

A
CHRONOLOGICAL
BIBLE
READING
SCHEDULE

WITH HISTORICAL, TOPICAL,
DOCTRINAL, AND PRACTICAL NOTES

Read the Bible in one year in the order that Bible events
actually occurred.

Skip Andrews

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to my wife, Helen,
our daughter, Lori, and our son, Michael.

Thank you for being such a great part of what my life is.

Skip-Dad
November 17, 1997

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Preface

This Chronological Bible Reading Schedule has been developing since 1990. The fourth revision of it is now finished and offered with the hope that many people will desire to "give attention to reading" the Bible every day (1 Timothy 4:13).

There are several good ways to read the Bible each year.

- .
Straight through (3 chapters per day and 5 on Sunday).
- .
Old Testament in the morning; New Testament in the evening (or vice versa).
- .
Topically.
- .
By author.
- .
Chronologically (in the order of events).

I do not know of another chronological reading schedule that is available, although there are chronological Bibles. But by using this schedule, and your own Bible, I believe you will receive greater benefit by becoming more familiar with the word of God, and your own Bible will become a more effective tool to you.

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How to Use
The Chronological
Bible Reading Schedule

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SELECT A BIBLE AND STICK WITH IT ALL THE WAY THROUGH.

First, choose a reliable version that is readily available. I recommend the King James and New King James Versions. Two others that are good, but not as easy to find, are the American Standard and Berkeley (Modern Language Bible) Versions.

Second, make sure that the Bible you choose is of the highest quality workmanship you can afford. Many Bibles are poorly made and will not endure daily use, much less daily abuse!

Third, be picky about the size of the print in your Bible. Since the Bible has 1189 chapters, it is often printed so small that many people have a difficult time reading it.

Fourth, beware of versions and study helps that will hinder you rather than help you. Many versions are biased toward certain denominational doctrines, and most study Bibles are designed to promote the views of the person or group who wrote the helps. You must accept your responsibility to choose carefully. For the most part, the Thompson Chain Reference Bible and the Dickson Study Bible are examples of good choices.

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KEEP ON SCHEDULE.

One of the great values of any Bible reading schedule is the development of the discipline of reading. God's chosen method of making His will available today is the written word. This means that we all must read it if we are to prepare for that great final exam (John 12:48-50).

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CONTACT US.

We welcome your Bible questions and your suggestions for future editions of "A Chronological Bible Reading Schedule."

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A CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLE READING SCHEDULE

Week One(1st Qtr) -August 26 - September 1

In this first week, we refer to some scriptures that tell us of plans that were made by the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit before the world was created. Then we will turn to Genesis and parallel passages that teach us of earth's early history. Finally, we will begin the reading of the book of Job, since it fits into the same time as the life of Abraham.

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	I Peter 1:18-20; Ephesians 3:10,11; Psalm 40:6-8; Hebrews 10:5-10; John 1:1-3; I Corinthians 8:6; John 1:1-3; I Corinthians 8:6; Colossians 1:16,17; Acts 17:24-29; Hebrews 11:1-22	These passages remind us of the fact that God had already planned for our redemption through Jesus Christ and His church before creation. Even then, Jesus knew that He would come to earth and die for us. These verses teach that the Godhead (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) were all in existence before Genesis 1. This section serves as a preview of the events we read about in Genesis
2	Genesis 1:1-31; Exodus 20:11 Genesis 2:4-25; Matthew 19:4-6 Genesis 2:1-3 Isaiah 14:4-15; Ezekiel 28:11-19	This is the inspired record of the first six days of the universe. The date was approx. 4000 years before Christ. The verse in Exodus makes it clear that the days were regular days-24 hours long. These events took place on the sixth day of the first week. Everything was good. The 7 th day of the week. God rested. Possibly Satan did not sin until after Gen. 1:31. These passages may give us some hints about his fall.
3	I Chronicles 1:1-4 Genesis 3:1-5:32	The date of Seth's birth takes us to approximately 3874 BC. Enoch was born in 3382 BC, and Noah in 2948 BC.
4	Genesis 6:1-9:29 I Chronicles 1:5-34	The flood was in 2348 BC. Only 8 people lived.
5	Genesis 10:1-11:32 Job 1:1-22	The tower of Babel brings us to 2247 BC. The genealogy introduces us to Abraham. But before we read about his life, we will turn to the story of another man who probably lived at about the same time: Job. We are now at about 2000 BC. Let us learn about the methods of Satan and the proper response to suffering.

- 6 Job 2:1-5:27 Job 2 continues the battle between God and Satan, while God continues to compliment His servant Job. Chapter 3 is Job's personal lamentation over his trials. In chapters 4 and 5, we have the first speech of Eliphaz, one of Job's "friends." He thinks that Job has offended God.
- 7 Job 6:1-7:21 This is Job's answer to Eliphaz. He is disappointed in this kind of friendship. His friends offer no help in understanding his predicament. He is in misery through no fault of his own.
- Job 8:1-22 Now the second "friend," Bildad, attacks Job. He appeals to the past—the old ways of thinking "prove" that God was punishing Job for his hypocrisy.
- Job 9:1-10:22 Job answers Bildad. He wants to take his case before God. He believes in God's greatness, but does not see how these things harmonize with God's justice.

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Week Two(1st Qtr) -September 2-8

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Job 11:1-20 Job 12:1-14:22	The third "friend," Zophar, speaks, attempting to convince Job that his "punishment" is fair and that he needs to repent. Here is Job's longest response so far. He is confident that his friends are wrong (12:1-5; 13:1-12), that God will vindicate him (13:13-19) and that there is a resurrection after death (14:1-15).
2	Job 15:1-35 Job 16:1-17:16	This is the second speech by Eliphaz. He is convinced that Job is wicked. Job responds by rebuking his friends for not truly comforting him. He wants someone to plead his case to God (16:18-22).
3	Job 18:1-21 Job 19:1-29	This is the second speech by Bildad, mostly speaking of the fate of the wicked. Job still does not understand why no one seems to stand up for him, and then speaks of his Redeemer (19:25-29).
4	Job 20:1-29 Job 21:1-34	This is the second (and last) speech by Zophar, who says that the victory of the wicked is brief, and his doom is certain. Job responds by reminding them that the wicked often do prosper, but God will deal properly with them.
5	Job 22:1-30 Job 23:1-24:25	This is the final speech of Eliphaz. Again he accuses Job of wickedness and calls for his repentance. In Job's comments, he still wonders why he cannot find God and bring his case before Him (23:1-17). Then he discusses the power of evil and the fate that evildoers deserve (24:1-25).
6	Job 25:1-6 Job 26:1-27:23 Job 28:1-28	Bildad's last speech is very brief as he compares God and men. In these chapters, Job summarizes several of the themes that have run through the book. This is usually referred to as Job's hymn of wisdom. It is similar to some of the writings of Solomon many years later.
7	Job 29:1-31:40	Job is still the speaker. In these three chapters, he remembers happy times (29:1-25), his present suffering (30:1-31), and again proclaims his innocence (31:1-40).

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Week Three(1st Qtr) -September 9-15

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Job 32:1-34:37	Now Elihu comes into the story with a series of speeches that cover six chapters. In the three for today, he expresses his anger toward the other four men (32:1-22), appeals to Job to listen to him (33:1-33), exalts God (34:130), and rebukes Job (34:31-37).
2	Job 35:1-37:24	Elihu's speeches end by accusing Job of speaking in vain (35:1-16), and exalting God for His compassion and might (36:1-37:24).
3	Job 38:1-39:30	Jehovah finally speaks, demanding that Job stop and think about the things that establish the difference between Almighty God and mortal man.
4	Job 40:1-42:17	In these closing chapters, God challenges Job again; and Job admits that he needs to be silent (40:1-5). Then God illustrates His power by describing two of the great creatures (dinosaurs) of His creation (40:6-41:34). In the last chapter, Job repents (42:1-6), and the Lord shows His approval of Job, and thus wins the battle against Satan (42:7-17).
5	Acts 7:1-16 Joshua 24:1-4 Genesis 12:1-14:24	According to the last chapter of Job, he lived 140 years after his trial of patience. So during the chapters we are now reading in Genesis, Job was alive. Abraham and his family were not the only godly people during that age
6	Genesis 15:1-19:38	This reading is longer than most of the others, but it clearly shows how there were many very important events in the life of Abraham. These events are still important, as we can see by remembering that the life of Abraham is used throughout the Bible as a tool to teach all generations (see Romans 15:4).
7	Genesis 20:1-22:24 Romans 4:1-25 Hebrews 11:17-19 James 2:20-24	This reading begins with another lie on the part of Abraham, and ends with the great story of his faith and works in the offering of Isaac.

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Week Four(1st Qtr) -September 16-22

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Genesis 23:1-25:34 Genesis 26:1-27:46	Genesis 23 records the death and burial of Sarah. At about this time, we would also have the death of Job (Job 42:16,17). Genesis 24 is the story of how Rebekah became Isaac's wife when he was 40, three years after Sarah died (Genesis 25:20). In the next chapter, Abraham married again and had six more sons. It was at this time that Shem died (Genesis 11:11). Abraham's death, although recorded in Genesis 25:8, actually took place when Jacob and Esau were 15 years old (see verses 24-28). Genesis 26:22 is the approximate time of the marriages of Esau (26:34,35), and after Genesis 26:25 we have the time of Ishmael's death (25:17,18).
2	Genesis 28:1-30:24; 36:1-43; I Chronicles 1:35-54	Since Jacob and Esau were twins, their lives are parallel. These passages show the beginnings of their families after they left home. The date is sometime after 1836 BC.
3	I Chronicles 2:1-3 Genesis 30:25-33:20	These events are in the life of Jacob as he grew more wealthy by God's will. He then decided to begin the journey southward toward his former home.
4	Genesis 34:1-35:15; 38:1-5 Genesis 35:16-19; 48:7; 35:20-27; 37:1-35	This section runs in order, but the following section is not chronological, since Joseph's story begins to take over. Read these verses in the order we have listed to get a more chronological order.
5	Genesis 37:36;39:1-6 38:6-30; I Chronicles 2:4; Genesis 39:7-23; 40:1-23; 35:28,29	This reading shows that while Joseph was in Egypt, Judah committed adultery, Isaac died, etc.
6	Genesis 41:1-45:28 I Chronicles 2:5-8	This reading is an orderly account of more of the events in Joseph's life.
7	Genesis 46:1-47:26; 47:28-50:26	The book of Genesis concludes with the reunion of Joseph and his father and the prophetic blessings for the 12 sons of Israel, including one for each of Joseph's two sons.

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Week Five(1st Qtr) -September 23-29

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Genesis 47:27; Exodus 1:1-14; Numbers 26:59; Exodus 6:20; 1:15-22; Hebrews 11:23-26; Acts 7:17-29	As the family of Jacob settles in Egypt, we are in the 1600's BC. At the opening of Exodus, the family is growing into a nation, slavery begins, and Moses is born (in about 1571 BC).
	Exodus 2:1-10; 6:23; Numbers 26:60; Exodus 2:11-25; 6:25	These passages show how the families of Aaron and Moses grew while they were separated for 40 years.
2	Exodus 3:1-4:31; Acts 7:30-36	Here we have the call of Moses and his excuses—all of which were answered by God. So, Moses met Aaron and they went to do the will of the Lord.
	Exodus 5:1-7:13	This section tells of the final events before the ten plagues.
3	Exodus 7:14-9:35	Now the series of ten plagues begins. The date is about 1491 BC.
4	Exodus 10:1-12:36	The ten plagues end with the death of the firstborn and the beginning of the yearly Passover for the Israelites.
5	Exodus 12:40-42; Numbers 33:1-4; Exodus 12:37; Numbers 33:5; Exodus 12:38,39,43-51; 13:1-20; Numbers 33:6; Exodus 13:21,22; 14:1,2; Numbers 33:7	These scriptures tell us of the departure from Egypt and their early travel.
	Exodus 14:3-31; Hebrews 11:27-29 Exodus 15:1-22; Numbers 33:8; Exodus 15:23-27; Numbers 33:9	This chapter is the record of the defeat of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea, also referred to as the "baptism" of the Israelites by Paul in I Corinthians 10. Here is the song of victory and more early travels of the new nation.
6	Numbers 33:10,11; Exodus 16:1-36;	Now we "get" to read about the early murmurings of Israel and God's gracious responses.
	Exodus 17:1; Numbers 33:12-14; Exodus 17:2-16; 18:1-27	They continue to travel and murmur. Moses' father-in-law provides some valuable advice that would definitely make things better for everybody.

- 7 Exodus 19:1,2; Numbers 33:15; Exodus 19:3-25; 20:1-26 Moses now meets Jehovah in order to receive His commandments. Notice in Exodus 20:8-11 that the scriptures say God created "all" in six days—days that were just like the Sabbath they were to observe (which was a 24-hour day). This "all" includes the heaven and earth (Genesis 1:1).

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Week Six(1st Qtr) -September 30-October 6

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Exodus 21:1-24:18	In these chapters, Moses receives many additional commandments that are to govern everyday life in Israel. Consider the wisdom of God in these laws. Notice also the statements about the "Angel" in chapter 23.
2	Exodus 25:1-27:21	These three chapters describe the various items that were to be in the tabernacle.
3	Exodus 28:1-29:46	In these two chapters, Moses is given instructions regarding the first priests of the house of Aaron.
	Exodus 30:1-38	This chapter describes several more of the tools of the priesthood.
4	Exodus 31:1-18	This chapter closes out this part of the laws received by Moses; informing us that the workmen who were to make the items described in the previous chapters would be guided by the Spirit of God in their work, reminding them to keep the Sabbath, and closing by giving Moses the tablets of stone.
	Exodus 32:1-34:35	Here we have the story of the Israelites' idolatry while Moses was on the mount (chapter 32). In chapter 33, the command to conquer the sinful nations in Canaan is renewed. Finally, in chapter 34, the ten commandments are replaced.
5	Exodus 35:1-37:29	Here we have the liberality of the people in providing the items that were needed to construct the tabernacle. In chapters 36 and 37, the work begins.
6	Exodus 38:1-31 Exodus 39:1-43; Exodus 40:1-16	This is the record of the rest of the work on the tabernacle. In this chapter, the priestly items were made. Here are the instructions for erecting the tabernacle.
7	Exodus 40:17-38;	Note that Exodus 40:17 and Numbers 1:1 are only one month apart. This means that from the Exodus to the erecting of the tabernacle was one year, and from the erecting of the tabernacle to the command in Numbers 1:1 was one month—so if Leviticus is in order, all of the events in Leviticus took place in one month!
	Leviticus 1:1-3:17	Several of the sacrifices are described as to their content and purpose.

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Week Seven(1st Qtr) -October 7-13

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Leviticus 4:1-7:38	More sacrifices are described.
2	Leviticus 8:1-10:20	Here is the beginning of the priesthood—and the death of two priests for offering unauthorized fire to God. Woe to those who change God's pattern of worship!
3	Leviticus 11:1-13:59	Chapter 11 is a list of clean and unclean meats. Chapter 12 deals with the purification of women after childbirth. Chapter 13 is about leprosy.
4	Leviticus 14:1-16:34	Chapter 14 gives instructions for the cleansing of the leper. Chapter 15 is about the purification of men and women. Chapter 16 gives laws for the day of atonement.
5	Leviticus 17:1-20:27	Many more laws are now given to Israel through Moses, covering both positive and negative regulations. In particular, notice the commands to "be holy" (19:7,26; see I Peter 1:15,16).
6	Leviticus 21:1-24:23	These chapters give laws governing the priests and the feasts.
7	Leviticus 25:1-27:34	The book closes with many more laws, governing the use of the land (chap. 25), blessings and cursings (chap. 26), vows, etc. (chap. 27).

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Week Nine(1st Qtr) -October 21-27

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Numbers 1:1-2:34	A comparison of Exodus 40:17 and Numbers 1:1 shows that only one month passed between these two verses. Numbers, however, covers all of the rest of the wanderings up until the arrival of the nation on the east side of Jordan. Now, if you will compare Deuteronomy 1:3 with Numbers 1:1, you will see that 38 years and 9 months are covered in Numbers. Almost all of that period comes after the Israelites received the sentence that the First generation would die in the wilderness as a punishment for their sins.
2	Numbers 3:1-4:49	The numbering of the people continues.
3	Numbers 5:1-7:89	More laws are given, as in Exodus and Leviticus. Note especially the laws for the Nazarites (chapter 6), and the beautiful promise of 6:24-26.
4	Numbers 8:1-10:36	In addition to the giving of more laws, they are commanded to observe the Passover in chapter 9. Also note Numbers 10:10-20 days after the beginning of the book, the Israelites are to depart from Sinai.
5	Numbers 11:1-12:16; 33:16-36	The words "murmur" and "journey" describe this section well. They continued the murmuring that we saw as soon as they crossed the Red Sea—a sin that would cost them dearly. The journeys that we have in this reading took the Israelites from Sinai to Kadesh-Barnea, where Moses sent 12 spies into the land.
6	Numbers 13:1-14:45; Psalm 90:1-17	The 12 spies were sent to Canaan very early in the journey, even though many stops had already been made. You can check this out by reading Joshua 14, where Caleb (one of the spies) tells us that he was 85 years old in Joshua 14, but only 40 when Moses chose him. The 45 years in between were covered by 38 years of wandering and 7 years of conquering Canaan. So, the 12 spies were sent out in the second year after the Exodus.
7	Numbers 15:1-18:32	Now we are in the years of the punishment—when the "unbelievers" died in the wilderness (see Psalm 95 and Hebrews 3:7-19). Here we see the giving and the breaking of various laws.

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Week Ten(1st Qtr) -October 28-November 3

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Numbers 19:1-20:22; 33:37;20:23-28; 33:38,39;20:29; 33:40;21:1-4; 33:41,42;21:5-11; 33:43,44; 21:12-15;33:45; 21:16; 33:46,47;21:17-35	Several verses from Numbers 33 are scattered through today's reading in order to arrange the wanderings in chronological order. This reading also shows that the years of wandering are nearly over, for the deaths of Miriam and Aaron (chapter 20) occurred after the journey was nearly complete. Sadly, Numbers 20 and 21 show that the people had not changed much, for continuing in sin was still causing them to be punished by God.
2	Numbers 22:1; 33:48,49;22:2-25:18	In the first three chapters of this reading, Balaam, the wicked prophet, is the main character. In chapter 25, Israel sins again, leading to the deaths of 24,000 in a plague sent by God.
3	Numbers 26:1-28:31	Numbers 26 is the record of the numbering of the people at the end of the wanderings. Notice especially verses 63-65. Chapter 27 gives the law of inheritance for a family with no sons. It is also the chapter where Moses receives the instructions to go view Canaan before his death, and to appoint Joshua as his successor. Chapter 28 discusses daily, weekly, and yearly sacrifices.
4	Numbers 29:1-32:42	Chapters 29 and 30 deal with feasts and vows. Chapters 31 and 32 are records of more of the closing events of the wanderings, including the request of Reuben and Gad to have their inheritance on the eastern side of Jordan.
5	Numbers 33:50-36:13	Here are some final instructions from God regarding the conquering, division, and laws of the land of promise for the twelve tribes.
6	Deuteronomy 1:1-4:49	Chapter one dates this book as the last month of the life of Moses. The chapters for today's reading are his first speech during this final month to the new (second) generation of free Israelites. Most of it is a historical review of the 40 years in the wilderness. The year is about 1451 BC.
7	Deuteronomy 5:1-7:26	In these three chapters, Moses begins the second speech of his final month, reviewing the laws that God had given while they (and their fathers) had been at Mount Sinai 40 years before.

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Week Eleven(1st Qtr) -November 4-10

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Deuteronomy 8:1-10:22	In these chapters, Moses reminds this second generation that God was committed to two things: 1) to punish their sins and 2) to reward their obedience. God loved them, but He would not tolerate their rebellion.
2	Deuteronomy 11:1-13:18	Here are clear statements of the blessings they would receive if they obeyed and the curses they would suffer if they did not obey. Chapter 13 warns them not to follow anyone who would lead them away from Jehovah.
3	Deuteronomy 14:1-16:22	Chapter 14 deals with clean and unclean meats. The main subject of chapter 15 is the releasing of servants and debts every seven years. Chapter 16 commands them to observe the yearly feasts.
4	Deuteronomy 17:1-19:21	In these three chapters, Moses gives a variety of laws. He also makes one of the key prophecies of the whole Bible in 18:15-18, quoted by Peter in Acts 3 and Stephen in Acts 7. It is a prophecy of the Christ.
5	Deuteronomy 20:1-22:30	Again, a wide variety of laws is to be found in today's reading.
6	Deuteronomy 23:1-26:19	Moses now closes his second speech of this final month, with four more chapters of laws
7	Deuteronomy 27:1-28:68	In this short sermon, Moses concentrates on the "blessings" and "cursings." Tragically, the cursings of chapter 28 were fulfilled in the captivity many years later, thus ending God's part of the covenant to provide Israel with a land "forever." This chapter is one that the premillennialists today overlook when they falsely preach that God has never completely fulfilled the land promise to the Jews.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLE READING SCHEDULE

Week Twelve(1st Qtr) -November 11-17

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Deuteronomy 29:1-31:30	We are now beginning the last speech of Moses. He gives a great summary of their responsibilities in 30:15-20. You should mark this reference.
2	Deuteronomy 32:1-34:12	Chapter 32 is the song of Moses. Chapter 33 is the motivation for the second generation of the free Israelites to be faithful to the word as he addresses the various tribes one by one. The life of Moses is closed with a short chapter about his death and burial. The year was about 1451 BC.
3	Psalms 91; 78; 105; 106; 135	Although we may not be able to precisely date these Psalms at this time, their general themes fit the topics we have just read in Deuteronomy.
4	Joshua 1:1-3:17	The new leader, Joshua, takes over for Moses. He had been well trained, he had proved himself, and he had the approval and encouragement of God.
5	Psalms 114; Joshua 4:1-6:27	Now the Israelites begin the long awaited conquering of the land that God had promised to the seed of Abraham in Genesis 15.
6	Joshua 7:1-8:35	"Sin in the camp" has long been recognized as the theme here. We, too, must learn the lesson of sin in the camp as it applies to the church, the home, and the nation!
7	Joshua 9:1-11:23	The Israelites continue to conquer the land, although they were deceived by the Gibeonites in chapter 9. Chapter 10 has the story of the day the sun stood still. Notice in 11:23 that the whole land was taken. This whole process took only about 7 years.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLE READING SCHEDULE

Week One(2nd Qtr) -November 18-24

Day	Scriptures	Notes
1	Joshua 12:1-14:15	Chapter 12 summarizes the conquests up to this point. In chapter 13, the division of the land begins, while the author notes that not all of the enemies had been subdued. In chapter 14, we have Caleb's long-awaited desire fulfilled: to conquer Hebron (see Numbers 13,14).
2	Joshua 15:1-17:18	These chapters give the divisions for Judah and the sons of Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh).
3	Joshua 18:1-21:45	In chapters 18 and 19, more divisions are listed for the other tribes. In chapters 20 and 21, we are told of the cities of refuge and the cities for the priests. You should mark carefully Joshua 21:43-45, which states clearly that the land promise was fulfilled. This fulfillment is denied by those who claim that Christ is going to give the land to the Jews and reign on earth for 1000 years.
4	Joshua 22:1-24:33	In chapter 22, the tribes who had their inheritance on the eastern side of Jordan were sent back to their land. In the last two chapters, we have Joshua's farewell. Note: 1) He again reminds them of the fulfilled promise of God (23:14); 2) he calls upon them to choose whom they would serve (24:15); 3) they promise to serve Jehovah (24:16-18). Joshua died in about 1419 BC.
5	Judges 1:1-3:31	After the death of Joshua, there was no specific human leader chosen; they were supposed to serve Jehovah according to the law of Moses. For a time, they did remain faithful. But the first chapter of Judges has some serious notes about the heathens who were not driven out. Thus, a pattern of sin, judgment, and repentance begins. This led to the rising of the "judges"—faithful people used by God to deliver Israel out of many oppressions. In chapter 3, we have the first three judges: Othniel, Ehud, and Shamgar.

- 6 Ruth 1:1-4:22 This book—a real breath of fresh air during the time of the judges—fits in at about this time. The reason we place it here is that Boaz, a major character in Ruth, was a grandson of Nahshon, who belonged to the first generation out of Egypt.
- 7 Judges 4:1-5:31 These two chapters describe the work of the next two judges (Deborah and Barak).

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