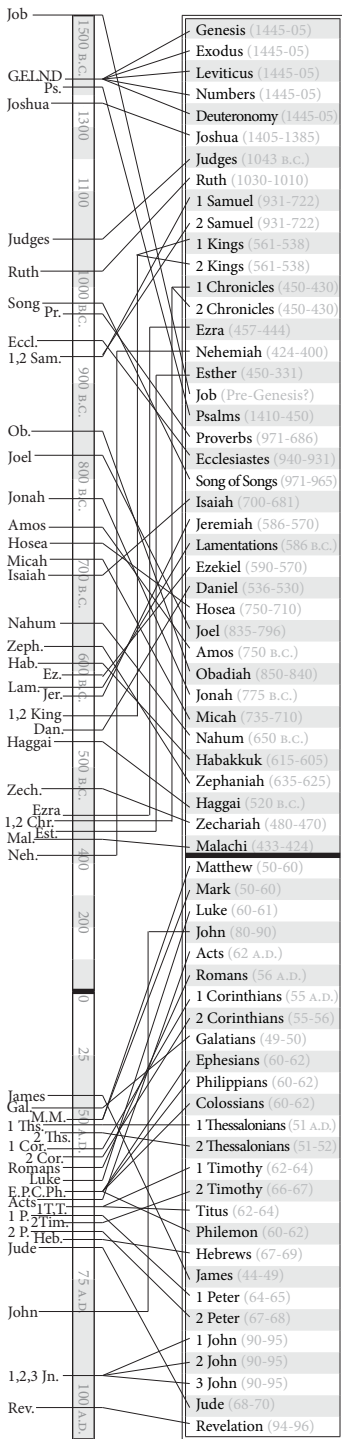


Timeline of Writing

Look for Jesus in Every Book of the Bible



The Seed of the Woman
The Passover Lamb
The High Priest
The Cloud and the Fire
The Prophet like Moses
The Captain of Salvation
The Judge and Lawgiver
The Kinsman Redeemer
The Prophet of the Lord

↓

The Reigning King

↓

The Faithful Scribe
Rebuilder of the Walls
Mordecai
Dayspring from on High
The Lord our Shepherd
The Wisdom of God

↓

The Lover & Bridegroom
The Suffering Servant
The Weeping Prophet

↓

Son of Man
Son of Man in the clouds
The Bridegroom
Baptizer with Holy Spirit
The Burden Bearer
The Mighty Savior
The Forgiving God
Messenger w/ Beautiful Feet
Avenger of God's Elect
Evangelist, crying for Revival
Restorer of the Remnant
The Cleansing Fountain
The Pierced Son
The Son of Righteousness
The Messiah
The Miracle Worker
The Son of Man
The Son of God
The Ascended Lord
The Justifier
The Last Adam

↓

The One who sets us Free
The Christ of Riches
God who meets every need
Fullness of the Godhead
The Soon Coming King

↓

Mediator btwn God & man

↓

The Blessed Hope
Closer than a Brother
Blood that washes away sins
The Great Physician
The Chief Shepherd

↓

Everlasting Love

↓

The God our Savior
King of Kings & Lord of Lords

He is the Creator God
He is the Redeemer
He is your sanctification
He is your guide
He is your teacher
He is the mighty conqueror
He gives victory over enemies
He is your kinsman redeemer
He is the root of Jesse
He is the Son of David
He is the King of Kings
& the Lord of Lords
He is your intercessor
& High Priest
He is your temple
He is your mighty wall
He stands in the gap to deliver
He understands your struggles
He is your song
He is your wisdom
He is your purpose
He is your Rose of Sharon
He is mighty counselor
He is your balm of Gilead
He is ever-faithful
He is your wheel in a wheel
He is the Ancient of Days
He is your faithful lover
He is your refuge
He is the husbandman
He is Lord of the Kingdom
He is your salvation
He is judge of the nations
He is the jealous God
He is the Holy One
He is the witness
He overthrows the enemies
He is Lord of Hosts
He is the messenger of God
He is the King of the Jews
He is the servant
He is the Son of Man
He is the Son of God
He is Savior of the world
He is the righteousness of God
He is the rock of Israel
He is the triumphant one
He is your liberty
He is head of the Church
He is your joy
He is your completeness
He is your hope
He is patience & discipline
He is your faith
He is your stability
He is the truth
He is your benefactor
He is your perfection
He is power of your faith
He is your example
He is your purity
He is your life
He is your pattern
He is your motivation
He is foundation of faith
He is your coming King

Book Introductions

Chronological Order of Events

Genesis (Moses) Chp 1-11: God is the source of the universe, humanity, morality, & grace. Chp 12-50: God has a loving purpose for man (covenant)	Exodus (Moses) In which God reveals his name, attributes, redemption, law, & how he is to be worshiped.	Leviticus (Moses) "Holy," "Sacrifice," and "Atonement" are focused on. Understand Israel's relationship with God, and the Christians with Jesus.	Numbers (Moses) In which God displays his wrath against errant people, but his grace is renewed as surely as the dawn.	Deuteronomy (Moses) A complete summary of the relationship between God and Israel. Lays a foundation for interpreting sacred history & prophets.	Joshua (Joshua) Conquests: Obedience to God = victory, disobedience = defeat (chp 1-12). Land divided (13-22) & Joshua calls for keeping the covenant.
Judges (Samuel) Provides a dark view of humanity and bright vision of God. Highlights blessings on keepers of God's covenant and discipline for others.	Ruth (Samuel) OT's clearest example of kinsman-redeemer - foreshadows Christ. God became man (kinsman) to redeem mankind.	1 Samuel (Anon.) The 2 books transition from Israel's last judge, Samuel, to Saul, to greatest king, David. Also, establishes Davidic covenant (Messiah from David's line.)	2 Samuel No greater warning 1) against jealousy - Saul chasing David. 2) against lust - Bathsheba. No greater forgiveness - David's confession.	1 Kings (Anon.) History of Hebrew kings from David to Babylonian conquest. After Solomon, two kingdoms: "Israel" = north, "Judah" = south. Also, Elijah.	2 Kings (Anon.) Israel = evil kings, deported in 722 B.C. by Assyria. Judah = godly kings, deported to Babylon in 586 B.C. Judah = David's = Messiah. Also, Elisha.
1 Chronicles (Ezra) 1-9: Adam to restoration. God has worked with chosen people from beginning. 10-29: David: History shows godliness = national success.	2 Chronicles (Ezra) 1-9: Solomon: History shows worship of God = national prosperity. 10-36: Judah's kings: worship & obey God = success.	Ezra (Ezra) Note Ezra's concern for king's impression of God, Ezra's faith, sensitivity to sin, & willingness to confess sins of the people - led to a public confession.	Nehemiah (Ezra) Great leader: decisive action, uncompromising, courageous, confronted opposition, rallied supporters, sensitive to poor, angry at exploitation.	Esther (Anon.) No mention of God, but shows God at work through 1) circumstances & coincidences, 2) His faithfulness to covenant promise (Gen. 12:3)	Job (Anon.) Why do the godly suffer? There is no simple answer. But there is comfort here in that we need never doubt the love of our God.
Psalms (Various) "Book of Praises" - helped(s) worshiper connect to God. Laments, Thanksgiving, Praise, Salvation History, Celebration/Affirmation, Wisdom, Trust.	Proverbs (Solomon p.) Nontheological, advice for living well. 1) States general principles that 2) have exceptions and 3) universal application. 4) Fear of God = beginning.	Ecclesiastes (Solomon) Search for Meaning of Life. Unbelievers often identify with emptiness felt by writer - uses only human wisdom, not divine revelation.	Song of Songs (Solomon) Romantic poem, reads like dramatic love story. Celebrates joys of romantic love, appropriate/healthy expression of God's gift of sexuality.	Isaiah (Isaiah) God = "Holy One of Israel." Shows God's transcendence, & control of earthly events. Clearly details Messiah, virgin birth, & new heaven & earth.	Jeremiah (Jeremiah) Shows us a God who is exalted and is to be honored by men. God is forever faithful - and more. Jer. 31 predicts a New Covenant.
Lamentations (Jeremiah) Title = "Funeral Songs": 5 laments tell anguish of Hebrew exiles in Babylon. Theology of heart: emotionally process exile & confess their sin.	Ezekiel (Ezekiel) "You will know that I am the Lord." Reveals God, personal responsibility, future plans. Chp 1-32: Israel's judgement. Chp 33-48: Hope, 13 yrs later.	Daniel (Daniel) God = Absolute Sovereign. 1) Power over human rulers. 2) Detailed prophecies show future. 3) "70 Weeks" prophecy dates the Messiah's appearance.	Hosea (Hosea) Deep insights into man's heart & God's heart. Wife Gomer & Israel both unfaithful & don't respond to love. Hosea & God allow tragic consequences.	Joel (Joel) Describes locust plague and "the day of the Lord" - when God acts decisively in history. Repentance can turn aside divine judgement.	Amos (Amos) Timeless message of God to materialistic societies where desire for wealth & luxury blinds citizens to poor & leads to industrialized oppression.
Obadiah (Obadiah) Shows God sovereign over the nations - freedom over own choices, but God holds them responsible. Speaks confidently God's words.	Jonah (Jonah) Illustrates God's concern for Gentiles as well as Jews. Jonah's "fish"? The event is portrayed as a miracle & should be understood so.	Micah (Micah) Themes of judgement & restoration. God is personally involved in history, punishing sin of people. But, hope for future in God's compassion.	Nahum (Nahum) Describes destruction of Nineveh, intended to comfort God's people who have been oppressed. Compare to Thesalonians encouragement.	Habakkuk (Habakkuk) Dialog: God & Habakkuk: How can a holy God permit evil to triumph? Chp 2 shows 5 "woes" of the wicked. Chp 3 = great faith in God.	Zephaniah (Zephaniah) "The Day of the Lord" predicts universal divine judgment. Think "The Lord will do nothing"? God is moral ruler & will punish the wicked.
Haggai (Haggai) 4 sermons rebuking Judah for not completing rebuilding of the Temple & calling them to do so to prepare for the Messiah (Chp 2).	Zechariah (Zechariah) Support Haggai - complete Temple. Stimulate hope for coming generations. Messianic prophecies & has apocalyptic visions like Daniel, Revelation.	Malachi (Malachi) 6 tests of relationship w/ God: 1) sure of His love, 2) honor God in actions, 3) faithful in relations, 4) fear of God, 5) serve God w/ stuff 6) talk w/ others about Him.	Matthew (Matthew) Focuses on Jesus' Kingship. Gospel VS: unity OT & NT. Jesus = Messiah. Themes = Christology, Kingdom, ethics, discipleship, end times.	Mark (Mark) Focuses on Jesus' Servanthood. Gospel VS: Reports few parables, most miracles. Shows Jesus as man of action & "Son of God."	Luke (Luke) Focuses on Jesus' Humanity. Gospel VS: full of detail & sensitive portraits of people who came in contact with Jesus. Eyewitness accounts.
John (John) Focuses on Jesus' Divinity. Gospel VS: Lengthy sermons. Unmistakable claims of Jesus' deity (non-chronological). Symbolic language.	Acts (Luke) Story of the early Christian church - each new movement growing out of earlier expansion & marked by clear transition (Ex: Acts 6:7).	Romans (Paul) God's purpose not summed up in OT Law, but is issue of righteousness. Sinners w/ faith in Him, saved by Christ, enabled to live righteously.	1 Corinthians (Paul) Church Problems How To: unity (1-4), sin (5,6), marriage/divorce (7), doctrine (8-10), women & worship (11), spiritual (12-14) resurrection (15).	2 Corinthians (Paul) Most revealing of Paul's letters - his feelings, motives, convictions. Explains new covenant ministry - apply principles to minister well.	Galatians (Paul) Paul focuses on relationship between Law & grace. OT law is irrelevant to salvation & living Christian life. Assures justification by faith alone.
Ephesians (Paul) Theme = Church of Christ. 1) Church = body, Christ = head. 2) Church = Holy temple built by Holy Spirit. 3) Church = family, God = father.	Philippians (Paul) Shares secret of lasting joy & inner peace: Christ-centered life. Themes = 1) Fruit, 2) Preaching, 3) Humility, 4) Power, 5) Perseverance.	Colossians (Paul) Christological letter - centers on who Jesus is. Make a list of what it says about Jesus & what he accomplished. Also, a foundation for ethics.	1 Thessalonians (Paul) Discusses what future holds for believers. Reassures believers of the fate of Christians who die before Jesus' return.	2 Thessalonians (Paul) Discusses what future holds for unbelievers: an outbreak of evil prior to the end (Anti-christ). Tells believers to return to work & evangelism.	1 Timothy (Paul) Written during Paul's 1st imprisonment. Discusses false teachers, how to combat them, how to select godly leaders.
2 Timothy (Paul) Written during Paul's 2nd imprisonment. Themes overlap 1 Timothy: Holiness & purity, doctrine, godly living, limits, leadership, falseness, ministry.	Titus (Paul) Practical theology: application of sound doctrine to produce godliness. Themes = teaching, orthodox faith, good works expressing faith.	Philemon (Paul) To a convert of Paul on behalf of runaway slave. Accepts slavery as Roman reality, & a model of Christian persuasion - accept slave as "dear brother".	Hebrews (Anon.) A theological gold mine: 1) Christ's Supremacy, 2) Old & New Covenants, 3) Priesthood, 4) Sacrifice, 5) Christ's Humanity, 6) Faith.	James (James) Read as a personal counsel to practice faith in Christ. Almost every paragraph suggests how to test our attitudes or relationships.	1 Peter (Peter) Twin themes of suffering & submission, but reaffirms joy & hope for Christians. Note what God has done for believers & what He expects.
2 Peter (Peter) Peter sees more danger to church from false teachers than persecution. Note personal commitments that guard against false teachers.	1 John (John) Like John's Gospel, contrasts light & dark, truth & error, God & devil, righteousness & sin, love & hate, life & death.	2 John (John) Follow the Truth, be on guard against deceivers. Some believe John is concerned with Gnosticism - denies sin and Jesus' deity.	3 John (John) Follow Truth, show hospitality, but be on guard against evil.	Jude (Jude) Highlights several distinguishing marks of false teachers and instructs believers who must deal with counterfeit Christians.	Revelation (John) Intended to communicate certainty of God's ultimate triumph, rather than the details of how that triumph is to be accomplished.

Genesis 1-11 ► Job 1-42 ► Genesis 12-Deuteronomy 34 ► Psalm 91 ► Joshua 1-1 Samuel 20 ► Psalm 11, 59 ► 1 Samuel 21-24 ► Psalm 7, 27, 31, 34, 52, 56, 120, 140-2 ► 1 Samuel 25-27 ► Psalm 17, 35, 54, 63 ► 1 Samuel 28-31 ► Psalm 18, 121, 123-5, 128-30 ► 2 Samuel 1-4 ► Psalm 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 21 ► 1 Chronicles 1-2 ► Psalm 43-5, 49, 84-5, 87 ► 1 Chronicles 3-5 ► Psalm 73, 77-8 ► 1 Chronicles 6 ► Psalm 81, 88, 92-3 ► 1 Chronicles 7-10 ► Psalm 102-4 ► 2 Samuel 5 ► 1 Chronicles 11-12 ► Psalm 133, 106, 107 ► 1 Chronicles 13-16 ► Psalm 1-2, 15, 22-4, 47, 68, 89, 96, 100-1, 105, 132 ► 2 Samuel 6-7 ► 1 Chronicles 17 ► Psalm 25, 29, 33, 36, 39 ► 2 Samuel 10 ► 1 Chronicles 19 ► Psalm 50, 53, 60, 75 ► 2 Samuel 10 ► 1 Chronicles 19 ► Psalm 20, 65-7, 69-70 ► 2 Samuel 11-12 ► 1 Chronicles 20 ► Psalm 32, 51, 86, 122 ► 2 Samuel 13-15 ► Psalm 3-4, 12-3, 28, 55 ► 2 Samuel 16-18 ► Psalm 26, 40, 58, 61-2, 64 ► 2 Samuel 19-21 ► Psalm 5, 38, 41-2 ► 2 Samuel 22-3 ► Psalm 57, 95, 97-9 ► 2 Samuel 24 ► 1 Chronicles 21-2 ► Psalm 30, 108-10 ► 1 Chronicles 23-5 ► Psalm 131, 138-9, 143-5 ► 1 Chronicles 26-9 ► Psalm 127, 111-8 ► 1 Kings 1-2 ► Psalm 37, 71, 94, 119 ► 1 Kings 3-4 ► 2 Chronicles 1 ► Psalm 72 ► Song of Solomon 1-8 ► Proverbs 1-24 ► 1 Kings 5-6 ► 2 Chronicles 2-3 ► 1 Kings 7 ► 2 Chronicles 4-1 ► Kings 8 ► 2 Chronicles 5-7 ► Psalm 136, 134, 146-50 ► 1 Kings 9 ► 2 Chronicles 8 ► Proverbs 25-29 ► Ecclesiastes 1-12 ► 1 Kings 10-11 ► 2 Chronicles 9 ► Proverbs 30-1 ► 1 Kings 12-24 ► 2 Chronicles 10-12 ► 1 Kings 15 ► 2 Chronicles 13-16 ► 1 Kings 16 ► 2 Chronicles 17-22 ► 2 Chronicles 18-23 ► Obadiah ► 2 Kings 1-13 ► 2 Chronicles 24 ► 2 Kings 14 ► 2 Chronicles 25 ► Jonah 1-4 ► 2 Kings 15 ► 2 Chronicles 26 ► Isaiah 1-8 ► Amos 1-9 ► 2 Chronicles 27 ► Isaiah 9-12 ► Micah 1-7 ► 2 Chronicles 28-5 ► Zephaniah 1-3 ► Jeremiah 1-40 ► Psalm 18 ► 2 Chronicles 29-31 ► Psalm 48 ► Isaiah 14 ► Isaiah 28-39 ► Psalm 76 ► Isaiah 40-48 ► 2 Kings 19 ► 2 Kings 20-21 ► 2 Chronicles 32-33 ► Nahum 1-3 ► 2 Kings 22-3 ► 2 Chronicles 34-5 ► Zephaniah 1-3 ► Jeremiah 1-40 ► Psalm 74, 79 ► 2 Kings 24-5 ► 2 Chronicles 36 ► Habakkuk 1-3 ► Jeremiah 41-Ezekiel 48 ► Joel 1-3 ► Daniel 1-12 ► Ezra 1-6 ► Psalm 137 ► Haggai 1-Zechariah 14 ► Esther 1-10 ► Ezra 7-10 ► Nehemiah 1-13 ► Psalm 126 ► Malachi 1-4 ► Luke 1 ► John 1 ► Matthew 1 ► Luke 2 ► Matthew 2-3 ► Mark 1 ► Luke 3 ► Matthew 4 ► Luke 4 ► Matthew 8 ► Mark 2 ► John 5 ► Luke 7, 9 ► Luke ► Matthew 11 ► Luke 11 ► Matthew 13 ► Luke 12 ► 2 Kings 23-3 ► 2 Chronicles 34-5 ► Zephaniah 1-3 ► Jeremiah 1-40 ► Psalm 6 ► Matthew 15 ► Mark 7 ► Matthew 16 ► Mark 8 ► Matthew 17 ► Mark 9 ► Matthew 18 ► John 7 ► Luke 10 ► Luke 12 ► Luke 13 ► Luke 14 ► Matthew 19 ► Mark 10 ► Matthew 20-1 ► Luke 19 ► Mark 11 ► John 12 ► Matthew 22 ► Mark 12 ► Matthew 23 ► Luke 20-1 ► Mark 13 ► Matthew 24-6 ► Mark 14 ► Luke 22 ► John 13-17 ► Matthew 27 ► Mark 15 ► Luke 23 ► John 18-19 ► Matthew 28 ► Mark 16 ► Luke 24 ► John 20-1 ► Acts 1-14 ► James 1-5 ► Acts 15-16 ► Galatians 1-6 ► Acts 17 ► 1 Thessalonians 1-2 ► Thessalonians 3 ► Acts 18-19 ► 1 Corinthians 1-2 ► Corinthians 13 ► Romans 1-16 ► Acts 20-28 ► Colossians 1-4 ► Philemon ► Ephesians 1-Philippians 4 ► 1 Timothy 1-6 ► Titus 1-3 ► 1 Peter 1-5 ► Hebrews 1-13 ► 2 Timothy 1-4 ► 2 Peter 1-3 ► Jude 1 ► 1 John-3 John ► Revelation 1-22

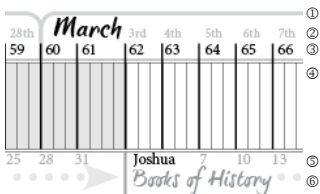
Discover the Holy Bible

Did you know?

The NIV Bible has 773,692 words. It would take 70 hours to read aloud. It has 66 books, and 1189 chapters. It was written in three languages (Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek), over three continents (Europe, Asia, Africa), by over 40 authors (godly kings, deoths, tent-makers, physicians, fishermen, priests, philosophers, and kings), over a period of more than 1500 years. It has been translated into over 2000 languages. The Old Testament is incomplete without the New, and the New Testament cannot be understood without the Old. Together, they are God's revelation to man of His provision for salvation.

How to use this guide

Page One



- The top bar shows the division of months if beginning the plan on January 1.
- Month names and dates.
- Numerical order of readings (365).
- Table of book chapters. Each gap denotes a single chapter (lines show chapter breaks). Dark lines separate reading days. Read from one dark line to the next per day. Shade in the gaps as you read to track your progress.
- Book names and chapters. Each number represents the first chapter for the day's reading. It is intended to allow anyone to pick up the plan from any day at the correct chapter.
- Shows the separation of the classification of books types.

Page Two (References)

- 365 Days reading plan: BibleGateway.com. <http://www.biblegateway.com/resources/readingplans/comprehensive.php>
- Timeline of Writing: Grace to You. <http://www.gty.org/Resources/Articles/650>
- Look for Jesus: <http://www.jesusplusnothing.com/jesus66books.htm>, <http://www.mail-archive.com/mlis-orangmedan@yahoogroups.com/msg00932.html>
- Book Introductions: Richards, Lawrence O. (2002). Richard's Complete Bible Dictionary. World Bible Publishers, Inc: Iowa, USA.
- Chronological reading plan: <http://www.youversion.com/reading-plans/chronological>