



— THE — BIG PICTURE

HILL COUNTRY BIBLE CHURCH | AUSTIN

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INTRODUCTION

Have you ever wondered how all the little pieces of the Bible fit together to form one comprehensive story – one big picture? Perhaps you lack confidence in sharing your faith and want to get more familiar with Scripture, or you may have questions about how the Bible relates to your life today. Whatever your previous experience or knowledge of the Bible, this resource is for you. This booklet contains:

- Sermon notes for each week of our Big Picture series
- Maps and timelines of key places and events in Bible history
- Info on the books of the Bible and the primary characters
- Additional resources to help you discover the richness and the practical application of God's Word to your life

We look forward to exploring with you the most fascinating and significant book ever written!




ARC OF BIBLE HISTORY


To aid our study of the Bible, we've organized the series into 12 separate sections, each represented by an icon that symbolizes a significant period in Bible history. Combined, these icons form an "arc" of Bible history that will help us keep track of our progress and give us a visual reminder of where we are at any given time. Each week, we'll explore a different period of the Bible and add on to our "arc."

Fill in the blanks below for easy reference, and enjoy discovering how each piece of God's Word comes together to create a beautiful story of forgiveness, redemption and hope.


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1 THE BEGINNING



ERA/GENRE

Primeval & Patriarchal

KEY FIGURES

Adam & Abraham

LOCATION

Eden & Canaan

STORYLINE

The story of two beginnings...

PRIMEVAL: The beginning of creation, sin, and redemption.

Adam is created by God, but he _____ and
_____ God's original _____
for man.

"So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God He created them; male and female He created them." (Genesis 1:27)

EXPANSION

1. Creation: Man was created in the image of God
2. Fall: Sin entered the world
3. Flood: Judgment for sin
4. Tower of Babel: Beginning of the nations

PATRIARCHAL: The beginning of God choosing a people and blessing the world through them.

Abraham is _____ by God to "father" a
_____ to _____ God to
the world.

"Go from your country... to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you... and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed." (Genesis 12:1)

EXPANSION

1. Abraham: Father of the Hebrew people
2. Isaac: Second father of promise
3. Jacob: Father of the nation of Israel
4. Joseph: Leader in Egypt

SIGNIFICANCE

2 EXODUS



ERA/GENRE

Exodus

KEY FIGURE

Moses

LOCATION

Egypt

STORYLINE

Through Moses, God _____ the Hebrew people from _____ in Egypt and then gives them the _____.

"Then we cried out to the LORD, the God of our ancestors, and the LORD heard our voice and saw our misery, toil and oppression. So the LORD brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm, with great terror and with signs and wonders. He brought us to this place and gave us this land, a land flowing with milk and honey."

(Deuteronomy 26:7-9)

EXPANSION

1. Deliverance: Freedom from slavery in Egypt
2. The Law: God's commandments at Mount Sinai
3. Kadesh Bamea: Place of rebellion against God
4. Forty Years of Wandering: Consequences of rebelling against God

SIGNIFICANCE

CONQUEST & JUDGES



ERA/GENRE

Conquest & Judges

KEY FIGURES

Joshua & Samson

LOCATION

Canaan

STORYLINE

CONQUEST

Joshua leads the _____ of the
_____.

"Now fear the Lord and serve him with all faithfulness. Throw away the gods your ancestors worshiped beyond the Euphrates River and in Egypt, and serve the LORD. But if serving the LORD seems undesirable to you, then choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve, whether the gods your ancestors served beyond the Euphrates, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land you are living. But as for me and my household, we will serve the LORD." (Joshua 24:14-15)

EXPANSION

1. Jordan: A miraculous parting of the water (Joshua 1-5)
2. Jericho: A miraculous conquest of a city (Joshua 6)
3. Conquest: The defeat of Canaan (Joshua 7-12)
4. Dominion: Finalizing Dominion (Joshua 13-20)

JUDGES

Samson and others were chosen as _____ to
_____ the people for _____
_____ rebellious years.

"In those days Israel had no king; everyone did as they saw fit."
(Judges 17:6)

EXPANSION

1. Judges: The leaders of Israel (Judges)
2. Rebellion: The breaking of God's law (Judges)
3. Cycles: Repetition of Israel's misfortunes (Judges)
 - Apostasy
 - Punishment
 - Repentance
 - Deliverance
 - Complacency
4. Ruth: A model woman (Judges)

SIGNIFICANCE



ERA/GENRE

Kingdom

KEY FIGURE

David

LOCATION

Israel

STORYLINE

David, the greatest king in the new _____, is followed by a succession of mostly _____ kings, and God eventually _____ Israel for her sin, sending her into exile.

"Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah, and said to him, 'Look, you are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations.' But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, 'Give us a king to judge us.' So Samuel prayed to the LORD. And the LORD said to Samuel, 'Heed the voice of the people in all that they say to you; for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them.'"
(1 Samuel 8:4-7)

EXPANSION

1. United Kingdom: A new monarchy (1 and 2 Samuel)
2. Division of the Kingdom: A civil war (1 Kings)
3. Northern Kingdom: The unrighteous kingdom (2 Kings)
4. Southern Kingdom: The inconsistent kingdom (2 Kings)

SIGNIFICANCE

5 POETICAL



ERA/GENRE
Poetical

STORYLINE

Since the Hebrew poets wanted mental pictures to pop into the reader's mind, a prime consideration was

_____, which they accomplished with vivid
"figures of speech."

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims his handiwork." (Psalm 19:1)

EXPANSION

1. Job: Suffering and God's sovereignty
2. Psalms: Praise in public worship
3. Proverbs: Wisdom, skill for living
4. Ecclesiastes: Futility of temporal pursuits
5. Song of Solomon: God's marriage manual

SIGNIFICANCE

EXILE & RETURN



ERA/GENRE

Exile & Return

KEY FIGURES

Daniel & Ezra

LOCATION

Babylonia & Jerusalem

STORYLINE

EXILE

Daniel gives _____ and encourages
_____ among the _____ for
the next seventy years.

"In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came to Jerusalem and besieged it. And the Lord delivered Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, along with some of the articles from the temple of God. These he carried off to the temple of his god in Babylonia and put in the treasure house of his god." (Daniel 1:1-2)

EXPANSION

1. Prophecy: Warning of impending captivity (Jeremiah)
2. Prophets: Encouraging faithfulness of exiles (Ezekiel and Daniel)
3. Exiles: Assimilated into the culture (Daniel)
4. Power Change: Persian empire expands (Daniel)

RETURN

Ezra _____ the people back from
_____ to rebuild _____.

"When the LORD restored the fortunes of Zion, we were like those who dreamed. Our mouths were filled with laughter, our tongues with songs of joy." (Psalm 126:1-2)

EXPANSION

1. Despair: Destruction from war and neglect (Nehemiah 1:1-3)
2. Temple: Rebuilding the temple (Ezra 1-6)
3. People: Spiritual rebuilding (Ezra 7 -10)
4. Walls: Restoration Complete (Nehemiah)

SIGNIFICANCE

7 PROPHETICAL



ERA/GENRE
Prophetical

STORYLINE

_____ is _____ the Word
of God, both for the _____ and in the
_____.

"The lion has roared – who will not fear? The Sovereign LORD has spoken - who can but prophesy?" (Amos 3:8)

EXPANSION

1. Designation: Major and minor prophets
2. Time Period: Pre-exile, exile, or post exile
3. Foretelling: Predicting the future
4. Forthtelling: Proclaiming the teachings of God

SIGNIFICANCE

SILENCE



ERA/GENRE

Silence

KEY FIGURES

Pharisees

LOCATION

Jerusalem

STORYLINE

Pharisees and others _____ the
_____ in _____ for the next
_____ years.

"There were many others who were tortured, refusing to be released so that they might gain an even better resurrection." (Hebrews 11:35) (referring to 2 Maccabees 7:7)

EXPANSION

1. The Changing Guard: The March of Nations
2. Political Sects: The Maccabeans and Zealots
3. Religious Sects: Pharisees and Sadducees
4. Messianic Hope: Expectation of a Savior

SIGNIFICANCE



ERA/GENRE

Gospel

KEY FIGURE

Jesus

LOCATION

Palestine

STORYLINE

Jesus comes in fulfillment of the Old Testament

_____ of a savior and offers

_____ and the true kingdom of God. While

some accept Him, most _____ Him, and He is crucified, buried, and resurrected.

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God...the Word became flesh and dwelt among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth." (John 1:1,14)

EXPANSION

1. Early Life: Childhood to baptism
2. Early Ministry: Initial acceptance
3. Later Ministry: Growing rejection
4. Death and Resurrection: Final rejection

SIGNIFICANCE



ERA/GENRE

Church

KEY FIGURE

Peter

LOCATION

Jerusalem

STORYLINE

Peter, shortly after the _____ of Jesus, is used by God to _____ the _____, God's next major plan for man.

"They devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer." (Acts 2:42)

EXPANSION

1. Creation: Birth of the Church (Acts 1-5)
2. Growth: Organization of the Church (Acts 6)
3. Persecution: The first Christian martyr (Acts 7)
4. Transition: A missionary to the Gentiles (Acts 8-12)

SIGNIFICANCE

11 MISSION



ERA/GENRE

Mission & Epistles

KEY FIGURE

Paul

LOCATION

Roman Empire & Churches

STORYLINE

MISSION

Paul _____ the church into the
_____ Empire during the next two
_____.

"But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth." (Acts 1:8)

EXPANSION

1. First Missionary Journey: Galatia for two years (Acts 13:14)
2. Second Missionary Journey: Greece for three years (Acts 15-17)
3. Third Missionary Journey: Asia for four years (Acts 18-21)
4. Trials and Imprisonment: Roman prison for two years (Acts 22-28)

EPISTLES

The Epistles are letters to churches and to individuals to _____ them and _____ them in the Christian faith.

"I have much to write to you, but I do not want to do so with pen and ink. I hope to see you soon, and we will talk face to face." (3 John:13-14)

EXPANSION

1. The Nature of the Epistles: Doctrine, then duty
2. Pauline Epistles to the Churches: Letters to local churches
3. Pauline Epistles to Individuals: Letters to individuals and pastors
4. General Epistles Letters to the Christian Public

SIGNIFICANCE



ERA/GENRE

Eternity

KEY FIGURE

Jesus

LOCATION

Kingdom

STORYLINE

Jesus will _____ to earth again. God will _____ the eternal _____ of all individuals. The old universe will be destroyed and _____ with a new one. Christians will live with God _____.

"They triumphed over him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony; they did not love their lives so much as to shrink from death." (Revelation 12:11)

EXPANSION

1. Return: Jesus will return to earth again (Matthew 16:27)
2. Judgment: God will confirm the eternal destiny of all individuals (2 Corinthians 5:10)
3. Universe: The old universe will be destroyed and replaced with a new one (Revelation 21:1)
4. Eternity: Christians will live with God forever (John 14:2)

SIGNIFICANCE

OVERVIEW



THE BEGINNING | PRIMEVAL: Adam is created by God, but he sins and destroys God's original plan for man. PATRIARCHAL: Abraham is chosen by God to "father" a people to represent God to the world.



EXODUS | Through Moses, God delivers the Hebrew people from slavery in Egypt and then gives them the law.



CONQUEST & JUDGES | CONQUEST: Joshua leads the conquest of the Promised Land. JUDGES: Samson and others were chosen as judges to govern the people for four hundred rebellious years.



KINGDOM | David, the greatest king in the new monarchy, is followed by a succession of mostly unrighteous kings, and God eventually judges Israel for her sin, sending her into exile.



POETICAL | Since the Hebrew poets wanted mental pictures to pop into the reader's mind, a prime consideration was creating visual images, which they accomplished with vivid "figures of speech."



EXILE & RETURN | EXILE: Daniel gives leadership and encourages faithfulness among the exiles for the next seventy years. RETURN: Ezra leads the people back from exile to rebuild Jerusalem.



PROPHETICAL | Prophecy is proclaiming the Word of God, both for the future and in the present.



SILENCE | Pharisees and others entomb the Israelites in legalism for the next four hundred years.



GOSPEL | Jesus comes in fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies of a savior and offers salvation and the true kingdom of God. While some accept Him, most reject Him, and He is crucified, buried, and resurrected.



CHURCH | Peter, shortly after the ascension of Jesus, is used by God to establish the church, God's next major plan for man.



MISSION | MISSION: Paul expands the church into the Roman Empire during the next two decades. EPISTLES: The Epistles are letters to churches and to individuals to encourage them and instruct them in the Christian faith.



ETERNITY | Jesus will return to earth again. God will confirm the eternal destiny of all individuals. The old universe will be destroyed and replaced with a new one. Christians will live with God forever.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

LAW

GENESIS is the Greek word for origin. The book lays out the origins of the cosmos, mankind, and the major human institutions.

EXODUS is a Latin word from the Greek "exodos" (exit). Exodus records Israel's deliverance from Egyptian slavery.

LEVITICUS is a Latin word that means "pertaining to Levi," who was one of the 12 sons of Jacob. His descendants were responsible for worship and sacrifice, which are important topics of this book.

NUMBERS includes two censuses, or numberings, of the men in Israel who were 20 or older and able to go to war.

DEUTERONOMY is from the Greek word "deuteronomion" (second law). This book restates the Law shortly before the Israelites enter Canaan.

HISTORY (BEFORE THE EXILE)

JOSHUA was Moses' successor, the military commander who led God's people into the Promised Land. In Hebrew, Joshua means "savior." The names Joshua and Jesus are identical in Hebrew as well as in Greek.

JUDGES is named after leaders, or judges, who led God's people before Israel's first king (approximately from 1300 to 1050 BC). The judges led only a handful of tribes at a time, and their periods of leadership overlap somewhat.

RUTH (Hebrew for "companion" or "friend") is the heroine of this book, which describes life in the period of the judges and ends with a genealogy of David that leads in to the ensuing history of Israel's monarchy.

1 AND 2 SAMUEL are named after Israel's last judge, a prophet who is a major character through much of 1 Samuel but not 2 Samuel. His name means "God has heard."

1 AND 2 KINGS describe Israel's history under the monarchy. During most of this period, Israel was divided into two kingdoms, Israel in the north and Judah in the South. (In the Hebrew Bible, the books from Joshua to 2 Kings were known as "the former prophets.")

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT (CONTINUED)

HISTORY (DURING THE EXILE)

These books were written after the Babylonians had broken down the wall around Jerusalem, destroyed the temple and many of the buildings, and taken the people of Judah (the southern kingdom of the original nation of Israel) into captivity.

1 AND 2 CHRONICLES record the reigns of the kings, particularly those of Judah. These were the last of the Old Testament books to be written and date from the fifth century BC.

EZRA AND NEHEMIAH were perhaps originally one book. They are named after two of the key figures in the rebuilding of Israel after the exile. Ezra's name is similar to the Hebrew word for "help," and Nehemiah's name sounds like the Hebrew phrase "God is my comfort."

ESTHER (from Ishtar, a Babylonian love goddess) was a Jewess providentially made queen by the Persian King Ahasuerus. This book recounts the miracle of Purim, when God saved the deported Jews from extinction by the hands of the Persians. Esther's Hebrew name was Hadassah ("myrtle").

POETRY

JOB is a man whose world and theology were thrown into confusion as he personally confronted the problem of suffering.

PSALMS were originally prayers and hymns sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments. "Psallo" is old Greek for "pluck," as in plucking the string of instruments.

PROVERBS is a collection of hundreds of wise sayings from Solomon and other contributors. They provide a practical guide to righteous, moral, ethical, and godly living.

ECCLESIASTES, from the Latin word for the leader of the assembly (ecclesia), presumably refers to Solomon, the traditional author.

SONG OF SOLOMON is a romantic poem or collection of poems for the marriage of Solomon. It is also called Song of Songs and Caticles. Traditionally read at Passover, it is a poetic portrayal of Solomon's ideal marriage of intimacy and bliss.

MAJOR PROPHETS

ISAIAH lived in the eighth century BC and is the prophet most frequently quoted in the New Testament. His name means "Yahweh is salvation."

JEREMIAH was a priest and prophet of Judah who ministered during Jerusalem's fall (626-586 BC). The meaning of his name is uncertain.

LAMENTATIONS records Jeremiah's laments over the destruction of Jerusalem, the temple, and the kingdom of Judah. To make matters worse, the prophets, priests, and kings would not listen to Jeremiah.

EZEKIEL prophesied among the exiles in Babylon (sixth century BC) while Jeremiah stayed in Jerusalem. Ezekiel's name means "God is strong" or "God makes strong."

DANIEL was a statesman and prophet who had been deported to Babylon in the late 600s BC. He is one of the Bible's outstanding examples of faithfulness. His name appropriately means "God is my judge."

MINOR PROPHETS

HOSEA, JOEL, AND AMOS were prophets in the eighth century BC. Their names mean, respectively, "he (Yahweh) has helped" or "salvation" (as in Joshua and Jesus), "Yawehe is God," and "burdensome" or "burden bearer."

OBEDIAH was a sixth-century BC prophet in the eighth century BC. Ironically, his name means "dove" - quite a contrast with the prophet's prejudicial attitude and behavior.

MICAH means "Who is like Yahweh (God)?" The book dates from the eighth century BC.

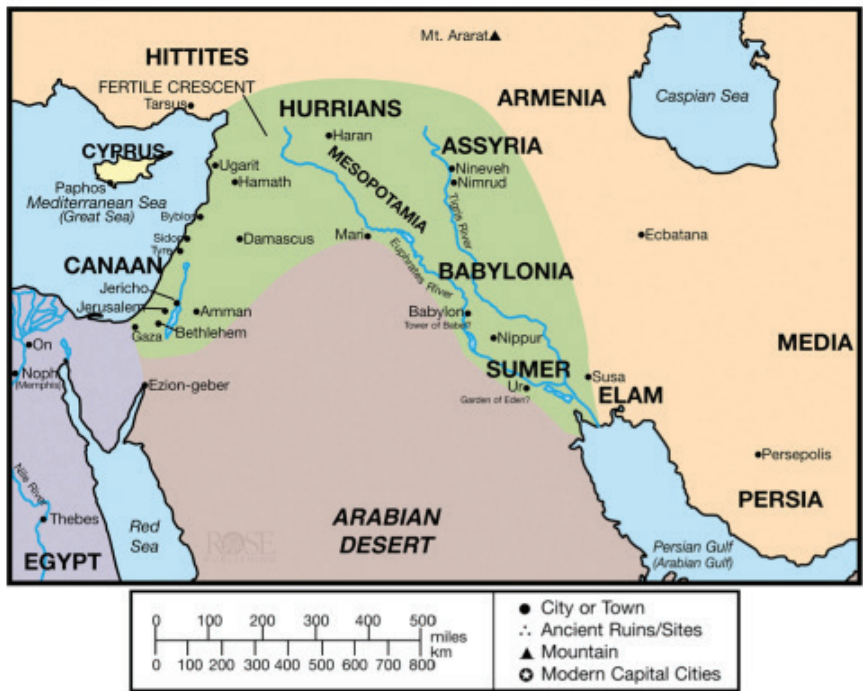
NAHUM means "comfort." Nahum prophesied against Assyria in the seventh century BC.

HABAKKUK AND ZEPHANIAH were prophets in the seventh century BC, as Babylon was coming onto the world scene. Their names mean "embrace" and "Yahweh has treasured."

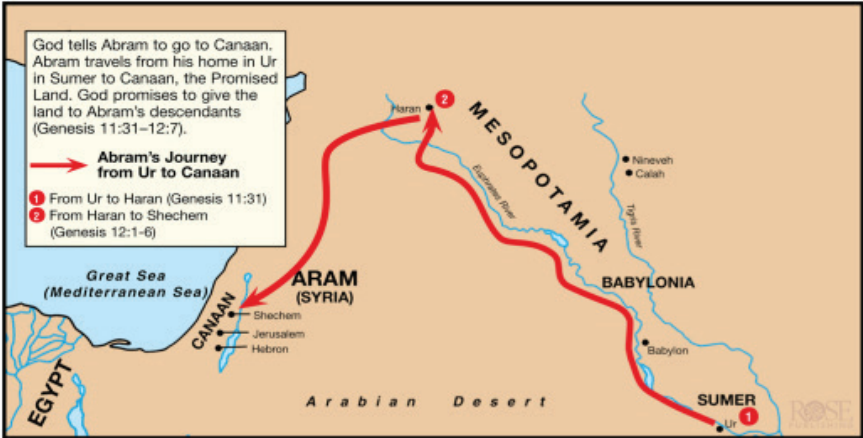
HAGGAI AND ZECHARIAH were prophets in the sixth century BC who encouraged the rebuilding of the temple after the Jews' return from exile. Their names mean "festive" and "Yahweh remembers," respectively.

MALACHI was possibly named after a prophet in the fifth century BC. Malachi means "my angel" or "my messenger" (see Malachi 3:1).

THE TIME OF ABRAHAM



ABRAHAM'S JOURNEY FROM UR TO CANAAN



EXODUS



1 CORINTHIANS 10

Idolatry (verse 7)

Sexual immorality (verse 8)

Testing God (verse 9)

Grumbling (verse 10)

OLD TESTAMENT PASSAGE

The golden calf (Exodus 32)

Phinehas stops the plague (Numbers 25)

The bronze snake (Numbers 21:4-9)

Korah, Dathan, and Abiram (Numbers 16)

REDEPTIVE PARALLELS

Old Testament Judaism

New Testament Christianity

Redemption from Egyptian slavery

Redemption from slavery to sin

Blood of the Passover Lamb

Blood of the Lamb of God

Waters of the Red Sea

Water of baptism

Commemorative Passover meal

Commemorative Lord's Supper



JACOB'S 12 SONS (THE 12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL)



- By Leah... Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah
- By Rachel's servant, Bilhah... Dan, Naphtali
- By Leah's servant, Zilpah... Gad, Asher
- By Leah... Issachar, Zebulun
- By Rachel... Joseph, Benjamin

There are two anomalies in the 12-tribe division of the Promised Land. As the priests of Israel, Levi had no tribal territory. Yet Joseph's sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, became two tribes. Thus the total number of tribes is 12.

Canaan Divided by the Twelve Tribes	
	Reuben
	Simeon
	Zebulun
	Judah
	Dan
	Naphtali
	Gad
	Asher
	Issachar
	Manasseh
	Ephraim
	Benjamin



THE CREATIVITY OF THE POETS & THE PROPHETS



THREE MAJOR TYPES OF HEBREW POETRY:

1. Lyric: To be accompanied by music, like a song
2. Instructional: To teach principles of living through pithy maxims
3. Dramatic: A narrative that tells a story in poetic form

TWO MAIN LITERARY TECHNIQUES:

1. Parallelism: Rather than matching sounds, a Hebrew poet was more concerned with matching ideas.
 - Synonymous Parallelism: The ideas presented are similar (Psalm 25:4)
 - Synthetic Parallelism: The second thought completes the first thought (Psalm 23:1)
 - Antithetic Parallelism: The second thought contrasts with the first (Psalm 1:6)
 - Emblematic Parallelism: The first line uses a figure of speech to illustrate the idea stated in the second line. (Psalm 42:1)
 - Climactic Parallelism: The second line repeats the first with the exception of the last word or words. (Proverbs 31:4)
 - Formal Parallelism: Both lines must exist for a complete thought. (Psalm 2:6)
2. Figures of Speech: Since Hebrew poets wanted mental pictures to pop into the reader's mind, a prime consideration was creating visual images.
 - Simile: A comparison between two unlike things (Psalm 17:8)
 - Metaphor: A comparison in which one thing is said to be another (Psalm 23:1)
 - Hyperbole: Deliberate overstatement for the sake of emphasis (Psalm 6:6)
 - Rhetorical Question: Asking a question for the purpose of making a statement (Psalm 106:2)
 - Personification: Assigning the characteristics of a human to lifeless objects (Psalm 104:19)

PROPHET'S METHODS WERE INTERESTING, CATCHY, AND MEMORABLE:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • Allegories (Ezekiel 16) | • Parody (Isaiah 44:12) |
| • Apocalyptic Imagery (Isaiah 24-27) | • Proverbs (Ezekiel 18:2) |
| • Everyday Illustrations (Isaiah 45:9) | • Puns (Jeremiah 1:12) |
| • Lessons from History (Nahum 3:8) | • Sarcasm (1 Kings 18:27) |
| • Letters (2 Chronicles 21:12) | • Symbolic Actions (Hosea 1:2) |
| • Metaphors (Ezekiel 31:3) | • Symbolic Names (Isaiah 7:3;14) |
| • Parables (2 Samuel 12:1-10) | • Visual Aids (Ezekiel 4:1) |

THE PROPHETS FALSE & TRUE

PROPHET	APPROX DATE BC	REFERENCE
Moses	1290-1250	Deuteronomy 18:17; 34:10
Elijah	870-850	1 Kings 17:1 / 2 Kings 2:18
Elisha	855-800	1 Kings 19:16-21 / 2 Kings 2:1-9:3; 13:14-21
Jonah	785-745	2 Kings 14:25 / Jonah
Hosea	785-745	Hosea
Amos	760-750	Amos
Isaiah	740-700	2 Kings 19-20 / Isaiah
Micah	735-710	Jeremiah 26:18 / Micah
Nahum	686-612	Nahum
Zephaniah	640-622	Zephaniah
Jeremiah	626-586	2 Chronicles 36:12 / Jeremiah
Habakkuk	612-605	Habakkuk
Daniel	605-530	Daniel
Ezekiel	593-573	Ezekiel
Obadiah	586	Obadiah
Joel	586 (?)	Joel
Haggai	522-515	Haggai
Zechariah	522-515	Zechariah
Malachi	435	Malachi

KINGS OF JUDAH

(SOUTHERN KINGDOM)



KING	TYPE OF RULER	YEARS OF REIGN (BC)
Rehoboam	Good to Bad	931-913
Abijah	Bad	913-911
Asa	Good to Bad	911-870
Jehoshaphat	Good	873-848
Jehoram	Bad	853-841
Ahaziah	Bad	841
Queen Athaliah	Bad	841-835
Joash	Good to Bad	835-796
Amaziah	Mostly Good	796-767
Uzziah	Good	792-740
Jotham	Good	750-732
Ahaz	Bad	735-716
Hezekiah	Good	716-687
Manasseh	Bad to Good	697-643
Amon	Bad	643-641
Josiah	Good	641-609
Jehoahaz	Bad	609
Jehoiakim	Bad	609-598
Jehoiachin	Bad	598-597
Zedekiah	Bad	597-586

KINGS OF ISRAEL

(NORTHERN KINGDOM)



KING	TYPE OF RULER	YEARS OF REIGN (BC)
Jeroboam	Bad	931-910
Nadab	Bad	910-909
Baasha	Bad	909-886
Elah	Bad	886-885
Zimri	Bad	885
Tibni	Bad	885-880
Omri	Bad	885-874
Ahab	Bad	874-853
Ahaziah	Bad	853-852
Joram	Bad	852-841
Jehu	Bad	841-814
Jehoahaz	Bad	814-798
Jehoash	Bad	798-782
Jeroboam II	Bad	793-753
Zechariah	Bad	753
Shallum	Bad	752
Menahem	Bad	752-742
Pekahiah	Bad	742-740
Pekah	Bad	752-732
Hoshea	Bad	732-722

THE APOCRYPHA



Books in italics appear in standard Roman Catholic Bibles. The others appear in Greek Orthodox Bibles.

TITLE	NUMBER OF CHAPTERS
1 Esdras	9
2 Esdras	16
<i>Tobit</i>	14
<i>Judith</i>	16
<i>Additions to Esther</i>	6 (Esther 11-16); the LXX contains 2 (Esther 10-11)
<i>Wisdom of Solomon</i>	19
<i>Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)</i>	51
<i>Baruch</i>	5
Letter of Jeremiah	1 (Baruch 6)
<i>Song of the Three</i>	1 (between Daniel 3:23 and 3:24)
<i>Susanna 1</i>	(Daniel 13)
<i>Bel and the Dragon</i>	1 (Daniel 14 in Latin; added to Daniel 12 in Greek)
Prayer of Manasseh	1
1 Maccabees	16
2 Maccabees	15
3 Maccabees	7
4 Maccabees	18
Additions to Psalms	1 (Psalm 151)

NEW TESTAMENT, SAME GOD

FAMOUS FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN THE BIBLE

WORD	LANGUAGE	MEANING	SAMPLE LOCATION
abbá	Aramaic	father, or papa	Mark 14:36
hosanna	Hebrew, Aramaic	save	Matthew 21:9
hallelujah	Hebrew	Praise the Lord!	Revelation 19:1
maranatha	Aramaic	Come, Lord!	1 Corinthians 16:22
amen	Hebrew	truly, let it stand	Psalms 89:52
ecce homo	Latin	behold the man	John 19:5
Yahweh	Hebrew	the Lord (I am)	Exodus 3:14

WORDS FOR CHRISTIANS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

NAME	GREEK MEANING	NUMBER OF OCCUR-RENCES	EMPHASIS
brother	brother or sister	79	a member of the spiritual family
Christian	Christ-follower	3	a committed imitator of Christ
church	assembly	112	a community of believers
disciple	student	271	a learner
friend	friend	2	an esteemed companion
saint	holy one	60	one who has been made pure
believer	believer	12	one who has faith in Christ
the Way	road	4	the path to following Christ

AUTHORSHIP OF THE NEW TESTAMENT DOCUMENTS

BOOK	AUTHORSHIP	TYPE
Matthew	Matthew	Gospel
Mark	John Mark	Gospel
Luke	Luke	Gospel
John	John	Gospel
Acts	Luke	History
Romans	Paul	Letters of Paul
1 Corinthians	Paul	Letters of Paul
2 Corinthians	Paul	Letters of Paul
Galatians	Paul	Letters of Paul
Ephesians	Paul	Letters of Paul
Philippians	Paul	Letters of Paul
Colossians	Paul	Letters of Paul
1 Thessalonians	Paul	Letters of Paul
2 Thessalonians	Paul	Letters of Paul
1 Timothy	Paul	Letters of Paul
2 Timothy	Paul	Letters of Paul
Titus	Paul	Letters of Paul
Philemon	Paul	Letters of Paul
Hebrews	Unknown	General Letters
James	James (brother of Jesus)	General Letters
1 Peter	Peter	General Letters
2 Peter	Peter	General Letters
1 John	John	General Letters
2 John	John	General Letters
3 John	John	General Letters
Jude	Jude (brother of Jesus)	General Letters
Revelation	John	Prophecy

NEW TESTAMENT TIMES

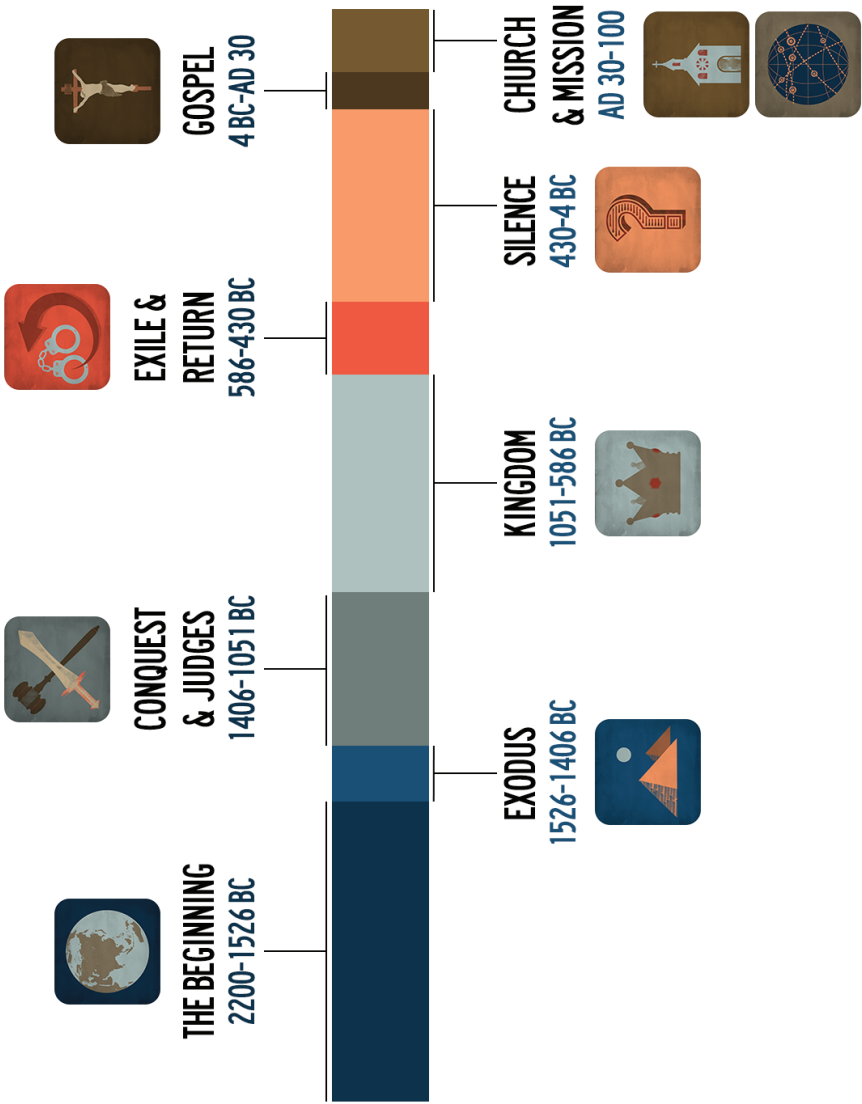


THE APOSTLE PAUL

DATE	LIFE EVENT
1 BC	born in Tarsus
13-16 AD	trained by Gamaliel in Jerusalem
31	presided over Stephen's martyrdom (Acts 8)
32	baptized in Damascus
33-36	Ministered in Damascus and Arabia; received further revelation from Jesus Christ in Arabia (Acts 9:19-22; 26:20; Galatians 1:16-17)
36	first Jerusalem visit (Acts 9:26-29; Galatians 1:18)
36-45	ministered in Syria and Cilicia (Acts 9:30; Galatians 1:21)
46	second Jerusalem visit (Acts 11:27-30; Galatians 2:1-10); returned to Tarsus
47	return to Antioch (required by Acts 11:25)
48	first missionary journey (Acts 13:1-14:28)
49	Jerusalem council (Acts 15:1-35)
50	second missionary journey (Acts 15:36-18:22); wrote 1-2 Thessalonians from Corinth
57	third missionary journey (Acts 18:23-21:16); wrote 1 Corinthians from Ephesus, 2 Corinthians from Macedonia, Romans from Corinth
56-58	in custody in Caesarea
58-60	Roman imprisonment; wrote prison epistles
60	released from prison; resumed mission
63-65	wrote 1 Timothy from Macedonia and Titus from Nicopolis
64	fire of Rome; many Christians were seized and killed; was rearrested
63-67	wrote 2 Timothy from Rome
67	executed



BIBLE TIMELINE




BIBLE TIMELINE

CREATION TO ABRAHAM		THE BEGINNING			
BIBLE HISTORY		Adam (lived for 930 years)	Joseph (c. 1914-1805) <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Joseph Becomes an Official in Egypt (c. 1884)		
The Fall	Abraham (c. 2166-1991) <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Abrahamic Covenant	Job (dates unknown)			
	Isaac (c. 2066-1886)				
Noah (lived for 950 years)					
The Flood					
Tower of Babel		Jacob (Israel) (c. 2005-1859)			
WORLD HISTORY					
	Earliest Forms of Writing (cuneiform) (c. 3200)		Hammurapi (Hammurabi) Reigns in Babylon (1792-1750) <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Law Code of Hammurapi		
	First Ziggurats Built by Ur-Nammu (c. 2112-2095)				
	Old Kingdom Pyramids Built (c. 2700-2200)				
2200 BC	2100 BC	2000 BC	1900 BC	1800 BC	1700 BC 1600 BC

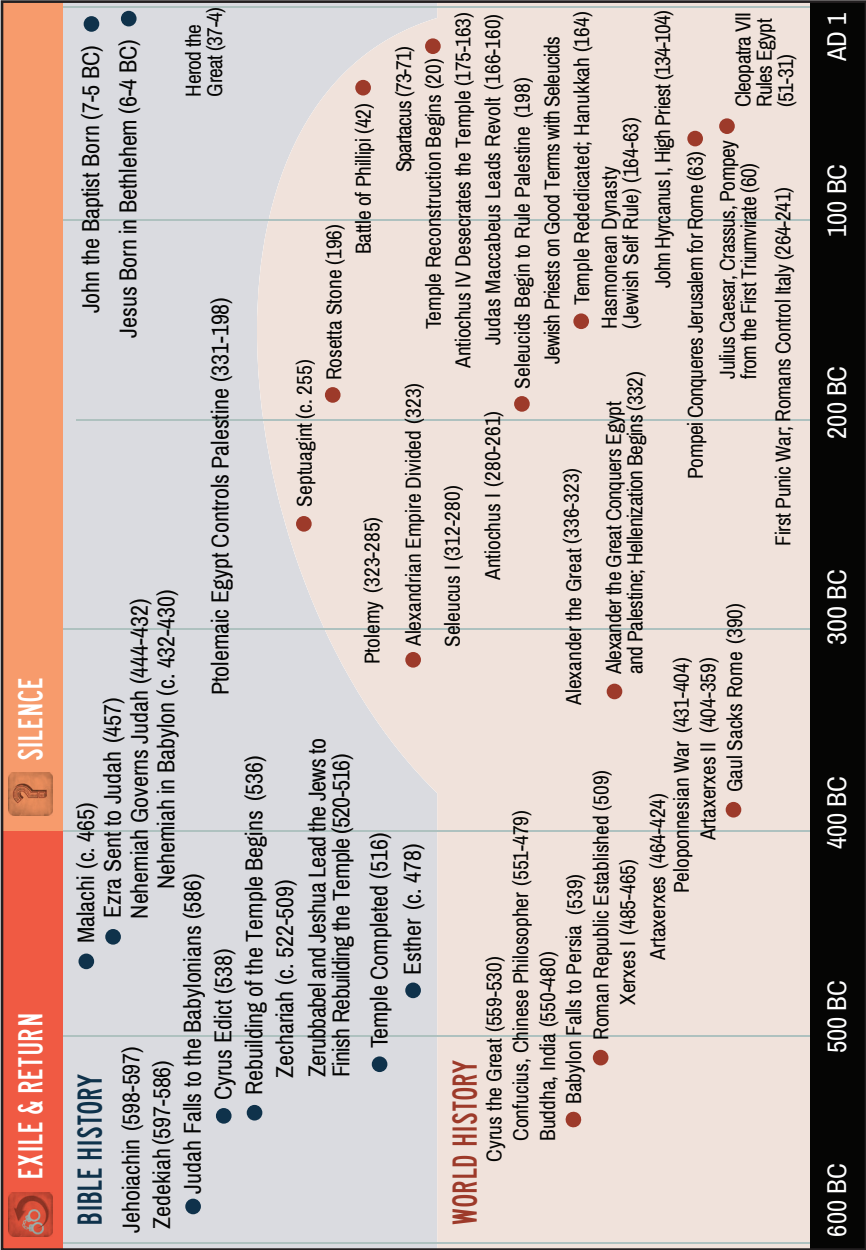
BIBLE HISTORY		EXODUS		CONQUEST & JUDGES	
Slavery in Egypt (dates uncertain)		Era of the Judges Begins (c. 1350)			
Moses (c. 1526-1406)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exodus & Wilderness Ten Commandments and the Law Wanderings (c. 1446) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruth 	
WORLD HISTORY					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hittites Sack Babylon (1595) 		Tutankhamen ("King Tut") (1360-1359) Ramesses I (1318-1317) Ramesses II (1304-1237)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron Age Begins; Hittite Empire Collapses (c. 1200) Trojan War Begins (c. 1190) Egypt's Power Begins to Decline (c. 1164) 	
Shang Dynasty in China (c. 1450-1027)		The Merneptah Stele Mentions Israel for the First Time in Non-Biblical History (1237-1227)			
1600 BC	1500 BC	1400 BC	1300 BC	1200 BC	1100 BC

BIBLE TIMELINE (CONTINUED)



KINGDOM

BIBLE HISTORY	King Saul (c. 1051-1011) King David (c. 1011-971) ● Temple Completed (960)	KINGS OF ISRAEL										
		Jeroboam I (931-910) Nadab (910-909) Baasha (909-886) Elijah (886-885) Tibni (885-880) (c. 971-931) Omri (885-874)	Ahaziah (853-852) Joram (Jehoram) (852-841) Jehu (841-814) Jehoahaz (814-798) Jehoash (798-782) Jeroboam II (793-753)	Pekah (752-732) Hoshea (732-722) ● Israel Falls to the Assyrians (722)								
		Rehoboam I (931-913) Abijah (913-911) Asa (911-870) Jehoshaphat (873-848) Jehoram (Joram) (853-841)	Alhaziah (841) Queen Athaliah (841-835) Joash (835-796) Amaziah (796-767) Uzziah (Azariah) (792-740) Jotham (750-732)	Hezekiah (716-687) Manasseh (697-643) Amon (643-641) Josiah (641-609) First Exile to Babylon (605) Jehoiachin (609-598) Jehoaahaz (609)								
Samuel (c. 1060-1020)	KINGS OF JUDAH											
WORLD HISTORY	● Mayan Dynasties Founded in Central America (c. 1000)											
	● Samaria Founded (879)											
	Syria Oppresses Israel											
	● First Recorded Olympic Games (776)											
	● Traditional Date for the Founding of Rome (753)											
Homer (c. 800-701)												
Assyria Rules Egypt (671-652)												
1050 BC	1000 BC	950 BC	900 BC	850 BC	800 BC	750 BC	700 BC	650 BC	600 BC			



BIBLE TIMELINE (CONTINUED)

GOSPEL		CHURCH & MISSION			
BIBLE HISTORY					
● John the Baptist Born (7-5 BC) ● Jesus Born in Bethlehem (6-4 BC) Herod Antipas Rules Galilee (4 BC-AD 39) Judea Becomes a Roman Province Ruled by a Governor (6-41, 44-46) ● Jesus Amazes Teachers in the Temple (c. 7) Caiaphas, High Priest (18-36) Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea (26-36) ● Jesus Baptized, Ministry begins (c. 26) ● Jesus' Crucifixion, Death, and Resurrection (c. 30) ● Risen Christ Ascends to Heaven (c. 30)	● Stephen Martyred (c. 32) ● Paul's Conversion (37) ● James the Apostle Martyred (c. 44) Paul's 1st Missionary Journey (c. 47-49) Paul's 2nd Missionary Journey (c. 49-51) Paul's 3rd Missionary Journey (c. 52-57) ● Earliest New Testament Books Written (c. 49) ● Peter and Paul Martyred in Rome (c. 64 or c. 68) ● Jerusalem Christians Flee rather than Join the Jewish Revolt (66) Jewish Revolt (66-73)	Apostle John Exiled to Patmos (c. 68 or c. 85-96) Book of Revelation Written (c. 68-69 or c. 90-96)			
	WORLD HISTORY				
	Caesar Augustus (27 BC-AD 14) Emperor Tiberius (14-37)	Josephus (37-100) Emperor Nero (54-68) Emperor Caligula (37-41) Emperor Claudius (41-54)	Qumran Destroyed (68) ● Temple in Jerusalem Destroyed (70) Emperor Domitian; (81-96) Demands Title "Lord and God"		
		Rome Burns, Nero Persecutes Christians (64-68) Emperor Vespasian (69-79) Emperor Trajan (98-117)	Emperor Domitian; (81-96) Demands Title "Lord and God"		
		Construction Begins on Roman Colosseum (71) ●	● Dedication of Colosseum (80)		
	AD 1	AD 25	AD 50	AD 75	AD 100

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OTHER HELPFUL RESOURCES:

www.bible.org

www.soniclight.com

www.biblegateway.com

www.preceptaustin.org

NOTES

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