

Bible Journaling Through
12 Bible Eras



by Robin Sampson
BibleJournalLove.com

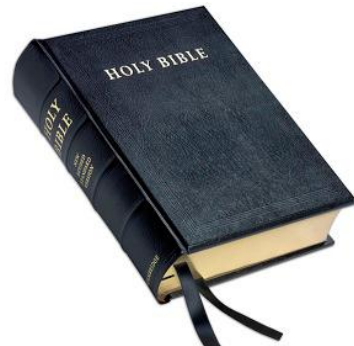
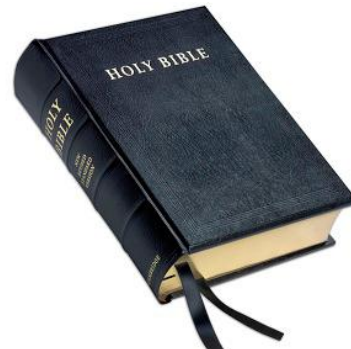
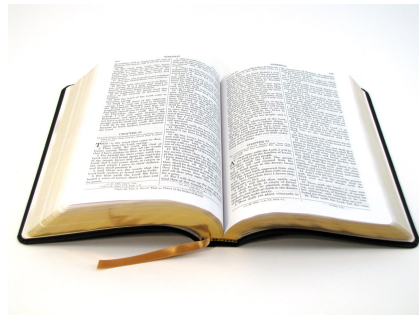
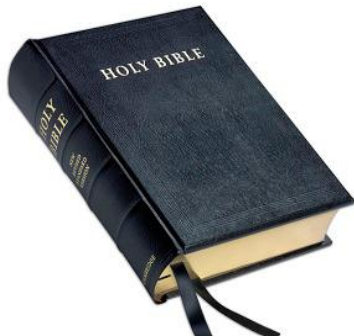
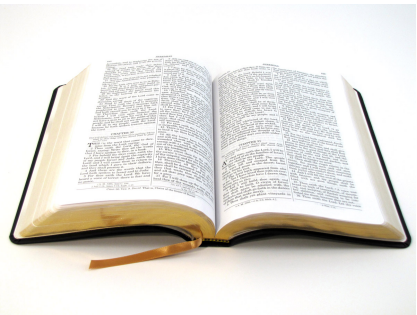
LESSON 0.1: Introduction Part 2



IN THIS LESSON:

Introduction Part 2

1. A Book Like No Other
2. How We Got the Bible
3. Can We Trust the Bible?
4. How it is Organized



1

A Book Like No Other

*There is nothing like it and it has no equal.
This can be seen in a number of ways.*

- Written by 40 Different Authors
- Different Occupations
- Developed Over 1500+ Years
- Different Literary Forms
- Written on Different Continents

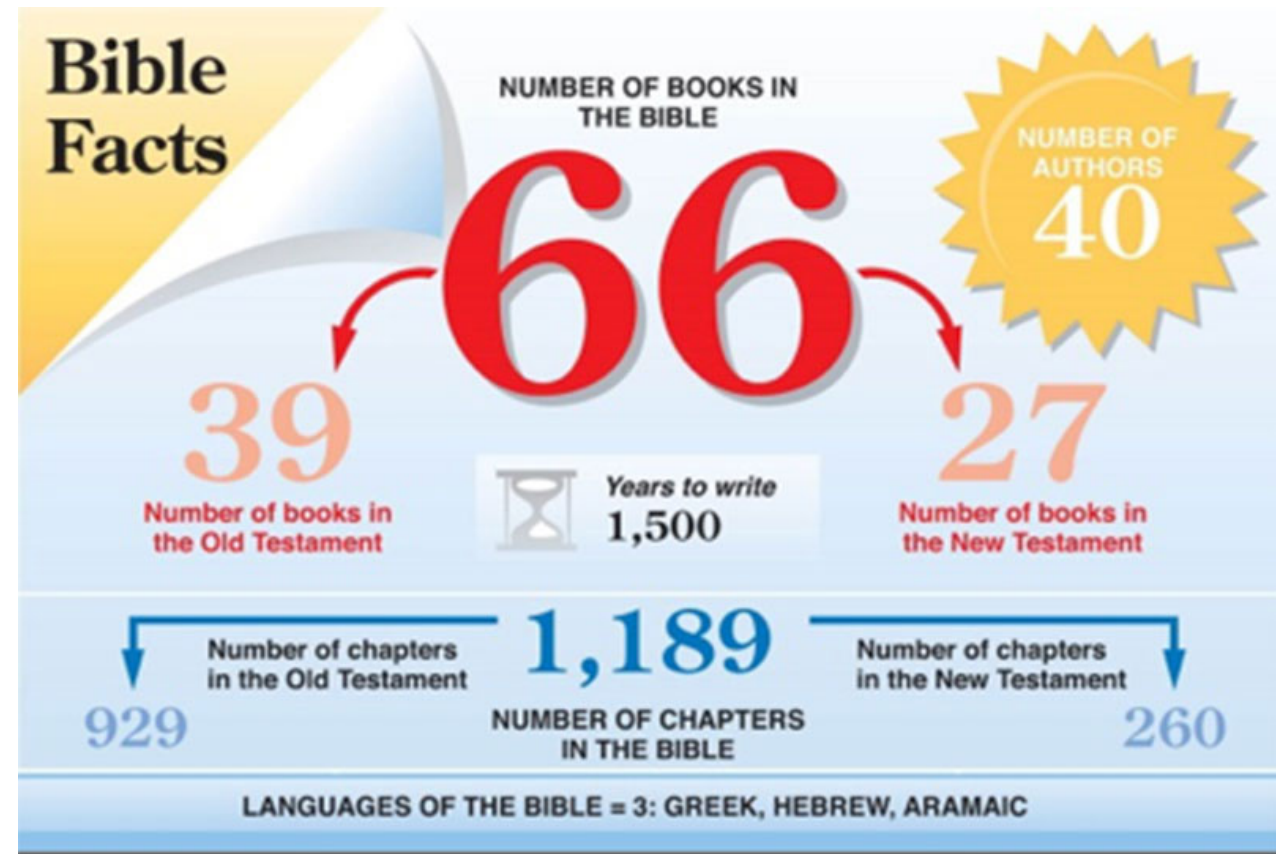


Image from the NIV Quickview Bible

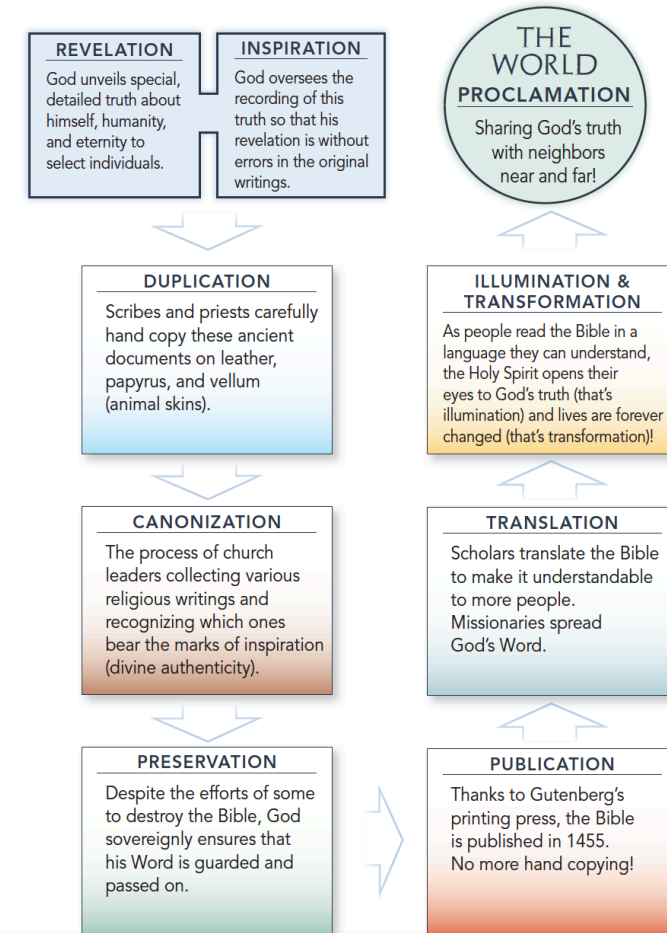
2

How We Got the Bible

Is it still the same? Has it been changed?

- Hand-copied
- Canonized
- Preserved
- Published
- Translated

FROM GOD TO US *How We Got the Bible*



2

Early Translations

- Septuagint 300–200 BC
- Latin Vulgate 382 AD
- Venerable Bede 7th Century
- John Wycliffe 1380
- Guttenburg 1456
- Geneva 1560
- William Tyndale 1525
- King James 1611



Ten Commandments
on Stone Tablets
1400 B.C.



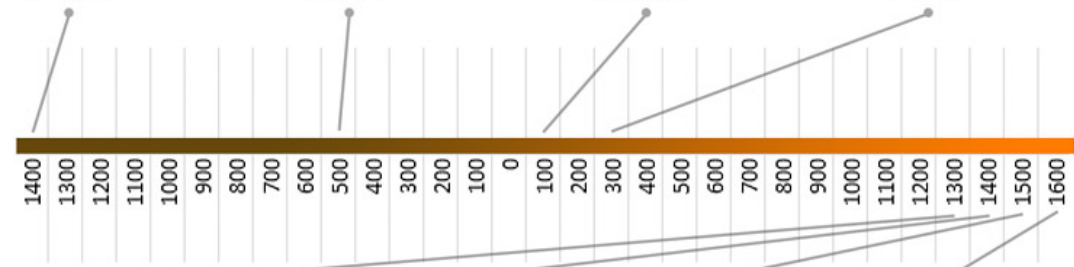
Old Testament
Hebrew Manuscripts
500 B.C.



New Testament
Hebrew Manuscripts
100 A.D.



Latin Vulgate
First Latin Translation
382 A.D.



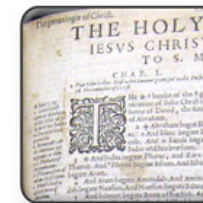
1384 A.D.
Wycliffe Bible
Handwritten Copy



1456 A.D.
Gutenberg Bible
First Printed Bible



1560 A.D.
Geneva Bible
First English Bible

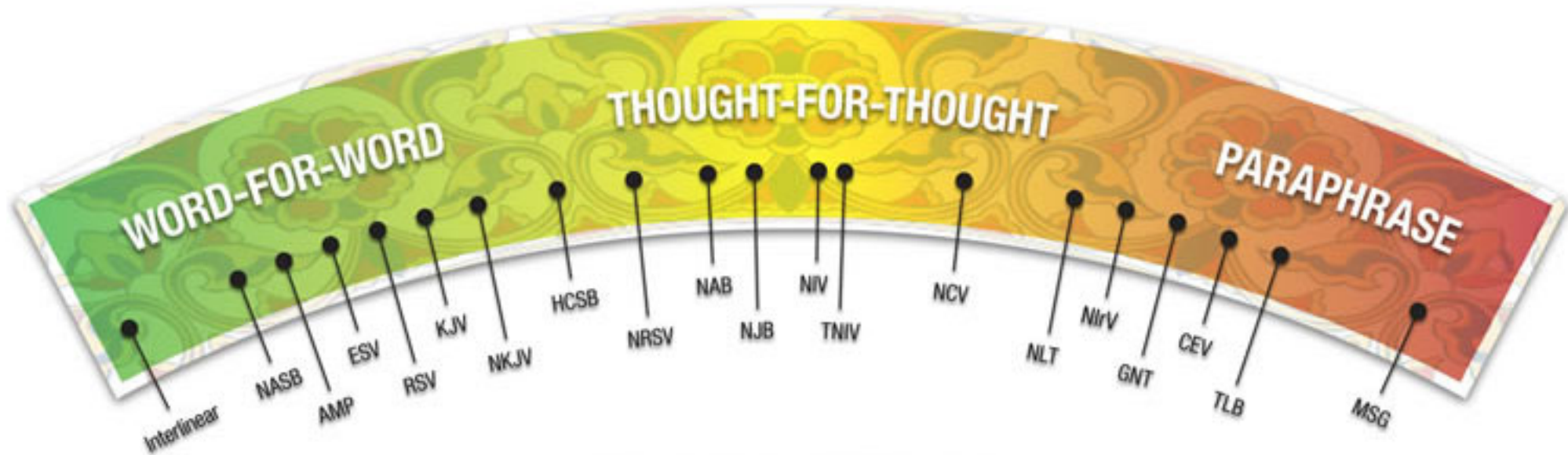


1611 A.D.
King James Bible
Authorized by James I



2

Types of Translations



NASB - New American Standard Bible
 AMP - Amplified Bible
 ESV - English Standard Version
 RSV - Revised Standard Version
 KJV - King James Version
 NKJV - New King James Version

HCSB - Holman Christian Standard Bible
 NRSV - New Revised Standard Version
 NAB - New American Bible
 NJB - New Jerusalem Bible
 NIV - New International Version
 TNIV - Today's New International Version
 NCV - New Century Version
 NLT - New Living Translation

NirV - New International Reader's Version
 GNT - Good News Translation
 (also Good News Bible)
 CEV - Contemporary English Version
 TLB - The Living Bible
 MSG - The Message

Is it still the same? Has it been changed?

2

Bible Hermeneutics

THE PRINCIPLES OF HERMENEUTICS HOW TO CORRECTLY INTERPRET THE BIBLE

1. Scripture Interprets Scripture

Often Scripture interprets itself. In some instances, another Biblical writer interprets another Biblical passage.

2. Context Interprets Scripture

The surrounding verses, chapter, and Book of the Bible provide immediate context to any Bible verse, as does the historical, cultural, linguistic context of a verse.

3. Intent Interprets Scripture

All Scripture has an intended meaning. It is therefore true that a Scripture has one correct interpretation while it may have many correct applications.

4. The Clear Interprets The Obscure

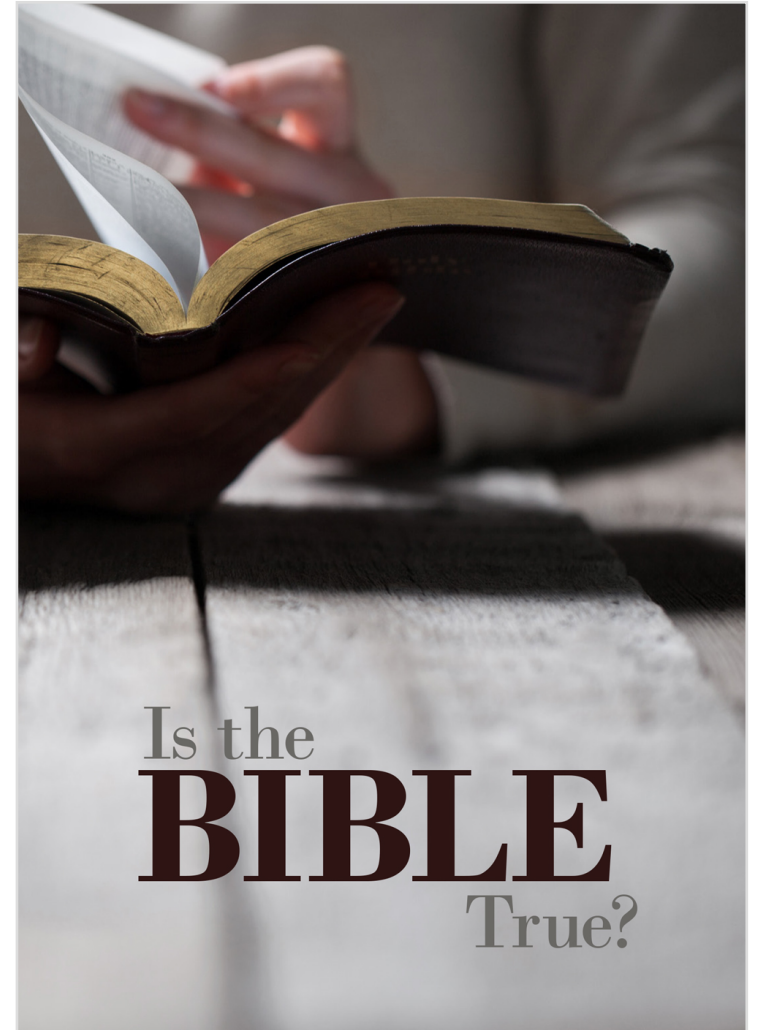
No verse of Scripture should be interpreted to contradict the overall message of Scripture. When we are faced with an obscure verse, we find a clear verse to help interpret it.

3

Can We Trust the Bible?

How do we know if it is reliable?

- Our Responsibility
- Archaeological Evidence
- Scientific Proof
- Fulfilled Prophecy



3

Dead Sea Scrolls

Before the Dead Sea Scrolls the Oldest Copy of the Bible was 800 AD

national geographic writing the dead sea scrolls - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rN79yvpi1k>

Mar 22, 2015 - Uploaded by stephen willis

Description writing the dead sea scrolls. ... The dead sea scroll is an important discovery that proves the ...

Enigma Of The Dead Sea Scrolls (Full Documentary) - YouTube



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dv6a_H4ibKs

Jun 28, 2017 - Uploaded by Jayson Carpenter

The Dead Sea Scrolls, in the narrow sense of Qumran Caves Scrolls, are a collection of some 981 different ...

The Discovery Of The Dead Sea Scrolls - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VJYQYRZITc>

Mar 21, 2012 - Uploaded by Andood James

47:03 · Ancient Sumeria Discoveries That Have Astounded Today's Historians
New Documentary 2018 ...

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS (AMAZING DEFINITIVE ANCIENT ...



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O_XEivhtbE

Jul 14, 2015 - Uploaded by Roxan Frank

WATCH THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS (AMAZING DEFINITIVE ANCIENT HISTORY DOCUMENTARY) One of ...

Dead Sea Scrolls Documentary - Mysteries of the Bible - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roH9mS1udEA>

Nov 21, 2016 - Uploaded by ilovegiesu

The Dead Sea Scrolls, in the narrow sense of Qumran Caves Scrolls, are a collection of some 981 different ...

Dead Sea Scrolls (History Channel) - YouTube



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HsNGFM2GIsI>

Apr 13, 2015 - Uploaded by Titus Rivas

Documentary about the Dead Sea Scrolls on History Channel.



3

Circumcision

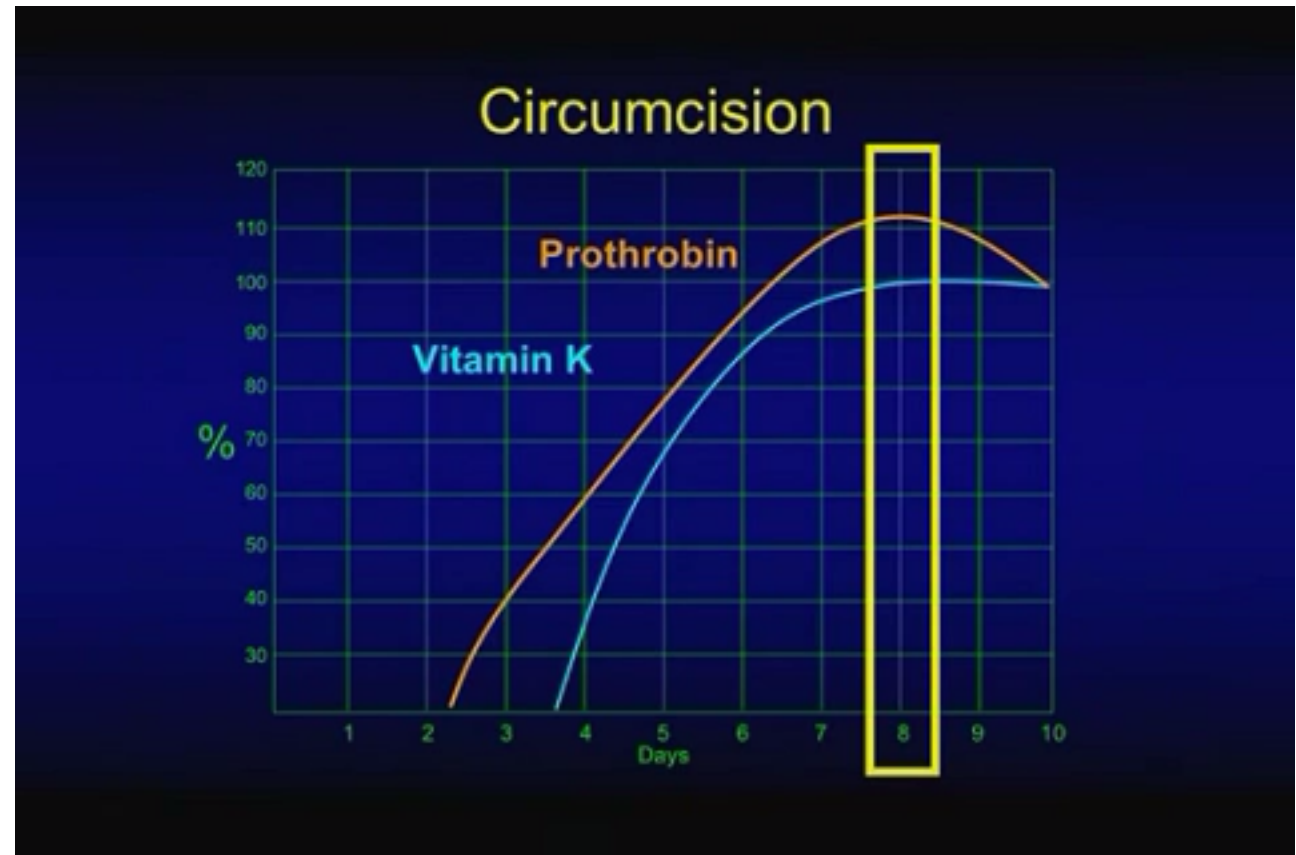
Commanded on the eighth day



3

Circumcision

4500 BC until 1939 AD




3

Nisan 17

1 in 783,864,876,960,000,000

- Noah's Ark
- Hebrews Entered Egypt
- Red Sea Parting (430 years later)
- Entered the Promised Land
- Walls of Jericho
- Hezekiah Cleansed the Temple
- Queen Esther Saved Hebrews
- Resurrection of the Messiah

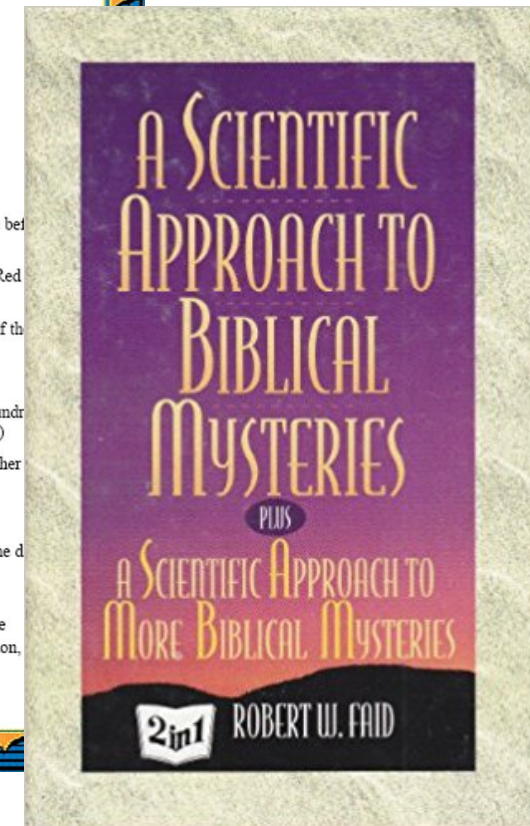


OTHER EVENTS OCCURRING
ON THE DAY OF FIRSTFRUITS

Date	Event
Nisan 17	Noah's Ark safely rested on Mt. Ararat (Gen. 8:4)
Nisan 17	Hebrews entered Egypt (Exod. 12:40-41) 430 years before the exodus.
Nisan 17	Moses led the Israelites through the Parting of the Red Sea (Exod. 13:18; 14:1-15)
Nisan 17	Day of Firstfruits, Israel entered and ate the fruits of the Promised Land (Joshua 5:10-12)
Nisan 17	The Walls of Jericho (Joshua 5:13)
Nisan 17	The Cleansing of the Temple by Hezekiah (eight hundred years after entering the promised land) (2 Chron. 29:1-28)
Nisan 17	Queen Esther saved Hebrews from elimination (Esther 7:1-10)
Nisan 17	The Resurrection of the Messiah

The odds of just two of these events all happening on the same day of the Hebrew year (360 days) are one in 129,000.

The odds of these events all happening on the same day of the Hebrew year are one in 783 quadrillion, 864 trillion, 876 billion, 960 million (783,864,876,960,000,000). (Fraie 1993)



3

Bible Names

Tell a Story

The “GOSPEL” IN GENESIS - 15












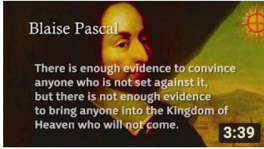



■ The Composite List

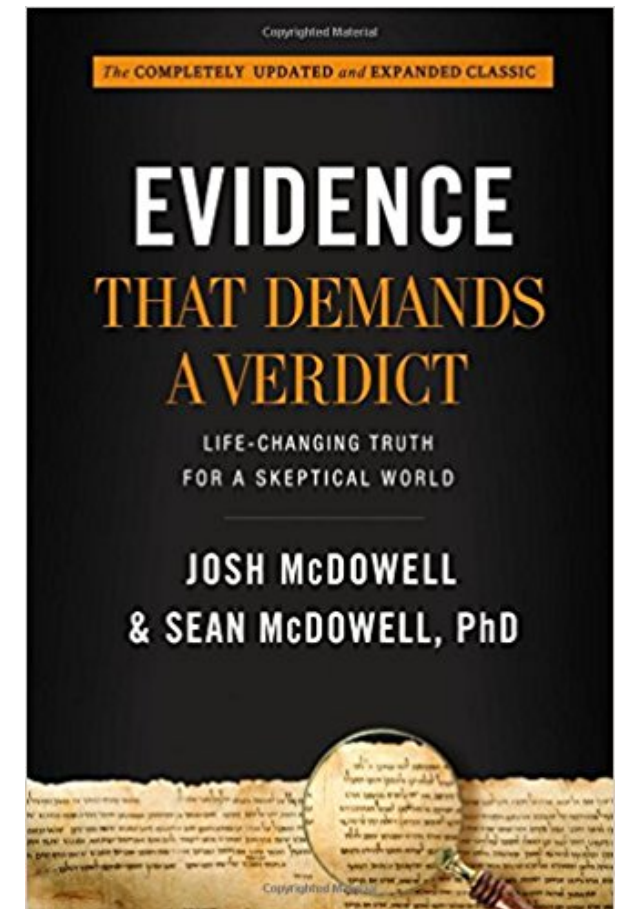
■ Adam	Man (is)
■ Seth	Appointed
■ Enosh	Mortal
■ Kenan	Sorrow; (but)
■ Mahalalel	The Blessed God
■ Jared	Shall come down
■ Enoch	Teaching (that)
■ Methuselah	His death shall bring
■ Lamech	The Despairing
■ Noah	Rest, or comfort.

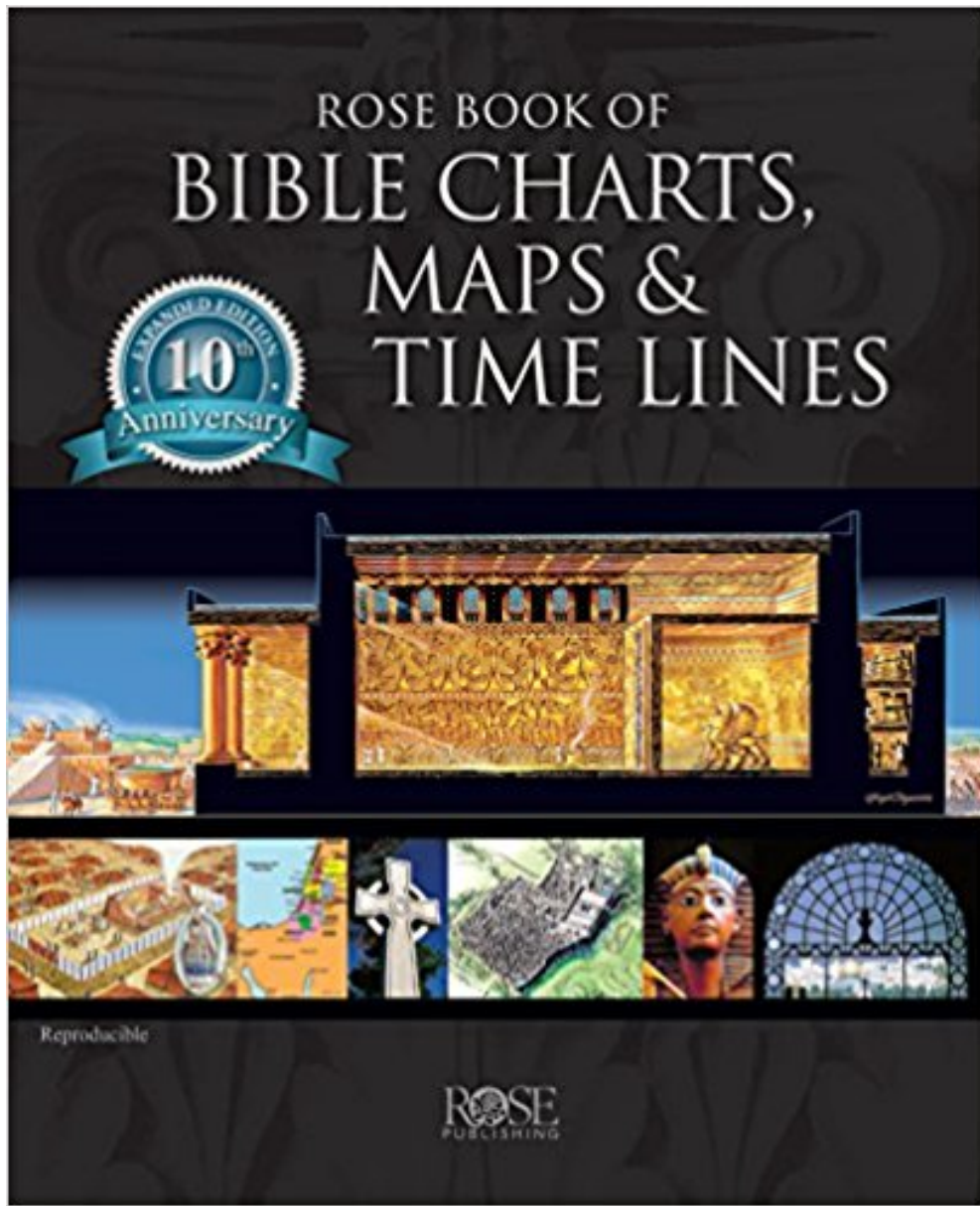
3

Evidence Demands a Verdict

How do we know if it is reliable?

 <p>Letting Evidence Lead to Truth Philosophical Biases 1.1K views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>How To Study History Philosophical Biases 634 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Assumptions About Reality Philosophical Biases 585 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>There Is No God Philosophical Biases 632 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Rejecting Christianity Based on Philosophical Bias 349 views • 1 year ago CC</p>
 <p>A Closed System Philosophical Biases 232 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Christ Saves You Misconceptions 442 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Subjective Faith Misconceptions 323 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Faith in Jesus Christ Misconceptions 309 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Objective Faith Misconceptions 193 views • 1 year ago CC</p>
 <p>Step Into the Light Misconceptions 616 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Blaise Pascal There is enough evidence to convince anyone who is not set against it, but there is not enough evidence to bring anyone into the Kingdom of Heaven who will not come. 3:39</p>	 <p>Intelligent Faith Misconceptions 600 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Blind Faith Misconceptions 600 views • 1 year ago CC</p>	 <p>Methods of Proof Overview Methods of Proof 2:48</p>





How the Bible is Organized

*The charts used on
the next pages are from
Rose Book of Bible Charts,
Maps and Timelines*

See link in the Resource Section

How do we know if it is reliable?

4

Testaments

From the Latin term testamentum

- **Covenant or Relationship**
- **OT=Hebrew Scriptures, or Tanakh**
- **Different Literary Forms**

Old Testament	New Testament
39 books	27 books
Written from approximately 1450 to 420 BC	Written from approximately AD 44 to 96
Humanity's need for redemption	God's provision of redemption
Preparing the way for Christ	Presenting the way of Christ
A Savior is promised, hinted at, alluded to	A Savior is given, hated, killed, resurrected, ascended, and proclaimed
The law is emphasized	Grace is emphasized
Animal sacrifices made repeatedly to temporarily forgive sin	Christ sacrificed once-for-all to forever forgive sin
The twelve tribes of Israel are prominent	The twelve disciples of Christ are prominent
God wants to reveal his glory through Israel	God wants to reveal his glory through the church
Begins in a garden (Eden) with God's creation being ruined by sin	Ends with God's creation of a new heaven and a new earth completely devoid of sin because of Christ's sacrifice

4

How It's Organized

It is helpful to note how the Bible is organized if we are to better understand its message.

- Testaments
- Authors
- Jesus in the OT
- Different Literary Forms
- Torah

Genre	Definition	Percentage of Bible	Example
HISTORY/ NARRATIVES (including Law)	These are the stories where the action takes place—characters do things. (Note: The first five books of the Bible are viewed as books of history and books of law.)	60%	Genesis, Gospel of Matthew
PROPHECY	These writings record God's specific messages to his people through his prophets.	20%	Isaiah
EPISTLES	These are letters written either to individuals or groups of people.	7%	1 Corinthians
WISDOM	These writings give profound insight into God or the human condition.	6%	Proverbs
POETRY	These writings emphasize the human experience as we relate to God—these can be prayers, poems, and songs.	5%	Psalms, Song of Songs
APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE	These mysterious writings give us a peek into the end times.	2%	Daniel, Revelation

How do we know if it is reliable?

4

Torah

From the Latin term testamentum

- First Five Books
- Torah = Instruction (to see and understand)
- Pentateuch

OLD TESTAMENT

THE LAW

The Law contains stories about the creation of the world, the flood, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the children of Israel in Egypt, the Exodus, and the time the children of Israel spent in the wilderness before entering the Promised Land. The books of the Law also recorded the law God gave to the people on Mt. Sinai which laid down the regulations for sacrifice, worship, and daily living. The Law is also called the Torah.

GENESIS

Who: Moses
What: The Beginnings
Where: Egypt and Canaan
When: c. 1450 BC–1400 BC
Why: To demonstrate that God is sovereign and loves his creation.

Outline (Chapter)

- Creation, Fall, and Flood (1-11)
- Abraham (11-25)
- Isaac and Jacob (25-36)
- Joseph (37-50)

Key Verse: I will establish my covenant as an everlasting covenant between me and you and your descendants after you for the generations to come, to be your God and the God of your descendants after you. (Genesis 17:7)

EXODUS

Who: Moses
What: Deliverance from Slavery
Where: Egypt and Canaan
When: c. 1445 BC–1440 BC
Why: To show God's faithfulness to the covenant and provide Israel with guidelines for healthy living.

Outline (Chapter)

- Moses (1-7)
- The Plagues (7-13)
- The Exodus (14-18)
- The Law (19-24)
- Tabernacle and Worship (25-40)

Key Verse: God said to Moses, "I am who I am. This is what you are to say to the Israelites: 'I AM has sent me to you.'" (Exodus 3:14)

LEVITICUS

Who: Moses
What: Law and Sacrifice
Where: Sinai and Canaan
When: c. 1445 BC–1400 BC
Why: To instruct Israel on how to be holy and to be a blessing to others.

Outline (Chapter)

- Sacrifice (1-7)
- Priesthood (8-10)
- Clean and Unclean (11-15)
- Day of Atonement (16)
- Laws for Daily Life (17-27)

Key Verse: Consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am the LORD your God. Keep my decrees and follow them. I am the LORD, who makes you holy. (Leviticus 20:7, 8)

NUMBERS

Who: Moses
What: Census and History
Where: Borders of Canaan
When: c. 1445 BC–1400 BC
Why: A reminder of what happens when people rebel against God.

Outline (Chapter)

- Census (1-9)
- Sinai to Canaan (10-12)
- Spies and Rebellion (13-19)
- Moab (20-36)

Key Verse: The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine upon you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace. (Numbers 6:24-26)

DEUTERONOMY

Who: Moses
What: Sermons by Moses
Where: Plains of Moab
When: c. 1401 BC–1400 BC
Why: To remind the people what God expects from them.

Outline (Chapter)

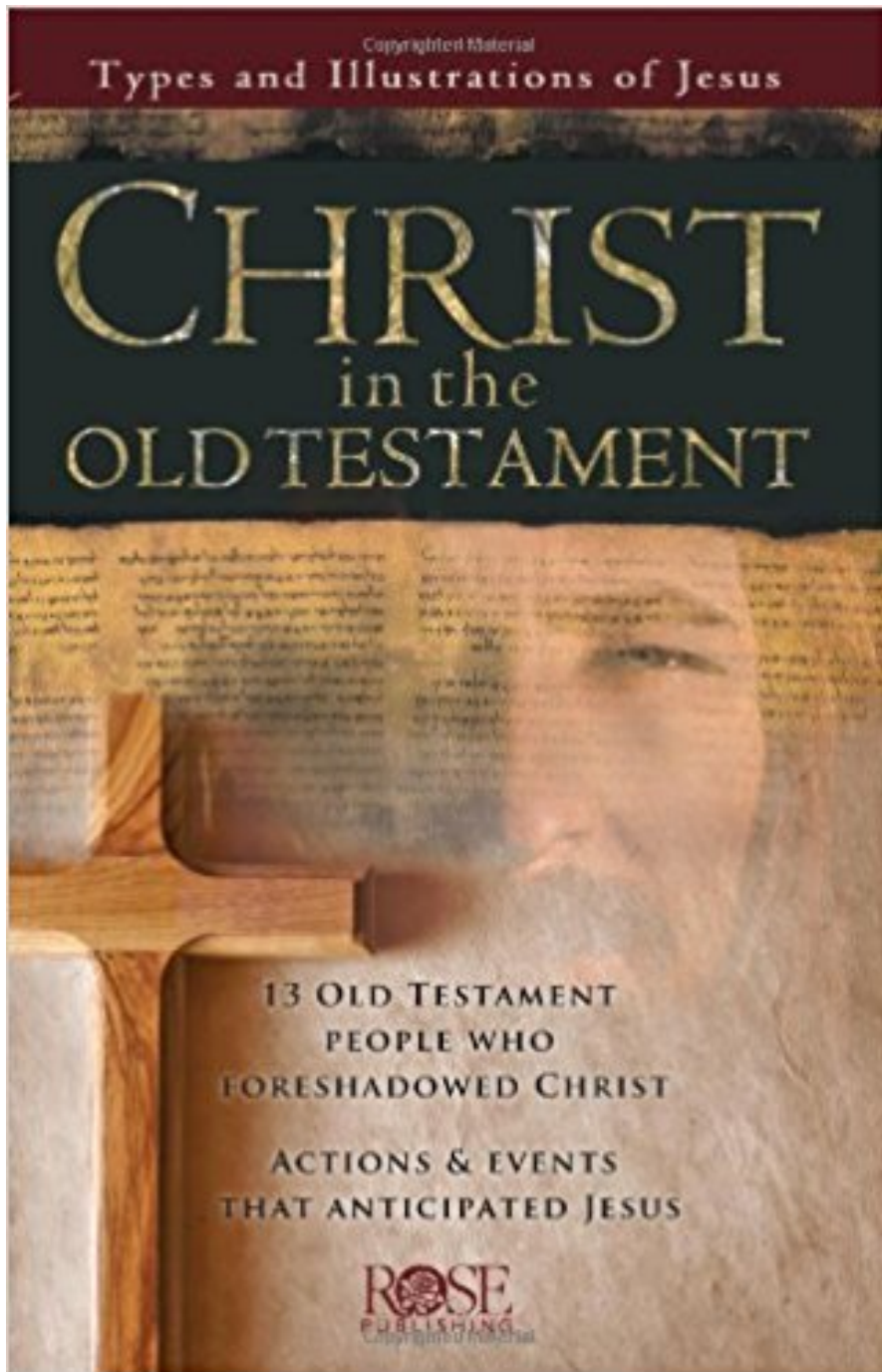
- Sermon 1: Journey Review (1-4)
- Sermon 2: Laws (5-28)
- Sermon 3: Covenant (29-30)
- Final Farewells (31-34)

Key Verse: Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one. Love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength. (Deuteronomy 6:4, 5)

4

Authors

Author	Date Written*	Books
MOSES	1446–1406 BC	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy
EZRA	457–444 BC	Possibly Ezra and possibly 1 and 2 Chronicles
NEHEMIAH	424–400 BC	Possibly Nehemiah
DAVID	1011–971 BC	73 psalms in the book of Psalms
SOLOMON	971–931 BC	Proverbs (with help on the last two chapters), Ecclesiastes, and Song of Songs
ISAIAH	701–681 BC	Isaiah
JEREMIAH	626–582 BC	Jeremiah and Lamentations
EZEKIEL	593–570 BC	Ezekiel
DANIEL	605–535 BC	Daniel
HOSEA	752–722 BC	Hosea
JOEL	Unknown, possibly 515–350 BC	Joel
AMOS	760–753 BC	Amos
OBADIAH	586 BC	Obadiah
JONAH	783–753 BC	Jonah
MICAH	738–698 BC	Micah
NAHUM	663–612 BC	Nahum
HABAKKUK	609–598 BC	Habakkuk
ZEPHANIAH	641–628 BC	Zephaniah
HAGGAI	520 BC	Haggai
ZECHARIAH	520–518 BC	Zechariah
MALACHI	400s BC	Malachi



Jesus in the OT

*One of the Most
Exciting Parts of
Bible Study is seeing
Jesus foretold in the
Old Testament*

TYPES OF CHRIST

Jesus in the OT

*When we examine
Jesus in the
12 Bible eras in
upcoming lessons.*

ADAM	CHRIST
Adam was the first person in this creation.	In his resurrection, Jesus is the first person in this New Creation (1 Corinthians 15:23).
Adam was called the son of God (Luke 3:38).	Christ is the Son of God (John 1:14).
Adam was God's administrator or ruler (Genesis 1:28).	Christ is God's Anointed to be King (Matthew 1:16).
NOAH	CHRIST
Noah was a kind of "second Adam" since all living human beings come from him (Genesis 8:15-9:17).	Christ is called "the second man" (Adam) since eternal life can only be found in him (1 Corinthians 15:47).
Noah's ark provided refuge for all kinds of	Christ's body (the church) provides salvation
ABRAHAM	CHRIST
Abraham is called the "Father of the Faith" (Genesis 15; Romans 4:16-18).	Christ is the author and perfecter of faith (Hebrews 12:2).
Abraham was willing to sacrifice his only son (Genesis 22:2), and Isaac was ready to do what his father said (Genesis 22:9).	God the Father was willing to sacrifice his only Son (John 3:16) and Jesus was ready to do what his Father said (John 10:17-18).
Abraham's faith allowed him to trust that God would keep his word, even if that meant raising Isaac from the dead	As Abraham's faith allowed him to look forward to Jesus' own resurrection with hope, we now look backwards to that same
JOSHUA	CHRIST
Joshua's name is actually the same name as Jesus: "Yehoshua," or "Yeshua" for short, means "The LORD saves."	Jesus' name is the Greek form of the name Yeshua. Like Joshua, Jesus led his people into salvation, yet in a greater sense of eternal life.
Joshua was God's prophetic leader who stepped into Moses' shoes (Joshua 1:1-9).	Jesus fulfilled Moses' prophecy: "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you...." (Deuteronomy 18:15; see also, Acts 3:22-23).
MELCHIZEDEK	CHRIST
Melchizedek's name means "king of righteousness."	Christ is the Righteous One (Acts 3:14; Jeremiah 23:5-6).
Melchizedek was king of Salem (Jerusalem). The word "salem" means peace (Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:2). He was king before David.	He is the Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6) and the rightful king of Jerusalem for all time.
Melchizedek was a priest of God Most High (Genesis 14:18) before Aaron and the Levitical priesthood. (Aaron and his sons were ordained as the priestly family for Israel in Leviticus 8.)	Christ's High priesthood precedes and is superior to any other priesthood—that is, the priesthood of Aaron in Leviticus 8 and of Melchizedek in Genesis 14 (see Hebrews 7:4-10).
Old Testament priests offered blessings for God's people (see Numbers 6:22-27).	As High Priest (Hebrews 7:4-10), Christ blesses God's people with every spiritual blessing (Ephesians 1:3).
Melchizedek blesses Abraham on God's behalf (Genesis 14:19-20).	Christ blesses us, Abraham's spiritual children (Galatians 3:29).

JOSEPH	CHRIST
Joseph was rejected by his own brothers (Genesis 37:19-20), stripped of his robe, and	Christ was rejected by his own (John 1:11). He was stripped of his robe,
MOSES	CHRIST
Surrounding the birth of Moses, innocent children were killed by Pharaoh (Exodus 1:22).	Surrounding the birth of Jesus, King Herod killed innocent children in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:16).
Moses had to flee his natural land because of Pharaoh's persecution (Exodus 2:15).	Jesus and his family had to flee their native land because of Herod's persecution (Matthew 2:14).
Pharaoh died and Moses returned after he is told: "All the men are dead that sought your life" (Exodus 4:19).	Herod died and Jesus returned after "...those who sought the child's life are dead" (Matthew 2:20-21).
Moses' prayer healed Miriam of leprosy (Numbers 12:10-13).	Jesus cleansed the leper (Matthew 8:2-3).
ELIJAH & ELISHA	CHRIST
Elijah's call to repentance on behalf of God came at a time of great unfaithfulness (1 Kings 19:14-18).	Christ's announcement of the kingdom of God came at precisely the time God had prepared (Mark 1:15).
While in the desert, ravens took care of Elijah (1 Kings 17:6). At another time in the wilderness traveling on a 40-day journey, an angel fed him (1 Kings 19:3-8).	Jesus was tempted in the desert after a 40-day fast. Angels took care of him (Matthew 4:2, 11; Mark 1:13; Luke 4:2).
DAVID	CHRIST
God gave David victory against Goliath (1 Samuel 17:45-47).	God gave Christ victory over death (1 Corinthians 6:14).
David was pursued by Saul, the rejected king of Israel (1 Samuel 19).	Jesus was pursued by Herod, the illegitimate king of Judah (Matthew 2:13-18).
David's enemies came after him, but were overpowered by the Holy Spirit (1 Samuel 19:18-24).	Jesus' enemies came to arrest him and were overpowered by the Holy Spirit at Jesus' word (John 18:1-11).
David had a friend and advocate in Jonathan who spoke up for David at the risk of his own life (1 Samuel 20).	Jesus had a friend and advocate in John the Baptist who spoke up for Jesus at the risk of his own life (John 3:22-30).
David's hungry men ate the bread of the Presence (1 Samuel 21:1-6).	Jesus' hungry disciples ate grain on the Sabbath (Matthew 12:1-8).
David was tempted and fell (2 Samuel 11).	Jesus was tempted and did not fall (Hebrews 4:15).
Even with David's imperfections, God loved David and made a covenant with him (2 Samuel 7:11-16).	Christ, in his love for humanity, made a new covenant (Matthew 26:28; Hebrews 12:24).
David's son, Solomon, whose name means "Peace," inherited David's throne (1 King 1:29-30).	David's offspring, Jesus, is called the Prince of Peace and he holds David's throne forever (Isaiah 9:6; Luke 1:31-33).
David's experiences are reflected in the Psalms: Psalm 22, Psalm 31, Psalm 32, Psalm 35, Psalm 40, Psalm 41, Psalm 45, Psalm 68, Psalm 69, Psalm 109, Psalm 110.	Jesus' experiences are fulfillments of these Psalms: Psalm 22, Psalm 31, Psalm 32, Psalm 35, Psalm 40, Psalm 41, Psalm 45, Psalm 68, Psalm 69, Psalm 109, Psalm 110.

OT in the NT

33% of the Old Testament Found in the New Testament

For whatever things were written before
were written for our learning, that we
through the patience and comfort of
the Scriptures might have hope.

Romans 15:4



BOOK	% OF O. T. REFERENCES		
Matthew	31%	310 in	1,071 verses
Mark	19%	131 in	678 verses
Luke	28%	328 in	1,151 verses
John	14%	129 in	890 verses
Acts	23%	231 in	1,006 verses
Romans	35%	153 in	433 verses
1 Corinthians	26%	115 in	437 verses
2 Corinthians	22%	57 in	257 verses
Galatians	19%	28 in	149 verses
Ephesians	30%	46 in	155 verses
Philippians	14%	15 in	104 verses
Colossians	10%	9 in	95 verses
1 Thessalonians	18%	16 in	89 verses
2 Thessalonians	34%	16 in	47 verses
1 Timothy	19%	22 in	113 verses
2 Timothy	14%	7 in	83 verses
Titus	15%	12 in	46 verses
Philemon	0%	0 in	25 verses
Hebrews	69%	210 in	303 verses
James	47%	51 in	108 verses
1 Peter	69%	72 in	105 verses
2 Peter	23%	14 in	61 verses
1 John	10%	10 in	105 verses
2 John	8%	10 in	13 verses
3 John	7%	1 in	14 verses
Jude	68%	17 in	25 verses
Revelation	150%	605 in	404 verses
33% 2,606 of 7,967 verses			

*33% of the Old
Testament is Found in
the New Testament*

4

Timeline

God Creates.

*Dates unknown
Genesis 1–2*

God creates the world and puts Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

Humanity sins.

*Dates unknown
Genesis 3*

Adam and Eve eat forbidden fruit and plunge the world into sin.

The world floods.

*Dates unknown
Genesis 6–9*

The human race deteriorates into evil. Only Noah and his family survive the catastrophic judgment of a colossal flood.

God saves.

*1446 BC
Exodus–Leviticus*

Moses leads the enslaved Israelites out of Egypt and to Mount Sinai where they receive the Ten Commandments and other laws for their charter as God's people.

Israel wanders.

*1446–1406 BC
Numbers–Deuteronomy*

Because of disbelief and disobedience, the Israelites wander in the desert south of Canaan for 40 years.

God blesses.

*1406–1350 BC
Joshua*

Joshua leads the Israelites in conquering and settling Canaan.

Israel defeated.

*722 BC
2 Kings 17*

When the prophets' warnings go unheeded, the Assyrian Empire conquers the northern kingdom of Israel. People flee, die, or are forced to relocate.

Judah exiled.

*586 BC
2 Kings 18–25
2 Chronicles 36*

God sends more prophets to warn his people. When their words are ignored, the Babylonian Empire conquers the southern kingdom of Judah.

Jews return.

*538–430 BC
Ezra–Esther*

Zerubbabel, then Ezra, and finally Nehemiah help relocate many of the Jews from Babylon. They rebuild the temple and the walls of Jerusalem.

4

Timeline

Nations rise.

*Dates unknown
Genesis 10–11*

God scatters the growing human race by causing them to speak different languages at the tower of Babel.

God chooses.

*2100 BC
Genesis 12–36*

God selects Abraham to be the father of many nations and promises worldwide blessing will come through his descendants.

God sustains.

*1876 BC
Genesis 37–50*

During a long famine, Abraham's grandson Jacob (a.k.a. Israel) and his family go to Egypt, where their descendants remain for about 400 years.

Judges deliver.

*1350–1051 BC
Judges–Ruth*

A series of judges functioning more like military leaders rescue and guide the nation.

Kings rule.

*1051–931 BC
1 and 2 Samuel–1 Kings 11
1 Chronicles–2 Chronicles 9*

Israelites clamor for a king. They get King Saul, then David, and then David's son Solomon.

Kingdom breaks up.

*931–722 BC
1 Kings 12–2 Kings 17
2 Chronicles 10–35*

Disagreement splits the kingdom: Israel in the north and Judah in the south. God's people drift into idolatry while prophets warn them of judgment.

Israel awaits the Messiah.

430–4 BC

During the time between the Old and New Testaments, Israel languishes under mostly foreign rule.

Messiah arrives.

*4 BC–AD 30
Matthew–John*

Jesus, the long-awaited Messiah, is born in Bethlehem. After spending about thirty years in relative obscurity, Jesus chooses and trains twelve disciples. He teaches, performs miracles, heals people, and shows people God's love. Jesus sacrificially dies on the cross and then rises from the dead three days later to provide a way to God the Father, by grace and through faith. Jesus then ascends to heaven.

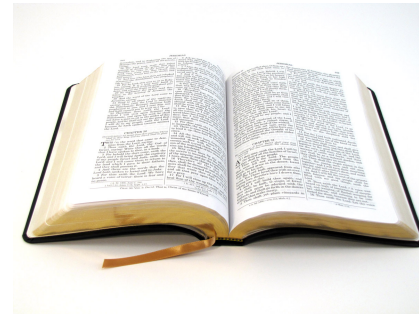
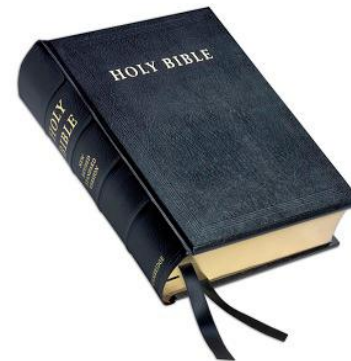
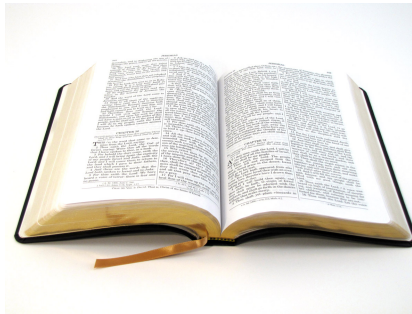
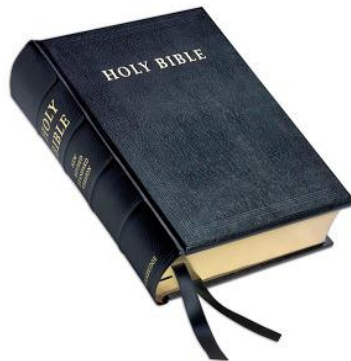
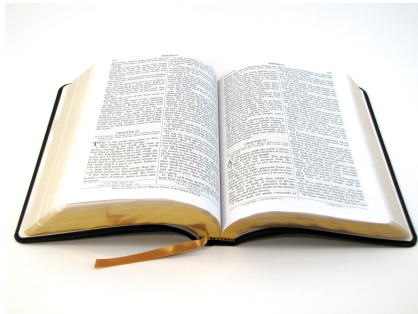
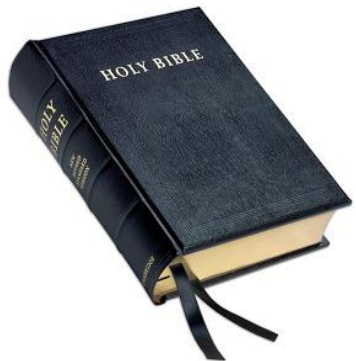
The gospel spreads.

*AD 30–96
Acts*

Jesus' disciples, led primarily by Peter and Paul, spread the good news (the gospel) about Jesus, including the claim that he is coming again to bring history to a close and to complete the restoration of all things. The New Testament Scriptures are written, ending with the book of Revelation near the close of the first century.

WHAT WE'VE COVERED:

1. A Book Like No Other
2. How We Got the Bible
3. Can We Trust the Bible?
4. How it is Organized



Bible Journaling Through 12 Bible Eras

Course Overview



INTRODUCTION PART 3