\*\*The Word of God\*\*

This is not a class to convince you of the Bible inspiration.

But it is important that you know what you are handling.

2 Cor 4:2But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man’s conscience in the sight of God.

Inspiration means God breathed.

More than Human genius

More than Illumination

More than Revelation

We believe in the full verbal (word for word), plenary, (full or complete), inspiration, of the Word of God.

We do not believe in a partial inspiration. The Bible does not contain the Word of God it is the Word of God.

Inspiration Proofs:

 Its Preeminence

 Its Preservation

 Its Power

 Its Unity

 Its Scientific Accuracy

 Its Prophecies Fulfilled

 Divisions:

Into Testaments or Covenants

Into Books

Into Chapters

Into Verses

Testaments: OT, NT

Books:

 Pentateuch – means five, the writings of Moses

 History – 12 -

 Poetry – 5

 Prophecy – 17

 Major -5

 Minor - 12

Four major characters : God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit, and Satan.

Three Places : Heaven, Earth, and Hell.

Three Classes of People ; The Jew, The Gentile, the Church of God.

The Bible covers a period of about 1500 to 1600 years. 66 Books 39 OT and 27 NT. Written by 40 different authors.

The OT and the NT are not two book but two half’s that make a whole.

The NT is **Enfolded** in the OT. And the OT is **Unfolded** in the NT.

To understand:

Daniel – Revelation

Passover or Isa 53 without Mt, Mk, Lk, Jn.

Find the Dispensations of the Bible.

Find the Covenants of the Bible.

Different Study Bible and there helps.

Before we get into the different principles of Bible interpretation I want to give you some general information that you will need to memorize.

Bible Division:

“Old Testament”

1. Law – Gen –Deut
2. History – Josh –Esther
3. Poetry – Job – Song of Solomon
4. Prophecy – Isa. – Mal.
	1. Major – 5
	2. Minor - 12

Law:

 Gen. – The Election of a Nation

 Exo. – The Redemption of that Nation

 Lev. – The Sanctification of that Nation

 Num. – The Direction of that Nation

 Deut. – The Instruction of that Nation

History:

 Josh. – The Possession of the Nation

 Judges & Ruth – The Oppression of the Nation

 I Sam. - The Stabilization of the Nation (through the reign of David)

 II Sam. – The Expansion of the Nation

 I Kings 1-10 – The Glorification of the Nation (through Solomon)

 I Kings 11-22 – The Division of the Nation (Reaboam, Jeroboam)

 II Kings 1-17 – The Deterioration of the Nation (Northern)

 II Kings 18-25 – The Deportation of the Nation ( Hezekiah Southern Kingdom)

 I Chron. The Preparation of the Nation Temple (same times as 1&2 Sam.

 II Chron. The Destruction of the Nation Temple (same time as 1 & 2 Kings)

 Ezra – The Restoration of the Temple

 Nehemiah – The Reconstruction of the City

 Esther – The Protection of God’s People

Poetic: - The Adoration of The Nation

Prophecy – The Expectation of the Nation

Outline of Old Testament History:

1. Patriarchal Period – 2000 BC– 1879 BC

Deals with the Father of a people (Abraham). and ends with the sons of Jacob. which are the 12 tribes of the nation of Israel.

1. Theocratic Period – 1445BC – 1043BC

Exodus –Ruth

A theocracy is a nation ruled by God.

1. The Monarchial Period 1043BC – 586BC

Israel desired to be like the Kingdoms of the world. They wanted a king.

Saul, David, and Solomon

Solomon dies around 931BC after his death the Kingdom is divided. the Northern tribes represented by 10 tribes. under the rule of Jeroboam. They are known as Israel.

Reaboham keeps two tribes and is known as the southern kingdom Juda. In 722 BC the Northern tribes were taken captive. In 605 BC Juda was taken captive by the Babylonians. In 586 Jerusalem was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.

1. Exile Period 605BC – 536BC
2. The Restoration Period – 536BC – 420BC

Divisions of the New Testament:

1. Historical

Matt, Mark Luke, John and Acts

Matthew presents Christ as the King, and is written to the Jews, and portrays Jesus as the Lion.

Mark presents Christ as the Servant, and is written to the Romans, and portrays Jesus as the Ox.

Luke presents Christ as the Perfect Man written to the Greeks, and portrays Jesus as the a Man.

John presents Christ as the Son of God written to the Church, and Portrays Jesus as a Eagle.

Acts is a transitional book that shows us the actions of the apostles.

Genealogies of Matthew goes back to Abraham, Mark has none, Luke to Adam, John back into Eternity.

1. Epistles
2. Prophecy

Revelation

Historical outline:

 I. Patriarchal 2166-1876 BC

 II. Egyptian 1876-1446 BC

 III. Wilderness 1446-1406 BC

 IV. Conquest 1406-1389 BC

 V. Judges 1389-1050 BC

 VI. United Kingdom 1050-930 BC

1. Saul as King
2. David
3. Solomon

VII. Divided Kingdom 930-586 BC

 A. 10 Northern Tribe Split

Jeroboam – king

 Samaria – Capital

 B. 2 Southern Tribes Benjamin/Judea

 Rehoboam – king

 Jerusalem – Capital

 VIII. Exile 586-538 BC

 IX. Persian Rule 538-332 BC

 X. Hellenistic Rule 332-168 BC

 XI. Maccabean 168-63 BC

 XII. Roman Period 63 BC – 70 AD

 XIII. Diaspora (living outside of homeland) 70-1948 AD

 XIV. Present Day Israel 1948-Present