

The 66 Books of the Bible

Categorized and sectioned for easier memorization, with short summations.

Note: all theological classifications herein are given by men as teaching aids, as are summations and commentary. It is by the wholly inspired Scriptures (2Tim. 3:16) that all are to be tested by. To GOD be the glory.

(See [here](#) for [printing](#), and [here](#) for home page. Underlined words are links)

THE OLD TESTAMENT <i>(The "Preparation")</i>		THE NEW TESTAMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TORAH • Historical Books • Wisdom Books • The Prophets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gospels <i>(The "Presentation")</i> • The Book of Acts <i>(The "Propagation")</i> • Letters and Epistles <i>(The "Explanation")</i> • Revelation <i>(The "Consummation")</i> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>For the Apocrypha see here</i></p>	
Section and Titles	Principle themes and persons (mostly from Halley's Bible Handbook).	Section + Titles	Principle themes and souls. For more I would recommend the free E-Sword Bible program (see commentaries).
THE TORAH	5 Books: Creation, Giving of the Law, + Journeys.	Gospels	4 Books. The story of Christ from four aspects.
1. Genesis	The Book of Beginnings: Creation to beginning of the Hebrew Nation (Israel; Noah, Abraham, Joseph).	1. Matthew	1. Matthew — Jesus, the Promised Jewish Messiah, of the seed of David. Emphasis upon Jesus fulfilling prophecy. See "spoken by".
2. Exodus	Deliverance of the Hebrew Nation from Egypt to Wilderness Chastisement; Giving of The Law and Covenant; Instructions for the Temple (Moses). Made be seen to correspond in part to the Book of Acts in N.T.	2. Mark	Jesus, the Son of God and perfect servant. Shortest gospel: thought to be best suited for slaves, which made up a large portion of the church (and had less free time). Common word, "straightway" (KJV), as slaves had to do things immediately.
3. Leviticus	Laws for Israel, Ordinances for Temple Service and for Aaronic Priesthood (Moses, Aaron). Key word: = holiness (87 times).	3. Luke	Jesus, the Son of Man. More emphasis upon humanity of Christ, the perfect man, yet Son of God. Shows Jesus prayed more than other accounts. This is the first treatise, the second being Acts (Acts 1:1), penned by Luke (Lucas), apparently a Jewish proselyte, "the beloved Physician" (Col_4:14).
4. Numbers	Numbering of Israel and Journey to the Promised Land (Moses).		
5. Deuteronomy	Laws for Hebrew Nation, reiterated and expanded; Warnings of Chastisement if not obeyed (Moses + Aaron).	4. John	Jesus, the Son of God. Reveals the Deity of Christ more than other gospels. See Jn. 1:1-3; 12:34b-50; 20:28, etc., and HERE .
The Historical Books	9 books. The History of Israel from the conquest of Canaan (most of it) to the establishment of the Kingdom, it's division, and the captivity.	5. Acts	Principally the Acts of the apostles. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit and birth (as some mark it) and history of early church.
6. Joshua	Conquest of the promised land of of Canaan under Joshua, the prior inhabitant being wicked. See Yahweh Wars and the Canaanites .	Church Epistles and Letters	The gospel and salvation explained, and ecclesiastical matters dealt with, and heart expressed.
7. Judges	Death of Joshua and Backsliding of Israel and effects (various Judges; Gideon, Samson)	6. Romans	Foundational doctrines on justification, election, and application. Very important doctrinal book. Link .
8. Ruth	Story God's mercy outside Israel. Beginning of Messianic Line (Ruth, Naomi Boaz).	7. First Corinthians	Church discipline and order. Paul's patience, love, and teaching toward the immature Corinthians, with various disorders. Rapture of believers.

9. First Samuel	Birth and life of Samuel (the last judge); Israel's choice of a King and establishment of the Kingdom (Samuel, Saul, David, Jonathan, Goliath)	8. Second Corinthians	Paul's heartfelt love, exhortations, entreaty and warning to the carnal church at Corinth. The exchanged life, and power, and travails of the apostle Paul and company.
10. Second Samuel	Establishment of Davidic Kingdom centered in Jerusalem (David, Joab, Absalom).	9. Galatians	Paul's correction and exhortations to the Galatian church. Emphasis is upon salvation by grace, not by the law, contrary to "Judaizers."
11. First Kings	Reign of Solomon, the building of the Temple; The Kingdom Divided after his death into North (Israel/Ephraim) and South (Judah). (Adonijah, Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Elijah, Ahab, Asa, Jehoram, Ahaziah).	10. Ephesians	The first of the "Prison Epistles" by Paul. The richness of the grace of God in Christ. The mystery and unity of the church, with Jews and Gentiles constituting the "one new man". The believers blessed position and empowerment in Christ revealed, with commands, exhortations to live it out.
12. Second Kings	History of Divided Kingdom; Various Kings over Israel and Judah, respectively (Elisha, Athaliah, Jehoash, Jehoahaz, Joash, Hezekiah).	11. Philippians	2 nd "Prison Epistle. Letter to a stable church, exhortations to greater unity and maturity. "Press toward the mark ..."
13. First Chronicles	Death of Saul and history of the Reign of King David to his death; Preparation for the building of the Temple.	12. Colossians	3 rd Prison Epistle. Warning against gnosticism; exhortations to live out the faith. The Deity of Christ declared.
14. Second Chronicles	Reign of Solomon, his building of the Temple and his death: Israel's spiritual declension, the Kingdom Divided; History of the Southern Kingdom to the Captivity (Solomon, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, Josiah).	Beginning of 5 "T" books	
Post – captivity historical books (see also post – captivity prophets Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi)		13. First Thessalonians	Commendations and exhortations to the holy and evangelistic church at Thessalonica. The Lord's 2 nd coming foretold and described.
15. Ezra	Temple rebuilt in Jerusalem by a Remnant and dedicated; Prayer and repentance	14. Second Thessalonians	More of the above. Faith and Patience in Persecutions.
16. Nehemiah	Rebuilding of the Walls of Jerusalem and est. of civil authority; Perseverance over Persecution by Sanballat, and Tobiah and company. Wise Leadership. Repentance, Revival according to the Truth and discipline.	15. First Timothy	Paul's instructions to young pastor Timothy, and to all who would follow. Give attendance to doctrine...
		16. Second Timothy	More instructions + exhortations to young pastor Timothy, Paul's "dearly beloved son." Be a good soldier, endure all things. Rebuke, reprove, exhort...
		17. Titus	Paul's instructions to pastor Titus, over the churches of Crete. Ordain elders. Similar to 1Timothy.
17. Esther	Fasting and Prayer, Deliverance from extermination (Virtuous Vashti, Enduring Esther, Moral Mordecai).	18. Philemon	Paul's intercession for a converted runaway slave, Onesimus., Entreats/requires Philemon to receive Onesimus back as a brother, even as Paul himself.
The Wisdom Books	5 Books. Trials, Heart Experience, Observation and Discernment, Folly, and Love (cf. Rm. 5:1-5) .	19. Hebrews	After Romans, the 2nd important doctrinal book. Christ, His Deity + our great high priest, the new and superior Covenant declared. Key word, "better".
18. Job	Story of affliction and deliverance of just Job, and God's compassion. The Problem of Suffering, and need of Patience.	20. James	The Proverbs of the New Testament. Faith without works is not saving faith; Exhortations to repentance, prayer and humility, etc.

19. Psalms	Hymn (150) Book of Israel.	"P+J" books.	
20. Proverbs	The God - given Wisdom of Solomon.	21. 1 Peter	Exhortations to a persecuted church.
21. Ecclesiastes	Solomon's folly: The vanity of material wealth, and reasoning of the natural man.	22. 2 Peter	Prediction of apostasy, and description of the Day of the Lord to come. Exhortations to holiness.
22. Song of Solomon	The Glory of Wedded love - between a Man and a Women (not man with man).	23. 1 John	Heart and Works of True Christian Faith delineated. LOVE.
The Prophetic Books: The Major Prophets.	5 Books. Prophesying to the Northern or Southern Kingdoms, sometimes to both or to heathen nations, they also warn all mankind of the blessings lost + ruin gained by transgressing the just laws of God, + call all to repentance.	24. 2 John	Caution against false teachers.
		25. 3 John	Helping Christian laborers.
		26. Jude	Warnings and examples of False Teachers/Prophets and their end, and of Imminent Apostasy.
23. Isaiah	Prophet to Judah. The "Gospel according to Isaiah;" The reproof of the Jews for idolatry and empty ritualism. Forecasts of Judgments, as well as the Foretelling of the Messiah, the Suffering Servant. Key chapter: 53. Future restoration of Israel to faith and redemption.	27. Revelation	<i>The "Consummation"</i> The Ultimate Triumph of Christ, and the redemption of His elect. Exaltation of God and the Lamb. Armageddon, submission and judgment of the wicked. Rest and Reward of the righteous Redeemed, to the glory of God.
24. Jeremiah	The "Weeping Prophet" warning Judah The last effort to save Jerusalem before going into captivity.	<p align="center">"Sacred Contents" (Writer unknown, to men)</p> <p>"The Bible contains the mind of God, the state of man, the way of salvation, the doom of sinners, and the happiness of believers.</p> <p>Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are unchangeable.</p> <p>Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy.</p> <p>It contains light to direct you, food to support you, and comfort to cheer you.</p> <p>It is the traveler's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword, and the Christian's charter.</p> <p>Here Paradise is restored, Heaven opened, and the gates of hell disclosed.</p> <p>Christ is its grand subject, our good the design, and God's glory its end.</p> <p>It should fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet.</p> <p>Read it slowly, frequently, and prayerfully.</p> <p>It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory, and a river of pleasure.</p> <p>It is given you in life, will be opened at the judgment, and will be remembered forever.</p> <p>It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the greatest labor, and will condemn all who trifle with its sacred contents."</p>	
25. Lamentations	A poetic dirge over the loss of Jerusalem + the Temple.		
26. Ezekiel	Declaring the sins of "the whole house of Israel," as well as future restoration and rebuilt Temple. "They shall know that I am the LORD."		
27. Daniel	The prophet at Babylon, foretelling the course of Gentile world-rule to its judgment, and establishment of of the Messianic kingdom.		
The "Minor" Prophets	12 Books. Not minor in spiritual stature, but in the size of their books		
28. Hosea	A prophet of the N. Kingdom. The apostasy of Israel likened to the adulterous wife of a faithful husband.		
29. Joel	A prophet of Judah, Prediction of the Holy Spirit age and the coming of the Day of the LORD.		
30. Amos	A prophet of Judah to the N. Kingdom. Ultimate, universal reign of Messiah.		
31. Obadiah	Doom of Edom, Israel's enemy of old.		
28. Hosea	A prophet of the N. Kingdom.		

	The apostasy of Israel likened to the adulterous wife of a faithful husband.
32. Jonah	Call of God to Jonah to call Nineveh to repent; Jonah's rebellion, and Nineveh's obedience; God's mercy.
33. Micah	A prophet in Judah. The soon fall of Israel and Judah, and future birth of the Messiah in Bethlehem.
34. Nahum	The destruction of Nineveh.
35. Habakkuk	In Judah. The holiness of God, coming judgment though it tarries. "The just shall live by faith."
36. Zephaniah	Of Judah. The coming Day of the Lord upon Judah, other nations, and the coming of a "pure language."
37. Haggai	Rebuke, reproofs, and exhortation regarding the rebuilding the temple.
38. Zechariah	Judgments and Messianic Prophecies.
39. Malachi	Last O.T. message to a disobedient people. The coming of the Day of the Lord.

Old Testament memory list by color:
Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy;
Joshua, Judges, Ruth;
1st +2nd Samuel, 1st + 2nd Kings, 1st +2nd Chronicles;
Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther;
Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Songs of Solomon;
Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel;
Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah;
Jonah, Micah, Nahum Habakkuk;
Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

SUMMARY OF KING JAMES BIBLE STATISTICS:

Total **Books** in the King James Bible = **66**
Total **Chapters** in the King James Bible = **1,189**
Total **verses** in the King James Bible = **31,102**
Total **words** in the 31,102 verses = **788,258** (not including the Hebrew Alphabet in Psalm 119 or the superscriptions listed in some of the Psalms)
Total **Books** in the **Old Testament** = **39**
Total **Chapters** in the **Old Testament** = **929**
Total **verses** in the **Old Testament** = **23,145**
Total **Books** in the **New Testament** = **27**
Total **Chapters** in the **New Testament** = **260**
Total **verses** in the **New Testament** = **7,957**
Middle Book in the King James Bible = **There are 2 – Micah & Nahum**
Longest Book in the King James Bible = **Psalms**
Shortest Book in the King James Bible = **2 John (verses) & 3 John (words)**
Middle Chapter in the King James Bible = **Psalm 117**
Longest Chapter in the King James Bible = **Psalm 119**
Shortest Chapter in the King James Bible = **Psalm 117**
Middle verse in the King James Bible = **There are 2 – Psalm 103:1 & Psalm 103:2**
Longest verse in the King James Bible = **Esther 8:9**
Shortest verse in the King James Bible = **John 11:35**

Statistics from ¹ <http://www.biblebelievers.com/believers-org/kjv-stats.htm>

New Testament memory list by color: **Matthew, Mark, Luke, John; Acts, Romans, 1st and 2nd Corinthians; Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians; 1st and 2nd Thessalonians, 1st and 2nd Timothy, Titus; Philemon, Hebrews, James; 1st and 2nd Peter, 1st and 2nd and 3rd John, Jude, Revelation**

The Apocrypha

The Apocrypha (extra books which Roman Catholicism later officially included) are not included in the Protestant (and most popular) canon of inspired Scripture, as they held to be of an inferior quality. The best evidence shows they were not included in the Jewish Canon of Jesus day (which internal evidence alone shows existed), nether did He quote from them (in the gospels) nor does the rest of the New Testament (though doing so does not itself validate a source: see Jude 1:14, Acts 17:28). Although some apocryphal books were occasionally quoted in early church writings, the apocrypha was not accepted in such early lists as that of Melito (AD 170, and minus Esther) and the Muratorian Canon. The preeminent 3rd century scholar Jerome rejected the Apocrypha, as they did not have the sanction of Jewish antiquity, and were not received by all, and did not work toward "confirmation of the doctrine of the Church". The ancient 1st century Jewish historian Josephus absented the Apocrypha in his list, reflecting the Jewish canon at the time of Jesus. Anastasius of Antioch in the 4th century, John of Damascus in the 8th century, and Nicephorus, patriarch of Constantinople in the 9th century also rejected the apocrypha, as did others, in part or in whole. Some, such as Origen in the 2nd century, and St. Hilary of Poitiers and Rufinus, formally rejected the apocrypha, but used them or parts thereof in practice.

Different canons were sanctioned by the Council in Trullo (Quinisext Council) in 692 and the seventh Ecumenical Council (787) and disagreement existed within Roman Catholicism even in Luther's time, with Roman Catholic Cardinal Cajetan stating,

"Here we close our commentaries on the historical books of the Old Testament. For the rest (that is, Judith, Tobit, and the books of Maccabees) are counted by St. Jerome out of the canonical books, and are placed amongst the apocrypha, along with Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus, as is plain from the Protogus Galeatus. Nor be thou disturbed, like a raw scholar, if thou shouldest find anywhere, either in the sacred councils or the sacred doctors, these books reckoned as canonical. For the words as well of councils as of doctors are to be reduced to the correction of Jerome." Cardinal Cajetan, "Commentary on all the Authentic Historical Books of the Old Testament," Bruce

Metzger, An Introduction to the Apocrypha (New York: Oxford, 1957), p. 180.)

The Polyglot Bible (1514) of Cardinal Ximenes separated the Apocrypha from the canon of the Old Testament and soon received papal sanction.

An infallibly defined (as to the Roman church presumes to decree) canon was not provided until 1546, by a majority vote of 24 to 15, which was in reaction to the Reformation. Renowned scholar, B.F. Westcott, commented regarding this decree of Trent:

“This fatal decree, in which the Council...gave a new aspect to the whole question of, the Canon, was ratified by fifty-three prelates, among whom there was not one German, not one scholar distinguished for historical learning, not one who was fitted by special study for the examination of a subject in which the truth could only be determined by the voice of antiquity. How completely the decision was opposed to the spirit and letter of the original judgments of the Greek and Latin Churches, how far in the doctrinal equalization of the disputed and acknowledged books of the Old Testament it was at variance with the traditional opinion of the West, how absolutely unprecedented was the conversion of an ecclesiastical usage into an article of belief, will be seen from the evidence which has already been adduced.” (B.F. Westcott, A General Survey of the History of the Canon of the New Testament (London: Macmillan, 1889), p. 478.)

Ecclesiastical decrees themselves are not what formulates Scripture, much less can ecclesiastics decree that their decrees are infallible, but as with true believers, wholly inspired writing are known by their fruits, and which the born-again church recognizes and confirms, as they that are spiritual. (1Cor. 2:15) The apocryphal books lack the power of the 66 inspired books which over time most consistently made discerning saints (1 Cor. 2:15) “best seller list,” while the apocryphal books remain relatively obscure to this day. Moreover, certain apocryphal writings contain (and thus can promote) serious doctrinal error (such as praying for dead idolaters: 2 Maccabees 12:39-45).

For more on why such books are not included in the canon of inspired Scripture, see

<http://www.christiantruth.com/apocryphaintroduction.html>

http://www.christiancourier.com/articles/read/the_apocrypha_inspired_of_god,

<http://www.xenos.org/essays/canon.htm>

<http://www.apuritansmind.com/Apologetics/ApocryphaArticle1.htm>

(Such sites have many good articles, but as with all links, such references do not imply that I agree with everything that may be presented).

The Roman Catholic Apocrypha

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1 Esdras (Vulgate 3 Esdras) * 2 Esdras (Vulgate 4 Esdras) * Tobit * Judith * Additions to Esther (Vulgate Esther 10:4-16:24) * Wisdom * Ecclesiasticus (also known as Sirach) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Baruch and the Epistle of Jeremy (all part of Vulgate Baruch) * Song of the Three Children (Vulgate Daniel 3:24-90) * Story of Susanna (Vulgate Daniel 13) * The Idol Bel and the Dragon (Vulgate Daniel 14) * Prayer of Manasses * 1 Maccabees * 2 Maccabees
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As indicated above, here is the way i memorize the names of the 66 books of the Bible:

OLD TESTAMENT

Section: TORAH (The Law)	Section: Historical			Section: Wisdom	Section: Prophetic: Major Prophets	Section: Prophetic; Minor Prophets		
Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy	Joshua Judges Ruth	1 st and 2 nd Samuel 1 st + 2 nd Kings 1 st + 2 nd Chronicles	Ezra Nehe-miah Esther	Job Psalms Proverbs Eccl-esiastes Songs of Solomon	Isaiah Jeremiah Lament-ations Ezekiel Daniel	Hosea Joel Amos Obad-iah	Jonah Micah Nahum Habak-kuk	Zeph-aniah Haggai Zecha-riah Malachi

NEW TESTAMENT

Section: Gospels	Sections: Acts (history) then Church Epistles		Church Epistles continued, and letters + Revelation			
Matthew Mark Luke John	Acts Romans 1 st + 2 nd Corinth-ians	Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians	1 st + 2 nd Thess-alonians 1 st + 2 nd Timothy Titus	Philemon Hebrews James	1 st and 2 nd Peter 1 st and 2 nd and 3 rd John Jude	Revelation

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O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good; for His mercy for ever” (Ps. 107:1)