

Lesson 66:

The 66 Books of the Bible: Old Testament & New Testament

Directions: Sing and memorize the Books of the Bible in order, following this list as you listen to the songs.

The Old Testament (39 Books):

Genesis	Ecclesiastes
Exodus	The Song of Solomon
Leviticus	Isaiah
Numbers	Jeremiah
Deuteronomy	Lamentations
Joshua	Ezekiel
Judges	Daniel
Ruth	Hosea
1 Samuel	Joel
2 Samuel	Amos
1 Kings	Obadiah
2 Kings	Jonah
1 Chronicles	Micah
2 Chronicles	Nahum
Ezra	Habakkuk
Nehemiah	Zephaniah
Esther	Haggai
Job	Zechariah
Psalms	Malachi
Proverbs	

The New Testament (27 Books):

Matthew	1 Timothy
Mark	2 Timothy
Luke	Titus
John	Philemon
Acts	Hebrews
Romans	James
1 Corinthians	1 Peter
2 Corinthians	2 Peter
Galatians	1 John
Ephesians	2 John
Philippians	3 John
Colossians	Jude
1 Thessalonians	Revelation
2 Thessalonians	

The Organization of the Old Testament:

Pentateuch (Books of Moses): This section contains the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. These books cover the creation story, the law of Moses, and the early history of the Israelites.

Historical Books: These books narrate the history of the Israelites from their conquest of Canaan to the Babylonian exile. They include the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.

Wisdom and Poetry Books: This section includes books like Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. These books explore themes of wisdom, worship, and human experience.

Major Prophets: This section contains the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, and Daniel. These books are attributed to prophets who delivered messages of warning, hope, and future restoration.

Minor Prophets: This section includes the books of Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. These books are also attributed to prophets, but their writings are generally shorter than those of the Major Prophets.

The Jewish tradition organizes the Old Testament differently, referring to it as the Tanakh, which is an acronym for Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings).

Organization of the New Testament:

Gospels: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John tell the story of Jesus' life, ministry, death, and resurrection.

History: The Acts of the Apostles chronicles the early church's growth and the spread of Christianity after Jesus' ascension.

Pauline Epistles: These are letters written by the Apostle Paul to various churches and individuals, offering theological instruction and guidance. They include: Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, and Philemon.

General Epistles: These letters are attributed to other apostles and figures, addressing a wider range of Christian communities. These include: Hebrews, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, and Jude.

Prophecy: The book of Revelation is a prophetic text that describes the end times and God's ultimate victory.

2 Timothy 3:16-17 (New International Version)

¹⁶ All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, ¹⁷ so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.

COMPREHENSION:

1. How many books does the Bible contain?
2. Who wrote the Gospels?
3. Who wrote the majority of the letters of the New Testament?

PROJECT: Pick a Children's Bible or an adult Bible and read it from cover to cover!