

A Survey of the Holy Bible

The Old Testament

I. Genesis

A. The Creation, the Fall, and the First Universal Judgment.

1. Genesis 1: The Creation
 - a. God creates heaven and earth
 - b. The creation of light.
 - c. God separates the earth from the waters, and makes it fruitful.
 - d. God forms the sun, moon, and stars.
 - e. Animals created.
 - f. Man created in the image of God.
 - g. Food appointed.
 - h. The work of creation ended and approved.
2. Genesis 2: Man and Woman are created
 - a. The First Sabbath.
 - b. Particulars about the creation.
 - c. The planting of the Garden of Eden and man is placed in it.
 - d. God makes a covenant with Adam to not eat from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.
 - e. Man is tasked with naming all of the animals
 - f. Woman is created as a helper to man and the divine institution of marriage.
3. Genesis 3: The Fall into Sin and the curse.
 - a. The serpent tempts the Woman.
 - b. Adam and Eve transgress the Divine command, and fall into sin and misery.
 - c. God calls upon Adam and Eve to answer.
 - d. The serpent cursed.
 - e. The promised Seed.
 - f. The punishment of mankind.
 - g. The first clothing of mankind.
 - h. God drives Adam and Eve out of the Garden.
4. Genesis 4: Sin in the family of Adam
 - a. The birth, employment, and religion of Cain and Abel.
 - b. Cain murders Abel.
 - c. God curses and drives out Cain and he settles in Nod.
 - d. The conduct of Cain and his lineage.
 - e. Lamech and his wives and the skill of Cain's descendants.
 - f. Seth is born and his lineage begins.
5. Genesis 5: The descendants of Adam are listed up to Noah and his progeny.
 - a. Adam and Seth.
 - b. The patriarchs from Seth to Enoch.
 - c. Enoch.
 - d. Methuselah to Noah.
6. Genesis 6: The Corruption of Mankind.
 - a. The wickedness of the world, which provoked God's wrath.
 - b. Noah finds grace.
 - c. Noah warned of the flood and directions respecting the ark.

- d. God makes a covenant with Noah to build the ark.
 - e. Noah's faith and obedience.
7. Genesis 7: The Flood
 - a. Noah, and his family and the living creatures, enter the ark, and the flood begins.
 - b. They bring 7 of each clean animal and 2 each of unclean animal, male and female.
 - c. Noah shut in the ark.
 - d. The flood comes for 40 days and water remains for 150 days.
 - e. All flesh is destroyed by the flood.
 8. Genesis 8: The Flood Subsides.
 - a. God remembers Noah, and dries up the waters.
 - b. The ark rests on Ararat; Noah sends forth a raven and a dove.
 - c. Noah being commanded goes out of the ark.
 - d. Noah, family, and animals leave the ark.
 - e. Noah offers sacrifice, God promises to curse the earth no more.
 9. Genesis 9: The Covenant of the Rainbow.
 - a. God blesses Noah, and grants flesh for food.
 - b. Blood, and murder forbidden.
 - c. God's covenant by the rainbow.
 - d. Noah plants a vineyard, is drunken and mocked by Ham.
 - e. Noah curses Canaan, blesses Shem, and prays for Japheth.
 - f. Noah's death.
 10. Genesis 10: The descendants of Noah and their nations.
 - a. The sons of Noah, of Japheth, of Ham.
 - b. Nimrod the first monarch.
 - c. The descendants of Canaan, The sons of Shem.
 11. Genesis 11: The Tower of Babel.
 - a. One language in the world, the building of Babel.
 - b. The confusion of tongues, the builders of Babel dispersed.
 - c. Descendants of Shem up to Abram.
 - d. Terah, father of Abram, grandfather of Lot, they remove to Haran.
- B. The Promise from Abraham to Joseph
1. Genesis 12: Abram called out from Haran.
 - a. God calls Abram, and blesses him with a promise of Christ.
 - b. Abram departs from Haran.
 - c. Abram journeys with his wife Sarai and his nephew Lot through Canaan, and worships God in that land.
 - d. Abram and Sarai sojourn in Egypt due to famine.
 - e. Abram sins and asks Sarai to say she is his sister in fear of Pharaoh.
 - f. Pharaoh takes Sarai as his wife but God strikes his house with plagues.
 - g. Pharaoh confronts Abram and escorts him out of Egypt.
 2. Genesis 13: Abram and Lot separate.
 - a. Abram returns out of Egypt with great riches and travel back to the Negev.
 - b. Strife between the herdsmen of Abram and Lot. Abram gives Lot his choice of the country.
 - c. Lot travels eastward to the well-watered valley of the Jordan near the cities.
 - d. Abram settles in the oaks of Mamre in Hebron.
 - e. God renews his promise to Abram of all the land of Canaan.

- f. God also promises many descendants
3. Genesis 14: War of the Kings and Abram rescues Lot.
 - a. Kings in surrounding lands attack Sodom and Gomorrah and Lot is captured.
 - b. Abram hears of Lot's capture and takes 318 trained men and defeats them, bringing back Lot and his possessions.
 - c. King of Sodom offers Abram all of the goods as spoils but Abram declines.
 - d. Melchizedek, King of Salem blesses Abram.
 4. Genesis 15: God promises Abram a son.
 - a. God encourages Abram and tells him that Eliezer will not be his heir and his heir will come from Abram.
 - b. "Look to the heavens and count the stars. So shall your descendants be."
 - c. Abram believed the Lord and He reckoned it to Him as righteousness.
 - d. God asks Abram to sacrifice a heifer, a goat, and a ram.
 - e. Abram falls into a deep sleep and God passes through the halves as a flaming torch.
 - f. On that day, God made a covenant with Abram.
 5. Genesis 16: Sarai and Hagar.
 - a. Sarai gives her Egyptian maid Hagar to Abram to bear him an heir.
 - b. Hagar's misbehaviour to Sarai and Sarai deals harshly with Hagar and she flees.
 - c. The Angel commands Hagar to return, The promise to her Birth of Ishmael.
 6. Genesis 17: Circumcision the sign of the Covenant.
 - a. God renews His covenant with Abram, "My covenant *is* with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations."
 - b. Circumcision instituted.
 - c. "Thy name shall be Abraham, *father of a great multitude.*"
 - d. Sarai now called Sarah, *princess*, and will bare Abraham a son and the covenant will be established through him.
 7. Genesis 18: The birth of Isaac promised.
 - a. The Pre-incarnate Lord visits Abraham at his tent in Mamre with 2 angels.
 - b. The Lord promises a son to Abraham.
 - c. Sarah's unbelief reproved.
 - d. God reveals to Abraham the destruction of Sodom.
 - e. Abraham intercedes for Sodom.
 8. Genesis 19: The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah
 - a. Lot welcomes and protects 2 angels.
 - b. Angels lead Lot and family out of Sodom.
 - c. Wife looks back and turned to pillar of salt.
 - d. The Lord rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from heaven.
 - e. Daughters bare sons, Moab and Ben-ammi (Ammon) by Lot.
 9. Genesis 20: Abraham and Abimelech.
 - a. Abraham's sojourn at Gerar, Sarah is taken by Abimelech.
 - b. Abimelech's rebuke to Abraham.
 - c. Abraham and Sarah travel to Gerar.
 - d. Abimelech restores Sarah to Abraham along with livestock and servants.
 - e. Abraham prayed unto God: and God healed Abimelech, and his wife, and his maidservants.
 10. Genesis 21: The birth of Isaac.

- a. Birth of Isaac, Sarah's joy.
 - b. Ishmael mocks Isaac.
 - c. Hagar and Ishmael are cast forth; they are relieved and comforted by an angel.
 - d. Abimelech's covenant with Abraham.
11. Genesis 22: The Sacrifice of Isaac.
- a. God commands Abraham to offer up Isaac.
 - b. Abraham's faith and obedience to the Divine command.
 - c. Another sacrifice is provided instead of Isaac.
 - d. The covenant with Abraham renewed.
 - e. The family of Nahor.
12. Genesis 23: Abraham Buys a Burial Ground for Sarah
- a. The death of Sarah, Abraham applies for a burying-place.
 - b. Sarah's burying-place.
13. Genesis 24: A Wife Obtained for Isaac.
- a. Abraham's care for Isaac's marriage.
 - b. The journey of Abraham's servant to Mesopotamia, His meeting with Rebekah.
 - c. Rebekah and her relatives consent to her marriage.
 - d. The happy meeting and marriage of Isaac and Rebekah.
14. Genesis 25: Abraham's Descendants through Keturah.
- a. Abraham's family by Keturah, His death and burial.
 - b. God blesses Isaac, The descendants of Ishmael.
 - c. The birth of Esau and Jacob.
 - d. The different characters of Esau and Jacob.
 - e. Esau despises and sells his birthright.
15. Genesis 26: Isaac at Gerar.
- a. Isaac, because of famine, goes to Gerar.
 - b. He denies his wife and is reproved by Abimelech.
 - c. Isaac grows rich, The Philistines' envy.
 - d. Isaac digs wells and God blesses him.
 - e. Abimelech makes a covenant with Isaac.
 - f. Esau's wives.
16. Genesis 27: Jacob Obtains Isaac's Blessing.
- a. Isaac sends Esau for venison.
 - b. Rebekah teaches Jacob to obtain the blessing.
 - c. Jacob, pretending to be Esau, obtains the blessing.
 - d. Isaac's fear, Esau's importunity.
 - e. Esau threatens Jacob's life, Rebekah sends Jacob away.
17. Genesis 28: Jacob travel to Canaan to find a wife.
- a. Isaac sends Jacob to Padan-aram.
 - b. Esau marries the daughter of Ishmael.
 - c. Jacob's vision.
 - d. The stone of Beth-el.
 - e. Jacob's vow.
18. Genesis 29: Jacob Serves Laban for Rachel and Leah.
- a. Jacob comes to the well of Haran.
 - b. His interview with Rachel, Laban entertains him.

- c. Jacob's covenant for Rachel, Laban's deceit.
 - d. Leah's sons.
19. Genesis 30: The Children Born to Jacob.
 - a. A further account of Jacob's family.
 - b. Rachel beareth Joseph.
 - c. Jacob's new agreement with Laban to serve him for cattle.
 20. Genesis 31: Jacob leaves Haran.
 - a. Jacob departs secretly.
 - b. Laban pursues Jacob.
 - c. Jacob's complaint of Laban's conduct.
 - d. Their covenant at Galeed.
 21. Genesis 32: Jacob Prepares to Meet Esau.
 - a. Jacob's vision at Mahanaim, His fear of Esau.
 - b. Jacob's earnest prayer for deliverance, He prepares a present for Esau.
 - c. He wrestles with the Angel.
 22. Genesis 33: Jacob and Esau Reconciled
 - a. The friendly meeting of Jacob and Esau.
 - b. Jacob comes to Succoth and Shalem and he builds an altar.
 23. Genesis 34: The Defilement of Dinah Avenged.
 - a. Dinah defiled by Shechem.
 - b. The Shechemites murdered by Simeon and Levi.
 24. Genesis 35: God Blesses Jacob at Beth-el.
 - a. God commands Jacob to go to Beth-el and he puts away idols from his family.
 - b. Jacob builds an altar, Death of Deborah and God blesses Jacob.
 - c. Death of Rachel.
 - d. Reuben's crime and the death of Isaac.
 25. Genesis 36: Esau and his descendants.
 26. Genesis 37: Joseph Sold into Egypt.
 - a. Joseph is loved of Jacob, but hated by his brethren.
 - b. Joseph's dreams.
 - c. Jacob sends Joseph to visit his brethren and they conspire his death.
 - d. Joseph's brethren sell him.
 - e. Jacob deceived, Joseph sold to Potiphar.
 27. Genesis 38: The profligate conduct of Judah and his family.
 28. Genesis 39: Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.
 - a. Joseph preferred by Potiphar.
 - b. Joseph resists temptation.
 - c. Joseph is falsely accused by his mistress.
 - d. He is cast into prison; God is with him there.
 29. Genesis 40: Joseph Interprets the Prisoners' Dreams.
 - a. The chief butler and baker of Pharaoh in prison, Their dreams interpreted by Joseph.
 - b. The ingratitude of the chief butler.

30. Genesis 41: Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's Dream.
 - a. Pharaoh's dreams.
 - b. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams.
 - c. Joseph's counsel and he is highly advanced.
 - d. Joseph's children.
 - e. The beginning of the famine.
31. Genesis 42: Joseph's Brethren Come to Egypt for Grain.
 - a. Jacob sends ten sons to buy corn.
 - b. Joseph's treatment of his brethren.
 - c. Their remorse, Simeon detained.
 - d. The rest return with corn.
 - e. Jacob refuses to send Benjamin to Egypt.
32. Genesis 43: Joseph's Brethren Return with Benjamin.
 - a. Jacob is persuaded to send Benjamin into Egypt.
 - b. Joseph's reception of his brethren, their fears.
 - c. Joseph makes a feast for his brethren.
33. Genesis 44: Joseph begins to draw his whole family into Egypt.
 - a. Joseph's policy to stay his brethren, and try their affection for Benjamin.
 - b. Judah's supplication to Joseph.
34. Genesis 45: Joseph Makes Himself Known to His Brethren.
 - a. Joseph comforts his brethren, and sends for his father.
 - b. Pharaoh confirms Joseph's invitation, Joseph's gifts to his brethren.
 - c. Jacob receives the news of Joseph's being alive.
35. Genesis 46: Jacob and His Family in Egypt.
 - a. God's promises to Jacob.
 - b. Jacob and his family go to Egypt.
 - c. Joseph meets his father and his brethren.
36. Genesis 47: Pharaoh invites Joseph's family to settle in Egypt.
 - a. Joseph presents his brethren to Pharaoh.
 - b. Jacob blesses Pharaoh.
 - c. Joseph's dealings with the Egyptians during the famine.
 - d. Jacob's age. His desire to be buried in Canaan.
37. Genesis 48: Jacob Blesses Ephraim and Manasseh.
 - a. Joseph visits his dying father.
 - b. Jacob blesses Joseph's sons.
38. Genesis 49: Jacob's Prophecy concerning His Sons.
 - a. Jacob calls his sons to bless them.
 - b. Jacob's charge respecting his burial, His death.
39. Genesis 50: The mourning of the Egyptians.
 - a. The mourning for Jacob.
 - b. His funeral.
 - c. Joseph's brethren crave his pardon and he comforts them.
 - d. Joseph's direction concerning his bones and his death.

II. Exodus. The Departure.

- A. The Bondage of Israelites.
1. Exodus 1: The Affliction of the Israelites in Egypt.
 - a. The children of Israel increase in Egypt after the death of Joseph.
 - b. They are oppressed, but multiply exceedingly.
 - c. The men-children destroyed.
 2. Exodus 2: The Birth of Moses.
 - a. Moses is born, and exposed on the river.
 - b. He is found, and brought up by Pharaoh's daughter.
 - c. Moses slays an Egyptian, and flees to Midian.
 - d. Moses marries the daughter of Jethro.
 - e. God hears the Israelites.
 3. Exodus 3: The Call of Moses.
 - a. God appears to Moses in a burning bush.
 - b. God sends Moses to deliver Israel.
 - c. The name Jehovah.
 - d. The deliverance of the Israelites promised.
 4. Exodus 4: Moses returns to Egypt
 - a. God gives Moses power to work miracles.
 - b. Moses is loth to be sent, Aaron is to assist him.
 - c. Moses leaves Midian, God's message to Pharaoh.
 - d. God's displeasure against Moses, Aaron meets him and the people believe them.
 5. Exodus 5: Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh.
 - a. Pharaoh's displeasure and he increases the tasks of the Israelites.
 - b. The sufferings of the Israelites.
 - c. Moses' complaint to God.
 6. Exodus 6: God reaffirms His promise of deliverance.
 - a. God renews His promise.
 - b. The anguish of the Israelites.
 - c. Moses and Aaron again sent to Pharaoh.
 - d. The parentage of Moses and Aaron.
 7. Exodus 7: The miracles of Moses before Pharaoh.
 - a. Moses and Aaron encouraged.
 - b. The rods turned into serpents but Pharaoh's heart is hardened.
 - c. The plague of blood. The river Nile is turned into blood.
 - d. The distress of the Egyptians.
 8. Exodus 8: The plagues continued.
 - a. The plague of frogs.
 - b. The plague of lice.
 - c. The plague of flies.
 9. Exodus 9: The plagues continued.
 - a. The murrain of beasts.
 - b. The plague of boils and blains.
 - c. The plague of hail threatened and inflicted.
 10. Exodus 10: The plagues continued.
 - a. The plague of locusts threatened Pharaoh,

- b. Moved by his servants, inclines to let the Israelites go.
 - c. The plague of locusts.
 - d. The plague of thick darkness.
11. Exodus 11: The Death of the Firstborn Foretold.
- a. God's last instructions to Moses respecting Pharaoh and the Egyptians.
 - b. The death of the first-born threatened.
- B. The Deliverance of Israelites.
1. Exodus 12: Passover begins.
- a. The beginning of the year changed.
 - b. The Passover instituted.
 - c. The people instructed how to observe the Passover.
 - d. The death of the first-born of the Egyptians,
 - e. The Israelites urged to leave the land of Egypt.
 - f. The Israelites' first journey to Succoth.
 - g. Ordinance respecting the Passover.
2. Exodus 13: The Consecration of the Firstborn.
- a. The first-born sanctified to God.
 - b. The remembrance of the Passover commanded.
 - c. The firstlings of beasts set apart.
 - d. Joseph's bones carried with the Israelites,
 - e. They come to Etham.
 - f. God guides the Israelites by a pillar of cloud and fire.
3. Exodus 14: Crossing the Red Sea.
- a. God directs the Israelites to Pihahiroth.
 - b. Pharaoh pursues after them.
 - c. The Israelites murmur and Moses comforts them.
 - d. God instructs Moses.
 - e. The cloud between the Israelites and the Egyptians.
 - f. The Israelites pass through the Red Sea, which drowns the Egyptians.
4. Exodus 15: The Song of Moses.
- a. The song of Moses for the deliverance of Israel.
 - b. The bitter waters at Marah.
 - c. The Israelites come to Elim.
5. Exodus 16: God Gives Manna.
- a. The Israelites come to the wilderness of Sin.
 - b. They murmur for food, God promises bread from heaven.
 - c. God sends quails and manna.
 - d. Particulars respecting the manna.
 - e. An omer of manna to be preserved.
6. Exodus 17: Water from the Rock.
- a. The Israelites murmur for water at Rephidim,
 - b. God sends water out of the rock.
 - c. Amalek overcome.
 - d. The prayers of Moses.
7. Exodus 18: Jethro Visits Moses.
- a. Jethro brings to Moses his wife Zipporah and two sons Gershom and Eliezar.

- b. Moses entertains Jethro.
 - c. Jethro's counsel to Moses.
8. Exodus 19: Israel at Mount Sinai.
- a. The people come to Sinai.
 - b. God's message to them, and their answer.
 - c. The people directed to prepare to hear the law.
 - d. The presence of God on Sinai.
9. Exodus 20: The Ten Commandments.
- a. The preface to the Ten Commandments.
 - b. The commandments of the first table.
 - c. The commandments of the second table.
 - d. The fear of the people.
 - e. Idolatry again forbidden.
10. Exodus 21: The Treatment of Servants.
- a. Laws respecting servants.
 - b. Laws concerning acts of violence
 - c. Laws concerning responsibility of owners.
11. Exodus 22: Judicial laws continued.
- a. Laws concerning Restitution.
 - b. Laws of Human Relations.
12. Exodus 23: Judicial laws continued.
- a. Laws against falsehood and injustice.
 - b. The year of rest
 - c. The Sabbath.
 - d. The Three Appointed Feasts.
 - e. God promises to conduct the Israelites to Canaan.
 - f. The Lord's Angel Sent to Lead Israel
13. Exodus 24: Moses and the Elders on Mount Sinai.
- a. Moses is called up into the mountain.
 - b. The people promise obedience.
 - c. The glory of the Lord appears.
 - d. Moses goes up into the mountain.
14. Exodus 25: Israel to Bring an Offering.
- a. What the Israelites were to offer for making the tabernacle.
 - b. The Ark of the Testimony.
 - c. The Table for the Showbread and its furniture.
 - d. The Golden Candlestick.
15. Exodus 26: The Tabernacle.
- a. The curtains of the tabernacle.
 - b. The curtains of goats' hair.
 - c. The boards, sockets, and bars.
 - d. The veil of the holy of holies and for the entrance.
16. Exodus 27: The Altar of Burnt Offering.
- a. The altar of burnt offerings.
 - b. The court of the tabernacle.

- c. The oil for the lamps.
17. Exodus 28: The Garments for the Priests.
 - a. Aaron and his sons set apart for the priest's office,
 - b. Their garments.
 - c. The ephod.
 - d. The breastplate.
 - e. The Urim and Thummim.
 - f. The robe of the ephod,
 - g. The plate of the mitre.
 - h. The garments for Aaron's sons.
 18. Exodus 29: The Consecration of Aaron and His Sons
 - a. The sacrifice and ceremony for the consecration of the priests.
 - b. The continual burnt offerings, God's promise to dwell among Israel.
 19. Exodus 30: The Altar of Incense.
 - a. The altar of incense.
 - b. The ransom of souls.
 - c. The brazen laver.
 - d. The holy anointing oil.
 - e. The perfume.
 20. Exodus 31: The Call of Bezaleel and Aholiab.
 - a. Bezaleel and Aholiab are appointed and qualified for the work of the tabernacle.
 - b. The observance of the Sabbath.
 - c. Moses receives the tables of the law.
 21. Exodus 32: The Golden Calf.
 - a. The people cause Aaron to make a golden calf.
 - b. God's displeasure.
 - c. The intercession of Moses.
 - d. Moses breaks the tables of the law.
 - e. He destroys the golden calf.
 - f. Aaron's excuse.
 - g. The idolaters slain.
 - h. Moses prays for the people.
 22. Exodus 33: The Lord's Presence Promised.
 - a. The Lord refuses to go with Israel.
 - b. The tabernacle of Moses removed without the camp.
 - c. Moses desires to see the glory of God.
 23. Exodus 34:
 - a. The tables of the law renewed.
 - b. The name of the Lord proclaimed.
 - c. The entreaty of Moses.
 - d. God's covenant.
 - e. The festivals.
 - f. The veil of Moses.
 24. Exodus 35: Regulations for the Sabbath.
 - a. The sabbath to be observed.
 - b. The free gifts for the tabernacle.

- c. The readiness of the people in general.
 - d. Bezaleel and Aholiab called to the work.
25. Exodus 36: Moses Restrains the People from Bringing Gifts.
 - a. The Making of the Tabernacle.
 26. Exodus 37: The Furnishings of the Tabernacle.
 - a. The making of the ark.
 - b. The furniture of the tabernacle.
 27. Exodus 38: The Court of the Tabernacle.
 - a. The brazen altar and laver.
 - b. The court.
 - c. The offerings of the people.
 28. Exodus 39: The Making of the Priests' Garments.
 - a. The priests' garments.
 - b. The tabernacle completed.
 29. Exodus 40: The Setting Up of the Tabernacle.
 - a. The tabernacle is to be set up,
 - b. Aaron and his sons to be sanctified.
 - c. Moses performs all as directed.
 - d. The glory of the Lord fills the tabernacle.

III. Leviticus

- A. Worshipping a Holy God. The Vital Offerings.
 1. Leviticus 1: Burnt Offerings.
 - a. The offerings.
 - b. From the herds.
 - c. From the flocks, and of fowls.
 2. Leviticus 2: Meal Offerings.
 - a. The meat offering of flour.
 - b. The offering of first fruits.
 3. Leviticus 3: Peace Offerings.
 - a. The peace offering of the herd.
 - b. The peace offering of the flock.
 4. Leviticus 4: Sin Offerings.
 - a. The sin offering of ignorance for the priest.
 - b. For the whole congregation.
 - c. For a ruler.
 - d. For any of the people.
 5. Leviticus 5: Other Trespasses.
 - a. Concerning various trespasses.
 - b. Concerning trespasses against the Lord.
 6. Leviticus 6: Concerning the offerings.
 - a. Concerning trespasses against our neighbour.
 - b. Concerning the burnt offering.
 - c. Concerning the meat offering.

- d. Concerning the sin offering.
7. Leviticus 7: Conclusions on the institutions.
 - a. Concerning the trespass-offering.
 - b. Concerning the peace-offering.
 - c. The wave and heave offerings.
 - d. The conclusion of these institutions.
 8. Leviticus 8: The Consecration of Aaron and His Sons.
 - a. The consecration of Aaron and his sons.
 - b. The offerings of consecration.
 9. Leviticus 9: Aaron Offers Sacrifices.
 - a. The first offerings of Aaron for himself and the people.
 - b. Moses and Aaron bless the people.
 - c. Fire cometh upon the altar from the Lord.
 10. Leviticus 10: The Sin of Nadab and Abihu.
 - a. The sin and death of Nadab and Abihu.
 - b. Aaron and his sons forbidden to mourn for Nadab and Abihu.
 - c. Wine forbidden to the priests when in the service of the tabernacle.
 - d. Of eating the holy things.
- B. Walking with a Holy God. The Various Offerings.
1. Leviticus 11: Clean and Unclean Animals.
 2. Leviticus 12: The Purification of Women after Childbirth.
 3. Leviticus 13: Laws concerning Leprosy.
 - a. Directions to the priest to judge concerning leprosy.
 - b. Further directions.
 - c. How the leper must be disposed of.
 - d. The leprosy in garments.
 4. Leviticus 14: Laws concerning Leprosy continued.
 - a. Of declaring the leper to be clean.
 - b. The sacrifices to be offered by him.
 - c. The leprosy in a house.
 - d. Summary of the law concerning leprosy.
 5. Leviticus 15: Unclean Discharges from the Body.
 6. Leviticus 16: The Day of Atonement.
 - a. The great Day of Atonement.
 - b. The sacrifices on the Day of Atonement.
 - c. The scape-goat.
 7. Leviticus 17: One Place of Sacrifice.
 - a. All sacrifices to be offered at the tabernacle.
 - b. Eating of blood, or of animals, which died a natural death, forbidden.
 8. Leviticus 18: Acts of Immorality Forbidden.
 - a. Unlawful marriages and fleshly lusts.

9. Leviticus 19: Laws of Holiness and Justice.
10. Leviticus 20: The Penalties for Acts of Immorality
 - a. Law against sacrificing children to Moloch.
 - b. Of children that curse their parents.
 - c. Laws repeated.
 - d. Holiness enjoined.
11. Leviticus 21: The Holiness of the Priests.
 - a. As these priests were types of Christ.
12. Leviticus 22: The Holiness of the Offerings.
 - a. For preserving the honour of the sanctuary.
13. Leviticus 23: The Appointed Feasts.
 - a. The feasts of the Lord, The Sabbath. The Passover.
 - b. The offering of first fruits.
 - c. The feast of Pentecost.
 - d. The feast of Trumpets,
 - e. The Day of Atonement.
 - f. The feast of Tabernacles.
14. Leviticus 24: The Tending of the Lamp.
 - a. Oil for the lamps,
 - b. The shew-bread.
 - c. The law of blasphemy, blasphemer is stoned.
15. Leviticus 25: Sabbath Years and the Year of Jubilee.
 - a. The Sabbath of rest for the land in the seventh year.
 - b. The jubilee of the fiftieth year.
 - c. Oppression forbidden.
 - d. Redemption of the land and houses.
 - e. Compassion towards the poor.
 - f. Laws respecting bondmen.
 - g. Oppression forbidden.
16. Leviticus 26: The Blessings of Obedience.
 - a. Promises upon keeping the precepts.
 - b. Threatenings against disobedience.
 - c. God promises to remember those that repent.
17. Leviticus 27: Laws concerning Dedications.
 - a. The law concerning vows,
 - b. Of persons and animals.
 - c. Vows concerning houses and land.
 - d. Devoted things not to be redeemed.
 - e. Conclusion.

IV. Numbers

- A. God Mobilizing His People. Structuring 1-9
 1. Numbers 1: The Numbering of Israel at Sinai.
 - a. The numbering of the Israelites.
 - b. The number of the people.
 - c. The Levites not numbered with the rest.

2. Numbers 2: The Camps and Leaders of the Tribes.
 - a. The order of the tribes in their tents.
 3. Numbers 3: The Number and Duties of the Levites.
 - a. The sons of Aaron.
 - b. The Levites taken instead of the first-born.
 - c. The Levites numbered by their families,
 - d. Their duties.
 - e. The first-born are numbered.
 4. Numbers 4: The Tasks Assigned to the Levites.
 - a. The Levites' service.
 - b. The duties of the Kohathites.
 - c. The duties of the Gershonites and Merarites.
 - d. The numbers of the serviceable Levites.
 5. Numbers 5: The Unclean Driven from the Camp.
 - a. The unclean to be removed out of the camp,
 - b. Restitution to be made for trespasses.
 - c. The trial of jealousy.
 6. Numbers 6: The Law for the Nazarite.
 - a. The law concerning the Nazarites.
 - b. The form of blessing the people.
 7. Numbers 7: Offerings for the Dedication of the Altar.
 - a. The offerings of the princes at the dedication of the tabernacle.
 - b. The offerings of the princes at the dedication of the altar.
 8. Numbers 8: Aaron Lights the Lamps.
 - a. The lamps of the sanctuary.
 - b. Consecration of the Levites, and their service.
 9. Numbers 9: The Observance of the Passover.
 - a. Of the Passover.
 - b. The removals of the Israelites.
- B. God Displeased with His People. Testing 10-19
1. Numbers 10: The Israelites Depart from Sinai.
 - a. The silver trumpets.
 - b. The Israelites remove from Sinai to Paran.
 - c. Hobab entreated by Moses to continue.
 - d. The blessing pronounced by Moses.
 2. Numbers 11: The Lord Sends Quail.
 - a. The burning at Taberah.
 - b. The people lust for flesh, and loathe the manna.
 - c. Moses complains of his charge.
 - d. Elders appointed to divide the charge.
 - e. Flesh meat promised.
 - f. The Spirit rests on the elders.
 - g. Quails are given.

3. Numbers 12: Miriam and Aaron Speak against Moses.
 - a. God rebukes the murmuring of Aaron and Miriam.
 - b. Miriam struck with leprosy, and healed at the prayer of Moses.
 4. Numbers 13: The Twelve Spies Sent to Canaan.
 - a. Twelve men sent to search the land of Canaan,
 - b. Their instructions.
 - c. Their proceedings.
 - d. Their account of the land.
 5. Numbers 14: The People Rebel against the Lord.
 - a. The people murmur at the account of the spies.
 - b. Joshua and Caleb labour to still the people.
 - c. The Divine threatenings,
 - d. The intercession of Moses.
 - e. The murmurers forbidden to enter the Promised Land.
 - f. Death of the evil spies.
 - g. Defeat of the people, who now would invade the land.
 6. Numbers 15: Laws concerning Offerings.
 - a. The law of the meat-offering and the drink-offering,
 - b. The stranger under the same law.
 - c. The sacrifice for the sin of ignorance.
 - d. The punishment of presumption,
 - e. The sabbath-breaker stoned.
 - f. The law for fringes on garment.
 7. Numbers 16: Korah's Rebellion.
 - a. The rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram
 - b. Korah contends for the priesthood.
 - c. Disobedience of Dathan and Abiram.
 - d. The glory of the Lord appears,
 - e. The intercession of Moses and Aaron.
 - f. The earth swallows up Dathan and Abiram.
 - g. The company of Korah consumed.
 - h. The people murmur
 - i. A plague sent.
 8. Numbers 17: Aaron's rod.
 - a. Twelve rods laid up before the Lord.
 - b. Aaron's rod buds, and is kept for a memorial.
 9. Numbers 18: Provision for the Priests and Levites.
 - a. The charge of the priests and Levites.
 - b. The priests' portion.
 - c. The Levites' portion.
 10. Numbers 19: The Purification of the Unclean.
 - a. The ashes of a heifer.
 - b. Used to purify the unclean.
- C. God Ready a New Generation. Enduring 20-36
1. Numbers 20: Water from the Rock.
 - a. The people come to Zin,

- b. They murmur for water,
 - c. Moses directed to smite the rock,
 - d. The infirmity of Moses and Aaron.
 - e. The Israelites are refused a passage through Edom.
 - f. Aaron reigns the priest's office to Eleazar, and dies in mount Hor.
2. Numbers 21: The Canaanites Attack Israel.
 - a. The Canaanites of Arad destroyed.
 - b. The people murmuring, are plagued with fiery serpents,
 - c. They repenting are healed through the brazen serpent.
 - d. Further journeys of the Israelites.
 - e. Sihon and Og overcome,
 - f. Their land possessed.
 3. Numbers 22: Balak Sends for Balaam.
 - a. Balak's fear of Israel,
 - b. He sends for Balaam.
 - c. Balaam goes to Balak.
 - d. The opposition to Balaam by the way.
 - e. Balaam and Balak meet.
 4. Numbers 23: Balaam Blesses Israel.
 - a. Balak's sacrifice,
 - b. Balaam pronounces a blessing instead of a curse.
 - c. Balak's disappointment, and second sacrifice,
 - d. Balaam again blesses Israel.
 5. Numbers 24: Balaam's Prophecy.
 - a. Balaam, leaving divinations, prophesies the happiness of Israel.
 - b. Balak dismisses Balaam in anger.
 6. Numbers 25: Israel Worships Baal-peor.
 - a. The Israelites enticed by the daughters of Moab and Midian.
 - b. Phinehas puts Zimri and Cozbi to death.
 - c. The Midianites to be punished.
 7. Numbers 26: The Numbering of Israel in Moab.
 - a. Numbering of Israel in the plains of Moab.
 - b. The division of the land.
 - c. Number of the Levites.
 - d. None remaining of the first numbering.
 8. Numbers 27: The Request of Zelophehad's Daughters.
 - a. The daughters of Zelophehad apply for an inheritance,
 - b. The law of inheritances.
 - c. Moses warned of his death.
 - d. Joshua appointed to succeed Moses.
 9. Numbers 28: The Daily Offerings.
 - a. Offerings.
 - b. The daily sacrifice.
 - c. The offering on the Sabbath and new moons.
 - d. Offerings at the Passover, and on the day of first-fruits.

10. Numbers 29: Holy convocations
 - a. The offering at the feasts of trumpets.
 - b. The offering on the Day of Atonement.
 - c. The offerings at the feast of tabernacles.
11. Numbers 30: The Law concerning Vows.
 - a. Vows to be kept.
 - b. The cases wherein vows might be released.
12. Numbers 31: Israel Takes Vengeance on Midian.
 - a. War with Midian.
 - b. Balaam slain.
 - c. Those slain who caused sin.
 - d. Purification of the Israelites.
 - e. Division of the spoil.
 - f. Offerings.
13. Numbers 32: Reuben, Gad, and Half of Manasseh Settle East of the Jordan.
 - a. The tribes of Reuben and Gad request an inheritance on the east of Jordan.
 - b. Moses reproves the Reubenites and Gadites.
 - c. They explain their views and Moses consents.
 - d. They take possession of the land to the east of Jordan.
14. Numbers 33: The Stages of Israel's Journey.
 - a. Encampments of the Israelites.
 - b. The Canaanites to be destroyed.
15. Numbers 34: The borders and divisions of the land of Canaan.
 - a. The bounds of the Promised Land.
 - b. Those appointed to divide the land.
16. Numbers 35: The Inheritance of the Levites.
 - a. The cities of the Levites.
 - b. The cities of refuge.
 - c. The laws about murder.
17. Numbers 36: The Law concerning the Marriage of Heiresses.
 - a. The inheritance of the daughters of Zelophehad.
 - b. The daughters of Zelophehad are to marry in their own tribe.
 - c. Conclusion.

V. Deuteronomy. The Second or Repeated Law

A. The Obedient Life. 1-11

1. Deuteronomy 1: Moses Recounts the Lord's Promise to Israel at Horeb.
 - a. The words Moses spake to Israel in the plains of Moab.
 - b. The promise of Canaan.
 - c. Judges provided for the people.
 - d. Of the sending the spies
 - e. God's anger for their unbelief and disobedience.
2. Deuteronomy 2: The Years in the Wilderness.
 - a. The Edomites to be spared.
 - b. The Moabites and Ammonites to be spared.
 - c. The Amorites to be destroyed.

3. Deuteronomy 3: Israel Conquers Og of Bashan.
 - a. The conquest of Og king of Bashan.
 - b. The land of Gilead and Bashan.
 - c. Moses encourages Joshua.
 - d. Moses Not Permitted to Enter Canaan.
 4. Deuteronomy 4: Moses Exhorts Israel to Obedience.
 - a. Earnest exhortations to obedience and dissuasives from idolatry.
 - b. Warnings against disobedience.
 - c. Promises of mercy.
 - d. Cities of refuge appointed.
 5. Deuteronomy 5: The Ten Commandments.
 - a. The covenant in Horeb.
 - b. The Ten Commandments repeated.
 - c. The request of the people that the law might be delivered through Moses.
 6. Deuteronomy 6: The Great Commandment.
 - a. A persuasive to obedience.
 - b. An exhortation to obedience.
 - c. Obedience taught.
 - d. General precepts.
 - e. Instructions to be given to their children.
 7. Deuteronomy 7: Israel Warned of the Idolatry of Canaan.
 - a. Intercourse with the Canaanites forbidden.
 - b. Promises if they were obedient.
 8. Deuteronomy 8: A Good Land to Be Possessed.
 - a. Exhortations and cautions, enforced by the Lord's former dealings with Israel, and his promises.
 - b. Exhortations and cautions further enforced.
 9. Deuteronomy 9: The Lord Will Destroy the Nations of Canaan.
 - a. The Israelites not to think their success came by their own worthiness.
 - b. Moses reminds the Israelites of their rebellions.
 10. Deuteronomy 10: The Second Tables of Stone.
 - a. God's mercies to Israel after their rebellion.
 - b. An exhortation to obedience.
 11. Deuteronomy 11: The Greatness of the Lord.
 - a. The great work God wrought for Israel.
 - b. Promises and threatenings.
 - c. Careful study of God's word requisite.
 - d. The blessings and the curse set forth.
- B. The Orderly Life. 12-26
1. Deuteronomy 12: Only One Place of Worship.
 - a. Monuments of idolatry to be destroyed.
 - b. The place of God's service to be kept.
 2. Deuteronomy 13: Warning against Idolatry.

- a. Enticers to idolatry to be put to death.
 - b. Relations who entice to idolatry not to be spared.
 - c. Idolatrous cities not to be spared.
3. Deuteronomy 14: A holy people unto the Lord.
 - a. The Israelites to distinguish themselves from other nations.
 - b. Respecting the application of tithes.
 4. Deuteronomy 15: The Lord's Release.
 - a. The year of release.
 - b. Concerning the release of servants.
 - c. Respecting the firstlings of cattle.
 5. Deuteronomy 16: Feasts and Judges.
 - a. The yearly feasts.
 - b. Of judges.
 - c. Groves and images forbidden.
 6. Deuteronomy 17: The Prediction of a King.
 - a. All sacrifices to be perfect.
 - b. Idolaters must be slain.
 - c. Difficult controversies.
 - d. The choice of a king and his duties.
 7. Deuteronomy 18: The Prophet like unto Moses.
 - a. A provision respecting Levites.
 - b. The abominations of the Canaanites to be avoided.
 - c. Christ the great Prophet.
 8. Deuteronomy 19: The Cities of Refuge.
 - a. The cities of refuge.
 - b. The manslayer.
 - c. The murderer.
 - d. Landmarks not to be removed.
 - e. The punishment of false witnesses.
 9. Deuteronomy 20: The Laws concerning War.
 - a. Exhortation and proclamation respecting those who went to war.
 - b. Peace to be offered,
 - c. What cities were to be devoted.
 10. Deuteronomy 21: Settlement for an Unknown Murderer's Crime.
 - a. The expiation of uncertain murder.
 - b. Respecting a captive taken to wife.
 - c. The first-born not to be disinherited for private affection.
 - d. A stubborn son to be stoned.
 - e. Malefactors not to be left hanging all night.
 11. Deuteronomy 22: Various laws.
 - a. Of humanity towards brethren.
 - b. Various precepts.
 - c. Against impurity.
 12. Deuteronomy 23: Those Excluded from the Congregation.

- a. Who are shut out from the congregation.
 - b. Cleanliness enjoined. Of fugitive servants,
 - c. Usury.
 - d. Other precepts.
13. Deuteronomy 24: Laws concerning marriage.
- a. Of divorce.
 - b. Of new-married persons.
 - c. Of man-stealers.
 - d. Of pledges.
 - e. Of justice and generosity.
14. Deuteronomy 25: Additional laws.
- a. Extent of punishment.
 - b. The ox that treadeth the corn.
 - c. Marriage of a brother's wife.
 - d. Of unjust weights.
 - e. War against Amalek.
15. Deuteronomy 26: The First fruits and the Tithe.
- a. Confession in offering the first fruits.
 - b. The prayer after disposal of the third year's tithe.
 - c. The covenant between God and the people.
- C. One Man's Life.
1. Deuteronomy 27: The Law to Be Recorded on Mount Ebal.
- a. The law to be written on stones in the Promised Land.
 - b. The curses to be pronounced on mount Ebal.
2. Deuteronomy 28: The Blessings of Obedience.
- a. The blessings for obedience.
 - b. The curses for disobedience.
 - c. Their ruin if disobedient.
3. Deuteronomy 29: The Lord's Covenant with Israel in Moab.
- a. Moses calls Israel's mercies to remembrance.
 - b. The Divine wrath on those who flatter themselves in their wickedness.
 - c. The ruin of the Jewish nation.
 - d. Secret things belong unto God.
4. Deuteronomy 30: The Conditions for Restoration and Blessing.
- a. Mercies promised to the repentant.
 - b. The commandment manifest.
 - c. Death and life set before them.
5. Deuteronomy 31: Joshua Commissioned as Moses' Successor.
- a. Moses encourages the people, and Joshua.
 - b. The law to be read every seventh year.
 - c. The Israelites' apostasy foretold,
 - d. A song given to be witness against them.
 - e. The law delivered to the Levites.
6. Deuteronomy 32: The Song of Moses.
- a. The song of Moses.

- b. The character of God,
 - c. The character of Israel.
 - d. The great things God had done for Israel.
 - e. The wickedness of Israel.
 - f. The judgments, which would come upon them for their sins.
 - g. Deserved vengeance withheld.
 - h. God's deliverance for his people.
 - i. The exhortation with which the song was delivered.
 - j. Moses to go up Mount Nebo to die.
7. Deuteronomy 33: Moses Blesses the Tribes of Israel.
- a. The glorious majesty of God.
 - b. The blessings of the twelve tribes.
 - c. Strength to believers.
 - d. The excellency of Israel.
8. Deuteronomy 34: The Death of Moses.
- a. Moses views the Promised Land from mount Nebo.
 - b. The death and burial of Moses.
 - c. The mourning of the people.
 - d. Joshua succeeds Moses.
 - e. The praise of Moses.

VI. Joshua.

- A. Securing the land of Canaan. Warlords of Canaan. 1-12
1. Joshua 1: Preparations for the Conquest of Canaan.
 - a. The Lord appoints Joshua to succeed Moses.
 - b. God promises to assist Joshua.
 - c. Preparation to pass over Jordan.
 - d. The people promise to obey Joshua.
 2. Joshua 2: The Spies Sent to Jericho.
 - a. Rahab receives and hides two Israelites.
 - b. Rahab and the spies.
 - c. The return of the spies.
 3. Joshua 3: Israel Passes over the Jordan.
 - a. The Israelites come to Jordan.
 - b. The Lord encourages Joshua
 - c. Joshua encourages the people.
 - d. The Israelites pass through Jordan on dry land.
 4. Joshua 4: The Twelve Stones Taken from the Jordan.
 - a. Stones taken out of Jordan.
 - b. The people pass through Jordan.
 - c. The twelve stones placed in Gilgal.
 5. Joshua 5: The Circumcision and Passover at Gilgal.
 - a. The Canaanites are afraid.
 - b. Circumcision renewed.
 - c. The Passover at Gilgal.
 - d. The manna ceases.
 - e. The Captain of the Lord's host appears to Joshua.

6. Joshua 6: The Fall of Jericho.
 - a. The siege of Jericho.
 - b. The city is compassed.
 - c. Jericho is taken.
 - d. Rahab and her family are saved.
 7. Joshua 7: The Sin of Achan.
 - a. The Israelites smitten at Ai.
 - b. Joshua's humiliation and prayer.
 - c. God instructs Joshua what to do.
 - d. Achan is detected and he is destroyed.
 8. Joshua 8: The Capture and Destruction of Ai.
 - a. God encourages Joshua.
 - b. The taking of Ai.
 - c. The destruction of Ai and its king.
 - d. The law read on Ebal and Gerizim.
 9. Joshua 9: The Deceit of the Gibeonites.
 - a. The kings combine against Israel.
 - b. The Gibeonites apply for peace.
 - c. They obtain peace, but are soon detected.
 - d. The Gibeonites are to be bondmen.
 10. Joshua 10: The Defeat of the Amorites.
 - a. Five kings war against Gibeon.
 - b. Joshua succours Gibeon,
 - c. The sun and moon stand still.
 - d. The kings are taken, their armies defeated, and they are put to death.
 - e. Seven other kings defeated and slain.
 11. Joshua 11: The Defeat of Jabin's Alliance.
 - a. Divers kings overcome at the waters of Merom.
 - b. Hazor is taken and burned.
 - c. All that country subdued,
 - d. The Anakims cut off.
 12. Joshua 12: The Kings Defeated by Moses.
 - a. The two kings conquered by Moses.
 - b. The kings whom Joshua smote.
- B. Settling the land of Canaan. Landlords of Canaan. 13-24
1. Joshua 13: The Land Yet to Be Possessed.
 - a. Bounds of the land not yet conquered.
 - b. Inheritance of Reuben.
 2. Joshua 14: Canaan Divided by Lot.
 - a. The nine tribes and a half to have their inheritance.
 - b. Caleb obtains Hebron.
 3. Joshua 15: The Territory Allotted to Judah.
 - a. The borders of the lot of Judah.
 - b. Caleb's portion,
 - c. His daughter's blessing.

- d. The cities of Judah.
- 4. Joshua 16: The Territory Allotted to Ephraim and Manasseh.
 - a. The sons of Joseph.
- 5. Joshua 17: The lot of Manasseh.
 - a. The boundaries of Manasseh.
 - b. The Canaanites not driven out.
 - c. Joseph desires a larger portion.
- 6. Joshua 18: The Territory Allotted to the Other Tribes.
 - a. The tabernacle set up at Shiloh.
 - b. The remainder of the land described and divided.
 - c. The boundaries of Benjamin.
- 7. Joshua 19: The Territory Allotted to the remaining Tribes.
 - a. The lot of Simeon.
 - b. The lot of Zebulun.
 - c. The lot of Issachar, Asher, Naphtali and Dan.
- 8. Joshua 20: The Cities of Refuge Appointed.
 - a. The law concerning the cities of refuge.
 - b. The cities appointed as refuges.
- 9. Joshua 21: The Cities of the Levites.
 - a. Cities for the Levites.
 - b. The cities allotted to the Levites.
 - c. God gave the land and rest to the Israelites, according to his promise.
- 10. Joshua 22: The Altar by the Jordan.
 - a. Reuben and Gad, with the half tribe of Manasseh, dismissed to their homes.
 - b. They build an altar of testimony.
 - c. The congregation offended thereat.
 - d. The answer of the Reubenites.
 - e. The children of Israel satisfied.
- 11. Joshua 23: Joshua's Charge to the People.
 - a. Joshua's exhortation before his death.
 - b. Joshua warns the people of idolatry.
- 12. Joshua 24: Joshua's Farewell Address.
 - a. God's benefits to their fathers.
 - b. Joshua renews the covenant between the people and God.
 - c. Joshua's death.
 - d. Joseph's bones buried at Shechem.
 - e. The state of Israel.

VII. Judges

- A. The Deterioration of the Nation of Israel. 1-2
 - 1. Judges 1: Judah and Simeon Capture Adoni-bezek.
 - a. Judah Conquers Jerusalem and Hebron
 - b. Othniel Conquers Debir and Receives Achsah.
 - c. The Extent of the Conquests of Judah and Benjamin.
 - d. Joseph Conquers Beth-el.

- e. The Extent of the Conquests of Manasseh and Ephraim.
 - f. The Extent of the Conquests of the Other Tribes.
2. Judges 2: The Angel of the Lord at Bochim.
 - a. The angel of the Lord rebukes the people.
 - b. The Death of Joshua.
 - c. Israel's Apostasy and the Ministry of the Judges.
- B. The Deliverance of the Nation of Israel.
1. Judges 3: Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar.
 - a. The nations left to prove Israel.
 - b. Othniel delivers Israel.
 - c. Ehud delivers Israel from Eglon.
 - d. Shamgar delivers and judges Israel.
 2. Judges 4: Deborah and Barak Defeat Sisera.
 - a. Israel again revolts, and is oppressed by Jabin.
 - b. Deborah concert their deliverance with Barak.
 - c. Sisera defeated.
 - d. Sisera put to death by Jael.
 3. Judges 5: The Song of Deborah and Barak.
 - a. Praise and glory ascribed to God.
 - b. The distress and deliverance of Israel.
 - c. Sisera's mother disappointed.
 - d. Some commended, others censured.
 4. Judges 6: The Call of Gideon.
 - a. Israel oppressed by Midianites.
 - b. Israel rebuked by a prophet.
 - c. Gideon set to deliver Israel.
 - d. Gideon destroys Baal's altar.
 - e. Signs given him.
 5. Judges 7: Gideon's Men Defeat the Midianites.
 - a. Gideon's army reduced.
 - b. Gideon is encouraged.
 - c. The defeat of the Midianites.
 - d. The Ephraimites take Oreb and Zeeb.
 6. Judges 8: Gideon Captures the Kings of Midian.
 - a. Gideon pacifies the Ephraimites.
 - b. Succoth and Penuel refuse to relieve Gideon.
 - c. Succoth and Penuel punished.
 - d. Gideon avenges his brethren.
 - e. Gideon declines the government, but given occasion for idolatry.
 - f. Gideon's death, Israel's ingratitude.
 7. Judges 9: The Reign of Abimelech.
 - a. Abimelech murders his brethren, and is made king.
 - b. Jotham rebukes the Shechemites.
 - c. The Shechemites conspire against Abimelech.
 - d. Abimelech destroys Shechem.
 - e. Abimelech slain.

8. Judges 10: Tola and Jair Judge Israel.
 - a. Tola and Jair judge Israel.
 - b. The Philistines and Ammonites oppress Israel.
 - c. Israel's repentance.
 9. Judges 11: Jephthah Judges Israel.
 - a. Jephthah and the Gileadites.
 - b. He attempts to make peace.
 - c. Jephthah's vow.
 - d. He vanquishes the Ammonites.
 10. Judges 12: Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon Judge Israel.
 - a. Ephraimites quarrel with Jephthah.
 - b. Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon judge Israel.
 11. Judges 13: The Birth of Samson.
 - a. The Philistines, Samson announced.
 - b. The angel appears to Manoah.
 - c. Manoah's sacrifice.
 - d. Birth of Samson.
 12. Judges 14: Samson and the Woman of Timnath.
 - a. Samson desires a wife of the Philistines.
 - b. Samson kills a lion.
 - c. Samson's riddle.
 13. Judges 15: Samson Defeats the Philistines at Lehi.
 - a. Samson is denied his wife,
 - b. He smites the Philistines.
 - c. Samson kills a thousand of the Philistines with a jawbone.
 - d. His distress from thirst.
 14. Judges 16: Samson and Delilah.
 - a. Samson's escape from Gaza.
 - b. Samson enticed to declare his strength lay.
 - c. The Philistines take Samson, and put out his eyes.
 - d. Samson's strength is renewed.
 - e. He destroys many of the Philistines.
- C. The Depravity of the Nation of Israel. 17-21
1. Judges 17: Micah's Images and His Priest.
 - a. The beginning of idolatry in Israel,
 - b. Micah and his mother.
 - c. Micah hires a Levite to be his priest.
 2. Judges 18: Micah and the Danites.
 - a. The Danites seek to enlarge their inheritance, and rob Micah.
 3. Judges 19: The Levite and His Concubine.
 - a. The wickedness of the men of Gibeah.
 4. Judges 20: The War against the Benjamites.
 - a. The tribe of Benjamin nearly extirpated.

5. Judges 21: Wives for the Benjamites.
 - a. The Israelites lament for the Benjamites.

VIII. Ruth

A. Ruth and Naomi.

1. Ruth 1: Ruth and Naomi.
 - a. Elimelech and his sons die in the land of Moab.
 - b. Naomi returns home.
 - c. Orpah stays behind, but Ruth goes with Naomi.
 - d. They come to Bethlehem.
2. Ruth 2: Ruth Gleans in the Field of Boaz.
 - a. Ruth gleans in the field of Boaz.
 - b. The kindness of Boaz to Ruth.
 - c. Ruth returns to her mother-in-law.

B. Ruth and Boaz.

1. Ruth 3: Ruth and Boaz at the Threshing floor.
 - a. The directions given to Ruth by Naomi.
 - b. Boaz acknowledges the duty of a kinsman.
 - c. Ruth's return to her mother-in-law.
2. Ruth 4: Boaz Marries Ruth.
 - a. The kinsman refuses to redeem Ruth's inheritance.
 - b. Boaz marries Ruth.
 - c. Birth of Obed.

IX. 1 Samuel: The First Book of the Kings.

A. Samuel. 1-8

1. 1 Samuel 1: The Birth of Samuel.
 - a. Elkanah and his family.
 - b. Hannah's prayer.
 - c. Samuel, Hannah presents him to the Lord.
2. 1 Samuel 2: The Song of Hannah.
 - a. Hannah's song of thanksgiving.
 - b. The wickedness of Eli's sons.
 - c. Samuel's ministry.
 - d. The prophecy against Eli's family.
3. 1 Samuel 3: The Lord Calls Samuel.
 - a. The word of the Lord first revealed to Samuel.
 - b. God tells Samuel the destruction of Eli's house.
 - c. Samuel established to be a prophet.
4. 1 Samuel 4: The Philistines Capture the Ark.
 - a. The Israelites overcome by the Philistines.
 - b. The ark taken.
 - c. The death of Eli.
 - d. The birth of Ichabod.
5. 1 Samuel 5: The Ark in the Land of the Philistines.
 - a. Dagon is broken before the ark.

- b. The Philistine smitten.
6. 1 Samuel 6: The Philistines Return the Ark.
 - a. The Philistines consult how to send back the ark.
 - b. They bring it to Bethshemesh.
 - c. The people smitten for looking into the ark.
 7. 1 Samuel 7: Samuel Judges Israel.
 - a. The ark removed to Kirjath-jearim.
 - b. The Israelites solemnly repent.
 - c. The Lord discomfits the Philistines.
 - d. They are subdued, Samuel judges Israel.
 8. 1 Samuel 8: Israel Asks for a King.
 - a. The evil government of Samuel's sons.
 - b. The Israelites ask for a king.
 - c. The manner of a king.
- B. Saul. 9-15
1. 1 Samuel 9: Saul Chosen King.
 - a. Saul is brought to Samuel.
 - b. Samuel told concerning Saul.
 - c. Samuel's treatment of Saul.
 2. 1 Samuel 10: Saul is anointed.
 - a. Samuel anoints Saul.
 - b. Saul prophesies.
 - c. Saul chosen king.
 3. 1 Samuel 11: Saul Defeats the Ammonites.
 - a. Jabesh-gilead delivered.
 - b. Saul confirmed in his kingdom.
 4. 1 Samuel 12: Samuel's Address to the People.
 - a. Samuel testifies his integrity.
 - b. Samuel reproves the people.
 - c. Thunder sent in harvest time.
 5. 1 Samuel 13: War with the Philistines.
 - a. The invasion of the Philistines.
 - b. Saul sacrifices.
 - c. Samuel reproves Saul.
 - d. The policy of the Philistines.
 6. 1 Samuel 14: Jonathan and his Armor-bearer attack the Philistines by stealth.
 - a. Jonathan smites the Philistines.
 - b. Their defeat.
 - c. Saul forbids the people to eat till evening.
 - d. Jonathan pointed out by lot.
 - e. Saul's family.
 7. 1 Samuel 15: Saul's Disobedience and Rejection.
 - a. Saul sent to destroy Amalek.
 - b. Saul excuses and commends himself.

- c. Saul's imperfect humiliation.
- d. Agag put to death, Samuel and Saul part.

C. Saul and David. 16-31

1. 1 Samuel 16: David Anointed King.
 - a. Samuel sent to Bethlehem to Jesse.
 - b. David is anointed.
 - c. Saul troubled with an evil spirit and is quieted by David.

2. 1 Samuel 17: David Kills Goliath.
 - a. Goliath's challenge.
 - b. David comes to the camp.
 - c. David undertakes to fight Goliath and goes to meet him.
 - d. David kills Goliath.

3. 1 Samuel 18: Jonathan's Covenant with David.
 - a. Jonathan's friendship for David.
 - b. Saul seeks to kill David.
 - c. Saul's fear of David.

4. 1 Samuel 19: Saul Seeks to Kill David.
 - a. Jonathan reconciles his father to David.
 - b. Saul again tries to slay him.
 - c. David flees to Samuel.

5. 1 Samuel 20: The Friendship of David and Jonathan.
 - a. David consults Jonathan.
 - b. Jonathan's covenant with David.
 - c. Saul, missing David, seeks to kill Jonathan.
 - d. Jonathan takes leave of David.

6. 1 Samuel 21: David Flees from Saul.
 - a. David with Ahimelech.
 - b. David at Gath feigns himself mad.

7. 1 Samuel 22: David escapes to the cave at Adullam.
 - a. David at Adullam,
 - b. Many resort to him.
 - c. Saul destroys the priests of Nob.
 - d. Abiathar escapes to David.

8. 1 Samuel 23: David in the Wilderness.
 - a. David rescues Keilah.
 - b. God warns him to escape from Keilah.
 - c. Jonathan comforts David.

9. 1 Samuel 24: David Spares Saul at Engedi.
 - a. David spares Saul's life.
 - b. David shows his innocence.
 - c. Saul acknowledges his fault.

10. 1 Samuel 25: David and Abigail.
 - a. Death of Samuel.
 - b. David's request and Nabal's churlish refusal.

- c. David's intention to destroy Nabal.
- d. Abigail takes a present to David.
- e. He is pacified and Nabal dies.
- f. David takes Abigail to wife.

11. 1 Samuel 26: David Spares Saul at Ziph.

- a. Saul goes after David.
- b. David again spares Saul's life.
- c. David exhorts Saul.
- d. Saul acknowledges his sin.

12. 1 Samuel 27: David Lives among the Philistines.

- a. David retires to Gath.
- b. David deceives Achish.

13. 1 Samuel 28: Saul and the Medium at Endor.

- a. Achish puts confidence in David.
- b. Saul's fear.
- c. Saul consults a witch at Endor.
- d. Saul's terror.

14. 1 Samuel 29: The Philistines Distrust David.

- a. David objected to by the Philistines.
- b. He is dismissed by Achish.

15. 1 Samuel 30: David Defeats the Amalekites.

- a. Ziklag spoiled by the Amalekites.
- b. David overtakes the Amalekites.
- c. He recovers what had been lost.
- d. David's distribution of the spoil.

16. 1 Samuel 31: The Death of Saul and His Sons.

- a. Saul's defeat and death.
- b. Saul's body rescued by the men of Jabesh-gilead.

X. 2 Samuel: The Second Book of the Kings.

A. David's Rise. 1-10

1. 2 Samuel 1: David Learns of Saul's Death.

- a. Tidings brought to David of the death of Saul.
- b. The Amalekite is put to death.
- c. David's lamentation for Saul and Jonathan.

2. 2 Samuel 2: David Made King over Judah.

- a. David made king in Hebron.
- b. Abner makes Ishbosheth king.
- c. Battle between Abner's men and those of Joab.
- d. Asahel slain by Abner.
- e. Both parties retreat.

3. 2 Samuel 3: The House of David grows stronger and the House of Saul grows weaker.

- a. David's power increases His family.
- b. Abner revolts to David.
- c. Joab kills Abner
- d. David mourns for him.

4. 2 Samuel 4: The Assassination of Ishbosheth.
 - a. Ishbosheth murdered.
 - b. David puts to death the murderers.
 5. 2 Samuel 5: David Made King over Israel.
 - a. David king over all Israel.
 - b. He takes the stronghold of Zion.
 - c. David's kingdom established.
 - d. He defeats the Philistines.
 6. 2 Samuel 6: David Goes to Bring the Ark to Zion.
 - a. The ark removed from Kirjath-jearim.
 - b. Uzzah smitten for touching the ark.
 - c. Obed-edom blessed.
 - d. David brings the ark to Zion.
 - e. Michal's ill conduct.
 7. 2 Samuel 7: God's Covenant with David.
 - a. David's care for the ark.
 - b. God's covenant with David.
 - c. His prayer and thanksgiving.
 8. 2 Samuel 8: David Extends His Kingdom.
 - a. David subdues the Philistines, the Moabites, and the Syrians.
 - b. The spoil dedicated.
 - c. David's government and officers.
 9. 2 Samuel 9: David's Kindness to Mephibosheth.
 - a. David sends for Mephibosheth.
 - b. David provides for him.
 10. 2 Samuel 10: The Defeat of the Ammonites and Syrians.
 - a. David's messengers are ill treated by Hanun.
 - b. The Ammonites defeated.
 - c. The Syrians defeated.
- B. David's Fall. 11-24
1. 2 Samuel 11: David and Bath-sheba.
 - a. David's adultery.
 - b. He tries to conceal his crime.
 - c. Uriah murdered.
 2. 2 Samuel 12: Nathan Reproves David.
 - a. Nathan's parable.
 - b. David confesses his sin.
 - c. The birth of Solomon.
 - d. David's severity to the Ammonites.
 3. 2 Samuel 13: Amnon and Tamar.
 - a. Amnon's violence to his sister.
 - b. Absalom murders his brother Amnon.
 - c. David's grief.
 - d. Absalom flees to Geshur.

4. 2 Samuel 14: Joab's Scheme for Absalom's Return.
 - a. Joab procures Absalom's recall.
 - b. Absalom recalled.
 - c. His personal beauty.
 - d. He is admitted to his father's presence.

5. 2 Samuel 15: Absalom Revolts against David.
 - a. Absalom's ambition.
 - b. His conspiracy.
 - c. David leaves Jerusalem.
 - d. David sends back the ark.
 - e. He prays against Ahithophel's counsel.

6. 2 Samuel 16: David cursed by Shimei.
 - a. Ziba's falsehood.
 - b. David cursed by Shimei.
 - c. Ahithophel's counsel.

7. 2 Samuel 17: The Counsel of Ahithophel and Hushai.
 - a. Ahithophel's counsel overthrown.
 - b. He hangs himself.
 - c. Absalom pursues David.

8. 2 Samuel 18: The Death of Absalom.
 - a. Absalom's army defeated.
 - b. He is slain.
 - c. David's over-sorrow.

9. 2 Samuel 19: David Returns to Jerusalem.
 - a. David returns to Jordan.
 - b. He pardons Shimei.
 - c. Mephibosheth excused.
 - d. David's parting with Barzillai.
 - e. Israel quarrels with Judah.

10. 2 Samuel 20: The Revolt of Sheba.
 - a. Sheba's rebellion.
 - b. Amasa slain by Joab.
 - c. Sheba takes refuge in Abel.
 - d. David's officers.

11. 2 Samuel 21: The Avenging of the Gibeonites.
 - a. The Gibeonites avenged.
 - b. Rizpah's care for the bodies of Saul's descendants.
 - c. Battles with the Philistines.

12. 2 Samuel 22: David's Song of Deliverance.
 - a. David's son of thanksgiving.

13. 2 Samuel 23: The Last Words of David.
 - a. David's last words.
 - b. David's mighty men.

14. 2 Samuel 24: David Numbers Israel and Judah.
 - a. David numbers the people.
 - b. He chooses the pestilence.
 - c. The staying the pestilence.
 - d. David's sacrifice,
 - e. The plague removed.

XI.

1 Kings: The Third Book of the Kings.

A. Solomon King of Israel. 1-4

1. 1 Kings 1: An aged King David.
 - a. David's declining age.
 - b. Adonijah aspires to the throne.
 - c. David makes Solomon king.
 - d. Solomon is anointed king, and Adonijah's usurpation stopped.
2. 1 Kings 2: David's Charge to Solomon before his death.
 - a. David's dying charge to Solomon.
 - b. David's charge as to Joab and others.
 - c. Solomon reigns.
 - d. Adonijah aspiring to the throne is put to death.
 - e. Abiathar banished.
 - f. Joab put to death.
 - g. Shimei is put to death.
3. 1 Kings 3: Solomon's wisdom.
 - a. Solomon's marriage.
 - b. His vision.
 - c. His prayer for wisdom.
 - d. The judgment of Solomon.
4. 1 Kings 4: Solomon's reign.
 - a. Solomon's court.
 - b. Solomon's dominions.
 - c. His daily provision.
 - d. The Wisdom of Solomon.

B. Solomon's temple built and dedicated. 5-8

1. 1 Kings 5: Solomon's Temple.
 - a. Solomon's agreement with Hiram.
 - b. Solomon's workmen for the temple.
2. 1 Kings 6: Solomon Builds the House of the Lord.
 - a. The building of Solomon's temple.
 - b. Promise given concerning the temple.
 - c. Particulars respecting the temple.
3. 1 Kings 7: Solomon's Other Buildings.
 - a. Solomon's buildings.
 - b. Solomon Employs Hiram of Tyre.
 - c. Furniture of the temple.
 - d. Vessels of gold.
4. 1 Kings 8: Solomon Brings the Ark into the Temple.
 - a. The dedication of the temple.

- b. The occasion.
 - c. Solomon's prayer.
 - d. His blessing and exhortation.
 - e. Solomon's peace offerings.
- C. Solomon's fame, fortune, and failure. 9-11
1. 1 Kings 9: The Lord's Covenant with Solomon.
 - a. God's answer to Solomon.
 - b. The presents of Solomon and Hiram.
 - c. Solomon's buildings.
 - d. Solomon's trade.
 2. 1 Kings 10: The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon.
 - a. The queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon.
 - b. Solomon's wealth.
 3. 1 Kings 11: Solomon's Apostasy and Adversaries.
 - a. Solomon's wives and concubines,
 - b. His idolatry.
 - c. God's anger.
 - d. Solomon's adversaries.
 - e. Jeroboam's promotion.
- D. The Kingdom divides: Israel and Judah. 12-16
1. 1 Kings 12: The Death of Solomon.
 - a. Rehoboam's accession.
 - b. The people's petition and his rough answer.
 - c. Ten tribes revolt.
 - d. Jeroboam's idolatry.
 2. 1 Kings 13: The Prophet of Judah Warns Jeroboam.
 - a. Jeroboam's sin reproved.
 - b. The prophet deceived.
 - c. The disobedient prophet is slain.
 - d. Jeroboam's obstinacy.
 3. 1 Kings 14: Ahijah's Prophecy against Jeroboam.
 - a. Abijah being sick, his mother consults Ahijah.
 - b. The destruction of Jeroboam's house.
 - c. Rehoboam's wicked reign.
 4. 1 Kings 15: The Reign of Abijam.
 - a. Wicked reign of Abijam, king of Judah.
 - b. Good reign of Asa, king of Judah.
 - c. The evil reigns of Nadab and Baasha in Israel.
 5. 1 Kings 16: The Reigns of Elah and Zimri.
 - a. The reigns of Baasha and Elah in Israel.
 - b. Reigns of Zimri and Omri in Israel.
 - c. Ahab's wickedness,
 - d. Hiel rebuilds Jericho.
- E. Elijah: God's prophet. 17-19
1. 1 Kings 17: Elijah Predicts Drought.

- a. Elijah fed by ravens.
 - b. Elijah sent to Zarephath.
 - c. Elijah raises the widow's son to life.
2. 1 Kings 18: Elijah Returns to Ahab.
 - a. Elijah sends Ahab notice of his coming.
 - b. Elijah meets Ahab.
 - c. Elijah's trial of the false prophets.
 - d. Elijah, by prayer, obtains rain.
 3. 1 Kings 19: Elijah Flees to Horeb.
 - a. Elijah flees to the wilderness.
 - b. God manifests himself to Elijah.
 - c. God's answer to Elijah.
 - d. The call of Elisha.
- F. Ahab's final day. 20-22
1. 1 Kings 20: Ahab Defeats the Syrians.
 - a. Benhadad besieges Samaria.
 - b. Benhadad's defeat.
 - c. The Syrians again defeated.
 - d. Ahab makes peace with Benhadad.
 2. 1 Kings 21: Ahab and Naboth's Vineyard.
 - a. Ahab covets Naboth's vineyard.
 - b. Naboth murdered by Jezebel.
 - c. Elijah denounces judgments against Ahab.
 3. 1 Kings 22: Micaiah Prophesies the Defeat of Ahab and Jehoshaphat.
 - a. Jehoshaphat makes a league with Ahab.
 - b. Micaiah predicts the death of Ahab.
 - c. Death of Ahab.
 - d. Jehoshaphat's good reign over Judah.
 - e. Ahaziah's evil reign over Israel.

XII. 2 Kings: The Forth Book of the Kings.

A. Elisha. 1-8

1. 2 Kings 1: The Death of Ahaziah.
 - a. The revolt of Moab.
 - b. Sickness of Ahaziah, king of Israel.
 - c. Fire called from heaven by Elijah.
 - d. Death of Ahaziah.
2. 2 Kings 2: Elisha Succeeds Elijah.
 - a. Elijah divides Jordan.
 - b. Elijah is taken up into heaven.
 - c. Elisha is manifested to be Elijah's successor.
 - d. Elisha heals the waters of Jericho.
 - e. Those that mocked Elisha destroyed.
3. 2 Kings 3: The Reign of Jehoram of Israel.
 - a. Jehoram, king of Israel.
 - b. War with Moab.
 - c. The intercession of Elisha.

- d. Water supplied.
 - e. Moab is overcome.
4. 2 Kings 4: The Widow's Oil.
 - a. Elisha multiplies the widow's oil.
 - b. The Shunammite obtains a son.
 - c. The Shunammite's son restored to life.
 - d. The miracle of healing the pottage.
 - e. The feeding the sons of the prophets.
 5. 2 Kings 5: The Cure of Naaman's Leprosy.
 - a. Naaman's leprosy.
 - b. The cure of Naaman's leprosy.
 - c. Elisha refuses Naaman's gifts.
 - d. Gehazi's covetousness and falsehood.
 6. 2 Kings 6: The Axe Head Made to Float.
 - a. The sons of the prophets enlarge their habitations.
 - b. Iron made to swim.
 - c. Elisha discloses the counsels of the Syrians.
 - d. Syrians sent to seize Elisha.
 - e. Samaria besieged.
 - f. A famine.
 - g. The king sends to slay Elisha.
 7. 2 Kings 7: Syrian army routed by God's chariots, horses, and host.
 - a. Elisha prophesies plenty.
 - b. The 4 lepers.
 - c. The flight of the Syrian army.
 - d. Samaria plentifully supplied.
 8. 2 Kings 8: The Shunammite Woman's Land Restored.
 - a. A famine in Israel.
 - b. The Shunammite obtains her land.
 - c. Elisha consulted by Hazael.
 - d. Death of Benhadad.
 - e. Jehoram's wicked reign in Judah.
 - f. Ahaziah's wicked reign in Judah.
- B. Kings and Queens of Israel and Judah. 9-25
1. 2 Kings 9: Jehu Anointed King of Israel.
 - a. Elisha sends to anoint Jehu.
 - b. Jehu and the captains.
 - c. Joram and Ahaziah slain by Jehu.
 - d. Jezebel eaten by dogs.
 2. 2 Kings 10: Jehu Destroys the House of Ahab.
 - a. Ahab's sons and Ahaziah's brethren put to death.
 - b. Jehu destroys the worshippers of Baal.
 - c. Jehu follows Jeroboam's sins.
 3. 2 Kings 11: Athaliah Usurps the Throne.
 - a. Athaliah usurps the government of Judah,
 - b. Jehoash made king.

- c. Athaliah put to death.
 - d. The worship of the Lord restored.
4. 2 Kings 12: The Reign of Jehoash of Judah.
 - a. Jehoash orders the repair of the temple.
 - b. He is slain by his servants.
 5. 2 Kings 13: The Reign of Jehoahaz.
 - a. Reign of Jehoahaz.
 - b. Jehoash, king of Israel.
 - c. Elisha dying.
 - d. Elisha's death.
 - e. The victories of Jehoash.
 6. 2 Kings 14: The Reign of Amaziah.
 - a. Amaziah's good reign.
 - b. Amaziah provokes Jehoash king of Israel, and is overcome.
 - c. He is slain by conspirators.
 - d. Wicked reign of Jeroboam II.
 7. 2 Kings 15: The Reign of Azariah.
 - a. Reign of Azariah, or Uzziah, king of Judah.
 - b. The latter kings of Israel.
 8. 2 Kings 16: The Reign of Ahaz.
 - a. Ahaz, king of Judah,
 - b. His wicked reign.
 - c. Ahaz takes a pattern from an idol's altar.
 - d. Ahaz spoils the temple.
 9. 2 Kings 17: The Fall of Samaria and the Captivity of Israel.
 - a. Reign of Hoshea in Israel,
 - b. The Israelites carried captives by the Assyrians.
 - c. Captivity of the Israelites.
 - d. The nations placed in the land of Israel.
 10. 2 Kings 18: The Reign of Hezekiah.
 - a. Good reign of Hezekiah in Judah,
 - b. Idolatry.
 - c. Sennacherib invades Judah.
 - d. Rabshakeh's blasphemies.
 11. 2 Kings 19: Judah Delivered from Sennacherib.
 - a. Hezekiah receives an answer of peace.
 - b. Sennacherib's letter.
 - c. His fall is prophesied.
 - d. The Assyrian army destroyed,
 - e. Sennacherib slain.
 12. 2 Kings 20: Hezekiah's Sickness.
 - a. Hezekiah's sickness,
 - b. His recovery in answer to prayer.
 - c. Hezekiah shows his treasures to the ambassadors from Babylon,
 - d. Hezekiah's death.

13. 2 Kings 21: The Reign of Manasseh.
 - a. Wicked reign of Manasseh.
 - b. The prophetic denunciations against Judah.
 - c. Wicked reign and death of Amon.

14. 2 Kings 22: Reign of Josiah.
 - a. Josiah's good reign,
 - b. His care for repairing the temple,
 - c. The book of the law found.
 - d. Josiah consults Huldah the prophetess.

15. 2 Kings 23: Josiah's Reforms.
 - a. Josiah reads the law, and renews the covenant.
 - b. He destroys idolatry.
 - c. The reformation extended to Israel,
 - d. A Passover kept.
 - e. Josiah slain by Pharaoh-nechoh.
 - f. Wicked reigns of Jehoahaz and Jehoiakim.

16. 2 Kings 24: Jehoiachin and the Nobles Taken Captive to Babylon.
 - a. Jehoiakim subdued by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - b. Jehoiachin captive in Babylon.

17. 2 Kings 25: The Fall of Jerusalem.
 - a. Jerusalem besieged,
 - b. Zedekiah taken.
 - c. The temple burnt,
 - d. The people carried into captivity.
 - e. The rest of the Jews flee into Egypt.
 - f. Evil-merodach relieves the captivity of Jehoiachin.

XIII. 1 Chronicles

A. David's Family Tree. 1-9

1. 1 Chronicles 1: The Descendants of Adam through Abraham.
 - a. The Descendants of Adam.
 - b. The Descendants of the Sons of Noah.
 - c. The Descendants of Shem.
 - d. The Descendants of Ishmael and Keturah.
 - e. The Descendants of Esau.

2. 1 Chronicles 2: The Descendants of Israel and Judah.
 - a. The Sons of Israel.
 - b. The Descendants of Judah.

3. 1 Chronicles 3: The Descendants of David.
 - a. The Sons of David.
 - b. The Descendants of Solomon.

4. 1 Chronicles 4: The Descendants of Judah and Simeon.
 - a. The Descendants of Judah.
 - b. The Descendants of Simeon.

5. 1 Chronicles 5: The Descendants of Reuben and Gad.

- a. The Descendants of Reuben.
 - b. The Descendants of Gad.
 - c. The History of the Two and a Half Tribes
6. 1 Chronicles 6: The Descendants of Levi.
- a. The Descendants of Levi.
 - b. The Temple Singers Appointed by David.
 - c. The Descendants of Aaron.
 - d. The Cities of the Levites.
7. 1 Chronicles 7: The Descendants Of Israel continued.
- a. Descendants of Issachar.
 - b. Descendants of Benjamin.
 - c. Descendants of Naphtali.
 - d. Descendants of Manasseh.
 - e. Descendants of Ephraim.
 - f. Descendants of Asher.
8. 1 Chronicles 8: The Descendants Of Israel continued.
- a. The Descendants of Benjamin.
9. 1 Chronicles 9: Those Who Returned from Babylon.
- a. Genealogies were used to direct the Jews when they returned out of captivity, with whom to unite, and where to reside.
- B. David's Throne. 10-16
1. 1 Chronicles 10: The Death of Saul and His Sons.
- a. Philistines slew Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Malchi-shua, the sons of Saul.
 - b. Saul took a sword, and fell upon it.
2. 1 Chronicles 11: David Made King over Israel.
- a. David raised to the throne.
 - b. David Captures Zion.
 - c. A list of David's mighty men.
3. 1 Chronicles 12: David's Army.
- a. Those who came to David at Ziklag.
 - b. Those who came to Hebron.
4. 1 Chronicles 13: David Proposes to Bring the Ark to Jerusalem.
- a. David consults about the ark.
 - b. The removal of the ark.
5. 1 Chronicles 14: David in Jerusalem.
- a. Hiram's Recognition of David.
 - b. David's Children Born at Jerusalem.
 - c. David Defeats the Philistines.
6. 1 Chronicles 15: The Ark Brought to Jerusalem.
- a. Preparations for the removal of the ark.
 - b. The removal of the ark.
7. 1 Chronicles 16: David's Psalm of Thanksgiving.
- a. The solemnity with which the ark was fixed.

- b. David's psalm of praise.
 - c. The Levites Appointed for the Ark.
 - d. Setting in order the worship of God.
- C. David's Influence. 17-21
1. 1 Chronicles 17: God's Covenant with David.
 - a. David's purposes.
 - b. God's gracious promises.
 2. 1 Chronicles 18: David Extends His Kingdom.
 - a. David's officers.
 - b. David's victories.
 3. 1 Chronicles 19: David's wars.
 - a. The defeat of the Ammonites.
 - b. The defeat of the Syrians.
 4. 1 Chronicles 20: David's wars continued.
 - a. David Captures Rabbah.
 - b. The Giants Slain by David's Men.
 5. 1 Chronicles 21: David Numbers Israel and Judah.
 - a. David Numbers Israel and Judah.
 - b. The Site for the Temple.
- D. David's Worship. 22-27
1. 1 Chronicles 22: David plans for the Temple.
 - a. David's preparations for the temple.
 - b. David's instructions to Solomon.
 - c. The prices commanded to assist.
 2. 1 Chronicles 23: The Divisions and Duties of the Levites.
 - a. David declares Solomon his successor.
 - b. The office of the Levites.
 3. 1 Chronicles 24: The Divisions and Duties of the Levites continued.
 - a. The divisions of the sons of Aaron.
 - b. The divisions of sons of Eleazar
 - c. The divisions of the sons of Ithamar.
 4. 1 Chronicles 25: The Divisions of the Musicians.
 - a. Those appointed to be singers and musicians in the temple.
 5. 1 Chronicles 26: The offices of the Levites.
 - a. The Porters
 - b. The Overseers.
 6. 1 Chronicles 27: The Officers of the Kingdom.
 - a. David's military force.
 - b. Princes and officers.
- E. David's Kingdom. 28-29
1. 1 Chronicles 28: David exhorts his people.
 - a. Solomon Succeeds David as King.

- b. David exhorts the people to the fear of the Lord.
 - c. He gives instructions for the temple.
2. 1 Chronicles 29: The Death of King David.
 - a. David induces the princes and people to offer willingly.
 - b. His thanksgiving and prayer.
 - c. Solomon enthroned.
 - d. David's reign and death.

XIV. 2 Chronicles

A. Solomon's Temple built. 1-5

1. 2 Chronicles 1: Solomon's Prayer for Wisdom.
 - a. Solomon's choice of wisdom,
 - b. Solomon's trade in horses and chariots.
 - c. Solomon's strength and wealth.
2. 2 Chronicles 2: Solomon's Agreement with King Hiram.
 - a. Solomon's message to Hiram respecting the temple.
 - b. His treaty with Hiram.
3. 2 Chronicles 3: Solomon Builds the House of the Lord.
 - a. The building of the temple.
 - b. The Two Pillars.
4. 2 Chronicles 4: The Furnishings for the Temple.
 - a. The altar.
 - b. Ten lavers
 - c. Ten candlesticks.
 - d. Ten tables.
 - e. The vessels.
5. 2 Chronicles 5: Solomon Brings the Ark into the Temple.
 - a. The ark placed in the temple.
 - b. The temple filled with glory.

B. Solomon's Temple dedicated. 6-9

1. 2 Chronicles 6: The Dedication of the Temple.
 - a. Solomon's prayer God's Glory.
 - b. Solomon's prayer repentance and forgiveness
 - c. Solomon's prayer for temporal mercies
2. 2 Chronicles 7: God's answer to Solomon's prayer.
 - a. Acceptance of burnt offering.
 - b. The Glory of the Lord filled the Temple.
 - c. The Lord's Covenant with Solomon.
3. 2 Chronicles 8: Solomon's Further Activities.
 - a. Solomon's buildings
 - b. Solomon's trade.
4. 2 Chronicles 9: The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon.
 - a. The queen of Sheba.
 - b. Solomon's riches and fame.
 - c. Solomon's death.

- C. Rehoboam's Kingdom divided. 10-12
 - 1. 2 Chronicles 10: Israel's Revolt.
 - a. The ten tribes revolt from Rehoboam.
 - 2. 2 Chronicles 11: Israel's Revolt continues.
 - a. The Prosperity of Rehoboam.
 - b. Rehoboam forbidden to war against Israel.
 - c. The priests and Levites find refuge in Judah.
 - 3. 2 Chronicles 12: Rehoboam, forsaking the Lord, is punished.
 - a. Egypt's King Shishak invasion of Judah.
- D. Asa's reforms. 13-16
 - 1. 2 Chronicles 13: The Reign of Abijah.
 - a. Abijah overcomes Jeroboam.
 - 2. 2 Chronicles 14: The Reign of Asa.
 - a. Asa and his piety.
 - b. Asa strengthens his kingdom.
 - 3. 2 Chronicles 15: Asa's Reforms.
 - a. The people make a solemn covenant with God.
 - 4. 2 Chronicles 16: Asa's league with Ben-hadad.
 - a. Asa seeks the aid of the Syrians,
 - b. Asa's death.
- E. Jehoshaphat's reforms. 17-20
 - 1. 2 Chronicles 17: Jehoshaphat's Kingdom Established.
 - a. Jehoshaphat promotes religion in Judah.
 - b. His prosperity.
 - 2. 2 Chronicles 18: Jehoshaphat's alliance with Ahab.
 - a. Micaiah Prophesies the Defeat of Ahab and Jehoshaphat.
 - 3. 2 Chronicles 19: Jehoshaphat visits his kingdom.
 - a. The Prophet Jehu Rebukes Jehoshaphat.
 - b. Jehoshaphat Appoints Judges.
 - 4. 2 Chronicles 20: Reign of Jehoshaphat.
 - a. The Victory over Moab and Ammon.
 - b. The danger and distress of Judah.
 - c. Jahaziel's prophecy of victory.
 - d. The thanksgiving of Judah.
 - e. Jehoshaphat's alliance with Ahaziah.
- F. Judah's kings and queens. 21-25
 - 1. 2 Chronicles 21: The Reign of Jehoram of Judah.
 - a. The wicked reign of Jehoram.
 - b. Jehoram's miserable end.
 - 2. 2 Chronicles 22: The Reign of Ahaziah of Judah.
 - a. The reign of Ahaziah.

- b. Jehu Kills Ahaziah.
 - c. Athaliah Usurps the Throne.
 - d. Athaliah destroys the royal family.
3. 2 Chronicles 23: Joash made king of Judah
 - a. Joash crowned.
 - b. Athaliah slain.
 4. 2 Chronicles 24: The Reign of Joash of Judah.
 - a. Joash, king of Judah.
 - b. The temple repaired.
 - c. Joash falls into idolatry,
 - d. Joash is slain by his servants.
 5. 2 Chronicles 25: The Reign of Amaziah.
 - a. Amaziah, king of Judah.
 - b. Amaziah worships the idols of Edom.
 - c. Amaziah's rash challenge.
- G. Ahaz's corruption. 26-28
1. 2 Chronicles 26: The Reign of Uzziah.
 - a. Uzziah's good reign in Judah.
 - b. Uzziah's attempt to burn incense.
 2. 2 Chronicles 27: The Reign of Jotham.
 - a. He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord.
 - b. The people yet were corrupt.
 3. 2 Chronicles 28: The Reign of Ahaz.
 - a. Made molten images for Baalim.
 - b. He burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom,
 - c. He burnt his children in the fire.
 - d. He sacrificed also and burnt incense in the high places, and on the hills, and under every green tree.
- H. Hezekiah's reforms. 29-32
1. 2 Chronicles 29: The Reign of Hezekiah.
 - a. Hezekiah's good reign in Judah.
 - b. Hezekiah Restores the Temple Worship.
 - c. Hezekiah's sacrifice of atonement.
 2. 2 Chronicles 30: The Celebration of the Passover.
 - a. Hezekiah's Passover.
 - b. The Passover celebrated.
 - c. The feast of unleavened bread.
 3. 2 Chronicles 31: Hezekiah's Provision for the Priests and Levites.
 - a. Hezekiah destroys idolatry.
 4. 2 Chronicles 32: The Invasion of Sennacherib.
 - a. The invasion of Sennacherib,
 - b. His defeat.
 - c. Hezekiah's sickness,
 - d. His prosperous reign, and death.

- I. Judah's last days. 33-36
 - 1. 2 Chronicles 33: The Reign of Manasseh and Amon
 - a. Manasseh's wickedness and repentance.
 - b. Amon's wicked reign in Judah.
 - 2. 2 Chronicles 34: The Reign of Josiah.
 - a. Josiah's Reforms.
 - b. The Book of the Law Discovered.
 - 3. 2 Chronicles 35: Josiah Keeps the Passover.
 - a. The Passover kept by Josiah.
 - b. Josiah slain in battle.
 - 4. 2 Chronicles 36: The Fall of Judah.
 - a. The Reign and Dethronement of Jehoahaz.
 - b. The Reign of Jehoiakim
 - c. Jehoiakim taken Captive to Babylon.
 - d. The Reign of Zedekiah.
 - e. The destruction of Jerusalem.
 - f. The Captivity of Judah
 - g. The proclamation of Cyrus.

XV. Ezra.

- A. Rebuilding the Temple. 1-6
 - 1. Ezra 1: Judah's return to Jerusalem.
 - a. The Proclamation of Cyrus for the rebuilding of the Temple
 - b. The people provide for their return to Jerusalem.
 - 2. Ezra 2: The List of Returning Exiles.
 - a. The numbers that returned.
 - b. The numbers of the priests and Levites.
 - c. The offerings for the temple.
 - 3. Ezra 3: The Restoration of Worship.
 - a. The altar and festivals.
 - b. The foundations of the temple laid.
 - 4. Ezra 4: The Adversaries Stop the Work.
 - a. The adversaries of the temple.
 - b. The building of the temple is hindered.
 - 5. Ezra 5: The Temple Rebuilt.
 - a. The leaders forward the building of the temple
 - b. Letter against the Jews.
 - 6. Ezra 6: The Temple is finished.
 - a. Darius makes a decree for completing the temple.
 - b. The temple is finished.
- B. Rebuilding the People. 7-10
 - 1. Ezra 7: Ezra and His Company Come to Jerusalem.
 - a. Ezra goes up to Jerusalem.
 - b. The commission to Ezra.

- c. Ezra blesses God for his favour.
- 2. Ezra 8: Ezra arrives in Jerusalem.
 - a. The companions of Ezra.
 - b. Ezra implores God's blessing.
 - c. Treasures committed to the priests.
 - d. Ezra arrives at Jerusalem.
- 3. Ezra 9: Ezra's Prayer of Confession.
 - a. Ezra mourns for the Jews' conduct.
 - b. Ezra's confession of sins.
- 4. Ezra 10: Jerusalem's reforms.
 - a. Ezra encourages to reformation.
 - b. He assembles the people.
 - c. Reformation effected.
 - d. Foreign wives and children put away.

XVI. Nehemiah

A. Cupbearer of the King. 1-2

- 1. Nehemiah 1: Nehemiah's Prayer for Jerusalem.
- 2. Nehemiah 2: Nehemiah Sent to Jerusalem.
 - a. Nehemiah's request to the king.
 - b. Nehemiah comes to Jerusalem. he opposition of the adversaries.

B. Builder of the Wall. 3-6

- 1. Nehemiah 3: The Sections Assigned for Repair.
- 2. Nehemiah 4: The Workmen Guard against the Adversaries.
 - a. Opposition of Sanballat and others.
 - b. The designs of the adversaries.
 - c. Nehemiah's precautions.
- 3. Nehemiah 5: The Payment of Interest Abolished.
 - a. The Jews complain of grievances.
 - b. Nehemiah redresses the grievances.
 - c. Nehemiah's forbearance.
- 4. Nehemiah 6: The Plots of the Adversaries.
 - a. Sanballat's plot to hinder Nehemiah.
 - b. False prophets try to frighten Nehemiah.
 - c. The wall finished.
 - d. Treachery of some among the Jews.

C. Governor of the People. 7-13

- 1. Nehemiah 7: Nehemiah Appoints Rulers for Jerusalem.
 - a. The city committed to Hananiah.
 - b. Register of those that first returned.
- 2. Nehemiah 8: Ezra Reads the Law to the People.
 - a. The reading and expounding the law.
 - b. The people called upon to be joyful.
 - c. The feast of tabernacles.

- d. The joy of the people.
- 3. Nehemiah 9: Ezra's Confession of Israel's Sins.
 - a. A solemn fast.
 - b. Prayer and confession of sin.
- 4. Nehemiah 10: The People Covenant to Keep the Law.
 - a. The covenant,
 - b. Those who signed it.
 - c. Their engagement to sacred rites.
- 5. Nehemiah 11: The distribution of the people.
 - a. The Residents of Jerusalem.
 - b. The Settlement outside of Jerusalem.
- 6. Nehemiah 12: The Priests and Levites.
 - a. The priests and Levites that returned.
 - b. The dedication of the wall.
 - c. The officers of the temple settled.
- 7. Nehemiah 13: Nehemiah's Reforms.
 - a. Nehemiah turns out the mixed multitude.
 - b. Nehemiah's reform in the house of God.
 - c. Sabbath breaking restrained.
 - d. The dismissal of strange wives.

XVII. Esther

- A. Esther's Exaltation. 1-2
 - 1. Esther 1: Queen Vashti Defies King Ahasuerus.
 - a. The royal feast of Ahasuerus.
 - b. Vashti's refusal to appear.
 - c. The king's decree.
 - 2. Esther 2: Esther Made Queen.
 - a. Esther chosen queen.
 - b. Mordecai discovers a plot against the king.
- B. Haman's Plot. 3-4
 - 1. Esther 3: Haman's Plot to Destroy the Jews.
 - a. Haman seeks to destroy the Jews.
 - b. He obtains a decree against the Jews.
 - 2. Esther 4: Esther Promises to Intercede for Her People.
 - a. The Jews lament their danger.
 - b. Esther undertakes to plead for the Jews.
- C. Haman's Humiliation. 5-7
 - 1. Esther 5: Esther Invites the King and Haman to a Banquet.
 - a. Esther's application received.
 - b. Haman prepares to hang Mordecai.
 - 2. Esther 6: Haman Forced to Honor Mordecai.
 - a. Providence recommends Mordecai to the king's favour.
 - b. Haman's counsel honors Mordecai.

- c. Haman's friends tell him of his danger.
- 3. Esther 7: Haman Hanged.
 - a. Esther accuses Haman.
 - b. Haman hanged on his own gallows.
- D. Mordecai's Exaltation. 8-10
 - 1. Esther 8: The Jews Authorized to Resist.
 - a. Mordecai is advanced.
 - b. Esther makes suit for the Jews.
 - c. Mordecai honored,
 - d. The joy of the Jews.
 - 2. Esther 9: The Jews Destroy Their Enemies.
 - a. The success of the Jews.
 - b. The feast of Purim in remembrance of this.
 - 3. Esther 10: Mordecai's Greatness.
 - a. Greatness of Ahasuerus.
 - b. Mordecai's advancement.

XVIII. Job

- A. Job's Conflict. 1-2
 - 1. Job 1: Job's calamities.
 - a. The piety and prosperity of Job.
 - b. Satan obtains leave to try Job.
 - c. The loss of Job's property, and the death of his children.
 - d. Job's patience and piety.
 - 2. Job 2: Job's calamities intensify.
 - a. Satan obtains leave to try Job.
 - b. Job's sufferings.
 - c. His friends come to comfort him.
- B. Job's Debate. 3-37
 - 1. Job 3: Job bewails his birth.
 - a. Job complains that he was born.
 - b. Job complaining.
 - c. He complains of his life.
 - 2. Job 4: Eliphaz rebukes Job.
 - a. Eliphaz reproves Job.
 - b. Maintains that God's judgments are for the wicked.
 - c. The vision of Eliphaz.
 - 3. Job 5: Eliphaz continues his counsel to Job.
 - a. Eliphaz urges that the sin of sinners in their ruin.
 - b. God is to be regarded in affliction.
 - c. The happy end of God's correction.
 - 4. Job 6: Job reproaches his friends.
 - a. Job justifies his complaints.
 - b. He wishes for death.
 - c. Job reproves his friends as unkind

5. Job 7: Job remonstrates with God.
 - a. Job's troubles.
 - b. Job expostulates with God.
 - c. He begs release.

6. Job 8: Bildad affirms God's justice.
 - a. Bildad reproves Job.
 - b. Hypocrites will be destroyed.
 - c. Bildad applies God's just dealing to Job.

7. Job 9: Job's inability to answer God.
 - a. Job acknowledges God's justice.
 - b. He is not able to contend with God.
 - c. Men not to be judged by outward condition.
 - d. Job complains of troubles.

8. Job 10: Job bemoans his condition.
 - a. Job complains of his hardships.
 - b. He pleads with God as his Maker.
 - c. He complains of God's severity.

9. Job 11: Zophar accuses Job of iniquity.
 - a. Zophar reproves Job.
 - b. God's perfections and almighty power.
 - c. Zophar assures Job of blessings if he repented.

10. Job 12: Job affirms God's power and wisdom.
 - a. Job reproves his friends.
 - b. The wicked often prosper.
 - c. Job speaks of the wisdom and power of God.

11. Job 13: Job defends his integrity.
 - a. Job reproves his friends.
 - b. He professes his confidence in God.
 - c. Job entreats to know his sins.

12. Job 14: Job muses on the brevity of life.
 - a. Job speaks of man's life.
 - b. Of man's death.
 - c. By sin man is subject to corruption.

13. Job 15: Eliphaz Reprimands Job.
 - a. Eliphaz reproves Job.
 - b. The unquietness of wicked men.

14. Job 16: Job complains of God's dealings.
 - a. Job reproves his friends.
 - b. He represents his case as deplorable.
 - c. Job maintains his innocency.

15. Job 17: Job's hope only in death.
 - a. Job appeals from man to God.
 - b. His hope is not in life, but in death.

16. Job 18: Bildad describes the fate of the wicked.
 - a. Bildad reproves Job.
 - b. Ruin attends the wicked.
 - c. The ruin of the wicked.

17. Job 19: Job's faith that God will vindicate him.
 - a. Job complains of unkind usage.
 - b. God was the Author of his afflictions.
 - c. Job's belief in the resurrection.

18. Job 20: Zophar depicts the portion of the wicked.
 - a. Zophar speaks of the short joy of the wicked.
 - b. The ruin of the wicked.
 - c. The portion of the wicked.

19. Job 21: Job asserts the prosperity of the wicked.
 - a. Job entreats attention.
 - b. The prosperity of the wicked.
 - c. The dealings of God's providence.
 - d. The judgment of the wicked is in the world to come.

20. Job 22: Eliphaz accuses Job of great wickedness.
 - a. Eliphaz shows that a man's goodness profits not God.
 - b. Job accused of oppression.
 - c. The world before the flood.
 - d. Eliphaz exhorts Job to repentance.

21. Job 23: Job desires to plead his case before God.
 - a. Job complains that God has withdrawn.
 - b. He asserts his own integrity.
 - c. The Divine terrors.

22. Job 24: Job complains of God's indifference to wickedness.
 - a. Wickedness often unpunished.
 - b. The wicked shun the light.
 - c. Judgments for the wicked.

23. Job 25: Bildad denies that man can be justified with God.
 - a. How then can man be justified with God?

24. Job 26: Job declares God's sovereignty.
 - a. Job reproves Bildad.
 - b. Job acknowledges the power of God.

25. Job 27: Job describes the portion of the wicked.
 - a. Job protests his sincerity.
 - b. The hypocrite is without hope.
 - c. The miserable end of the wicked.

26. Job 28: Man's quest for wisdom.
 - a. Concerning worldly wealth.
 - b. Wisdom is of inestimable value.
 - c. Wisdom is the gift of God.

27. Job 29: Job recalls his former glory.
 - a. Job's former comforts.
 - b. The honour paid to Job.
 - c. His usefulness.
 - d. His prospect of prosperity.
 28. Job 30: Job bewails his present affliction.
 - a. Job's honour is turned into contempt.
 - b. Job a burden to himself.
 29. Job 31: Job asserts his integrity.
 - a. Job declares his uprightness.
 - b. His integrity.
 - c. Job merciful.
 - d. Job not guilty of covetousness or idolatry.
 - e. Job not guilty of hypocrisy and violence.
 30. Job 32: Elihu justifies his right to answer Job.
 - a. Elihu is displeased at the dispute between Job and his friends.
 - b. He reproves them.
 - c. He speaks without partiality.
 31. Job 33: Elihu Reproves Job.
 - a. Elihu offers to reason with Job.
 - b. Elihu blames Job for reflecting upon God.
 32. Job 34: Elihu justifies God.
 - a. Elihu accuses Job of charging God with injustice.
 - b. God cannot be unjust.
 - c. God's power and providence.
 - d. Elihu reproves Job.
 33. Job 35: Elihu continues his reproof.
 - a. Elihu speaks of man's conduct.
 - b. Why those who cry out under afflictions are not regarded.
 - c. Elihu reproves Job's impatience.
 34. Job 36: Elihu extols God's greatness.
 - a. Elihu desires Job's attention.
 - b. The methods in which God deals with men.
 - c. Elihu counsels Job.
 - d. The wonders in the works of creation.
 35. Job 37: Elihu continues to extol God's greatness.
 - a. Elihu observes the power of God.
 - b. Job required to explain the works of nature.
 - c. God is great, and is to be feared.
- C. Job's Deliverance. 38-42 Page 1192
1. Job 38: The Lord convinces Job of ignorance.
 - a. God calls upon Job to answer.
 - b. God questions Job.
 - c. Concerning the light and darkness.

- d. Concerning other mighty works.
- 2. Job 39: The Lord continues convincing Job of ignorance
 - a. God inquires of Job concerning several animals.
- 3. Job 40: The manifestations of God's power.
 - a. Job humbles himself to God.
 - b. The Lord reasons with Job to show his righteousness, power, and wisdom.
 - c. God's power shown in Behemoth.
- 4. Job 41: The manifestations of God's power continued.
 - a. Concerning Leviathan.
- 5. Job 42: Job's Confession and Acceptance.
 - a. Job humbly submits unto God.
 - b. Job intercedes for his friends.
 - c. Job's renewed prosperity.

XIX. Psalms

A. Humanity. 1-41

- 1. Psalm 1: The Righteous and the Ungodly.
 - a. The holiness and happiness of a godly man.
 - b. The sinfulness and misery of a wicked man,
 - c. The ground and reason of both.
- 2. Psalm 2: The Reign of the Lord's Anointed.
 - a. Threatenings against the enemies of Christ's kingdom.
 - b. Promise to Christ as the Head of this kingdom.
 - c. Counsel to all, to espouse its interests.
- 3. Psalm 3: A Morning Prayer of Trust in God. A Psalm of David when he fled from Absalom his son.
 - a. David complains to God of his enemies, and confides in God.
 - b. He triumphs over his fears.
 - c. He gives God the glory.
 - d. He takes to himself the comfort.
- 4. Psalm 4: An Evening Prayer of Trust in God. To the chief Musician on Neginoth. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The children of men proved, and the happiness of godly people.
 - b. God's favour is happiness.
- 5. Psalm 5: A Prayer for Protection. To the chief Musician upon Nehiloth. A Psalm of David.
 - a. God will certainly hear prayer:
 - b. David gives to God the glory, and takes to himself the comfort.
 - c. He prayed for himself, that God would guide him,
 - d. He prayed for all the Lord's people, that God would give them joy, and keep them safe.
- 6. Psalm 6: A Prayer for Mercy in Time of Trouble. To the chief Musician on Neginoth upon Sheminith. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The psalmist deprecates God's wrath, and begs for the return of his favour.
 - b. He assures himself of an answer of peace.

7. Psalm 7: A Prayer for Vindication. Shiggaion of David, which he sang unto the Lord, concerning the words of Cush the Benjamite.
 - a. The psalmist prays to God to plead his cause, and judge for him.
 - b. He expresses confidence in God, and will give him the glory of his deliverance.
8. Psalm 8: God's Glory and Man's Honor. To the chief Musician upon Gittith. A Psalm of David.
 - a. God to be glorified for making known Himself to us.
 - b. God to be glorified for making even the heavenly bodies useful to man, thereby placing him but little lower than the angels.
9. Psalm 9: Thanksgiving for God's Justice. To the chief Musician upon Muthlabben. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David praises God for protecting his people.
 - b. And for cause to praise him.
10. Psalm 10: A Prayer for the Overthrow of the Wicked.
 - a. The psalmist complains of the wickedness of the wicked.
 - b. He prays to God to appear for the relief of his people.
11. Psalm 11: The Refuge of the Upright. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David's struggle and triumph over a strong temptation to distrust God.
12. Psalm 12: A Prayer for Help against the Wicked. To the chief Musician upon Sheminith. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The psalmist begs help of God.
 - b. There were no men he could trust.
13. Psalm 13: A Prayer for Help in Trouble. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The psalmist complains that God had long withdrawn.
 - b. He earnestly prays for comfort.
 - c. He assures himself of an answer of peace.
14. Psalm 14: The Folly and Wickedness of Men. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. A description of the depravity of human nature,
 - b. The deplorable corruption of a great part of mankind.
15. Psalm 15: The Inhabitants of God's Holy Hill. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The way to heaven.
 - b. If we would be happy, we must be holy.
 - c. We are encouraged to walk in that way.
16. Psalm 16: A Goodly Heritage. Michtam of David.
 - a. Expressions of devotion, which may be applied to Christ.
 - b. Confidence of a resurrection, as must be applied to Christ only.
17. Psalm 17: A Prayer for Protection against Oppressors. A Prayer of David.
 - a. David's integrity.
 - b. The character of his enemies.
 - c. His hope of happiness.
18. Psalm 18: Thanksgiving for Deliverance. To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David, the servant of the Lord, who spake unto the Lord the words of this song in the day that the Lord delivered him from the hand of all his enemies, and from the hand of Saul.

- a. David rejoices in the deliverances God wrought for him.
 - b. He takes the comfort of his integrity, which God had cleared up.
 - c. He gives to God the glory of all his mighty deeds.
19. Psalm 19: The Works and Word of God. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
- a. The glory of God's works.
 - b. His holiness and grace as shown in his word.
 - c. Prayer for the benefit of them.
20. Psalm 20: A Prayer for Victory. To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David.
- a. A prayer for the kings of Israel, but with relation to Christ.
21. Psalm 21: Praise for Deliverance from the Enemy. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
- a. Thanksgiving for victory.
 - b. Confidence of further success.
22. Psalm 22: A Cry of Anguish and Song of Praise. To the chief Musician upon Aijeleth Shahar. A Psalm of David.
- a. Complaints of discouragement.
 - b. With prayer for deliverance.
 - c. Praises for mercies and redemption.
23. Psalm 23: The Lord Is My Shepherd. A Psalm of David.
- a. Confidence in God's grace and care.
24. Psalm 24: The King of Glory. A Psalm of David.
- a. Concerning the kingdom of Christ, and the subjects of that kingdom.
 - b. Concerning the King of that kingdom.
25. Psalm 25: A Prayer for Guidance, Pardon and Protection. A Psalm of David.
- a. Confidence in prayer.
 - b. Prayer for remission of sins.
 - c. For help in affliction.
26. Psalm 26: A Protestation of Integrity. A Psalm of David.
- a. An appeal to God touching his integrity.
 - b. David speaks of himself as a type of Christ.
27. Psalm 27: The Lord Is My Light and My Salvation.
- a. The psalmist's faith.
 - b. His desire toward God, and expectation from him.
28. Psalm 28: A Prayer for Help and Praise for Its Answer. A Psalm of David.
- a. A prayer in distress.
 - b. Thanksgiving for deliverance.
29. Psalm 29: The Voice of the Lord in the Storm. A Psalm of David.
- a. Exhortation to give glory to God.
 - b. The nature of religious worship; to give to the Lord the glory due to His Name.
30. Psalm 30: Thanksgiving for Deliverance from Death. A Psalm of David.
- a. Praise to God for deliverance.
 - b. Others encouraged by his example.

31. Psalm 31: A Profession of Trust. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. Confidence in God.
 - b. Prayer in trouble.
 - c. Praise for God's goodness.
 32. Psalm 32: The Blessedness of Forgiveness. *A Psalm* of David, Maschil (a reflective psalm)
 - a. The happiness of a pardoned sinner.
 - b. The misery that went before, and the comfort that followed the confession of sins.
 - c. Sinners instructed.
 - d. Believers encouraged.
 33. Psalm 33: Praise to the Creator and Preserver.
 - a. God to be praised.
 - b. His people encouraged by his power.
 34. Psalm 34: Praise for Deliverance from Troubles. A Psalm of David, when he changed his behavior before Abimelech ; who drove him away, and he departed.
 - a. David praises God.
 - b. He encourages others to trust him.
 - c. He exhorts to fear.
 35. Psalm 35: A Prayer for Rescue from Enemies. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David prays for safety.
 - b. He complains of his enemies.
 - c. He calls upon God to support him.
 36. Psalm 36: The Steadfast Love of God. To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David.
 - a. The bad state of the wicked.
 - b. The goodness of God.
 37. Psalm 37: The Insecurity of the Wicked. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David persuades to patience and confidence in God, by the state of the godly and of the wicked.
 38. Psalm 38: The Prayer of a Suffering Penitent. A Psalm of David, to bring to remembrance.
 - a. God's displeasure at sin.
 - b. The psalmist's sufferings and prayers.
 39. Psalm 39: Hope in the Lord. To the chief Musician, even to Jeduthun. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David meditates on man's frailty.
 - b. He applies for pardon and deliverance.
 40. Psalm 40: Praise for Deliverance. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. Confidence for deliverance.
 - b. Christ's work of redemption.
 - c. Prayer for mercy and grace.
 41. Psalm 41: A Prayer for Healing. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. God's care for his people.
 - b. The treachery of David's enemies.
- B. Deliverance. 42-72
1. Psalm 42: Thirsting for God. To the chief Musician, Maschil, for the sons of Korah.

- a. The conflict in the soul of a believer.
2. Psalm 43: A Prayer for Vindication and Deliverance.
 - a. David endeavors to still his spirit, with hope and confidence in God.
3. Psalm 44: Former Deliverances and Present Troubles. To the chief Musician for the sons of Korah, Maschil.
 - a. A petition for succour and relief.
4. Psalm 45: A Song for the King's Marriage. To the chief Musician upon Shoshannim for the sons of Korah, Maschil, A Song of loves.
 - a. A prophecy of Messiah the Prince.
 - b. Bridegroom espousing the church to Himself.
 - c. A King ruling in it and for it.
5. Psalm 46: God Is Our Refuge and Strength. To the chief Musician for the sons of Korah. A Song upon Alamothe.
 - a. Confidence in God.
 - b. An exhortation to behold it.
6. Psalm 47: God Is the King of All the Earth. To the chief Musician. A Psalm for the sons of Korah.
 - a. The people exhorted to praise God.
7. Psalm 48: The Beauty and Glory of Zion. A Song and Psalm for the sons of Korah.
 - a. The glories of the church of Christ.
8. Psalm 49: The Folly of Trusting in Riches. To the chief Musician. A Psalm for the sons of Korah.
 - a. A call for attention.
 - b. Folly of worldlings.
 - c. Against fear of death.
9. Psalm 50: God Is the Judge. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The glory of God.
 - b. Sacrifices to be changed for prayers.
 - c. Sincere obedience required.
10. Psalm 51: A Prayer for Cleansing. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David, when Nathan the prophet came unto him, after he had gone in to Bath-sheba.
 - a. Prays for mercy,
 - b. Humbly confessing and lamenting his sins.
 - c. He pleads for pardon.
 - d. Desire to promote the glory of God and the conversion of sinners.
11. Psalm 52: The Futility of Boastful Wickedness. To the chief Musician, Maschil, A Psalm of David, when Doeg the Edomite came and told Saul, and said unto him, David is come to the house of Ahimelech.
 - a. The enemies of the truth and the church described,
 - b. Their destruction.
 - c. The righteous rejoice.
12. Psalm 53: The Folly and Wickedness of Men. To the chief Musician upon Mahalath, Maschil, A Psalm of David.

- a. The corruption of man by nature.
13. Psalm 54: A Prayer for Protection from Enemies. To the chief Musician on Neginoth, Maschil. A Psalm of David, when the Ziphim said to Saul, Doth not David hide himself with us?
 - a. David complains of the malice of his enemies.
 - b. Assurance of the Divine favour and protection.
14. Psalm 55: A Prayer for the Destruction of the Deceitful. To the chief Musician on Neginoth, Maschil. A Psalm of David.
 - a. Prayer to God to manifest his favour.
 - b. The great wickedness and treachery of his enemies.
 - c. He is sure that God would in due time appear for him.
15. Psalm 56: A Prayer of Trust. To the chief Musician upon Jonath-elem-rechokim, Michtam of David, when the Philistines took him in Gath.
 - a. David seeks mercy from God amidst the malice of his enemies.
 - b. He rests his faith on God's promises, and declares his obligation to praise him for mercies.
16. Psalm 57: A Prayer for Rescue from Persecutors. To the chief Musician, Altaschith, Michtam of David, when he fled from Saul in the cave.
 - a. David begins with prayer and complaint.
 - b. He concludes with joy and praise.
17. Psalm 58: A Prayer for the Punishment of the Wicked. To the chief Musician, Altaschith, Michtam of David.
 - a. Wicked judges described and reproved.
 - b. A prayer that they may be disabled, and their ruin predicted.
18. Psalm 59: A Prayer for Deliverance from Enemies. To the chief Musician, Altaschith, Michtam of David; when Saul sent, and they watched the house to kill him.
 - a. David prays for deliverance from his enemies.
 - b. He foresees their destruction.
19. Psalm 60: A Prayer for Help against the Foe. To the chief Musician upon Shushan-eduth, Michtam of David, to teach; when he strove with Aram-naharaim and with Aram-zobah, when Joab returned, and smote of Edom in the valley of salt twelve thousand.
 - a. David prays for the deliverance of Israel from their enemies.
 - b. He entreats God to carry on and complete their victories.
20. Psalm 61: Confidence in God's Protection. To the chief Musician upon Neginah. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David seeks God upon former experience.
 - b. He vows to serve God.
21. Psalm 62: God the Only Refuge. To the chief Musician, to Jeduthun. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David's confidence in God.
 - b. No trust to be put in worldly things.
22. Psalm 63: God Satisfies the Thirsting Soul. A Psalm of David, when he was in the wilderness of Judah.
 - a. David's desire toward God.
 - b. His satisfaction in God.

- c. His dependence upon God.
 - d. His assurance of safety.
23. Psalm 64: A Prayer for Protection from Hidden Enemies. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. Prayer for deliverance.
 - b. The destruction of the wicked, encouragement to the righteous.
 24. Psalm 65: Praise for God's Bounty in Nature. To the chief Musician. A Psalm *and* Song of David.
 - a. God is to be praised in the kingdom of grace.
 - b. In the kingdom of providence.
 25. Psalm 66: Praise for God's Mighty Deeds. To the chief Musician. A Song *or* Psalm.
 - a. Praise for God's sovereign power in the creation.
 - b. For his favour to his church.
 - c. The psalmist's praise for his experience of God's goodness.
 26. Psalm 67: The Nations Exhorted to Praise God. To the chief Musician on Neginoth. A Psalm *or* Song.
 - a. A prayer for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom.
 27. Psalm 68: The God of Sinai and of the Sanctuary. To the chief Musician. A Psalm *or* Song of David.
 - a. A prayer—The greatness and goodness of God.
 - b. The wonderful works God wrought for his people.
 - c. The presence of God in his church.
 - d. The victories of Christ.
 - e. Enlargement of the church.
 - f. The glory and grace of God.
 28. Psalm 69: A Cry of Distress. To the chief Musician upon Shoshannim. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David complains of great distress.
 - b. Begs for succour.
 - c. He declares the judgments of God.
 - d. He concludes with joy and praise.
 29. Psalm 70: A Prayer for Deliverance. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David, to bring to remembrance.
 - a. The speedy destruction of the wicked, and the preservation of the godly.
 30. Psalm 71: The Prayer of an Old Man.
 - a. Prayers that God would deliver and save.
 - b. Believing praises.
 31. Psalm 72: The Reign of the Righteous King. A Psalm for Solomon.
 - a. David begins with a prayer for Solomon.
 - b. A prophecy of the glories of his reign, and of Christ's kingdom.
 - c. Praise to God.
- C. Sanctuary. 73-89
1. Psalm 73: The Fate of the Wicked. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The psalmist's temptation.
 - b. How he gained a victory over it.

- c. How he profited by it.
2. Psalm 74: An Appeal to God against the Enemy. Maschil of Asaph.
 - a. The desolations of the sanctuary.
 - b. Pleas for encouraging faith.
 - c. Petitions for deliverances.
3. Psalm 75: God Abases the Wicked and Exalts the Righteous. To the chief Musician, Altaschith. A Psalm or Song of Asaph.
 - a. The psalmist declares his resolution of executing judgment.
 - b. He rebukes the wicked.
 - c. Resolutions to praise God.
4. Psalm 76: The God of Victory and Judgment. To the chief Musician on Neginoth, A Psalm *or* Song of Asaph.
 - a. The psalmist speaks of God's power.
 - b. All have to fear and to trust in him.
5. Psalm 77: Comfort from Recalling God's Mighty Deeds. To the chief Musician, to Jeduthun. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The psalmist's troubles and temptation.
 - b. He encourages himself by the remembrance of God's help of His people.
6. Psalm 78: God's Faithfulness to His Unfaithful People. Maschil of Asaph.
 - a. Attention called for.
 - b. The history of Israel.
 - c. Their settlement in Canaan.
 - d. The mercies of God to Israel contrasted with their ingratitude.
7. Psalm 79: A Lament over the Destruction of Jerusalem. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The deplorable condition of the people of God.
 - b. A petition for relief.
8. Psalm 80: A Prayer for Restoration. To the chief Musician upon Shoshannim-eduth. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The psalmist complains of the miseries of the church.
 - b. Its former prosperity and present desolation.
 - c. A prayer for mercy.
9. Psalm 81: God's Goodness and Israel's Waywardness. To the chief Musician upon Gittith. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. God is praised for what he has done for his people.
 - b. Their obligations to him.
10. Psalm 82: A Rebuke of Unjust Judgments. A Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. An exhortation to judges.
 - b. The doom of evil rulers.
11. Psalm 83: A Prayer for the Destruction of Israel's Enemies. A Song *or* Psalm of Asaph.
 - a. The designs of the enemies of Israel.
 - b. Earnest prayer for their defeat.
12. Psalm 84: Longing for God's House. To the chief Musician upon Gittith. A Psalm for the sons of Korah.

- a. The psalmist expresses his affection to the ordinances of God.
 - b. His desire towards the God of the ordinances.
13. Psalm 85: A Prayer for God's Mercy on Israel. To the chief Musician. A Psalm for the sons of Korah.
- a. Prayers for the continuance of former mercies.
 - b. Trust in God's goodness.
14. Psalm 86: A Prayer for God's Continued Mercy. A Prayer of David.
- a. The psalmist pleads his earnestness, and the mercy of God, as reasons why his prayer should be heard.
 - b. He renews his requests for help and comfort.
15. Psalm 87: The Privileges of Dwelling in Zion. A Psalm *or* Song for the sons of Korah.
- a. The glory of the church.
 - b. It is filled with the Divine blessing.
16. Psalm 88: A Prayer for Deliverance from Death. A Song or Psalm for the sons of Korah, to the chief Musician upon Mahalath Leannoth. Maschil of Heman the Ezrahite.
- a. The psalmist pours out his soul to God in lamentation.
 - b. He wrestles by faith, in his prayer to God for comfort.
17. Psalm 89: God's Covenant with David. Maschil of Ethan the Ezrahite.
- a. God's mercy and truth, and his covenant.
 - b. The glory and perfection of God.
 - c. The happiness of those in communion with him.
 - d. God's covenant with David, as a type of Christ.
 - e. A calamitous state lamented,
 - f. Prayer for redress.
- D. Reign of God. 90-106
1. Psalm 90: God's Eternity and Man's Transitoriness. A Prayer of Moses the man of God.
- a. The eternity of God, the frailty of man.
 - b. Submission to divine chastisements.
 - c. Prayer for mercy and grace.
2. Psalm 91: Abiding in the Shadow of the Almighty.
- a. The safety of those who have God for their refuge.
 - b. Their favour with Him.
3. Psalm 92: Praise for the Lord's Goodness. A Psalm *or* Song for the Sabbath day.
- a. Praise is the business of the sabbath.
 - b. The wicked shall perish, but God's people shall be exalted.
4. Psalm 93: The Majesty of the Lord.
- a. The majesty, power, and holiness of Christ's kingdom.
5. Psalm 94: A Prayer for Vengeance.
- a. The danger and folly of persecutors.
 - b. Comfort and peace to the persecuted.
6. Psalm 95: A Song of Praise and Worship.
- a. An exhortation to praise God.
 - b. A warning not to tempt Him.

7. Psalm 96: A Song of Praise.
 - a. A call to all people to praise God.
 - b. God's government and judgment.
8. Psalm 97: The Lord's Dominion and Power.
 - a. The Lord Jesus reigns in power that cannot be resisted.
 - b. His care of his people, and his provision for them.
9. Psalm 98: Praise for God's Righteousness. A Psalm.
 - a. The glory of the Redeemer.
 - b. The joy of the Redeemer.
10. Psalm 99: The Lord's Faithfulness to Israel.
 - a. The happy government God's people are under.
 - b. Its happy administration.
11. Psalm 100: An Exhortation to Thanksgiving.
 - a. An exhortation to praise God, and rejoice in him.
12. Psalm 101: A Pledge to Live Righteously.
 - a. David's vow and profession of godliness.
13. Psalm 102: A Cry in Distress. A Prayer of the afflicted, when he is overwhelmed, and poureth out his complaint before the Lord.
 - a. A sorrowful complaint of great afflictions.
 - b. Encouragement by expecting the performances of God's promises to his church.
 - c. The unchangeableness of God.
14. Psalm 103: Praise for the Lord's Benefits. A Psalm of David.
 - a. An exhortation to bless God for his mercy.
 - b. And to the church and to all men.
 - c. For the constancy of his mercy.
 - d. For the government of the world.
15. Psalm 104: The Lord's Care for His Creation.
 - a. God's majesty in the heavens,
 - b. The creation of the sea, and the dry land.
 - c. His provision for all creatures.
 - d. The regular course of day and night.
 - e. God's sovereign power over all the creatures.
 - f. A resolution to continue praising God.
16. Psalm 105: The Lord's Wonders in Behalf of Israel.
 - a. A solemn call to praise and serve the Lord.
 - b. His gracious dealings with Israel.
 - c. Their deliverance from Egypt, and their settlement in Canaan.
17. Psalm 106: The Rebelliousness of Israel.
 - a. The happiness of God's people.
 - b. Israel's sins.
 - c. Their provocations.
 - d. Their rebellions in Canaan.
 - e. Prayer for more complete deliverance.

- E. The Word of God. 107-150
1. Psalm 107: The Lord Delivers from Trouble.
 - a. God's providential care of the children of men.
 - b. In distresses.
 - c. In banishment.
 - d. In dispersion.
 - e. In captivity.
 - f. In sickness.
 - g. Danger at sea.
 - h. God's hand is to be seen by his own people.
 2. Psalm 108: A Prayer for Help against the Foe. A Song *or* Psalm of David.
 3. Psalm 109: A Cry for Vengeance. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David complains of his enemies.
 - b. He prophesies their destruction.
 - c. Prayers and praises.
 4. Psalm 110: The Lord Gives Dominion to the King. A Psalm of David.
 - a. Christ's kingdom.
 5. Psalm 111: The Lord's Care for His People.
 - a. The Lord is to be praised for his works.
 6. Psalm 112: The Prosperity of Him Who Feels the Lord.
 - a. The blessedness of the righteous.
 7. Psalm 113: Praise for Exalting the Humble.
 - a. An exhortation to praise God.
 8. Psalm 114: The Wonders of the Exodus.
 - a. An exhortation to fear God.
 9. Psalm 115: God and the Idols.
 - a. Glory to be ascribed to God by trusting in him and praising him.
 10. Psalm 116: Thanksgiving for Deliverance from Death.
 - a. The psalmist declares his love to the Lord.
 - b. His desire to be thankful.
 11. Psalm 117: Praise for the Lord's Merciful Kindness.
 - a. All people called upon to praise God.
 12. Psalm 118: Thanksgiving for the Lord's Salvation.
 - a. It is good to trust in the Lord.
 - b. The coming of Christ in his kingdom.
 13. Psalm 119: The Excellencies of God's Law.
 - a. The Divine law enacted by him as our Sovereign.
 - b. The Divine law, His ways and the rule of his providence.
 - c. The Divine law, His testimonies as they are solemnly declared to the world.
 - d. The Divine law, His commandments; given with authority.
 - e. The Divine law, His precepts; not left as indifferent matters to us.

- f. The Divine law, His word, or saying; it is the declaration of his mind.
 - g. The Divine law, His judgments; framed in infinite wisdom.
 - h. The Divine law, His righteousness; it is the rule and standard of what is right.
 - i. The Divine law, His statutes; they are always binding.
 - j. The Divine law, His truth or faithfulness; it is eternal truth, it shall endure forever.
14. Psalm 120: A Prayer for Deliverance from Deceitfulness. A Song of degrees.
 - a. The psalmist prays to God to deliver him from false and malicious tongues.
 - b. He complains of wicked neighbors.
 15. Psalm 121: The Lord Is Thy Keeper. A Song of degrees.
 - a. The safety of the godly.
 16. Psalm 122: A Prayer for the Peace of Jerusalem. A Song of degrees of David.
 - a. Esteem for Jerusalem.
 - b. Concern for its welfare.
 17. Psalm 123: A Prayer for Mercy. A Song of degrees.
 - a. Confidence in God under contempt.
 18. Psalm 124: Praise for Deliverance from Enemies. A Song of degrees of David.
 - a. The deliverance of the church.
 - b. Thankfulness for the deliverance.
 19. Psalm 125: The Lord Is Round about His People. A Song of degrees.
 - a. The security of the righteous.
 - b. Prayer for them,
 - c. The ruin of the wicked.
 20. Psalm 126: Thanksgiving for Restoration. A Song of degrees.
 - a. Those returned out of captivity are to be thankful.
 - b. Those yet in captivity are encouraged.
 21. Psalm 127: Prosperity Comes from the Lord. A Song of degrees for Solomon.
 - a. The value of the Divine blessing.
 22. Psalm 128: The Blessedness of Him Who Feels the Lord. A Song of degrees.
 - a. The blessings of those who fear God.
 23. Psalm 129: A Prayer for the Overthrow of Zion's Enemies. A Song of degrees.
 - a. Thankfulness for former deliverances.
 - b. A believing prospect of the destruction of the enemies of Zion.
 24. Psalm 130: Hope in the Lord's Redemption. A Song of degrees.
 - a. The psalmist's hope in prayer.
 - b. His patience in hope.
 25. Psalm 131: Childlike Repose in the Lord. A Song of degrees of David.
 - a. The psalmist's humility.
 - b. Believers encouraged to trust in God.
 26. Psalm 132: A Prayer for Blessing on the Sanctuary. A Song of degrees.
 - a. David's care for the ark.
 - b. The promises of God.

27. Psalm 133: The Blessings of Brotherly Unity. A Song of degrees of David.
 - a. The excellency of brotherly love.
28. Psalm 134: Exhortation to the Night-watchers. A Song of degrees.
 - a. An exhortation to bless the Lord.
29. Psalm 135: The Greatness of the Lord and the Vanity of Idols.
 - a. God to be praised for his mercy.
 - b. For his power and judgments.
 - c. The vanity of idols.
30. Psalm 136: Praise for the Lord's Everlasting Mercy.
 - a. God to be praised as the Creator of the world.
 - b. As Israel's God and Saviour.
 - c. For his blessings to all.
31. Psalm 137: The Mourning of the Exiles in Babylon.
 - a. The Jews bewail their captivity.
 - b. Their affection for Jerusalem.
32. Psalm 138: Thanksgiving for the Lord's Favor. A Psalm of David.
 - a. The psalmist praises God for answering prayer.
 - b. The Lord's dealing with the humble and the proud.
33. Psalm 139: God's Omnipresence and Omniscience. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. God knows all things.
 - b. He is everywhere present.
 - c. The psalmist's hatred to sin, and desire to be led aright.
34. Psalm 140: A Prayer for Protection against Persecutors. To the chief Musician. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David encourages himself in God.
 - b. He prays for, and prophesies the destruction of, his persecutors.
35. Psalm 141: A Prayer for Preservation from Evil. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David prays for God's acceptance and assistance.
 - b. That God would appear for his rescue.
36. Psalm 142: A Prayer for Help in Trouble. Maschil of David. A Prayer when he was in the cave.
 - a. David's comfort in prayer.
37. Psalm 143: A Prayer for Deliverance and Guidance. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David complains of his enemies and distresses.
 - b. He prays for comfort, guidance, and deliverance.
38. Psalm 144: A Prayer for Rescue and Prosperity. A Psalm of David.
 - a. David acknowledges the great goodness of God, and prays for help.
 - b. He prays for the prosperity of his kingdom.
39. Psalm 145: Praise for the Lord's Goodness and Power. David's Psalm of praise.
 - a. David extols the power, goodness, and mercy of the Lord.

- b. The glory of God's kingdom, and His care of those that love Him.
40. Psalm 146: Praise for the Lord's Righteous Acts.
 - a. Why we should not trust in men.
 - b. Why we should trust in God.
 41. Psalm 147: Praise for the Lord's Favor to Jerusalem.
 - a. The people of God are exhorted to praise him for his mercies and care.
 - b. For the salvation and prosperity of the church.
 42. Psalm 148: All Creation Exhorted to Praise the Lord.
 - a. The creatures placed in the upper world called on to praise the Lord.
 - b. The creatures of this lower world, especially his own people called to praise the Lord.
 43. Psalm 149: Israel Exhorted to Praise the Lord.
 - a. Joy to all the people of God.
 - b. Terror to their enemies.
 44. Psalm 150: A Call to Praise God with Musical Instruments.
 - a. A psalm of praise.

XX. Proverbs.

A. Prologue. 1-9

1. Proverbs 1: The Value of Proverbs.
 - a. The use of the Proverbs.
 - b. Exhortations to fear God and obey parents.
 - c. To avoid the enticing of sinners.
 - d. The address of Wisdom to sinners.
2. Proverbs 2: The Reward of Seeking Wisdom.
 - a. Promises to those who seek wisdom.
 - b. The advantages of wisdom.
3. Proverbs 3: Exhortations to Obedience.
 - a. Exhortations to obedience and faith.
 - b. To piety, and to improve afflictions.
 - c. To gain wisdom.
 - d. Guidance of Wisdom.
 - e. The wicked and the upright.
4. Proverbs 4: The Beneficence of Wisdom.
 - a. Exhortation to the study of wisdom.
 - b. Cautions against bad company.
 - c. Exhortation to faith and holiness.
5. Proverbs 5: Warning against Unchastity.
 - a. Exhortations to wisdom.
 - b. The evils of licentiousness.
 - c. Remedies against licentiousness.
 - d. The miserable end of the wicked.
6. Proverbs 6: Warning against Idleness and Falsehood.
 - a. Cautions against rash surety.
 - b. A rebuke to slothfulness.

- c. Seven things hateful to God.
 - d. Exhortations to walk according to God's commandments.
7. Proverbs 7: The Wiles of a Harlot.
 - a. Invitations to learn wisdom.
 - b. The arts of seducers, with warnings against them.
 8. Proverbs 8: The Excellence and Eternity of Wisdom.
 - a. Christ, as Wisdom, calls to the sons of men.
 - b. The nature and riches of Wisdom.
 - c. Christ one with the Father, in the creation of the world, and rejoicing in his work for the salvation of man.
 - d. Exhortations to hear Christ's word.
 9. Proverbs 9: Wisdom and the Foolish Woman.
 - a. The invitations of Wisdom.
 - b. The invitations of folly.
- B. Proverbs. Contrasts of Upright and Wicked and Life and Conduct. 10-29
1. Proverbs 10: The Upright and the Wicked Contrasted.
 - a. Wise men and fools.
 - b. Righteous and wicked.
 - c. Diligent and lazy.
 - d. Rich and poor.
 2. Proverbs 11: Contrasts continued.
 - a. A false balance.
 - b. A beautiful woman without discretion.
 - c. The liberal soul made fat.
 - d. The winner of souls is wise.
 3. Proverbs 12: Contrasts continued.
 - a. A worthy woman a glory to her husband.
 - b. Lying lips an abomination to God.
 - c. The diligent will be satisfied.
 - d. No death for the righteous.
 4. Proverbs 13: Contrasts continued.
 - a. Guarding the mouth guards the life.
 - b. Hope deferred makes the heartsick.
 - c. Walking with wise makes one wise.
 5. Proverbs 14: Contrasts continued.
 - a. Rash anger and slow anger.
 - b. The fear of God.
 - c. Tranquility of heart.
 - d. Oppression of the poor.
 6. Proverbs 15: Contrasts of the Upright and the Wicked.
 - a. A soft answer turns away wrath.
 - b. God's omniscience and omnipresence.
 - c. A gentle tongue is a tree of life.
 - d. The prayer of the righteous is God's delight.
 - e. He that has a cheerful heart has a continual feast.

- f. A wise son makes a glad father.
7. Proverbs 16: Life and Conduct.
 - a. A Man's way and God's direction.
 - b. Pride goes before destruction.
 - c. The hoary head is a crown of glory.
 8. Proverbs 17: Contrasts of the Upright and the Wicked continued.
 - a. He that begets a fool does it in sorrow.
 - b. A cheerful heart is a good medicine.
 - c. A fool holding his peace is considered wise.
 9. Proverbs 18: Contrasts of the Upright and the Wicked continued.
 - a. A fool's mouth is his destruction.
 - b. Death and life in the power of the tongue.
 - c. Whoso finds a wife finds a good thing and favor with God.
 - d. Before honor goes humility.
 10. Proverbs 19: Life and Conduct.
 - a. A prudent wife is from God.
 - b. He that pities the poor lends to God and He will repay.
 - c. Many devices in a man's heart, but the counsel of God shall stand.
 11. Proverbs 20: Life and Conduct continued.
 - a. Wine a mocker.
 - b. Honor of a man to be above strife but every fool will be quarreling.
 - c. Lips of knowledge are like precious jewels.
 - d. Diverse weights and a false balance are an abomination of God.
 12. Proverbs 21: Life and Conduct continued.
 - a. Better to live on the corner of the housetop or desert land than in a house with a contentious or vexing woman.
 - b. Whoso stops his ear to the poor shall not be heard.
 - c. Whoso keeps his tongue keeps his soul from trouble.
 - d. The horse is prepared for battle but the victory is the Lord's.
 13. Proverbs 22: Life and Conduct continued.
 - a. A good name better than riches.
 - b. God the maker of rich and poor.
 - c. Train up a child on the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.
 - d. A man with a bountiful eye will be blessed.
 - e. A diligent man will stand before kings.
 14. Proverbs 23: Life and Conduct continued.
 - a. Weary not to be rich.
 - b. Harken to your father and mother.
 - c. He who tarries with wine has woe.
 15. Proverbs 24: Precepts and warnings.
 - a. Safety in a multitude of counselors.
 - b. Fret not over evildoers.
 - c. The field of the sluggard.
 - d. A little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms to sleep.

16. Proverbs 25: Similitude and instructions.
 - a. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of gold.
 - b. If your enemy hungers or thirsts, feed him and give him a drink and God will reward you.
17. Proverbs 26: Similitude and instructions continued.
 - a. A man wise in his conceit, there is more hope of a fool than him.
 - b. As a door turns on its hinges, a sluggard turns on his bed.
 - c. A lying tongue hates those it has wounded.
18. Proverbs 27: Warnings and instructions.
 - a. Do not boast in tomorrow for you do not know what a day brings forth.
 - b. A constant dripping on a day of steady rain is like a contentious woman.
 - c. Iron sharpens iron so one man sharpens another.
 - d. Know well the condition of your flocks and the condition of your herds.
19. Proverbs 28: Warnings and instructions.
 - a. He that hides his eyes from the poor shall have many curses.
 - b. Like a roaring lion and a rushing bear is a wicked ruler over a poor people.
 - c. He who walks blamelessly will be delivered but he who is crooked will fall at once.
 - d. He who trusts in his own heart is a fool but he who trusts in the Lord will prosper.
20. Proverbs 29: Warnings and instructions.
 - a. Whoso loveth wisdom rejoiceth his father: but he that keepeth company with harlots spendeth his substance.
 - b. A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet.
 - c. A fool uttereth all his mind: but a wise *man* keepeth it in till afterward.
 - d. A man's pride shall bring him low: but honor shall uphold the humble in spirit.

C. Precepts. 30-31

1. Proverbs 30: The words of Agur.
 - a. Every word of God is pure: He is a shield unto them that put their trust in Him.
 - b. There is a generation...
 - c. There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not: the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid.
2. Proverbs 31: The words of Lemuel.
 - a. An exhortation to king Lemuel to take heed of sin, and to do duties.
 - b. The description of a virtuous woman.

XXI. Ecclesiastes

A. Exploration. 1-6

1. Ecclesiastes 1: All Is Vanity.
 - a. The futility of all endeavors.
 - b. The experience of the preacher.
 - c. The futility of wisdom.
2. Ecclesiastes 2: Futilities of Life.
 - a. Futility of pleasure and possession.
 - b. Wisdom excels folly.
 - c. The futility of labor.
3. Ecclesiastes 3: A time for everything under heaven.

- a. A time for everything.
 - b. God set eternity in the heart of man.
 - c. The injustice of life.
4. Ecclesiastes 4: The evils of oppression.
 - a. Oppressors had power but no comforter.
 5. Ecclesiastes 5: Folly and Vanity.
 - a. The folly of rash vows.
 - b. The vanity of life.
 6. Ecclesiastes 6: The futility of life.
 - a. An evil seen under the sun.
 - b. All the labor of man *is* for his mouth, and yet the appetite is not filled.
 - c. For who knoweth what *is* good for man in *this* life, all the days of his vain life which he spendeth as a shadow?
- B. Exhortation. 7-12
1. Ecclesiastes 7: Wisdom and folly contrasted.
 - a. A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of death than the day of one's birth.
 - b. Consider the work of God: for who can make that straight, which he hath made crooked?
 2. Ecclesiastes 8: Obey rulers
 - a. Where the word of a king is, there is power: and who may say unto him, what doest thou?
 - b. The inequalities of life.
 3. Ecclesiastes 9: Men are in the hand of God.
 - a. All things come alike to all: there is one event to the righteous, and to the wicked.
 - b. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.
 4. Ecclesiastes 10: The Excellence of Wisdom.
 - a. A little foolishness.
 - b. A wise man's heart *is* at his right hand; but a fool's heart at his left.
 5. Ecclesiastes 11: Our Portion.
 - a. Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.
 - b. Advice to the young.
 - c. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.
 6. Ecclesiastes 12: The Whole Duty of Man.
 - a. Remember God in your youth.
 - b. Purpose of the Preacher.

XXII.

Song of Solomon.

A. The Courtship. 1-2

1. Song of Solomon 1: The Bride and the Bridegroom.
 - a. The bride, the church, speaks to the bridegroom.
 - b. Christ, the bridegroom, answers to the complaints and requests of his spouse.

- c. The church expresses the great value she has for Christ, and the delights she takes in communion with him.
 - d. Christ commends the church's beauty.
 - e. The church returns the commendation.
 - f. Where there is a fire of true love to Christ in the heart this will be of use to blow it up into a flame.
2. Song of Solomon 2: The Bride's Admiration.
- a. Christ speaks both concerning himself and concerning his church.
 - b. The church remembering the pleasure and satisfaction in communion with Christ.
 - c. The church entertaining herself with the present tokens of his favour and taking care that nothing happen to intercept them.
 - d. The church triumphing in his approaches towards her.
 - e. The church repeats the gracious calls he had given her to go walking.
 - f. The church rejoicing in her interest in him.
- B. The Marriage 3-4
1. Song of Solomon 3: The Bride's Dream.
- a. The church tells of a sore trial of the withdrawing of her beloved from her.
 - b. The daughters of Jerusalem admire the excellencies of the church.
 - c. The church admires Jesus Christ under the person of Solomon.
 - d. She calls upon the daughters of Zion to admire him especially as he appeared on his coronation day and the day of his nuptials.
2. Song of Solomon 4: The Bridegroom Praises the Bride.
- a. Jesus Christ highly commends her beauty.
 - b. He retires and invites her from the mountains of terror to those of delight.
 - c. He professes his love to her and his delight in her affection to him.
 - d. She ascribes all she had that was valuable in her to him.
- C. Acclaiming Love. 5-8
1. Song of Solomon 5: The Bride dreams again.
- a. Christ's gracious acceptance of the invitation, which his church had given him.
 - b. The distress of separation.
 - c. The daughters of Jerusalem ask concerning the perfections of her beloved.
 - d. Her passionate devotion to him. "Unto you that believe he is thus precious."
2. Song of Solomon 6: The Mutual Delight of the Bride and Bridegroom.
- a. The daughters of Jerusalem, moved with the description, which the church had given of Christ, enquire after him.
 - b. The church directs them where they may meet with him.
 - c. Christ is now found and very highly applauds the beauty of his spouse.
3. Song of Solomon 7: Their Mutual Passionate Devotion.
- a. Christ is now found of those that sought him, and very highly applauds the beauty of his spouse.
 - b. The church expresses her great delight in him and the desire that she had of communion and fellowship with him.
 - c. *"What is heaven but an everlasting interchanging of loves between the holy God and holy souls!"*
4. Song of Solomon 8: Their Love Unquenchable.
- a. The spouse continues to seek for a more communion and fellowship with him.

- b. She charges the daughters of Jerusalem not to interrupt her communion with her beloved.
- c. She begs of her beloved that he would by his grace confirm that blessed union.
- d. She owns herself a vineyard she held of him at Baal-hamon.
- e. Christ charges his spouse that she should often let him hear from her and she begs of him that he would hasten his return to her.
- f. Love Is Strong as Death.

XXIII. Isaiah

A. Judgment of Judah. 1-12

1. Isaiah 1: The Appalling Wickedness of Judah.
 - a. A Sinful Nation.
 - b. A sad complaint of the judgments of God.
 - c. A just rejection of those shows and shadows of religion.
 - d. An earnest to True Repentance.
 - e. A threatening of ruin to those that would not be reformed.
 - f. A promise of a happy reformation at last.
2. Isaiah 2: The Lord's Universal Reign of Peace.
 - a. The glory of the gospel-church in the latter days.
 - b. The shame after its rejection of the gospel and being rejected of God.
3. Isaiah 3: The Lord's Judgment on Judah and Jerusalem.
 - a. God threatens to deprive them of supports of their life and government.
 - b. God threatens to leave them to fall into confusion and disorder.
 - c. God threatens to deny them the blessing of magistracy.
 - d. God threatens to strip the daughters of Zion of their ornaments.
 - e. God threatens to lay all waste by the sword of war.
4. Isaiah 4: Jerusalem's Glorious Future.
 - a. A threatening of the paucity and scarceness of man .
 - b. A promise of the restoration of Jerusalem's peace and purity.
 - c. He that is left in Zion, and he that remaineth in Jerusalem, shall be called holy.
5. Isaiah 5: The Song of the Vineyard. God shows His People their transgressions.
 - a. By a parable, under the similitude of an unfruitful vineyard.
 - b. By an enumeration of the sins with threatening of punishments.
6. Isaiah 6: Isaiah's Call.
 - a. A very awful vision which Isaiah saw of the glory of God.
 - b. A very awful commission which Isaiah received to go as a prophet
7. Isaiah 7: Isaiah's Message to Ahaz.
 - a. The consternation that Ahaz was in upon an attempt of the confederate forces of Syria and Israel against Jerusalem.
 - b. The assurance, which God sent him for his encouragement.
 - c. Shear-jashub [the remnant shall return]
 - d. The confirmation of this by a sign, which God gave to Ahaz The Child Immanuel.
 - e. A threatening of the great desolation by the Assyrians.
 - f. Trials to come for Judah.
8. Isaiah 8: Damascus and Samaria fall.
 - a. A prophecy of the destruction of Syria and Israel by the king of Assyria.
 - b. The desolations by that proud victorious prince in the land of Israel and Judah.

- c. Great encouragement to the people of God in the midst of those distractions.
 - d. Maher-shalal-hash-baz [in making speed to the spoil he hasteneth the prey].
9. Isaiah 9: The Wonderful Child.
 - a. Gracious promises to those that adhere to the law. The Birth and Reign of the Prince of Peace.
 - b. Dreadful threatenings to Israel who had revolted. God's Anger with Israel's Arrogance.
 10. Isaiah 10: Assyria, God's Instrument.
 - a. The proud oppressors of his people at home,
 - b. A threatening invader of his people from abroad, Sennacherib king of Assyria,
 - c. O Assyrian, the rod of mine anger, and the staff in their hand is mine indignation.
 11. Isaiah 11: The Righteous Reign of the Branch of Jesse.
 - a. His rise out of the house of David.
 - b. His qualifications for his great undertaking.
 - c. The justice and equity of his government.
 - d. The peaceableness of his kingdom.
 - e. The accession of the Gentiles to it.
 12. Isaiah 12: Thanksgiving Expressed.
 - a. Draw water out of the wells of salvation.
 - b. Every believer shall sing a song of praise for his salvation.
 - c. Many shall join in praising God from this salvation.
 - d. The Lord to Be Praised in That Day.
 - e. In that day Praise the Lord.
 - f. In that day call upon his name.
 - g. In that day declare his doings among the people.
 - h. In that day make mention that his name is exalted.
- B. Judgment on Judah's neighbors. 13-27
1. Isaiah 13: The Oracle concerning Babylon.
 - a. A general rendezvous of the forces that were to be employed against Babylon.
 - b. The dreadfully bloody work that those forces should make in Babylon.
 - c. The utter ruin and desolation of Babylon
 - d. Babylon will fall to the Medes.
 2. Isaiah 14: The Proverb against the King of Babylon.
 - a. More weight is added to the burden of Babylon
 - b. The prophecy of the destruction of the Assyrian army.
 - c. The success of Hezekiah against the Philistines foretold.
 3. Isaiah 15: The Oracle concerning Moab.
 - a. Great lamentation made by the Moabites.
 - b. The great calamities to justify their lamentations.
 4. Isaiah 16: The Prophecy of Moab's Destruction.
 - a. The prophet gives good counsel to the Moabites.
 - b. Fearing they would not take this counsel, he foretells the lamentable devastation of their country
 5. Isaiah 17: The Oracle concerning Damascus.
 - a. The destruction of Syria and Israel foretold.
 - b. Mercy is remembered to Israel and a gracious promise made.

6. Isaiah 18: A Prophecy concerning Ethiopia.
 - a. They threaten God's people.
 - b. All the neighbors are hereupon called to take notice what will be the issue.
 - c. God will at length appear against their enemies and cut them off.
 - d. This shall rebound to the glory of God.

7. Isaiah 19: The Oracle concerning Egypt.
 - a. Anarchy and Internal Strife.
 - b. "Behold, the Lord rideth upon a swift cloud, and shall come into Egypt: and the idols of Egypt shall be moved at his presence, and the heart of Egypt shall melt in the midst of it."
 - c. Egyptians against the Egyptians

8. Isaiah 20: Assyria to Conquer Egypt and Ethiopia.
 - a. The prophet's going for some time barefoot and almost naked, like a poor captive.
 - b. The sign and application to Egypt and Ethiopia.
 - c. Application for the people of God, which is never to trust in an arm of flesh.

9. Isaiah 21: The Oracle concerning the Desert of the Sea-Babylon.
 - a. God Commands that Babylon be taken by the Medes and Persians.
 - b. Oracle concerning Edom or Dumah or Idumea.
 - c. Oracle concerning Arabia or Kedar.
 - d. Foreign affairs must be taken notice of as well as domestic ones.

10. Isaiah 22: The Oracle concerning the Valley of Vision.
 - a. Judgment on Jerusalem for reckless indulgence while besieged by the Assyrian army.
 - b. The court of Hezekiah, and the officers of that court.
 - c. Shebna to Be Replaced by Eliakim.
 - d. Eliakim may have vague messianic implications.

11. Isaiah 23: The Oracle concerning Tyre.
 - a. It's Overthrow.
 - b. It's Depression for 70 years.
 - c. It's Restoration.

12. Isaiah 24: The Lord's Judgment on the Earth.
 - a. A threatening of desolating judgments for sin.
 - b. Further threatening of desolations.
 - c. An assurance that in the midst of all God should be glorified.
 - d. [Matthew 24:4-28]-Perilous times described by Jesus.

13. Isaiah 25: Praise for the Lord's Favor.
 - a. Thankful praises for what God had done.
 - b. Precious promises for his church, especially in the grace of the gospel.
 - c. The church's triumph in God over her enemies.
 - d. The Abolition of Death.

14. Isaiah 26: A Song of Trust in the Lord's Protection.
 - a. To triumph in safety and holy security.
 - b. To triumph over all opposing powers.
 - c. To walk with God and wait for him, in the darkest times.
 - d. To lament the stupidity of those who regarded not the providence of God.

- e. To encourage themselves, and one another, with hopes that God would still continue to do them good.
 - f. To recollect the kind providences of God in their low and distressed condition.
 - g. To rejoice in hope of a glorious deliverance.
15. Isaiah 27: The Revival of God's Vineyard.
- a. The Joy Song as compared to Isaiah's woeful dirge in Isaiah 5.
 - b. What great things God would do for his church and people.
 - c. In that Day you will be gathered.
- C. Judgment on all the Earth. 28-35
1. Isaiah 28: Condemnation of Ephraim.
 - a. The Ephraimites are reprov'd and threatened for their pride and drunkenness.
 - b. The Ephraimites are reprov'd and threatened for their dullness and stupidity.
 - c. Jerusalem is reprov'd and threatened for their contempt of God's judgments.
 - d. A comparison to God's threshing and the corn of His floor.
 2. Isaiah 29: Ariel (Jerusalem-"Lion of God") and Her Enemies.
 - a. The Imminent Siege of Jerusalem.
 - b. The Blindness and Hypocrisy of Israel.
 - c. Blessing and Redemption after Discipline.
 3. Isaiah 30: The Futility of Reliance on Egypt.
 - a. A just reproof to those who, in that distress, trusted to the Egyptians for help.
 - b. A terrible threatening against those who slighted the good advice which God by his prophets.
 - c. A gracious promise to those who trusted in God
 - d. The Lord's Judgment on Assyria.
 4. Isaiah 31: The Egyptians Are Men, Not God.
 - a. A woe to those who, when the Assyrian army invaded them, trusted to the Egyptians, and not to God
 - b. Assurance given of the care God
 - c. A call to repentance and reformation
 - d. A prediction of the fall of the Assyrian army
 5. Isaiah 32: The Righteous King-The Reign of Hezekiah.
 - a. A prophecy of that good work of reformation.
 - b. A prophecy of the great disturbance by the Assyrian invasion,
 - c. A promise of better times afterwards, towards the latter end of his reign, in respect both of piety and peace.
 - d. The Glorious Future.
 6. Isaiah 33: The Judgment of God.
 - a. The great distress of Judah and Jerusalem by Assyrians.
 - b. The particular frights which the sinners in Zion.
 - c. The prayers of good people to God in this distress.
 - d. The holy security, which they should enjoy in the midst of this trouble.
 - e. The destruction of the army of the Assyrians, in which God would be greatly glorified.
 - f. The enriching of the Jews with the spoil of the Assyrian camp.
 - g. The happy settlement of Jerusalem, and the Jewish state, upon this.
 7. Isaiah 34: The Lord's Wrath upon the Nations.
 - a. A demand of universal attention.

- b. A direful scene of blood and confusion presented.
 - c. The reason given for these judgments.
 - d. The continuance of this desolation, the country made like the lake of Sodom.
8. Isaiah 35: The Glorious Future of Zion.
- a. The Gentiles shall be brought into the church.
 - b. The well-wishers to it, who were weak and timorous, shall be encouraged.
 - c. Miracles shall be wrought both on the souls and on the bodies of men.
 - d. The gospel church shall be conducted in the way of holiness.
 - e. It shall be brought at last to endless joys.
- D. Historical interlude. 36-39
1. Isaiah 36: The Invasion of Sennacherib.
- a. The descent, which the king of Assyria made upon Judah and his success.
 - b. The conference he desired to have with Hezekiah.
 - c. Rabshakeh's railing blasphemous speech.
 - d. His appeal to the people, and his attempt to persuade them to desert Hezekiah.
 - e. The report of this made to Hezekiah by his agents.
2. Isaiah 37: Judah Delivered from Sennacherib.
- a. Hezekiah's pious reception of Rabshakeh's impious discourse.
 - b. The gracious message he sent to Isaiah to desire his prayers.
 - c. The encouraging answer which Isaiah sent to him from God.
 - d. An abusive letter, which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah.
 - e. Hezekiah's humble prayer to God upon the receipt of this letter.
 - f. The further full answer which God sent him by Isaiah.
 - g. The fulfillment of the prophecy in the ruin of his army and murder of himself.
3. Isaiah 38: Hezekiah's Sickness.
- a. Hezekiah's sickness and the sentence of death he received within himself.
 - b. His prayer in his sickness.
 - c. The answer of peace, which God gave to that prayer.
 - d. Hezekiah's thanksgiving for his recovery.
4. Isaiah 39: Hezekiah Receives Envoys from Babylon.
- a. The pride and folly of Hezekiah, in showing his treasures.
 - b. Isaiah's examination of him concerning it, in God's name, and his confession of it.
 - c. The sentence passed that all his treasures should be carried to Babylon.
 - d. Hezekiah's penitent and patient submission to this sentence,
- E. Deliverance of God's people. 40-48
1. Isaiah 40: The Lord's Comforting Words to Zion.
- a. Orders given to preach and publish the glad tidings of redemption.
 - b. These glad tidings introduced by a voice in the wilderness.
 - c. A joyful prospect given to the people of God of the happiness in redemption.
 - d. The sovereignty and power of that God magnified in work redemption.
 - e. Idols therefore triumphed over and idolaters upbraided with their folly.
 - f. A reproof given to the people of God for their fears and despondencies.
2. Isaiah 41: God's Assurance to Israel.
- a. God by the prophet shows the folly of those that worshipped idols.
 - b. He encourages his faithful ones to trust in him.
 - c. He challenges the idols that were rivals with him for men's adoration.

3. Isaiah 42: The Lord's Servant.
 - a. The Messiah's coming with meekness, and yet with power, to do the Redeemer's work.
 - b. His commission opened, which he received from the Father.
 - c. The joy and rejoicing with which the glad tidings of this should be received.
 - d. The success of the gospel for the overthrow of the devil's kingdom.
 - e. The rejection and ruin of the Jews for their unbelief.
4. Isaiah 43: The Lord the Only Redeemer.
 - a. Precious promises made to God's people in their affliction, of his presence with them.
 - b. A challenge to idols to vie with the omniscience and omnipotence of God.
 - c. Encouragement to the people of God to hope for deliverance out of Babylon.
 - d. A method to prepare the people for their deliverance, by putting in mind of their sins.
5. Isaiah 44: The Lord the Only God.
 - a. To encourage his people with the assurance of great blessings he had in store for them.
 - b. To expose the sottishness and amazing folly of idol-makers and idol-worshippers.
 - c. To ratify and confirm the assurances he had given to his people.
6. Isaiah 45: The Commission to Cyrus.
 - a. The great things, which God would do for Cyrus, that he might release God's people.
 - b. The proof God gave of his power, godhead, and universal, incontestable, sovereignty.
 - c. A prayer for the hastening of this deliverance.
 - d. A check to the unbelieving Jews, who quarreled with God for their captivity.
 - e. Encouragement given to the believing Jews, assuring them that God would in due time accomplish this work by the hand of Cyrus.
 - f. A challenge given to the worshippers of idols and their doom read.
7. Isaiah 46: Babylon's Idols and the True God.
 - a. Let them not be afraid of the idols of Babylon.
 - b. Let them trust in that God who had often delivered them to do it still, to do it now.
 - c. Let them not make idols of their own, images of the God of Israel.
8. Isaiah 47: Judgment on Babylon.
 - a. The greatness of the ruin threatened, that Babylon should be brought down to the dust.
 - b. The sins that provoked God to bring this ruin upon them.
9. Isaiah 48: Israel's Unfaithfulness Rebuked.
 - a. He charges them with hypocrisy
 - b. Deliverance would be wrought for the sake of God's own name and not merit of theirs.
 - c. He encourages them to depend upon God's power and promise for this deliverance.
 - d. He shows it was by their own sin that they brought themselves into captivity.
 - e. He shows it would be only by the grace of God that they would obtain blessing.
 - f. He proclaims their release, with a provision that the wicked shall have no benefit by it.
- F. Deliverance for God's people. 49-57
 1. Isaiah 49: Israel the Lord's Servant.
 - a. The designation of Christ, under the type of Isaiah, to his office as Mediator.
 - b. The assurance given him of the success of his undertaking among the Gentiles.
 - c. The redemption that should be wrought by him, and the progress of that redemption.
 - d. The encouragement given hence to the afflicted church.
 - e. The addition of many to it, and the setting up of a church among the Gentiles.
 - f. The prophecy of the Jews' release out of Babylon ratified, a type of all these blessings.
 2. Isaiah 50: The Lord Helps Those Who Trust in Him.

- a. Those to whom God sends are justly charged with bringing all the troubles they were in upon themselves.
 - b. He by whom God sends produces his commission, alleges his own readiness to submit to all the services and sufferings he was called to in the execution of it and assures himself that God would stand by him and bear him out against all opposition.
 - c. The message that is sent is life and death, good and evil, the blessing and the curse, comfort to desponding saints and terror to presuming sinners.
3. Isaiah 51: Words of Comfort to Zion.
 - a. God shows the folly of those that worshipped idols.
 - b. He encourages his faithful ones to trust in him.
 - c. He challenges the idols that were rivals with him for men's adoration.
 4. Isaiah 52: God Will Deliver Zion from Captivity.
 - a. The encouragement that is given to the Jews in captivity to hope that God would deliver them in his own way and time.
 - b. The great joy and rejoicing that shall be both with ministers and people upon that occasion.
 - c. The call given to those that remained in captivity to shift for their own enlargement when liberty was proclaimed.
 5. Isaiah 53: The Suffering of the Lord's Servant.
 - a. The reproach of Christ's sufferings—the meanness of his appearance, the greatness of his grief, and the prejudices.
 - b. The rolling away of reproach and the stamping of immortal honour upon his sufferings.
 6. Isaiah 54: The Lord's Everlasting Love for Israel.
 - a. The church may be greatly enlarged by the accession of many to it among the Gentiles, who had been wholly destitute of church privileges.
 - b. That though sometimes God might seem to withdraw from her, and suspend the tokens of his favour, he would return in mercy.
 - c. That, though for a while she was in sorrow and under oppression, she should at length be advanced to greater honour and splendour than ever,
 - d. That knowledge, righteousness, and peace, should flourish and prevail.
 - e. That all attempts against the church should be baffled, and she should be secured from the malice of her enemies.
 7. Isaiah 55: A Free Offer of Mercy to All.
 - a. A free and gracious invitation to all to come and take the benefit of gospel grace.
 - b. Pressing arguments to enforce this invitation.
 - c. A promise of the success of this invitation among the Gentiles.
 - d. An exhortation to repentance and reformation with great encouragement given to hope for pardon thereupon.
 - e. The ratification of all this, with the certain efficacy of the word of God.
 - f. A particular instance of the accomplishment in the return of the Jews out of captivity.
 8. Isaiah 56: The Rewards of Keeping God's Covenant.
 - a. A solemn charge given to us all to make conscience of our duty.
 - b. Great encouragement given to strangers that were under the bonds of the covenant.
 - c. A high charge drawn up against the watchmen of Israel.
 9. Isaiah 57: Condemnation of Israel's Idolatry.
 - a. Upon the deaths of good men.
 - b. Upon the gross idolatries and spiritual whoredoms.

- c. Upon the gracious returns of God to his people from their captivity and re-establish their prosperity.
- G. Future of God's Delivered People. 58-66
1. Isaiah 58: The Right Observance of Fasts.
 - a. The plausible profession of religion, which they made.
 - b. The boasts they made of that profession, and the blame they laid upon God for taking no more notice of it.
 - c. The sins they are charged with, which spoiled the acceptableness of their fasts.
 - d. Instructions given to them how to keep fasts aright.
 - e. Precious promises made to those who do so keep fasts.
 - f. The like precious promises made to those that sanctify sabbaths aright.
 2. Isaiah 59: A Confession of National Wickedness.
 - a. The people that they had themselves stopped the current of God's favors to them.
 - b. The people had themselves procured the judgments of God upon them.
 - c. It is promised God would work deliverance for them, purely for his own name's sake.
 3. Isaiah 60: The Future Glory of Zion.
 - a. That the church shall be enlightened and shone upon.
 - b. That it shall be enlarged and great additions made to it, to join in the service of God.
 - c. That the new converts shall be greatly serviceable to the church and to the interests of it.
 - d. That the church shall be in great honour and reputation among men.
 - e. That it shall enjoy a profound peace and tranquility.
 - f. That, the members of it being all righteous, the glory and joy of it shall be everlasting.
 4. Isaiah 61: Good Tidings of Salvation to Zion.
 - a. The grace of Christ under the type and figure of Isaiah's province.
 - b. The glories of the church of Christ under the type and figure of the Jews' prosperity after their return out of their captivity.
 5. Isaiah 62: Zion's Glory and New Name.
 - a. The prophet determines to apply closely and constantly to this business.
 - b. God appoints him for the encouragement of his people during the delays of their deliverance.
 - c. The promises are repeated and ratified of the great things God would do for his church.
 6. Isaiah 63: The Day of the Lord's Vengeance.
 - a. God coming towards his people in ways of mercy and deliverance,
 - b. God's people meeting him with their devotions, and addressing themselves to him with suitable affections.
 7. Isaiah 64: Prayer for Mercy and Help.
 - a. They pray that God would appear in a remarkable manner against his enemies.
 - b. They plead what God had formerly done, and was always ready to do, for his people.
 - c. They confess themselves to be sinful and unworthy of God's favor, and that they had deserved the judgments they were now under.
 - d. They refer themselves to the mercy of God as a Father, and submit themselves to his sovereignty.
 - e. They represent the very deplorable condition they were in, and earnestly pray for the pardon of sin and the turning away of God's anger.
 8. Isaiah 65: Punishment of the Rebellious.

- a. The anticipating of the Gentiles with the gospel call.
 - b. The rejection of the Jews for their obstinacy and unbelief.
 - c. The saving of a remnant of them by bringing them into the gospel church.
 - d. The judgments of God that should pursue the rejected Jews.
 - e. The blessings reserved for the Christian church, which should be its joy and glory.
9. Isaiah 66: The Lord's Judgments and Zion's Future Hope.
- a. The contempt God puts upon ceremonial services in comparison with moral duties,
 - b. The salvation God will work for his people out of the hands of their oppressors.
 - c. The vengeance God will bring upon the enemies of his church and people.
 - d. The happy establishment of the church and its constant attendance on God.

XXIV. Jeremiah

A. Jeremiah Preaching Judgment. 1-29

1. Jeremiah 1: Jeremiah's Call and Commission.
 - a. The time of the continuance of Jeremiah's public ministry.
 - b. The call of Jeremiah as prophet, his modest objection and ample commission.
 - c. The almond-rod and a seething-pot, signifying the ruin of Judah and Jerusalem.
 - d. Encouragement to go on in his work, in an assurance of God's presence with him.
2. Jeremiah 2: The Lord Pleads with Backsliding Israel.
 - a. That this was ungrateful to God, who had been so kind to them.
 - b. That it was without precedent, that a nation should change their god.
 - c. That hereby they had disparaged and ruined themselves.
 - d. That they had broken their covenants and degenerated from their good beginnings.
 - e. That their wickedness was too plain to be concealed and too bad to be excused.
 - f. That they persisted willfully and obstinately in it, and indefatigable in their idolatries.
 - g. That they shamed themselves by their idolatry and should shortly be made ashamed of.
 - h. That they had not been reformed by the rebukes of Providence that had been under.
 - i. That they had put a great contempt upon God.
 - j. That with their idolatries they had mixed the most unnatural murders.
3. Jeremiah 3: The Polluted Land.
 - a. How bad they had been and yet how ready God was to receive them into his favour.
 - b. The impenitence of Judah, and their persisting in sin.
 - c. Great encouragements are given to these backsliders to return and repent.
 - d. The charge renewed of their apostasy from God, and the invitation repeated to return.
4. Jeremiah 4: Judah Threatened with Invasion.
 - a. They are called to repent and reform.
 - b. They are warned of the advance of Nebuchadnezzar and his forces against them.
 - c. The prophet does himself bitterly lament it, and sympathize with his people.
5. Jeremiah 5: The Sins of Jerusalem and Judah.
 - a. The sins they are charged with are very great:
 - b. The judgments they are threatened with are very terrible.
 - c. Intimation twice given that God would in the midst of wrath remember mercy.
6. Jeremiah 6: The Doom of Jerusalem and Judah.
 - a. A prophecy of the invading of the land of Judah and the besieging of Jerusalem.
 - b. Those sins of Judah and Jerusalem, which provoked God to bring this desolation.
 - c. Good counsel given them in the midst of all this, but in vain.
7. Jeremiah 7: Amend Your Ways and Your Doings.

- a. He shows them the invalidity of the plea they so much relied on.
 - b. He reminds them of Shiloh, and such should be the desolations of Jerusalem.
 - c. He represents to the prophet their abominable idolatries.
 - d. He sets before the people that "to obey is better than sacrifice".
 - e. He threatens to lay the land utterly to waste for their idolatry and impiety.
8. Jeremiah 8: The Sin and Treachery of Judah.
 - a. He represents the judgments coming as so very terrible that death should be desired.
 - b. He aggravates the wretched stupidity and willfulness of this people.
 - c. He describes the great confusion and consternation that the whole land.
 - d. The prophet is himself deeply affected with it and lays it very much to heart.
 9. Jeremiah 9: Lament over Judah.
 - a. He here expresses his great grief for the miseries and sins of Judah and Jerusalem.
 - b. He justifies God in the greatness of the destruction brought upon them.
 - c. He calls upon others to bewail the woeful case of Judah and Jerusalem.
 - d. He shows them the folly and vanity of trusting in their own strength and wisdom.
 10. Jeremiah 10: The False Gods and the True God.
 - a. Those that were carried away are exhorted to adhere firmly to the God of Israel.
 - b. Those that remained are cautioned against security, and expect distress.
 11. Jeremiah 11: The Broken Covenant.
 - a. God puts the people in mind of the covenant he had made with their fathers.
 - b. He charges it upon them that they had obstinately refused to obey him.
 - c. He threatens to punish them for their disobedience and their idolatry.
 - d. The account of a conspiracy formed against Jeremiah by his fellow-citizens.
 12. Jeremiah 12: Jeremiah's Complaint and God's Answer.
 - a. The prophet's humble complaint to God of the success of wicked people.
 - b. God's rebuke to the prophet for his uneasiness at his present troubles.
 - c. A sad lamentation of the present deplorable state of the Israel of God.
 - d. Mercy to God's people by a denunciation of wrath against those afflicting them.
 13. Jeremiah 13: The Lesson from the Marred Girdle.
 - a. By the sign of a girdle spoiled that their pride should be stained.
 - b. By the sign of bottles filled with wine that their counsels should be blasted.
 - c. In consideration hereof he is to call them to repent and humble themselves.
 - d. He is to convince them that it is for their obstinacy and incorrigibleness.
 14. Jeremiah 14: The Message about the Drought.
 - a. A melancholy description of the drought.
 - b. A prayer to God to put an end to this calamity and to return in mercy.
 - c. A severe threatening that God would proceed in his controversy.
 - d. The prophet's excusing the people, by laying the blame on their false prophets.
 - e. Directions given to the prophet to lament them.
 15. Jeremiah 15: The Lord's Unrepentant Anger with Judah.
 - a. God ratifies the sentence given against the people, and abandons them to ruin.
 - b. The prophet himself still finds himself uneasy and out of temper.
 16. Jeremiah 16: The Lord's Judgment on the People.
 - a. The calamity that was coming upon the Jewish nation is illustrated.
 - b. God is justified in these severe proceedings against them by their great wickedness.

- c. Intimation is given of mercy in reserve.
 - d. Some hopes that the punishment of the sin should prove the reformation of the sinners.
17. Jeremiah 17: Judah's Heart Engraved with Sin.
 - a. God convicts the Jews of the sin of idolatry and condemns them to captivity for it.
 - b. God shows them the folly of all their carnal confidences.
 - c. The prophet makes his appeal to God upon occasion of the malice of his enemies.
 - d. God warns them to keep holy the sabbath, assuring it should lengthen their tranquility.
 18. Jeremiah 18: The Lesson from the Potter Working the Clay.
 - a. A general declaration of God's ways in dealing with nations and kingdoms.
 - b. The folly of the men of Judah and Jerusalem in departing from their God to idols.
 - c. The prophet's complaint to God of the base ingratitude and malice of his enemies.
 19. Jeremiah 19: The Lesson from the Broken Vessel.
 - a. He must set their sins in order before them, especially their idolatry.
 - b. He must describe the particular judgments.
 - c. He must do this in the valley of Tophet, with great solemnity.
 - d. He must summon a company of the elders together to be witnesses of this.
 - e. He must confirm this by a sign, which was the breaking of an earthen bottle.
 - f. When he had done this in the valley of Tophet he ratified it in the court of the temple.
 20. Jeremiah 20: The Curse on Pashur for Imprisoning Jeremiah.
 - a. Jeremiah persecuted by Pashur for preaching that sermon.
 - b. Pashur threatened for so doing and the word, which Jeremiah had preached.
 - c. Jeremiah complaining to God concerning the other instances of hard measure.
 21. Jeremiah 21: The Destruction of Jerusalem Foretold.
 - a. The message Zedekiah sent to the prophet, to desire him to enquire of the Lord.
 - b. The answer, which Jeremiah, in God's name, sent to that message.
 22. Jeremiah 22: Prophecies against the Kings of Judah.
 - a. A message sent to the royal family of Jehoiakim, relating partly to Jehoahaz.
 - b. Another message sent to Jehoiachin (Jeconiah) the son of Jehoiakim.
 - c. He is charged with refusal to hear, and is threatened that Solomon's house should fail.
 23. Jeremiah 23: The Return of the Remnant.
 - a. Among the careless princes, yet promising to take care of the flock.
 - b. Among the wicked prophets and priests, for they must expect to be punished.
 - c. Among the profane people, who ridiculed God's prophets and bantered them.
 24. Jeremiah 24: The Lesson from the Good and Bad Figs.
 - a. A vision of two baskets of figs, one very good and the other very bad.
 - b. The explication applying the good figs to those sent into captivity for their good.
 - c. The explication applying the bad figs to those sent into captivity for their hurt.
 25. Jeremiah 25: Seventy Years of Desolation.
 - a. A review of the prophecies that had been delivered to Judah and Jerusalem.
 - b. A threatening of the destruction of Judah and Jerusalem, by the king of Babylon.
 - c. A prediction of the devastation of other nations by Nebuchadnezzar.
 26. Jeremiah 26: Jeremiah Threatened with Death.
 - a. How faithfully he preached.
 - b. How spitefully the priests and the prophets persecuted him.

- c. How bravely he stood to his doctrine, in the face of his persecutors.
 - d. How wonderfully he was delivered by the prudence of the princes and elders.
27. Jeremiah 27: The Lesson from the Yoke-bars.
- a. He gives counsel, in God's name, to the kings of the neighboring nations.
 - b. He gives counsel to Zedekiah king of Judah for a patient submission.
28. Jeremiah 28: Hananiah's False Prophecy.
- a. Hananiah, a pretender to prophecy, foretold the sinking of Nebuchadnezzar's power.
 - b. Jeremiah appealed to the event, not doubting but that would disprove them.
 - c. The doom both of the deceived and the deceiver.
 - d. The people that were deceived should have their yoke of wood turned iron.
29. Jeremiah 29: Jeremiah's Letter to the Captives.
- a. A letter, which Jeremiah wrote to the captives in Babylon.
 - b. Here is a letter Shemaiah, in Babylon, wrote to the priests at Jerusalem, to stir them up to persecute Jeremiah.
- B. Jeremiah Preaching Hope. 30-33
1. Jeremiah 31: Israel's Mourning turned to Joy.
- a. They shall be restored to peace and honour, and joy and great plenty.
 - b. Their sorrow for the loss of their children shall be at an end.
 - c. They shall repent of their sins, and God will graciously accept their repentance.
 - d. They shall be multiplied increased and not be cut off and diminished as they had been.
 - e. God will renew his covenant with them, and enrich it with spiritual blessings.
 - f. These blessings shall be secured to theirs after them, even to the spiritual seed of Israel forever.
 - g. As an earnest of this the city of Jerusalem shall be rebuilt.
2. Jeremiah 32: Jeremiah Buys a Field at Anathoth.
- a. Jeremiah imprisoned for foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity of king Zedekiah.
 - b. We have him buying land, by divine appointment, as an assurance that in due time a happy end should be put to the present troubles
 - c. We have his prayer, which he offered up to God upon that occasion.
 - d. We have a message, which God thereupon entrusted him to deliver to the people.
3. Jeremiah 33: The Restoration of Prosperity to Jerusalem.
- a. That the city shall be rebuilt and re-established "in statu quo—in its former state,"
 - b. That the captives, having their sins pardoned, shall be restored.
 - c. That this shall redound very much to the glory of God.
 - d. That the country shall have both joy and plenty.
 - e. That way shall be made for the coming of the Messiah.
 - f. The house of David, the house of Levi, and the house of Israel, shall flourish again.
- C. Jeremiah Experience Judgment. 34-45
1. Jeremiah 34: Jeremiah's Warning to Zedekiah.
- a. He should fall into the hands of the king of Babylon, that he should at last die in peace in his captivity
 - b. The doom of prince and people for their treacherous dealings with God.
2. Jeremiah 35: The Obedience of the Rechabites.
- a. The obedience of the family of the Rechabites and how they persevered.
 - b. He aggravates the disobedience of the Jews to God and their contempt of his precepts.

- c. He foretells the judgments of God upon the Jews for their disobedience to God.
 - d. He assures the Rechabites of the blessing of God upon them for their pious obedience.
3. Jeremiah 36: The Burning of the Roll.
 - a. The writing of the roll by Baruch, as Jeremiah dictated it.
 - b. The reading of the roll by Baruch to all the people publicly on a fast day.
 - c. The burning of the roll by the king, with orders to prosecute Jeremiah and Baruch.
 - d. Another roll, with large additions of Jehoiakim's doom for burning the former.
 4. Jeremiah 37: Jeremiah Imprisoned.
 - a. A general idea of the bad character of that reign.
 - b. The message, which Zedekiah, notwithstanding, sent to Jeremiah to desire his prayers.
 - c. The hope the people had, that the Chaldeans would quit the siege of Jerusalem.
 - d. The assurance by God that the Chaldean army should renew the siege and take the city.
 - e. The imprisonment of Jeremiah, under pretence that he was a deserter.
 - f. The kindness, which Zedekiah showed him when he was a prisoner.
 5. Jeremiah 38: Jeremiah Rescued from the Dungeon.
 - a. The princes put Jeremiah into the dungeon for his faithfulness.
 - b. Jeremiah is released from the dungeon and confined only to the court of the prison.
 - c. He has a private conference with the king upon the present conjuncture of affairs.
 6. Jeremiah 39: The Fall of Jerusalem.
 - a. Jerusalem was taken by the Chaldean army.
 - b. That king Zedekiah was seized and made a miserable captive to the king of Babylon.
 - c. Jerusalem was burnt to the ground, and the people captive, except the poor.
 - d. That the Chaldeans were very kind to Jeremiah, and took particular care of him.
 - e. That Ebed-melech had protection from God himself in this day of desolation.
 7. Jeremiah 40: Jeremiah and the Remnant with Gedaliah.
 - a. Jeremiah's discharge and his settlement with Gedaliah.
 - b. The Jews that remained scattered in the neighboring countries to Gedaliah, who was made their governor under the king of Babylon; and the good posture they were in for a while under him.
 - c. A treacherous design formed against Gedaliah, by Ishmael,
 8. Jeremiah 41: Gedaliah is Murdered.
 - a. Gedaliah is barbarously slain by Ishmael.
 - b. All the Jews that were with him were slain and a pit filled with their dead bodies.
 - c. Some devout men were drawn in by Ishmael, and murdered likewise.
 - d. Those that escaped were taken prisoners by Ishmael, and carried off.
 - e. Johanan recovers the prisoners and he now becomes their commander-in-chief.
 - f. His project is to carry them into the land of Egypt.
 9. Jeremiah 42: Jeremiah's Message to Johanan.
 - a. The bargain that was made between Jeremiah and them about consulting God.
 - b. The message at large, which God sent them, in answer to their enquiry.
 10. Jeremiah 43: The Migration to Egypt.
 - a. The people's contempt of this message; they denied it to be the word of God.
 - b. God's pursuit of them with another message, foretelling the king of Babylon's pursuit.
 11. Jeremiah 44: Jeremiah Prophecies to the Jews in Egypt.
 - a. An awakening sermon, which Jeremiah preaches to the Jews in Egypt, to reprove them.

- b. The impudent and impious contempt, which the people put upon this admonition.
 - c. The sentence passed upon them for their obstinacy that they should all be cut off.
12. Jeremiah 45: Jeremiah's Message to Baruch.
- a. Baruch terrified when in trouble for writing and reading Jeremiah's roll.
 - b. His fears were checked with a reproof for his great expectations.
- D. Jeremiah Prophecies of Judgment. 46-52
1. Jeremiah 46: Prophecies concerning Egypt.
 - a. Prophecy of the defeat of Pharaoh-necho's army by the Chaldean forces at Carchemish.
 - b. Prophecy of the descent, which Nebuchadnezzar should make upon the land of Egypt.
 - c. A word of comfort to the Israel of God in the midst of those calamities.
 2. Jeremiah 47: The Prophecy concerning the Philistines.
 - a. Foretold that the northern crowns should come upon them, to their great terror.
 - b. The war should continue long, and their endeavors to put an end to it should be in vain.
 3. Jeremiah 48: The Prophecy concerning Moab.
 - a. Destruction foretold, that it should be great and general and extend itself to all parts.
 - b. Causes of this destruction assigned; it was sin of pride, security, and carnal confidence.
 - c. A promise of the restoration of Moab.
 4. Jeremiah 49: The Prophecy concerning the Ammonites.
 - a. Of the Ammonites.
 - b. Of the Edomites.
 - c. Of the Syrians.
 - d. Of the Kedarenes and the kingdoms of Hazor.
 - e. Of the Elamites,
 - f. When Israel was scarcely saved where shall all these appear?
 5. Jeremiah 50: The Prophecy concerning Babylon.
 - a. The ruin of Babylon.
 - b. The redemption of God's people and these being set the one against the other.
 6. Jeremiah 51: The Lord's Judgment on Babylon.
 - a. The record of Babylon's doom, with the grounds of God's controversy with her.
 - b. The ratifying of this by the throwing of a copy of the prophecy into the river Euphrates.
 7. Jeremiah 52: The Fall of Jerusalem.
 - a. The bad reign of Zedekiah, very bad in regard both of sin and of punishment.
 - b. The besieging and taking of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.
 - c. The severe usage which Zedekiah and the princes met with.
 - d. The destruction of the temple and the city.
 - e. The captivity of the people and numbers of those that were carried away.
 - f. The carrying off of the plunder of the temple.
 - g. The slaughter of the priests, and some other great men, in cold blood.
 - h. The better days King Jehoiachin lived to see in the latter end of his time, after the death of Nebuchadnezzar.

XXV.

Lamentations

A. Jerusalem's Desertion and Destruction. 1-2

1. Lamentations 1: The Sorrows of Captive Zion.
 - a. Complaint made to God of calamities, and his compassionate consideration desired.
 - b. Same complaint made to friends, and their compassionate consideration desired.

- c. Appeal to God and his righteousness concerning it, in which he is justified in their affliction and is humbly solicited to justify himself in their deliverance.
2. Lamentations 2: Zion's Sorrows Come from the Lord.
 - a. Anger of God taken notice of as the cause of her calamities.
 - b. The sorrow of Zion's children taken notice of as the effect of her calamities.
 - c. The complaint made to God, and the matter referred to his compassionate consideration.
- B. Jerusalem's Hope. 3
1. Lamentations 3: Hope of Relief through God's Mercy.
 - a. A sad complaint of God's displeasure and the fruits of it.
 - b. Words of comfort to God's people when they are in trouble and distress.
 - c. Duty prescribed in this afflicted state.
 - d. The complaint renewed.
 - e. Encouragement taken to hope in God, and continue waiting for his salvation.
- C. Jerusalem's Defeat and Distress. 4-5
1. Lamentations 4: The Punishment of Zion Accomplished.
 - a. The prophet laments the injuries done to those to whom respect used to be shown.
 - b. He laments the direful effects of the famine to which they were reduced by the siege.
 - c. He laments the taking and sacking of Jerusalem and its amazing desolations.
 - d. He acknowledges that the sins of their leaders were the cause of all these calamities.
 - e. He gives up all as doomed for their enemies were every way too hard for them.
 - f. He foretells the destruction of the Edomites who triumphed in Jerusalem's fall.
 - g. He foretells the return of the captivity of Zion at last.
 2. Lamentations 5: A Prayer for Mercy.
 - a. A representation of the present calamitous state of God's people in their captivity.
 - b. A protestation of their concern for God's sanctuary.
 - c. A humble supplication to God and expostulation with him, for the returns of mercy.

XXVI. Ezekiel

- A. Predicting Jerusalem's Fall. 1-24
1. Ezekiel 1: The Prophet's Vision of the Divine Glory.
 - a. The common circumstances of the prophecy now to be delivered,.
 - b. The uncommon introduction to it by a vision of the glory of God where his throne is surrounded with angels, here called "living creatures,"
 2. Ezekiel 2: The Call of Ezekiel.
 - a. He is commissioned as a prophet to Israel, now captives in Babylon, and deliver God's messages to them from time to time.
 - b. He is cautioned not to be afraid of them.
 - c. He is instructed what to say to them, and has words put into his mouth, signified by the vision of a roll, which he was ordered to eat, and which, in the next chapter, we find he did eat.
 3. Ezekiel 3: Ezekiel's Commission.
 - a. His eating the roll continued.
 - b. Further instructions and encouragements given him to the same purport with those in the foregoing chapter.
 - c. The mighty impulse he was under, with which he was carried to his hearers.
 - d. A further explication of his office and business as a prophet, a watchman.
 - e. The restraining and restoring of the prophet's liberty of speech, as God pleased.

4. Ezekiel 4: The Siege of Jerusalem Portrayed.
 - a. The fortifications raised against the city; signified by the prophet's laying siege to the portraiture of Jerusalem.
 - b. The famine within the city; signified by his eating very coarse fare, and confining himself to a little of it.
5. Ezekiel 5: Jerusalem's Desolations Foretold.
 - a. Represented by a sign, the cutting, and burning, and scattering of hair.
 - b. That sign is expounded, and applied to Jerusalem.
6. Ezekiel 6: The Prophecy against the Mountains of Israel.
 - a. Threatening of destruction of Israel for idolatry, and destruction of idols with them.
 - b. Promise of gracious return of a remnant to God, by true repentance and reformation.
 - c. Directions to the prophet and others to lament both the iniquities and calamities of Israel.
7. Ezekiel 7: The End Is Come.
 - a. A final ruin, a complete destruction, which would make a miserable end.
 - b. That it is an approaching ruin, just at the door.
 - c. That it is an unavoidable ruin, because they had by sin brought it upon themselves,
 - d. That their strength and wealth should be no fence against it.
 - e. That the temple, which they trusted in, should itself be ruined.
 - f. That it should be a universal ruin, the sin that brought it having been universal.
8. Ezekiel 8: The Prophet's Vision of the Abominations in Jerusalem.
 - a. The image of jealousy set up at the gate of the altar.
 - b. The elders of Israel worshipping all manner of images in a secret chamber.
 - c. The women weeping for Tammuz.
 - d. The men worshipping the sun and then appeals to him whether such a provoking people should have any pity shown them.
9. Ezekiel 9: The Slaughter of the Guilty.
 - a. Preparation made of instruments to be employed in the destruction of the city.
 - b. The removal of the Shechinah from the cherubim to the threshold of the temple.
 - c. Orders given to one of the persons employed for the marking of a remnant to be preserved from the common destruction.
 - d. The warrant for the execution of those that were not marked, and execution begun accordingly.
 - e. The prophet's intercession for the mitigation of the sentence, and a denial of any mitigation, the decree having now gone forth.
 - f. The report made by him that was to mark the pious remnant of what he had done in that matter.
10. Ezekiel 10: God's Glory Departs from the Temple.
 - a. The scattering of the coals of fire upon the city taken from between the cherubim.
 - b. The removal of the glory of God from the temple, and its being upon the wing to be gone.
11. Ezekiel 11: Evil Princes Rebuked.
 - a. A message of wrath against those who continued still at Jerusalem, and were there in the height of presumption, thinking they should never fall.
 - b. A message of comfort to those who were carried captives into Babylon and were there in the depth of despondency, thinking they should never rise.

12. Ezekiel 12: Ezekiel Portrays the Removal into Captivity.
 - a. The prophet, by removing his stuff, and quitting his lodgings, must be a sign to set forth Zedekiah's flight out of Jerusalem in the utmost confusion when the Chaldeans took the city.
 - b. The prophet, by eating his meat with trembling, must be a sign to set forth the famine in the city during the siege, and the consternation that the inhabitants should be in.
 - c. A message is sent from God to the people, to assure them that all these predictions should have their accomplishment very shortly, and not be deferred, as they flattered themselves they would be.

13. Ezekiel 13: False Prophets Condemned.
 - a. Of the false prophets.
 - b. Of the false prophetesses,
 - c. Both agreed to sooth men up in their sins.

14. Ezekiel 14: Judgment on Idolaters Who Consult a Prophet.
 - a. The elders of Israel hear the word, and enquire of the prophet, but because they are not duly qualified, they meet with a rebuke and are called upon to repent and reform, else it is at their peril.
 - b. Noah, Daniel, and Job, are supposed to pray for this people, and yet, because the decree has gone forth, and the destruction of them is determined by a variety of judgments, their prayers shall not be answered.
 - c. Yet it is promised, in the close, that a remnant shall escape.

15. Ezekiel 15: Jerusalem like a Useless Vine.
 - a. The similitude to a vine is very elegant.
 - b. The explanation of the similitude useless vine is very dreadful.

16. Ezekiel 16: Jerusalem's Unfaithfulness.
 - a. The despicable and deplorable beginnings of that church and nation.
 - b. The many honours and favours God had bestowed upon them.
 - c. Treacherous and ungrateful departures from him to the services and worship of idols.
 - d. Threatening of terrible judgments, which God would bring upon them for this sin.
 - e. Aggravation of their sin and punishment, by comparison with Sodom and Samaria.
 - f. A promise of mercy, which God would show to a penitent remnant, is designed for admonition to us.

17. Ezekiel 17: The Parable of the Eagles and the Vine.
 - a. Threatens the ruin by a parable of two eagles and a vine.
 - b. The explanation of that parable.
 - c. He promises to raise the royal family of Judah, in the Messiah and his kingdom.

18. Ezekiel 18: The Soul That Sins Shall Die.
 - a. The corrupt proverb used by the profane Jews, which gave occasion to the message.
 - b. The reply given in which God asserts his own sovereignty and justice.

19. Ezekiel 19: A Lamentation for the Princes of Israel.
 - a. The kingdom of Judah and house of David compared to a lioness, and those princes to lions, that were fierce and ravenous, but were hunted down and taken in nets,
 - b. That kingdom and that house are here compared to a vine, and these princes to branches, which had been strong and flourishing, but were now broken off and burnt.

20. Ezekiel 20: God's Dealing with Israel.

- a. The prophet is consulted by some of the elders of Israel.
 - b. He is instructed by his God what answer to give them.
21. Ezekiel 21: The Lord's Sharpened Sword.
- a. An explication of the prophecy concerning the fire in the forest.
 - b. Further prediction of the sword that was coming upon the land.
 - c. The king of Babylon's approach to Jerusalem, determined by divination.
 - d. Sentence passed upon Zedekiah king of Judah.
 - e. The destruction of the Ammonites by the sword foretold.
22. Ezekiel 22: The Sins of Jerusalem.
- a. The catalogue of their sins, by which they had exposed themselves to shame.
 - b. They are here compared to dross, and are condemned as dross to the fire.
 - c. All orders and degrees of men found guilty of the neglect of the duty.
23. Ezekiel 23: The Two Sisters.
- a. The apostasy of Israel and Samaria from God and their ruin for it.
 - b. The apostasy of Judah and Jerusalem from God and sentence passed upon them.
 - c. The joint wickedness of them both together and the joint ruin of them both.
24. Ezekiel 24: The Parable of the Boiling Pot.
- a. The sign of flesh boiling in a pot over the fire are shown the miseries that Jerusalem.
 - b. The sign of Ezekiel's not mourning for the death of his wife is shown that calamities coming upon Jerusalem were too great to be lamented.
- B. Announcing Jerusalem's Fall. 25-32
1. Ezekiel 25: The Prophecies against the Gentile Nations.
- a. Against the Ammonites.
 - b. Against the Moabites.
 - c. Against the Edomites.
 - d. Against the Philistines.
 - e. The charge of each is their barbarous and insolent conduct towards God's Israel.
2. Ezekiel 26: Prophecy against Tyrus.
- a. The sin charged upon Tyre, which was triumphing in the destruction of Jerusalem.
 - b. The destruction of Tyre foretold. The extremity and instruments of this destruction.
3. Ezekiel 27: The Lament over Tyre.
- a. An account of the dignity, wealth, and splendour of Tyre in its strength.
 - b. A prediction of its fall, ruin, and confusion and consternation of all its neighbours.
4. Ezekiel 28: Tyre's King Overthrown.
- a. A prediction of the fall and ruin of the king of Tyre.
 - b. Lament for the king of Tyre and his fall though by his own iniquity.
 - c. A prophecy of the destruction of Zidon, in the neighborhood of Tyre and dependence upon it.
 - d. A promise of restoration of Israel, though in the day of their calamity by their neighbours.
5. Ezekiel 29: Prophecies against Egypt.
- a. The destruction of Pharaoh foretold, for his dealing deceitfully with Israel.
 - b. The desolation of the land of Egypt foretold.
 - c. A promise of the restoration thereof, in part, after forty years.
 - d. The possession that should be given to Nebuchadnezzar of the land of Egypt.

- e. A promise of mercy to Israel.
6. Ezekiel 30: Lament over Egypt.
 - a. A continuation of the prophecy against Egypt and the several steps, which the king of Babylon should take in pushing on this destruction.
 - b. A repetition of a former prophecy against Egypt preparing the way for the king of Babylon.
 7. Ezekiel 31: Pharaoh Warned of Assyria's Fate.
 - a. Showed him how great the king of Assyria had been, what a vast empire he had.
 - b. Showed him how like he was to the king of Assyria in pride and carnal security.
 - c. Read him the history of the fall and ruin of the king of Assyria.
 - d. Leave the king of Egypt to apply all this to himself, to see his own sin and ruin.
 8. Ezekiel 32: Lament over Pharaoh and Egypt.
 - a. God determined to judge Egypt for oppressing his people even in time of exodus.
 - b. It may look as far forward as the book of the Revelation, where we find that the great enemy of the gospel-church, that makes war with the Lamb, is spiritually called Egypt.
- C. Promising Jerusalem's Restoration. 33-48
1. Ezekiel 33: The Watchman's Duty.
 - a. He was among them as a prophet and a watchman, and had received a charge concerning them, for which he was accountable.
 - b. He must let them know upon what terms they stand with God, that they are upon their trial, upon their good behaviour, that if a wicked man repents he shall not perish, but that if a righteous man apostatizes he shall perish.
 - c. Here is a particular message sent to those who yet remained in the land of Israel, and grew secure and confident that they should take root there again, to tell them that their hopes would fail them because they persisted in their sins.
 - d. Here is a rebuke to those who personally attended Ezekiel's ministry, but were not sincere in their professions of devotion.
 2. Ezekiel 34: The Prophecy against the Shepherds of Israel.
 - a. A high charge exhibited against them for their negligence, their unskillfulness, and unfaithfulness in the management of public affairs.
 - b. Their discharge from their trust, for their insufficiency and treachery.
 - c. A gracious promise that God would take care of his flock.
 - d. Another charge exhibited against those of the flock that were fat and strong, for the injuries they did to those that were weak and feeble.
 - e. Another promise that God would in the fulness of time send the Messiah, to be the great and good Shepherd of the sheep.
 3. Ezekiel 35: The Prophecy against Mount Seir.
 - a. The sin charged upon the Edomites, their spite and malice to Israel.
 - b. The ruin threatened, that should come upon them for this sin.
 4. Ezekiel 36: The Future Restoration of Israel.
 - a. Their temporal estate and their present deplorable condition is described and the triumphs of their neighbours in it.
 - b. Their spiritual estate and they are reminded of their former sins and God's judgments upon them.
 5. Ezekiel 37: The Valley of Dry Bones.

- a. They were so dispersed among their enemies, so destitute of all helps compared to a valley full of the dry bones of dead men, which should be brought together and raised to life.
 - b. They were so divided among themselves; by a sign of two sticks made one in the hand of the prophet is foreshown the happy coalition between the two nations of Israel and Judah.
6. Ezekiel 38: The Prophecy of Gog's Invasion.
 - a. The attempt that Gog and Magog should make upon the land of Israel.
 - b. The great terror that this should strike upon the land of Israel.
 - c. The divine restraint of these enemies and the divine protection of Israel.
 - d. The defeat that should be given to those enemies by the immediate hand of God.
 7. Ezekiel 39: The Prophecy of Gog's Destruction.
 - a. An express prediction of the utter destruction of Gog and Magog.
 - b. Illustrations of that destruction, the burning of their weapons, the burning of their slain, and the feasting of the fowls with the dead bodies.
 - c. A declaration of God's gracious purposes concerning his people Israel.
 8. Ezekiel 40: The Prophet's Vision of the Temple.
 - a. A general account of this vision of the temple and city
 - b. A particular account and a description given.
 - c. Of the outside wall, the east gate, the north gate, and the south gate.
 - d. The chambers and other appurtenances belonging to these gates.
 - e. Of the inner court, both towards the east and towards the south.
 - f. Of the tables, the lodgings for the singers and the priests, and the porch of the house.
 9. Ezekiel 41: The Inner Temple.
 - a. The dimensions of the house, the posts of it, the door, the wall and the side chambers, the foundations and wall of the chambers, their doors, and the house itself.
 - b. The dimensions of the oracle, or most holy place.
 - c. An account of another building over against the separate place.
 - d. The manner of the building of the house.
 - e. The ornaments of the house.
 - f. The altar of incense and the table.
 - g. The doors between the temple and the oracle.
 10. Ezekiel 42: The Chambers of the Temple.
 - a. A description of the chambers that were about the courts,
 - b. Their situation and structure and the uses for which they were designed.
 - c. A survey of the whole compass of ground and the courts belonging to it,
 11. Ezekiel 43: Vision of the Glory of God Filling the Temple
 - a. Possession taken of this temple, by the glory of God filling it.
 - b. A promise given of the continuance of God's presence with his people upon condition of their return to, and continuance in, the instituted way of worship, and their abandoning idols and idolatry.
 - c. A description of the altar of burnt offerings.
 - d. Directions given for the consecration of that altar.
 - e. Ezekiel stands between God and Israel, as Moses when the sanctuary was first set up.
 12. Ezekiel 44: Gate for the Prince.
 - a. The appropriating of the east gate of the temple to the prince.
 - b. A reproof to Israel for their former profanations of God's sanctuary.

- c. The degrading of those Levites that had formerly been guilty of idolatry.
 - d. Establishing the priesthood in the family of Zadok, which had kept their integrity.
 - e. Divers laws and ordinances concerning the priests.
13. Ezekiel 45: The Lord's Portion of the Land.
 - a. The division of the holy land.
 - b. The ordinances of justice that were given both to prince and people.
 - c. The oblations they were to offer, and the prince's part in those oblations.
 14. Ezekiel 46: The Prince's Offerings.
 - a. Some further rules given to the priests and to the people, relating to their worship.
 - b. A law concerning the prince's disposal of his inheritance.
 - c. The places provided for boiling the sacrifices and the baking of the meat-offerings.
 15. Ezekiel 47: Water for the Temple.
 - a. The vision of the holy waters, their rise, extent, depth, and healing virtue.
 - b. An appointment of the borders of the land of Canaan.
 16. Ezekiel 48:
 - a. The portions of the twelve tribes.
 - b. The allotment of land for the sanctuary.
 - c. A plan of the city, its gates, and the new name given to it.

XXVII. Daniel

- A. Daniel's Friends in the Furnace. 1-3
 1. Daniel 1: The Education of Daniel and His Friends.
 - a. Jehoiakim's first captivity in which Daniel, with others, was carried to Babylon.
 - b. The choice made of Daniel, and some other young men, to be brought up in the Chaldean literature, that they might be fitted to serve the government, and the provision made for them.
 - c. Their pious refusal to eat the portion of the king's meat, and their determining to live upon pulse and water, which, having tried it, the master of the eunuchs allowed them to do, finding that it agreed very well with them.
 - d. Their wonderful improvement, above all their fellows, in wisdom and knowledge.
 2. Daniel 2: Daniel Interprets Nebuchadnezzar's Dream.
 - a. The great perplexity that Nebuchadnezzar was put into by a dream.
 - b. Orders for destroying all the wise men of Babylon, and of Daniel with his fellows.
 - c. The discovery of this secret to him, in answer to prayer, and his thanksgiving.
 - d. His admission to the king, and discovery of his dream and of the interpretation of it.
 - e. The great honour from Nebuchadnezzar to Daniel, in recompense for this service.
 3. Daniel 3: The Deliverance from the Fiery Furnace.
 - a. Nebuchadnezzar's erecting and dedicating a golden image, and his requirements.
 - b. Information given against the Jewish princes for refusing to worship this golden image.
 - c. Their constant persisting in that refusal, notwithstanding his rage and menaces.
 - d. The casting of them into the fiery furnace for their refusal.
 - e. Their miraculous preservation in the fire by the power of God.
 - f. The honour, which the king gave to God and the favour he showed to His faithful.
- B. Daniel's Faith in the Lion's Den. 4-6
 1. Daniel 4: Nebuchadnezzar's Madness.
 - a. Nebuchadnezzar acknowledges God's dominion over him.
 - b. His dream, the interpretation of his dream by Daniel, and the fulfillment of the dream.

- c. Nebuchadnezzar's humble acknowledgment and adoration of God as Lord of all.
2. Daniel 5: The Handwriting on the Wall.
 - a. The riotous, idolatrous, sacrilegious feast, which Belshazzar made.
 - b. The alarm given him in the midst of his jollity by handwriting on the wall.
 - c. The interpretation of the mystical characters by Daniel.
 - d. The immediate accomplishment of the interpretation in the slaying of the king and seizing of the kingdom.
 3. Daniel 6: Daniel in the Lions' Den.
 - a. Daniel's preferment in the court of Darius.
 - b. The envy and malice of his enemies against him.
 - c. The decree they obtained against prayer for thirty days.
 - d. Daniel's continuance and constancy in prayer, notwithstanding that decree.
 - e. Information given against him for it, and the casting of him into the den of lions.
 - f. His miraculous preservation in the lions' den, and deliverance out of it.
 - g. The casting of his accusers into the den, and their destruction there.
 - h. The decree, which Darius made upon this occasion, in honour of the God of Daniel.
- C. Beasts, Kings, and Seventy Weeks. 7-9
1. Daniel 7: Daniel's Dream of the Four Beasts.
 - a. Daniel's vision of the four beasts.
 - b. His vision of God's throne of government and judgment.
 - c. The interpretation of these visions, given him by an angel that stood by.
 - d. Whether visions look as far forward as the end of time, or whether they were to have a speedy accomplishment, is hard to say.
 2. Daniel 8: Daniel's Vision of the Ram and the Goat.
 - a. Vision of ram, he-goat, and little horn that should fight against the people of God.
 - b. The interpretation of this vision by an angel.
 - c. Ram=Persian Empire, he-goat=Grecian, and little horn=a king of the Grecian monarchy.
 3. Daniel 9: Daniel's Prayer for His People.
 - a. Daniel's prayer for the restoration of the Jews.
 - b. He confesses sin, and acknowledges the justice of God in their calamities.
 - c. Plead God's promises of mercy, which he had yet in store for them.
 - d. An immediate answer sent him by an angel to his prayer.
 - e. He is assured of the speedy release of the Jews out of their captivity.
 - f. He is informed concerning the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ
- D. Previews of Israel's Future. 10-12.
1. Daniel 10: Daniel's Vision by the Great River.
 - a. Daniel's solemn fasting and humiliation, before he had this vision.
 - b. A glorious appearance of the Son of God to him, and the deep impression it made.
 - c. The encouragement that was given him to expect such a discovery of future events.
 2. Daniel 11: The King of the North and the King of the South.
 - a. A brief prediction of the setting up of the Grecian monarchy upon the ruins of the Persian monarchy, which was now newly begun.
 - b. A prediction of the affairs of the two kingdoms of Egypt and Syria.
 - c. Of the rise of Antiochus Epiphanes, and his actions and successes.
 - d. Of the great mischief that he should do to the Jewish nation and religion.
 - e. Of his fall and ruin at last, when he is in the heat of his pursuit,

3. Daniel 12: The Time of the End.
 - a. Comforts prescribed as cordials for God's people in those times of trouble.
 - b. Conference between Christ and an angel concerning the continuance of these events.
 - c. Daniel's enquiry for his own satisfaction and the answer he received.

XXVIII. Hosea

A. The Moral Sins of Gomer. 1-3

1. Hosea 1: Hosea's Unfaithful Wife and Her Children.
 - a. The general title of the whole book.
 - b. Particular instructions, which he was ordered to give to the people of God.
 - c. He convicted them of sin in whoring from God, by marrying a wife of whoredoms.
 - d. He must foretell the ruin for their sin, which signified God's disowning.
 - e. He speaks to Judah, which still retained pure worship of God, and assure them of salvation of the Lord.
 - f. He must give intimation of the great mercy God had in store both for Israel and Judah.
2. Hosea 2: The Lord's Love for His Unfaithful People.
 - a. God, discovers the sin of their idolatry,
 - b. He threatens to take all good things with which they had served their idols.
 - c. He promises to return in ways of mercy to them for his own sake to restore them.
3. Hosea 3: Hosea and the Adulteress.
 - a. The bad character of the people of Israel.
 - b. The low condition, which they should be reduced to by their captivity.
 - c. The blessed reformation that should at length be wrought upon them in the latter days.

B. The National Sins of Israel. 4-6

1. Hosea 4: The Lord's Controversy with Israel.
 - a. He shows them what were the grounds of God's controversy with them.
 - b. He shows them what would be the consequences of God's controversy.
 - c. He gives warning to Judah not to tread in the steps of Israel.
2. Hosea 5: The Punishment for Israel's Apostasy.
 - a. They are called to hearken to the charge.
 - b. They are accused of many sins, which are here aggravated.
 - c. They are threatened with God's displeasure for their sins.
 - d. They are blamed for the wrong course they took under their afflictions.
 - e. It is intimated that they shall at length take a right course.
3. Hosea 6: The Insincerity of Israel's Repentance.
 - a. Their resolution to return to God.
 - b. The instability of many of them in their professions and promises of repentance.
 - c. The covenant God made with them, and his expectations from them.
 - d. Their violation of that covenant and frustrating those expectations.

C. The International Sins of Israel. 7-8

1. Hosea 7: Israel's Iniquity and Rebellion.
 - a. A general charge drawn up against Israel for those high crimes and misdemeanors.
 - b. A particular accusation, of the court and of the country.
 - c. Ephraim is here charged with conforming to the nations.
2. Hosea 8: The Rebuke of Israel's Idolatry.
 - a. In general and particular expressions.

- b. The punishment of Israel is set forth as answering to the sin.
- D. The Promise of Israel's Ruin. 9-11
1. Hosea 9: The Punishment for Israel's Persistent Unfaithfulness.
 - a. God threatens to deprive this degenerate seed of Israel of all their worldly enjoyments.
 - b. He dooms them to utter ruin, for their own sins and the sins of their prophets.
 - c. He upbraids them with the wickedness of their fathers before them.
 - d. He threatens them with the destruction of their children and their posterity.
 2. Hosea 10: Retribution for Israel's Sin.
 - a. The people of Israel are charged with gross corruptions in the worship of God.
 - b. They are charged with corruptions in the administration of the civil government.
 - c. They are charged with imitating the sins of their fathers, and security in their own sins.
 - d. They are earnestly invited to repent and reform and threatened with ruin if they did not.
 3. Hosea 11: God Yearns for His Wayward People.
 - a. The goodness of God towards Israel, and the great things he had done for them.
 - b. Their ungrateful conduct towards him, notwithstanding his favours towards them.
 - c. Threatenings of wrath against them for their ingratitude and treachery.
 - d. Mercy remembered in the midst of wrath.
 - e. Promises of what God would yet do for them.
 - f. An honorable character given of Judah.
- E. The Promise of Israel's Renewal. 12-14
1. Hosea 12: Ephraim Rebuked for Falsehood and Oppression.
 - a. A high charge drawn up against both Israel and Judah for their sins.
 - b. Particularly the sin of fraud and injustice and the sin of idolatry.
 - c. The aggravations of the sins they are charged with.
 - d. A call to the unconverted to turn to God.
 - e. An intimation of mercy that God had in store for them.
 2. Hosea 13: The Utter Destruction of Ephraim Foretold.
 - a. The people of Israel are reprov'd and threatened for their idolatry.
 - b. They are reprov'd for their wantonness, pride, and luxury.
 - c. The ruin that is coming upon them for these and all their other sins is very terrible.
 - d. Those that yet retain a respect for their God are here encouraged to hope.
 3. Hosea 14: Israel Entreated to Return to the Lord.
 - a. Directions in repenting, what to do and what to say.
 - b. Encouragements to repent taken from God's readiness to receive returning sinners.
 - c. A solemn recommendation of these things to our serious thoughts.

XXIX. Joel

- A. Locust Invade.
1. Joel 1: The Devastation of the Land by Locusts.
 - a. It is spoken of as a judgment, which there was no precedent of in former ages.
 - b. All sorts of people sharing in the calamity are called upon to lament it.
 - c. They are directed to look up to God in their lamentations, and to humble themselves.
- B. Locust Described.
1. Joel 2: The Terrible Visitation.
 - a. Description of that desolation in the land of Judah by the locusts and caterpillars.
 - b. A serious call to the people to return, repent, fast and pray.
 - c. A promise that, upon their repentance, God would remove the judgment.

- d. A prediction of the Messiah, by the pouring out of the Spirit in the latter days.

C. The Valley of Decision.

- 1. Joel 3: The Lord's Judgment on the Nations.
 - a. God reckoning with the enemies of his people for all the injuries and indignities.
 - b. God judging all nations when the measure of their iniquity is full.
 - c. Of the provision God has made for the refreshment of his people.

XXX.

Amos

A. Pronouncements of Judgment upon Israel. 1-2

- 1. Amos 1: The Judgments on Israel's Neighbors.
 - a. The general title of this prophecy with the general scope of it.
 - b. God's controversy with Syria, Palestine, Tyre, Edom, and Ammon, for their cruelty.
- 2. Amos 2: Judgment on Judah and Israel.
 - a. God proceeds in a controversy with Moab.
 - b. He shows what quarrel he had with Judah.
 - c. He begins his charge against Israel.
 - d. The sins they are charged with; injustice, oppression, whoredom.
 - e. The aggravations of those sins; the temporal and spiritual mercies of God.
 - f. God's complaint of them for their sins and his threatenings of their ruin.

B. Promptings of Judgment by God. 3-5

- 1. Amos 3: The Roar of the Lion.
 - a. Of the judgments of God denounced against them and the warnings he gave them.
 - b. Of the sins that were found among them, by which God was provoked thus to threaten.
- 2. Amos 4: Israel's Failure to Profit from God's Punishments.
 - a. The oppressors in Israel are threatened for their oppression of the poor.
 - b. The idolaters in Israel, being joined to idols, are given up to their own heart's lusts.
 - c. All the sins of Israel are aggravated from their incorrigibility in them.
 - d. They are invited to humble themselves before God.
- 3. Amos 5: A Call to Repentance.
 - a. What preparation they must make.
 - b. They must "seek the Lord," and not seek any more to idols.
 - c. They must seek good, and love it.
 - d. Why they must make this preparation to meet their God

C. Picture of Judgment by Amos. 6-7

- 1. Amos 6: The Destruction of Israel.
 - a. A sinful people putting a slight upon God's threats and to make them appear trivial.
 - b. A serious prophet putting a weight upon God's threats and make them appear terrible.
 - c. Setting forth the severity of those judgments that were coming upon these sensualists.
- 2. Amos 7: Three Visions of Destruction.
 - a. God contending with Israel, by the judgments, but are reprieved, and the judgments.
 - b. God's patience is worn out by their obstinacy, and they are rejected and sentenced.
 - c. Israel contending with God, by the opposition given to his prophet.

D. Promises after Judgment for God's People. 8-9

- 1. Amos 8: The Basket of Summer Fruit and Israel's Captivity.
 - a. The vision of "basket of summer-fruit" is signified the hastening on of the ruin.
 - b. Oppressors are here called to an account for their abusing the poor.

- c. A famine of the word of God is here made the punishment of a people.
- 2. Amos 9: The Lord's Judgments Inescapable.
 - a. Judgment threatened, which the sinners shall not escape.
 - b. Mercy promised in the latter days as appears in the days of the Messiah.

XXXI. Obadiah

- A. The Day of Destruction, Shame and the Lord.
 - 1. Obadiah 1: The Humbling of Edom.
 - a. Threatenings against Edom.
 - b. Gracious promises to Israel; that they shall be restored and reformed.

XXXII. Jonah

- A. Jonah Disobeying.
 - 1. Jonah 1: Jonah Flees from the Lord.
 - a. A command given to Jonah to preach at Nineveh.
 - b. Jonah's disobedience to that command.
 - c. The pursuit and arrest of him for that disobedience by a storm, in which he was asleep.
 - d. The discovery of him, and his disobedience, to be the cause of the storm.
 - e. The casting of him into the sea, for the stilling of the storm.
 - f. The miraculous preservation of his life there in the belly of a fish.
- B. Jonah Praying.
 - 1. Jonah 2: Jonah's Prayer of Thanksgiving for Deliverance.
 - a. The great distress and danger he was in.
 - b. The despair he was thereby almost reduced to.
 - c. The encouragement he took to himself, in this deplorable condition.
 - d. The assurance he had of God's favour to him.
 - e. The warning and instruction he gives to others.
 - f. The praise and glory of all given to God.
 - g. Jonah's deliverance out of the belly of the fish.
- C. Jonah Obeying.
 - 1. Jonah 3: The Repentance of Nineveh.
 - a. Jonah's mission renewed, and the command to go preach at Nineveh.
 - b. Jonah's message to Nineveh delivered, by which its speedy overthrow was threatened.
 - c. The repentance, humiliation, and reformation of the Ninevites.
 - d. God's gracious revocation of the sentence passed upon them
- D. Jonah Learning.
 - 1. Jonah 4: Jonah's Displeasure.
 - a. Jonah's repining at God's mercy to Nineveh, and the fret he was in about it.
 - b. The gentle reproof God gave him for it.
 - c. Jonah's discontent at the withering of the gourd.
 - d. God's improving it for his conviction that he ought not be angry at sparing Nineveh.

XXXIII. Micah

- A. Coming Judgment. 1-2
 - 1. Micah 1: A Lament for Samaria and Jerusalem.
 - a. The title of the book and a preface demanding attention.
 - b. Warning given of desolating judgments upon Israel and Judah and all for sin.
 - c. The particulars of the destruction specified.
 - d. The greatness of the destruction illustrated.

2. Micah 2: Woe to Those Who Oppress the Poor.
 - a. The sins of Israel: covetousness, oppression, and fraudulent and violent practices.
 - b. The judgments with which they are threatened for those sins.
 - c. Promises of comfort, reserved for the good people among them, in the Messiah.
- B. Coming Justice. 3-5
1. Micah 3: Israel's Leaders Denounced.
 - a. He gives them their lesson severally, reproving princes and false flattering prophets.
 - b. He gives them their lesson jointly, putting them together, as acting in conjunction.
 2. Micah 4: The Lord's Universal Reign.
 - a. That it shall be advanced and enlarged by the accession of the nations to it.
 - b. That it shall be protected in tranquility and peace.
 - c. That it shall be kept close, and constant, and faithful to God.
 - d. That under Christ's government, all its grievances shall be redressed.
 - e. That it shall have an ample and flourishing dominion.
 - f. That its troubles shall be brought to a happy issue at length.
 - g. That its enemies shall be disquieted and destroyed in and by their attempts against it.
 3. Micah 5: The Rule of the Deliverer from Bethlehem.
 - a. A prediction of the troubles and distresses of the Jewish nation.
 - b. A promise of the Messiah, and of his kingdom, to support the people of God in the day of these troubles.
 - c. Of the birth of the Messiah.
 - d. Of his advancement.
 - e. Of his protection of his people, and his victory over his and their enemies.
 - f. Of the great world by it.
 - g. Of the destruction of the enemies of the church, both those without, that attack it, and those within, that expose it.
- C. Coming Comfort. 6-7
1. Micah 6: The Lord's Controversy with Israel.
 - a. God enters an action against his people for their base ingratitude.
 - b. He shows the wrong course they should have taken.
 - c. He calls them to hear the voice of his judgments, and sets the sins in order before them.
 2. Micah 7: Israel's Moral Corruption.
 - a. The prophet sadly laments the woeful decay of religion in the age.
 - b. The prophet, for the sake of the church, prescribes comforts.

XXXIV. Nahum

- A. God's Displeasure Proclaimed.
1. Nahum 1: The Lord's Avenging Wrath.
 - a. The inscription of the book.
 - b. A magnificent display of the glory of God,
 - c. The mixture of wrath against the wicked and mercy towards his people, and the discovery of his majesty and power in both.
 - d. A particular application of this to the destruction of Sennacherib and the Assyrian army.
- B. Nineveh's Doom Predicted.
1. Nahum 2: The Tidings of Nineveh's Fall.
 - a. The approach of the enemy that should destroy Nineveh, and the terror of his military preparations.

- b. The taking of the city.
- c. The captivity of the queen, the flight of the inhabitants.
- d. This is traced to its causes—their sinning against God and God's appearing against them.

C. Nineveh's Downfall Portrayed.

- 1. Nahum 3: The Utter Ruin of Nineveh.
 - a. The sins of that great city are charged upon it, murder, whoredom and witchcraft.
 - b. Judgments are here threatened against it, blood for blood, and shame for shameful sins.
 - c. Instances are given of the like desolations brought upon other places for the like sins.
 - d. Overthrow of those things, which they depended upon, and put confidence in, is foretold.

XXXV. Habakkuk

A. Habakkuk's Questions and God's Answer.

- 1. Habakkuk 1: The Chaldeans Used to Punish Judah.
 - a. The prophet complains to God of the violence and the abuse of the sword of justice.
 - b. God foretells the punishment of that abuse of power by the sword of war.
 - c. The prophet complains of that too, and is grieved that the Chaldeans prevail so far.

B. God's Answer Habakkuk's Response.

- 1. Habakkuk 2: God Answers the Prophet.
 - a. God has served his own purposes by the prevailing power of the Chaldeans.
 - b. He tried the faith and patience of his people.
 - c. He distinguished between the hypocrites and the sincere among them.
 - d. He will reckon with the Chaldeans, will humble and bring down.
 - e. That not they only, but all other sinners like them, should perish under a divine woe.

C. Habakkuk's Prayer of Praise.

- 1. Habakkuk 3: God's Deliverance of His People.
 - a. He earnestly begs of God to relieve his people in affliction, to hasten their deliverance.
 - b. He calls to mind when the church had God's glorious and gracious appearances.

XXXVI. Zephaniah

A. God's Wrath on Judah.

- 1. Zephaniah 1: The Day of the Lord's Wrath.
 - a. A threatening of the destruction of Judah and Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.
 - b. A charge against them for their gross sin, provoking God to bring that destruction.

B. God's Woes on the Nation.

- 1. Zephaniah 2: The Doom of the Surrounding Nations.
 - a. An earnest exhortation to the Jews to repent and make their peace with God.
 - b. A denunciation of the judgments of God against several of the neighboring nations.

C. God's Will for the Remnant.

- 1. Zephaniah 3: Jerusalem's Sin and Redemption.
 - a. By way of reproof and threatening, for the abundance of wickedness found in her.
 - b. By way of promise of mercy and grace, which God had yet in reserve for them.

XXXVII. Haggai

A. Rebuild the Temple.

- 1. Haggai 1: The People Urged to Build the Temple.
 - a. A reproof of the people of the Jews for their slothfulness in building the temple.
 - b. The good success of sermon in the people's return and close application to that work.

- B. The Temple Rebuilt.
 - 1. Haggai 2: The Glory of the New Temple.
 - a. The Glory of the Latter House.
 - b. Evil More Communicable than Good.
 - c. Encouragement to Build the Temple.
 - d. Encouraging Promises; A Promise to Zerubbabel.

XXXVIII. Zechariah

- A. Corrections. 1-8
 - 1. Zechariah 1: A Call to Return to the Lord.
 - a. An awakening call to a sinful people to repent of their sins and return to God.
 - b. Great encouragement given to hope for mercy.
 - c. By the vision of the horses.
 - d. The prayer of the angel for Jerusalem, and the answer to that prayer.
 - e. The vision of four carpenters cutting off four horns which Judah and Jerusalem were scattered.
 - 2. Zechariah 2: The Exiles Summoned.
 - a. Another vision for his satisfaction and the edification of those to whom he was sent.
 - b. By way of explication of the vision, showing the replenishing of Jerusalem.
 - c. A use of exhortation to the Jews that were yet in Babylon, pressing them to hasten.
 - d. A use of consolation to those that were returned, to the many difficulties and struggles.
 - e. A use of caution to all not to prescribe to God, or limit him, but patiently wait for him.
 - 3. Zechariah 3: The Prophet's Vision of Joshua the High Priest.
 - a. A vision relating to Joshua, as the representative of the church in his time.
 - b. A sermon relating to Christ, "The branch," who should be endued with all perfections.
 - 4. Zechariah 4: The Candlestick and the Olive Trees.
 - a. The awakening of the prophet to observe the vision.
 - b. The vision itself, of a candlestick with seven lamps and two olive-trees that grew by it.
 - c. The general encouragement given to the builders of the temple.
 - d. The particular explication of the vision, for the illustration of these assurances.
 - 5. Zechariah 5: The Flying Roll and Woman of Ephah.
 - a. God will reckon severely with particular persons that are wicked seen in a flying roll.
 - b. If the nation had wickedness among them, it shall be carried off as represented by a woman sitting in an Ephah with lead and carried off.
 - 6. Zechariah 6: The Four Chariots and Crowning of Joshua.
 - a. God, King of nations, ruling world in the vision of four chariots.
 - b. God, King of saints, ruling church by the mediation of Christ, in the figure of Joshua the high priest crowned, explained concerning Christ.
 - 7. Zechariah 7: Hearts like Flint.
 - a. A case of conscience to the prophet by the children of the captivity concerning fasting.
 - b. The prophet sharply reproves them for the mismanagements of their fasts.
 - c. He exhorts them to reform their lives, which would be the best way of fasting.
 - 8. Zechariah 8: The Restoration of Jerusalem Promised.
 - a. Encouraging Prospects of Peace.
- B. Directions. 9-14

1. Zechariah 9: The Judgment on Neighboring Nations.
 - a. A prophecy against the Jews' neighbours; the Syrians, Tyrians, Philistines, and others.
 - b. A prophecy of their righteous King, the Messiah, and his coming.
 - c. An account of the obligation the Jews lay under to Christ for their deliverance.
 - d. A prophecy of the victories and successes God would grant to the Jews.
 - e. A promise of plenty, and joy, and honour, which God had in reserve for his people.
2. Zechariah 10: The Lord's Redemption of His People.
 - a. Directed to eye God in events, both in the evils comforts, to acknowledge his hand.
 - b. Encouraged to expect strength and success from him in all their struggles.
3. Zechariah 11: The Doomed Flock.
 - a. A prediction of the destruction itself that should come upon the Jewish nation.
 - b. He is charged with the custody of that flock.
 - c. He undertakes it, and bears rule in it.
 - d. Finding it perverse, he gives it up, breaks his shepherd's staffs.
 - e. He turns them over into the hands of foolish shepherds, completing their ruin.
 - f. This is foretold to the poor of the flock before it comes to pass.
4. Zechariah 12: The Future Deliverance of Jerusalem.
 - a. The attempts of the church's enemies against her shall be to their own ruin.
 - b. The endeavors of the church's friends for her good shall be pious and successful.
 - c. God will protect and strengthen the meanest and weakest that belong to his church.
 - d. He will pour upon them a spirit of prayer and repentance.
5. Zechariah 13: False Prophets Ashamed.
 - a. A promise of remission of sins, of reformation of manners, and particularly of the convicting and silencing of false prophets.
 - b. A prediction of the sufferings of Christ and the dispersion of his disciples.
 - c. A prediction of the purifying of a remnant, a peculiar people to God.
6. Zechariah 14: Jerusalem and the Nations.
 - a. The gates of hell are here threatening the church and yet not prevailing.
 - b. The power of Heaven appears here for the church and against the enemies of it.
 - c. The events concerning the church are represented as mixed but issuing well at last.
 - d. The spreading of knowledge and setting up the gospel-kingdom in the world.
 - e. Those reckoned with that fought against Jerusalem and that neglect his worship there.
 - f. The promises that there shall be great resort to the church, and purity and piety in it.

XXXIX. Malachi

A. Sins of the Priests.

1. Malachi 1: The Lord's Love for Jacob.
 - a. They were very ungrateful to God for his favours to them.
 - b. They were very careless and remiss in the observance of his institutions.

B. Sins of the People.

1. Malachi 2: Israel's Unfaithfulness Rebuked.
 - a. The priests profaned the holy things of God; their sin is aggravated, and severely threatened.
 - b. The ordinance of marriage, profaned both by the priests and by the people.

C. Hope of the People.

1. Malachi 3: The Near Approach of the Day of Judgment.
 - a. A promise of the coming of the Messiah, and of his forerunner.

- b. A reproof of the Jews for their corrupting God's ordinances.
 - c. A description of the wicked that speak against God.
 - d. A description of the righteousness of the righteous that speak for him.
2. Malachi 4: The Coming Day of the Lord.
- a. The state of recompense and retribution that is before us.
 - b. The misery of the wicked and the happiness of the righteous in that state.
 - c. Concerning the state of trial and preparation we are now in.

New Testament

XL. Matthew

- A. The Arrival of the Messiah. 1-4
1. Matthew 1: The Genealogy of Jesus Christ.
 - a. The genealogy of Jesus.
 - b. An angel appears to Joseph.
 - c. The Birth of Jesus Christ.
 2. Matthew 2: The Visit of the Wise Men.
 - a. The wise men's search after Christ.
 - b. The wise men worship Jesus.
 - c. Jesus carried into Egypt.
 - d. Herod causes the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred.
 - e. Death of Herod.
 - f. Jesus brought to Nazareth.
 3. Matthew 3: The Preaching of John the Baptist.
 - a. John the Baptist, His preaching, manner of life, and baptism.
 - b. John reproves the Pharisees and Sadducees.
 - c. The baptism of Jesus.
 4. Matthew 4: The Temptation of Jesus.
 - a. The temptation of Christ.
 - b. The opening of Christ's ministry in Galilee.
 - c. Call of Simon and others.
 - d. Jesus teaches and works miracles.
- B. The Teaching of the Messiah. 5-7
1. Matthew 5: The Beginning of the Sermon on the Mount.
 - a. Christ's sermon on the mount.
 - b. Who are blessed.
 - c. Exhortations and warnings.
 - d. Christ came to confirm the law.
 - e. The sixth commandment.
 - f. The seventh commandment.
 - g. The third commandment.
 - h. The law of retaliation.
 - i. The law of love explained.
 2. Matthew 6: Jesus' Teaching on Almsgiving.
 - a. Against hypocrisy in almsgiving.
 - b. Against hypocrisy in prayer.
 - c. How to pray.

- d. Respecting fasting.
 - e. Evil of being worldly-minded.
 - f. Trust in God commended.
3. Matthew 7: Judging Others.
- a. Christ reproves rash judgment.
 - b. Encouragements to prayer.
 - c. The broad and narrow way.
 - d. Against false prophets.
 - e. To be doers of the word, not hearers only.
- C. The Healing of the Messiah. 8-11
1. Matthew 8: Jesus Cleanses a Leper and the Centurion's Faith.
- a. Multitudes follow Christ.
 - b. He heals a leper.
 - c. A centurion's servant healed.
 - d. Cure of Peter's wife's mother.
 - e. The scribe's zealous proposal.
 - f. Christ in a storm.
 - g. He heals two possessed with devils.
2. Matthew 9: Jesus Heals a Palsied Man.
- a. Jesus returns to Capernaum, and heals a paralytic.
 - b. Matthew called.
 - c. Matthew, or Levi's feast.
 - d. Objections of John's disciples.
 - e. Christ raises the daughter of Jairus.
 - f. He heals the issue of blood.
 - g. He heals two blind men.
 - h. Christ casts out a dumb spirit.
 - i. He sends forth the apostles.
3. Matthew 10: Jesus Chooses the Twelve.
- a. The apostles called.
 - b. The apostles instructed and sent forth.
 - c. Directions to the apostles.
4. Matthew 11: The Messengers from John the Baptist.
- a. Christ's preaching.
 - b. Christ's answer to John's disciples.
 - c. Christ's testimony to John the Baptist.
 - d. The perverseness of the Jews.
 - e. The gospel revealed to the simple.
 - f. The heavy-laden invited.
- D. The Reaction to the Messiah. 12-15
1. Matthew 12: The Disciples Pluck Grain on the Sabbath.
- a. Jesus defends his disciples for plucking corn on the Sabbath day.
 - b. Jesus heals a man with a withered hand on the Sabbath.
 - c. The malice of the Pharisees.
 - d. Jesus heals a demoniac.
 - e. Blasphemy of the Pharisees.
 - f. Evil words proceed from an evil heart.
 - g. The scribes and Pharisees reproved for seeking a sign.

- h. The Disciples of Christ are his nearest relations.
2. Matthew 13: The Parable of the Sower.
 - a. The parable of the sower.
 - b. The parable of the tares.
 - c. The parables of the mustard-seed and the leaven.
 - d. The parables of the hidden treasure, the pearl of great price, the net cast into the sea, and the householder.
 - e. Jesus is again rejected at Nazareth.
 3. Matthew 14: The Death of John the Baptist.
 - a. Death of John the Baptist.
 - b. Five thousand people miraculously fed.
 - c. Jesus walks upon the sea.
 - d. Jesus healing the sick.
 4. Matthew 15: The Things That Defile.
 - a. Jesus discourses about human traditions.
 - b. He warns against things, which really defile.
 - c. He heals the daughter of a Syrophenician woman.
 - d. Jesus heals the sick, and miraculously feeds four thousand.
- E. The Sermons of the Messiah. 16-19
1. Matthew 16: The Demand for a Sign.
 - a. The Pharisees and Sadducees ask a sign.
 - b. Jesus cautions against the doctrine of the Pharisees.
 - c. Peter's testimony that Jesus was the Christ.
 - d. Christ foretells his sufferings, and rebukes Peter.
 - e. The necessity of self-denial.
 2. Matthew 17: The Transfiguration.
 - a. The transfiguration of Christ.
 - b. Jesus casts out a dumb and deaf spirit.
 - c. He again foretells his sufferings.
 - d. He works a miracle to pay the tribute money.
 3. Matthew 18: Who Is the Greatest?
 - a. The importance of humility.
 - b. Caution against offences.
 - c. The removal of offences.
 - d. Conduct towards brethren,
 - e. The parable of the unmerciful servant.
 4. Matthew 19: Jesus' Teaching on Divorce.
 - a. Jesus enters Judea.
 - b. The Pharisees' question about divorces.
 - c. Young children brought to Jesus.
 - d. The rich young man's inquiry.
 - e. The recompense of Christ's followers.
- F. The Parables of the Messiah. 20-23
1. Matthew 20: Laborers in the Vineyard.
 - a. The parable of the labourers in the vineyard.
 - b. Jesus again foretells his sufferings.

- c. The ambition of James and John.
 - d. Jesus gives sight to two blind men near Jericho.
2. Matthew 21: The Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem.
 - a. Christ enters Jerusalem.
 - b. He drives out those who profaned the temple.
 - c. The barren fig tree cursed.
 - d. Jesus' discourse in the temple.
 - e. The parable of the two sons.
 - f. The parable of the wicked husbandmen.
 3. Matthew 22: The Parable of the Marriage Feast.
 - a. The parable of the marriage feast.
 - b. The Pharisees question Jesus as to the tribute.
 - c. The question of the Sadducees as to the resurrection.
 - d. The substance of the commandments.
 - e. Jesus questions the Pharisees.
 4. Matthew 23: Jesus Denounces the Scribes and Pharisees.
 - a. Jesus reproves the scribes and Pharisees.
 - b. Crimes of the Pharisees.
 - c. The guilt of Jerusalem.
- G. The Prophecies of the Messiah. 24-25
1. Matthew 24: The Destruction of the Temple and Signs before the End.
 - a. Christ foretells the destruction of the temple.
 - b. The troubles before the destruction of Jerusalem.
 - c. Christ foretells other signs and miseries, to the end of the world.
 - d. Exhortations to watchfulness.
 2. Matthew 25: The Parable of the Ten Virgins.
 - a. The parable of the ten virgins.
 - b. The parable of the talents.
 - c. The judgment.
- H. The Finished Work of the Messiah. 26-28
1. Matthew 26: The Leaders Plot against Jesus.
 - a. The rulers conspire against Christ.
 - b. Christ anointed at Bethany.
 - c. Judas bargains to betray Christ.
 - d. The Passover.
 - e. Christ institutes his holy supper.
 - f. He warns his disciples.
 - g. His agony in the garden.
 - h. He is betrayed.
 - i. Christ before Caiaphas.
 - j. Peter denies him.
 2. Matthew 27: Jesus Brought before Pilate.
 - a. Christ delivered to Pilate.
 - b. The despair of Judas.
 - c. Christ before Pilate.
 - d. Barabbas loosed.
 - e. Christ mocked.

- f. Christ led to be crucified.
 - g. He is crucified.
 - h. The death of Christ.
 - i. Events at the crucifixion.
 - j. The burial of Christ.
 - k. The sepulchre secured.
3. Matthew 28: The Resurrection.
- a. Christ's resurrection.
 - b. He appears to the women.
 - c. Confession of the soldiers.
 - d. Christ's commission to his disciples.

XLI.

Mark

A. Servants of the Servant. 1-3

1. Mark 1: The Preaching of John the Baptist.
 - a. The office of John the Baptist.
 - b. The baptism and temptation of Christ.
 - c. Christ preaches and calls disciples.
 - d. He casts out an unclean spirit.
 - e. He heals many diseased.
 - f. He heals a leper.
2. Mark 2: Jesus Heals a Palsied Man.
 - a. Christ heals one sick of the palsy.
 - b. Levi's call, and the entertainment given to Jesus.
 - c. Why Christ's disciples did not fast.
 - d. He justifies his disciples for plucking corn on the Sabbath.
3. Mark 3: Jesus Heals on the Sabbath.
 - a. The withered hand healed.
 - b. The people resort to Christ.
 - c. The apostles called.
 - d. The blasphemy of the scribes.
 - e. Christ's relatives.

B. Service of the Servant. 4-7

1. Mark 4: The Parable of the Sower.
 - a. The parable of the sower.
 - b. Other parables.
 - c. Christ stills the tempest.
2. Mark 5: The Gadarene Demoniac Healed.
 - a. The demoniac healed.
 - b. A woman healed.
 - c. The daughter of Jairus raised.
3. Mark 6: Jesus Rejected at Nazareth.
 - a. Christ despised in his own country.
 - b. The apostles sent forth.
 - c. John the Baptist put to death.
 - d. The apostles return,
 - e. Five thousand fed by a miracle.
 - f. Christ walks on the sea.

- g. He heals those that touch him.
4. Mark 7: The Things That Defile.
 - a. The traditions of the elders.
 - b. What defiles the man?
 - c. The woman of Canaan's daughter cured.
 - d. Christ restores a man to hearing and speech.
- C. Sayings of the Servant. 8-10
1. Mark 8: The Feeding of the Four Thousand.
 - a. Four thousand fed by a miracle.
 - b. Christ cautions against the Pharisees and Herodians.
 - c. A blind man healed.
 - d. Peter's testimony to Christ.
 - e. Christ must be followed.
 2. Mark 9: The Transfiguration.
 - a. The transfiguration.
 - b. An evil spirit cast out.
 - c. The apostles reproved.
 - d. Pain to be preferred to sin.
 3. Mark 10: Jesus' Teaching on Divorce.
 - a. The Pharisees' question concerning divorce.
 - b. Christ's love to little children.
 - c. Christ's discourse with the rich young man.
 - d. The hindrance of riches.
 - e. Christ foretells his sufferings.
 - f. Bartimeus healed.
- D. Sermons of the Servant. 11-13
1. Mark 11: The Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem.
 - a. Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem.
 - b. The barren fig tree cursed.
 - c. The temple cleansed.
 - d. Prayer in faith.
 - e. The priests and elders questioned concerning John the Baptist.
 2. Mark 12: The Parable of the Wicked Husbandmen.
 - a. The parable of the vineyard and husbandmen.
 - b. Question about tribute.
 - c. Concerning the resurrection.
 3. Mark 13: The Destruction of the Temple and Signs before the End.
 - a. The destruction of the temple foretold.
 - b. Christ's prophetic declaration.
 - c. Christ's prophecy.
 - d. His prophetic declarations.
 - e. Watchfulness urged.
- E. Sufferings of the Servant. 14-16
1. Mark 14: The Leaders Plot against Jesus and His Anointing.
 - a. Christ anointed at Bethany.
 - b. The Passover.

- c. Jesus declares that Judas would betray him.
 - d. The Lord's Supper instituted.
 - e. Christ's agony in the garden.
 - f. He is betrayed and taken.
 - g. Christ before the high priest.
 - h. Peter denies Christ.
2. Mark 15: Jesus before Pilate.
 - a. Christ before Pilate.
 - b. Christ led to be crucified.
 - c. The crucifixion.
 - d. The death of Christ.
 - e. His body buried.
 3. Mark 16: The Resurrection.
 - a. Christ's resurrection made known the women.
 - b. Christ appears to Mary Magdalene and other disciples.
 - c. His commission to the apostles.
 - d. Christ's ascension.

XLII. Luke

- A. Jesus' Appearance. 1-6
 1. Luke 1: The Birth of John the Baptist Foretold.
 - a. Dedication to Theophilus.
 - b. Zacharias and Elisabeth.
 - c. Christ's birth announced.
 - d. Interview of Mary and Elisabeth.
 - e. The birth of John the Baptist.
 - f. The song of Zacharias.
 2. Luke 2: The Birth of Jesus.
 - a. The birth of Christ.
 - b. It is made known to the shepherds.
 - c. Christ presented in the temple.
 - d. Simeon prophesies concerning Jesus.
 - e. Anna prophesies concerning him.
 - f. Christ with the learned men in the temple.
 3. Luke 3: The Preaching of John the Baptist.
 - a. John the Baptist's ministry.
 - b. John the Baptist testifies concerning Christ.
 - c. The baptism of Christ.
 - d. The genealogy of Christ.
 4. Luke 4: The Temptation of Jesus.
 - a. The temptation of Christ.
 - b. Christ in the synagogue of Nazareth.
 - c. He casts out an unclean spirit and heals the sick.
 5. Luke 5: The Great Catch of Fish.
 - a. The miraculous draught of fishes.
 - b. Peter, James, and John called.
 - c. A leper cleansed.
 - d. A paralytic cured.

- e. Levi called.
 - f. Christ's answer to the Pharisees.
6. Luke 6: The Disciples Pluck Grain on the Sabbath.
- a. The disciples pluck corn on the Sabbath.
 - b. Works of mercy suitable to the Sabbath day.
 - c. The apostles chosen.
 - d. Blessings and woes declared.
 - e. Christ exhorts to mercy.
 - f. Christ exhorts to justice and sincerity.
- B. Jesus' Activity. 7-18
1. Luke 7: A Centurion's Servant Healed,
- a. The centurion's servant healed.
 - b. The widow's son raised.
 - c. John the Baptist's inquiry concerning Jesus.
 - d. Christ anointed in the house of the Pharisee,
 - e. The parable of the two debtors.
2. Luke 8: The Parable of the Sower.
- a. The ministry of Christ.
 - b. The parable of the sower.
 - c. Christ stills the tempest and casts out devils.
 - d. The daughter of Jairus restored to life.
3. Luke 9: The Mission of the Twelve.
- a. The apostles sent forth.
 - b. The multitude miraculously fed.
 - c. Peter's testimony to Christ.
 - d. Self-denial enjoined.
 - e. The transfiguration.
 - f. An evil spirit cast out.
 - g. Christ checks the ambition of his disciples.
 - h. He reproves their mistaken zeal.
 - i. Every thing to be given up for Christ.
4. Luke 10: The Mission of the Seventy.
- a. Seventy disciples sent forth.
 - b. The blessedness of Christ's disciples.
 - c. The Good Samaritan.
 - d. Jesus at the house of Martha and Mary.
5. Luke 11: Jesus' Teaching on Prayer.
- a. The disciples taught to pray.
 - b. Christ encourages being earnest in prayer.
 - c. Christ casts out a devil.
 - d. The blasphemy of the Pharisees.
 - e. True happiness.
 - f. Christ reproves the Jews.
 - g. He reproves the Pharisees.
6. Luke 12: A Warning against Hypocrisy.
- a. Christ reproves the interpreters of the law.
 - b. A caution against covetousness.

- c. The parable of the rich man.
 - d. Worldly care reproved.
 - e. Watchfulness enforced.
 - f. A warning to be reconciled to God.
7. Luke 13: Repent or Perish.
- a. Christ exhorts to repentance from the case of the Galileans and others.
 - b. Parable of the barren fig tree.
 - c. The infirm woman strengthened.
 - d. The parables of the mustard seed and leaven.
 - e. Exhortation to enter at the strait gate.
 - f. Christ's reproof to Herod, and to the people of Jerusalem.
8. Luke 14: Jesus Heals the Man Who Had Dropsy.
- a. Christ heals a man on the Sabbath.
 - b. He teaches humility.
 - c. Parable of the great supper.
 - d. The necessity of consideration and self-denial.
9. Luke 15: The Parable of the Lost Sheep.
- a. Parables of the lost sheep, and the piece of silver.
 - b. The prodigal son, his wickedness and distress.
 - c. His repentance and pardon.
 - d. The elder brother offended.
10. Luke 16: The Parable of the Dishonest Steward.
- a. The parable of the unjust steward.
 - b. Christ reproves the hypocrisy of the covetous Pharisees.
 - c. The rich man and Lazarus.
11. Luke 17: Causing to Sin.
- a. To avoid offences.
 - b. To pray for increase of faith.
 - c. Humility taught.
 - d. Ten lepers cleansed.
 - e. Christ's kingdom.
12. Luke 18: The Parable of the Widow and the Judge.
- a. The parable of the importunate widow.
 - b. The Pharisee and the publican.
 - c. Children brought to Christ.
 - d. The ruler hindered by his riches.
 - e. Christ foreshows his death.
 - f. A blind man restored to sight.
- C. Jesus' Affliction. 19-24
1. Luke 19: Jesus and Zaccheus.
- a. The conversion of Zaccheus.
 - b. The parable of the nobleman and his servants.
 - c. Christ enters Jerusalem.
 - d. Christ laments over Jerusalem.
2. Luke 20: Jesus' Authority Questioned.
- a. The priests and scribes question Christ's authority.

- b. The parable of the vineyard and husbandmen.
 - c. Of giving tribute.
 - d. Concerning the resurrection.
 - e. The scribes silenced.
3. Luke 21: The Widow's Offering.
 - a. Christ commends a poor widow.
 - b. Christ's prophecy.
 - c. Christ exhorts to watchfulness.
 4. Luke 22: The Plot against Jesus.
 - a. The treachery of Judas.
 - b. The Passover.
 - c. The Lord's Supper instituted.
 - d. Christ admonishes the disciples.
 - e. Christ's agony in the garden.
 - f. Christ betrayed.
 - g. The fall of Peter.
 - h. Christ confesses himself to be the Son of God.
 5. Luke 23: Jesus before Pilate.
 - a. Christ before Pilate.
 - b. Christ before Herod.
 - c. Barabbas preferred to Christ.
 - d. Christ speaks of the destruction of Jerusalem.
 - e. The crucifixion.
 - f. The repentant malefactor.
 - g. The death of Christ.
 - h. The burial of Christ.
 6. Luke 24: The Resurrection.
 - a. The resurrection of Christ.
 - b. He appears to two disciples on the way to Emmaus.
 - c. Jesus makes himself known to the two disciples.
 - d. Christ appears to the other disciples.
 - e. His ascension.

XLIII. John

- A. Jesus' Public Ministry. 1-12
 1. John 1: The Deity of Christ.
 - a. The Divinity of Christ.
 - b. His Divine and human nature.
 - c. John the Baptist's testimony to Christ.
 - d. John's public testimony concerning Christ.
 - e. Other testimonies of John concerning Christ.
 - f. Andrew and another disciple follow Jesus.
 - g. Philip and Nathanael called.
 2. John 2: The Wedding at Cana.
 - a. The miracle at Cana.
 - b. Christ casts the buyers and sellers out of the temple.
 - c. Many believe in Christ.
 3. John 3: Jesus and Nicodemus.

- a. Christ's discourse with Nicodemus.
 - b. The baptism of Christ by John.
 - c. John's testimony.
4. John 4: Jesus and the Woman of Samaria.
 - a. Christ's departure into Galilee.
 - b. His discourse with the Samaritan woman.
 - c. The effects of Christ's conversation with the woman of Samaria.
 - d. Christ heals the nobleman's son.
5. John 5: The Healing at the Pool.
 - a. The cure at the pool of Bethesda.
 - b. The Jews' displeasure.
 - c. Christ reproves the Jews.
 - d. Christ's discourse.
6. John 6: The Feeding of the Five Thousand.
 - a. Five thousand miraculously fed.
 - b. Jesus walks on the sea.
 - c. He directs to spiritual food.
 - d. His discourse with the multitude.
 - e. Many of disciples go back.
7. John 7: The Unbelief of Jesus' Brethren.
 - a. Christ goes to the feast of tabernacles.
 - b. His discourse at the feast.
 - c. The people dispute concerning Christ.
8. John 8: The Woman Caught in Adultery.
 - a. The Pharisees and the adulteress.
 - b. Christ's discourse with the Pharisees.
9. John 9: Jesus Heals the Man Born Blind.
 - a. Christ gives sight to one born blind.
 - b. The account given by the blind man.
 - c. The Pharisees question the man that had been blind.
 - d. They ask concerning him.
 - e. They cast him out.
 - f. Christ's words to the man that had been blind.
 - g. He reproves the Pharisees.
10. John 10: The Parable of the Sheepfold.
 - a. The parable of the good shepherd.
 - b. Christ the Door.
 - c. Christ the good Shepherd.
 - d. The Jews' opinion concerning Jesus.
 - e. His discourse at the Feast of Dedication.
 - f. The Jews attempt to stone Jesus.
 - g. He departs from Jerusalem.
11. John 11: The Death of Lazarus.
 - a. The sickness of Lazarus.
 - b. Christ returns to Judea.
 - c. The death of Lazarus.

- d. Christ arrives at Bethany.
 - e. He raises Lazarus.
 - f. The Pharisees consult against Jesus.
 - g. The Jews seek for him.
12. John 12: Jesus Anointed at Bethany.
- a. Christ anointed by Mary.
 - b. He enters Jerusalem.
 - c. Greeks apply to see Jesus.
 - d. A voice from heaven bears testimony to Christ.
 - e. His discourse with the people.
 - f. Unbelief of the Jews.
 - g. Christ's address to them.
- B. Jesus' Private Ministry. 13-17
1. John 13: Jesus Washes His Disciples' Feet.
- a. Christ washes the disciples' feet.
 - b. The treachery of Judas foretold.
 - c. Christ commands the disciples to love one another.
2. John 14: Jesus the Way to the Father.
- a. Christ comforts His disciples.
 - b. He further comforts His disciples.
 - c. He still further comforts His disciples.
3. John 15: Jesus the True Vine.
- a. Christ the true Vine.
 - b. His love to his disciples foretold.
 - c. The World's Hatred.
 - d. The Comforter promised.
4. John 16: Jesus' Warning.
- a. Persecution foretold.
 - b. The promise of the Holy Spirit, and his office.
 - c. Christ's departure and return.
 - d. Encouragement to prayer.
 - e. Christ's discoveries of himself.
5. John 17: Jesus' Priestly Prayer for His Disciples.
- a. Christ's prayer for himself.
 - b. His prayer for his disciples.
 - c. His prayer.
- C. Jesus' Pascal Ministry. 18-21
1. John 18: The Betrayal and Arrest of Jesus.
- a. Christ taken in the garden.
 - b. Christ before Annas and Caiaphas.
 - c. Christ before Pilate.
2. John 19: Jesus' Humiliation, Crucifixion, and Death.
- a. Christ condemned and crucified.
 - b. Christ on the cross.
 - c. His side pierced.
 - d. The burial of Jesus.

3. John 20: Jesus' Resurrection.
 - a. The sepulchre found to be empty.
 - b. Christ appears to Mary.
 - c. He appears to the disciples.
 - d. The unbelief of Thomas.
 - e. Conclusion.
4. John 21: Jesus Appears to Seven Disciples.
 - a. Christ appears to his disciples.
 - b. His discourse with Peter.
 - c. Christ's declaration concerning John.
 - d. The conclusion.

XLIV. Acts

A. The Spirit of the Church. 1-4

1. Acts 1: The Promise of the Holy Spirit.
 - a. Proofs of Christ's resurrection.
 - b. Christ's ascension.
 - c. The apostles unite in prayer.
 - d. Matthias chosen in the place of Judas.
2. Acts 2: The Coming of the Holy Spirit.
 - a. The descent of the Holy Spirit at the day of Pentecost.
 - b. The apostles speak in divers languages.
 - c. Peter's address to the Jews.
 - d. Three thousand souls converted.
 - e. The piety and affection of the disciples.
3. Acts 3: A Lame Man Healed at the Gate of the Temple.
 - a. A lame man healed by Peter and John.
 - b. Peter's address to the Jews.
4. Acts 4: Peter and John before the Council.
 - a. Peter and John imprisoned.
 - b. The apostles boldly testify to Christ.
 - c. Peter and John refuse to be silenced.
 - d. The believers unite in prayer and praise.
 - e. The holy charity of the Christians.

B. The Growth of the Church. 5-7

1. Acts 5: Ananias and Sapphira.
 - a. The death of Ananias and Sapphira.
 - b. The power, which accompanied the preaching of the gospel.
 - c. The apostles imprisoned, but set free by an angel.
 - d. The apostles testify to Christ before the council.
 - e. The advice of Gamaliel.
 - f. The council let the apostles go.
2. Acts 6: The Appointment of the Seven.
 - a. The appointment of deacons.
 - b. Stephen falsely accused of blasphemy.
3. Acts 7: Stephen's Defense.

- a. Stephen's defense.
 - b. Stephen reproves the Jews for the death of Christ.
 - c. The martyrdom of Stephen.
- C. The Persecution of the Church. 8-9
- 1. Acts 8: Saul Persecutes the Church.
 - a. Saul persecutes the church.
 - b. Philip's success at Samaria.
 - c. Simon the sorcerer baptized.
 - d. The hypocrisy of Simon detected.
 - e. Philip and the Ethiopian.
 - 2. Acts 9: The Conversion of Saul.
 - a. The conversion of Saul.
 - b. Saul converted preaches Christ.
 - c. Saul is persecuted at Damascus, and goes to Jerusalem.
 - d. Cure of Eneas.
 - e. Dorcas raised to life.
- D. The Expansion of the Church. 10-12.
- 1. Acts 10: Peter and Cornelius.
 - a. Cornelius directed to send for Peter.
 - b. Peter's vision.
 - c. He goes to Cornelius.
 - d. His discourse to Cornelius.
 - e. The gifts of the Holy Spirit poured out.
 - 2. Acts 11: Peter's Report to the Church at Jerusalem.
 - a. Peter's defense.
 - b. The success of the gospel at Antioch.
 - c. The disciples named Christians.
 - d. Relief sent to Judea.
 - 3. Acts 12: James Killed and Peter Imprisoned.
 - a. The martyrdom of James.
 - b. The imprisonment of Peter.
 - c. Peter is delivered from prison by an angel.
 - d. Peter departs, Herod's rage.
 - e. The death of Herod.
- E. The First Journey of Paul. 13-15
- 1. Acts 13: Barnabas and Saul Begin Their First Missionary Journey.
 - a. The mission of Paul and Barnabas.
 - b. Elymas the sorcerer.
 - c. Paul's discourse at Antioch.
 - d. He preaches to the Gentiles,
 - e. He is persecuted by the Jews.
 - 2. Acts 14: Paul and Barnabas at Iconium.
 - a. Paul and Barnabas at Iconium.
 - b. A cripple healed at Lystra,
 - c. The people would have sacrificed to Paul and Barnabas.
 - d. Paul stoned at Lystra.
 - e. The churches visited again.

3. Acts 15: The Council at Jerusalem.
 - a. The dispute raised by Judaizing teachers.
 - b. The council at Jerusalem.
 - c. The letter from the council.
 - d. Paul and Barnabas separate.
- F. The Second Journey of Paul 16-18
1. Acts 16: Timothy Accompanies Paul and Silas.
 - a. Paul takes Timothy to be his assistant.
 - b. Paul proceeds to Macedonia.
 - c. The conversion of Lydia.
 - d. An evil spirit cast out.
 - e. Paul and Silas scourged and imprisoned.
 - f. The conversion of the jailer at Philippi.
 - g. Paul and Silas released.
 2. Acts 17: The Uproar in Thessalonica.
 - a. Paul at Thessalonica.
 - b. The noble conduct of the Bereans.
 - c. Paul at Athens.
 - d. He preaches there.
 - e. The scornful conduct of the Athenians.
 3. Acts 18: Paul at Corinth.
 - a. Paul at Corinth, with Aquila and Priscilla.
 - b. He continues to preach at Corinth.
 - c. Paul before Gallio.
 - d. He visits Jerusalem.
 - e. Apollos teaches at Ephesus and in Achaia.
- G. The Third Journey of Paul 19-20
1. Acts 19: Paul at Ephesus.
 - a. Paul instructs the disciples of John at Ephesus.
 - b. He teaches there.
 - c. The Jewish exorcists disgraced.
 - d. Some Ephesians burn their evil books.
 - e. The tumult at Ephesus.
 - f. The tumult appeased.
 2. Acts 20: Paul's Journey to Macedonia and Greece.
 - a. Paul's journeys.
 - b. Eutychus restored to life.
 - c. Paul travels towards Jerusalem.
 - d. Paul's discourse to the elders of Ephesus.
 - e. Their farewell.
- H. The Arrest of Paul. 21-23
1. Acts 21: Paul's Journey to Jerusalem.
 - a. Paul's voyage towards Jerusalem.
 - b. Paul at Cesarea.
 - c. The prophecy of Agabus,
 - d. Paul at Jerusalem.
 - e. He is persuaded to join in ceremonial observances.

- f. Being in danger from the Jews, he is rescued by the Romans.
2. Acts 22: Paul Tells of His Conversion.
 - a. Paul's account of his conversion.
 - b. Paul directed to preach to the Gentiles.
 - c. The rage of the Jews Paul pleads that he is a Roman citizen.
 3. Acts 23: Paul before the Council.
 - a. Paul's defence before the council of the Jews.
 - b. Paul's defence.
 - c. He receives a Divine assurance that he shall go to Rome.
 - d. The Jews conspire to kill Paul.
 - e. Lysias sends him to Cesarea. Lysias's letter to Felix.
- I. The Trials of Paul. 24-26
1. Acts 24: Paul's Defense before Felix.
 - a. The speech of Tertullus against Paul.
 - b. Paul's defence before Felix.
 - c. Felix trembles at the reasoning of Paul.
 2. Acts 25: Paul Appeals to Caesar.
 - a. Paul before Festus,
 - b. He appeals to Caesar.
 - c. Festus confers with Agrippa respecting Paul.
 3. Acts 26: Paul's Defense before Agrippa.
 - a. Paul's defence before Agrippa.
 - b. His conversion and preaching to the Gentiles.
 - c. Festus and Agrippa convinced of Paul's innocence.
- J. The Inspiration of Paul. 27-28
1. Acts 27: Paul Sails for Rome.
 - a. Paul's voyage towards Rome.
 - b. Paul and his companions endangered by a tempest.
 - c. He receives a Divine assurance of safety.
 - d. Paul encourages those with him.
 - e. They are shipwrecked.
 2. Acts 28: Paul on the Island of Melita.
 - a. Paul kindly received at Melita.
 - b. He arrives at Rome.
 - c. His conference with the Jews.
 - d. Paul preaches to the Jews, and abides at Rome a prisoner.

XLV. Romans

- A. Sin-The Problem of Unrighteousness. 1-3
1. Romans 1: The Gospel Exalted.
 - a. The apostle's commission.
 - b. Prays for the saints at Rome, and expresses his desire to see them.
 - c. The gospel way of justification by faith, for Jews and Gentiles.
 - d. The sins of the Gentiles set forth.
 2. Romans 2: The Impartiality of God.

- a. The Jews could not be justified by the Law of Moses, any more than the Gentiles by the law of nature.
 - b. The sins of the Jews confuted all their vain confidence in their outward privileges.
3. Romans 3: All the World Guilty.
- a. Objections answered.
 - b. All mankind are sinners.
 - c. Both Jews and Gentiles cannot be justified by their own deeds.
 - d. It is owing to the free grace of God, through faith in the righteousness of Christ, yet the law is not done away.
- B. Salvation-The Provision of Righteousness. 4-5
1. Romans 4: Justification by Faith Evidenced in Old Testament.
- a. The doctrine of justification by faith is shown by the case of Abraham.
 - b. He received the promise through the righteousness of faith.
 - c. And we are justified in the same way of believing.
2. Romans 5: Results of Justification.
- a. The happy effects of justification through faith in the righteousness of Christ.
 - b. We are reconciled by his blood.
 - c. The fall of Adam brought all mankind into sin and death.
 - d. The grace of God, through the righteousness of Christ, has more power to bring salvation, than Adam's sin had to bring misery, as grace did super abound.
- C. Sanctification- The Pursuit of Righteousness. 6-8
1. Romans 6: Dead to Sin but Alive in Christ.
- a. Believers must die to sin, and live to God.
 - b. This is urged by their Christian baptism and union with Christ.
 - c. They are made alive to God.
 - d. They are freed from the dominion of sin.
 - e. The end of sin is death, and of holiness everlasting life.
2. Romans 7: An Analogy from Marriage.
- a. Believers are united to Christ, that they may bring forth fruit unto God.
 - b. The use and excellence of the law.
 - c. The spiritual conflicts between corruption and grace in a believer.
3. Romans 8: Life in the Spirit.
- a. The freedom of believers from condemnation.
 - b. Their privileges as being the children of God.
 - c. Their hopeful prospects under tribulations.
 - d. Their assistance from the Spirit in prayer.
 - e. Their interest in the love of God.
 - f. Their final triumph, through Christ.
- D. Selection-The Program of Righteousness. 9-11
1. Romans 9: God's Election of Israel.
- a. The apostle's concern that his countrymen were strangers to the gospel.
 - b. The promises are made good to the spiritual seed of Abraham.
 - c. Answers to objections against God's sovereign conduct, in exercising mercy and justice.
 - d. This sovereignty is in God's dealing both with Jews and Gentiles.
 - e. The falling short of the Jews is owing to their seeking justification, not by faith, but by the works of the law.

2. Romans 10: The Word of Faith brings Salvation.
 - a. The apostle's earnest desire for the salvation of the Jews.
 - b. The difference between the righteousness of the law, and the righteousness of faith.
 - c. The Gentiles stand on a level with the Jews, in justification and salvation.
 - d. The Jews might know this from Old Testament prophecies.
 3. Romans 11: The Remnant of Israel.
 - a. The rejection of the Jews is not universal.
 - b. God overruled their unbelief for making the Gentiles partakers of gospel privileges.
 - c. The Gentiles cautioned against pride and unbelief.
 - d. The Jews shall be called as a nation, and brought into God's visible covenant again.
 - e. A solemn adoring of the wisdom, goodness, and justice of God.
- E. Service- The Practice of Righteousness. 12-16
1. Romans 12: Exhortations for Christian Living.
 - a. Believers are to dedicate themselves to God.
 - b. To be humble, and faithfully to use their spiritual gifts, in their respective stations.
 - c. Exhortations to various duties.
 - d. And to peaceable conduct towards all men, with forbearance and benevolence.
 2. Romans 13: Be Subject to Government.
 - a. The duty of subjection to governors.
 - b. Exhortations to mutual love.
 - c. To temperance and sobriety.
 3. Romans 14: Those Weak in Faith.
 - a. The Jewish converts cautioned against judging.
 - b. The Gentile believers cautioned against despising one the other.
 - c. The Gentiles exhorted to take heed of giving offence in their use of indifferent things.
 4. Romans 15: Self Denial on Behalf of Others.
 - a. Directions how to behave towards the weak.
 - b. All to receive one another as brethren.
 - c. The writing and preaching of the apostle.
 - d. His purposed journeys.
 - e. He requests their prayers.
 5. Romans 16: Personal Greetings and Love Expressed.
 - a. The apostle recommends Phoebe to the church at Rome.
 - b. Paul greets several friends there.
 - c. Cautions the church against such as made divisions.
 - d. Christian salutations.
 - e. The epistle concludes with ascribing glory to God.

XLVI.

1 Corinthians

A. Problems with Divisions. 1-4

1. 1 Corinthians 1: Appeal to Unity.
 - a. A salutation and thanksgiving.
 - b. Exhortation to brotherly love, and reproof for divisions.
 - c. The Crucified Saviour, in advancing the glory of God, and humbling the creature.
2. 1 Corinthians 2: Proclaiming Christ Crucified.
 - a. The plain manner in which the apostle preached Christ crucified.

- b. The wisdom contained in this doctrine.
3. 1 Corinthians 3: Laborers Together with God.
 - a. The Corinthians reproved for their contentions.
 - b. The true servants of Christ can do nothing without him.
 - c. He is the only foundation, and every one should take heed what he builds thereon.
 - d. The churches of Christ ought to be kept pure, and to be humble.
 - e. They should not glory in men, for ministers and all things are theirs through Christ.
 4. 1 Corinthians 4: The Ministry of the Apostles.
 - a. The true character of gospel ministers.
 - b. Cautions against despising the apostle.
 - c. He regarded as their spiritual father in Christ, and shows his concern for them.
- B. Problems with Worldliness. 5-6
1. 1 Corinthians 5: Judgment of Immorality.
 - a. The apostle blames the Corinthians for tolerance of incestuous relations.
 - b. Directs their behaviour towards those guilty of scandalous crimes.
 2. 1 Corinthians 6: Going to Law before Unbelievers.
 - a. Cautions against going to law in heathen courts.
 - b. Sins which, if lived and died in, shut out from the kingdom of God.
 - c. Our bodies, which are the members of Christ, and temples of the Holy Ghost, must not be defiled.
- C. Problems with Marriage.
1. 1 Corinthians 7: Teaching on Marriage.
 - a. The apostle answers several questions about marriage.
 - b. Married Christians should not seek to part from their unbelieving consorts.
 - c. Persons, in any fixed station, should usually abide in that.
 - d. Desirable, on account of the then perilous days, for people to sit loose to this world.
 - e. Great prudence be used in marriage; it should be only in the Lord.
- D. Problems with Liberty. 8-10
1. 1 Corinthians 8: Take Care with Your Liberty.
 - a. The danger of having a high conceit of knowledge.
 - b. The mischief of offending weak brethren.
 2. 1 Corinthians 9: The Rights of Those Who Preach the Gospel.
 - a. The apostle shows his authority, and asserts his right to be maintained.
 - b. He waved this part of his Christian liberty, for the good of others.
 - c. He did all this, with care and diligence, in view of an unfading crown.
 3. 1 Corinthians 10: Warning against Idolatry.
 - a. The great privileges, and yet terrible overthrow of the Israelites in the wilderness.
 - b. Cautions against all idolatrous, and other sinful practices.
 - c. The partaking in idolatry cannot exist with having communion with Christ.
 - d. All we do to be to the glory of God, and without offence to the consciences of others.
- E. Problems with Worship and Gifts. 11-14
1. 1 Corinthians 11: Christian Order.
 - a. The apostle, after an exhortation to follow him, corrects some abuses.
 - b. Also contentions, divisions, and disorderly celebrations of the Lord's Supper.

2. 1 Corinthians 12: The Use of Spiritual Gifts.
 - a. The variety of use of spiritual gifts is shown.
 - b. In the human body every member has its place and use.
 - c. This is applied to the church of Christ.
 - d. And there is something more excellent than spiritual gifts.
3. 1 Corinthians 13: The Excellency of Love.
 - a. The necessity and advantage of the grace of love.
 - b. It's excellency represented by its properties and effects.
4. 1 Corinthians 14: Speaking in Tongues.
 - a. Prophecy preferred to the gift of tongues.
 - b. The unprofitableness of speaking in unknown languages.
 - c. Exhortations to worship that can be understood.
 - d. Disorders from vain display of gifts; and from women speaking in the church.

F. Problems with Doctrinal Error. 15-16

1. 1 Corinthians 15: The Resurrection of the Dead.
 - a. The apostle proves the resurrection of Christ from the dead.
 - b. Those answered who deny the resurrection of the body.
 - c. The resurrection of believers to eternal life.
 - d. Objections against it answered.
 - e. The mystery of the change on those living at Christ's Second Coming.
 - f. The believer's triumph over death and the grave.
 - g. An exhortation to diligence.
2. 1 Corinthians 16: The Collection for the Saints.
 - a. A collection for the poor at Jerusalem.
 - b. Timothy and Apollos commended.
 - c. Exhortation to watchfulness in faith and love.
 - d. Christian salutations.

XLVII. 2 Corinthians

A. The Gospel-It's Minister and Ministry. 1-5

1. 2 Corinthians 1: Paul's Affliction.
 - a. The apostle blesses God for comfort in, and deliverance out of troubles.
 - b. He professes his own and his fellow-labourers' integrity.
 - c. Gives reasons for his not coming to them.
2. 2 Corinthians 2: Forgiveness for the Offender.
 - a. Reasons for the apostle not coming to Corinth.
 - b. Directions about restoring the repentant offender.
 - c. An account of his labors and success in spreading the gospel of Christ.
3. 2 Corinthians 3: Ministers of the New Covenant.
 - a. The preference of the gospel to the law given by Moses.
 - b. The preaching was suitable to the excellency and evidence of the gospel, through the power of the Holy Ghost.
4. 2 Corinthians 4: Paul's Apostolic Ministry.
 - a. The apostles laboured with much diligence, sincerity, and faithfulness.
 - b. Their sufferings for the gospel were great, yet with rich supports.
 - c. Prospects of eternal glory keep believers from fainting under troubles.

5. 2 Corinthians 5: The Temporal and the Eternal.
 - a. The apostle's hope and desire of heavenly glory.
 - b. This excited to diligence.
 - c. The reasons of his being affected with zeal for the Corinthians.
 - d. The necessity of regeneration, and of reconciliation with God through Christ.
- B. The Gospel-It's Motivation and Model. 6-9
1. 2 Corinthians 6: Their Ministry Commended.
 - a. The apostle, with others, proved themselves faithful ministers of Christ.
 - b. By affection for them, and by earnest concern, that they might have no fellowship with unbelievers and idolaters.
 2. 2 Corinthians 7: Paul's Joy at the Church's Repentance.
 - a. An exhortation to holiness, and they are entreated to bear affection to the apostle.
 - b. He rejoiced in their sorrowing to repentance.
 - c. He rejoiced in the comfort they and Titus had together.
 3. 2 Corinthians 8: The Offering for the Saints.
 - a. The apostle reminds them of charitable contributions for the poor saints.
 - b. Enforces this by their gifts, and by the love and grace of Christ.
 - c. By the willingness they had shown to this good work.
 - d. He recommends Titus to them.
 4. 2 Corinthians 9: God gives most.
 - a. The reason for sending Titus to collect their alms.
 - b. The Corinthians to be liberal and cheerful.
 - c. The apostle thanks God for his unspeakable gift.
- C. The Minister-His Might and Message. 10-13
1. 2 Corinthians 10: Paul's Defense of His Ministry.
 - a. The apostle states his authority with meekness and humility.
 - b. Reasons with the Corinthians.
 - c. Seeks the glory of God, and to be approved of him.
 2. 2 Corinthians 11: Paul's Defense of His Apostleship.
 - a. The apostle gives the reasons for speaking in his own commendation.
 - b. Shows that he had freely preached the gospel.
 - c. Explains what he was going to add in defence of his own character.
 - d. He gives an account of his labors, cares, sufferings, dangers, and deliverances.
 3. 2 Corinthians 12: Paul's Thorn in the Flesh.
 - a. The apostle's revelations.
 - b. Which were improved to his spiritual advantage.
 - c. The signs of an apostle were in him.
 - d. His purpose for visit; but his fear lest he should have to be severe with some.
 4. 2 Corinthians 13: Examine Yourselves.
 - a. The apostle threatens obstinate offenders.
 - b. He prays for their reformation.
 - c. Ends the epistle with a salutation and blessing.

XLVIII. Galatians

- A. Personal Autobiography 1-2
1. Galatians 1: The True Gospel.

- a. The apostle Paul asserts his apostolic character against such as lessened it.
 - b. He reproves the Galatians for revolting from the gospel of Christ under evil teachers.
 - c. He proves the Divine authority of his doctrine and mission.
 - d. He declares what he was before his conversion and calling.
 - e. And how he proceeded after it.
2. Galatians 2: The Council at Jerusalem.
- a. The apostle declares his being owned as an apostle of the Gentiles.
 - b. He had publicly opposed Peter for Judaizing.
 - c. And from thence he enters upon the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, without the works of the law.
- B. Doctrinal Authority. 3-4
1. Galatians 3: Faith Brings Righteousness.
- a. Galatians reproved for departing doctrine of justification alone, through faith in Christ.
 - b. This doctrine established from the example of Abraham.
 - c. From the tenor of the law and the severity of its curse.
 - d. From the covenant of promises, which the law could not disannul.
 - e. The law was a schoolmaster to lead them to Christ.
 - f. Under the gospel state true believers are all one in Christ.
2. Galatians 4: Sonship in Christ.
- a. The folly of returning to legal observances for justification.
 - b. The happy change made in the Gentile believers.
 - c. The apostle reasons against following false teachers.
 - d. He expresses his earnest concern for them.
 - e. He explains the difference between what is expected from the law and from the gospel.
- C. Practical Application. 5-6
1. Galatians 5: Walk by the Spirit.
- a. An earnest exhortation to stand fast in the liberty of the gospel.
 - b. To take heed of indulging a sinful temper.
 - c. To walk in the Spirit, and not to fulfill the lusts of the flesh.
 - d. The works of both are described.
2. Galatians 6: Bear One Another's Burdens.
- a. Exhortations to meekness, gentleness, and humility.
 - b. To kindness towards all men, especially believers.
 - c. The Galatians guarded against the Judaizing teachers.
 - d. A solemn blessing.

XLIX. Ephesians

A. Richness in Christ.

1. Ephesians 1: Spiritual Blessings in Christ.

- a. A salutation, and an account of saving blessings.
- b. As prepared in God's eternal election, as purchased by Christ's blood.
- c. As conveyed in effectual calling: this is applied to the believing Jews, and to the believing Gentiles.
- d. The apostle thanks God for their faith and love, and prays for the continuance of their knowledge and hope, with respect to the heavenly inheritance, and to God's powerful working in them.

B. Oneness in Christ.

1. Ephesians 2: Saved by Grace.

- a. The riches of God's grace towards men, shown from their deplorable state by nature, and the happy change.
 - b. Divine grace makes in them.
 - c. The Ephesians called to reflect on their state of heathenism.
 - d. And the privileges and blessings of the gospel.
- C. Privilege in Christ.
- 1. Ephesians 3: Paul's Ministry to the Gentiles.
 - a. The apostle sets forth his office, his qualifications, and his call to it.
 - b. The noble purposes answered by it.
 - c. He prays for the Ephesians.
 - d. He gives thanksgiving.
- D. Life in the Body.
- 1. Ephesians 4: The Unity of the Spirit.
 - a. Exhortations to mutual forbearance and union.
 - b. To a due use of spiritual gifts and graces.
 - c. To take heed of the sins practiced among the heathen.
 - d. To purity and holiness.
- E. Life in the Family.
- 1. Ephesians 5: Walk as Children of Light.
 - a. Exhortation to brotherly love.
 - b. Cautions against several sins.
 - c. Directions to a contrary behaviour, and to relative duties.
 - d. Duties of wives and husbands enforced by spiritual relation between Christ and church.
- F. Life in the Trenches.
- 1. Ephesians 6: Family Relations.
 - a. The duties of children and parents.
 - b. Of servants and masters.
 - c. All Christians are to put on spiritual armour against the enemies of their souls.
 - d. The apostle desires their prayers, and ends with his apostolic blessing.
- L. Philippians
- A. Rejoicing in Affliction.
- 1. Philippians 1: Paul's Prayer for the Philippians.
 - a. The apostle offers up thanksgivings and prayers, for the good work of grace in the Philippians.
 - b. He expresses affection, and prays for them.
 - c. Fortifies them against being cast down at his sufferings.
 - d. He stood prepared for glorifying Christ by life, or death.
 - e. Exhortations to zeal, and constancy in professing the gospel.
- B. Rejoicing in Ministry.
- 1. Philippians 2: Christ's Humiliation and Exaltation.
 - a. Exhortations to a kind, humble spirit and behaviour.
 - b. The example of Christ.
 - c. Diligence in the affairs of salvation, and to be examples to the world.
 - d. The apostle's purpose of visiting Philippi.
- C. Rejoicing in Jesus.
- 1. Philippians 3: Pressing toward the Mark.
 - a. The apostle cautions the Philippians against Judaizing false teachers.

- b. Expresses earnest desire to be found in Christ; also his pressing on toward perfection; and recommends his own example to other believers.
 - D. Rejoicing in Blessings.
 - 1. Philippians 4: Rejoice in the Lord.
 - a. The apostle exhorts the Philippians to stand fast in the Lord.
 - b. Gives directions to some, and to all in general.
 - c. Expresses contentment in every condition of life.
 - d. He concludes with prayer to God the Father, and his usual blessing.
- LII. Colossians
- A. Christ, Supreme in the Church.
 - 1. Colossians 1: Thankfulness for Spiritual Attainments.
 - a. The apostle Paul salutes the Colossians, and blesses God for their faith, love, and hope.
 - b. Prays for their fruitfulness in spiritual knowledge.
 - c. Gives a glorious view of Christ.
 - d. And sets out his own character, as the apostle of the Gentiles.
 - B. Christ, Supreme in the Universe.
 - 1. Colossians 2: Built up in Christ.
 - a. The apostle expresses his love to, and joy in believers.
 - b. He cautions against the errors of heathen philosophy.
 - c. He cautions against Jewish traditions, and rites, which had been fulfilled in Christ.
 - d. He cautions against worshipping angels; and against legal ordinances.
 - C. Christ, Supreme in the Home.
 - 1. Colossians 3: The Old and the New Life.
 - a. Exhorted to be heavenly-minded.
 - b. Mortify all corrupt affections.
 - c. Live in mutual love, forbearance, and forgiveness.
 - d. Practice the duties of wives and husbands, children, parents, and servants.
 - D. Christ, Supreme in the Community.
 - 1. Colossians 4: Fellow Workers.
 - a. Masters to do their duty towards servants.
 - b. Persons of all ranks to persevere in prayer, and Christian prudence.
 - c. The apostle refers to others for an account of his affairs.
 - d. Sends greetings; and concludes with a blessing.
- LII. 1 Thessalonians
- A. A Saving Hope. 1-2
 - 1. 1 Thessalonians 1: Their Faith and Example.
 - a. Their faith, love, and patience are evident tokens of their election.
 - b. Its powerful and exemplary effects upon their hearts and lives.
 - 2. 1 Thessalonians 2: Paul's Ministry.
 - a. The apostle reminds the Thessalonians of his preaching and behaviour.
 - b. And of their receiving the gospel as the word of God.
 - c. His joy on their account.
 - B. A Purifying Hope. 3
 - 1. 1 Thessalonians 3: Encouragement of Timothy's Visit.
 - a. The apostle sent Timothy to establish and comfort the Thessalonians.
 - b. He rejoiced at the good tidings of their faith and love.

c. And for their increase in grace.

C. A Comforting Hope. 4-5

1. 1 Thessalonians 4: Sanctification and Love.
 - a. Exhortations to purity and holiness.
 - b. To brotherly love, peaceable behaviour, and diligence.
 - c. Not to sorrow unduly for the death of godly relations and friends.
 - d. Considering the glorious resurrection of their bodies at Christ's second coming.
2. 1 Thessalonians 5: The Day of the Lord.
 - a. The apostle exhorts be ready for the coming of Christ to judgment,
 - b. Which will be with suddenness and surprise.
 - c. He directs to several particular duties.
 - d. And concludes with prayer, greetings, and a blessing.

LIII. 2 Thessalonians

A. Strengthening the Stressful.

1. 2 Thessalonians 1: Thanksgiving for Faith and Perseverance.
 - a. Their growing state of the love and patience.
 - b. Encourages them to persevere under all their sufferings for Christ.
 - c. Considering his coming at the great day of account.

B. Confirming the Confused.

1. 2 Thessalonians 2: The Man of Lawlessness.
 - a. Cautions against the error that the time of Christ's coming was just at hand.
 - b. There would first be a general apostasy from the faith,
 - c. A revealing of the antichristian man of sin.
 - d. His destruction, and that of those who obey him.
 - e. The security from apostasy; an exhortation to steadfastness, and prayer for them.

C. Disciplining the Disorderly.

1. 2 Thessalonians 3: Exhortations.
 - a. Expresses confidence in the Thessalonians, and prays for them.
 - b. Charges them to withdraw from disorderly walkers, particularly the lazy and busybodies.
 - c. Concludes with a prayer for them, and a greeting.

LIV. 1 Timothy

A. Public Worship. 1-3

1. 1 Timothy 1: Misleadings in Doctrine and Living.
 - a. The apostle salutes Timothy.
 - b. The design of the law as given by Moses.
 - c. Of his own conversion and call to the apostleship.
 - d. The obligation to maintain faith and a good conscience.
2. 1 Timothy 2: A Call to Prayer.
 - a. Prayer made for all, since grace of the gospel makes no difference of ranks or stations.
 - b. How men and women ought to behave, both in their religious and common life.
3. 1 Timothy 3: Overseers and Deacons.
 - a. The qualifications and behaviour of gospel bishops.
 - b. And of deacons and their wives.
 - c. The reason of writing about these, and other church affairs.

- B. Prophetic Warnings. 4-6
1. 1 Timothy 4: Apostasy.
 - a. Of departures from the faith that began already to appear.
 - b. Several directions, with motives for due discharge of duties.
 2. 1 Timothy 5: Honor Widows.
 - a. Directions as to the elder and younger men and women.
 - b. And as to poor widows.
 - c. Concerning widows.
 - d. The respect to be paid to elders.
 - e. Timothy is to take care in rebuking offenders, in ordaining ministers, and as to his own health.
 3. 1 Timothy 6: Instructions to Ministers.
 - a. The duty of Christians towards believing, as well as other masters.
 - b. The advantage of godliness with contentment.
 - c. A solemn charge to Timothy to be faithful.
 - d. The apostle repeats his warning to the rich, and closes with a blessing.

LVI.

2 Timothy

A. Protect the Word.

1. 2 Timothy 1: Timothy Charged to Guard His Trust.
 - a. Paul expresses great affection for Timothy.
 - b. Exhorts him to improve his spiritual gifts.
 - c. Tells of many who basely deserted him; but speaks with affection of Onesiphorus.
2. 2 Timothy 2: Be Strong.
 - a. The apostle exhorts Timothy to persevere with diligence, like a soldier, a combatant, and a husbandman.
 - b. Encouraging him by assurances of a happy end of his faithfulness.
 - c. Warnings to shun vain babblings and dangerous errors.
 - d. Charges to flee youthful lusts, and to minister with zeal against error, but with meekness of spirit.

B. Proclaim the Word.

1. 2 Timothy 3: Difficult Times will Come.
 - a. The apostle foretells the rise of dangerous enemies to the gospel.
 - b. Proposes his own example to Timothy.
 - c. Exhorts him to continue in the doctrine he had learned from the Holy Scriptures.
2. 2 Timothy 4: Preach the Word.
 - a. The apostle solemnly charges Timothy to be diligent, though many will not bear sound doctrine.
 - b. Enforces the charge from his own martyrdom, then at hand.
 - c. Desires him to come speedily.
 - d. He cautions, and complains of such as had deserted him.
 - e. Expresses his faith as to his own preservation to the heavenly kingdom.
 - f. Friendly greetings and blessings.

LVI.

Titus

A. Christian Leadership.

1. Titus 1: Qualifications of Elders.
 - a. The apostle salutes Titus.

- b. The qualifications of a faithful pastor.
 - c. The evil temper and practices of false teachers.
 - 2. Titus 2: Duties of Older and Younger.
 - a. The duties, which become sound doctrine.
 - b. Believing servants must be obedient.
 - c. All is enforced from the holy design of the gospel, which concerns all believers.
- B. Christian Fellowship.
- 1. Titus 3: Godly Living.
 - a. Obedience to magistrates.
 - b. Becoming behaviour towards all, enforced from what believers were and what they are through Christ.
 - c. Good works to be done, and useless disputes avoided.
 - d. Directions and exhortations.

LVII. Philemon

A. Paul's Courtesy, Compliment, Counsel, and Conclusion.

- 1. Philemon 1: Philemon Example and Treatment.
 - a. The apostle's joy and praise for Philemon's steady faith in the Lord Jesus, and love to all the saints.
 - b. Recommends Onesimus on behalf of apostle who will make up Philemon's loss.
 - c. Salutations and a blessing.

LVIII. Hebrews

A. Christ Superior in Revelation.

- 1. Hebrews 1: The Son Superior to Angels.
 - a. The surpassing dignity of the Son of God in his Divine person.
 - b. His creating and mediatorial work.
 - c. His superiority to all the holy angels.
- 2. Hebrews 2: The Captain of Salvation Made Perfect through Suffering.
 - a. The duty of steadfastly adhering to Christ and his gospel.
 - b. His sufferings are no objection against his pre-eminence.
 - c. The reason of his sufferings, and the fitness of them.
 - d. Christ's taking the nature of man was necessary to his priestly office.

B. Christ Superior in Leadership.

- 1. Hebrews 3: Christ Superior to Moses.
 - a. The superior worth and dignity of Christ above Moses is shown.
 - b. They are warned of the sin and danger of unbelief.
 - c. And of necessity of faith in Christ, and of stedfastly following him.
- 2. Hebrews 4: The Believer's Rest.
 - a. Humble, cautious fear is urged, lest any should come short of the promised rest, through unbelief.
 - b. Arguments and motives to faith and hope in our approaches to God.

C. Christ Superior in Priesthood.

- 1. Hebrews 5: The Perfect High Priest.
 - a. The office and duty of a high priest abundantly answered in Christ.
 - b. They are reprov'd for their little progress in the knowledge of the gospel.
- 2. Hebrews 6: The Peril of Falling Away.

- a. They are urged to go forward in the doctrine of Christ.
 - b. The consequences of apostasy are described.
 - c. Expresses satisfaction, as to the most of them.
 - d. Encourages them to persevere in faith and holiness.
3. Hebrews 7: The Priestly Order of Melchizedek.
- a. A comparison between the priesthood of Melchizedek and that of Christ.
 - b. The excellence of Christ's priesthood above the Levitical priesthood is shown.
 - c. This is applied to Christ.
 - d. The faith and hope of the church encouraged from this.
- D. Christ Superior in Sacrifice.
1. Hebrews 8: The Mediator of a New Covenant.
- a. The excellence of Christ's priesthood above that of Aaron is shown.
 - b. The great excellence of the new covenant above the former.
2. Hebrews 9: The Old and the New.
- a. The Jewish tabernacle and its utensils.
 - b. Their use and meaning.
 - c. These fulfilled in Christ.
 - d. The necessity, superior dignity, and power of his priesthood and sacrifice.
3. Hebrews 10: Sin Put Away by Christ's Sacrifice.
- a. The insufficiency of sacrifices for taking away sin.
 - b. The necessity and power of the sacrifice of Christ for that purpose.
 - c. An argument for holy boldness in the believer's access to God through Jesus Christ.
 - d. For steadfastness in faith, and mutual love and duty.
 - e. The danger of apostasy.
 - f. The sufferings of believers.
 - g. Encouragement to maintain their holy profession.
- E. Christ Superior in Example.
1. Hebrews 11: The Triumphs of Faith.
- a. The nature and power of faith described.
 - b. It is set forth by instances from Abel to Noah.
 - c. By Abraham and his descendants.
 - d. By Jacob, Joseph, Moses, the Israelites, and Rahab.
 - e. By other Old Testament believers.
2. Hebrews 12: The Chastening of the Lord.
- a. An exhortation to be constant and persevere.
 - b. The example of Christ and the gracious design of God in sufferings believers endured.
 - c. Peace and holiness recommended, with cautions against despising spiritual blessings.
 - d. The New Testament dispensation shown to be much more excellent than the Old.
3. Hebrews 13: Service Well-pleasing to God.
- a. Exhortations to various duties, and to be content with what Providence allot.
 - b. Respect the instructions of faithful pastors, with cautions against strange doctrines.
 - c. Exhortations to duties, that relate to God, our neighbour, and those over us in the Lord.
 - d. This epistle to be seriously considered.

LIX. James

- A. Trials of Faith.
1. James 1: Testing your Faith.

- a. How to apply to God under troubles and behave in prosperous and in adverse circumstances.
- b. To look upon all evil as proceeding from ourselves, and all good from God.
- c. The duty of watching against temper.
- d. Receiving the word of God with meekness and of living according thereto.
- e. The difference between vain pretences and real religion.

B. Works of Faith.

- 1. James 2: The Sin of Partiality.
 - a. All professions of faith are vain, if not producing love and justice to others.
 - b. The necessity of good works to prove the sincerity of faith.
 - c. Which otherwise will be of no more advantage than the faith of devils.

C. Words of Faith.

- 1. James 3: The Tongue is a Fire.
 - a. Cautions against proud behaviour, and the mischief of an unruly tongue.
 - b. The excellence of heavenly wisdom, in opposition to that which is worldly.

D. Walk of Faith.

- 1. James 4: Friendship with the World.
 - a. Cautions against corrupt affections, and love of this world, which is enmity to God.
 - b. Exhortations to no affairs of life, without regard to the will and providence of God.

E. Waiting Faith.

- 1. James 5: Misuse of Riches.
 - a. The judgments of God denounced against rich unbelievers.
 - b. Exhortation to patience and meekness under tribulations.
 - c. Cautions against rash swearing.
 - d. Prayer recommended in afflictive and prosperous circumstances.
 - e. Christians to confess their faults to each other.
 - f. The happiness of being the means of the conversion of a sinner.

LX. 1 Peter

A. Salvation and Sanctification. 1-2

- 1. 1 Peter 1: The Christian's Hope and Salvation.
 - a. The apostle blesses God for his special benefits through Christ.
 - b. Salvation by Christ foretold in ancient prophecy.
 - c. All are exhorted to holy conversation.
 - d. Such as is suitable to their principles, privileges, and obligations.
- 2. 1 Peter 2: Christ the Living Stone.
 - a. A temper suitable to the Christian character as born again, is recommended.
 - b. Holy conversation among the Gentiles directed.
 - c. Subjects exhorted to pay all proper obedience to their civil governors.
 - d. Servants to their masters, to be patient, and the example of the suffering Saviour.

B. Submission and Suffering. 3

- 1. 1 Peter 3: The Behavior of Wives and Husbands.
 - a. The duties of wives and husbands.
 - b. Christians exhorted to agree.
 - c. Encouraged to patience under persecutions for righteousness' sake.
 - d. Considering that Christ suffered patiently.

C. Steadfastness and Service 4-5

1. 1 Peter 4: Good Stewards of God's Grace.
 - a. The consideration of Christ's sufferings is urged for purity and holiness.
 - b. The end of the Jewish state, as a reason for sobriety, watchfulness, and prayer.
 - c. Believers encouraged to rejoice and glory in reproaches and sufferings for Christ.
 - d. To commit their souls to the care of a faithful God.
2. 1 Peter 5: Tend the Flock of God.
 - a. Elders exhorted and encouraged.
 - b. Younger Christians to submit to their elders, and yield with humility and patience to God, and be sober, watchful, and steadfast in faith.
 - c. Prayers for their growth and establishment.

LXI. 2 Peter

A. Growth in Grace.

1. 2 Peter 1: Make Your Calling and Election Sure.
 - a. Exhortations to add the exercise of various other graces to faith.
 - b. The apostle looks forward to his approaching decease.
 - c. Confirms the truth of the gospel, relating to Christ's appearing to judgment.

B. Growth in Knowledge.

1. 2 Peter 2: False Prophets and Teachers.
 - a. Believers are cautioned against false teachers, and the certainty of their punishment.
 - b. An account of these seducers, as exceedingly wicked.
 - c. But as making high pretences to liberty and purity.

C. Growth in Expectation.

1. 2 Peter 3: The Promise of the Lord's Coming.
 - a. The design here is to remind of Christ's final coming to judgment.
 - b. He will appear unexpectedly, when the present frame of nature is dissolved by fire.
 - c. From thence is inferred the need for holiness, and steadfastness in the faith.

LXII. 1 John

A. Living in the Light.

1. 1 John 1: The Word of Life.
 - a. To believers promoting their happiness and joy.
 - b. The necessity of a life of holiness in order to communion with God.
2. 1 John 2: Tests of True Knowledge.
 - a. The apostle directs to the atonement of Christ for help against sinful infirmities.
 - b. The effects of saving knowledge in producing obedience, and love to the brethren.
 - c. Christians addressed as little children, young men, and fathers.
 - d. All are cautioned against the love of this world, and against errors.
 - e. They are encouraged to stand fast in faith and holiness.

B. Living in Love.

1. 1 John 3: The Children of God Love One Another.
 - a. The apostle admires the love of God in making believers his children.
 - b. The purifying influence of the hope of seeing Christ.
 - c. The danger of pretending to this, and living in sin.
 - d. Love to the brethren is the character of real Christians.
 - e. That love described by its actings.
 - f. The advantage of faith, love, and obedience.

2. 1 John 4: Testing the Spirits.

- a. Believers cautioned against giving heed to every one that pretends to the Spirit.
- b. Brotherly love enforced.

- 3. 1 John 5: Overcoming the World.
 - a. Brotherly love is the effect of the new birth, which makes obedience to all God's commandments pleasant.
 - b. Reference to witnesses agreeing to prove that Jesus, the Son of God, is the true Messiah.
 - c. The satisfaction the believer has about Christ, and eternal life through him.
 - d. The assurance of God's hearing and answering prayer.
 - e. The happy condition of true believers, and a charge to renounce all idolatry.

LXIII. 2 John

- A. Protecting and Proclaiming the Word.
 - 1. 2 John 1: Abide in the Doctrine of Christ.
 - a. The apostle salutes the elect lady and her children.
 - b. Express his joy in their faith and love.
 - c. Cautions them against deceivers.

LXIV. 3 John

- A. Christian Leadership and Fellowship
 - 1. 3 John 1: Walk in the Truth.
 - a. The apostle commends Gaius for piety and hospitality.
 - b. Cautions him against siding with Diotrephes, who was a turbulent spirit.
 - c. Commends Demetrius as a man of excellent character.
 - d. He hopes soon to see Gaius.

LXV. Jude

- A. Remember Your Faith, God's Judgment and Build Your Faith.
 - 1. Jude 1: Judgment on False Teachers.
 - a. The apostle exhorts to steadfastness in the faith.
 - b. The danger of being infected by false professors, and the dreadful punishment which shall be inflicted on them and their followers.
 - c. An awful description of these seducers and their deplorable end.
 - d. Believers cautioned against being surprised at such deceivers arising among them.
 - e. The epistle ends with an encouraging doxology, or words of praise.

LXVI. Revelation

- A. The Vision of Jesus and the Seven Letters to the Churches. 1-3
 - 1. Revelation 1: The Revelation of Jesus Christ.
 - a. The Divine origin, the design, and the importance of this book.
 - b. The apostle John salutes the seven churches of Asia.
 - c. Declares when, where, and how, the revelation was made to him.
 - d. His vision, in which he saw Christ appear.
 - 2. Revelation 2: The Message to Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, and Thyatira.
 - a. Epistles to the churches in Asia, with warnings and encouragements.
 - b. To the church at Ephesus.
 - c. At Smyrna.
 - d. At Pergamos.
 - e. At Thyatira.
 - 3. Revelation 3: Message to Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.
 - a. Epistles to the church at Sardis.

- b. At Philadelphia.
 - c. At Laodicea.
- B. The Throne of God and the Scroll with the Seven Seals. 4-7
1. Revelation 4: The Heavenly Worship.
 - a. A vision of God, as on his glorious throne,
 - b. Around which were twenty-four elders and four living creatures.
 - c. Whose songs, and those of the holy angels, the apostle heard.
 2. Revelation 5: The Unopened Book and the Lamb.
 - a. Book with seven seals, which only Christ could open, who took the book to open it.
 - b. Upon which all honour is ascribed to him, as worthy to open it.
 3. Revelation 6: The Seals.
 - a. The opening of the seals.
 - b. The first, second, third, and fourth.
 - c. The fifth and sixth.
 4. Revelation 7: The 144,000 Sealed.
 - a. A pause between two great periods.
 - b. The peace, happiness, and safety of the saints, as shown by an angel's sealing 144,000.
 - c. A song of praise.
 - d. The blessedness and glory of those that suffered martyrdom for Christ.
- C. Seven Trumpets 8-11
1. Revelation 8: The Seventh Seal-The Trumpets.
 - a. Seventh seal opened and seven angels with trumpets, to proclaim the purposes of God.
 - b. Another angel casts fire on the earth, which produces terrible storms of vengeance.
 - c. The seven angels prepare to sound their trumpets.
 - d. Four sound them.
 - e. Another angel denounces greater woes to come.
 2. Revelation 9: The Fifth Trumpet-The Bottomless Pit.
 - a. The fifth trumpet and a representation of another star as falling from heaven.
 - b. The opening the bottomless pit, out of which come swarms of locusts.
 - c. The sixth trumpet and the loosing of four angels bound in the great river Euphrates.
 3. Revelation 10: The Angel and the Little Book.
 - a. The Angel of the covenant presents a little open book, which is followed with seven thunders.
 - b. At the end of the following prophecies, time should be no more.
 - c. A voice directs the apostle to eat the book and tells him he must prophesy further.
 4. Revelation 11: The Two Witnesses.
 - a. The state of the church is represented under the figure of a temple measured.
 - b. Two witnesses prophesy is sackcloth.
 - c. They are slain, after which they arise and ascend to heaven.
 - d. The seventh trumpet, antichristian powers to be destroyed.
 - e. There will be a glorious state of Christ's kingdom upon earth.
- D. Christ, the Dragon and the Seven Bowls. 12-16
1. Revelation 12: The Woman and the Dragon.
 - a. A description of the church of Christ and Satan, as a woman and dragon.
 - b. Michael and his angels fight against the devil and his angels, who are defeated.

- c. The dragon persecutes the church.
 - d. His vain endeavors to destroy her.
 - e. He renews his war against her seed.
2. Revelation 13: The Two Beasts.
 - a. A wild beast rises out of the sea, to which the dragon gives his power.
 - b. Another beast, which has two horns like a lamb, but speaks as a dragon.
 - c. It obliges all to worship its image and receive its mark, as persons devoted to it.
 3. Revelation 14: The Song of the 144,000.
 - a. Those faithful to Christ celebrate the praises of God.
 - b. Three angels; one proclaiming the everlasting gospel.
 - c. Another, the downfall of Babylon.
 - d. A third, the dreadful wrath of God on the worshippers of the beast.
 - e. The blessedness of those who die in the Lord.
 - f. A vision of Christ with a sickle, and of a harvest ripe for cutting down.
 - g. The emblem of a vintage fully ripe, trodden in the winepress of God's wrath.
 4. Revelation 15: The Angels with the Last Plagues.
 - a. The church sings a song of praise.
 - b. Seven angels with the seven plagues.
 - c. One of the living creatures gives seven golden vials full of the wrath of God.
 5. Revelation 16: The Vials of Wrath.
 - a. The first vial is poured out on the earth, the second on the sea, the third on the rivers and fountains.
 - b. The fourth on the sun, the fifth on the seat of the beast.
 - c. The sixth on the great river Euphrates.
 - d. The seventh on the air, when shall follow the destruction of all antichristian enemies.
- E. The Harlot on the Seven Hills and the Bride. 17-19
1. Revelation 17: The Judgment of the Great Harlot.
 - a. Angel explains vision of antichristian beast reigning 1260 years, and then destroyed.
 - b. Interprets the mystery of the woman, and the beast that had seven heads and ten horns.
 2. Revelation 18: The Fall of Babylon.
 - a. Another angel from heaven proclaims the fall of mystical Babylon.
 - b. A voice from heaven admonishes the people of God, lest they partake of her plagues.
 3. Revelation 19: The Multitude in Heaven Praises God.
 - a. Church in heaven and on earth triumph, and praise the Lord for righteous judgments.
 - b. A vision of Christ going forth to destroy the beast and his armies.
- F. The King Reigns.
1. Revelation 20: The Thousand Years.
 - a. Satan is bound for a thousand years.
 - b. The first resurrection; those are blessed that have part therein.
 - c. Satan loosed.
 - d. Gog and Magog.
 - e. The last and general resurrection.
- G. The New Heaven and New Earth. 21-22
1. Revelation 21: The New Heaven and the New Earth.
 - a. New heaven and new earth.

- b. The New Jerusalem where God dwells, and banishes all sorrows from his people.
 - c. Its heavenly origin, glory, and secure defence.
 - d. Its perfect happiness, as enlightened with the presence of God and the Lamb.
 - e. In the free access of multitudes, made holy.
2. Revelation 22: The River and the Tree of Life.
- a. A description of the heavenly state.
 - b. The figures of the water and the tree of life, and of the throne of God and the Lamb.
 - c. The truth and certain fulfilling of all the prophetic visions.
 - d. The Holy Spirit, and the bride, the church, invite, and say, "Come."
 - e. The closing blessing.