

# ONE *Single* STORY

The Bible is a compilation of 66 books. Each book has an overarching theme. Multiple stories and texts in each book point to an attribute of God. When these themes are recognized, they help us understand the message of that book better. It also allows us to see how One Single Story is woven from beginning to end. Ultimately, each theme will enable us to understand Jesus and why He came.

One Single Story is a ministry of Open Door Church based in Edenton, North Carolina. Thank you for joining us on this journey through One Single Story. We supplement the reading with podcasts on the themes of the Bible, available wherever you listen to podcasts. For more on One Single Story, visit [OneSingleStory.com](http://OneSingleStory.com).

## **Genesis – Beginnings**

Genesis is the “book of beginnings.” Creation is the first beginning we encounter, but there are many other beginnings throughout the Book of Genesis. Adam and Eve had a new beginning after the death of Abel. Noah and his family had a new beginning following the flood. Abram had a new beginning when he started for the Promised Land, and he and Sarah have a new beginning with a son in their old age. Joseph has many beginnings, from slavery to leadership, to prison, to the palace. The book of Genesis ends with Joseph’s family having a new beginning in Egypt. As you begin the year, think about the opportunities for beginnings in your life. Allow the reading this week to ignite the beginning of your best year.

[Genesis 1](#)

[Genesis 4](#)

[Genesis 8](#)

[Genesis 9:1-17](#)

[Genesis 12:1-9](#)

[Genesis 21:1-7](#)

[Genesis 45](#)

## **Exodus – Deliverance**

Exodus is a book of deliverance. The book begins with the story of the Israelites in bondage and the birth of a deliverer, Moses, who escapes death as an infant. God delivers the Israelites from Egyptian slavery through the baptism of the Red Sea. In chapter 15, we find a song of deliverance sung by Moses and the children of Israel. God gave the law to allow the people to live in freedom and celebrations to remember their deliverance.

[Exodus 2:1-10](#)

[Exodus 6:1-13](#)

[Exodus 12](#)

[Exodus 14:15-31](#)

[Exodus 15:1-21](#)

[Exodus 20:1-21](#)

[Exodus 40](#)



## **Leviticus – Holiness**

Leviticus is a book of purity and holiness. We begin to see God's desire for His people is to pursue holiness, not just happiness. The word holy is used 91 times in Leviticus. Other words associated with cleansing and uncleanness number even more. We hear God say, "be holy because I am holy" in Leviticus 11. In Leviticus, we learn about holiness through a holy God; a holy priesthood; a holy people; a holy land; and a holy Savior.

[Leviticus 1](#)

[Leviticus 5:1-13](#)

[Leviticus 8](#)

[Leviticus 10:1-7](#)

[Leviticus 16](#)

[Leviticus 19](#)

[Leviticus 23](#)

## **Numbers – Perseverance**

In Numbers, the author reminds us that we have a God of faithfulness and perseverance. The people are given order and direction. People complain and turn their backs on God, but God is always faithful to them. Through all of the difficulties of the wilderness wanderings, God sustained and kept the children of Israel.

[Numbers 6](#)

[Numbers 9](#)

[Numbers 10:11-36](#)

[Numbers 13](#)

[Numbers 21](#)

[Numbers 24](#)

[Numbers 33](#)

## **Deuteronomy – Preparation**

The theme of Deuteronomy is preparation. God is preparing the people for an inheritance. Before entering Canaan, we find Moses preparing the people by expounding God's law and preparing a new generation for the promises of God. God gave the people a second chance, and Moses did not want them to make the same mistakes his generation had made. Through a series of speeches, Moses prepares the people for the inheritance they will receive.

[Deuteronomy 1](#)

[Deuteronomy 4:1-40](#)

[Deuteronomy 6](#)

[Deuteronomy 7](#)

[Deuteronomy 8](#)

[Deuteronomy 11:8-32](#)

[Deuteronomy 28](#)



## **Joshua – Victory**

In Joshua, we see the themes of victory and conquest. Joshua leads the Israelites to victory as they conquer Canaan. This was a new beginning for the people of Israel. Though they had received a promise, there were battles to fight to obtain victory. It is very much like our lives today. We have been promised a victorious life, but we have not been promised a battle-free life.

[Joshua 1](#)

[Joshua 4](#)

[Joshua 6](#)

[Joshua 11](#)

[Joshua 13](#)

[Joshua 14](#)

[Joshua 22](#)

## **Judges – Reconciliation**

When we get to Judges, we see the stark contrast between obedience and disobedience, deterioration and deliverance. Judges is an overview of the people learning to follow new leaders. The spiritual condition of Israel decayed when a new generation took over. They had served the Lord through the lifetime of Joshua and the leaders who outlived him. Israel found themselves apathetic, moving into apostasy.

[Judges 2:10-23](#)

[Judges 4](#)

[Judges 6](#)

[Judges 9:22-57](#)

[Judges 11](#)

[Judges 13](#)

[Judges 16](#)

## **Ruth – Redemption**

Ruth is a beautiful story of redemption. God gave us the freedom to choose, but there are consequences to those choices. The choices of Elimelech at the beginning of the book stand in stark contrast to the choices by Ruth for the balance of the book. Redemption is available to all. We must choose to take the path that leads to redemption.

[Ruth 1:1-5](#)

[Ruth 1:6-22](#)

[Ruth 2:1-13](#)

[Ruth 2:14-23](#)

[Ruth 3](#)

[Ruth 4:1-12](#)

[Ruth 4:13-22](#)



## **1 Samuel – Transitions**

1 Samuel is a book of transition. Though God had made it clear he was the King, the people continued to insist on an earthly king. God grants their wish, and Saul becomes king. The transition from God-appointed leaders to a family lineage of leaders becomes part of the salvation story of the Bible. The Messiah will eventually come through the line of King David.

[1 Samuel 1](#)

[1 Samuel 3](#)

[1 Samuel 8](#)

[1 Samuel 10](#)

[1 Samuel 12](#)

[1 Samuel 16](#)

[1 Samuel 31](#)

## **2 Samuel – Unity**

2 Samuel tells us the story of unification and restoration. Saul is dead, and David is king. David will eventually lead to Jesus. Under David's reign, the nation of Israel was unified and restored. He is not only a king but also their shepherd and spiritual leader. David is not without sin, but we find him restored in his relationship with God each time. God is always seeking restoration and unification in our lives.

[2 Samuel 2:1-7](#)

[2 Samuel 5](#)

[2 Samuel 6:1-15](#)

[2 Samuel 7](#)

[2 Samuel 15](#)

[2 Samuel 18](#)

[2 Samuel 22](#)

## **1 Kings – Disruption**

In 1 Kings, we see how irresponsibility leads to disruption for the nation of Israel. David's reign ends, and Solomon becomes king. Solomon is called a man of peace and considered wise. But we also see much irresponsibility that will lead to years of disruption in the nation of Israel. Eventually, this will lead to Judah and Israel being destroyed and divided again. Irresponsibility leads to trouble in our personal lives as well.

[1 Kings 1](#)

[1 Kings 2:13-46](#)

[1 Kings 11](#)

[1 Kings 13](#)

[1 Kings 18](#)

[1 Kings 19](#)

[1 Kings 22](#)



## **2 Kings – Leadership**

In 2 Kings, we begin to see the disbursement of God's judgment on Israel and Judah. We are introduced to Elisha and his ministry. His prophecies start to come true as the people are judged for the evil they are committing. We find the fall of Samaria and the captivity of Judah as part of the judgment against these people. Second Kings reminds us that what we worship influences what we become.

[2 Kings 2](#)

[2 Kings 4:8-37](#)

[2 Kings 7](#)

[2 Kings 9](#)

[2 Kings 12](#)

[2 Kings 18:1-12](#)

[2 Kings 25](#)

## **1 Chronicles – Spiritual Heritage**

1 Chronicles offers us the spiritual history of the nation of Israel. It traces Israel's family tree and the establishment of David's dynasty. First and Second Chronicles are among the last penned words of the Old Testament. The writer looks through the records of Israel and shares God's plan from beginning to end. David's willingness to follow the will of God affected his generation and generations to come. We are a part of the spiritual family tree through David.

[1 Chronicles 1](#)

[1 Chronicles 10](#)

[1 Chronicles 11](#)

[1 Chronicles 13](#)

[1 Chronicles 17](#)

[1 Chronicles 18](#)

[1 Chronicles 28](#)

## **2 Chronicles – Covenant**

In 2 Chronicles, we begin to see more about the spiritual heritage of Israel. We learn about the great temple and its destruction. The two books of Chronicles share the history of the united kingdom of Israel and then the kingdom of Judah from a priestly perspective. These are not just books of history, but they contain significant theology, especially showing the faithfulness of God in keeping His covenant. When you open the Book of Matthew, you find many of these ungodly kings listed in the heritage of Jesus. It is just a reminder that God keeps His covenant promises.

[2 Chronicles 1](#)

[2 Chronicles 6](#)

[2 Chronicles 7](#)

[2 Chronicles 9](#)

[2 Chronicles 14](#)

[2 Chronicles 24](#)

[2 Chronicles 26](#)



## **Ezra – God of the Temple – Restoration**

The book of Ezra is a historical account of the restoration of the Israelites after their exile from Jerusalem. Ezra recorded the names of nearly 50,000 Jews who left captivity in Babylon for responsibility in Jerusalem. The book's central theme is that God can restore anything lost or destroyed, including the nation and its people. It shows how God gave hope and faith to those in despair. Through divine intervention, He led them back to their homeland and reunited them with their families. Ezra teaches us hope, faith, and resilience in times of difficulty.

[Ezra 1](#)

[Ezra 3](#)

[Ezra 4](#)

[Ezra 6](#)

[Ezra 7](#)

[Ezra 9](#)

[Ezra 10](#)

## **Nehemiah – God of the Wall – Reconstruction**

The book of Nehemiah is about the reconstruction of Jerusalem and its walls after exile. It records how Nehemiah, a cupbearer to the King of Persia, was sorrowful at hearing of his people's desperate state. He then set out to rebuild the city and its walls by uniting the Jewish exiles who had returned home. The overarching theme is that God can bring renewal from destruction if we put our faith in Him and take action. Nehemiah restored hope to his people through inspiring leadership resulting in the reconstruction of their homeland.

[Nehemiah 1](#)

[Nehemiah 2](#)

[Nehemiah 3](#)

[Nehemiah 4](#)

[Nehemiah 5](#)

[Nehemiah 8](#)

[Nehemiah 9](#)

## **Esther – Preservation**

The book of Esther tells how a young Jewish woman named Esther rose to power as queen of Persia, becoming a heroine for her people by saving them from extermination. The book's theme is the preservation of God's people—that even when our faith and identity are threatened, God will provide a way for us to be saved by His divine intervention. Through Esther's courage and reliance on God's hand, she could foil the plans of evil men who sought to destroy her people.

[Esther 1](#)

[Esther 2](#)

[Esther 3](#)

[Esther 4](#)

[Esther 5](#)

[Esther 6](#)

[Esther 7](#)



## **Job – Blessings Through Sufferings**

The book of Job is about a man's journey through immense suffering and, ultimately, how God blessed him in the end. Job was a righteous and prosperous man who was tested by having all his earthly possessions stripped away and enduring painful physical afflictions. Throughout his trials, he maintained faith that God would restore His blessings to him if he remained steadfast. Ultimately, with God's help, Job overcame his suffering and received more blessings than before. The overarching theme is that while we may experience periods of intense suffering, our faith in God will bring us more blessings.

[Job 1](#)

[Job 2](#)

[Job 7](#)

[Job 9](#)

[Job 10](#)

[Job 38](#)

[Job 42](#)

## **Psalms – Praise**

The book of Psalms is a collection of 150 poetic songs and prayers written by King David and others. Its themes are many, but the overarching theme is praise to God for His mercies and wonders in creation. The Psalms also remind us that, no matter what our current circumstances may be, God will restore justice and bring salvation to His faithful people. As we sing praises and offer thanksgiving to God, we are reminded that He is with us in all situations if we continue to trust Him.

[Psalm 5](#)

[Psalm 16](#)

[Psalm 27](#)

[Psalm 34](#)

[Psalm 100](#)

[Psalm 103](#)

[Psalm 111](#)

## **Proverbs – Practical Wisdom**

The book of Proverbs is a collection of wise sayings and ethical teachings from King Solomon and other writers. Its theme is practical wisdom to help us live an effective and meaningful life. Proverbs teach that we should be proactive, think before we act, learn from our mistakes, value the people in our lives, be honest, and use common sense in decision-making. Living according to these principles allows us to develop character and practical discernment to navigate life's challenges.

[Proverbs 1](#)

[Proverbs 2](#)

[Proverbs 13](#)

[Proverbs 17](#)

[Proverbs 18](#)

[Proverbs 19](#)

[Proverbs 25](#)



## **Ecclesiastes – All is Vanity Apart from God**

The book of Ecclesiastes is a reflection by King Solomon on the vanity of life without true purpose. He talks about how all the labor and wealth accumulated in this world will ultimately be left behind when we die. Despite the pleasures and vanity surrounding us, Solomon reminds us that only what we do for God will last and bring us peace in life and beyond. According to Solomon, our lives can only find true meaning when we strive for wisdom, righteousness, and reverence for God as our ultimate goal.

[Ecclesiastes 2](#)

[Ecclesiastes 3](#)

[Ecclesiastes 5](#)

[Ecclesiastes 7](#)

[Ecclesiastes 9](#)

[Ecclesiastes 11](#)

[Ecclesiastes 12](#)

## **Song of Solomon – Love and Marriage**

The Song of Solomon is about the power and beauty of love and its importance in a successful marriage. King Solomon examines love from various angles in this book and advises us to experience it fully. He celebrates the joys of physical attraction, the strength of marital commitment, and the satisfaction that comes when we appreciate our beloved's qualities. Love is portrayed as being mutual and passionate but also respectful. Ultimately, it is presented as an essential element for lasting happiness in a committed relationship.

[Song of Solomon 1](#)

[Song of Solomon 2-3:1-5](#)

[Song of Solomon 3:6-11, 4](#)

[Song of Solomon 5](#)

[Song of Solomon 6](#)

[Song of Solomon 7](#)

[Song of Solomon 8](#)

## **Isaiah – Salvation**

Isaiah is filled with prophecies from the prophet Isaiah about the coming deliverance and salvation of all people. The book discusses judgment, justice, and hope for future generations. It also looks at what will happen when God brings his kingdom to earth. Through his words, Isaiah encourages us to stay faithful to God's plan and remain obedient to Him despite the hardships we may face in life. Ultimately, it encourages those who follow God; they will be rewarded with everlasting joy and peace.

[Isaiah 1:1-20](#)

[Isaiah 2:1-4](#)

[Isaiah 4](#)

[Isaiah 6](#)

[Isaiah 42:1-16](#)

[Isaiah 43:1-13](#)

[Isaiah 53](#)





## **Jeremiah – Judgment**

The book of Jeremiah is an expression of God's judgment on the people living in ancient Judah. In it, God warns His people that they must repent and turn to Him or face destruction. Jeremiah urges them to humble themselves before God and follow His law to find deliverance from the coming judgment. At its core, the book of Jeremiah is a reminder that we all must answer for our actions and that repentance is essential if we want to avoid disaster.

[Jeremiah 9:1-16](#)

[Jeremiah 9:17-26](#)

[Jeremiah 12](#)

[Jeremiah 13:15-27](#)

[Jeremiah 14:11-22](#)

[Jeremiah 16:14-21](#)

[Jeremiah 17:5-14](#)

## **Lamentations – Lament**

The book of Lamentations is a mournful chronicle of the destruction and suffering caused by God's judgment on the people of Judah. Written by Jeremiah, it is a heartfelt plea for God to hear his cries and to restore them from their suffering. The poem paints an image of despair, reflecting grief and loss at the horrors that His people had endured. It serves as a warning for those who do not heed God's warnings and a reminder that He does not forget about us when we are in pain and still hears our prayers for restoration.

[Lamentations 1](#)

[Lamentations 2](#)

[Lamentations 3:1-24](#)

[Lamentations 3:25-51](#)

[Lamentations 3:52-66](#)

[Lamentations 4](#)

[Lamentations 5](#)

## **Ezekiel – The Glory of the Lord**

The book of Ezekiel is full of visions and prophecies, giving a unique insight into the glory of God. It begins with Ezekiel's call to be a prophet in Jerusalem and culminates with a vision of a new temple, symbolizing a restored relationship between God and His people. Throughout the book, Ezekiel expresses his awe at his visions and praises God for His might and goodness. The book speaks to us today as a reminder of how majestic and powerful our God is.

[Ezekiel 2](#)

[Ezekiel 3](#)

[Ezekiel 5](#)

[Ezekiel 8](#)

[Ezekiel 11](#)

[Ezekiel 34](#)

[Ezekiel 36:16-38](#)



## **Daniel – The Sovereignty of God**

The book of Daniel tells the story of a righteous man who stands firm in his faith despite intense persecution. Through visions and dreams, Daniel is given insight into the sovereignty of God. He sees God's power and absolute control over His people's lives and their world. It reminds all readers that, no matter what life brings them, God has a plan and can be trusted to carry it out. Daniel serves as an example of courage and faithfulness in the face of impossible circumstances.

[Daniel 1](#)

[Daniel 2](#)

[Daniel 3](#)

[Daniel 4](#)

[Daniel 9](#)

[Daniel 10](#)

[Daniel 12](#)

## **Hosea – Unfaithfulness**

The book of Hosea is a prophetic book in the Bible that revolves around the theme of unfaithfulness. Hosea, a prophet of God, is called to marry a prostitute, Gomer, to demonstrate how Israel has been unfaithful to God by worshiping false idols. Hosea uses his personal experience with Gomer to illustrate Israel's unfaithfulness to God over the years. Despite Israel's disloyalty, God still loves them and offers His mercy and forgiveness if they repent and return to Him with sincerity. The book serves as a reminder of the consequences of unfaithfulness towards God, but also of His unconditional love and faithfulness towards His people.

[Hosea 1](#)

[Hosea 3, 4](#)

[Hosea 6](#)

[Hosea 10](#)

[Hosea 11](#)

[Hosea 12](#)

[Hosea 14](#)

## **Joel – The Day of the Lord**

The book of Joel in the Bible discusses the theme of the day of the Lord, which speaks of judgment and salvation. Joel describes the Lord's wrath upon the people of Judah due to their disobedience and sinfulness. The Lord used locusts and drought to discipline the people, but Joel pointed to an even greater judgment that was yet to come. This judgment would involve wars, famine, and destruction of the land, but it would ultimately lead to salvation and hope for those who turned to the Lord. Joel reminds us that we are accountable for our actions and that we should repent and turn to the Lord if we want to avoid judgment and receive His grace.

[Joel 1:1-13](#)

[Joel 1:14-20](#)

[Joel 2:1-11](#)

[Joel 2:12-22](#)

[Joel 2:23-32](#)

[Joel 3:1-16](#)

[Joel 3:17-21](#)



## **Amos – Judgment**

The book of Amos is centered around God's judgment on the nation of Israel and the surrounding nations. Throughout the book, Amos prophesies against the social injustice, materialism, and religious hypocrisy that was prevalent in Israel during his time. He confronts the wealthy and powerful of the nation, accusing them of oppressing the poor and widows, and neglecting to care for those in need. Amos highlights the fact that true faith demands a life of justice, righteousness and mercy. While judgment is pronounced upon the nation, there is still hope for repentance and reconciliation with God. The overarching message of the book is a reminder that God hates injustice, and that our ethical choices have a direct impact on how God responds to our nations and us.

[Amos 2:4-16](#)

[Amos 3:1-15](#)

[Amos 4:1-13](#)

[Amos 5:4-24](#)

[Amos 6](#)

[Amos 7:1-8](#)

[Amos 9](#)

## **Obadiah – Righteous Judgment**

The book of Obadiah is a prophetic message of God's righteous judgment against the nation of Edom. Edom had opposed and attacked their own family of Jacob, and refused to help them in their time of need. The book reveals how the Edomites would suffer for their actions, and how the Lord would restore His people. While it speaks to a specific incident, the overarching message of the book is that God always judges people and nations equitably, rewarding those who are righteous and punishing those who are wicked.

[Obadiah 1](#)

[Genesis 25:19-32; 27:41-42](#)

[Obadiah 1](#)

[Genesis 36:1-43](#)

[Obadiah 1](#)

[Jeremiah 49:7-22; Ezekiel 25:12-14](#)

[Obadiah 1](#)

## **Jonah – Compassion and Grace**

The book of Jonah is a story of compassion and grace, where God calls Jonah to proclaim His message to the people of Nineveh, a city known for its wickedness. Jonah tries to avoid his duty by boarding a ship to Tarshish, but God sends a storm that threatens the ship and its crew. After being thrown overboard and swallowed by a whale, Jonah repents and is delivered to Nineveh to deliver God's message. To Jonah's surprise, the people of Nineveh repent of their sins and turn to God to receive forgiveness, thus showing God's compassionate and gracious nature to all. The story of Jonah serves as a reminder that no matter how far we may stray from God, His grace and compassion are always available to those who turn to Him.

[Jonah 1](#)

[Jonah 2](#)

[Jonah 3](#)

[Jonah 4](#)

[Matthew 12:38-42](#)

[Psalm 86](#)

[Psalm 4](#)



## **Micah – Righteous Judgment and Future Restoration**

The book of Micah is a prophetic book in the Bible that centers around the themes of righteous judgment and future restoration. The book is named after the prophet Micah, who speaks out against social injustices and warns of impending judgment on the people of Judah. Micah reminded the people of their obligations to God's law, and that their failure to follow it would result in the destruction of their nation. Despite the judgment, Micah also provides hope that God will restore a remnant of faithful people and that Jerusalem will be rebuilt. The book of Micah teaches that God is a just God and that righteous judgment for sin will come, but also provides hope for future restoration for those who remain faithful.

[Micah 1–2:11](#)

[Micah 2:12–13](#)

[Micah 3:1–12](#)

[Micah 4–5:15](#)

[Micah 6:1–7:6](#)

[Micah 7:7–20](#)

[Micah 5:2, Matthew 1:18-2:12](#)

## **Nahum – Wrath and Consolation**

The book of Nahum is a minor prophet's powerful prophecy about the wrath of God against the wicked city of Nineveh, an enemy of Israel. Nahum describes vividly how God's wrath will be poured out upon the city, as punishment for its destructive and savage behavior. The prophecy is a form of consolation for Judah, as God promises to deliver them from their oppressors. The book offers hope for those who trust in God's ultimate justice and is a reminder that God's wrath and judgment will one day come to all those who oppose His kingdom. However, it also offers consolation to those who choose to follow His righteous path.

[2 Kings 17](#)

[Nahum 1:1-11](#)

[Nahum 1:12-15](#)

[Nahum 2](#)

[Nahum 3](#)

[Psalm 6](#)

[Romans 12:9-21](#)

## **Habakkuk – Trusting a Sovereign God**

The book of Habakkuk is a dialogue between the prophet Habakkuk and God. Habakkuk lived during a time of injustice and violence among the people of Judah, and he struggles to understand why God seems inactive in the face of such evil. In his conversation with God, Habakkuk ultimately comes to trust in God's sovereignty and depend on Him entirely. Habakkuk shows us that even in moments of great confusion and fear, we can find solace in God's sovereignty and trust Him to be ever-present and all-knowing.

[2 Kings 23:36-24:7](#)

[Habakkuk 1:1-11](#)

[Habakkuk 1:12-2](#)

[Habakkuk 3](#)

[Psalm 18](#)

[Psalm 68](#)

[Psalm 77](#)



## **Zephaniah – The Great Day of The Lord**

The book of Zephaniah is a prophetic book in the Bible that forewarns the people of Judah of God's judgment, commonly referred to as the Great Day of the Lord. Zephaniah proclaims that God will visit severe punishment upon His people because of their sinful ways. The prophet's message is to urge the people to repent of their sins and turn back to God. But he also promises that if they do so, God will restore them and make His blessings known to them. The overall theme of the book is the consequences of turning away from God's will and the hope for redemption that comes through repentance.

[Zephaniah 1:2-2:3](#)

[Zephaniah 2:4-15](#)

[Zephaniah 3:1-8](#)

[Zephaniah 3:9-20](#)

[Psalm 69](#)

[Psalm 109](#)

[Matthew 23](#)

## **Haggai – Renewal and Rebuilding**

The book of Haggai is a short prophetic book in the Old Testament that highlights the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem after the Israelites returned from exile in Babylon. The prophet Haggai encouraged the people to focus on the task of rebuilding God's temple rather than on their own comfort and building their own homes. Through his prophetic ministry, Haggai motivated the people to renew their commitment to serving God and to work together to rebuild the temple. The overarching theme of the book is the importance of putting the things of God first and to do His work, rather than seeking personal comfort and gain. Haggai's message highlights for us the importance of renewing our spiritual commitment to God and living out His purposes in our lives.

[Ezra 4](#)

[Haggai 1](#)

[Haggai 2:1-9](#)

[Haggai 2:10-23](#)

[Psalm 51](#)

[Psalm 116](#)

[Ezra 6](#)



## **Zechariah – Deliverance**

The book of Zechariah is a collection of prophecies, visions and messages from God delivered through the prophet Zechariah, who exhorts the returnees to rebuild both the temple and the nation of Judah. The main theme of the book is the coming deliverance of God's people. The book of Zechariah reminds its readers that God is fully capable of delivering His people from their struggles and that He will faithfully stand by to fulfill His promises. From Zechariah's visions of a restored Jerusalem to his pronouncements of God's wrath against Israel's enemies, the book inspires hope and confidence in the present and in the future, an assurance in God's ultimate triumph over evil.

[Zechariah 3](#)

[Zechariah 7](#)

[Zechariah 8](#)

[Zechariah 9:9-17](#)

[Zechariah 10-11:3](#)

[Zechariah 13:1-6](#)

[Zechariah 14](#)

## **Malachi – Sincere Worship**

The book of Malachi is a prophetic book in the Old Testament that emphasizes the importance of sincere worship towards God. Written by the prophet Malachi, it was a message to the Jewish people in the post-exilic period. Malachi challenges the people about their pattern of insincere worship by using rhetorical questions to compel them to reflect on their attitudes and behavior towards God. He warns of judgment against those who offered God defiled sacrifices and those who broke their covenant agreement with God. Malachi emphasizes the importance of obedience to God and putting Him first above all else, including material possessions. The book of Malachi serves as a reminder of the continual need for heartfelt repentance and sincere worship towards God in order to maintain a right relationship with Him.

[Malachi 1:1-5](#)

[Malachi 1:6-2:9](#)

[Malachi 2:10-16](#)

[Malachi 2:17-3:5](#)

[Malachi 3:6-12](#)

[Malachi 3:13-18](#)

[Malachi 4](#)



## **Matthew - The Kingdom of God**

The Book of Matthew is one of the four Gospels in the New Testament. It focuses on Jesus' teachings regarding the Kingdom of God, a central theme throughout the book. In this book, Jesus emphasizes several points about God's kingdom, such as its nature is spiritual rather than physical, it is accessible to all who believe and follow His teachings, and it is a blessing to those who accept it. The book also emphasizes repentance and forgiveness's importance in entering God's kingdom. The Book of Matthew is an important source of inspiration for modern-day Christians who seek to live according to His teachings. Additionally, it guides how to approach difficult issues and offers insight into the end times. Ultimately, the book is a powerful reminder that God is always with us and that His kingdom is accessible to all who make Him their Lord and Savior.

[Matthew 1](#)

[Matthew 2:13-23](#)

[Matthew 4:1-17](#)

[Matthew 12:15-21](#)

[Matthew 20:20-28](#)

[Matthew 22:34-46](#)

[Matthew 28:16-20](#)

## **Mark – The Suffering Servant**

The Book of Mark is one of the four Gospels in the New Testament and focuses on Jesus' ministry as a suffering servant. The book begins with Jesus' baptism by John the Baptist, followed by stories of his teaching, healing, and other miracles. This gospel presents Jesus as a humble and obedient servant who loves people and is willing to suffer for them. Mark emphasizes Jesus' authority as a teacher and the importance of faith and obedience in following his teachings.

[Mark 1](#)

[Mark 2](#)

[Mark 8:27-38](#)

[Mark 9:33-37](#)

[Mark 10:35-45](#)

[Mark 14:1-42](#)

[Mark 15:21-39](#)

## **Luke – The Son of Man**

The Book of Luke is one of the four Gospels in the New Testament and focuses on Jesus' teachings, emphasizing love, kindness, and obedience to God's laws. In this book, Jesus exemplifies these traits through parables such as the prodigal son and lost sheep. It describes how Jesus lived as the Son of Man and how we can live a life patterned after His. It is a powerful reminder that true faith involves living by Jesus' example and obeying God's laws.

[Luke 10:30-37](#)

[Luke 12:13-34](#)

[Luke 14:15-23](#)

[Luke 15](#)

[Luke 16:19-31](#)

[Luke 18:1-16](#)

[Luke 19:1-10](#)



## **John – The Son of God**

The Book of John is one of the four Gospels in the New Testament and focuses on Jesus' identity as God and Man. Jesus is presented as the Son of God, sent to Earth to save humanity from sin. This book presents Jesus' miracles as undeniable proof of His divine power and authority. Additionally, His teachings about higher love, forgiveness, and grace emphasize these as essential aspects of Christian belief. The book also stresses the importance of faith in Jesus as the only way to receive eternal life.

[John 1:1-18](#)

[John 2:1-12](#)

[John 8:31-59](#)

[John 10:22-42](#)

[John 11](#)

[John 14](#)

[John 20:1-31](#)

## **Acts – The Power of God**

The Book of Acts is a New Testament book that details the power and authority of God. It begins with Jesus' ascension into Heaven and follows the growth of the early Christian Church, including the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. Throughout the book, we see numerous examples of God's power in action, including miracles and healings. The book also emphasizes the importance of the power of God to help us live a holy life.

[Acts 2](#)

[Acts 7:51-8:3](#)

[Acts 9:1-19](#)

[Acts 10](#)

[Acts 15:1-35](#)

[Acts 21:1-36](#)

[Acts 28:11-30](#)

## **Romans – The Righteousness of God**

The Book of Romans is an essential source of teachings about the righteousness of God. Written by Paul, this book explains how salvation comes through faith in Jesus and not through human achievement or merit. Throughout the book, he discusses how God's grace allows us to be redeemed, regardless of our sins. Additionally, Paul emphasizes the importance of living a holy lifestyle and loving our neighbors.

[Romans 1:1-17](#)

[Romans 3:9-31](#) and [4:20-25](#)

[Romans 6](#)

[Romans 8](#)

[Romans 11:25-36](#)

[Romans 12](#)

[Romans 14](#) and [15:1-13](#)





## **1 Corinthians – Christian Conduct and Holiness**

The Book of 1 Corinthians focuses on Christian conduct and holiness. Apostle Paul emphasizes the importance of living according to God's laws and teachings in this book. He stresses the need for believers to remain holy and above reproach, being an example of love, kindness, mercy, and grace. The book also covers several difficult topics, such as marriage, church discipline, and spiritual gifts.

[1 Corinthians 1:10-31](#)

[1 Corinthians 3:1-8](#)

[1 Corinthians 5:1-13](#)

[1 Corinthians 6:1-8](#)

[1 Corinthians 6:9-20](#)

[1 Corinthians 11:17-34](#)

[1 Corinthians 12:1-31](#)

## **2 Corinthians - Generosity and Reconciliation**

The book of 2 Corinthians is a letter written by the apostle Paul to encourage believers to be generous and to seek reconciliation with one another. The book's central theme is generosity and reconciliation, which Paul presents as essential for living out our faith in Christ and promoting unity among believers. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of giving generously to those in need, both within the church and outside of it, and he encourages believers to give cheerfully and without compulsion. Paul also highlights the need for reconciliation between believers divided by conflict or misunderstanding. He urges his readers to forgive one another, to be patient and kind, and to seek to restore broken relationships. Paul also provides instruction for how believers can ensure that they are being generous and reconciling. He encourages them to imitate the example of Christ, who gave His life for us, and to follow the Holy Spirit, who empowers us to love one another and to promote unity. The book of 2 Corinthians reminds us that love, compassion, and forgiveness are the basis for our relationship with God.

[2 Corinthians 1:12-14](#)

[2 Corinthians 3:1-6](#)

[2 Corinthians 4:1-12, 16-18](#)

[2 Corinthians 5:16-21](#)

[2 Corinthians 6:4-10](#)

[2 Corinthians 10:1-10](#)

[2 Corinthians 12:1-10](#)



## **Galatians - Justification**

The Book of Galatians is a New Testament book focused on justification. In it, Apostle Paul stresses the importance of faith in Jesus Christ as the only way to be saved from sin and receive God's grace. He emphasizes that salvation comes through belief in Christ alone, not by following the laws of man. Furthermore, he points out that religious laws do not bind believers, but they should be free to live in faith.

[Galatians 2:15-21](#)

[Galatians 3:1-14](#)

[Galatians 3:15-25](#)

[Galatians 3:26-4:11](#)

[Galatians 5:1-6](#)

[Galatians 5:17-26](#)

[Galatians 6:12-17](#)

## **Ephesians - Unity**

The Book of Ephesians focuses on the theme of unity. It emphasizes that nationality, race, gender, or social class are no longer points of division for believers, but instead, they are united in one body through faith in Jesus Christ. Apostle Paul encourages believers to embrace each other's differences and live in love and harmony. This book emphasizes living in unity and harmony with fellow believers.

[Ephesians 1](#)

[Ephesians 2:1-10](#)

[Ephesians 2:11-22](#)

[Ephesians 3:1-12](#)

[Ephesians 3:14-21](#)

[Ephesians 4:1-16](#)

[Ephesians 4:17-32](#)

## **Philippians – Joy**

The Book of Philippians focuses on the theme of joy. In it, Apostle Paul encourages believers to find joy in every situation, even when experiencing difficulty or suffering. He emphasizes that true joy comes from remaining steadfast in faith and relying on God's peace and strength. Additionally, he highlights the importance of living out our faith with gentleness, gratitude, and humility.

[Philippians 1:3-11](#)

[Philippians 1:12-21](#)

[Philippians 2:1-13](#)

[Philippians 2:14-18](#)

[Philippians 3:4-14](#)

[Philippians 4:4-7](#)

[Philippians 4:10-13](#)



## **Colossians – The Joy-Filled Life**

The Book of Colossians is a letter written by the apostle Paul to the church in Colossae. The book's central theme is the joy-filled life that comes from knowing Christ. Paul emphasizes the sufficiency and supremacy of Christ and encourages the Colossians to put their faith in Him alone. He also reminds them of their new identity in Christ and urges them to live a life that reflects this identity, characterized by love, gratitude, and a desire to please God. Throughout the book, Paul emphasizes the importance of living in a way consistent with our belief in Christ and provides practical advice for how to do so. Ultimately, the book of Colossians teaches us that true joy comes not from our circumstances but from our relationship with Christ, which transforms every aspect of our lives.

[Colossians 1:15-29](#)

[Colossians 2:1-5](#)

[Colossians 2:6-17](#)

[Colossians 2:20-23](#)

[Colossians 3:1-14](#)

[Colossians 3:18-4:1](#)

[Colossians 4:2-6](#)

## **1 Thessalonians - Encouragement and Concern for the Church**

The book of 1 Thessalonians is a letter written by the apostle Paul to the church in Thessalonica. The central theme of the book is encouragement and concern for the church. Paul writes to express his joy and gratitude for the faithfulness of the Thessalonian believers and to encourage them to continue growing in their faith. He also addresses some areas where they need correction and instruction, such as sexual purity and the importance of hard work. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of living in anticipation of Christ's return, and he encourages the Thessalonians to comfort and encourage one another in this hope. Ultimately, the book of 1 Thessalonians teaches us the importance of caring for and supporting our fellow believers and living with an eternal perspective that shapes our priorities and attitudes.

[1 Thessalonians 1:2-10](#)

[1 Thessalonians 2:1-12](#)

[1 Thessalonians 2:13-20](#)

[1 Thessalonians 3](#)

[1 Thessalonians 4:13-18](#)

[1 Thessalonians 5:4-11](#)

[1 Thessalonians 5:12-22](#)



## **2 Thessalonians - Living in Hope**

The book of 2 Thessalonians is a letter written by the apostle Paul to the church in Thessalonica. The central theme of the book is living in hope. Paul writes to address some misunderstandings in the Thessalonian church concerning Christ's return and to encourage them to continue living in the hope of His coming. He reminds them that Christ will return to judge the wicked and to bring salvation to those who have put their faith in Him. He also encourages them to persevere in their faith despite persecution and opposition and live in a way consistent with their belief in Christ. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of holding fast to our hope in Christ and anticipating His return. Ultimately, the book of 2 Thessalonians teaches us the importance of living with an eternal perspective and clinging to our hope in Christ, even amid trials and difficulties.

[2 Thessalonians 1:1-3](#)

[2 Thessalonians 1:5-12](#)

[2 Thessalonians 2:1-2](#)

[2 Thessalonians 2:13-15](#)

[2 Thessalonians 2:16-17](#)

[2 Thessalonians 3:1-4](#)

[2 Thessalonians 3:5](#)

## **1 Timothy - Godliness**

The book of 1 Timothy is a letter written by the apostle Paul to his young protégé and co-worker, Timothy. The central theme of the book is godliness. Paul writes to provide practical guidance for Timothy as he leads the church in Ephesus. He emphasizes the importance of sound doctrine and instructs Timothy in prayer, worship, and leadership. He also addresses issues such as false teachers, the role of women in the church, and the care of widows. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of living a godly life characterized by love, faith, and purity. Ultimately, the book of 1 Timothy teaches us the importance of sound doctrine, godly leadership, and a life lived in accordance with God's will.

[1 Timothy 1:12-20](#)

[1 Timothy 2:1-7](#)

[1 Timothy 2:8-15](#)

[1 Timothy 3:1-16](#)

[1 Timothy 4:1-16](#)

[1 Timothy 5:1-25](#)

[1 Timothy 6:1-21](#)



## **2 Timothy - Endurance**

The Book of 2 Timothy is a letter written by the apostle Paul to Timothy, his beloved co-worker, and protégé. The central theme of the book is endurance. While facing imminent execution, Paul writes from prison to encourage and instruct Timothy in his ministry. He reminds Timothy of the importance of persevering in the face of trials and opposition and remaining steadfast in his faith. He urges Timothy to continue preaching the Gospel boldly, despite the risks and challenges involved. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of entrusting the Gospel to faithful men who can teach others and holding fast to the truth of Scripture. Ultimately, the book of 2 Timothy teaches us the importance of enduring in our faith, even in the face of persecution and hardship and remaining faithful to the Gospel message entrusted to us.

[2 Timothy 1:6-12](#)

[2 Timothy 1:13-18](#)

[2 Timothy 2:1-13](#)

[2 Timothy 2:14-26](#)

[2 Timothy 3:1-11](#)

[2 Timothy 3:12-17](#)

[2 Timothy 4:1-8](#)

## **Titus - Works**

The book of Titus is a letter written by the apostle Paul to his co-worker, Titus, who was a leader in the church on the island of Crete. The main theme of the book is works. Paul writes to instruct Titus in matters of church leadership and to emphasize the importance of good works in the lives of believers. He encourages Titus to appoint elders who are above reproach and who demonstrate a pattern of good works, urging him to instruct the church members to live in a way consistent with sound doctrine. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of living a life characterized by good works, which flow from a heart that the grace of God has transformed. Ultimately, the book of Titus teaches us the importance of demonstrating our faith through our actions and living in a way that brings glory to God.

[Titus 1:1-4](#)

[Titus 1:5-9](#)

[Titus 2:1-5; Philippians 1:27-30](#)

[Titus 2:6-10; Philippians 2:1-5](#)

[Titus 2:11-15](#)

[Titus 3:1-8](#)

[Titus 3:9-11; 2 Corinthians 8:16-24](#)



## **Philemon - Reconciliation and Forgiveness**

The book of Philemon is a letter written by the apostle Paul to Philemon, a Christian slave owner. The central theme of the book is reconciliation and forgiveness. Paul writes to encourage Philemon to forgive his runaway slave, Onesimus, who had become a believer while hiding from his master in Rome. Paul urges Philemon to receive Onesimus back as a brother in Christ rather than as a slave and to show him the same kind of love and mercy he received from God. Throughout the letter, Paul emphasizes the importance of reconciliation and forgiveness in the lives of believers, and he encourages us to follow Christ's example in extending grace and mercy to others. Ultimately, the book of Philemon teaches us the importance of reconciling broken relationships and demonstrating Christ's love and forgiveness to those who have wronged us.

[Philemon 1:4-7](#)

[Philemon 1:8-12](#)

[Philemon 1:13-16](#)

[1 Corinthians 7:20-24](#)

[Philemon 1:17-19](#)

[Philemon 1:20-21](#)

[Philippians 1:20-26](#)

## **Hebrews – The Superiority of Christ**

The book of Hebrews is a letter written to a group of Jewish Christians struggling with their faith. The book's central theme is the superiority of Christ over all other religious systems and figures. The author of Hebrews presents a powerful argument for the superiority of Christ as the final and ultimate High Priest, Sacrifice, and Mediator between God and humanity. He contrasts the old covenant system of the Law, represented by the priesthood and sacrifices of the temple, with the new covenant of grace established through Christ's death and resurrection. Throughout the letter, the author encourages his readers to persevere in their faith, even through difficult circumstances, by keeping their focus on Christ and His finished work. Ultimately, the book of Hebrews teaches us that Jesus Christ is God's ultimate and final revelation and that He alone can provide us with the salvation and hope we so desperately need.

[Hebrews 1:3-6](#)

[Hebrews 2:3-6](#)

[Hebrews 2:12-14](#)

[Hebrews 4:14-16](#)

[Hebrews 5:11-14](#)

[Hebrews 10:22-26](#)

[Hebrews 12:14-17](#)



## **James – Genuine Faith**

The book of James is a letter written by James, the half-brother of Jesus, to Jewish Christians scattered throughout the Roman Empire. The central theme of the book is genuine faith. James urges his readers to live out their faith practically and tangibly rather than merely giving lip service to their beliefs. He emphasizes the importance of good works as evidence of true faith and challenges his readers to demonstrate their faith through deeds of love and mercy toward others. Throughout the letter, James encourages his readers to avoid hypocrisy, control their tongues, care for those in need, and resist the world's temptations. Ultimately, the book of James teaches us the importance of living a life characterized by a genuine and active faith in Jesus Christ, evidenced by our actions and attitudes toward others.

[James 1:13-18](#)

[James 1:19-26](#)

[James 2:5-13](#)

[James 2:14-25](#)

[James 4:1-6](#)

[James 4:7-17](#)

[James 5:7-20](#)

## **1 Peter – Responding to Suffering**

The book of 1 Peter is a letter written by the apostle Peter to encourage believers facing persecution and suffering for their faith. The central theme of the book is responding to suffering. Peter writes to remind his readers of their hope in Christ, even amid trials and difficulties. He encourages them to see their suffering as an opportunity to grow in their faith and to be a witness for Christ to those around them. Throughout the letter, Peter emphasizes the importance of living a holy and obedient life, even in the face of opposition, and he urges his readers to entrust themselves to God's care and protection. Ultimately, the book of 1 Peter teaches us that suffering is a normal part of the Christian life and that our response to it can either strengthen or weaken our faith. We can glorify God even while suffering by trusting in God's sovereignty and grace and persevering in obedience and love.

[1 Peter 1:1-12](#)

[1 Peter 2:1-10](#)

[1 Peter 2:11-25](#)

[1 Peter 3:8-22](#)

[1 Peter 4:1-11](#)

[1 Peter 4:12-19](#)

[1 Peter 5](#)



## **2 Peter - Warning Against False Teachers**

The book of 2 Peter is another letter written by the apostle Peter warning believers against false teachers. Peter writes to warn his readers of the dangers of false teachings and to encourage them to remain faithful to the truth of God's word. He emphasizes the importance of sound doctrine and warns that false teachers who seek to deceive and lead astray those who do not know or understand the truth will arise. Peter urges his readers to grow in their knowledge of Christ and His word and to be diligent in discerning false teachings. In addition, he provides instruction for how believers can resist false teachings by being grounded in the truth, practicing godly virtues, and relying on the Holy Spirit who resides within them. Ultimately, the book of 2 Peter teaches us the importance of sound doctrine, biblical discernment, and standing firm in our faith, even in the face of opposition and persecution from the world around us.

[2 Peter 1:1-15](#)

[2 Peter 1:16-21](#)

[Matthew 17:1-8](#)

[2 Peter 2](#)

[2 Peter 3:1-13](#)

[Genesis 1:6-10; 7:17-24](#)

[2 Peter 3:14-18](#) [Galatians 5:1-6](#)

## **1 John – Fellowship with God**

The book of 1 John is a letter written by the apostle John to encourage believers to have fellowship with God. The book's central theme is fellowship with God, which John defines as walking in the light and having a personal relationship with Jesus Christ. Throughout the letter, John emphasizes the importance of knowing God and abiding in Him, and he warns against false teachings that would lead believers astray. John also explains how believers can ensure their fellowship with God by confessing their sins, obeying His commands, loving one another, and rejecting the world's ways. In addition, John encourages believers to test the spirits to discern whether they are from God or the devil. The book of 1 John highlights the importance of fellowship with God. It reminds us that the basis for our relationship with Him is faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to His word. Ultimately, the book of 1 John teaches us that fellowship with God is the ultimate goal of the Christian life. It encourages us to grow in our knowledge of Him, to obey His commands, and to love one another as He has loved us.

[1 John 1](#)

[1 John 2:1-14](#)

[1 John 2:15-28](#)

[1 John 3](#)

[1 John 4](#)

[Psalm 36](#)

[1 John 5](#)





## **2 John – Christian Discernment**

The book of 2 John is a short letter written by the apostle John to encourage believers to exercise Christian discernment. The book's central theme is Christian discernment, which John defines as recognizing and rejecting false teachings while remaining faithful to the truth of God's word. Throughout the letter, John emphasizes the importance of knowing and abiding by the truth, and he warns against false teachers who deny that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh. John also instructs how believers can ensure they have Christian discernment by loving one another, obeying God's commands, and avoiding those who do not teach the truth. In addition, John encourages believers to hold fast to what they have learned from the beginning and to be careful not to be led astray by new or false teachings. The book of 2 John highlights the importance of Christian discernment, and it reminds us that our knowledge of the truth is essential for maintaining our faith and resisting the ways of the world.

[2 John 1:1-3](#); [Matthew 16:13-19](#)

[2 John 1:4-6](#); [John 14:15-18](#)

[2 John 1:7-8](#); [Mark 13:3-11](#)

[2 John 1:9-11](#); [John 1:9-14](#)

[2 John 1:12-13](#); [John 14:1-3](#)

[1 Corinthians 2:6-9](#); [Matthew 9:10-13](#)

[2 John 1:1-13](#)

## **3 John – Christian Hospitality**

The book of 3 John is a short letter written by the apostle John to encourage believers to practice Christian hospitality. The book's main theme is Christian hospitality, which John defines as showing love and kindness to fellow believers, particularly those traveling and preaching the gospel. Throughout the letter, John commends Gaius for his hospitality and generosity toward missionaries who have come to his town. He also criticizes Diotrephes for his lack of hospitality and desire for power and control. John also provides instruction for how believers can demonstrate Christian hospitality by imitating the good example of those who practice it and avoiding those who do not. In addition, John encourages believers to support those who are spreading the gospel and working together with them for the sake of the truth. The book of 3 John highlights the importance of Christian hospitality, reminding us to demonstrate our love for one in practical ways, such as providing food and shelter for those in need.

[3 John 1-4](#); [Psalm 119:65-72](#)

[3 John 5-8](#); [Romans 12:10-21](#)

[3 John 9-10](#); [Romans 8:31-39](#)

[Romans 12:10-21](#)

[3 John 11-12](#); [Psalm 37:34](#)

[3 John 13-15](#); [John 15:12-17](#)

[3 John 1-15](#)



## **Jude - Contending for the Faith**

The book of Jude is a short letter written by Jude, the brother of James, to encourage believers to contend for the faith. The book's main theme is contending for the faith, which Jude defines as standing firm in the truth of God's word and resisting false teachings and moral compromise. Throughout the letter, Jude emphasizes the importance of knowing and obeying God's word, and he warns against false teachers who pervert the grace of God and lead people astray. Jude also provides instruction for how believers can ensure that they contend for the faith by building themselves up in their most holy faith, praying in the Holy Spirit, keeping themselves in God's love, and showing mercy to those who doubt. In addition, Jude encourages believers to remember the examples of those who had gone before them, such as the Israelites who rebelled against God in the wilderness, and to avoid the ways of the world and the false teachings of those who would deceive them. The book of Jude highlights the importance of contending for the faith, and it reminds us that our relationship with God is based on faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to His word.

[Jude 1-4; Ephesians 2:1-10](#)

[Jude 5-7; Numbers 14:32-35](#)

[Jude 8-10; Revelation 20:1-6](#)

[Jude 11-16; Proverbs 25:11-14](#)

[Jude 17-25](#)

[Romans 16:25-27; 1 Timothy 4:1-5](#)

[Jude 1-25](#)

## **Revelation – The Unveiling of Jesus Christ**

The book of Revelation is a prophetic book written by the apostle John to reveal the person and work of Jesus Christ. The book's main theme is the unveiling of Jesus Christ, which John presents as the glorified and victorious King who will return to establish His kingdom on earth. Throughout the book, John uses vivid imagery and symbolism to describe the events surrounding the end of the age and the return of Christ. He describes the judgments that will come upon the earth, the overthrow of Satan and his minions, and the ultimate triumph of Christ over all His enemies. John also instructs believers on how to prepare for the return of Christ. He encourages them to be faithful to the Lord, to resist temptation and persecution, and to keep themselves pure in anticipation of His coming. John also warns against false teachings and the seductive lure of the world and encourages believers to remain steadfast in their faith until the end. The book of Revelation highlights the importance of looking for the return of Christ and being ready for His coming.

[Revelation 1](#)

[Revelation 2:1-3:22](#)

[Revelation 4:1-5:14](#)

[Revelation 11](#)

[Revelation 12:1-14:20](#)

[Revelation 19:6-20:15](#)

[Revelation 21:1-22:5](#)