

Series "Route 66"

"Get Your Fix on 66"

Construction - 4

Genesis - Deuteronomy "The Law."

The Pentateuch - 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. The nation of Israel which gave to us the Scriptures and the Savior. 1-11 The Creation of the heavens and earth, the first man Adam. 12-50 The first Patriarch Abraham, then Isaac, Jacob and Joseph.

2. Exodus - "Redemption" Jacob's descendents 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 thru the Passover. They leave Egypt by crossing the Red sea and journey to Sinai, there Moses receives the covenant law and pattern for tabernacle.

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. God gives details for the sacrificial system and priesthood. The rest of the book is teaching the worshipper how to be ceremonially and morally pure. Sanctification, service and obedience.

4. Numbers - "Wandering" (Number's Contains 2 numberings of 2 generations) A year has past since their deliverence. 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 wonder in the wilderness one generation. The unbelievers would die and a new generation would be raised up to enter the land. The people were directed and it was the testing of the Lord

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. The focus is the layman, and their obedience. He teaches that we must learn from our mistakes. God is faithful to Israel they must remain holy and obedient.

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. Joshua prepares the people to go in by recommitting themselves to God 1–5. Seven years of conquest 6–13, then diving and settle ling in the land 13–24.

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 8X 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 again. Thru Joshua God gave victory to nations, in Judges individuals. 13 Judges are named.

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 thru Naomi, Ruth and Boaz and the link of the savior thru David. 1– Tears, 2–Toil, 3–Trust, 4–Triumph. Book begins with 3–funerals and ends with a wedding. Naomi is transformed from bitterness to blessing. Ruth from loneliness to love, a picture of God’s grace.

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. Men are free to make decisions, but God still guides and sees to it that His purposes are fulfilled.

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. David confesses his

sins, submitted to God's discipline, and spent the closing years of his reign preparing for building the temple.

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 great. His later years lack the glory and blessings as his heart goes for foreign women and his heart turns from the Lord. The result being the kingdom divided, and remainder of the book traces the two kings and two kingdoms that grow indifferent to God and his messengers.

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. Israel to the Assyrians and Judah to the Babylonians. The kingdom divided in 1 Kings becomes the kingdom dissolved in 2 Kings.

13. 1 Chronicles – “Holy Spirit's 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. It is written from a priestly and spiritual perspective. Beginning with the royal line of David then traces the spiritual significance of David's righteous reign.

14. 2 Chronicles – “The Holy Spirit's 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. Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah and Josiah. The temple and its worship are central in the book because the worship of God is essential to our survival.

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 choose to leave Babylon. Ezra – means “help.” Ezra was a Priest, Scribe, Leader. He led the Second Immigration to Jerusalem. 1-6 The 1st return of the exiles led by Zerubbabel – People start to rebuild the Temple. 7 -10 The second group returns to the Lord – led by Ezra. Between these two accounts is a period of 60 years in which Esther rules as queen of Persia.

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. We see Nehemiah as a type of Jesus Christ the great master of Restoration (Jesus loves and wants to restore people out of sin.) We see this spiritual man that is under attack from outside and within, resort to prayer and the word.

17. Esther – “The Providence Of God” Took place between Ezra 6–7. No place in the book of Esther is recorded the name of God. The providence of God is clearly seen thru the account of the book. Esther is a Jew who is queen in Persia. The book records what happens to the majority of the Jews that choose not to return with Zerubbabel. Haman’s plot to destroy the Jews turns out to become his own destruction. Esther’s wise cousin Mordecai counsels and gives wisdom resulting in the Jews deliverance.

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 facts 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 is 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. There is a variety of Psalms, Lament, thanksgiving, praise, enthronement, pilgrimage. They were used in service in the temple, hymnal for Israel. The Psalms were set to music and focused on worship. No matter what our circumstances or feelings may be, there is a Psalm that is perfectly fits for every situation.

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. They are practical not theoretical, and point the way to godly character and a fulfilled life. This wisdom is derived from the fear of the Lord. Proverbs gives general principles.

21. Ecclesiastes – “Is Life Worth Living?” The answer is “Yes! It is found by put 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 thru the eyes of God life is never in vain. Six times Solomon says, “to enjoy life now and be grateful for God’s gifts” This should be the outlook of the believer who accepts life as God’s gift to enjoy and employ for His glory.

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. The Jews accepted sexuality as a precious gift from God. A holy expression of true commitment in marriage. The picture of Christ’s love for us as He calls us away from trivial things of life that we might enjoy a deeper communion with Him.

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. In both sections he announces God’s great kingdom. Written during a time of a political powder keg. The nations of Egypt, Syria, Babylon, and Assyria had their eyes on Judah and Judah was playing it safe with the nations to avoid war, but they were eventually taken captive by Babylon because they would not trust the Lord.

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. He was faithful in spite of rejection and persecution. The day finally came and Jeremiah along with Judah was taken. He continued to preach a message of a new covenant of God with His people.

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. God had to chasten His people and it grieved Him to do so. The important lesson that sin is costly, and that God must punish sin, but God’s mercy never fails:

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 5 years when he received his call to the ministry. He was a priest like Jeremiah. He preached action sermons that got peoples attention. His call 1–3 God’s judgment on Jerusalem 4–24 God’s judgment on the nations 25–32 and God’s restoration of His people. Ezekiel’s messages speak of the glory of God and honoring His name. 67X “I am the Lord”

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. This is lived out thru the life of Daniel as a young Jewish boy taken from Israel to Babylon. The attempts of the enemy to have him and his friends thrown into the furnace and later Daniel in the lions den had no affect. God’s providence thru dreams and interpretation is to convince both Jew and Gentile that wisdoms and power belong to the Lord.

Minor Prophets Hosea– Malachi

28. Hosea – “Loyal Love Of God” Jeremiah 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. Just as Gomer is married to Hosea, Israel is betrothed to God. In both cases the bride plays the harlot. Unconditional love keeps seeking even though rejected. Hosea buys his wife back from slavery, Israel being purified thru punishment followed by restoration to the land of promise.

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. The land will be invaded by the enemy. He tells the people to repent to avoid the future judgment. Since the people will not repent judgment would come but it would be followed by great blessing.

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 8 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 descendents 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. Time of Ahaz when false prophets preached for riches. Princes thrived on cruelty, violence and corruption. Priest 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 a 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 shock him in that a people more wicked than Judah named the Chaldeans are about to be God’s rod of discipline on Judah. Habakkuk can hardly believe it but he finally says, Hab 3:18 Yet I will exult in the LORD, I will rejoice in the God of my salvation.

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. Which was the character of the nation. He hammers home that the day of the Lord is coming that is judgment day, when God will deal with the sin of Jew and Gentile. When it is over the Messiah in person will come and will cause praise and singing.

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 Lords work done.

38. Zechariah – “Future Blessing For Israel” After about 12 years the temple still only half complete. God raised up Zechariah to motivate the people to complete the work. He does so by encouraging them thru 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. Covetousness, idolatry, mixed marriages with pagan people, abuse of the poor. That those who practiced such things will be under God’s judgment. He foretells that a prophet like Elijah will come before the Messiah.

Gospels – 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. Matthew again and again uses the OT to reach the Jews that you need not look any further because the messiah you have been waiting and looking for has come, He would have been the next physical king but more important He is the king of kings.

41. Mark – “Jesus the Servant King” Written to the Romans. No need of genealogy because the Romans, the gentiles were only concerned about was performance. Shows Jesus as a savior of action. The word “Immediately” is used 49X. Jesus did not come to be served but to serve and give His life a ransom. Mark 10:45 "For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many."

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. It is also called “The Gospel to Women” Luke is writing to a man called Theophilus – lover of God. After careful investigation and putting it all in order Luke writes to Him the truth about Jesus Christ.

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. 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. For example, all four Gospels record the feeding of the 5,000 but only John records Jesus’ sermon on “The Bread of Life” which followed that miracle when He interpreted it for the people.

44. Acts – “Acts of The Holy Spirit” After Jesus ascension the Holy Spirit continues to work thru 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. 1–7 Witness to Jerusalem and you shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem, 8–12 Witness to Judea And Samaria , and in all Judea and Samaria, 13–28 Witness to the ends of the earth and even to the remotest part of the earth."

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) describes why His plan has seemed to stall with the Jewish nation, then how salvation should affect my behavior (Live). Using the key passage you can outline the book: Habakkuk 2:4; Romans 1:17 For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, "BUT THE RIGHTEOUS man SHALL LIVE BY FAITH."

Romans 1:18–3:20 The Righteous man

Romans 3:21–11 By Faith

Romans 12–16 Shall Live

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. Deals with essentials and non-essentials, morality, singleness, marriage, death, resurrection, rapture and then Christian giving.

47. 2 Corinthians – “Power Out of Weakness” Paul had given his life to the church and was forced to defend his apostleship, not personal reasons but that the message of God thru him would not be rejected. There is no book of the NT that is more personal than 2 Corinthians. Paul literally lets us into his heart to know his weakness and at the same time the victory that took place because his weakness drove him to trust God for his sufficiency.

48. Galatians – “Freedom Thru 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 thru faith alone not faith and works. We can’t have Jesus any other way then by faith. If thru works God demands perfection, if thru faith it is faith alone in God and His work not a mixture of faith with 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. He is the one that the Church is to glorify. We are to exalt God, we are to be enriched as Christians and evangelize the lost. Riches leads to responsibility. His Spirit will empower us to complete the tasks.

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, 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! This infant church that is newly born and what transformations take place.

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 Lords 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. He has to confront sophisticated philosophies in his culture. Battle his own youthful lust and his temptation to be argumentative and fight. This whole epistle is dealing with Timothy getting the church in order that means that he has to have order in his own life. That he is no good to God or any one else unless he his pure and given over to God.

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. That it is preaching the Word that builds a foundation that will be able to weather the storms of opposition and false teaching.

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. All ages were to be encouraged to live godly lives, that a mark of godliness was a life filled with good works.

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 – as a brother, Onesimus – possibly stole from Philemon – Paul said "Charge it to my account."

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. Paul writes that Jesus is superior in every way. To abandon Jesus is to abandon the way of salvation.

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. James gives a 13 point test to determine if we are truly mature as a Christian.

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. Whither it is persecution or marital problems we can hold on to Jesus.

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 Lords 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 thru Jesus Christ. Fellowship is a daily walk with God, daily walk includes the confession of sins. Fellowship is shown thru loving other brother and sisters. To claim to be in fellowship with God and not with other Christians is not real.

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. How would we carry on endless dialogue with cult members when we know they are leading people to hell, that they would love to destroy the church of Jesus Christ?

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. Diotrephes, for example, has allowed pride to replace love in his life, even rejecting the disciplining words of John. Everything that Gaius is Diotrephes is not. John uses this negative example as an opportunity to encourage Gaius. Godly character and loyalty to the truth are never easy, but they bring God’s richest commendation and John’s as well!

65. Jude – “Defending the Faith” Jude the brother of Jesus began to write a letter about our common salvation but changed direction by encouraging his readers to hold on and defend the message that had been delivered to the saints. That there have always been false prophets and false teachers we should not be surprised, that God will judge them. We need to remain vigilant keeping right with God.

66. Revelation – “To unveil, to Reveal” John gives to us the revelation of final things. The things he had seen, the things that are, and the things that will take place. God pours out His wrath on a Christ rejecting world to bring Israel to salvation. “The Day of The Lord” starts and finishes with the millennium and the new heavens and new earth.