

The Essential 100 Series @ St. George's Church

Epiphany

Jan 25	General Intro Bible Study Buying/Using "Study Bibles"	What is the Bible? How do we read it?
Feb 1	Gen 1:1-2:25; 3:1-3:24	Creation
Feb 8	Gen 6 – 8	Noah and the Flood
Feb 15	Gen 9:1-17; 11:1-11:9	Noah to the Tower of Babel

Topics

Lent

Feb 22	Gen 12:1-12:20; 15:1-15:21	Calling of Abraham
March 1	Gen 21:1-22:19	Sacrifice of Isaac
March 8	Gen 27:1-28:22 Gen 32:1-33:20	Jacob and Esau Jacob (aka Israel) wrestles with God
March 15	Gen 37:1-37:36 Gen 41:46-57	Joseph and his brothers Joseph works for Pharaoh
March 22	Gen 42 – Gen 44	Joseph's Family comes to him in Egypt

Holy Week through Trinity Sunday

March 29	Gen 45 – Gen 46 Gen 50:15-50:26	The Family of Israel moves to Egypt
April 5	Special Presentation: Easter	
April 12	Exodus 2:1-4:17	Moses: Childhood to Meeting God
April 19	Exodus 6:28-11:10	The struggles with Pharaoh
April 26	Exodus 12:1-12:42 Exodus 13:17-14:31	The Passover The Exodus
May 3	Exodus 19:1-20:21 Deuteronomy 18:9-18:22	10 Commandments at Mount Sinai
May 17	Exodus 32:1-34:35 Numbers 13	The failures of the people
May 24	Joshua 1:1-1:18 Joshua 3:1-4:24	Crossing into Canaan (the Promised Land) led by Joshua
May 31	Joshua 5:13-6:27 Joshua 24:14-28	The Fall of the City of Jericho Joshua's Charge and Covenant Renewal

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SPRING 2015



This spring we cover that part of the Bible known as the PENTATEUCH or TORAH

These are the first 5 books of the Bible.

Genesis

Creation and the Family of Abraham

Exodus

Family, now a nation of people called Israel, comes out of Slavery led by Moses

Leviticus

How Israel should live and worship

Numbers

More details to the story of Exodus

Deuteronomy

Moses' Sermons

The word Pentateuch means 5 books while the word Torah means God's Law.

You'll notice in our schedule that we're **not** reading all 5 books, but rather our goal is to get the big picture story-line by going through carefully selected passages.

Tips for Bible Study

1. Genre: What kind of literature is this? Examples: history, poetry, law, letters, apocalyptic literature. You read the newspaper, a novel, a history book, and a DVD player manual using different skills. The Bible has all kinds of different genres of literature.

In the simplest terms, what do you think the author wanted his reader to understand? Also, what is the context of this particular book? Who wrote it and for what purpose? Your study bible can help with this!

2. Does the biblical author reference other parts of scripture? Go take a look at those passages.

3. If you're using your own Bible (not one of the church's) it's a good idea to read with a pencil in your hand. Jot down your thoughts and questions in the margins. Underline significant passages. Also, try to connect those passages of scripture with other parts of the Bible by noting in the margins relevant chapters and verses to cross-reference.

See if you can compare things across scripture. For example, Paul talks about the gifts of the spirit or behavior in the church in different books of the New Testament. When you see something in one book or chapter that reminds you of something the author said elsewhere, mark it for further reflection!

4. Once you have the basic historical context in mind and know the basic situation within the whole of the Bible, think for a moment:

- (a) how this passage points to the whole drama of salvation – from God's creation to the calling of Israel as a covenantal people, to Christ's work among us, to the great day of resurrection when Christ renews all things
- (b) how this passage relates to your life today as one being redeemed by Christ here and now; how this helps you grow as a Christian.