

HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT & CLASSIFICATION	PROTESTANT OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT & CLASSIFICATION	CATHOLIC OLD TESTAMENT ARRANGEMENT & CLASSIFICATION
LAW (Torah)	Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy
PROPHETS (Nebhiim)	Joshua Judges Ruth I Samuel II Samuel I Kings II Kings I Kings II Kings I Chronicles II Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	Joshua Judges Ruth I Kings II Kings III Kings IV Kings I Paralipomenon II Paralipomenon Esdras-Nehemias <i>Tobias</i> <i>Judith</i> Esther Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Canticle of Canticles <i>Wisdom of Solomon</i> <i>Ecclesiasticus</i>
THE WRITINGS (Kethubhim)	Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi	Isaias Jeremias Lamentations <i>Baruch</i> Ezechiel Daniel Osee Joel Amos Abdias Jonas Micheas Nahum Habacuc Sophonias Aggeus Zecharias Malachias <i>I Machabees</i> <i>II Machabees</i>

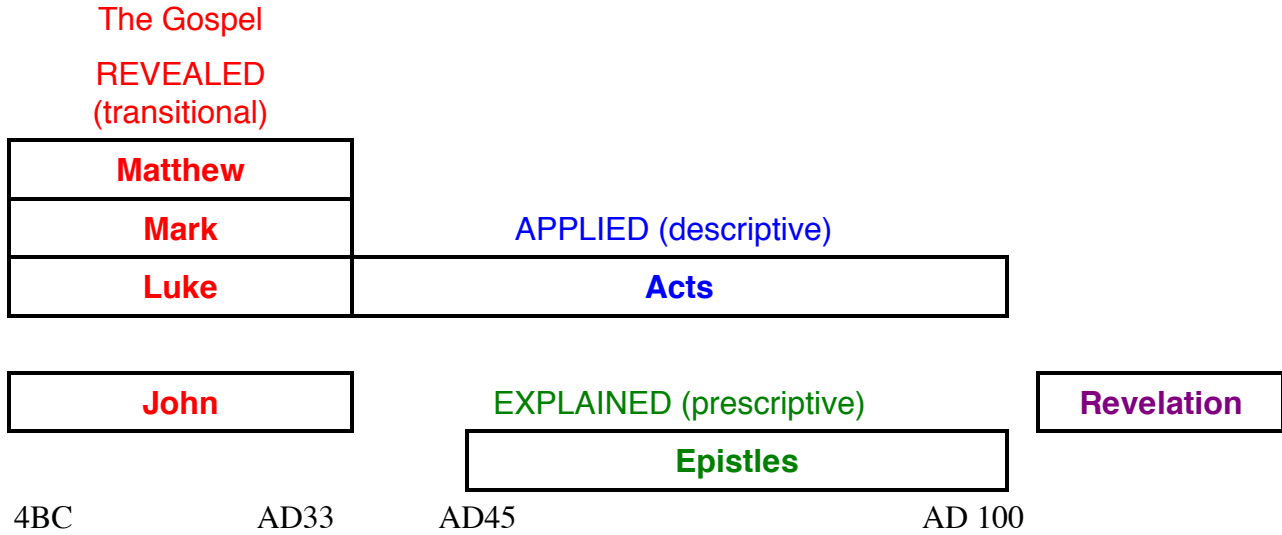
Note the following concerning the books listed under the Hebrew OT:

1. The books of “Former Prophets” are historical in content, and yet are classified under “Prophets.” The reason for this may be that their authors had the official status of a prophet, or, as F.F. Bruce holds, they reported events “to illustrate the great principles on which the prophets insisted.”
2. Each of the five “rolls” was read at an annual Jewish feast of commemoration, in this chronological order: Song of Songs at Passover (first month); Ruth at Feast of Weeks (Harvest) (third month); Lamentations at the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem (fifth month); Ecclesiastes at Tabernacles (seventh month); and Esther at Purim (twelfth month).
3. Chronicles appears last in the Hebrew Bible. This is why Jesus used the expression “from the blood of Abel to the blood of Zechariah” (Luke 11:51) to sum up all the martyrs whose blood had been shed in OT times. Abel was the first and Zechariah was the last martyr appearing in this order of the Hebrew Bible.

Note the following facts concerning the books listed under the Protestant OT:

1. The first seventeen books chronologically record selected highlights of man’s history from creation to the marriage of Abraham (Gen. 1-11), and from the birth of the nation of Israel to its return to Canaan after the Babylonian Captivity (Gen. 12-Nehemiah). The section called History may be subdivided into these three groups:
 - a) Period of confederacy among the tribes: Joshua, Judges, Ruth
 - b) Rise and fall of the monarchy: I Samuel through 2 Chronicles
 - c) Captivity and return: Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther
2. The books of Law are so designated because of the prominence of God’s Law in the experience of Israel during those centuries. (The name *Pentateuch* comes from the Greek, meaning “five-fold vessel.” The name *Torah* is the Hebrew word for “Law.”)
3. The five books of Poetry are mainly reflections, hymns, dialogues, and maxims, directed to the reader’s inner life. They are classified as poetry because this is the prominent literary style of the books.
4. The distinction between major and minor books of prophecy is based only on length. Although Lamentations is not long, it is in the major group because it could be considered as an appendix to Jeremiah.
5. All of the prophets ministered in the period of about 900 to 44 B.C. Most of their messages were directed to either Israel (Northern Kingdom) or Judah (Southern Kingdom), or to both. Chronologically, Malachi is the last OT voice to speak.

The historical scope of the New Testament



The outline of the book of Acts

“Jerusalem” 1-7	“Judea & Samaria” 8-12	“The uttermost parts of the earth” 13-28
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The relationship of Paul’s Epistles to Acts chapter 13-28

1st Mission 13-14	Counsel 15	2nd Mission 16-18	1st Imprisonment 19-21	2nd Imprisonment 22-28
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Galatians

I & II Thessalonians

Ephesians

I & II Timothy

I & II Corinthians

Colossians

Titus

Romans

Philemon

Philippians

2. General classification of the New Testament documents.

a. History

1. Gospels - the ministry of Jesus

a. Synoptics - The earthly story

MATTHEW

MARK

LUKE

b. Supplementary - The heavenly meaning

JOHN

2. **ACTS** - the ministry of the Apostles

b. Epistles (letters)

1. Pauline epistles - written by Paul the Apostle

a. Journey epistles - written while on missionary trips

GALATIANS

I & II THESSALONIANS

I & II CORINTHIANS

ROMANS

b. Prison epistles - written while in prison

PHILEMON

COLOSSIANS

EPHESIANS

PHILIPPIANS

c. Pastoral epistles - written to individual disciples

I & II TIMOTHY

TITUS

2. General epistles

a. Hebrew Christian epistles - Written to a Jewish audience

HEBREWS

JAMES

b. Other epistles

I & II PETER

I, II & III JOHN

JUDE

c. Visions - **REVELATION** - apocalyptic writing

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS RELATED AND CONTRASTED

THE OLD TESTAMENT

THE NEW TESTAMENT

The Cry of Man

The Answer of God

Someone to Reveal	<i>Moses</i> <i>the prophet</i>	<i>Christ</i>
Someone to Represent	<i>Aaron</i> <i>the priest</i>	<i>Christ</i>
Someone to Rule	<i>David</i> <i>the king</i>	<i>Christ</i>

Unexplained Ceremonies	<i>Fulfillment</i>
Unachieved Purposes	<i>Fulfillment</i>
Unappeased Longings	<i>Fulfillment</i>
Unfulfilled Prophecies	<i>Fulfillment</i>

Preparative	<i>Effective</i>
Covenant of Law	<i>Covenant of Grace</i>
Embodied in the History and Literature of a Semitic Race	<i>Embodied in the History and Literature of the Christian Church</i>

ONE STORY

Prologue

Genesis 1-11

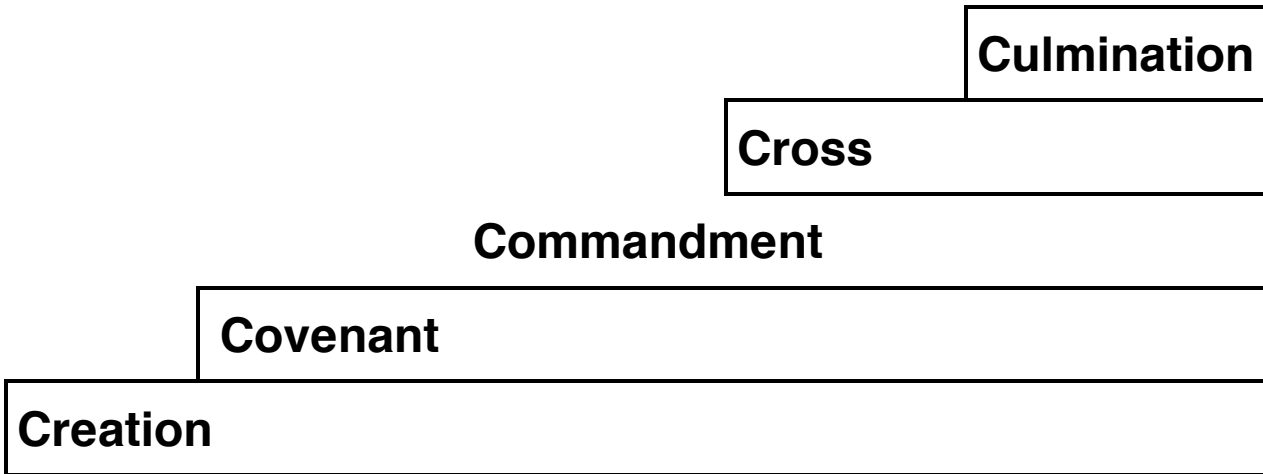
Progression

Gen. 12-Mal.	Matthew-Jude
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Epilogue

Revelation

FIVE STAGES



THREE THREADS

	Old Testament	Gospels	Acts	Epistles	Revelation
DIVINE PERSON	Predicted	Presented	Proclaimed	Possessed	Predominant
REDEMPTIVE PROGRAM	Anticipated	Accomplished	Applied		Achieved
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	Created	Conditioned	Converted	Conformed	Completed

