

Appreciate the Importance of Bible Study

Part 1



The New International Version was used in the preparation of these lessons

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July 2006
Revised November 2015

CONTENTS

BOOKMARK	4
HOW TO STUDY	6
ABOUT THE BIBLE	9
WE ARE COMMANDED TO STUDY	13
BLESSINGS TO BE OBTAINED STUDYING THE BIBLE	17
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS	<u>18</u>
___ WHAT DOES THE BIBLE CONTAIN?	18
___ THE BIBLE LIBRARY	20
___ THE BIBLE STANDS ALONE	21
___ IF THE BIBLE WAS A PERSON	24
___ SCIENCE CONFIRMS THE BIBLE	28
___ AN OVERVIEW OF THE BIBLE	29
___ JESUS' VIEW OF THE BIBLE	40
___ FULFILLED PROPHECY	41
___ CROSSWORD PUZZLE	42



Add some S.O.A.P. to your Bible Study

<https://foundationchristianity.wordpress.com/2015/09/30/bible-study-part-3/>



S*CRPTURE* – WRITE OUT ONE VERSE OR PASSAGE THAT WAS MEANINGFUL TO YOU

O*BSERVATION* – WHAT ARE SOME OBSERVATIONS YOU CAN MAKE ABOUT THE PASSAGE? WHAT IS GOD SAYING IN THIS PASSAGE? WHAT DO YOU LEARN?

A*PPLICATION* – HOW CAN YOU MAKE THIS PASSAGE PERSONAL? WHAT IS SOMETHING YOU CAN DO TODAY, TO APPLY IT TO YOUR LIFE?

P*AYER* – WRITE OUT A PRAYER TO THE LORD. ASK HIM TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR APPLICATION, OR TO REVEAL MORE THINGS ABOUT THIS TEXT, OR TO FIND WAYS TO SHARE WHAT YOU ARE LEARNING WITH OTHERS.

Tales of Beauty for Ashes

The Books of The New Testament

Matthew (Matt.)
Mark (Mark)
Luke (Luke)
John (John)
Acts (Acts)
Romans (Rom.)
I Corinthians (I Cor.)
II Corinthians (II Cor.)
Galatians (Gal.)
Ephesians (Eph.)
Philippians (Phil.)
Colossians (Col.)
I Thessalonians (I Thess.)
II Thessalonians (II Thess.)
I Timothy (I Tim.)
II Timothy (II Tim.)
Titus (Tit.)
Philemon (Philem.)
Hebrews (Heb.)
James (James)
I Peter (I Pet.)
II Peter (II Pet.)
I John (I John)
II John (II John)
III John (III John)
Jude (Jude)
Revelation (Rev.)

Fold Here

The Books of The Old Testament

Genesis (Gen.)
Exodus (Exod.)
Leviticus (Lev.)
Numbers (Num.)
Deuteronomy (Deut.)
Joshua (Josh.)
Judges (Judg.)
Ruth (Ruth)
I Samuel (I Sam.)
II Samuel (II Sam.)
I Kings (I Kings)
II Kings (II Kings)
I Chronicles (I Chron.)
II Chronicles (II Chron.)
Ezra (Ezra)
Nehemiah (Neh.)
Esther (Esth.)
Job (Job)
Psalms (Ps.)
Proverbs (Prov.)
Ecclesiastes (Eccl.)
Song of Solomon
(S. of Sol.)
Isaiah (Isa.)
Jeremiah (Jer.)
Lamentations (Lam.)
Ezekiel (Ezek.)
Daniel (Dan.)
Hosea (Hos.)
Joel (Joel)
Amos (Amos)
Obadiah (Obad.)
Jonah (Jonah)
Micah (Mic.)
Nahum (Nah.)
Habakkuk (Hab.)
Zephaniah (Zeph.)
Haggai (Hag.)
Zechariah (Zech.)
Malachi (Mal.)

Cut Here

Open your Bible to the Table of Contents. Write in the page numbers from your Bible on the corresponding lines on the right side of this page.

Cut this page on the line that says - Cut Here. Fold your list of Bible Books in half on the dotted line and use it as a bookmark to help you find scriptures.

Intentionally blank

HOW TO STUDY

1. Try to find a quiet place free from distraction and noise.
2. Set aside some time each day to study. This will help you to regulate and stabilize your intake of the Word of God.
3. Prepare your book mark. See page 2.
4. You will need a Bible you are willing to mark in.
5. Read questions carefully.
6. Make sure you have found the correct Scripture passage. For example, sometimes you may find yourself looking up John 1: 1 instead of I John 1: 1. MARK the verses in your Bible.
7. Answer questions from the appropriate Bible passage. It is preferable to use a pencil or erasable pen.
8. Take time to meditate on the meaning of the Scripture passages you read.
9. If possible, keep a dictionary handy to look up words you don't understand.
10. Use a concordance (an alphabetical index of the words in the Bible). It is a helpful aid in studying the Bible. Three of the best concordances include the "Cruden's Complete Concordance," "Young's Analytical Concordance," and "Strong's Exhaustive Concordance."
11. A good Bible dictionary also can be very helpful at times. Two of the best are "Smith's Bible Dictionary" and "Haley's Bible Handbook".
12. Some online resources:
 - a. <https://www.biblegateway.com/>
 - b. <https://www.blueletterbible.org/>
 - c. <http://biblehub.com/>
 - d. <http://av1611.com/kjbp/kjv-dictionary/kjv-dictionary-index.html>
13. Pray for God's help. You need God's help to understand what you study in the Bible. Psalm 119: 18 is a good verse to take to God in prayer. Psalm 119: 18: "Open my eyes that I may see wonderful things in your law..." Also Ephesians 5:26 and Psalm 119:37: Father God, I ask You to do Your cleansing work in me through the washing of water of with Your Word. Turn away my eyes from looking at vanity, and revive in me Your ways. Lord teach me what You want me to learn from Your Word.
14. APPLY WHAT YOU LEARN TO YOUR OWN LIFE. Read James 1:22-25. It is only as you apply God's Word to you own life that you will really grow in grace and increase in the knowledge of God.

James 1:22-25: "(22) Do not merely listen to the word, and so deceive yourselves. Do what it says. (23) Anyone who listens to the word but does not do what it says is like a man, who looks at his face in a mirror (24) and, after looking at himself, goes away and immediately forgets what he looks like. (25) But the man who looks intently into the perfect law that gives freedom, and continues to do this, not forgetting what he has heard, but doing it—he will be blessed in what he does."

1:22: It is not enough to listen to the word; we must obey it.

There must be a deep desire to hear God speaking to us and an unquestioning willingness to do whatever He says. We must translate the Bible into action. The word must become flesh in our lives. There should

never be a time when we go to the Scriptures without allowing them to change our lives for the better. To profess great love for God's word or even to pose as a Bible student is a form of self-deception unless our increasing knowledge of the word is producing increasing likeness to the Lord Jesus.

To go on gaining an intellectual knowledge of the Bible without obeying it can be a trap instead of a blessing. If we continually learn what we ought to do, but do not do it, we become depressed, frustrated, and callous.

"Impression without expression leads to depression."

Also we become more responsible to God. The ideal combination is to read the word and obey it.

- (1) What is a result of continually learning what we ought to do, but not doing it?

- (2) Our increasing knowledge of the Word should be producing _____

1:23,24: **Anyone** who hears **the word** but does not change his behavior **is like a man** who takes a fleeting glance in the mirror each morning, then completely **forgets what** he saw. He derives no benefit from the mirror or from looking into it. Of course, there are some things about our appearance that cannot be changed. But at least we should be humbled by the sight! When the mirror says "Wash" or "Shave" or "Comb" or "Brush," we should at least do as we are told. Otherwise the mirror is of no practical benefit to us.

It is easy to read the Bible casually or because of a sense of duty without being affected by what we read. We see what we ought to be but we quickly forget and live as if we were already perfect. This type of self-satisfaction prevents spiritual progress.

- (3) How is the Word of God like a mirror? _____

(4) How is it possible to read the Word of God and not be affected by it?

1:25 In contrast is the man **who looks into** the word of God and who habitually puts it into practice; his contemplative, meditative gazing has practical results in his life. To him the Bible is **the perfect law of liberty**. Its precepts are not burdensome. They tell him to do exactly what his new nature loves to do. As he obeys, he finds true freedom from human traditions and carnal reasonings. The truth makes him free. This is the man who benefits from the Bible. He does not forget what he has read. Rather he seeks to live it out in daily practice. His simple childlike Obedience brings incalculable blessing to his soul. **This one will be blessed in what he does.**

(5) What are some benefits of putting the Word of God into practice?

ABOUT THE BIBLE

In this book called the Bible, you will find all the truths about Christ and the Gospel. The course of your spiritual life will be determined by your attitude toward the Bible.

The name "Bible" is derived from the Greek word *biblos* meaning "book." The Bible was written in two parts. The first part of the Bible is called the Old Testament, and it was written before Jesus came to earth. The second part of the Bible is called the New Testament, and it was written after Jesus went back to Heaven

The Old Testament was written mostly in Hebrew and a few short passages were written in Aramaic. The New Testament was written in the Greek Language. Remember our English Bible is a translation from these original languages.

At the beginning of each Bible is a table of contents which lists the names of the books, and tells the page number on which each book begins.

There are sixty-six books in the Bible. The Old Testament has 39 books. The New Testament has 27 books. The Bible is the story of how man went away from God in sin; lost his **dominion**: and how he can come back to God through the Lord Jesus Christ.

<p>dominion: (1) the power or right of governing and controlling; (2) rule; control; (3) control or the exercise of control</p>
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God, Himself is the true author of the Bible, although He used many men to write it. But the important thing to remember is that these men were totally controlled, directed and inspired by the Spirit of God. God guided them in writing the very words. Job 32:8 tells us "the breath of the Almighty" gives man understanding. 2 Timothy 3: 16 tells us "All Scripture is God-breathed." This refers to the "inbreathing" of God into man so that man speaks or writes God's revelation of truth with authority and accuracy. (2 Peter 1:21)

Long, long ago God told a man named Jeremiah to write a part of the Bible. God said to Jeremiah:

“...Write in a book all the words I have spoken to you.”

Jeremiah 30:2

Jeremiah obeyed God and wrote the Book of Jeremiah, which is one of the books of the Bible. Jeremiah wrote the words down, but God told him what to write. Every book in the Bible is written in this way. This is why the Bible is called the Word of God. The Bible says: "All Scripture (all of the Bible) is God-breathed (*inspired* – *KJV*) ..." (2 Timothy 3: 16)

The Bible is truly the Word of God from beginning to end. ONLY the Bible is the revealed Word of God to man. ONLY in it can you find God's will concerning your life. There

are no other books that can replace the Bible. People may choose to believe the Bible; or they may choose not to believe it, but it is still God's Holy Word. Write down what Psalms 119:89 says.

In the last Chapter of the Bible, God warns against adding to the Bible or taking away from it. (Revelation 22: 18-19)

The purpose of the Bible is to reveal to man God's plan of salvation through Jesus Christ. The way to Jesus, how to follow him and what life is like when you follow him are simply but sufficiently recorded in the Bible so that man may find his way back to God; that he may be saved; and regain what Adam lost.

WHAT WILL MY ATTITUDE BE TOWARD THE BIBLE?

You must let your life be directed and guided by God's Word. It must be allowed to exercise the power over all of your decisions on all matters pertaining to your life. The Bible must be the standard and judge of your actions and thoughts.

The solutions of all disputes, comfort in all suffering, clearing of all doubts, the base of all thought, strength to bear all misfortunes and misunderstandings by people and in life--you must find in the Bible and nowhere else.

To do so you must make that once-for-all, important and crucial decision: to believe without a shadow of a doubt and with all your heart that the Bible is the living Word of the living God. This is the right beginning of a fruitful spiritual life in Jesus Christ. The Bible is "is useful for teaching (*doctrine* – *KJV*), rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work. (2 Timothy 3: 16, 17)

- a) **teach** - show or explain to (someone) how to do something. (2) to impart knowledge of or skill in; give instruction in; (3) to cause or help (someone) to learn about a subject by giving lessons
- b) **rebuke** - express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behavior or actions.
- c) **correction** - punishment intended to reform, improve, or rehabilitate;
- d) **train** - to form by instruction, discipline, or drill; (2) to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient

QUESTIONS

1. What does the word Bible mean? _____
2. How many parts is the Bible divided into? _____
3. What is the first part of the Bible called? _____
 - a) When was it written? _____
4. What is the second part of the Bible called? _____
 - a) When was it written? _____
5. How many books are in the Bible? _____
6. What is the Bible about? _____

7. Who is the true author of the Bible? _____

8. What does "God-breathed" mean? _____

9. What did God tell Jeremiah in Jeremiah 30:2 _____

10. Why is the Bible called the Word of God? _____

11. What does God warn against in Revelation 22: 18, 19? _____

12. In what language was the Old Testament written? _____
13. In what language was the New Testament written? _____
14. Write 2 Peter 1 :21: " _____

a) What kind of men wrote the Bible?

15. According to 2 Timothy 3:16, what is all Scripture useful for?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

16. What is the purpose of the Bible? _____

17. What are the three most important truths you've learned from this lesson?

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

WE ARE COMMANDED TO STUDY

2 Timothy 2:15: “Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a workman who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth.”

Proper Attitude

Ezra “devoted himself to the study and observance of the Law of the LORD” (Ezra 7:10). Right methods of study must begin with right attitudes.

A. Study so you can obey God and grow in His service

Read Joshua 1:8: “Do not let this Book of the Law depart from your mouth; meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do everything written in it. Then you will be prosperous and successful.”

1. What was Joshua told to do so he could succeed in God's work? Answer: He was to _____ on God's law day and _____.

Read 1 Peter 2:2: “Like newborn babies, crave pure spiritual milk, so that by it you may grow up in your salvation,”

2. What do Christians need, and why do they need it? Answer: We should desire the spiritual _____ of God's word so by it we can _____ in salvation.

Think: Do we long for the word like a baby longs for milk if we neglect to attend services, Bible study or to study at home? _____
(See also 2 Tim. 2:15; Rom. 10:17; Matt. 4:4; John 6:44, 45; 2 Peter 1:12-15.)

B. Study so you can avoid error and false teaching.

Read Hosea 4:6: “my people are destroyed from lack of knowledge.
“Because you have rejected knowledge,
I also reject you as my priests;
because you have ignored the law of your God,
I also will ignore your children.”

3. Why were God's people destroyed? (a) they studied too hard, (b) they lacked knowledge, (c) they didn't pray to Mary, (d) all the preceding. Answer: _____.

Read Acts 17:11: “Now the Bereans were of more noble character than the Thessalonians, for they received the message with great eagerness and examined the Scriptures every day to see if what Paul said was true.”

4. How did the Bereans distinguish truth from error? Answer: They examined the _____. How often? _____
(1 John 4:1,6; Gal. 1:8; Matt. 22:29; 15:14; Prov. 2:1-20; Rom. 10:1ff)

C. Study so you can teach others.

Read Deuteronomy 6:6-9: “These commandments that I give you today are to be upon hearts. 7 Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up. 8 Tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads. 9 Write them on the doorframes of your houses and on your gates.”

5. What must parents do so they can teach their children? (a) have God's word in their hearts, (b) attend a seminary, (c) see visions. Answer: _____.

Read Hebrews 5:12: ¹²In fact, though by this time you ought to be teachers, you need someone to teach you the elementary truths of God's word all over again. You need milk, not solid food!

6. What should Christians become? What problem did these have?
Answer: Christians ought to become _____, but these needed to be taught again themselves.

Think: Why should teachers study? Why should people who are not teachers study? **Is there an excuse for us if we do not study?**

(See also 2 Tim. 2:2; 1 Tim. 1:7; 1 Peter 3:15; Col. 3:16; Rom. 15:14.)

D. Study to express love for God and His word.

Read Psalm 1:2: “But his delight is in the law of the LORD, and on his law he meditates day and night.”

Psalm 119:47, 48, 97-99: ⁴⁷“for I delight in your commands because I love them.” ⁴⁸I lift up my hands to your commands, which I love, and I meditate on your decrees.” ⁹⁷“Oh, how I love your law! I meditate on it all day long.” ⁹⁸Your commands make me wiser than my enemies, for they are ever with me. ⁹⁹I have more insight than all my teachers, for I meditate on your statutes.”

7. What will we do if we delight in God's word? Answer: We will _____ on God's law day and _____.

Read 1 John 5:3: “This is love for God: to obey his commands. And his commands are not burdensome,”

Think: If people truly love God, will they complain about "having to go" to worship services or prepare for Bible studies? _____

Read John 14:15: “If you love me, you will obey what I command.”

8. If we love God, what will we do? (a) usher, (b) sing in the choir, (c) keep God's commands, (d) practice celibacy. Answer: _____.

Think: Suppose a young lady is separated from her boyfriend, who writes to her every day. She displays his letters on the coffee table, but they sit there for days before she opens and reads them. Does she really love him? What application can be made to Bible study?

Do people usually learn about subjects that really interest them (sports, hobbies, etc.)? _____ What does our Bible study indicate about our interest in God's word?

E. Study with a Teachable Spirit and a Love for Truth.

Read Matthew 5:6: “Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.”

9. How can we be filled with righteousness? (a) hunger and thirst for it, (b) work miracles, (c) confess to the priest, (d) it doesn't matter. Answer: _____.

Read Matthew 13:14, 15: ¹⁴In them is fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah: “You will be ever hearing but never understanding; you will be ever seeing but never perceiving. ¹⁵For this people's heart has become calloused; they hardly hear with their ears, and they have closed their eyes. Otherwise they might see with their eyes, hear with their ears, understand with their hearts and turn, and I would heal them.’

10. Why did some misunderstand truth? Answer: Their hearts had become _____ and their eyes were _____.

**If we do not have a burning desire for truth,
God will not force us to accept it.**

Read 2 Thessalonians 2:10-12: “and in every sort of evil that deceives those who are perishing. They perish because they refused to love the truth and so be saved. ¹¹For this reason God sends them a powerful delusion so that they will believe the lie ¹²and so that all will be condemned who have not believed the truth but have delighted in wickedness.

12. What did God send “because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved?”

G. REVIEW: Appreciate The Importance Of Study

1. Study so you can _____
2. Study so you can _____
3. Study so you can _____
4. Study to _____
5. Study with _____

F. What are the three most important truths you've learned from this lesson?

- a). _____

- b). _____

- c). _____

BLESSINGS TO BE OBTAINED STUDYING THE BIBLE:

1. Makes us happy (Psalm 1:2)
2. Brings us success (Joshua 1:8)
3. Shows us how to be saved (II Timothy 3:15)
4. Teaches us how to live (I Thessalonians 4:10)
5. Brings conversion to our soul (Psalm 19:7)
6. Gives joy to the heart (Psalm 19:8)
7. Keeps us from going astray (Matthew 22:29)
8. Gives us light and understanding (Psalm 119:104, 130, Psalm 19:8, Proverbs 6:23)
9. Makes us wise (II Timothy 3:15, Psalm 19:7)
10. Builds us up (Acts 20:32)
11. Provides warning (Psalm 19:11)
12. Allows us to become slaves of righteousness (Romans 6:17-18)
13. Makes us strong and able to overcome Satan (I John 2:14)
14. Keeps us from slipping (Hebrews 2:1)
15. Causes our trust to be put in God (Psalm 73:1, 7)
16. Shows us the false ways of Satan (Psalm 119:104)
17. Produces hope (Psalm 119:81)
18. Bestows upon us great reward (Psalm 19:11)
19. Cleanses our way (Psalm 119:9)
20. Keeps us from sin (Psalm 119:11)
21. Completely equips us for every good work (II Timothy 3:16-17)
22. Gives us life (John 6:63)
23. Produces individual growth (I Peter 2:2)
24. Sets us free (John 8:32)
25. Sanctifies us (John 17:17, Ephesians 5:26)
26. Gives us an inheritance (Acts 20:32)
27. Makes us Disciples of Christ (John 8:31)
28. Enables us to believe (John 20:30-31, Romans 10:17)
29. Prolongs our earthly life (Proverbs 3:2)
30. Renews our mind (Colossians 3:10)
31. Results in transformation (Romans 12:2)
32. Keeps us from falling (II Peter 1:4-10)
33. Enables us to be effective and productive (II Peter 1:3)
34. It is through it we are born again (I Peter 1:23)
35. Gives us the mind of Christ (I Corinthians 2:16)
36. Lets us know the commandments of God (I Corinthians 14:37)
37. Allows us to be good servants of Christ (I Timothy 4:6)
38. Saves our souls (James 1:21)
39. Gives us assurance of salvation (I John 5:13)
40. Makes possible eternal life (John 5:24)

WHAT DOES THE BIBLE CONTAIN?

Genesis tells of the creation of the world, the entrance of sin, the flood, and the beginning of the nation of Israel.

From Exodus to Esther we have the history of Israel up to about 400 years before the birth of Christ.

The books from Job to the Song of Solomon contain wonderful poetry and wisdom.

The rest of the Old Testament, from Isaiah to Malachi is prophetic,--that is, these books contain messages from God to Israel concerning its present condition and its future destiny.

The New Testament opens with four Gospels, each of which presents the life of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Acts tells the story of the Christian movement in its infancy and the life of the great apostle Paul.

From Romans to Jude, we find letters to churches and individuals, concerning the great truths of the Christian faith, and practical instruction concerning the Christian life.

Revelation gives us a glimpse into the future, --to events that will yet take place in heaven and on earth.

The Bible - A Library of Sixty-Six Books

Barnes' Bible Charts

The Bible Stands Alone

Compiled by Jordan and Justin Drake

In 1889 a schoolteacher told a ten-year-old boy, "You will never amount to very much." That boy was Albert Einstein. In 1954 a music manager told a young singer, "You ought to go back to driving a truck." That singer was Elvis Presley. In 1962 a record company told a group of singers, "We don't like your sound. Groups with guitars are definitely on their way out." They said that to the Beatles. Man is prone to make mistakes. Those who reject the Bible should take the time to look at the evidence before they come to a verdict.

1. It is unique in its continuity.

If just 10 people today were picked who were from the same place, born around the same time, spoke the same language, and made about the same amount of money, and were asked to write on just one controversial subject, they would have trouble agreeing with each other. But the Bible stands alone. It was written over a period of 1,600 years by more than 40 writers from all walks of life. Some were fishermen; some were politicians. Others were generals or kings, shepherds or historians. They were from three different continents, and wrote in three different languages. They wrote on hundreds of controversial subjects yet they wrote with agreement and harmony. They wrote in dungeons, in temples, on beaches, and on hillsides, during peacetime and during war. Yet their words sound like they came from the same source. So even though 10 people today couldn't write on one controversial subject and agree, God picked 40 different people to write the Bible—and it stands the test of time.

2. It is unique in its circulation.

The invention of the printing press in 1450 made it possible to print books in large quantities. The first book printed was the Bible. Since then, the Bible has been read by more people and printed more times than any other book in history. By 1930, over one billion Bibles had been distributed by Bible societies around the world. By 1977, Bible societies alone were printing over 200 million Bibles each year, and this doesn't include the rest of the Bible publishing companies. No one who is interested in knowing the truth can ignore such an important book.

3. It is unique in its translation.

The Bible has been translated into over 1,400 languages. No other book even comes close.

4. It is unique in its survival.

In ancient times, books were copied by hand onto manuscripts which were made from parchment and would decay over time. Ancient books are available today only because someone made copies of the originals to preserve them. For example, the original writings of Julius Caesar are no longer around. We know what he wrote only by the copies we have. Only 10 copies still exist, and they were made 1,000 years after he died. Only 600 copies of Homer's *The Iliad* exist, made 1,300 years after the originals were written. No other book has as many copies of the ancient manuscripts as the Bible. In fact, there are over 24,000 copies of New Testament manuscripts, some written within 35 years of the writer's death.

5. It is unique in withstanding attack.

No other book has been so attacked throughout history as the Bible. In A.D. 300 the Roman emperor Diocletian ordered every Bible burned because he thought that by destroying the Scriptures he could destroy Christianity. Anyone caught with a Bible would be executed. But just 25 years later, the Roman emperor Constantine ordered that 50 perfect copies of the Bible be made at government expense. The French philosopher Voltaire, a skeptic who destroyed the faith of many people, boasted that within 100 years of his death, the Bible would disappear from the face of the earth. Voltaire died in 1728, but the Bible lives on. The irony of history is that 50 years after his death, the Geneva Bible Society moved into his former house and used his printing presses to print thousands of Bibles.

The Bible has also survived criticism. No book has been more attacked for its accuracy. And yet archeologists are proving every year that the Bible's detailed descriptions of historic events are correct.

IF THE BIBLE WAS A PERSON...

<http://www.bible-study-free.org/intro/Lesson2.htm>

If the Bible was a person, you could ask him questions and he would tell you what he thinks. Let's pretend the Bible is a real person and that you're going to ask him questions. Below are some questions you may want to ask him. The only way he can answer you is by quoting from his own pages. In this way, he is telling you what he thinks. In this way you will know what is in him.



Know that the Bible is not afraid to tell you what he really thinks. He will not hide anything from you. He will tell you exactly what he thinks.

YOU ASK: Who wrote you?

BIBLE SAYS: “Know this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one’s own interpretation, for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God (2 Peter 1:20, 21).”

“The gospel which was preached by me is not according to man. For I neither received it from man, nor was I taught it (Galatians 1:11, 12).”

YOU ASK: Why should I believe you?



BIBLE SAYS: “These have been written that you may believe...and that believing you may have life (John 20:31).”

“All the utterances of my mouth are in righteousness; There is nothing crooked or perverted in them (Prov. 8:8).”

YOU ASK: Why have you been around so long?

BIBLE SAYS: “My words ...shall not depart...from now and forevermore (Isa. 59:21).” “Until heaven and earth pass away, not the smallest letter or stroke shall pass away (Matthew 5:18).”

YOU ASK: Are you a myth?

BIBLE SAYS: “We did not follow cleverly devised tales when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but we were eyewitnesses of His majesty (2 Peter 1:16-18).”

YOU ASK: Are you a dead letter that was written only for people long ago?

BIBLE SAYS: “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 (Hebrews 4:12).”

“For the promise is for you and your children, and for all who are far off (Acts 2:39).”

YOU ASK: Why do so many phony people teach the Bible?

BIBLE SAYS: “a pretext for greed...seek glory from men, either from you or from others (1 Thess. 2:5, 6).”

YOU ASK: Why do religious people not always do what the Bible says to do?

BIBLE SAYS: “for the sake of...tradition. IN VAIN DO THEY WORSHIP...TEACHING AS DOCTRINES THE PRECEPTS OF MEN (Matt. 15:6, 9).”

YOU ASK: How can you help me?

BIBLE SAYS: “To know wisdom (Proverbs 1:2).”

“All Scripture is...profitable for teaching...that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work (2 Tim. 3:16, 17).”

“The word implanted...is able to save your souls (Jam. 1:21).”

“With most of them [the Jews], God was not well pleased; for they were laid low in the wilderness. Now these things happened as examples for us, that we should not crave evil things, as they also craved ...and they were written for our instruction (1 Cor.10:5-6, 11).”

YOU ASK: Why are no other books included in your Bible?

BIBLE SAYS: “I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered (Jude 3).”

“Even though we [an apostle, preacher, teacher, evangelist, or prophet], or an angel from heaven, should preach to you a gospel contrary to that which we have preached to you, let him be accursed...I say again...let him be accursed (Galatians 1:6-9).”

“I testify to everyone who hears the words of the prophecy of this book: if anyone adds to them, God shall add to him the plagues which are written in this book; and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part from the tree of life and from the holy city, which are written in this book (Rev. 22:18, 19).”

YOU ASK: People say you contradict yourself and that you are inconsistent. Is this true?

BIBLE SAYS: “The untaught and the unstable distort...the Scriptures (2 Peter 3:16).” “Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a workman who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth (2 Timothy 2:15 NIV).”

YOU ASK: Do you think God really can see me?

BIBLE SAYS: “There is no creature hidden from His sight, but all things are open and laid bare to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do (Heb. 4:13).”

YOU ASK: How can I get God’s help in my life?

BIBLE SAYS: “To this one I will look, to him who is humble and contrite of spirit, and who trembles at My word (Isaiah 66:2).”

“He may strongly support those whose heart is completely His (2 Chron. 16:9).”

“If anyone serves Me [the Son], the Father will honor him (John 12:26).”

YOU ASK: Do you think God really loves me and wants me to live?

BIBLE SAYS: “God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life [life everlasting] (John 3:16).”

YOU ASK: What’s the best way to study the Bible?

BIBLE SAYS: “Meditation all the day (Psalm 119:97).”



“Blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked...But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law he meditates day and night (Psalm 1:1, 2).”

YOU ASK: What great things can I do for God?

BIBLE SAYS: “They said therefore to Him, ‘What shall we do, that we may work the works of God?’ Jesus answered and said to them, ‘This is the work of God, that you believe in Him whom He has sent (John 6:28, 29).”

SCIENCE CONFIRMS THE BIBLE

THE BIBLE <i>(2,000–3,000 years ago)</i>	SCIENCE THEN	SCIENCE NOW
The earth is a sphere (Isaiah 40:22).	The earth was a flat disk.	The earth is a sphere.
Innumerable stars (Jeremiah 33:22).	Only 1,100 stars.	Innumerable stars.
Free float of earth in space (Job 26:7).	Earth sat on a large animal.	Free float of earth in space.
Creation made of invisible elements (Hebrews 11:3).	Science was ignorant on the subject.	Creation made of invisible elements (atoms).
Each star is different (1 Corinthians 15:41).	All stars were the same.	Each star is different.
Light moves (Job 38:19,20).	Light was fixed in place.	Light moves.
Air has weight (Job 28:25).	Air was weightless.	Air has weight.
Winds blow in cyclones (Ecclesiastes 1:6).	Winds blew straight.	Winds blow in cyclones.
Blood is the source of life and health (Leviticus 17:11).	Sick people must be bled.	Blood is the source of life and health.
Ocean floor contains deep valleys and mountains (2 Samuel 22:16; Jonah 2:6).	The ocean floor was flat.	Ocean floor contains deep valleys and mountains.
Ocean contains springs (Job 38:16).	Ocean fed only by rivers and rain.	Ocean contains springs.
When dealing with disease, hands should be washed under running water (Leviticus 15:13).	Hands washed in still water.	When dealing with disease, hands should be washed under running water

AN OVERVIEW OF THE BIBLE

(www.lutherproductions.com)

The Old Testament

The Bible opens by telling that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and that everything God made was good. Sin enters the story when human beings want to become like God, and disobey God's command by eating fruit that God had told them not to eat. The effects of sin become evident when one man slays his brother out of anger toward God. Violence multiplies until God determines to purge the earth by a flood. God commanded Noah to build a boat that could preserve animals from every species from destruction. After the flood, God put the rainbow in the sky to assure people that he would not destroy the earth again. Sin persisted, however, and people sought to make themselves great by building a tower that could reach to heaven. God responded by making people speak different languages, so that they could no longer understand each other, and they scattered over the face of the earth.

A new phase of the story begins when God calls a man named Abraham, who lived in the area near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (modern day Iraq and Syria). God told Abraham to go to a land that God would show him., promising that Abraham would have many descendants and that all the nations of the earth would be blessed through him. Abraham responded to God's call, and with Sarah, his wife, he finally settled in the land of Canaan (modern-day Palestine or Israel). There they tended their flocks and herds. The period was about 2000-1700 B.C. Abraham and Sarah became old and had no children until God gave them a son, whose name was Isaac. Isaac in turn had two sons, Jacob and Esau. By means of trickery, Jacob obtained a special blessing from his father. When his brother, Esau, became angry, Jacob fled to the home of an uncle, where he

married and became wealthy before returning to Canaan. Jacob—whose name was changed to "Israel"—had twelve sons, but because of family rivalry, his son Joseph was sold as a slave and taken to Egypt. There Joseph managed to become a high-ranking official, and when famine drove the rest of the family into Egypt, the brothers became reconciled and settled there permanently.

The descendants of Jacob, who were called Hebrews or "children of Israel," continued to live in Egypt from about 1700 to 1275 B.C. During that time they were enslaved by the Egyptians and forced to make bricks and mortar. A Hebrew named Moses saw an Egyptian beating one of his kinsmen. Moses killed the Egyptian and fled to the desert regions east of Egypt. There he was called by God to return to Egypt and deliver his people from slavery.

Israel's deliverance from Egypt is commonly known as the "Exodus" and is one of the pivotal events in the Old Testament. The biblical account says that Moses returned to Egypt and told the king that the Hebrew people must be freed. When the king of Egypt refused, the Egyptians were afflicted with various plagues. The water of the Nile River became foul, frogs and insects multiplied, and diseases and darkness made life miserable for the Egyptians. Finally, after the firstborn children and animals of each Egyptian household suddenly died, the Egyptians momentarily relented and the people of Israel fled eastward by night. The Egyptians pursued them, but the Israelites escaped recapture by miraculously crossing a sea while the Egyptian chariots were swept away by the water.

The people of Israel began their new life of freedom by remaining in the desert regions east of Egypt for about forty years, from approximately 1275 to 1235 B.C. The central event of this period was establishing a covenant relationship between God and Israel at Mt. Sinai. The covenant reminded the people that it was God who had brought them "out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery" (Exodus 20:2), and called upon them to honor God alone and reject the deities of other nations. The primary provisions of

this covenant, known as the Ten Commandments, became Israel's charter as a nation. After departing from Mt. Sinai, the people gradually moved north and east into what is now the kingdom of Jordan. The generation that escaped out of Egypt, including Moses himself, died out as the people of Israel approached the Jordan River and prepared to enter the land of Canaan once again.

The biblical account of Israel's entry into the land suggests that conquest began about 1235 B.C. under the leadership of Joshua. Military victories helped Israel gain possession of part of the land, but the westward movement of the Israelites was halted by the Philistines, who held sizable portions of the country. For generations the twelve tribes of Israel led a precarious existence in Canaan, often subjugated by neighboring peoples until a leader arose to liberate them. One of these leaders or "judges" was Deborah, a prophetess who led the people to victory over the Canaanites. Another judge was the strong man Samson, who fraternized with Philistine women and then avenged himself against Philistine villages when the relationships turned sour.

The continued threat of being dominated by other nations finally led the people of Israel to clamor for a king who could lead them. Samuel, the last of the judges, anointed a man named Saul as Israel's first king. Saul was a tall and handsome man who was sometimes swept up into spiritual ecstasy. Soon after becoming king, Saul demonstrated his ability by leading the Israelite army to victory. But later Saul was plagued by sharp mood swings and became jealous of the popularity enjoyed by David, a promising young man from Bethlehem who was a member of his court. David fled for his life and lived as the leader of an outlaw band at the periphery of the country until Saul was wounded in battle and committed suicide.

David became king about 1000 B.C. and ushered in Israel's golden age. He helped to unify Israel by capturing the city of Jerusalem, which was in the middle of the country, and making it his capital. Under David's leadership a series of successful military campaigns secured Israel's borders against the neighboring peoples. One of David's own sons tried to seize his throne, driving him into temporary exile, but David managed to regain power. Another son named Solomon was designated as David's successor.

Solomon's outstanding achievement was the construction of a temple in Jerusalem, which became the religious as well as the political center of the country. International commerce was expanded, the arts flourished, and an opulent palace was built for the king. To carry out his building projects, Solomon enslaved some of the non-Israelite peoples within his realm, and to secure his political position, he entered into several foreign alliances. He sealed these pacts by marrying women from the various allied peoples, and he permitted shrines to foreign deities in Jerusalem, even though worship of other gods had traditionally been condemned in Israel.

After Solomon died, his son Rehoboam ruled harshly and the kingdom split in two in 922 B.C. The northern part was still called Israel, the southern part was called Judah, and relations between the two kingdoms shifted between uneasy coexistence and open hostility. The northern kingdom entered into close relations with the nations to the north, and the worship of the god Baal and goddess Astarte became common. The prophet Elijah protested the worship of these deities and challenged the priests of Baal to demonstrate the power of their gods by calling down fire from heaven. When they were unable to do so, Elijah prayed to the God of Israel, fire fell from heaven, and Elijah's followers slaughtered the prophets of Baal (I Kings 18:17-40). In the eighth century B.C., the prophets

Amos and Hosea joined the protest against the idolatrous and unjust practices of the northern kingdom. Finally, in 721 B.C., the army of Assyria, a powerful nation to the northeast, conquered the northern kingdom of Israel and exiled its leaders.

Meanwhile the southern kingdom of Judah also struggled with issues of idolatry and injustice. The oppressive practices of Judah's leaders were denounced by prophets such as Micah, who came from a village in the foothills, and Isaiah, a resident of Jerusalem. Some reforms were undertaken by King Hezekiah in the late eighth century B.C., but his successors reverted to patterns of corruption. The prophet Jeremiah, who came from a priestly family, railed against Israel's attraction to foreign cults, some of which included child sacrifice. He warned that if Judah did not repent, it would be devastated like the northern kingdom had been. Major reforms were made in the late seventh century B. C., during the reign of King Josiah. Pagan practices were rejected and worship was centralized at Jerusalem, but in the decades after Josiah's death, the Babylonians brought Judean sovereignty to an end.

The Babylonians destroyed the Jerusalem Temple in 586 B.C.. Judah's leading citizens were exiled to Babylonia far to the northeast, leaving only a remnant in the country. The Babylonian exile was one of the great crises in Israel's history. People questioned how God could permit the brutal destruction of Jerusalem and the loss of Israel's homeland. Nevertheless, the prophet Ezekiel told the exiles that even though Israel seemed as lifeless as a field of dry bones, God would revitalize the people and take them home again (Ezekiel 37:1-14).

A turning point came when Cyrus, king of Persia, conquered Babylonia. In 538 B.C., Cyrus declared that the exiles, now known as Judeans or Jews, could return to their country. Some of the exiles chose to remain in Babylonia, but others returned and began

the slow task of reconstruction. Urged on by prophets such as Haggai and Zechariah, whose writings appear in the Old Testament, the people eventually established a new temple and rebuilt Jerusalem. The scribes Ezra and Nehemiah called for renewed commitment to the laws and traditions of Israel that were being assembled into the form in which we now have them in the Pentateuch (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy). Together, the temple and the law became the two institutions that gave the people their distinct identity while living under Persian domination.

A significant change began when Alexander the Great swept down from Macedonia and Greece to conquer Palestine in 330 B.C. Alexander envisioned a grand world city in which people would not belong primarily to a given tribe or local community, but to the Greek Empire. The new vision of one world city differed significantly from the conviction that Israel was God's chosen people. Some of the Jewish people liked the new vision and began adopting Greek customs, but others rebelled and insisted that to do so would be to commit apostasy. The governor of that region tried to suppress the revolt by forbidding observance of Israel's law and by turning the Jerusalem temple into a shrine that he dedicated to Zeus in 167 B.C. A group of Jews led by Judah Maccabee successfully recaptured the temple and purified it in 164 B.C. Soon they regained control of the country and set up their own government, the first independent government since Jerusalem had been conquered by the Babylonians four hundred years earlier.

This Jewish kingdom endured for a century. In 63 B.C. a Roman general conquered Jerusalem and brought Jewish independence to an end. The Romans eventually designated a man named Herod to rule Palestine. An ambitious and masterful politician, Herod accommodated devout Jews by transforming the modest Jerusalem temple that had been rebuilt after the exile into an imposing

structure of gleaming white limestone adorned with gold. At the same time he built cities named for Caesar Augustus that contained stadiums, theaters, and temples to the emperor.

The New Testament

It was into this unsettled world that Jesus was born, shortly before Herod the Great died in 4 B.C. (The people who devised the calendar we use miscalculated the time of Jesus' birth by a few years.) Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, the village of King David. His mother was Mary, who was married to a man named Joseph. Jesus' childhood was spent in the northern hill country of Galilee in an obscure village called Nazareth. Jesus' public ministry probably began about A.D. 27 after he was baptized by John the Baptist, a fiery preacher who summoned people to repent of their sins before the coming of the Lord's judgment.

Jesus was a teacher and a preacher who announced the coming of God's gracious rule.

"The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God has come near; repent, and believe in the good news" (Mark 1: 15). The coming of the kingdom would mean defeat for the powers of evil and liberation for the people they had held captive. Jesus warned of God's coming judgment, and called upon people to turn from sin and unbelief. He also compared God to a shepherd combing the hillsides for a sheep that had strayed, to a woman scouring her house to recover a missing coin, and to a father running to embrace a long-lost son (Luke 15). God was like the host of a banquet, bringing the maimed and the blind to dine at his feast after the people he first invited refused to come (Luke 14:15-24).

Jesus' actions bore out his message. He was known for his power to release people from the afflictions of leprosy, paralysis, and

blindness. Those who had been possessed by demons that made them cry out and writhe uncontrollably were liberated when Jesus cast out the demons. Tax collectors were despised for their graft and complicity with the Roman authorities, but Jesus was willing to eat with them, saying, "Those who are well have no need of a physician, but those who are sick; I have come to call not the righteous but sinners" (Mark 2:17). Jesus' followers included a group of twelve disciples, such as the fishermen Peter, James, and John, as well as a wider circle of many other men and women.

Opposition to Jesus arose, especially among the Pharisees and other religious authorities. They acknowledged that Jesus had the power to perform miracles, but charged that he violated the law of God by healing on the Sabbath, when no work was to be done. They argued that Jesus' claims to be carrying out the work of God were scandalous; they charged that his miraculous powers came from Satan, not God (Mark 3:1-6, 22). The leaders also feared that Jesus' popularity among the people would precipitate a revolt against Rome, threatening the security of the nation.

The crisis peaked when Jesus went to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover festival in the spring of about A.D. 30. Crowds of worshipers thronged around him as he entered the city, but one of his disciples, named Judas, collaborated with the authorities to have him arrested. On Thursday evening Jesus ate a final meal with his disciples and went to a garden near Jerusalem. There he was seized, taken to the house of the high priest, and questioned. On Friday morning he was brought before Pilate, the Roman governor, and charged with claiming to be a king. He was stripped, beaten, and hung on a cross where he died later that same day. His body was placed in a nearby tomb cut in rock.

On Sunday morning several women discovered that the tomb was open and that Jesus' body was gone. They were greeted by an

angel who announced that Jesus had risen; some accounts add that the women saw the risen Jesus himself. Soon Jesus appeared to groups of his followers who testified that he was alive. The

appearances of the risen Christ eventually ended, but the proclamation of his life, death, and resurrection continued through the work of his disciples.

Belief that Jesus would return in a short time gave great urgency to the spread of the good news about him. Enlivened by the Spirit of God, they gathered in homes for prayer and fellowship. Many of the religious authorities opposed the new faith and some of Jesus' followers were imprisoned or killed. Others fled to places outside Judea, where the gospel message was received by Samaritans and Greeks as well as by Jews.

One of the Jewish leaders who persecuted the emerging church was Saul of Tarsus, better known to us as the apostle Paul. Near the city of Damascus he encountered the risen Christ, who called him to be a proclaimer of, rather than an adversary of, the gospel. Paul set out on a career as a missionary, proclaiming the message of Jesus Christ in the cities of what are now Syria, Turkey, and Greece. His preaching centered on a vivid proclamation of Jesus the crucified Messiah, a message that kindled faith in the hearts of many hearers who were stirred by the power of the Holy Spirit. Paul became a leading figure in the mission to non-Jewish people, who were known as Gentiles. An important event in the early church's history was the decision that Gentile Christians did not need to practice circumcision and other distinctly Jewish practices(Act15).

The letters Paul wrote during the latter part of his ministry (A.D. 50-60) are the oldest Christian writings still in existence. The oldest of the letters is probably 1 Thessalonians, written about A.D. 50. In it, Paul comforts some who were grieving with the message that Jesus died and rose, and Christians, therefore, have hope that others who die will also rise (1 Thessalonians 4:13-14). The congregations in

Galatia (central Turkey) were disturbed by some who insisted that Christians needed to practice circumcision according to the Jewish Law. Paul argued that people enter a right relationship with God through faith in Christ, not by observing the Jewish law. Therefore, Christians also live by faith in Christ, not by the Jewish law (Galatians 2:16-20). In the city of Corinth, the Christians had split into factions. When Paul heard about it, he called them back to the unity they already shared in Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 1). The letter known as 2 Corinthians was sent later, strengthening ties between Paul and the congregation.

Paul was imprisoned because of his missionary activities. While in prison he wrote a warm letter to the Philippians, thanking them for supporting him. He rejoiced at the spread of the gospel of Christ Jesus, who had been crucified and exalted by the power of God, "that at the name of Jesus every knee should bend . . . and every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord" (Philippians 2:10-11). Paul also wrote to a man named Philemon, asking that he receive back a runaway slave as a brother in Christ.

The last letter from Paul that we know about was probably his letter to the Romans, written around A.D. 55-57. Paul hoped for an opportunity to preach to the Christians in Rome and his letter provided them with an extended summary of his message before his arrival. The book of Acts tells us that Paul eventually was taken to Rome as a prisoner. Later Christian writings also say he was executed there in A.D. 62, during the persecutions that took place under Nero.

During the final decades of the first century, Christian congregations were established in many towns and cities in the Roman empire. The early followers of Jesus died out, and Christians faced challenges of a new generation. The book of Hebrews compares Christians to the people of Israel, who journeyed in the wilderness

for many years. it urges them to persevere in the certainty that God has prepared a place of blessed rest for them. The book of James cautions that faith cannot be reduced to a set of comfortable beliefs, insisting that genuine faith is expressed in actions. The book of 1 Peter assured Christians who were suffering that God was preserving them in faith for the salvation that was theirs in Jesus Christ. The letters of 1, 2, and 3 John were written in the wake of a split within the Christian community. The author took readers back to the tradition they had received "from the beginning" in the hope of restoring fellowship (1 John 1: 1-4).

The last book in the New Testament is Revelation, which is a letter written in about A.D. 95 by a Christian named John. Revelation was addressed to seven congregations that were plagued by false teachings, persecution, and lethargy (Revelation 2-3). The book calls Christians to renewed faith in God and in Jesus Christ, confident that God will triumph over evil. The final chapters bring the Biblical story back to its beginning. In the beginning, people were barred from the tree of life because of sin (Genesis 3:22-24), but in the end the redeemed come to the tree of life in God's new Jerusalem(Revelation22:2).

Jesus' View of the Bible

(<http://home.earthlink.net/~ronrhodes/Inspiration.html>)

Divine Inspiration:

Matthew 22:43

Indestructibility:

Matthew 5:17-18

Infallibility:

John 10:35

Final Authority:

Matthew 4:4,7,10

Historicity:

Matthew 12:40; 24:37

Scientific Accuracy:

Matthew 19:2-5

Factual Inerrancy:

John 17:17; Matthew 22:29

Christ-Centered Unity:

Luke 24:27; John 5:39

Spiritual Clarity:

Luke 24:25

Faith and Life Sufficiency:

Luke 16:31

Fulfilled Prophecy: A Proof of Divine Inspiration

From the Book of Genesis to the Book of Malachi, the Old Testament abounds with anticipations of the coming Messiah. Numerous predictions - fulfilled to the "crossing of the t" and the "dotting of the i" in the New Testament - relate to His birth, life, ministry, death, resurrection, and glory. These fulfilled prophecies constitute a powerful apologetic for the inspiration of Scripture.

The New Testament writers often pointed to how Christ was the specific fulfillment of a messianic prophecy in the Old Testament. Below is a sampling of these prophecies.

Messianic Prophecies Fulfilled By Jesus Christ

(Messianic: of or relating to a [messiah](#))

(Messiah: the expected king and deliverer of the Jews)

Seed of woman:

Genesis 3:15

Virgin Birth:

Isaiah 7:14

Birthplace: Bethlehem:

Micah 5:2

Forerunner: John:

Malachi 3:1

Ministry of miracles:

Isaiah 35:5-6

Sold for 30 shekels:

Zechariah 11:12

Hands and feet pierced:

Psalms 22:16

Crucified with thieves:

Isaiah 53:12

No bones broken:

Psalms 22:17

Suffered thirst on cross:

Psalms 69:21

Resurrection:

Psalms 16:10; 22:22

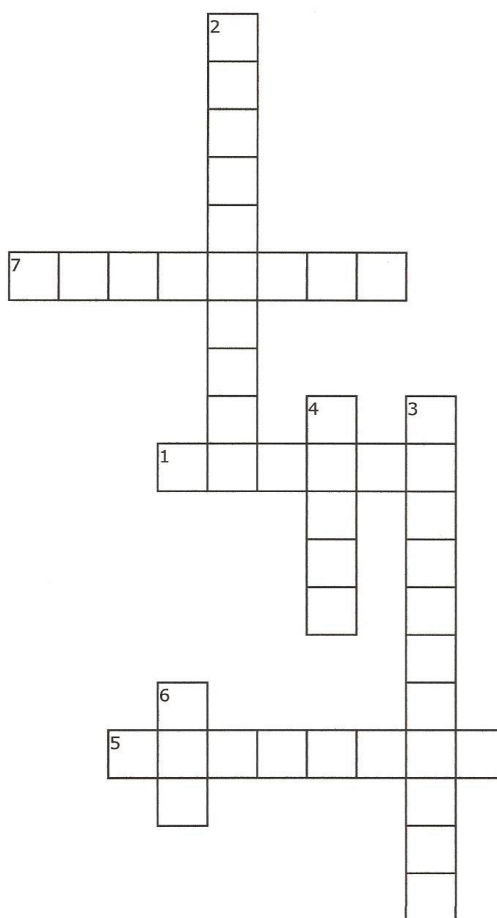
It is only logical to conclude that if these prophecies were written many hundreds of years before they were fulfilled - and if they could never have been foreseen, and depended upon factors outside human control for their fulfillment - and if all of these prophecies were, in fact, precisely fulfilled - then clearly the Scriptures are divine in origin and not man-made.

Deuteronomy 18:21-22

You may say to yourselves, "How can we know when a message has not been spoken by the LORD?" 22 If what a prophet proclaims in the name of the LORD does not take place or come true, that is a message the LORD has not spoken. That prophet has spoken presumptuously. Do not be afraid of him.

ABOUT THE BIBLE

Please complete the crossword puzzle below



Across:

1. LANGUAGE OF OLD TESTAMENT
5. KIND OF MEN WHO WROTE THE BIBLE
7. NUMBER OF BOOKS IN THE BIBLE

Down:

2. NUMBER OF BOOKS-OLDTESTAMENT
3. NUMBER OF BOOKS-NEW TESTAMENT
4. LANGUAGE OF NEW TESTAMENT
6. TRUE AUTHOR OF THE BIBLE