OLY BIBLE

A Study of Bible History

Lesson One Introduction

The Bible was written by many different people over a long period of time, and yet it all has the same message. This is possible because the Bible is God's Word. God used people to write down His Word. The Holy Spirit inspired the writers of the Bible so that their words would be the truth.

Our study of the B	ible will begin	with an over	view of the
organization of the Bible.	The Bible is d	livided into tw	vo sections.

A	
В	

Both parts of the Bible center around the same wonderful promise of God. That promise is of the providing of a Savior, Jesus, to redeem sinful mankind.

The Old Testament looks forward to the coming of Jesus. The Savior's arrival is anticipated. Prophecies of His coming abound. Even in Genesis, directly after the fall of Adam and Eve, the Savior is promised. He will be the solution to the terrible predicament that arose when Adam and Eve sinned.

The New Testament centers on the Savior's arrival and His work here on earth. The New Testament tells of the new church and its mission of spreading the Gospel – the Good News that the Savior has arrived and delivered mankind from its sin.

To sum up, the Old Testament anticipates the coming of the Savior; the New Testament announces His arrival.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

The Old Testament is organized into several sections.

FIRST SECTION	Books of	
These books are:	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5.	



These books contain information on the creation of the universe, the fall, the flood, and all events up until the end of the forty years of wandering in the desert. In other words, it contains history until the nation of Israel was established in the promised land.

SECOND SEC	TION	Books of			
There are the tw	elve bool	ks in this sect	ion.		
1			7		_
2			8		_
3			9		_
4			10		_
5			11		_
6			12		_
nation. They included of the nation into two	le the peri vo nations tory culm	iod of rule by s, the decline inates in the	judge of bot total d	formulation of the new nation and thes, the establishment of the monarch the nations, and accounts of rebellion efeat of both nations and the subsequence.	y, the separation against God by
1				4	
2				5	
3					

In addition to the beautiful imagery and expressions of the greatness of God, these books also contain principles that, when followed, lead to a God-pleasing lifestyle. The poetry also often includes references to the coming of Jesus as the leader of God's people.

FOURTH SECTION

The final section of the Old Testament is divided into two parts. They are			
The Books of the			
The Books of the			
The first part (major prophets) contains	five books.		
1	4		
2	5		
3			
The second part (minor prophets) conta	ins twelve books.		
1	7		
2	8		
3	9		
4	10		
5	11		
6.	12		

The books of the major and minor prophets contain special messages that God sent to His people. The prophets were the messengers. The messages often came at times when the Israelites were engaged in activities that were not God-pleasing. In these cases the messages were warnings of what would happen if the people did not repent and turn to God with their whole hearts. The warnings were not heeded and the people of Israel were carried off into captivity. The prophecies that occurred while the people were captives concerned the return to their land and the coming of the special King God would send to them.

NEW TESTAMENT

The books of the New Testament can also be divided into several sections.

FIRST SECTION	
The first of these sections contains the _section.	There are four books in this
1	3
2	4
	They also give testimony to Jesus as God's Son who is to take us to be with Him. These accounts reveal ent prophets.
SECOND SECTION	
The next section is	This section is made up of only one book.
1	
promise to return. It then tells of the formation stories of the ministries of Peter and Paul domin	d – with the ascension of Jesus into heaven and His on and activities of the early Christian church. The nate the action in this book. The setting of the booking church expands and grows by the power of the
THIRD SECTION	
The next section of the New Testament	contains Paul's

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Ihere	are	two	Clacet	t1001	none	α t	thece	books.
THUL	arc	t W U	Classi	ma	uons	OI.	uncsc	DUUKS.

A		В
	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	
	6	<u>.</u>
	7	<u>.</u>
	8	-
	9	

All of these letters were written by Paul. Paul was not always a Christian. In fact, at one time he tried to have Christians hurt and killed. But God had a special purpose for Paul and called him in a spectacular way. Paul's letters contain practical information that would help the new churches as they struggled with special problems. They also contain information for the spiritual growth of the congregations or individuals to whom they were written.

FOURTH SECTION

comprise the next section.		by people other than Paul. These letters and contains eight books.
1	5	
2	6	
3	7	
4	8	

The authors of these books were leaders in the early Christian church. They, along with Paul, wrote to congregations and individuals to encourage them in their faith and to give them instruction in practical and spiritual matters.

FIFTH SECTION

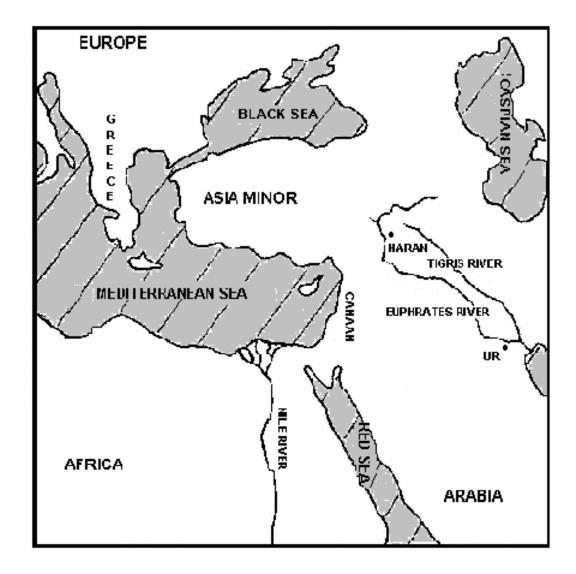
The last section of the New Testament is	·	This section contains one book.
1		

This books contains the vision given to one of the disciples of Jesus years after Jesus had ascended into heaven. It tells of the future and Jesus' glorious return.

It is easy to see that the Bible is not simply one book but rather a collection of many books, all written by men who were inspired by God. The Bible is God's Word. His Holy Spirit spoke to the hearts of the writers and gave them the words to write.

Before we begin to look at the individual books of the Bible and the stories they contain, we should take a moment to look at where the action takes place. Actually the center of action for both testaments is roughly the same geographic area. Each testament contains adventures that occur outside of this area, but the central action is quite regional.

Old Testament Areas



New Testament Areas

