

Chronological Bible Study

Introduction to the Study

Opening Meditation

9/11

[Link to Video](#)





Welcome

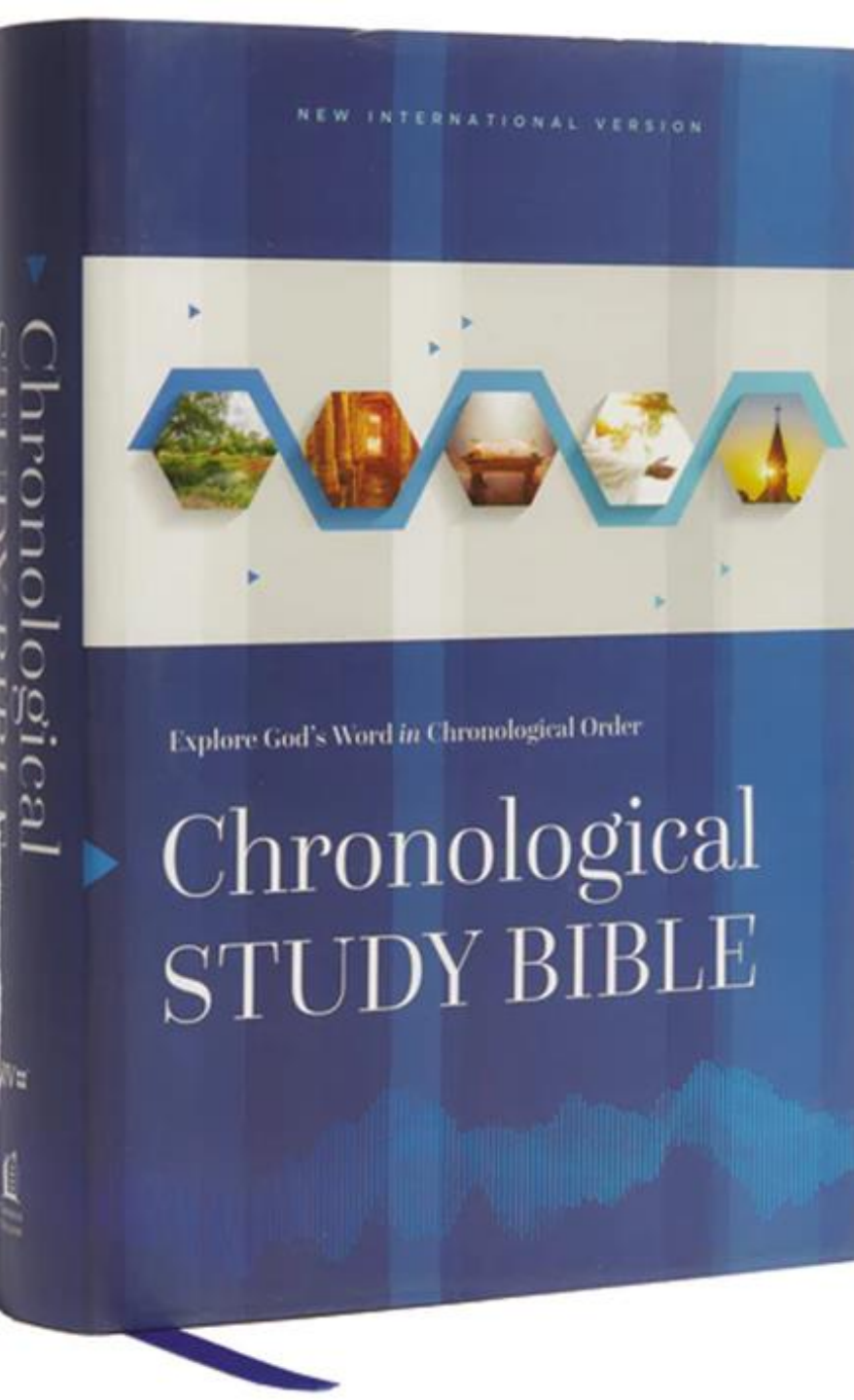
Introductions

- Name
- Where do you live?
- Why were you interested in attending?



The Hybrid Environment

- Comments/discussions by both live and online participants is important!
- If you are online use your camera or at least a still picture of yourself.
- A few events will be held over the year that bring locals that are zooming together
- Hybrid meetings are kind of new. Be patient with me .
- If you have feedback or ideas that might help the experience let me know.



Chronological Study Bible

- You can use any Bible you have.
- This Bible has interesting commentary and overviews related to history and culture.
- It can be purchased on Amazon or Christianbooks.com.

Weekly Summary Format

Every Monday you will receive an email with:

- A meeting reminder
- A zoom link
- A study guide for the next week's reading

After the meeting I'll send out the Powerpoint slides

The Powerpoint slides and Weekly Summary are available on [the Village Church website](#).

Genesis tells the story of God's purpose and plan for his creation and demonstrates God's sovereignty, and the Love God has for His creation. Genesis tells why redemption is needed and presents the first steps in God's bringing people into right relationship with him. It is written as an affirmation of faith and proclamation of God. Everything begins with God, who elects a people of his own. Genesis is the origin of major themes of Scripture: God's creation of the universe, humanity's origin and mission, mankind's fall and predicament, God's authority, human responsibility and divine sovereignty, God's judgement, God's justice and mercy, God's plan for redemption, the covenant of grace, transformation of the sinner, and the obedience and faith of man -- all told through the stories of the pioneers of the faith

Weekly Reading Plan

Day 1: GE 1:1—4:26
 Day 2: GE 5:1– 6:22
 Day 3: GE 7:1 – 8:22
 Day 4: GE 9:1 – 11:32
 Day 5: GE 12:1 – 15:21
 Day 6: GE 16:1—20:18
 Day 7: GE 21:1 – 24:67

Outline

The creation (Day 1)
 Man's Rebellion: sin, death and judgement
 The Fall (Day 1)
 The Judgement of the Flood (Days 2-4)
 The Judgement on the Tower of Babel (Day 4)
 The Life of Abraham (Days 4-7)
 The Birth of Ishmael (Day 6)
 The Birth of Isaac (Day 7)

Key Characters

Adam	Eve
Cain	Abel
Enoch	Noah
Japheth	Shem
Ham	Terah
Abraham	Sarah
Nahor	Lot
Hagar	Ishmael
Isaac	Rebekah

Key Locations

Garden of Eden
 Mesopotamia
 Babylon/Babel
 Ur
 Haran
 Egypt
 Sodom and Gomorrah
 Canaan
 Mt. Moriah

Key Terms

Beginning
 Covenant, promise, swear
 Blessing
 Descendants
 Land (Canaan)
 Sin, evil, wickedness
 Sacrifice

Key Verses

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth [GE 1:1]

So God created man in his own image [GE 1:27]

I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you; I will make your name great and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, I will curse anyone who treats you with contempt, and all the peoples on earth will be blessed through you. [GE 12:2-3]

I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your descendants after you. [GE 17:7]



Weekly Meeting

- Each meeting starts on-time with a prayer/meditation
- We will review key concepts and content from the week's reading
- Everyone is encouraged to participate
- Each meeting ends on-time with a worship song

Attendance

- Not everyone will be able to attend every meeting.
- If you got behind in the week's reading come anyway.
- There are some break periods. See the reading schedule for those dates.
- A few social gatherings will be scheduled to bring together local zoom participants and the in-person group.



What Is The Bible? Video

[Link to Video](#)



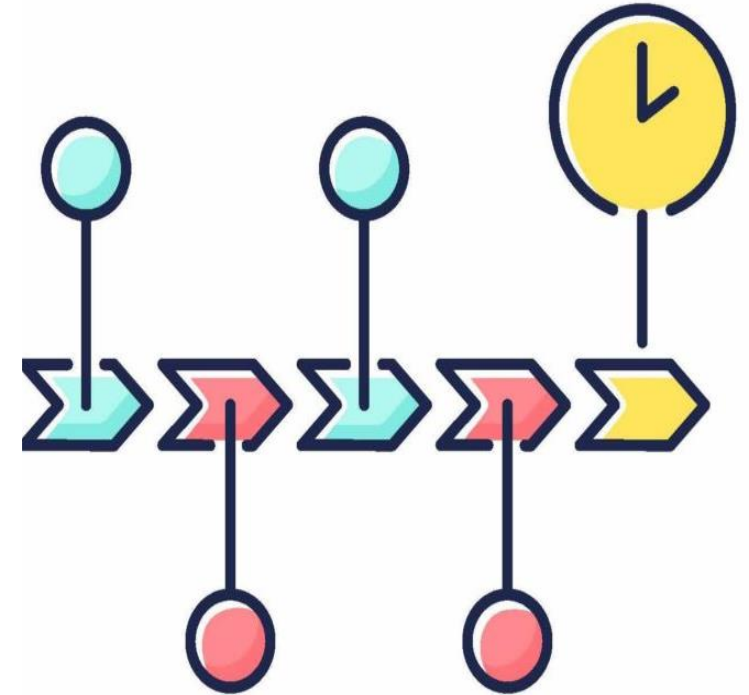
Questions?

Comments?

- Surprises?
- Concerns?
- Questions?

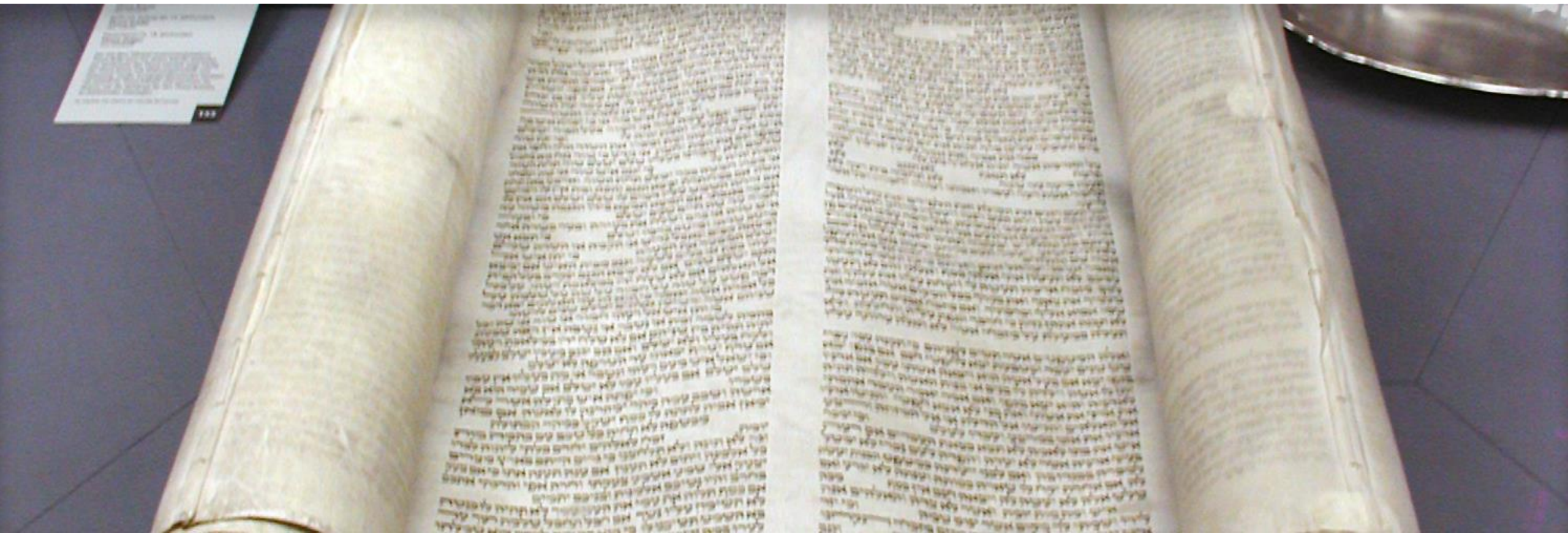
What is a Chronological Bible Study?

- Rearranges the text of the Bible in the order of the events it narrates.
- There are various ways to compile a chronological order – we will follow the order of the Thomas Nelson Bible
 - Entire books may be read (e.g., Genesis and Exodus)
 - Portions of a book may be moved (e.g., Isaiah and Jeremiah)
 - Portions of books may be combined (e.g., the four Gospels)
 - Prophetic books inserted at the historical points they occur (not when they were written)
- Helps understand the Bible in a new way



Why is the Old Testament Important?

- It is the foundation of Christian faith.
- It addresses many fundamental questions about life.
- It sets us up to understand the New Testament by laying out God's redemptive plan.
- It reveals who God is.
- Rabbi Jesus and his followers knew the Old Testament in detail. Old Testament prophecy showed Jesus as the Messiah.



Practices

- Set aside a regular time to read each day
- Find a quiet place
- Begin in prayer
- Follow the daily reading plan when possible
- Take notes and/or journal
- Reflect on what you read
- Write down your questions and ask them in class

Look for key themes and the general message



Strategies for Studying the Bible

- Study for the right reason
- Consider the historical setting
- Keep it in context
- Understand the genre



*The purpose of Scripture: that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work
[2 Timothy 3:17]*

The Story of The Bible

[Link to Video](#)



THE BIBLE!

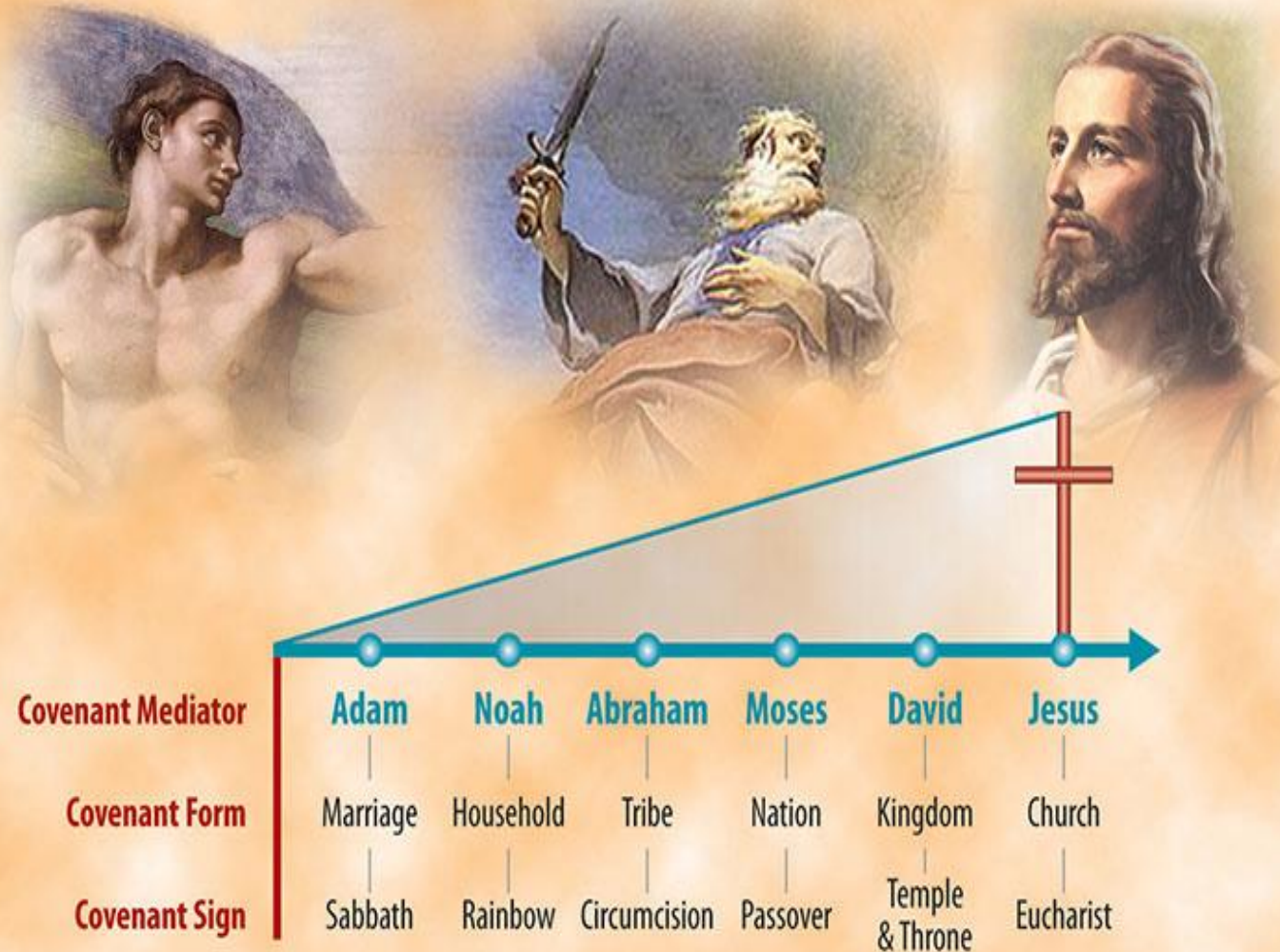
STORIES

The Bible as a Drama: A Sacred Saga

- The Bible is a story about God.
- It is a narrative drama that tells God's true story of redemption of his people:
 - The World's Genesis (beginning)
 - Humanity's Rebellion
 - Israel's Quest
 - King's Advent (Jesus)
 - Community's Calling
 - God's Homecoming (Jesus returns)
- You are meant to enter the drama.

THE HISTORY OF SALVATION

GOD'S PLAN FOR HIS PEOPLE



- The drama begins with God creating the world.
- God intends for humanity to be in close, trusting relationship with him.
- Tension and conflict are shown throughout Scripture.
- God works through Abraham and generations of Abraham's people.
- Jesus shows what God's reign looks like.



Biblical Themes

- **Primary Themes**

- Creation
- Fall
- Redemption
- Restoration

- **Some Other Themes**

- God's revelation, presence, and faithfulness
- Sin and its consequence
- Faith and obedience
- Jesus, the Messiah

It's all about God

Literary Styles of The Bible

[Link to Video](#)



genres

HISTORICAL

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Joshua
Judges
Ruth
1 Samuel
2 Samuel

1 Kings
2 Kings
1 Chronicles
2 Chronicles
Ezra

Nehemiah
Esther
Acts

WISDOM

Job
Psalms
Proverbs

Ecclesiastes
Song Of Solomon

MAJOR PROPHETS

Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel

MINOR PROPHETS

Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai

Zecheriah
Malachi

PAULINE EPISTLES

Romans
1 Corinthians
2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians

1 Thessalonians
2 Thessalonians
1 Timothy
2 Timothy
Titus
Philemon

EPISTLES

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

GOSPELS

Matthew
Mark
Luke
John

APOCALYPTIC

Revelation

Biblical Genres

- Genres help us determine meaning by context.
- All genres take a particular form
- All books have subgenres.
- When confused think about what genre you are reading.
- Not all interpreters agree on how to classify some of the material.

Ancient Jewish Meditation Literature

[Link to Video](#)



Questions?

Comments?

- Surprises?
- Concerns?
- Questions?

An illustration of a student with dark hair, wearing a red shirt, sitting at a brown desk. The student is viewed from behind, looking at a computer monitor that displays an open book. On the desk, there is a green desk lamp on the left and an orange backpack hanging from the bottom. The background is a teal color with various floating icons: books, a magnifying glass, a pencil, a plus sign, a minus sign, and a starburst. The overall theme is education and study.

STUDY RESOURCES

- The Epochs used in the text
- Timelines of Biblical Events
- Old Testament Prophets
- The Tabernacle and Temple
- Names for God
- Messianic Prophecies
- Links to videos

EPOCHS: OLD TESTAMENT

EPOCH	DESCRIPTION
1	Before the Patriarchs The Beginnings of Human Civilization
2	The Patriarchs, Israel's Ancestors (2000-1500 BC) The Changing of the Empires Egypt in the Middle Bronze Age
3	The Rise of a Unified People (1500-1200 BC) Egypt and the Exodus The conquest of Canaan
4	From Tribes to a Nation (1200-930 BC) A Tribal Confederation in Israel The Unified Monarchy in Israel
5	The Fall of Two Nations (930-586) The Divided Monarchy in Israel The Neo-Assyrian Empire The Neo-Babylonian Empire

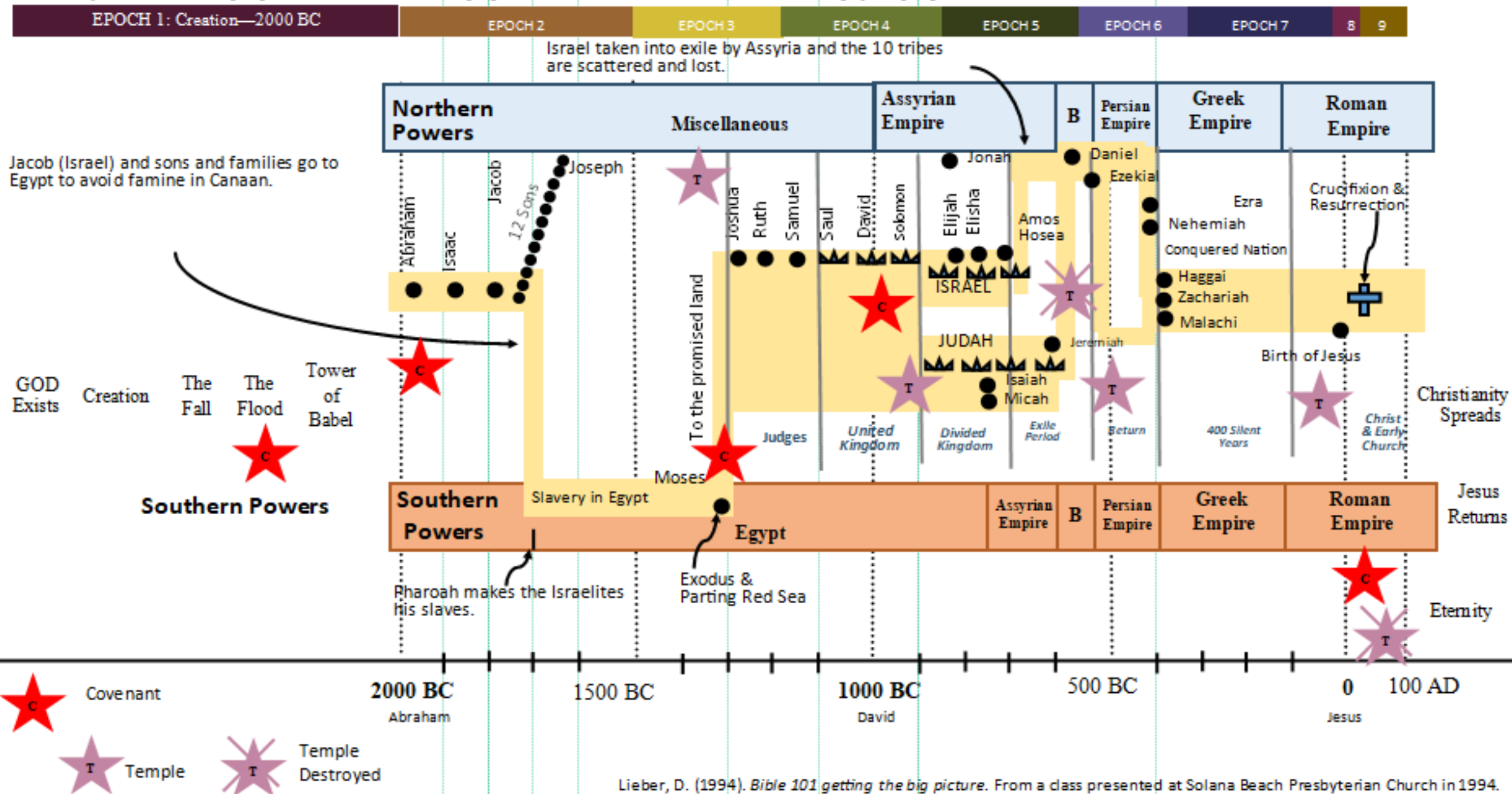
EPOCH	DESCRIPTION
6	Exile and Return (586-322 BC) Exile in Babylon Wisdom in the Ancient East The Persian Empire
7	Between the Two Testaments (332-37 BC) The Greek Empire The Roman Empire

EPOCHS: NEW TESTAMENT

EPOCH	DESCRIPTION
8	<p>The Coming of the Messiah (37 BC-30 AD)</p> <p>Introductions to Jesus Christ</p> <p>Early Lives of John the Baptist and Jesus</p> <p>Beginning of Jesus' Ministry</p> <p>The Galilean Ministry</p> <p>From Galilee to Jerusalem</p> <p>Jesus' Final Journey</p> <p>Final Ministry in Judea</p> <p>Jesus' Final Week in Jerusalem</p>
9	<p>The Church Age (30-100 AD)</p> <p>The Gospel to the Jews</p> <p>The Gospel to the Gentiles</p> <p>The Gospel to the Gentile World</p> <p>The Gospel from Jerusalem to Rome</p> <p>Apocalyptic Writings and the End Times</p>

Events of the Bible Timeline

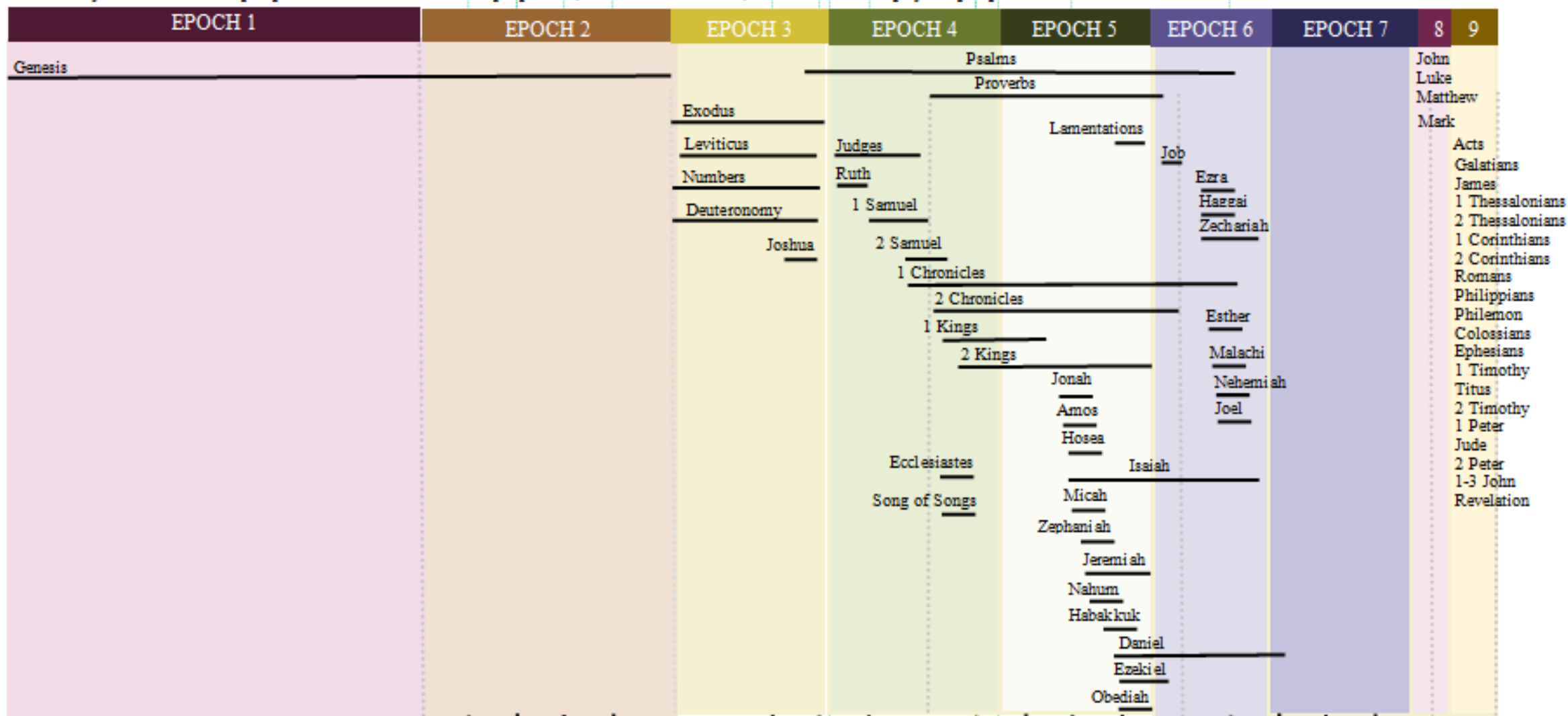
A history of the nation of people whom God chose and prepared (the Nation of Israel) so that he could pay *all* people's debts for *all* time because of His tremendous love for each of us



Lieber, D. (1994). *Bible 101 getting the big picture*. From a class presented at Solana Beach Presbyterian Church in 1994.

Period of Time Covered by each Book of the Bible

A history of the nation of people whom God chose and prepared (the Nation of Israel) so that he could pay *all* people's debts for *all* time because of His tremendous love for each of us



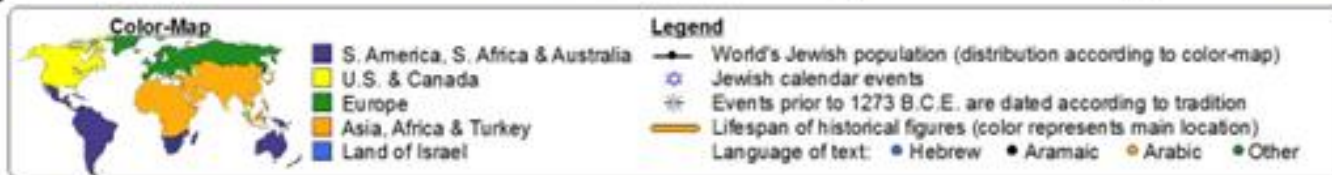
2000 BC Abraham
 1500 BC
 1000 BC David
 500 BC
 0 Jesus
 100 AD

Lieber, D. (1994). *Bible 101 getting the big picture*. From a class presented at Solana Beach Presbyterian Church in 1994.



Timeline of Jewish History and Heritage

Approved by Israel's Ministry of Education



Jewish Population

Millions



Jewish Events

-3761: Genesis

-1523: Journey to Egypt

-1676: Binding of Isaac

-1731: God's Covenant with Abraham

-1765: Tower of Babel

-2105: The Flood (Noah's Ark)

-1313: Exodus from Egypt

-924: The Division of the Kingdom; Israel & Judah

-586: Destruction of the 1st Temple by Babylon

-523: Purim - the Jews are saved from a planned massacre

-538: Return to Zion following Cyrus's decree

-515: 2nd Temple built

-70: Destruction of the 2nd Temple by Rome

135: Bar Kokhba rebellion suppressed

691: Dome of the Rock built on the Temple's ruins

800: Khazar converts to Judaism

1099: The Crusaders conquer Israel and massacre its Jewish inhabitants

1290: Expulsions from England and France

1348: Jews blamed and persecuted for the Black Plague

1492: Expulsion from Spain (Spanish Inquisition)

1648: The Ukrainian massacre

1799: Napoleon's proclamation to the Jews

1800: Emancipation and the emergence of the Jewish Enlightenment, Reform and Orthodox movements

1897: 1st Zionist Congress

1894: Dreyfus affair

1948: The State of Israel established

1939: The Holocaust

-1.1% Population Growth a year

-1.1% Population Growth a year

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Control Over the Land of Israel

Rabbinical Era

Time Line -3500

-2500

-1500

-1000

-500

1

500

1000

1500

2000

World Events

-3500: Agricultural revolution - vine domestication

-3100: The first kingdom: Egypt -100,000 residents

-2700: True-Writing invented

-1770: Code of Hammurabi

-1200: Trojan War

-640: Currency invented

-563: Buddha (founder of Buddhism) is born

-221: China unifies (40 million) & builds the Great Wall

-4: Jesus is born

570: Muhammad (founder of Islam) is born

825: Arabic Numerals invented

868: First book printed (China)

393: Rome adopts Christianity

1492: Columbus, Imperialism

1687: Scientific & Industrial Revolutions

1776: U.S. Declaration of Independence

1337: 100 Years' War

1789: French Revolution

1914: WW

1939: WWII

Jewish Historical Figures



Jewish Literature



Hebrew Year



This poster was made for you to learn and enjoy. Ancient times numbers and dates are estimated and are brought to tell the story at a glance.

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Enjoy, Ronen Rabinovici

OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS

All timeframes approximate

- **Ancient Prophets:** Adam, Seth, Enosh, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Shem, Eber, Melchizedek
- **Patriarchal Prophets:** Abraham (1600 BC), Isaac (1800 BC), Jacob (1850 BC), Joseph (1650 BC), Caleb (1400 BC), Hur, Jethro (1340 BC), Moses (1300 BC), Aaron (1300 BC), Miriam (1300 BC), Balaam, Assir, Joshua (1300 BC), Phinehas (1300 BC), Boaz (1200 BC)
- **Judge Prophets:** Eli, Deborah (1106 BC), Gideon (1150 BC), Elkanah, Samuel (1050 BC)
- **King's Prophets:** Nathan (970-930 BC), Gad, Ahimelech, Abiathar, Shemaiah, Iddo
- **Prophets of Both Israel and Judah:** Oded, Isaiah (739 BC), Micah (735 BC)
- **Prophets of Israel:** Ahijah, Micaiah, Hosea (770 BC), Amos (755 BC), Jonah (740 BC), Elijah (885 BC), Elisha (852 BC)
- **Prophets of Judah:** Hanani, Jehu, Jahaziel, Eliezer, Obadiah (840 or 590 BC), Joel (840 BC), Nahum (620 BC), Huldah, Maaseiah, Jeremiah (600 BC), Zephaniah (600s BC), Habakkuk (590 BC), Urijah
- **Captivity Prophets:** Daniel (586 BC), Ezekiel (586 BC), Mordecai (480 BC)
- **Prophets of the Return:** Ezra (458 BC), Haggai (520 BC), Malachi (430 BC), Nehemiah (445 BC), Zechariah (520 BC)

The Tabernacle and 3 Temples of Bible History

The Tabernacle

- The Tabernacle was the portable temple built at God's command by Moses and the Israelites at the base of Mount Sinai.
- It was the center of worship and animal sacrifice for the Israelites as they wandered through the "wilderness" (desert) on the way to the Promised Land and for several years after they had settled in the Promised Land.
- It was an earthly replica of the heavenly temple shown to Moses by God. God gave Moses the specifications for the Tabernacle.
- God dwelt among the Israelites in the form of a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night which rested above the Tabernacle over the Ark of the Covenant.
- The Ark of the Covenant represented God's presence amongst His people.
- The Israelites erected the Tabernacle at the center of their camp. The 12 tribes of Israelites camped in tents around the Tabernacle.
- When God wanted the Israelites to break camp and begin to travel, He (the pillar of cloud) would begin to move in the desired direction.



Solomon's Temple

- Solomon's Temple was the permanent structure built in Jerusalem by King Solomon to replace the portable Tabernacle. The Ark of the Covenant was transferred from the Tabernacle to the Temple.
- The Temple was twice the size of the Tabernacle and lavishly decorated. The wood for the Temple came from the cedars of Lebanon.
- The Bible does not describe God's presence with the Israelites in the form of a pillar of cloud or fire after the dedication of Solomon's temple.
- The Temple was the center of worship and animal sacrifice for the entire United Kingdom of Israel.
- All Jewish adult men were required to travel to the Temple in Jerusalem for 3 specific holidays a year.
- The temple was destroyed in 587 BC by the Babylonians who attacked the Southern Kingdom of Judah and carried the Israelites from Judah into exile in Babylon.
- During the exile people began to assemble in groups for worship and instruction. These gatherings were the first synagogues.



Zerubbabel's Temple

- When Persia conquered Babylon, the King of Persia immediately allowed the Israelites to return to their homeland and rebuild the Temple.
- The first set of returnees was led by Zerubbabel. He oversaw the rebuilding of the Temple.
- This temple was a less lavish version of Solomon's Temple but was the same basic size and design. It is often called the "Second Temple".
- The Ark of the Covenant was never recovered, therefore, there was no Ark of the Covenant in any temple after Solomon's Temple.
- The Temple was still the center of sacrificial worship but many Jews continued to meet for worship and instruction in local synagogues.
- The Israelites who returned to the Promised Land were mostly Israelites from the tribe of Judah and became known as "the Jews".
- The Jews were now a conquered nation and not allowed to have a king or an army. As a result, the priesthood replaced the kingship as the authority in the Jewish community.



Herod's Temple

- Herod attempted to pacify his Jewish subjects by building a bigger and better Temple for them.
- The Temple building (built in 20 BC) was about the same size as Zerubbabel's Temple but the surrounding inner courtyard and the surrounding outer courtyard were HUGE. This entire area became known as "The Temple".
- The outer courtyard was entirely surrounded by patio covers which made delightful shady places for teachers to hold outdoor classes.
- This Temple was the center for sacrificial worship and faithful Jews continued to travel to it for the appointed Feasts.
- This is the Temple to which Jesus was brought after his birth, where Jesus was "found" discussing theology with the rabbis and when he was 12 years old, where Jesus taught and where Jesus drove out the profiteers.
- This is where the Sanhedrin held court and where Paul was arrested.
- The Romans destroyed this Temple in 70 AD. Without the Temple the Jews could no longer perform animal sacrifices.



Learning About God Through His Name

- Many names are used to refer to God in the Bible. The names help reveal the character of God.
- LORD, Lord, lord
 - LORD – YWHW
 - Lord – Adonai (my Lord)
 - lord – master (not God)
- Make note of the various names for God as you read and think about what that name is telling us about God.
- The varying names are not a result of different authors as sometimes asserted.

Names for God

<i>Hebrew Name</i>	<i>English Meaning</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
El-Elyon	God Most High	Gen. 14:18,22
El-Kanna	Jealous	Exod. 34:14
El-Olam	Eternal God	Gen. 21:33
El-Shaddai	God Almighty	Gen. 17:1
Jehovah (YHWH)	The LORD	Exod. 6:2-3
Jehovah-Adon Kal Ha'arets	Lord of All the Earth	Josh. 3:13
Jehovah-Bara	Creator	Isa. 40:28
Jehovah-Chereb	Glorious Sword	Deut. 33:29
Jehovah-Eli	My God	Ps. 18:2
Jehovah-Elohenu	Our God	Exod. 8:10
Jehovah-Gibbor Milchamah	Mighty in Battle	Ps. 24:8
Jehovah-Go'el	Redeemer	Isa. 49:26; 60:16
Jehovah-Hamelech	The King	Ps. 98:6
Jehovah-Hashopet	The Judge	Judg. 11:27
Jehovah-Hoshe'ah	The LORD Who Saves	Ps. 20:9
Jehovah-'Izuz 'Gibbor	Strong and Mighty	Ps. 24:8
Jehovah-Jireh	The LORD Will Provide	Gen. 22:14
Jehovah-Kabodhi	My Glory	Ps. 3:3
Jehovah-Keren-Yish'i	Horn of My Salvation	Ps. 18:2
Jehovah-Machsi	My Refuge	Ps. 91:9
Jehovah-Magen	The Shield	Deut. 33:29
Jehovah-Makeh	The LORD Who Strikes You	Ezek. 7:9
Jehovah-Ma'oz	My Fortress	Jer. 16:19
Jehovah-Mekoddishkem	The LORD Who Makes You Holy	Exod. 31:13
Jehovah-Melech 'Olam	King Forever	Ps. 10:16
Jehovah-Mephalti	My Deliverer	Ps. 18:2
Jehovah-Moshi'ech	Your Savior	Isa. 49:26; 60:16
Jehovah-Nissi	My Banner	Exod. 17:15
Jehovah-'Ori	My Light	Ps. 27:1
Jehovah-Rohi	My Shepherd	Ps. 23:1
Jehovah-Rophe	The LORD Who Heals You	Exod. 15:26
Jehovah-Sabaoth	The LORD of Hosts	1 Sam. 1:3
Jehovah-Sel'i	My Rock	Ps. 18:2
Jehovah-Tsidkenu	Our Righteousness	Jer. 32:6
Jehovah-Uzi	My Strength	Ps. 28:7

Messianic Prophecies in the Bible

The Messiah Would Be	Old Testament Prophecy	Fulfilled in Jesus Christ
A descendant of Abraham	GE 17:7	GAL 3:16
From David's Family	2 SA 7:12-13	AC 13:32
Preceded by a Messenger	MAL 3:1	LK 1:17
Born of a Virgin	ISA 7:14	MT 1:18
Born in Bethlehem	MIC 5:2	MT 2:1
The Shepherd	ISA 40:11	JN 10:11-16
The Prophet	DT 18:15	AC 3:20-22
The Priest	PS 110:4	HEB 5:5-6
The King	ZEC 9:9	John 18:33,37
The Redeemer	ISA 59:20	LK 2:1
Sold for 30 pieces of silver	ZEC 11:12	MT 26:15
Mocked	PS 22:7-8	MT 27:39-44
Spat on	ISA 50:6	MK 14:65
Crucified	PS 22:16	JN 19:18
Resurrected	PS 16:10	LK 24:6, 31, 34

Some other Bible Project Links on Reading the Bible

HOW TO READ BIBLICAL NARRATIVE

- [Plot in Biblical Narrative](#)
- [Character in Biblical Narrative](#)
- [Setting in Biblical Narrative](#)
- [Design Patterns in Biblical Narrative](#)
- [The Gospel as Biblical Narrative](#)
- [The Parables of Jesus](#)

HOW TO READ BIBLICAL POETRY

- [Poetry](#)
- [Poetic Metaphor](#)
- [The Book of Psalms](#)
- [The Prophets](#)
- [The Books of Solomon](#)
- [Apocalyptic Literature](#)

HOW TO READ BIBLICAL PROSE DISCOURSE

- [Biblical Law](#)
- [New Testament Letters: Historical Context](#)
- [New Testament Letters: Literary Context](#)

Questions?

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Closing Worship: The Blessing

[Link to Video](#)



The Blessing (Radio Version)