

THROUGH THE BIBLE

IN 12-WEEKS

OT

9/4 LAW (GEN-DEUT)

9/11 HISTORY (JOSH-EST)

9/18 POETRY (JOB-SONG)

9/25 PROPHECY (ISA-MAL)

10/2 OT NARRATIVE

10/9 OT RECAP

NT

10/16 GOSPELS (MATT-ACTS)

10/23 PAULINE (ROM-PHM)

10/30 CATHOLIC (HEB-JUDE)

11/6 APOCALYPTIC (DAN, REV)

11/13 NT NARRATIVE

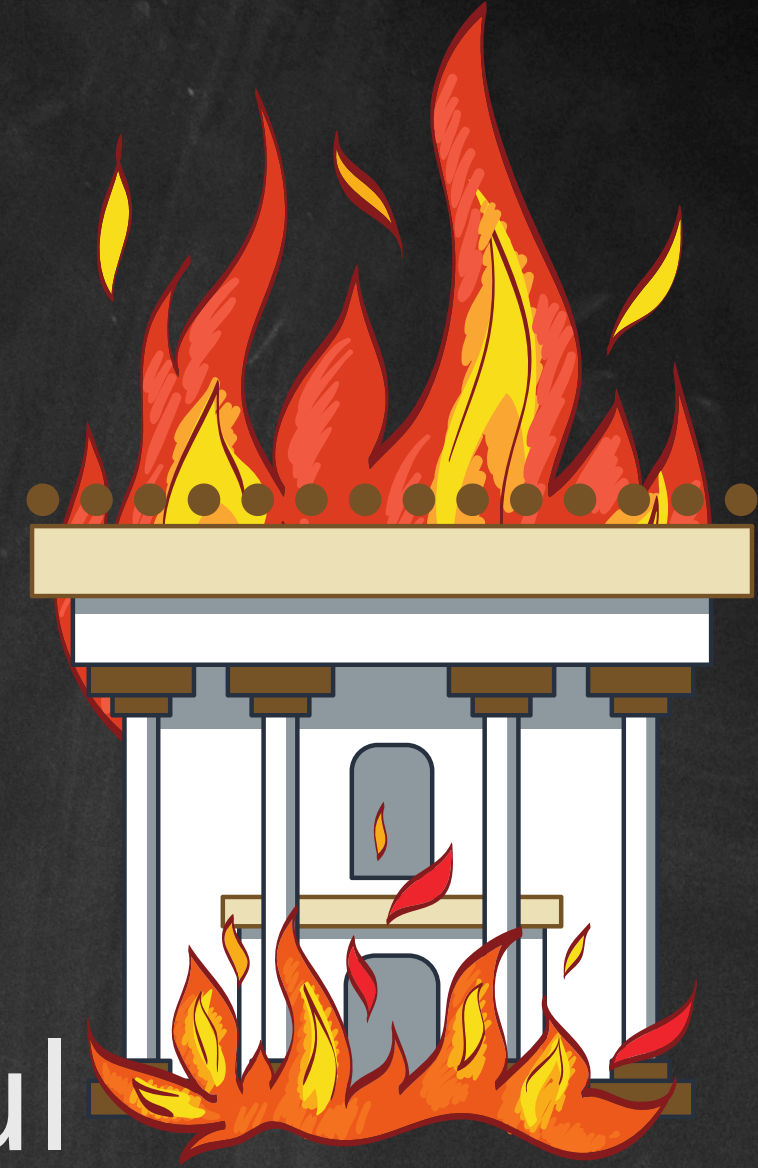
11/20 NT RECAP

OT

PROPHECY

ISA-MAL

ISAIAH

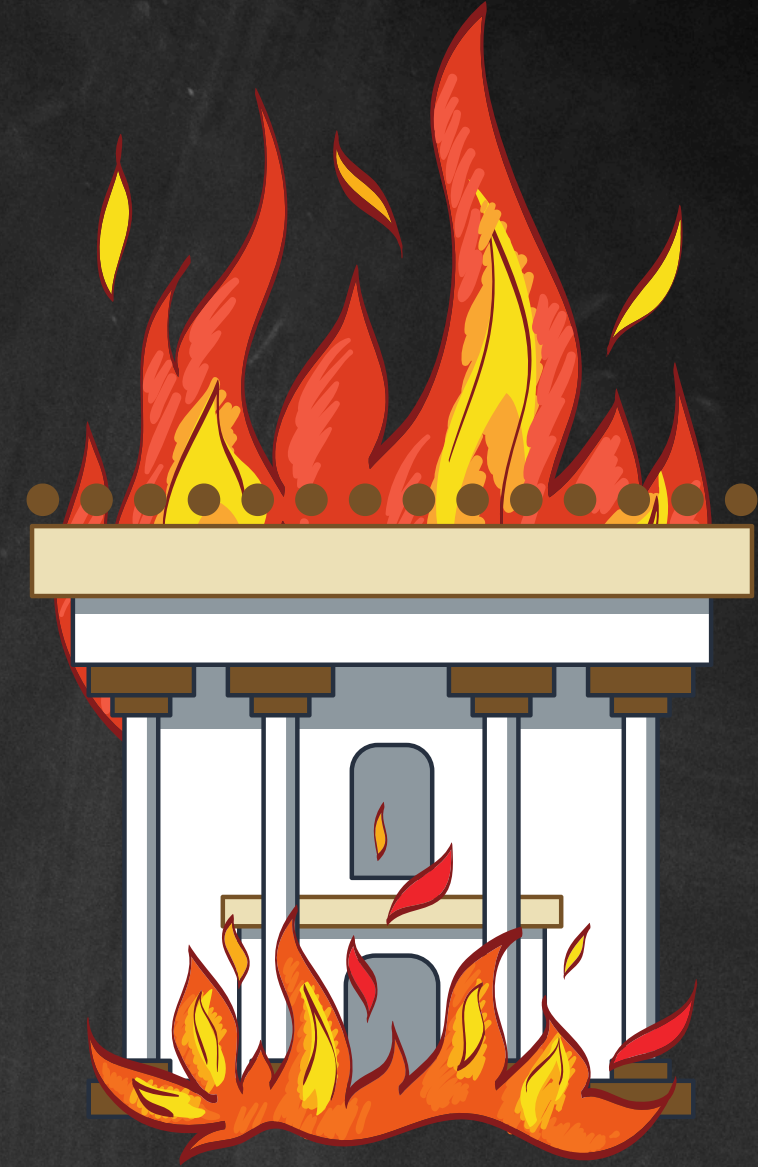


- **1–39 Pre-exile warning**
 - 1–12 God will purify Israel
 - 13–27 God will judge the world
 - 28–39 God will save the faithful
- **40–66 Post-exile hope**
 - 40–48 God's Servant will deliver
 - 49–55 God's Servant will suffer
 - 56–66 God's Servant will reign

ISAIAH

Audience: 740–681 BC. The southern kingdom of Judah, warning of impending judgment and future restoration.

Lesson: Trust in the Lord for provision while avoiding idolatry, disobedience, and hypocrisy. Have hope through our current trials in the coming of God's Servant to establish the perfect eternal kingdom.

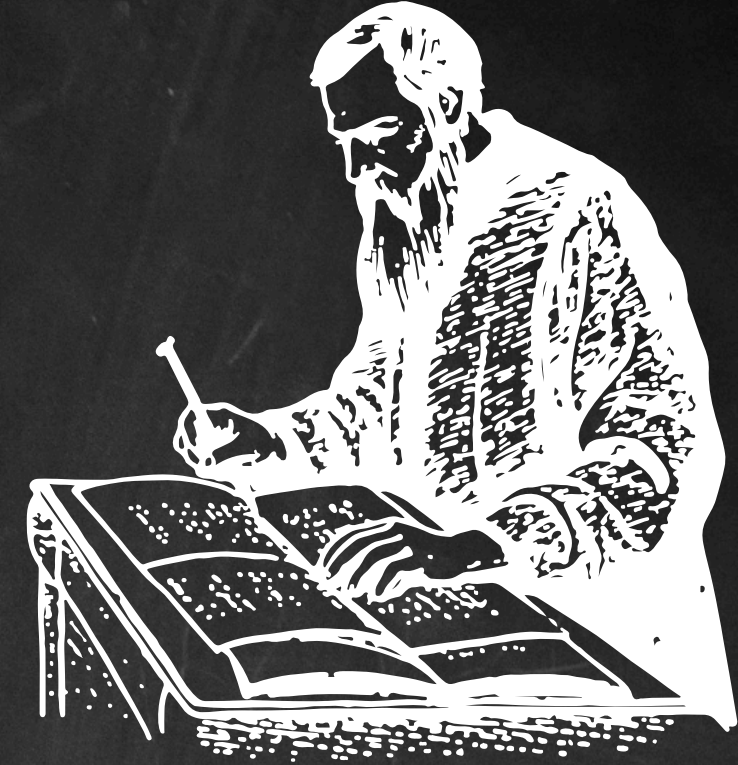


JEREMIAH



- 1–25 Warning for Israel:
 - repent from sin & idolatry
- 26–45 Judgement for Israel:
 - 70 year exile & new covenant
- 46–52 Judgement for nations:
 - destroyed for sin & idolatry

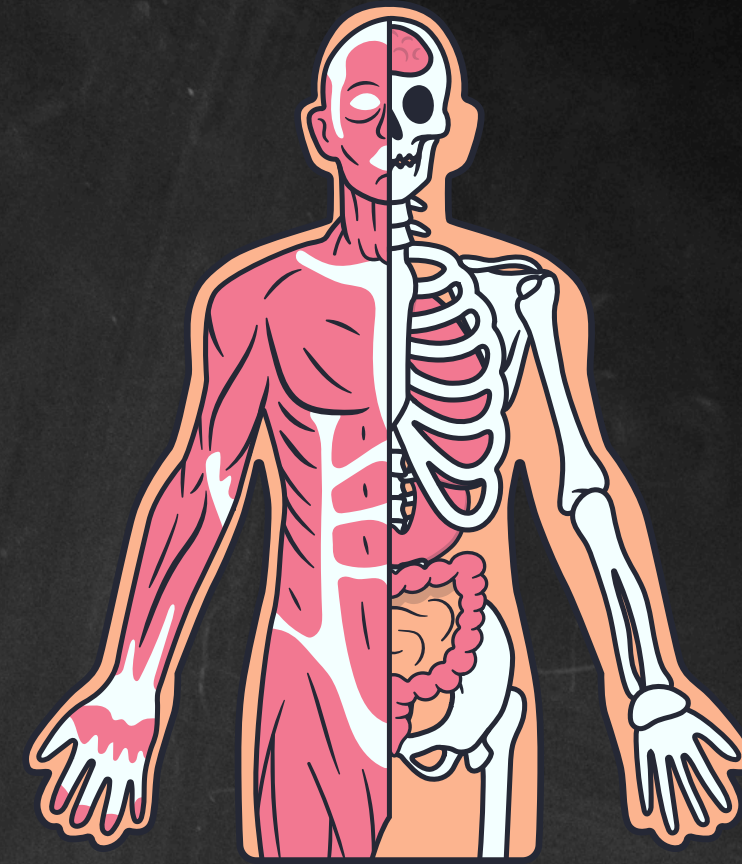
JEREMIAH



Audience: 627–586 BC. Primarily Judah before and during the Babylonian exile, warning of Jerusalem's destruction and calling for repentance.

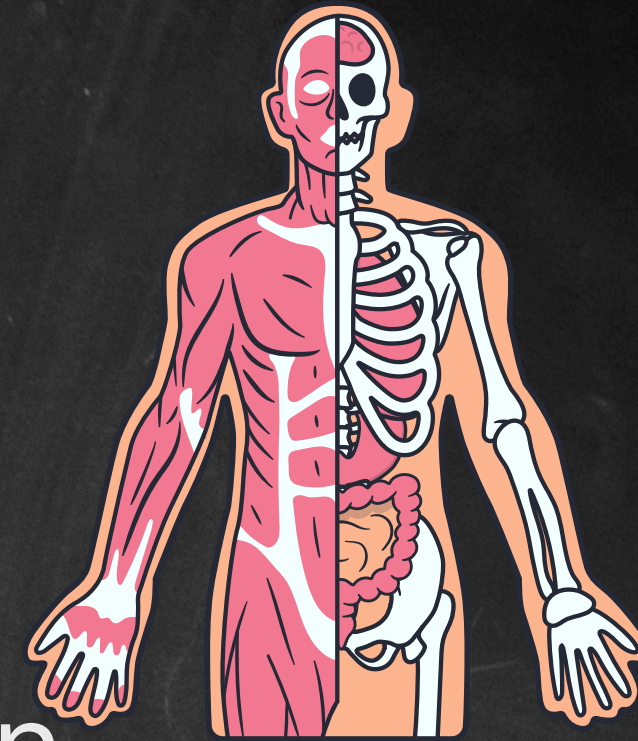
Lesson: God warns us to repent of our sin and idolatry before we experience the consequences. God judges those who reject Him and restores His people after correcting them.

EZEKIEL



- **1–33 Immediate judgement**
 - 1–11 A proclamation of judgement for Israel
 - 12–24 A demonstration of judgement for Israel
 - 25–33 A proclamation of judgement for the nations
- **34–48 Future hope**
 - 34–37 A new heart for Israel
 - 38–39 A final defeat of the nations
 - 40–48 A new temple for all people

EZEKIEL

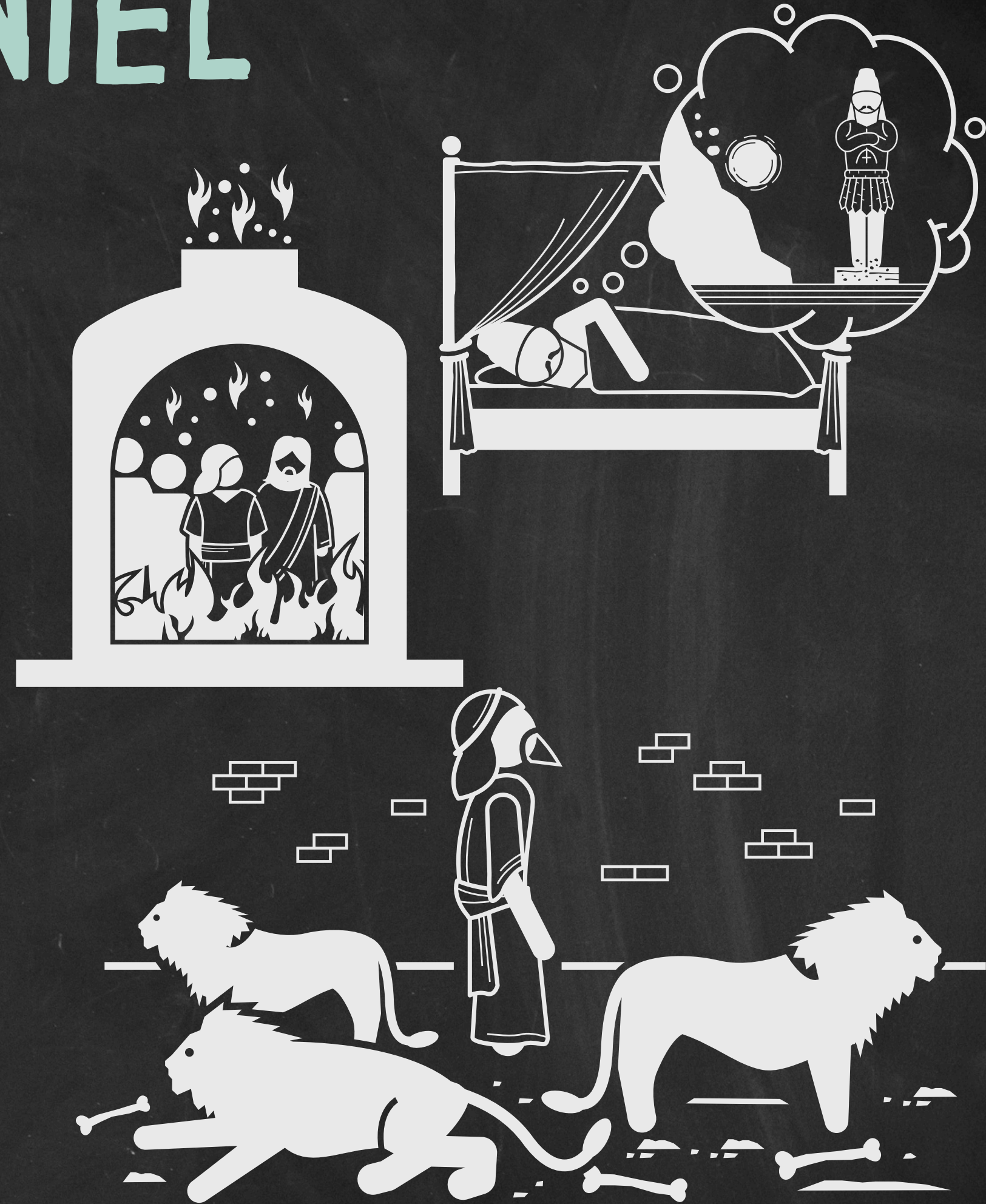


Audience: 593–571 BC. Ezekiel was a priest taken to Babylon in the first attack on Jerusalem. Written to Jewish exiles in Babylon, warning of Jerusalem's destruction and offering visions of future restoration.

Lesson: God will temporarily judge His people and the nation's evil now. He will one day bring a final judgement against His enemies, a new heart for His people, and His presence on earth to give new life forever.

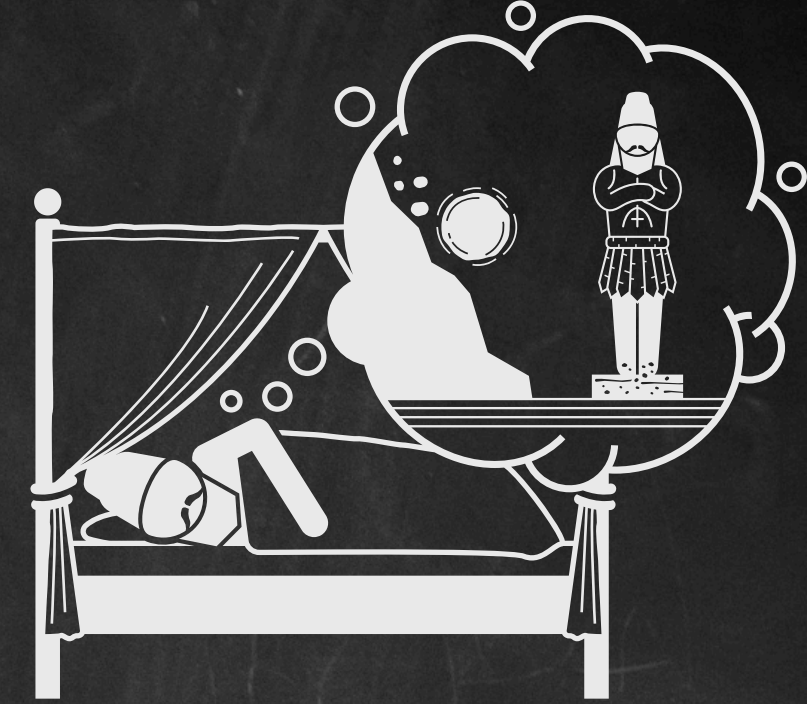
- 1 Daniel's Service
 - 2 The King's dream
 - 3 The Fiery Furnace
 - 4 Nebuchadnezzar's Pride
 - 5 Belshazzar's Pride
 - 6 The Lion's Den
 - 7 Daniel's Dream
- 8 Daniel's 2nd Vision
 - 9 Daniel's prayer
- 10–12 Daniel's 3rd Vision

DANIEL





DANIEL

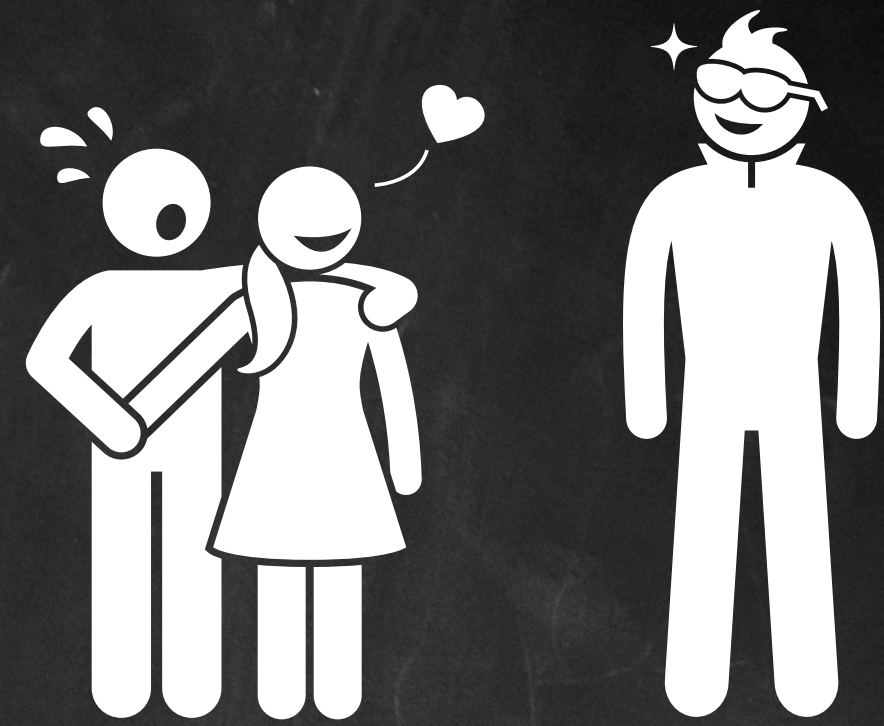


Audience: 605–536 BC. The Jewish exiles in Babylon, with insights into God's sovereignty over nations, aimed at Jews and Gentile rulers.

Lesson: Live faithfully while God raises up and tears down leaders. God will ultimately destroy all evil nations and the Antichrist at His second coming when He establishes His kingdom on earth.

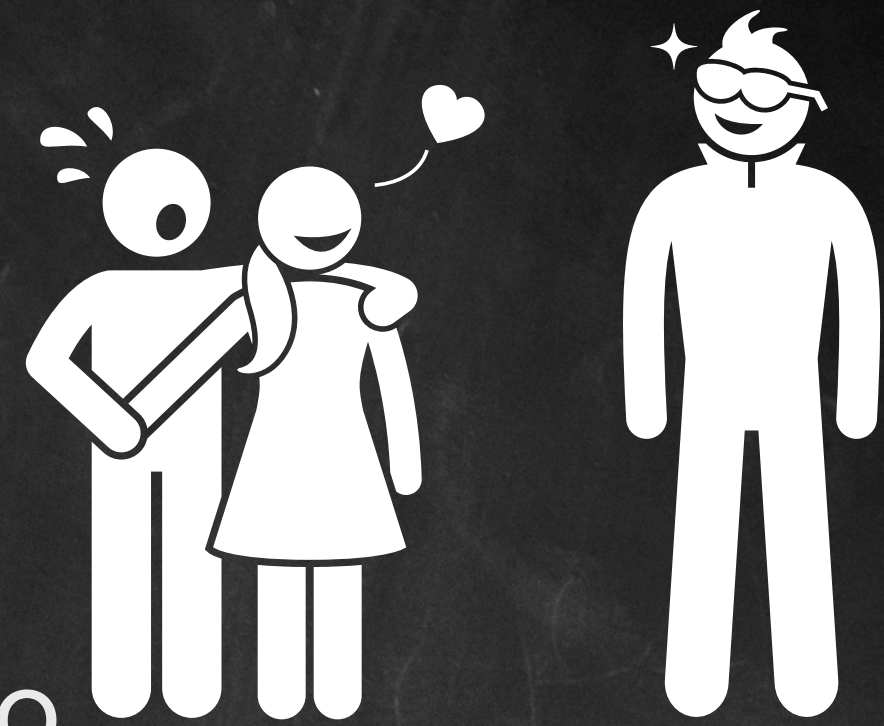


HOSEA



- 1–3 Rejecting God is like adultery
- 4–11 Israel's sins and judgement
- 12–14 A final call to repentance

HOSEA



Audience: 755–725 BC. The northern kingdom of Israel, warning of impending judgment due to their unfaithfulness and idolatry, but with a promise of future restoration.

Lesson: God's people rebelling against God is like an adulterous spouse or a rebellious son. God has every right to divorce them, because they broke their covenant. But He will love them and give them grace instead.

JOEL



- **1 A past day of the Lord:**
 - Locust plague
- **2:1–27 A coming day of the Lord:**
 - Military invasion
- **2:28–32 Signs of the day of the Lord:**
 - End times
- **3 A future day of the Lord:**
 - Eternal Kingdom

JOEL



Audience: 835–796 BC or 400 BC. Judah, calling for repentance in the face of locust plagues symbolizing divine judgment and the coming Day of the Lord.

Lesson: God uses past events to prepare us for the future. Past suffering teaches us to repent and turn to the Lord. God's past deliverance gives us confidence in His future eternal kingdom.

AMOS



- 1–2 Judgements on the nations
- 3–6 Calls to repentance & warnings
- 7–9 Visions of judgement & restoration

AMOS



Audience: 760–750 BC. The northern kingdom of Israel, condemning social injustice, idolatry, and moral decay.

Lesson: Worshiping God in Spirit and truth requires righteousness and justice. Idolatry and oppression lead to God's judgement, even for God's people. But God's goal is to restore and bless His people.

OBADIAH



- 1:1–14 Sins and judgement of Edom
- 1:16–21 The day of the Lord for all

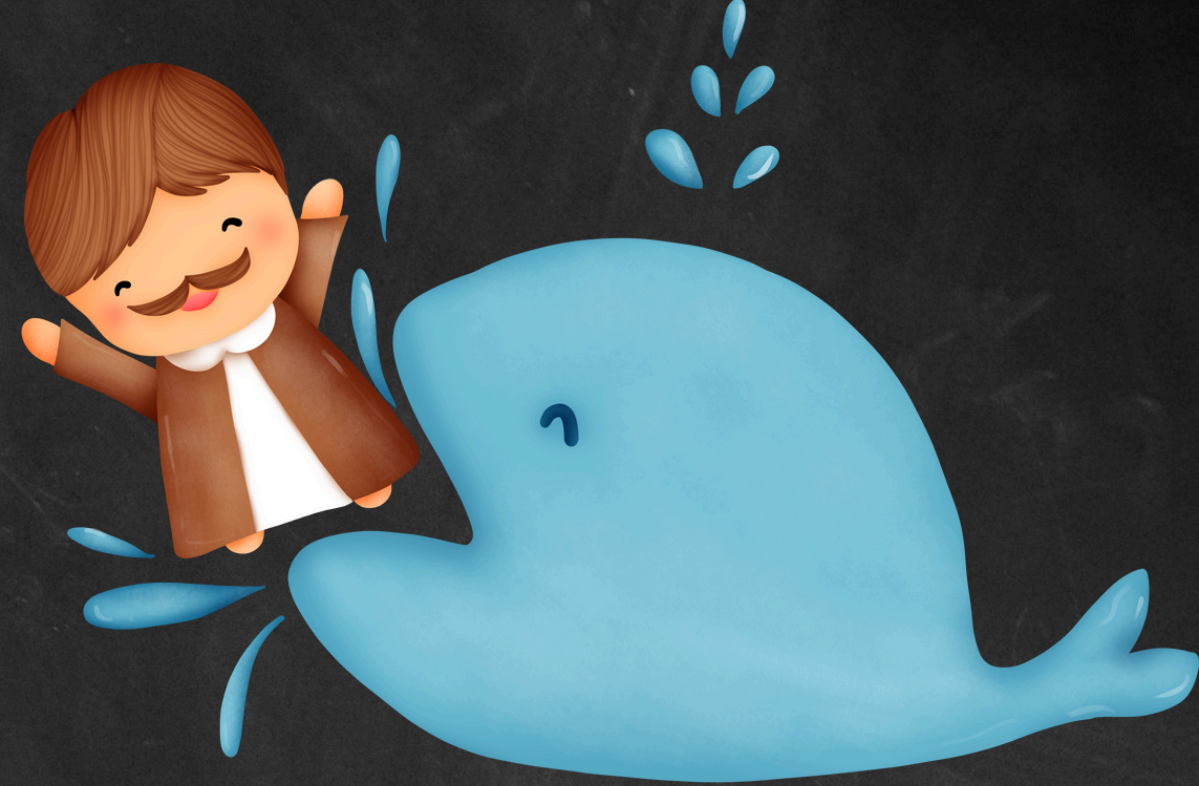
OBADIAH



Audience: 586–553 BC after the fall of Jerusalem. It condemns the nation of Edom (descendants of Esau), for their participation in the destruction of Judah, and offering hope for the future of Israel.

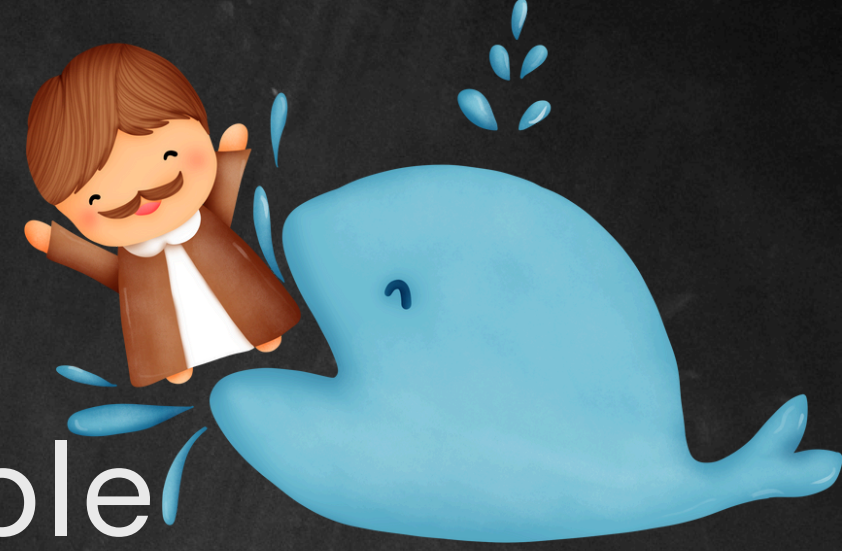
Lesson: Don't turn against God's people, even when God is disciplining them. Every person is responsible for their own faith and righteousness and will be judged accordingly at Christ's return.

JONAH



- 1 Jonah Runs
- 2 Jonah Prays
- 3 Jonah Preaches
- 4 Jonah Suffers

JONAH



Audience: 780–760 BC. Primarily the people of Nineveh (Assyria), with a message of repentance and God's mercy, and indirectly, a message to Israel about God's compassion for all nations.

Lesson: God loves and wants to show mercy to our enemies. So we are called to love and show mercy to them too. By disobeying this call, we actually make ourselves more guilty than our enemies.

MICAH



- 1–3 The judgment on Israel
- 4–5 The coming Messiah
- 6–7 The hope for restoration

MICAH



Audience: 735–700 BC. Both the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah, warning of judgment for their injustice and idolatry, and prophesying the coming Messiah.

Lesson: God made a covenant with His people for Him to protect them and for them to follow Him. They have broken their covenant. But God will restore them through the coming Messiah.

NAHUM



- 1 The Lord's Judgment
- 2 The Fall of Nineveh
- 3 Reasons for Destruction

NAHUM

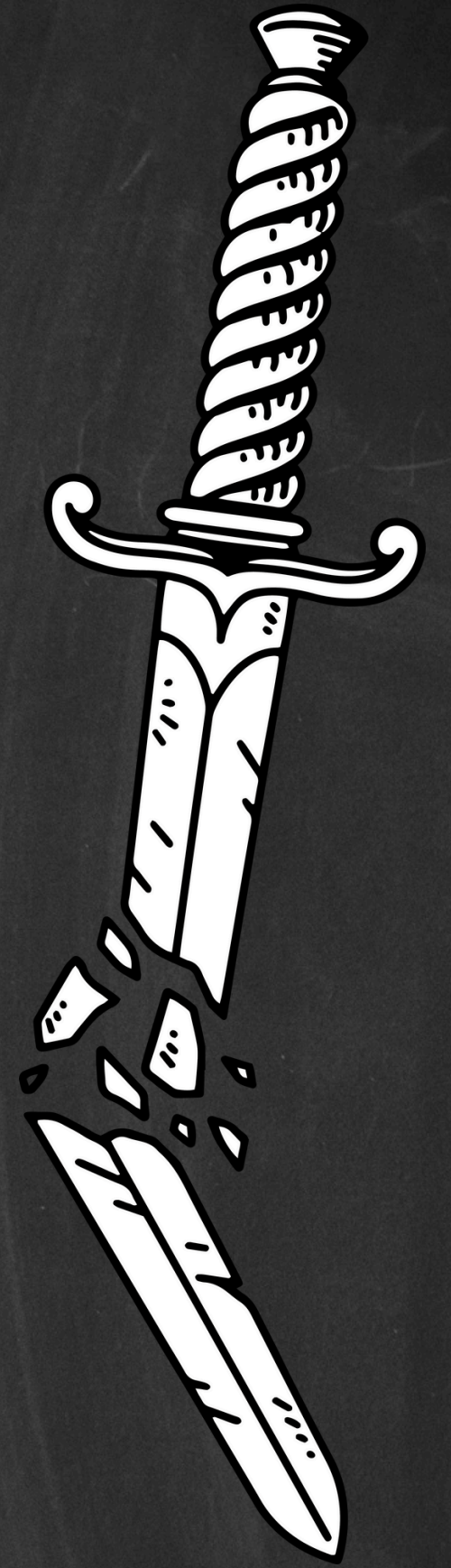


Audience: 663–612 BC. The people of Judah, delivering a message of comfort through the prophecy of Nineveh's (Assyria's) destruction.

Lesson: God cares about justice. He will bring down the unrighteous and oppressors in His perfect time.

HABAKKUK

- **1 Habakkuk's Complaint:**
 - Why does God allow evil?
- **2 God's Response:**
 - He will judge in His time.
- **3 Habakkuk's Praise:**
 - God's mercy in judgement.



HABAKKUK

Audience: 609–605 BC. Judah, addressing God's justice and the use of the Babylonians to punish Judah for their sins, while questioning divine judgment.

Lesson: God allows evil to exist for some time to give opportunity for repentance. But He will judge the evil at the perfect time. So the righteous should live by faith.



ZEPHANIAH



- 1 Judgment on Judah
- 2 Judgment on the Nations
- 3 Restoration of Israel

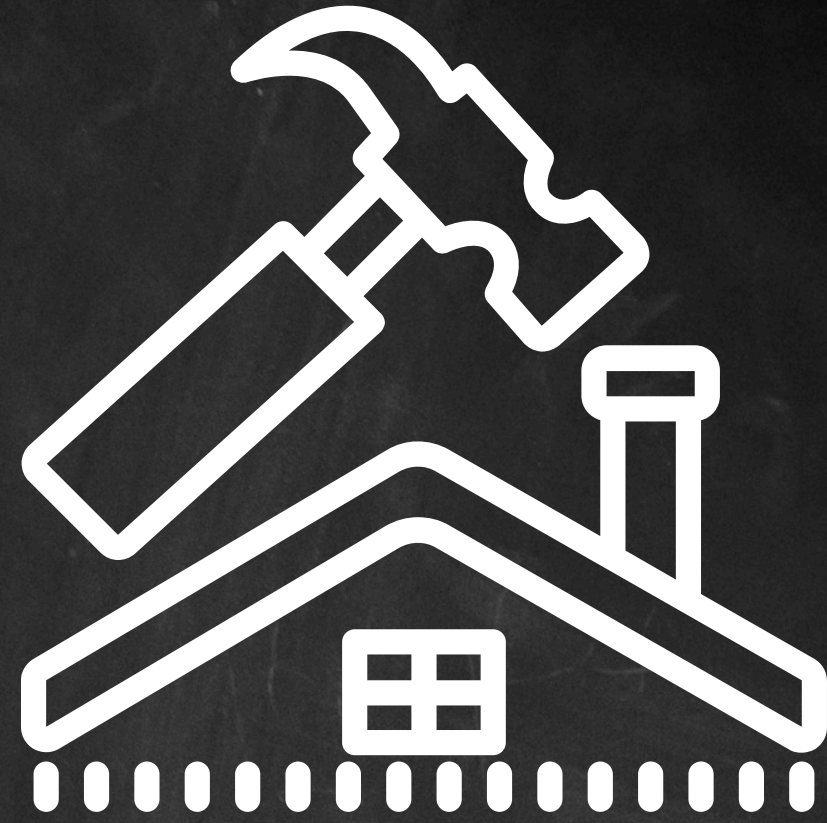
ZEPHANIAH



Audience: 640–609 BC, during King Josiah's reign. To Judah, warning of the coming Day of the Lord and calling for national repentance.

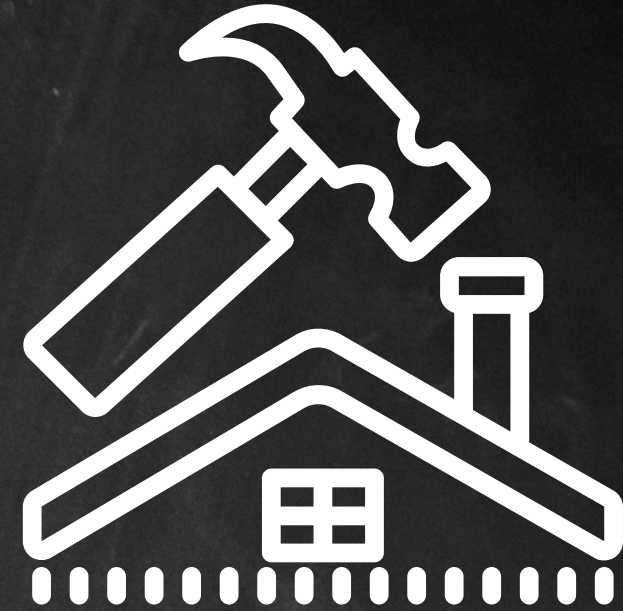
Lesson: The rebellion and corruption of God's people makes them look indistinguishable from unbelievers. But all are invited to repent, to avoid God's judgement, and experience His restoration.

HAGGAI



- 1 Rebuilding the temple
- 2 Encouraging holiness

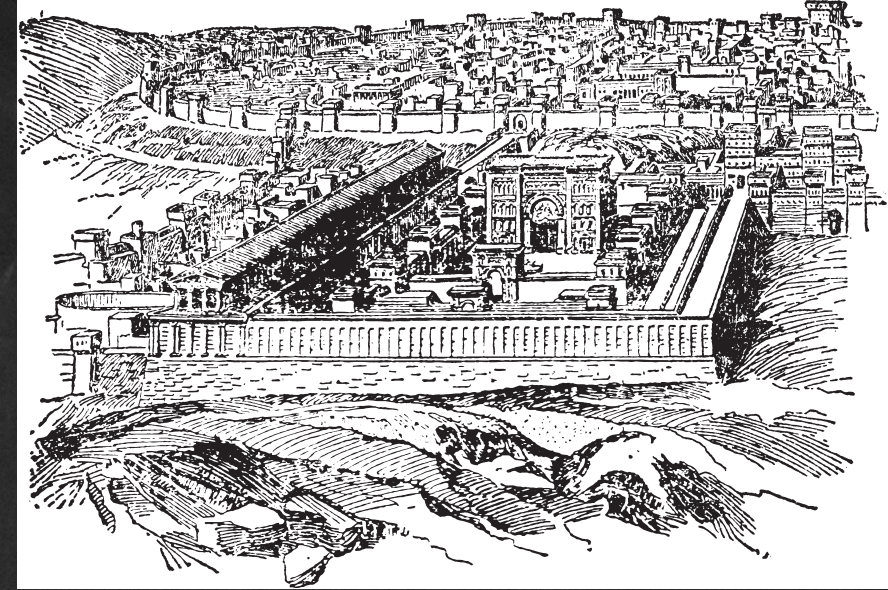
HAGGAI



Audience: 520 BC, during the reign of King Darius I of Persia. To the returning Jewish exiles from Babylon, encouraging them to rebuild the temple and renew their covenant with God.

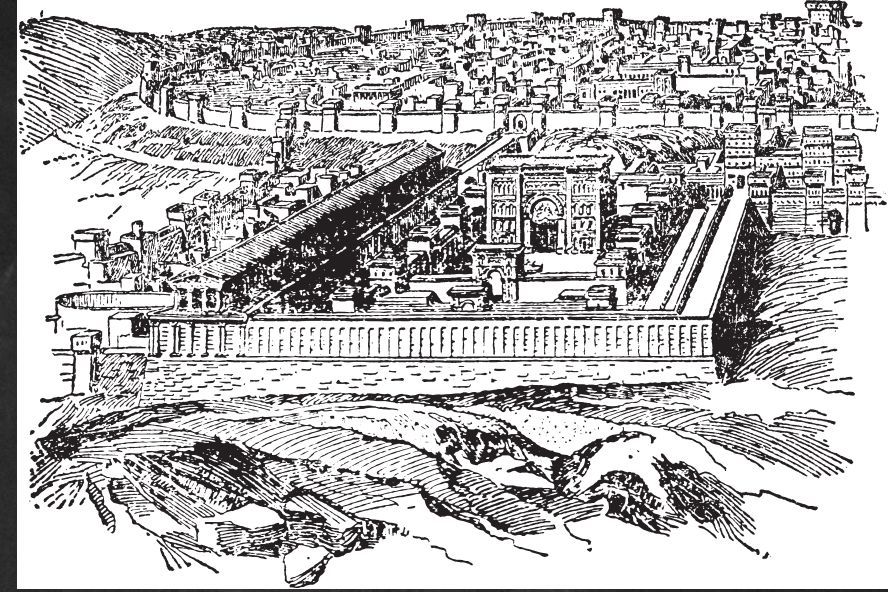
Lesson: God allows His people the freedom to make choices that matter. With that freedom, we should choose to prioritize God's kingdom over personal gain and holiness over our desires.

ZECHARIAH



- 1–8 Zechariah's visions
 - 1–6 Visions of cleansing
 - 7–8 Fasting and restoration
- 9–14 Images of God's kingdom
 - 9–11 The Messiah restores
 - 12–14 The Messiah reigns

ZECHARIAH



Audience: 520–518 BC. The Jewish exiles who returned to Judah, offering encouragement to rebuild the temple and hope for future Messianic restoration.

Lesson: God has called His people to help build His kingdom. To participate requires repentance, faithfulness, and obedience. And the reward is the enjoyment of God's perfect and everlasting kingdom.

MALACHI



- 1 God's love of Israel
- 2 God's rebuke of Israel
- 3 The coming messenger
- 4 The day of the Lord

MALACHI



Audience: 430–420 BC. The post-exilic Jewish community, rebuking them for their spiritual apathy, calling them to honor God, and foretelling the coming of the Messiah.

Lesson: The history of God's work is proof of His love for His people. So don't forsake worship, God's word, and obedience. God will soon reward the righteous and judge the wicked.

MAJOR PROPHETS:

Trust in God, repent from sin, and remain faithful.
God will judge evil, correct His people, and
ultimately establish His eternal kingdom on earth
through His Servant.

MINOR PROPHETS:

God's people are called to repent and remain faithful. God's love and grace persist despite their rebellion. Justice and righteousness are essential in worship. God's people must recognize the importance of prioritizing God's kingdom, showing mercy, and participating in God's ministry to avoid correction and experience restoration.

THE PROPHETS:

An encouragement to repent and obey.

A warning of judgement for sin.

A hope in the Messiah's future kingdom.