

- c. The Prophets (Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings as well as the major and minor prophets, constitute a corps of literature based on truths laid down in the Pentateuch (the Law) and by this tracks the national and religious development of God's people.
- d. The Sacred writings (Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ruth, Song of Solomon, Daniel, Lamentations, and Chronicles) give spiritual information about God's providence, deliverance and worship
- e. And remember:
 - (1) Historical accounts have information past, present, and future. Often past events are cited to encourage present action and prepare for the future.
 - (2) Spiritual lessons may be gleaned from any part of Scripture...but they must be consistent with the totality of Scripture and this takes some work.
 - (3) All of Scripture is written for us but not all is written to us. This is a very important matter and is usually clear in the context or presentation of a passage.

3. Get an understanding of the Major Divisions: the New Testament.

- a. Here we have the history of redemption through the establishment of the church by virtue of the work of the Lord Jesus.
- b. The Gospels (there is only one but the four writers who wrote of the life of our Lord have the term associated with their names) stress His coming, teaching, life, death, resurrection, ascension, etc.
- c. The Book of Acts gives an account of how the Holy Spirit gave life and direction to the church.
- d. The Epistles give directions of life and order in all areas pertinent
- e. The Revelation gives a picture of the end (eschatology) and the glorification of the Lord Jesus with the completion of His people.

B. Trust the Bible as a teacher, guide and source of spiritual vitality.

- 1. Watch for promises and warnings