



From Word to the World Ministries

Bible Study Guide

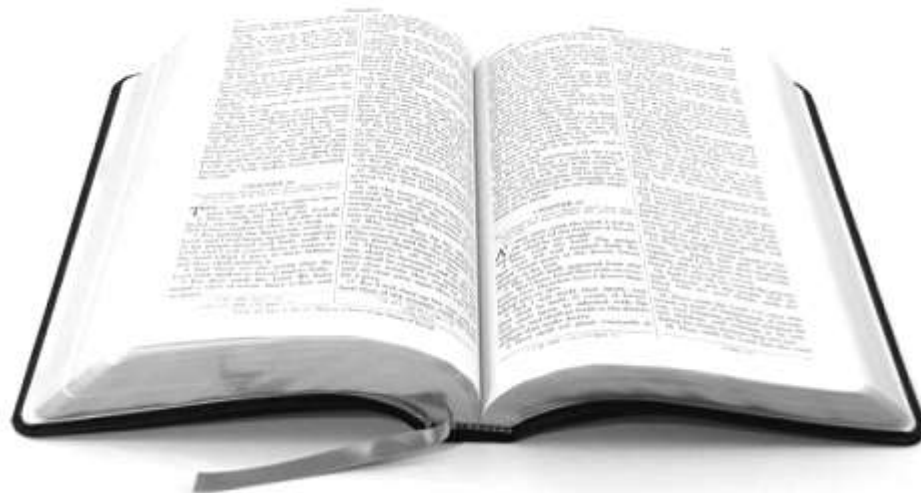
**A guide arranged for
the beginner through
the familiar reader**

Harold A Lerch, Sr.

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Bible Study Guide

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BIBLE REFERENCES

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BIBLE COMPARISONS

The King James Version is the “old standard” but can be confusing to new readers. Other versions currently popular are NIV, LVB, and RSV. The Living Bible is the easiest to read but the translation is not perfect. The author suggests NIV, but **USE A VERSION THAT YOU UNDERSTAND!** Here are comparisons of the four versions listed above:

¹⁶For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. ¹⁷For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved. ¹⁸He 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. (King James Version)

¹⁶For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. ¹⁷For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him. ¹⁸Whoever believes in him is not condemned, but whoever does not believe stands condemned already because they have not believed in the name of God’s one and only Son. (New International Version)

¹⁶For God loved the world so much that he gave his only Son so that anyone who believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. ¹⁷God did not send his Son into the world to condemn it, but to save it. ¹⁸There is no eternal doom awaiting those who trust him to save them. But those who don't trust him have already been tried and condemned for not believing in the only Son of God. (The Living Bible)

¹⁶For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life. ¹⁷For God sent the Son into the world, not to condemn the world, but that the world might be saved through him. ¹⁸He who believes in him is not condemned; he who does not believe is condemned already, because he has not believed in the name of the only Son of God. (Revised Standard Bible)

Mission Statement

This study guide was designed for new readers: those who are new Christians or others who simply want to know what the Bible says. It begins with a written summary of the Bible: how one might share with another what the Bible imparts. The next section lists the scriptures that support the essay.

An intermediate section is for those readers who have come to understand the beginning portion.

The Bible study concludes with advanced reading of prophecy and deeper concepts. Also, included is a section explaining why many believers accept current archaeology and science support the biblical text.

The author's overall concern is for the salvation of lost souls. God has provided The Way to all that will accept His grace, and His son Jesus Christ, Messiah and LORD. This study guide has been crafted to proclaim that the Bible is God's literal Word, and is useful for all who obey His commandments, study His Word, and seek the wisdom that only He can give.

God is Creator. He owns us. He alone has the right to give commandments and judge us. God's master plan was redirected because of our sinful ways. His plan for us into eternity is that we follow His Son, the Messiah, who has already come as the Redeemer of sins for all time. Jesus will return to conquer Satan and all our enemies. We who accept Him as our Redeemer will abide with the Conqueror forever.

The author offers all of his products as no cost downloads from his website as well as on Google Books.

Author

The author, Harold A. Lerch, Sr., is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, College of Engineering, and is a retired Professional Engineer. The majority of his career was in construction administration and management for a major private-industry corporation. Previously, he was Special Projects Manager for the same corporation, specializing in food manufacturing and material handling.

Lerch is founder of Word to the World Ministries, a concern that publishes and distributes complimentary witnessing resources.

Know therefore that the Lord thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments to a thousand generations; (Deuteronomy 7:9).

Dedication

I dedicate this book to Jeanne, my wife for the last near-half century. Jeanne's gifts to me include Harold, Jr., and Joanne, who in turn gave us Mariah, Rochele, Christian, Drew, Kylee, Alex, Shelly, and Gabriele. Blessings upon blessings! Jeanne is my best friend.

An old man's grandchildren are his crowning glory. A child's glory is his father. (Proverbs 17:6).

I wish to honor my parents, the late Ralph H. and Pearl N. Lerch. Without my parents' prayers and direction, my soul might be lost.

Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. (Exodus 20:12).

Acknowledgments

- Jesus Christ, our LORD, Savior, and Creator.
- A thank you to my parents for teaching me the scriptures and in the ways of the LORD. I would be so proud if I could say that I measured up to them!
- My uncle, Edwin M. Lerch, has contributed scripture to prior books and instructed me simply, "Keep writing."
- Thank you Jeanne for the moral support you gave your husband while he was (yet again) glued to a computer writing a book.
- My "brother" Randy Lerch has provided more motivation than he could know.

O Give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name: make known his deeds among the people. Sing unto him, sing psalms unto him: talk ye of all his wondrous works. (Psalms 105:1-2).

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PART I: BEGINNING STUDY

This section is prepared for those who wish to become familiar with the Bible, or as a beginning to read the entire Bible in the most meaningful fashion. It starts with an essay recapping the Bible story.

NARRATIVE

THE OLD TESTAMENT

<u>The Law</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Poetry and Wisdom</u>	<u>Prophecy</u>	
Genesis	Joshua	Job	Isaiah	Jonah
Exodus	Judges	Psalms	Jeremiah	Micah
Leviticus	Ruth	Proverbs	Lamentations	Nahum
Numbers	1 and 2 Samuel	Ecclesiastes	Ezekiel	Habakkuk
Deuteronomy	1 and 2 Kings	Song of Solomon	Daniel	Zephaniah
	1 and 2 Chronicles		Hosea	Haggai
	Ezra		Joel	Zechariah
	Nehemiah		Amos	Malachi
	Esther		Obadiah	

The Bible begins with a group of five books called “The Law.” They are also called “The Books of Moses.” Jesus attributes the books to Moses during His ministry on earth.

The beginning of the Bible is also the beginning of the Universe and all that is in it. God created matter, time, space, light, and all life in Genesis chapter 1, including mankind. God declares that all is good: a perfect creation. God gives man free will. Man disobeys God (sins) and brings death and destruction. This is called “Original Sin” and is why redemption by the birth, death, and resurrection of the Messiah are needed. “Creation vs. Science” is reviewed in Section IV.

A familiar pattern of sin and destruction, followed by forgiveness develops. This pattern is established in Genesis and continues to the last page of the Bible. Genesis continues with rampant sin to a point that causes God to choose to destroy life. He finds a righteous man, Noah, and opts to save this man, his family, and other plant and animal life. God causes a worldwide flood, saving Noah’s family, surviving vegetation, and animals by placing air-breathing fauna onto the ark.

After the flood, God commands the people to spread all over the earth. They did not listen. In fact, they united in an attempt to build the first “skyscraper” so they could get closer to God. God confounded their language so they could only communicate within groups. This caused them to separate by language and disburse to all the corners of the earth. Some Bible scholars believe that, after

this dispersion, God caused the tectonic plates to shift from the single continent of Pangea into the present configuration.

A man named Abraham enters the picture and becomes the father of the people to be called “Israelites.” (He also becomes the father of Ishmael and the Arabs.) His descendants, the Israelites, end up in Egypt as slaves to Pharaoh. This is the familiar scenario of “crime, punishment, and redemption.” God selects a reluctant hero named “Moses” to lead “God’s People” out of Egypt.

The Israelites flee to a promised land. On the long journey, they repeat “crime, punishment, and redemption” a number of times. God gives them the Law (the Ten Commandments and other laws), and leads them to victory over Pharaoh’s army as well as the armies of the people living in the land God promised to the Israelites.

Israel enters the Promised Land. They select a king and judges to rule the people. Over a number of centuries they repeat “crime, punishment, and redemption.” This is recorded in the second group of scriptures, a group of twelve books called “History.”

During this same period, Famous kings David, his son Solomon, and others record books of songs, poems, and wisdom. These five books are called “Poetry and Wisdom,” and include the well-known and cherished titles of Psalms and Proverbs.

The next scripture section concludes the “Old Testament,” or “Hebrew Bible.” This collection of seventeen prophetic books foretells the future: bad news and good news for all the old kingdoms. They also foretell of a coming Messiah who will arrive to save His people. We call this man Jesus, or the Christ.

I THE PRE-EXILIC PROPHETS

Joel	c. 850–c. 700 B.C.
Jonah	c. 800 B.C.
Amos	c. 780–755 B.C.
Hosea	c. 760–710 B.C.
Micah	c. 740 B.C.
Isaiah	c. 740–680 B.C.
Nahum	c. 700–615 B.C.
Zephaniah	c. 630–620 B.C.
Habakkuk	c. 627–586 B.C.
Jeremiah	c. 626–580 B.C.

II THE EXILIC PROPHETS

Daniel	c. 604–535 B.C.
Ezekiel	c. 593–570 B.C.
Obadiah	c. 585 B.C.

III THE POST-EXILIC PROPHETS

Haggai	520 B.C.
Zechariah	520–518 B.C.
Malachi	c. 450–400 B.C.

THE NEW TESTAMENT

Preparation	Manifestation	Propagation	Explanation	Consummation
The O.T.	The Gospels	The Acts	The Epistles	The Revelation

Synonyms for “Testament” include “evidence, witness, proof, and authentication.” The Bible is to be accepted as the infallible Word of God. The Old Testament prepares the way for the New Testament. The New Testament begins with four books called “Gospels,” scriptures that narrate the life of a “new” Bible character prophesied in the Old Testament, Jesus, the Christ. Jesus is born in Bethlehem and grows to adulthood in Galilee. He withstands temptation by Satan, serves as a teacher and healer, and to fulfill prophecy, dies on the cross as an innocent lamb.

Jesus then is resurrected on the third day, continues teaching for forty days, and ascends into Heaven to reign at the right hand of God the Father. Jesus Christ’s death on the cross and resurrection is to atone for sin and give Eternal Life to anyone who accepts Him as LORD and Savior.

The second section of the New Testament begins with one book, Acts, or the Acts of the Apostles. Acts explains the history of the labors of the apostles and the foundation of the Christian Church.

The next 21 scriptures are books of explanation:

- We are justified by faith, by divine grace, and not by rites (works).
- Paul warns his disciples against errors, and exhorts them to certain duties.
- Instructions to continue in faith and in holy conversation.
- The duty of a pastor.
- A discourse on the efficacy of faith united with good works.
- Exhortations to a Christian life.
- The beauty of Christian kindness.
- Respecting the person of our LORD, and an exhortation to Christian love and conduct.
- Warnings against false teachers and deceivers.

The final section of the Bible is one book named The Revelation. This divinely inspired scripture foretells the future of the Church. Also foretold are the end of days, the Resurrection of the dead and Rapture of living saints (believers). Next, a seven-year time of tribulation followed by the Millennium (thousand-year period). Finally, the casting of Satan and death into Hell is foretold. Eternity for believers and the splendor of Heaven are described.

The accuracy of Biblical History vs. Archaeology and Science are reviewed in Section IV.

BEGINNING READING PROGRAM:

CREATION, CORRUPTION, AND CATASTROPHE

GENESIS (Old Testament Book 1)

1. Chapters 1-2: Creation of matter, time, space, and life, the First (or Edenic) covenant.
2. Chapters 3-4: Corruption and the fall of man. Original sin. Promise of redemption. First murder.
3. Chapter 6: 1-7: Life before the flood.
4. Chapters 6-7: Judgment, grace, and the flood.
5. Chapters 8-9: Flood aftermath, dispensation of human government (compare Romans 13), Noahic covenant, Noah's sin, Noah's prophecy.
6. Chapter 11:1-9: More failure and the scattering.

GOD'S PEOPLE

EXODUS (Old Testament Book 2)

1. Chapter 1: Oppression of the Israelites
2. Chapters 2-4: Moses: birth, identity with Israel, the burning bush, God reveals himself, and his objections.
3. Chapter 5: Moses' contest with Pharaoh.
4. Chapter 6: Moses encouraged.
5. Chapters 7-11: Moses' commission renewed, first 9 plagues.
6. Chapter 12: Passover, the tenth plague, hasty departure from Egypt.

LEVITICUS (Old Testament Book 3)

1. Chapter 16: The Day of Atonement.
2. Chapter 17: Sacrificial laws.

NUMBERS (Old Testament Book 4)

1. Chapters 33-36: Summary of the journeys from Egypt to Jordan, preparation to enter the Promised Land, cities of the Levites, and of refuge, laws as to inheritance.

DEUTERONOMY (Old Testament Book 5)

1. Chapter 4: Greatness of the law taught to a new generation.

THE MESSIAH AND SALVATION

ISAIAH (Old Testament Book 23)

1. Chapters 52-66: Promise of the Messiah, rewards for believers, deliverance.

GOSPEL OF ST. LUKE (New Testament Book 3)

1. Chapters 1-4: The birth, baptism, temptation, and genealogy of Jesus.
2. Chapters 5-19: Jesus' ministry and triumphal entry.
3. Chapters 20-23: Rejection and death of Christ.
4. Chapter 24: The Resurrection, commission of the disciples, the ascension.

GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN (New Testament Book 4)

1. Chapter 3: Jesus reveals how one can come to Salvation, baptism, and testimony of John.
2. Chapter 19: Jesus is tried, crucified, and buried.
3. Chapter 20: The resurrection.

WITNESS OF APOSTLES AFTER CHRIST'S RETURN TO HEAVEN

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES (New Testament Book 5)

1. Chapter 1: The waiting Church.
2. Chapters 2-8: Pentecost, the conversion of Saul.
3. Chapters 9-14: Saul renamed Paul, first missionary journey.
4. Chapter 15: The council at Jerusalem, call of the Gentiles.
5. Chapters 16-20: Paul's second and third missionary journeys.
6. Chapters 21-28: Paul's journey from Jerusalem to Rome.

EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS (New Testament Book 6)

1. Chapters 1-12: The world is guilty before God, justification is by faith in Christ, Sanctification is through Union with Christ in His Death and Resurrection, Christian Life and Service for the Glory of God.
2. Chapter 13: The Christian and government.
3. Chapters 14-16: The outflow of Christian Love.

EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS (New Testament Book 9)

1. Chapters 1-6: We are justified by faith, and not by rites (works).

ETERNITY

THE REVELATION (New Testament Book 27)

1. Chapter 1: Introduction to the unveiling of the last days and future, and command to record them.
2. Chapter 21: A new heaven, new earth, and New Jerusalem.
3. Chapter 22: A new Paradise, a final warning, Last promise.



Jesus Ascends to Heaven

PART II: INTERMEDIATE STUDY

HISTORY AFTER CREATION

GENESIS (Old Testament Book 1)

1. Chapter 5: Adam's family and early civilization.
2. Chapter 10: Noah's family.
3. Chapter 11: 10-32: Introduction of Abram/Abraham.
4. Chapter 12-16: Dispensation of promise, Abrahamic covenant, more failure.
5. Chapter 17: Revelation of God as Almighty God.
6. Chapter 18: Abraham as "the Friend of God."
7. Chapter 19: Sin, Lot and destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
8. Chapters 21-22: Birth of Isaac, offering of Isaac.
9. Chapter 37: Joseph sold to Egypt.
10. Chapter 45: Joseph reveals himself to his brothers.

GOD'S PEOPLE – RISE AND FALL

EXODUS (Old Testament Book 2)

1. Chapter 13: First born set apart for the LORD, the journey, help from God.
2. Chapter 14: Pharaoh pursues Israel.
3. Chapters 15-19: Song of the redeemed, God satisfies hunger and thirst, special covenant of the Sabbath.
4. Chapters 20-24: The law given.
5. Chapters 25-27: God instructs Moses to build a tabernacle and the Ark of the Covenant.
6. Chapter 32: Broken law, golden calf, and discipline.
7. Chapter 34: Second tablets of the law.
8. Chapters 35-40: Construction of the tabernacle, holy furnishings, priestly vestments.

LEVITICUS (Old Testament Book 3)

1. Chapter 8: Consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests.
2. Chapters 9-10: The priests begin their ministry, strange fire, and prohibitions.
3. Chapters 11-13: Laws of cleanliness, holiness. The law of motherhood. A Holy God and holy people.
4. Chapter 15: Cleansing of people.
5. Chapters 18-20: Marriage, lust, idolatry, the poor, immoralities.
6. Chapters 21-23: The priesthood, sacrifices, feasts.
7. Chapters 24-27: Additional laws and penalties, law of the land, and dedicated persons and things.

CRIME, THE LAW, AND REACHING THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY

NUMBERS (Old Testament Book 4)

1. Chapters 1-4: Preparations for departure from Sinai, Moses prepares for war, census of the people by assignment; the story of the wanderings in the wilderness.
2. Chapters 5-9: Requirement of purity and laws for the journey.
3. Chapters 10-12: Silver trumpets, the march from Sinai to Kadesh-Barnea, complaints and punishments.
4. Chapters 13-14: At Kadesh-Barnea, Israelite spies, rebellious unbelief, rebuke and pardon.
5. Chapters 15-16: Years of wandering, laws, and rebellion, and punishments.
6. Chapters 17-18: Aaron and his duties.
7. Chapters 19-25: The march, victories, and death, prophecies,
8. Chapters 26-32: Moses prepares a new generation for war, more laws, settling in Gilead.

JOSHUA (Old Testament Book 6)

1. Chapters 1-5: Preparing to enter Palestine, Joshua commands army, entry into Jordan.
2. Chapters 6-17: Conquests, more sin, blessings and curses.
3. Chapters 18-22: Apportioning the land.
4. Chapters 23-24: Joshua appeals to the people, reviews Israel's history, and his death.

CAPTURE, RETURN, AND THE FIRST TEMPLE

EZRA (Old Testament Book 15)

1. Chapters 1-6: The first return from Babylon and building the Second Temple.
2. Chapters 7-10: The ministry of Ezra.

NEHEMIAH (Old Testament Book 16)

1. Chapters 1-13: Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.

HAGGAI (Old Testament Book 37)

1. Chapters 1-2: Rebuke, encouragement, and prophecy of the rebuilding of the temple.



A QUEEN PROTECTS HER PEOPLE

ESTHER (Old Testament Book 17)

1. Chapter 1: Esther, a Jew, chosen as queen of Persia.
2. Chapters 2-7: Esther saves the Jews from destruction.
3. Chapters 8-10: The Jews take revenge on their enemies.

PROPHECIES OF A MESSIAH

ISAIAH (Old Testament Book 23)

1. Chapters 40-48: The greatness of God.
2. Chapters 49-51: The suffering servant of the LORD.

EZEKIEL (Old Testament Book 26)

1. Chapters 1-3: The calling of Ezekiel.
2. Chapters 4-24: Warnings of judgment upon Jerusalem.
3. Chapters 25-32: Judgments on gentiles.
4. Chapter 33: Ezekiel's responsibility.

DANIEL (Old Testament Book 27)

1. Chapter 1: Daniel's early life.
2. Chapter 2: Nebuchadnezzar's vision and interpretation.
3. Chapter 3: The fiery furnace: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.
4. Chapter 4: Nebuchadnezzar's second dream and interpretation.
5. Chapters 5-6: Daniel under Belshazzar and Darius, handwriting on the wall, Daniel's faith and in the lion's den.

HOSEA (Old Testament Book 28)

1. Chapters 1-14: A short book of Hosea's ministry, prophecies on love and redemption.

JOEL (Old Testament Book 29)

1. Chapters 1-3: A short book foretelling woes upon Judah, and the restoration of Israel.

ZEPHANIAH (Old Testament Book 36)

1. Chapters 1-2: Invasion by the Babylonians, Zephaniah's call for repentance.
2. Chapter 3: Israel, Judgment of the Gentiles, the coming Messiah.

ZECHARIAH (Old Testament Book 38)

1. Chapters 1-6: A call to repentance, visions to comfort Israel.
2. Chapters 7-8: Delegation from Babylon.
3. Chapters 9-14: The end of Israel's age, the coming of the Messiah.

A CALL TO THE GENTILES

MALACHI (Old Testament Book 39)

1. Chapters 1-2: Israel and the priests deny and despise God, sin against the family.
2. Chapter 3: Foretelling of John the Baptist, the faithful against the non-faithful.
3. Chapter 4: The coming Day of the LORD and the Messiah.

POETRY, PRAISE, AND WISDOM

PSALMS (Old Testament Book 19)

1. Chapters 1-41: Book 1
2. Chapters 42-72: Book 2
3. Chapters 73-89: Book 3
4. Chapters 90-106: Book 4
5. Chapters 107-150: Book 5

PROVERBS (Old Testament Book 20)

1. Chapters 1-9: Encouraging the young.
2. Chapters 10-24: Wisdom and God vs. folly and sin.
3. Chapters 25-29: Hezekiah's selection of Solomon's wisdom.
4. Chapters 30-32: Proverbs written by Agur and Lemuel.

ECCLESIASTES (Old Testament Book 21)

1. Chapters 1-4: Solomon's experience of the vanity of earthly things.
2. Chapters 5-12: Conclusions from the experiences of earthly matters.

SONG OF SOLOMON (Old Testament Book 22)

1. Chapter 1-8: Solomon's "song" of love and marriage as a metaphor of Jesus and the Church.

THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST

A GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW (New Testament Book 1)

1. Chapters 1-4: The birth and early life of Jesus, John the Baptist, temptation of Jesus.
2. Chapters 5-7: The Sermon on the Mount.
3. Chapters 8-12: Jesus' authority and rejection.
4. Chapter 13: Authority of the Kingdom, the period between two Kings.
5. Chapters 14-23: The ministry of Jesus.
6. Chapter 24-25: Jesus' foretelling of the Resurrection.
7. Chapters 26-28: The death and resurrection of Jesus the King.

GOSPEL OF ST. MARK (New Testament Book 2)

1. Chapters 1-2: Introduction of Jesus; John the Baptist, temptation of Jesus, selection of disciples, and healing.
2. Chapters 3-13: More healing, the unpardonable sin, miracles, and parables.
3. Chapters 14-16: Jesus' obedience, death, resurrection, and ascension.

GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN (New Testament Book 4)

1. Chapters 1-2: The deity of Christ, Jesus as Creator, John the Baptist, the power of Christ, the first miracle.
2. Chapters 4-18: The life of Christ, important accounts not related by other disciples.

EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS (New Testament Book 10)

1. Chapters 1-6: Grace, the Church, Christ's body.

THE REVELATION (New Testament Book 27)

1. Chapters 2-3: Letters to the seven churches of Asia Minor.
2. Chapters 19-20: The final battle.

PART III: ADVANCED STUDY

GENESIS (Old Testament Book 1)

1. Chapter 20: Lapse of Abraham.
2. Chapters 23-24: Death of Sarah, a bride for Isaac, answered prayer.
3. Chapters 25-36: Death of Abraham, the rise of Isaac, the generations of Ishmael, Abrahamic Covenant confirmed to Isaac, Jacob's family, flight, and renamed Israel. Jacob falls and is restored. Generations of Esau. God's People called Israelites.
4. Chapter 38: Judah's sin.
5. Chapters 39-41: Joseph's time in Egypt, imprisonment, prophesy, exaltation.
6. Chapters 42-44: Joseph's brothers go to Egypt.
7. Chapters 46-50: Jacob's family goes to Egypt, Jacob's family is honored, blessings, and death.

EXODUS (Old Testament Book 2)

1. Chapters 28-29: The laws and priesthood.
2. Chapters 30-31: The law and the tabernacle, worship, craftsman, the Sabbath, and a sign.

LEVITICUS (Old Testament Book 3)

1. Chapters 1-7: The offerings.
2. Chapter 14: Cleansing of a leper and a leprous house.

DEUTERONOMY (Old Testament Book 5)

1. Chapters 1-3: History of the Israelites after the Exodus: failures, wanderings, and wars.
2. Chapters 5-34: The law specificity; the death of Moses.

HISTORY OF GOD'S PEOPLE IN THEIR NEW LAND

JUDGES (Old Testament Book 7)

1. Chapters 1-3:4: Review of the past and creating the office of Judge. The entire book recounts the history from Joshua to Samson.
2. Chapters 3:5-16: The judges and their accomplishments.
3. Chapters 17-20: Confusion and conflict.
4. Chapter 21: A lost tribe.

RUTH (Old Testament Book 8)

1. Chapters 1-4: A beautiful story of wisdom, loyalty, servitude, and living a Godly life.

1 SAMUEL (Old Testament Book 9)

1. Chapters 1-8: Young Samuel, Samuel becomes judge.
2. Chapters 9-15: Anointing Saul as King, and his rejection.
3. Chapters 16-31: Comparison of Saul and Samuel.

2 SAMUEL (Old Testament Book 10)

1. Chapters 1-4: Death of Saul, beginning of King David's Reign.
2. Chapters 5-14: David's reign until the revolt of Absalom.
3. Chapters 15-24: Absalom forgiven, revolts, and continued reign by David.

1 KINGS (Old Testament Book 11)

1. Chapter 1: The conclusion of David's Reign.
2. Chapters 2-11: The reign of Solomon.
3. Chapters 12-14: The reigns of Rehoboam and Jeroboam, division of the kingdom.
4. Chapters 15-16: Kings of the divided kingdom.
5. Chapters 17-22: The reign of Ahab.
6. Chapter 22:40-53: The reigns of Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah.

2 KINGS (Old Testament Book 12)

1. Chapters 1-2: Ministry and translation of Elijah.
2. Chapters 3-7: Ministry of Elisha.
3. Chapters 8-17: The rule of the two-kingdom kings until the fall of Samaria; Israelites first called "Jews," taken from "Judah."
4. Chapters 18-25: The rule of Hezekiah to the captivity of Judah.

FIRST CHRONICLES (Old Testament Book 13)

1. Chapter 1: Genealogy of the patriarchs and early leaders.
2. Chapters 2-9: Genealogy of the twelve sons of Israel.
3. Chapter 10: The last days and death of King Saul.
4. Chapters 11-29: Recounting of the reign of David.

SECOND CHRONICLES (Old Testament Book 14)

1. Chapters 1-9: Solomon prays for wisdom, rules, and builds the First Temple.
2. Chapters 10-26: The history of Judah until the temple is destroyed.

PROPHECY AND MORE PUNISHMENT OF GOD’S PEOPLE:

ISAIAH (Old Testament Book 23)

1. Chapters 1-12: Prophecies of Judah.
2. Chapters 13-27: Prophecies concerning the Nations.
3. Chapters 28-35: Prophetic warnings pertaining to Ephraim and Judah.
4. Chapters 36-39: Historical events of invasion and illness.

JEREMIAH (Old Testament Book 24)

1. Chapters 1-45: Prophecies of Judgment on Judah.
2. Chapters 46-51: Prophecies on foreign nations.
3. Chapter 52: Second account of the overthrow of Judah.

LAMENTATIONS (Old Testament Book 25)

1. Chapters 1-2: Jeremiah’s lament of the desolation of Jerusalem, destruction of the temple and the LORD’s anger.
2. Chapters 3-4: Jeremiah speaks of God’s faithfulness, a call to confession, and horrors of captivity.
3. Chapter 5: A prayer to the LORD.

EZEKIEL (Old Testament Book 26)

1. Chapters 34-49: Predictions of what will happen in a future land of the Israelites.
2. Chapters 40-47: Worship and the millennial temple (last days of Israel on earth).
3. Chapters 48: Division of land among seven tribes in the millennial age.

JOB (Old Testament Book 18)

1. Chapter 1: Job’s nature.
2. Chapters 2-31: Job’s dialogues with his counselors.
3. Chapters 32-37: Elihu’s monologue.
4. Chapters 38-41: God speaks to Job.
5. Chapters 42: Job’s confession, renewed blessing.

AMOS (Old Testament Book 30)

1. Chapters 1-4: Inevitable Judgment.
2. Chapter 5-9: God's plea for Israel to return to Him, future judgment, and the final restoration of Israel.

PUNISHMENT OF NON-BELIEVERS

OBADIAH (Old Testament Book 31)

1. Chapter 1: Prediction of the doom and desolation of Edom.

JONAH (Old Testament Book 32)

1. Chapters 1-4: Disobedience, God's mercy, and revival in Nineveh.

NAHUM (Old Testament Book 34)

1. Chapter 1: The character of God.
2. Chapter 2: God's punishment of his enemies, destruction of Nineveh.
3. Chapter 3: The cause of the destruction, "You reap what you sow."

HABAKKUK (Old Testament Book 35)

1. Chapters 1-3: The prophet Habakkuk is confounded, God answers, and the prophet's faith wins out.

THE NEW TESTAMENT

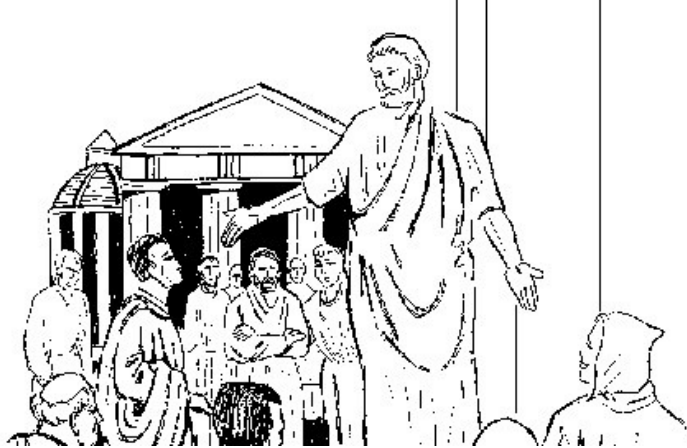
THE EPISTLES

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS (New Testament Book 7)

1. Chapters 1-4: Make-up of the Corinthian Church.
2. Chapters 5-11: Discipline, sanctity of the body and marriage, limits of liberty.
3. Chapters 12-14: Spiritual gifts and their use.
4. Chapters 15-16: Resurrection of the dead, conclusion.

SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS (New Testament Book 8)

1. Chapters 1-7: Principles of Paul's ministry.
2. Chapters 8-9: Collection for the poor.
3. Chapters 10-13: Paul's defense of his ministry.



EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS (New Testament Book 11)

1. Chapters 1-4: The Christian life: suffering, faith, and rejoicing.

EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS (New Testament Book 12)

1. Chapters 1-4: Paul's prayer and concern for the Church, abundant life.

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS (New Testament Book 13)

1. Chapter 1: The model church, the three tenses of the Christian life.
2. Chapters 2-5: The model servant and reward, the model brother and sanctification, the model walk, hope and the Day of the LORD,

SECOND EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS (New Testament Book 14)

1. Chapters 1-3: Persecution, The Day of the LORD, encouragement.

FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY (New Testament Book 15)

1. Chapters 1-3: Warning about heresy, Instructions on prayer, women in the Church.
2. Chapters 4-6: Walk, work, and warnings to a good minister.

SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY (New Testament Book 16)

1. Chapters 1-2: Paul's charge to Timothy, the path of a servant.
2. Chapters 3-4: Scriptures as the resource, a faithful LORD.

EPISTLE TO TITUS (New Testament Book 17)

1. Chapters 1-3: Paul's guideline for Elders, Pastoral work of a good minister, Godly living.

EPISTLE TO PHILEMON (New Testament Book 18)

1. Chapter 1: Paul gives an example of love; Philemon; Onesimus.

EPISTLE TO HEBREWS (New Testament Book 19)

1. Chapters 1-4: Christ is superior to all other persons.
2. Chapters 5-9: The Priesthood of Christ.
3. Chapters 10-13: The life of faith.

EPISTLE OF JAMES (New Testament Book 20)

1. Chapters 1-4: Testing of faith, rebuke of worldliness, warning to the rich.
2. Chapter 5: Encouragement in the Coming of the LORD.

FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER (New Testament Book 21)

1. Chapters 1-5: Suffering, Christian Service, and the Coming of the LORD.

SECOND EPISTLE OF PETER (New Testament Book 22)

1. Chapters 1-3: The last days, warnings, and the Second Coming of Christ.

FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN (New Testament Book 23)

1. Chapters 1-5: Fellowship, the LORD's return; children of Satan and False Teachers; assurances and warning.

SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN (New Testament Book 24)

1. Chapter 1: The pathway of Truth, John warns against false Teachers.

THIRD EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN (New Testament Book 25)

1. Chapter 1: A contrast of good work and evil deeds.

EPISTLE OF ST. JUDE (New Testament Book 26)

1. Chapter 1: Warnings against apostasy and deceivers.

END TIME PROPHECIES AND PROMISE OF THE MESSIAH

DANIEL (Old Testament Book 27)

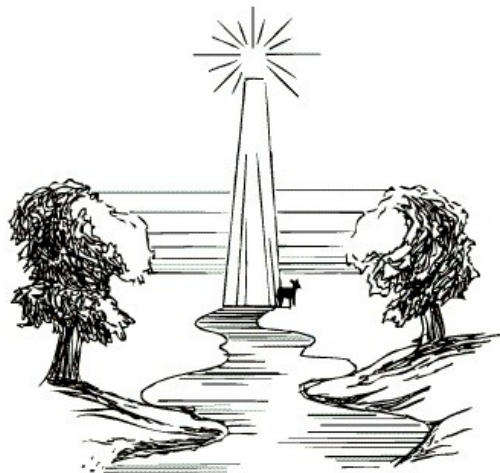
1. Chapter 7: Daniel's vision of the four beasts.
2. Chapter 8: Prophecy of defeat of the Persians and the Greeks.
3. Chapter 9: Daniel's prayer and prophecy of the Seventy Weeks.
4. Chapters 10-11: Daniel's final vision, the glory of God, harming of Israel, and a blaspheming king.
5. Chapter 12: The Great Tribulation.

MICAH (Old Testament Book 33)

1. Chapters 1-2: Predictions relating to the invasions of Shalmaneser and Sennacherib, the Babylonian captivity.
2. Chapters 3-7: The establishment of a Godly kingdom in Jerusalem, and the birth of the Messiah in Bethlehem.

THE REVELATION (New Testament Book 27)

Chapters 4-18: The unveiling of the Tribulation, Beast, and False Prophet.



PART IV: SCIENCE AND ARCHEOLOGY

INFALLIBILITY OF SCRIPTURE

The Western World once accepted that biblical history was inerrant, including the Creation. The Bible has come under fire in recent centuries, founded in the acceptance of “modern science.” Many consider the old beliefs to be those of “quaint lunatics.” The pendulum has swung far to the left based on recent interpretations by scientists; but, it is now on its way back to center, and perhaps past center, due to current archaeological and scientific findings.

THE BIBLE AND HISTORY

Modern archaeology began in the last few centuries. These scientists have dug numerous old sites, giving us insight into how the old world operated and about their capabilities. The prime example is Egypt and the times of the pharaohs. Incredible discoveries have been made in this North African Nation: what about biblical sites? Here is a listing of people and places, thought by secularists to be invented by people that created a religion and wrote a book of “myths.”

A GLOBAL FLOOD

Evolutionists do not accept that there was a global flood. They state that the prime reasons Creationists accept the flood are incorrect. Evolutionists believe that there is no evidence to support such a flood. Most Creationists accept that the Grand Canyon is evidence of stratified deposits laid down by water, and that after the flood, a catastrophic event carved the canyon.

PBS presented a Nova episode on November 11, 2017 titled “Killer Floods.” This is a quotation from the broadcast: “Across the world, three far-flung locations share an eerie similarity. In the United States, 16,000 miles of dry canyons and bizarre rock formations cover the northwest; in Iceland, a 300-foot-deep gorge appears to have been ripped out in an instant; and off the coast of Britain, a network of mysterious canyons carved deep into the seabed could reveal how this channel first separated what is now Britain from France. Far from eroding gradually, there's evidence that vast deluges tore out these landscapes in the geological blink of an eye. But what could have triggered such killer floods? And could one strike again?” The Nova program concluded that lots of water in a short time caused these events. They compared some of them to the Grand Canyon, but (I think) carefully ignored details of the Grand Canyon event.

Scientists who are Creationists view evidence from the Grand Canyon as a sudden and recent event. Dr. Walter Brown suggests in his book *In the Beginning* that huge amounts of sedimentary layers were produced by the global catastrophe, and covered the earth like a blanket. Dr. Brown has theorized that the drainage from the flood produced some huge, post-flood lakes. “Because of local conditions, many of these lakes eventually dried up. Others remain to this day, but still others grew. Eventually, the natural dams holding these large lakes gave way, and water began to pour through the gap. The more this happened, the wider the gap grew, until the entire lake surged through catas-

trophically, and carved the canyon rapidly.” These positions hold up to scientific models. Web: https://www.missionimperative.org/uploads/4/7/7/0/47708539/how_did_the_grand_canyon_actually_form.pdf

SODOM AND GOMORRAH

Is the Bible’s account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah just a myth? Not likely, says an archaeologist who believes, following 12 years of sifting sand near the Dead Sea in Jordan, that he has found the ruins of the largest twin cities in the area, one that fits all the criteria of the Bible account. Steven Collins, a professor of biblical studies and Apologetics at Trinity Southwest University, says a “monstrous” site in Tall el-Hammam in the southern Jordan Valley, which lies eight miles northeast of the Dead Sea, perfectly matches the biblical descriptions of the “city of sin” destroyed in a single day by fire and brimstone. Collins began exploring the rubble in 2005 and eventually concluded that it is indeed the site inhabited by Lot who was saved by Abraham from judgment of the dominant city-state of the era. “When we explored the area, the choice of Tall el-Hammam as the site of Sodom was virtually a no-brainer since it was at least five to 10 times larger than all the other Bronze Age sites in the entire region.” The site is a large mound, or tel, that he believes represents the ruins of the two cities. The team of researchers has since found high and thick defensive walls, gates, towers, plazas and ramparts as well as a palace in the upper city.

Web: <http://mobile.wnd.com/2018/03/have-sodom-and-gomorrah-been-found/>

ISRAELITES IN EGYPT AND THE EXODUS

Some modern historians deny that the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt. According to the article “Exodus Evidence: An Egyptologist Looks at Biblical History” from the May/June 2016 issue of *Biblical Archaeology Review* wrestles with both of these questions—“Did the Exodus happen?” and “When did the Exodus happen?” In the article, evidence is presented that generally supports a 13th-century B.C.E. Exodus during the Ramesside Period, when Egypt’s 19th Dynasty ruled. The article examines Egyptian texts, artifacts and archaeological sites, which demonstrate that the Bible recounts accurate memories from the 13th century B.C.E. For instance, the names of three places that appear in the Biblical account of Israel’s Exodus from Egypt correspond to Egyptian place names from the Ramesside Period (13th–11th centuries B.C.E.). The Bible recounts that, as slaves, the Israelites were forced to build the store-cities of Pithom and Ramses. After the ten plagues, the Israelites left Egypt and famously crossed the Yam Suph (translated Red Sea or Reed Sea), whose waters were miraculously parted for them. The Biblical names Pithom, Ramses and Yam Suph correspond to the Egyptian place names Pi-Ramesse, Pi-Atum and (Pa-)Tjuf. These three place names appear together in Egyptian texts only from the Ramesside Period. The name Pi-Ramesse went out of use by the beginning of Egypt’s Third Intermediate Period, which began around 1085 B.C.E., and does not reappear until much later.

Web: <https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-topics/exodus/exodus-fact-or-fiction/>

KING DAVID

David is a Bible figure who has been controversially denied as having ever existed. But, an archaeological find called The Tel Dan Stele was discovered in an archaeological dig in the ruin (“tel”) of the ancient city of Dan in northern Israel. It was made of basalt, which was a very expensive stone in antiquity. Since it would have been costly to produce, the monument could not have

been erected by just anybody. It was most likely the work of a king. There were thirteen lines of writing preserved in an early form of the alphabet. The letters were clear and elegantly inscribed and recognized as Aramaic, the mother tongue of ancient Syria. The ninth line caught the collective eye of the first readers. There were the consonants that spelled out the name of David: DWD. But the name did not stand alone. It was part of a larger word rendered "house of David."

Web: <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/m/mckenzie-david.html?mcubz=1>

SOLOMON

Like his father, David, many reject Solomon as a fictionalized character. Some think a recent excavation at Biblical Tamar Park in southern Israel has unearthed the entrance to one of Solomon's store cities. Paul Lago, one of the archeological workers at the site, believes the gates he helped uncover in this recent dig led to one of the fortified cities described in the Book of First Kings. "The Bible says that Solomon built a fortress in the desert," Lago told Breaking Israel News. "The archeological evidence is consistent with 1 King 9:19, where it says Solomon built Tamar in the wilderness."

Web: <http://patternsofevidence.com/blog/2018/01/26/have-solomons-gates-been-found/>

OTHER BIBLE PERSONALITIES

Modern historians have questioned that a king named Nebuchadnezzar existed. He was the king that captured the Jews and destroyed the first temple. Recently, archaeologists have unearthed many thousands of bricks that have his name stamped on them. Evidence has surfaced that many Bible figures really existed. More and more the historicity of the Bible is being confirmed.

Web: <https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/people-cultures-in-the-bible/people-in-the-bible/50-people-in-the-bible-confirmed-archaeologically/>

The remains of the First and Second Temple are known, as well as many New Testament locations and places associated with Jesus. One can take a virtual tour and visit these places "from home."

Web video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IIZJ4YUjSY>

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE

Many if not nearly all modern scientists call themselves "Naturalists," a philosophical viewpoint according to which everything arises from natural properties and causes, and supernatural or spiritual explanations are excluded or discounted. (Note: By definition, naturalism is a belief system, a religion. Leading scientists become PhD's, or Doctors of Philosophy.) The Creation-Evolution disagreement is really the conflict between two religions.

Science is defined as the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment. The observations and experiments must be repeatable. Evolution is a theory. It is the philosophical viewpoint of persons, fallible human beings, who do not believe in God. Also, it is "accepted" by those who are "bullied" by a majority who would make them feel like they were out of touch with reality. Following are some of the points of contention:

THE BIG BANG THEORY

It is just a theory. Rather, a number of theories. The biblical “equivalent” of this is interesting: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth (Genesis 1:1); in one day, God made space, time, and matter. Naturalists can say that it “just happened,” that from nothing came something. Creationists believe that an all-knowing, all-powerful being made everything from nothing: God. None of this can be observed or tested. Let us look at more tangible arguments.

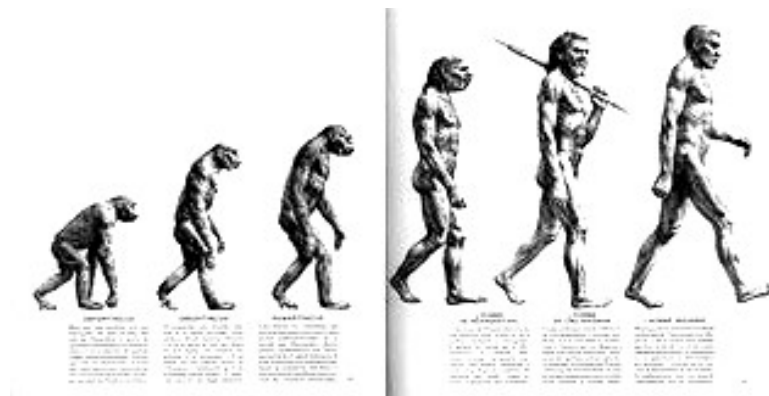
First, all non-believing scientists do not subscribe to evolution. Yes, most PhD holders believe in evolution, but some believe that a designer started all this, although they cannot answer who that would be. Dr. Michael Behe of Lehigh University is one of the more famous scientists in the camp refuting Darwinism. Most famous for the principle of “irreducible complexity,” Behe says, “I am interested in the evolution of complex biochemical systems. Many molecular systems in the cell require multiple components in order to function. I have dubbed such systems “irreducibly complex.” (Behe 1996, 2001) “Irreducibly complex systems appear to me to be very difficult to explain within a traditional, gradualistic Darwinian framework, because the function of the system only appears when the system is essentially complete.” Behe cites the mousetrap as an example: a mousetrap needs all its parts to work.) Web: <https://www.lehigh.edu/~inbios/Faculty/Behe.html>

FOSSILS

Naturalists dig up fossilized bones all over the place and then develop stories and timelines based on their views. Others see the fossil record just screaming “God.” Why? A worldwide flood that killed almost all life on earth would leave billions of dead things buried in rock layers laid down by water all over the earth. That is exactly what we see. Also, a worldwide flood would deposit marine fossils on top of mountains. That, too, is what exists. Naturalists believe that animals die; are gradually covered by earth, and eventually fossilize. Try this experiment: find a dead animal, let it lay in your back yard, and see if it remains there long enough to fossilize.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

Rudolph Zallinger came up with an image we have all seen that is found in all the textbooks. It is meant to show “The March of Progress” of evolution from monkey to human.



The problem with this illustration is that all of the representative characters are either monkeys or people. There are no transitional representatives. Creationists are not the only scientists who see the fallacy of this thinking. From secular magazine *American Scientist*, “Thinking about prehistoric human behavioral variability in terms of various adaptive strategies offers an attractive way to explain these differences. But first, we need to discard an incorrect and outdated idea about human evolution, the belief that prehistoric *Homo sapiens* can be divided into ‘archaic’ and ‘modern’ humans.” Web: <https://www.americanscientist.org/article/refuting-a-myth-about-human-origins>

DNA

The DNA “program” that all life possesses can only be described as design. Here is an opinion from a naturalist:

Dr. Stephen C. Meyer directs the Center for Science and Culture at Discovery Institute, a non-partisan public think tank with offices in Seattle, Washington and Arlington, Virginia. Meyer has devoted over two decades of his career to the curious case he calls “the DNA Enigma.” His 2009 book, *Signature in the Cell*, DNA and the Evidence for Intelligent Design, released in June, 2009, chronicles his personal and professional investigation into the cause responsible for the origin of biological information in the cell.

While working as an exploration geophysicist in 1985, Meyer attended a conference in Dallas addressing the origin of the universe, the origin of life and the nature of human consciousness.

“It was an arresting discussion of what scientists knew they didn’t know,” says Meyer. “I was surprised to learn—contrary to what I had read in many textbooks—that the leading scientific experts on the origin of life had no satisfactory explanation for how life had first arisen. These experts, many of whom were present that weekend in Dallas, openly acknowledged that they did not have an adequate theory of what they called ‘chemical evolution,’ that is, a theory of how the first living cell arose from simpler chemicals in the primordial ocean. And from their discussions it was clear that DNA—with its mysterious arrangements of chemical characters—was a key reason for this impasse.” Web: <http://www.vision.org/visionmedia/reviews/intelligent-design-signature-in-the-cell/17451.aspx>

CARBON 14

Creationists and Young-Earth scientists often refer to C14 radiocarbon dating as a “faulty dating method.” Carbon 14 does decay at a given rate. But using this decay rate to determine the age of something is tenuous. One must make assumptions on what the atmospheric make-up was in “pre-history,” for example. Again: assumption.

Here are two big problems with radiometric carbon dating:

1. Dinosaur soft tissue has been found which contains Carbon 14. The decay rate of C14 is such that it cannot be more than 100,000 years old. If dinosaurs died 75 million years ago, that is a pretty large gap to try to explain.

“Researchers at Imperial College in London had low expectations when they began analyzing eight dinosaur fossils unearthed at the Dinosaur Park Formation in Alberta, Canada, some 100 years ago. Most of the bones, which dated to the Cretaceous period, were in fragments; the pieces that remained were of below-average quality. To the scientists’ astonishment, however, analysis with an electron microscope revealed what appeared to be red blood cells and collagen fibers that had remained intact over some 75 million years of fossilization.”

“Unlike bones and teeth, which can survive for hundreds of millions of years, soft tissues are among the first materials to disappear during the fossilization process. Even so, scientists have found intact soft tissue in dinosaur bones before. The most famous case dates to 2005, when Mary Schweitzer of North Carolina State University found collagen fibers in the fossilized leg bone of a *Tyrannosaurus rex*. But such discoveries are rare, and have previously occurred only with extremely well preserved fossils. The most extraordinary thing about the new find, which scientists from Imperial College London reported this week in the journal *Nature Communications*, is that the fossils they examined are of relatively poor condition (to put it kindly).” Web: <https://www.history.com/news/scientists-find-soft-tissue-in-75-million-year-old-dinosaur-bones>

2. Diamonds have been found containing C14. Again, scientists believe that diamonds, the hardest substance on earth, formed hundreds of millions of years ago. And, once more, C14 should decay in no more than 100,000 years. C14 has also been found in coal.

Radiocarbon dating is generally limited to dating samples no more than 50,000 years old, as samples older than that have insufficient C14 to be measurable. Older dates have been obtained by using special sample preparation techniques, large samples, and very long measurement times. These techniques can allow measurement of dates up to 60,000 and in some cases up to 75,000 years before the present (Walker, Mike (2005). *Quaternary Dating Methods* (PDF). P. 23 Chichester: John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-0-470-86927-7.

Clearly there are many “causes of disagreement” between Creationist and Naturalistic views. We cannot do enough here but possibly pique your interest. Numerous organizations of scientists who are also Christians have formed institutions of research and to publish articles, books, DVDs, etc. supporting their views. Three of these groups are listed here, alphabetically:

Answers in Genesis is an apologetics ministry dedicated to helping Christians defend their faith and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ effectively. AiG also operates the Creation Museum and Ark Encounter, a to-scale model of Noah’s Ark.

PO Box 510

Hebron, KY 41048

AiG web: <https://answersingenesis.org/>

Museum: <https://creationmuseum.org/>

Ark Enc: <https://arkencounter.com/>

The Institute for Creation Research is a leader in scientific research within the context of biblical creation. Founded by Dr. Henry Morris in 1970, ICR exists to conduct scientific research within the realms of origins and Earth history, and then to educate the public both formally and informally through graduate and professional training programs, through conferences and seminars around the country, and through books, magazines, and media presentations.

1806 Royal Lane, P.O. Box 59029

Dallas, Texas 75229

Web: <http://www.icr.org/homepage/>

Mission Imperative is an outreach by Mike Snavelly.

411 Darlington Avenue

Jonestown, PA 17038

Web: <https://www.missionimperative.org/>

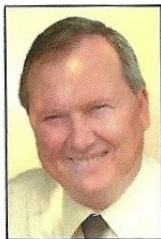


LORY BE TO THE FATHER
AND TO THE SON
AND TO THE HOLY SPIRIT
AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING
IS NOW
AND EVER SHALL BE
WORLD WITHOUT END

Harold A. Lerch, Sr. P.E.-ret'd

The author recognizes that God's Word has not changed from the beginning. Satan continues his deceptions. His great tool of our age is the *lie of evolution*. This book challenges that lie, and explains to readers that the foundations of the Christian faith, beginning with the creation, still stand. The author writes in an enjoyable style and includes Scripture passages within the text to effectively explain how one's belief regarding origins affects our daily lives six thousand years later.

This book is written for all Christians, and for Jews who want to learn how science fits with the fact that God created everything from nothing in six days, as God inspired Moses to record. Christians and Jews worship the same Creator God, and the Jews are part of God's master plan. Our Jewish friends might be interested in why Christians accept Jesus Christ as the Messiah.



HAROLD LERCH SR., is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, College of Engineering, and is a Professional Engineer. He has been employed in construction administration and management for a major private-industry corporation for the past thirteen years. Prior to that he was Special Projects Manager for the same corporation, specializing in food manufacturing and material handling.

Harold and his wife of over 30 years, Jeanne, reside near Middleburg, PA. Their grown children, Harold, Jr. and Joanne, have blessed them with five grandchildren: Mariah, Christian, Drew, Kylee, and Shelly. It is advisable not to ask, "Tell me about your grandchildren."

Harold is founder of Word to the World Ministries, a concern that publishes and distributes complimentary witnessing resources.



...made of one blood
all nations Acts 17:26

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