

Extras

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Passing this Course

General Course Criteria:

Each grade will be measured:

- Completing all assignments.
- Attend every lesson.
- Maintain a passing grade-average
- Memorize Scripture

How Your Grade will be Calculated

- ATTENDANCE 30 %
- HOMEWORK 20 %
- STUDY QUESTIONS 15 %
- BRAINSTORM 25 %
- FINAL EXAM 10 %
- Passing Grade 80%+

NOTE 1: A year-end grade of 80% or higher will be required to pass this course.

NOTE 2: Assignments handed in late will be penalized with a minimum of five marks.

NOTE 3: By the end of this course, You will list by memory all the names of the books of the Bible in order.

What are the Books of the Bible?

The 66 Books of the Bible

The Holy Bible is a collection of 66 books. What are the books of the Bible?

The books of Bible were not written all at once but were written by 40 different authors over the course of thousands of years. The Bible is divided into 2 halves called "Testaments". The Old Testament contains 39 books and the New Testament has 27 books.

Simplified List of the Books of the Bible

- Old Testament (39)
 - **Torah/Pentateuch**
 - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
 - **History**
 - Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther
 - **Poetry**
 - Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
 - **Prophecy**
 - Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
- New Testament (27)
 - **Gospels**
 - Matthew, Mark, Luke, John
 - **History**
 - Acts
 - **Paul's Epistles**
 - Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon
 - **General Epistles**
 - Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude
 - **Prophecy**
 - Revelation

Here is a complete list of the books of the Bible with a brief description for each:

Old Testament books of the Bible

The books within each testament are also grouped according to a type. For example, the first 5 books of the Bible are "The Law" or the "Torah". The Greek title for these first 5 books is "Pentateuch" which means "5 scrolls or books".

The Law / Torah / Pentateuch:

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
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1. Genesis

Genesis answers two big questions: “How did God’s relationship with the world begin?” and “Where did the nation of Israel come from?”

2. Exodus

God saves Israel from slavery in Egypt, and then enters into a special relationship with them.

3. Leviticus

God gives Israel instructions for how to worship Him.

4. Numbers

Israel fails to trust and obey God, and wanders in the wilderness for 40 years.

5. Deuteronomy

Moses gives Israel instructions (in some ways, a recap of the laws in Exodus–Numbers) for how to love and obey God in the Promised Land.

Books of History in the Old Testament

Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther

6. Joshua

Joshua (Israel’s new leader) leads Israel to conquer the Promised land, then parcels out territories to the twelve tribes of Israel.

7. Judges

Israel enters a cycle of turning from God, falling captive to oppressive nations, calling out to God, and being rescued by leaders God sends their way (called “judges”).

8. Ruth

Two widows lose everything, and find hope in Israel—which leads to the birth of the future King David.

9. 1 Samuel

Israel demands a king, who turns out to be quite a disappointment.

10. 2 Samuel

David, a man after God’s own heart, becomes king of Israel.

11. 1 Kings

The kingdom of Israel has a time of peace and prosperity under King Solomon, but afterward splits, and the two lines of kings turn away from God.

12. 2 Kings

Both kingdoms ignore God and his prophets, until they both fall captive to other world empires.

13. 1 Chronicles

This is a brief history of Israel from Adam to David, culminating with David commissioning the temple of God in Jerusalem.

14. 2 Chronicles

David’s son Solomon builds the temple, but after centuries of rejecting God, the Babylonians take the southern Israelites captive and destroy the temple.

15. Ezra

The Israelites rebuild the temple in Jerusalem, and a scribe named Ezra teaches the people to once again obey God’s laws.

16. Nehemiah

The city of Jerusalem is in bad shape, so Nehemiah rebuilds the wall around the city.

17. Esther

Someone hatches a genocidal plot to bring about Israel’s extinction, and Esther must face the emperor to ask for help.

Books of Poetry in the Old Testament

Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon

18. Job

Satan attacks a righteous man named Job, and Job and his friends argue about why terrible things are happening to him.

19. Psalms

A collection of 150 songs that Israel sang to God (and to each other)—kind of like a hymnal for the ancient Israelites.

20. Proverbs

A collection of sayings written to help people make wise decisions that bring about justice.

21. Ecclesiastes

A philosophical exploration of the meaning of life—with a surprisingly nihilistic tone for the Bible.

22. Song of Solomon (Song of Songs)

A love song (or collection of love songs) celebrating love, desire, and marriage.

Books of prophecy in the Old Testament

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

23. Isaiah

God sends the prophet Isaiah to warn Israel of future judgment—but also to tell them about a coming king and servant who will “bear the sins of many.”

24. Jeremiah

God sends a prophet to warn Israel about the coming Babylonian captivity, but the people don’t take the news very well.

25. Lamentations

A collection of dirges lamenting the fall of Jerusalem after the Babylonian attacks.

26. Ezekiel

God chooses a man to speak for Him to Israel, to tell them the error of their ways and teach them justice: Ezekiel.

27. Daniel

Daniel becomes a high-ranking wise man in the Babylonian and Persian empires, and has prophetic visions concerning Israel's future.

28. Hosea

Hosea is told to marry a prostitute who leaves him, and he must bring her back: a picture of God's relationship with Israel.

29. Joel

God sends a plague of locusts to Judge Israel, but his judgment on the surrounding nations is coming, too.

30. Amos

A shepherd named Amos preaches against the injustice of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

31. Obadiah

Obadiah warns the neighboring nation of Edom that they will be judged for plundering Jerusalem.

32. Jonah

A disobedient prophet runs from God, is swallowed by a great fish, and then preaches God's message to the city of Nineveh.

33. Micah

Micah confronts the leaders of Israel and Judah regarding their injustice, and prophecies that one day the Lord himself will rule in perfect justice.

34. Nahum

Nahum foretells of God's judgment on Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

35. Habakkuk

Habakkuk pleads with God to stop the injustice and violence in Judah, but is surprised to find that God will use the even more violent Babylonians to do so.

36. Zephaniah

God warns that he will judge Israel and the surrounding nations, but also that he will restore them in peace and justice.

37. Haggai

The people have abandoned the work of restoring God's temple in Jerusalem, and so Haggai takes them to task.

38. Zechariah

The prophet Zechariah calls Israel to return to God, and records prophetic visions that show what's happening behind the scenes.

39. Malachi

God has been faithful to Israel, but they continue to live disconnected from him—so God sends Malachi to call them out.

New Testament books of the Bible

The New Testament includes 27 books about Jesus' life and those who followed Him.

The Gospels

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John

40. The Gospel of Matthew

This is an account of Jesus’ life, death, and resurrection, focusing on Jesus’ role as the true king of the Jews.

41. The Gospel of Mark

This brief account of Jesus’ earthly ministry highlights Jesus’ authority and servanthood.

42. The Gospel of Luke

Luke writes the most thorough account of Jesus’ life, pulling together eyewitness testimonies to tell the full story of Jesus.

43. The Gospel of John

John lists stories of signs and miracles with the hope that readers will believe in Jesus.

New Testament Book of History

Acts

44. Acts

Jesus returns to the Father, the Holy Spirit comes to the church, and the gospel of Jesus spreads throughout the world.

Paul's Epistles

Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon
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45. Romans

Paul summarizes how the gospel of Jesus works in a letter to the churches at Rome, where he plans to visit.

46. 1 Corinthians

Paul writes a disciplinary letter to a fractured church in Corinth, and answers some questions that they’ve had about how Christians should behave.

47. 2 Corinthians

Paul writes a letter of reconciliation to the church at Corinth, and clears up some concerns that they have.

48. Galatians

Paul hears that the Galatian churches have been lead to think that salvation comes from the law of Moses, and writes a (rather heated) letter telling them where the false teachers have it wrong.

49. Ephesians

Paul writes to the church at Ephesus about how to walk in grace, peace, and love.

50. Philippians

An encouraging letter to the church of Philippi from Paul, telling them how to have joy in Christ.

51. Colossians

Paul writes the church at Colossae a letter about who they are in Christ, and how to walk in Christ.

52. 1 Thessalonians

Paul has heard a good report on the church at Thessalonica, and encourages them to “excel still more” in faith, hope, and love.

53. 2 Thessalonians

Paul instructs the Thessalonians on how to stand firm until the coming of Jesus.

54. 1 Timothy

Paul gives his protégé Timothy instruction on how to lead a church with sound teaching and a godly example.

55. 2 Timothy

Paul is nearing the end of his life, and encourages Timothy to continue preaching the word.

56. Titus

Paul advises Titus on how to lead orderly, counter-cultural churches on the island of Crete.

57. Philemon

Paul strongly recommends that Philemon accept his runaway slave as a brother, not a slave.

General Epistles

Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude

58. Hebrews

A letter encouraging Christians to cling to Christ despite persecution, because he is greater.

59. James

A letter telling Christians to live in ways that demonstrate their faith in action. James was likely the brother of Jesus.

60. 1 Peter

Peter writes to Christians who are being persecuted, encouraging them to testify to the truth and live accordingly.

61. 2 Peter

Peter writes a letter reminding Christians about the truth of Jesus, and warning them that false teachers will come.

62. 1 John

John writes a letter to Christians about keeping Jesus’ commands, loving one another, and important things they should know.

63. 2 John

A very brief letter about walking in truth, love, and obedience.

64. 3 John

An even shorter letter about Christian fellowship.

65. Jude

A letter encouraging Christians to contend for the faith, even though ungodly persons have crept in unnoticed.

Prophecy

Revelation

66. Revelation

While imprisoned on the Isle of Patmos, John sees visions of things that have been, things that are, and things that are yet to come.

Resources and Links

God's Word into English.pptx

- <https://archive.org/details/sgrjr-2000-2001-bible-introduction>

Practical Uses of the Bible

Practical Uses of the Bible

I. Bible Memorization

Always remember the value of memorizing scripture can never be overstated.

Why bible memorization so important.

1. It is a means of bible study

There are three major methods of bible study:

Devotional reading

Extensive study

Memorize scripture

2. Bible memorization is a source of ready answers when sharing the truth about Jesus Christ

BE PREPARED TO FACE ALL ATTACKS AND WITH THE WORD OF GOD IN YOUR HEART AND MIND!!!

Rom.10:15; I Cor. 15:57; II Cor. 1:19; 2:14; 3:19; 10:4-6; Eph. 6:11-17; I John 5:4

Bible memory is an aid in knowing God's Will.

Scripture clearly reveals what God's Will is.

Memorizing Scripture enables us to have an intimate working grasp and an understanding of God's Will and Purpose.

Memorizing the scripture is the source for strengthening our faith.

Our faith should be firmly rooted in the facts revealed by God to us in the bible. By faith; we can obtain promises, appropriate truths and obey commands as revealed in scripture.

A Help in overcoming temptations Matthew 4:1-11

It is imperative that Thus saith the Lord be written upon our mind and heart for immediate recall when our faith is being tested.

Bible memorization is a means of insuring proper attitudes

Isaiah 26:3

If we keep our mind on the Lord by memorizing His Word He will keep us in perfect peace in the midst of the heaviest of storms.

The resource for purifying our mind with good thoughts is memorizing the Word of God.

BAD-THOUGHT SOLUTION:

Philippians 4:8 ... "think on these things"...

Bible memorization is the means of gaining strength and courage.

WHAT did God say to Moses?

Deut. 1:38; 3:28; 8:317:18-20; 6:6-12

WHAT did God say to Joshua?

Joshua 1:8; Deut 31:7,23

WHAT did Jesus say to His disciples?

Mat. 4:4

WHAT is the ultimate success?

To please the Lord

Mat. 3:17; 12:18; 17:5; Mk. 1:11; Lk.3:22; I Cor. 1:21; Col. 1:19; Heb. 11:5; II Pt.1:17

Everybody can memorize scripture

You can memorize scripture!!!

Young children can memorize scripture.

Deut. 6:6-7

How the bible should be memorized.

The bible should be studied and memorized with diligence

Realize it.

Carry it.

Keep them in a prominent place.

Understand each verse in its context.

Learn new verses in the New Testament.

Learn new verses in the Old Testament.

Always read the whole verse.

Concentrate on one verse.

It is a lot easier to memorize and remember a verse if you understand it.

Memorize each verse don't rephrase it.

Keys for memorization

The most important key to accurate and lasting Bible memory is having it word perfect.

John 14:26 But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

An important key is review, review, review, review, review

Review daily

Use a file card system and look as needed.

Quote verses before you go to sleep at night.

Repeat verses upon awakening.

Read the scripture, write it, read it again, memorize it, read again to make sure that you are memorizing the verse perfectly.

Memorize with others.

Practice Practice Practice Practice Practice Practice Practice

John 13:17 "If you know these things, and happy and to be envied are you if you practice them – if you act accordingly and really do them." - - AMP

OUR LOVE FOR OTHERS. John. 13:35

OUR FRUITFUL LIVES. John. 15:8

OUR OBEDIENCE TO HIS WORD John 8:31

The Word of God is the Sword of the Spirit to destroy the yoke of bondages caused by sin and false doctrines.

Isaiah 10:27 And it shall come to pass in that day, that his burden shall be taken away from off thy shoulder, and his yoke from off thy neck, and the yoke shall be destroyed because of the anointing.

1 John 2:27 But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him.

Eph. 6:17 And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God:

Isaiah 59:19 So shall they fear the name of the LORD from the west, and his glory from the rising of the sun. When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall lift up a standard against him

1 John 3:8 He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil.

John 10:10 The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

Typology Final Exam (for reference)

Typology I-A Final Exam Prep

1. Why should we study Typology? (2 part answer)
 2. What is the study of “Typology”?
 3. Define briefly the following five N.T. terms: a. tupos b. skia, c. hupodeigma, d. parabole e. antitupos,
 4. What are the Nine Categories of biblical types?
 5. How should types be used concerning doctrine?
 6. Explain the three different kinds of extremism concerning types.
 7. Explain briefly the truth that each of the following three types teach us:
 8. Jacob’s ladder,
 9. The brazen serpent
 10. Jacob’s well
 11. Certain characters function both as numerals and symbols. Explain the first four examples giving the Hebrew alphabet letters: - number (1,2,3,4,5) -letter -word picture -& meaning of the word picture
- 9-23. What does the number____signify? “one” "nine" “two” "ten" “three” "eleven" "four" "twelve" "five" "thirty-nine" "six" "forty" "seven" "fifty" "eight"
24. Give three different example of sets of “seven” used in Scripture.
 25. Give spiritual application for the following descriptions of Rebekah: a. Rebekah’s willingness to water the camels and obey the servant. b. Rebekah was given gifts of gold and silver. c. Rebekah was given Raiment.
 26. Explain the spiritual significance of the Servant in the story of Rebekah in Genesis 24 and especially bring attention to the fact that he was sent to get Rebekah to bring her to Isaac.
 27. What is meant when the Biblical writers use the word “temple”?
 28. Where do we find the account of the “silver cup” in Scripture? Give reference and a brief summary of the story.
 29. The silver cup was a gift. Draw a spiritual parallel to this.
 30. What does Benjamin’s name mean and what is he a type of?
 31. The steward searched their sacks. Give spiritual application.
 32. Joseph’s coat was of many colors. It was a coat of salvation, character and honor. Explain the typology of the following colors: White, Red, Blue, Purple, Gold, Silver, Brass, Green, Black
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 40. Give the definition of “type”. Verbatim
 41. Give a definition of an antitype. Verbatim
 42. There are four schools of thought on the History of Typology. Give short summary.
1. Hyper-Typical
 2. Rational Critical
 3. Marshian Principle
 4. Moderate
43. How do we know that types are established in the Word by the Holy Spirit?
 44. Contrast Light and Darkness. (Give literal descriptions and complete with spiritual significance.)
- 45-47. There are subsonic and ultra sonic sound waves which are beyond the spectrum of hearing for humans. And there are also frequencies of sound that some humans can hear and other humans cannot. List and describe three different instances in Scripture where sound is prominent or important.

Typology I-A Final Exam Prep The End

List of New Testament Apocrypha

Infancy gospels

- Infancy Gospel of James
- Infancy Gospel of Thomas
- Syriac Infancy Gospel
- History of Joseph the Carpenter
- Life of John the Baptist

Jewish Christian gospels

- Gospel of the Ebionites
- Gospel of the Hebrews
- Gospel of the Nazarenes

Non-canonical gospels

- Gospel of Marcion
- Gospel of Mani
- Gospel of Apelles
- Gospel of Bardesanes
- Gospel of Basilides

Passion gospels

- Gospel of Peter
- Gospel of Nicodemus
- Pseudo-Cyril of Jerusalem on the Life and the Passion of Christ
- Gospel of Bartholomew
- Questions of Bartholomew
- Resurrection of Jesus Christ

Acts

- Acts of Andrew
- Acts of Barnabas
- Acts of John
- Acts of the Martyrs
- Acts of Paul
- Acts of Paul and Thecla
- Acts of Peter
- Acts of Peter and Andrew
- Acts of Peter and Paul
- Acts of Peter and the Twelve
- Acts of Philip
- Acts of Pilate

- Acts of Thomas
- Acts of Timothy
- Acts of Xanthippe, Polyxena, and Rebecca

Epistles

- Epistle of Barnabas
- Epistles of Clement
- Epistle of the Corinthians to Paul
- Epistle of Ignatius to the Smyrnaeans
- Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallians
- Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians
- Epistle to Diognetus
- Epistle to the Laodiceans (an epistle in the name of Paul)
- Epistle to Seneca the Younger (an epistle in the name of Paul)
- Third Epistle to the Corinthians

Apocalypses

- Apocalypse of Paul
- Apocalypse of Peter
- Apocalypse of Pseudo-Methodius
- Apocalypse of Thomas
- Apocalypse of Stephen
- First Apocalypse of James
- Second Apocalypse of James
- The Shepherd of Hermas

BIBLE
INTRODUCTION

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