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OVERVIEW OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

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Host

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ALL BOOKS OF THE BIBLE (OLD TESTAMENT)

39 Books

- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy
- Joshua
- Judges
- Ruth
- 1 Samuel
- 2 Samuel
- 1 Kings
- 2 Kings
- 1 Chronicles
- 2 Chronicles
- Ezra
- Nehemiah
- Esther
- Job
- Psalms
- Proverbs
- Ecclesiastes
- Song of Solomon (or Song of Songs)
- Isaiah
- Jeremiah
- Lamentations
- Ezekiel
- Daniel
- Hosea
- Joel
- Amos
- Obadiah
- Jonah
- Micah
- Nahum
- Habakkuk
- Zephaniah
- Haggai
- Zechariah
- Malachi

ALL BOOKS OF THE BIBLE (NEW TESTAMENT)

27 Books

- Matthew
- Mark
- Luke
- John
- Acts of the Apostles
- Romans
- 1 Corinthians
- 2 Corinthians
- Galatians
- Ephesians
- Philippians
- Colossians
- 1 Thessalonians
- 2 Thessalonians

- 1 Timothy
- 2 Timothy
- Titus
- Philemon
- Hebrews
- James
- 1 Peter
- 2 Peter
- 1 John
- 2 John
- 3 John
- Jude
- Revelation

BOOKS OF THE LAW

Written by Moses

- Genesis (50 Chapters)
- Exodus (40 Chapters)
- Leviticus (27 Chapters)
- Numbers (36 Chapters)
- Deuteronomy (34 Chapters)

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORICAL BOOKS.

The occurrence of these books cover a period of approximately 1000 years.

It recounts the life of the people of Israel

- From their experiences in the promised land of Canaan
- To subsequent exiles,
- To their unbelief and disobedience.

It tells about

- The reign of the Judges.
- Establishment of the kings and the
- Division of Israel into the Northern (Israel) and Southern (Judah) kingdoms.

- Joshua (24 Chapters)
- Judges (21 Chapters)
 - Ruth (4 Chapters)
- 1 Samuel (31 Chapters)
- 2 Samuel (24 Chapters)
 - 1 Kings (22 Chapters)
 - 2 Kings (25 Chapters)
- 1 Chronicles (29 Chapters)
- 2 Chronicles (36 Chapters)
 - Ezra (10 Chapters)
- Nehemiah (13 Chapters)
 - Esther (10 Chapters)

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORICAL BOOKS Overview

Theocracy These books cover the period when Israel was ruled by God (1405-1043 BC)	
Joshua	The possession of the land by the nation.
Judges	The oppression of the nation.
Ruth	

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORICAL BOOKS Overview

The Monarchy

These books trace the history of Israel's monarchy from its establishment to its destruction in 586BC

1 Samuel	The stabilization of the nation
2 Samuel	The expansion of the nation
1 Kings	Chapter 1 to 10 -The glorification of the nation Chapter 11-22 -The division of the nation
2 Kings	Chapter 1-17 -The deterioration of the Northern Kingdom (Israel) Chapter 18-25 -The deportation of the Southern Kingdom (Judah)
1 Chronicles	Preparation of the temple
2 Chronicles	Destruction of the temple

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORICAL BOOKS Overview

The Restoration

These books describe the return of the remnant to the land after 70 years of captivity. 605 – 536 BC

Ezra	The restoration of the temple.
Nehemiah	The reconstruction of the city.
Esther	The protection of the nation's people.

WISDOM LITERATURE

- Job (42 Chapters)
- Psalms (150 Chapters)
- Proverbs (31 Chapters)
- Ecclesiastes (12 Chapters)
 - Song of Solomon
(8 Chapters)

WISDOM LITERATURE

- Psalms

- Book 1 – Chapter 1-41
- Book 2 – Chapter 42-72
- Book 3– Chapter 73-89
- Book 4– Chapter 90-106
- Book 5– Chapter 107-150

HOW THE CHAPTERS OF **THE PSALMS** ARE DIVIDED

Books of Torah

- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy

Chapter divisions in the book of psalms

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

OTHER ASPECTS TO NOTE ABOUT THE CHAPTER DIVISIONS IN **THE PSALMS**

Chapter divisions in the book of psalms

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

REPRESENTATION OF GOD

- Book 1: God *beside* us
- Book 2: God going *before* us
- Book 3: God *around* us
- Book 4: God *above* us
- Book 5: God *among* us

THE PROPHETS

- Isaiah (66 Chapters)
- Jeremiah (52 Chapters)
- Lamentations (5 Chapters)
- Ezekiel (48 Chapters)
- Daniel (12 Chapters)
- Hosea (14 Chapters)
- Joel (3 Chapters)
- Amos (9 Chapters)
- Obadiah (1 Chapter)
- Jonah (4 Chapters)
- Micah (7 Chapters)
- Nahum (3 Chapters)
- Habakkuk (3 Chapters)
- Zephaniah (3 Chapters)
- Haggai (2 Chapters)
- Zechariah (14 Chapters)
- Malachi (4 Chapters)

MAJOR PROPHETS

MINOR PROPHETS

NEW TESTAMENT

- Matthew (28 Chapters)
 - Mark (16 Chapters)
 - Luke (24 Chapters)
 - John (21 Chapters)
- Acts of the Apostles (28 Chapters)
 - Romans (16 Chapters)
- 1 Corinthians (16 Chapters)
- 2 Corinthians (13 Chapters)
 - Galatians (6 Chapters)
 - Ephesians (6 Chapters)
 - Philippians (4 Chapters)
 - Colossians (4 Chapters)
- 1 Thessalonians (5 Chapters)
- 2 Thessalonians (3 Chapters)

- 1 Timothy (6 Chapters)
- 2 Timothy (4 Chapters)
 - Titus (3 Chapters)
- Philemon (1 Chapter)
- Hebrews (13 Chapter)
 - James (5 Chapters)
- 1 Peter (5 Chapters)
- 2 Peter (3 Chapters)
- 1 John (5 Chapters)
 - 2 John (1 Chapter)
 - 3 John (1 Chapter)
 - Jude (1 Chapter)
- Revelation (22 Chapters)

The Gospels vs The Synoptic Gospels

The Main Difference!

The Gospels include;

Matthew

Mark

Luke

John

-The gospels record the good news of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection—the basis of our salvation.

The Synoptic Gospels include;

Matthew

Mark

Luke

-**Synoptic** (*syn — optic*) — basically seeing with the same eye.

The Synoptic Gospels vs The Book of John

Gospels	Explanations
Matthew (Synoptic Gospel)	Written by Apostle Matthew (one of the eleven disciples commissioned by Jesus). -Focuses on Jesus as "Messiah" (the Anointed One).
Mark (Synoptic Gospel)	-Written by Mark (a close associate of the Apostle Peter) -Focuses on Jesus as "a Servant" who came to serve not to be served.
Luke (Synoptic Gospel)	-Written by Luke the Physician (a friend and traveling companion of the Apostle Paul). -Focused on Jesus as the "Glorified Man."
John	-Written by the Apostle John. - Focused on presenting Jesus as "God" . "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God , and the Word was God And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth" (John 1:1 , 14).

Pauline Epistles (Letters)

Pauline Epistles	Location, written from	Written to Church or Individual	Type of Epistle
Romans	From Corinth	Church	
1 Corinthians	From Ephesus	Church	
2 Corinthians	From Marcedonia	Church	
Galatians	From Antioch	Church	
Ephesians	From Roman Prison	Church	Prison Epistles
Philippians	From Roman Prison	Church	Prison Epistles
Colossians	From Roman Prison	Church	Prison Epistles
1 Thessalonians	From Corinth	Church	
2 Thessalonians	From Corinth	Church	
1 Timothy	From Marcedonia	Individual (Timothy)	Pastoral Epistle
2 Timothy	From Rome	Individual (Timothy)	Pastoral Epistle
Titus	From Marcedonia	Individual (Titus)	Pastoral Epistle
Philemon	From Roman Prison	Individual (Philemon)	Prison Epistles

General Epistles (Letters)

General Epistles	Written by	Written to Church or Individual
Hebrews	Debatable	Christian community
James	James, brother of Jesus	Christian audience
1 Peter	Peter, the Apostle	Jews, Gentiles, Christians scattered throughout the northern areas of Asia Minor
2 Peter	Peter, the Apostle	Jews, Gentiles, Christians scattered throughout the northern areas of Asia Minor
1 John	John, the Apostle (Possibly)	Did not specify - Possibly to seven churches in the immediate vicinity of Ephesus
2 John	John, the Apostle	Possibly to the Church — 2 John 1:1
3 John	John, the Apostle	Gaius, a leader of one or more churches in Asia Minor
Jude	Jude (Possibly)	He wanted to expose the false teachers that had infiltrated the Christian community, and he wanted to encourage Christians to stand firm in the faith and fight for the truth

Prophetic/Apocalyptic Literature

- The book of Revelation is an apocalyptic epistle.
- Written by John the Apostle
- In the Isle of Patmos

Conclusion

- **The Old Testament is primarily about the nation of Israel, God's covenant community and the way in which God interacted with them throughout their history.**
- **The New Testament is primarily about Jesus Christ, the Christian church and the way in which the gospel of Jesus Christ was practically lived out within various faith communities.**