

THE BIBLICAL STORY

By Cliff Foster

THE EVENT	BIBLE BOOK	THE PERSON	COMMENTS
1. God created the heavens and the earth. He created man and made a covenant with him.	Genesis 1 & 2	Adam	Adamic covenant is Genesis 1:28 and 2:16-17
2. Adam failed to obey the covenant. Committing the original sin.	Genesis 3	Adam	Eve was tricked but Adam made the choice to sin, 1Timothy 2:14. Adam sin passed unto all men, Romans 5:12-14.
3. The population of man continued to grow. The wickedness of man's heart caused God to grieve. He decided man was to be destroyed and begin anew.	Genesis 6 & 7	Noah	Noahic covenant is Genesis 6:18
4. Satan took all of Job's children, servants, crop and his health to get him to curse God. At the end of the book all things are returned to him.	Job 1 – 2:10	Job	It is believed that the book of Job fits sometime after the flood of mankind. He would be considered one of the sons of God, Genesis 6:2
5. The population of man continued to grow. The number of people faithful to God continued to get smaller so God makes a covenant with Abraham to build a nation from him.	Genesis 17:1 – 21 & 22: 1 - 19	Abram aka "Abraham"	Abrahamic covenant Genesis 17:7-8 Failure to follow the covenant was a violation, Genesis 17:14. Although God promised the covenant in Genesis 17, it was not finalized till Genesis 22 with the sacrifice of his son Isaac, Genesis 22:16-17.
6. The covenant of God passed to Isaac. He had two sons. God chose the younger son to fulfill his covenant, contrary to tradition.	Genesis 25: 19-34 & 27:1 - 40	Isaac	"The elder shall serve the younger" Genesis 25:23. This primarily refers to the nation of Israel will be God's chosen nation instead of the nation of Edom. Covenant passed to Isaac, Genesis 26:2-4
7. The covenant of God passed to Jacob, who would be the beginning of the nation. He works for his father-in-law for 14 years to pay for his two wives. In a feud between the sisters they bare him 12 children.	Genesis 29:15 – 30:24	Jacob	Rachel dies giving birth to the 13 th child in Genesis 35:18.
8. The favorite child of Jacob's is his first born son from the beloved Rachel, Joseph. Out of jealousy, the older sons plot to kill him.	Genesis 37	Joseph	Genesis 37:10 is the prophecy that God would spare this family through pending famine by Joseph.
9. Joseph was sold into slavery. He ends up in prison in Egypt. There he gains the reputation of interpreting dreams. Pharaoh has a dream that no one can interpret. They call on Joseph. Because Joseph interprets the dream, he was given power to prepare for the coming famine.	Genesis 39 - 41	Joseph	

10. Famine strikes the land. Only Egypt is prepared for the famine. Refugees throughout all the lands come to Egypt to trade for food. Jacob's children come to bargain for food. They do not recognize Joseph. Through Joseph's trickery the family is re-united and the family relocates to Egypt.	Genesis 42-45	Joseph	Jacob adopts Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh in the place of Joseph, Genesis 48:13.
11. Jacob blesses his 13 sons on his death bed.	Genesis 49 & 50	Israel	To Judah, the scepter shall not depart, Genesis 49:10. This is prophecy that Jesus would come from the tribe of Judah. The first three sons were disqualified by their treachery that the spiritual blessing fell on the fourth son Judah.
12. The 12 sons grew into the twelve tribes of Israel. Joseph's tribes receives double honor by his two sons. They grew into a nation residing in Egypt. The Egyptians feared the growing nation and enslaved them. After many years of slavery God heard their cry.	Exodus 1 & 2	Israel	The slavery fulfills God's prophecy to Abraham, Genesis 15:13-16. God heard their groaning and God remembered his covenant, Exodus 2:24
13. God selects Moses to be the mediator to free the people. Through a series of plagues Pharaoh releases the people. Moses leads the people to Mount Sinai to meet God. God makes a covenant with the nation as he promised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.	Exodus 19:1 – 20:21 & 24:1-11	Moses	The plagues the first born son dies by the angel of death, all who slaughtered the lamb, the angel of death passed over. This became known as the Passover Feast. It was the prophecy of Jesus to come as the lamb. It is also the last supper that Jesus took, known as the Lord's Supper. Israel Covenant is Exodus 19:5-6 Book of the covenant, Exodus 24:7
14. Moses went on the mountain to obtain the covenant commandments from God. During that time, the people thought he was dead. They created a Golden Calf and attributed the miracles of the Exodus to the Golden Calf.	Exodus 32-33	Moses	The day of celebration that God gave the commandments to Israel is known as the feast of Pentecost. God gives the Holy Spirit to the Church on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2.
15. In the covenant commandment of God, he tells the people the blessing and the cursing of the covenant.	Leviticus 26	Moses	The book of Leviticus is covenant commandments given to the nation of Israel.
16. After the nation of Israel leaves Mount Sinai, God has them travel through the wilderness to the land promised to Abraham. When they arrive they send spies in to the land. The people fear the report of the spies. They are punished to the wilderness for 40 years.	Numbers 13 & 14	Moses	The two spies that believed they could take the land were the only survivors of God punishment. They entered the land of promise the second time.
17. Korah and his sons tried to rebel from Moses, but their rebellion failed.	Numbers 16	Moses	They descended into hell alive, Numbers 16:30
18. Moses recounts the events that occurred in the book of Exodus.	Deuteronomy 10 - 11	Moses	What does God required, but obedience Deuteronomy 10:12-13

19. After the 40 years in the wilderness, the Nation of Israel is ready to enter the Promise Land. The leadership of Israel is passed to Joshua. The Lord prophesies to Moses and Joshua that Israel will turn from the Lord when they settle in the Land.	Deuteronomy 30 – 31:23	Joshua	Choose this day who you will serve, Deuteronomy 30:19-20 I will hide my face in that day, Deuteronomy 31:17 The last of the 3 major feast of Israel, remembers this time in the wilderness. The feast of Tabernacles.
20. Joshua leads them into the Promise Land. Their first battle was handed to them by God by the walls of Jericho falling. The second battle was a terrible failure because of sin already.	Joshua 6 & 7	Joshua	
21. Joshua successfully conquers most of the promise land. However, no one rose up to continue the campaign. Eventually, a generation rose who knew not God.	Judges 1 & 2		
22. During this period of time the nation is lead by judges. The judges are almost always prophets and speak to the people on behalf of God.	Judges 4 Judges 6	Debroah Gideon	
23. One of the most famous judges of Israel is Samson. He didn't obey or use God's gift to do right till the end of his life.	Judges 13 – 16	Samson	
24. During this period of judges fits the story of Ruth. She chose to leave her people in order to be faithful to her mother-in-law Naomi.	Ruth 1 & 2	Ruth	Ruth is one of the four women mentioned in the genealogy of Jesus, Matthew 1:5
25. After the period of judges, the people are tired of unethical judges. They cry to the prophet Samuel to anoint a king to unite all the tribes of Israel. Samuel objects, but ends up anointing Saul.	1 Samuel 8 & 9	Samuel Saul	Samuel is the last judge. God prophesied the day would come they wanted a king when they came into the promise land, Deuteronomy 17:14-20
26. Despite Saul being the anointed one of God. Saul turns from God. God is displeased with Saul and appoints a successor to the king, David. David is anointed by Samuel to be the next king. David joins the army and slays Goliath of the Philistines.	1 Samuel 16 & 17	David	God tells Saul he is rejected, 1 Samuel 15:22-23 David is from the tribe of Judah and direct lineage to Jesus.
27. Saul dies during a battle with the Philistines in which he commits suicide. David becomes king and laments the loss of Saul.	2 Samuel 1 & 2 (1 Chron 10 & 11)	David	David is commanded to feed the sheep of the Lord, 1 Chronicles 11:2
28. After David solidifies his position as king, he conquers all the surrounding empires. David and his son, Solomon, represent the nation of Israel at their zenith. David moves the capital city from Hebron to Jerusalem. He desires to build the temple to the Lord there, but God will not allow it. His son, Solomon, will.	1 Chronicles 17 & 28	David	Hebron was the city of Abraham and where they get the name Hebrews, Genesis 13:18.

29. During one of David's campaigns, David got complacent and decided not to go out with his army. While he waited behind, he saw another man's wife. He committed adultery and conspiracy to murder in order to take her for himself.	2 Samuel 11 – 12:25	David	David loses his first born son for his sin, but the second becomes the next king. David, Bathsheba and Solomon are listed among the genealogy of Jesus, Matthew 1:6 David's prayer is one of the great example of prayer. Although the child was going to die, David prayed for mercy. He says as long as the child lives, who will know if God will have mercy on me. 2 Samuel 12:22-23
30. David writes many songs, prayers and poems these comprise mostly of the book of Psalm.	Psalm 22 & 51	David	Psalm 22 is prophecy of Christ death on the Cross. Psalm 51 is David's prayer after he is confronted with his sin with Bathsheba.
31. At the conclusion of David's reign, Solomon becomes king. David tells Solomon that he will build the temple of the Lord. Solomon seeks wisdom from the Lord.	1 Kings 1 – 2:10	Solomon	Solomon's prayer asking for wisdom is best recorded in 2 Chronicles 1:1-13
32. Solomon writes two books of wisdom and a book of love.	Ecclesiastes 1 Proverbs 1 & 31 Song of Solomon 4	Solomon	Solomon writes in Ecclesiastes 1 that all is vain under the sun without God. Ecclesiastes is the Greek compounded word meaning Speaker of the Assembly. Ekklesia means called out assembly or Church. Proverb 1 wisdom to young men Proverb 31 the godly woman. Song of Solomon 4 is typically interpreted of Christ love for the church, bride.
33. Solomon doesn't stay faithful to God, finally God tells him that he will remove Israel from his grasp except for one tribe for David's sake.	1 Kings 11 – 12:24 (2 Chron 10 & 11)	Solomon Rehoboam	Keeping one tribe was to fulfill the promises to David that his seed, Jesus, would reign on the throne forever, Psalm 89:4
34. After the split caused by Solomon's son, Rehoboam, the nation of Israel is referred to the House of Israel and the House of Judah. Both houses turn from God throughout their history. One of the famous prophets to get nation of Israel to return to God is Elijah.	1 Kings 18 – 19:18	Elijah	Elijah is one of the greatest men in Israel's history. The Israelites maintain a seat for him at the Passover feasts looking to the day of his return. Moses and Elijah meet with Christ during his ministry, Matthew 17:14 Jeroboam repeats the Golden Calf incident. He creates to bulls and attributes the miracles of God to them, 1 Kings 12:28 and Exodus 32:4

35. The House of Israel had several minor prophets to preach during their time. Jonah is the first of these who's primary ministry was to Nineveh, capital of Assyria. Jonah feared them and did not want to go. He fled from where God wanted him to go. He did preach in Nineveh, and they repented for a time. Till the time of Nahum, where God destroys them. Amos and Hosea preached simultaneously to Israel to repent and turn from God.	Jonah 1 Nahum 2 Amos Hosea	Minor Prophets	Jonah spent three days in the belly of the Whale. The scriptures say he prayed from Hell, Jonah 2:2. Jesus said he would spend 3 days and nights dead as Jonah, Matthew 12:40
36. The House of Israel and the House of Judah fell from God and repented multiple times till the time of Isaiah. Isaiah came preaching to the nation of Israel to repent. Ultimately the House of Israel did not repent and the House of Judah did repent. The Assyrians became a rod of God's judgment and remove the House of Israel. The House of Judah was spared this destruction. The House of Israel vanishes from history.	2 Kings 16 – 17:23	Isaiah	The destruction of the House of Israel is the fulfillment of the promise to Solomon, 2 Kings 17:18-23. In the House of Judah is the fulfillment of God's plan. (1) Judah would rein Genesis 49:10 (2) David's thrones Psalm 89:4 (3) Jesus would come from Judah, Isaiah 11:1
37. Isaiah wrote many prophecies concerning the future of Israel, the destruction by Assyria, the destruction by Babylon and the coming Messiah.	Isaiah 9 & 10	Isaiah	Isaiah 9 is the prophecy that Jesus would come to the region of Galilee first, Isaiah 9:1. Isaiah 10 Assyria will bring destruction.
38. The House of Judah had several minor prophets who spoke to them to repent and turn back to God. Obadiah and Joel were before Isaiah. Micah was during Isaiah's ministry. Zephaniah and Habakkuk preached during Jeremiah's ministry.	Obadiah Joel 2:12-32 Micah 3 Zephaniah Habakkuk	Minor Prophets	Joel 2:28-32 is a passage of prophecy that Peter quotes and says is fulfilled by the Lord giving the church the Holy Spirit, Acts 2:17-21, during Peter's first sermon Acts 2:14-36. Micah 3 God blames the leaders of Israel for the destruction they will face with Babylon.
39. One of the famous kings and famous instance of prayer is the House of Judah's king, Hezekiah. Hezekiah is told by Isaiah to put his house in order for he will die of sickness. Hezekiah prays for mercy from God, God grants the prayer and God heals Hezekiah. The next king, King Manasseh begins to reign, bringing a dark period in Israel's history. The Law and commandments are forgotten.	2 Kings 20 (Isaiah 38) 2 Kings 21	Hezekiah Isaiah Manasseh	
40. King Josiah is a boy king who began to reign. Under the prophet Jeremiah, he begins to bring reform to the people. Leading them back to God. This reform was too late, and the destruction of the House of Judah was going to come.	2 Chronicles 34 – 35:19	Josiah Jeremiah	
41. Josiah disobeys God and dies prematurely. This leads to the final kings of Judah and the exile of the nation from the land promised to Abraham. Jeremiah was prophet to usher in this age of exile.	2 Chronicles 35:20 – 36:21	Josiah Zedekiah	

42. Jeremiah's ministry is recorded in the book of Jeremiah and Lamentations Lamentations is a book of mourning and Jeremiah sees the destruction that lies ahead.	Jeremiah 11 & 31 Lamentations	Jeremiah	Jeremiah 11:6-8 Israel has broken the covenant of God Jeremiah 31:31-34 God will make a new covenant, and will place his law in their hearts. Holy Spirit. Jeremiah foretells of Judas betrayal, Jeremiah 32.
43. As God promised through Jeremiah, the nation of Israel is evicted from the land by the Babylonians. Isaiah and Jeremiah both predict the 70 years of exile. During this time of exile Jeremiah continues to minister to the remnants of Jews, while Ezekiel ministers to the exile Jews. Most of the Book of Ezekiel speaks of the restoration of Judah sometime in the future.	Ezekiel 36 – 37	Ezekiel	Ezekiel 37:26-28 Ezekiel speaks of the covenant God will make, in which his tabernacle will reside in them; Holy Spirit.
44. Among the Jews in Exile is Daniel. The Book of Daniel records the life of Israel under exile. Daniel records many visions of the coming of God's kingdom and the restoration of Israel	Daniel 2:1-45 Daniel 9:1-19	Daniel	Daniel 2 records the succession of kingdoms to come of which the final kingdom is God's everlasting kingdom. Daniel 9 records a prayer from Daniel, in which he speaks on Israel's behalf that they did wrong against the Lord. Daniel acknowledges that he understood the 70 years.
45. Upon the conclusion of the 70 years in exile, God allows for Israel to return to the land of promise. The capital city Jerusalem is destroyed, the temple is destroyed, and Jews are scattered all over the known world. Under Cyrus, the Jews are allowed to return with money and temple relics that were taken to begin rebuilding the temple. They get as far as the foundation restored before all construction stops.	Ezra 1 & 3		Isaiah prophesied hundreds of years beforehand that Cyrus would be the one, Isaiah 44:28. Enemy oppositions, that is the Samaritans, cause the work to stop, Ezra 4:1-5.
46. After some time, Nehemiah becomes greatly burdened for the restoration of Israel that he petitions to the king to return and restore the city. Nehemiah is granted this right. He is instated as the governor to restore the city of Jerusalem.	Nehemiah 2 & 3	Nehemiah	The workers must guard the wall while building it against the Samaritans, Nehemiah 4:2.
47. After the restoration of the city, Haggai preaches a sermon at one of the feast evoking the excitement of Israel to return to building the temple. This work is continued under the prophet Zechariah.	Haggai 1 Zechariah 3 -4	Zechariah	Haggai 1 records the sermon of revival Zechariah 3 restoration of the priest Zechariah 4 restoration of the temple Zechariah foretells of Judas betrayal, Zechariah 11:13
48. Completion of the 2 nd temple.	Ezra 5 & 6		

49. Upon the completion of the temple, Ezra brings a religious reformation bringing the Jews back to the religious fervor they once were. The Jews become a strict monotheist, one God only, religion from this point forward.	Ezra 7 & 8	Ezra	Ezra is referred to as the 2 nd Moses.
50. The Old testament ends with the prophet Malachi, once again calling for Israel to turn their hearts to God. Their worship and sacrifices are empty.	Malachi 3 & 4	Unknown	Malachi means messenger and is not really a name. Malachi 3 points out the emptiness of sacrifices of God, thus robbing God. Malachi 4 ends with prophecy that Elijah shall return before the Lord's return.
51a (optional) The inter-testament period marks the time with the Grecian empire controlled the Promise Land. During this time the Greeks banned the practice of Judaism. The Maccabeus family revolted from the Greeks, and began a rebellion. They captured Jerusalem and most of the original southern kingdom. The temple is restored and the sacrificial fires are restarted.	1 Maccabees 2	Matthias Judas, the hammer	The restoration of the temple and the lighting of the sacrificial fires are celebrated by the non-biblical Feast of Lights or Hanukkah. Many believed that Jesus would be the one to rebel and overthrow the Roman government. Some scholars believe that Judas betrayal was to spark this rebellion.
51b The New Testament opens with the Roman empire in control of the land. A major earthquake has occurred in Palestine. Herod the Great, King of the Jews, is in control of the land and puppet king to the Roman Empire. Herod repairs and remodels the Temple, the 3 rd temple. During the daily incense lighting ceremony Zacharias receives a vision that God has remember his people and has come to visit.	Luke 1 – 2:21	John the Baptist Jesus	Luke 1:17 John the Baptist was to come and prepare the way with the power of Elijah. Luke 1:67-80 Zacharias, John's father, testifies that God has remember his people. Luke 2 Jesus is born of a virgin in Bethlehem.
52. After some time, John's ministry comes to a close as the Messiah Jesus begins his 3 year ministry. The beginning is marked by the baptism of John. John recognizes Jesus when he comes to be baptized. Jesus is baptized and then proceeds to the wilderness to be challenged by the devil.	Matthew 3 – 4:11	John the Baptist Jesus	John records his testimony, that he was to prepare the people to received the Messiah till the one came that a dove descended on him, John 1:19-34 Jesus' ministry begins in Galilee fulfilling Isaiah's prophecy, Isaiah 9:1.
53. After a 1 ½ years, Jesus selects 12 disciples to be his apostles. They were to be trained to minister to the people after Jesus died. Jesus prays all night, and then he selects twelve out of all the men who followed him.	Mark 3:13-19 Luke 6:12-16	Jesus	Notice the significance of 12 tribes and 12 apostles.
54. Jesus sends the twelve in pairs to minister to the people. He empowers them to preach the gospel, heal the sick and cast out devils. Jesus provides much guidance and instructions at this time.	Matthew 9:35 – 11:1 (Mark 6:6-13; Luke 9:1-16)	Jesus	This is a training run for the disciples.

55. Jesus sends out seventy disciples to minister to the people. They returned joyous for the power to cast out devils.	Luke 10:1-24	Jesus	This is another training run for the disciples.
56. At the conclusion of Jesus ministry, he eats the Passover Feast with his disciples. He shares with them his final words and instructions. As a parent preparing a child for the dangers that were about to come.	John 13 & 14	Jesus	Jesus eats the Passover Meal, using two elements bread and wine the Lord Supper is formed. This marks the New Covenant. Matthew 26:26-30 John 13-17 represents Jesus last teachings
57. After the Last Supper, Jesus goes to the garden to pray and prepare himself for what lies ahead. Judas betrayal is completed. Jesus is arrested, tried and put to death on the cross.	Matthew 26:26-27:66	Jesus	Judas betrayal and death are fulfilled, Jeremiah 32:6-9 and Zechariah 11:12,13 They parted his garments as prophesied in Psalm 22:18. “My God, My God why hast thou forsaken me” is Psalm 22:1. The Passover Celebration is fulfilled with the death of Christ, the lamb on the cross.
58. Jesus resurrects from the dead on the third day. He returns to expound and teach the disciples the meaning of the scriptures. He commissions them to spread the gospel and wait till the Lord anoints them with the Holy Spirit.	Matthew 28 Luke 36-53 1 Corinthians 15:1-23	Jesus	Jesus teaches them the how he has fulfilled the law of Moses, Luke 24:44. They are to wait till the spirit comes, Luke 24:49 1 Corinthians 15 list the witnesses of resurrection
59. The faithful disciples of Christ remain in Jerusalem. They are concerned about replacing Judas as twelfth disciple. The Holy Spirit descends on the church, and the disciples ministries begin.	Acts 1 – 2:13	Disciples	The feast of Pentecost is fulfilled, law given under the new covenant. Place my law in the heart, Jeremiah 31:31-34. Tabernacle Ezekiel 37:26-28
60. Peter represents the leadership of the Apostles. He speaks the first sermon in Acts 2: 14-36 in which he claims Joel 2:28-32 has been fulfilled. This sparks a great revival among the Israelites. Peter is the key that accepts Paul’s ministry and the Gentiles into the New Covenant.	Acts 2:14-36 Acts 10:44-11:18 1 & 2 Peter	Peter	Peter has two letters written by him
61. The next Apostle to write letters is the Apostle Jude.	Jude	Judas	He brings warning of trickery among those in the Lord’s churches.
62. James is not an Apostle but the brother of Jesus. The scriptures imply that he did not believe Jesus was the Messiah till his death. James becomes the first bishop or pastor to the congregation in Jerusalem. He leads the first council of whether the Gentiles should follow the Law. He writes one letter in the New Testament.	Acts 15:1-35 James	James	

<p>63. Most of the New Testament is a collection of letters written to churches that were established by Paul. He is not a part of the original twelve apostles, but he is converted by the Lord himself after his ascension. Paul's ministry is primarily to the Gentiles bringing them in the Covenant. He conducts three missionary journeys all throughout Roman Empire.</p> <p>Paul writes many letters of instructions, rebuke and encouragement.</p>	<p>Acts 9:1-31; 11:25-26</p> <p>Galatians 1:6-24</p> <p>2 Corinthians 11: 24-25</p> <p>Romans 11:1-24</p> <p><u>Letters to church:</u> Romans 1 & 2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians 1 & 2 Thess.</p> <p><u>Letters to People:</u> Titus 1 & 2 Timothy Philemon</p>	<p>Paul</p>	<p>Acts 9 Paul's Conversion</p> <p>Galatians 1 Paul's testimony</p> <p>2 Corinthians Paul's testimony</p> <p>Romans 11 Paul teaches the Gentiles have been engrafted to Israel thru Christ's death.</p>
<p>64. The book of Hebrews is written by an unknown author. It is written in the style of Paul's letters. However, the language is similar to the word usage of Barnabas. The significance of Hebrews is compare and contrast of the Old and New Covenants.</p>	<p>Hebrews 8-10</p>	<p>Hebrews</p>	<p>Hebrews are the Jewish people the letter is written to, comes from the nick name back to Abraham. Abraham is considered the father of the Jews and lived outside of Hebron.</p>
<p>65. Although Jesus never sparked any rebellion the Jews did succeed in starting a rebellion to overthrow the Roman Government in Palestine in 60-66 AD. Most of the apostles were killed during this period of time and the 3rd Jewish temple was destroyed as result of it in 70 AD.</p>	<p>Matthew 24:1-22</p> <p>Hebrews 11:1-40</p>		<p>Some believe these words of Messiah were not prophecy of the end times, but the oppression by the Romans.</p> <p>Hebrews 11:36-38 represent the troubles of this time period.</p>
<p>66. The longest living apostle was John. It is believed he taught several of the next generation of church leaders. He was exiled to the Island of Patmos, and there he wrote his visions of the end times.</p>	<p>Revelation 1 & 22:6-21</p> <p><u>John's Letters:</u> 1, 2 & 3 John</p>	<p>John</p>	<p>The fulfillment of the Lord's return will be the fulfillment of the feast of Tabernacles.</p>



