

THROUGH THE BIBLE IN A YEAR

4/30 – 2Sam 23-24, Luke 22:31-53
5/1 – 1Kgs 1-2, Luke 22:54-71
5/2 – 1Kgs 3-5, Luke 23:1-26
5/3 – 1Kgs 6-7, Luke 23:27-38

5/4 – 1Kgs 8-9, Luke 23:39-56
5/5 – 1Kgs 10-11, Luke 24:1-35
5/6 – 1Kgs 12-13, Luke 24:36-53
5/7 – 1Kgs 14-15, John 1:1-28

** Summaries/outlines from The Holy Bible, Contemporary English Version, ©1995 by the American Bible Society.

2 SAMUEL

OUTLINE

- I. David Mourns for Saul (1:1-27)
- II. David, King of Judah (2:1-4:12)
- III. David, King of All Israel (5:1-6:23)
- IV. The Lord's Promise to David (7:1-29)
- V. The Wars of King David (8:1-10:19)
- VI. David's Affair with Bathsheba (11:1-12:31)
- VII. Violence in David's Family: Tamar, Amnon, and Absalom (13:1-14:33)
- VIII. Absalom Leads a Rebellion (15:1-20:22)
- IX. Other Events from David's Rule (20:22-21:22)
- X. Two Poems by David (22:1-23:7)
- XI. David's Warriors (23:8-39)
- XII. David Counts the People of Israel, and Israel is Punished (24:1-25)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

2Sam23: David's last words were: "My house is secure with God." David's mighty men included the three who brought him water from Bethlehem.

2Sam24: David numbered the people of Israel and then regretted it. The LORD sent a plague. David bought Araunah's field and made offerings.

1 KINGS

First Kings is the first half of a single book that was divided into two parts because together they were too long to fit on one scroll. These books continue the history of Israel.

The book of 1 Kings has three parts. The first part tells about the last years of King David's life and how his son Solomon became the king of Israel. The second part includes events from Solomon's rule and tells how famous and rich he was. Much of this second part tells how Solomon built and dedicated the temple in Jerusalem. The last part of the book reports what happened after Solomon's death—the northern tribes rebelled against Rehoboam his son, and the nation of Israel was divided into two separate kingdoms: Judah in the south and Israel in the north. This part of 1 Kings includes stories about the kings of these two kingdoms. The book concludes with the rule of King Jehoshaphat of Judah and King Ahaziah of Israel.

Each king in the book is judged according to his faithfulness to the Lord. If the king was faithful and obeyed God's Law, he was praised as being good; but if he disobeyed and did wrong, he was condemned as being evil. All the kings of Israel were judged to be evil, because they rejected the Lord and worshiped idols. However, most of the kings of Judah were judged to be good, because they followed the example of their ancestor King David and worshiped the Lord.

First Kings also includes the familiar stories about Elijah the prophet, who opposed the evil King Ahab and Queen Jezebel of the northern kingdom. Elijah warned the people of Israel to obey the Lord and not to worship other gods. Elijah wanted to prove that the Lord was the one true God, and so he arranged a contest between the Lord and the pagan god Baal. Elijah and the prophets of Baal would offer a sacrifice to their own God, but the fire on the altars would not be lit. Elijah explained to the people: "How much longer will you try to have things both ways? If the Lord is God, worship him! But if Baal is God, worship him!...The prophets of Baal will pray to their god, and I will pray to the Lord. The one who answers by starting the fire is God." (18:21, 24)

OUTLINE

- I. Solomon Becomes King (1:1-53)
- II. David's Final Words and His Death (2:1-12)
- III. Solomon Takes Control of the Kingdom (2:13-46)

- IV. Solomon's Wisdom and His Officials (3:1-4:34)
- V. Building and Dedication of the Jerusalem Temple (5:1-8:66)
- VI. Other Events During Solomon's Rule (9:1-10:29)
- VII. Solomon's Unfaithfulness, Enemies, and Death (11:1-43)
- VIII. The Northern Tribes of Israel Rebel Against King Rehoboam (12:1-24)
- IX. King Jeroboam of Israel Makes Two Gold Statues of Calves (12:25-33)
- X. Prophets Condemn Jeroboam (13:1-14:20)
- XI. Kings of Judah and Israel (14:21-16:34)
- XII. Elijah the Prophet (17:1-19:21)
- XIII. King Ahab and Queen Jezebel (20:1-22:40)
- XIV. King Jehoshaphat of Judah and King Ahaziah of Israel (22:41-53)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

1Kgs1: David was very old. His son Adonijah exalted himself as king. When David heard he told Zadok and Nathan to anoint Solomon as king.

1Kgs2: David charged Solomon to keep the law and to punish Joab and Shimei. Then David died. Solomon had Adonijah, Joab and Shimei executed.

1Kgs3: Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter. He asked the LORD for discernment. Two women came before him and he judged between them wisely.

1Kgs4: Solomon had officials and twelve governors. He ruled from the River to the land of Egypt. Men of all nations came to hear his wisdom.

1Kgs5: Solomon sent to King Hiram: "I will build a house for the LORD. Cut down cedars for me." The workers prepared the timber and stones.

1Kgs6: Solomon built the temple. The LORD said, "If you walk in my ways I will dwell with Israel." Solomon overlaid the temple with gold.

1Kgs7: Solomon built his own house. Hiram made pillars, the sea and utensils for the temple of bronze. Solomon made the furniture of gold.

1Kgs8: The priests brought the ark into the temple. Solomon said, "O LORD, if anyone prays toward this place then hear from heaven and act."

1Kgs9: The LORD said to Solomon, "If you walk in my ways I will establish your throne." Solomon did not make slaves of the sons of Israel.

1Kgs10: The queen of Sheba came to test Solomon. She gave him gold, spices and precious stones. Solomon excelled all the kings of the earth.

1Kgs11: Solomon had many wives and turned to other gods. Ahijah told Jeroboam that the LORD would give him ten of the tribes. Solomon died.

1Kgs12: Rehoboam refused to reduce the labour demands on Israel. So all Israel except Judah made Jeroboam king. Jeroboam made golden calves.

1Kgs13: A man of God cried out against Jeroboam's altar. He disobeyed the LORD by eating at an old prophet's house and was killed by a lion.

1Kgs14: Ahijah told Jeroboam's wife: "The LORD says, 'I will sweep away the house of Jeroboam.'" Rehoboam ruled Judah and Judah did evil.

1Kgs15: Abijah ruled Judah and was not devoted to the LORD. Asa ruled and did right. Nadab ruled Israel and did evil. Baasha killed Nadab.

LUKE

OUTLINE

- I. Why Luke Wrote this Book (1:1-4)
- II. The Births of John the Baptist and Jesus (1:5-2:52)
- III. The Message of John the Baptist (3:1-20)
- IV. The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus (3:21-4:13)
- V. Jesus' Ministry in Galilee (4:14-9:50)
- VI. Jesus Goes from Galilee to Jerusalem (9:51-19:27)
- VII. Jesus' Last Week: His Trial and Death (19:28-23:56)
- VIII. Jesus is Alive (24:1-12)
- IX. Jesus Appears, He is Taken to Heaven (24:13-53)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

Lk22: Jesus took Passover with the disciples. He prayed at the Mount of Olives. Judas betrayed him to the chief priests. Peter denied him.

Lk23: Jesus was taken to Pilate. The crowd said, "Crucify him!" He was crucified with two criminals. Darkness fell and he breathed his last.

Lk24: The women found the tomb empty. Jesus met two on the road to Emmaus. He appeared to the disciples and opened the Scriptures to them.

JOHN

Who is Jesus Christ? John answers this question in the first chapter of his Gospel. Using the words of an early Christian hymn, he calls Jesus the "Word" by which God created everything and by which he gave life to everyone. He shows how John the Baptist announced Jesus' coming, "Here is the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world." When Philip met Jesus he knew Jesus was "the one that Moses and the Prophets wrote about." And, in the words of Nathanael, Jesus is "the Son of God and the King of Israel."

In John's Gospel we learn a lot about who Jesus is by observing what he said and did when he was with other people. These include a Samaritan woman who received Jesus' offer of life-giving water, a woman who had been caught in sin, his friend Lazarus who was brought back to life by Jesus, and his follower Thomas who doubted that Jesus was raised from death. Jesus also refers to himself as "I am," a phrase which translates the most holy name for God in the Hebrew Scriptures. He uses this name for himself when he makes his claim to be the life-giving bread, the light of the world, the good shepherd, and the true vine.

Jesus performs seven miracles that are more than miracles. Each of them is a "sign" that tells us something about Jesus as the Son of God. For example, by healing a lame man, Jesus shows that he is just like his Father, who never stops working. This sign also teaches that the Son does only what he sees his Father doing, and that like the Father "the Son gives life to anyone he wants to."

The way John tells the story of Jesus is quite different from the other three Gospels. Here, Jesus has long conversations with people about who he is and what God sent him to do. In these conversations he teaches many important things—for example, that he is the way, the truth, and the life.

Why did John write? John himself tells us, "So that you will put your faith in Jesus as the Messiah and the Son of God." How is this possible? Jesus answers that question in his words to Nicodemus: "God loved the people of this world so much that he gave his only Son, so that everyone who has faith in him will have eternal life and never really die."

OUTLINE

- I. A Hymn in Praise of the Word (1:1-18)
- II. The Message of John the Baptist (1:19-34)
- III. Jesus Chooses His First Disciple (1:35-51)
- IV. Jesus' Seven Special Miracles (2:1-12:50)
- V. Jesus' Last Week: His Trial and Death (13:1-19:42)
- VI. Jesus is Alive (20:1-10)
- VII. Jesus Appears to His Disciples (20:11-21:25)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

Jn1: The Word of God became flesh and dwelt with us. John the Baptist bore witness to him. Andrew told Simon Peter and they followed Jesus.

Getting to Know God Through His Book - 4 Questions - Ask...

Insight—what does the passage say? Paraphrase the main point(s) and the commands to follow, promises to claim, examples to follow (or avoid), etc.

Question—what don't I understand? Need to know more about? How does this passage make me feel?

Praise—what does this passage teach me about God? Turn what the passage says into praise for the Lord's goodness, power, holiness, wisdom, etc.

Apply—what is God saying to me from this passage? Confess how you have not followed it. Pray, asking God to help you obey. Get quiet and ask God to speak to you.

Journal—write out your prayers, thoughts, responses to God and His Word

HOW TO PRAY

Scripture is God speaking to us. Prayer is us speaking to and listening to God. Jesus gave us the model in the Lord's Prayer (Mt 6). Keep your relationship fresh with the Lord by both reading and praying - two way communication. Remember to look up like Jesus did when He prayed.

1. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed by thy name – focus on God, adore, praise, thank Him – long to see His glory and honor.
2. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done – ask for what you know will please Him, pray back the Scripture – that is His will.
3. Give us this day our daily bread – ask for your needs and others to be met.
4. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us – ask for forgiveness, from God, and from others you may have hurt. Ask God to help you forgive and restore others too. Ask Him to get rid of bitterness and have love & compassion for those who have hurt you.
5. And lead us not into temptation – ask God to take over your day, protect you and others from evil.
6. For thine is the kingdom, power & glory – end by re-focusing on God, His kingdom, power, and glory!
7. Listen – ask God to speak to you by His Spirit – always test what you hear by His Word.
8. Pray the Blind Bartimaeus Prayer (Mark 10) – Tell God what you feel, what you want, and ask God what you should do to get what you want (if what you want is right).