

# 260 NEW DAYS IN THE TESTAMENT

NT260: A BIBLE READING PLAN FOR  
TAKING SIGNIFICANT STEPS OF FAITH



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# A Pastoral Letter from the Elders of New Beginnings

Dear Church Family,

As we enter this next season of our Seek1 Journey, our hearts are filled with gratitude for the way God is shaping us into a people who desire one thing above all else: to seek the Lord first in every part of our lives. Seek1 is not simply an initiative or a campaign; it is a call to reorder our affections around the supremacy of Jesus and to pursue Him with renewed devotion, focus, and joy. Because of that, we believe there is no greater step we can take together as a church than to anchor ourselves deeply in God's Word.

This year, we are inviting every adult, student, and child in our church family to join us in reading through the New Testament using the NT260 Bible Reading Plan. This is not merely an effort to complete a reading schedule, it is an intentional act of spiritual formation. As we immerse ourselves in Scripture, our hope is that our hearts will be strengthened, our minds renewed, and our lives shaped more fully into the likeness of Jesus.

The Seek1 Journey calls us to seek the Lord first, and Scripture is one of the primary ways God reveals Himself to His people. When we open His Word, we open our lives to His voice, His correction, His encouragement, His wisdom, and His promises. We believe that a church grounded in Scripture becomes a church marked by spiritual depth, unity, and mission. Our prayer is that this shared journey in the Word will unite our homes, strengthen our faith, and cultivate a hunger for God that transforms the way we live, worship, and serve.

As you walk through these readings, know that you are not walking alone. Your Elders are praying for you, cheering for you, and walking this very same path with you. May the Lord use His Word to lead us, shape us, and empower us as we continue to pursue making Jesus the one thing that drives everything in our lives.

With deep love and confidence in God's work among us,  
The New Beginnings Elders

# The H.E.A.R. Method

H.E.A.R. stands for Highlight, Explain, Apply, and Respond. This method helps us slow down, pay attention, and let God's Word shape how we live. All you need to be successful is a Bible, a pen, a highlighter, and a journal.



This video gives a more in-depth look at how H.E.A.R. works and why we use this method at NB. Scan the QR code to watch.



We are praying that as you open His Word, you will know and experience God in a fresh and personal way.

In the words of Jesus, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me."

# H.E.A.R. Explained

HIGHLIGHT

Begin by praying. Ask the Holy Spirit to give you wisdom and discernment as you read. Ask Him to guide your thoughts and show you the truth He wants you to see. His presence matters, so invite Him to lead you before you start.

Open your Bible and read the passage for the day. Highlight anything that feels important, moving, or interesting. The question behind this step is simple: *Holy Spirit, what word do You have for me today?*

**Your Highlight section should record:**

- The passage of Scripture
- The book, chapter, and verses that stood out

Once the Holy Spirit brings those verses forward, ask yourself, “What is God saying?”

EXPLAIN

Context matters. We want to stay grounded in truth, not in our own assumptions. The Bible is true, but our perspectives can drift. Good questions help us read with clarity instead of bias. A study Bible can be useful here.

**In your Explain section, you might answer:**

- Was this written to believers or non-believers?
- How does it connect to the verses before or after it?
- Why was this verse included?
- What does it show about God?
- What does it show about people?

Now comes the most important part: moving from explanation to application. This is where transformation happens. If we read Scripture only to collect information, we miss its purpose. We want to hear God in a way that changes us.

**To help with application, use the S.P.E.C.K. prompts.**

They answer the question, “So what? What does this have to do with me?”

**S** – Is there a **sin** to confess?

**P** – Is there a **promise** to claim?

**E** – Is there an **example** to follow or avoid?

**C** – Is there a **command** to obey?

**K** – Is there **knowledge** about God to take in?

Your Application should usually be longer than your Explanation. Avoid writing about “them” or “you.” Application is about your life. Use “I,” “me,” and “my.”

**In the Response section, ask, “Now what?”**

Write out your next step. Be specific. Describe how the passage is shaping your thoughts, actions, or attitude. You can respond with a prayer, a commitment, or a clear call to action based on what God taught you.

Remember, God does not expect you to respond in your own strength. Real change comes through His Spirit working in you. God wants relationship, not performance. What a privilege it is to hear from Him.

## SAMPLE H.E.A.R. JOURNAL

**PASSAGE:** PHILIPPIANS 4

**DATE:** JANUARY 10, 2022

**H(HIGHLIGHT)-** PHILIPPIANS 4:13

**E(EXPLAIN)-**

PAUL WAS TELLING THE CHURCH AT

PHILIPPI THAT HE HAS DISCOVERED THE SECRET

OF CONTENTMENT. NO MATTER THE SITUATION

IN PAUL'S LIFE, HE REALIZED THAT CHRIST WAS

ALL HE NEEDED, AND CHRIST WAS THE ONE WHO

STRENGTHENED HIM TO PERSEVERE THROUGH

DIFFICULT TIMES.

THIS VERSE IS SAYING THAT ANYTHING OF VALUE IS

ACCOMPLISHED BY CHRIST. HE STRENGTHENS US AND

IS WORTHY OF OUR TRUST IN TIMES OF NEED.

**A(APPLY)-**

I HAVE BEEN SELF-RELIANT WHEN IT COMES

TO WORK OR RELATIONSHIP CHALLENGES,

RATHER THAN TRUSTING IN GOD. GOD WILL  
STRENGTHEN HIS CHILDREN. I NEED TO HAVE  
THE FAITH THAT PAUL DOES IN THIS VERSE. HE  
BELIEVES THAT GOD WILL EQUIP HIM FOR WHATEVER  
HIS CALLING.

GOD IS THE SOURCE OF POWER BY WHICH I CAN  
FOLLOW CHRIST. I NEED TO WALK IN OBEDIENCE AND  
DEPENDENCY ON CHRIST.

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**R (RESPOND) -**

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LORD JESUS, PLEASE HELP ME AS  
I STRIVE TO BE CONTENT IN YOU. THROUGH YOUR  
STRENGTH, I CAN MAKE IT THROUGH ANY SITUATION  
I FACE.

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# About NT260

## CHRONOLOGICAL READING PLAN

Many Bible studies follow a traditional format where you begin reading at the beginnings of a section and move to the next in the written order of the books.

NT260 is a chronological study of the Bible, meaning you will move through the text in the historical order of when the books were written rather than in the order they appear in your Bible.

This format helps readers to make connections and creates a more cohesive narrative. Additionally, chronological plans can provide clearer context to improve understanding since multiple viewpoints of the same event are read in succession rather than reading one full book with events spanning a length of time and then going back to the beginning a few books later.

## BOOK OVERVIEW RESOURCE

To use NT260, follow along with the reading plan lined out in the next few pages. Before you begin a new book, flip to the book overview and watch the corresponding Bible Project video by scanning the QR code at the top of the page, then read the recap.

*\* In addition to the theological research done by New Beginnings pastors and leadership, AI was used as a supporting tool to create the summaries of each book.*

# Reading Plan

Before beginning a new book, be sure to refer to its summary page.

## Week 1

- Luke 1 \*flip to pg 16
- Luke 2
- Luke 3
- Luke 4
- Luke 5

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:1-2

## Week 2

- Luke 6
- Luke 7
- Luke 8
- Luke 9
- Luke 10

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:3-4

## Week 3

- Luke 11
- Luke 12
- Luke 13
- Luke 14
- Luke 15

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:5-6

## Week 4

- Luke 16
- Luke 17
- Luke 18
- Luke 19
- Luke 20

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:7-8

## Week 5

- Luke 21
- Luke 22
- Luke 23
- Luke 24
- Acts 1 \*flip to pg 18

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:9-10

## Week 6

- Acts 2
- Acts 3
- Acts 4
- Acts 5
- Acts 6

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:11-12

## Week 7

- Acts 7
- Acts 8
- Acts 9
- Acts 10
- Acts 11

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:13-14

## Week 8

- Acts 12
- Acts 13
- Acts 14
- James 1 \*flip to pg 33
- James 2

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:15-16

## Week 9

- James 3
- James 4
- James 5
- Acts 15 \*flip to pg 18
- Acts 16

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:17-18

## Week 10

- Galatians 1 \*flip to pg 22
- Galatians 2
- Galatians 3
- Galatians 4
- Galatians 5

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:19-20

## Week 11

- Galatians 6
- Acts 17 \*flip to pg 18
- Acts 18
- 1 Thes. 1 \*flip to pg 26
- 1 Thes. 2

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:21-22

## Week 12

- 1 Thes. 3
- 1 Thes. 4
- 1 Thes. 5
- 2 Thes. 1 \*flip to pg 27
- 2 Thes. 2

### Memorize:

Matthew 5:23-24

**Week 13**

- 2 Thes. 3
- Acts 19 \*flip to pg 18
- 1 Cor. 1 \*flip to pg 20
- 1 Cor. 2
- 1 Cor. 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:25-26

**Week 14**

- 1 Cor. 4
- 1 Cor. 5
- 1 Cor. 6
- 1 Cor. 7
- 1 Cor. 8

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:27-28

**Week 15**

- 1 Cor. 9
- 1 Cor. 10
- 1 Cor. 11
- 1 Cor. 12
- 1 Cor. 13

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:29-30

**Week 16**

- 1 Cor. 14
- 1 Cor. 15
- 1 Cor. 16
- 2 Cor. 1 \*flip to pg 21
- 2 Cor. 2

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:31-32

**Week 17**

- 2 Cor. 3
- 2 Cor. 4
- 2 Cor. 5
- 2 Cor. 6
- 2 Cor. 7

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:33-35

**Week 18**

- 2 Cor. 8
- 2 Cor. 9
- 2 Cor. 10
- 2 Cor. 11
- 2 Cor. 12

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:36-37

**Week 19**

- 2 Cor. 13
- Mark 1 \*flip to pg 15
- Mark 2
- Mark 3
- Mark 4

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:38-39

**Week 20**

- Mark 5
- Mark 6
- Mark 7
- Mark 8
- Mark 9

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:40-42

**Week 21**

- Mark 10
- Mark 11
- Mark 12
- Mark 13
- Mark 14

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:43-44

**Week 22**

- Mark 15
- Mark 16
- Romans 1 \*flip to pg 19
- Romans 2
- Romans 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:45-46

**Week 23**

- Romans 4
- Romans 5
- Romans 6
- Romans 7
- Romans 8

**Memorize:**

Matthew 5:47-48

**Week 24**

- Romans 9
- Romans 10
- Romans 11
- Romans 12
- Romans 13

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:1-2

**Week 25**

- Romans 14
- Romans 15
- Romans 16
- Acts 20 \*flip to pg 18
- Acts 21

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:3-4

**Week 26**

- Acts 22
- Acts 23
- Acts 24
- Acts 25
- Acts 26

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:5-6

**Week 27**

- Acts 27
- Acts 28
- Colossians 1 \*flip to pg 25
- Colossians 2
- Colossians 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:7-8

**Week 28**

- Colossians 4
- Ephesians 1 \*flip to pg 23
- Ephesians 2
- Ephesians 3
- Ephesians 4

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:9-11

**Week 29**

- Ephesians 5
- Ephesians 6
- Philippians 1 \*flip to pg 24
- Philippians 2
- Philippians 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:12-13

**Week 30**

- Philippians 4
- Philemon \*flip to pg 31
- Hebrews 1 \*flip to pg 32
- Hebrews 2
- Hebrews 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:14-15

**Week 31**

- Hebrews 4
- Hebrews 5
- Hebrews 6
- Hebrews 7
- Hebrews 8

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:16-18

**Week 32**

- Hebrews 9
- Hebrews 10
- Hebrews 11
- Hebrews 12
- Hebrews 13

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:10-21

**Week 33**

- 1 Timothy 1 \*flip to pg 28
- 1 Timothy 2
- 1 Timothy 3
- 1 Timothy 4
- 1 Timothy 5

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:22-24

**Week 34**

- 1 Timothy 6
- 2 Timothy 1 \*flip to pg 29
- 2 Timothy 2
- 2 Timothy 3
- 2 Timothy 4

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:25-26

**Week 35**

- Titus 1 \*flip to pg 30
- Titus 2
- Titus 3
- 1 Peter 1 \*flip to pg 34
- 1 Peter 2

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:27-28

**Week 36**

- 1 Peter 3
- 1 Peter 4
- 1 Peter 5
- 2 Peter 1 \*flip to pg 35
- 2 Peter 2

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:29-30

**Week 37**

- 2 Peter 3
- John 1 \*flip to pg 17
- John 2
- John 3
- John 4

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:31-32

**Week 38**

- John 5
- John 6
- John 7
- John 8
- John 9

**Memorize:**

Matthew 6:33-34

**Week 39**

- John 10
- John 11
- John 12
- John 13
- John 14

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:1-2

**Week 40**

- John 15
- John 16
- John 17
- John 18
- John 19

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:3-4

**Week 41**

- John 20
- John 21
- 1 John 1 \*flip to pg 36
- 1 John 2
- 1 John 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:5-6

**Week 42**

- 1 John 4
- 1 John 5
- 2 John \*flip to pg 37
- 3 John \*flip to pg 38
- Jude \*flip to pg 39

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:7-8

**Week 43**

- Revelation 1 \*flip to pg 40
- Revelation 2
- Revelation 3
- Revelation 4
- Revelation 5

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:9-10

**Week 44**

- Revelation 6
- Revelation 7
- Revelation 8
- Revelation 9
- Revelation 10

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:11-12

**Week 45**

- Revelation 11
- Revelation 12
- Revelation 13
- Revelation 14
- Revelation 15

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:13-14

**Week 46**

- Revelation 16
- Revelation 17
- Revelation 18
- Revelation 19
- Revelation 20

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:15-16

**Week 47**

- Revelation 21
- Revelation 22
- Matthew 1 \*flip to pg 14
- Matthew 2
- Matthew 3

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:17-18

**Week 48**

- Matthew 4
- Matthew 5
- Matthew 6
- Matthew 7
- Matthew 8

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:19-20

**Week 49**

- Matthew 9
- Matthew 10
- Matthew 11
- Matthew 12
- Matthew 13

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:21-23

**Week 50**

- Matthew 14
- Matthew 15
- Matthew 16
- Matthew 17
- Matthew 18

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:24-25

**Week 51**

- Matthew 19
- Matthew 20
- Matthew 21
- Matthew 22
- Matthew 23

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:26-27

**Week 52**

- Matthew 24
- Matthew 25
- Matthew 26
- Matthew 27
- Matthew 28

**Memorize:**

Matthew 7:28-29

BUT SEEK FIRST THE  
KINGDOM OF GOD AND  
HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS  
AND ALL THESE THINGS  
WILL BE ADDED TO  
YOU. **MATTHEW 6:33**

# Matthew

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Gospel of Matthew was written by Matthew the tax collector, one of Jesus' twelve apostles, around A.D. 60–65. Scholars suggest Matthew wrote primarily for a Jewish audience to show that Jesus was and is the promised Messiah and rightful King that was promised in the Old Testament. Matthew highlights how Jesus fulfills prophecy, teaches with divine authority, and ushers in God's Kingdom. His message centers on calling people to follow Jesus in discipleship, righteousness, and obedience. Matthew utilized multiple genres, including historical narrative, hymns, poetry, and wisdom to establish Jesus as Emmanuel—God with us—who saves His people from their sins.

**One-sentence summary:** Matthew shows that Jesus is the promised King who fulfills Scripture and invites people into His Kingdom.

# Mark

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Gospel of Mark, written around A.D. 65–70 by John Mark, a companion of Peter, presents a fast-moving account of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus. Mark writes to a primarily Gentile Christians audience, especially in Rome, who were experiencing persecution. This Gospel emphasizes Jesus as the suffering Son of God whose authority over demons, sickness, and nature reveals His divine power. Mark highlights the urgency of discipleship, calling readers to follow Jesus in full surrender, even when it leads to suffering. Its primary message is that Jesus' death and resurrection bring salvation and demonstrate God's Kingdom breaking into the world.

**One-sentence summary:** Mark shows that Jesus is the powerful, suffering Messiah whose sacrifice provides a means of salvation to all who have faith in Christ.

# Luke

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Gospel of Luke was written by Luke the physician, a close companion of the Apostle Paul, around A.D. 60–62. Luke wrote for Theophilus and a broader Gentile audience, emphasizing accuracy, historical detail, and the universal reach of the Gospel. Luke presents Jesus as the Son of Man who entered human history to bring salvation to all people, Jews and Gentiles alike. The book highlights Jesus' compassion for the poor, women, outsiders, and sinners, showing God's heart for the marginalized. Luke also gives more insight into the prayer life of Jesus and the Holy Spirit's power at work in Him. Through eyewitness accounts, Luke teaches that Jesus came to seek and save the lost.

**One-sentence summary:** Luke shows that Jesus is the Savior of all people who brings God's mercy to the world.

# John

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Gospel of John, written by the Apostle John (the son of Zebedee) around A.D. 85–95, presents Jesus as the eternal Son of God. John aimed to strengthen faith and encourage belief in his audience, which was primarily Jewish and Gentile Christians familiar with Jesus. John emphasizes Jesus' divine identity and His unique relationship with the Father without compromising His humanity, reiterating that belief in Him brings eternal life. This Gospel includes seven key “I Am” statements such as, “I am the bread of life,” “I am the light of the world,” and “I am the way, the truth, and the life.” This reveals Jesus’ divine role and sustaining presence. Its primary message is that faith in Jesus grants eternal life and reveals God’s glory.

**One-sentence summary:** John shows that Jesus is the eternal Word of God, offering salvation to all who believe.

# Acts

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Acts, written by Luke around A.D. 63–70, provides a historical account of the early church and the spread of the Gospel after Jesus' resurrection and ascension. Luke, a physician and author of the Gospel of Luke, wrote to Theophilus to give an accurate record of God's work through the Church as a follow-up to the Gospel of Luke. Acts emphasizes the empowering presence of the Holy Spirit and highlights prayer as central to the life and mission of the early church. Believers continually sought God's guidance, strength, and boldness through prayer as they faced challenges and shared the Gospel. Its primary message is that the risen Jesus, through the Spirit and prayer, empowers His followers to spread His Kingdom. While some have called the book "the Acts of the Apostles," a more accurate description might be "the Acts of the Holy Spirit."

**One-sentence summary:** Acts shows how the Spirit-filled church, sustained by prayer, advances God's Kingdom from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth.

# Romans

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Romans, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 57, is a theological letter to Christians in Rome, both Jewish and Gentile believers. Paul's purpose was to explain the righteousness of God revealed through faith in Jesus Christ and to unify the diverse church. Romans systematically presents key themes such as sin, salvation, grace, faith, justification, sanctification, and God's plan for Israel and the nations. Paul emphasizes that salvation is a gift from God, received through faith, not works, and that believers are called to live transformed lives empowered by the Spirit. Its primary message is that God's righteousness is revealed in Christ, offering salvation to all who believe.

**One-sentence summary:** Romans teaches that salvation comes by God's grace through faith in Jesus Christ, bringing righteousness and new life to all believers.

# 1 Corinthians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The First Letter to the Corinthians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 53–54, was addressed to the church in Corinth, a diverse and culturally complex city in Greece. Paul wrote to correct divisions, immorality, and misunderstandings about worship, spiritual gifts, and resurrection. Using practical teaching and pastoral guidance, he emphasized unity, love, and holiness as marks of a faithful community. Key themes include the centrality of Christ, the power of the Spirit, proper use of spiritual gifts, ethical living, and the hope of resurrection. Its primary message is that the church should reflect God's wisdom and love in its life and relationships.

**One-sentence summary:** 1 Corinthians teaches that God calls His people to live in unity, love, and holiness, empowered by the Spirit, while anticipating Christ's return.

# 2 Corinthians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Second Letter to the Corinthians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 55–56, is addressed to the church in Corinth, a community he had previously founded. Paul wrote to defend his apostolic authority, encourage reconciliation, and strengthen believers facing trials and opposition. The letter highlights God's comfort in suffering, the ministry of reconciliation and generosity, and the transformative power of God's grace. Paul contrasts human weakness with divine strength, showing that God's power is made perfect in our weakness. Its primary message is that God sustains His people through hardships and equips them for faithful ministry.

**One-sentence summary:** 2 Corinthians teaches that God's grace and power sustain His people in weakness, encouraging trust, generosity, and faithful ministry.

# Galatians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Galatians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 48–49, was addressed to the churches in Galatia (modern-day central Turkey) to address a crisis in their faith. Some teachers were insisting that Gentile believers must follow the Jewish law, especially circumcision, to be fully accepted by God. Paul's message is clear: salvation comes by grace through faith in Jesus Christ alone, not by works of the law. He emphasizes that believers are called to live in the freedom of the Spirit, producing love, joy, and righteousness in their lives. Christ's work alone saves and sets believers free.

**One-sentence summary:** Galatians teaches that faith in Jesus, not adherence to the law, brings salvation and spiritual freedom.

# Ephesians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Ephesians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 60–62 during his imprisonment in Rome, is addressed to the church in Ephesus and likely circulated to other churches in the region. Paul emphasizes the spiritual blessings believers have in Christ, the unity of Jews and Gentiles in the church, and the call to live worthy of this calling. Key themes include God's grace, redemption, reconciliation, the work of the Holy Spirit, and the armor of God for spiritual warfare. Its primary message is that believers are chosen and empowered by the Spirit to live in unity and holiness as Christ's body.

**One-sentence summary:** Ephesians teaches that God's grace unites all believers in Christ and equips them to live faithfully in His Kingdom.

# Philippians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Philippians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 61–62 during his imprisonment in Rome, is addressed to the church in Philippi, a Roman colony in Macedonia. Paul wrote to express his deep gratitude for their partnership in the Gospel, to encourage joy and unity, and to exhort them to live humbly and faithfully in Christ. Key themes include joy in all circumstances, humility modeled by Christ, perseverance in faith, and the transformative power of God's grace. Its primary message is that believers can rejoice and live faithfully because of their relationship with Christ.

**One-sentence summary:** Philippians teaches that joy, unity, and Christlike humility sustain believers in all circumstances through the power of Jesus Christ.

# Colossians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Colossians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 60–62 during his imprisonment in Rome, is addressed to the church in Colossae, a largely Gentile community in Asia Minor. Paul wrote to correct false teachings that threatened to diminish Christ's supremacy and to encourage believers to live in the fullness of their identity in Him. Key themes include the preeminence of Christ, the believer's union with Him, ethical living, and the power of God to transform daily life. Its primary message is that Jesus Christ is supreme over all creation and empowers believers to live faithfully.

**One-sentence summary:** Colossians teaches that Christ is supreme over all things, and faith in Him transforms every aspect of life.

# 1 Thessalonians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The First Letter to the Thessalonians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 50–51, is addressed to the church in Thessalonica, a Gentile city in Macedonia. Paul wrote to encourage the believers, affirm their faith, and provide guidance about holy living and the return of Christ. Key themes include encouragement in persecution, the hope of Christ's second coming, ethical conduct, and perseverance in faith. Paul emphasizes that believers are called to live lives pleasing to God while awaiting the Lord. Its primary message is that faith in Jesus brings hope, joy, and encouragement, even in trials.

**One-sentence summary:** 1 Thessalonians teaches that believers can live faithfully and with hope as they anticipate Christ's return.

# 2 Thessalonians

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Second Letter to the Thessalonians, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 51–52, is addressed to the church in Thessalonica. Paul wrote to correct misunderstandings about the timing of Christ's return, to encourage believers facing persecution, and to call them to steadfastness and responsible living. Key themes include the certainty of Christ's second coming, perseverance under trials, the importance of work and personal responsibility, and God's justice. Paul reassures the church that God will ultimately judge evil and vindicate the faithful. Its primary message is that believers can endure trials with hope and diligence while awaiting Christ's return.

**One-sentence summary:** 2 Thessalonians teaches that God's people should live faithfully, work diligently, and remain steadfast, trusting in Christ's coming and God's justice.

# 1 Timothy

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The First Letter to Timothy, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 63–65, is addressed to Timothy, a young pastor in Ephesus. Paul wrote to give guidance on church leadership, sound teaching, and proper conduct within the Christian community. Key themes include maintaining faithful doctrine, appointing qualified leaders, combating false teaching, caring for various groups within the church, and living a life worthy of the Gospel. Paul emphasizes the importance of godliness, prayer, and orderly worship as central to a healthy church. Its primary message is that God's people should preserve the truth of the Gospel and model Christlike living in every aspect of church life.

**One-sentence summary:** 1 Timothy teaches that faithful leadership, sound doctrine, and godly living are essential for a healthy, Spirit-led church.

# 2 Timothy

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Second Letter to Timothy, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 66–67 during his final imprisonment in Rome, is addressed to Timothy, his close companion and young pastor in Ephesus. Paul wrote to encourage Timothy to remain faithful amid persecution, to continue teaching sound doctrine, and to persevere in ministry despite challenges. Key themes include endurance in suffering, boldness in proclaiming the Gospel, reliance on Scripture, and the importance of passing on the faith to the next generation. Paul emphasizes that God's power equips believers to serve faithfully. Its primary message is that faithful service and steadfastness in Christ are vital, even in the face of hardship.

**One-sentence summary:** 2 Timothy teaches that believers should endure, faithfully teach, and persevere in ministry, relying on God's strength and Scripture.

# Titus

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Letter to Titus, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 63–65, is addressed to Titus, a trusted companion and church leader on the island of Crete. Paul wrote to guide him in organizing churches, appointing qualified Elders, and promoting sound teaching among believers. Key themes include the importance of good works, the role of church leaders, the power of God's grace, and living in a way that reflects the Gospel. Paul emphasizes that faith must be lived out in love, obedience, and ethical conduct. Its primary message is that God's people are called to live holy, fruitful lives that demonstrate His grace to others.

**One-sentence summary:** Titus teaches that believers should combine sound doctrine with godly living, reflecting God's grace in every aspect of life.

# Philemon

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Letter to Philemon, written by the Apostle Paul around A.D. 60–62 during his imprisonment in Rome, is addressed to Philemon, a Christian leader in Colossae. Paul wrote to appeal for forgiveness and reconciliation for Onesimus, a runaway slave who had become a believer. Key themes include Christian love, forgiveness, reconciliation, and the transforming power of the Gospel in relationships. Paul models gentle persuasion, urging Philemon to welcome Onesimus not as a slave but as a beloved brother in Christ. Its primary message is that the Gospel changes how believers relate to one another, breaking down social barriers and fostering unity.

**One-sentence summary:** Philemon teaches that Christ transforms relationships, calling believers to forgive, reconcile, and treat one another as family in Him.

# Hebrews

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Hebrews, traditionally attributed to Paul or another early Christian leader around A.D. 60–70, is addressed to Jewish Christians who were familiar with the Old Testament. The author wrote to encourage them to remain faithful to Christ and not return to Judaism under pressure or persecution. Key themes include the supremacy of Christ as the ultimate high priest, the fulfillment of God's promises, faith, perseverance, and the new covenant. Hebrews emphasizes that Jesus' sacrifice is perfect and once for all, offering believers direct access to God. Its primary message is that Christ is greater than anything in the old covenant and provides salvation to all who believe.

**One-sentence summary:** Hebrews teaches that Jesus is the supreme high priest whose sacrifice secures salvation and calls believers to persevere in faith.

# James

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of James, written by James the brother of Jesus around A.D. 45–50, is addressed to Jewish Christians scattered through the Roman Empire. James' desire was to encourage believers to live out their faith practically, emphasizing that true faith produces good works. Key themes include perseverance under trials, the need for wisdom, controlling the tongue, caring for the poor, and living a life of integrity. James stresses that faith and action are inseparable, calling Christians to live like Christ in everyday life. The primary message is that genuine faith is displayed through righteous living and loving each other.

**One-sentence summary:** James teaches that real faith transforms behavior, producing a life of good works that honors God.

# 1 Peter

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The First Letter of Peter, written by the Apostle Peter around A.D. 60–64, is addressed to believers scattered across Asia Minor who were facing extreme persecution and suffering. Peter encourages them to remain steadfast in faith, to live holy lives, and to hope in God’s promises despite trials. Key themes include suffering for Christ, holy living, submission to authority, the example of Christ’s endurance, and the hope of eternal life. Peter emphasizes that God’s grace sustains His people and that their witness in suffering reveals His glory. Its primary message is that Christians can endure trials with faith and hope, living as God’s chosen people.

**One-sentence summary:** 1 Peter teaches that believers should live holy, hopeful lives, enduring persecution faithfully while trusting in God’s grace.

# 2 Peter

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Second Letter of Peter, written by the Apostle Peter around A.D. 65–68, is addressed to believers in Asia Minor. Peter wrote to warn against false teachers, to remind Christians of the certainty of Christ's return, and to encourage growth in faith and godliness. Key themes include vigilance against deception, the importance of Scripture, moral and spiritual growth, and the hope of Christ's coming judgment. Peter emphasizes that God's promises are sure, even if delayed, and calls believers to live holy, obedient lives while waiting for the Lord. Its primary message is that Christians must remain faithful, discerning, and morally upright in anticipation of Christ's return.

**One-sentence summary:** 2 Peter teaches that believers should grow in holiness, resist false teaching, and live faithfully as they await Christ's coming.

# 1 John

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The First Letter of John, written by the Apostle John around A.D. 85–95, is addressed to early Christian communities facing false teachings (probably those of the Gnostics) about Jesus' identity and the nature of God. John wrote to affirm believers' faith, encourage love, and provide assurance of salvation. Key themes include God's love, the divinity of Jesus, obedience, the reality of sin, and the call to love one another. John emphasizes that faith is demonstrated through righteous living and relational love, showing that God dwells in those who follow Him. Its primary message is that believers can have confidence in eternal life through faith in Jesus.

**One-sentence summary:** 1 John teaches that faith in Jesus, expressed in love and obedience, assures believers of eternal life.

# 2 John

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Second Letter of John, written by the Apostle John around A.D. 85–95, is addressed to a chosen “elect” lady and her children, likely a local church or Christian household. John wrote to encourage love, truth, and faithful obedience while warning against false teachers who denied Christ’s incarnation. Key themes include walking in truth, loving one another, obedience to God’s commands, and avoiding those who lead others astray. John emphasizes that abiding in God’s love requires both belief in Jesus and faithful living. Its primary message is that Christians must uphold the truth of the Gospel while demonstrating love and discernment.

**One-sentence summary:** 2 John teaches that believers should walk in truth and love, rejecting false teaching and remaining faithful to Christ.

# 3 John

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Third Letter of John, written by the Apostle John around A.D. 85–95, is addressed to Gaius, a faithful Christian leader. John wrote to encourage hospitality toward traveling Christian workers and to warn against the divisive behavior of Diotrephes, who was rejecting authority and refusing to welcome fellow believers. Key themes include faithfulness, love in action, support for ministry, and discernment in dealing with those who oppose God's work. John emphasizes the importance of living faithfully and supporting the spread of the Gospel. Its primary message is that believers should show practical love and uphold truth in the church.

**One-sentence summary:** 3 John teaches that Christians should faithfully support God's work, show love in action, and resist those who oppose the Gospel.

# Jude

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Letter of Jude, written by Jude (the half-brother of Jesus) around A.D. 65–80, is addressed to early Christians facing false teachers who were corrupting the faith. Jude wrote to warn believers about these intruders, urging them to defend the truth of the Gospel and remain steadfast in God's grace. Key themes include contending for the faith, God's judgment on the ungodly, encouragement in perseverance, and the call to live holy lives. Jude emphasizes that believers must recognize false teachings, remain faithful, and rely on God's power to resist corruption. Its primary message is that Christians should protect the Gospel, live faithfully, and trust in God's judgment.

**One-sentence summary:** Jude teaches that believers must contend for the faith, resist false teachers, and live holy lives under God's protection.

# Revelation

Before you begin, take a moment to watch the corresponding video recap.



The Book of Revelation, written by the Apostle John around A.D. 95–96 on the island of Patmos, is addressed to seven churches in Asia Minor and, by extension, to all believers. John wrote to encourage Christians facing persecution, assuring them of God's ultimate victory over evil. Key themes include the sovereignty of God, the triumph of Christ, the reality of spiritual warfare, judgment, and the hope of a new heaven and new earth. Revelation uses vivid imagery, visions, and symbolism to reveal God's plan for history and the coming Kingdom. Its primary message is that Jesus Christ will return to establish justice, defeat evil, and bring eternal reward to His faithful followers.

**One-sentence summary:** Revelation teaches that Christ will triumph over evil, bringing ultimate justice, renewal, and eternal life for His people.





NEW BEGINNINGS