



Chapter-by-Chapter Synopsis of The New Testament

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This document is a *first draft* of a synopsis of every chapter in the New Testament. The 260 chapters of the 27 New Testament books of The Bible are succinctly summarized in less than 25 pages.

Why this document was created: As a younger, and relatively new pastor, sometimes I struggle to remember where an eyewitness account is or what chapter a specific verse is in. I also desire to labor in The Word as **1 Timothy 5:17** exhorts elders to do. My initial thought was that if I succinctly recapped each chapter of The Bible I would be able to better remember where specific Truth is located. I also planned to be able to easily search within my completed document if I needed an additional way to find a passage. As I began to recap each chapter I started to think that this synopsis would be a unique and valuable resource for students of The Bible and that it should be shared.

Intent of the synopsis: My intent is to release this draft immediately to aid saints who seek The truth, but I also intend to revise and improve this synopsis. I've also begun drafting a summary of the 929 chapters of the 39 Old Testament books as well. As much as possible I tried to simply and purely describe what is contained in each chapter, but there are times when I have explained the text. This synopsis is not intended to replace reading of The Word of God, but rather to enhance reading and study of individual chapters or even an entire book.

Suggested ways to use this synopsis:

Use the Synopsis Before — Read the synopsis of an entire book before reading The Scriptures to get a quick overview or flavor of an entire book.

Use the Synopsis After — Read the synopsis after reading a chapter to cement the chapter's contents and to tie the content with the reference.

Use the Entire Synopsis — Read the entire synopsis and get a glance of the entire New Testament in a single afternoon!

New King James Version: This draft was based off of the New King James Version (NKJV). For consistency, whenever possible, effort was made to use words from the NKJV text within the chapter summaries for.

Synopsis by Pastor Justin Bryant | Drafted August 2016-January 2017 | Draft Released 16 February 2017

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Matthew

Matthew 1: The genealogy of Jesus Christ, the Son of David, the Son of Abraham. There are fourteen generations from Abraham to David, from David to the Babylonian captivity and from the Babylonian captivity to Christ. When The Holy Spirit conceives with Mary, Joseph plans to divorce her but is commanded in a dream not to. Joseph and Mary wed and her firstborn Son is born and called Jesus.

Matthew 2: Wise men come to Jerusalem seeking the King of the Jews. Herod inquires of the religious leaders and then sends the wise men to Bethlehem. The star guides the wise men to the house. An angel commands Joseph to flee to Egypt and Joseph obeys. Herod destroys the male children around Bethlehem, fulfilling Jeremiah. Herod dies and Joseph returns to Israel. Joseph and his family dwell in Nazareth.

Matthew 3: John the Baptist comes to Judea preaching repentance, the kingdom of heaven and baptizing. John speaks against the Pharisees and Sadducees and speaks of Jesus. John baptizes Jesus, The Spirit descends and alights on Jesus and The Father endorses The Son.

Matthew 4: While in the wilderness for 40 days, Jesus is tempted by the Devil 3 times. Jesus dwells by the Sea of Galilee and begins to preach repentance and the kingdom of heaven. Jesus begins calling the apostles. Jesus preaches and heals throughout Galilee and word of Him spreads through Syria and beyond Jordan, and many follow Him.

Matthew 5: Jesus speaks blessings to His disciples and the multitude. Jesus speaks about salt and light and about fulfilling the law and the prophets. He references the law and then expounds upon and explains it. He calls the people to be perfect sons of The Heavenly Father.

Matthew 6: Jesus continues speaking. He gives instruction about charitable deeds as well as where and how to pray. He speaks about forgiving and fasting. He speaks of treasure, masters and worrying about earthly cares — food, drink and clothing.

Matthew 7: Jesus continues speaking. He talks of judgement and hypocrisy. He covers asking, seeking and knocking. He calls them to enter the narrow gate and discusses good and bad fruit. Those who hear and obey are like a man who builds his house on the rock.

Matthew 8: Jesus cleanses a leper, then heals a centurion's servant and Peter's mother-in-law. He casts out many demons and heals all the sick. While sailing to the other side of Galilee Jesus calms a great tempest. Jesus sends the demons into the swine.

Matthew 9: Jesus forgives and heals a paralytic. Jesus calls Matthew, rebukes the Pharisees and speaks to John's disciples. Jesus heals a woman with a flow of blood, raises a little girl from the dead, opens the eyes of two blind men and casts a demon out of a mute man. He travels throughout all the cities and villages preaching and healing.

Matthew 10: Jesus gives the 12 disciples power over unclean spirits and to heal sickness and disease. Jesus sends the 12 out giving them instruction where to go, who to preach to and what to say. He gives them warnings about persecution and instructs them not to be afraid. He talks about family relationships and rewards.

Matthew 11: Jesus departs to preach and teach. John sends disciples to Jesus inquiring about Him and Jesus responds. Jesus speaks to the multitude about John the Baptist. Jesus rebukes Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum. Jesus thanks The Father and speaks of burdens.

Matthew 12: The Pharisees confront Jesus for plucking and eating grain on the Sabbath. Jesus heals a man's hand on the Sabbath so the Pharisees plot to kill Him. Jesus fulfills Isaiah by healing all the multitudes. Jesus heals a blind and mute demon possessed man. Jesus confronts the Pharisees about casting out demons. Jesus says blasphemy of The Spirit will not be forgiven and speaks of good and bad fruit. The scribes and Pharisees seek a sign, so Jesus speaks of the sign of Jonah. Jesus declares that those who do His will are His family.

Matthew 13: Jesus speaks many parables while teaching from a boat including the parable of the sower and the seed. Jesus explains to the disciples why He speaks in parables and interprets the parable of the sower and the seed. Jesus speaks the parable of the tares among the wheat and 2 short parables about the kingdom of heaven. Jesus explains the parable of the tares to the disciples. Jesus speaks 3 more short parables about the kingdom of heaven. Jesus comes into His own country and teaches in the synagogue, but the people are offended by Him.

Matthew 14: Herod hears about Jesus and thinks He is John the Baptist risen from the dead. Herod's execution of John is described. The people follow Jesus to a deserted place and He heals them and feeds 5,000 men (plus women and children) with 5 loaves and 2 fish. 12 baskets of leftovers are taken up. Jesus sends the people and disciples away. Jesus meets the disciples on the sea and invites Peter to walk to Him. Jesus heals everyone in and around Gennesaret.

Matthew 15: The scribes and Pharisees from Jerusalem challenge Jesus about the elder's tradition and He answers them. Jesus speaks a parable about what goes in and out of a man and then explains the parable. Jesus heals the demon possessed daughter of a Canaanite woman. Jesus heals the lame, blind, mute, maimed and many others and then feeds 4,000 men, plus women and children with 7 loaves and a few little fish. 7 large baskets of fragments are left over.

Matthew 16: The scribes and Pharisee ask for a sign and He answers them. Jesus reminds the disciples of the 5,000 and the 4,000 that He fed. Peter declares Jesus to be "Christ, the Son of the living God" and Jesus says He will build His church upon Peter and blesses him. Jesus shows the disciples about His suffering, murder and resurrection. Peter rebukes Jesus and then is rebuked by Jesus.

Matthew 17: Peter, James and John see Jesus transfigured, speaking with Moses and Elijah and The Father endorses The Son. The disciples ask about Elijah and Jesus answers about John the Baptist. Jesus rebukes a demon within an epileptic son and tells the disciples why they could not heal him. Jesus directs Peter to pay the temple tax with a coin from inside a fish.

Matthew 18: Jesus speaks about the kingdom of heaven, little children and offenses. Jesus speaks about sin between brethren, the process of excommunication and forgiveness including a parable about a king forgiving his servant and the servant being unmerciful to a fellow servant.

Matthew 19: Jesus heals in Judea beyond Jordan. The Pharisees test Him about divorce but Jesus answers about marriage, sexual immorality and adultery. Little children come to Jesus. Jesus responds to the rich young man and tells the disciples about their rewards.

Matthew 20: Jesus speaks the parable about the landowner and the wages he paid to the laborers. Jesus speaks about the last being first and the first last. Jesus reveals to the disciples what will happen to Him in Jerusalem. Zebedee's wife asks for her sons sit to on Jesus' right and left sides in heaven. Jesus heals 2 blind men outside Jericho and they follow Him.

Matthew 21: Jesus sends 2 disciples to bring Him the colt and donkey. The people spread their clothing and branches upon the road and Jesus enters the city and all Jerusalem is moved. Jesus drives the money changers and merchants out of the temple and heals the blind and lame. The chief priests and scribes challenge Jesus. He lodges in Bethany and curses the fig tree the next day. The chief priests and elders confront Jesus and He asks them about the baptism of John. Jesus speaks the parables of the vineyard owner with 2 sons and the landowner whose son was killed by those that leased the vineyard against the chief priests and elders and they sought to seize Him.

Matthew 22: Jesus speaks the parable of the king who invited people to his son's wedding, but they refuse, so he brings in others to the feast. The Pharisees send the Herodians to entrap Jesus about taxes. The Sadducees pose a hypothetical question and Jesus answers about the resurrection. The Pharisees and Sadducees gather together. Jesus speaks of the 2 greatest commandments and silences the Pharisees and Sadducees.

Matthew 23: Jesus speaks many words against the scribes and Pharisees including 8 woes. He calls them blind, hypocrites, serpents and brood of vipers. Jesus speaks to Jerusalem.

Matthew 24: Jesus speaks of the destruction of the temple and the disciples question Him about the sign of His coming and the end of the age. Jesus answers the disciples with warnings, encouragement, signs, tribulation and the great tribulation. Jesus gives instruction to watch and be ready.

Matthew 25: Jesus speaks the parable of the five wise and five foolish virgins waiting for the bridegroom and the parable of the 3 servants and the talents. Jesus speaks of The Son of Man dividing the sheep from the goats in the judgement.

Matthew 26: Jesus prophesies of His crucifixion to the disciples and the chief priests, scribes and elders plot to kill Jesus. A woman anoints Jesus' head with fragrant oil. Judas agrees with the chief priests to betray Jesus and to deliver Him to them. The disciples prepare the Passover. During the meal Jesus speaks of His betrayal by Judas and gives and explains the bread and the cup. Peter vows never to deny Jesus, but Jesus disagrees. Jesus is distressed and prays asking for the cup to pass from Him. Judas, along with a great multitude, betrays Jesus with a kiss. The high priest's servant's ear is cut off and Jesus speaks. The disciples forsake Jesus and flee. Jesus is arrested and taken to Caiaphas' house and Peter follows. The chief priests seek false testimony and finally 2 false witnesses speak against Him. The high priest accused Jesus of blasphemy. They spit on Jesus and strike Him. Peter denies Jesus 3 times and then remembers Jesus' word.

Matthew 27: The chief priests and elders bring Jesus to Pilate. Judas is remorseful and returns the money to the temple and hangs himself fulfilling Jeremiah's prophecy. Jesus stands before Pilate in silence and the people ask Barabas to be released and Jesus to be crucified. Pilate washes his hands, scourges Jesus and delivers Him to the people. Jesus is arrayed in a scarlet robe with a crown of thorns, is given a reed to hold and then is mocked, struck and is spit upon. Jesus is crucified, His clothes are divided and His accusation is written. Those who pass by, the chief priests and the elders mock Him. Jesus is given sour wine and dies. The veil of the temple is torn, there is an earthquake and multiple resurrections. The centurion believes and Jesus' followers watch from afar. Joseph of Arimathea lays Jesus' body in the tomb and the chief priests and Pharisees ask Pilate to secure the tomb.

Matthew 28: Mary and Mary meet an angel at the tomb and who tells them Jesus is risen and the disciples should go to Galilee. Jesus meets them, commands them to rejoice and reiterates the angel's words. The chief priests and elders bribe the guards to lie about His resurrection. The disciples meet Jesus in Galilee but some doubt. Jesus commands them to make, baptize and teach disciples of all nations.

Mark

Mark 1: John the Baptist is introduced and his message and baptism are recorded. John baptizes Jesus who is blessed by The Father and touched by The Spirit. Jesus is tempted, preaches in Galilee and begins calling the apostles. Jesus preaches in Capernaum on the Sabbath, rebukes an unclean spirit, heals Simon's mother-in-law and many others who are brought to Him. Jesus prays in a solitary place while the apostles seek Him, then He leads them and preaches throughout Galilee. Jesus heals a leper.

Mark 2: Jesus preaches in Capernaum, forgives and heals a paralytic who has been let down through the roof. Jesus calls Levi the tax collector and eats with sinners causing outrage with the scribes and Pharisees. Jesus says He came to call the sick — sinners to repentance and speaks short parables about the friends of the bridegroom, unshrunk cloth and old and new wineskins. The Pharisees attack when the disciples pluck heads of grain on the Sabbath and Jesus responds.

Mark 3: Jesus heals a man's withered hand on the Sabbath causing the Pharisees and Herodians to plot against Him. Jesus withdraws and a great multitude of Jews and Gentiles follow Him, so He heals many and casts out unclean spirits. Jesus appoints and empowers the twelve. Scribes from Jerusalem accuse Jesus of being demonic and He responds with parables about the divided house and divided kingdom. Because of their accusation He says that blasphemy of The Holy Spirit is never forgiven. Jesus' mother and brothers seek Him, but He says those who do God's will are His family.

Mark 4: Jesus teaches by the sea in a boat. He speaks the parable of the sower and the seed and explains the parable to the twelve because the mysteries are given to them. He only speaks in parables including the lamp under a basket, the man sowing seed and reaping ripe grain and the kingdom of God as a mustard seed. While Jesus and the twelve cross the sea a great storm arises, so He calms the wind and sea and rebukes the twelve for their fear and lack of faith.

Mark 5: Jesus casts a legion of demons out of a dangerous Gadarene man and into a herd of swine. People from the city ask Jesus to leave. The healed man asks to be with Jesus but He sends the man to preach and he obeys. After crossing the sea, Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue asks Jesus to heal his daughter who is dying. As they are traveling to Jairus' house, a woman with a flow of blood touches Jesus' garment is a healed. A report comes to Jesus that the little girl is dead, but He encourages Jairus, comes into the house with Peter, James and John and says the girl is only sleeping. Then He raises the girl from the dead.

Mark 6: Jesus teaches in His own country, but could do no mighty work there because the people are offended by Him and do not believe. Jesus empowers and sends the twelve out two by two with instruction of how to go and what to preach. Herod hears of Jesus and believes He is John the Baptist raised from the dead. John's words against Herod and Herod's execution of John because of Herodias' ill will and her daughter's request is detailed. The apostles return to Jesus and the multitudes follow them. Jesus tells the apostles to feed the multitude, but then He feeds them Himself with five loaves and two fish before twelve baskets of fragments are gathered. While the disciples cross the sea Jesus walks to them on the water and calms the wind. As they come to Gennesaret the entire region gathers together to be healed.

Mark 7: Scribes and Pharisees from Jerusalem challenge Jesus about washing hands and traditions of the elders. Jesus sharply and repeatedly rebukes them for their hypocrisy. Jesus speaks to the multitude about defilement coming from within and then explains this parable to the disciples. A gentile persistently begs Jesus to cast a demon from her daughter and He hears her. In the Decapolis region Jesus heals a deaf man.

Mark 8: Jesus has compassion on the multitude that is following Him and feeds about 4,000 with seven loaves and a few fish. After the Pharisees dispute with Jesus He warns the disciples of evil leaven. Then Jesus rebukes the disciples lack of understanding about His warning. Jesus heals a blind man in Bethsaida. In Caesarea Philippi Peter confesses Jesus as The Christ. When Jesus tells the disciples of His suffering, death and resurrection Peter rebukes Him and then Jesus rebukes Peter. Jesus speaks to the people about losing life to save the soul.

Mark 9: While on a mountain with Peter, James and John, Jesus is transfigured, speaks with Moses and Elijah and is blest by The Father. The three apostles question Jesus about Elijah and He responds. After returning to the multitude Jesus casts a deaf and dumb spirit from a boy and then answers the apostles question about this spirit. Jesus tells His disciples about His death and resurrection and answers John's concern about a man working miracles in Jesus' name. Jesus speaks about causing a little one to sin, entering into life without a hand, foot or eye and the value of salt.

Mark 10: The Pharisees question Jesus about divorce and He responds with words about God joining a husband and wife together in marriage and in one flesh. The disciples rebuke those who bring little children to Jesus, but He says we must be like children to enter the kingdom of heaven and then He blesses the children. After a man asks about eternal life Jesus tells him to sell everything and follow, but the man is sad. Jesus tells the disciples it is difficult for the rich to enter God's kingdom and that they will be blest for leaving all and following Him. Again Jesus tells the disciples of His death and resurrection. James and John ask to be seated at Jesus' right and left hand and He responds to them and tells the disciples to be servants. Jesus heals blind Bartimaeus outside Jericho.

Mark 11: Jesus gives two disciples specific instruction regarding a colt and they find it just as He said and return to Him with the colt. A multitude praise Jesus and spread clothing and branches as He rides into Jerusalem. On the following day He curses a fig tree and then drives the merchants and money changers out of the temple. The following day Peter marvels seeing the fig tree withered away and Jesus speaks about faith and prayer that can move mountains. The chief priests, scribes and elders question Jesus about His authority and He responds with a question about John's baptism which they will not answer.

Mark 12: Jesus speaks a parable about a vineyard owner leasing his vineyard to evil vinedressers who beat the servants and kill the landowner's son. When Pharisees and Herodians question Jesus about taxes He says "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." The Sadducees pose a hypothetical question about a woman being married to seven brothers one by one. Jesus rebukes them saying God is God of the living. A scribe inquires about the greatest command and Jesus when responds the man answers well. Jesus speaks about The Christ being David's Son and warns the people about the scribes. Jesus blesses the generous widow who gave two mites.

Mark 13: Jesus prophesies that not one stone will be left on another in the temple. Later, when Peter, James and John inquire further Jesus gives details about the rumors, sorrows, betrayals, hatred and the abomination of desolation that will come in those days. Deception and tribulation will follow and then The Son of Man will come with power and glory to gather His elect from the earth. Jesus speaks a parable about the fig tree showing that Summer is near and another parable about the need to watch for the master of the house so that he does not find the servants sleeping.

Mark 14: The chief priests and scribes plot how to take Jesus. In Bethany a woman anoints Jesus with expensive spikenard and the people criticize her but Jesus commends her. Judas approaches the chief priests to betray Jesus. Jesus tells the disciples where and how to prepare for the Passover and they find it just as He said. As they eat in the upper room Jesus says His betrayer is in their midst and gives them the bread and the cup. At the Mount of Olives Jesus says all the disciples will stumble and that Peter will deny Him three times before morning. Jesus tells the disciples He will go to Galilee after His resurrection and He prays to The Father three times in Gethsemane, while the disciples sleep. As they go to leave Judas arrives with a multitude from the chief priests, scribes and elders and then kisses Jesus. The high priest's servant's ear is cut off, Jesus speaks to the multitude and the disciples flee. Peter follows Jesus who is taken to the high priest where false witness, that does not agree, is spoken against Him. The high priest asks if Jesus is The Christ and He answers provoking them to say that He is a blasphemer and to abuse and mock Him. Peter denies three times before the rooster crows.

Mark 15: The chief priests, scribes and elders deliver Jesus to Pilate who questions Him. When Pilate offers to release a prisoner to the Jews they request Barabbas and say to crucify Jesus. Jesus is scourged and then mocked in the Praetorium. Simon the Cyrenian bears Jesus' cross to Golgotha where His clothes are divided and He is crucified between two robbers with His accusation above. Many mock and blaspheme Him while He is on the cross and He speaks to The Father before dying. The temple veil is torn, the attending centurion believes in Jesus and women look upon Jesus from afar. Joseph of Arimathea asks for, is granted, prepares and buries Jesus' body.

Mark 16: Ladies bring spices to Jesus' tomb only find the stone rolled away. A young man addresses and instructs the ladies who flee from the tomb. Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene, two others and then the eleven while they sat at the table. Jesus exhorts them to preach the gospel and baptize. Jesus ascends to heaven and the disciples preached everywhere and The Lord worked through them.

Luke

Luke 1: Introduction to Theophilus. The political setting as well as Zacharias and Elizabeth's personal life are described. Gabriel brings a message and instruction to Zacharias who is burning incense in the temple. Zacharias becomes mute and Elizabeth conceives. Gabriel is sent to Mary to announce Jesus' birth. When Mary visits and greets Elizabeth, John leaps in Elizabeth's womb. Mary praises God. Elizabeth delivers. At Zacharias names the baby at his circumcision, and immediately Zacharias' tongue is loosed, he is filled with The Spirit and prophesies.

Luke 2: The political setting, Caesar's decree and Joseph and Mary's response is given. Mary delivers Jesus in Bethlehem. An angel announces Jesus' birth to the shepherds who quickly visit The Babe. Jesus is named, circumcised and presented to The Lord in Jerusalem. Mary and Joseph's interaction with Simeon, and his blessing upon The Child and His parents is recorded. Anna gives thanks and speaks of Him in Jerusalem. Joseph, Mary and Jesus return to Nazareth. When Jesus is 12 He lingers behind in Jerusalem after Passover, listening and asking questions of the teachers.

Luke 3: The political setting is described. John preaches around the Jordan a baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. He chastises the people and exhorts them to bear good fruit. He responds to tax collectors and soldiers and speaks of Jesus. Jesus is baptized, heaven is opened, The Spirit descends upon Jesus and The Father blesses Him. Joseph's genealogy is given all the way back to God, through Adam.

Luke 4: Jesus enters the wilderness and is tempted by the devil for 40 days. Jesus returns to Galilee and teaches in the synagogues. Jesus reads from Isaiah and then speak against the Jews and they seek to kill Him but He escapes. When Jesus casts out an unclean spirit and His fame begins spreading. Jesus heals Peter's mother-in-law and those who were sick with various diseases. The following day He tells the crowd He must preach in other cities too.

Luke 5: Jesus preaches to the multitude from Peter's boat. Because he obeys Jesus, Peter has a great catch and his boat and his partner's boats begin to sink. Jesus calls them to catch men and they forsake all and follow Him. Jesus' fame increases after He heals a leper, and multitudes come to be healed by Him. Jesus forgives the sins of a paralyzed man and then proves His ability to forgive sin by healing the man. Jesus calls Levi to follow Him and Levi gives a feast at his house with many tax collectors which causes the scribes and Pharisees to complain. Jesus speaks the parables of the new patch on old clothing and new wine in old wineskins.

Luke 6: The Pharisees question Jesus for allowing His disciples to pluck grain on the Sabbath and he responds. Jesus heals a man with a withered hand on the Sabbath and the scribes and Pharisees are filled with rage. Jesus prays all night and then chooses 12 disciples called apostles. Jesus heals a multitude from Judea, Jerusalem and Tyre and Sidon. Jesus blesses His disciples and gives instruction to love and be merciful to enemies. Jesus speaks multiple parables including; the blind leading the blind, the speck and plank in the eyes, good trees and good fruit, and the houses built on the rock and the sand.

Luke 7: Jesus travels to heal the Centurion's servant and marvels at the Centurion's faith. In Nain Jesus raises the only son of a widow from the dead and all the people fear and this report goes out through the surrounding region. John sends disciples to Jesus and He responds to them. Jesus speaks of John the Baptist to the people. While eating at Simon, a Pharisee's house, a woman washes His feet with her tears, dries them with her hair and anoints His feet with oil. Jesus speaks the parable of the creditor and the 2 debtors to Simon and then forgives the lady's sins and sends her away.

Luke 8: Jesus travels and preaches. He speaks the parable of the sower and the seed, tells the disciples why He speaks in parables and then explains the parable to them. Jesus' mother and brothers try to approach Him and He says those who do His will are His mother and brothers. During a windstorm Jesus rebukes the wind and waves and the disciples are amazed. Jesus casts demons out of a man named Legion and into a herd of swine and the Gadarenes ask Him to leave. Jesus commands the man to testify of what God has done for him and he obeys. On the way to heal Jairus' daughter a woman is healed after touching Jesus' robe. Jesus raises Jairus' daughter from the dead.

Luke 9: Jesus gives the apostles instruction, power over demons and to heal and send them out to preach the gospel. Herod the Tetrarch wonders if Jesus is John the Baptist raised from the dead. The apostles return to Jesus with their report. Jesus feeds 5,000 men with 5 loaves and 2 fish and 12 baskets of fragments are leftover. Peter confesses that Jesus is The Christ and He speaks of His suffering and crucifixion, but the apostles do not understand. While praying with Peter, James and John, Jesus is transfigured while speaking with Moses and Elijah, and The Father speaks from heaven. Jesus heals a demon possessed boy that the apostles could not. When Jesus determines to go to Jerusalem, the Samaritans do not receive Him, so James and John desire to destroy the city but Jesus rebukes them. Jesus speaks to 2 people about the difficulty of following Him and of looking back.

Luke 10: Jesus appoints, instructs and sends 70 others into every place where He was about to go. Jesus speaks woes against Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum. The 70 return to Jesus with joy. Jesus rejoices in The Spirit and blesses the disciples privately. A lawyer tests Jesus who answers with the story of the Samaritan who cared for the injured man. Jesus eats at Mary and Martha's home, praises Mary and points out Martha's worries.

Luke 11: Jesus instructs the disciples how to pray, and speaks about asking, seeking and knocking. Jesus casts a demon out of a mute and then responds to accusations that He casts out demons by Beelzebub. Jesus speaks of the sign of Jonah and the judgement of the queen of the South and of Nineveh. While dining with a Pharisee Jesus doesn't wash His hands and speaks of inner cleanliness. Then He speaks many woes to the Pharisees and lawyers which anger the scribes and Pharisees who seek to entrap and accuse Him.

Luke 12: Jesus speaks to the multitude about many topics including: Hypocrisy, fear, confession, denial, blasphemy, covetousness, worry, anxiety and treasure. Jesus speaks 2 parables about being ready for the master's arrival.

Luke 13: Jesus speaks of the Galileans whose blood Pilate mingled with the sacrifices and then speaks a parable of the fruitless fig tree. On the Sabbath Jesus heals a woman who had a spirit of infirmity for 18 years and rebukes the ruler of the synagogue for saying He should not heal on the Sabbath. Jesus uses 2 parables to compare the kingdom of heaven to a mustard seed and leaven hidden in meal. Jesus says the way to salvation is a narrow gate and many will not enter. Jesus gives the Pharisees a message for Herod and speaks of Jerusalem's violence upon the prophets.

Luke 14: Jesus heals a man with dropsy and then speaks to the Pharisees and lawyers about the Sabbath. Jesus speaks about humbling yourself, sitting in a low place and doing good to those who cannot repay. Jesus speaks a parable about the invitation to a dinner, those who decline the invitation and the poor, lame and blind who take their place. Jesus speaks about forsaking all and counting the cost in relation to being His disciple.

Luke 15: Jesus speaks parables of the 1 lost sheep out of 100, the 1 lost silver coin out of 10 and the prodigal son.

Luke 16: Jesus speaks the parable of the unjust steward who dealt shrewdly with his master's debts. Jesus speaks about masters and money. Jesus speaks about Lazarus, the rich man and the great gulf between hades and Abraham's bosom.

Luke 17: Jesus speaks to the disciples about offenses and forgiveness. Jesus responds to the apostles request that he increase their faith. Jesus heals 10 lepers, but only 1 Samaritan man returned to give thanks. Jesus speaks to the Pharisees and the disciples about the timing and revealing of the kingdom of heaven.

Luke 18: Jesus speaks the parables of the unjust judge and the prayers of the Pharisee and tax collector. Infants are brought to Jesus. Jesus responds to a ruler's question "what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" with a discussion about riches and the blessings those who sacrifice for Him will have. Jesus tells the disciples about His death and resurrection and then heals a blind man near Jericho.

Luke 19: Jesus calls Zacchaeus out of a sycamore tree and he promises restitution and is saved. Jesus speaks the parable of a nobleman delivering talents to his servants and destroying his enemies. Jesus sends 2 disciples to bring Him a colt and they find it just as He described. As Jesus descends The Mount of Olives his disciples praise God and spread their clothes on the road before Him. Jesus weeps over Jerusalem and prophesies it's destruction. Jesus drives the merchants out and then teaches daily in the temple.

Luke 20: The chief priests, scribes and elders confront Jesus and demand to know where His authority comes from. He responds to their question with a question about John's baptism. Jesus speaks a parable about a landowner leasing a vineyard to vinedressers who subsequently kill the landowners son. Jesus speaks about the chief cornerstone and the chief priests and scribes seek to kill Him and send spies who try to entrap Him regarding taxes. The Sadducees try to entrap Him by asking a hypothetical question about 7 brothers, each marrying a woman and then dying. Jesus answers, then rebukes the Sadducees, and asks how The Christ can be David's Son and Lord. Jesus warns His disciples and the people of the scribes.

Luke 21: Jesus commends the widows giving her 2 mites and speaks of the destruction of the temple. Jesus thoroughly discusses the signs that will precede the coming of The Son of Man. Jesus points out that budding trees indicate the coming of Summer, His words will not fail and we are to watch and pray. During the day He taught in the temple and at night He stayed at Olivet and in the morning the people came to hear Him.

Luke 22: Judas confers with the chief priests and captains how to betray Jesus for a price. Jesus sends Peter and John to prepare the Passover and then eats with the 12 apostles. Jesus institutes the bread and the cup and speaks of His betrayal by one at the table. Jesus speaks about greatness and serving. Jesus and Simon interact and Jesus prophesies that Peter will deny his Lord 3 times. Near the Mount of Olives Jesus prays for His cup to pass and an angel strengthens Him, but the disciples sleep from sorrow. Judas comes with a multitude to betray Jesus. Jesus addresses the leaders who arrest and bring Him to the high priest's house. Peter denies Jesus 3 times. Jesus is mocked, beaten and interrogated by the council.

Luke 23: The multitude brings Jesus to Pilate to accuse Him. Pilate questions Jesus and then sends Him to Herod. Herod questions and mocks Jesus in the presence of the chief priests and scribes but Jesus doesn't answer. Pilate addresses the crowd proclaiming Jesus' innocence but the crowd insistently calls for Barabbas' release and Jesus' crucifixion. Pilate sentences Jesus and releases Barabbas. Simon the Cyrenian bears Jesus' cross. Women follow, mourning and Jesus addresses them. Jesus is crucified between 2 criminals and His garments are divided. The rulers and the soldiers mock Him. The criminals address Him and one is saved. There is darkness and the temple veil is torn in half as Jesus dies. The centurion believes and Jesus' acquaintances and followers look on. Joseph of Arimathea gets Jesus' body from Pilate and buries His body. Women from Galilee see where He is laid and prepare spices and oils.

Luke 24: As the women come to the tomb on the first day of the week they find the stone rolled away and His body gone. 2 angels appear with news of His resurrection. The women tell the apostles and others. Peter runs to the tomb to see and marvel. While 2 of them walk to Emmaus and talk about these things, Jesus appears and walks with them but they don't know Him. He asks why they are sad and they explain all to Him. He rebukes them and using Moses and all the prophets explains the words about Himself. They constrain Him to eat with them and as He breaks bread they know Him and He vanishes. They discuss and immediately return to Jerusalem and tell the apostles. Jesus appears in their midst speaking of peace and doubt, while presenting Himself. He eats and opens their understanding so they can comprehend the scriptures. Jesus explains the events, what will happen next and their place in these events. Jesus speaks of The Promise and gives them instruction. Jesus led them out to Bethany, blesses them and is carried into heaven. They returned to Jerusalem with joy and remained in the temple praising and blessing God.

John

John 1: The Eternal Word that brings life and light into the darkness is introduced as God. John who came to bear witness of The True Light is introduced. The Light came but His own did not know or receive Him. Those who receive Him become children of God and are born of God's will. The Word became Man and dwelt among men and John bore witness of Him. John responds to and converses with priests and Levites sent from the Pharisees in Jerusalem. John speaks to them about his water baptism and The One who will come after. The following day John sees and testifies of Jesus who the Spirit descended upon as a dove and remained upon. At John's word two of his disciples begin to follow Jesus and then introduce Jesus to Peter. Jesus calls Philip to follow Him and Philip in turn calls Nathanael to follow Jesus.

John 2: At a wedding in Cana Jesus begins His signs by turning six waterpots of water into good wine. During the Passover Jesus drives merchants out of the temple and rebukes them because of His zeal. Jesus tells the Jews that He will raise the temple up in 3 days, but He is speaking of His body and later the disciples remember this and believe. Many believe in Jesus at the Passover but He did not commit Himself to them.

John 3: Nicodemus, a Pharisee and ruler of the Jews approaches Jesus about His signs. Jesus responds saying man must be born again. When Nicodemus responds with wonder Jesus speaks of flesh and Spirit birth and The Son of Man coming to earth and being lifted up as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness. Jesus says that God sent His son into the world not to condemn it but to save it. He continues saying those who do truth come to the light but evil doers hate light which exposes their deeds. Jesus baptizes in Judea while John baptizes in Aenon. The Jews and John's disciples dispute about purification and John The Bridegroom and His friends and how Jesus must increase as The Father has given all things into The Son's hand.

John 4: As Jesus travels through Samaria to Galilee He meets a woman at Jacob's well in Sychar while the disciples enter the city. The woman is surprised when Jesus asks her for a drink. Jesus speaks to her about living water and spiritual thirst while the woman desires and asks for physical water. After Jesus declares the woman's sin to her and proclaims Himself The Messiah, the woman goes back into the city to tell the people. The disciples return and Jesus speaks to them of sowing and reaping. Many Samaritans believe and Jesus stays in the city for two days. Jesus returns to Galilee and heals the son of a nobleman when the father believes.

John 5: In Jerusalem Jesus heals a man who waits for an angel to stir the waters of Bethesda. The Jews question the man because he is carrying his bed on the Sabbath. Jesus finds and speaks to the man again. When the man tells the Jews Jesus healed him, the Jews seek to kill Jesus. Jesus speaks of The Father and The Son and how The Father empowers The Son to judge, speak and have life and authority. Jesus says John bore witness of Him, The Father has testified of Him and the scriptures speak of Him but men do not receive or believe Him.

John 6: On the other side of Galilee Jesus feeds around 5,000 men with five loaves and two fish and the disciples gather twelve baskets of fragments after they eat. As the disciples cross the sea to Capernaum and a great wind arises and Jesus meets them on the sea and immediately brings them to land. Because of the food, the crowd follows Jesus to Capernaum and He speaks to them about the bread from heaven which they request. When Jesus speaks about doing the will of The Father and coming down from heaven the people murmur. Jesus continues speaking the bread of life and says we must eat His flesh and drink His blood and the Jews quarreled among themselves. Many of His disciples were perplexed and many left him, but the twelve stayed and Peter confessed Jesus as The Christ.

John 7: When Jesus does not go to the feast His brothers challenge Him and He responds that it is not His time. Later He goes to the feast in secret and the people seek Him. In the middle of the feast Jesus teaches and when the people marvel He says He speaks The Father's doctrine. The people say He has a demon but He responds about circumcision and the law. The people say He is bold even though some seek to kill Him. Jesus cries out in the temple but no one lays a hand on Him. The Pharisees and chief priests send officers to take Jesus and He speaks about going away and of The Holy Spirit, but the people do not understand. There is a division among the people cause of Him and the officers return to the leaders without Him and are upbraided. Nicodemus speaks to the Pharisees who then disperse.

John 8: While Jesus was in the temple the scribes and Pharisees bring an adulterous woman to Him to find a way to accuse Him. He convicted the accusers and told the woman to sin no more. Jesus spoke about being light and of His and His Father's witness. Jesus speaks about going away, being from above and The Son of Man being lifted up. Jesus says that knowing the truth leads to freedom while sin leads to slavery. Jesus says the Jews are Abraham's descendants, but that they are not acting like Abraham. He continues saying and that if they descended from God they would love Him since He came from God but rather they are of the Devil and do not believe His truth. This say that Jesus has a demon, but Jesus disagrees. Jesus says those who keep the truth will never see death and when the Jews question Him, He says "I AM" and they attempt to stone Him.

John 9: The disciples question Jesus about a blind man. Jesus anoints the man's eyes with clay and commands him to wash in the pool of Siloam. When the man obeys he receives sight on the Sabbath. The Pharisees question the man and his parents. When they question the man again and accuse Jesus of being a sinner the man challenges them and they cast him out of the synagogue. Jesus finds the man, declares Himself to be The Son of God and the man believes and worships. Jesus says He came to the world for judgement, to give sight to the blind and to blind those who see.

John 10: Jesus continues speaking about sheep, the sheepfold, the door, the shepherd and thieves, robbers and hirelings. Jesus declares that He is The Door and The Good Shepherd. In contrast to the thief, Jesus lays His life down for the sheep so that they may have abundant life. In contrast to the hireling Jesus does not leave the sheep. The Jews are divided because of His words and accuse Him of being demonic. The Jews confront Jesus asking Him if He is The Christ. Jesus says they do not believe because they are not His sheep and that He is One with The Father. The Jews plan to stone Him, but Jesus answers them from Psalms, confounds them and then escapes to beyond the Jordan where John had baptized.

John 11: Mary and Martha send news to Jesus that their brother Lazarus is sick. Jesus speaks to the disciples about Lazarus and then two days later tells them Lazarus is dead and He will wake Lazarus up. Jesus travels to Bethany and meets and speaks with Martha telling her He is the resurrection and the life. When Martha calls Mary, she and the mourners join Martha and Jesus at the tomb. Jesus is troubled, weeps and commands the stone to be removed. When Martha cautions against the stench Jesus tells her to believe. Jesus prays to The Father and calls Lazarus from the tomb. Lazarus is loosed, many Jews believe, but others tell the Pharisees who gather a council. After high priest Caiaphas addresses them council, they plot to put Jesus to death, so Jesus becomes more private and goes to a city called Ephriam before the Passover.

John 12: Six days before the Passover Jesus comes to Bethany and Mary anoints Jesus with very costly oil, but Judas the thief is indignant. Many Jews come to see Jesus and Lazarus so the chief priests plot to kill Lazarus. The next day, in fulfillment of scripture, a great multitude meet Jesus with palm branches and praise Him as rides into Jerusalem on a donkey, but the disciples do not understand. Jews bear witness of Jesus and the Pharisees remain stirred up. Andrew and Philip tell Jesus that Greeks desire to see Him, Jesus answers about His glory and hating life to keep it for eternity. The he people hear The Father speaking to Jesus from heaven but some deny it. Jesus says He will be lifted up and draw all peoples to Himself, but the people do not understand and reply that The Christ remains forever. Jesus replies that light is present and they should believe in the light to become sons of the light and then Jesus was hidden from them. Although He performed many signs the people did not believe just as Isaiah prophesied, although many rulers believed in Him but would not confess Him for fear of the Pharisees. Jesus cries out about belief in His light and His word.

John 13: Jesus washes the disciples feet in the upper room. When Peter resists Jesus tells him that he will have no share with Jesus and that they will understand later. When Peter requests a bath Jesus says the disciples are clean but not all of them. Jesus says He has given them an example and they are bound to do as He taught them. Jesus speaks of His betrayal and when John asks Jesus who it is Jesus gives the sop to Judas who immediately leaves. Jesus says that The Son of Man and God are glorified, that the disciples cannot come with Him and that they are to love one another. Peter asks where Jesus is going and says he will lay down his life for Him, but Jesus says Peter will deny Him three times before the rooster crows.

John 14: Jesus continues speaking to the disciples promising them a place in His Father's house and that He will come for them. Jesus responds to questions from Thomas, Philip and Judas. Jesus says everyone comes to The Father through Him, that He is in The Father and The Father is in Him, that He will send The Spirit of Truth and that anyone who loves Him will keep His commandments. Jesus says they should rejoice He is going to The Father and that ruler of the world, who has nothing in Him, is coming. Jesus and the disciples leave the table.

John 15: Jesus declares He is the vine, The Father is the vinedresser and that His disciples should abide in The Vine to bear fruit. Branches that do not bear fruit and do not abide in The Vine are taken away while fruit bearing branches glorify The Father and are pruned. Jesus tells the disciples to abide in His love by keeping His commands, including His command for them to love one another as He loved them. Jesus no longer calls the disciples servants but friends. Jesus speaks about the world's hatred and persecution of those who are not of the world, including The Father, Jesus and His disciples. The Spirit of Truth and the disciples are to testify of Jesus.

John 16: Jesus tells the disciples they will be persecuted in the synagogues. Jesus tells the disciples to remember His sayings when He goes away and that The Helper will come and convict the world but guide the disciples into all truth. When Jesus tells the disciples they will see Him and then they will not see Him they are confused. Jesus addresses their confusion by saying that the disciples will have sorrow like a woman's sorrow in labor pains and that He has been speaking in figurative language but will speak plainly — He is leaving the world to go to The Father. The disciples tell Jesus they believe and He responds that they will be scattered and leave Him, but He has overcome the world.

John 17: Jesus prays to The Father asking to be glorified and speaks of The Son's authority and His works committed on the earth. Jesus says that He has given The Father's words to His followers, then He prays for them to be kept safe and to be sanctified. Jesus prays that current and future disciples may be one and glorified. Jesus prays His desire for His followers to be with Him and that The Father's love be in Christ and those who He was sent to.

John 18: Jesus and the disciples cross over Kidron into a garden where Judas meets them with armed troops and officers. Jesus approaches the troop and asks twice who they seek. When they answer "Jesus of Nazareth" He commands them to let His followers go. Peter cuts off Malchus' ear, but Jesus tells Jesus to cease. Jesus is arrested and brought to Annas, then Caiaphas. John and Peter follow Jesus and John has Peter brought into the high priest's courtyard. Peter denies Jesus to the servant girl keeping the door then stands by the fire. The high priest questions Jesus, who is struck when He responds. Peter denies Jesus two more times around the fire and then a rooster crows. Jesus is brought to Pilate at the Praetorium. Pilate asks what He is accused of and tries to give Him back to the Jews. Pilate questions Jesus who responds. Pilate tries to release Jesus, but the Jews request Barabbas be released.

John 19: Pilate scourges Jesus and the soldiers mock Him. When Pilate presents Jesus to the Jews they say crucify Him and say that He said He was God's Son. Pilate is afraid, questions Jesus again and seeks to release Him but the Jews pressure Pilate politically. When Pilate sits in the judgement seat and presents Jesus the Jews say "Crucify Him!" Pilate crucifies Jesus at Golgotha with two others and a title on the cross written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin that the chief priests resist. The soldiers cast lots for Jesus clothing while women who follow Jesus stand by. Jesus tells John to care for His mother, then requests a drink and dies. The Jews ask for the legs of those crucified to be broken, but they marvel when Jesus is already dead, so not one of His bones are broken. A soldier pierces His side and blood and water flow out. Joseph of Arimathea requests Jesus' body and Nicodemus brings many spices. Jesus' body is bound and buried in a new tomb in a garden near Golgotha.

John 20: On the first day Mary Magdalene comes to the tomb and when she finds it empty she runs and tells Peter and John who also run to the tomb. John arrives first and looks in, but Peter goes into the tomb. They see the linen strips and the cloth for His head and John believes, though they do not understand the scriptures of His resurrection. The disciples leave but Mary stays weeping and then sees two angels who speak to her. Jesus speaks to Mary but she doesn't know Him until He calls to her. Mary goes and tells the disciples she has seen Jesus. That evening Jesus presents Himself to the disciples, speaks comforting words to them and tells them to receive The Holy Spirit. Thomas did not see Him and said he would not believe. Eight days later Jesus appears to the disciples and Thomas who then believes. Jesus says those who believe without seeing are blessed.

John 21: Later some of the disciples were fishing all night in Galilee but they caught nothing. In the morning Jesus stood on the shore, first asking if they had a catch, then telling them where to cast for a catch. When they obey they have a great catch and John tells Peter that The Lord is on the shore. Peter swims to shore while the boat comes behind with the fish. They find Jesus by a fire with fish and bread. Peter drags the fish net and 153 large fish to land and Jesus invites them to breakfast. Afterwards Jesus asks Peter three times if he loves Him and Peter is grieved. Jesus speaks of Peter's death and then He speaks of John who testifies of this book which cannot contain all of Jesus' works.

Acts

Acts 1: Discussion of Jesus' final 40 days with His apostles including His command they stay in Jerusalem and wait for the Holy Spirit. Jesus ascends and 2 angels exhort the apostles who return to the brethren in Jerusalem. The 120 disciples remain together in the upper room. Peter references Psalms, describes the qualifications for an apostle of Jesus and calls for Judas' replacement.

Acts 2: On the Day of Pentecost The Holy Spirit arrives as a rushing wind and divided tongues of fire. The disciples speak in various languages which perplexes and amazes devout Jews from all over the world. Peter preaches referencing Joel's prophecy, explaining Jesus' life, death and resurrection and the promise of The Holy Spirit. Many Jews are convicted and Peter calls them repent, be baptized and receive The Spirit. Around 3,000 are baptized and added to the church. The apostles do many signs, the believers share their possessions with one another and remain together.

Acts 3: Peter and John heal a lame beggar in the name of Jesus Christ. A crowd assembles in the temple and Peter preaches of the prophetic words about Jesus, His trial, death and resurrection and the Jew's murder of The Prince of Life. Peter calls the people to repent and be converted.

Acts 4: While Peter is speaking the Sadducees and captains of the temple seize and imprison them. More people believe and the church grows to around 5,000. On the following day the rulers and family of the high priest question Peter and John and Peter answers boldly. The council confers and decides to warn them not to teach in Jesus' name and then release them. When Peter and John return to the brethren and convey the warning they all raise their voice in prayer and praise and their meeting place is shaken, all are filled with The Spirit and speak God's word boldly. All the believers share their possessions as there is need and Joses sells land and brings the proceeds to the disciples feet.

Acts 5: Ananias and Sapphira sell land and bring part of the money to the apostles. During Peter's rebuke, Ananias dies. Later that day Peter also questions Sapphira who also dies while lying about the sale price. The church and those who hear fear and miracles are performed. The high priest and Sadducees imprison the apostles but an angel of the Lord releases them in the night and commands them to preach in the temple. On the next day the council sends for the apostles and then marvels when the apostles are not found. The apostles are brought to the council and Peter's sharp rebuke of them enrages them and causes them to plan to kill the apostles. Gamaliel counsels the council to leave the apostles alone. The council beats the apostles and warns them not to speak in Jesus' name.

Acts 6: As the disciples increase, the apostles call for 7 men to serve and allow the apostles to focus on prayer and The Word. The apostles commission the men and God's word continues to spread. One of the 7, Stephen does great signs and is falsely accused, seized and brought to the council.

Acts 7: As the high priest questions Stephen, he gives a long response that covers Israel's history from God's appearance to Abraham to Solomon's construction of His house. Stephen rebukes the council comparing them to their rebellious fathers. Saul watches while the council stones Stephen, who looks into heaven and prays for his accusers.

Acts 8: Great persecution arises which scatters much of the church. In Samaria Philip preaches, heals and transfers The Spirit by laying on of hands, Simon, a former sorcerer offers to purchase this power and is rebuked by Peter. Philip is led into the desert and encounters an Ethiopian eunuch. Philip shows Jesus from the scriptures and then baptizes the eunuch.

Acts 9: As Saul travels to Damascus to imprison believers Jesus appears to him with rebuke and instruction. As Saul fasts in Damascus The Lord sends Ananias to restore Saul's eyesight, fill him with The Spirit and baptize him. Saul immediately begins preaching and escapes the city after a plot to kill him. Saul travels to Jerusalem and is brought to the fearful apostles by Barnabas. Peter heals a paralyzed man named Aeneas in Lydda and raises Tabitha from the dead in Joppa.

Acts 10: An angel appears to Cornelius instructing him to summon and hear Peter. The next day Peter has a vision about unclean animals and is instructed to go with the men who are seeking him. Peter travels to Cornelius who explains why he sent for Peter. While Peter is speaking to Cornelius' family and friends The Spirit falls upon the Gentiles who speak in tongues. Peter's companions are amazed and Peter baptizes the Gentiles.

Acts 11: Jews in Jerusalem confront Peter about his interaction with the Gentiles. When Peter explains the matter, the Jews glorify God. When many believe in Antioch, Barnabas is sent to encourage them and then leaves to bring Saul to Antioch. Aid is sent from Antioch to the brethren in Judea.

Acts 12: Herod troubles the church, killing James and seizing Peter. When Peter is released by an angel he visits the brethren, encourages them and departs. Herod kills Peter's guards, gives a speech to the people of Tyre and Sidon and then immediately dies because of his pride.

Acts 13: Barnabus and Saul are sent from Antioch to Cyprus where they meet Bar-Jesus who withstands them to their face. When Paul blinds Bar-Jesus the proconsul believes. Paul and his party return to Antioch, where Paul preaches a lengthy sermon in the synagogue on the Sabbath. On the following week almost the entire city gathers to hear God's word. The Jews become envious so Paul and Barnabus turn to the Gentiles. God's word is spread through the region and Paul and Barnabus are expelled to Iconium.

Acts 14: Paul and Barnabus remain in Iconium a long time and the city is divided some having loyalty to the Jews and the others following the apostles. Paul and Barnabus eventually flee to Derbe and Lystra where Paul heals a lame man and then must restrain the crowds from sacrificing to them. Jews from Antioch and Iconium come to Lystra and stir up the crowd to stone Paul. Paul and Barnabus return to many cities encouraging and exhorting the disciples and then sail to Antioch and spend a long time there.

Acts 15: After a dispute about circumcision Paul, Barnabus and others travel to Jerusalem to discuss this. Peter, Paul, Barnabus and James speak at this meeting and all agree the Gentiles should abstain from things polluted by idols, from sexual immorality, from things strangled, and from blood. A group of men are sent with a letter detailing this instruction to Antioch. The letter is delivered and read in Antioch. Paul and Barnabus part from one another and encourage existing churches.

Acts 16: Paul meets Timothy near Derbe and Lystra and circumcises him. They travel, strengthening the churches and delivering the apostle's decrees. They travel to Macedonia and Philippi. Lydia and her household are baptized. Paul casts a spirit of divination out of a slave girl causing Paul and Silas to be thrown in jail. After an earthquake and Paul and Silas' words the jailer and his family are saved and baptized. Paul and Silas are released the next day and depart the city.

Acts 17: Paul reasons with the Jews for 3 Sabbaths, but the unbelieving Jews become envious and stir up a mob, so Paul, Silas and Timothy leave for Berea. When Paul is chased from Berea, he travels to Athens where he preaches "The Unknown God" to the Athenians, philosophers and foreigners at the Areopagus. After preaching some believe and Paul departs.

Acts 18: Paul meets Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth and Silas and Timothy arrive. The Jews oppose Paul, but the ruler of the synagogue and his household believe. Paul remains in Corinth more than a year and a half and then leaves for Syria with Priscilla and Aquila. Paul travels through many places strengthening the disciples. Apollos meets Aquila and Priscilla, learns more about the way of God and then vigorously refutes the Jews.

Acts 19: When Paul baptizes and lays hands on disciples in Ephesus they receive The Spirit and speak in tongues. Paul stays in Ephesus over 2 years and all Asia hears The Word. Paul works unusual miracles. 7 Jewish exorcists are attacked by an evil spirit and magic books are collected and burned. Demetrius the silversmith stirs up the craftsmen and all of Ephesus, but the city clerk dismisses the crowd.

Acts 20: Paul departs to Macedonia and then Syria. While Paul preaches all night in Troas a young man falls from a third story window and then is raised from the dead by Paul. Paul travels through various cities and speaks a message of encouragement and of his future in chains to the Ephesian elders.

Acts 21: The voyage from Miletus to Caesarea, including a week long stop in Tyre where the disciples tell Paul not to go to Jerusalem. Agabus prophesies that Paul will be bound in Jerusalem by the Jews and delivered to the Gentiles. Paul and his company arrive in Jerusalem and confer with the church elders. Asian Jews stir up a crowd against Paul and the Roman commander stops the crowd from beating Paul and chains him. The commander allows Paul to speak to the people.

Acts 22: Paul tells his testimony, but when he mentions the Gentiles the crowd erupts again. The commander plans to beat Paul again but withdraws when he determines Paul is a Roman citizen. The following day Paul appears before the chief priests and their council.

Acts 23: Paul begins his defense and then interacts with Ananias the high priest. Paul's words pit the Pharisees and Sadducees against one another and when the Pharisees say they find no fault in him the commander takes Paul away. In a night vision The Lord encourages Paul telling him he will testify in Rome. More than 40 Jews vow to kill Paul. Paul's nephew explains their plot causing the commander to send Paul to Felix the governor in Caesarea in the middle of the night. The commander's letter is recorded. Paul arrives in Caesarea.

Acts 24: 5 days later Ananias and an orator accuse Paul before Felix and Paul gives his rebuttal. Felix defers his decision and gives Paul some liberty. Later, Felix and his Jewish wife hear Paul. After 2 years Festus succeeds Felix is who leaves Paul bound.

Acts 25: When Festus travels to Jerusalem the chief priests petition him to bring Paul to the city so they can ambush him along the way, but Festus invites them to accuse him in Caesarea. During the accusation Paul appeals to Caesar. Festus introduces King Agrippa to Paul's case and Agrippa and his wife are seated before Paul with the intent of assisting Festus in specifying the charges against Paul.

Acts 26: Paul recounts his testimony before King Agrippa, clearly stating that Christ arose and bring light to the Jews and Gentiles. Agrippa says that Paul is insane and that he is almost persuaded to be a Christian. Later Agrippa tells Festus Paul might have been set free if not for appealing to Caesar.

Acts 27: Paul sails to Italy under the charge of a centurion named Julius. They sail past Cyprus and Crete. Paul advises not to sail from Crete but they do sail and are caught in a lengthy storm. Paul sees a vision and encourages the ship after 14 days. The ship runs aground and all 267 people onboard are saved just as Paul predicted.

Acts 28: The people of Malta are kind. Paul lives after a viper bites him and then heals the father of a prominent citizen of the island and others who are sick. 3 months later they continue their voyage and journey towards Rome. Paul addresses the Jews in Rome who have not heard about him. Some Jews believe while others do not. Paul rebukes them and there is a dispute among them. Paul remains in Rome 2 years receiving all who come to him and preaching the kingdom of God.

Romans

Romans 1: Paul invokes Jesus Christ and His gifts. Paul writes words of encouragement to the saints in Rome and desires to preach the gospel there. God's wrath is against all who suppress the truth. God is known through His creation, but mankind change God and exchange His truth for a lie. God gives them to their lust and sin.

Romans 2: The hypocrisy of judging and committing the same acts. God judges both Jews and Gentiles righteously and without partiality. Sin, the law and the law written inside the heart are discussed. The hypocrisy of boasting in the law and then breaking the law. True circumcision is circumcision of the heart.

Romans 3: God's oracles were committed to the Jews. God is true but all men, including Jews and Gentiles, are liars and are under sin. Paul quotes multiple Old Testament passages detailing man's failures. No one will be justified through the law, rather any justified Jew or Gentile will be justified through faith. The law is established through faith.

Romans 4: Abraham is an example of righteousness through faith. Abraham had faith while he was still uncircumcised. His circumcision was a bodily sign of his faith. Abraham is the father of those who have faith — both circumcised and uncircumcised. Abraham became the father of many nations by being fully convinced of God's promise.

Romans 5: Those justified by faith have gifts and the Spirit from God, through Jesus Christ who loved and died for the ungodly. Jesus justifies, reconciles and saves from wrath. Sin and death entered the world through Adam. Adam is like Christ. Offense, judgement and condemnation come through Adam but righteousness, grace and the justification of life come through Christ.

Romans 6: We are dead to and freed from sin through Jesus' crucifixion, death, burial and resurrection. We are not to sin, but to be slaves of righteousness bearing fruit to holiness resulting in everlasting life.

Romans 7: Using the example of marriage, Paul discusses how we are bound by the law during our lifetime. The law arouses sinful passions and evil desire, but the law is holy. Discussion of the challenge to do what we will to do. Our Lord delivers us from the body of death!

Romans 8: Rather than walking in the flesh and setting our minds on fleshly things, we are to live in The Spirit and be spiritually minded instead which is life and peace. The Spirit shows who are the children of God. God's creation awaits His work with expectation and hope. God foreknows, predestines, calls, justifies and glorifies Christ's brethren. God is for us, delivering His Son so that we are not condemned. No created thing can separate us from Christ's love.

Romans 9: Many things pertain to Israel including the law and Christ's entry into the world. Not all of Abraham's seed are children of God. Using the examples of Jacob and Esau and Pharaoh, Paul shows that God has mercy upon whom He wants to. God is like a potter making vessels for both destruction and mercy. God calls both Jews and Gentiles to be His sons through faith.

Romans 10: Israel's zeal for God is misguided. A discussion of righteousness of the law versus the righteousness of faith. The heart believes and the mouth confesses. The Lord is over all who call upon Him — both Jew and Greek, but they must hear and receive His word.

Romans 11: God has not cast away Israel, but has by grace reserved a remnant among them. Salvation has come to the Gentiles which will provoke jealousy in Israel. Israel is an olive tree with branches broken off because of unbelief. The Gentiles are a wild olive tree grafted into Israel by faith. Israel has a portion of blindness until the fullness of the Gentiles has come.

Romans 12: Present your body to God and be transformed in your mind. We are members of Christ's body with unique functions and gifts. A list of gifts is listed. A succinct list of do's and don'ts. Repay no one evil for evil and do not avenge yourselves, but attempt to live peaceable with all men and overcome evil with good.

Romans 13: All authority is appointed by God. Be subject to authority to avoid fear and for conscience' sake. Loving your neighbor is a fulfillment of the law. Walk properly, not in darkness or the lusts of the flesh, but in Jesus Christ and His light.

Romans 14: There are personal convictions and different measures of faith. God is The Master and all that is or isn't done is done for Him. Christ is The Lord of the living and the dead and all will stand before His judgement seat, so we are not to judge or make one another stumble.

Romans 15: Please one another like Christ who did not please Himself. The God of patience writes the scriptures for our benefit and so that we are like-minded and glorify Him with one mouth. Jesus served the circumcision so that the Gentiles would rejoice, praise and glorify God's mercy. Paul is a minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles — making them obedient. Paul aimed to preach in places where Christ had not been preached but desired to go to Rome. Paul requests their prayers that he may be delivered and come to Rome.

Romans 16: Commendation of Phoebe and many personal greetings to the saints. Direction concerning good and evil and those who are divisive, self serving and deceptive. Greetings from other saints to the Roman believers. Paul's closing blessing of grace and obedience to the faith.

1 Corinthians

1 Corinthians 1: Paul and Sosthenes' introduction to the church in Corinth. An exhortation for unity within the church. The world's wisdom is contrasted with God's wisdom.

1 Corinthians 2: Paul writes about his preaching which was not in man's wisdom, but rather in God's wisdom. The Spirit of God reveals God's mysteries, which the natural man does not receive. A spiritual man rightly judges everything.

1 Corinthians 3: Paul addresses the Corinthian's strife and divisions which are a result of their carnality. Those who spiritually plant and water are to work together for God's purpose. Christ is the only true foundation and only works that endure the fire of The Day will be rewarded. Members of the church are God's temple and are to be holy. All things are yours and you belong to Christ and God.

1 Corinthians 4: Stewards must be faithful. The Lord judges and reveals the heart and what is hidden. Paul warns not to boast over what is received. Apostles endure much suffering and are a spectacle to men and angels. Because Paul is the Corinthian's spiritual father they are to imitate him. Paul sends Timothy to them and will come soon himself in God's power.

1 Corinthians 5: Paul judges the sexual immorality in the church and commands the church to deliver these sinners to Satan because the whole church is affected by this sin. The church is not to interact, or even eat, with a brother involved in specific sins. Judge those in the church but God judges those outside the church.

1 Corinthians 6: Paul writes that saints will judge the world and angels. He also exhorts the brethren to settle legal disputes within the church rather than going to court. The unrighteous will not inherit the kingdom of God. Our bodies are for The Lord — they are His temple and for His glory. Sexual immorality is a sin against the body.

1 Corinthians 7: Instruction concerning the necessity for affection and regular intimacy within marriage. Direction for the unmarried and widows. Instruction regarding divorce and separation. A believing spouse sanctifies the unbelieving spouse and the children. Remain in the state in which you were called. Instruction concerning virgins.

1 Corinthians 8: Instruction concerning food offered to idols. There is One God, idols are nothing, but some do not have this knowledge. A warning against liberty causing a weak brother to stumble.

1 Corinthians 9: Paul states his status as an apostle and his right to reap material things from the flock and of their offerings. Paul is compelled to preach the gospel, speaks of his reward and becomes all things to all men that he might save some. A comparison between athletics and our spiritual journey.

1 Corinthians 10: Reminders of the father's examples so that we do not lust after evil, become idolators, commit sexual immorality, tempt Christ or complain. Exhortation to flee idolatry and not commune with demons. Discussion of food and conscience.

1 Corinthians 11: Women should cover their heads when they pray or prophecy but men should not. Woman is from man and is the glory of man. Man comes through woman and all come from God. Long hair is a glory to women, but it is dishonorable for a man to have long hair. Divisions show those who are approved. There is selfishness and drunkenness in The Lord's supper. Discussion of the bread and the cup and why there are weak, sick and even deaths in the Corinthian church. The brethren are to wait for one another when they eat.

1 Corinthians 12: Various Spiritual gifts come from The God's Spirit for the profit of all the church. Spiritual gifts are listed. There is one body with many members which God composes and places. There are not to be schisms in the body, but the members are to care for one another. A list is given of roles in the church.

1 Corinthians 13: Love is valuable. A list of what love does and does not do is given. Love is not temporary. Of faith, hope and love, love is the greatest.

1 Corinthians 14: A comparison and contrast of prophecy and speaking in tongues. Tongues are fruitful when they are interpreted and are a sign for unbelievers, but prophecy is for believers. Tongues are to only be spoken with interpretation and order so that there is peace and decency within the church.

1 Corinthians 15: Reiteration of the gospel of Christ's death, burial, resurrection and manifestation to the apostles and brethren, including Paul. With resurrection our faith is vain and we remain in sin. Death comes through Adam, but life comes through Christ, who will destroy all enemies including death. That which is sown must die before it lives. There are different types of flesh, bodies and measures of glory. We must, and will, be changed to incorruptible, immortal beings. Christ and His children will have victory over death and Hades.

1 Corinthians 16: Direction concerning offerings. Paul expresses his plans and hopes. Paul speaks of Timothy and Apollos. Final exhortation, salutations, endorsements and instruction.

2 Corinthians

2 Corinthians 1: Greeting and introduction from Paul and Timothy. Encouragement regarding affliction, consolation and deliverance. A discussion of boasting, confidence and planning. Believers are established, anointed and sealed.

2 Corinthians 2: Paul writes about sorrow and joy. The Corinthians were grieved by Paul's previous love letter, and they are to comfort the one among them who was punished. We are the fragrance of Christ among the living and dying.

2 Corinthians 3: The Corinthians are Paul and Timothy's epistle written by The Spirit on hearts. The ministry of The Spirit is more glorious than the ministry of death. The Spirit removes veils of the heart and mind and brings liberty.

2 Corinthians 4: The reception of mercy leads to strength and manifestation of truth. The gospel is hidden to the perishing, whose minds are blind, but God's light shines into believer's hearts and bodies. We have trouble and are not destroyed but rather manifest Jesus' life. The Father raised Jesus and will raise us too. This eternal truth encourages and renews us.

2 Corinthians 5: We desire our heavenly body which God will give us when our earthly body is destroyed. While we walk by faith and are absent from God The Spirit is our guarantee. All will be judged by Christ, but He died for all that all may live for Him. Anyone is Christ is a new creation because Christ is reconciling the world to God.

2 Corinthians 6: Paul and Timothy commend themselves as ministers of God, providing a long list of their sacrifices for His work and plead for God's grace to affect the saints. A call is issued for the Corinthians to open their hearts. A warning against being yoked to unbelievers and a call to holiness for the purpose of becoming The Father's sons and daughters.

2 Corinthians 7: The beloved at perfect holiness and open their hearts to God's messengers. God comforts the downcast as Titus' arrival and message comforted Paul and Timothy. The first letter to the Corinthians was beneficial in that it made the church sorry unto repentance which brings salvation and other proper responses. Comfort, affection and confidence are greater because of the words, response and interaction between Paul, the Corinthians and Titus.

2 Corinthians 8: The Macedonian churches' generosity is spoken of. Paul tests the Corinthians' sincerity by speaking of Titus' poverty which made them rich. Paul calls for equality and that the church to complete the works they started a year ago. Paul endorses Titus for his diligence both towards Paul and the church.

2 Corinthians 9: The Corinthians need to prepare and to minister to the Macedonian saints. Giving guidelines are provided, Paul blesses the Corinthians' labor and thanks God for His gifts.

2 Corinthians 10: Paul gently pleads that he may not need to be bold in their presence. We are in the flesh but do not prevail with fleshly weapons. Paul promises to be as powerful in presence as his letters are. They boast within the sphere that God has set them over including the Corinthians because they are approved because The Lord approved them.

2 Corinthians 11: Paul proclaims his godly jealous and his fear of their deception while warning about a different gospel. Paul boasts of his apostleship and reminds the church that he preached the gospel to them for free. Paul seeks to expose false workers who make themselves ministers of righteousness. Paul boldly establishes his pedigree and lists his perils for Christ's work.

2 Corinthians 12: Paul describes a heavenly revelation and the thorn in the flesh given to keep him from being exalted. 3 times he asks for this thorn to be removed, but The Lord answers "My strength is made perfect in weakness." Paul is ready to come to Corinth a third time and fears finding the church in sin.

2 Corinthians 13: Paul is coming to the Corinthians a third time and will not spare the sinners but will live in God's power. Paul exhorts the Corinthians to examine their faith, be strong and complete. Final greetings and instruction.

Galatians

Galatians 1: Paul's introduction and invocation of The Father and Jesus Christ. Paul marvels that the Galatians are turning from the gospel and warns against the perversion of Christ's gospel. Paul's gospel is from Jesus and is for the purpose of pleasing Christ. Paul recounts his rise within Judaism, his zealous persecution of the church, his call through grace and his journeys.

Galatians 2: Paul recounts his trip to Jerusalem, his direction to preach the gospel to the Gentiles and his confrontation of Peter's hypocrisy. Paul states that justification comes through faith in Christ, and no flesh is declared righteous by the works of the law. Believers retain grace and are dead to the law that they may live to God.

Galatians 3: Paul rebukes the Galatians and contrasts The Spirit and the works of the law using Abraham as the example. The Scripture foretells blessing through believing Abraham's and prescribes justification through faith. Christ frees all of Abraham's seed, even believing Gentiles, from the curse of the law. God gave a promise to Abraham and his Seed. The law simply brings us to Christ, but faith makes us offspring of Jesus Christ and Abraham.

Galatians 4: Heirs and slaves are the same until the father's appointed time. As children we were in bondage until God sent His Son to redeem and adopt those under the law. We are God's heirs through Christ. Paul questions how the Galatians could return to bondage. Paul also fears for the Galatians and exhorts them to be like him. Paul speaks of his infirmity and the Galatians' receipt of him. He expresses that zeal for good things is always good and he has doubts about the Galatians. Abraham's two sons are symbolic of the two covenants and of bondage versus freedom. The son of the flesh persecutes the free son. We are children of promise and of the freewoman.

Galatians 5: Remain in the liberty, faith, grace and Christ. Avoid the bondage which comes through having to keep the entire law. Through The Spirit we hope for righteousness but there are some who seek to hinder and trouble us. The brethren have been called to the liberty of fulfilling all the law through love. Paul issues a call to live and walk in The Spirit instead of fulfilling the lust of the flesh. The works of the flesh and the fruit of the Spirit are listed.

Galatians 6: Various words of instruction for the brethren. Sowing to the flesh and The Spirit are contrasted. Warnings against those who keep the law. Paul commits to boast and walk in Christ who makes us new, brings peace and mercy. Final remarks and conclusion.

Ephesians

Ephesians 1: Paul's greeting to the Ephesian saints and invocation of The Father who predestined us to adoption through Christ. Christ redeems us, forgives us and reveals His mysterious will as He gathers all things that are in Him into one. We have The Holy Spirit as a guarantee of our eternal inheritance. Paul prays for their wisdom, revelation, enlightenment and hope. The Father works great power in believers and in The Son Whom He raised, seated at His right hand, eternally exalted over every name and placed over the church.

Ephesians 2: We were dead in sins, but God loved us and made us alive and exalted us with Christ. We are saved by grace and made for good works. The Ephesians were estranged from God's people, but Christ brought them near and through the cross reconciled them in one body. He preached peace and gave access to The Father through The Spirit. This makes the Gentiles citizens of God's house with the apostles, prophets and Christ. God's house is The Spirit's dwelling place.

Ephesians 3: Christ gave Paul grace for the Gentiles and the mystery of Christ, which is that the Gentiles are fellow heirs in the Christ's body. According to His purpose the church manifests God's wisdom. Paul prays we be strengthened and have comprehension of Christ's love which passes knowledge.

Ephesians 4: Paul beseeches us to walk worthy of our calling in unity, peace and oneness. Christ descended, ascended and gave gifts to the saints who are to grow up into the head of the body — Christ. We are no longer to walk as the Gentiles, but are to put off the old man and be renewed in the spirit of our mind.

Ephesians 5: A call to be like God as children and not to participate in deeds that are not fitting for saints. We are to walk as children of light, exposing the works of darkness because Christ gives us light. Direction regarding wisdom, The Lord's will, wine, words, music and thanksgiving. Instruction for husbands and wives is given and marriage is compared to Christ relationship with His church.

Ephesians 6: Instruction for children, fathers, bond-servants and masters. Exhortation to put on the whole armor of God in preparation of spiritual attacks. A call to pray for all saints and for Paul to speak boldly. Paul sends Tychicus and a blessing to the Ephesian saints.

Philippians

Philippians 1: Paul and Timothy's introduction, including prayers of gratitude, hope and growth for the Philippians. Paul explains how the gospel has been furthered through his chains. A discussion about the benefits of living or dying. A call to be worthy, live boldly and suffer for Christ.

Philippians 2: A call for all saints to think like Christ is given. Christ's humility led to exaltation and the highest name. A call to manifest salvation through works and become harmless children of God. Paul's plan for and commendation of Timothy are given. Epaphroditus' work and role are discussed.

Philippians 3: A call to rejoice and warnings against dogs, evil workers and the mutilation. Paul recounts his pedigree which he counted as loss for Christ. Paul counts all loss and presses forward to the prize and excellence of deeply knowing Christ. Another call to have the same mind. Christ's enemies will be destroyed, but citizens of heaven will be transformed.

Philippians 4: A call to stand fast in The Lord and to be of the same mind. Direction to rejoice, be gentle and entreat God which leads to peace. Paul gives a list of what to meditate upon and encourages the saints to be content in every state. Commendations for the Philippians gifts for Paul. Final greetings and salutations.

Colossians

Colossians 1: Paul and Timothy send greetings to the saints in Colosse and express gratitude for the saint's faith and love. Epaphras shared with Paul and Timothy that the gospel is producing fruit and love within the Colossians. Paul and Timothy details their prayers for the Colossians. God has delivered, conveyed and redeemed us! Jesus created all things and is the image of God. Jesus is before all things, He is the fullness of God, the head of the church and the firstborn from the dead. God uses Jesus and the cross to reconcile enemies, aliens and all things to Himself. Saints are to be holy, continuing in the faith and the gospel. Paul suffers and ministers to the church, fulfilling His Word and mystery which is Christ in saints. This is why Paul preaches and labors.

Colossians 2: Paul shares his conflict to encourage the saints and knit them together in knowledge of God through Christ. Paul is glad to see the saint's faith and stability in Christ, who believers are rooted and built up in. Christ completes the church and is fullness of the Godhead. Christ circumcised, buried and made the church alive as He has forgiven all our trespasses and wiped out the requirements against us, nailing them to the cross. The law's rules foreshadow what is to come, but Christ is the substance. We are to let no one cheat us through regulations which are really self-imposed religion and false humility.

Colossians 3: Seek and think on heavenly things, not fleshly things. Because Christ will appear and bring us to Himself we are to put to death our fleshly works. God's wrath is coming against disobedient sons and the sin we used to walk in. We have put off the old man and put on the new man which unites all people together in Christ. We are to put on God's works and love the bond of perfection, letting God's peace rule our hearts. Let Christ's word dwell in us and do everything in His name, being thankful to The Father. Instruction is given to wives, husbands, children, fathers and bondservants. Our work should be done to The Lord who rewards.

Colossians 4: Instruction is given to masters. Paul calls for the saints to continue in prayer and to pray for him. Instruction is given concerning conduct and speech. Various saints are blessed by Paul and send greetings to the Colossians. The letters to Colosse and Laodecia are to be shared with each church. A final salutation and call for grace.

1 Thessalonians

Thessalonians 1: Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy's greeting and thanksgiving for the Thessalonian church. A reminder of how the gospel arrived to the Thessalonians and their response and impact upon all in Macedonia and Acaia.

Thessalonians 2: The apostles call to mind the fruitfulness of their arrival and bold, yet honest speech towards the church. Examples of how the apostles were like a gentle mother and an exhorting father to the Thessalonians. The apostles express their gratitude for how the church received The Word of God and imitated the churches of Judea even in spite of persecution. Paul expresses that he wanted to visit the church which is the apostle's glory and joy, but they were hindered.

Thessalonians 3: Timothy's visit with the Thessalonians and his encouraging report to Paul of the church's faithfulness and continued love are detailed. The apostle's prayer and blessing of the church is recorded.

Thessalonians 4: Words of exhortation regarding conduct, sanctification and holiness are given. A reminder of the importance of brotherly love and how to interact with those outside is given. Truth about the resurrection and the Lord's coming are given to comfort the church.

Thessalonians 5: Reminders about the day of The Lord and to soberly watch. Because God appointed us to salvation we should comfort one another and pursue what is good for all. A closing list of succinct commands including: Rejoice always, pray for us and greet the brethren with a holy kiss.

2 Thessalonians

2 Thessalonians 1: Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy's greeting to the Thessalonian church including gratitude for and boasting in the church. God will repay those who trouble the church and do not obey the truth. Because of eternal destruction and the glorification of the saints, the apostles pray for the Thessalonians' to work worthy of His calling.

2 Thessalonians 2: The apostles provide details about the day of Christ to encourage stability and warn of deception. He who restrains is mentioned and the lawless one is discussed and his tricks are described. The apostles express their thanksgiving for the church and exhort them to remain in the traditions, in hope and comfort.

2 Thessalonians 3: The apostles request prayer and express their confidence in the church's obedience and The Lord's work within them. The apostles use themselves as an example of labor and they also speak against laziness. Direction is given regarding those who do not obey this letter and closing salutations are extended.

1 Timothy

1 Timothy 1: Paul's greeting to his true son Timothy along with commandments about where to be, what to teach and what topics to avoid hearing. Warnings about those that stray and desire to be teachers of the law — which is for the lawless. Paul expresses his gratitude for God's enabling and gifts which overcame Paul's past sin putting him into the ministry. Christ came to save sinners of which Paul is an example. Paul presents a charge to Timothy and reminds him of those who have been shipwrecked.

1 Timothy 2: Paul calls for prayer for all men because The Savior and Mediator desires that all be saved and ransomed Himself for this purpose. Instruction is given concerning proper conduct for men and women with Adam and Eve as examples.

1 Timothy 3: Qualifications for bishops are listed and then in a similar manner, qualifications for deacons and deacon's wives are listed. Paul hopes to join Timothy soon, but writes this letter so he knows how to act within the church.

1 Timothy 4: Plain words from The Spirit about those who will depart from the faith in latter times. Paul provides more direction of what to teach and what words to reject, reminding Timothy why we labor and suffer reproach. Paul continues, encouraging Timothy to be an example, and focus upon The Word, doctrine, his gift and meditation.

1 Timothy 5: Instruction is given concerning older men and younger men and older and younger women. The family and church's role with widows is given and true widows are described. Instruction is given concerning younger widows. Direction is given for interactions between the church and an elder. Charges about partiality, hastiness, sin and purity are given.

1 Timothy 6: Instruction for bondservants and believing masters. Those who teach otherwise are judged and described. The value of contentment is contrasted with a desire to be rich and the evil rooted in the love of money. A list of exhortation is given to the man of God. Commands for those who are rich and final exhortations.

2 Timothy

2 Timothy 1: Paul commits to regular prayer for Timothy and expresses a desire to be together. Paul remembers Timothy's heritage of faith and reminds him to stir up God's gift unto power. Timothy is called share in sufferings according to his calling as a preacher and teacher. Timothy is called to hold fast to sound words unlike those who turned away. Paul sets Onesiphorus as an example and calls for the Lord to have mercy upon him.

2 Timothy 2: Paul exhorts Timothy to be strong and to teach faithful men and then invokes the rigors faced by soldiers, athletes and farmers. Paul suffers for Jesus' gospel and so that the elect can obtain salvation. Paul writes a faithful saying comparing and contrasting us with Christ. Timothy is called to be diligent, avoiding idle talk and cancerous messages which overthrows the faith in some. God knows those who are His and those who are clean are useful to The Master. Flee lusts and avoid disputes which generate strife. Servants of The Lord are to patiently teach so those snared by the devil can be freed.

2 Timothy 3: A list of people's sins of the last days is recorded. The trouble these people cause and how they resist the truth and growth is described. Paul testifies that Timothy has followed in perseverance unto persecution. Timothy is reminded of the importance of the scriptures he has known since childhood and is called to remain in them.

2 Timothy 4: Paul extends a multi-faceted charge regarding preaching, evangelism and ministry. Paul testifies of his sacrifice, fight and crown. Paul lists faithful, unfaithful and harmful people. Then he gives personal instructions, greetings and updates for other fellow workers and concludes the letter.

Titus

Titus 1: Paul greets Titus and reminds him to appoint elders in every city as he was commanded. Qualifications for a bishop are listed and then various warnings of deceivers, false-bearers and professing believers are given.

Titus 2: Exhortation to speak sound doctrine to older men, older women, young women, young men and bondservants. God's grace has appeared to all teaching us to love righteously and do good works.

Titus 3: Titus is given a list of topics to address and is himself reminded of the sin that is committed before salvation. Those who believe in God should maintain good works. A list of topics to avoid and a warning about divisive men is given. Final words and instruction for Titus and other brothers are given.

Philemon

Philemon 1: Paul and Timothy's greeting and encouragement to their beloved friends. Paul writes on behalf of Onesimus who is now profitable. Paul sends Onesimus back and appeals for him to be received not simply as a slave but as a beloved brother. Paul writes with confidence in Philemon's obedience and pledges to repay Onesimus' debts. Final greetings and conclusion.

Hebrews

Hebrews 1: God speaks through His Son who is His Heir and His glory. The Firstborn Son is much better than angels and He has a more excellent name. Various Old Testament scriptures are given that exalt The Son and contrast Him with angels.

Hebrews 2: We must hear and obey not only the angel's word, but The Lord's Word. Like man, Jesus was made lower than the angels. Then Jesus was perfected through suffering and tasted death for all. Jesus sanctifies men and calls them brethren because He shares the same flesh and blood with them. He had to be made like man to be their High Priest and to aid the tempted.

Hebrews 3: As Apostle and High Priest, Jesus is faithful as Moses was faithful. Jesus has more glory than Moses and He is over His own house, including us if we hold fast unto the end. The Spirit tells us to hear His voice and to not rebel as Israel did in the wilderness. We are to partake of and hold onto Christ until the end unlike those in the Exodus whose corpses fell in the wilderness when they disobeyed and did not believe.

Hebrews 4: We should fear coming short of God's rest like those who heard but did not believe. Believers enter His rest which is patterned off of the sabbath. Some enter His rest but those who heard of it first did not enter into the first rest because of disobedience. There is another rest, after Joshua's rest, that is for those who have ceased from their works. God's Word is alive and powerful and nothing is hidden from God's sight. Jesus passed through heaven, understands our weakness and was tempted so that He can be our High Priest and we can boldly come to His throne of grace.

Hebrews 5: The origin, purpose, role and compassion of high priests are described. Like men, Christ the High Priest was called by God into His position. While in the flesh Christ's prayers were heard because of His godly fear, He learned obedience through suffering and as He was perfected He became the author of eternal salvation to all who obey Him. God calls Christ High Priest in Melchizedek's order. The Hebrews ought to be teachers, but instead, like a baby, need milk and not solid food because they have not exercised their senses to discern good and evil.

Hebrews 6: Let us leave discussing the elementary topics of Christ and move on to perfection. It is impossible for partakers of The Holy Spirit to be renewed again to repentance if they alight from The Good Word. The earth receives and bears good plants, but if it bears weeds it will be burned. The writer is confident in fruit that accompanies salvation. God is just and does not forget works for His name and ministry shown to His saints. We are to be diligent to the end and to imitate those who have inherited the promises. God swore to Abraham and when he endured he obtained the promise. Because an oath is a confirmation and end of dispute God confirmed His counsel with an oath. Because God cannot lie we have hope as an anchor of the soul which enters behind the veil where Jesus entered.

Hebrews 7: Melchizedek's origin, name and perpetual priesthood are explained and His interaction with Abraham is recounted. Melchizedek is great because while Levi, who was to receive tithes through the priesthood, was still in Abraham's loins, paid tithes to Melchizedek. Lesser Abraham was blessed by greater Melchizedek. Perfection did not come through Levi's or Aaron's priests, so another priest arose and changed the priesthood, just as our Lord arose from the tribe of Judah. An eternal Priest arose according to the order of Melchizedek and brought a hope that is better than the law. He was made priest by God's oath and became surety of a better covenant. Many priests ceased due to death, but Jesus forever remains an unchangeable priest saving those who come to God. Our High Priest is holy, higher and does not need to sacrifice for Himself because He is perfected forever.

Hebrews 8: Our High Priest is seated at God's right hand, He ministers in The Lord's true tabernacle and He has an offering. Earthly priests serve the shadow of heavenly things, but as Mediator of a better covenant He has a more excellent ministry established on better promises. The first covenant had fault, so a new covenant was made as Jeremiah prophesied. He has made the first covenant obsolete, so it is ready to vanish away.

Hebrews 9: The parts, instruments and objects of the first earthly sanctuary are described. Priests ministered in the first part, but only once a year the high priest went into the second part because The Way was not manifest yet. As the better High Priest, Christ came one time into the Most Holy Place with His own blood. If animal sanctifies and purifies the flesh, how much more shall Christ's blood purify spiritual members? This is why Christ is Mediator for the new covenant. His new testament is dedicated with His blood and is in force after His death. The first covenant was dedicated with blood when Moses sprinkled the book, the people and the tabernacle and its vessels. The law says blood purifies most things and that remission comes through shed blood. The heavenly objects were purified with a better sacrifice. Christ has not regularly entered the earthly holy places to suffer, rather He was offered once for the sin of many and will appear again for salvation.

Hebrews 10: The continual sacrifices of the law cannot perfect, or take away sins. Jesus entered the world to do God's will and His will is that we be sanctified through the offering of Jesus' body. Jesus offered Himself once, forever perfected those being sanctified and then sat down and awaits the subjugation of His enemies. The Spirit covenants to write His law on the hearts and minds of those being sanctified and to remit their sin. We are to boldly enter the Holiest place by Jesus' blood and flesh and draw near to God through faith. We are to be pure, hold fast, encourage one another into good works and continue assembling. Those who sin willfully have fear and expect judgment, as the rejection and insult of the living God leads to vengeance and a worse punishment. We suffer, are made a spectacle and are made like the brethren. We are to be confident and to endure to be rewarded and receive the promise of those who live by faith and are saved.

Hebrews 11: Faith is defined and described as necessary to please God and understand His work. Many specific examples of the faith, from Abel to Rahab are described, with multiple examples from Abraham and Moses' lives. In addition to the elders mentioned in this chapter, many other saints had victory through faith. Others had trials, suffering and even death, but the world was not worthy of them and they obtained a good testimony.

Hebrews 12: Because we are surrounded by many witnesses we should lay aside weights and sin to focus upon Jesus who endured hostility and bloodshed and who perfects our faith. We should not despise The Lord's training which proves His love for us and our legitimacy to Him. His training allows us to partake of His holiness and to be fruitful in righteousness. We are to be strong, to walk straight and pursue both peace and holiness. We must not fall short or be like profane Esau who was rejected. We have not come to an earthly mountain, but to heavenly Jerusalem, to her inhabitants and to her God. We must not refuse Him whose voice shook earth, as He will shake both heaven and earth, leaving only His kingdom and what is unshakable remaining. God is a consuming fire.

Hebrews 13: Succinct instruction for various relationships. Instruction about covetousness, contentment, God's presence and relating to those who rule us. Jesus is eternally the same and does not speak strange doctrine. We eat from a different altar than those who serve the tabernacle. As the animals were burned outside the camp, so Jesus suffered outside the camp. We are to meet Him outside the camp, for we seek the city to come. We should praise God, do good and share. A call to obey those who guard the soul and prayer for the authors of this book. A blessing that The God of Peace would complete us in all good works to perform His will. A report about Timothy and final greetings.

James

James 1: James' introduction to the twelve tribes and a call for joy in trials because trials produce patience. God gives wisdom to those who request it in faith. Enduring temptation brings life. Temptation does not come from God but from one's desires. Sin leads to death. Because The Father of lights gives all perfect gifts and begot us through The Word, we should lay aside all filthiness and receive the implanted word. Hear and do the word, bridling the tongue, visiting the widows and fatherless and staying unspotted from the world.

James 2: Do not hold Jesus' faith with partiality judging between the rich and poor. God chooses the poor to be rich in faith while the rich oppress us. The entire law must be kept. Abraham and Rahab are given as examples of faith accompanying works, because faith without works is dead.

James 3: The tongue is a little member but it affects the whole body and cannot be tamed by man. Blessing and cursing should not proceed from the same mouth. Earthly wisdom is contrasted with heavenly wisdom which must be accompanied by good conduct.

James 4: Desires for pleasure and lusts fuel fights and wars. Friendship with the world is enmity with the jealous God. God receives those who draw near to Him and lifts up the humble. God is The Judge and we are not speak evil of the brethren or judge the law. The Lord's will ought to be invoked instead of boasting about the future.

James 5: Miseries are coming upon the rich because of their fraud against laborers. The just does not resist but is called to patience because The Lord's coming is at hand. The prophets, including Job, are given as examples of suffering and patience. Do not swear an oath. The church's privilege of anointing with oil is given and described. Elijah's prayer and earnestness are discussed.

1 Peter

1 Peter 1: Peter's introduction to the pilgrims who have been changed by The Trinity and have been given an eternal inheritance. Fiery trials test the sincerity of our faith. The prophets sought salvation and spoke of grace, ministering these things to us. Be ready, obedient and holy, living with godly fear because we are bought by The Lamb's blood and have been born again by the incorruptible seed of The Word of God.

1 Peter 2: Lay aside sin, desire The Word and taste The Lord's benevolence. We, as living stones, are to come to The Chief Cornerstone. We are God's special people and we are to be honorable among the Gentiles, obeying rulers and doing good to silence foolish men. Servants are to submit to all types of masters with patience as Christ suffered and committed Himself to The Judge.

1 Peter 3: Instruction to wives about submission and inward beauty, with Sarah as an example. Instruction to husbands about honoring their wives. A variety of instruction to the brethren. Suffering for righteousness brings a blessing. Jesus preached to the spirits in prison, was resurrected and is at the right hand of God.

1 Peter 4: Arm yourselves with Christ's mind, being willing to suffer, but not doing the will of the Gentiles who will answer to God. Love other, be hospitable and minister your gift. Be willing to suffer for the name of Christ and for the will of God.

1 Peter 5: Instruction to elders and younger people. Be humble and give God your cares. Be vigilant and resist the devil. May God perfect us and have glory forever. Final greetings and instruction about the kiss of love.

2 Peter

2 Peter 1: Peter's greeting and encouragement about God's gifts through His divine power. We can partake in the divine nature which produces fruit. Peter gives reminders before his decease so we can abundantly enter the everlasting kingdom. We do not follow fables, but saw The Son's majesty and heard a voice from heaven. The prophetic Word illuminates and comes through The Holy Spirit.

2 Peter 2: False prophets and teachers destroy and are judged. God did not spare the evil angels, the world in Noah's day or Sodom and Gomorrah, but He delivered Lot. God knows how to deliver the godly and save the ungodly for punishment. These ones speak evil of what they don't understand, like Balaam. They are spots, wells without water and are slaves of corruption. If they escape the world and then are entangled again their end is worse than their beginning.

2 Peter 3: Peter writes to reminds the beloved of the words of the prophets and apostles. Scoffers will question and forget God's Word which preserves the heavens and earth which are now reserved for judgement. Because The Lord keeps His promises and will suddenly return we should be holy and godly as we look forward to His new heaven and earth. Paul also spoke about The Lord's longsuffering which others twist like they do all scripture. Remain steadfast and grow.

1 John

1 John 1: The Word of Life came from The Father and was manifested to us. God is light and He cleanses us from all sin.

1 John 2: Jesus Christ is our Advocate with The Father. We are challenged to keep His commandments and His word. We are to abide in the light and love our brother. Words to little children, young men and fathers are given. Warnings about the world, the Antichrist and antichrists. There is an anointing from The Holy One.

1 John 3: We are children of God and we shall be like Him — pure, without sin and righteous. God's children are righteous and love their brethren but the Devil's children are evil and murderers. Love the brethren in deed and truth to gain assurance and confidence.

1 John 4: How to know the difference between the Spirit of God and the spirit of the Antichrist and between the Spirit of truth and the spirit of error. God's love has been manifest and we are to love one another and abide in Him and His love.

1 John 5: Words about loving God, keeping His commandments and overcoming the world. The witness of God and men are described as well as how to have confidence.

2 John

2 John 1: Instruction to the “elect lady and her children” about abiding in truth, loving one another, walking in His commandments and abiding in the doctrine of Christ.

3 John

3 John 1: Discussion of true love, testifying of the truth, walking in the truth and working for the truth. Examples of evil and good testimonies are given.

Jude

Jude 1: A call for the church to earnestly contend for the faith and remember God’s word. People who have “crept in” among God’s people are listed, described and spoken against. The dangers of these people are explored. An exhortation to build faith, remain in God and expect salvation with eternal glory is shared.

Revelation

Revelation 1: The Revelation of Jesus Christ sent through John. John to the 7 churches in Asia with grace and peace from The Eternal God, The 7 Spirits before His throne and Jesus Christ who has made us kings and priests to His God and Father. He is coming and all the earth will mourn. John was in The Spirit on Patmos when he heard a loud, trumpet-like voice. Jesus addresses and instructs John to see, write and send a book to 7 churches. John turns to see and then describes The Son of Man standing within 7 golden lampstands and holding 7 stars in His right hand. Jesus addresses John and explains the 7 stars and 7 lampstands.

Revelation 2: The letter to the angel of the church of Ephesus. Repent and do the first works. The overcomer will eat from the tree of life in the Paradise of God. The letter to the angel of the church of Smyrna. Be faithful unto death. The overcomer will not be hurt by the second death. The letter to the angel of the church of Pergamos. Repent. The overcomer will be given hidden manna, a white stone with a new, secret name written on it. The letter to the angel of the church of Thyatira. Hold fast what you have till I come. The overcomer who keeps His works until the end will be given power over the nations, will rule with a rod of iron and will be given the morning star.

Revelation 3: The letter to the angel of the church of Sardis. Remember, hold fast and repent. The overcomer will be clothed in white garments, his name will not be blotted out of The Book of Life and Jesus will confess his name before The Father and His angels. The letter to the angel of the church of Philadelphia. Hold fast what you have, that no one may take your crown. The overcomer will be made a pillar in the Temple of God and will go out no more. Jesus will write on the overcomer the name of God, the name of New Jerusalem and Jesus’ new name. The letter to the angel of the church of the Laodiceans. Be zealous and repent. The overcomer will sit with Jesus on His throne.

Revelation 4: John sees and describes a throne in heaven and The One who is seated on the throne. John also describes 24 elders who sit on 24 thrones surrounding His throne and the environment around the throne which includes 7 lamps of fire and a crystal sea before the throne. 4 living creatures similar to a lion, calf, man and eagle are in and around the throne. The living creatures and elders continually worship Him who sits on the throne.

Revelation 5: John weeps because no one is worthy to loose the seals on the scroll in the right hand of Him who sits on the throne. The Lamb who is in the midst of throne and of the living creatures takes the scroll out of the right hand of He who sits on the throne. The living creatures and elders sing a new song of praise to The Lamb. 100 Million angels, with the elders and living creatures, praise The Lamb with a loud voice and all the creatures in heaven and on earth join in praise.

Revelation 6: The Lamb opens the first seal and a rider with a bow seated on a white horse appears to conquer. The Lamb opens the second seal and a rider with a sword seated on a red horse appears to remove peace from the earth. The Lamb opens the third seal and a rider with scales seated on a red horse appears to bring famine. The Lamb opens the fourth seal and Death, followed by Hades, seated on a pale yellow or green horse appears to kill 1/4 of the earth with the sword, hunger, death and beasts. The Lamb opens the fifth seal and those under the altar who have been killed for The Word of God and His testimony cry out asking for vengeance. They are given a white robe and told to wait a little while longer. The Lamb opens the sixth seal and there is a great earthquake which affects the sun, moon, stars, sky, every mountain and every island. All the men of the earth from the kings to the slaves hide in mountains and caves and ask to be hidden from He who is on the throne and from The Lamb and from His wrath.

Revelation 7: John sees 4 angels at the corners of the earth restraining the wind and another angel coming from the East calling for God's servants to be sealed. 144,000 are sealed — 12,000 from each of the 12 tribes of Israel. An innumerable multitude clothed in white robe, who are from the whole earth, stand before the throne and The Lamb crying out praise. The angels, living creatures and elders around the throne fall down to worship and praise God. One of the elders explains to John that those in white robes are saved out of the great tribulation.

Revelation 8: The Lamb opens the sixth seal — there is silence in heaven and prayers and incense are offered before the throne. The first trumpet sounds and 1/3 of the trees and grass are burned up. The second trumpet sounds and 1/3 of the sea becomes blood, 1/3 of the sea creatures die and 1/3 of the ships are destroyed. The third trumpet sounds and 1/3 of the earth's water becomes bitter killing many men. The fourth trumpet sounds and 1/3 of the sun, moon and stars are struck and darkened.

Revelation 9: The fifth trumpet sounds and when the bottomless pit is opened smoke and locusts come from the pit that torment men who do not have God's seal. The sixth trumpet sounds and 4 angels are released to kill 1/3 of mankind. The men that survive do not repent of their sins.

Revelation 10: A massive angel, holding a little book, sets foot on earth and sea. The angel swears there will be no delay and God's mystery will be finished. John is commanded to eat the book in the angel's hand for he must prophesy to many people.

Revelation 11: John is commanded to measure God's temple, altar and worshippers. Power will be given to the 2 witnesses, who stand before God, for forty-two months. They have great power and cannot be harmed until their testimony is finished and the beast makes war with and kills them. The people of the earth will be glad and rejoice when they die, but after 3 1/2 days the witnesses will live again and ascend into heaven. There is a great earthquake in the city. The seventh trumpet sounds and voices proclaim that the world's kingdoms belong to God. The 24 elders worship and praise God.

Revelation 12: John sees a great sign: A glorious, pregnant woman is opposed by a red dragon who plans to eat her child. She bears a Son who enters heaven and she flees to safety. There is a war in heaven and Satan and his angels are banished to earth. The dragon continues to try to harm the woman who is supernaturally helped. The dragon is enraged and makes war with the woman's offspring.

Revelation 13: John sees a ferocious beast rise out of the sea. The dragon gives much authority to the beast and uses the beast to deceive all the world. For 42 months the beast speaks much blasphemy against God and wars against the saints defeating them. All who are unsaved follow him. A second, lamb-like beast comes out of the earth performing great signs, deceiving and forcing the world to receive the number of the beast to buy or sell.

Revelation 14: John sees the The Lamb standing with the 144,000 who sing a new song before the throne. The 144,000 are further described. 3 angels bring 3 messages of the gospel, news that Babylon has fallen and a warning for those worship the beast and receive his mark. John sees One like The Son of Man with a crown and sharp sickle who reaps the earth. An angel with a sharp sickle comes out of heaven's temple and reaps the vine of the earth which is thrown onto God's winepress of wrath which is trampled outside the city causing deep blood.

Revelation 15: The 7 angels with the final plagues appear and those who have victory over the beast and his tools sing the song of Moses and of The Lamb. One of the 4 living creatures gives the 7 golden bowls to the angels and the heavenly temple cannot be entered until the plagues are complete.

Revelation 16: The first angel's bowl is poured out causing a sore upon those who worship the beast and his image. The second angel's bowl is poured out causing all sea creatures to die because the sea is blood. The third angel's bowl is poured out causing rivers and springs to become blood. The fourth angel's bowl is poured out causing the sun to scorch men who blaspheme God. The fifth angel's bowl is poured out causing painful darkness in the beast's kingdom. The sixth angel's bowl is poured out causing the Euphrates to be dried up. Three unclean, demon spirits come out of the mouths of the dragon, the beast and the false prophet. The deceptive spirits gather the whole world at Armageddon. The seventh angel's bowl is poured out in the air causing the most mighty earthquake ever. The city is divided in 3 parts, all mountains and islands are destroyed and great hail falls causing men to blaspheme God.

Revelation 17: One of the 7 angels shows John the great harlot Babylon sitting on a scarlet beast finely arrayed and adorned with gold and gems. Her name is written on her forehead and she is drunk with the blood of the saints. The angel tells John the mystery of the woman and the beast that carries her.

Revelation 18: An angel comes from heaven announcing Babylon's fall. Another voice exhorts "my people" to come out of Babylon and to repay her double. The voice continues detailing her plagues and the response of the earth's kings and merchants to her demise. The voice calls heaven, the apostles and prophets to rejoice over her and demonstrates the violence of her fall.

Revelation 19: A heavenly multitude rejoices with the 24 elders and 4 living creatures over Babylon's fall. The Lamb's bride is prepared for the marriage supper of The Lamb. Heaven opens and The Word of God rides out on a white horse with His heavenly armies following Him to war again against the beast and his armies. The beast and false prophet are captured and thrown alive in the lake of fire and their army is destroyed.

Revelation 20: Satan is cast into the bottomless pit for 1,000 years. The beheaded saints live and reign with Christ for 1,000 years after the first resurrection. Satan is released from the pit, deceives the nations and gathers the great army of Gog and Magog to battle against the beloved city. The army is destroyed and the devil is eternally cast into the lake of fire. The dead are judged according to their works before the great white throne. Death and Hades are cast into the lake of fire!

Revelation 21: John sees New Jerusalem coming out of heaven and The One on the throne speaks. The Holy Jerusalem is described with her gates, wall, foundations and dimensions. The city has no temple, sun or moon. Only the saved and living enter the city for it is pure!

Revelation 22: The river and tree of life are described. God and The Lamb are there and His servants serve Him in the light. Final reminders, invitations and warnings.

