

# Overview of the Bible

# The Journey through Scripture

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Lesson 1

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# Theme

## 2 Timothy 3: 16-17

16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;

17 so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.

1. What does Paul say about Scripture in 2 Tim. 3: 16?

## 2 Timothy 3: 16

**16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;**

- A. Scripture is inspired by God
- B. Scripture is profitable for teaching
- C. Scripture is for reproof and correction
- D. Scripture is for training in righteousness

2. What does Scripture provide the “man of God” in 2 Tim. 3: 17?

## 2 Tim. 3: 17

17 so that the man of God may be  
adequate, equipped for every good work.

A. The man of God may be adequate

B. The man of God may be equipped for every good work.

### 3. What is God's eternal plan for man in Titus 2: 11-14?

#### Titus 2: 11-14

11 For the grace of God has appeared, bringing salvation to all men,

12 instructing us to deny ungodliness and worldly desires and to live sensibly, righteously and godly in the present age,

13 looking for the blessed hope and the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior, Christ Jesus,

14 who gave Himself for us to redeem us from every lawless deed, and to purify for Himself a people for His own possession, zealous for good deeds.

### 3. What is God's eternal plan for man in Titus 2: 11-14?

A. Salvation to all men

B. Instructing us to deny ungodliness and worldly desires

C. Live sensibly, righteously and godly in the present age

D. Looking for the blessed hope and the appearing of the glory of our great God and Savior Christ Jesus

# Definition

Bible in Greek – “biblos” which came to mean “the books”.

Wikipedia

The Bible is a collection of 66 sacred writings of the Christian religion, comprising the Old and New Testaments.

Dictionary.com

# Facts about the Bible

God inspired 40 men to write the Bible over a 1500-year period.

The Bible has a beginning, middle and end.

God makes His will known to man through the Scriptures.

The term “Holy Bible” emphasizes the “sacredness” of these writings

4. How does God communicate His will today with mankind in 2 Tim. 2:7?

## 2 Timothy 2: 7

7 Consider what I say, for the Lord will give you understanding in everything.

To learn what God communicates to us through His Word,

Christians have to put forth the effort to pray, think, meditate, evaluate and apply what they are reading and studying.

5. How does God's divine power granted us everything pertaining to life and godliness in 2 Peter 1: 3?

**2 Peter 1: 3**

3 seeing that His divine power has granted to us everything pertaining to life and godliness, **through the true knowledge of Him** who called us by His own glory and excellence.

6. What did Jesus say concerning His Word in Matt. 24: 35?

**Matthew 24: 35**

35“Heaven and earth will pass away, but  
My words will not pass away.

God's Words will not pass away

7. What do Christians receive when they obey the truth in 1 Peter 2: 22-23?

## 1 Peter 1: 22-23.

22 Since you have in obedience to the truth purified your souls for a sincere love of the brethren, fervently love one another from the heart,

23 for you have been born again not of seed which is perishable but imperishable, *that is,* through the living and enduring word of God.

# Facts about the Bible

The Bible is written in three languages

1. Hebrew (Old Testament)
2. Aramaic (Job and Daniel 2: 4 – 7: 28, the remaining of Daniel is in Hebrew)
3. Greek (New Testament)

# Man's relationship with God

1. Man has sinned and severed his relationship with God.
2. He requires a Redeemer to bring him back into acceptance with God.
3. The Old Testament Prophets foretold of a Redeemer to come through the lineage of Abraham.
4. The Gospels (the Good News) in the New Testament tell us that the Redeemer has come, died for our sins, was buried and then was resurrected from the dead. This sacrifice makes our redemption possible.
5. The Letters of the New Testament tell us that this Redeemer will come again to take His redeemed people to heaven.

8. How is the Bible describe in 2 Tim 3: 16; Heb 4: 12; Jude 3; Jn 17: 17 and Acts 13: 26?

# Scripture

## 2 Timothy 3: 16-17

16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;

4. How is the Bible describe in 2 Tim 3: 16; Heb 4: 12; Jude 3; Jn 17: 17 and Acts 13: 26?

## The Word of God

### Hebrews 4: 12

12 For **the word of God** is living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

4. How is the Bible describe in 2 Tim 3: 16; Heb 4: 12; Jude 3; Jn 17: 17 and Acts 13: 26?

# The Faith

## Jude 3

3 Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about our common salvation, I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all handed down to the saints.

4. How is the Bible describe in 2 Tim 3: 16; Heb 4: 12; Jude 3; Jn 17: 17 and Acts 13: 26?

## The Truth

### John 17: 17

17 “Sanctify them in the truth; Your word is truth.

## The Message to Salvation

### Acts 13: 26

26 “Brethren, sons of Abraham’s family, and those among you who fear God, to us the message of this salvation has been sent.

9. What is the attitude towards the Bible in 2 Tim. 3: 16-17 and Jer. 10: 24?

## We need to study the Bible with the right attitude.

### 1. We need to revere it as the “Inspired Word of God”

2 Tim. 3: 16-17

16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;

17 so that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.

### 2. We need to realize our dependence upon God for guidance.

Jer. 10: 24

24 Correct me, O Lord, but with justice;

Not with Your anger, or You will bring me to nothing.

10. What should Christians do concerning the Word of God in Matt. 5: 6;  
7: 7?

### 3. We must want, seek and love the truth

**Matt. 5: 6**

6 “Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.

**Matt.7: 7**

7 “Ask, and it will be given to you; seek, and you will find; knock, and it will be opened to you.

11. How do Christians comply to the truth in Acts 2: 41 and James 1: 21?

**4. We must be willing to receive the truth and obey that truth.**

**Acts 2: 41**

41 So then, **those who had received his word were baptized**; and that day there were added about three thousand souls.

**James 1: 21**

21 Therefore, putting aside all filthiness and *all* that remains of wickedness, **in humility receive the word implanted**, which is able to save your souls.

# How did we get the Books of the Bible?

## Canon” defined

### The term “canon”

- From the Greek *Kanon* (G2583) meaning a straight reed or a measurement standard when applied to a manner of life
- Biblical usage

## Galatians 6:16

<sup>16</sup> And those who will walk by this rule, **peace and mercy be upon them**, and upon the Israel of God.

Who was responsible in assigning chapters and verses in the Bible?

The Bible was first printed for the masses in 1456 AD

Our modern chapter divisions of the Bible were created by **Stephen Langton** and were completed around **AD 1227**.

**Wycliffe's Bible** (completed in 1382 before the printing press) was the **first Bible to use Langton's chapter divisions**.

Since this time, English Bible translations have followed the pattern, with other languages adopting the same division system.

**Who was responsible in assigning chapters and verses in the Bible?**

Bible verses were created much later.

The **verses of the Old Testament** were developed by a **Jewish** **rabbi named Nathan in 1448.**

The **New Testament's verses were developed in 1551 (1555)** by **Robert Estienne** (also known by the name Stephanus).

**His divisions were first used in the Greek New Testament published in 1551** and were used again in a **French Bible in 1553.**

A Catholic archbishop, a Jewish rabbi and a Protestant printer—who turned “NTHBGNNNGGDCRTDTHHVNSNDTHRTH” into Gen. 1: 1.

Who was responsible in assigning chapters and verses in the Bible?

The influential Geneva Bible from the sixteenth century was the first Bible to include both chapter and verse divisions for both Old and New Testaments.

Most Bibles published since these times have continued to use this system of chapters and verses. Biblical citations generally follow the book name followed by the chapter number, a colon, and the verse number or numbers (such as Genesis 1:1)

[Compellingtruth.org](http://Compellingtruth.org)

# Divisions of the Bible

## Patriarchal Age

~2500 years

**Genesis**

No Written Law

Creation

Fall

Flood

The Israelites

## Mosaic Age

~ 1500 years

**Exodus – Malachi**

Written Law Only for  
Jews

The Law

Wandering in  
Wilderness

Conquest of Canaan

Judges

Kings

Prophets

## Christian Age

~2000 years to the  
present

**Matthew – Revelation**

Written Law for All People

The Gospel of Jesus

The Law of Christ

The New Covenant

# Eras in the Divisions of the Bible

## Patriarch Age

**Creation Era:** the creation of the world and humankind, and early events.

**Patriarch Era:** the birth of the Hebrew people through a family of patriarchs, covered a period of 612 years.

Abraham - Gen. 25: 7-8 - died at 175

Isaac – Gen. 35: 28 – died at 180

Jacob – Gen. 49-33 – died at 147

Joseph – Gen. 50: 22-26 – died at 110

# Eras in the Divisions of the Bible

## Mosaic Age

**Exodus Era:** the exodus of the Hebrew people as they are delivered out of 400 years of slavery in Egypt to return to their Promised Land.

**Conquest Era:** the conquest of the Promised Land by the Hebrew people after their exodus from Egypt.

**Judges Era:** a period of 400 years during which Israel was governed by rulers known as judges.

**Kingdom Era:** an additional period of 400 years during which Israel was a full-fledged nation ruled by a monarchy.

a. **Divided Kingdom** After King Solomon dies the Hebrew kingdom divides. Solomon's son Rehoboam rules over the two southern tribes of Benjamin and Judah. Solomon's former administrator, Jeroboam, becomes king of the ten northern tribes of Israel. Jeroboam disregards the Book of the Law and establishes a "new" religion.

# Eras in the Divisions of the Bible

## Mosaic Age

**Exile Era:** a period of seventy years during which the Jewish people were in exile, having been conquered by foreign powers.

**Return Era:** the return of the exiled Jewish people to Jerusalem to rebuild the city and the temple.

**Silence Era:** a final period of 400 years between the close of the Old Testament and the opening of the New Testament.

# Eras in the Divisions of the Bible

## Christian Age

**Gospel Era:** the life of Jesus of Nazareth as told in the Gospels.

**Church Era:** the formation of the Christian church.

**Missions Era:** the expansion of the church into the Roman Empire through missions.