

Among all the voices that would speak to us about life today, one voice stands out—the Bible. Over the babble of TV talk shows and self-help manuals, the Bible sounds a clear and credible note about life and how it should be lived.

The Bible has all the action of a good western, the suspense of a murder-mystery, and the practical wisdom of the latest best-seller. It is a saga written over a 1600 year period . . . an epic with a cast of thousands, set in the most exotic regions of the world. It is not by accident that the Bible is the most popular book ever printed.

And yet, the Bible is so much more!

It tells the greatest story ever told . . . a tale of good and evil, love and hate, crosses and crowns. This book deals with the most crucial issues facing humanity. Though it knows the depths to which people can fall, the Bible focuses on the heights to which they can soar. And the author? None other than the God of the Universe.

Before we can enjoy the blessings of the Bible, it is vital that we know the message of the Bible. Many who claim to *believe* the Bible as God's Word lack a basic acquaintance with the book. As one survey indicates, only 12 percent of Bible believers spend any time in the Word on a daily basis; 34% read the Bible only once a week; 42% read it sporadically if at all.

If the Bible is so important, why are so few of us reading and studying it? Perhaps it is time for God's people to stop praising the Bible and start reading it!

**Oh, we talk about the Bible,
and defend the Bible, and
praise the Bible, and exalt the
Bible. Yes indeed! But many
church members seldom ever
even look into a Bible—indeed
would be ashamed to be seen
reading the Bible. And church
leadership generally seems to
be making no serious effort to
get people to be Bible readers.**

Henry Hailey
Hailey's Bible Handbook



BOOK
Look
at the

Member Manual

A Program of Reading and Study for the Year

The Book of Books

Within this ample volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Happiest they of human race
To whom their God has given grace
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch, to force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born
That read to doubt or read to scorn.

Sir Walter Scott

Does your Bible sit on a shelf and collect cobwebs? Do you use it more as a paperweight or a coaster than as a source of spiritual nourishment? does the *T.V. Guide* get more use in your home than the Word of God?

Today, we begin a study of the entire Bible in one year. The purpose of the **Look at the Book** program is to give each of us a broad understanding of the Bible's message. Personal reading, sermons, Bible classes—all will be geared toward this end.

- 1. Bible Reading**—On the last page of this Manual is a schedule of Bible reading that will allow us to read through the major portion of the Bible in the approximate order in which it was written. This schedule not only encourages us to read the Bible consistently but to learn when events occurred and where various books and people fit into the big picture of the Bible.
- 2. Weekly Bible Study** - As we read through the Bible this year, we will be *studying* through the Bible on Sundays. The book[s] we read each week will be the focus of the sermons and adult classes on the Lord's Day. We don't have to tackle the Bible alone! Each Sunday, we can come together with other readers to study, learn and be encouraged.

Look at the Book is an invitation to embark on what could be the most exciting year of your Christian life. Taking time each day to listen to God, and spending time each week to study his Word, is one of the most rewarding and maturing things we could do this coming year.

Would you make a commitment to **Look at the Book** with us this year? There is reading to be done, notes to be taken, questions to be asked, and answers to be sought. But the goal is worthy of the effort—a better understanding of God's revelation to the human race. So dust off your Bible, and bring it with you to worship—we are about to take a good, hard **Look at the Book**.

Bible Reading

The major objective of this year will be to encourage personal Bible reading. Most of us want to be better acquainted with God's book, but lack either the discipline or the tools to become familiar with what God has revealed through his Word.

Look at the Book is designed to give each of us the encouragement and structure we all need to succeed in the resolution to read through the whole Bible in a year. We hope to do this through several means:

A Bible Reading Schedule

On pg. 8 of this manual, you will find a schedule of reading for each week of the year. On most weeks, you will have a single book to read. Some weeks, several shorter books make up the reading. By following this schedule, you will be able to read through the bulk of the Bible during the year. [Some books—like 1 & 2 Chronicles—are not covered because they are mostly repetition of material found elsewhere.] You may choose to read a little each day, in which case the normal reader should take no more than 20-30 minutes to cover the material. You may find it more convenient to read the entire book at one sitting. Some people purchase the Bible on audio-tape and listen during the commute to work!

In our hectic world, time is at a premium. Does it take time to read through the Bible in a year? Certainly. It is tragic, though, that so many Christians claim to be too busy to read the Bible. If you are too busy to spend time with God's word, perhaps you are too busy!

Chronological Approach

Unlike some systems of Bible reading, **Look at the Book** does not follow the ordering of books that has become standard in our Bibles. Instead, a chronological approach is used. Books are read in the approximate order in which they were written or in the order in which events occurred. This schedule not only allows us to read through the Bible, but helps us get a feel for when events

happened and how books fit into the big picture of the Bible story. Most of us know, for instance, that Paul wrote a book called *Galatians*. Did you realize, however, that Galatians was probably the first New Testament book to be written, and gives us our earliest insight into the issues faced by the early church? A chronological reading of the Bible alerts us to these kinds of issues, and helps us make sense of the Bible as a whole.

Aids for Understanding

One of the greatest barriers to Bible reading is the feeling that the Bible is hard to understand and apply. We hope to overcome this barrier, in part, by providing you with material which will enrich your understanding of the books you read. As you read Genesis, for instance, we want to help you get the most out of this book by explaining its background and theme, providing a brief outline of the major points and events, showing how and where Genesis talks about Christ, and putting the book in a historical perspective.

Accountability

The final thing all of us need is a check to make sure we are being consistent with our reading. Like dieting or exercise, Bible reading is easy to start—sticking with it is the difficult part! Each week we will keep a count of "Bible Readers"—those who have done the readings during the course of the week. A friendly competition between the Adult Bible classes, to determine which class had the highest percentage of Daily Bible Readers, will encourage us to be consistent with and committed to our reading.

There is only one word of caution we need to give about spending this much time with God's word. The Bible is "living and active, sharper than any two-edged sword." You can't read this book without it changing you. A year spent reading the Bible will result in a different "you." You will be a better person at the end of the year if you commit yourself this first Sunday to **Look at the Book**.

Sundays During the Year

**Great scholars of the Bible
are not necessarily great
Christians. But great
Christians have always
been committed students
of God's Word.**

Weekly Bible Study

As you are reading through the Bible during the year, we will also be studying through the Bible on Sundays. The particular book[s] you read each week will be the focus of the sermons and (perhaps, depending on how your congregation decides to implement **Look at the Book**) the adult Bible classes on the Lord's Day.

Every Sunday, a new book of the Bible will be explored. During this year, we will study through most of the 66 books of the Bible. Though we cannot do an indepth study of any one book in just two sermons and a Bible class, we do hope to provide an understanding of the major themes of each book and show how it contributes to the story of the Bible as a whole. Like someone eating at a buffet, we don't intend to digest everything on the table but only to sample the best of each dish.

Sunday A. M. Sermon

The purpose of Sunday morning sermons this year will be to carefully study one small part of each book. We may focus on a particular story in the book that teaches us an important lesson for living. We may study a principle or theme that needs to be re-emphasized in the church today.

Whatever the particular topic, there will be two ulterior motives in each of the Sunday morning lessons.

First, we want to show how to dig deeper into a book, and thus turn Bible reading into Bible study. We hope to model study methods that you can apply to other sections of the book to gain a deeper understanding of God's word. Many of us know the frustration of only skimming the surface in our Bible study. If we can learn some of the skills that good preachers and teachers bring to the study of a book - skills which allow them to draw lessons from a passage that many of us pass right over - we can enter a whole new world of understanding.

Secondly, we want to emphasize *application* of the Bible. The Bible is intended to make a difference in our lives. Things which were written to Jews 3000 years ago are just as relevant to Americans today. Each sermon on Sunday morning will be designed to help us put God's word into practice. It is worthy to note that great scholars of the Bible are not necessarily great Christians. But great Christians have always saturated themselves with the Word of God.

Sunday Adult Bible Classes

Most congregations will choose to continue the **Look at the Book** theme by focusing on the same book we have just read and heard a sermon about. Though the focus will be the same, the methods will be different.

First, these classes will encourage you to keep up your personal reading and study of the Bible. The percentage of "Bible Readers" in your class will be tabulated, and the winning class recognized each week. You cannot be counted as a "reader" unless you completed all the assigned reading.

Secondly, the Bible classes will provide a forum for questions and discussion on the book you have read. Did you not understand something in your reading? Ask the teacher and let the other members of the class help you with your question. Was there a theme or idea that caught your attention? Use the class period as a time to talk about that particular issue. Though we can't guarantee infallible answers, the struggle to find solutions will be healthy and profitable.

Finally, your teachers will spend some time looking at a section of the book *they* found particularly interesting. Whatever the subject, this will be one more opportunity to think a little more carefully about part of God's word and to apply God's teaching in a practical manner.

Sunday P. M. Sermon

Again, though this will differ from church to church depending on what each congregation decides is in its own best interest, many churches decide to end each Sunday with one more look at the book of the week. Perhaps there will be a general overview and summary of the book. Perhaps you will spend some time learning about such things as the author, date, and setting of the book. Perhaps you will think about why a particular book was written, how it fits into the Bible as a whole, and what it says to Christians today?

One of the most exciting things a church can do with their Sunday evening program is to look at *Christ* in the book. Every book of the Bible point to Jesus. What does a particular book teach about the Messiah? Are there prophecies or principles that apply directly to Jesus? What do we learn about Christ (and God) from this book?

We want to encourage you to keep a notebook or file of the information you will be provided (around 200 pages!). It will prove to be an invaluable resource in years to come.

A Handout Each Week

GENESIS

The Drama Begins

Background:

Title: The term "Genesis" comes from the Hebrew "Bereshith," first word in the Bible. It means "in the beginning." The term in the Greek Septuagint and the English translation means "origin" or "beginning."

Author: Moses—the prophet and leader of Israel during the exodus from Egypt and wilderness experience. He is known as the author by Jews and Christians alike. The Old Testament contains both direct and indirect references to the Mosaic authorship of the entire Pentateuch (Ex 17:14; Lev 1:1; Num 33:2; De 1:1; Job 32:1; 1Pet 1:11; 2Pet 1:19; Ps 138; Jer 1:1; Mal 4:4). In the New Testament also, numerous references to Moses as the author (Mt 8:4; Mk 12:24; Lk 1:1-2; Jn 7:19; Ac 7:42; Ro 10:19; 1Co 9:9; 2Co 3:13).

Moses was called by God to be a leader for His people (Ex 3). He bravely he complied. It will be difficult to find another man as well qualified as Moses. He had learned his skills in the land of Egypt (7:2), and possessed the practical skills to correctly interpret and understand all the available records, manuscripts and oral traditions into the four inspired volumes called the Pentateuch. Genesis is the first.

Date: Various times are given, but the most logical time seems to be when Moses was with God on Mt. Sinai (Ex 24:12).

Time Span: From creation to the death of Joseph and the settlement of God's chosen people in Egypt. The beginning of Genesis cannot be dated with certainty, but the final events of the book probably occurred around 1700 B.C., half of the entire period of Old Testament history.

Summary: History is the account of the acts of God. In a real sense history is viewed as God's story. Genesis is the beginning of the acts of God in human events and is many in respect to the foundation of the entire Bible. It starts with the beginning of all things and covers the activities of an eternal all powerful holy God. Man's sin and punishment is provided for. He is forgiven because of his weakness and sinfulness. Publicly and privately, man is under the dominion of Jehovah. It is not until after the flood that "nations" are formed, and not until the Exodus that the nation of Israel is created.

During the period from Abraham to Joseph, the most of the world develops slowly. Signs of civilization are sparse. In the nearby Balkans, the Bronze Age has just begun. In the area of Western France, the dead sea has formed near to its form, the last of the Stone Age. In Britain, the Temple of the Sun at Stonehenge was being built and Germany was beginning her farming.

After the creation of the world, the sin of Adam and Eve, and the great flood God call a particular man, Abraham, from Ur of the Chaldees, early on the Euphrates River. By the man's seed, all the families of the earth will be blessed. The Bible is the account of God's covenant promises to mankind through Abraham and his ultimate fulfillment in Christ the church (Gal).

Key Text: **Gen: 15**

I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel.

Theme:

- I. Genesis is the Book of Beginning:
 - A. The creation of the universe and all living things.
 - B. Beginning of sin and death.
 - C. Beginning of the plan of redemption.
 - D. The distribution of peoples, languages and nations.
 - E. The Hebrews become the chosen nation.
- II. Genesis tells about God's promise to Abraham. Three elements: (12:1-9)
 - A. A nation would arise from his seed.
 - B. A land will be given to his seed.
 - C. A blessing will be given through his seed.
- III. Genesis describes God's providential care for His people, and gives assurance that His word will be fulfilled.



Each week you will receive a handout focusing on the book you are about to read. It is designed to help you get more out of your time in God's Word. The handouts all follow a similar format:

Background

This section gives you a brief overview of the "Book of the Week." By discussing the author, setting, and plot of the book, you are encouraged to put each book in context.

Key Text

The central passage of each book is quoted. Memorizing these verses will help you to grasp the heart of the Bible's message.

Theme

A brief list helps you know at a glance why each book was written and what each book was trying to accomplish.

Sermon Outline

The B-I-B-L-E

Introduction:

I recently counted the number of Bibles I have in my office—seventeen. That doesn't count the antique version I carry around in the car, or the Bible I keep at the house. In the drawer of the desk in my study I will find Bibles that I have bought for my wife, for my children, for my friends, for the folks I know. Well, not most of them, but in the USA and the people my office is not finding a Bible but making a choice between the wide variety of Bible versions. There are King James or modern English versions. There are simple English Bibles. There are one or two illustrated editions. You can buy amplified Bibles or Condensed Bibles or Bibles that contain sight translation in parallel columns. You can choose between leather or hardback or paperback bindings.

We are drowning in Bibles. They fill our homes, clutter our coffee tables, pile around in the back seat of our cars. If we were a reasonable people, we would always have handy the best of Bibles to do them.

Unfortunately, having a Bible is not the same as being hungry for what it says. The sad truth is that many of us do not read any of the Bibles in our possession. We open them occasionally. We read when someone else is reading publicly. We can name the major authors of scriptures learned in childhood. But for a consistent disciplined, sequential pattern of personal Bible reading or study, we do not find the need to time on God's word. One man once indicated that only 21 percent of Bible believers spend any time in the word on a daily basis; 34% read the Bible only once a week while 42% of those who say they believe in the Bible's God's word read from it only once in a great while.

Almost 70 years ago, Henry Halley (the author of Halley's Bible Handbook) identified the lack of Bible reading as the major cause of the decline of the church in his own day and age.

Oh, we talk about the Bible, and defend the Bible, and praise the Bible, and exalt the Bible. Yes indeed! But many church members seldom ever even look into a Bible—indeed would be ashamed to be seen reading the Bible. And church leaders generally seem to be making no serious effort to get people to be Bible readers.

Outline:

- I. Inances of Bible Burning
 - A. Jeronim: Read Jeremah 36:1-7, 15b-32
 - B. The Jews under Antiochus IV (Ephiphias)
 - C. Diocletian
 1. A.D.303, Roman emperor Diocletian ordered every Bible in Rome to be confiscated and burned.
 2. 25 years later, Constantine ordered 50 copies of the Bible at this expense. There were plenty of Bibles around from which to make copies!

Transition: Within a hundred years the Bible would be no longer replaced by his own word. 50 years after his death, the Geneva Bible Society bought his house and printing press and printed 1000's of Bibles in his living room!
- II. The Sacrifices involved in the making of manuscripts
 - A. The preparation of the materials
 - B. The Process of Copying
 1. The scribes
 2. One of the men said: "Only three fingers write, but the whole body is in agony."
- III. Getting the Book in our Own Language
 - A. John Wycliffe
 1. Completed first translation of the N.I. in English.
 2. Wycliffe was tried posthumously, condemned of heresy, dug up and burned.
 - B. William Tyndale
 1. The story of Tyndale's N.I.
 2. In 1534, Tyndale was burned at the stake for the honor of publishing a Bible in English Language.
 - C. The Great Bible
 1. Henry VIII had an authorized English version placed in every church in the country.
 2. A bishop complained that many were reading the longer Bibles to his sermons!

Conclusion: What sacrifices of these men willing to make so that we could have a Bible. What a tragedy that so few of us read the Bible; that the word made readily available to us!



Sermon Outlines

This is the only tricky part of the **Look at the Bible** program. Each Sunday, you receive the handout for the *next week's* reading—so that you have the information about a book as you read it. The sermon outline included in the handout, however, is for *this week's* sermon—so you can follow along and be a better listener.

For example, the sermon outline in the first handout is *The B-I-B-L-E* . . . a look at the sacrifices people were willing to make so that we could have a Bible. Everything else in the handout, however, is focused on Genesis. The *second* handout will include a sermon outline on Genesis (as you think about the book you have just read), but everything else in the handout will focus on Exodus (the book you will be reading next). Got it?

to Enhance Your Study

Outline of Book

A good outline is one of the most helpful means of grasping what a book is about. Each week, this section gives a bird's-eye view of the "Book of the Week."

Small Group Study

Each handout includes a Bible study designed for use in homes and other small group settings. Each study, of course, is based on the reading for that week. Bible class teachers may also find helpful questions for dialogue.

Outline	Small Group Study
<p>I. The History of the Patriarchs (1:1-50:26)</p> <p>A. The Covenant (1:1-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation in general (1) 2. Creation of man in particular (2) <p>B. The Fall (3-4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fall of man as typology for man's condition (3) 2. History of Adam and descendants (4-5) 3. Increase of wickedness and the flood (4) <p>C. The Flood (7-8)</p> <p>D. The New World (9-11)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase of wickedness (9) 2. Dispersion of peoples (10) 3. Dispersion of mankind (11) <p>II. The History of the Patriarchs (1:1-50:26)</p> <p>A. Abraham's Life: Covenant Promise (12:1-23:20)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Covenant faith begins (12:1-14:24) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. God's promise to Abraham (12:1-4) b. wanderings of Abraham (12:5-13:1) c. signs and tokens of the land (13:2-18) d. ring of the covenant (14:1-24) 2. Covenant faith tested (15:1-21:21) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. another promise (15:1-20) b. Ishmael and the heir (16:1-15) c. circumcision signs of the covenant (17:1-27) d. compromise to Abram and Sarah (18:1-15) e. Sojourning in Egypt (18:16-19:5) f. Abraham visits Abimelech (20:1-19) g. Isaac born and Ishmael driven out (21:1-21) 3. Covenant faith renewed (22:1-23:20) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. offering of Isaac (22:1-19) b. death of Sarah (23:1-20) <p>B. Life of Isaac: Covenant Promise (24:1-24:33)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marriage to Rebekah (24:1-47) 2. Isaac and his sons (25:19-34) 3. Sale of the birthright by Esau (25:27-34) 4. Covenant given to Isaac (26:1-5) 5. Disappearance of Abimelech (26:1-11) <p>C. Life of Jacob: Covenant Promise (27:1-34)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secures physical blessing by deceit (27:1-45) 2. The flight to Haran (27:46-29:14) 3. Life in Haran (29:15-30:43) 4. Laban Pursues Jacob (31:1-35) 5. Peace with Esau and life in Canaan (32:1-34:43) <p>D. Joseph's Life: Covenant Promise (37:1-50:25)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His training by trials (37:1-40:23) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Joseph the dreamer (37:1-11) b. sold into Egypt (37:12-18) c. Potiphar's Eunuch (38:1-30) 2. His triumph by wisdom (41:1-50:25) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. preparation for famine (41:1-37) b. confrontation with his brothers (42:1-43:28) c. His death (50:21-24) 	<p>Warning: Read a time in your life when you were guests at a dinner party for someone of little value.</p> <p>Look at the Book: Genesis 23:21-24</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What significance has Jacob's name and his holding to Esau's deal with Jacob's personality in this story? 2. Do you think Jacob was being cold and hard when Esau asked for "a bowl of that red stuff" and he would not give it to him until Esau sold his birthright? 3. How do you think Esau was when he asked for the food? Do you think he was really about to die, or that he just thought he was about to die? 4. Why was the birthright so important? 5. Why do you think Esau "despised" his birthright? <p>Looking Closer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you were Jacob, how would you react to Esau's giving his birthright? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If you were not? b. If I didn't think he would do it? c. If he were I, I'd want it. d. He didn't deserve it anyway. 2. If you were Esau, what spiritual blessing would you like to give you? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very little. They are not worth much. b. Not much. They can be purchased again. c. A great deal, but it has gone to the right price. d. I would never let it go again! 3. What would cause you to despise your spiritual blessing? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The example of an unfaithful Christian. b. My own failure to act on it. c. Nothing. d. Not trusting my "birthright" sufficiently. 4. What do you think about the moral implications in Jacob's deception? Was he right or wrong? Why? 5. Do you think we can be deceptive and please God? If there was one thing in the world that you really wanted, would you use deception to get it? What would it be? How do you think God would react? <p>Look Around: Go around the group and share with them two of your greatest spiritual blessings.</p>

Christ in the Book

The Bible, from first to last, is the story of Jesus. What does each book teach us about the Messiah? What are the prophecies or principles which apply to him? This section highlights the way Christ is taught in every book.

Major Lessons

A list of the important teachings of each book is provided. Ideas for Bible classes or Sunday evening sermons can be gleaned from this material.

Christ in Genesis	Major Lessons
<p>Christ in Genesis</p> <p>This book of Genesis also anticipates the coming of Christ. The covenant made to those who do not believe, is a seal of grace, a pledge of the fulfillment of the promise of God to bring His Son to the world.</p> <p>Prophecies:</p> <p>The "seed" of woman (Gen 3:15) This is the first prophecy of the messianic. Sin has produced its penalty and condemnation for all men (3:14-15). The offspring of the "seed" which shall come. He will crush Satan's head (bring down to Satan and his work), but He will be bruised (crucifixion and resurrection). Starting from the passage, the prophecies and promises of the Christ continue until their fulfillment in Jesus. (cf Heb 2:9-13; Gal 4:4-5).</p> <p>The "seed" of Abraham (Gen 12:1-4; 18:18; 22:18; 26:4; 28:14) The undeniable meaning of these promises made to the Patriarchs is that through their posterity salvation should be secured to all the nations of the world. The fulfillment can be seen in Christ (Gal 3:8; Gal 3:14-19; Rom 4:13-23).</p> <p>The "Lion" of Judah (Gen 49:10) "Shibboleth" means conqueror, or preeminent; used in a covenant sense, he who is preeminent, secure. Thus things are predicted in his name. First the tribe of Judah will maintain until the Redeemer he will appear. Second, the Prince of Peace (Isa 9:6) will come from Judah. Third, His rule will extend over the nations (Isa 55:5).</p> <p>Types: Adam (Gen 1:2-3); Eve 3:14; Isaac 26:1-5 Methuselah (Gen 14:18-19); Pharaoh 12:10-12 Isaac (Gen 21:12); Rebekah 24:1-19 Jacob's Ladder (Gen 28:10-17); Jael 5:1</p> <p>Why Did God Speak to Men Through Prophecy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If their view had been limited to the present, the covenant people would have been in danger of becoming lifeless. 2. The promise of the Messiah was a means of reminding the able people of the people in the Lord during times of calamity. 3. The promise of the Messiah was a means of promoting genuine piety and true devotion to God. Only the righteous would receive the blessing. 4. Prophecy prepared the way for Christ so that when He did come, He might be identified by a comparison of the prediction with the fulfillment. 	<p>Major Lessons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election. Abel, Noah, Abraham, Jacob and Joseph are all called by God and chosen for their place in the history of God's people. Some times, as in the case of Jacob, the choice is made in a way of traditional ways of doing things. 2. Salvation. As every man committed sin, God made it plain that He was concerned to save man. Gen 3:14, 15, and 22 show the way of the world Christ was to do. 3. Work. Even before the fall, man had a job to do in the world (1:28). Man was made to work. After the fall, man became less enjoyable (3:17-19). 4. Rest. The life of every day in man's being as it day comes from these activities of the Bible (2:2, 3). This was the purpose of the command given to Moses. 5. Satan. As evil influences is introduced into the world, Satan, as the bringer and sower of sin, he was at work in God's creation. 6. Death. Death threatened (3:3), overcome (3:24), and of himself overcome (22:13-25). It is one of the characteristics of man. There are two deaths overcome: physical and spiritual. 7. Marriage. Marriage is instituted by God as an honorable and holy state (2:24-25). It forms the bond from which the entire fabric of human society is woven. 8. Worship. From the way he giving man had the privilege and responsibility to worship God (1:1-7). 9. Soul. It is during the creation of man that God breathes into his body both life and the eternal soul. The eternal spirit could die the physical man, but animal life (1:7). 10. Providence. God's activity in the events of His story is an ever present reality as demonstrated in the life of Joseph (37:34; 39:10).

Schedule

Week	Handout Title	Handout Page #	Week	Handout Title	Handout Page #
Jan 3	Genesis: The Drama Begins	1-4	Jun 27	Malachi: Sounds of Silence	101-104
Jan 10	Exodus: God Comes Down	5-8	Jul 4	Gospels: Greatest Story Ever Told	105-108
Jan 17	Leviticus: Making a Holy People	9-12	Jul 11	Luke: Jesus the Man	109-112
Jan 24	Numbers: Obey or Pay	13-16	Jul 18	Acts I: Can't Keep a Good Man Down..	113-116
Jan 31	Deuteronomy: Blessings and Curses	17-20	Jul 25	Acts II: How the West was Won	117-120
Feb 7	Job: Why Me, Lord?	21-24	Aug 1	Galatians: Born Free	121-124
Feb 14	Joshua: Canaan or Bust	25-28	Aug 8	1/2 Thessalonians: Christian Primer ...	125-128
Feb 21	Judges: On Again, Off Again	29-32	Aug 15	1 Corinthians: One in the Spirit	129-132
Feb 28	Ruth: Love Story	33-36	Aug 22	2 Corinthians: Imitation of Christ ..	133-136
Mar 7	1 Samuel: Take Me to Your Leader	37-40	Aug 29	Romans: To Rome with Love	137-140
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Instructions:

There are 49 weeks in the **Look at the Book** program. The date to the left of each line indicates the Sunday on which you will receive a particular handout. You will receive the handout *the Sunday before* you do the reading.

For example, you will receive the handout for Genesis on Jan 3. You should read through Genesis during the following week and come prepared to dig a little deeper into the book the next Sunday during worship and Bible class.