

Lord's Day, Jan. 25, 2009	Exodus 28-30
Monday, Jan. 26	Exodus 31-33
Tuesday, Jan. 27	Exodus 34-36
Wednesday, Jan. 28	Exodus 37-40
Thursday, Jan. 29	Leviticus 1-3
Friday, Jan. 30	Leviticus 4-6
Saturday, Jan. 31	Leviticus 7-8

Lord's Day, Jan. 25, 2009	Exodus 21-22; Matthew 19
Monday, Jan. 26	Exodus 23-25; Matthew 20
Tuesday, Jan. 27	Exodus 26-28; Matthew 21
Wednesday, Jan. 28	Exodus 29-31; Matthew 22
Thursday, Jan. 29	Exodus 32-35; Matthew 23
Friday, Jan. 30	Exodus 36-38; Matthew 24
Saturday, Jan. 31	Exodus 39-40; Matthew 25

The Woman at the Well in Samaria	John 4:5-42
Healing of the Nobleman's Son in Galilee	Mk. 1:15; Lk. 4:15; Jn. 4:43-54
Rejection at Nazareth	Lk. 4:16-30
Calling the Fishermen near Capernaum	Mt. 4:13-22; Mk. 1:16-20; Lk. 5:1-11
Demoniac Healed on the Sabbath	Mk. 1:21-28; Lk. 4:31-37
Peter's Mother-in-law Healed	Mt. 8:14-17; Mk. 1:29-34; Lk. 4:38-41
First Preaching Tour of Galilee	Mt. 4:23-25; Mk. 1:35-39; Lk. 4:42-44

I would like to recommend that you read **The Fourfold Gospel** by J. W. McGarvey in concert with the Life of Christ plan. See me if you need a copy.

The books of the New Testament were written over a period of approximately 100 years. The approximate 1500 year span of the writings of the Bible is completed in the roughly 400 years between the last writing of the Old Testament and the first writing of the New Testament. There are four major subdivisions of the New Testament:

- (A) History: 4 Gospels and the Book of Acts (5 books)
- (B) Paul's Epistles: Romans thru Philemon (13 books)
- (C) General Epistles: Hebrews thru Jude (8 books)
- (D) Prophecy: Revelation (1 book)

The first 5 books are Historical books which include the Gospels of Jesus Christ and the Book of Acts. The Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Of these, Matthew, Mark and Luke are known as the synoptic Gospels, which means they contain much mutual agreement on the life of Christ. Matthew was a Jewish tax collector and his Gospel is written from a Jewish perspective. Mark had served as a missionary with the Apostle Paul and his Gospel was written from a Roman perspective. Church tradition attributes Mark's Gospel to his recording of the Apostle Peter's preaching and teaching. Luke was a physician and his Gospel was written from a Greek perspective. John, who had a fishing business, made it clear that Jesus was God in human form and is recommended reading for new Christians.

The next book is the Book of Acts and it was written by Luke. Acts deals with the formation and spread of the church, but most importantly, the coming of the Holy Spirit on an individual basis to the believers, which occurred first on the Day of Pentecost. Also, the spread of the Gospel to the Gentiles is an important theme in this book. Acts also deals with the conversion of the Apostle Paul, who was known as Saul of Tarsus. Paul would later go on to write the next 13 of the 27 books canonized in the New Testament.

The next 13 books are known as the Epistles of Paul. The first 9 of these 13 books are Romans, I Corinthians, II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I Thessalonians and II Thessalonians. These books were written to the various churches that Paul had established for their edification. These books teach the doctrine necessary to establish and maintain a Christian church. Paul wrote the last 4 of these 13 books with the theme of a pastor giving instruction to Christian leaders. These 4 books are I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus and Philemon.

The next 8 books are known as the General Epistles. These books are Hebrews, James, I Peter, II Peter, I John, II John, III John and Jude. These books are not directly written to Christian churches as such, but are more directed at Christians who were scattered abroad.

The last book of the Bible is the Book of Revelation.

Revelation was written by the Apostle John who also wrote the Gospel according to John, I, II, and III John. Revelation was written for edification and comfort of Christians who were enduring terrible persecution.