

Bible Book Description Cards

On the following pages are “Bible Book Description Cards” printed three different ways.

- A list containing the names of the books with their descriptions, on pages 2–8, leaders may use as an answer sheet.
- Cards containing the names of the books with their descriptions, on pages 9–25.
- Cards containing only Bible book descriptions, on pages 26–42.

You may choose the pages you wish to print or print all three.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Law

GENESIS—is about the beginning of things, including how God created the world and everything in it, the great flood, the Tower of Babel, and the beginnings of the nation of Israel. Moses wrote this book.

EXODUS—also written by Moses, tells about the departure or exodus of the people of Israel from Egypt. Exodus also describes their wandering in the wilderness and how God gave His law to the people of Israel.

LEVITICUS—is a continuation of the history told in the Book of Exodus. Moses wrote this book that contains the ceremonial and religious law. The Israelite tribe of Levi had the job of making sure the people followed that law.

NUMBERS—tells of the census or numbering of the people of Israel and the history of their journey after leaving Egypt. Moses wrote this book.

DEUTERONOMY—was written mostly by Moses and consists of a second account of the giving of the Law. The book ends with Moses' death.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Old Testament History

JOSHUA—tells how the Israelites entered the land God promised them and how God helped them become the new owners of the land.

JUDGES—explains about the different leaders God gave the Israelites after Joshua died and what those leaders did.

RUTH—contains the story of God's care for Naomi and her daughter-in-law Ruth. The book also tells how Ruth met and married Boaz and had a son named Obed.

1 SAMUEL—is named for the prophet Samuel. Tells about Samuel, Saul, and the early life of King David.

2 SAMUEL—is named for the prophet Samuel. Tells about David after he became king of Israel.

1 KINGS—continues the history of Israel. Tells about Solomon, other kings of Israel, Elijah, Ahab and Jezebel.

2 KINGS—tells about the kings who led Israel before the exile. Contains stories about Elisha.

1 CHRONICLES—first of two books that records the royal and religious history of Israel. Contains some of the same events as Samuel and Kings.

2 CHRONICLES—second of two books that records the royal and religious history of Israel. Contains some of the same events as Samuel and Kings.

EZRA—picks up the history of the Jews beginning with the return from the exile and goes over a period of about 80 years, telling of the rebuilding of the Jerusalem temple and how the Jews decided to obey God, again.

NEHEMIAH—continues the history of the Jews after their return from exile and tells how God used Nehemiah to rebuild Jerusalem's city wall.

ESTHER—tells how Esther became the beautiful Hebrew queen of King Ahasuerus and how she prevented Haman from carrying out his plan to slaughter the Jews.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Poetry

JOB—is the story of a man named Job, whom God tested. The book explores questions concerning the sovereignty of God and the problem of suffering.

PSALMS—is a collection of one hundred fifty “songs” written by different authors over a long period of time. King David wrote many of the Psalms. Every form of sorrow, joy, repentance, ambition, prayer, or hope is found in this book.

PROVERBS—contains godly wisdom, most of which was recorded by King Solomon. The book calls people to live in ways that please God, gives practical advice, and makes wise observations.

ECCLESIASTES—is another book of wisdom written by Solomon. The title means “the teacher” or “the preacher” and tells of the meaninglessness of life apart from God.

SONG OF SOLOMON (SONGS)—is a remarkable love poem that King Solomon wrote. Its title means “the ultimate song.”

Major Prophets

ISAIAH—like the other books by prophets, takes its name from its author. The book includes prophecy about the coming of the Messiah.

JEREMIAH—calls the people of Judah to turn away from their idol worship and other sins.

LAMENTATIONS—is a lament, or a song of mourning, over the sins of Judah. Jeremiah wrote this book.

EZEKIEL—was the prophet to the Jewish exiles in Babylon. He spoke of God’s judgment on Israel and other nations, but also predicted the future blessings of God and salvation of His people.

DANIEL—was a Jew in exile in Babylon who was blessed by God for his faithfulness. The book also speaks of the power of God over people of all nations. Half of the book is history and half is prophecy.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Minor Prophets

HOSEA—expresses God's love for His sinful people, Israel.

JOEL—wrote to the people of Judah, calling the people to repent and warning them about God's judgment. He foretold the coming of the Holy Spirit on all believers.

AMOS—called on the people of Israel to stop worshiping idols and to quit being mean to the poor.

OBADIAH—teaches that God will punish those who trouble His people.

JONAH—tells the story of the prophet who did not want to tell Israel's enemies about God's love. He was caught in a violent storm at sea, swallowed by a great fish, and rescued by God.

MICAH—warns the people of Israel and Judah of coming judgment and offers pardon for those who repent. The prophet also foretold Jesus' birth in Bethlehem.

NAHUM—speaks of God's judgment of Nineveh in order to offer comfort to Judah.

HABAKKUK—speaks of God's power over the nations.

ZEPHANIAH—foretells the day of wrath and the reward of the good.

HAGGAI—calls those who returned to Jerusalem from exile to complete the rebuilding of the temple.

ZECHARIAH—contains many references to the coming of the Messiah. This gave hope to the Jews who had returned to Jerusalem from exile.

MALACHI—was the last book written in the Old Testament. The book contains prophecies about the Messiah and calls the Jews in Jerusalem to turn from their sins and renew their relationship with God.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Gospels

MATTHEW—was originally written for the Jews and shows Jesus as the Messiah and King, in whom were fulfilled Old Testament prophecies.

MARK—was written for the Gentiles, especially the Romans. This Gospel presents Jesus as the Son of Man.

LUKE—was written for the Greeks, Luke, who seems to have been a physician of Gentile birth and a friend to Paul, wrote this book. He wrote about Jesus' humanity and His death on the cross.

JOHN—emphasizes that Jesus is the Son of God and that by believing in Him people can have eternal life.

New Testament History

ACTS—the only New Testament book of History, tells what the apostles did during the time after Jesus' crucifixion, resurrection, and return to heaven. Luke wrote this book and reported the coming of the Holy Spirit and the spread of the church under Peter's and Paul's leadership.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

Paul's Letters

ROMANS—was written to Christians in Rome and is about living in ways that please God because of faith in Him.

1 CORINTHIANS—was written to the Christians at Corinth in Greece. Paul wrote about sin in the church at Corinth and stressed church unity.

2 CORINTHIANS—was written to the Christians at Corinth in Greece. Paul defended his own authority and spoke against the false teachers in Corinth.

GALATIANS—was written to the Christians in the province of Galatia, in Asia Minor. The primary theme is the freedom of the gospel as opposed to the bondage of the law.

EPHESIANS—was written to teach Christians that they have been saved by grace and should live like God wants them to live so that they can stand against the ways of Satan.

PHILIPPIANS—written to the church in Philippi, thanked the believers for their kindnesses toward Paul and explained true joy in Christ.

COLOSSIANS—encouraged the church in Colossae to obey Jesus' teachings and warned the people to stay away from teachings that are not true.

1 THESSALONIANS—addressed the church in Thessalonica in Greece. Paul praised the church's faithfulness and helped them understand more about Christ's return.

2 THESSALONIANS—addressed the church in Thessalonica in Greece. Paul told about events that will happen before Jesus' return and stressed patience.

1 TIMOTHY—is a letter of encouragement and wisdom that Paul wrote to his young helper Timothy. Paul wrote about church leadership.

2 TIMOTHY—is a letter of encouragement and wisdom that Paul wrote to his young helper Timothy. Paul gave final instructions and encouragement to Timothy.

TITUS—was a young church leader on the island of Crete. In this letter, Paul instructed and encouraged Titus.

PHILEMON—was written to a person of that name in Colossae. Paul encouraged Philemon to forgive his runaway slave Onesimus and treat him as a brother in Christ.

Names of Bible Books with their Descriptions

General Letters

HEBREWS—explains why Jesus came to earth to be the Savior of the world and encouraged Jewish Christians by helping them understand how Jesus fulfilled their law.

JAMES—was written by Jesus' brother and tells that true faith is shown in right behavior.

1 PETER—was written by the Apostle Peter. He encouraged Christians to be patient under persecution.

2 PETER—was written by the Apostle Peter. He encouraged Christians to be holy and to be careful about false teachers.

1 JOHN—was written by the same man who wrote the Gospel of John. He reminded Christians of God's love, encouraged them to love one another, and warned them about false teaching.

2 JOHN—was written by the same man who wrote the Gospel of John. He has messages about love and truth and also warned about false teaching.

3 JOHN—was written by the same man who wrote the Gospel of John. He thanked a man named Gaius for his kindness toward missionaries.

JUDE—written by Jesus' and James' brother, encouraged all Christians to stand firm in the faith.

Prophecy

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