



Context of the Bible Books

- Book of Genesis:
 - God command the creation
 - The man and woman are created
 - Fall of satan
 - Fall of man
 - Depravation of man, flood, Noah's Ark. (2320 BC)
 - Man loses the knowledge of his God
 - Abraham meets God
 - Men lose their relationship with God - Tower of Babel (2140 BC)
 - Story of Job (1965 BC)
 - Abraham arrives in Egypt
 - Joseph arrives in Egypt (1990 BC)

- Book of Exodus
 - Moses, departure from Egypt to the exodus (1460 BC) – The Law: taking sin into account
 - Arrival in the promised land, Canaan (1422 BC)

- 1st book of Kings / 2 Samuel / 1 Chronicles
 - Reign of David (1000 BC)

- 2nd book of the Kings
 - People in captivity (550 BC)

- Gospels
 - The grace of Christ
 - The Kingdom of God on Earth

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- Death of Christ on the cross, forgiveness of sins
- Epistles
 - Powerful lives of Christians through the Word: Jesus Christ.

Book of Genesis:

Written by Moses.

We don't know if Moses wrote the book of Genesis during his 40 years of exile in the land of Midian, or during the exodus of 40 years in the desert with the people of Israel.

This book is designed to introduce the origins of man, then the origins of the chosen people by God. It marks the beginning of things, lays the Foundations to move forward in a correct understanding.

Book of exodus:

Written by Moses.

This book tells the story of the people of Israel after the death of Joseph until the establishment of the tabernacle by Moses.

Many believe that God has chosen the Hebrew people because they were the most holy people, most turned unto God than others. With the respect that I owe to those who are part of the Hebrew people, this people had nothing more spiritual than another. When God spoke to Abraham, it was about all the peoples whom God spoke, not only of the chosen people. History shows us that the members of the people of God had nothing to envy to other peoples. They have committed mistakes as bad as other peoples; some members were sometimes just as perverted as or even worse than some other peoples. If God has chosen a people it was to be the guardian of the Law. They would be the people who were going to continue this Law for 1400 years, until the coming of the grace through Jesus Christ.

It would have been easy for Satan and his demons to sow a big confusion over this Law if all the peoples of the Earth were to be the guarantors. After a few hundred years, it would have been a total confusion, and Christ could not have come to fulfill a Law that would have distorted and perverted with the time. However, this Law has nevertheless been denatured by the Pharisees, although it has been entrusted only to a small amount of the human beings: the Hebrews.

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Then it is easy to imagine the derivatives that will be followed if God had not chosen a people aside to share to keep this Law for about 1400 years.

Book of Leviticus:

Written by Moses.

This book includes all regulations, practices according to the Law given to Moses by God. It is a book very regulatory-sounding, because it exposes Laws. The essence of a Law is to not be feelings-driven, very contrasting with the teachings of the Grace of Christ.

Book of numbers:

Written by Moses.

The name of this book comes from the Census of the people of Israel.

This book gathers all the discontent of the people, all the impatience, etc... This attitude has prevented the people from moving forward.

Book of Deuteronomy:

Written by Moses.

The people of God had just gone round and round for 40 years in the desert. The generation who had fled Egypt had disappeared. Another generation had just been born, this is why we could get the impression in this book that Moses repeats the Law given 40 years earlier. But it was necessary to "reposition" this particular given Law so that it continues in all its truth. Moses gives again the main lines of this Law before the people cross the Jordan. Moses exhorts the people to take into account the unfortunate experiences of the first generation so that they do not repeat the same mistakes.

Book of Joshua:

Written by Samuel but not officially.

The new generation is there!

This book is a succession of several people's falls in the period of the Judges. The main people are: Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson.

Book of Ruth:

As for the book of Joshua, it is possible that it has been written by Samuel, but nobody can prove it.

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This book is a great proof of the will of God for all men to be saved, that God is the God of all human beings without any exception.

The story of Ruth is for me a beautiful window on God's love for all human beings and at the same time a clarification on the fact that the Hebrew people were in no way more "holy" than other peoples. Ruth, a young Moabites, that was not part of the Hebrew people, sees her life directed by God and becomes one of the ancestors of Jesus Christ!

First book of Samuel:

The author is unknown.

In this book ends the period of Judges in Israel. Another period begins, the one of the Kings. We can follow the story of Samuel who is the last judge in Israel, then the story of Saul the first of the Kings until his deprivation, followed by the crowning of King David.

Second book of Samuel:

The author is unknown.

This book mainly tells about King David's reign, his decisions, his attitudes.

First and second book of Kings:

The author is unknown.

These two books form originally a single book. It seems that it was divided into two books later.

It says here the history of the reign of Solomon, and then the division of the people into two kingdoms: Israel and Judah.

First and second book of Chronicles:

Some believe that Ezra is the author, but there is no certainty.

These books include the history of the Kings from the book of Samuel to the books of Kings. Many passages are similar to the books of Samuel, 1 Kings and 2 Kings.

The second book of Chronicles is more focused on the Kingdom of Judah and its errors. We see in particular the story of Josiah who put God's ordinances in order (which had been totally forgotten) thanks to the book of the Law found by Hilkiah the priest, in the ruins of the temple.

Book of Ezra:

Written in part by Ezra.

This book tells the end of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. Their return to their land. Followed by the reconstruction of cities and the temple; new rules are put in place.

Book of Nehemiah:

This book was before included in the book of Ezra, both were one book. It also covers the reconstruction of the temple after the deportation, and the rules implemented in the people.

Book of Esther:

The author is unknown.

This book speaks about the Queen Esther who delivers the Jewish people doomed to be exterminated. This book shows in a clear way the protection of God on His people at this time.

Book of Job:

Some believe that Moses is the author.

Job was a contemporary of Abraham. He lived in the period of the end of the life of Abraham.

The book of Job is not access, as many believe, on the theme of suffering. It is nothing of the sort, this book speaks of scientific realities of our earth, like the weather forecast, the various phenomena of the elements, but also an open window on the person of God. And of course the main element is the battle between God and satan. Job is not as a pawn which God would use to fight against satan. Many use this book to explain a tolerance of God to allow suffering among Christians, but this theory is totally absurd. (For more details see my study the Personality of God).

Book of Psalms:

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This book is like a collection of songs with the theme of praise and prayer mainly. Several persons wrote their lyrics of songs such as: David, Asaph, Agee, Zechariah, etc...

Book of proverbs:

Written by King Salomon.

This man, King of Israel, was renowned for his wisdom. People came running from several countries to listen to him. The book of proverbs is a succession of morality, advice and truths that show how to live a righteous life of wisdom. These maxims are valuable insights.

Book of the Song of Songs:

Written by King Salomon.

This book is an oriental poem. It shows the relationship between the Church and Jesus Christ. Many passages are imaged, but it gives an idea of the intense relationship that the Church must have with Christ.

Book of the Prophet Isaiah:

Author (supposed) Isaiah.

He lived around 770 BC.

He was the prophet who gave the most words in relation to the coming of the grace on Earth by Jesus Christ.

Book of the Prophet Jeremiah:

Author (supposed) Jeremiah.

He lived around 670 BC, 100 years after Isaiah.

This book contains warnings, reminders about the right way to act with God. Jeremiah ceased not to warn, to denounce the bad behaviors and judgments that will follow in. The ***book of Lamentations*** is the continuation.

Book of the prophet Ezekiel:

Author (supposed) Ezekiel.

This book is nearly the most mysterious with the Revelation one. It brings together a range of earthly and heavenly events that are described in a very imaged way. This book is at the same time one of those who teach us the most

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about things of the spiritual realm. Ezekiel was a contemporary of Jeremiah, he lived approximately in 650 BC.

Book of the Prophet Daniel:

Written by Daniel.

Daniel lived almost his entire life in captivity. He has therefore not really known his people in freedom when they lived in the Promised Land. This book is to my opinion in two parts, the first shows Daniel as a person of great integrity towards God, he does never compromise. The second part gives prophecies related to the book of Revelation and which have not all been fulfilled to this day.

Daniel lived as deported to Babylon in 630 BC.

Book of the Prophet Hosea:

Author Hosea.

This short book encompasses for its majority, warnings against the idolatry of Israel. Hosea was a contemporary of Isaiah.

Book of the Prophet Joel:

(Assumed) author Joel.

Joel leads the people to repent of their wicked ways by showing them all the things that should be rectified, as well as the blessings that will result from it on the part of God.

Book of the prophet Amos:

(Assumed) author Amos.

Like his brothers prophets, Amos warns the people on the urgency to change their ways. All these prophets lived at the same period, when the people had moved away from God and the right way of life. We see that God sent a number of prophets so that the people would return to the practice of the precepts of the Law, as about 600 years later, Jesus was to arrive on Earth. Because there would have been a good chance that this people would forget that a Messiah was coming. If we consider the silence of about 400 years between the two covenants, the people had only about 200 years left to return to the obedience of God's Law and especially to await the Messiah.

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Book of Obadiah:

Author unknown. This book tells and reminds primarily the history of the people of Edom which denied the people of God the passage on their land. This is followed by the ruin of the Edomite people. The protection of God on His people is pictured here.

Book of Jonah:

Written by Jonas.

He lived around 760 Jesus BC.

Jonas learned from God to accept His orders. Jonas was initially a bit grumpy, but he eventually accepted, after some time in the belly of a fish, to go to Nineveh to preach the repentance. Nineveh was a huge city because it took more than two days of walking to cross it.

Book of the Prophet Micah:

Written by Micah.

Micah lived approximately in 750 BC. Micah is another prophet who through his prophecies tries to reposition the people in a good way of thinking before the coming of the Grace through Jesus Christ.

Book of the Prophet Nahum:

Author Nahum.

Nahum prophesies on the fall of the city of Nineveh. This city would receive, after warnings of Jonah, judgment for those who had not listened to the message of repentance of Jonah, and who preferred to continue their violence and their killings.

Book of the Prophet Habakkuk:

Author: Habakkuk.

He lived at the time of Babylon the great. He gave prophecies about the providence of God.

Book of the Prophet Zephaniah:

Author Zephaniah.

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Zephaniah was a prophet who lived approximately in 630 BC. The contents of his prophecy mainly concerns some judgments of God, always of course in the period of the Law. In these judgments, there was always a way out. God did not judge to punish. The Law has to be respected because it gave sin its existence, and without the existence of sin no salvation could take place.

Book of the Prophet Haggai:

Author Haggai.

Haggai was born during the captivity of the Jewish people to Babylon. He lived around 500 BC. He lived the end of this deportation. Haggai was friend with Zechariah the prophet. His prophecy concerns mainly the reconstruction of the temple, and a warning to those who were not really motivated to rebuild the temple.

If God insisted so much on reconstruction, it was because this people had to receive their Messiah, the Son of God, Jesus Christ who would revolutionize the habits of His time: He would bring eternal salvation by grace. How could this people have welcomed their Messiah if they were abandoning the Law? How could they have adhered to the grace of Christ if the temple had not been rebuilt?

It would have been obvious that during this period of more than 400 years, the Jews would have completely forgotten the Law and all that it contained, if the temple had not been rebuilt. It is easy to understand with this insight that this is not a "whim" of God, an excess of authority or complacency to make sure that the temple is absolutely rebuilt.

Book of the prophet Zechariah:

As I said in the previous book of Haggai, Zechariah was a contemporary of the prophet Haggai.

As his friend Haggai, Zechariah prophesied without any restraint, that the temple will have to be rebuilt.

Zechariah has included prophecies about the Messiah who should come. His writings are much longer than those of Haggai.

Book of the prophet Malachi:

Author unknown.

He was adult in 450 BC. He is part of the last prophets of the old Covenant. Of course there were other prophets at the time of Jesus. But I consider this period

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of the life of Jesus as a period of overlap because, although the Law was still there and in force, grace was also beginning to be active.

This last book marks the end of what is called the Old Covenant or the Old Testament, The New Testament (or covenant) marks the beginning of another period.

Gospel of Matthew:

It would appear that Matthew was at least 80 years old when he wrote the story of the life of Jesus.

This Gospel contains at least 60 references to the Old Testament that speak about prophecies about the Messiah who was to come.

Matthew in his Gospel puts a very strong emphasis on the fact that Jesus is the Messiah awaited by the Jewish people, the Son of God.

I think we can say that this Gospel that Matthew wrote was mainly addressed to the Jews of the time, so that they could recognize their Messiah.

Of course this is not because Matthew made a lot of reference to the fact that Jesus is the Son of God, the Messiah, that this Gospel is not also intended to all people.

Gospel of Mark:

Marc would have written his Gospel significantly at the same time as Matthew. This is the same Mark, called John-Mark which is found in the book of Acts of the Apostles.

Acts 12: 12 *So, when he had considered this, he came to the house of Mary, the mother of John whose surname was Mark, where many were gathered together praying.*

It is also the same Mark who separates from Paul and his team in:

Acts 13: 13 *Now when Paul and his party set sail from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia; and John, departing from them, returned to Jerusalem.*

Then a few years later, we see that Mark, who had not yet written his Gospel, reconnected with Paul in:

2 Timothy 4: 11 *Only Luke is with me. Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is useful to me for ministry.*

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This Gospel is the shortest of the four. Mark wrote this Gospel to non-Jews. It appears strongly that his purpose was to show Jesus in His acts of His everyday life. Few references are given regarding prophecies such as the one of Matthew. Marc focused on the dedication of Jesus, His commitment, His character, His human qualities, all this to show His love for others as the Son of God.

The Gospel of Mark shows a Jesus who puts others before Himself. He didn't look at fatigue, sometimes He didn't even have time to eat.

Gospel of Luke:

Luke is the author of this Gospel, but also of the book of Acts. He wrote his Gospel only a few years after that the ones of Matthew and Mark. Luke was a doctor in medicine. His Gospel as well as the book of Acts are both addressed to the same person, a certain Theophilus. Some argue the fact that this Theophilus could be the Lawyer who handled Paul's trial in Rome. This is why Luke would have been careful to write the life of Jesus as well as the purpose of His coming to Earth; but also the lifetime and the commitment of Paul in the book of Acts. This theory does not seem at all out of sense to me, because Luke was the best person to talk about Paul's life. Luke traveled with Paul, he saw, he heard, he was very well placed to talk about the commitment of Paul to proclaim the grace of Christ.

The purpose of this Gospel was to demonstrate point by point the facts that have been significant in the life of Jesus which many are supported by eyewitness accounts. Luke reveals to us some situations which are only written in his Gospel. Hence the advantage to have the four Gospels. This gives us a vision and a much more complete understanding of the life of Jesus.

The Gospel of John:

It is the one who has been written last, about 4 or 5 years after Luke.

In this Gospel we find many situations that we can't find in the other Gospels. For example, the wedding of Cana, or Jesus washing the feet of His disciples. John insists on the fact that Jesus is the Word of God. This Word incarnated in a man, Jesus Christ.

It seems that this John is the same as the John who was part of the twelve apostles, the disciple whom Jesus loved.

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We see, therefore, that having four Gospels is a very important “plus”. This gives us the view and appreciation of four different people, four different feelings, and four different goals.

These four Gospels are therefore a very valuable source to know the life of Jesus and His teaching on grace.

The book of Acts:

As we said earlier, it is our brother Luke who also wrote this book. It seems also that this book, as the Gospel of Luke gives a lot of eye details of stories about the lives of the Apostles. It is therefore not impossible that this book of Acts would have been related to the Gospel of Luke, to give to Theophilus, his Lawyer, a very clear vision of the reason for the commitment of Paul in the teaching of the grace of Christ, so that he could properly defend Paul.

This book recounts the beginnings of the Church of Christ, its establishment, the establishment of its stature. The Church was in need of foundations. We are therefore witnessing the “establishment” of the first Church of Jesus Christ.

It is also the first manifestations of the Holy Spirit on the Christians, as well as the life with the Holy Spirit. We see the practical effects of life with the Holy Spirit.

The first persecution is also recounted in this book.

This book describes also the history of the missionary journeys of Paul. Here are maps of his four trips to give us a clearer idea.

Paul's first journey. Around 45 AD.

This trip is in Acts 13: 2 → acts 14:28.

It lasted two years to cover a distance of 2400 kms.

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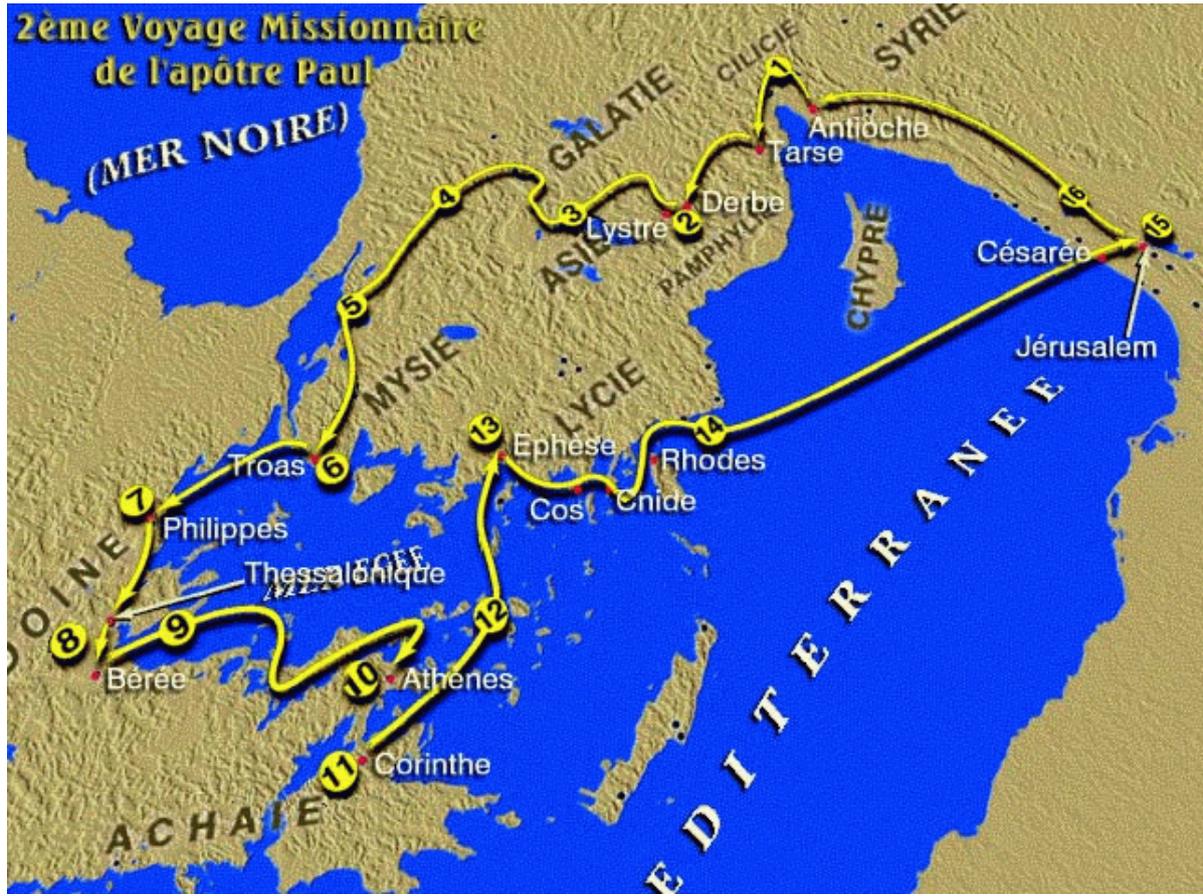


Second journey of Paul about five years after the first one.

This trip is recounted in Acts 15: 40 → Acts 18: 22.

This time Paul left for three years and covered a distance of 5500 kms.

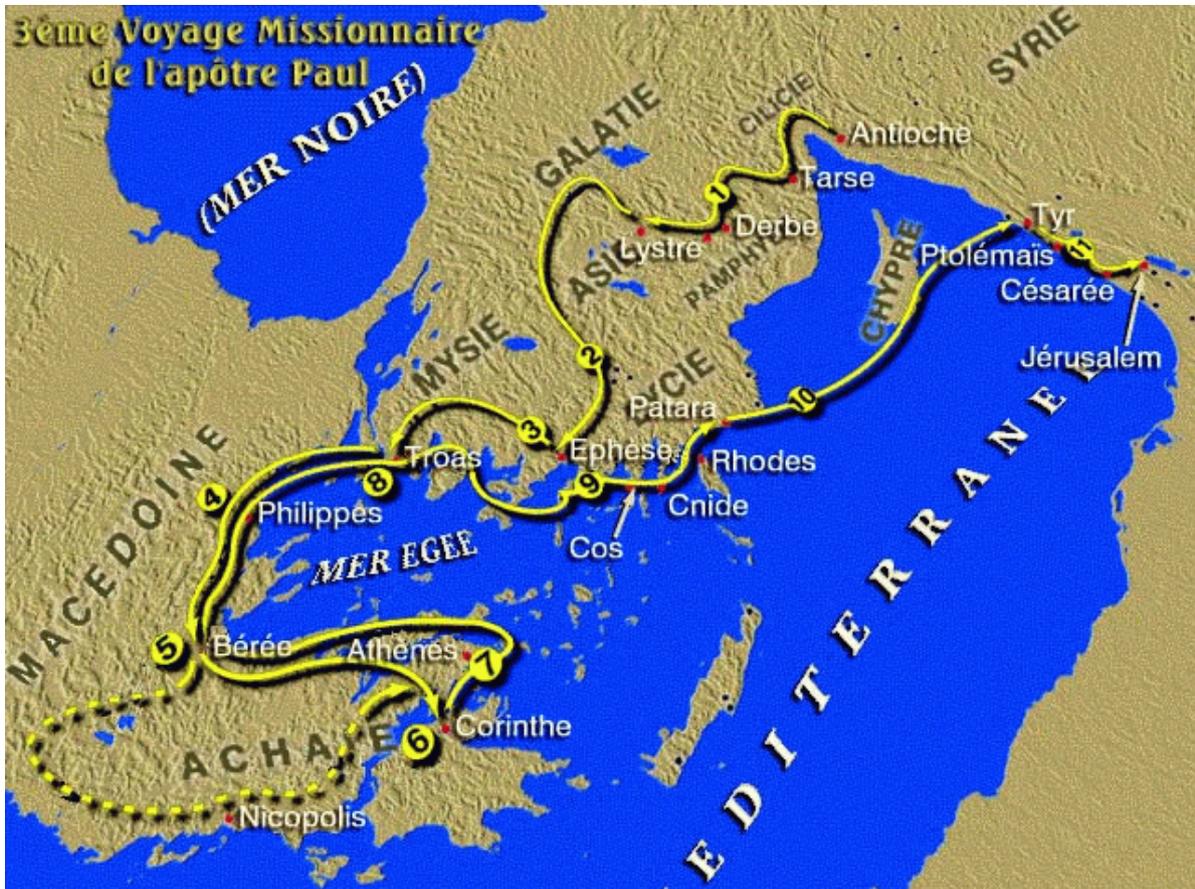
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Third journey of Paul about two years after the second one.
 The trip corresponds to Acts 18: 23 → Acts 21: 17.

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This time Paul left for four years because he would stop for several months in some places. He covered a total distance of approximately 5500 kms.



Fourth journey of Paul about a year after the third trip.

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This trip corresponds to Acts 23: 31 → Acts 28: 16.

This time Paul left for his last trip because he stopped in Rome to never leave again. It is estimated that Paul died by decapitation (but this is not written in the biblical texts) approximately in the year 65 after Jesus Christ.



Epistles to the Romans:

Author: Paul the apostle.

Paul wrote this letter to the Christians of Rome. Many believe that this letter was written when Paul was in prison in Rome, but Paul wrote this letter to the Romans from the Corinth town approximately 50 years after Jesus Christ.

In my opinion, this book is the basis foundation for the Christian.

Paul speaks about the grace that is acquired through faith in Jesus Christ. The first part explains perfectly the plan of salvation in Christ.

The second part explains the duties and practical life of a born again Christian filled with the Holy Spirit filled.

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First Epistle to the Corinthians.***Written from Ephesus.***

Author: Paul the apostle. Approximately in the year 57 AD.

This church was divided between those who were for Paul's teaching, and the other who had adopted the teachings of a certain Apollos who arrived in this church after the departure of Paul.

Paul was known to talk without artifice, but his teachings were very deep, and his words were simple. The city of Corinth had a Greek influence, with everything that comes with it. The Greeks of the time were very fond of beautiful phrases and philosophy. It seems that this Apollos arrived in this church, and that with his verbal ease had diverted a large part of the Christians from that church in harmful ways and outside Jesus Christ's teachings.

Second Epistle to the Corinthians.***Written from Macedonia.***

Author: Paul the apostle. Approximately in the year 57 AD.

Apparently the church of Corinth remained several months in harmful practices and outside the teaching of Jesus Christ. Things have worsened because now it is Paul who is being challenged in his Ministry by some of the Corinthians.

This letter will be an opportunity for Paul to defend himself and prove that his call actually comes from God.

Epistle to the Galatians:

This letter, written by the Apostle Paul from Corinth, has been written some 6 or 8 months after the two Epistles to the Corinthians.

Paul does not write here to one community or one local church, he wrote to a group of Christians living in Galatia, which included several churches. It seems that the Christians of the region tended to return to the practice of the Law of Moses, which often led to a "salvation through works". Paul teaches in this letter mainly the justification by faith and not by works.

Epistle to the Ephesians:

Still written by the Apostle Paul about 4 or 5 years after the one of the Galatians, approximately in the year 60 AD. It seems that Paul wrote this letter from Rome. This time Paul wrote to the Christians living in the city of Ephesus.

This church was composed of Christians from non-Jewish peoples, and at the same time of Christians from the Jewish people background. Cohabitation did

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not always go very well. Some "ex-Jews" thought that they were entitled to certain preferential treatments compared to their brothers and sisters from other people than the Jews. Paul therefore insists in this letter on unity among brothers and sisters, on the fact that Christians are now only one people, and that there are no longer Jews or Greeks, but only Christians who are brothers and sisters.

Epistle to the Philippians:

Written by the Apostle Paul significantly at the same time as the one to the Ephesians. Still written from Rome, seems.

This is here the first example where Paul writes a letter to a local church without obvious problems. He is in prison in Rome when he writes his words. Paul has a great satisfaction with his brothers and sisters of Philippi. This church began with Lydia, merchant of purple, who was surely followed by other women who began to gather near the river, and later by the jailer and his family. We can find this account in the book of **Acts 16: 12-40**

Epistle to the Colossians:

Likely written at the same time as the two previous ones, in this letter Paul addresses Christians with the aim of proving to them that Jesus Christ is the only solution, and that in Him alone is fullness.

First Epistle to the Thessalonians:

Author: the Apostle Paul, written in the city of Corinth in the year 53 AD.

Paul is assisted here by Timothy: he sends Timothy to teach the Church. After a while Timothy reports to Paul. This probably inspired Paul to write to the Thessalonians. Here again we are dealing with a church without problems, and Paul has a great pleasure in writing to them.

Second Epistle to the Thessalonians:

This letter is in a continuation of the first one, somewhat like a "follow-up" in the same context.

First Epistle to Timothy:

Author Paul. Around 64 AD.

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Timothy is a young Christian to whom Paul teaches the basics and methods of teaching of the grace of Christ. Timothy will have to teach, rebuke, and guide his brothers and sisters who need it. It seems that Timothy is called to do a great work. The Bible does not say whether he will have to exercise the 5 ministries in order to teach, but in any case the Bible shows that Timothy will have to learn to teach. Paul says that he has been established as preacher and apostle, so chances are Timothy will have at least these two tasks to perform as well. We see also in this letter a number of practical examples for the everyday life of a Christian.

Second Epistle to Timothy:

This is apparently the last writings of our brother Paul from his prison in Rome. He continues to teach Timothy, as a successor to Paul. It seems that Paul has a great need to see Timothy, perhaps to give him some last recommendations, but also to be comforted by the presence of his younger brother Timothy.

Epistle to Titus:

Written by Paul approximately in the year 64 AD.

Titus is like a trusted man of Paul. He loved people, he was selfless. Paul emphasizes here the good works of Christian life.

Epistle to Philemon:

It is still Paul who writes this letter to Philemon, who is a member of the church of Colosse. This man is surely wealthy because Paul asks him for accomodation for a certain Onesimus who is his slave. This letter is more personal because it concerns a request from Paul. Onesimus was in the service of Philemon and had fled by stealing from his master. Then Onesimus converted and stayed with Paul in Rome. Then after a while Paul considered it appropriate to send Onesimus back to his master and brother in Christ, Philemon.

Epistle to the Hebrews:

Author uncertain. Written in the year 65 AD.

This letter is addressed to Christians of Jewish origin. It is a wealth of information on the difference between the Law of Moses and the grace of Christ. Many Christians had some bad habits of returning to the old Covenant practices while

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remaining Christian. But the author shows that this is not possible. This teaching shows the fulfillment of the Law by Jesus Christ.

Epistle of James:

Author James the brother of Jesus. Written in the year 45 AD.

James wrote to Christians from a Jewish origin who lived outside Israel. James is teaching here on the fact that our Christian life must include good works. He also deals with the attitude between brothers and sisters, towards those who have experience persecution.

First Epistle of Peter.

Written by the Apostle Peter in the year 64 AD.

This is not the Peter we knew in the Gospels we see here. He must be about 80 years old and have a lifetime of learning with the Holy Spirit. Peter is addressing Christians in Asia Minor. He teaches, exhorts, and strengthens, according to what Jesus had said about him.

This letter is mainly about the victory over the suffering as a Christian.

Second epistle of Peter:

Written by the Apostle Peter 3 years after the first letter.

Peter now tackles false doctrines and false teachers. This letter contains a whole series of warnings that are still useful to us today.

First Epistle of John:

Author the apostle John.

This letter was written around 95 AD.

John was very old, and also very mature. He puts here a strong emphasis on the love of God. He is addressing all Christians in general, and from all eras. He teaches how to live a life in God, to have a perfect joy, to refrain from sin, to pay attention to the false teachings, and to activate faith.

Second Epistle of John:

John wrote this letter to Kyria, a woman, and her family. The content is intended to warn against false teachers. Some people think that Kyria can be a local

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church, but absolutely nothing proves it, and that does not alter the teaching of this letter to us today.

Third Epistle of John:

The three letters of John have been substantially written at the same time. This time John writes to a certain Gaius.

The main theme is the hospitality that Christians should practice.

Epistle of Jude:

There is good chance that Jude will be one of the brothers of Jesus.

Jude had not adhered to the teaching of Jesus in his youth, it was only much later that he became a Christian.

This letter once again warns us against false teachings.

Book of Revelation:

Author: the apostle John. Written in the year 96 AD.

It would appear that John wrote this book about a year after these three letters, but that's just speculation on my part.

This book of Revelation is for me a wonderful book that shows the love of God, in my opinion, but also a great book of evangelization.

I often compare it with the book of Job for its comprehension. Often people see the book of Revelation as the great destruction of our world and the judgment of God on humans. But that is not the case. This book of Revelation shows that God gives grace, that He loves, that He is patient.

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This list of the contexts of the Bible books has been offer to you by "***The Real Good News***" Ministry.

Author: Franck Kvaskoff

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