

Bible Survey

Seventeen Periods
Outlined with Scriptures

SEVENTEEN PERIODS OF BIBLE HISTORY

Since the creation God worked to bring about His plan of salvation. The Bible is filled with His marvelous works. God has recorded these things so that we can better know Him and serve Him. The things recorded in the Bible are actual accounts of God's working among men to bring about His plan.

To better learn about this narrative, we will divide the Bible into seventeen periods of history, from the creation to the letters written to Christians in the New Testament. We will start in this lesson by learning these periods. This will help create something like bookshelves in our minds. Then we will go back to the beginning and add the books to our shelves by looking closer at the details of what God accomplished in each period.

THE SEVENTEEN PERIODS:

(Commit these to memory).

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BEFORE THE FLOOD

The book of Genesis alone contains four periods of Bible history. The word Genesis literally means “generations” or “origins.” The book of Genesis contains the history of how the world began. *“This is the history of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens”* (Gen. 2:4). In this first period God shows us where we come from as well as how many other things began, such as the creation, sin, death, even the promise of salvation. Another thing we learn in this period is that God has a purpose for everything that He does.

BEFORE THE FLOOD: OUTLINED

1. The Creation (Gen. 1):
 - a. Day 1: The Heavens and the Earth, Light (Gen. 1:1-5).
 - b. Day 2: Firmament between the waters (the sky) (Gen. 1:6-8).
 - c. Day 3: Dry land, plant-life (Gen. 1:9-13).
 - d. Day 4: Sun, moon, stars (Gen. 1:14-19).
 - e. Day 5: Sea-life, fowl (birds) (Gen. 1:20-23).
 - f. Day 6: Land animals, mankind (Gen. 1:24-31).
 - g. Day 7: God rested (Gen. 2:1-3).
2. Adam and Eve in the Garden (Genesis chapter 2).
3. The First Sin (Gen. 3).
4. Cain and Able (Gen. 4).
5. The Generations of Adam (Gen. 5).

THE FLOOD

In this second period of the Bible, God shows man the terrible consequences of sin and departing from the living God. He also shows the blessedness of obeying Him through the example of Noah. Noah was a man who stood alone in his generation. While the rest of the world was given over to sin and violence, Noah was “perfect in his generation.” Noah “walked with God.” When God determined to destroy the world, He showed grace toward Noah and his family and instructed Noah to build the ark. We see Noah’s faith through his obedience in doing all that the Lord commanded. After the flood, the world was forever changed, and we see a new generation arise through which God will continue to execute His plan of salvation.

THE FLOOD: OUTLINED

1. Violence on the earth (Gen. 6:1-8).
2. Noah builds the ark (Gen. 6:9-22).
3. The Flood (Gen. 7-8).
4. Meat given for food (Gen. 9:1-4).
5. Capital punishment (Gen. 9:4-7).
6. The rainbow covenant (Gen. 9:8-17).
7. The curse on Canaan (Gen. 9:18-28).
8. Generations (Gen. 10).

THE SCATTERING OF THE PEOPLE

The second period of the Bible closes with the Generations of Noah's sons. God says that from these three the whole world was populated and that they were to be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth. In the third period we see that, though the people multiplied, they did not fill the earth as God commanded. Therefore, God will scatter them over the face of the earth by confusing their language.

THE SCATTERING OF THE PEOPLE: OUTLINED

1. The people settle in the land of Shinar (Gen. 11:1-2).
2. The tower of Babel (Gen. 11:3-4).
3. God scatters the people (Gen. 11:5-9).
4. The genealogy of Shem (Gen. 11:10-26).

THE PATRIARCHS

After scattering the people, God focuses on one family through whom He will bring salvation for the entire world. God communicates to this family through the father-rulers or the patriarchs. Abraham is the first of these patriarchs. To him is given promises and a covenant. This three-fold covenant will provide the outline for the rest of the Bible story. Though sometimes overlooked, God's covenant with Abraham is essential to understanding His plan of salvation as fulfilled in the New Testament.

THE PATRIARCHS: OUTLINED

- 1. The life of Abraham (Genesis 11:26-23:20; 25:1-11).**
 - a. God calls Abram away from his family (Gen. 12:1).
 - b. God gives Abram three promises (Gen. 12:1-4).
 - c. Abram travels to Canaan (Gen. 12:5-7).
 - d. Abram travels to Egypt (Gen. 12:8-20).
 - e. Abram and Lot separate (Gen. 13).
 - f. Lot's captivity and rescue (Gen. 14).
 - g. God's covenant with Abram (Gen. 15).
 - h. Hagar and Ishmael (Gen. 16).
 - i. The sign of the covenant, Abram's name changed to Abraham (Gen. 17).
 - j. The promised son (Gen. 18:1-15).
 - k. Abraham intercedes for Sodom (Gen. 18:16-33).
 - l. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed (Gen. 19).
 - m. Abraham and Abimelech (Gen. 20-21).
 - n. Abraham offers up Isaac (Gen. 22).
 - o. Sarah's death and burial (Gen. 23).
 - p. Abraham's death and burial (Gen. 25:1-11).

- 2. The life of Isaac (Gen. 21:1-7; 24-26; 35:27-29).**
 - a. Isaac is born (Gen. 21:1-7).
 - b. A bride for Isaac (Gen. 24).
 - c. Jacob and Esau are born (Gen. 25:19-28).
 - d. Isaac and Abimelech (Gen. 26).
 - e. The death of Isaac (Gen. 35:27-29).
- 3. The life of Jacob (Gen. 25:29-34; 27-36).**
 - a. Jacob buys Esau's birthright (Gen. 25:29-34).
 - b. Isaac gives Jacob Esau's blessing (Gen. 27).
 - c. Jacob serves his uncle Laban (Gen. 28-30).
 - d. Jacob travels back to Canaan (Gen. 31-32:21).
 - e. Jacob's name is changed to Israel (Gen. 32:22-31).
 - f. Jacob is reunited with Esau (Gen. 33).
 - g. The Dinah incident (Gen. 34).
 - h. Jacob dwells in Bethel (Gen. 35).
 - i. The descendants of Esau (Gen. 36).
- 4. The life of Joseph (Gen. 37-50).**
 - a. Joseph's dreams (Gen. 37:1-11).
 - b. Joseph is sold into slavery (Gen. 37:12-36; 39:1-20).
 - c. Joseph in prison (Gen. 39:21-40:23).
 - d. Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's dreams (Gen. 41).
 - e. Joseph is reunited with his family (Gen. 42-47).
 - f. Jacob blesses his sons (Gen. 48-49).
 - g. The death and burial of Jacob (Gen. 49:29-50:21).
 - h. The death of Joseph (Gen. 50:22-26).

THE EXODUS

God has made a covenant with Abraham and his children. He promised to make Abraham a great nation, to give him a land, and through him bless all the nations of the earth. God continued His covenant, repeating His promises to Isaac and Jacob. God also told Abraham that his children would spend four generations in a foreign land before they would enter into the Promised Land. God used Joseph to bring the family of Israel into the Land of Egypt at the end of the patriarchal period. As we begin the Exodus, the people have been in Egypt almost four-hundred years and their burden has become great. Nevertheless, God will fulfill His promise to Abraham to make him a great nation.

THE EXODUS: OUTLINED

- 1. The Affliction of the Israelites (Exodus 1).**
- 2. The Call of Moses (Exodus 1-4).**
 - a. Egyptian bondage (Exodus 1).
 - b. Baby Moses is rescued (Exodus 2:1-10).
 - c. Moses goes to his people (Exodus 2:11-15).
 - d. Moses in Midian (Exodus 2:15-25).
 - e. The burning bush (Exodus 3:1-4:17).
 - f. Moses' trip to Egypt (Exodus 4:18-31).
 - g. The request to leave (Exodus 5:1-7:13).
- 3. The ten plagues (Exodus 7:14-12:36).**
 - a. Water to blood (Ex. 7:14-25).
 - b. Frogs (Exodus 8:1-15).
 - c. Lice (Exodus 8:16-19).
 - d. Flies (Exodus 8:20-32).
 - e. Pestilence of cattle (Exodus 9:1-7).
 - f. Boils (Exodus 9:8-12).

- g. Hail (Exodus 9:13-35).
- h. Locusts (Exodus 10:1-20).
- i. Darkness (Exodus 10:21-27).
- j. Death of the first-born (Exodus 10:28-12:36).

4. From Egypt to Sinai (Ex. 12:37-19:2).

- a. The crossing of the Red Sea (Exodus 12:37-15:21).
- b. The journey south (Exodus 15:22-16:36).
- c. At Rephidim (Exodus 17:1-19:2).

5. Jehovah Makes A Covenant (Exodus 19:3-34:35).

- a. The covenant is offered (Exodus 19:3-23:33).
- b. The covenant is ratified (Exodus 24:1-18).
- c. The covenant is broken (Exodus 32:1-33:6).
- d. The covenant is renewed (Exodus 33:7-34:35).
- e. The tabernacle set up and priests consecrated, worship set in order (Exodus 38:21-31; 39:32-43; 40:1-38; Numbers 7:1-89; Leviticus 9:1-10:20; 24:10-16, 23).
- f. The numbering of the people (Numbers 1-9).

6. The Journey To Kadesh (Numbers 10:11-14:45).

- a. The journey resumes (Numbers 10:11-12:15).
- b. The sin at Kadesh-barnea (Numbers 12:16-14:45).

THE WILDERNESS WANDERING

Abraham's children have become a nation. They have received a law and their leadership set in order by God. However, because of their unbelief they must now wander in the wilderness until the rebellious generation has died and their children are ready to enter the Promised Land.

THE WILDERNESS WANDERING: OUTLINED

- 1. Korah, Dathan and Abiram (Numbers 16:1-17:13).**
- 2. Aaron's rod that budded (Num. 17:1-18:7).**
- 3. To the Plains of Moab (Numbers 20:1-22:1).**
 - a. Miriam dies (Num. 20:1).
 - b. The waters of Maribah (Num. 20:2-13).
 - c. Refused passage through Edom (Num. 20:14-21).
 - d. Death of Aaron (Num. 20:22-29).
 - e. The battle with King Arad (Num. 21:1-3).
 - f. The Plague of fiery serpents (Num. 21:4-9).
 - g. Journey to Pisgah (Num. 21:10-120).
 - h. Israel defeats Og, king of Bashan (Num. 21:33-35; Deut. 3:1-11).
- 4. Balaam and Balaak (Numbers 22:2-25:18; 31:1-54).**
 - a. Balaak and Balaam (Num. 22:1-40).
 - b. Balaam fails to curse the people (Num. 22:41-24:9).
 - c. The sin of Baal-peor (Num. 24:10-31:54).
- 5. The second numbering of the people (Numbers 26:1-65).**
- 6. Joshua is named as Moses' successor (Num. 27:12-23).**
- 7. Moses' speeches at the Plains of Moab (the book of Deuteronomy).**

THE INVASION AND CONQUEST OF THE LAND

After forty years of wandering in the wilderness, a rebellious generation has passed away and a new, more faithful generation is ready to enter the Promised Land. God has already fulfilled one promise to Abraham in making him a great nation. Now He is about to fulfill the second in giving Abraham's children a land in which to dwell. This period in history provides many lessons for faith, strength, courage, and trust in the power of God.

THE INVASION AND CONQUEST: OUTLINED

- 1. Joshua is appointed as the new leader (Joshua 1:1-6:2).**
 - a. Crossing the Jordan (Joshua 1:1-5:1).
 - b. The events at Gilgal (Joshua 5:2-12).
 - c. The Prince of Jehovah's army (Joshua 5:12-6:2).
- 2. Conquest of the central hill country (Joshua 6:3-8:35).**
 - a. Jericho (Joshua 6:3-27).
 - b. The sin of Achan (Joshua 7:1-26).
 - c. Ai (Joshua 8:1-29).
 - d. Israel stakes her claim (Joshua 8:30-35).
- 3. Southern Campaign (Joshua 9:1-10:43).**
 - a. The Gibeonites (Joshua 9:1-27).
 - b. The kings of the south (Joshua 10:1-43).
- 4. Northern Campaign (Joshua 11:1-12:24).**
- 5. Judah and the Trans-Jordanic tribes (Joshua 13:1-33).**
- 6. Joseph's Descendants (Joshua 16:1-17:18).**
- 7. Trans-Jordanic tribes return home (Joshua 22:1-34).**
- 8. The Land Promise is fulfilled (Joshua 21:43-45; 23:1-24:33).**

THE JUDGES

Joshua led the people in the conquest of the land for forty years and now has died. The people still have a leader, for God reigns over them as their King, but the generation that arose after the conquest would prove unfaithful to God. Instead of following His law, they did what was right in their own eyes, and followed after the false gods of the nations round about them. This begins a continual cycle of sin, punishment, repentance and deliverance (Judges 2:11-23). When the people rebelled, God would punish them by allowing other nations to oppress them. When the people cried out He would appoint judges to deliver them from their oppressors and lead the people in times of peace.

THE JUDGES: OUTLINED

- 1. Failure to complete the conquest (Judges 1).**
- 2. Israel's disobedience (Judges 2).**
 - a. The death of Joshua (Judges 2:1-10).
 - b. Israel's unfaithfulness (Judges 2:11-23).
- 3. Othniel (Judges 3:1-11).**
- 4. Ehud (Judges 3:12-30).**
- 5. Shamgar (Judges 3:31).**
- 6. Deborah (Judges 4-5).**
 - a. Deborah delivers the people (Judges 4).
 - b. The Song of Deborah (Judges 5).
- 7. Gideon (Judges 6-8).**
 - a. The Midianite oppression (Judges 6:1-10).
 - b. The call of Gideon (Judges 6:11-27).
 - c. Gideon destroys the altar of Baal (Judges 6:28-35).
 - d. The sign of the fleece (Judges 6:36-40).
 - e. Gideon Attacks the Midianites (Judges 7).

- f. Gideon's triumph and vengeance (Judges 8:1-21).
 - g. Gideon's idolatry (Judges 8:22-28).
 - h. Gideon's death (Judges 8:29-35).
- 8. Abimelech's attempt at a monarchy (Judges 9).**
- 9. Tola (Judges 10:1-2).**
- 10. Jair (Judges 10:3-5).**
- 11. Jephthah (Judges 10:6-11:12:7).**
- a. Oppression by the Ammonites (Judges 10:6-18).
 - b. Jephthah (Judges 11:1-28).
 - c. Jephthah's vow (Judges 11:29-33).
 - d. Jephthah's daughter (Judges 11:34-40).
 - e. Dissention (Judges 12:1-7).
- 12. Ibzan (Judges 12:8-10).**
- 13. Elon (Judges 12:11-12).**
- 14. Abdon (Judges 12:13-15).**
- 15. Sampson (Judges 13-16).**
- a. Samson's birth (Judges 13).
 - b. Samson's marriage (Judges 14).
 - c. Samson defeats the Philistines (Judges 15).
 - d. Samson and Delilah (Judges 16:1-22).
 - e. Samson's death (Judges 16:23-31).
- 16. Micah (Judges 17).**
- 17. The migration of Dan (Judges 18).**
- 18. The tribe of Benjamin and the Levite's concubine (Judges 19-21).**
- a. The Levite's concubine (Judges 19).
 - b. The attack on Benjamin (Judges 20).
 - c. Wives for the Benjamites (Judges 21).
19. Ruth (the book of Ruth).
- 20. Eli and Samuel (1 Samuel 1-9:26).**

- a. Hannah and Samuel (1 Samuel 1-2).
- b. Samuel's calling (1 Samuel 3).
- c. The ark of the covenant captured, the death of Eli (1 Samuel 4-7).
- d. The Israelites demand a king (1 Samuel 8).
- e. Saul chosen as king (1 Samuel 9:1-26).

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Samuel was the last judge, for in his days the people became discontent with that system and asked for a king to rule them like the other nations. God knew that this would happen eventually (Deut. 17:14ff.). Therefore, God permitted it, saying to Samuel, “for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them” (1 Sam. 8:7). So God appointed Saul to be the first king of Israel, beginning the period of the United Kingdom in 1 Samuel chapter 9.

THE UNITED KINGDOM: OUTLINED

1. Saul (1 Sam. 9-31).

- a. Saul chosen to be king (1 Sam. 9).
- b. Saul anointed and proclaimed king (1 Sam. 10).
- c. Saul saves Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam. 11).
- d. Saul’s coronation (1 Sam. 12).
- e. Saul’s unlawful sacrifice (1 Sam. 13).
- f. Saul’s rash oat (1 Sam. 14).
- g. Saul spares king Agag and is rejected as king (1 Sam. 15).
- h. A distressing spirit troubles Saul (1 Sam. 16:14-23).
- i. David and Goliath (1 Sam. 17).
- j. Saul begins to resent David (1 Sam. 18).
- k. Saul persecutes David (1 Sam. 19).
- l. Jonathan’s loyalty to David (1 Sam. 20).
- m. David’s activities while being pursued by Saul (1 Sam. 21-27).
- n. Saul consults a medium (1 Sam. 28).
- o. Saul’s death (1 Sam. 31).

2. David (1 Sam. 16; 2 Sam. 1-1 Kings 2:11).

- a. David anointed king over Judah, gains power over all Israel (2 Sam. 1-4).

- b. The conquest of Jerusalem (2 Sam. 5).
- c. The Ark of the Covenant brought to Jerusalem (2 Sam. 6).
- d. God's covenant with David (2 Sam. 7).
- e. David's further conquests and administration (2 Sam. 8-10).
- f. David's sin with Bathsheba, conspiracy to murder Uriah (2 Sam. 11-12)
- g. Amnon and Tamar (2 Sam. 13).
- h. Absalom (2 Sam. 14-15:12).
- i. David flees Absalom (2 Sam. 15:13-18:33).
- j. David returns to Jerusalem (2 Sam. 19).
- k. The rebellion of Sheba (2 Sam. 20).
- l. David avenges the Gibeonites (2 Sam. 21).
- m. David's sinful Census (2 Sam. 24).
- n. David proclaims Solomon King (1 Kings 1).
- o. David's instructions to Solomon; David's death (1 Kings 2:10-11).

3. Solomon (1 Kings 2:12-11:43).

- a. Solomon takes the throne (1 Kings 2:12; 1 Chron. 29:23).
- b. Solomon eliminates his enemies (1 Kings 2:13-46).
- c. Solomon requests wisdom (1 Kings 3).
- d. Solomon's prosperity and wisdom (1 Kings 4).
- e. Solomon builds the temple and other buildings (1 Kings 5-8).
- f. Solomon's additional achievements (1 Kings 9).
- g. The Queen of Sheba (1 Kings 10).
- h. Solomon apostasy (1 Kings 11:1-40).
- i. The death of Solomon (1 Kings 11:41-43).

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

Because Solomon's heart was turned away from the Lord, the Lord determined to take a portion of the kingdom away from his son Rehoboam. Therefore, God divided the kingdom in to two parts: The Southern kingdom of Judah, which would consist of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. It would be ruled by Rehoboam. The Northern kingdom of Israel would consist of the other ten tribes and would be ruled by Jeroboam, who was a servant of Solomon. Neither kingdom would remain faithful to God.

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM: OUTLINED

- 1. The Kingdom Divided (1 Kings 12).**
 - a. The revolt against Rehoboam (1 Kings 12:1-24).
 - b. Jeroboam's idolatry (1 Kings 12:25-33).
 - c. The young and the old prophet (1 Kings 13).
 - d. Judgment on the house of Jeroboam (1 Kings 14).
- 2. The Kings of Israel and Judah (1 Kings 15-2 Kings 16).**
- 3. Israel taken captive by the Assyrians (2 Kings 17).**

JUDAH ALONE

Jeroboam began a trend of sin and idolatry in the northern kingdom of Israel that would continue to be a stumbling block for the nation until their destruction. Finally, God sent the Assyrian army to remove Israel, leaving the kingdom of Judah alone in the land. Judah is not far behind Israel in their decline.

JUDAH ALONE: OUTLINED

- 1. Hezekiah reigns in Judah (2 Kings 18-20).**
 - a. Hezekiah's early reign (2 Kings 18:1-12).
 - b. Assyria's failed attempt to take Judah captive (2 Kings 18:13-19:37).
 - c. Hezekiah's life extended (2 Kings 20:1-11).
 - d. The Babylonian envoys (2 Kings 20:12-19).
 - e. Hezekiah's death (2 Kings 20:20-21).
- 2. Manasseh reigns in Judah (2 Kings 21:1-18).**
- 3. Amnon's reign and death (2 Kings 21:19-26).**
- 4. Josiah reigns in Judah (2 Kings 22-23:30).**
 - a. The book of the law is found in the temple (2 Kings 22).
 - b. Josiah's reforms (2 Kings 23:1-27).
 - c. Josiah dies in battle (2 Kings 23:28-30).
- 5. Jehoahaz's reign and captivity (2 Kings 23:31-34).**
- 6. Jehoiakim reigns in Judah (2 Kings 23:35-24:7).**
- 7. Jehoiachin's reign and captivity (2 Kings 24:8-12).**

THE CAPTIVITY

Even after the reforms of Josiah, the heart of the people of Judah was not changed. Therefore, God's judgment upon Judah was postponed for Josiah's sake, but it was not taken away. It would only be a matter of years after Josiah's death that the Babylonian army would take the first group of Jews captive, among which were the prophets Ezekiel and Daniel. But God had promised through Isaiah and Jeremiah that this captivity would only last seventy years.

THE CAPTIVITY: OUTLINED

1. The first group of captives taken to Babylon (2 Kings 24:10-16).
2. Zedekiah is appointed king in Jerusalem by the Babylonians (2 Kings 24:17-20).
3. The destruction of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25).
4. The prophecies of Ezekiel and Daniel from Babylon (Ezekiel, Daniel 1-9).
5. The prophecies of Jeremiah (Jer. 25-52).

THE RETURN

According to the prophecy given by Jeremiah, the Babylonian captivity would last only seventy years (Jer. 25:12; 29:10). According to Isaiah the people would be freed by King Cyrus of the Medes (Isa. 44:28; 45:1). Both prophecies came true according to Daniel 10 and Ezra 1 & 2. Thus the people were allowed to return, but not all at once. The people would return to Jerusalem in three waves over a period of about 90 years.

THE RETURN: OUTLINED

1. The first wave under Jerubbabel (Ezra 1-6).
2. The second wave under Ezra (Ezra 7-10).
3. The third wave under Nehemiah (Nehemiah).
4. The prophecies of Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi.

THE YEARS OF SILENCE

Toward the end of the Period of Return the people of Israel became despondent and careless about their worship to God. According to the prophecy given by Amos, God would withdraw His revelation from the people for four hundred years, but not before He gave the sign of the arrival of the Messiah by Malachi. He spoke of a messenger, the voice of one crying in the wilderness who would prepare the way of the Lord.

THE YEARS OF SILENCE: OUTLINED

1. The Hebrew Scriptures translated into Greek (The Septuagint) around 132-124 B.C.
2. The Maccabean Period (between 164 and 63 B.C.)
3. The Pharisees and Sadducees began to develop as two distinct sects or parties among the Jews (between 140 and 37 B.C.)

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

The years of God's silence were broken with the appearing of the angel Gabriel to Zacharias, and then to Mary, announcing the births of John and Jesus. These accounts in the first chapters of Luke provide a prelude to the life of Christ, the fulfillment of all that the Old Testament prophets spoke of. As we begin this period be aware that God is about to fulfill His third promise to Abraham—the blessing for all nations (Gen. 12:3; Luke 24:25-27; Gal. 3:16).

THE LIFE OF CHRIST: OUTLINED

- 1. The births of John and Jesus (Luke 1-2).**
 - a. The birth of John announced (Luke 1:1-25).
 - b. The birth of Jesus announced (Luke 1:26-56).
 - c. The birth of John (Luke 1:57-80).
 - d. The birth of Jesus (Luke 2:1-48).
 - e. Jesus' early years (Luke 2:49-52).
- 2. John the Baptizer prepares the way (Luke 3, John 1).**
- 3. Jesus' baptism and temptation (Luke 3:21-4:13).**
- 4. The first year of Jesus' ministry (John 1:29-4:54).**
- 5. The second year of Jesus' ministry (John 5:1-6:3).**
- 6. The third year of Jesus' ministry (John 6-11).**
- 7. The Last week before the crucifixion (Matt. 21-27; John 12:1-17).**
 - a. The triumphal entry (Matt. 21:1-11).
 - b. Jesus cleanses the temple (Matt. 21:12-27).
 - c. Jesus pronounces woes and laments over Jerusalem (Matt. 23).
 - d. Jesus answers questions concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, the signs of that judgment, and then of His second coming (Matt. 24).
 - e. Jesus teaches His disciples to be prepared (Matt. 25).

- f. The plot to kill Jesus (Matt. 26:1-14).
 - g. Jesus observes the Passover (Matt. 26:15-35; John 13-17).
 - h. Jesus' prayer in the garden (Matt. 26:36-46).
 - i. Jesus is betrayed and arrested (Matt. 26:47-56).
 - j. Jesus on trial (Matt. 26:57-27:31).
- 8. Jesus' crucifixion and burial (Matt. 27:32-65).**
 - 9. Jesus' resurrection (Matt. 28).**
 - 10. Post-resurrection appearances (John 20:11-21:5; Acts 1:1-8; 1 Cor. 15:1-8).**
 - 11. Jesus' ascension (Acts 1:9-11).**

THE EARLY CHURCH

Jesus fulfilled all that the Old Testament prophets foretold concerning the Messiah. He offered Himself as a sacrifice for sin and established the New Covenant so that men could come to God through and be saved. Having done all of this according to the will of God, Jesus ascended into heaven from where He would send the Holy Spirit (John 16:7). Jesus told His disciples beforehand that the kingdom would come with power, and that the Holy Spirit would bring that power (Mark 9:1; Acts 1:8). All that He promised was fulfilled in Acts 2. The book of Acts records the beginning and history of the early church.

THE EARLY CHURCH: OUTLINED

1. The establishment of the church (Acts 2).
2. The Church in Jerusalem (Acts 3-7).
3. The church scattered and the gospel spread throughout Judea and Samaria (Acts 8-13).
4. The gospel taken to the whole world (Acts 13-28).

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS

The church, God's kingdom, has been established and is increasing. The rest of the New Testament (Romans through Revelation) contains God's revelation by the Holy Spirit, through the apostles, to the Christians. He provides a written record of all that He wants His people to know and to do, in order that they may be His special people (Eph. 3:4; 2 Tim. 3:16-17). The New Testament is that record, consisting of letters written to all Christians.

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS: OUTLINED

1. The letters written by Paul:

- a. Romans
- b. 1 & 2 Corinthians
- c. Galatians
- d. Ephesians
- e. Philippians
- f. Colossians
- g. 1 & 2 Thessalonians
- h. 1&2 Timothy
- i. Titus
- j. Philemon

2. General letters:

- a. Hebrews
- b. James
- c. 1 & 2 Peter
- d. 1, 2 & 3 John
- e. Jude

3. The Revelation of Jesus Christ to His saints (Revelation).