

Living in Grace, Love & Obedience

Walking in Faith and the Commandments of God

“Here is the endurance of the saints; here are those who keep the commandments of God and have the faith of Jesus Christ” Revelation 12:17



God's word, Studying and the Believer today

This study will discuss the Bible, how and why its in the order we have today and most importantly why we need to study and apply it to our lives. Here is a little teaser of how our bible is organized today.

Many think the bible we have today is organized in chronological order but its not. The Scriptures (Old Testament) is organized by categories of narrative, poetry and prophesy, then in chronological order. So what about the Apostolic writings (New Testament)?

It's organized by the books about the life of Yeshua (Jesus), books about the early Apostles, the works of Paul, biggest to smallest to some degree and the remaining books are categorized by author. Revelation is the last book because its based on end time events.

We hope you enjoy the following information.

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God's word is a Wedding Contract

The Hebrew Ketubah is the marriage contract between a man and woman. It lays out the husband's obligations to the wife, and the wife's obligations to the husband during the marriage. It is a covenant document that shows each how to love each other. The word of God is also a Ketubah showing believers, the Bride, how to love and live till the Bridegroom returns!



Is the Bible in Chronological order?

The majority of believers today usually start reading the bible from the Apostolic writings (New Testament) like Matthew, Mark, Luke or John but few know the bible is not listed in Chronological order, so here it is – Tanakh (Old Testament)...

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

Here are the Apostolic scriptures (New Testament) in chronological order...

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

The fact is the majority of the Apostolic scriptures reference the Tanakh, so we need to read and study it so we can better understand the Apostolic scriptures and how to apply it to our lives today.

Works of Antiquity and the Apostolic writings

Many people question the reliability of the Apostolic writings (New Testament). They were written between 45-100 AD and some were only 30-100 years after the events happened. There are 4,000-5,000+ manuscripts (complete and or partial) existing today; and that number continues to grow as more are found.

By comparing these texts, Greek scholars can confirm their authenticity by having copies dated close to the actual events and the number of copies that have been found. Lets look at other Greek writings considered as accurate along with the Apostolic writings from the same time.

Manuscript	Date of oldest copy	Copies
Plato	1,200 years later	7
Caesar	900 years later	10
Herodotus	1,300 years later	8
Aristotle	1,400 years later	5
New Testament	35-100 years later	4,000-5,000+

So we see that there is more proof of the authenticity of the Apostolic writings than the all these other works of antiquity, which are considered accurate and true by scholars today. God has truly kept His word for us today.

What about the Apocrypha and other Writings?

The word Apocrypha is the Greek adjective apokryphos meaning 'obscure'; the Greek verb apokryptein means 'to hide away'. The Old Testament Apocrypha were written in the 400 years between Malachi and Matthew. They include books supporting Catholic (false) doctrines such as purgatory, praying for the dead and salvation by works among other things. These books are 1&2 Esdras, Book of Esther, 1&2 Maccabees, Tobias, Judith, Book of Wisdom, Sirach, Baruch, Susanna, Azariah, Manasseh and Bel. These were not regarded as inspired for a number of reasons. 1. Jews never accepted them as scripture. 2. They never claimed to be inspired. 3. Never quoted as authoritative scripture. 4. Yeshua implied the close of the Old Testament scriptures was the death of Zechariah.

There also spurious & doubtful works during the New Testament times called psuedopigrapha (or 'false writings') include over 101 books at last count. So should we be concerned? Are we missing important information because we don't have these in our bible today? No. The current bible we have gives us everything we need to preach to gospel, make disciples and live our lives till the Messiah returns. Remember many of these additional works have questionable theology. Don't be lead astray by those claiming special revelations because of these books, which are often heretical. Rest assured you have everything you need to live as a believer with the bible we have today.



Our Bible is Unique

The bible consisting of 66 books we have today is unique and unlike any other book on earth. It was written over a period of 1,600 years by 40 different authors on three continents. It includes narrative, prophesy and poetry that covers the creation of the world to the return of the Messiah and beyond. It was written by scholars, warriors, kings, prophets, fishermen, tax collectors, and religious teachers. The theme and theology is consistent throughout time.

Yet despite all the historical and archeological finds supporting the authenticity and inerrancy of the scripture, many claim the bible contains errors and is unreliable because of the number of times it has been translated over time. Now many say the scripture was originally written in Hebrew, then translated into Greek, then into Latin, then into German, then into English, then into other languages so they are unreliable. But is this actually the truth?

The truth is the scriptures were originally written in Hebrew then translated into another language, such as Greek. Then Hebrew to Latin, Hebrew to German, Hebrew to English, etc. The New Testament went from Greek to Latin, Greek to German, Greek to English, etc. Of course the comparison of all copies helps authenticate and confirm the reliability of the scriptures.

History of Bible translations

Usually when we talk about the bible, the question of 'What translations are there?' come up. Here is partial list...

1,400 BC: The Ten Commandments written by God

500 BC: Completion of All Original Hebrew Manuscripts - 39 Books of the Old Testament.

200 BC: Completion of the Septuagint Greek

1st Century AD: Completion of All Original Greek Manuscripts - 27 Books of the New Testament.

315 AD: Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, identifies the canon - 27 books of the New Testament scripture.

382 AD: Jerome's Latin Vulgate manuscripts, which contained all 80 Books (39 Old Test. + 14 Apocrypha + 27 New Test).

500 AD: Scriptures translated into over 500 Languages.

600 AD: Latin declared the only language for Scripture.

1384 AD: Wycliffe produced a hand-written manuscript of the Complete Bible; 80 books in all.

1455 AD: Gutenberg invents the printing press; the first book printed is Gutenberg's Bible in Latin.

1516 AD: Erasmus produces a Greek/Latin parallel New Testament.

1522 AD: Martin Luther's German New Testament.

1526 AD: William Tyndale produces the first New Testament printed in the English.

1535 AD: Myles Coverdale's Bible; The first complete bible printed in the English (80 Books: O.T. & N.T. & Apocrypha).

1537 AD: Tyndale-Matthews Bible; The 2nd complete bible printed in English.

1560 AD: The Geneva Bible; first English bible to add numbering to verses to each chapter (80 Books).

1568 AD: The Bishops Bible Printed; revision of the KJV.

1611 AD: The King James Bible with 80 books.

1782 AD: Robert Aitken's Bible; 1st English Bible printed in America.

1885 AD: English Revised Version – revision of KJV

1901 AD: American Standard Version – revision of KJV

1971 AD: New American Standard Bible

1973 AD: New International Version

1982 AD: New King James Version

2002 AD English Standard Version

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Today we have translations that convey literal, word for word, thought for thought and different paraphrases of the scriptures. For studying we suggest using multiple translations, looking up definitions in Hebrew, Greek and English to better your understanding. We hope this helps.

4 Reasons to Study the Bible

We are facing an unfortunate trend in the body of Christ. A trend where many believers are not taught the importance of studying the scriptures. This has resulted in declining church membership, young people leaving the faith in droves, where the rates of divorce, substance abuse and worse are on the same level as that of the unbelieving world (as confirmed by numerous polls by the Barna Group, a Christian survey group). With that being said, there are numerous reasons to study the scriptures but in this article we will look at seven reasons why all believers need to study the entirety of God's word.

1. Doctrine: God's word contains His 'good doctrine' and the words Yeshua spoke also came from God; He did not come up with new doctrine. Yeshua said "My doctrine is not Mine, but His who sent Me." John 7:16. Paul wrote to Timothy about the importance of reading, studying and continuing in God's 'good doctrine'...

"Till I come, give attention to reading, exhortation, to doctrine. Do not neglect the gift that is in you, which was given to you by prophesy with the laying on of the hands of the eldership. Meditate on these things; give yourself entirely to them, that your progress may be evident to all. Take heed to yourself and to the doctrine, Continue in them, for in doing this you will save both yourself and those who hear you." 1 Timothy 4:13-16.

2 Timothy 3:16-17 states "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work."

Paul not only tells us the importance why we should follow God's doctrine but also shows later on the fruit of those who claim to be believers but do not follow in it.

"If anyone teaches otherwise and does not consent to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which accords to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but is obsessed with disputes and arguments over words, from which come envy, strife, reviling, evil suspicions, useless wranglings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, who suppose that godliness is a means of gain. From such withdraw yourself." 1 Timothy 6:3-5

If we don't know the truth of God and His word, it's hard to live as we should. It's easier to sin and do things for selfish reasons. It makes it difficult for us to walk in the purpose of our Father. It also diminishes the glory of God and ruins our witness before the world. Knowing His doctrine takes time and effort but all that work results in life and blessing for us, and those who we come in contact with.



Origin of the Torah reading schedule

The introduction of the Torah reading was by Ezra the Scribe after the return of the Judean exiles from the Babylonian captivity, circa 537 BCE, as described in the book of Nehemiah (chapter 8).

Prior to Ezra, the mitzvah (commandment) of Torah reading was based on the biblical commandment of Hakhel (Deuteronomy 31:10-13) where once every seven years the people were to be gathered. The men, women and children would hear much of Deuteronomy. Traditionally, the mitzvah and reading of this was the King's role. Ezra is traditionally credited with initiating the modern custom reading of the portion three times a week in the synagogue on Saturday (Shabbat), Monday and Thursday. These readings are an obligation of the congregation as a whole (unity of the body) and did not replace the reading by the King. These readings can be traced to circa 2nd century BCE.

In the modern era, adherents of Orthodox Judaism and Messianic believers practice the Torah reading according to a procedure they believe has remained unchanged in the 2,000 years since the destruction of the Temple in 70 CE.

In the 19th and 20th centuries CE, Reform and Conservative Judaism have made some adaptations to the practice of the Torah reading, but the basic pattern reading has usually remained the same.

Regardless of its origins, its important to keep in God's word on a regular basis.

4 Reasons to Study the Bible Part 2

2. Gospel: One of the reoccurring themes is the gospel. Matter of fact its to be preached to every creature. We see the same gospel that was given in the Apostolic writings (New Testament) was also given to those in the Scriptures (the Old Testament) as seen here...

“Therefore know that only those who are of the faith are sons of Abraham. And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the Gentiles (non-Jews) by faith, preached the gospel to Abraham beforehand, saying, “In you all the nations shall be blessed.” So then those who are of faith are blessed with believing Abraham.” Galatians 3:7-9

The word ‘gospel’ means ‘good news’. However you cannot have good news without bad news. So what is the bad news?

Most people think they are 'good' and compare themselves to others instead of looking at God's word and using that as the standard we are to test against. Anyone can be good if they compare themselves to some like Hitler or Stalin. So lets look and see if we a good person according to God's word and then look at what God did for all mankind despite our sin.

1. Have you ever told a lie? Even a white lie?
2. Ever stolen anything regardless of value?
3. Ever committed adultery? Remember Yeshua/Jesus said that if you just look at someone with lust you committed adultery in your heart.
4. Have you ever used God's name in vain or used it as a curse word?

If you "Yes" to these questions, by your own admission your a lying, thieving, adulterer at heart, who blasphemes God and we only looked at four of the Ten Commandments. If you died today and God judged you by the Ten Commandments would you be innocent or guilty? If you answered honestly you know that you would be guilty (along with everyone else).

However God doesn't want that any should perish. The good news is Yeshua took our place by taking our sin

upon Himself. Consider the following scripture...

“God commended His love for us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.”

Yeshua paid the fine and took the punishment that you and I so rightly deserve. So what must we do to be saved?

The bible says in order to get God's forgiveness you must repent (turn from your sin because it offends God), confess your sins to God, believe, and put your trust in Yeshua (Jesus). Many people don't understand what that means, so I will try to explain.

Lets say you had to jump from a plane at 20,000 feet. It wouldn't do any good to take a seat cushion, book or anything else but a parachute. Its your only way to land safely. When we repent, confess and believe, God gives us a 'parachute'.

When we get God's forgiveness its not so we can continue living a life of sin, breaking His commandments/instructions, we are now a new person (born again). We are not supposed to do the same things as we did before. Now this change comes from having a personal encounter with God. He changes our nature so we no longer want to break God's commandments. While we are still in this world we will still be tempted but God and His word calls us to live a different life. As we study God's word we grow in the faith, mature, die to self (sins we still have problems with) and run the race to win as Paul said in 1 Corinthians 9:24-27...

“Run in such a way that you may obtain it... but we do it for an imperishable crown... I discipline my body and bring it into subjection, lest when I have preached to others, I myself should become disqualified.”

Please don't ignore God's word and His instructions. Seriously consider what you have read because no one knows when he or she will die, and you might not have another chance.

If you do pray and repent, read your bible daily and obey what you read. God will give you peace and strength to go through any situation and He will never leave or forsake you. Shalom

4 Reasons to Study the Bible Part 3

3. Instruction in Righteousness:

“All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.” 2 Timothy 3:16-17

The question we need to ask is this, ‘What are good works?’ What is righteousness? Are they feelings, beliefs? Are they adjectives, nouns or actions? Are these works evident just when we go to church or are they part of our daily witness when we are at home, work, etc.? Lets look at scripture and see where we find the first example of righteousness.

In Genesis 12 we see God first approaching Abram and telling him that He (God) would make him a great nation, and to depart from Haran. Over the next 10 years Abram obeyed God’s voice, charge, commandments, statutes and laws, and it was credited to him as righteousness ref. Genesis 26:5. We see that it was both Abraham’s belief and obedience that was considered as righteousness. Another example is found when the mixed multitude (Hebrews and non-Jews) agreed to God’s covenant on Mount Sinai.

After God gave His law (instructions) to the mixed multitude, the people made the following statement...

“And the Lord commanded us to observe all these statutes, to fear the Lord our God, for our good always, that He might preserve us alive, as it is this day. Then it will be righteousness for us, if we are careful to observe all these commandments before the Lord our God, as He commanded us.” Deuteronomy 6:24-25.

So we see that believing and obedience equates to righteousness not only for individuals but also for the corporate body that consisted of Hebrews and Gentile believers. So what is the definition for the Hebrew word for ‘righteousness’?

Tsedaqah is a noun and the Hebrew word for the English word righteousness. It means “righteousness, justice, right, righteous acts,” etc. The root of tsedaqah is tasadaq, a verb meaning “to be just and be righteous”, “to do right”. The Gesenius’ Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon

defines it as “to be right, straight, as of a straight way.

So we see something very interesting, a combination of believing, being changed to a state of righteousness and doing what is right as a by-product of one’s belief. We see that no matter if it’s an individual or a group of believers who follows God, it’s the obedience that is what defines us as His people. We see this confirmed by Yeshua’s statement in Matthew 7:22-24 when He rebukes those that are lawless.

“Many will say to Me in that day, ‘Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Your name, cast out demons in Your name, and done many wonders in Your name?’ And then I will declare to them, ‘I never knew you; depart from Me, you who practice lawlessness!’” “Therefore whoever hears these sayings of Mine, and does them, I will liken him to a wise man who built his house on the rock...”

Throughout Yeshua’s ministry He advocated repentance and heartfelt obedience to God’s commandments. As New Covenant believers we are to have God’s commandments written on our hearts and minds (Jeremiah 31:31-34), the Holy Spirit empowers us to obey them (Ezekiel 36:26-28) and obeying them is not burdensome (1 John 5:3). But more importantly what do these commandments represent to believers today?

The commandments represent the responsibilities of the bride as she waits for the bridegroom. If Yeshua is going to return for a pure and spotless bride, then it’s our duty to follow those instructions. When we are given the instruction to not commit adultery, it’s because we are totally committed to Yeshua. It’s not because we are afraid that YHWH is a cruel judge; our submission and obedience is a by-product of our love for the Messiah. When we obey out of love we are not ‘under the law’ but walking as He walked; an example of how we are to carry ourselves.

The marriage contract in Hebrew is called a “Ketubah” scroll and when He comes to get His bride, only He can open and read it (read Revelation 5:1-7). He reviews the scroll to make sure that His bride is ready for the marriage ceremony like a wise virgin ref. Matt 25:1-13.

4 Reasons to Study the Bible Part 4

4. Discipleship: The word disciple as a noun is defined as “a follower: an adherent to the doctrines of another. By this we know a disciple needs to read and study YHWH’s word. When it’s used as a verb it means “to teach; to train, or bring up. To make disciples of; to convert to (YHWH’s) doctrines or principles.” This shows we are to incorporate what we learned, practice it, then evangelize and disciple others in the Faith. In scripture we see the first instance of the word ‘disciples’ in Isaiah 8:16...

“Bind up the testimony, seal the law (Torah) among my disciples.”

We are known as His disciples because we testify of YHWH, and His Torah (commandments & instructions) are a seal, a mark in our daily lives (Jeremiah 31:31-34) also read. Deut 28:9. The word ‘seal’ in Hebrew is chatham meaning to seal up, to affix a seal, a mark, to set a seal upon. In the apostolic scriptures the Greek word for disciple is ‘mathetes’ which means “one who learns, a pupil”. We see the command to disciple others by Yeshua here...

“All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.” Matthew 28:18-20

Characteristics of disciples: we put Yeshua first in all things ref. Mark 8:34-38. We follow and live His teachings (which are YHWH’s teachings and ways) ref. John 8:31-32. We are fruitful in good works ref. John 15:5-8; we love YHWH and others by keeping His commandments ref. 1 John 5:XX. We exhort and encourage other believers ref. Hebrews 3:13. While doing this we share the gospel ref. Matt 28:18-20, serve others and teach others to do the same (by making disciples). Our life, what we believe and do, is to be a light to those around us.

Who do we disciple? We start with being disciplined ourselves. If we are not disciplined, we are only fooling ourselves, and others. We do this by finding a mentor, studying His word, learning His doctrine, praying in all things, resisting temptation, dying to self, serving YHWH, etc. in our daily life. After we have a good track record, we reach out to those in our sphere of influence and work out from there. In scripture we see fathers are to be the spiritual head of their household, disciplining their spouse, growing together and to help train up their children in the way they should go ref. . We also see older women are to train and disciple younger women ref. Titus 2:4. A good practice is for men to disciple other men as Paul did with Timothy and others. From there we are to go and make disciples of all nations ref. Matt 28:18-20. One thing we must remember is that disciples are no better than anyone else. Disciples are marked as being humble and a servant to all.

Trying to disciple others while our lives are a mess is not a good idea, as teachers we will receive stricter judgment ref. James 3:1. If we disciple others with false teachings we run the danger of making false converts ref. Matt 23:15. However if we disciple others with a pure heart and YHWH’s good doctrine, then we will be a good and faithful servant ref. Matt 25:14-29



Prayer/Blessings of the Torah/scripture

There is a tradition to pray before and after one reads and or studies from the Torah. While there is no commandment in scripture to pray before we study/read, there is no command saying we cannot ask for His help when we do. Here is the ‘before’ blessing...

“Blessed are You, YHWH our God, King of the universe, who sanctified us with His commandments and commanded us to engross ourselves with the words of Torah. Please YHWH, our God, sweeten the words of Your Torah in our mouths and in the mouths of all Your people Israel. May we and our offspring, and the offspring of Your people, the House of Israel, may we all together, know Your Name and study Your Torah for the sake of fulfilling Your desire. Blessed are You, YHWH, who teaches Torah to His people Israel. Blessed are You, YHWH our God, King of the universe, who chose us from all the nations and gave us the Torah. Blessed are You, YHWH our God, giver of the Torah.”

Here is the ‘after studying’ prayer/blessing...

“Blessed are You, YHWH our God, King of the universe, who has given us the Torah of truth and set everlasting life in our midst. Blessed are You, YHWH, giver of the Torah.”

Remember these prayers are tradition. However it seems to be a good idea to ask the Father for His help in whatever we do, even when we read and study the scriptures. Consider the following scriptures Philippians 4:6 and 1 John 5:14-15.

Regardless the more we read and study the scriptures, the more we are able to grow in the faith, preach the gospel, make disciples and encourage others around us. In other words its helps us be a light to the world.

Looking for more info? Want to study more? Check out our free newsletters, articles, videos and blog posts at www.GraceLoveObey.com. You can also find us on YouTube at GraceLoveObey. We are also on Facebook at Grace Love Obey. Shalom to you and yours!

Torah, Haftarah & Apostolic Portions

The Torah and Haftarah portions are weekly scriptures, which include readings from the first five books of the bible (the Torah) and writings of the Prophets (Haftarah). There are 54 portions read on the weekly Sabbath and we encourage you to read them throughout the week. We also included a portion from the Apostolic writings (New Testament). The purpose of studying the weekly portions is to renew our minds with the Father's word. We also suggest reading a chapter of Proverbs each day. In our Newsletter, "Feasts of the Lord" you will find a list of additional readings for the Feast and Sabbath days.



"The secret things belong to the Lord our God, but those things which are revealed belong to us and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of this law."
Deuteronomy 29:29

Title

B'reisheet (In the Beginning)
Noach (Rest)
Lekh Lekha (Get self out)
Vayera (He appeared)
Chayei Sarah (Sarah's life)
Toldot (Offspring, life story)
Vayetze (He went out)
Vayishlach (He sent)
Vayeshev (He cont. living)
Miketz (at the end)
Vayigash (He approached)
Vayechi (He lived)
Shemot (Names)
Va'era (I appeared)
Bo (Go)
Beshalach (After he had let go)
Yitro (Jethro)
Mishpatim (Rulings)
Terumah (Contribution)
Tetzavch (You are to order)
Kit Tisa (When you take)
Vayakhel (He assembled)
Pekudei (Accounts)
Vayikra (He called)
Tzav (Give an order)
Shemini (Eighth)
Tazria (She conceives)
Metzora (Person afflicted disease)
Acharei Mot (After death)
Kedoshim (Holy people)
Emor (Speak)
Behar (On the Mount)
Bechukotai (By my regulations)
Bamidbar (In the desert)
Nasso (Take - elevate)
Beha'alotcha (When you set up)
Shelach (Send on your behalf)
Korach (Korah)
Chukat (Regulation)
Balak (King Balak)
Pinchas (Phinehas)
Matot (Tribes)
Masei (Stages)
Devarim (Words)
Va'etchanan (I pleaded)
Eikev (Because)
Re'eh (See)
Shoftim (Judges)
Ki Tetze (When you go out)
Ki Tavo (When you come)
Nitzavim (Standing)
Vayelekh (He went)
Ha'azinu (Hear)
V'zot HaBerachah (That is the Blessing)

Torah

Genesis 1:1-6:8
Genesis 6:9-11:32
Genesis 12:1-17:27
Genesis 18:1-22:24
Genesis 23:1-25:18
Genesis 25:19-28:9
Genesis 28:10-32:3
Genesis 32:4-36:43
Genesis 37:1-40:23
Genesis 41:1-44:17
Genesis 44:18-47:27
Genesis 47:28-50:26
Exodus 1:1-6:1
Exodus 6:2-9:35
Exodus 10:1-13:16
Exodus 13:17-17:16
Exodus 18:1-20:26
Exodus 21:1-24:18
Exodus 25:1-27:19
Exodus 27:20-30:10
Exodus 30:11-34:35
Exodus 35:1-38:20
Exodus 38:21-40:38
Leviticus 1:1-5:26
Leviticus 6:1-8:36
Leviticus 9:1-11:47
Leviticus 12:1-13:59
Leviticus 14:1-15:33
Leviticus 16:1-18:30
Leviticus 19:1-20:27
Leviticus 21:1-24:33
Leviticus 25:1-26:34
Leviticus 26:3-27:34
Numbers 1:1-4:20
Numbers 4:21-7:89
Numbers 8:1-12:16
Numbers 13:1-15:41
Numbers 16:1-18:32
Numbers 19:1-22:1
Numbers 22:2-25:9
Numbers 25:10-30:1
Numbers 30:2-32:42
Numbers 33:1-36:13
Deuteronomy 1:1-3:22
Deuteronomy 3:23-7:11
Deuteronomy 7:12-11:25
Deuteronomy 11:26-16:17
Deuteronomy 16:18-21:9
Deuteronomy 21:10-25:19
Deuteronomy 26:1-29:9
Deuteronomy 29:30-30:20
Deuteronomy 31:1-30
Deuteronomy 32:1-52
Deuteronomy 33-34

Prophets

Isaiah 42:5-43:10
Isaiah 54:1-55:5
Isaiah 40:27-41:16
2 Kings 4:1-37
1 Kings 1:1-31
Malachi 1:1-2:7
Hosea 12:12-14:10
Hosea 11:7-12:12
Amos 2:6-3:8
1 Kings 3:15-4:1
Ezekiel 37:15-28
1 Kings 2:1-12
Isaiah 27:6-28:14; 29:22-23
Ezekiel 28:25-29:21
Jeremiah 46:13-28
Judges 4:4-5:31
Isaiah 6:1-7:6; 9:5-6
Jeremiah 34:8-22, 33:25-26
1 Kings 5:26-6:13
Ezekiel 43:10-27
1 Kings 18:1-39
1 Kings 7:13-26, 40-50
1 Kings 7:51-8:21
Isaiah 43:21-44:23
Jeremiah 7:21-8:3; 9:22-24
2 Samuel 6:1-7:17
2 Kings 4:42-5:19
2 Kings 7:3-20
Ezekiel 22:1-19
Amos 9:7-15, Ezekiel 20:2-20
Ezekiel 44:15-31
Jeremiah 32:6-27
Jeremiah 16:19-17:14
Hosea 2:1-2:22
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The Torah/bible readings begin with B'reisheet (Genesis 1:1-6:8). Read the Torah, Haftarah and Apostolic passages each week and apply YHWH's word into your life!