

OUTLINE FOR A STUDY OF THE BIBLE

by

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Background of the Bible — Reference Information

Bible	From Greek word <i>biblia</i> (little books) Two divisions: Old Testament and New Testament — testament means “a covenant” or “a will” — a covenant is a promise based on obedience
Hebrew Scripture	Contains old Testament — its three divisions: Law, Prophets, Writings (Hagiographa or Sacred Writings) Talmud — a systematic collection of opinions and views developing laws of Old Testament — represents orthodox Rabbinical literature — authoritative and practical guide of the Jew
Roman Catholic Bible	Vulgate — the name generally given to Latin translation — contains Old and New Testaments, also apocryphal books authoritatively treated as Scripture
Protestant Christian Bible	Old and New Testaments

The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, a few portions in Aramaic; the New Testament in Greek.

Preservation of Text

Early translations, widening scope of language

Hebrew	Beginning with time of Ezra, 458 B.C. (after return from captivity), the reading of original Hebrew text in synagogue was followed by Aramaic version
Aramaic	Targums — Aramaic interpretations of Hebrew text — valuable aid in determining text as read in early synagogues
Greek	Septuagint Version (called LXX) — begun about 285 B.C. — most celebrated Greek version of Hebrew Scriptures and the oldest complete translation of them — afforded Greek-speaking world opportunity of reading the Scriptures
Latin	Vulgate — Jerome completed revision of New Testament in Latin in 385 A.D. — translated Old Testament from Hebrew into Latin (also several apocryphal books) 390–404 A.D.
English	Wycliffe's Bible, 1380–1384 A.D. — translated from Latin — first complete version of Old and New Testaments in English

Early Manuscripts

Codex Vaticanus	of fourth century A.D. — in Vatican Library in Rome since 1450
Codex Sinaiticus	fragmentary — of fourth century — discovered in 1859 in Convent of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai — in British Museum, London
Codex Alexandrinus	of fifth century — in British Museum
Codex Ephraemi	a palimpsest — of fifth century — in Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

Torah Originally oral instruction — gradually acquired force of law, based on custom, for wider circles — when directions classified and reduced to writing, came to signify collection — finally assumed meaning of “the five books of Moses,” or the five books of the Law

Canon of Scripture

Canon — from Greek, meaning “a measuring line, a rule, a catalogue” — applied to the collection or list of books which are received as genuine and inspired Holy Scripture

Three Main Stages

Old Testament Canon **Law (Torah, Pentateuch)** Under Ezra and Nehemiah, 458–444 B.C., Five books of the Law set apart as Holy Scripture. Compiled chiefly from four documents:
 J — Jehovistic (about 850 B.C.)
 E — Elohist (about 750)
 D — Deuteronomic (found in 621)
 P — Priestly (about 500–450)

The Prophets

By 150 B.C. the writings of the Prophets had been constituted into a second canonical group

The Writings

By Christian Era, the remaining books ranked as Scripture

New Testament Canon

Marcion	140 A.D. — made collection of one Gospel and ten Epistles of Paul
Muratorian	Extract of list made at Rome probably before end of second century — found by Muratori, published in 1740 A.D.
Justin Martyr	150 A.D. — referred to first three Gospels
Tertullian	150–220 A.D. — mentioned four Gospels and most of New Testament books as genuine
Irenaeus	180 A.D. — cited as authoritative most of the books of Christian Scriptures
Origen	185–252 A.D. — catalogued most of New Testament books as genuine
Eusebius	250–340 A.D. — drew up three lists: those admitted by all, those he was inclined to accept, those he considered spurious
Jerome	340–420 A.D. — the most learned scholar of his day — accepted New Testament books

Question of Canon revived by Renaissance and Reformation, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries — The Great Bible, 1539, was the first English authorized version — Council of Trent, 1546, authorized for Roman Catholic Church the books contained in Vulgate, which included apocryphal writings

Apocrypha

1 and 2 Esdras	Baruch (including Epistle of Jeremy)
Tobit	Additions to Book of Daniel:
Judith	Song of the Three Holy Children
Additions to Book of Esther	History of Susanna
Wisdom of Solomon	Bel and the Dragon
Ecclesiasticus, or the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach	The Prayer of Manasses
	1 and 2 Maccabees

As these books were not part of Hebrew Bible, they were not accepted in canonical collection of Protestant Christian Bible as inspired sources of doctrine or reliable history — included, however, in Authorized Version, 1611, between the Old and New Testaments — omitted as early as 1629

History of English Bible

Wycliffe, John (born about 1328) — English religious reformer — his Bible, 1380–1384 A.D. — excommunicated from church — first translation of whole Bible into English was instituted by him and was partially his work — written by hand — church authorities antagonistic, but his work was eagerly received by the people

Invention of printing by Johann Gutenberg, Mentz, Germany, 1450 — Greek scholars from Constantinople moving into western Europe greatly promoted revival of Greek learning — these events had an important bearing upon the translation and distribution of the Bible

Tyndale, William (born 1483) — English reformer and martyr — driven from England by intense opposition — his version, 1525–1527, translated from original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts — copies of New Testament circulated widely — was strangled and burned at stake, 1536 — his version became foundation for later translations

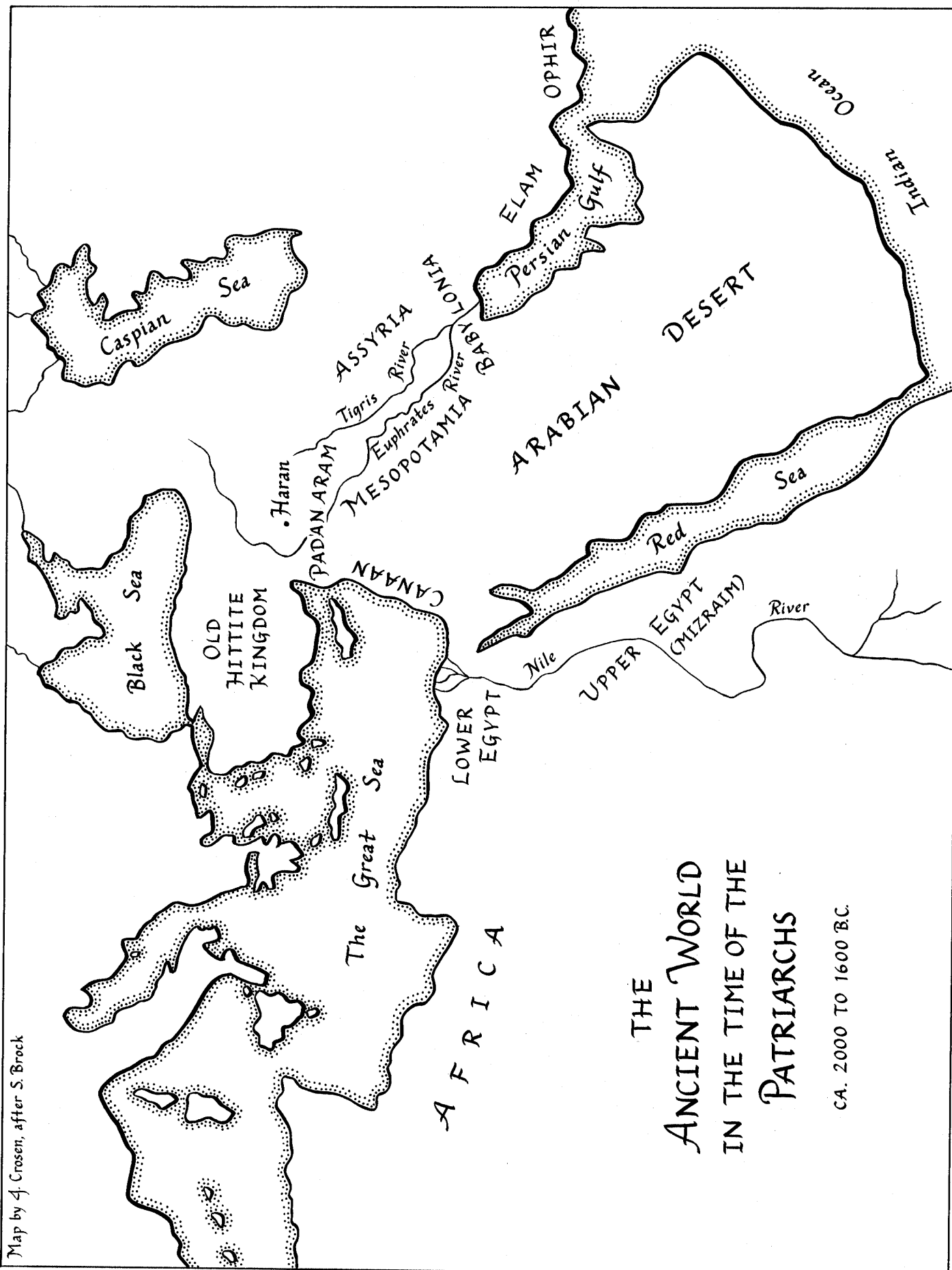
Luther, Martin (born 1483) — great German religious reformer — translated Bible into German — led Protestant Reformation, which exercised profound influence on English thought

Opposition lessened as English translations found favor — many Bibles appeared throughout the century: Coverdale, 1535 — Matthews, 1537 — Great Bible, 1539 — Geneva, 1560, first to omit apocryphal books — Bishops', 1568

King James Version, 1611 — known as the Authorized Version (A.V.) — conference of English bishops and Puritan leaders with James I, in 1604 — king commissioned fifty-four scholars to effect the revision — this incomparable version has held first place through the centuries

Revised Version (R.V.), 1881–1885 — American Revised Version, 1901

Today there are many modern translations



THE ANCIENT WORLD IN THE TIME OF THE PATRIARCHS

CA. 2000 TO 1600 B.C.

Getting Better Acquainted with Your Bible

LESSON ONE

Internal Evidence of Inspiration

Biblical System

Divisions and Books of the Bible

**Old and New Testaments
with a
Framework of Chronological Dates**

Customs

**Chart I
Divisions of the Bible**

**Chart II
Scope of History**

**Chart III
Periods of Development
in Old Testament History**

Getting Better Acquainted with Your Bible

“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God . . .” 2 Tim. 3:16

“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.” 2 Pet. 1:21

Evidence of Inspiration within the Bible Itself	Monotheism	“In the beginning God . . .” Gen. 1:1 “Thou shalt have no other gods before me.” Exod. 20:3
	Unity	Held together by the central theme of God and His purpose
	Prophecy	Carried through to fulfillment
The Bible as Literature	Ancient	not modern
	Oriental	not Occidental
	Sacred	not secular
	God-centric	not man-centric

Chart I Divisions of the Old Testament (39 Books)

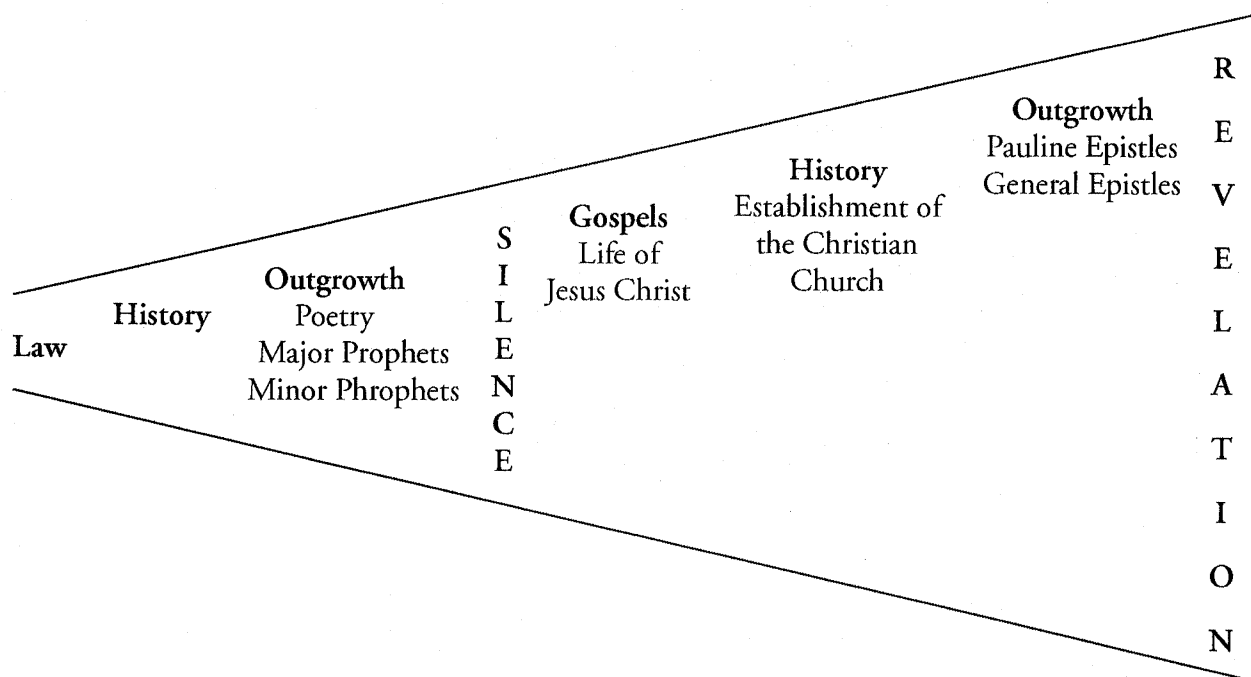
Law 5	History 12	Poetry 5	Major Prophets 5	Minor Prophets 12
Genesis through Deuteronomy	Joshua through Esther	Job through Song of Solomon	Isaiah through Daniel	Hosea through Malachi

Divisions of the New Testament (27 Books)

Gospels 4	History 1	Pauline Epistles 14	General Epistles 7	Prophecy 1
Matthew through John	The Acts of the Apostles	Romans through Hebrews	James through Jude	Revelation

Chart II Scope of History

Illustrating the unfoldment of thought
through centuries of biblical writing



Biblical System

The Bible is not man-centric; it is God-centric

This Biblical system is the inspired record of:

Revelation of God

His Nature

His Presence

His Will

His Kingdom

Development of Messianic Idea

From Promise to fulfillment,
from Genesis to Revelation

The Redeemer

History of Redemption

Of the Children of Israel
through God's promises

Of all men through the life
of Jesus Christ

Through Christianity

Through the Church

Chart III

Periods of Development of Children of Israel in Old Testament History

Family History					
	Egypt	Wilderness	Canaan	Captivities	Restoration
			Entrance into Promised Land		
			Rule of Judges		
			Kings: Saul David [United Solomon [Kingdom		
			Kings: Apostasy [Divided [Kingdom		
Family history of ages before Moses	Sojourn in Egypt	Period of wandering	Conquest, Joshua	Israel carried captive to Assyria 722 B.C. and dispersed	Cyrus' proclamation
Patriarchal age centering around four leading characters:	Preservation of Israel under Joseph	Of vital significance in that it laid the foundations of Israel's national life	Rule of Judges First period of Israel's life in Canaan		Judah restored
	Multiplication		United Kingdom Enemies subdued Tribes united Borders enlarged National fame	Judah taken captive into Babylon 586 B.C.	Expeditions under Zerubbabel and Ezra
Abraham Isaac Jacob Joseph	Oppressive measures by Pharaoh	Sinaitic legislations:	Divided Kingdom Israel: as independent state, pursued idolatrous course — existed over two centuries		Temple rebuilt
	Exodus under Moses	Laws Ordinances Commandments	Judah: five periods of reformation — existed century and a half longer than Israel		Nehemiah's two journeys to Jerusalem
					Walls rebuilt
					Reforms

Divisions and Books of the Old Testament
with a
Framework of Chronological Dates
(Scholars vary)

LAW
HISTORY
POETRY
MAJOR PROPHETS
MINOR PROPHETS

Books of Law

Pre-Mosaic Period	Israel in Egypt	Exodus	Wandering
Adam – 4004 B.C.	1870–1440 B.C.	1440 B.C.	1440–1400 B.C.
Noah – 2948		under Moses	40 years in wilderness
Abraham – 2160			
Isaac – 2060			
Jacob – 2000			

Genesis	Gives fundamental structure of whole Bible: God and His creation; a second account of creation; the beginning of the moral history of mankind; and the divine plan of redemption — here is found the pre-Mosaic religion of Israel and centuries of patriarchal (family) history
Exodus	The “going out” or departure of Israel from Egypt and deliverance from bondage — call and commission of Moses — laws and ordinances — this tribal period greatly influenced Israel’s later history
Leviticus	Develops Sinaitic legislations — sets forth sacrificial and priestly systems — its character points to holiness
Numbers	Double numbering of the people — covers period of Israel’s wandering and march through the wilderness — establishment and training in execution of their religious and civil legislations
Deuteronomy	Second declaration of the law — addresses of Moses to second generation of Israelites about to enter Canaan — instruction and warning for national life

Sources of outline for Lesson One: *New Analytical Edition, Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia, Dictionary of the Bible* (Dr. William Smith), *New Standard Bible Dictionary*, and *The Bible Comes Alive* (Sir Charles Marston)

Books of History

Conquest of Canaan 1400–1360 B.C.	Period of Judges 1360–1018 B.C.	Reign of Saul 1018–1003 B.C.	Reign of David 1003–963 B.C.
Under Joshua	Fifteen judges	Israel's first king	7 years over Judah 33 years over United Kingdom
Reign of Solomon 963–923 B.C. (Marston) 971–931 (New Standard)	Divided Kingdom About 932 B.C. Kingdom of Israel Kingdom of Judah	Captivities 722 B.C. — Israel carried to Assyria — dispersed 586 — Judah carried to Babylon	Restoration of Judah 538–536 B.C. — Decree of Cyrus — return under Zerubbabel — Second Temple 458 — return under Ezra 444–432 — Nehemiah
Temple Built	876–854 — Elijah 850 — Elisha (both for Israel)		

- Joshua Joshua appointed to succeed Moses — prepares people to pass over Jordan — entrance into Promised Land — conquest of Canaan — beginning of national history
- Judges Israel lapses into idolatry — land invaded and people oppressed — judges raised up to deliver a repentant Israel — covers a period of over three centuries
- Ruth Family history — reward of simple trust in God
- 1 and 2 Samuel Life of Samuel — history of transition from judgeship to monarchy — Saul, first king, rejected for disobedience — David's reign of forty years
- 1 and 2 Kings David's last charge to Solomon — reign of Solomon — building of Temple — history of kings from Solomon to captivities — includes prophetic activities of Elijah and Elisha
- 1 and 2 Chronicles . . . Written after Restoration — genealogies — supplement and restate historical events to point up moral and religious lessons — accent on kingdom of Judah and Second Temple
- Ezra The Restoration: return of Jewish remnant to Jerusalem — records two expeditions under Zerubbabel and Ezra — Temple rebuilt (Second) — reforms

- Nehemiah First and second visits to Jerusalem — rebuilding of wall — reestablishment of institutions — radical reforms
- Esther Record of the Jews under Persian rule — deliverance from destruction through the providence of God

Books of Poetry

- Job Sets forth the problem of evil and of suffering — its great lesson: trust in God
- Psalms A collection of sacred poetry — a communion with God through penitence, praise, and thanksgiving — exalts and magnifies God and His Word — many Messianic prophecies
- Proverbs Included in the Wisdom literature of the Hebrews — concerned with practical ethics for daily life of the individual — superior worth of wisdom extolled — its theology throughout is simple monotheism
- Ecclesiastes The problem of life — the “vanity” of materialism — the divine demands
- Song of Solomon “Song of Songs” — its subject is love — has been interpreted in three ways: literally, figuratively, and allegorically

The Office of the Prophets:

The prophets “were the national poets . . . annalists and historians . . . preachers of patriotism, — their patriotism being founded on the religious motive. They were preachers of morals and of spiritual religion. They were extraordinary but yet authorized exponents of the law. They held a pastoral office They were a political power in the state. But the prophets were something more Their most essential characteristic is that they were instruments of revealing God’s will to man . . . specially by predicting future events, and, in particular, by foretelling the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ and the redemption effected by him.”

(Smith-Peloubet Dictionary)

Books of the Major Prophets

Isaiah Pre-Exilic	Jeremiah Pre-Exilic	Ezekiel Exilic	Daniel Exilic
740–701 B.C.	626–585 B.C.	592–570 B.C.	605–536 B.C.
Prophesies for Judah	Prophesies for Judah — just prior to fall of Judah	Prophesies for Judah	Prophesies for Judah
Deutero-Isaiah Exilic 550 B.C.			
Prophesies for Judah			

- Isaiah Critical period when Assyrian monarchs oppress Palestine — Isaiah divinely called to define Israel's true mission — book divided into two sections: Chapters 1–39, Chapters 40–66 — first part prophesies the judgments against the nations, the Messianic King, his kingdom, and return of the remnant — second part is assigned to a “Second Isaiah” (Deutero-Isaiah) — sets forth the promise of restoration and redemption — foretells the sufferings of the Messiah — depicts future glory of Israel
- Jeremiah Warnings and admonitions to a backsliding and rebellious Israel — prophecies concerning the fall of Jerusalem, captivity, restoration, and the Messiah
- Lamentations By Jeremiah — Funeral hymns, dirges, sorrow, over the fall and desolation of Jerusalem
- Ezekiel Prophecies and visions — watches, guides, and consoles exiled Israel — period of transition from Hebrew state to Jewish church — individual responsibility to God is great contribution
- Daniel First part records history of Daniel and his companions in captivity and their faithfulness under trial — Second part, apocalyptic visions — new view of world order from Gentile world rule to the establishment of the Messianic kingdom

Books of the Minor Prophets

Hosea Pre-Exilic 748–734 B.C. for Israel	Joel Pre-Exilic 756 for Judah	Amos Pre-Exilic 760–746 for Israel	Obadiah Post-Exilic ? for Israel	Jonah Pre-Exilic 783–742 for Israel	Micah Pre-Exilic 738–719 for Israel, Judah
Nahum Pre-Exilic 664–607 B.C. for Judah	Habakkuk Pre-Exilic 600 for Judah	Zephaniah Pre-Exilic 639–590 for Judah	Haggai Post-Exilic 520–518 for Judah	Zechariah Post-Exilic 520–518 for Judah	Malachi Post-Exilic about 432 last of prophets

Hosea Most human of prophets — domestic tragedy of his life used symbolically — recognizes the forever love of God for Israel

Joel Draws a spiritual lesson from natural calamities

Amos In an age of wealth and indulgence he rebukes social evils — emphasizes God's righteousness and justice

Obadiah Prophesies destruction of Edomites (descendants of Esau), Judah's bitter enemies — ancient feud over birthright

Jonah Rebukes Israel's attitude of exclusiveness — an object lesson for sinful Israel

Micah Widespread sins of idolatry — degenerative forces — preaches that all hope lies in the coming of the Messiah

Nahum Prophesies destruction of Nineveh — doom of Assyria

Habakkuk Prophesies against Chaldeans — he stands upon the watchtower — "the just shall live by faith" (2:4)

Zephaniah Reprimands Judah's perversity — judgments against nations — the "day of the Lord" — foresees glory of Israel

Haggai Arouses people to rebuild temple — stirs them to action

Zechariah Contemporary of Haggai — joins him in reconstructive activities — visions and prophecies concerning the coming of the Messiah and his kingdom

Malachi Rebukes corruption — solemnly exhorts people to observe the law — the "day of the Lord" — a new day

Divisions and Books of the New Testament

GOSPELS

HISTORY

PAULINE EPISTLES

GENERAL EPISTLES

PROPHECY

The Gospels

- Matthew (Synoptic) — Written for Jewish Christians — presents Jesus of Nazareth as the promised Messiah of Old Testament prophecies and as the promised King
- Mark (Synoptic) — Written for Gentile Christians (Roman) — presents Jesus as the mighty worker of marvelous deeds — a servant to minister among men — a vivid portrayal of the acts of Jesus' ministry
- Luke (Synoptic) — Written for Gentile Christians (Greek) — in accord with the character and needs of the Greek — presents Jesus Christ as the "Son of Man," the "world man" in his universal service of redemption and salvation
- John Nurtures the spiritual life of the Christian — presents Jesus Christ as Son of God in his divinity — the Holy Ghost or Comforter is peculiar to this gospel (Gospels charted, page 41)

History

- The Acts History of early Christian Church — the "acts" of the apostles, effectual by of the Apostles the power of the Holy Ghost — the founding of the church under Peter — its spread to the Gentile world under Paul — Paul's missionary labors and journeys
- (Paul's Journeys, pages 56, 57)

Pauline Epistles

- Romans Foremost of all Paul's writings — guards church, now consisting of Hebrew and Gentile members, against corruption — systematic presentation of great Christian doctrines: universal redemption and salvation through Jesus Christ; the Christian's position under law and grace; justification by faith
- 1 and 2 Corinthians . Church divided by party spirit and factions — Paul vigorously defends his apostolic authority — moral disorders in the church — exhorts to Christian conduct and unity
- Galatians To group of churches — people led astray by Judaizing teachers — Paul labors for the pure, liberating gospel of Christ — struggle of early church to maintain its universal appeal

- Ephesians The true church, the body of Christ — unity of its members — “rooted and grounded in love” (3:17)
- Philippians Paul’s gratitude, joy, thanksgiving to this church — exhorts to unity and fidelity by the example of Christ
- Colossians Exhorts to beware of philosophy and vain traditions — to be constant in Christ, the supreme head
- 1 and 2 Thessalonians To earliest converts — encourages under trial and exhorts to holiness — prophesies spirit of anti-Christ — second coming of Christ is prominent in both letters
- 1 and 2 Timothy Pastoral in tone — answers vital questions of organization of churches and orderly conduct of worship — Paul’s solemn charge to Timothy
- Titus Pastoral in tone — qualifications of ministers — directions for doctrine and life
- Philemon Only private letter — intercession for Onesimus — Christian brotherhood and courtesy, and the law of love
- Hebrews To Hebrew Christians under great persecution — grave danger of relapse to Mosaic ordinances — the preeminence of Christ and his priesthood — the new covenant — “hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering” (10:23)

General Epistles

- James Addressed to “twelve tribes . . . scattered abroad” — theme: “Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only . . .” (1:22)
- 1 and 2 Peter Time of great persecution — “fiery trial” — exhorts to vigilance, diligence, and steadfastness in the faith, for triumph over suffering — urges Christians to make their calling sure — warns against false teachers
- 1, 2, 3 John Reaffirms the incarnate Christ and his offices — fellowship with God through sonship — exhorts to Christian perseverance — warns against false teachers — commends hospitality of Gaius — rebukes unauthorized leadership
- Jude Warns against perversion of Christian doctrine — exhorts to constancy

Prophecy

- Revelation (Apocalypse) Warfare of good and evil — purpose to encourage a persecuted church to endure — final triumph: “The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.” (11:15)

Customs of Bible Times

- Nomadic Life Desert: Exod. 3:1 — Deut. 32:10 — Ps. 107:4 — Isa. 48:21
 Tents: Gen. 4:20 — Num. 1:52 — 1 Kings 12:16
 Flocks, herds: Gen. 13:2, 5; 26:13, 14 — Pss. 23:1; 100:3
 Camels: Gen. 30:43 — Judg. 7:12 — 1 Chron. 5:21
 Horses: Exod. 14:9 — 1 Kings 4:26 — Ps. 33:17
- Dress Girdle: Exod. 12:11 — Job 38:3 — Jer. 1:17 — 1 Pet. 1:13
 Tunic and Cloak (Mantle): Ezra 9:5 — Ps. 104:2 — Isa. 61:3 —
 Isa. 59:17 — Matt. 5:40
 Sandals: Exod. 3:5 — Mark 6:8, 9 — Eph. 6:14, 15
- Affairs of Home Family (house, household): Gen. 7:1 — Exod. 19:3
 Tribes: Num. 1; 26:55 — Deut. 1:13 — Josh. 11:23
 Hospitality: Gen. 18:1–8; 19:2, 3 — Matt. 10:14 — Heb. 13:2
 Meals, task of women: Gen. 18:6 — Luke 10:40
 Invitation to guest: Matt. 22:3
 Reception: Gen. 18:4 — Luke 7:44–46
 Apparel: Matt. 22:11
 Drawing water, task of women: Gen. 24:13 — John 4:7
 Wells: Gen. 26:18 — Isa. 12:3 — John 4:10, 11
 Cisterns: Prov. 5:15 — Jer. 2:13
- Covenants Blood: Gen. 15:8–18 — Exod. 12:13, 23 — Matt. 26:28 — John 6:54
 Bread: Gen. 31:54 — Exod. 16:4 — John 6:32–35
 Salt: Num. 18:19 — 2 Chron. 13:5 — Matt. 5:13
- Blood Revenge Law demands reparation: Gen. 9:6 — Exod. 21:23–25 —
 Num. 35:12, 19 — Matt. 5:38–48 — Luke 23:34
- Marriage Mixed: Deut. 7:3 — Josh. 23:11–13 — Neh. 13:25, 26
 The Wedding: Gen. 29:22 — Isa. 61:10 — Matt. 22:2–10 — John 2:1–10
 Sanctity of: Mark 10:6–9
- Position of Wife Monogamy: Gen. 2:24; 7:7 — Mark 10:11, 12 — 1 Cor. 7
 Polygamy and concubinage: Deut. 21:10–17 — 1 Kings 11:1–3
 Influence: Judg. 4:4 — 2 Kings 22:14
 Barrenness: Gen. 16:4; 30:1 — Isa. 54:1 — Gal. 4:27
- Children Regarded as divine gifts: Gen. 33:5 — Ps. 127:3
 Subordinate to parents: Gen. 22 — Exod. 20:12; 21:7 — Deut. 21:18–21 —
 Luke 2:51 — 1 Cor. 15:28
 Firstborn: Exod. 13:12, 13 — Deut. 21:15–17 — Rom. 8:29
- Worship Sabbath (Jewish): Exod. 20:8–11; 31:13 — Mark 2:27, 28
 Sabbath (Christian): Acts 20:7 — 1 Cor. 16:2 — Rev. 1:10
 Altars: Gen. 8:20 — Exod. 27:1 — Lev. 21:23
 High Places: Deut. 33:29 — Ps. 18:33 — Eph. 6:12
 Sacrifice: Lev. 1–7 — Ps. 51:17 — Eph. 5:2
 Obedience: Deut. 4:30, 31 — John 4:24 — 2 Cor. 10:4, 5

LESSON TWO

Outstanding Characters of the Old Testament

Chart IV “The Voice”

Chart IV "The Voice"

"Hear, O Israel . . ."

"The Lord shall cause his
glorious voice to be heard . . ."

Isa. 30:30

"I am the Al-
mighty God;
walk before me,
and be thou
perfect."
Gen. 17:1

"I AM THAT I
AM . . ."

Exod. 3:14

"My presence
shall go with
thee . . ."

Exod. 33:14

"Out of heaven
he made thee to
hear his voice,
that he might
instruct thee . . ."
Deut. 4:36

" . . . a still small
voice"
1 Kings 19:12

God "hath . . .
spoken unto us
by his Son . . ."
Heb. 1:2

"For he whom
God hath sent
speaketh the
words of God . . ."
John 3:34

Jesus said: " . . .
my words shall
not pass away."
Luke 21:33

" . . . a great voice,
as of a trumpet,
Saying, I am
Alpha and
Omega, the first
and the last . . ."
Rev. 1:10, 11

"If any man have
an ear, let him
hear."
Rev. 13:9

Outstanding Characters of the Old Testament

Adam

Mankind and the Promise Gen. 2:6-4

Adam, and Eve, his wife — names appear first
time in second account — serpent deceives
Eve — the fall of man — serpent cursed —
the Promised Seed — expulsion from Eden
Three sons: Cain, Abel, Seth
Two lines: Cainite and Sethite — Cainite is the
worldly line — salvation is to run in the line
of Seth

Noah

Gen. 5:28-9

Son of Lamech
Three sons: Shem, Ham, Japheth
Wickedness of the world
Building of ark
The flood, or deluge — ark rests on Mt. Ararat
Sends forth dove three times
Leaves ark, builds altar
God's covenant signified by rainbow
Becomes husbandman — curses Canaan, Ham's
son, blesses Shem and Japheth

Ark, Flood

18

Outstanding Characters of the Old Testament

Samuel Transition from Judges to Kings

1 Sam. 1-13, 15, 16

Son of Hannah and Elkanah (Levi)

Dedicated and set apart to the service of God at Shiloh

The call of Samuel

Established as prophet — prophecy as a fixed element of religious life takes its rise

Judges Israel — warfare with Philistines — ark taken, later returned

Israelites demand a king — Samuel anoints Saul — Saul rejected for disobedience — Samuel anoints David

David United Kingdom

1 Sam. 16-31 — 2 Sam. 1-18, 24

1 Kings 1, 2 — 1 Chron. 11-29

Youngest son of Jesse, of tribe of Judah — born in Bethlehem

Shepherd — anointed king by Samuel

Defeats Goliath, the Philistine

Made outlaw by Saul's jealousy

Succeeds Saul as king of Judah, ruling at

Hebron — then over United Kingdom, ruling at Jerusalem

His sin with Bath-sheba — parable of ewe lamb — his repentance

Birth of Solomon

Preparation for building of temple

Solomon Building of Temple

2 Sam. 12 — 1 Kings 1-11

1 Chron. 23, 28, 29 — 2 Chron. 1-9

Son of David and Bath-sheba

Prayer for an understanding heart

Encourages foreign alliances — gives Israel a position among the nations — wisdom and fame

Building and dedication of temple

His moral downfall and idolatry

Judgment upon his sin — kingdom to be divided

Elijah Religion Raised to a Higher Standard

1 Kings 17-19, 21 — 2 Kings 1, 2

Prophecies against Ahab

At Cherith, fed by ravens

Is sent to widow of Zarephath

Raises widow's son

His challenge to prophets of Baal

Flees to Beer-sheba — to Horeb — hears "still small voice"

Appoints Elisha

Elijah and Elisha journey together

His translation

Elisha Beneficence and Power of Divine Grace

1 Kings 19 — 2 Kings 2-9, 13

Leaves his work, home — follows Elijah beyond Jordan, sees his translation — double portion of the spirit — divides Jordan — is acknowledged Elijah's successor

Multiplies widow's oil — promises son to Shunammite — raises her son — heals deadly pottage — feeds one hundred men with twenty loaves — heals Naaman's leprosy — causes iron to swim — Syrians smitten with blindness

His many prophecies fulfilled

Nehemiah Rebuilding, Restoration after Captivity

Neh. 1-13

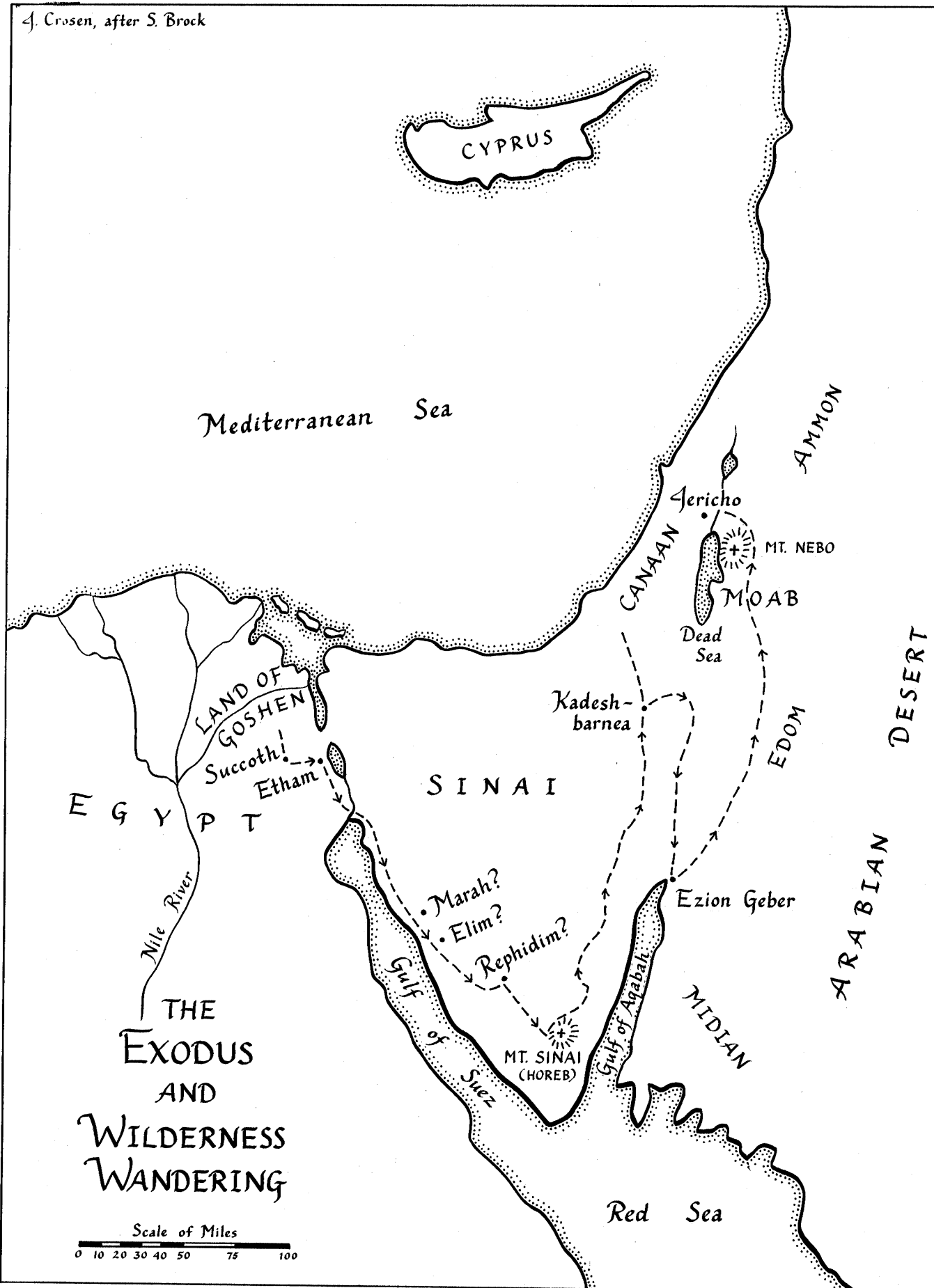
Cup-bearer to King Artaxerxes in palace in Shushan

Receives word concerning affliction of remnant at Jerusalem

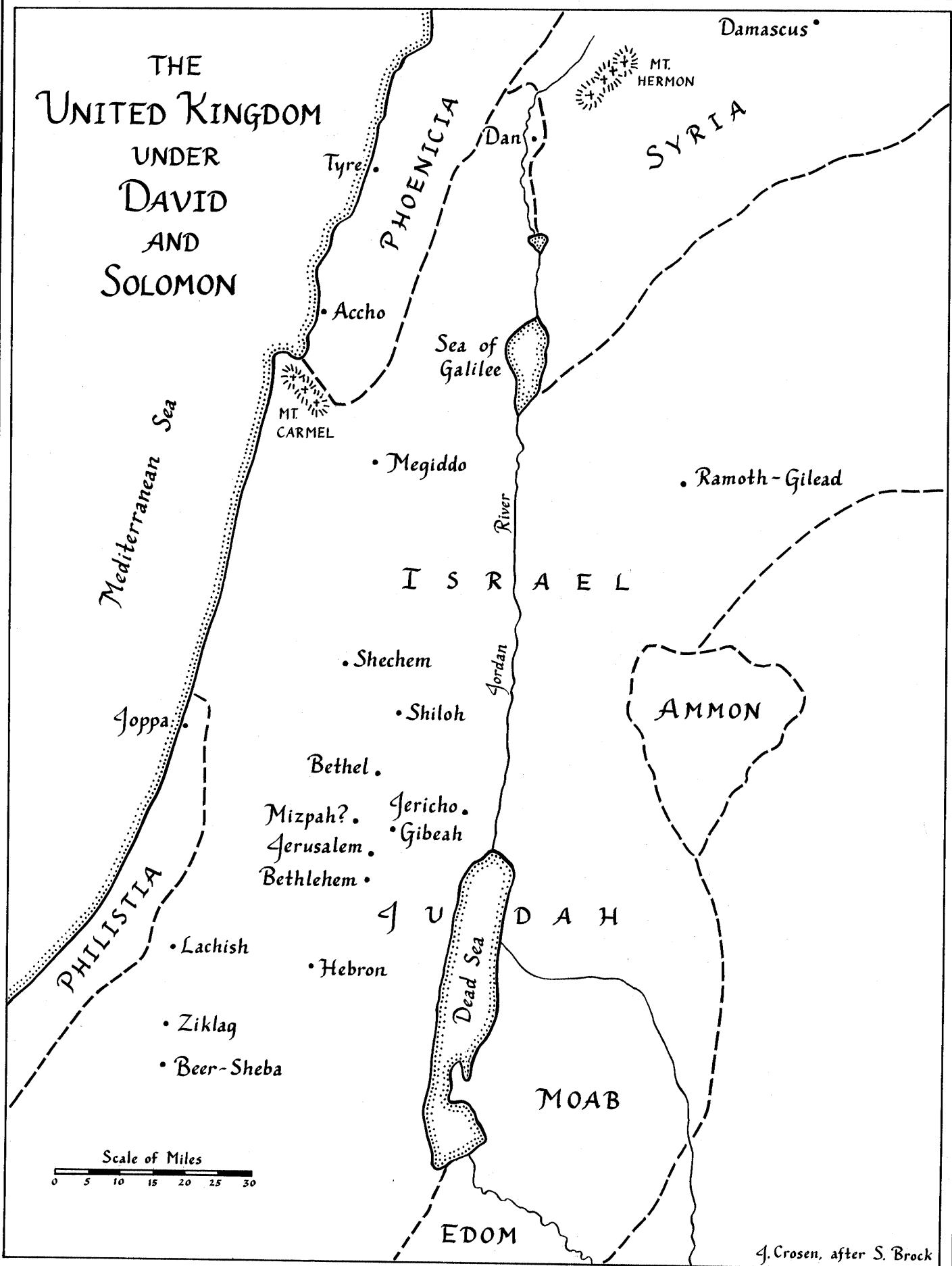
His journey to Jerusalem and survey by night of broken walls — his report and the response

Building of wall — opposition, enmity, craft — its completion

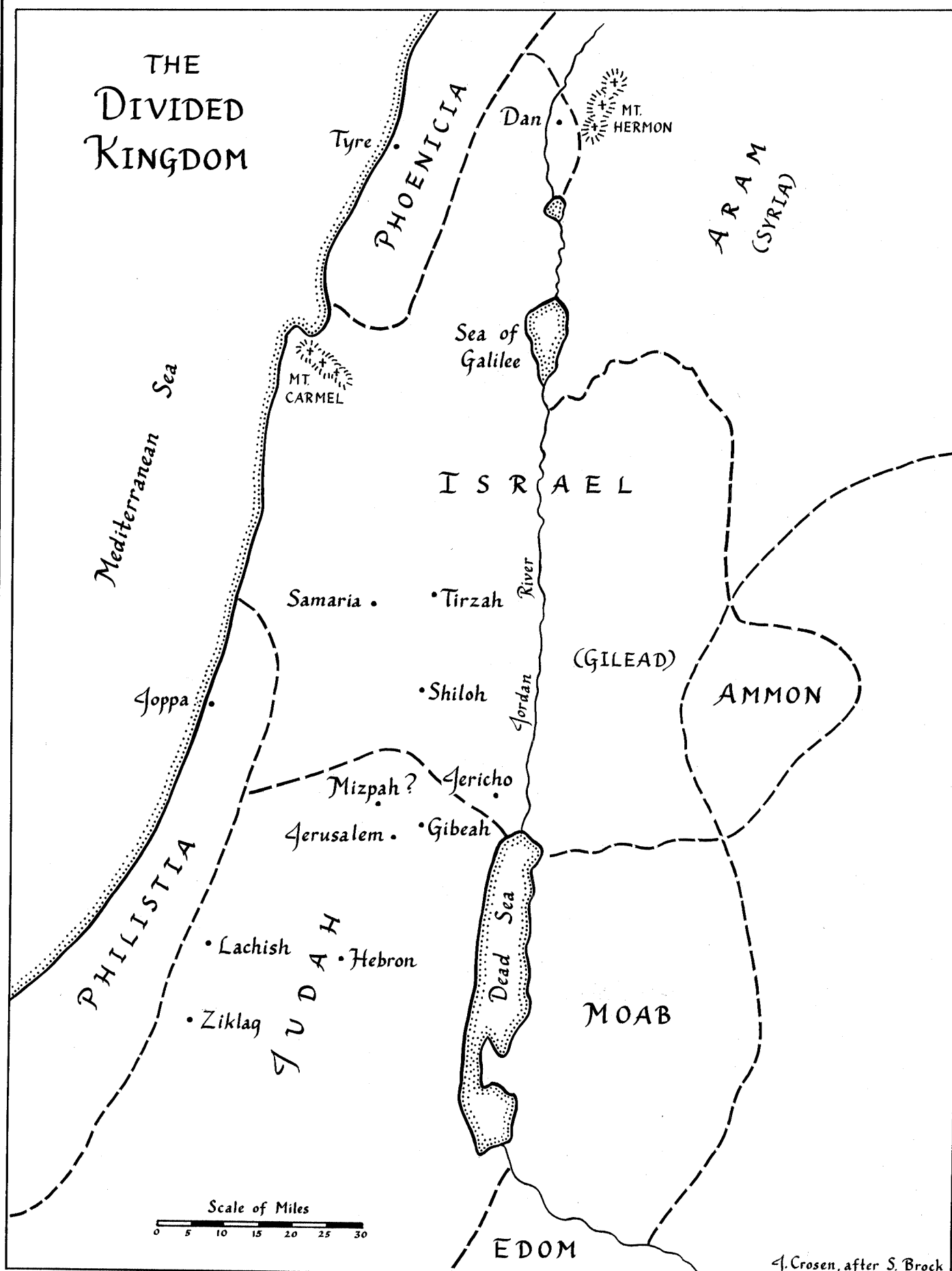
Remains to act as governor for twelve years — his work of reorganization and reformation



THE UNITED KINGDOM UNDER DAVID AND SOLOMON



THE DIVIDED KINGDOM



Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

J. Croesen, after S. Brock

LESSON THREE

Outline of Events of Old Testament

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marked ** on Outline of Old Testament**

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Outline of Events of Old Testament

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by Samuel — chosen by lot at Mizpeh — delivers Jabesh-gilead 1 Sam. 8–11
- Samuel's address to the nation 1 Sam. 12

Saul, at Gilgal — usurps priestly office — is rejected — Jonathan (Saul's
son) defeats Philistine garrison — Saul's second rejection for
disobedience 1 Sam. 13–15

Samuel sent to Bethlehem to anoint David 1 Sam. 16

Israelites and Philistines gather for battle — Goliath's challenge — David
slays Goliath — defeat of Philistines 1 Sam. 17

Covenant between David and Jonathan — Saul, jealous of David,
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Philistines war against Israel — Saul loses his army — his sons slain —
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David anointed king of Judah — consecrated second time — reigns at
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- ** United Kingdom — David acknowledged king over all Israel —
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1 Chron. 11:1–3

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city [2 Sam. 5:6–16
1 Chron. 11:4–9

Philistines twice defeated by David [2 Sam. 5:17–25
1 Chron. 14:8–17

Ark of covenant brought by David from Kirjath-jearim — Uzzah smitten —
ark later brought to Zion [2 Sam. 6
1 Chron. 13:5–14

David proposes to build a temple to God — Prophet Nathan, by word of
God, forbids him — David is promised benefits and blessings in
his seed [2 Sam. 7
1 Chron. 17

Extension of kingdom — David wars against Philistines, Hadadezer, Damascus, Edom, Ammonites, and Syrians	[2 Sam. 8–10 1 Chron. 18, 19
David commits adultery with Bath-sheba — contrives death of Uriah — marries Bath-sheba — after birth of his son, David reproved by Nathan with parable of ewe lamb — David's deep repentance — death of child . .	[2 Sam. 11–12:23 Ps. 51
Birth of Solomon	2 Sam. 12:24, 25
Amnon defiles Tamar — Absalom slays Amnon and flees — Joab procures Absalom's return — Absalom rebels against David — conspires for throne — David flees from Jerusalem — Absalom slain by Joab — David's grief — his return to Jerusalem — Sheba's revolt	2 Sam. 13–20
Three years' famine	2 Sam. 21
David's psalm of thanksgiving — his mighty men	[2 Sam. 22, 23 Ps. 18
David numbers people — choice of three plagues — chooses three days' pestilence — intercedes for the people — purchases threshingfloor of Araunah — prepares for building of temple	[2 Sam. 24 1 Chron. 21, 22
Adonijah usurps the kingdom — David renews his oath to Bath-sheba — Solomon, by David's appointment, is anointed king — Adonijah dismissed by Solomon	1 Kings 1
David's charge to Solomon	[1 Kings 2:1–10 1 Chron. 28, 29
Solomon reigns alone — Adonijah and Joab slain — marries Pharaoh's daughter — his vision and prayer for wisdom — judgment between two women	[1 Kings 2:12–3 2 Chron. 1
Building of temple — Hiram, king of Tyre, furnishes timber — Solomon's workmen and laborers — dedication of temple — God's covenant with Solomon	[1 Kings 5–9 2 Chron. 2–7
Solomon's cities and navy — visit of Queen of Sheba	[1 Kings 9:10–10:10 2 Chron. 9
** Solomon's wives and concubines — in his old age draw him to idolatry — his adversaries, Hadad, Rezon, and Jeroboam — Jeroboam rebels against Solomon, flees into Egypt	1 Kings 11
Death of Solomon	[1 Kings 11:41 2 Chron. 9:29–31

(Division of Kingdom about 932 B.C.)

KINGS OF ISRAEL	REFERENCES	DATES (B.C.)
Jeroboam I	1 Kings 12:12–14:20	932–911
Nadab	1 Kings 15:25–28	911–910
Baasha	1 Kings 15:27–16:7	910–887
Elah	1 Kings 16:8–14	887–886
Zimri	1 Kings 16:15–20	886
Omri	1 Kings 16:16–28	886–875
Ahab	1 Kings 16:29–22:40	875–854
Ahaziah	1 Kings 22:50–53 2 Kings 1:1–18]	854–853
Jehoram (Joram)	2 Kings 1:17–9:26	853–842
Jehu	2 Kings 9:30–10	842–815
Jehoahaz	2 Kings 13:1–9	815–799
Jehoash (Joash)	2 Kings 13:10–14:16	799–784
Jeroboam II	2 Kings 14:23–29	784–744
Zechariah (Zachariah)	2 Kings 15:8–12	744
Shallum	2 Kings 15:13–15	744
Menahem	2 Kings 15:16–22	744–735
Pekahiah	2 Kings 15:23–26	735–734
Pekah	2 Kings 15:27–31	734–730
Hoshea	2 Kings 17:1–23	730–722

(Fall of Kingdom of Israel)

Dates: *Literature of the Old Testament*, by Dr. Julius A. Bewer

KINGS OF JUDAH	REFERENCES	DATES (B.C.)
Rehoboam	1 Kings 12, 14:21-31	932-915
Abijam (Abijah)	1 Kings 15:1-8	915-913
Asa	1 Kings 15:9-24] 2 Chron. 14-16]	913-873
Jehoshaphat	1 Kings 22:1-50] 2 Chron. 17-20]	873-849
Jehoram (Joram)	2 Kings 8:16-24	849-842
Ahaziah	2 Kings 8:25-9:29	842
Athaliah	2 Kings 11:1-21	842-836
Joash	2 Kings 12:1-21] 2 Chron. 24]	836-797
Amaziah	2 Kings 14:1-20	797-789
Uzziah (Azariah)	2 Kings 14:21, 22; 15:1-7] 2 Chron. 26]	789-738
Jotham	2 Kings 15:32-38	750-735
Ahaz	2 Kings 16:1-20	735-720
Hezekiah	2 Kings 18-20] 2 Chron. 29-32]	720-692
Manasseh	2 Kings 21:1-18] 2 Chron. 33:1-20]	692-638
Amon	2 Kings 21:19-26	638-637
Josiah	2 Kings 22-23:30] 2 Chron. 34, 35]	637-607
Jehoahaz	2 Kings 23:31, 34	607
Jehoiakim	2 Kings 23:34-24:6	607-597
Jehoiachin	2 Kings 24:8-17	597
Zedekiah	2 Kings 24:18-25:21	597-586

(Fall of Kingdom of Judah)

Kingdom of Israel

- ** Jeroboam** acknowledged king of revolted ten tribes — abolishes worship of God, establishes idolatry — institutes a priesthood — hand withered and restored — judgments against his house — defeated by Abijam of Judah [1 Kings 12:16–13:10
14:1–20
2 Chron. 13
- Nadab** — slain by Baasha 1 Kings 15:25–28
- Baasha** destroys house of Jeroboam — builds Ramah so that none may come to Jerusalem — Ben-hadad, king of Syria, aids Asa of Judah against Baasha — building of Ramah ceases [1 Kings 15:17–16:6
2 Chron. 16
- Elah** — slain by his servant Zimri 1 Kings 16:6–10
- Zimri** destroys house of Baasha — rules one week 1 Kings 16:11–20
- Omri** proclaimed king by army — besieges Tirzah, capital of Israel — prevails over Tibni — builds Samaria, makes it the capital 1 Kings 16:16–28
- ** Ahab's** most wicked reign — marries Jezebel — furthers idol worship — Elijah reproves Ahab — prophets of Baal slain — Elijah threatened by Jezebel, flees to Beer-sheba — at Horeb hears “still small voice” — sent to anoint Hazael, Jehu, and Elisha — Elisha follows Elijah — Ben-hadad besieges Samaria — Syrians twice defeated — Jezebel obtains Naboth's vineyard — Elijah denounces Ahab and Jezebel — Ahab slain [1 Kings 16:29–22:40
2 Chron. 18
- Ahaziah** — his sickness — is rebuked by Elijah — Elijah brings fire from heaven and destroys king's messengers [1 Kings 22:51–53
2 Kings 1
- Jehoram** (Joram, son of Ahab) — Elijah translated — Elisha acknowledged successor — rebellion of Mesha, king of Moab — Elisha multiplies widow's oil — promises son to Shunammite — raises her son from dead — Elisha heals Naaman of leprosy — sin and leprosy of Gehazi — Syrian army, sent to apprehend Elisha, is smitten with blindness — Ben-hadad besieges Samaria — Hazael kills Ben-hadad, takes throne — Jehoram slain by Jehu 2 Kings 1:17–9:26
- Jehu** slays Ahaziah of Judah — Jezebel's death — exterminates house of Ahab, also Ahaziah's brethren — long sinful reign 2 Kings 9, 10
- Jehoahaz** — oppressed by Syrians under Hazael 2 Kings 10:35, 36
13:1–9

Kingdom of Judah

- ** Rehoboam** succeeds Solomon — alienates Israelites and occasions revolt of ten tribes — intends to subdue them but forbears — great numbers withdraw from Israel to Judah — Rehoboam becomes impious [1 Kings 12:1–24
2 Chron. 10, 11–12:8]
- Shishak of Egypt plunders temple at Jerusalem [1 Kings 14:25, 26
2 Chron. 12:9]
- Abijam (Abijah)** — sinful reign — his victory over Jeroboam of Israel [1 Kings 15:1–8
2 Chron. 13:19]
- ** Asa's** goodly reign — suppresses idolatry — strengthens his kingdom — victory over Ethiopians — many reforms — enjoys long peace — war with Baasha of Israel — league with Syria — reprov'd for his defection — diseased in his feet — his death [1 Kings 15:9–24
2 Chron. 14–16]
- ** Jehoshaphat's** goodly reign — continues reforms — sends Levites to teach — expels superstitious worship — kingdom prospers — his league with Ahab of Israel — his kingdom invaded by Ammonites and Moabites — prayer and fasting of people — enemies overthrown — miraculous victory [1 Kings 22:2–50
2 Chron. 17–20]
- Jehoram** (son of Jehoshaphat and son-in-law of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel) — slays his brethren — through Athaliah, his wife (daughter of Jezebel), attempts to establish worship of Baal — Edom and Libnah revolt — Elijah's prophecy — Philistines and Arabians stirred against him — incurable distemper [2 Kings 8:16–24
2 Chron. 21]
- Ahaziah** (son of Athaliah) — wars against Syria, with Joram — slain by Jehu of Israel [2 Kings 8:25–29, 9:16–28
2 Chron. 22:1–9]
- Athaliah** destroys seed royal — usurps kingdom — Joash, son of Ahaziah, preserved and hidden six years in temple by wife of high priest, Jehoiada. . [2 Kings 11:1–3
2 Chron. 22:10–12]
- ** Joash (Jehoash)** — anointed king by priest Jehoiada — Athaliah slain — Jehoiada restores worship of God — after death of Jehoiada, Joash falls to idolatry — slain by his servants [2 Kings 11:4–12
2 Chron. 23, 24]

Kingdom of Israel

Jehoash (Joash) — Elisha dies — Jehoash wars three times with Syria —
 recovers cities of Israel — great victory over Amaziah of Judah [2 Kings 13:10–25
 14:8–16

Jeroboam II — long sinful reign — recovers lost territory of Israel 2 Kings 14:23–29

Prophet Hosea Hos. 1:1

Prophet Jonah [2 Kings 14:25
 Jon. 1:1

Zachariah — slain by Shallum

Shallum — slain by Menahem

Menahem — horrible cruelties — exacts tribute for king of Assyria

Pekahiah — slain by his captain, Pekah

Pekah — invasion of Tiglath-pileser of Assyria — slain by Hoshea 2 Kings 14:29–15

**** Hoshea** — subdued and imprisoned by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria —
 Samaria besieged three years — Israel carried captive into Assyria —
 king of Assyria repeoples cities of Israel with strange nations — mixed
 religions, many gods 2 Kings 17

(722 B.C. — Fall of Kingdom of Israel)

Kingdom of Judah

Amaziah overthrows Edomites — defeated by Jehoash of Israel — Jerusalem looted	[2 Kings 14:1–20 2 Chron. 25]
Uzziah (Azariah) reigns well — prospers — builds cities and towers — his presumption of priestly office — smitten with leprosy	[2 Kings 14:21, 22 15:1–6, 2 Chron. 26]
** Isaiah and Amos prophesy	[Isa. 1:1 — 6 Amos 1:1]
Jotham reigns well — permits places of idol worship to remain — subdues Ammonites	[2 Kings 15:7, 32–38 2 Chron. 27]
Ahaz reigns wickedly — attacked by Syria and Israel — Isaiah foretells birth of the Messiah — Edomites and Philistines also invade Judah — makes alliance with Assyria — spoils temple and sets up many altars to other gods	[2 Kings 16:1–20 2 Chron. 28 Isa. 7–9]
** Hezekiah — great religious revival — destroys idolatry — temple worship restored — Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invades Judah — Hezekiah's mourning, fear, and prayer — Isaiah's prophecy against Sennacherib — Hezekiah's life lengthened — Isaiah foretells Babylonian captivity	[2 Kings 18–20 2 Chron. 29–32 Isa. 36–39]

Kingdom of Judah Alone

Micah prophesies	Mic. 1:1
Manasseh sets up idolatry — is taken captive to Babylon — repentance, restoration, and reformation	[2 Kings 21:1–18 2 Chron. 33:1–20]
Amon — evil reign — slain by his servants	[2 Kings 21:19–23 2 Chron. 33:21–24]
Zephaniah prophesies	Zeph. 1:1
** Jeremiah begins to prophesy	Jer. 1:2
** Josiah's goodly reign — endeavors to reform abuses — repairs temple — book of the Law found in temple — solemn assembly — renewal of covenant — opposes Pharaoh-necho — slain at Megiddo — lamentations of people	[2 Kings 22, 23 2 Chron. 34, 35]
Jehoahaz — deposed by Pharaoh-necho — carried into Egypt — land placed under tribute	[2 Kings 23:31–34 2 Chron. 36:1–3]
Habakkuk prophesies	Hab. 1:1
Jehoiakim (Eliakim) — subdued by Nebuchadnezzar — Daniel and his companions carried to Babylon (first stage of captivity)	[2 Kings 23:34–24:6 2 Chron. 36:5–8 Jer. 27 Dan. 1:1–7]
Jehoiachin (Coniah) — Nebuchadnezzar loots Jerusalem — many taken captive, including Ezekiel (second deportation)	[2 Kings 24:8–16 2 Chron. 36:9, 10]

Kingdom of Judah Alone

- Ezekiel prophesies Ezek. 1:3
- ** Zedekiah (Mattaniah) rebels against Babylon — Jerusalem besieged by** [2 Kings 24:17–25:21
- Nebuchadnezzar nearly three years — Jeremiah, continuing to 2 Chron. 36:11–20
- prophesy through siege, warns against false prophets — Jer. 20–39
- Ezekiel in Chaldea also describes same siege — city wholly destroyed — 41, 52
- people carried to Babylon Ezek. 24
- (Exile 586 B.C. — Fall of Kingdom of Judah)
- Gedaliah — governor over poorer classes left in the land — slain — [2 Kings 25:22–30
- people flee to Egypt Jer. 40, 41
- Jeremiah carried by Jews into Egypt — continues to prophesy Jer. 42–44
- Siege of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar — he wars against Edomites, [Jer. 27–29
- Ammonites, Moabites Ezek. 25–28
- Ezekiel in Babylon — continues to prophesy Ezek. 33
- ** Nebuchadnezzar wars against Egypt — Daniel interprets king's dream —** [Ezek. 29:19
- golden image — deliverance of three Hebrew captives from fiery 32:32
- furnace — insanity and restoration [Dan. 2–4
- ** King Belshazzar's impious feast — handwriting on the wall — that night**
- Darius the Mede takes the kingdom — Daniel attains to high position
- Daniel cast into den of lions Dan. 5, 6
- Prophetic visions Dan. 7–12
- ** Cyrus' proclamation of release — people at liberty to return to their own** [2 Chron. 36:22, 23
- land — restores sacred vessels of temple [Ezra 1
- (538–536 B.C. — End of Seventy Years' Captivity of Judah)

Beginning of Restoration Period

- ** First expedition to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel — altar set up —**
- foundations of temple laid — opposition of Samaritans — building
- hindered — Zerubbabel and Joshua, encouraged by Haggai and
- Zechariah, forward building of temple — new decree of Darius —
- dedication Ezra 2–6
- Crisis in life of Jews under Persian rule — Queen Esther saves her people
- Feast of Purim Esther
- ** Second expedition, under Ezra — commissioned by Artaxerxes, king of**
- Persia — brings about social, moral, and religious reforms in
- Jerusalem — annuls heathen marriages — endeavors to establish
- observance of the law Ezra 7–10
- ** Nehemiah commissioned governor of Jerusalem — inspection of**
- conditions — rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem — bitter opposition
- instruction in the law — solemn covenant — dedication of the wall ... Neh. 2–12
- ** Nehemiah's second visit to Jerusalem — reappearance of old sins —**
- putting away of strange wives — drastic measures of reform Neh. 13
- (Here Old Testament history ceases)

LESSON FOUR

Special Subjects

Including

Well-Known Women of the Old Testament

Special Subjects

- Semites (Shemites) The descendants of Shem, the eldest son of Noah, who overspread southwestern Asia. Among the Semitic peoples were the Arabs, Phoenicians, Canaanites, Hebrews, Arameans or Syrians, Babylonians, and Assyrians.
- Hebrews A branch of the Semites who had migrated from lands east of the Euphrates and settled mainly in Palestine. The term generally designated the Israelites.
- Israelites Descendants of Jacob (Israel); the chosen people; Hebrews; Jews.
- Jews Those of the tribe of Judah, of the Kingdom of Judah; those who returned from Babylonian captivity. Its broader use included all who embraced the Jewish religion.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Names of God | Elohim | Denotes majesty or fullness, Strong One: Gen. 1:1, 26 |
| | El Shaddai | The Almighty: Gen. 17:1; 28:3 |
| | El Elyon | Most High God: Gen. 14:18 — Pss. 91:1, 9; 92:1 |
| | Adonai | Master, Lord: Gen. 15:2, 8 — Deut. 3:24 |
| | Jehovah | (Yahweh) Denotes Self-existent One: Exod. 3:14; 19:3 — Jer. 31:31-34 |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Songs of the Bible . . . | Songs of Moses | Exod. 15:1-19, Deut. 32:1-43 |
| | Song of Deborah and Barak | Judg. 5 |
| | Song of Hannah | 1 Sam. 2:1-10 |
| | Song of David | 2 Sam. 22:2-51 (Ps. 18) |
| | Song of Solomon | Song of Sol. |
| | Song of Mary | Luke 1:46-55 |
| | Songs of Heaven | Rev. 5:9, 10; 14:2, 3; 15:2-4; 19:1-7 |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Numbers | One | Deut. 6:4 — Isa. 40:25 — Matt. 19:17 — John 10:30 |
| | Two | Gen. 1:16 — Exod. 31:18 — Ps. 62:11 — Luke 10:1 |
| | Three | Num. 6:23-26 — Dan. 6:10 — John 2:19 |
| | Four | Gen. 2:10 — Ezek. 1:5 — Rev. 7:1 — 21:16 |
| | Five | 1 Sam. 17:40 — Matt. 25:1-13 — 1 Cor. 14:19 |
| | Seven | Gen. 2:2 — Exod. 20:10 — Rev. 1:4 |
| | Eight | Luke 9:28 — John 20:1, 26 — 2 Pet. 2:5 |
| | Ten | Exod. 34:28 — Dan. 1:12-20 — Luke 19:17 — Rev. 2:10 |
| | Twelve | Gen. 49:28 — Matt. 10:1, 5 — Rev. 22:2 |
| | Forty | Deut. 8:2 — Matt. 4:2 — Acts 1:3 |
| Seventy | Num. 11:24, 25 — Jer. 25:11 — Luke 10:1, 17 | |
| Multiples | Matt. 18:21, 22 — Rev. 5:11 — 14:3 | |

Well-Known Women of the Old Testament

(Introductory reference)

Eve	Adam's wife — mother of Cain, Abel, Seth: Gen. 3:20
Sarah	(Sarai) Half-sister of Abram, becomes his wife — mother of Isaac: Gen. 17:15, 19
Hagar	Egyptian bondwoman of Sarah — secondary wife of Abram — mother of Ishmael: Gen. 16:1
Rebekah	Sister of Laban — wife of Isaac — mother of twins, Esau and Jacob: Gen. 24:15, 67
Keturah	A wife of Abraham: Gen. 25:1, 2
Rachel	Younger daughter of Laban — wife of Jacob — mother of Joseph and Benjamin: Gen. 29:9
Leah	Elder daughter of Laban — first wife of Jacob — bears six of Jacob's sons: Gen. 29:16
Zilpah	Handmaid of Leah — a wife of Jacob — bears two of Jacob's sons, Gad and Asher: Gen. 29:24
Bilhah	Maid servant of Rachel — a wife of Jacob — bears two of Jacob's sons, Dan and Naphtali: Gen. 30:3
Tamar (Thamar) ...	Canaanite wife of Er, then Onan — by Judah, father-in-law, bears twins, Pharez and Zarah: Gen. 38:6
Potiphar's Wife	Makes false accusation against Joseph: Gen. 39:7
Asenath	Daughter of Poti-pherah, priest of On — wife of Joseph — mother of Manasseh and Ephraim: Gen. 41:45, 50
Pharaoh's Daughter .	Rescues babe Moses and makes him her son: Exod. 2:5
Jochebed	Wife of Amram — mother of Miriam, Aaron, Moses: Exod. 2:1-9; 6:20
Miriam	Sister of Moses: Exod. 2:1-9; 15:20
Zipporah	Daughter of Jethro — wife of Moses: Exod. 2:21; 18:1-4
Zelophehad's Daughters	Receive father's inheritance: Num. 27:1-8
Rahab	Canaanite of Jericho — conceals spies of Joshua: Josh. 2:1
Deborah	Prophetess and judge of Israel: Judg. 4, 5
Delilah	Philistine woman who betrayed Samson: Judg. 16:4
Naomi	Wife of Elimelech — mother-in-law of Ruth: Ruth 1
Ruth	Moabitess — daughter-in-law of Naomi — becomes wife of Boaz — ancestress of David: Ruth 1
Hannah	Wife of Elkanah — Samuel's mother: 1 Sam. 1:2, 10-20
Michal	Daughter of Saul — a wife of David: 1 Sam. 18:20, 21
Abigail	Wife of Nabal — becomes a wife of David: 1 Sam. 25
Witch of En-dor ...	Consulted by Saul on eve of his death: 1 Sam. 28:7
Bath-sheba	Wife of Uriah — commits adultery with David — later his wife — mother of Solomon: 2 Sam. 11
Pharaoh's Daughter .	A wife of Solomon: 1 Kings 3:1
Queen of Sheba	Comes to Jerusalem to visit Solomon: 1 Kings 10:1
Jezebel	Wife of Ahab — zealous worshiper of Baal, establishes idolatry in Israel: 1 Kings 16:31; 18:4, 19
Widow of Zarephath	Elijah multiplies oil — raises her son: 1 Kings 17:8
Shunammite	Elisha raises her son from dead: 2 Kings 4:8
Naaman's Captive Maid	From Israel — waits on Naaman's wife — tells Naaman of Prophet Elisha: 2 Kings 5:2

Well-Known Women (continued)

Athaliah	Daughter of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel — wife of King Jehoram of Judah: 2 Chron. 21:6; 2 Kings 11:1
Huldah	Wife of Shallum — a prophetess: 2 Kings 22:14
Vashti	Queen repudiated by King Ahasuerus: Esther 1:9
Esther	Succeeds Vashti as queen of King Ahasuerus — saves her people from doom: Esther 2:7

* * *

Twelve Sons	Gen. 29, 30, 35, 49 — Deut. 33 — Rev. 7
of Jacob (Israel)	
Passover	Exod. 12:3–14 — Lev. 23:5 — Deut. 16:1–7 — 1 Cor. 5:6–8
Levites, Priests	Lev. 8, 9, 21, 22 — Num. 2:33, 3, 4, 18 — 1 Chron. 23–27
Tithe	Num. 18:21–26 — Deut. 14:22–29 — Mal. 3:10
Tabernacle	Exod. 25–31, 35–40 — Isa. 33:20 — Heb. 8:2 — Rev. 21:3
Temple	(First) Solomon's — about 959 B.C.: 1 Kings 5–8 (Second) Zerubbabel's — 516 B.C.: Ezra 3–6, Hag. (Third) Herod's — 19 B.C.–64 A.D.: John 2:20 God's Temple: John 2:19, 21 — Rev. 11:1, 19 — 21:22
Veil (Vail)	Exod. 26:33 — Matt. 27:51 — 2 Cor. 3:13–16 — Heb. 10:20
Ark of the Covenant	Exod. 25:10–22 — Num. 10:33 — Deut. 31:26 — Josh. 3, 4 — 1 Sam. 4– 7:2 — 2 Sam. 6 — 1 Kings 8:1–11 — Rev. 11:19
Cities of Refuge	Num. 35 — Josh. 20
Threshingfloors	Judg. 6:11 — Ruth 3 — 2 Sam. 6:6 — 24:18 — Isa. 41:15 — Mic. 4:13 — Luke 3:17
Mountains	Gen. 8:4 — 22:2 — Exod. 3:1, 2 — 19:20 — 1 Kings 18:19 — 19:8–12 — Isa. 2:2, 3 — Matt. 5:1 — Mark 9:2 — Luke 22:39
Jordan	Num. 34:12 — Josh. 3, 4 — 2 Sam. 17:22 — 2 Kings 2, 5 — Matt. 3:5, 6 — John 10:39, 40
Jerusalem, Zion	Ps. 50:2 — Isa. 33:20 — 62:1 — Zech. 8:3 — Matt. 23:37
New Jerusalem	Rev. 3:12 — 21:2 — 21:10–27
Miracles	Old and New Testaments (any reference Bible)
Signs	Exod. 4:1–8 — Judg. 6:17 — Luke 2:12 — John 20:30
Windows	Gen. 6:16 — Dan. 6:10 — Mal. 3:10
Ships	Jon. 1 — Matt. 14:13 — Mark 4:36 — John 6:21
Angels	Exod. 23:20 — Ps. 91:11 — Matt. 26:53 — Luke 1:28 — John 1:51
The Day of the Lord	Isa. 2:12 — Matt. 12:36 — 1 Thess. 5:2
Seed	Gen. 3:15 — 22:18 — Isa. 7:14 — Matt. 1:23 — Gal. 3:16
Remnant	2 Kings 19:30, 31 — Joel 2:32 — Rom. 11:5 — Rev. 12:17
Covenant	Gen. 1:28 — 3:15 — 9:8, 9 — 17:4, 5 — Exod. 20 — Deut. 30:3 — 2 Sam. 7:16 — Heb. 8:8

* * *

They journeyed . . . and journeyed . . . and journeyed

LESSON FIVE

Intervening History From Malachi to Jesus the Christ

Jesus the Christ

His Offices

The Four Gospels

Early Life

A Harmony of the Gospels

(In Lessons 5, 6, 7)

Chart V Periods of Development In New Testament History

Intervening History from Malachi to Jesus the Christ

A "Period of Silence" — Approximately Four Hundred Years
 Prophecies of the Kingdoms — Dan. 7-12
 Rise of the Gentiles

Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C.

Becomes master of Greece, Persia,
 Syria, Egypt
 331 — Overthrows Persian Empire
 327 — Invades India
 Spreads Greek culture and language
 over his vast empire
 Favors the Jews — they settle abroad
 After his death (in Babylon) his
 territory divided among his four
 generals

Ptolemies 320-204 B.C.

Egypt and Palestine under rule of
 Ptolemy Philadelphus
 285 — Septuagint Version, called LXX,
 begun — translation into Greek —
 for Jews at Alexandria
 Scriptures become available to Greek-
 speaking world
 273 — Treaty between Rome and
 Ptolemy

Syrian Kings 204-165 B.C.

198 — Judea conquered
 Land divided into five
 provinces:
 Judea
 Samaria
 Galilee
 Trachonitis
 Perea

 Antiochus Epiphanes attempts
 to destroy Jewish religion
 and worship — defiles the
 temple
 This desecration referred to as
 "the abomination of desola-
 tion" Dan. 8:13; Matt.
 24:15

 Cruel persecution kindles
 Jewish unity

Maccabees 165-63 B.C.

Jewish revolt against Antiochus
 Epiphanes by Mattathias
 and his five sons
 Judas Maccabaeus, son of
 Mattathias (Hasmonean
 line), retakes temple and
 restores worship — insti-
 tutes Feast of Dedication
 Jonathan (son of Mattathias)
 successor
 Simon, his brother — unites
 civil and priestly authority
 — obtains recognition of
 Jewish independence
 John Hyrcanus, successor
 Pharisees and Sadducees in
 bitter opposition to each
 other
 Civil War

Rome 63 B.C.

Roman conquest of Judea by
 Pompey
 Hyrcanus (last of Hasmoneans)
 made king

 Antipater (Herodian house)
 begins to rise
 47 — Herod the Great his son,
 made governor of Galilee
 44 — Julius Caesar assassinated
 — empire divided
 40 — Herod made king by
 Antony — destroys
 Maccabaeon family
 Rebuilds temple in Jerusalem
 Herod the Great ruling at time
 of Jesus' birth
 Herod Antipas (son of Herod
 the Great) tetrarch of
 Galilee at time of Jesus'
 ministry

Chart V
Periods of Development
Jesus Christ and His Followers
Christianity and the Church in New Testament History

<p>Life of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Messiah Christ Savior</p> <p>Son of Man Son of God</p> <p>“the only begotten of the Father” John 1:14</p>	<p>Spread of The Gospel</p> <p>Missionary work of the Apostles</p>	<p>The Christian and the Church</p> <p>Evolving of the church as one body</p>	<p>The Revelation of Jesus Christ</p> <p>“... unto his servant John” Rev. 1:1</p>
<p>The Four Gospels</p> <p>The four inspired histories of the life and teaching of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Cornerstone of all Christian faith</p> <p>Preparation of the Twelve</p>	<p>The Acts of the Apostles</p> <p>History of the early Christian church</p> <p>Preaching and conver- sion under leadership of Peter in Jerusalem, of Paul in Gentile world</p> <p>Paul’s journeys</p> <p>Many churches founded</p>	<p>Epistles: Pauline</p> <p>To individual churches — the “care of all the churches” — instruc- tion — exhortation — admonition — correc- tion — Set forth great Christian doctrines of redemption, justifica- tion by faith, grace</p> <p>Epistles: General</p> <p>To churches in general — comfort in trial — warning against false teaching — Christian duty and practice</p> <p>Universal spread of Christianity</p>	<p>Prophecy</p> <p>A Christian apocalypse</p> <p>Encouragement to a persecuted church</p> <p>Christ’s power and glory</p> <p>Depicts the conquest of good over evil, culminating in the final supremacy of God’s kingdom</p>

(See Chart III, page 7)

The "Seed"
of the woman
Gen. 3:15

"When the fulness
of the time. . .

was come. . .

God sent forth his Son,
made of a woman, made
under the law,

To redeem. . ."
Gal. 4:4, 5

The Offices of Jesus Christ, the Messiah "The Anointed One"

The anointed Prophet . . . to enlighten, warn, instruct
Deut. 18:15, John 3:2; 6:14

The anointed Priest to sympathize, intercede, make atonement
for his people
Isa. 53, Heb. 7, Rev. 5:5-10

The anointed King to reign, protect, deliver, bless
Ps. 2:6, Zech. 14:9, Luke 19:37, 38

Appointed Prov. 8:23 Isa. 42:1 1 Pet. 1:20

Qualified Isa. 11:2-4 John 3:34 Acts 10:38

Commissioned . . Isa. 49:6 Luke 4:17-21 . . John 5:36

Accredited Matt. 17:5 John 5:37 Acts 2:22

(*Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia*)

The Four Gospels

Matthew For the Jew	Mark For the Gentile (Roman)	Luke For the Gentile (Greek)	John For the Church
Showing fulfillment of Prophecy	Showing the Son in his ministry of power	Showing the Son of Man, his humanity and divinity	Showing the Son of God, his divinity and humanity
To those who knew the Old Testament	No genealogy	Genealogy carried back to Adam	"In the beginning was the Word. . ." John 1:1
Genealogy carried forward from Abraham	Gospel of works	Gospel of the Son of Man	The "spiritual Gospel"
Gospel of the kingdom			

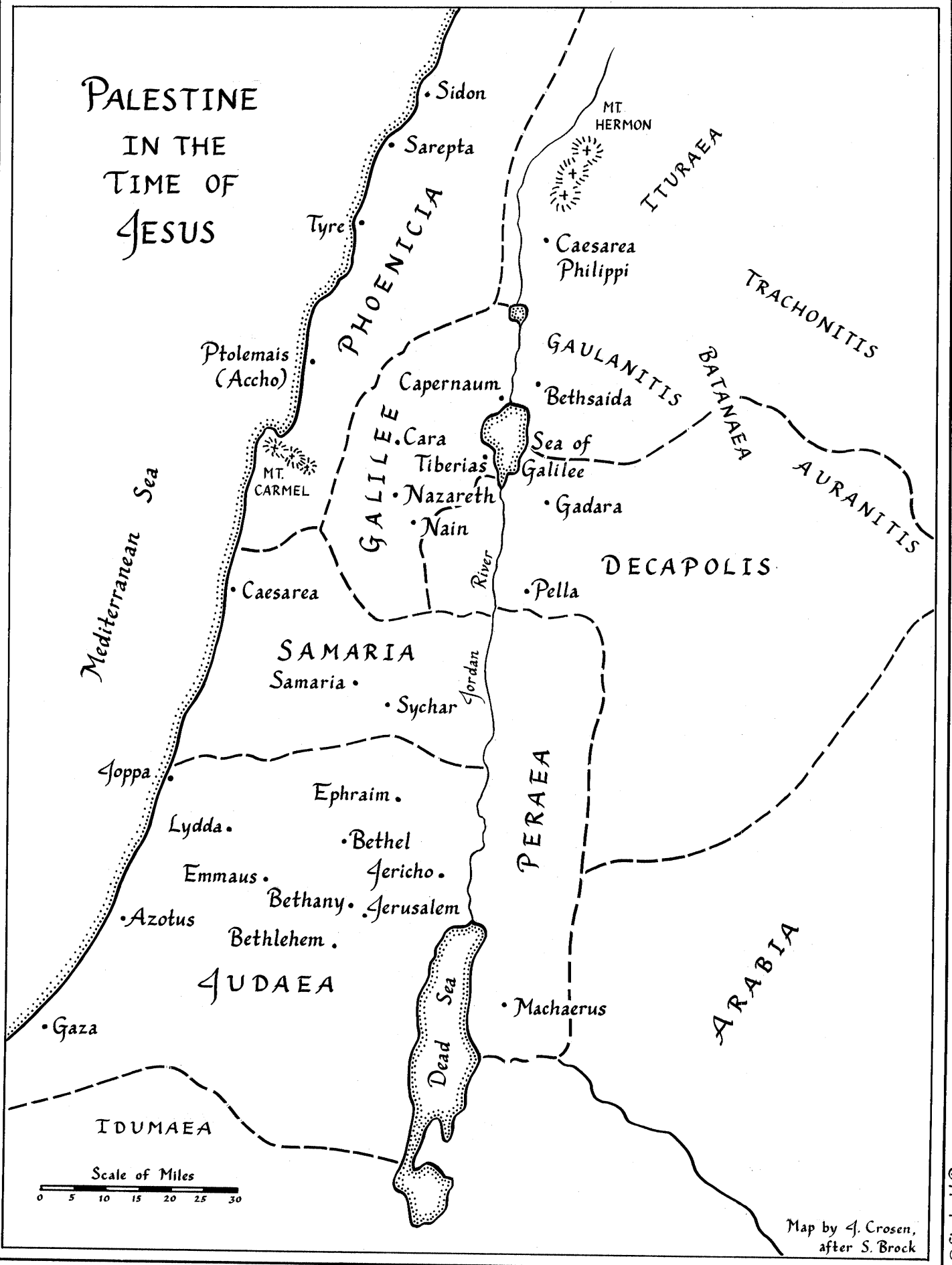
Jesus the Christ: Early Life

Infancy	At Twelve	Youth	At Thirty
Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Nazareth	Jordan
Birth	Passover	Eighteen silent years	His baptism — inauguration
Presented in temple	In temple with the doctors	Preparation	The Temptation in wilderness
Flight into Egypt	“ . . . about my Father’s business”		Beginning of public ministry
Childhood in Nazareth			

A Harmony of the Gospels

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
The Logos				1:1–14
Genealogies	1:1–17		3:23–38	
The Annunciations:				
Of John the Baptist			1:5–25	
Of Jesus to Mary			1:26–38	
Mary visits Elisabeth			1:39–56	
Birth of John the Baptist			1:57–80	
Birth of Jesus	1:18–25		2:1–7	
Adoration of shepherds			2:8–20	
Circumcision			2:21	
Presentation in temple Simeon and Anna prophesy]			2:22–39	
Adoration of Wise Men	2:1–12			
Flight into Egypt and return	2:13–23			
Childhood at Nazareth			2:39, 40	
Questioning of doctors in temple			2:41–50	
Youth — subject to parents			2:51, 52	
Inauguration of his public life:				
Preaching of John the Baptist	3:1–12	1:1–8	3:1–20	
The Baptism	3:13–17	1:9–11	3:21, 22	
The Temptation	4:1–11	1:12, 13	4:1–13	
John’s second testimony]				1:19–37
The Lamb of God]				
First disciples				1:35–51
First miracle				2:1–11

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF JESUS



Map by J. Crossen,
after S. Brock

LESSON SIX

Jesus the Christ

Public Ministry

Twelve Apostles

Mission of the Apostles

**A Harmony of the Gospels
(Continued)**

Jesus the Christ: Public Ministry

His Purpose

"... I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." John 10:10

"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." John 17:3

"I am one that bear witness of myself, and the Father that sent me beareth witness of me." John 8:18

His Task

To Establish the Kingdom of God
Redemption and Salvation — Individual and Collective

"... I lay down my life for the sheep." John 10:15

"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." John 8:36

Steps in Its Accomplishment

Preaching	Teaching	Healing	Example
The gospel of the kingdom — its nature and presence	The demands of the kingdom	"... all manner of sickness and all manner of disease. . ."	"Jesus' own life was the embodiment of his conception of the kingdom. . . a concrete and living illustration of his teaching."
A spiritual kingdom	Its reward	Matt. 4:23	(<i>Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia</i>)
	Its glory		

Miracle A sign — an event or effect for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spiritual force — a proof and an evidence of God's power

Matt. 8:5–13 Mark 5:25–34
Mark 1:21–28 Luke 18:35–43

Parable A tactful and impressive method of setting forth clearly great spiritual truths — the parable veils Jesus' meaning from those unprepared to hear, and reveals his meaning to those ready to receive it

Luke 10:25–37 Mark 4:30–32
Luke 18:9–14 Luke 15:11–32

Accusations Blasphemy Mark 2:7 — Luke 5:21 — John 10:36
against Jesus Unlawful conduct Matt. 12:10 — Mark 2:16–20, 23–28
 Madness Mark 3:21–23 — John 10:20

An apostle: One sent forth, a messenger — specifically, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus. The Twelve were specially chosen as his companions and witnesses, and were sent forth to preach the gospel.

The Twelve Apostles

(Matt. 10:2–4 — Mark 3:14–19 — Luke 6:13–16)

Simon, called Peter	Matthew (Levi) “the publican”
Andrew, his brother	Thomas (Didymus)
Philip	James, “the Less”
Bartholomew (Nathanael)	Simon Zelotes, “the Canaanite”
John sons of Zebedee	Judas (Jude, Lebbaeus, Thaddaeus)
James surnamed Boanerges	Judas Iscariot

Aside from the Twelve, the title also applied to: Matthias, Barnabas, Andronicus, Junia, James the Lord’s brother, and Paul.

The Mission of the Apostles

They were to give up their former callings, to be trained, disciplined, qualified, by Jesus’ teaching and example, to carry forward his ministry.

Chosen, called,	“ . . . that they should be with him. . . ” Mark 3:14
ordained	“ . . . he gave them power. . . to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease.” Matt. 10:1
Commissioned	“ . . . gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases.” Luke 9:1. Sent forth to preach and to heal. Instructed and comforted. Matt. 10
Given access to	After Peter’s confession: they were given the keys to the kingdom of heaven. the kingdom Matt. 16:19; 18:18
Promised the	At the Last Supper: he comforted them — left with them his peace. Holy Ghost John 14, 15
Appointed	“Ye are they which have continued with me. . . ” Luke 22:28–30 a kingdom
Recommissioned	After Jesus’ resurrection: “ . . . Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.” Mark 16:15
Received the	After Jesus’ ascension: On the day of Pentecost “ . . . they were all filled with Holy Ghost the Holy Ghost. . . ” Acts 2:4

MILEAGES
From Jerusalem to —

Bethlehem	6	Emmaus	5
Beth-abara	26	Jericho	14
Bethany	2	Jordan	18
Cana	67	Nain	58
Caesarea Philippi	105	Nazareth	63
Capernaum	79	Sychar	30

Subjects chosen from "A Harmony of the Gospels"
marked ** for presentation during this lesson

	Page
The Cleansing of the Temple	47
Early Discourses:	
To Nicodemus — The New Birth	47
To Woman of Samaria — The Water of Life	47
Healing of Nobleman's Son (first recorded healing)	47
 The Choosing of the Twelve	 47
The Sermon on the Mount	47
 The First and Second Rejections at Nazareth	 47, 48
 The Twelve Commissioned	 48
Feeding Five Thousand Would Make Him King	48
Walking on the Sea	48
 Peter's Confession at Caesarea Philippi	 48
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The Seventy Commissioned	49
 The Raising of the Widow's Son at Nain	 48
The Raising of Jairus' Daughter	48
The Raising of Lazarus	49
 First, Second, and Third Foretelling of Coming Death and Resurrection	 48, 49

Scribes

A class of learned men who dedicated themselves to the study, interpretation, and transcription of the law. They rose to prominence at the close of the Exile, and it was due to their activities that the sacred Scriptures were arranged and preserved. In New Testament times they were doctors of the law, chiefly concerned with a minute interpretation of the letter of the law.

Pharisees

A Jewish party of religious men who, strictly observing the principles of Judaism laid down by Ezra, in the second century B.C. separated themselves from Greek influences in order to preserve the pure monotheism of Mosaic law. They kept alive the Messianic hope of the nation. By New Testament times, however, they had become mainly concerned with an external observance of the law.

Sadducees

A Jewish sect drawn from among the higher priestly and aristocratic families. Their interests were more political than religious. In the time of Jesus they held the balance of power in the Sanhedrin, the governing body of the Jews. They accepted only the written law, and thus were in conflict with the doctrines of the Pharisees.

Jesus' Public Ministry

Judean	Galilean	Perean	Passion Week
	First period		
	Second period		At Jerusalem
	Third period		

Judean Ministry

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
In Jerusalem — First Passover				
** First cleansing of temple				2:13–22
** First Discourse — Nicodemus				3:1–21
Jesus baptizing in Judea]				3:22–36
John's testimony]				
** Discourse — Woman of Samaria				4:4–42

Galilean Ministry

First Period

	Preaching and fame	4:12–17	1:14, 15	4:14, 15	4:43–45
**	Healing the nobleman's son				4:46–54
**	First rejection at Nazareth			4:16–30	
**	Dwells in Capernaum	4:13		4:31	
	Call of the Four]	4:18–22	1:16–20	5:1–11	
	Draught of fishes]				
	Simon's wife's mother]	8:14–17	1:21–34	4:31–41	
	Man with unclean spirit]				
	in synagogue on Sabbath]				
	Preaching in Galilee	4:23–25	1:35–39	4:42–44	
	Healing a leper	8:2–4	1:40–45	5:12–16	
	Healing the paralytic]	9:1–8	2:1–12	5:17–26	
	Accusation of blasphemy]				
	Call of Matthew (Levi)	9:9–13	2:13–17	5:27–32	
	Question of fasting	9:14–17	2:18–22	5:33–39	
	Second Passover at Jerusalem				
	Impotent man — on Sabbath]			5:1–16	
	Charge of Sabbath-breaking]				
	Discourse — Son and Father]			5:17–47	
	Accusation of blasphemy]				
	Plucking of corn on Sabbath] . .	12:1–8	2:23–28	6:1–5	
	Controversy with Pharisees]				
	Healing withered hand in]	12:9–14	3:1–6	6:6–11	
	synagogue on Sabbath —]				
	Growing hostility]				

Second Period

**	Teaching and healing	12:15–21 . . .	3:7–12	6:17–19
**	Choosing the Twelve	10:1–4	3:13–19	6:12–16
	The Sermon on the Mount	5–7		6:20–49
	(House built upon a rock)			
	Healing centurion's servant	8:5–13		7:1–10

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
** Raising widow's son (Nain)			7:11-17	
Answer to John's messengers	11:2-30		7:18-35	
Anointing of Jesus			7:36-50	
Parable — Two Debtors				
Women minister to Jesus			8:1-3	
Blasphemy against Holy Ghost	12:22-45	3:22-30		
Healing blind and dumb				
True brethren and mother	12:46-50	3:31-35	8:19-21	
Parables by the Sea — Sower,	13:1-53	4:1-34	8:4-18	
Seed, Tares, Mustard Seed,				
Leaven, Hidden Treasure,				
Costly Pearl, Net				
Stilling the tempest	8:23-27	4:35-41	8:22-25	
Legion of devils cast out	8:28-34	5:1-20	8:26-39	
** Raising Jairus' daughter	9:18-26	5:21-43	8:40-56	
Healing issue of blood				
Healing blind men, dumb demoniac	9:27-34			
** Second rejection at Nazareth	13:53-58	6:1-6		
** Commissioning of the Twelve	9:35-11:1	6:7-13	9:1-6	
Death of John the Baptist	14:1-13	6:14-32	9:7-10	
** Feeding five thousand	14:14-23	6:33-46	9:11-17	6:1-14
** Would make him king				6:15
** Walking on the Sea	14:24-36	6:47-56		6:16-21
Discourse — Bread of Life				6:22-71
Discourse — Hypocrisy of	15:1-20	7:1-23		
Scribes and Pharisees				

Third Period

To Tyre and Sidon				
Healing Canaanite's daughter	15:21-28	7:24-30		
Returning through Decapolis				
Healing deaf and dumb	15:29-31	7:31-37		
Returning to Sea of Galilee				
** Feeding four thousand	15:32-39	8:1-21		
Blind man at Bethsaida		8:22-26		
To Caesarea Philippi				
** Peter's great confession	16:13-20	8:27-30	9:18-21	
** Jesus foretells his death	16:21-28	8:31-9:1	9:22-27	
and resurrection				
** The Transfiguration	17:1-13	9:2-13	9:28-36	
Healing lunatic child	17:14-20	9:14-29	9:37-43	
** Jesus again foretells his death	17:22, 23	9:30-32	9:43-45	
and resurrection				
Capernaum				
Temple tax and tribute	17:24-27			
Discourse — Humility	18	9:33-50	9:46-50	
and Forgiveness				
Parable — Unmerciful Servant				
Jerusalem: Feast of Tabernacles			7:1-53	
Jesus teaches in temple			8:2	
Healing adulterous woman			8:3-11	
Discourse — Light of the World			8:12-30	
Discourse — Spiritual Freedom			8:31-59	

Perean Ministry

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Departure from Galilee	19:1, 2	10:1	9:51-62	
** Sending out the Seventy			10:1-24	
Parable — Good Samaritan			10:25-37	
Visit to Bethany — Mary and Martha]		10:38-42		
Healing man born blind				9:1-41
Discourse — Good Shepherd				10:1-21
Jerusalem: Feast of Dedication				
Answer to Pharisees' attack				10:22-42
Discourse — Prayer			11:1-13	
Healing dumb man			11:14	
Discourse — against blasphemous Pharisees]			11:15-54	
Discourses — Trust in God] — Coming Christ]			12	
Parables — Rich Fool			12	
— Fruitless Fig Tree			13:6-9	
Healing crooked woman on] Sabbath in synagogue]			13:10-17	
Jesus reproves Herod] and Jerusalem]			13:31-35	
In Pharisee's house Healing man with dropsy Parables — Wedding Guest — Great Supper]			14:1-24	
Parable — Counting the] Cost of Discipleship]			14:25-35	
Parables — Lost Sheep, Lost Coin, Lost Son (Prodigal), Unjust Steward, Rich Man and Lazarus]			15, 16	
Parable — Unprofitable Servant			17:1-10	
** Raising Lazarus at Bethany				11:1-46
Council against Jesus He hides in Ephraim]				11:47-54
Healing ten lepers			17:11-19	
Discourse — Coming of Kingdom			17:20-37	
Parables — Unjust Judge — Pharisee and Publican]			18:1-14	
Concerning divorce	19:3-12	10:2-12		
Blessing of children	19:13-15 ...	10:13-16 ...	18:15-17	
Rich young ruler	19:16-30 ...	10:17-31 ...	18:18-30	
Parable — Laborers in Vineyard	20:1-16			
** Jesus foretells his death and resurrection a third time]	20:17-19 ...	10:32-34 ...	18:31-34	
Ambition of James and John	20:20-28 ...	10:35-45		
Healing blind Bartimaeus	20:29-34 ...	10:46-52 ...	18:35-43	
Visit to Zacchaeus, Publican			19:1-10	
Parable — Ten Pieces of Money			19:11-28	

LESSON SEVEN

Jesus the Christ

The Passion Week

From Resurrection to Ascension

**A Harmony of the Gospels
(Concluded)**

**Messianic Prophecies and Promises of Old Testament
Fulfilled in the New Testament**

Harmony (continued from page 49)

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Saturday				
The anointing at Bethany	26:6-13	14:3-9		12:1-11
The Passion Week				
Sunday				
Triumphal entry, Jerusalem	21:1-11	11:1-11	19:29-44 ...	12:12-19
Monday				
Fruitless fig tree cursed	21:18, 19 ...	11:12-14		
Second cleansing of temple	21:12-17 ...	11:15-19 ...	19:45-48	
Tuesday				
Fig tree withered	21:20-22 ...	11:20-26		
Jesus' authority challenged	21:23-27 ...	11:27-33 ...	20:1-8	
Parables — The Two Sons, The Vineyard, Marriage of King's Son]	21:28-.....	12:1-12	20:9-19	
Questions by Jewish parties	22:15-40 ...	12:13-34 ...	20:20-40	
Jesus' irrefutable question	22:41-46 ...	12:35-37 ...	20:41-44	
Discourse — Denunciation of Pharisees — Eight Woes]	23	12:38-40 ...	20:45-47	
Widow's mite		12:41-44 ...	21:1-4	
Greeks (Gentiles) seek Jesus				12:20-36
Jews reject Jesus				12:37-50
Discourse at Mt. of Olives — foretells destruction of temple and Jerusalem — Signs of Christ's coming — Parables — Ten Virgins — The Talents]	24-25	13	21:5-38	
Conspiracy of chief priests and Judas]	26:1-5,	14:1, 2,	22:1-6	
	14-16	10, 11		
Wednesday: No record				
Thursday				
Passover and Lord's Supper — Jesus washes disciples' feet — traitor revealed — foretells Peter's denial]	26:17-35 ...	14:12-31 ...	22:7-39	13:1-38
Discourses — The Way, Truth, Life — Vine and Branches — promises the Comforter]				14-16
Prayer of Intercession				17
Friday				
The agony in Gethsemane	26:36-46 ...	14:32-42 ...	22:40-46 ...	18:1
The betrayal, the arrest — healing Malchus' ear]	26:47-57 ...	14:43-54 ...	22:47-54 ...	18:2-12
The Jewish trial: before Annas, Caiaphas, Sanhedrin]	26:58-68 ...	14:55-65 ...	22:63-71 ...	18:13-28
Peter's denial	26:69-75 ...	14:66-72 ...	22:55-62 ...	18:15-27
Judas hangs himself	27:3-10 (Acts 1:16-20)			
The Roman trial: before Pilate — sentenced]	27:1, 2,	15:1-15	23:1-25	18:28-19:16
	11-26			

Harmony (concluded)

	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
Led away to be crucified.....	27:27-32 ...	15:16-22 ...	23:26-31 ...	19:17
Crucifixion at Golgatha	27:33-56 ...	15:23-41 ...	23:32-49 ...	19:18-37
Seven last sayings:				
Luke 23:34 — 23:43 —				
John 19:26, 27 — Matt. 27:46,				
Mark 15:34 — John 19:28 —				
John 19:30 — Luke 23:46				
Burial in the tomb	27:57-61 ...	15:42-47 ...	23:50-56 ...	19:38-42
Saturday				
Sepulchre sealed and watched	27:62-66			

The Resurrection

The stone rolled away	28:1-10	16:1-11	24:1-12	20:1-18
Angels announce he is risen					
The guards report to priests		28:11-15			

Appearances of Jesus Christ during Forty Days Following His Resurrection

To Mary Magdalene.....	28:1	16:9	20:14-18
To women	28:1-10		
To two disciples — Emmaus	16:12, 13 ...	24:13-31	
To Peter (1 Cor. 15:5)		24:34	
To the Apostles, except Thomas	16:14-18 ...	24:33-49 ...	20:19-24
To the Apostles, Thomas present			20:26-29
To the Seven at Sea of Galilee	21:1-23	
Great draught of fishes —			
Charge to Peter			
To five hundred brethren (1 Cor. 15:6)			
To James (1 Cor. 15:7)			
To all the Apostles].....	28:16-20 ...	16:19	24:50, 51
(Acts 1:4-9)			
	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> To Stephen, near Jerusalem — Acts 7:55 To Paul, near Damascus — Acts 9:1-8 — 22:1-11 — 26:12-18 — 1 Cor. 15:8 To Paul, in the temple — Acts 22:17-21 To Paul, in the castle — Acts 23:11 To John, on Patmos — Rev. 1:10-19 </div>		

The Ascension

“And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them,
and carried up into heaven.” (Luke)

Enoch
Heb. 11:5

Elijah
2 Kings 2:11, 12

Jesus Christ
Luke 24:50, 51
Acts 1:9-11

Unto “Us”
Eph. 2:6-9 — 3:2-4 — 4:7-10

Messianic Prophecies and Promises of Old Testament Fulfilled in the New Testament

Old Testament		New Testament
Gen. 3:15.....	"Seed of the Woman" to Bruise Serpent's Head	Rom. 16:20
Gen. 22:17, 18 — 28:14	Of Abraham	Matt. 1:1 — Rom. 4:13
Gen. 17:18, 19.....	Of Isaac (not Ishmael)	Rom. 9:6, 7
Gen. 28:14 — Num. 24:17	Of Jacob.....	Matt. 1:2
Gen. 49:10 — Mic. 5:2	Of Judah	Matt. 2:6 — Rev. 5:5
Isa. 9:7 — Jer. 23:5	Of Throne of David	Luke 1:32, 69 — Rev. 22:16
Mic. 5:2.....	To be Born in Bethlehem	Matt. 2:1-6 — John 7:42
Dan. 9:24-27	Time When He Should Come ..	Luke 2:1, 2
Isa. 7:14.....	To Be Born of a Virgin	Matt. 1:23 — Luke 1:26-35
Hos. 11:1.....	Flight into Egypt, and Call out of Egypt	Matt. 2:14, 15, 20
Ps. 2:7	Son of God	Luke 1:31-35 — Heb. 5:5
Isa. 7:14, 15.....	Son of Man	Matt. 16:27 — 18:11
Ps. 45:7 — Isa. 61:1.....	Anointed	Luke 4:18 — Heb. 1:9
Deut. 18:15, 18, 19	Prophet	John 1:45 — 6:14
Ps. 110:4	Priest	Heb. 6:20 — 7:15-17
Ps. 2:6 — Zech. 9:9.....	King.....	Luke 19:38
Isa. 11:1-9 — 40:11	Shepherd	John 10:11-18
Zech. 13:7	Sheep Scattered	Matt. 26:31
Isa. 28:16.....	Cornerstone	Matt. 21:42 — 1 Pet. 2:4-8
Isa. 61:1-3	Liberator	Luke 4:16-22 — Heb. 2:8-10
Isa. 53:4, 5.....	Healer of Many	Matt. 8:14-17
Isa. 9:6.....	Prince of Peace	Acts 5:31 — Eph. 2:14
Ps. 69:9	Purification of Temple.....	John 2:13-17
Isa. 9:1, 2.....	Ministry in Galilee	Matt. 4:13-16
Isa. 53:3	Rejected by His Own	John 1:11
Zech. 9:9	Triumphal Entry	John 12:12-16
Ps. 41:9 — Zech. 11:12, 13	Betrayal.....	Matt. 26:15 — Mark 14:10, 21
Ps. 27:12 — Isa. 53:7.....	Trial — Crucifixion.....	Mark 14:53-64 — Luke 23:33
Isa. 53:7.....	Silence	Matt. 26:62, 63; 27:12-14
Pss. 69:4; 109:3-5	Hated Without Cause	John 15:23-25
Isa. 53:8, 9, 12.....	Between Thieves.....	Matt. 27:38 — Luke 22:37
Ps. 22:16 — Zech. 12:10.....	Piercing	John 19:34 — 20:27
Ps. 69:21	Gall and Vinegar	Matt. 27:34, 48
Ps. 22:1 — Isa. 63:1-6.....	Suffered Alone	Matt. 27:46
Ps. 22:18	Lots Cast for Vesture	Matt. 27:35
Ps. 34:20	No Bone Broken	John 19:33
Ps. 16:10 — Hos. 6:2	Resurrection	Matt. 28:5-9 — John 20:1-10
Ps. 68:18 — Dan. 7:13, 14	Ascension	Luke 24:50, 51 — Heb. 1:3
Ps. 40:6-8	His Sacrifice Surpasses All Others	Heb. 10:5-14
Joel 2:28-32	Sends Forth Holy Spirit.....	Acts 2:1-4, 16-21
Ps. 45:6, 7 — Dan. 2:44	Everlasting Kingdom.....	Luke 17:21 — Col. 1:13
(and many others)		

LESSON EIGHT

Paul, the Apostle

His Life

His Journeys

His Epistles

The Early Christian Church

Paul, The Apostle

His Life, His Journeys, His Epistles

“The Epistles of Paul . . . are the most remarkable body of correspondence in the history of literature. They are tracts for the times, and yet tracts for all times . . .” (*Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia*)

Pauline Epistles	Written from	Time	
1 Thessalonians	Corinth	Second Missionary Journey	
2 Thessalonians	Corinth	"	
1 Corinthians	Ephesus	Third Missionary Journey	Doctrinal
2 Corinthians	Macedonia	"	"
Galatians	Corinth	"	"
Romans	Corinth	"	"
Philemon	Rome	First Imprisonment	Prison
Colossians	Rome	"	"
Ephesians	Rome	"	"
Philippians	Rome	"	"
1 Timothy	Macedonia		Pastoral
Titus	Ephesus		"
2 Timothy	Rome	Second Imprisonment	"
Hebrews	(These Epistles detailed on pages 13, 14)		

General Record

Acts 7–28 — Gal. 1, 2 — 1 Cor. 15 — 2 Cor. 11

Early Life	<p>Born at Tarsus. Jew, Pharisee, Roman citizen: Acts 21:39; 22:3, 27, 28; 23:6 Pride in Jewish birth: Rom. 3:1, 2; Rom. 9; 10:1; 11:1 — 2 Cor. 11:22 — Phil. 3:5 Brought up as Hebrew: Acts 21:40; 22:2 Trade of tentmaker: Acts 18:3 — 2 Thess. 3:7, 8 Educated at Jerusalem under Gamaliel: Acts 22:3; 5:34–40 Persecution of Christians: Acts 7:57–60; 8:1–4; 22:5; 26:9–11</p>
Conversion and Call to Apostleship	<p>Journey to Damascus — turning point of his life — issues of great importance in early Christian history: Acts 9 — Phil. 3:7 — Rom. 1:1 — 1 Cor. 9:1 — Gal. 1:1, 12</p>
Arabia Damascus Jerusalem Tarsus Antioch	<p>To Arabia and Damascus: Gal. 1:17 — to Jerusalem, first visit after conversion: Acts 9:26 — Gal. 1:18 — to Tarsus: Acts 9:30 — to Antioch in Syria with Barnabas: Acts 11:22–26 — here disciples first called Christians — Antioch became headquarters: Acts 13:1; 15:35 Second visit to Jerusalem: Acts 11:29, 30; 12:25</p>

Paul's First Missionary Journey

With Barnabas (Acts 13, 14) 48–49 A.D.

Started from

Antioch
(Syria)

Salamis — Mark joins them
(Cyprus)

Paphos — Conversion of Proconsul —
(Cyprus) sorcerer Elymas blinded

Perga — Mark leaves them

Antioch — First Gentile congregation
(Pisidia) established — opposition,
expulsion

Iconium — Many believers

Lystra — Cripple healed —
regarded as gods —
Paul stoned

Derbe — Preached with success

Attalia

Perga

Antioch
(Pisidia)

Iconium

Lystra

Third Visit (50 A.D.): Council at Jerusalem — questions regarding circumcision and admission of Gentiles to church — Acts 15

Paul's Second Missionary Journey

With Silas (Acts 15:36–18:22) 51–54 A.D.

Started from

Antioch

Derbe

Lystra — Timothy joins them

Troas — Luke joins them — Macedonian call

Philippi — Gospel first preached in Europe —
Lydia converted — damsel with spirit of
divination — imprisonment — jailer's
conversion

Thessalonica — Great success — opposition
escape

Berea — Conversions —
opposition of Jews

Athens — Sermon on Mars' Hill

Jerusalem
(Fourth Visit)

Ephesus

Corinth

Eighteen months —
Epistles to Thessalonians

returned to

returned to

Paul's Third Missionary Journey

With Timothy (Acts 18:23–28) 54–58 A.D.

Started from

Antioch

Ephesus — Remains two years

First Epistle to Corinthians

Macedonia — Second Epistle to Corinthians

Corinth — Epistles to Galatians and Romans

Troas — Seven days — Eutychus restored to life

Assos **Mitylene** **Samos**

Miletus — Addresses Ephesian Elders

Jerusalem — Fifth visit — for
Pentecost — arrest,
defence

Caesarea — Imprisonment two years,

58–60 A.D. — addresses to

Felix, Festus, Agrippa —

his appeal to Caesar

Rome

Prisoner two years,

61–63 A.D. —

writes four epistles

Voyage to Rome

Shipwreck — at

Melita (Malta)

three months

Later Life

61–67 A.D.

Second

Imprisonment

Rom. 15:24–28 — Phil. 2:24 — 1 Tim. 1:3

2 Tim. 4:13, 20 — Titus 1:5 — 3:12

2 Tim. 2:9 — 4:6 — martyred at Rome between

65–68 A.D. (Dates of journeys and death vary)

The Early Christian Church

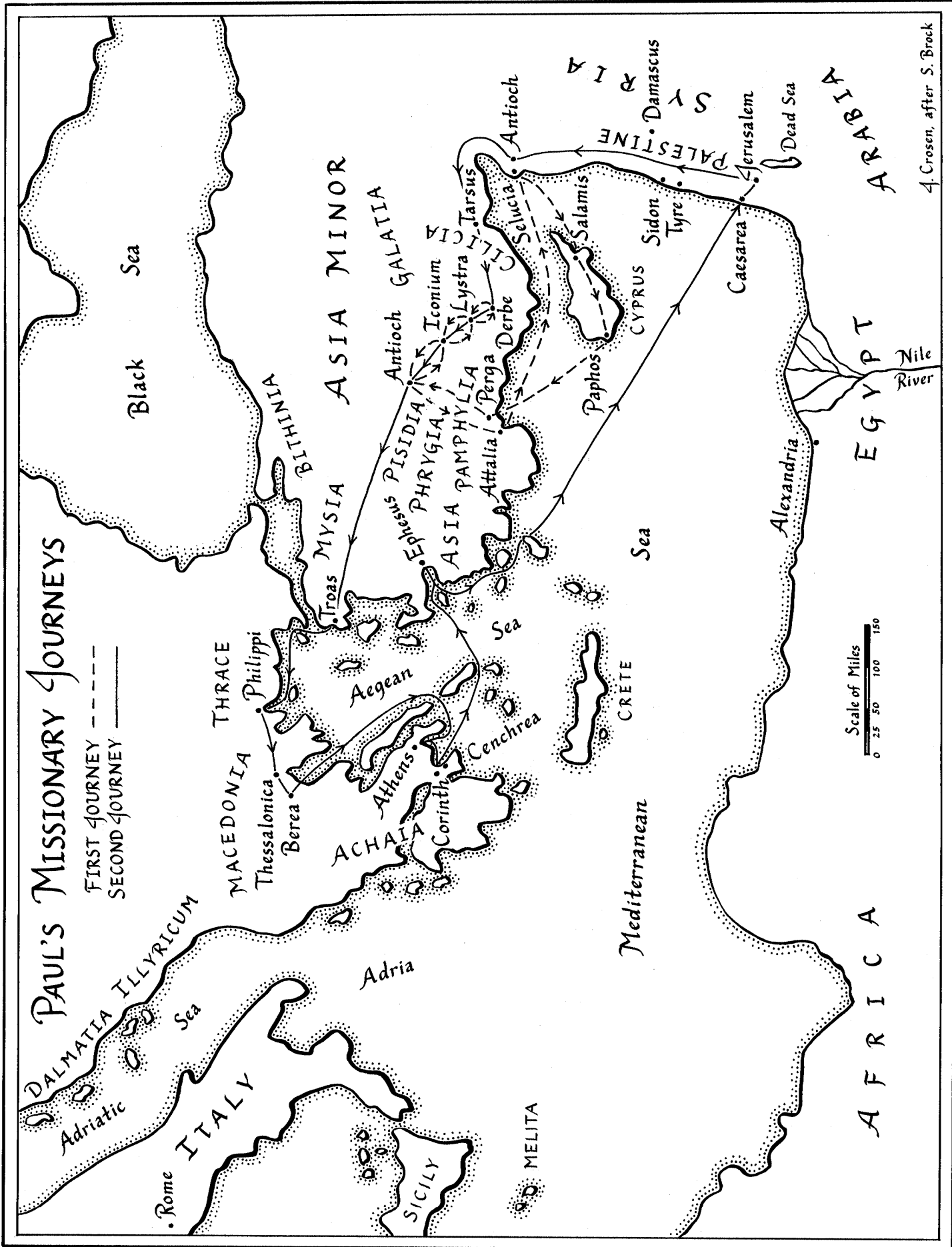
“So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.” (Acts 19:20)

Preaching, Converting

Increased Acts 2–8:4 Jerusalem	Enlarged Acts 8:5–12 Palestine and Syria	Multiplied Acts 13–28 Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, Rome
Outpouring of Holy Ghost upon Apostles The acts of Peter and John The acts of Apostles The acts of Stephen	The acts of Philip Paul's conversion The acts of Paul The acts of Peter Herod's persecution of the church	The acts of Paul and Barnabas — “. . . opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles” Acts of Paul and Silas — “. . . churches established in the faith . . .” Continued acts of Paul
Outpouring of Holy Ghost upon the church in Jerusa- lem	Outpouring of Holy Ghost upon the Gentiles also	The gospel at Rome, world capital

PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

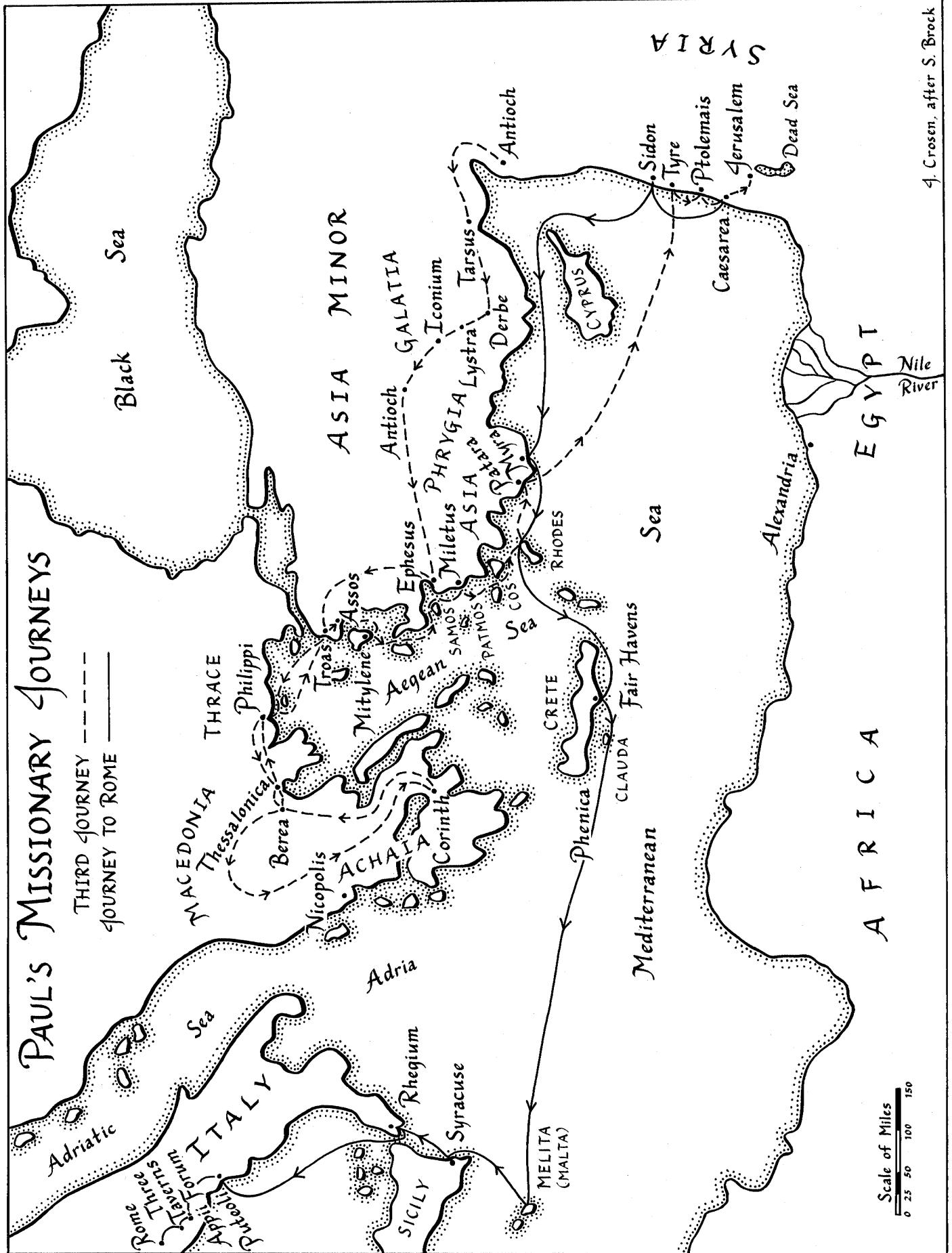
FIRST JOURNEY - - - -
SECOND JOURNEY - - - -



4. Croesen, after S. Brock

PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

THIRD JOURNEY - - - - -
JOURNEY TO ROME —————



4. Crossen, after S. Brock

LESSON NINE

Paul, The Apostle

The Universality of His "Doctrine"

The Christian

The Church

The Covenant and the Law

Women of the New Testament

Epistles: See pages 13, 14

Paul, The Apostle The Universality of His Doctrine

“Paul’s Epistles give us the most complete exhibition of the various doctrines of Christianity and of the spiritual life of the apostolic church, and are applicable to all ages and congregations.”

(Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia)

“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.”
2 Tim. 3:16

“... I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord ... that I may win Christ.”
Phil. 3:8

“Paul’s testimony concerning the death ... resurrection and ascension of our Lord is as emphatic as that of Matthew, Mark, and Luke.”

(Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia)

Crucifixion (The Cross)

Gal. 2:20 Gal. 5:24
Gal. 6:14 Rom. 8:36

Resurrection (The Glory)

2 Tim. 2:12 Rom. 6:5
Phil. 3:21 1 Cor. 15:12–21

“For to me to live is Christ ...” (Phil. 1:21)

Law

Gal. 3:24, 25 Rom. 8:2–4
Rom. 3:31 Rom. 13:10

Grace

Rom. 6:14 Gal. 2:21
Eph. 2:4–8 Titus 2:11

Circumcision in the letter — circumcision of the heart (Rom. 2:29)

“... the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.” (2 Cor. 3:6)

Old Testament (Old Covenant) — New Testament (New Covenant)

Rom. 5:19	Gal. 3:16	Gal. 4:28–31	2 Cor. 3:13–16
1 Cor. 15:22	Gal. 4:22, 23	2 Cor. 3:7, 9	Rom. 11:5

“... hath made us able ministers of the new testament ...” (2 Cor. 3:6)

The Old Man

Eph. 4:22 Rom. 1:29–31
Eph. 4:17, 18 Rom. 2:5

The New Man

Eph. 4:23, 24 Rom. 12:2
Eph. 6:13–18 2 Cor. 4:6

“The works of the flesh” — “The fruits of the spirit” (Gal. 5:19–23)

The Christian

A Christian — a follower of Christ
(from the Greek *Christianos*)

1 Cor. 11:1 Eph. 5:1, 2

“Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.” (Eph. 4:13)

The Church and Its Mission

“. . . Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone.” (Eph. 2:20)

“Now ye are the body of Christ and members in particular.” (1 Cor. 12:27)

Eph. 1:22, 23

Eph. 5:25–27

Tim. 2:5

Titus 2:14

Col. 1:18

Eph. 2:21, 22

Eph. 2:14–18

2 Thess. 2:13

The Mystery — “A Knowable Secret”

Rom. 11:25

2 Thess. 2:7, 8

Col. 1:26, 27

1 Cor. 2:7, 8

Tim. 3:16

Eph. 1:9

The Covenant and the Law

The Promise:

Gen. 17:4

Gal. 3:17, 18

Rom. 4:13–22

Gal. 3:29

The Law — Gal. 3:24, 25 — 1 John 3:4 — (in its essence)

Moses ceremonial

Prophets moral

Jesus, and Apostles spiritual

Fulfillment:

Gal. 4:4, 5

John 1:17

John 3:16

Rom. 13:10

To illustrate: Idolatry Exod. 20:4–6 — Matt. 4:10 — 1 Cor. 10:13, 14
 Preserve and Study Law Deut. 4:2 — John 14:23 — 2 Tim. 2:15
 Obey the Law Deut. 5:32, 33 — Matt. 22:37 — Phil. 2:12
 Love Deut. 11:1 — John 13:34 — 1 Cor. 13

Women of the New Testament

(Introductory reference)

- Mary (Virgin) Of Nazareth — of lineage of David — mother of Jesus: Matt. 1:18 — Luke 1:27
- Elisabeth Wife of Zacharias, both of the lineage of Aaron — mother of John the Baptist: Luke 1:5
- Anna Prophesied of Christ at Jesus' first presentation in the temple: Luke 2:36
- Herodias Wife of Herod Philip — denounced by John the Baptist: Matt. 14:6
- Salome Daughter of Herodias — at behest of her mother asked for the head of John the Baptist: Matt. 14:6
- Joanna and Susanna . . . Ministered to Jesus: Luke 8:3
- Martha Sister of Lazarus and Mary: Luke 10:38
- Mary Sister of Lazarus and Martha — anointed Jesus' feet at feast in Bethany: Luke 10:39 — John 11:1, 2
- Mary Magdalene Healed of seven devils — present at the cross and at the sepulchre — after resurrection Jesus appeared first to her: Matt. 27:56 — Mark 15:40 — John 19:25
- Mary Mother of James the Less and Joses: Matt. 27:56
- Salome Mother of James and John (apostles): Mark 15:40 — 16:1
- Woman of Samaria . . . To her Jesus gave second discourse: John 4:7
- Peter's Wife's Mother . . Sick of fever — healed by Jesus: Matt. 8:14
- Widow of Nain Her son raised from bier by Jesus: Luke 7:12–15
- Jairus' Daughter Raised from dead by Jesus: Mark 5:22–43
- Woman Issue of blood twelve years: Matt. 9:20
- Canaanite's Daughter . . Healed of an unclean spirit: Mark 7:25, 26
- Woman Taken in adultery — no stone cast: John 8:3
- Woman Spirit of infirmity eighteen years: Luke 13:11
- Pilate's Wife Warned Pilate to let Jesus alone: Matt. 27:19
- Woman Parable of leaven — three measures of meal: Matt. 13:33
- Woman Parable of lost coin: Luke 15:8
- Woman, Importunate . . Parable of unjust judge: Luke 18:3
- Ten Virgins Parable of five wise, five foolish: Matt. 25:1
- Sapphira With her husband, struck dead for lying: Acts 5:1
- Dorcas (Tabitha) Of Joppa — raised from dead by Peter: Acts 9:36
- Mary Mother of Mark: Acts 12:12
- Eunice Mother of Timothy: Acts 16:1 — 2 Tim. 1:5
- Lydia Paul's first European convert: Acts 16:14
- Damaris Convert of Paul at Athens: Acts 17:34
- Daughters of Philip . . . Four virgins — prophesied: Acts 21:9
- Drusilla Wife of Felix, Procurator of Judea: Acts 24:24
- Bernice With brother, Agrippa II, heard Paul's defence: Acts 25:23
- Phebe Deaconess of church at Cenchrea: Rom. 16:1
- Priscilla (Prisca) Wife of Aquila — both aided Paul: Acts 18:1–3
- Mary Active Christian worker at Rome: Rom. 16:6
- Tryphena, Tryphosa . . . Aided Paul: Rom. 16:12
- In Book of Revelation:
- The Woman "clothed with the sun" — in travail: Rev. 12:1–6
- The Great Whore . . . Her fall — Rev. 17; 18:8; 19:2
- The Lamb's Wife . . . Rev. 19:7 — 21:9

LESSON TEN

**Intervening History
In the Latter Half of the First Century**

The Revelation of St. John the Divine

Intervening History in the Latter Half of the First Century

Persecution of Christians 64 A.D. Under Nero — edicts against Christians and the church	Fall of Jerusalem August, 70 A.D. Besieged by Roman army under Titus — fighting, famine, desolation	Domitian, Emperor 81–96 A.D. Deified — worship spread over Roman empire — renewed persecutions
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Revelation (Latin) — unveiling Apocalypse (Greek) — uncovering
 Apocalyptic Writing — largely a reinterpretation of prophecy
 Symbolism, Imagery, and Vision

Author — John the Apostle
 Place — Island of Patmos
 Time — About 96 A.D.

Design — For encouragement
 of a persecuted church
 under great trial

The Revelation of St. John the Divine

“The Revelation of Jesus Christ . . .
 unto his servant John.”

“Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.”

“I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending . . . which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.”

“Write” — “the things which thou hast seen,
 and the things which are,
 and the things which shall be hereafter”

“The Things Which Thou Hast Seen” — Rev. 1

— The Coming of Christ
 Keynote: “Behold, he cometh . . .”

— The Call of John

“... The Things Which Are ...” — The Seven Churches — Rev. 1:19–3:21

“The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand ...”

Each letter commences with	— “I know thy works”
Each letter contains a promise	— “To him that overcometh ...”
Each letter utters the call	— “He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.”

- Ephesus “Because thou hast left thy first love.”
 “Remember...from whence thou art fallen, and repent ...”
 “To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God.”
- Smyrna “Tribulation, and poverty, (but thou art rich) ...”
 “Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer ...”
 “Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life ... He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death.”
- Pergamos “Because thou hast there them that hold the doctrine ... which thing I hate.”
 “Repent: or else ...”
 “To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written ...”
- Thyatira “Because thou sufferest that woman Jezebel ... to teach and to seduce ...”
 “... great tribulation, except they repent of their deeds.”
 “And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations ... And I will give him the morning star.”
- Sardis “Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.”
 “Remember ... how thou hast received and heard, and hold fast, and repent.”
 “He that overcometh ... shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name: but I will confess his name before my Father ...”
- Philadelphia “Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation ...”
 “Hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.”
 “Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city ... new Jerusalem ... and my new name.”
- Laodicea “So then because thou art lukewarm ... Because thou sayest I am rich ... and have need of nothing ...”
 “Be zealous ... and repent.”
 “To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.”

“The Things Which Shall Be Hereafter” — Rev. 4–22

“... behold, a door was opened in heaven: and the first voice . . . said, Come up hither, and I will shew thee things which must be hereafter. And immediately I was in the spirit: and, behold . . .”

The Vision of God Enthroned — Twenty-Four Elders Four Living Creatures — Book of Seven Seals — Rev. 4–8:1

Rev. 6:1, 2	First Seal
6:3, 4	Second Seal
6:5, 6	Third Seal
6:7, 8	Fourth Seal
6:9–11	Fifth Seal
6:12–17	Sixth Seal (The Redeemed — 7:1–17)
8:1	Seventh Seal

The Vision of Seven Angels with Trumpets — Rev. 8–11:19

Rev. 8:7	First Trumpet
8:8, 9	Second Trumpet
8:10, 11	Third Trumpet
8:12, 13	Fourth Trumpet
9:1–12	Fifth Trumpet
9:13–21	Sixth Trumpet

The Angel and the Little Book — The Two Witnesses — 10, 11
The Three Woes — 9–12

A “mighty angel . . . had in his hand a little book open . . .”

“But in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets.”

Rev. 11:15–19 Seventh Trumpet

The Vision of the Church and Her Enemies — Rev. 12, 13

Rev. 12:1, 2	First
12:3, 4	Second
12:5, 6	Third
12:7–16	Fourth
12:17	Fifth
13:1–10	Sixth
13:11–18	Seventh

The Lamb, The Redeemed from the Earth, The Everlasting Gospel — Rev. 14

The Vision of Seven Angels Having Seven Last Plagues — Rev. 15, 16

Rev. 16:2	First Vial
16:3	Second Vial
16:4–7	Third Vial
16:8, 9	Fourth Vial
16:10, 11	Fifth Vial
16:12	Sixth Vial (Armageddon — 16:13–16)
16:17–21	Seventh Vial

The Vision of Seven Dooms — Rev. 17–20

“I will tell thee the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carrieth her . . .”

Rev. 17, 18	First Doom (The marriage of the Lamb — 19:7) (The Word of God — 19:11–16)
19:20	Second Doom
19:20	Third Doom
19:21	Fourth Doom
20:7–9	Fifth Doom
20:10	Sixth Doom
20:11–15	Seventh Doom

“And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.”

The Vision of the Seven New Things — Rev. 21–22:7

“And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new.”

Rev. 21:1	New Heaven
21:1	New Earth
21:3, 4	His People (God with them — Immanuel)
21:9–21	New Jerusalem
21:22	New Temple
21:23–27	New Light
22:1–7	New Paradise

The Last Message — “Worship God . . . Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book: for the time is at hand . . . behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be.”

“I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.” — 22:9–13

The Last Promise — “Surely I come quickly. Amen.”

The Last Prayer — “The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.”

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