

INTRODUCTION: This chapter contains a short summary of each of the 66 books of the Bible. It also has four suggestions for successful Bible reading. At the end of the chapter, you will choose a plan to begin reading God's Word every day.

OBJECTIVES: When you finish this chapter, you should be able to:

- Write the Key Verse from memory.
- Find a short summary for every book in the Old and New Testament.
- Name four suggestions for successful Bible reading
- Choose a Bible reading plan to use every day.
- Take a Self-Test.
- Write a six-word summary for each book of the Old Testament.

KEY VERSE: When your words came, I ate them; they were my joy and my heart's delight, for I bear your name, Lord God Almighty (Jer 15:16, NIV).

THIRTY-NINE OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS: These summaries are written in the order you see them in English Bibles. When we study each book in later chapters, we will learn about them in the order they were written. For example, we will learn about the book of Job after we study Genesis. This will help us see how the Old Testament fits together as one story.

I do not expect you to memorize this information now. However, if you are taking this course for credit will need to know it for the final exam!

BOOKS OF THE LAW: Every biblical tradition names Moses as the writer of these five books, except for Deut 34, which records his death. The time period covered ranges from the beginning of the universe through ca. (about) 1200 BC. Every biblical tradition names Moses as the writer of these five books, except for the end of Deuteronomy, which is about his death. These books are about events which took place from the beginning of the universe through about 1200 BC.

Genesis: Talks about God making the universe, humanity, the Sabbath, and marriage. It describes the first sin, God's promise of a savior, a great flood, the first sacrifices in worship, the ancestors of nations, and the lives of important people like Adam, Eve, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob, Leah, Rachel, Judah, and Joseph.

Exodus: This book is about how Israel became a nation led by Moses. It describes how God rescued Israel from slavery in Egypt and took them to Mount Sinai. The Lord gave his law to Moses there. It also tells how Israel built the tabernacle and God's presence moved into it.

Leviticus: This book is about worship in ancient Israel, teaching Israel's new religious leaders what to do. It told how sinful people could come near to God by keeping his laws and making sacrifices for their sins and described how the Lord's people must treat each other.

Numbers: Describes Israel's 40 years in the desert. When they came to the promised land, they were afraid of the people who lived there and would not go into it. God was very angry. He said they would not live there until every adult man had died. Only Caleb and Joshua, they two men who said they should trust God and go there, would enter it. The title of the

book comes from two times the adult men in Israel were counted, once at the beginning of their long journey and the other near the end.

Deuteronomy: Moses talks to the children of the people who escaped from Egypt about the laws God gave them in Exodus and Leviticus. It tells about the last days of Moses's life. The title means "Repeat of the Law." Moses warned that not keeping this law would cause God to throw Israel out of the promised land.

BOOKS OF HISTORY: These eleven books are about events that happened during about 1200–430 BC.

Joshua: Describes how Israel's new leader brought the people of Israel into the promised land. It talks their wars and how each of the twelve tribes got their part of the land.

Judges: After Joshua dies, Israel turns away from God. The Lord allows enemies to take their food and their land until they repent. This book tells the story of the judges God used to save Israel from their enemies. Each generation's sins are more shocking than their ancestors'.

Ruth: Ruth was a woman from Israel's enemy Moab during the time of the judges. She married a man from Israel and decided to worship the Lord. After he died, Ruth and her mother-in-law moved back to Israel. God helped Ruth find food and a new husband. She became the great-grandmother of King David.

1 Samuel: This book is about three people. Samuel was Israel's last judge. Israel's people sinned by asking for a human king to rule over them, instead of God. The Lord told Samuel to make Saul their king. Saul helped Israel defeat their enemies but also did things God said not to do. So, God told Samuel to set David apart as Israel's next king. After David came from taking care of his father's sheep to kill the giant Goliath, people in Israel praised David more than Saul. This made Saul try to kill David many times. Finally, Saul died during a war.

2 Samuel: After some men killed Saul's last son, all Israel made David their king. David's men took Jerusalem in war, and David moved there. He also brought the ark of the covenant into Jerusalem. David won many wars. He wanted to build a temple there, but God said his son would so that because David had killed many people in war. The Lord promised David that he would have a descendant rule over Israel forever.

One day, David took the wife of one of his men for his own and had her husband killed in war. The baby David and Bathsheba had died, but they later had a son named Solomon. God told David that his family would have big fights because of David's sin. First, his son Amnon raped his half-sister Tamar. Her brother Absalom killed Amnon and then tried to take his father's place as king. David's men killed Absalom. Solomon took David's place as king after he died in peace as an old man.

1 Kings: David's son King Solomon spent seven years building God's temple. After he died, his son Rehoboam made life hard for people in Israel. Ten of Israel's tribes turned away him. They found a new king to make the northern kingdom of Israel, and left Rehoboam with the small nation of Judah. This book tells about events in the divided kingdom, ending with the evil King Ahab of Israel and the good King Jehoshaphat of Judah.

2 Kings: People in the Northern Kingdom of Israel sinned against God. So, God let Assyria take them out of the promised land in 722 BC. Almost 150 years later, some of the kings in Judah sinned just as badly. God used Babylon to punish them. Babylon took people out of Judah three times over thirty-one years. Finally, Babylon destroyed Jerusalem and the temple in 586 BC.

1 Chronicles: Judah returned to Jerusalem seventy years after the first group of people had been taken away. This book was written after they went back to the promised land. It talked about Israel's history to help people understand why God had sent them away. Much like 2 Sam, it tells about King David.

2 Chronicles: This book begins by talking about King Solomon. It describes the people's sins that caused God to send Judah away. The book ends with a letter from Cyrus the Great, the Persian king who defeated Babylon. He let Judah's people go from Babylon back to Judah to rebuild the temple.

Ezra: After King Cyrus wrote his letter, about 50,000 Jews returned to Judah. Some of the people who took their place during the seventy years they were gone did not want them to build another temple. After much struggle, they rebuilt the temple. Ezra the priest moved to Jerusalem. He found the people sinning like they did before Babylon exiled them and made them repent.

Nehemiah: Fourteen years after Ezra returned to Jerusalem, Nehemiah came to build a new wall to protect the city. The same people who did not want the Jews to build a new temple tried to stop them from making a wall. With Nehemiah leading them, they did it in forty-two days. On a later trip, Nehemiah found the people sinning in the same ways that caused God to send Babylon against them. Israel's leaders said that they were still slaves to Persia because of their sins and repented.

Esther: Some Jews stayed in Persia after Israel built the Second Temple. The king of Persia got angry at the queen while he was drunk and sent her away. When he started missing her, he found another queen, a woman named Esther. Esther's uncle asked her not to tell anyone that she was Jewish. Haman, a leader in Persia, hated the Jews and tried to have them all killed. God saved the Jews through Esther and her uncle Mordecai. He helped them defeat the people who wanted to kill them. Mordecai took Haman's place to help the king.

BOOKS OF POETRY: These six books were written from about 1000–300 BC. However, Job tells the story of a man who probably lived around 2000 BC, a thousand years earlier.

Job: This book tells the story of a rich, righteous man who lived around the time of Abraham. Satan says that Job serves God only because God blesses him. So, God gave Satan permission to hurt Job to show Satan that he was wrong. Satan killed Job's ten children, took away everything he owned, and made Job very sick. Three of Job's friends came to see him. They sat with him for seven days without saying anything. Then, they argued with Job to try to get him to see that he must be a terrible sinner.

Job kept saying that he did nothing wrong. He knew he had a savior whom he would see after he died. Finally, God came to talk to Job. The Lord spoke about the great things he did to make the world and everything in it. Job saw that the Lord has the right to do what he wants.

The Lord told Job's friends they were wrong. After Job prayed for his friends, the Lord gave Job two times as many animals and ten children to replace the ten who died.

Psalms: This is the prayer and praise book of the Bible. A few people wrote these songs over hundreds of years. King David wrote many of them. Some were written for worship in groups and others for one person to speak to God. They show many human emotions, from great anger to praise and from deep sadness to great joy. Some songs have verses which talk about what Jesus would do about a thousand years later.

Proverbs: King Solomon wrote many of these saying about people who are wise and those who are foolish. He wrote about how God says we should respond to the problems of life.

Ecclesiastes: The writer of this book told about how he tried to have a happy life without God and failed. Then, he said his readers should begin living for the Lord while they are young.

Song of Songs: This story of the love between Solomon and his wife shows that wisdom and love are good gifts from God.

Lamentations: The prophet Jeremiah saw what happened after Babylon destroyed Jerusalem and wrote this very sad poem about it.

BOOKS OF PROPHECY: These sixteen books date from the eighth–fifth centuries BC. Some of them were written when the twelve tribes divided into the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah.

Isaiah: After he began telling Judah to repent for their sins, Isaiah had a vision of God in all his holiness. God asked who would speak for him to Judah, and Isaiah said he would. The Lord said to keep telling Judah to repent even though most people would not listen to him. God also told Isaiah about the coming messiah, who would save Jews and gentiles.

Isaiah comforted the good King Hezekiah when Assyria said they would destroy Jerusalem. That night, God killed 185,000 Assyrian soldiers with a sickness. After God protected the city and saved the king's life, Hezekiah became proud. Isaiah warned Hezekiah that God would use Babylon to judge Judah, taking them away from their land. In the last half of the book, Isaiah promised that God would save his people in a new era when the messiah will make everything right.

Jeremiah: This book was written after Isaiah, during the decline and fall of Judah. Jeremiah said the Lord would judge Judah and other nations. Judah's people did not repent, so Jeremiah said the Lord would destroy Jerusalem unless the king surrendered to Babylon. When the king heard this, he put Jeremiah in jail until Jerusalem was destroyed. The Babylonians left only the poorest people there. They ignored Jeremiah's warning to stay in Judah or the king of Babylon would follow them into Egypt and kill them there. Jeremiah went with them, crying on the way.

Ezekiel: Ezekiel came from a family of priests, so he was one of the first people Babylon took from Jerusalem. After a vision of God, he acted out how God would judge Jerusalem. Another vision took him to the temple, where he saw Israel's leaders doing evil things. Then,

Ezekiel watched God leave the temple. After Ezekiel learned that Jerusalem was destroyed, he saw a vision of a future temple where the Lord would once again live among his people.

Daniel: A man who had been taken from Judah overcame trials while working for two kings of Babylon and the Persian king who defeated Babylon. The last half of the book has prophecies about different kingdoms. In one vision, Daniel saw God give “the Son of Man” authority to rule over the whole world forever.

Hosea: The northern kingdom of Israel was unfaithful to the Lord by worshiping other gods. So, God told Hosea to marry a woman who had sex with other men. After his wife left Hosea, he found her being sold as a slave and bought her. This was a sign that the Lord would send Israel’s people away and then bring them back to himself. He loved them even when they sinned.

Joel: A swarm of locusts was like the judgment from God on the Day of the Lord. This book has a promise that God would give his Spirit to his people: men and women, young and old. They would see visions and have dreams that come true. God will save people who call to him in faith.

Amos: This was written during a time when some people in Israel and Judah were very rich and those countries had great military power. Amos preached against worshiping idols, spending lots of money on things they didn’t really need while taking advantage of poor people, sexual immorality, and politicians acting dishonestly. Only by returning to God and practicing justice would the Lord spare them.

Obadiah: God would judge the nation of Edom (Esau’s descendants) for celebrating when another nation, most likely Babylon, defeated Jerusalem.

Jonah: Nineveh was the capital of the cruel Assyrian Empire. When God told Jonah to tell the people there to repent, Jonah found a boat to take him in the other direction. A great storm came and the men working on the boat feared God when Jonah told them he was running away from the Lord. Jonah told them to throw him off the boat, and the storm stopped when they did. They began worshiping the Lord.

God caused a huge fish to swallow Jonah for three days. The prophet repented and the Lord caused the fish to spit him out. When God again told Jonah to go to Nineveh, he did, and the people repented. Jonah was very angry because God didn’t destroy such evil people. The Lord explained that he cares about even evil people who don’t know him.

Micah: The Lord would judge Israel and Judah for their idol worship, for not doing justice, and for acting like they were worshiping God without trusting him. However, the Lord would forgive people who repented. Someday, God would cause a descendant of David to be born in Bethlehem. He would save the Lord’s people and bring them peace.

Nahum: The Assyrian people of Nineveh repented after hearing Jonah’s message. That did not last, and their descendants went back to their evil ways. So, God would destroy Nineveh. The book ends by saying, “All who hear the news about you clap their hands at your fall, for who has not felt your endless cruelty?”

Habakkuk: The prophet asked the Lord why he didn't punish Judah's sin. God said that he would send Babylon to do it. Habakkuk asked why the Lord would send an even more sinful nation to judge his people. God promised that he would destroy Babylon at the right time. Habakkuk prayed, promising to stay faithful to the Lord even when he had no food left.

Zephaniah: Zephaniah said God would judge Judah and the nearby nations. Someday, the Lord would restore Jerusalem. Then, God will honor his faithful people who experience injustice.

Haggai: After the exile ended and the Jews went back to Jerusalem, this prophet told them to finish building the Second Temple. The work had stopped for fifteen years because of what their enemies were doing to make it hard. Living to please God would bring his blessing. Looking for their own riches and ignoring the needs of the temple would bring a curse.

Zechariah: This book told the people who came back to Judah to finish the temple with a new spiritual commitment. Zechariah saw a vision where Satan showed God how sinful the high priest was. In response, the Lord made the high priest clean. In another vision, God helped Judah's leader build an even greater temple than Solomon's. Someday, Israel and Judah would turn away from the good shepherd sent by God. They would kill him by piercing him. When that messiah comes a second time, they will see him, repent, and be clean. The messiah will destroy God's enemies until everyone remaining on earth worships the Lord.

Malachi: After the Jews built a new temple, God did not return to live in it. The promised land was not as great as it was before Babylon destroyed it, so the people doubted God's love. Priests took sick animals for sacrifice and taught false things about God. Men were violent, they divorced their first wives, and they married women who worshiped other gods. God said that when he returns, he will heal righteous people and destroy the wicked. But first, Elijah would come to fix relationships between fathers and their children. If that does not work, God will curse the land of Israel.

TWENTY-SEVEN NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS: The New Testament quotes the Old Testament about 850 times. This does not include the many places where the New Testament talks about something in the Old Testament without quoting it. So, it's very important to know about the Old Testament in order to understand the New Testament.

This summary of the New Testament will look at how each book makes use of the Old Testament. It does not talk about all the main points of each book like the New Testament Survey course will.

It is important to know that the only Bible the first Christians had was the Old Testament. Pentecost was in 33 AD. James—the oldest book of the NT—was not written until about ten years later. Paul wrote his letters to churches between 45 and 67 AD. Mark wrote the first gospel, based upon oral stories about Jesus, in the sixties. People started copying and sharing these books with other churches. The Muratorian Fragment (ca. 190 AD) is the earliest list we have of books which were later put together into the New Testament. It mentions all the New Testament books, except for James and Hebrews.

THE GOSPELS: The four books we call the gospels tell about the birth, life, ministry, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Each gospel looks at Jesus's life from a

different viewpoint. However, the people who wrote Matthew, Mark, and Luke probably all used the same information.

Matthew: Written to Christians from a Jewish background, this gospel talks about Jesus Christ as King. It quotes the Old Testament fifty-five times and says that Scripture was fulfilled twelve times.

Mark: John Mark wrote this gospel especially for Roman gentiles. It talks about Jesus Christ as the Servant of God. When it talks about the Old Testament, those verses are often from the Psalms or Isaiah.

Luke: This gospel shows Jesus Christ as “the Son of Man”, the perfect man who can save people who are not perfect. Luke usually talks about the Old Testament, rather than using quotes. He wrote to Jewish and gentile believers about the Holy Spirit, people who didn’t have much money, and the women who traveled with Jesus’s disciples.

John: Starting with the first verse, this gospel shows Jesus is the messiah and God himself. John quoted and mentioned the Old Testament often. He also talked about Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the Old Testament prophets.

BOOK OF HISTORY: Acts was written close to 63 AD.

Acts: The only history book of the New Testament talks about the role of the Holy Spirit in the beginning of Christianity. It starts with Christ’s return to heaven and ends thirty-three years later with Paul preaching in jail in Rome. Paul talked about Jesus being the Jewish messiah and then preached to gentiles if the Jewish people would not listen to him. Most of the twenty-seven OT quotes are in speeches.

PAUL’S LETTERS: As a man who studied with one of the most important Jewish teachers of his time, Saul wanted to stop Jesus’s followers from saying “Jesus is Lord.” He even put some Christians to death (Acts 22:3–5). In a vision, Jesus called Saul to himself and gave him the job of preaching to gentiles, people he once hated (Acts 9:3–16).

After Jesus changed his name to Paul, he wrote these letters to churches or to people he knew (ca. 48–62 AD). We have his letters in the New Testament according to their length, from the longest to the shortest, not in the order in which Paul wrote them.

Romans: In the first half of this book, Paul said that Christ’s birth, life, death, and resurrection fulfill the Old Testament Scriptures. The second half talks about how we must live by faith because of what Jesus has done for us. Paul quoted the Old Testament about sixty times, mentioned it more often than he quoted it, and compared the lives of Adam and Abraham with Christ’s life.

1 Corinthians: Paul heard news of people fighting, of idol worship, of poor people being insulted during the Lord’s Supper, of concerns about spiritual gifts, and of sexual immorality in the Corinthian church. He wrote to them about how Israel sinned in many of those areas, and God judged them for it. God will punish people in our churches too, unless they repent.

2 Corinthians: After writing 1 Corinthians, Paul made a hard visit to Corinth and sent an angry letter to the church, which we do not have. This letter talks about how happy he was

that the Christians there repented. He wrote about true Christian ministry and the good use of money and our God-given abilities by talking about events in the Old Testament. Paul said that his suffering for the gospel proved he was an apostle.

Galatians: Soon after Paul preached in this part of Turkey, other missionaries taught the new Christians to obey the law of Moses, especially to practice circumcision. The apostle often quoted the Old Testament quotations and made some illustrations to prove that God saves people by their faith. If we expect circumcision to save us, we must keep the entire law, which no one can do.

Ephesians: Paul wrote to gentile believers in Ephesus, a large city where people worshiped the goddess Artemis. He used verses from Genesis, the Psalms, and Isaiah to remind them that Jesus defeated evil spirits and would make everything right. Christians share in Jesus's victory. Through the Spirit's power, we can live in harmony, use our spiritual gifts, submit to one another, and protect ourselves from evil spirits.

Philippians: The apostle wrote this letter to thank the church in Philippi for their wonderful gift and to remind Christians to be content while having joy in whatever circumstances we find ourselves. In order to have Christian unity, we must imitate Jesus, who did not insist on using his equality with the Father but came to earth as a slave. Paul quoted Isaiah to say that, someday, everyone on earth will bow before Christ, the greatest of all kings.

Colossians: This letter is much like Ephesians. Paul also said that Christians do not need to practice strict self-denial to get secret knowledge about God. He included a hymn which shows how Christ fulfills every meaning of the first Hebrew word in Gen 1:1.

1 Thessalonians: After Paul preached in Thessalonica for three weeks, he ran to save his life. He wrote this letter to tell the new Christians to live to please God even during times of persecution. Paul also said that those believers who have died will not miss Christ's return. Instead, those Christians will rise first, followed by those who are still alive.

2 Thessalonians: Someone had sent a letter in Paul's name. That person said that Christ had already come back to earth, and the Thessalonians missed him. In response, Paul wrote this letter. He named other things which will happen before Jesus comes back. The apostle also showed them what his handwriting looked like, so no one could trick them again.

1 Timothy: Paul had left his best helper in Ephesus, a city where most people worshiped the goddess Artemis. He told Timothy to teach good doctrine to correct false teaching, wrote about how people needed to live to become elders and deacons, and showed him how to identify false teachers who use the church to get rich.

2 Timothy: During his second time in jail in Rome, Paul knew he would die soon. This very personal letter to Timothy, who was like a son to him, warned him to watch for false teaching and to faithfully preach God's Word.

Titus: Paul wrote this letter to a man preaching on the island of Crete. He talked about how all believers, and especially elders, should live because of what Jesus has done for us.

Philemon: In this letter, Paul wrote to help a slave who ran away from a Christian in Colossae. He asked Philemon to see Onesimus as a new brother in Christ. Paul asked

Philemon to free Onesimus from slavery, instead of killing him for running away. Then, he could go back to Rome to help Paul in prison.

GENERAL LETTERS: These were written by people other than Paul.

Hebrews: This book by an unnamed writer helped Christians who were also Jewish to keep their new faith in Christ. It quotes and talks about the Old Testament and describes Old Testament events to explain that Jesus is better than angels, Moses, and even high priests. With the once-for-all-time sacrifice of his own blood he went into the temple in heaven to wash away our sins. So, we must live holy lives. We know that many believers who have lived and died before us are watching and cheering for us.

James: Christ's half-brother wrote this book to Jewish Christians. It is probably the oldest book of the New Testament. James taught that we show true faith by what we do, not by what we say.

1 Peter: The Apostle Peter wrote this letter to Jewish Christians who were experiencing persecution. All Christians are priests in this world. So, he told them to live such good lives that people who spoke badly about them would repent when Jesus returns. Just as Christ suffered without fighting back, so should they.

2 Peter: Unlike 1 Peter, this letter warns about spiritual attacks coming from within the church through false teachers. It is much like the book of Jude.

1 John: The Apostle John wrote this letter. He quoted often from the gospel he wrote. It fights against a new belief called Gnosticism. According to Gnostics, only spiritual things are good. Everything we can touch, including the human body, is evil. However, even Jesus came in a human body which John heard, saw, and touched. This book also talks about the importance of love among Christians, which tells us that we have eternal life.

2 John: At a time when false teachers and Christian workers went from town to town, the Apostle John wrote not to give false teachers food, money, or a place to stay. He did not want them to help false teaching spread.

3 John: Unlike 2 John, John wrote this letter to tell Christians to help people who preach the gospel and evangelize as they travel from place to place to spread the gospel.

Jude: Another half-brother of Jesus wrote this letter to warn Christians to stay away from false teachers who say that how we live isn't important. These people say that being saved by grace means that God will not punish our sins. Anyone who decided to sin believing that God will forgive them anyway is not a true Christian. This book shares many ideas with 2 Peter.

BOOK OF PROPHECY: The Roman Empire was beginning to make everyone worship the Roman Emperor as a god. People had to offer a sacrifice of incense in the king's name, saying "Caesar is Lord." During that time, the Apostle John had been exiled to the Greek island of Patmos for saying, "Jesus is Lord." This was the last book written in the New Testament, ca. 95 AD.

Revelation: This book of prophecy uses the OT more than any other NT book. The Apostle John described his vision of Jesus in heaven. He also described the final events of world

history, the last judgment, and the heavenly Jerusalem coming down to the renewed earth where God will live forever with his people.

SUCCESSFUL BIBLE READING: In this Old Testament (OT) Survey course and the in New Testament (NT) Survey, we will talk about how to study the Bible. However, one of the most important things you can do to improve your knowledge of the Bible and to grow closer to God is to read it. Here are four things you should do:

- **Choose a translation which you understand.** In this course, we will be using the Common English Bible (CEB). That version, with notes and cross references, is at Bible Gateway or on the Bible Gateway App. If you want a different language or version, click on the menu which says Common English Bible. You can also find a very helpful introduction to each book of the Bible at Biblica.
- **Read daily.** “The truly happy person doesn’t follow wicked advice, doesn’t stand on the road of sinners, and doesn’t sit with the disrespectful. Instead of doing those things, these persons love the Lord’s Instruction, and they recite God’s Instruction day and night! They are like a tree replanted by streams of water, which bears fruit at just the right time and whose leaves don’t fade. Whatever they do succeeds” (Ps 1:1–3).
- **Pray for understanding and for the ability to do what God commands.** “Help me understand so I can guard your Instruction and keep it with all my heart. Lead me on the trail of your commandments because that is what I want. Turn my heart to your laws, not to greedy gain” (Ps 119:34–36).
- **Use a plan.** During this course, you will want to read through at least the entire Old Testament, so please use one of the plans recommended here.

Those of you with strong reading skills should try to read through the Old Testament and New Testament in one year. There are several plans, so *please choose one which works for you and bookmark it*. I suggest trying the one with three chapters of reading each day. If that is too much for you, then move to the Medium Plan, then—if necessary—to the Beginners’ Plan.

These plans list the books in the order they were written, which is how we will study them. After Genesis, we will learn about Job, so you will read that book next, rather than Exodus. Although the oral stories about Jesus were written into the gospels after most of the letters were written, we will read the gospels first to understand the life of Christ. The same is true for the book of Acts about the early church; we will read Acts after the gospels. We will read the letters and Revelation in the order in which they were written.

Complete Bible Schedule: This schedule takes you through the entire Bible in one year. Each line covers one day’s reading of about three chapters.

Medium Schedule: For those of you who want to read more but don’t have the time to read the entire Bible during this course, this plan is for you. You will read two chapters per day.

Beginner’s Plan: This plan is for those of you who are new to reading the Bible or have limited time. Read one chapter per day.

BEGINNERS' PLAN: This plan is for those of you who are new to reading the Bible or have limited time. Read one chapter per day. Job follows Genesis.

OLD TESTAMENT:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Genesis | _____ Job 1–14, 29–31, 38–42 | _____ Exodus 1–24, 40 |
| _____ Numbers 10–21 | _____ Deuteronomy 1–11, 34 | _____ Joshua 1–12; 22–24 |
| _____ Judges 1–4 | _____ Ruth | _____ 1 Samuel 1–3, 9–18, 3 |
| _____ 2 Samuel 1 | _____ 1 Kings 1–11 | _____ Ps 1–25, 119 |
| _____ Prov 1–9 | _____ Amos | _____ Jonah |
| _____ Isaiah 1–12, 40, 49–57, 66 | | _____ Jeremiah 1–39 |
| _____ Daniel 1–9 | _____ Nehemiah | |

NEW TESTAMENT:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ Matthew | _____ Luke | _____ John |
| _____ Acts | _____ Galatians | _____ 1 Thessalonians |
| _____ 1 Corinthians | _____ Romans | _____ Ephesians |
| _____ Philippians | _____ Titus | _____ 1 Peter |
| _____ 1 John | _____ Revelation 1–5, 12, 19–22 | |

MEDIUM SCHEDULE: For those of you who want to read more but don't have the time to read the entire Bible during this course, this plan is for you. Read two chapters per day. Job follows Genesis.

OLD TESTAMENT:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ Genesis | _____ Job 1–14, 29–31, 38–42 | _____ Exodus 1–24, 40 |
| _____ Leviticus 1–8, 16, 23–25 | _____ Numbers 10–21 | |
| _____ Deuteronomy 1–11, 27–34 | _____ Joshua 1–12, 22–24 | _____ Judges 1–16 |
| _____ Ruth | _____ 1 Samuel | _____ 2 Samuel |
| _____ Psalms | _____ Proverbs 1–9 | _____ Isaiah 40–66 |
| _____ Zechariah 1–8 | _____ Malachi | _____ 1 Kings |
| _____ Song of Songs | _____ Ecclesiastes | _____ 2 Kings |
| _____ Amos | _____ Jonah | _____ Hosea |
| _____ Micah | _____ Isaiah 1–12, 40, 49–57, 66 | |
| _____ Jeremiah 1–39 | _____ Nahum | _____ Habakkuk |
| _____ Zephaniah | _____ Joel | _____ Daniel |
| _____ Ezekiel 1–24, 33–39 | _____ Lamentations | _____ Obadiah |
| _____ 1 Chronicles | _____ 2 Chronicles | _____ Ezra |
| _____ Esther | _____ Nehemiah | |

NEW TESTAMENT:

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ Mark | _____ Matthew | _____ Luke |
| _____ John | _____ Acts | _____ James |
| _____ Galatians | _____ 1 Thessalonians | _____ 2 Thessalonians |
| _____ 1 Corinthians | _____ 2 Corinthians | _____ Romans |
| _____ Ephesians | _____ Philippians | _____ Philemon |
| _____ Colossians | _____ 1 Timothy | _____ Titus |
| _____ 2 Timothy | _____ 1 Peter | _____ Jude |

_____ 2 Peter
 _____ 3 John

_____ 1 John
 _____ Revelation 1–5, 12, 19–22

_____ 2 John

ONE-YEAR BIBLE READING SCHEDULE: The complete Bible reading schedule takes you through the entire Bible in one year. Each line covers one day's reading of about three chapters. Job 1–4 follows Genesis 47–50. If you find this is taking too much time, you can change to the Medium Plan or the Beginners' Plan.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| _____ Genesis 1–2 | _____ Gen 3–5 | _____ Gen 6–9 | _____ Gen 10–11 |
| _____ Gen 12–15 | _____ Gen 16–19 | _____ Gen 20–22 | _____ Gen 23–26 |
| _____ Gen 27–29 | _____ Gen 30–32 | _____ Gen 33–36 | _____ Gen 37–39 |
| _____ Gen 40–42 | _____ Gen 43–46 | _____ Gen 47–50 | |
| _____ Job 1–4 | _____ Job 5–7 | _____ Job 8–10 | _____ Job 11–13 |
| _____ Job 14–17 | _____ Job 18–20 | _____ Job 21–24 | _____ Job 25–27 |
| _____ Job 28–31 | _____ Job 32–34 | _____ Job 35–37 | _____ Job 38–42 |
| _____ Exodus 1–4 | _____ Exod 5–7 | _____ Exod 8–10 | _____ Exod 11–13 |
| _____ Exod 14–17 | _____ Exod 18–20 | _____ Exod 21–24 | _____ Exod 25–27 |
| _____ Exod 28–31 | _____ Exod 32–34 | _____ Exod 35–37 | _____ Exod 38–40 |
| _____ Leviticus 1–4 | _____ Lev 5–7 | _____ Lev 8–10 | _____ Lev 11–13 |
| _____ Lev 14–16 | _____ Lev 17–19 | _____ Lev 20–23 | _____ Lev 24–27 |
| _____ Numbers 1–3 | _____ Num 4–6 | _____ Num 7–10 | _____ Num 11–14 |
| _____ Num 15–17 | _____ Num 18–20 | _____ Num 21–24 | _____ Num 25–27 |
| _____ Num 28–30 | _____ Num 31–33 | _____ Num 34–36 | |
| _____ Deuteronomy 1–3 | _____ Deut 4–6 | _____ Deut 7–9 | _____ Deut 10–12 |
| _____ Deut 13–16 | _____ Deut 17–19 | _____ Deut 20–22 | _____ Deut 23–25 |
| _____ Deut 26–28 | _____ Deut 29–31 | _____ Deut 32–34 | |
| _____ Joshua 1–3 | _____ Josh 4–6 | _____ Josh 7–9 | _____ Josh 10–12 |
| _____ Josh 13–15 | _____ Josh 16–18 | _____ Josh 19–21 | _____ Josh 22–24 |
| _____ Judges 1–4 | _____ Judg 5–8 | _____ Judg 9–12 | _____ Judg 13–15 |
| _____ Judg 16–18 | _____ Judg 19–21 | | |
| _____ Ruth 1–4 | | | |
| _____ 1 Samuel 1–3 | _____ 1 Sam 4–7 | _____ 1 Sam 8–10 | _____ 1 Sam 11–13 |
| _____ 1 Sam 14–16 | _____ 1 Sam 17–20 | _____ 1 Sam 21–24 | _____ 1 Sam 25– |
| 28 | | | |
| _____ 1 Sam 29–31 | | | |
| _____ 2 Samuel 1–4 | _____ 2 Sam 5–8 | _____ 2 Sam 9–12 | _____ 2 Sam 13– |
| 15 | | | |
| _____ 2 Sam 16–18 | _____ 2 Sam 19–21 | _____ 2 Sam 22–24 | |
| _____ 1 Kings 1:1–4 | _____ 1 Kgs 5–7 | _____ 1 Kgs 8–10 | _____ 1 Kgs 11– |
| 13 | | | |
| _____ 1 Kgs 14–16 | _____ 1 Kgs 17–19 | _____ 1 Kgs 20–22 | |
| _____ Psalms 1–3 | _____ Ps 4–6 | _____ Ps 7–9 | _____ Ps 10–12 |
| _____ Ps 13–15 | _____ Ps 16–18 | _____ Ps 19–21 | _____ Ps 22–24 |
| _____ Ps 25–27 | _____ Ps 28–30 | _____ Ps 31–33 | _____ Ps 34–36 |
| _____ Ps 37–39 | _____ Ps 40–42 | _____ Ps 43–45 | _____ Ps 46–48 |
| _____ Ps 49–51 | _____ Ps 52–54 | _____ Ps 55–57 | _____ Ps 58–60 |
| _____ Ps 61–63 | _____ Ps 64–66 | _____ Ps 67–69 | _____ Ps 70–72 |
| _____ Ps 73–75 | _____ Ps 76–78 | _____ Ps 79–81 | _____ Ps 82–84 |
| _____ Ps 85–87 | _____ Ps 88–90 | _____ Ps 91–93 | _____ Ps 96–99 |
| _____ Ps 100–101 | _____ Ps 102–104 | _____ Ps 105–107 | _____ Ps 108–110 |

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| _____ Ps 111–113 | _____ Ps 114–116 | _____ Ps 117–119 | _____ Ps 120–123 |
| _____ Ps 124–126 | _____ Ps 127–129 | _____ Ps 130–132 | _____ Ps 133–135 |
| _____ Ps 136–138 | _____ Ps 139–141 | _____ Ps 142–144 | _____ Ps 145–147 |
| _____ Ps 148–150 | | | |
| _____ Proverbs 1–3 | _____ Prov 4–7 | _____ Prov 8–11 | _____ Prov 12–14 |
| _____ Prov 15–18 | _____ Prov 19–21 | _____ Prov 22–24 | _____ Prov 25–28 |
| _____ Prov 29–31 | | | |
| _____ Song 1–4 | _____ Song 5–8 | | |
| _____ Ecclesiastes 1–3 | _____ Eccl 4–6 | _____ Eccl 7–9 | _____ Eccl 10–12 |
| _____ 2 Kings 1–3 | _____ 2 Kgs 4–6 | _____ 2 Kgs 7–10 | _____ 2 Kgs 11– |
| 14 | | | |
| _____ 2 Kgs 15–17 | _____ 2 Kgs 18–21 | _____ 2 Kgs 22–24 | _____ 2 Kgs 25– |
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| _____ 2 Kgs 28–30 | | | |
| _____ Amos 1–3 | _____ Amos 4–6 | _____ Amos 7–9 | |
| _____ Jonah 1–4 | | | |
| _____ Hosea 1–4 | _____ Hos 5–7 | _____ Hos 8–10 | _____ Hos 11–14 |
| _____ Micah 1–4 | _____ Mic 5–7 | | |
| _____ Isaiah 1–3 | _____ Isa 4–6 | _____ Isa 7–9 | _____ Isa 10–12 |
| _____ Isa 13–15 | _____ Isa 16–18 | _____ Isa 19–21 | _____ Isa 22–24 |
| _____ Isa 25–27 | _____ Isa 28–30 | _____ Isa 31–33 | _____ Isa 34–36 |
| _____ Isa 37–39 | _____ Isa 40–42 | _____ Isa 43–45 | _____ Isa 46–48 |
| _____ Isa 49–51 | _____ Isa 52–54 | _____ Isa 55–57 | _____ Isa 58–60 |
| _____ Isa 61–63 | _____ Isa 64–66 | | |
| _____ Jeremiah 1–2 | _____ Jer 3–5 | _____ Jer 6–8 | _____ Jer 9–12 |
| _____ Jer 13–16 | _____ Jer 17–20 | _____ Jer 21–23 | _____ Jer 24–26 |
| _____ Jer 27–29 | _____ Jer 30–32 | _____ Jer 33–36 | _____ Jer 37–39 |
| _____ Jer 40–42 | _____ Jer 43–46 | _____ Jer 47–49 | _____ Jer 50–52 |
| _____ Nahum 1–3 | | | |
| _____ Habakkuk 1–3 | | | |
| _____ Zephaniah 1–3 | | | |
| _____ Joel 1–3 | | | |
| _____ Daniel 1–3 | _____ Dan 4–6 | _____ Dan 7–9 | _____ Dan 10–12 |
| _____ Ezekiel 1–3 | _____ Ezek 4–7 | _____ Ezek 8–11 | _____ Ezek 12–14 |
| _____ Ezek 15–18 | _____ Ezek 19–21 | _____ Ezek 22–24 | _____ Ezek 25–27 |
| _____ Ezek 28–30 | _____ Ezek 31–33 | _____ Ezek 34–36 | _____ Ezek 37–39 |
| _____ Ezek 40–42 | _____ Ezek 43–45 | _____ Ezek 46–48 | |
| _____ Lamentations 1–5 | | | |
| _____ Haggai 1–2 | | | |
| _____ Obadiah | | | |
| _____ 1 Chronicles 1–3 | _____ 1 Chr 4–6 | _____ 1 Chr 7–9 | _____ 1 Chr 10–13 |
| _____ 1 Chr 14–16 | _____ 1 Chr 17–19 | _____ 1 Chr 20–23 | _____ 1 Chr 24–26 |
| _____ 1 Chr 27–29 | | | |
| _____ 2 Chronicles 1–3 | _____ 2 Chr 4–6 | _____ 2 Chr 7–9 | _____ 2 Chr 10–13 |
| _____ 2 Chr 14–16 | _____ 2 Chr 17–19 | _____ 2 Chr 20–22 | _____ 2 Chr 23–25 |
| _____ 2 Chr 26–29 | _____ 2 Chr 30–32 | _____ 2 Chr 33–36 | |
| _____ Ezra 1–4 | _____ Ezra 5–7 | _____ Ezra 8–10 | |
| _____ Esther 1–3 | _____ Esth 4–7 | _____ Esth 8–10 | |
| _____ Nehemiah 1–3 | _____ Neh 4–6 | _____ Neh 7–9 | _____ Neh 10–13 |
| _____ Haggai | | | |

_____ **Zechariah 1–3** _____ Zech 4–6 _____ Zech 7–9 _____ Zech 10–11
 _____ Zech 12–14
 _____ **Malachi 1–4**

NEW TESTAMENT:

_____ **Mark 1–3** _____ Mark 4–6 _____ Mark 7–10 _____ Mark 11–13
 _____ Mark 14–16
 _____ **Matthew 1–4** _____ Matt 5–7 _____ Matt 8–11 _____ Matt 12–15
 _____ Matt 16–19 _____ Matt 20–22 _____ Matt 23–25 _____ Matt 26–28
 _____ **Luke 1–3** _____ Luke 4–6 _____ Luke 7–9 _____ Luke 10–13
 _____ Luke 18–21 _____ Luke 22–24
 _____ **John 1–3** _____ John 4–6 _____ John 7–10 _____ John 11–13
 _____ John 14–17 _____ John 18–21
 _____ **Acts 1–2** _____ Acts 3–5 _____ Acts 6–9 _____ Acts 10–12
 _____ Acts 13–14 _____ Acts 15–18 _____ Acts 19–21 _____ Acts 23–25
 _____ Acts 26–28
 _____ **James 1–2** _____ Jas 3–5
 _____ **Galatians 1–3** _____ Gal 4–6
 _____ **1 Thessalonians 1–3** _____ 1 Thess 4–5
 _____ **2 Thessalonians 1–3**
 _____ **1 Corinthians 1–4** _____ 1 Cor 5–8 _____ 1 Cor 9–12 _____ 1 Cor 13–16
 _____ **2 Corinthians 1–3** _____ 2 Cor 4–6 _____ 2 Cor 7–9 _____ 2 Cor 10–13
 _____ **Romans 1–4** _____ Rom 5–8 _____ Rom 9–11 _____ Rom 12–16
 _____ **Ephesians 1–3** _____ Eph 4–6
 _____ **Philippians 1–4**
 _____ **Philemon/Colossians 1–4**
 _____ **1 Timothy 1–3** _____ 1 Tim 4–6
 _____ **Titus 1–3**
 _____ **2 Timothy 1–4**
 _____ **1 Peter 1–2** _____ 1 Pet 3–5
 _____ **Jude/2 Peter 1–3**
 _____ **Hebrews 1–4** _____ Heb 5–7 _____ Heb 8–10
 _____ Heb 11–13
 _____ **1 John 1–3** _____ 1 John 4–5/
 _____ **2 John/3 John**
 _____ **Revelation 1–3** _____ Rev 4–6 _____ Rev 7–9 _____ Rev 10–12
 _____ Rev 13–15 _____ Rev 16–18 _____ Rev 19–22

FOR FURTHER STUDY: Write the main points of each book in a few words.

Genesis: God creates everything, chooses Abraham's family

Job: _____

Exod: _____

Lev: _____

—

Num: _____

—

Deut: _____

—

Joshua: _____

—

Judg: _____

—

Ruth: _____

—

1

Sam: _____

2

Sam: _____

1

Kgs: _____

—

Ps: _____

—

Prov: _____

—

Song: _____

—

Eccl: _____

—

2

Kgs: _____

—

Amos: _____

—

Jonah: _____

—

Hos: _____

—

Mic: _____

—

Isa: _____

—

Jer: _____

—

Nah: _____

—

Hab: _____

—

Zeph: _____

—

Joel: _____

—

Dan: _____

—

Ezek: _____

—

Lam: _____

—

Obad: _____

—

1
Chr: _____

—

2
Chr: _____

—

Ezra: _____

—

Esth: _____

—

Neh: _____

—

Hag: _____

—

Zech: _____

—

Mal: _____

—