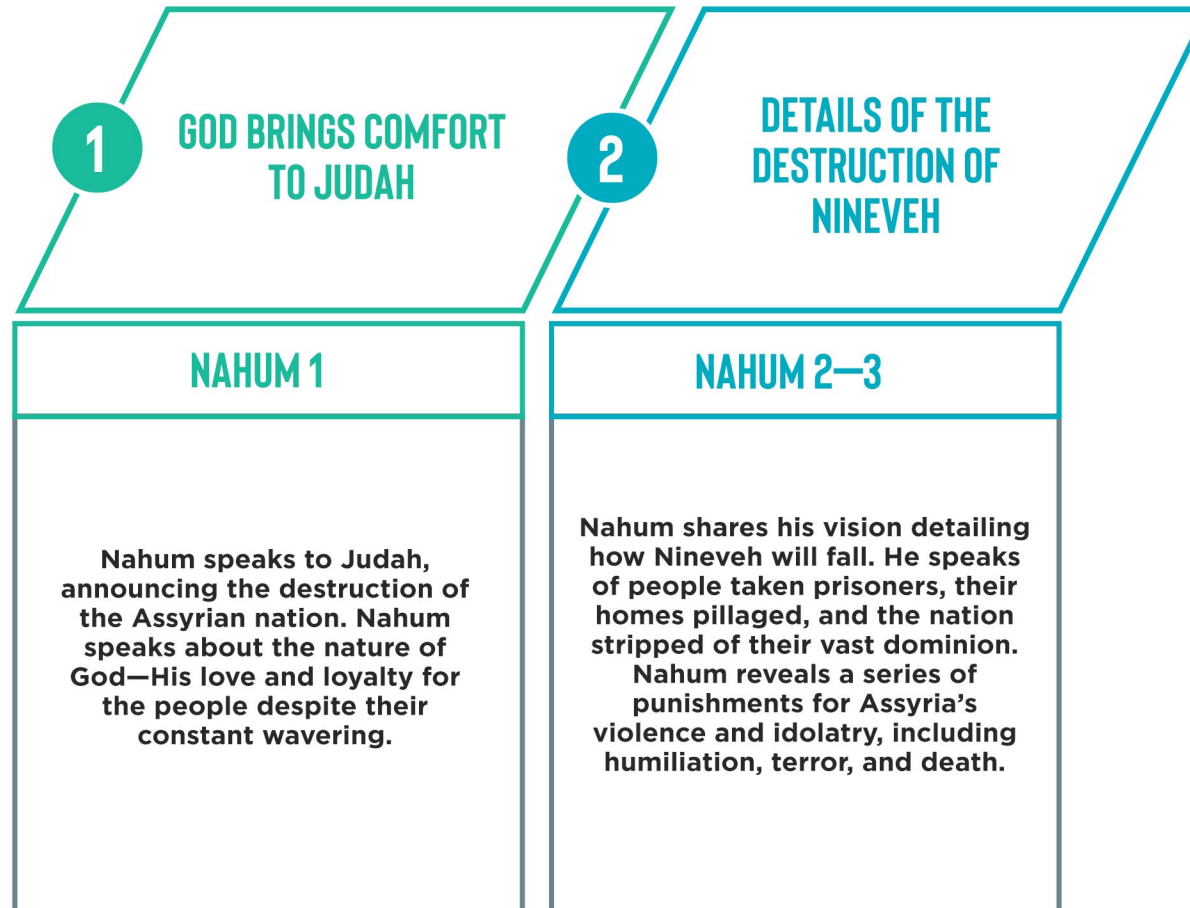
WRITTEN
650 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
658–615 BC



AUTHOR
Nahum the Prophet



HABAKKUK

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

35

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

3

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Habakkuk was a prophet and this book contains an exchange between him and the Lord when Habakkuk is frustrated with the wickedness of the people. This book teaches us that even when we feel like God is doing nothing, He is always with His people and will eventually prevail.



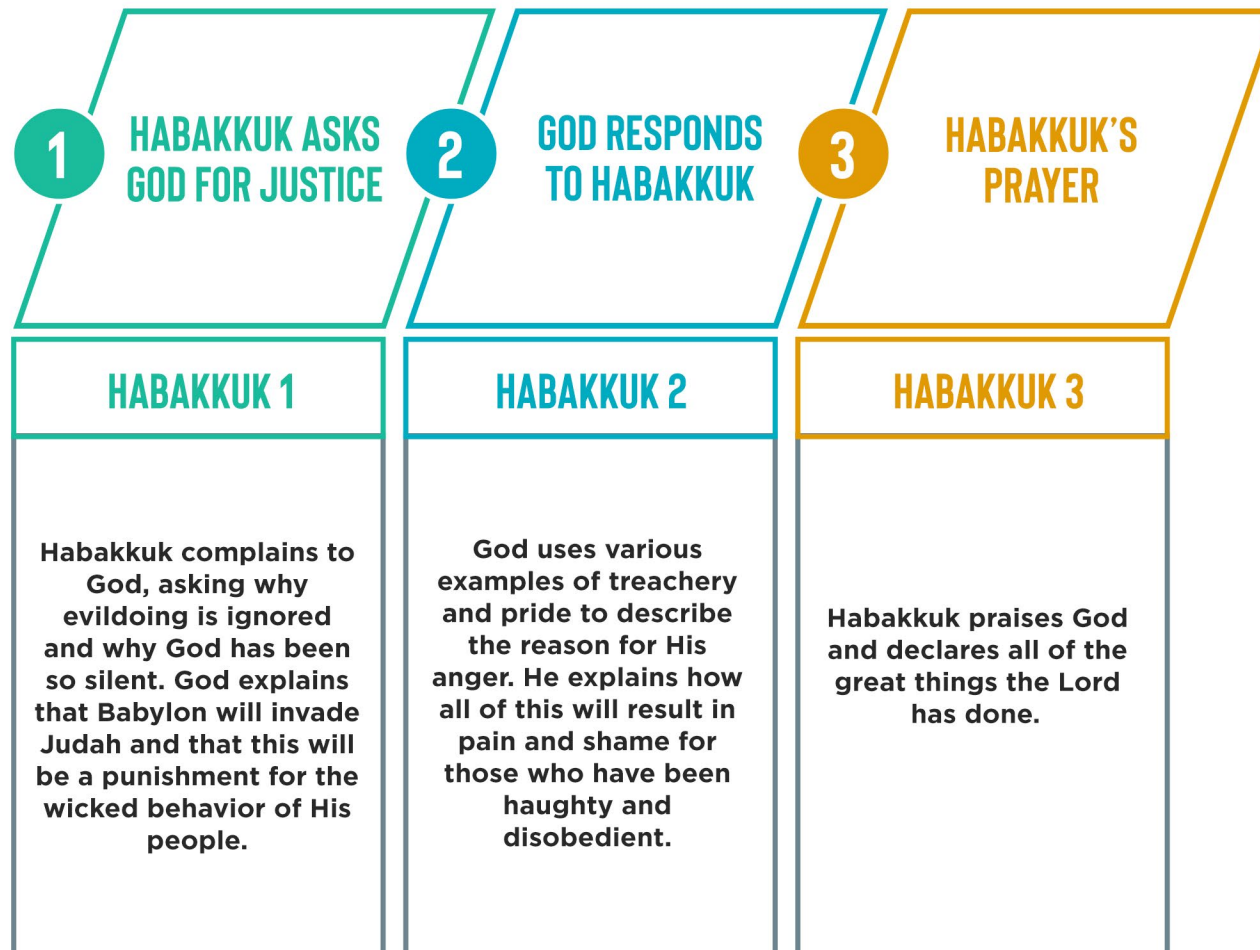
WRITTEN
615-605 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
608-598 BC



AUTHOR
Habakkuk the Prophet



ZEPHANIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

36

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

3

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Zephaniah is known for his seven mentions of “the Day of the Lord,” more mentions than any other prophet. Often, the term refers to the end of time, but can mean any time in history where God personally intervenes to protect His people. Zephaniah has immediate importance for the people, as well as future generations.



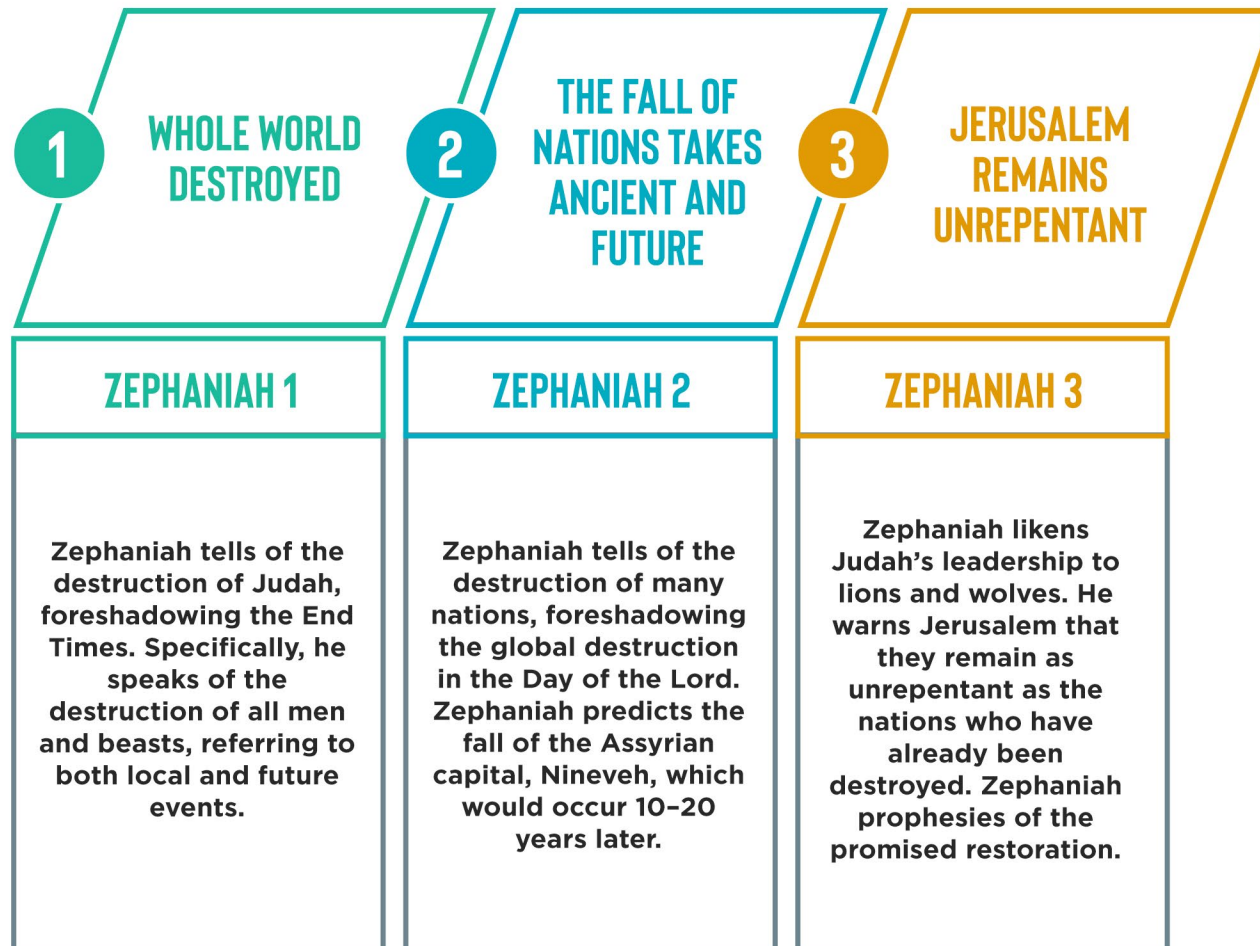
WRITTEN
635-625 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
605 BC to the End
of Days



AUTHOR
The Prophet
Zephaniah



HAGGAI

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

37

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

2

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

One of the few books written after the return from the Great Exile in Babylon, Haggai wrote to encourage the people of Judah to rebuild the Temple. He wanted them to stop focusing on their own misfortune and to remember that devotion to God brings true rewards.



WRITTEN
526 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
526 BC



AUTHOR
Haggai the Prophet

1

HAGGAI ENCOURAGES
THE PEOPLE TO
REBUILD THE TEMPLE

HAGGAI 1

Haggai tells the people that they have procrastinated rebuilding the Temple, which is why they are not flourishing. The people are fixated instead on rebuilding their own houses and, as a result, they have forgotten about unity, love for God, and for each other. As a result of Haggai's preaching, the people heed the call to rebuild the Temple.

2

THREE MORE PROPHECIES

HAGGAI 2

Haggai shares three prophecies. First: God will "shake up the earth and restore peace." Second: God will bless His people even though they have been defiled by unclean people and customs. Third: God will use Zerubbabel as His chosen leader.

ZECHARIAH

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

38

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

14

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

Zechariah prophesies after the return from the Great Exile. The scope of his prophecies covers a wide range of topics and timelines, as he often speaks of Old Testament events and the First and Second Coming of Christ in the same passage. There is a lull of decades between his two sets of prophecies.



WRITTEN
520-484 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
520 BC-End of Days



AUTHOR
The Prophet
Zechariah

1

ZECHARIAH'S EARLY PROPHECIES

ZECHARIAH 1-8

Zechariah's ministry begins with calling on Judah to repent. He then receives eight metaphoric visions in one night, from horns to horses and flying scrolls. He warns the people to repent and prepare for the Messiah.

2

ZECHARIAH'S LATER PROPHECIES

ZECHARIAH 9-14

Zechariah sees the Coming of the Lord. He sees that the Messiah will be rejected by the Jews, and specifically mentions Palm Sunday. He sees the Second Coming of the Lord and the final victory for Israel with the Messiah.

MALACHI

ORDER IN OLD TESTAMENT

39

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS

4

TYPE

PROPHECY, MINOR



OVERVIEW

The people of Judah had been living in Jerusalem for more than 100 years after the Babylonian exile. Although the Temple had been rebuilt, there was corruption in the priesthood and the people had become spiritually disinterested. Through Malachi, God calls the priests and people to repentance.



WRITTEN
433-424 BC



TIME PERIOD COVERED
424 BC-24 AD



AUTHOR
Malachi the Prophet

