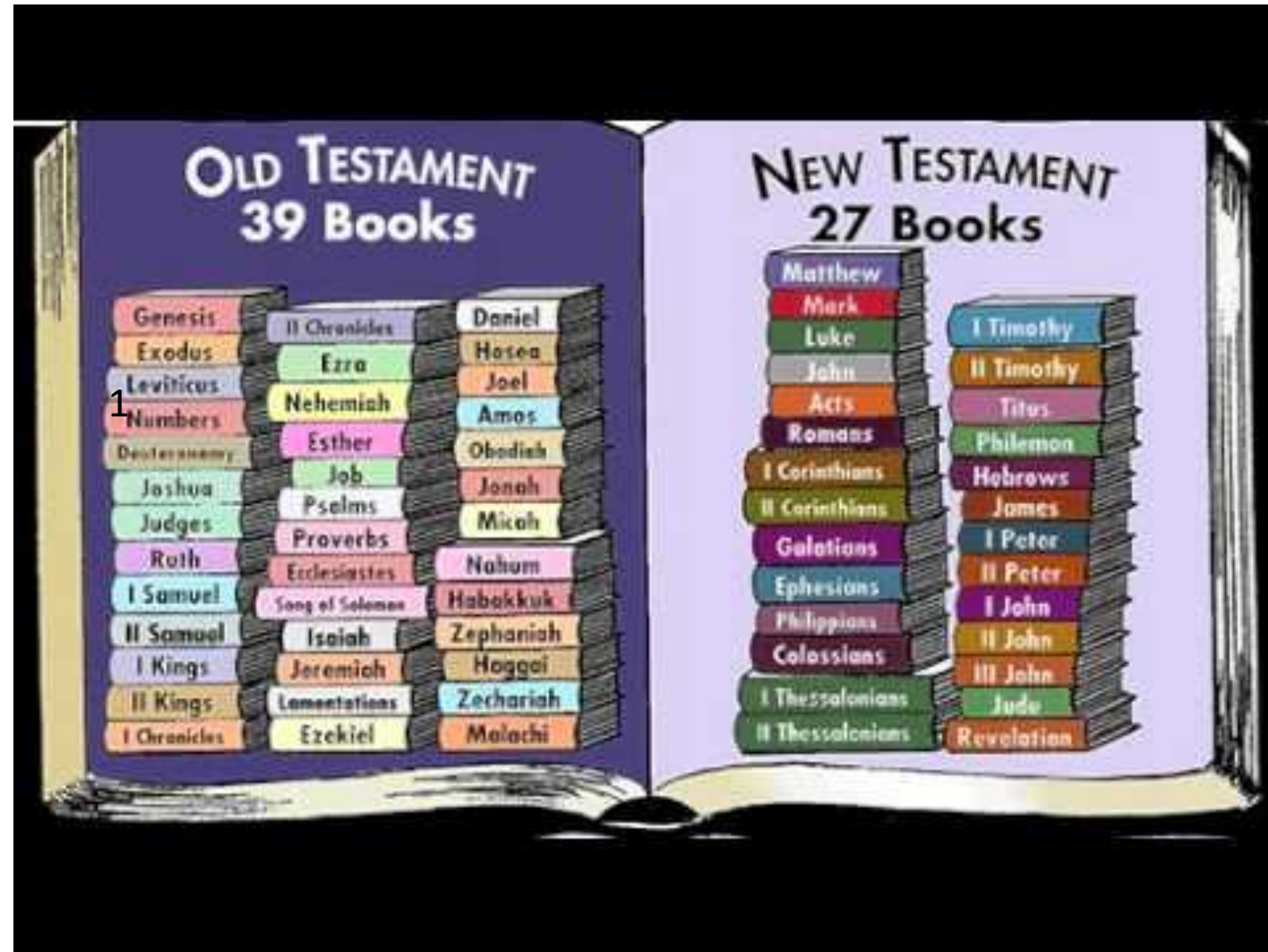


Bible Conference—(August 22, 2020 #2)

1

An Overview of the Books of the Bible.



Overview of the Bible #4

2

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Matthew – Mark – Luke – John:

The first four books of the N.T. tell of the birth, life, death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. The majority of each book relates the teachings of Jesus. Each book was written by the person whose name it bears.

2

Acts

Written by Luke and takes up with the ascension of Jesus and the beginning of the church; narrates [**tells about**] its growth and the spread of the gospel message.

Overview of the Bible #4

3

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

The next 21 books are letters or epistles that were written to churches or individual Christians about godly living.

❖ **There are warnings in every epistle to keep the message that Jesus and the apostles' taught pure from corruption.**

³ **Romans:**

Rome was the capital city of Italy and of the ancient empire of Rome. The author was the apostle Paul.

1 & 2 Corinthians:

Corinth was a city of Greece, in the region of Achaia. The author was the apostle Paul. Paul came to Corinth in **Acts 18:1**

Overview of the Bible #4

4

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Galatians:

Galatia was a region in Asia. This epistle was written to multiple churches in that region. These churches were established on Paul's first missionary journey (**Acts 13 & 14**).

Ephesians:

Ephesus was a city in the region of Asia. (There were 7 churches of Asia mentioned in **Revelation 2-3**). The author was the apostle Paul. Paul came to Ephesus in **Acts 19:1**.

Philippians:

Philippi was a city in the region of Macedonia. The author was the apostle Paul. The first converts in Philippi were Lydia and the jailer and his household (**Acts 16:12-40**)

Overview of the Bible #4

5

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Colossians:

Colossae was a city in the region of Phrygia. The author was the apostle Paul. It is not known when Paul visited this city, but from **Acts 18:23**, the third missionary journey seems likely. Colossae was near to Ephesus and the city of Laodicea (two of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in Revelations⁵). Philemon and Onesimus were members of this church (**Colossians 4:9; Philemon 1:2**).

1 & 2 Thessalonians:

Thessalonica was a city in the region of Macedonia, as was Philippi. The author was the apostle Paul. These two letters have been recognized as the earliest of Paul's writings. This church was established on Paul's second missionary journey (**Acts 17**).

Overview of the Bible #4

6

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

The next 3 epistles were addressed to individual Christians. They were written by the apostle Paul. Timothy and Titus were young preachers.

1 & 2 Timothy:

Timothy was left at Ephesus when Paul went to Macedonia he was to **“instruct certain men not to teach⁶ strange doctrines” (1 Timothy 1:3)**. Qualifications for elders are in this epistle. **2 Timothy** was the last epistle Paul wrote.

Titus:

Titus was a Gentile (**Galatians 2:3**). He was left ~~in~~ [on] the island of Crete to appoint elders in every church of Christ there (**Titus 1:3**).

Overview of the Bible #4

7

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Philemon:

Philemon had been converted by the apostle Paul. A church met in his home. As was noted earlier, Philemon and Onesimus were of the church in Colossae. Philemon had a runaway slave that met up with the apostle Paul, converted to Christ, and sent back.

Hebrews:

The author is unknown. The contents indicate that it was written to Jewish Christians as it points out the superiority of Christ and the new covenant over Moses and the old covenant.

James:

The author was James, the brother of Jesus. He is mentioned two times in the gospels (**Matthew 13:55; Mark 6:3**).

Overview of the Bible #4

8

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

1 & 2 Peter:

Both were written by the apostle Peter. Addressed to “**the elect who are sojourners of the dispersion in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia**” (1:1). These would include the churches of Galatia, and those in Ephesus and Colossae to whom Paul wrote epistles. The second epistle of Peter is addressed simply to “**those of like precious faith**” (1:1). That it is the same audience as those in the first epistle seems likely from (3:1).

Overview of the Bible #4

9

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

1, 2, & 3 John:

[These were] Written by the apostle John. He also wrote the gospel of John and [the book of] Revelation. The audience and purpose for writing the first epistle is found at the end rather than the beginning (5:13-21) [he mentions brethren & prayer]. The second epistle is addressed to “the elect lady and her children” (1:1). The third epistle is addressed to Gaius (1:1). [these were Christians]

Jude:

Written by Jude, He identifies himself as the brother of James (1:1). This would also mean that he was the brother of Jesus. It is addressed to “them that are called, beloved in God the Father, and kept for Jesus Christ (1:1).

Overview of the Bible #4

10

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

Revelation:

The word means “an unveiling”; “to reveal”. Written by the apostle John. Addressed to seven churches in the region of Asia Minor. Jesus ‘reveals’ to John things which must shortly come to pass (**1:1**).

10

This is not John’s revelation, but Jesus’. The message came to John in the following manner: God gave it to Jesus; Jesus gave it to his angel, who gave it to his servant John. John was to communicate it to the Christians.

Overview of the Bible #4

11

We will continue our study of the books of the Bible

This term “signified” means ‘**indicate with signals**’. John would see **visions; things that appeared “as” something literal**. This means that figures of speech were used in John’s writing. They are not to be taken literally. This is not new. Signals/examples were mentioned in these verses: [underlined words are from ASV]

John 10:6 – ‘figure of speech’; ‘parable’; ‘illustration’

John 16:25, 29 – ‘figurative **language/speech**’; ‘dark sayings’

2 Peter 2:22 – ‘proverb’

1 Corinthians 4:6 – ‘figure’ [example]

Revelation 1:1 – ‘signified’ [indicated with signals]

- All these terms come from the same Greek word and the meaning is to ‘indicate with signals’ when speaking/writing.

END