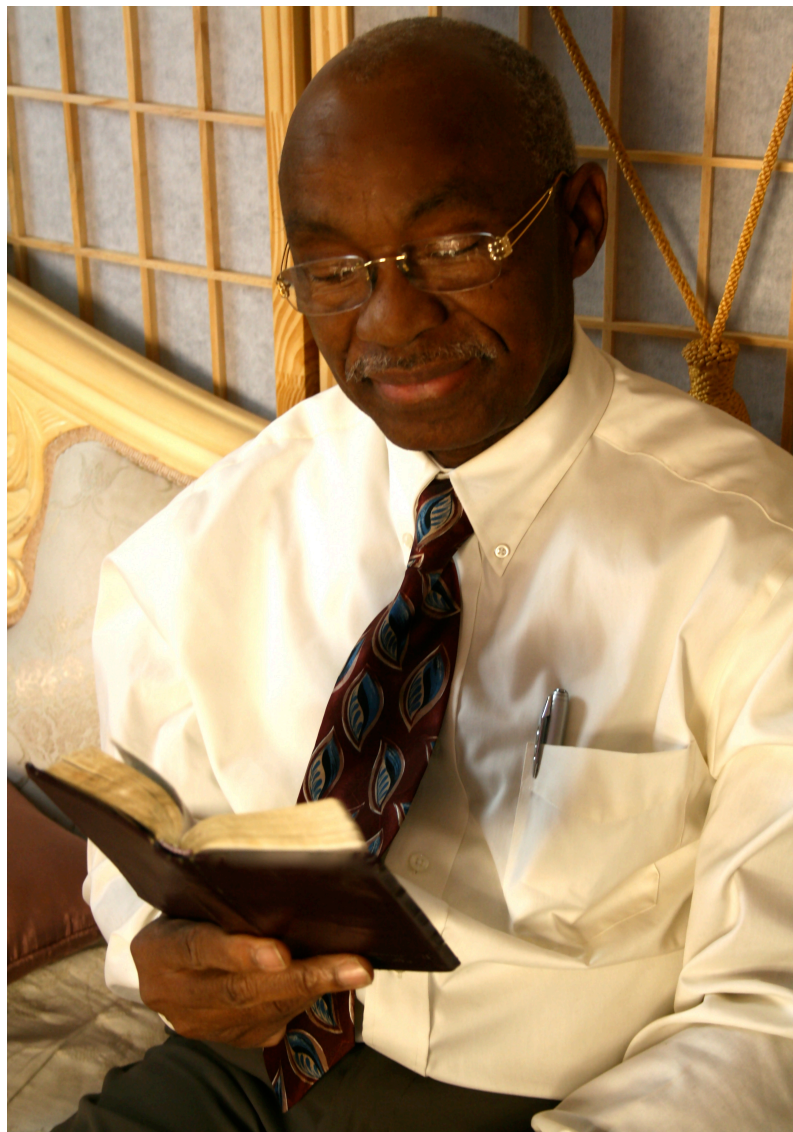


ONE ACCORD EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY

A RELATIONSHIP MINISTRY

BIBLE STUDY GUIDE



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PREFACE

This guide is to help you study the Holy Bible. The Bible does not defend itself. It was written to people, like you and me, who accepted its messages, and therefore spends little time convincing its readers of its authenticity.

The Bible is written so that all may understand the simple plan of salvation and how to live a Christian life. It does not take superior intelligence for one to read and understand God's word. There are deep, hidden truths to be sure that one learns more as he/she grows in grace and knowledge of God's word, but the essentials for becoming a Christian are simple and easy to understand. No one is completely educated until he/she has enough knowledge of God's word to obey His commands.

The wise are those who study the Bible and live by its teachings. Remember this:

"The truth to be taught must be learned through the truth already known."

II. THE STRUCTURE OF THE BIBLE

A. The Three Kinds of Books in the Old Testament & Brief Summary

Historical		Poetical		Prophetical	
Genesis -	50 Chapters	Job -	42 Chapters	Isaiah -	66 Chapters
Exodus -	40	Psalms -	150	Jeremiah -	52
Leviticus -	27	Proverbs -	31	Lamentations -	5
Numbers -	36	Ecclesiastes -	12	Ezekiel -	48
Deuteronomy -	34	Songs of Solomon	8	Daniel -	12
Joshua -	24			Hosea -	14
Judges -	24			Joel -	3
Ruth -	4			Amos -	9
1 Samuel -	31			Obadiah -	1
2 Samuel -	24			Jonah -	4
1 Kings -	22			Micah -	7
2 Kings -	25			Nahum -	3
1 Chronicles -	29			Habakkuk -	3
2 Chronicles -	36			Zephaniah -	3
Ezra -	10			Haggai -	2
Nehemiah -	13			Zechariah -	14
Esther -	10			Malachi -	4

B. The Three Kinds of Books in the New Testament & Brief Summary

Historical		Poetical		Prophetical	
Matthew -	28 Chapters	To Churches :		Hebrews -	13 Chapters
Mark -	16	Romans -	16 Chapters	James -	5
Luke -	24	1 Corinthians -	16	1 Peter -	5
John -	21	2 Corinthians -	13	2 Peter -	3
Acts -	28	Galatians -	6	1 John -	5
		Ephesians -	6	2 John -	1
		Philippians -	4	3 John -	1
		Colossians -	4	Jude -	1
		1 Thessalonians -	5	Revelation -	22
		2 Thessalonians -	3		
		To Individuals:			
		1 Timothy -	6		
		2 Timothy -	4		
		Titus -	3		
		Philemon -	1		

C. The Brief Summary of The Books of The Bible

The Old Testament begins with creation and tells the story of the Jewish people up to the time of Christ. It is made up of thirty-nine (39) individuals “books” written by twenty-eight (28) different authors over two thousand years.

The 39 books of the Old Testament are grouped into Law, History, Poetry and Prophecy.

The books of the law are called Pentateuch, meaning the first five books of the Old Testament. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. These were written by Moses.

Genesis means beginning; Exodus means going out; Leviticus is named for the Levites who administered the law; Numbers tells of the organization of the people; and Deuteronomy means second list of laws.

The twelve (12) books of history are Joshua, Judges, Ruth I & II, Samuel I & II, Kings I & II, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther. They tell of God’s dealings with his chosen people from the death of Moses down to within a few hundred years of the coming of Christ.

The books of poetry are Job, Psalms, proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon.

Job – the story of the testing of a man’s faith in God. Psalms – Songs written by David.

The Psalms reflect the Pentateuch of Moses. Psalms 1-41 reflect Genesis, 42-72 reflect Exodus, 73-89 reflect Leviticus, 90-106 reflect Numbers and 107-150 reflect Deuteronomy.

Proverbs – a collection of wise sayings by Solomon, Ecclesiastes – Meaning the preacher also written by Solomon, Song of Solomon – King Solomon.

There are seventeen (17) books of prophecy that fall into two groups. Major Prophets are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel. Minor Prophets are Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

The New Testament is the record of the birth of Jesus. His life, ministry and the ministry of this disciples, which was carried on after Jesus was crucified. The New Testament is comprised of twenty-seven (27) books written by nine (9) authors and covers a time period of less than one hundred years.

The total number of all books in the Bible is 66.

The New Testament has four kinds of books. The Gospels, Acts, Letters, and Prophecies. The Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. They tell the life stories of Jesus. The writers were witnesses who told the incidents in their own way and style or they were inspired. They wrote about the birth, life and teaching, death and resurrection of Jesus.

The book of Acts tells us how to become Christians. It also gives us the history of the New Testament Church.

The Letters of Epistles are written so that we as Christians may know how to live the Christian life. They are chiefly letters of instructions.

Revelation is a book of prophecy about some things which have already come to pass and some things yet to be. Its chief message is “Be faithful until death, and I will give you the crown of life”.

The Final Five

1. The Old Testament was to prepare the way for Christ.
2. The Gospels tell about Christ so that we will want to become Christians.
3. The Acts tell us how to become Christians.
4. The Letters tell us how to live the Christian life.
5. Revelation tells us to keep faithful and never stop being a Christian.

III. METHODS OF STUDYING

A. Bible Study By Chapters

There are 1,189 chapters in the Old and New Testaments. If you read a chapter a day to keep the devil away, it would take you a little over three years. It is a good practice to study commencing your Bible study in the New Testament.

1. Look for main subject or subjects.
2. Give a title that suggests that main content of the subject.
 - a. For example, if you are reading the Gospel of John you may want to say:

Ch. 1 “Jesus Christ, the Word of God”
Ch. 2 “The Wedding at Cana”
Ch. 3 “The New Birth”
Ch. 4 “The Woman at the Well”
Ch. 5 “The Healing of the Man at the Pool of Bethesda”
Ch. 6 “The Feeding of the 5,000”
3. Read the chapter and make a simple outline that will include the main thoughts.
 - a. “Jesus Christ, the Word of God”:
 - Jesus Christ was eternal Word of God, verses 1-9
 - Jesus Christ came into the world, verses 10-18
 - John witnesses that Christ is to come, verses 19-37
 - John says that Jesus is the Lamb of God, verses 29-37
 - Jesus Christ calls his first disciples, verses 38-51
4. Concerning each chapter, use your concordance, look up the key words in those verses and find out what other portions of the Bible say about your questions or problems. Compare scripture with scriptures to find the true meaning.

B. Bible Study by Paragraphs

We learned that a paragraph is several sentences from English classes. Now this concept can be applied in the study of the Holy Bible. When an author changes the subject of emphasis in writing, he/she usually begins a new paragraph.

Studying the Bible by paragraph like this is often called analytic Bible study.

1. Read the paragraph carefully for its main thought or subject.

2. In order to find the relation of the important words and sentences in this paragraph it is often helpful to rearrange the text usually. For example, if you intended to study the paragraph on prayer in the Sermon on the Mount found in Matthew 6:5-8, you could rewrite this text: And when you pray, you shall not be like the hypocrites. For they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the corners of the streets, that they may be seen by men. Assuredly, I say to you, they have their reward.

But when you pray, go into your room, and when you have shut your door, pray to your Father who is in the secret place; and your Father who sees in secret will reward you openly. But when you pray do not use vain repetitions as the heathens do. For they think that they will be heard for their many words. Therefore, do not be like them. For your Father knows the things you have need of before you ask Him.

3. From this text that have been rewritten you can see the relationship of the various parts of the paragraphs, it is easy to make a simple outline. For example, using Matthew 6:5-15:

- “Jesus Teach Us How To Pray” Matthew 6:5-15.

- a. How Not To Pray 6:5, 7,8

1. Hypocritically In Public, 6:5
2. With Useless Repetitions, 6:7, 8

- b. How To Pray: 6:6, 9-13

1. In Private To Your Heavenly Father, 6:6
2. Follow The Pattern Of Jesus’ Model Prayer, 6:9-13

4. Look up in a concordance important words that occur in this paragraph. For example, Hypocrites, Heathen, etc. Compare other passages of the Bible dealing with prayer. You will be kept from making any mistakes concerning the true nature, conditions, and results of prayer according to the will of God.

C. Bible Study By Verses

When studying the historical passages of the Bible, such as most of the Old Testament or parts of the Gospels, each verse may have only one simple meaning.

Many verses in both Old and New Testaments are rich with many great Bible truths which with demand more detailed study. There are many ways that you can study a simple Bible verse.

1. Study it by the verbs in the verse. For example, if you were studying John 3:16 you would find the following verbs: “love... gave... believers... should not perish... have...” You could make a comparative list like this:

- God loved, Man believes.
- God gave, Man shall not perish-man has everlasting life.

a. or simply take the nouns in this wonderful verse:

- “God... world... only begotten Son... whoever... everlasting life.”

2. Study a verse through the personalities revealed. For example, once again taking John 3:16, these very simple but significant points are brought to light. “God... only begotten son... whoever...Him.”

3. Study a verse by looking for the great ideas revealed in it. Let us look again at John 3:16 as our example. We might title this verse “The Greatest Verse in the Bible.” The following ideas are found in it:

- “God” – The greatest person
- “So loved” – the greatest devotion
- “The world” – the greatest number
- “He gave” – The greatest act “His only begotten son” – the greatest gift.
- “That whoever believes” – the greatest condition
- “Should not perish” – the greatest mercy
- “Have everlasting life” – the greatest result.

4. Sometimes a combination of these various ideas applied to a verse will bring the richest results. For example, take Romans 5:1. “Therefore” – This verse depends on 4:25 – our justification is based on and is guaranteed by Jesus’ resurrection.

- “Justified” – make righteous “by faith” – methods of our justification see 3:24, 4:9
- “Have” – not future, but present tense – we have this now.
- “Peace with God” – we were enemies, but now there is peace between us and God, because of what Christ has done.
- “thought our Lord Jesus Christ” – the way to peace with God is only through Jesus Christ.

D. Bible Study by Books

1. There are several methods of Bible book study:
 - a. One is called the inductive methods. This is a method of studying in detail the contents of a Bible book and then drawing from these details a general conclusion or principles concerning the contents and purpose of the book.
 - b. Another method of book study is called the synthetic method. By this methods, one reads the Bible book over several impressions of the main ideas and purpose of the book without attention to the details. (It is sometimes hard to distinguish these two methods.)
 - c. In some cases the study of a Bible book becomes a historical study, if that book relates the history of a nation or a man in a particular period of time. For example, the book of Exodus tells the history of the children of Israel from the death of Joseph in Egypt until the erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness in the time of Moses. This covers approximately 400 years.
 - d. Informed that the principles of Bible book study, whether inductive or synthetic, are very similar. Such study will require more time than the kinds of Bible study mentioned previously, but it will be amply rewarding.
2. Here are some suggestions for Bible study by books:
 - a. Read the book through to get the perspective and the general emphasis of the book.
 - b. Read the book many times each time asking yourself a relevant questions and jotting down the answers as you read. Have the most important question to ask.
 - First reading: What is the central theme or emphasis of this book?
What is the key verse?
 - Second reading: Remembering the theme of the book, see how it is emphasized and developed. Look for any special problems on applications.
 - Third reading: What does it tell me about the author and his circumstances when he wrote this book?
 - Fourth reading: What does the book tell me about the people to whom the book was written and their circumstances, needs, or problems?

- Fifth reading: What are the main divisions of the book? Is there any outline apparent in the logical organization and development of the book? During this reading, divide the text into the paragraphs as you see them and then give a title to further each paragraph. Draw a line down the right side of the outline and on the outside write any problems, questions, words, in order that require for study by comparison with other passages in the Bible.
- Sixth and successive reading:
Look for other facts and/or information what your earlier reading have suggested. By now certain works will stand out in the book. See how often they recur. For example, as you read the book of Philippians, you will soon find that the work “joy” occurs many times. This is one of the key words of the book, so not the occurrences surrounding it. As you read and reread a book, you’ll find that you begin to see its structure and its outline very clearly. It is true, however, that there are other outlines for any given book. It depends on the principle of division that you select. For example, as you study the book of Romans you might adopt the outline below:

The Book of Romans

Subject: “The Gospel” 1:16

- I. The Gospel for the Lost Sinners, Chapters 1-5
- II. The Gospel for Christians Chapters 6-8
- III. The Gospel for the Whole World, Chapters 9-11
- IV. The Gospel Applied to Daily Living

In the case of a historical book, the outline will logically be chronological. The book of Acts lends itself to this kind of study and outline.

The Book of Acts

Subject: “The Gospel Witness in the First Century”

Key Verse: 1:8

Outline

- I. Introduction: The Apostles receive power 1:1-2:4
- II. The witness in Jerusalem, Chapter 2:5 -7:60
- III. The witness in Judea and Samaria, Chapters 8:1-11:18
- IV. The beginning of the witness to the end of the earth.
Chapters 11:19-28:31

E. Bible Study by Words

There are two profitable and helpful ways of studying great words or subjects in the word of God.

1. Word study by Bible books. Certain words have special significance in certain Bible books. For example, after studying the Gospel of John as a book and by Chapters, you'll find it instructive and inspiring to trace the words believe and belief. They occur almost 100 times. By reading the book hurriedly and underlining each passage where the words believe and belief occur you'll understand why Bible scholars contend that the purpose of the Gospel of John is expressed by the author in John 20:21.
2. General word study. Here a concordance will be a great help. Through the study of great Bible words, you can soon become familiar with the great doctrines of the Bible and understand the great theological principles which the Bible reveals. With the concordance you might begin with the study of the word grace. By tracing the occurrences of this word through the Old Testament and then into the New Testament, you will come to see that God has always dealt with His people in grace, and you will find in a concrete way the great truth of Ephesians 2:8.

F. Bible study by Topics

1. Closely related to the method of study by words is the study according to the great topics or subjects: Bible prayers, Bible promises, Bible sermons, Bible songs, Bible poems, etc. Another way of studying by topics is to study Bible geography by reading rapidly through and looking for rivers, seas and mountains, highlighted in scriptures. For example, the mountain top experiences in the life of Abraham are a thrilling study! Another challenging study is to read rapidly through the Gospels and Epistles looking for the commands of the Lord to us. The list of Bible topics is unlimited.
2. For a topical study on prayer, look up the word prayer or pray in your concordance. Look up every form of these words and such related words as ask, intercession, etc. After you have looked up these verses, study them and bring together all the teaching on prayer that you find. You will find conditions of prayer, words to be used in prayer, results to expect from prayer, when to pray, and where to pray.
3. Bible Study Through Biography
 - a. The Bible is a record of God's revealing Himself to men and through men. The Old and new Testaments are rich in such biographical studies. Here are a few:
 - The life of Noah: Genesis 5:32-10:32
 - The life of Abraham: Genesis 12-25
 - The life of Joseph: Genesis 37-50
 - The life of Deborah: Judges 4, 5

G. Studying the Great Bible Biographies:

1. Read the Bible book or passages in which this person's life is prominent, e.g., Abraham in Genesis 12-25, plus references to Abraham in Hebrews 11 and Romans 4.
2. Trace the person through the Bible with your concordance.
3. Be careful to note indirect references to the person in other portions of scripture.

The great thrill of Bible study is discovering these external truth of God's word for yourself and embarking on the adventure of obeying them and experiencing the blessing in your personal life.

H. Family Bible Study

1. Nothing is more important or more rewarding in a Christian home than the family altar. At a convenient time when all members of the family are home the father or mother should lead them in worship of God and in reading His work. A simple program for family worship includes signing a hymn, an opening prayer by a family member, a brief Bible study using any of the methods described.
2. The purpose of the family altar. Besides attending church regularly will bind the family together, eliminate juvenile delinquency, foster deeper love, and enable each member to become a stronger better Christian. Since studies must include small children, it will be wise to avoid difficult topics so that all may enjoy the study. For example, if the family is going to study the life of Moses, the outline could look like this:
 - First Day: The birth of Moses: Exodus 2:1-10
 - Second Day: Moses' great choice and great mistake: Hebrew: 11:24-27; Exodus 2:11-15
 - Third Day: Moses' wilderness training: Exodus 2:16-15
 - Forth Day: Moses' call to serve God; Exodus 4:1-17
 - Fifth Day: Moses' return to Egypt: Exodus 4:18-31

I. Some Practical Hints on How to Make your Family Bible Study Interesting and Profitable.

1. Keep your family study reasonably short; one brief chapter or several paragraphs a day.
2. Have each member read a verse.
3. Appoint one family member to lead in worships each day and select the passage to read. This one may appoint others to help in the family worship.
4. Read through a Bible book, a chapter or several paragraphs each day. As you read, together decide on a name as a title for each chapter and memorize this.

5. After reading the passage, have each member in the family explain one verse or one paragraph.
6. Let the leaders (as father or mother) prepare five or ten questions on the Bible passage and ask various members of the family to answer these questions after the passage have been read.
7. Study Bible maps together and trace Paul's journeys or the wondering of the children of Israel in Egypt.
8. Study Bible topics together. Assign verses concerning a topic or great word to each member of the family. Let each read a verse and tell what the verse teaches about the topic or word.
9. After the Bible reading have each member tell what this verse was or how it can be applied to personal life.
10. Make up Bible games by having each member make up questions to try to stump the others.
11. Study a Bible book together, using the hints given on pages 14-15. There are many wonderful ways to make the Bible the heart of your home.

IV. Principles of Bible Interpretation

A. Rational

There is a need for Bible interpretation because of the following:

1. The Bible was written by many men over a period covering 1,600 years.
2. The last author of the Bible has been dead 1,900 years.
3. We have definite problems in understanding the exact meaning of certain passages of the Bible.
4. There is a need to interpret clearly certain passages of the Bible because there is a gap between the way we think and the words we use today and the way of thinking and the words that these Bible writers used thousands of years ago.
5. Cultural gaps – different customs were in vogue (popular acceptance or favor) then.

6. Geographical gaps – certain rivers that are spoken of in the Bible have long since dried up.
 7. Some places that are spoken of frequently in the Bible are not on our modern maps.
 8. Historical gaps – the Bible speaks of Kings and Empires which existed millennia ago.
 9. Because this is a fascinating study in itself.
- B. Six major principles to keep you from error and help you understand the difficult passages of the word of God:
1. There are no mistakes in the Bible. God has included every thing in the Bible that He wants you to know concerning salvation and your Christian life.
 2. The second principle of interpretation is to interpret the Bible in the light of its historical background.
 - a. Study the personal circumstances of the writer.
 - In studying the book of the Revelation, it is important to understand where John was and what he was doing when God gave him this marvelous revelation. Revelation 1:1-10.
 - b. Study the culture and customs of the country at the time that the writing or story was taking place.
 - To understand the book of Ruth, it is important to study the custom concerning windows, redemption or property, etc., as they are explained in Leviticus 25 and Deuteronomy 25.
 - c. Study and interpret the Bible in the light of the actual historical situation and events that were taking place at the time of the story.
 - Example: Studying the Gospels it is important to realize that the entire land of Palestine and all of the Jews were being governed and oppressed by the Roman Empire at that time.
 3. Interpret the Bible according to the purpose and plan of each book.
 - a. Example: First John was written to Christians (John 5:13). Therefore, the promise in first John 1:9 is specifically applied to Christians.

4. One of the most important principles of interpretation is always to interpret according to context of a verse.
 - a. The “context” includes the verse immediately preceding and immediately following the verse you are studying. If you do not take care to interpret the verse according to the context you could make the Bible teach atheism.
For the Bible itself says, “There is no God” Psalm 14:1 But the context make very clear what this verse means with the immediately preceding sentence; it says, “The fool has said in his heart, ‘There is no God.’”
 - c. Always study the passage immediately preceding and immediately following any verse, word, or topic to make sure that you use this truth in the setting which God intended.
1. Always interpret according to the correct meaning of words. You find the correct meaning of a word in several ways. First of all, look up the usage of the word in other parts of the Bible to find how it was used in that generation. Another way is to look up its background or its roots.
2. Also interpret the Bible according to all the passages which deal with and according to the message of the entire Bible. The more you read the Bible, the more you will understand that in it God is revealing His way of salvation to men from beginning to end. And when you come to a difficult passage, think of it in the light of the over all purpose of the Bible. For example, the animal sacrifices of the Old Testament are meant to be a picture of the perfect sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the across.

If these simple rules are followed in studying the word of God, there will be less error and you will be kept from extremes. This then will help you understand correctly the teaching of even the most difficult passages you might encounter.

V. STAGES OF BIBLE STUDY

The Stages of Bible study are observations, interpretations, and applications. One should observe what the text says, interpretate what the text means and apply what the text means to them. I recommend that you read daily from January to December for five consecutive years.

You may select a method or methods of study that captivate your interest. Make an outline to guide your study.

Remember II Timothy 2:15

“Study to show thy self approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth”.

Here is an example of a sample outline for a Bible Book Study. An outline is recommended for each method that is appropriate for studying. Below is appropriate example of book study outline.

II. BOOK OF PSALMS OUTLINE

1. Perfect Man (last Adam)
2. Rebellious man
3. Perfect Man rejected
4. Conflict between Seed of woman and serpent
5. Perfect Man in midst of enemies
6. Perfect Man in midst of chastisement (bruising heel)
7. Perfect Man in midst of false witnesses
8. Repair of man comes through Man (bruising heel)
- 9-15. Enemy and Antichrist conflict; final deliverance
- 16-41. Christ in midst of His people, sanctifying them to God
- 42-49. Israel's Ruin
- 50-60. Israel's Redeemer
- 61-72. Israel's Redemption
- 73-89. Darkness and Dawn (Sanctuary in View)
- 90-106. Peril and Protection of Pilgrims (Earth in View)
- 107-150. Perfection and Praise of the Word of God

Calendar For Adopted Daily Reading of Scriptures

January

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Gen. 1,2,3	Matt 1
2	Gen. 4-6	Matt 2
3	Gen. 7-9	Matt 3
4	Gen. 10-12	Matt 4
5	Gen. 13-15	Matt 5:1-26
6	Gen. 16-17	Matt 5:27-48
7	Gen. 18-19	Matt 6:1-18
8	Gen. 20-22	Matt 6:19-34
9	Gen. 23-24	Matt 7
10	Gen. 25-26	Matt 8:1-17
11	Gen. 27-28	Matt 8:18-34
12	Gen. 29-30	Matt 9:1-17
13	Gen. 31-32	Matt 9:18-38
14	Gen. 33-35	Matt 10:1-20
15	Gen. 36-38	Matt 10:21-42
16	Gen. 39-40	Matt 11
17	Gen. 41-42	Matt 12:1-23
18	Gen. 43-45	Matt 12:24-50
19	Gen. 46-48	Matt 13:1-30
20	Gen. 49-50	Matt 13:31-58
21	Ex. 1-3	Matt 14:1-21
22	Ex. 4-6	Matt 14:22-36
23	Ex. 7-8	Matt 15:1-20
24	Ex. 9-11	Matt 15:21-39
25	Ex. 12-13	Matt 16
26	Ex. 14-15	Matt 17
27	Ex. 16-18	Matt 18:1-20
28	Ex. 19-20	Matt 18:21-35
29	Ex. 21-22	Matt 19
30	Ex. 23-24	Matt 20:1-16
31	Ex. 25-26	Matt 20:17-34

February

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Ex. 27-28	Matt 21:1-22
2	Ex. 29-30	Matt 21:23-46
3	Ex. 31-33	Matt 22:1-22
4	Ex. 34-35	Matt 22:23-46
5	Ex. 36-38	Matt 23:1-22
6	Ex. 39-40	Matt 23:22-39
7	Lev. 1-3	Matt 24:1-28
8	Lev. 4-5	Matt 24:29-51
9	Lev. 6-7	Matt 25:1-30
10	Lev. 8-10	Matt 25:31-46
11	Lev. 11-12	Matt 26:1-26
12	Lev. 13	Matt 26:26-50
13	Lev. 14	Matt 26:51-75
14	Lev. 15-16	Matt 27:1-26
15	Lev. 17-18	Matt 27:27-50
16	Lev. 19-20	Matt 27:51-66
17	Lev. 21-22	Matt 28
18	Lev. 23-24	Mark 1:1-22
19	Lev. 25	Mark 1:23-45
20	Lev. 26-27	Mark 2
21	Num. 1-2	Mark 3:1-20
22	Num. 3-4	Mark 3:20-35
23	Num. 5-6	Mark 4:1-20
24	Num. 7-8	Mark 4:21-41
25	Num. 9-11	Mark 5:1-20
26	Num. 12-14	Mark 5:21-43
27	Num. 15-16	Mark 6:1-29
28	Num. 17-19	Mark 6:30-56
29	Num. 20-22	Mark 7:1-13

March

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Num. 23-25	Mark 7:14-37
2	Num. 26-27	Mark 8:1-21
3	Num. 28-29	Mark 8:22-38
4	Num. 31-33	Mark 9:1-29
5	Num. 34-36	Mark 9:30-50
6	Deut. 1-2	Mark 10:1-31
7	Deut. 3-4	Mark 10:32-52
8	Deut. 5-7	Mark 11:1-18
9	Deut. 8-10	Mark 11:19-33
10	Deut. 11-13	Mark 12:1-27
11	Deut. 14-16	Mark 12:28-44
12	Deut. 17-19	Mark 13:1-20
13	Deut. 20-22	Mark 13:21-37
14	Deut. 23-25	Mark 14:1-26
15	Deut. 26-27	Mark 14:27-53
16	Deut. 28-29	Mark 14:54-72
17	Deut. 30-31	Mark 15:1-25
18	Deut. 32-34	Mark 15:26-47
19	Joshua 1-3	Mark 16
20	Joshua 4-6	Luke 1:1-20
21	Joshua 7-9	Luke 1:21-38
22	Joshua 10-12	Luke 1:39-56
23	Joshua 13-15	Luke 1:57-80
24	Joshua 16-18	Luke 2:1-24
25	Joshua 19-21	Luke 2:25-52
26	Joshua 22-24	Luke 3
27	Judges 1-3	Luke 4:1-30
28	Judges 4-6	Luke 4:31-44
29	Judges 7-8	Luke 5:1-16
30	Judges 9-10	Luke 5:17-39
31	Judges 11-12	Luke 6:1-26

April

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Judges 13-15	Luke 6:27-49
2	Judges 16-18	Luke 7:1-30
3	Judges 19-21	Luke 7:31-50
4	Ruth 1-4	Luke 8:1-25
5	I Samuel 1-3	Luke 8:26-56
6	I Samuel 4-6	Luke 9:1-17
7	I. Samuel 7-9	Luke 9:18-36
8	I Samuel 10-12	Luke 9:37-62
9	I Samuel 13 & 14	Luke 10:1-24
10	I Samuel 15&16	Luke 10:25-42
11	I Samuel 17& 18	Luke 11:1-28
12	I Samuel 19-21	Luke 11:29-54
13	I Samuel 22-24	Luke 12:1-31
14	I Samuel 25 & 26	Luke 12:32-59
15	I Samuel 27-29	Luke 13:1-22
16	I Samuel 30 & 31	Luke 13:23-35
17	II Samuel 1 & 2	Luke 14:1-24
18	II Samuel 3-5	Luke 14:25-35
19	II Samuel 6-8	Luke 15:1-10
20	II Samuel 9-11	Luke 15:11-32
21	II Samuel 12 & 13	Luke 16
22	II Samuel 14&15	Luke 17:1-19
23	II Samuel 16-18	Luke 17:20-37
24	II Samuel 19 & 20	Luke 18:1-23
25	II Samuel 21 & 22	Luke 18:24-43
26	II Samuel 23 & 24	Luke 19:1-27
27	I King 1& 2	Luke 19:28-48
28	I King 3-5	Luke 20:1-26
29	I King 6 & 7	Luke 20:27-47
30	I King 8 & 9	Luke 21:1-19

May

Date	Morning	Evening
1	I King 10 & 11	Luke 21: 20-38
2	I King 12 & 13	Luke 22: 1-20
3	I King 14 & 15	Luke 22: 21-46
4	I King 16-18	Luke 22: 47-71
5	I King 19 & 20	Luke 23: 1-25
6	I King 21& 22	Luke 23: 26-56
7	II King 1-3	Luke 24: 1-35
8	II King 4-6	Luke 24: 36-53
9	II King 7-9	John 1: 1-28
10	II King 10-12	John 1: 29-51
11	II King 13 & 14	John 2
12	II King 15 & 16	John 3: 1-18
13	II King 17 & 18	John 3: 19-36
14	II King 19-21	John 4: 1-30
15	II King 22 & 23	John4: 31-54
16	II King 24 & 25	John 5: 1-24
17	I Ch. 1-3	John 5: 25-47
18	I Ch. 4-6	John 6: 1-21
19	I Ch. 7-9	John 6: 22-44
20	I Ch. 10-12	John 6: 45-71
21	I Ch. 13-15	John 7: 1-27
22	I Ch. 16-18	John 7: 28-53
23	I Ch. 19-21	John 8: 1-27
24	I Ch. 22-24	John 8: 28-53
25	I Ch. 25-27	John 9: 1-27
26	I Ch. 28 & 29	John 9: 24-41
27	II Ch. 1-3	John 10:1-23
28	II Ch. 4-6	John 10: 24-42
29	II Ch. 7-9	John 11: 1-29
30	II Ch. 10-12	John 11: 30-57
31	II Ch. 13 & 14	John 12: 1-26

June

Date	Morning	Evening
1	II Ch. 15&16	John 12: 27-50
2	II Ch. 17&18	John 13: 1-20
3	II Ch. 19&20	John 13: 21-38
4	II Ch. 21&22	John 14
5	II Ch. 23&24	John 15
6	II Ch. 25-27	John 16
7	II Ch. 28&29	John 17
8	II Ch. 30&31	John 18: 1-18
9	II Ch. 32&33	John 18: 19-40
10	II Ch. 34-36	John 19: 1-22
11	Ezra. 1-3	John 19: 23-42
12	Ezra. 4-6	John 20
13	Ezra. 7&8	John 21
14	Ezra. 9&10	Acts 1
15	Neh. 1-3	Acts 2: 1-21
16	Neh. 4-6	Acts 2: 22-47
17	Neh. 7-9	Acts 3
18	Neh. 10 & 11	Acts 4: 1-22
19	Neh. 12 & 13	Acts 4: 23-37
20	Esther 1 & 2	Acts 5: 1-21
21	Esther 3-5	Acts 5: 22-42
22	Esther 6-8	Acts 6
23	Esther 9&10	Acts 7: 1-21
24	Job 1&2	Acts 7: 22-43
25	Job 3&4	Acts 7: 44-60
26	Job 5-7	Acts 8: 1-25
27	Job 8-10	Acts 8: 26-40
28	Job 11-13	Acts 9: 1-21
29	Job 14-16	Acts 9: 22-43
30	Job 17-19	Acts 10: 1-23

July

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Job 20&21	Acts 10:24-48
2	Job 22-24	Acts 11
3	Job 25-27	Acts 12
4	Job 28&29	Acts 13: 1-25
5	Job 30&31	Acts 13: 26-52
6	Job 32&33	Acts 14
7	Job 34&35	Acts 15: 1-21
8	Job 36&37	Acts 15: 22-41
9	Job 38-40	Acts 16: 1-21
10	Job 41&42	Acts 16: 22-40
11	Ps. 1-3	Acts 17: 1-15
12	Ps. 4-6	Acts 17: 16-34
13	Ps. 7-9	Acts 18
14	Ps. 10-12	Acts 19: 1-20
15	Ps. 13-15	Acts 19: 21-41
16	Ps. 16&17	Acts 20: 1-16
17	Ps. 18&19	Acts 20: 17-38
18	Ps. 20-22	Acts 21: 1-17
19	Ps. 23-25	Acts 21: 18-40
20	Ps. 26-28	Acts 22
21	Ps. 29&30	Acts 23: 1-15
22	Ps. 31&32	Acts 23: 16-35
23	Ps. 33&34	Acts 24
24	Ps. 35&36	Acts 25
25	Ps. 37-39	Acts 26
26	Ps. 40-42	Acts 27: 1-26
27	Ps. 43-45	Acts 27: 27-44
28	Ps. 46-48	Acts 28
29	Ps. 49&50	Rom. 1
30	Ps. 51-53	Rom. 2
31	Ps. 54-56	Rom. 3

August

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Ps.57-59	Rom. 4
2	Ps. 60-62	Rom. 5
3	Ps. 63-65	Rom. 6
4	Ps. 66&67	Rom. 7
5	Ps. 68&69	Rom. 8: 1-21
6	Ps. 70&71	Rom. 8: 22-39
7	Ps. 72&73	Rom. 9: 1-15
8	Ps. 74-76	Rom. 9: 16-33
9	Ps. 77&78	Rom. 10
10	Ps. 79&80	Rom. 11: 1-18
11	Ps. 81-83	Rom. 11: 19-36
12	Ps. 84-86	Rom. 12
13	Ps. 87&88	Rom. 13
14	Ps. 89&90	Rom. 14
15	Ps. 91-93	Rom. 15: 1-13
16	Ps. 94-96	Rom. 15: 14-33
17	Ps. 97-99	Rom. 16
18	Ps. 100-102	I Co. 1
19	Ps. 103&104	I Co. 2
20	Ps. 105&106	I Co. 3
21	Ps. 107-109	I Co. 4
22	Ps. 110-112	I Co. 5
23	Ps. 113-115	I Co. 6
24	Ps. 116-118	I Co. 7: 1-19
25	Ps. 119: 1-88	I Co. 7: 20-40
26	Ps. 119: 89-176	I Co. 8
27	Ps. 120-122	I Co. 9
28	Ps. 123-125	I Co. 10: 1-18
29	Ps. 126-128	I Co. 10: 19-33
30	Ps. 129-131	I Co. 11: 1-16
31	Ps. 132-134	I Co. 11: 17-34

September

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Ps. 135 & 136	I Co. 12
2	Ps. 136-139	I Co. 13
3	Ps. 140-142	I Co. 14: 1-20
4	Ps. 143-145	I Co. 14: 21-40
5	Ps. 146 & 147	I Co. 15: 1-28
6	Ps. 148-150	I Co. 15: 29-58
7	Pr. 1&2	I Co. 16
8	Pr. 3-5	II Co. 1
9	Pr. 6&7	II Co. 2
10	Pr. 8&9	II Co. 3
11	Pr. 10-12	II Co. 4
12	Pr. 13-15	II Co. 5
13	Pr. 16-18	II Co. 6
14	Pr. 19-21	II Co. 7
15	Pr. 22-24	II Co. 8
16	Pr. 25 & 26	II Co. 9
17	Pr. 27-29	II Co. 10
18	Pr. 30 & 31	II Co. 11: 1-15
19	Ecl. 1-3	II Co. 11: 16-33
20	Ecl. 4-6	II Co. 12
21	Ecl. 7-9	II Co. 13
22	Ecl. 10-12	Gal. 1
23	SoS 1-3	Gal. 2
24	SoS 4&5	Gal. 3
25	SoS 6-8	Gal. 4
26	Isa. 1&2	Gal. 5
27	Isa. 3&4	Gal. 6
28	Isa. 5&6	Eph. 1
29	Isa. 7&8	Eph. 2
30	Isa. 9&10	Eph. 3

October

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Isa. 11-13	Eph. 4
2	Isa. 14-16	Eph. 5: 1-16
3	Isa. 17-19	Eph. 5: 17-33
4	Isa. 20-22	Eph. 6
5	Isa. 23-25	Phil. 1
6	Isa. 26-27	Phil. 2
7	Isa. 28-29	Phil. 3
8	Isa. 30-31	Phil. 4
9	Isa. 32-33	Col. 1
10	Isa. 34-36	Col. 2
11	Isa. 37-38	Col. 3
12	Isa. 39-40	Col. 4
13	Isa. 41-42	I Thes. 1
14	Isa. 43-44	I Thes. 2
15	Isa. 45-46	I Thes. 3
16	Isa. 47-49	I Thes. 4
17	Isa. 50-52	I Thes. 5
18	Isa. 53-55	II Thes. 1
19	Isa. 56-58	II Thes. 2
20	Isa. 59-61	II Thes. 3
21	Isa. 62-64	I Tim. 1
22	Isa. 65-66	I Tim. 2
23	Jer. 1 & 2	I Tim. 3
24	Jer. 3-5	I Tim. 4
25	Jer. 6-8	I Tim. 5
26	Jer. 9-11	I Tim. 6
27	Jer. 12-14	II Tim 1
28	Jer. 15-17	II Tim 2
29	Jer. 18&19	II Tim 3
30	Jer. 20&21	II Tim 4
31	Jer. 22&23	Titus 1

November

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Jer. 24-26	Titus
2	Jer. 27-29	Titus
3	Jer. 30-31	Philemon
4	Jer. 32-33	Heb. 1
5	Jer. 34-36	Heb. 2
6	Jer. 37-39	Heb. 3
7	Jer. 40-42	Heb. 4
8	Jer. 43-45	Heb. 5
9	Jer. 46-47	Heb. 6
10	Jer. 48-49	Heb. 7
11	Jer. 50	Heb. 8
12	Jer. 51-52	Heb. 9
13	Lam. 1 & 2	Heb. 10: 1-18
14	Lam.3-5	Heb. 10: 19-39
15	Ezek.1 & 2	Heb. 11: 1-19
16	Ezek.3 & 4	Heb. 11: 20-40
17	Ezek.5- 7	Heb. 12
18	Ezek.8-10	Heb. 13
19	Ezek.11-13	Jas. 1
20	Ezek.14 & 15	Jas. 2
21	Ezek.16 & 17	Jas. 3
22	Ezek.18 & 19	Jas. 4
23	Ezek.20 & 21	Jas. 5
24	Ezek.22 & 23	I Pet. 1
25	Ezek.24-26	I Pet. 2
26	Ezek.27-29	I Pet. 3
27	Ezek.30-32	I Pet. 4
28	Ezek. 33 & 34	I Pet. 5
29	Ezek. 35 & 36	II Pet. 1
30	Ezek. 37-39	II Pet. 2

December

Date	Morning	Evening
1	Ezek. 40 & 41	II Pet. 3
2	Ezek. 42-44	I John 1
3	Ezek. 45 & 46	I John 2
4	Ezek. 47 & 48	I John 3
5	Dan. 1 & 2	I John 4
6	Dan. 3 & 4	I John 5
7	Dan. 5-7	II John
8	Dan. 8-10	III John
9	Dan. 11 & 12	Jude 1
10	Hos. 1-4	Rev. 1
11	Hos. 5-8	Rev. 2
12	Hos. 9-11	Rev. 3
13	Hos. 12-14	Rev. 4
14	Joel. 1-3	Rev. 5
15	Amos. 1-3	Rev. 6
16	Amos. 4-6	Rev. 7
17	Amos. 7-9	Rev. 8
18	Obadiah 1: 1-21	Rev. 9
19	Jonah 1-4	Rev. 10
20	Mic. 1-3	Rev. 11
21	Mic. 4 & 5	Rev. 12
22	Mic. 6 & 7	Rev. 13
23	Nah. 1-3	Rev. 14
24	Hab. 1-3	Rev. 15
25	Zeph. 1-3	Rev. 16
26	Hag. 1 & 2	Rev. 17
27	Zec. 1-4	Rev. 18
28	Zec. 5-8	Rev. 19
29	Zec. 9-12	Rev. 20
30	Zec. 13 & 14	Rev. 21
31	Mal. 1-4	Rev. 22

IV. **CONCLUSION**

On behalf of the members of One Accord Educational Ministry (OAEM), I hope and trust that you will incorporate these three stages in studying the Bible. The more you study the more challenges you will face in this world God invited you to. You will experience strength and comfort each day you read the Bible. You will be encouraged and never give up. You will be able to reach out to others facing similar storms in their lives. God did not promise smooth sailing but safe landing. Practice the presence of God. May God richly bless you. Let your daily agenda coincide with God's daily agenda for you.

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