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In the field of universal literature it is known as the Bible (a word that comes from the Greek voice, which can be translated directly as books) in compiling several ancient religious texts, inherent in both Jewish and Christian religions, and which, although written by different authors, these doctrines assume that the author of each of the books that make up is God, by divine inspiration. On the BibleDescribed as the holy book of two of the most important religions and with the largest number of adpes in the world, the Bible has been of great importance for centuries, not in vain it turns out to be the first book printed in the Gutenberg print press, as well as the most printed in the history of the world's publication. Also, these religious texts that make up the Bible also make up the most translated text in the world, existing in more than two thousand different languages. As for the antiquity of his texts, some specialized sources point out that older books, belonging to the Old Testament – part of the Bible shared by Jews and Christians, although Jews prefer to call it Tanaj – date back at least a thousand years, belonging to the Book of Judges. As regards the order in which the Bible is presented, the specialists point out that this was the decision of the Catholic Church, which in 382, during the Synod of Rome, which took place in the pontificate of St. Dámasus I, ordered in his opinion the constituent texts, was subsequently confirmed in the councils that happened. When presenting a summary of the Bible, it can be extensive enough to address the content of each of the texts that build this sacred book for the Christian religion. However, a good way to address this task may be to first address the content of each part that make up the Christian Bible, so that we can revise what are the texts inherent in each Testament, as you can see below:The Old Testament According to what emphasizes specialized sources, the Old Testament consists of the series of sacred texts , written before the birth of Jesus Christ, regarded by Christians as the Messiah about whom prophecies speak. This part of the Bible is also accepted by the Jews. This part of the Bible has 46 books – in the Catholic version – or 39 – in its Protestant order. They also generally follow in their organization the sequence represented by the Greek Bible. The books that make up this would be the following: The Five Books of Pentateuch: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.The Historical Books: The Book of Joshua, The Book of Judges, The Book of Ruth, The Book of Samuel, Samuel's Second Book, The First Book of Kings, The Second Book of Kings, I Chronicles, II Chronicles, the Book of Ezra, the Book of Nehemiah, the Book of Tobias, the Book of Judith, the Book of Esther, I Maccabees, II Maccabees, Sapiential Books: The Book of Job, the Book of Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Book of Wisdom, Book of Ecclesiasticalness.Prophetic Books: which can also be divided among older prophets (Book of Isaiah, Book of Jeremiah, Book of Lamentations, Book of Baruc, Book of Ezekiel, Book of Daniel) and minor prophets (Book of Osseas, Book of Joel, Book of Amens, Book of Obadiah, The Book of Jonah, the Book of Miqueas, the Book of Nahum, the Book of Habakkuk, the Book of Sophoniah, the Book of Ageo, the Book of Zaharia and the Book of Malachi). The New TestamentFor its turn, this group corresponds to the period after the first coming of Christ, the Christian Messiah, which is why they are only read and cherished by the believers of this religion. Thus, for example, the Jews, not believing that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, reject or do not believe in the information presented in the texts of this Testament, in which they realize it was the coming of Jesus Christ to the earth, as well as in the events that took place later, concerning the formation of the Christian Church. As for the 27 books that make up the New Testament are the following: The Four Gospels: the Gospel of Matthew, the Gospel of Mark, the Gospel of Luke, and the Gospel of Luke.A Book of Acts of the Apostles.Books of Epistles: a first part, composed of six apostolic epistles, and subsequently thirteen Pauline epistles. An Apocalypse, classified as a prophetic book. Photo: pixabay.com Biblical Summary The pensante.com (January 21, 2018). Bible summary. Bogota: E-Culture Group. Taken Below is a summary of the content of each of the Bible books. Becoming more than opportune to remember that because the content is as short as possible, it fails to provide an overview of each book or what each of them is concerned, it is advisable a Bible study to deepen knowledge. The genesis of the Old Testament: This book, which shows it was in the beginning, is an account of God's creation, God's relationship with man, and God's promise to Abraham and his descendants. Exodus: The name Exodus means exit. This book says God freed the Israelites from a life full of hardship and slavery in Egypt. God made a covenant with them and gave them their laws to order and rule their lives. Leviticus: The name of the book is derived from the name of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The book records all laws and regulations about rituals and The Israelis roamed the desert for forty years before enduring Canaan, the land of promise. The name of the book is derived from the censuses promoted at that time in the desert. Moses gave three farewell speeches shortly before he died. In them he reviewed, together with the people, all god's laws for the Israelites. The name of the book expresses this recap or second law. Josue was the leader of Israel's armies in victory over their enemies, the Canaanites. The book ends by describing the division of the land between the twelve tribes of Israel.Judges: The Israelites did not constantly listen to God and fell into the hands of the oppressors. God has set up judges to free them from oppression. Ruth's love and dedication to her mother-in-law, Noemi, is at the heart of this book. I Samuel: Samuel was the leader of Israel during the period between the judges and Saul, the first king. When Saul's leadership failed, Samuel anointed David as king.II Samuel: Under the kingdom of David, the nation was strong and unified. However, after David's sins, adultery and murder, both the nation and the king's family suffered greatly. I Kings: This book begins with Solomon's reign in Israel. After his death, the kingdom was divided as a result of the civil war between North and South, which led to the emergence of two nations: Israel in the North and Judas in the Southern Kings.II: Israel was conquered by the Assyrians in 721a.C. Judas for Babylon in 586 a.C. These events were seen as judgment southands on people for disobedience to the laws of God.I Chronicles: This book begins with the genealogies of Adam to David and then recounts the incidents of the reign of David.II Chronicles: This book covers the same period of II Kings, but with an emphasis on Judas, the southern kingdom, and its rulers. After being held captive in Babylon for several decades, God's people returned to Jerusalem. One of his leaders was Ezra. This book contains Ezra's warning to the people to follow and honor God's Law.Nehemiah: After the temple, the wall of Jerusalem was also rebuilt. Nehemiam was the one who led this adventure. He also collaborated with Ezra to restore the religious fervour of the people. Esr: This book tells the story of a queen from Persia, who denounced a plot to destroy her compatriots. With that, he prevented everyone from being wiped out. Job: The question Why do the innocent suffer? is addressed in this biblical story. Psalms: These 150 prayers were used by Jews to express their relationship with God. They cover the whole field of human emotions, from joy to hatred, to despair. Proverbs: This is a book of maximum wisdom and ethical and common sense teachings about living a just life. Ecclesiastes: In search of happiness and meaning of life, this writer, known as a philosopher or preacher, asks questions that are still present in contemporary society. Songs: This poem describes the joy and ecstasy of love. Symbolically it was applied to God's love for Israel and Christ's love for the Church.Isaiah: The Prophet Isaiah brought the message of God's judgment to nations, to a future king, like David, and he promised an era of peace and tranquility. Jeremiah: Long before the destruction of Judah by Babylon, Jeremiah foretold The Righteous Judgment of God. Although his message is largely destructive, Jeremiah also spoke of the new covenant with God.Lamentations: As Jeremiah warned, Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians. This book records five regrets for the fallen city. Ezekiel's message was given to the captive Jews of Babylon. Ezekiel used stories and parables to talk about the judgment, hope, and restoration of Israel.Daniel: Daniel remained faithful to God, facing many pressures as a prisoner in Babylon. This book includes the prophetic visions of Daniel.Osas: Osseas uses his conjugal experience, in which he dedicated himself to his wife, even if she was unfaithful, to illustrate Israel's adultery against God and to show God's faithful love for his people never changes. After a plague of stresses, Joel urged the people to repent. Amos: In a time of good and quiet, this prophet of Judah preached to the rich rulers of Israel in the judgment of God; they insisted on thinking of the poor and oppressed, before thinking about their own satisfaction. Obadiah: Obadiah prophesied the judgment on Edom, a neighboring country of Israel.Jonas: Jonas did not want to preach to the people of Ninive, who were the enemy of his own country. When he finally carried the message sent by God, his inhabitants repented. Miqueas' message to Judah was judgment rather than forgiveness, hope, and restoration. Particularly remarkable is a verse in which it summarizes what God asks of us (6:8). Nahum announced that God would destroy the people of Ninive because of their cruelty in the war. Habakkuk: This book presents a dialogue between God and Habakkuk on justice and suffering. Sofonia: This prophet announced the Day of the Lord, which brought judgment on Judas and other neighboring nations. This day, which will come, will be of destruction to many, but a small remnant, always faithful to God, will survive to bless the whole world. Haggig: After Returning from exile, Haggus reminded them to prioritize God and rebuild the temple in the first place, even before they rebuilt their homes. Zaharia: While Haggiah, Zacharias urged the people to rebuild the temple, assuring them of God's help and blessing. His visions indicated a bright future. Malachi: After the return of exile, the people again neglected their religious life. Malachi continued to inspire them again, telling them about the Lord's Day. New Testament: This gospel cites

many Old Testament texts. It was intended primarily for the public, as the Messiah promised in the Old Testament scriptures. Matthew tells the story of Jesus from birth to resurrection and places a special emphasis on the teachings of the Master. Mark: Mark wrote a short, concise and action-packed gospel. His goal was to deepen the faith and dedication of the community with which he wrote. Luke: This gospel emphasizes how salvation in Jesus is available to all. The Evangelist shows Jesus was in contact with poor people, those in need, and those who are despised by society. John: The Gospel of John, by its form, is distinguished from the other three. John organizes his message by focusing seven signs that point to Jesus as the Son of God. His literary style is reflective and full of images and figures. Acts of the Apostles: When Jesus left his disciples, the Holy Ghost came to live with them. This book was written by Luke to be a complement to his gospel. It recounts events in the history and action of the early Christian church, showing faith spread to the Mediterranean world at the time. Romans: In this important letter, Paul wrote to the Romans about life in the Spirit, which is given by faith in Christ to those who believe. The Apostle reaffirms God's goodness and declares that through Jesus Christ, God accepts and frees us from our sins. I Corinthians: This letter refers specifically to the problems faced by the Corinthian church: Divisions, immorality, problems would be the form of public worship, and confusion about spiritual gifts.II Corinthians: In this letter, Paul wrote about his relations with the church in Corinth and the effects of certain false apostles on his ministry. Galatas: This letter exposes the freedom of the person who believes in Christ with regard to the Law. Paul declares that by faith people are reconciled with God.Ephesians: The central theme of this letter is God's eternal purpose: Jesus Christ is the head of the church, which is made up of many nations and races. Philippians: The focus of this letter is the joy that the believer in Christ in all the circumstances of life. The Apostle Paul wrote it when he was incarcerated. Colossates: In this letter the Apostle Paul tells colossal Christians to renounce their superstitions and that Christ is the center of their lives. I Thessalonians: The Apostle Paul gives guidance to the Christians of Thessaloniki regarding Jesus' return to the world.II Thessalonians: As in his first letter, the Apostle Paul speaks of Jesus' coming into the world. He also tries to prepare Christians for the coming of the Lord.I Timothy: This letter serves as a guide for Timothy, a young early church leader. The Apostle Paul gives him advice on worship, service, and relationships within the church.II Timothy: This is the last letter written by the Apostle Paul. In it he launches one last challenge for his colleagues. Titus: Titus was a priest in Crete. In this letter, the Apostle Paul guides you on how to help new Christians. Philemo: Philemón is urged to forgive his fugitive slave Onésimo who fled. Filemon should accept him back as a friend in Christ.Hebrews: This letter urges new Christians to stop respecting any traditional rituals and ceremonies, because in Christ they have already been fulfilled. This letter, while I'm not sure about his writer, is also supposed to be more of a writing by Paul.Santiago: James advises Christians to live their faith in practice and, on the other hand, offers ideas on how this can be done. I Peter: This letter was written to comfort the first Christians who were persecuted by their faith.II Peter: In this letter the Apostle Peter warns Christians of false teachers and encourages them to continue loyal to God.I John: This letter explains the basic truths about Christian life, with an emphasis on the commandment to love one another.II John : This letter, addressed to the chosen lady and her children, warns Christians about false prophets. III John: Unlike his second letter, it speaks of the need to receive people who preach to Christ.Judas: Judas warns his readers about the evil influence outside the communion of Christians. Revelation: This book was written to encourage Christians who were persecuted and to affirm with confidence that God would take care of them. Using symbols and visions, the writer illustrates the triumph of good over evil and the creation of a new earth and a new sky. FacebookPinterestEmailWhatsApp FacebookPinterestEmailWhatsApp

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