

Series "Fixed On 66"
"Overviewing 66"
Part – 4

The Law/Law Of Moses/Pentateuch - Genesis – Deuteronomy

The Pentateuch – the word "*penta*" – (Five), *teuchos* – (Scroll or Book)

1. Genesis - "*The Beginnings*" or "*The Generation*" - The foundation for the entire Bible presenting history of man and Theology concerning God. Introduced is God the creator, the beginning of life, sin, judgment, death, family, worship, and salvation.

2. Exodus – "*Redemption*" - Jacob's descendants move from Canaan to Egypt suffer in bondage for 400 years. God raises up His servant Moses that stands before Pharaoh with 10 plagues, they are redeemed through the Passover.

3. Leviticus – "*Worship*" (The Priesthood Manual) - Now the people have been redeemed and delivered, they must now be set apart to God to live holy lives.

4. Numbers – "*Wandering*" (Number's Contains 2 numberings of 2 generations) A year has passed since their deliverance. The people are still at Mount Sinai and are given instruction for going into Canaan. As they stand on the verge of entering in their faith fails and God disciplines them by making them wander in the wilderness for one generation.

5. Deuteronomy – "*Renewed Covenant*" - *Second Law* Farewell Address by Moses at 120 years old. Moses speaks the Law to a new generation that wants to receive the Land.

History: Joshua- Esther

6. Joshua - "*The Victorious Christian*" - Joshua (Jesus) can bring us into the promise land, Moses (Law) could not! Joshua is prepared by God to take the people in. Defeat the enemy then to divide the land.

7. Judges – "*No King*" - God had been their king in Joshua but in Judges, God brought judgment because of their disobedience. 1-2 Defeat, 3-16 Discipline, 17-21 Decay. Over 8 times we are told that "**the people did evil.**" They were disciplined, then they cried out and were shown mercy and delivered, then went back to their evil ways and were disciplined.

8. Ruth – "*Love in Dark Times*" - Dark days of the judges, as in our dark days, God is getting his bride ready. Providence of God through Naomi, Ruth and Boaz and the link of the savior through David.

9. 1 Samuel - "*Organization of the Kingdom*" - There are 2 main characters in Samuel. 1-7 Samuel; 8-15 Saul; 16- 2 Sam 24 David. Samuel was the last of

the judges, and Saul was the first of the kings. The book teaches that God's hand is at work in the affairs of men and nations.

10. 2 Samuel – *"The Reign of David"* - David is the figure of the book. 1-10 David's national victories, David's personal defeats 11-24 The turning point is his sin of adultery (11) the tragic consequences of which affect both his family and the nation.

11. 1 Kings - *"The Reign of Solomon"* - Under Solomon, Israel reaches its peak in size and glory. Solomon builds the temple in Jerusalem which is unsurpassed. His fame becomes world-wide and respect for him is great. His later years lack the glory and blessings as his heart goes for foreign women and his heart turns from the Lord.

12. 2 Kings - *"The Tale of Two Kingdoms"* - The Twin kingdoms of Israel and Judah pursue a collision course with captivity as the glory of the once united kingdom becomes increasingly remote. Division leads to decline, and ultimately ends in double deportation.

13. 1 Chronicles - *"Holy Spirits Account of David"* - Covers the same period of 2 Sam – 2 Kings. This is not repetition but is the divine editorial of God regarding His people. That the political is not focused upon but the religious history.

14. 2 Chronicles - *"The Holy Spirits Account of Solomon"* Parallels 1, 2 Kings but ignores the Northern kingdom of Israel. It is rejected because of its false worship and its rejection of the temple in Jerusalem. It focuses upon those kings that followed David.

15. Ezra - *"Spiritual, Moral and Social Restoration"* - God's promise to Israel to return to the land is fulfilled in Ezra 70 years later. Only a remnant chooses to leave Babylon.

16. Nehemiah – *"Restoration Of The Walls"* - Nehemiah was a cupbearer for the king Artaxerxes. Nehemiah covers a period of 19 years. Nehemiah 1 - 7 Reconstruction of the walls, 8 -13 Restoration of the people. What could not be done in 90 years, (the walls and gates restored), God does through Nehemiah in 52 days.

17. Esther - *"The Providence Of God"* – This Took place between Ezra 6-7. The name of God is not recorded in any place in the book of Esther. The providence of God is clearly seen through the account of the book. Esther is a Jew who is queen in Persia.

Poetry: Job-Song of Solomon

18. Job – *"God On Trial"* - The oldest book of the Bible. Job, a righteous man, walks with God and is unaware of the fact that his world is about to crash. Satan poses to God that the only reason that a man will worship God is for what God

does for him. All the blessings of God are the only reason for one to worship Him. God allows Satan to strip Job of all things including his health and Job still worships and loves God. God is worthy to be praised.

19. Psalms – *"Hymnal of The Bible"* Psalm – "a poem sung to musical accompaniment" Made up of 5 books: Psalms – 1-41, Psalms – 42-72, Psalms – 73-89, Psalms – 90-106, Psalms – 107-150. They span the period from the time of Moses to the return of the exiles. Covers the full range of human emotions and experiences.

20. Proverbs – *"Wisdom, is The Right Use of Knowledge"* Proverb – "a short statement based on long experience." Also means "Just Like.," There are many proverbs which are contrasts or comparisons. Written mostly by Solomon. It deals with ethical and moral aspects of life.

21. Ecclesiastes – *"Is Life Worth Living?"* The answer is "Yes! It is found by putting God first and obeying His Word." Written by Solomon. He calls himself "The Preacher." From different angles, he asks the question: is life all vanity? Life that is viewed apart from God which is called "under the sun" is vanity, but through the eyes of God, life is never in vain.

22. Song of Solomon – *"Love In Marriage"*- Written by Solomon about his love for a humble maiden. It pictures Jehovah's love for Israel. God's love for the believer. Courtship 1:1-3:5 leads to marriage 3:6-5:1, then the joys and trials of marriage 5:2-8:14. The book is a presentation of the love of a husband and wife.

Major Prophets: Isaiah- Daniel

23. Isaiah – *"Salvation Is Of The Lord"* - Isaiah means: "The Salvation of Jehovah" Isaiah saved Jerusalem from Assyria. The book can be called "The little Bible." It has two parts as the Bible has two parts. The Old Testament, law, and condemnation 1-39, the prophet condemns the sins of Judah and warns of coming judgment. The New Testament, grace, and glorious redemption 40-66, he prophesies of Judah's deliverance from Babylonian captivity.

24. Jeremiah – *"Final Offer of Salvation"* - Jeremiah, a priest called to be a prophet, lived in the time just before Judah was taken captive the last 40 years of their history. Jeremiah tried to save Judah from Babylon but failed. Judah had reached the depths of moral and spiritual decay, so Jeremiah was given the unpopular ministry of declaring the certain judgment of God.

25. Lamentations – *"Funeral Hymns"* Written by Jeremiah after the fall of Jerusalem. Great was the destruction of the temple. Judah was taken captive to Babylon. His heart is badly broken which reveals that it was really God's heart that was truly broken.

26. Ezekiel – *"The Glory Of God"* - Ezekiel ministered to the exiles in Babylon while Jeremiah ministered to the people in Judah. Ezekiel was taken to Babylon in

the second deportation, and he was there five years when he received his call to the ministry. He was a priest like Jeremiah. He preached action sermons that got people's attention.

27. Daniel – *"God Over Men And Nations"* - The apocalypse of the Old Testament. The Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and the future kingdom of the anti-Christ will all come and go but God will establish His people forever.

Minor Prophets: Hosea- Malachi

28. Hosea – *"Loyal Love Of God"* – Jeremiah's message was to Judah's last hours so the message of Hosea was to Israel in her last hours. Hosea's personal tragedy becomes an intense illustration of Israel's national tragedy. A story of a one-sided love and faithfulness between a prophet and his faithless wife (Hosea and Gomer), and Jehovah and his faithless people.

29. Joel – *"The Day Of The Lord"* - Joel looks back to a recent plague of locust that had devastated the land and uses it to describe the most terrifying of all days, the day of the Lord.

30. Amos – *"Judgment On Israel"* - Amos preached in a time in which the Northern kingdom was living in prosperity. Everything was going their way. Amos gives eight pronouncements of judgment. He travels the surrounding areas around Israel then enters into the land Israel. He lists the sins of Israel in which the people reject the message. The rejection of the message leads to Amos describing the judgment. He ends with a message of future hope.

31. Obadiah – *"Judgment On Edom"* - This obscure prophet addresses his message to the nation of Edom which bordered on the Southeast. Edom was the descendants of Esau. When Judah was being plundered and taken captive, Edom was applauding and actually trying to help the enemy destroy them. At the same time, they thought they were secure in the land of Jordan as they lived in the rocky area of Petra. God said, you too will fall and I will have no mercy on you.

32. Jonah – *"Salvation To The Gentiles"* - God raises up a prophet to warn the Assyrians of Nineveh's future judgment. Jonah knew the mercy of God, so he got on a ship headed for Tarshish. A storm arose with the results that Jonah was thrown into the sea then swallowed by a whale, then spit up on the beach. He realized God was serious, so he preached a halfhearted message which was successful, and the city turns from sin, stopping the judgment of God. The result of no judgment brought anger to prophet because God had compassion on his enemies.

33. Micah – *"Injustice of Judah And Justice Of God"* - Micah preaches during a period of Judah's history of great injustice. The time of Ahaz, when false prophets preached for riches. Princes thrived on cruelty, violence and corruption. Priests ministered for greed not God. Landlords evicted widows; judges took bribes. Businessmen used false scales. All of society was in sin. God's message needed

to go forth. There is sin that will lead to judgment and captivity, but a deliverer will come and though justice is now trampled upon. God will triumph.

34. Nahum – *"Destruction Of Nineveh"* - This took place about 150 years after the repentance of the Ninevites. The city of Nineveh was built to last. High walls over 200 towers and a deep moat surrounded it. The city that could not be conquered. The people had gone back to their immoral ways, so Nahum preaches not another message of repentance but a decree of death for an evil people that have worn out the patience of God.

35. Habakkuk – *"The Just Shall Live By Faith"* - The time is before the captivity of Judah by the Babylonians. He observes the violence and injustice. He asks the Lord: Why are the wicked prospering in the midst of God's people? Why are the righteous beaten down? Why is God doing nothing and being indifferent? God answers that He is doing something that shocks him in that a people more wicked than Judah named the Chaldeans are about to be God's rod of discipline on Judah.

36. Zephaniah – *"Judgment And Blessing In The Day Of The Lord"* - In Judah's hectic history, there would be reform from time to time. Zephaniah's forceful prophecy's may have been a factor in the reform under Josiah's reign. There was reform that was external but that cannot change the wicked heart.

37. Haggai – *"Seek First His Kingdom"* - The exiles newly returned to the land and now Israel can begin the process of rebuilding the temple. After 16 years of being in the land, Israel still does not have the temple rebuilt. Their personal life has interfered with their mission, by building their own homes. So, Haggai preaches some fiery sermons to tell the builders to take courage and get the Lord's work done.

38. Zechariah – *"Future Blessing For Israel"* After about 12 years the temple is still only half complete. God raised up Zechariah to motivate the people to complete the work. He does so by encouraging them through the truth of future blessings that will result from the temple. It is to be built for the glory of the Messiah. They are building a future not just a building. The messiah is coming.

39. Malachi – *"Appeal To Backsliders"* - Malachi marks the end of the Old Testament and the New Testament with 400 silent years. After coming back from captivity, Israel failed to learn from their captivity and repeated the same sins that placed them in captivity.

Gospels: Matthew-John Matthew, Mark, Luke, are called Synoptic Gospels – **Synoptic** – *"to see together"* John had a different purpose.

40. Matthew – *"Jesus is the King"* - Written to the Jewish nation. It starts with a genealogy of the king. Every king has to be able to trace their lineage. More references to the Old Testament than any other NT book.

41. Mark – *"Jesus the Servant King"* - Written to the Romans. No need of genealogy because the Romans, the gentiles, were only concerned about performance. Shows Jesus as a savior of action. The word "Immediately" is used 49 times. Jesus did not come to be served but to serve and give His life a ransom. **Mark 10:45**

42. Luke – *"Jesus the Perfect Man"* - Written to the Greeks. After His birth, there is a genealogy that goes back to Adam tracing this perfect man. The Greeks were obsessed with man, so Jesus comes as the perfect man that will meet their need. He is called "The Son of Man, Son of God" This gospel shows His humanity.

43. John – *"Jesus the Living Word"* - John was written that we may believe that Jesus is the Christ! 93% of John's gospel is not in the other gospels. There are more copies of John's gospel than any other book of the Bible. The gospel contains 7 "I Am" Statements of Jesus, also performs 7 – signs of God. Whereas the first three Gospels major on describing events in the life of Christ, John emphasized the meaning of these events.

History: Acts

44. Acts – *"Acts of The Holy Spirit"* - After Jesus ascension, the Holy Spirit continues to work through the apostles, disciples, and converts of Jesus Christ. This book is a continuation of the Gospel of Luke. In Luke 24:46-53, The book covers 40 years of time. The Gospel of Luke tells of Christ's ministry on earth in a physical body, while Acts tells of His ministry from heaven through His spiritual body, the church.

Paul's Epistles: Romans-Philemon

45. Romans – *"Our Great Salvation"* - Paul systematically describes man's need for salvation (Who are the just) by showing that all people are in need of salvation. Tells how to receive salvation (By Faith).

46. 1 Corinthians – *"Called to Be Saints"* - It is a letter that was written in response to questions that Paul was asked. Paul cannot answer the questions until he sets the church right. Paul deals with a church that wants to function in the gifts but not be Spirit filled.

47. 2 Corinthians – *"Power Out of Weakness"* - Paul had given his life to the church and was forced to defend his apostleship, not for personal reasons but that the message of God through him would not be rejected. There is no book of the NT that is more personal than 2 Corinthians.

48. Galatians – *"Freedom Through Christ"* - There are many trappings that can keep us from God's best. We can start well but will we finish well? We need to start in the Spirit and finish in the Spirit, not the flesh. We are accepted through faith alone, not faith and works.

49. Ephesians – *"Our Riches in Christ"* - Paul describes all that God has done for us in salvation. It is God alone that can bring peace with us and others. It is

doctrine that leads to duty. That our relationship to God affects all other relationships. It was God that rescued us. He not only saved us but brought peace with Himself and others.

50. Philippians – *"Joy in Living"* - Within this letter is the secret revealed of how to experience "Joy" in the hard times of life. We can have joy in spite of circumstances, and people. The Single Mind (Partakers of Christ) The Submissive Mind. (People of Christ) The Spiritual Mind. (Pursuit of Christ) The Secure Mind. God's power.

51. Colossians – *"Preeminence of Jesus Christ"* - Jesus is to be first in all things. The Crisis - Greek philosophy, mixed with Oriental mysticism, with Jewish legalism. Jesus Christ preeminence, Jesus is the head of the Church. He is to be first in all things. The supremacy and sufficiency of Jesus Christ.

52. 1 Thessalonians – *"The Authentic Christian"* - Paul "The Authentic Christian." The real thing, not a façade or a veneer, but the real thing! (What's inside) Paul describes a church that came out of extreme paganism and persecution, came to salvation, grew in salvation, and became mature in the Christian faith!

53. 2 Thessalonians – *"Encouraging The Authentic Christian"* - Comfort And Correction. False teachers had crept in and said that Jesus had already come, and it upset the believers, and some had stopped working and were waiting for His return. Paul responds with strong medicine by telling the believers that if they won't work, they can't eat. He tells them that certain events have to take place before the Lord's Return.

54. 1 Timothy – *"Leadership Manual"* – Paul, the seasoned minister, writes to a young pastor Timothy, who is young in the ministry on how to place in order the Church of Ephesus. Confront false teachers: Confront sinful leaders in the church: Elders and pastors that don't belong there. Deal with doctrinal error and ungodliness in the church.

55. 2 Timothy – *"Final Charge"* - Paul writing from a Roman prison cell gives a final charge to Timothy. Paul is about to be executed and he tells Timothy that he needs to live a godly life and stand against false teachers. Paul emphasizes the Word over and over again.

56. Titus – *"Order In The Church"* - Paul left Titus behind in Crete to complete the organization of the churches. He was to choose leaders. Leaders were to be chosen based on character and conduct. False teachers must be detected and removed from the churches.

57. Philemon – *"Cost of Forgiveness"* - Onesimus, a run-a-way slave, leaves his master named Philemon. He runs to Rome to hide, in God's providence, meets Paul in prison and becomes a Christian. Paul just happens to know Philemon and

had led him to the Lord, so Paul now writes this letter and appeals to Philemon to forgive and take back Onesimus.

General Epistles: Hebrews-Revelation

58. Hebrews – *"Don't Go Back"* - The writer, probably Paul, is writing to Jews that are suffering under persecution. Because they are suffering for faith in Jesus, they are tempted to return to Judaism to escape the persecution of Christianity.

59. James – *"Marks of Maturity"* - James the brother of Jesus sets out to describe a faith that works. It was written for those that are long in theory but short in practice.

60. 1 Peter – *"Hope and Encouragement For Suffering"* - Peter writes to Christians that are suffering. History does not record any special or out of the ordinary suffering during this time. It is a letter written to those that are suffering, giving hope and encouragement to suffer Christ's way.

61. 2 Peter – *"Faithful Living in Difficult Times"* - Word "Knowledge" - "Know" 13 times in this letter. 2 Peter 1 - True knowledge, 2 Peter 2 – False Teachers, 2 Peter 3 – The Lord's Return. That God wants us to be in the know so that in difficult times we know what to fall back on, which is that which we know is the truth.

62. 1 John – *"Fellowship With God"* - John the beloved of the Lord writes about fellowship that is possible only in vital relationship with God through Jesus Christ. Fellowship is a daily walk with God, daily walk includes the confession of sins.

63. 2 John – *"No Fellowship With False Teachers"* - John writes to a chosen lady and her children who are under temptation from false teachers. He says that if they come to you and don't hold to the true doctrine, don't fellowship with them. Do not invite them in.

64. 3 John – *"Fellowship With Christian Brothers"* - John expresses his love for Gaius, then John voices his joy that Gaius is persistently walking in the truth and cannot commend certain others in the assembly.

65. Jude – *"Defending the Faith"* – Jude, the brother of Jesus, began to write a letter about salvation but changed direction encouraging his readers to hold on and defend the message that had been delivered to the saints.

66. Revelation – *"To Unveil, to Reveal"* - John gives to us the unveiling of Jesus Christ and the completion of God's plan of redemption. The things he had seen, the things that are, and the things that will take place.