

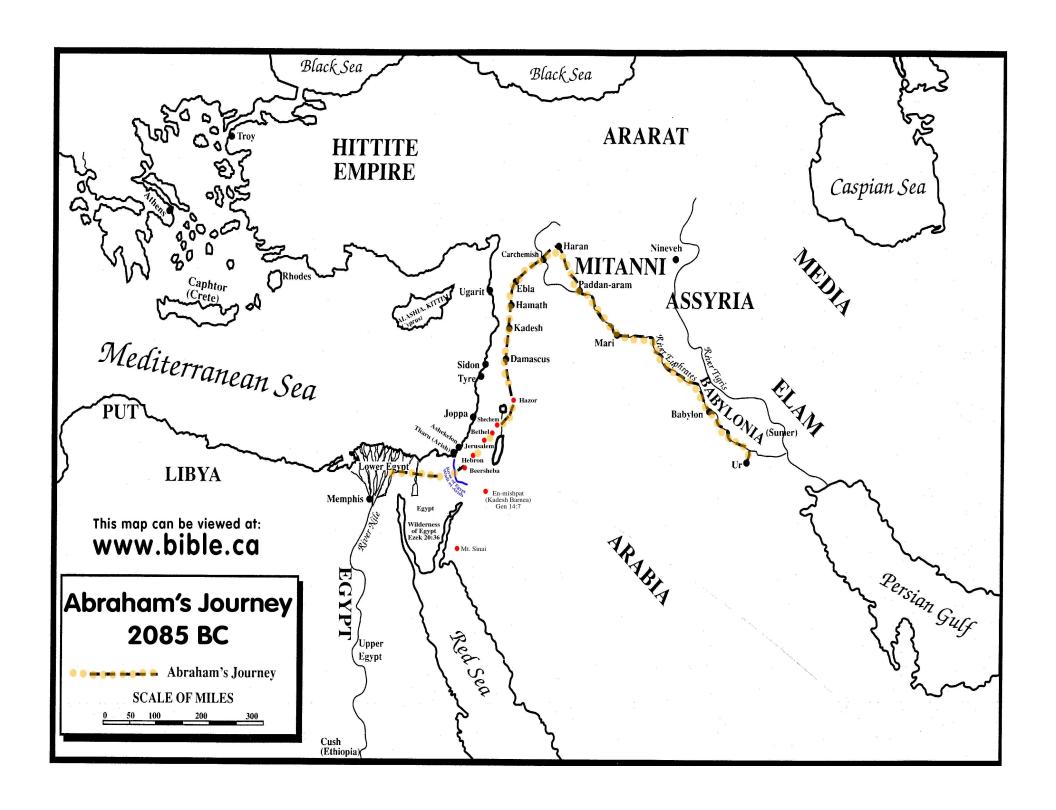
St. George Melkite Greek-Catholic Church

Welcome! The Bible is a collection of books written by many, many authors with stories that span over four thousand years of history. From Genesis to the Book of Revelation, the Bible appears at first glance to be a random compilation of stories and sayings, but, through the eyes of faith we can begin to discern the continuity of one story orchestrated by one Divine Author in which mankind is invited to participate. Over the next six weeks we will attempt to enter into that story and begin to see it and experience it from the inside so as to discover the salvific plan of our Heavenly Father. I encourage you to commit yourself to this six-week study, to read the stories of the bible in between classes and beginto make the Bible your own book.

F. Heyelian

Outline of the Bible Sebastian Carnazzo

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Early History	Patriarchs	From Egypt to Sinai	Wandering in the Desert	Conquest of Canaan	Judges	United Kingdom of Israel		Divided Kingdom Judah and Israel		Babylonian Exile	Return from Exile and Rebuilding of the Temple	Rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem	Maccabean Revolt	Inter- testament Period	Jesus' Life and Ministry	Early Church
Adam Noah	Abraham Isaac Jacob	1	Moses Aaron	Joshua	Gideon Samson	Sam Sar Dav	ul	Solomon	Jeroboam Rehoboam	Daniel	Ezra	Nehemiah	Judas Maccabeus		Jesus and Apostles	Peter Paul
G	enesis	Exodus	Numbers	Joshua	Judges	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings	(70 yrs)	Ezra	Nehemiah	1 Maccabees	(100 yrs)	Luke	Acts
							1 Chron		hron	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		0
	Job	Levi	ticus Deutero	nomy	Ruth		Psalms	Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon	Prophets of Israel Hosea Amos Prophets of Judah Habakkuk Isaiah Jeremiah Lament. Joel Micah Zephaniah Prophets of Assyria Jonah Nahum Prophet of Edom Obadiah	Exilic Prophets Ezekiel Daniel Baruch Exilic Narratives Tobit Esther	Post-exilic Prophets Haggai Zechariah	The last OT Prophet Malachi Post-exilic Narrative Judith	2 Maccabees Sirach Wisdom		Matthew Mark John	Pautine Epistles Rom 1, 2 Cor Gal Eph Phil Col 1, 2 Thes 1, 2 Tim Titus Philem Heb Cathotic Epistles James 1 Pet 2 Pet 1 Jn 2 Jn 3 Jn Jude Revelation



Introduction & Tools
What mistake did the disciples on the road to Emmaus make when considering the person of Jesus and his passion?
How can we be sure not to make this mistake?
What tools can be helpful when reading our Bibles?
Are we a "people of the book?"
How do Catholics and Protestants tend to know the Bible differently?
What problem do Catholic face when trying to read the Bible as one book?
Which parts / books of the Bible tend to be the most difficult to read?
What is the difference in reading the Bible "literally" and reading "literalistically"?
What is the "big picture" or one story of the Bible that ties is together? What is the key to unlocking the story line from book to book?
NOTES:

Adam & Eve / Garden of Eden Themes:
1—
2—
3—
4—
5—
6—
Why are these themes important?
Which theme / themes above are the most important?
Why does the study of salvation history interest us?
NOTES:

Cain & Abel, Seth, Enoch & Noah
How do the genealogies of Cain & Seth compare?
What literary device does the author use is structuring the genealogies of Gen. 4 & 5?
What key phase shows the difference between the off-spring of Cain and that of Seth (see. Gen. 4:17 & 4:26)?
What does Moses mean when he writes about Enoch that God "took him?" What biblical text in the NT gives the meaning of this event?
What commonly used phrase identifies Noah's relationship with God in Genesis 6?
What is the background motif used to tell the story of the flood? What are some indicators of this background theme?
Noah is a type of which figure that came before him?
How are Adam and Noah related?
NOTES:

Noah & Sons
Who are the three sons of Noah?
Which son is oldest?
How many people were saved in the flood?
Which NT author refers to the number of people saved in the flood and why is it important?
What OT text helps us understand the sin of Ham?
Why would Ham want to commit this kind of sin?
What does the name "Shem" mean?
What is different about the genealogy of Genesis 10? Why?
In Gen. 11 we meet Abram (Abraham). Why is the genealogy of Abram important?
NOTES:

Israel & his 12 sons
How does the Bible show us the sin of Rebekah?
How does the Bible show us the sin of Jacob?
What the two-fold significance of Jacob wrestling with "God" on the way to meet Esau in Gen. 32?
Which of Israel's 12 sons did not receive the blessing to become head of the family? Why?
Why would Rueben commit such a sin as is described in Gen. 35:22?
Who else in the Bible committed this kind of sin?
Which of Israel's 12 sons did receive the special blessing to become the priest / king of the family of God?
What two Biblical figures is Joseph a type or foreshadowing of? Why?
Why do we lose the story of the Patriarchs at the end of Genesis and beginning of Exodus?
NOTES:

Moses & the Exodus
What was the purpose of the 10 plagues?
How was the 1st born worshiped in Egypt?
What tribe was Moses from?
Why is the head of the family of Israel not in the story during the Exodus?
How long did it take the Israelites to travel from Egypt to Sinai? From Sinai to the promised land?
Why did the Levites become the priests of Israel? Who were the priests before the Levites?
Which two "spies" gave a good report to the people of Israel regarding the land of promise?
Why did the wandering in the desert last for 40 years?
How does the book of Deuteronomy fit into the story of salvation?
NOTES:

Joshua & the Judges
What was the name of the harlot who help the spies when they were in Jericho? Who did she marry?
Who led the people into the promised land after Moses died?
Who did Joshua first meet when he tried to enter the promised land? Why?
What was the main problem that the Israelites faced when they came into the land?
What is the main theme and problem during the time of the Judges? Give biblical citation for this.
Who is at fault for the problem of Judges 2:6 –10?
When is Jerusalem finally conquered? Why is this important in the narrative of the Kings?
What tribe was Naomi's husband from? Why is this important in the book of Ruth?
Why do we get the genealogy of Ruth 4:18—22 at this point in the story?
NOTES:

Samuel , Saul & David
Who was Samuel's mother? Why is she important when reading the NT?
What is the problem that Samuel encounters with the people of God? Give biblical reference.
What tribe is David from? Why is this important?
What kind of person was David before being ordained as king?
What other book of the Bible is attributed to David?
Why is 2 Sam 7:1—17 so important to the story of salvation and to the expectation of people after the Babylonian exile?
Who is the "son of David?" Why is this title important to the identity of Jesus?
How as Solomon ordained King? Give biblical reference?
Why is this important to understand Jesus' entrance into Jerusalem?
NOTES:

Solomon & the Divided Kingdom
What books of the Bible are attributed to King Solomon?
What is the greatest accomplishment of Solomon? How does this help us understand what great work Jesus is going to accomplish?
What major three sins did Solomon commit? What other biblical text is important to understanding these particular sins?
What was the name of Solomon's son? What terrible deed his he known for?
What was the name of the leader who rose up to become king of the Northern tribes of Israel? Where did he live prior to becoming king?
During the time of the divided kingdom, what name is used to identify the north and what name identified the south?
What city became the capital of the northern kingdom?
Why were the prophets sent by God during this time?
What does it mean to say that the prophets often embodied their message? Give a biblical example with reference.
NOTES:

Fall of the Kingdom
What empire attacked Israel and conquered it?
How many foreign nations were brought into the north to repopulate it? Why is this important when reading John 4?
When you are reading the writings of the prophets, what should you read first?
Which king's of Judah were righteous?
What was the problem that King Josiah discovered?
Why are the people of God often called a harlot in the Bible?
What empire conquered the Kingdom of Judah?
Which prophet was taken in chains from Jerusalem and then released and returned? Which books of the Bible did he write?
According to the prophets, how many years would Judah remain in exile in Babylon?
NOTES:

Return from Exile
Which empire rose up and conquered the Babylonian empire?
Which two historical books tells us about the return from Babylon?
Which prophets are helpful in understanding this time period?
What was the major issue / sin of the people at the time of the return from Babylon?
Who was the last prophet sent to the people before the coming of the Messiah?
How does the book of 1 Maccabees fit into the story of the people of God?
What does the phrase "On that day" refer to?
Besides not rebuilding the temple, what great problem faced the people after their return from Babylon? See 2 Sam 7
Where in the NT is Malachi 4:6 quoted? Who is the fulfillment of this prophesy?
NOTES:

The Genealogy of Jesus
Can you identify most of the people in the genealogy and what they are known for?
Which people do you not know and why?
What are the 4 or five major time periods in the story of salvation history?
What people in the genealogy mark turning points in story of salvation history?
Why is Zerubbabel important?
What is critically important about Matthew's genealogy from vs. 13—16?
What tribe is Joseph from? Why is this important?
Why is the name "Emmanuel" important in Matt. 1:23?
How is this name important in the context of salvation history going back to the Garden of Eden?
NOTES: