

Know Themes, Facts, and Key Verses at a Glance

Bible Overview

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How to Use the *Bible Overview* *Pamphlet*

MINOR PROPHETS

(Continued)

Name of the Book of the Bible

Author of the Book

Type of Writing

Where Was it Written?

When Was it Written?

Why Was it Written?

Outline: Topics and Chapters

Key Verses that Summarize
an Important Truth

c. = Circa (about)

HAGGAI

Who: Haggai

What: Prophecy and Hope

Where: Judah

When: c. 520 BC

Why: To urge the people to complete rebuilding the Temple.

Outline (Chapter)

- Rebuild Temple (1)
- Blessings (2)
- David's Throne (2)

Key Verse: This is what I covenanted with you when you came out of Egypt. And my Spirit remains among you. Do not fear. (Haggai 2:5)

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)

HISTORY

The 12 History books continue with the story of the people of Israel and the conquest of the Promised Land in the book of Joshua, the continuous cycle of disobedience in the book of Judges, the first kings and the United Kingdom, Divided Kingdom, the Assyrian invasion, Babylonian invasion, the years in exile, and the return from exile during the Persian rule.

JOSHUA

Who: Unknown (Joshua)
What: History of Conquest
Where: Canaan
When: c. 1405 BC–1383 BC
Why: To assure the people that obedience to God is rewarded.

Outline (Chapter)

- The Conquest (1-12)
- Dividing the Land (13-22)
- Joshua's Farewell (23-24)

Key Verse: Be strong and very courageous. Be careful to obey all the law my servant Moses gave you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, that you may be successful wherever you go. (Joshua 1:7)

JUDGES

Who: Unknown (Samuel)
What: History before Kings
Where: Canaan
When: c. 1086 BC–1004 BC
Why: To stress the importance of remaining loyal to God.

Outline (Chapter)

- Reasons for Failure (1)
- The Judges: Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Gideon, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, and Samson (2-16)
- Days of Lawlessness (17-21)

Key Verse: In those days Israel had no king; everyone did as he saw fit. (Judges 21:25)

RUTH

Who: Unknown (Samuel)
What: Story of Faithful Foreigner
Where: Canaan
When: c. 1046 BC–1035 BC
Why: To demonstrate the kind of faithfulness, godliness, loyalty, and love that God desires for us.

Outline (Chapter)

- Naomi and Ruth (1)
- Ruth meets Boaz (2)
- The Threshing Floor (3)
- The Marriage (4)

Key Verse: But Ruth replied, "Don't urge me to leave you or to turn back from you. Where you go I will go, and where you stay I will stay. Your people will be my people and your God my God." (Ruth 1:16)

1 SAMUEL

Who: Unknown
What: History of Events
Where: Israel and Judah
When: c. 1050 BC–750 BC
Why: To record how Israel got a king.

Outline (Chapter)

- Samuel (1-7)
- Saul (8-15)
- Saul and David (16-31)

Key Verse: But Samuel replied: "Does the LORD delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as much as in obeying the voice of the LORD? To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams." (1 Samuel 15:22)

2 SAMUEL

Who: Unknown
What: History of Events
Where: Israel and Judah
When: c. 1050 BC–750 BC
Why: To demonstrate the prominence of David's line.

Outline (Chapter)

- David's Reign in Judah (1-4)
- David Unites Israel (5-10)
- David and Bathsheba (11-12)
- Family Problems (13-20)
- Conclusions (21-24)

Key Verse: I have been with you wherever you have gone, and I have cut off all your enemies from before you. Now I will make your name great, like the names of the greatest men of the earth. (2 Samuel 7:9)

HISTORY

1 KINGS

Who: Unknown

What: Evaluation of the Kings

Where: In Exile in Babylon

When: 590 BC–570 BC

Why: To demonstrate the value of obeying and the danger of disobeying God.

Outline (Chapter)

- King Solomon's Reign (1-4)
- Temple Construction (5-8)
- Queen of Sheba (9-10)
- Kingdom Splits (11-16)
- Prophet Elijah (17-22)

Key Verse: So give your servant a discerning heart to govern your people and to distinguish between right and wrong. (1 Kings 3:9a)

2 KINGS

Who: Unknown

What: Evaluation of the Kings

Where: In Exile in Babylon

When: 590 BC–550 BC

Why: To demonstrate the value of obeying God.

Outline (Chapter)

- The Prophet Elisha (1-8)
- Kings of Judah and Israel (9-16)
- Fall of Israel (17-21)
- King Josiah (22-23)
- Fall of Judah; Exile (24-25)

Key Verse: And Hezekiah prayed to the LORD: "O LORD, God of Israel, enthroned between the cherubim, you alone are God over all the kingdoms of the earth. You have made heaven and earth." (2 Kings 19:15)

1 CHRONICLES

Who: Ezra

What: Review of David's Reign

Where: Judah

When: c. 450 BC–425 BC

Why: To encourage the remnant.

Key Verse: "Oh, that you would bless me and enlarge my territory! Let your hand be with me, and keep me from harm so that I will be free from pain." (1 Chronicles 4:10)

2 CHRONICLES

Who: Ezra

What: Highlights Kings of Judah

Where: Judah

When: c. 450 BC–425 BC

Why: To show the benefits that come from obedience.

Key Verse: As for us, the LORD is our God, and we have not forsaken him. (2 Chronicles 13:10a)

EZRA

Who: Ezra

What: History of Reconstruction

Where: Judah

When: c. 457 BC–444 BC

Why: Provide a detailed account of the exiles' return and the rebuilding of the Temple.

Outline (Chapter)

- The Exiles Return (1-2)
- Rebuilding the Temple (3-6)
- The Work of Ezra (7-10)

Key Verse: With praise and thanksgiving they sang to the LORD: "He is good; his love to Israel endures forever. And all the people gave a great shout of praise to the LORD, because the foundation of the house of the LORD was laid." (Ezra 3:11)

NEHEMIAH

Who: Nehemiah

What: History of Reconstruction

Where: Judah

When: c. 445 BC–430 BC

Why: Rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

Outline (Chapter)

- Nehemiah Returns (1-2)
- The Rebuilding of the Walls (3)
- Threats and Persecution (4-7)
- Renewal of Covenant (8-10)
- Dedication and Laws (11-13)

Key Verse: Nehemiah said, "Go and enjoy choice food and sweet drinks, and send some to those who have nothing prepared. This day is sacred to our Lord. Do not grieve, for the joy of the LORD is your strength." (Nehemiah 8:10)

ESTHER

Who: Unknown

What: Story of Redemption

Where: Persia

When: c. 464 BC–435 BC

Why: To demonstrate that, in all circumstances, God is in control.

Outline (Chapter)

- Search for a new Queen (1-2)
- Haman's Plot (3)
- Esther's Plan (4-6)
- Haman's Downfall (7)
- Esther saves the Jews (8-10)

Key Verse: For if you remain silent at this time, relief and deliverance for the Jews will arise from another place, but you and your father's family will perish. And who knows but that you have come to royal position for such a time as this? (Esther 4:14)

POETRY & WISDOM

The five Poetry and Wisdom books include hymns, proverbs, poems, and dramas. They illustrate the creative ways the people of Israel expressed themselves to God and to each other.

JOB

Who: Unknown
What: Story of Perseverance
Where: Mesopotamia (Uz)
When: Unknown
Why: To show the sovereignty of God and to illustrate faithfulness in the midst of suffering.

Outline (Chapter)

- Job Tested (1-3)
- Job's Friends (4-31)
- Elihu's Speech (32-37)
- God's Answer (38-42)

Key Verse: I know that my Redeemer lives, and that in the end he will stand upon the earth. And after my skin has been destroyed, yet in my flesh I will see God. (Job 19:25, 26)

PSALMS

Who: David, Moses, Asaph, Solomon, Ethan, Sons of Korah
What: Poetry and Song
Where: Ancient Israel
When: c. 1410 BC–430 BC
Why: To communicate with God and worship him.

Outline (Chapter)

- Book I: Psalms 1-41
- Book II: Psalms 42-72
- Book III: Psalms 73-89
- Book IV: Psalms 90-106
- Book V: Psalms 107-150

Key Verse: My mouth will speak in praise of the Lord. Let every creature praise his holy name for ever and ever. (Psalm 145:21)

PROVERBS

Who: Solomon and others
What: Wisdom
Where: Israel
When: c. 950 BC–700 BC
Why: To provide wisdom and guidance for God's children.

Outline (Chapter)

- Lessons in Wisdom (1-9)
- Proverbs of Solomon (10-22)
- Other Wise Sayings (23-24)
- Solomon's Sayings (25-29)
- Other Proverbs (30-31)

Key Verse: Trust in the LORD with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge him, and he will make your paths straight. (Proverbs 3:5, 6)

ECCLESIASTES

Who: Solomon
What: Wisdom
Where: Jerusalem
When: c. 935 BC
Why: A search to discover truth.

Outline (Chapter)

- The Meaning of Life (1-2)
- Life is Not Always Fair (3-6)
- Wisdom (7-8)
- No One Knows the Future (9-10)
- Obedience to God (11-12)

Key Verse: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For God will bring every deed into judgment, including every hidden thing, whether it is good or evil. (Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14)

SONG OF SOLOMON

Who: Solomon
What: Love Poem
Where: Jerusalem
When: c. 965 BC
Why: To illustrate the joy of authentic love found in marriage.

Outline (Chapter)

- The Courtship (1-3)
- The Wedding (3-4)
- The Lasting Relationship (5-8)

Key Verse: Many waters cannot quench love; rivers cannot wash it away. If one were to give all the wealth of his house for love, it would be utterly scorned. (Song of Solomon 8:7)

MAJOR PROPHETS

The five Major Prophets are not called “major” because of their message or quality, but rather because of the length of the books. The prophets brought God’s word which included warning of judgment, warnings and hope for the immediate future (as well as warnings and hope for the distant future), and hope in the coming Messiah.

ISAIAH

Who: Isaiah

What: Prophecy and Judgement

Where: Judah

When: c. 740 BC–680 BC

Why: To convince the people that salvation was possible through repentance and hope in the coming Messiah.

Outline (Chapter)

- Condemnation (1-39)
- Comfort in Exile (40-55)
- Future Hope (56-66)

Key Verse: For to us a child is born, to us a son is given, and the government will be on his shoulders. And he will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. (Isaiah 9:6)

JEREMIAH

Who: Jeremiah

What: Prophecy and Judgement

Where: Judah

When: c. 626 BC–580 BC

Why: To warn Judah of their destruction, to remind them of their sin, and convince them to submit to the Babylonian invaders.

Outline (Chapter)

- Jeremiah (1-10)
- Prophetic Warnings (11-28)
- New Covenant (29-39)
- The Fall of Jerusalem (40-52)

Key Verse: “For I know the plans I have for you,” declares the LORD, “plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.” (Jeremiah 29:11)

LAMENTATIONS

Who: Jeremiah

What: Dirge Poem (Lament)

Where: Babylon

When: c. 586 BC–584 BC

Why: To express the despair of the people of Judah over the loss of their land, city, and Temple.

Outline (Chapter)

- Sorrows of Captives (1)
- Anger with Jerusalem (2)
- Hope and Mercy (3)
- Punishment (4)
- Restoration (5)

Key Verse: Because of the LORD’s great love we are not consumed, for his compassions never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness. (Lamentations 3:22, 23)

EZEKIEL

Who: Ezekiel

What: Prophecy and Warning

Where: Babylon

When: c. 587 BC–565 BC

Why: To confront people about their sin, give them one last chance to repent, and offer hope.

Outline (Chapter)

- Ezekiel (1-3)
- Judgment of Judah (4-24)
- Judgment on the Nations (25-32)
- The End of the Age (33-39)
- Restoration of Temple (40-48)

Key Verse: I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit in you; I will remove from you your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh. (Ezekiel 36:26)

DANIEL

Who: Daniel

What: Prophecy and Apocalyptic

Where: Babylon

When: c. 605 BC–530 BC

Why: To convince the Jewish exiles that God is sovereign and to provide them with a vision of their future redemption.

Outline (Chapter)

- Daniel and His Friends (1-6)
- Apocalyptic Visions (7-12)

Key Verse: In the time of those kings, the God of heaven will set up a kingdom that will never be destroyed, nor will it be left to another people. It will crush all those kingdoms and bring them to an end, but it will itself endure forever. (Daniel 2:44)

MINOR PROPHETS

The 12 Minor Prophets, called “The Book of the Twelve” in the Hebrew Bible, are just as important as the Major Prophets. They are called “minor” because of the shorter length of the books. The Minor Prophets also brought God’s word to the people regarding judgment and hope.

HOSEA

Who: Hosea
What: Prophecy and Warning
Where: Israel
When: c. 755 BC–710 BC
Why: To illustrate Israel’s spiritual adultery and warn of destruction.
Outline (Chapter)
 • The Unfaithful Wife (1-3)
 • The Unfaithful Nation (4-14)
Key Verse: Because you have rejected knowledge, I also reject you as my priests; because you have ignored the law of your God, I also will ignore your children. (Hosea 4:6)

JOEL

Who: Joel
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Judah
When: Unknown
Why: To call Judah to repentance in order to avoid judgment.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Locusts (1)
 • Blessings and Curses (2-3)
Key Verse: And afterward, I will pour out my Spirit on all people. Your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions. (Joel 2:28b)

AMOS

Who: Amos
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Israel
When: c. 760 BC–750 BC
Why: To accuse and judge Israel for injustice and lack of mercy.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Neighbors Punished (1-3)
 • Israel’s Destruction (3-8)
 • Future Hope (9)
Key Verse: Seek good, not evil, that you may live. Then the LORD God Almighty will be with you, just as you say he is. (Amos 5:14)

OBADIAH

Who: Obadiah
What: Prophecy
Where: Judah
When: c. 586 BC
Why: To prophesy against Edom.
Outline: (Verses)
 • Judgment on Edom (1-9)
 • Edom’s Violations (10-14)
 • Israel’s Victory (15-21)
Key Verse: Because of the violence against your brother Jacob, you will be covered with shame; you will be destroyed forever. (Obadiah 10)

JONAH

Who: Jonah
What: Story of God’s Mercy
Where: Nineveh
When: c. 783 BC–753 BC
Why: To show that God loves all.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Jonah Flees (1)
 • Jonah Prays (2)
 • Jonah’s Anger with God’s Mercy
Key Verse: I knew that you are a gracious and compassionate God, slow to anger and abounding in love, a God who relents from sending calamity. (Jonah 4:2b)

MICAH

Who: Micah
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Israel and Judah
When: c. 739 BC–686 BC
Why: To warn people of judgment and to offer hope.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Judgment and Deliverance (1-5)
 • Confession and Restoration (6-7)
Key Verse: He has showed you, O man, what is good. And what does the LORD require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God. (Micah 6:8)

NAHUM

Who: Nahum
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Judah and Nineveh
When: c. 664 BC–612 BC
Why: To pronounce judgment on Nineveh and the Assyrian Empire.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Judgment (1)
 • Hope for Judah (1)
 • Nineveh’s Destruction (2-3)
Key Verse: The LORD is good, a refuge in times of trouble. He cares for those who trust in him. (Nahum 1:7)

HABAKKUK

Who: Habakkuk
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Judah
When: c. 609 BC–597 BC
Why: To affirm that the wicked will not prevail and to remind Judah that God is in control.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Tough Questions (1-2)
 • Praise to the Lord (3)
Key Verse: ...yet I will rejoice in the LORD, I will be joyful in God my Savior. (Habakkuk 3:18)

ZEPHANIAH

Who: Zephaniah
What: Prophecy and Judgment
Where: Judah
When: c. 640 BC–628 BC
Why: To motivate repentance.
Outline (Chapter)
 • Judgment on Judah (1)
 • Judgment on the Nations (2)
 • Promise of Restoration (3)
Key Verse: The great day of the LORD is near—near and coming quickly. Listen! The cry on the day of the LORD will be bitter, the shouting of the warrior there. (Zephaniah 1:14)

Minor Prophets continued ➔

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Author of the Book

Type of Writing

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Why Was it Written?

Outline: Topics and Chapters

Key Verses that Summarize
an Important Truth

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MINOR PROPHETS

(Continued)

HAGGAI

Who: Haggai

What: Prophecy and Hope

Where: Judah

When: c. 520 BC

Why: To urge the people to complete rebuilding the Temple.

Outline (Chapter)

- Rebuild Temple (1)
- Blessings (2)
- David's Throne (2)

Key Verse: This is what I covenanted with you when you came out of Egypt. And my Spirit remains among you. Do not fear. (Haggai 2:5)

ZECHARIAH

Who: Zechariah

What: Prophecy and Hope

Where: Judah

When: c. 520 BC–519 BC

Why: To give hope to the remnant.

Outline (Chapter)

- Zechariah's Visions (1-8)
- Messianic Prophecy (9-12)

Key Verse: Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion! Shout, Daughter of Jerusalem! See, your king comes to you, righteous and having salvation, gentle and riding on a donkey, on a colt, the foal of a donkey. (Zechariah 9:9)

MALACHI

Who: Malachi

What: Prophecy and Judgment

Where: Judah

When: c. 430 BC–400 BC

Why: To examine Judah's actions and make sure God has priority.

Outline (Chapter)

- Sins Identified (1-3)
- Rewards for the Righteous (4)

Key Verse: But for you who revere my name, the sun of righteousness will rise with healing in its wings. (Malachi 4:2)

NEW TESTAMENT

GOSPELS & ACTS

The Gospels, which are the first four books of the New Testament, record the good news of God's plan for a Savior through the life, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Each writer has a particular method or style to communicate the life and message of Jesus Christ.

MATTHEW

Who: Matthew (also called Levi)

What: Gospel

Where: Judea

When: c. AD 60

Why: To show Jesus as the Son of David, the Kingly Messiah who fulfills prophecy.

Outline (Chapter)

- Birth and Early Life (1-4)
- Ministry of Christ (5-20)
- Death and Resurrection (21-28)

Key Verse: Then Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." (Matthew 28:18-19)

MARK

Who: John Mark

What: Gospel

Where: Rome

When: c. AD 58

Why: To show Jesus as the Suffering Son of Man sent to serve and not be served.

Outline (Chapter)

- Introduction (1)
- Ministry of Christ (2-10)
- Death and Resurrection (11-16)

Key Verse: ...Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be slave of all. For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many. (Mark 10:43-45)

LUKE

Who: Luke (The Physician)

What: Gospel

Where: Caesarea

When: c. AD 60–AD 62

Why: To show Jesus as the Savior of the World who has compassion for all human beings.

Outline (Chapter)

- Birth and Early Life (1-4)
- Ministry of Christ (5-19)
- Death and Resurrection (20-24)

Key Verse: Then he said to them all: "If anyone would come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me. For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me will save it." (Luke 9:23,24)

JOHN

Who: John (The Beloved Disciple)

What: Gospel

Where: Asia Minor

When: c. AD 85–AD 95

Why: To show Jesus as the Son of God, the Word made flesh, who provides eternal life for all who believe in him.

Outline (Chapter)

- Introduction (1)
- Ministry of Christ (2-12)
- Private Ministry (13-17)
- Death and Resurrection (18-21)

Key Verse: For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. (John 3:16)

ACTS

Who: Luke (The Physician)

What: History of Early Church

Where: Caesarea and Rome

When: c. AD 60–AD 62

Why: To record how the Holy Spirit acted through believers to spread the Word of God.

Outline (Chapter)

- Jerusalem (1-8)
- Judea and Samaria (8-12)
- Paul's Journeys (13-20)
- Paul Taken to Rome (21-28)

Key Verse: 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)

PAUL'S LETTERS (EPISTLES)

The apostle Paul wrote 13 letters to young churches, pastors, and friends in order to guide, encourage, and correct them. Most of these letters served a specific purpose or addressed a specific question or problem.

ROMANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Roman Christians
Where: Corinth
When: c. AD 57
Why: To illustrate law, faith, and salvation, and righteous living.

Outline (Chapter)

- Christian Gospel (1-8)
- Israel (9-11)
- Christian Life (12-16)

Key Verse: Therefore, I urge you, brothers, in view of God's mercy, to offer your bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God—this is your spiritual act of worship. Do not conform any longer to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. (Romans 12:1, 2a)

1 CORINTHIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Church in Corinth
Where: Ephesus
When: c. AD 56
Why: To address division and immorality and to encourage them to love each other.

Outline (Chapter)

- Divisions (1-4)
- Morality (5-11)
- Spiritual Gifts (12-14)
- The Resurrection (15-16)

Key Verse: Love is patient, love is kind. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. It is not rude, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs. (1 Corinthians 13:4, 5)

2 CORINTHIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Church in Corinth
Where: Philippi
When: c. AD 56
Why: To defend Paul's call as an apostle, to address deceivers.

Outline (Chapter)

- Apostolic Characteristics (1-7)
- Giving (8-9)
- Paul's Defense (10-13)

Key Verse: But he said to me, "My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness." Therefore I will boast all the more gladly about my weaknesses, so that Christ's power may rest on me. (2 Corinthians 12:9)

GALATIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Churches in Galatia
Where: Asia Minor
When: c. AD 50–AD 55
Why: To warn against legalism and defend justification by faith as well as Paul's apostolic authority.

Outline (Chapter)

- Paul's Defense (1-2)
- Justification by Faith (3-4)
- The Christian Life (5-6)

Key Verse: But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Against such things there is no law. (Galatians 5:22, 23)

EPHESIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Church in Ephesus
Where: Prison in Rome
When: c. AD 60–AD 64
Why: To show believers what it means to be a follower of Christ and encourage them in their spiritual walk.

Outline (Chapter)

- Spiritual Blessings (1-3)
- The Christian Life (4-6)

Key Verse: For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—not by works, so that no one can boast. (Ephesians 2:8, 9)

PHILIPPIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Church in Philippi
Where: Prison in Rome
When: c. AD 60–AD 64
Why: To express Paul's love and affection for the Philippians.

Outline (Chapter)

- Joy of Life (1)
- Humility of Christ (2)
- Finish the Race (3)
- Thanks and Greetings (4)

Key Verse: Do everything without complaining or arguing, so that you may become blameless and pure, children of God without fault in a crooked and depraved generation, in which you shine like stars in the universe. (Philippians 2:14, 15)

COLOSSIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Church in Colossae
Where: Prison in Rome
When: c. AD 60–AD 64
Why: To counteract heretical teachings and exhort believers

Outline (Chapter)

- Thanksgiving (1)
- Work of Christ (1-2)
- Finish the Race (3-4)
- Final Greetings (4)

Key Verse: For in Christ all the fullness of the Deity lives in bodily form, and you have been given fullness in Christ, who is the head over every power and authority. (Colossians 2:9, 10)

PAUL'S LETTERS (EPISTLES)

1 THESSALONIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to the Church in Thessalonica
Where: Corinth
When: c. AD 49–AD 54
Why: To emphasize Christ's return and to stress commitment.

Outline (Chapter)

- Faith and Example (1-3)
- Living for God (4)
- Christ's Return (4-5)

Key Verse: Be joyful always; pray continually; give thanks in all circumstances, for this is God's will for you in Christ Jesus. Do not put out the Spirit's fire; do not treat prophecies with contempt. Test everything. Hold on to the good. Avoid every kind of evil. May God himself, the God of peace, sanctify you through and through. May your whole spirit, soul and body be kept blameless at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. (1 Thess. 5:16-23)

2 THESSALONIANS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to the Church in Thessalonica
Where: Corinth
When: c. AD 50–AD 54
Why: To emphasize Christ's return and to encourage believers.

Outline (Chapter)

- Praise and Encouragement (1)
- Christ's Return (2)
- Pray and Work (3)

Key Verse: We have confidence in the Lord that you are doing and will continue to do the things we command. May the Lord direct your hearts into God's love and Christ's perseverance. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, we command you, brothers, to keep away from every brother who is idle and does not live according to the teaching you received from us. (2 Thessalonians 3:4-6)

1 TIMOTHY

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Timothy
Where: Rome
When: c. AD 64
Why: To remove false doctrine and suggest proper leadership for the church in Ephesus.

Outline (Chapter)

- Trouble in Ephesus (1)
- Church Leadership (2-3)
- False Teachers (4)
- Discipline (5)
- Paul's Advice to Timothy (6)

Key Verse: Don't let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity. Until I come, devote yourself to the public reading of Scripture, to preaching and to teaching. (1 Timothy 4:12, 13)

2 TIMOTHY

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Timothy
Where: Prison in Rome
When: c. AD 65–AD 67
Why: To encourage Timothy to remain faithful in ministry even in the midst of suffering.

Outline (Chapter)

- Thanksgiving (1)
- Call to Remain Faithful (2)
- Authority of God's Word (3)
- Lead a Godly Life (3-4)

Key Verse: ...from infancy you have known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. (2 Tim. 3:15-17)

TITUS

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Titus
Where: Rome
When: c. AD 64
Why: To encourage the church in Crete to do good works.

Outline (Chapter)

- Instruction for Titus (1)
- Living the Faith (2-3)
- Final Instructions (3)

Key Verse: But when the kindness and love of God our Savior appeared, he saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of his mercy. He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit, whom he poured out on us generously through Jesus Christ our Savior, so that, having been justified by his grace, we might become heirs having the hope of eternal life. (Titus 3:4-7)

PHILEMON

Who: Paul
What: Letter to Philemon
Where: Prison in Rome
When: c. AD 60
Why: To appeal to Philemon to forgive and receive Onesimus, a runaway slave.

Outline (Verses)

- Salutations (1-3)
- Philemon's Love and Faith (4-7)
- Paul's Appeal (8-22)
- Final Greetings (22-25)

Key Verse: So if you consider me a partner, welcome him as you would welcome me. If he has done you any wrong or owes you anything, charge it to me. I, Paul, am writing this with my own hand. I will pay it back—not to mention that you owe me your very self. (Philemon 17-19)

GENERAL EPISTLES & REVELATION

The eight General Epistles were written by other apostles and leaders including Simon Peter, James, John, and Jude. The General Epistles were addressed to the early Christians to provide guidance, encouragement through persecution, and warnings of false teachings.

HEBREWS

Who: Unknown (Paul)
What: Letter to Hebrew Believers
Where: Unknown
When: c. AD 60–AD 69
Why: To emphasize the superiority of Christ over the Old Covenant.

Outline (Chapter)

- Supremacy of Christ (1-4)
- The New Covenant (4-10)
- The Life of Faith (11-13)

Key Verse: Let us fix our eyes on Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith, who for the joy set before him endured the cross, scorning its shame, and sat down at the right hand of the throne of God. (Hebrews 12:2)

JAMES

Who: James
What: Letter to Jewish Believers
Where: Jerusalem
When: c. AD 48
Why: Encouragement to live out one's faith within the Christian community.

Outline (Chapter)

- Living a Life of Faith (1-2)
- Faith without Works (2-3)
- Speech and Wisdom (3-4)

Key Verse: My dear brothers, take note of this: Everyone should be quick to listen, slow to speak and slow to become angry, for man's anger does not bring about the righteous life that God desires. (James 1:19, 20)

1 PETER

Who: Peter
What: Letter to All Christians
Where: Rome
When: c. AD 64–AD 65
Why: To call Christians to holiness.
Outline (Chapter)

- Holiness and Submission (1-2)
- Suffering (3-4)

Key Verse: The end of all things is near. Therefore be clear minded and self-controlled so that you can pray. (1 Peter 4:7)

2 PETER

Who: Peter
What: Letter to All Christians
Where: Rome
When: c. AD 64–AD 70
Why: To warn against false teachers.
Outline (Chapter)

- Living Like Christ; False Teachers (1-2)
- The Return of Christ (3)

Key Verse: For prophecy never had its origin in the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit. (2 Peter 1:21)

1 JOHN

Who: John
What: Letter to All Christians
Where: Ephesus
When: c. AD 85–AD 95
Why: To emphasize love in Christ.
Outline (Chapter)

- Living in the Light (1-2)
- Living in Love (3-4)
- Living by Faith (5)

Key Verse: Whoever does not love does not know God, because God is love. (1 John 4:8)

2 JOHN

Who: John
What: Letter to the Elect Lady
Where: Ephesus
When: c. AD 85–AD 95
Why: To warn against heresy and false teachers
Key Verse: Watch out that you do not lose what you have worked for, but that you may be rewarded fully. (2 John 8)

3 JOHN

Who: John
What: Letter to Gaius
Where: Ephesus
When: c. AD 85–AD 95
Why: To praise Gaius for his loyalty to the truth and criticize Diotrephes for his pride.
Key Verse: I have no greater joy than to hear that my children are walking in the truth. (3 John 4)

JUDE

Who: Jude
What: Letter to all Christians
Where: Unknown
When: c. AD 60–AD 95
Why: To warn against heresy
Key Verse: To him who is able to keep you from falling and to present you before his glorious presence without fault and with great joy. (Jude 24)

The book of Revelation addressed seven churches in Asia Minor (Turkey today). It encourages believers who are experiencing persecution. Revelation illustrates that God is in control and that all people were created to love and worship God.

REVELATION

Who: John
What: Letter to Seven Churches
Where: Island of Patmos
When: c. AD 96 or c. AD 69
Why: To give hope to persecuted Christians and provide a vision of Christ's return.

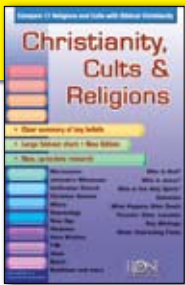
Outline (Chapter)

- The Seven Churches (1-4)
- Visions (5-16)
- God's Triumph (17-20)
- The New Creation (21-22)

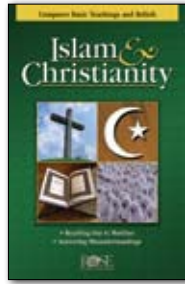
Key Verse: Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no longer any sea. (Revelation 21:1)

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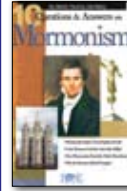
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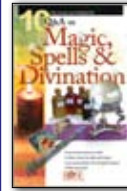
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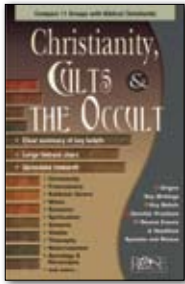
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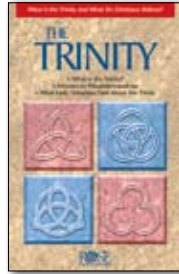
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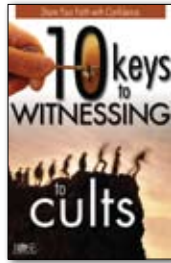
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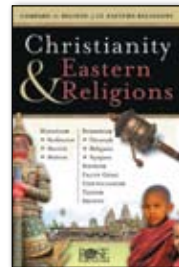
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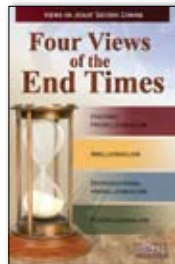
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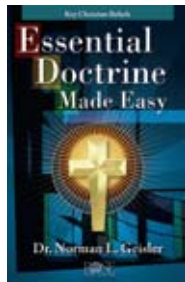
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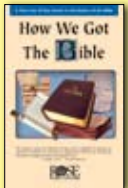


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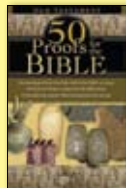


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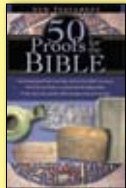
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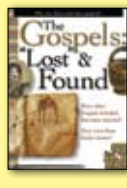
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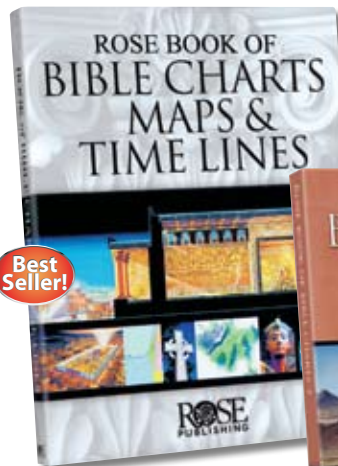
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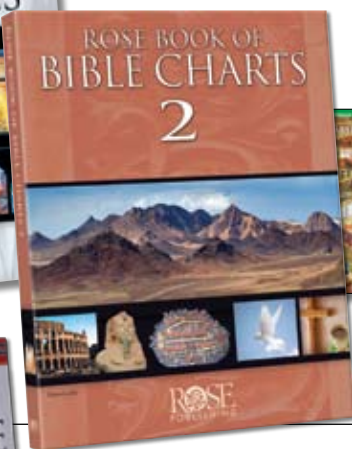


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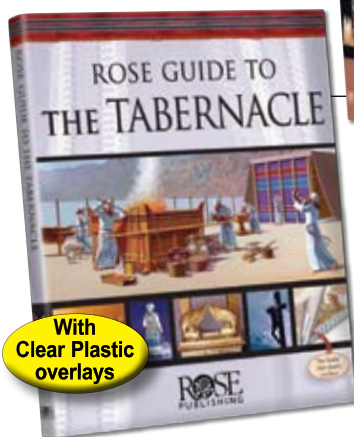
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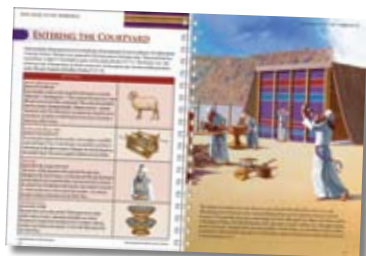


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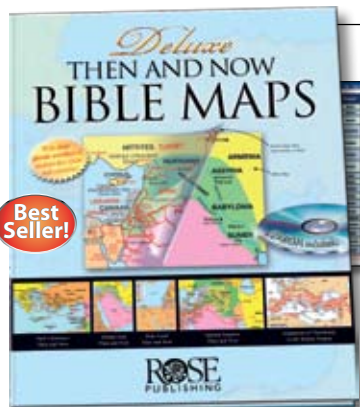
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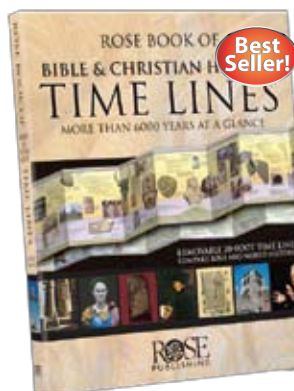
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