

The Good Tidings

“...I must preach the good tidings of the kingdom of God...” (Luke 4:43)

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January/February 2006

THE GOSPEL IS THE POWER
OF GOD UNTO SALVATION
(Romans 1:16)

The Good Tidings is an e-journal of New Testament Christianity published in portable document format and sent free to interested individuals via email. Its primary purpose and goal in publication is to “preach the gospel to the whole creation” (Mark 16:16). Subscribers are encouraged to assist us in this effort by forwarding *The Good Tidings* to all their email contacts and by printing out copies for folks who do not have access to email. Send articles and subscription requests to the Editor.

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What Must I Do To Be Saved?

Hear the Word of God

John 8:45; Romans 10:17

Believe in Jesus Christ

John 3:16; 8:24

Repent of your sins

Luke 13:3, 5; II Peter 3:9

Confess Jesus is the Christ

Romans 10:9, 10; Acts 8:37

Be baptized for the remission of
your sins

Acts 2:38; 22:16

Live faithfully everyday

Matthew 10:22

Are Floods and Earthquakes Signs of the Second Coming and End of the World?

by Garland M. Robinson

Many people believe recent worldwide floods and earthquakes to be “signs of the times.” Perhaps they believe that what Jesus said in Matthew 24:4-7 is a prediction of future events that will occur just prior to His second coming. “..Take heed that no man **deceive** you....And ye shall hear of **wars and rumours of wars**: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be **famines**, and **pestilences**, and **earthquakes**, in divers places.” The events described here were fulfilled in the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. Concerning these things Jesus said, “...This generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled” (Matthew 24:34). They have no bearing on events in the world today. Jesus said, be not deceived!

The fact is, Jesus (or any other inspired writer) never said there would be “signs” that would precede His second coming and the end of the world. On the contrary, He said there would not be any signs. Absolutely no indication will be given as to when the Lord will return. Notice what He said. “But of **that day and hour knoweth no man**, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only. But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, And knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; **so shall also the coming of the Son of man be**” (Matthew 24:36-39). Could it be any clearer?

What were world conditions just prior to the flood in Genesis 6-9? Business was being conducted as usual as at any other time. People were sitting down to eat their meals. People were planning marriages and the ceremonies were being conducted. Though Noah preached of the coming destruction (2 Peter 2:5), he was ignored. The people prior to the flood had warnings of it being imminent, but they left them unheeded.

Jesus said, “Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come....Be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh” (Matthew 24:42,44).

Obey the Gospel, live according to His Word and you will be ready when that great and dreadful day of the Lord comes. **TGT**

The Lord's Supper

by John Grubb

The Meaning of the Lord's Supper

The purpose of the Lord's Supper was intended to declare the death, resurrection, and second coming of Christ. "For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come" (1 Corinthians 11:26). The unleavened bread brings to mind the suffering body of the Lord. The fruit of the vine brings to mind the blood shed by Christ (Mark 14:22-24).

The Kind of Food Used for the Lord's Supper

The Lord specified the items to be used in the observance of the supper. "And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you" (Luke 22:19,20). This excludes any other kind of food. We cannot use cake, steak, pie, coffee, or coke in the Lord's Supper. We are to use unleavened bread and fruit of the vine (grape juice).

When to Partake of the Lord's Supper

How do we know when to partake of the Lord's Supper? The Scriptures gives the answer.

Jesus commanded us to partake of the Lord's Supper. "And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you" (Luke 22:19,20).

The Bible also commands us to assemble with the saints. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching" (Hebrews 10:25).

The Bible tells us the Lord's people ate the Lord's Supper when they assembled (1 Cor. 11:33).

The Bible says Christians assembled on the first day of the week to eat the Lord's Supper. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow; and continued

his speech until midnight" (Acts 20:7).

Therefore, the first day of the week is the only time to partake of the Lord's Supper. We are to partake EVERY first day of the week, not just once a month, or three or four times a year.

Conclusion

The Lord's Supper is an important part of our worship to God. We need to have the proper attitude when we partake of the Lord's Supper.

We need to show all parts of worship our full respect. We do not want to think that as long as we eat the Lord's Supper, we do not need to take part in the rest of the worship.

We must make sure we eat the Lord's Supper with the right kind of food, for the right reasons, at the right time.

TGT

"Does the Lord's House Lie in Ruins?"

by Mike Riley - via www.preachersfiles.com

In 586 B.C., Judah was taken captive into Babylon (2 Kings 25:8-21; Jeremiah 52). At the time this captivity took place, Jerusalem was plundered by the conquering people and then burned (2 Kings 25:8-9; Nehemiah 1:3). After toiling for 70 years in captivity, a remnant of the people was allowed to return to the land. Upon their return the Lord intended for His temple to be rebuilt. In fact, the Lord worked directly on the heart of King Cyrus to allow this to be done (Ezra 1:1-5). However, once His people returned to the land other things began to take higher priority over the task at hand. Because of this the Lord sent the prophet Haggai to them with a message. In Haggai 1:1-15 the prophet commands the people from the Lord to begin their task of putting the Temple back together. The message of Haggai has application to us today.

The Reception Of Haggai's Message

Haggai's message was met by the Jews with the attitude that, "The time has not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built" (Haggai 1:2). Their reasoning was that they were busy rebuilding their own homes (Haggai 1:3-4). They had put making

themselves comfortable and their state of living in order before beginning to work on the Lord's house (Haggai 1:9). Haggai showed them the error of their ways by saying, "Is it time for you yourselves to dwell in your paneled houses while this house lies in ruins?" (Haggai 1:4 - ESV). The Lord had given them the challenge to rebuild His house (Haggai 1:5), and things had not been going well for them (Haggai 1:6). The reason their fortunes were not what they wished them to be was because they should have been building the Lord's house (Haggai 1:7-8). Because they had put themselves ahead of the Lord they had prospered little, and what they had the Lord blew away (Haggai 1:9). Further the Lord had called for drought on the land in judgment upon them (Haggai 1:10-11). Haggai's message was successful. The people became obedient to his message and began to reconstruct the Lord's house as he wished them to do (Haggai 1:12-15).

Are We Faithfully Building The Lord's House Today?

While today we are not engaged in the building of a physical structure, we face a similar task today. God does not dwell in temples made with hands (Acts 17:24), rather He now dwells in His temple, the church (1 Corinthians 1:2; 1 Corinthians 3:16-17; 2 Corinthians 6:16). Though it is a spiritual structure, the Lord's temple is still being constructed. The foundation was laid by Jesus, the apostles and prophets of the New Testament (Ephesians 2:19-22). Today, that foundation is built upon as people are converted by the preaching of the Gospel (1 Corinthians 3:5-9) and as those who are converted do their share (Ephesians 4:16). We have a duty to continue building the temple of God today until the Lord comes again.

As in Haggai's day, does the Lord's house lie in ruins while we run to our own homes? It does if we allow other things to keep us from doing our part and neglect in the edification of others. We have the responsibility of teaching and serving (Matthew 28:19-20; 1 Corinthians 9:19; Gal. 5:13; 1 Peter 4:10-11). We build God's temple today by exercising our responsibilities, otherwise, the Lord's house lies in ruins. Today, many put off their responsibility in building the Lord's house by making excuses. They

"dwell in their paneled houses" saying they will serve the Lord when it is convenient and all things are in order in their lives to do so. Many go about their own ways building their own lives, while the Lord's house lies in ruin. In Haggai's day, it was not time to put other things in front of the Lord's house, nor is it time to do so today. We must put God and His Kingdom first in our lives (Matthew 6:33; Matthew 10:37-39).

Conclusion

As God's people, we need to "consider our ways" (Haggai 1:5,7). If things are not going as they should perhaps there is a reason for the "drought" in our lives (Haggai 1:11). Perhaps the Lord is trying to tell us that if we put Him first in our lives, He will provide for our necessities (Matthew 6:31-33) and multiply our seed for the sowing (2 Corinthians 9:6-11). However, if we neglect the Lord's work, we won't have His help, and we may even experience His disciplinary measures (Haggai 1:9-11; 1 Corinthians 11:31-32; Hebrews 12:5-11). Fortunately, the Jews took Haggai's message to heart and "obeyed the voice of the Lord their God" (Hag. 1:12). The Lord responded by saying, "I am with you saith the Lord" (Haggai 1:13). This phrase is similar to the saying of our Lord in Matthew 28:20. As God's people, we have His full assurance that if we observe all that He has commanded He will be with us always, just as He was with those of Israel charged with rebuilding His house. This blessed assurance, however, is only for those who put the Lord's house before their own "paneled houses."

TGT

Remember to forward *The Good Tidings* to all your email contacts! And, if you can, help spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ by printing out copies of *The Good Tidings* for your friends and neighbors who do not have access to email!

Also, if your email address changes, please notify us so we can update our email list.

Thanks!

Bible Name Game

I once made a remark about the hidden books of the Bible. It was a lulu, kept people looking so hard for the facts, and for others it was a revelation. Some were in a jam, especially since the names of the books were not capitalized, but the truth finally struck home to the numbers of readers. To others, it was a real job. We want it to be a most fascinating few moments for you. YES, THERE WILL BE SOME REALLY EASY ONES TO SPOT. Others may require judges to help them. I will quickly admit that it usually takes a minister to find one of them and there will be loud lamentations when it is found. One little lady says she brews a cup of tea so she can concentrate better. See how well you can compete. Relax now for there are really sixteen names of the books of the Bible in this story.

Answers in the next issue

Hummingbird Metabolism - Amazing Design

by Wayne Jackson - via www.christiancourier.com

Over the years I have filed away hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to biblical topics. Occasionally I will stumble across one of these that almost had escaped my memory. One such clipping appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* more than two decades ago. It is worthy of rehearsal even now.

The title of the article was: "One of Nature's Most Distinctive Designs – Hummingbird Metabolism." I cite the following two paragraphs:

"The hummingbird is the smallest bird on earth – some species weigh no more than a dime. It has the highest rate of metabolism (at rest 50 times faster than man's) and thus must consume enormous amounts of nectar to avoid starvation. Not adapted for night feeding, it must stretch its food stores from dusk to dawn. To accomplish this, nature has equipped the hummingbird with a unique energy-saving design: the ability to *hibernate* overnight.

"During the night, the hummingbird's

metabolic rate is only one-fifteenth as rapid as in the daytime, and its body temperature drops to that of the surrounding air. The bird becomes torpid, scarcely able to move. When it does stir, it moves as though congealed. By daybreak, the hummingbird's body spontaneously resumes its normal temperature and high metabolic rate, ready once again to dart off in search of food" (*JAMA*, July 2, 1982, Vol. 248, No. 1 – emp. original).

There are several comments that we feel compelled to make regarding this amazing article about an even more amazing creature.

1. The brief essay takes note of the fact that the hummingbird's metabolic mechanism is of obvious "design." Even atheists have conceded that anything that is characterized by "design," must have a "designer" (see: Paul Rici, *Fundamentals of Critical Thinking*, Lexington, MA: Ginn Press, 1986, p. 190).

Further, though, since "design" is commonly acknowledged as the result of purpose or planning, with a goal in view, there is, by the use of the term "design," an implied "intelligence" that stands behind the process. Just who, then, is the intelligent "Designer" who carefully fashioned this intricately engineered process within the tiny hummingbird? Is it not incredible that such a "small creature" can create such a "huge problem" for the modern skeptic?

2. If the Darwinian theory of evolution is true, namely that it took millions of years, through the fortuitous combination of time and chance (or mutations and natural selection), to produce this phenomenal metabolic survival contrivance, how did the fragile little bird endure while "nature" was figuring out the intricacies of the process?

On the other hand, if the complicated metabolic design was not essential to the bird's survival, why was its "evolution" effected in the first place?

3. And what is this mysterious entity called "nature" – sometimes referred to as "Mother Nature"? Is "Mother Nature" somewhat like "Mother Goose," or "Mother Hubbard" – merely a character of fairy-tale lore from a bygone era?

How could blind, bland, bleak, brainless "nature" create such a fantastic mechanism; one that

has a “time clock” (coming on and shutting off at each day’s beginning and end), and a complicated “thermostat” that raises and lowers body temperature, to say nothing of a thousand other mind-boggling features?

If you can imagine all of this, accomplished by witless, haphazard circumstance, then you live in a rarified “zone” that is quite divorced from the world of real science.

Conclusion

In the book of Job, Jehovah challenges the patriarch of Uz (who imagined that he had the Universe fairly well analyzed, both as to its composition and how it ought to be operated) to explain the features and abilities of such creatures as the raven, the ostrich, the hawk, and the eagle (to restrict our illustrations to the bird “kind”). Job could not explain these ingenious examples of design – apart from appealing to the all-wise Creator (Job 38:39-39:30).

Neither can modern man!

TGT

Think About Such Things

by Charles North

We live in a negative world. Everyday the world dumps garbage into our minds. Through movies, TV, books and magazines, even friends and family, we are bombarded with negative thinking. Scandal, lies, greed and lust are the stimuli we receive most often. It becomes easy to see the world as a place where you fight fire with fire, and wrong with wrong. Very often it’s hard to tell the difference between the good guys and the bad guys. I am always amazed at the amount of garbage people will pour into their minds – nothing uplifting, nothing encouraging, noting positive, just trash! We wouldn’t take a handful of dirt and mix it into our salad, so why put it into our minds? Because of negative influences people are becoming programmed for fear and failure. Hear is the answer:

“Finally, brothers, whatever is true, whatever is

noble, whatever is right, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is admirable – if anything is excellent or praiseworthy – think about such things...” (Phil. 4:8).

Reprinted from Old Paths, North Amarillo church of Christ, 801 N.E.15th Street, Amarillo, TX 79107.

TGT

A NEW START

I must apologize for falling so far behind in getting issues out in 2005. Rather than scrambling, trying to catch up on the back issues, I am simply going to start anew. I am determined to do better in 2006, and have resolved to do six issues of *The Good Tidings* this year. Thank you for your patience, and please pray this effort will do much good for the cause of Christ.

–Editor

**Answers to Questions from Lesson 1 of
“Studies in the Bible”
by Monroe Hawley**

Section 1 (3 points each)

1c, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8c, 9b, 10b

Section 2 (2 points each)

- 1. Ezra, people, opened**
- 2. God, Holy**
- 3. Words, wisdom**
- 4. Scripture, inspiration, reproof, correction**

Section 3 (3 points each)

- 1. Vatican, Sinaitic, Alexandrian**
- 2. Any three English versions such as King James Version, American Standard, New King James**
- 3. 1582 4. Dead Sea 5. Papyrus**
- 6. Gutenberg 7. 1382 8. London**
- 9. Scientifically, prophetically, historically 10. Bible**

SOME GOALS FOR 2006

“Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus” (Phil. 3:13-14).

- ▣ I have the goal of praying and reading my Bible more in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of inviting friends and family to attend services at the church of Christ in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of teaching and reaching the lost and reclaiming the backsliders in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of living a purer life and being a better example to my family and friends in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of encouraging more warmth among my brethren in the Lord in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of giving to the Lord every Lord’s day, generously, as the Lord has prospered me in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of attending every service of the Lord’s church, every time, in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of doing good to all men, but especially to my brothers and sisters in Christ in 2006.
- ▣ I have the goal of being “given to hospitality” without complaining in 2006.

— *This item, and the following one, are adapted from the bulletin for the East Bristol church of Christ.*

WHAT TO GIVE UP IN 2006

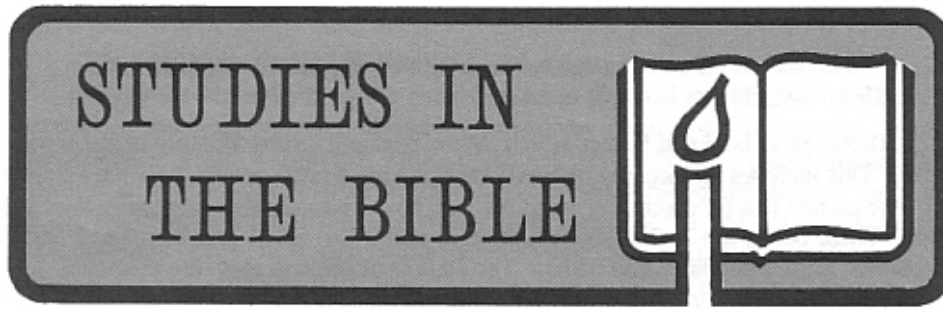
- ▣ **Give up grumbling.** Instead, “In everything give thanks” (1 Thess. 5:18).
- ▣ **Give up 10 to 15 minutes in bed.** Instead, use that time in prayer. “Cause me to hear thy loving kindness in the morning; for in thee do I trust: cause me to know the way wherein I should walk; for I lift up my soul unto thee” (Psalm 143:8).
- ▣ **Give up looking at other’s worst points.** Instead, concentrate on their best ones. “...whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things” (Phil. 4:8).
- ▣ **Give up speaking unkindly.** Instead, let your speech be generous and understanding. “Let

your speech be always grace, seasoned with salt...” (Col. 4:6).

- ▣ **Give up worries.** Instead, trust God with them. “Therefore take no thought, saying What shall we eat? Or, What shall we drink? Or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things” (Matt. 6:31-32).
- ▣ **Give up hatred or dislike for anyone.** Instead, learn to love. “And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you” (1 Thess. 3:12).
- ▣ **Give up the fear that prevents you from telling people you are a Christian.** Instead, seek courage to speak of your faith to others. “For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth...” (Rom. 1:16).
- ▣ **Give up buying anything but essentials for yourself.** Instead, give the money to God’s work or someone in need. “...he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he” (Prov. 14:21)
- ▣ **Give up spending so much time with newspapers, books and magazines.** Instead, use some of that time to study your Bible each day. “Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the LORD; and in his law doth he meditate day and night” (Psalm 1:1, 2).
- ▣ **Give up television one evening a week.** Instead, visit some lonely or sick person. “Redeeming the time, because the days are evil” (Eph. 5:16). “Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world” (James 1:27).

What are you willing to give up in 2006???

TGT



Rightly Dividing the Word

Lesson 2

“Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.” (2 Timothy 2:15.) In this lesson we shall try to “rightly divide” the Bible in order to know how to better use it.

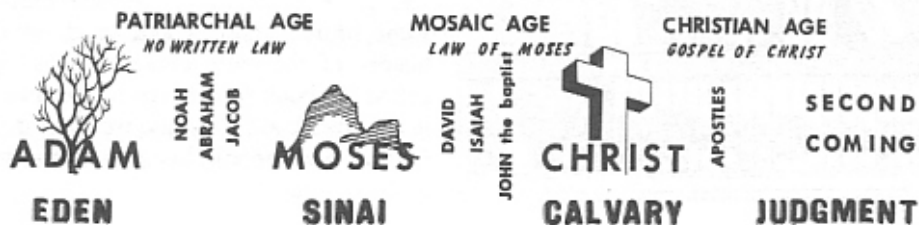
Divisions of the Bible

The 66 books have two major divisions called the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament explains God’s relationship with man before the coming of Christ while the New Testament tells us about the life of Christ and how God deals with us today. It is important for us to realize that we must go to the New Testament rather than to the Old if we wish to find out how to become Christians and how to live the Christian life.

In Luke 24:44, Jesus mentions three divisions of the Old Testament when he speaks of the Law of Moses, the prophets, and the psalms. For the purpose of our study we shall divide the Old Testament into five major divisions – **the law, Jewish history, poetry, the major prophets, and minor prophets.** The New Testament will be divided into the gospels, history, the letters of Paul, the general epistles, and prophecy.

Old Testament Books

The first five books are the books of the law, sometimes called the Pentateuch (meaning five books). The Jews call them the **Torah**. Written by Moses, they trace the history of man during his earliest years of existence. Genesis tells the story of the creation and fall of man, the flood, and the events of the **Patriarchal Age**. This was the period from creation to the giving of the Law of Moses in which there was no written divine law. It is called the **Patriarchal Age** or dispensation because the father provided the family spiritual leadership. After the Law of Moses was given, there was an organized system of worship on a national scale. Exodus relates the deliverance of the children of Israel (later called the Jews) from Egypt, and an account of their forty-year wandering in the wilderness. Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy give more of the history of this wandering and also record the Law of Moses which governed God’s chosen people, the Israelites, from then until Christ’s death. From Moses to Christ is the **Mosaic Age**.



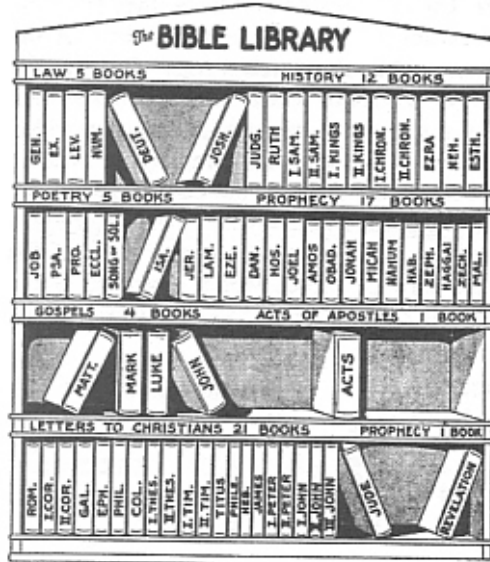
The Law of Moses applied to the Jews and was never intended for Christians. It was brought to an end when Christ died on the cross.

There are 12 books of history which follow next and record the story of the Jewish nation. This includes the account of how Israel became a great people, how they sinned and were carried to a far country in captivity, and how a part of them eventually returned home. These books are Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther. The authors of some of these are unknown.

The five books of poetry are books of devotion and exhortation. They may not seem poetic to us because some poetic form has been lost in translation. In many ways they are among the best loved books of the Bible. They include Job (author unknown), the Psalms or songs of praise, partially written by David, and Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, all written by Solomon. Probably the best known piece of writing in the world is the 23rd Psalm. One could not find greater words of wisdom in our day than the admonitions of Solomon. Job is an account of a rich man who lost all he had, remained faithful to God in spite of it, and was doubly rewarded for his faithfulness.

The prophetic books are usually divided into the major prophets and minor prophets because the major prophets are longer. With the exception of Lamentations, written by Jeremiah, all of the books of prophecy were penned by the men whose names they bear. The five books of major prophecy are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel, while the minor prophets are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. Isaiah is often called the Messianic prophet because he prophesies more than any other of the coming of Christ. Daniel includes, besides prophecy, some very interesting events occurring during the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. Many of these books also deal with events which were soon to happen to the Jews and their neighbors.

With Malachi, the Old Testament ends. The first four books of the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) are written by the men whose names they bear. They are known as the four gospels. The word gospel means "good news" and these books tell us the good news of the coming of Christ to save mankind. Actually, each is a biography of Jesus. While they all record some of the same events, each also contains things not found in the other three. Together they give us a complete story of the ministry, death, and resurrection of Christ.



With the death of Jesus came the end of the Mosaic Age and the beginning of the Christian Age which will last until the end of time. The book of Acts, written by Luke, is a book of history. It tells how Christ's church was established and gives a record of the activities of some of the apostles and much of the history of the early church. It is also called the book of conversions because it is the chief book to which we must go to find out how people became Christians in those days.

The next 21 books are epistles telling Christians how to live. Some were written to individuals and others to various congregations. The first 14, attributed to Paul, are Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, and Hebrews. Paul's authorship of Hebrews is uncertain. The other seven letters are often called the general epistles to distinguish them from the writings of Paul. They are James, 1 and 2 Peter, 1, 2, and 3 John, and Jude. All were written by the men for whom they are named.

The last book of the Bible is Revelation, a book of prophecy written by John. It tells us about things which were to "shortly come to pass." (Rev. 1:1.) Although parts of this book are difficult to understand, it is a very valuable book and worthy of our study.

Thus we have divided the Bible into its proper divisions. The New Testament is much more relevant for us today than the Old because it tells us how we should live, while the law given in the Old Testament applied to those who lived **before** Christ. For this reason in this course, we will emphasize the New Testament more than the Old.

“Seek and Ye Shall Find”

In the blank after each of the following write O.T. or N.T. to tell whether the book is in the Old Testament or New Testament:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Genesis..... | 9. Malachi..... |
| 2. James..... | 10. Titus..... |
| 3. Acts..... | 11. Judges..... |
| 4. Isaiah..... | 12. Romans..... |
| 5. Revelation..... | 13. Matthew..... |
| 6. Ezra..... | 14. 2 John..... |
| 7. John..... | 15. Job..... |
| 8. Psalms..... | |

Fill in the blanks:

1. The four books called the gospels are.....,, and
2. The last book of the Bible is.....
3. The three books written by Solomon are,, and
4. Five major divisions of the Old Testament are,,,, and
5. Five major divisions of the New Testament are.....,,,, and

- 6. The five books written by Moses, called the Pentateuch, are,
.....,, and.....
- 7. The number of books attributed to Paul is
- 8. The book ofhas often been called the book of conversions because
it tells us how to become Christians.

Answer the questions by yes or no:

- 1. Are we living today during the Patriarchal Age?
- 2. Was the book of Lamentations written by Jeremiah?
- 3. Do the first four books of the New Testament tell us of Christ?
- 4. Is Jonah often called the Messianic prophet because he prophesies
the coming of Christ more than any other?
- 5. Were there only three books of Jewish history?
- 6. Do the 21 epistles of the New Testament tell Christians how to live?
- 7. Do Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy tell us about the Law of
Moses?
- 8. Did Paul write the book of Psalms?
- 9. Can a person find out how to become a Christian by reading the
New Testament?
- 10. Is the story of the establishment of Christ’s church found in the
book of 2 Chronicles?

Name..... Grade.....

Address..... Date.....

City..... By.....

STUDIES IN THE BIBLE – LESSON 2