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Date	Scripture	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
	Summary of the Old Testament	The Old Testament: A Story of God's Covenant and Faithfulness; The Old Testament isn't just an ancient record—it's the foundation of the Christian story, layered with deep spiritual truth, raw human emotion, and God's persistent, covenantal love. From Genesis to Malachi, we follow a sweeping narrative that touches every human experience—love and loss, obedience and rebellion, hope and restoration. It's a story many of us can relate to today, whether we're flipping pages with our morning coffee in Toronto, reflecting on Scripture during quiet time in the English countryside, or sharing Bible stories with family in a suburban U.S. living room. The Old Testament begins in Genesis with God as Creator, crafting a world filled with beauty and purpose, only for sin to fracture that perfection. But even in humanity's fall, God initiates a redemptive plan through a covenant with Abraham—promising a nation, a land, and a blessing for all people. This promise propels the narrative forward through the patriarchs, the miraculous Exodus under Moses, the giving of the Law, and the formation of Israel as God's chosen nation. Books like Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy showcase God's holiness and justice, while Joshua, Judges, and Samuel reflect the challenges of living faithfully in a fallen world. The rise and fail of kings—from David's humble obedience to Solomo's tragic pride—mirro our own spiritual highs and lows. Throughout, the prophets—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos, and more—call God's people to repentance, urging them to return to the heart of the covenant. One standout is the Book of Daniel. In a time of exile and foreign rule, Daniel's steadfast faith reminds us that God remains on the throne, even in the midst of chaos. His visions point to future hope and divine justice—a reassurance that resonates in uncertain times today. Poetic books like Psalms and Proverbs offer honest expressions of human emotion and practical wisdom. The crise for help, songs of praise, and meditations on life help us walk with God through hey p	How to Use This Bible Reading Plan This one-year Bible reading plan is structured for daily use, guiding you to read the Scriptures each day. Before starting a new book, we recommend reading its summary to get an overview of the content. These summaries are provided as a helpful tool to give you context but are not included in your daily reading count. If you prefer to jump straight into the Scriptures, feel free to skip the summaries.

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		Genesis	Genesis Summary – A Foundation of Faith; Genesis is where it all begins—God's breathtaking story of creation, calling, covenant, and redemption. From the vast beauty of "In the beginning" to the quiet trust of Abraham under the stars, to Joseph's rise from the pit to the palace, Genesis is more than a history—it's the roots of our faith. It speaks of family, failure, and a faithful God who keeps His promises. Whether you're sipping coffee in Toronto, walking in a London park, or watching a Georgia sunrise, this book reminds us that God's plan for the world—and for each of us—began with love, order, and purpose. It's not just ancient truth—it's still the foundation we can build our lives on today. © Bible Vibrance	SCAN ME
	,	Gen 1–3	God creates all things good; man falls by disobeying God, bringing sin and death, leading to expulsion from Eden and the beginning of God's redemptive plan.	
	,	Gen 4–7	Cain kills Abel; wickedness increases; God grieves over humanity's sin, but spares Noah by commanding the ark and initiating judgment through the global flood.	
	,	Gen 8–11	The flood ends; God covenants with Noah, promises stability of creation, and disperses nations after confusing languages at Babel due to human pride.	
	,	Gen 12–15	God calls Abram, promising land and offspring; Abram believes God, who counts it as righteousness, and confirms His covenant through a vision and sacrificial ritual.	
	,	Gen 16–18	Hagar bears Ishmael through Sarai's plan; God reiterates His promise to Abraham and Sarah; reveals intent to judge Sodom, inviting Abraham's intercession.	
	,	Gen 19–21	Sodom and Gomorrah are destroyed for their sin; Lot is rescued; Isaac is born as the child of promise; Hagar and Ishmael are sent away.	
	,	Gen 22–24	Abraham's faith is tested with Isaac; God provides a substitute; Sarah dies; Rebekah is divinely chosen as Isaac's wife, continuing the covenant line.	
	,	Gen 25–26	Abraham dies; Esau sells his birthright; God appears to Isaac and reaffirms His covenant blessings amid conflict and famine.	
	,	Gen 27–29	Jacob deceives Isaac to receive the blessing; flees from Esau; dreams of God's presence; begins service under Laban for Rachel.	
	,	Gen 30–31	God blesses Jacob with children and wealth; Jacob flees Laban's household as tensions rise, trusting God to bring him safely home.	
	,	Gen 32–33	Jacob wrestles with God, receiving the name Israel; he reconciles with Esau in humility and peace, acknowledging God's gracious favor.	
	,	Gen 34–36	Dinah's defilement leads to revenge by Simeon and Levi; genealogies of Esau's descendants show God's providence beyond Jacob's line.	
	,	Gen 37–39	Joseph, favored by Jacob, is sold into slavery by his brothers; in Egypt, he prospers under God's hand despite injustice and temptation.	
	,	Gen 40–41	Joseph interprets dreams in prison and Pharaoh's dreams of famine; he rises to power in Egypt, storing grain to preserve many lives.	
	,	Gen 42–44	Joseph's brothers come to Egypt seeking food; he tests their hearts through a series of trials to reveal their repentance and loyalty.	

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/	/	Gen 45–47	Joseph reveals his identity to his brothers, forgives them, and explains God's providence in preserving life. Jacob and his family settle in Goshen, and Joseph manages Egypt's resources during famine.	
/	/	Gen 48–50	Jacob blesses Joseph's sons and his other sons prophetically, affirming God's covenantal promises. He dies, and Joseph buries him in Canaan. Joseph assures his brothers of God's sovereign plan even in their betrayal.	
		Exodus	Exodus Summary – From Chains to Covenant; Exodus is the story of God showing up in power and presence. Think of it as the ultimate freedom story—God rescuing His people from slavery in Egypt, leading them through the Red Sea, and shaping them into a people of purpose. From plagues to promises, manna to Mount Sinai, it's a journey from chaos to covenant. God not only delivers, He dwells—with the Tabernacle showing He's not distant, but near. For anyone feeling stuck, Exodus reminds us: God still makes a way where there is no way. Whether you're stuck in London traffic, snowed in up in Calgary, or navigating life in Nashville—Exodus is God's promise that you're not alone. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Ex 1–3	Israel suffers oppression in Egypt; God hears their cry. Moses is born, raised in Pharaoh's house, then flees to Midian. God calls Moses from the burning bush to deliver His people.	
/	/	Ex 4–6	God equips Moses with signs and Aaron as his spokesman; Pharaoh hardens his heart; Israel's suffering increases, but God reaffirms His covenant and promises deliverance with His mighty hand.	
/	/	Ex 7–8	God turns the Nile to blood and sends frogs, gnats, and flies, displaying His power over Egypt's gods and warning Pharaoh, who continues to resist God's command.	
/	/	Ex 9–11	God strikes Egypt with more plagues—disease, boils, hail, and darkness—while protecting Israel; Pharaoh's heart remains hardened as God announces the death of Egypt's firstborn.	
/	/	Ex 12–13	God institutes the Passover as a lasting memorial; Israel obeys and is delivered after 430 years; God leads His people with a pillar of cloud and fire.	
/	/	Ex 14–16	God miraculously parts the Red Sea; Pharaoh's army is destroyed; Israel sings in worship, then complains in hunger; God provides manna and water, proving His faithful care.	
/	/	Ex 17–20	God gives water from the rock, defeats Amalek, establishes leaders through Jethro's advice, and descends on Sinai in fire, giving the Ten Commandments as His covenant law.	
/	/	Ex 21–22	God gives civil and moral laws to ensure justice, protect the vulnerable, and promote community holiness, emphasizing accountability, restitution, and care for the poor and oppressed.	
/	/	Ex 23–25	God commands Sabbath rest and festivals, promises angelic guidance into Canaan, confirms the covenant, and gives detailed instructions for building the tabernacle as His dwelling place.	
/	/	Ex 26–29	God gives detailed instructions for the tabernacle, priestly garments, and ordination. His presence among Israel requires holiness, symbolized through consecration, sacrifice, and the sacred design of worship and	
/	1	Ex 30–32	God gives worship regulations, but Israel makes a golden calf; Moses pleads with God, who relents from full destruction but affirms justice with judgment and renewed intercession.	
/	/	Ex 33–35	God reaffirms His presence will go with Israel; Moses sees God's glory; Sabbath is reiterated, and materials are gathered joyfully for constructing the tabernacle.	
/	/	Ex 36–38	Skilled workers construct the tabernacle as commanded; Israel generously provides all resources; the tabernacle furnishings, altar, and basin are built according to God's exact specifications.	

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	/	Ex 39–40	The priests' garments are made and tabernacle completed; Moses inspects and blesses the work; God's glory fills the tabernacle, signifying His indwelling presence with His people.	
		Leviticus	Leviticus Summary – Holiness in the Everyday; Leviticus might feel like a tough read at first glance—laws, sacrifices, and purity codes—but it's actually a deep invitation to draw close to a holy God. It's like reading the fine print of a sacred relationship. God wasn't just giving Israel a rulebook; He was creating space for them to live in His presence. From offerings to festivals, Leviticus shows us that God cares about every detail of our lives. Whether you're organizing your week in Vancouver, having a cuppa in Manchester, or attending Sunday service in Georgia—this book reminds us: holiness isn't about perfection, it's about presence. God is with us, and He calls us to live set apart, right where we are. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Lev 1–4	God outlines offerings for burnt, grain, peace, and sin—each symbolizing atonement, devotion, and reconciliation. These sacrifices illustrate God's holiness and the need for substitutionary atonement.	
/	/	Lev 5–6	Sin and guilt offerings address unintentional sins and restitution. God's justice requires acknowledgment and correction, underscoring His mercy in allowing restoration through sacrificial atonement.	
/	/	Lev 7–9	The priestly roles are detailed, culminating in Aaron's first offerings. God accepts the sacrifices with fire, confirming His presence and sanctifying worship through proper obedience and reverence.	
/	/	Lev 10–12	Nadab and Abihu's unauthorized fire brings judgment, stressing God's holiness. Purity laws begin, showing God's concern for holiness in daily life and the need for ceremonial cleansing.	
/	/	Lev 13	Extensive instructions on diagnosing leprosy reflect God's care for communal purity. These regulations symbolize the contaminating nature of sin and the priest's role in discernment and restoration.	
/	/	Lev 14–15	Rituals for cleansing lepers and bodily discharges reinforce God's call to holiness. Restoration involves both spiritual and physical cleansing, reaffirming God's provision for full reconciliation.	
/	/	Lev 16–17	The Day of Atonement establishes annual purification through a scapegoat and sacrifice. God dwells among His people only through blood atonement, emphasizing His mercy and the seriousness of sin.	
/	/	Lev 18–20	God calls for holiness in sexual conduct, idolatry, and justice. Israel must be distinct from pagan nations—living as God's holy people through obedience, purity, and faithfulness.	
/	/	Lev 21–23	Priestly standards and sacred calendar feasts are given. Holiness extends to leadership and time—God shapes the rhythm of life with appointed times for worship and remembrance.	
/	/	Lev 24–25	Laws about blasphemy, justice, Sabbath year, and Jubilee year underscore God's authority, justice, and provision. Rest and restoration show His heart for equity and holy stewardship.	
/	1	Lev 26–27	Blessings follow obedience; curses follow disobedience. God's covenant is conditional on faithfulness, but repentance always invites restoration, revealing His mercy alongside His justice and covenant love.	
		Numbers	Numbers Summary – Trusting God in the In-Between; Numbers is like that long road trip where you keep asking, "Are we there yet?" It's full of ups and downs, detours and divine direction. As Israel wandered in the wilderness, God taught them that trust isn't built in the destination—it's shaped in the journey. Despite their complaints and missteps, God stayed faithful. He guided with fire and cloud, fed them daily, and even raised up new leaders. Numbers reminds us—whether you're navigating family life in Ontario, your career in Birmingham, or your faith walk in Texas—God doesn't waste the wilderness. His promises don't expire when life feels delayed. © Bible Vibrance	

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/	/	Num 1–2	God commands a census of Israel's warriors and arranges the tribes in camp formation around the tabernacle, highlighting divine order, presence, and preparation for covenantal warfare.	
1	/	Num 3-5	God appoints Levites to serve in the tabernacle and guard holiness; laws address purity, restitution, and unfaithfulness, emphasizing God's call to corporate and personal sanctification.	
1	/	Num 6–7	Instructions for the Nazirite vow signify devotion; Aaron's blessing declares God's favor; leaders offer gifts for the tabernacle, reflecting gratitude and unity in worship.	
1	/	Num 8–10	The Levites are consecrated; Passover is kept; God leads by cloud and fire; Israel begins its wilderness journey under divine direction, protected and ordered by God.	
1	/	Num 11–13	Israel complains and desires Egypt; God sends quail and judgment; Miriam and Aaron oppose Moses; twelve spies scout Canaan—ten spread fear, but Caleb and Joshua stand in faith.	
1	/	Num 14–15	The people rebel in fear; God decrees forty years of wandering; a failed invasion follows; laws for offerings and Sabbath violations are reiterated with a call to obedience.	
/	/	Num 16–17	Korah, Dathan, and Abiram rebel against God's appointed leaders; the earth swallows them; God affirms Aaron's priesthood by making his staff bud, confirming divine authority.	
1	/	Num 18–20	God defines priestly responsibilities and provisions; purification laws continue; Miriam and Aaron die; Moses dishonors God at Meribah, forfeiting entry into the Promised Land.	
1	/	Num 21–22	Israel wins military victories; God provides water and healing from serpents; Balaam is summoned to curse Israel but is confronted by an angel and a talking donkey.	
1	/	Num 23–25	Balaam blesses Israel by God's control; Israel sins with Moabite women and worships Baal; Phinehas stops the plague, demonstrating zeal for God's holiness and covenant faithfulness.	
1	/	Num 26–28	A second census prepares Israel for conquest; inheritance laws arise; Joshua is chosen as Moses' successor; daily and festival offerings are prescribed to maintain covenant worship.	
1	/	Num 29–30	God commands additional offerings for sacred festivals; laws for making and annulling vows stress the seriousness of speech and the order of authority within Israel's households.	
1	/	Num 31–32	Israel defeats Midian; Moses commands purification of spoils; Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh settle east of Jordan with a promise to aid in conquest.	
/	/	Num 33–35	Israel's journey from Egypt is recounted; God defines Canaan's borders, appoints leaders, and establishes cities of refuge for justice and protection within the land.	
		Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy Summary – A Heartfelt Call to Remember and Obey; Deuteronomy feels like a heart-to- heart conversation—Moses' final speech before Israel enters the Promised Land. It's full of encouragement, warnings, and reminders to love the Lord with all your heart. Think of it like a parent sending a child off to college with wisdom and prayer. God's covenant was never just about rules—it was about relationship. Whether you're in suburban Chicago, a cottage in Nova Scotia, or central London, Deuteronomy invites us to live with holy intentionality, rooted in God's past faithfulness and leaning into His future promises.	
/	/	Num 36; Deut 1	Inheritance laws are clarified to preserve tribal identity. Moses recounts Israel's journey, rebellion, and God's faithfulness, urging the new generation to trust and obey in entering the land.	
/	/	Deut 2–4	Moses retells Israel's victories and God's guidance. He emphasizes obedience, the uniqueness of God, and the importance of teaching the law for life, wisdom, and covenant faithfulness.	

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	/	Deut 5–7	The Ten Commandments are repeated; Moses calls for wholehearted love for God. Obedience is tied to blessing, and Israel is warned against idolatry, called to be a holy people.	
/ /	/	Deut 8–10	Moses exhorts Israel to remember God's provision, warning against pride. God's discipline refines, not rejects. The call is to fear, love, and serve God with circumcised hearts.	
1 1	/	Deut 11–13	Love and obedience bring blessing. Israel is warned to reject false prophets, idol worship, and even family who entice sin. God's Word must be preserved in heart and practice.	
1 1	/	Deut 14–16	Dietary, tithing, and festival laws distinguish Israel as holy. Justice, generosity, and worship rhythms define God's covenant people, reflecting His holiness and care for the vulnerable and the faithful.	
/ /	/	Deut 17–19	Leaders must act with righteousness—kings under God's law, priests serving justly, prophets speaking truth. Justice, cities of refuge, and legal boundaries protect life and preserve God's order.	
/ /	/	Deut 20–22	Instructions for warfare reflect God's sovereignty. Laws uphold life, marriage, and sexual purity. Care for lost property and community responsibility emphasize justice and compassion in daily living.	
/ /	/	Deut 23–25	Holiness in the camp, fair treatment of the vulnerable, and integrity in trade and relationships are commanded. God's people are to reflect His justice, mercy, and covenant order.	
/ /	/	Deut 26–28	Offerings of firstfruits affirm God's provision. Covenant renewal includes blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience, revealing the seriousness of God's law and His desire for faithfulness.	
/ /	/	Deut 29–30	Moses calls Israel to renew covenant vows, warning of exile but offering hope through repentance. Life and death are set before them—obedience to God brings blessing and life.	
/ /	/	Deut 31–32	Moses prepares for death, charges Joshua, and delivers a prophetic song of warning and hope. God is faithful, yet Israel's future rebellion is foretold, highlighting divine justice and mercy.	
		Joshua	Joshua Summary – Stepping into God's Promises with Courage; Joshua picks up where Deuteronomy leaves off—with boots on the ground and faith in action. It's a story of battles, breakthroughs, and bold obedience. God doesn't just promise us victory—He calls us to partner with Him in it. From Jericho's walls tumbling down to the sun standing still, Joshua is a powerful reminder: when God goes before you, no giant stands a chance. Whether you're chasing purpose in Toronto, leading a team in Glasgow, or praying through decisions in Nashville—God is calling you to take courage and move forward in faith. © Bible Vibrance	
1 1	/	Deut 33–34; Josh 1–2	Moses blesses each tribe and dies on Mount Nebo; Joshua is commissioned by God, leads Israel, and sends spies to Jericho, where Rahab shelters them in faith.	
/ /	/	Josh 3–5	Israel miraculously crosses the Jordan on dry ground; stones are set as memorial; men are circumcised at Gilgal, and the nation observes Passover in the Promised Land.	
/ /	/	Josh 6–7	Jericho falls by God's power through Israel's obedience; Achan's hidden sin leads to defeat at Ai, revealing the serious consequences of disobedience in the covenant community.	
/ /	/	Josh 8–10	Ai is conquered through divine strategy; Joshua leads Israel in victories over southern kings, with God extending daylight and raining hail to secure Israel's triumph.	
/ /	/	Josh 11–12	Joshua defeats northern kings; the land has rest from war; a list of conquered kings affirms God's fulfilled promise and the scope of Israel's divinely-led conquest.	
/ /	/	Josh 13–16	The Lord commands Joshua to divide the remaining land; tribal allotments begin, showing God's faithfulness in giving each tribe its inheritance according to His covenant.	

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	Josh 17–19	Joshua assigns remaining tribal territories; the people receive their lands, fulfilling God's promises through detailed and orderly distribution, and Shiloh becomes the place of gathering.	
	Josh 20–22	Cities of refuge are established to protect the innocent; eastern tribes return home; a misunderstanding over an altar is resolved peacefully, preserving unity among the tribes.	
/ /	Josh 23–24	Joshua exhorts Israel to love and obey God alone; the covenant is renewed at Shechem, and Joshua dies after calling the nation to wholehearted faithfulness and remembrance.	
	Judges	Judges Summary – When Everyone Did What Was Right in Their Own Eyes; The Book of Judges hits close to home—it's raw, real, and often messy. It shows a cycle of sin, suffering, and saving grace that feels painfully familiar. When Israel forgot God, chaos followed. But God, rich in mercy, raised up deliverers again and again. Judges reminds us that even in our darkest moments, God doesn't give up on us. Whether you're facing cultural confusion in New York, feeling spiritually dry in Edinburgh, or overwhelmed in Vancouver—God's grace breaks through. And He still raises up everyday heroes for His purposes.	SCAN ME
/ /	Jdg 1–3	Israel fails to fully drive out the nations, leading to cycles of idolatry. God raises judges like Othniel, Ehud, and Shamgar to deliver His people through unexpected means.	/ / _
/ /	Jdg 4–5	Deborah leads Israel with Barak to defeat Sisera; Jael kills the enemy commander. Deborah's song celebrates God's power and the courage of those who rose to fight injustice.	
/ /	Jdg 6–7	God calls Gideon, a hesitant man, to lead Israel. Through divine signs and a reduced army, Gideon defeats Midian, proving salvation is by God's might, not human strength.	
/ /	Jdg 8–10	Gideon's legacy is marred by idolatry. Abimelech's violent rule ends in judgment. God raises judges Tola and Jair, and Israel's repeated rebellion leads to oppression and desperate repentance.	
/ /	Jdg 11–13	Jephthah, despite a troubled past, delivers Israel but makes a tragic vow. Israel continues sin cycles. The angel of the Lord announces Samson's birth, promising deliverance from the Philistines.	
/ /	Jdg 14–16	Samson, set apart for God, struggles with impulsiveness yet defeats Philistines by God's power. Betrayed by Delilah, blinded, he dies bringing down his enemies, revealing God's strength in weakness.	
/ /	Jdg 17–19	Micah creates a private shrine and hires a Levite, leading to tribal corruption. The Levite's concubine is abused and murdered, exposing the deep moral decay in Israel's lawless era.	
	Ruth	Ruth Summary – A Love Story of Redemption and Providence; Ruth is one of the Bible's most heartwarming short stories—it's like a warm cup of tea on a rainy day. Against a backdrop of loss and hardship, Ruth's faithfulness shines. She steps out in courage, and God meets her with provision and purpose. Through Ruth and Boaz's story, we glimpse the bigger picture—God's quiet hand at work, weaving redemption into every chapter. Whether you're starting over after loss, searching for belonging, or simply wondering where God is—Ruth whispers: you are not forgotten, and your faithfulness matters.	
/ /	Jdg 20–21; Rut 1	Israel unites to judge Gibeah's sin, nearly destroying Benjamin; wives are found to preserve the tribe. Ruth clings to Naomi, choosing Israel's God and a new homeland.	
	Rut 2–4	Ruth finds favor while gleaning in Boaz's field; he protects and honors her. As kinsman-redeemer, Boaz marries Ruth, and their son Obed becomes David's grandfather.	

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BIBLE VIBRANCE	1 Samuel	1 Samuel – The Rise of Kingship; In 1 Samuel, Israel transitions from judges to monarchy. God answers Hannah's heartfelt prayer with the birth of Samuel, who becomes a prophet and anoints Saul as Israel's first king. Saul's disobedience leads to his downfall, and David, a young shepherd, is chosen by God. David's faith in facing Goliath and his respect for Saul, despite being pursued, highlight his character. This narrative reminds us that God values obedience over appearance and that He prepares leaders in unexpected ways.	
1 1	1 Sa 1–3	Hannah prays for a child and dedicates Samuel to the LORD. God calls young Samuel as prophet, revealing Himself and beginning judgment on Eli's corrupt household.	
1 1	1 Sa 4–6	The ark is captured by the Philistines, causing Israel's grief. God afflicts the Philistines until they return the ark with offerings, recognizing His power over their idols.	
1 1	1 Sa 7–9	Samuel leads Israel in repentance and victory. As he judges faithfully, Israel demands a king. God permits their request, directing Samuel to anoint Saul from Benjamin.	
1 1	1 Sa 10–13	Saul is anointed, affirmed by signs, and wins initial battles. Yet he disobeys God's command by offering sacrifices and sparing Amalekite spoil, causing Samuel's rebuke and divine rejection.	
1 1	1 Sa 14-16	Jonathan shows great faith and wins victory. Saul's continued disobedience leads to God rejecting him as king. Samuel anoints David, whom God chooses for his heart, not appearance.	
1 1	1 Sa 17–19	David defeats Goliath with faith in the LORD. Saul grows jealous, attempts to kill David, but God protects him. Jonathan's loyalty to David is tested amid Saul's schemes.	
1 1	1 Sa 20–22	Jonathan affirms his covenant with David, helping him flee Saul. David gathers outcasts, while Saul kills priests of Nob for aiding David, deepening his rebellion against God's ways.	
/ /	1 Sa 23–25	David spares Saul's life despite betrayal and opportunity. God protects David repeatedly. Abigail wisely intervenes, averting bloodshed with Nabal, and later becomes David's wife after Nabal's death.	
/ /	1 Sa 26-28	David again spares Saul, proving his integrity. He flees to Philistine land and is trusted by Achish. Saul seeks a medium at Endor as God no longer answers him.	
/ /	1 Sa 29–30	The Philistines reject David from battle. Returning to Ziklag, David finds it raided. Strengthening himself in the LORD, he pursues and defeats Amalekites, restoring what was lost.	
	2 Samuel	2 Samuel – David's Reign and Challenges; David's reign as king. He unites Israel, establishes Jerusalem as the capital, and brings the Ark of the Covenant there. Despite his deep faith, David's sin with Bathsheba and the subsequent family turmoil reveal his humanity. Yet, God's promise of an everlasting kingdom through David points to the coming Messiah. This book teaches us about leadership, repentance, and God's unwavering grace.	
1 1	1 Sa 31; 2 Sa 1– 2	Saul dies in battle; David mourns deeply. David is anointed king over Judah while Ish-bosheth, Saul's son, rules Israel, beginning a long division between the tribes.	
/ /	2 Sa 3–5	Tensions grow between David's and Saul's houses. Abner joins David but is murdered. Ish-bosheth is killed. All Israel anoints David king, and he conquers Jerusalem and defeats enemies.	
/ /	2 Sa 6–8	David brings the ark to Jerusalem with celebration. God establishes His covenant with David. David defeats surrounding nations, administering justice and righteousness to all his people.	
	2 Sa 9–11	David shows kindness to Mephibosheth. Yet he sins by taking Bathsheba and arranging Uriah's death. His actions displease the LORD, setting the stage for divine discipline.	

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/	1	2 Sa 12–13	Nathan rebukes David, who repents but faces consequences. The child dies. Amnon violates Tamar, his sister, and Absalom kills him in revenge, igniting family turmoil and pain.	
/	1	2 Sa 14–16	Absalom returns and conspires against David. He steals the hearts of Israel and declares himself king. David flees Jerusalem while enduring curses and betrayal from those once loyal.	
/	/	2 Sa 17–19	Absalom's rebellion ends in his death. David mourns bitterly despite the victory. Joab urges David to comfort his people as the tribes begin to restore the king.	
/	1	2 Sa 20–22	Sheba's rebellion is crushed. David's kingdom is reestablished. God delivers David from enemies, and he praises the LORD in a psalm that recounts divine faithfulness and strength.	
/	/	2 Sa 23–24	David's last words affirm God's covenant. Mighty men are honored. David sins in numbering Israel, but God shows mercy after judgment. David builds an altar, honoring the LORD.	
		1 Kings	Book of 1 Kings chronicles the transition from a united monarchy under Solomon to a divided kingdom, highlighting the spiritual and political shifts in Israel's history. Solomon's reign begins with wisdom and grandeur, epitomized by the construction of the temple in Jerusalem. However, his later years are marred by idolatry, leading to the kingdom's division into Israel and Judah. The narrative underscores the consequences of turning away from God, as seen in the reigns of subsequent kings. Notably, the prophet Elijah emerges as a pivotal figure, confronting idolatry and calling the nation back to faithfulness. This book serves as a poignant reminder of the importance of steadfast devotion to God amidst leadership changes and societal challenges.	SCANME SCANME Www.BibleVibrance.com
/	1	1 Kgs 1–3	David appoints Solomon as king. Solomon seeks wisdom from God, establishing peace and justice. His reign begins with promises of wisdom and a strong foundation for Israel.	
/	/	1 Kgs 4–6	Solomon's wisdom flourishes; he builds the temple with divine guidance. The detailed construction reflects God's holiness and the fulfillment of promises to David and Israel.	
/	/	1 Kgs 7–9	Solomon completes the temple and his palace. God's glory fills the temple. The Lord reaffirms His covenant, promising to bless Israel if they remain faithful and obedient.	
/	1	1 Kgs 10–12	Solomon's wealth and wisdom attract the Queen of Sheba. Despite his success, Solomon's heart turns to idolatry, leading to division. Rehoboam's harsh policies lead to Israel's split.	
/	1	1 Kgs 13–14	A prophet rebukes Jeroboam's idolatry, but he refuses to repent. Israel's spiritual decline continues, with Jeroboam's dynasty ending abruptly due to God's judgment on sin and disobedience.	
/	1	1 Kgs 15–16	Asa reforms Judah, but Israel's kings remain wicked. Zimri and Omri's brief reigns are marked by idolatry. Omri's son, Ahab, becomes Israel's most notorious king, leading the nation astray.	
/	1	1 Kgs 17–18	Elijah confronts Ahab and his false prophets, calling Israel back to God. God miraculously provides for Elijah, and the famous contest on Mount Carmel ends in divine victory.	
/	1	1 Kgs 19–20	Elijah flees from Jezebel, but God encourages him. Ahab's military victory over Ben-Hadad is marred by his disobedience, revealing the tension between God's sovereignty and human failure.	
/	1	1 Kgs 21–22	Ahab covets Naboth's vineyard and orders his death. Elijah prophesies Ahab's downfall. Despite warnings, Ahab leads Israel into war, where his death fulfills divine judgment and prophecy.	

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	2 Kings	2 Kings is a rollercoaster of royal rise and ruin. It tells the sobering tale of how both Israel and Judah, despite moments of revival under kings like Hezekiah and Josiah, ultimately spiral into exile due to ongoing rebellion. Through it all, God's patience is striking—He sends prophets like Elisha to call His people back, but they keep drifting. This book reminds us that leadership matters, and faithfulness is not optional. Even in decline, God's promises still hold. It's a wake-up call and a comfort all at once—a reminder that even when our world falls apart, God remains sovereign.	
	2 Kgs 1–3	Elijah rebukes Ahaziah for seeking Baal, is taken to heaven in a whirlwind; Elisha inherits his mantle, parts the Jordan, purifies water, and aids Israel against Moab.	
	2 Kgs 4-6	Elisha multiplies oil, raises a boy from death, purifies poisoned stew, feeds a hundred men, heals Naaman's leprosy, and recovers a lost axe head—displaying God's power.	
	2 Kgs 7–9	Elisha prophesies and the siege is lifted miraculously; Naaman is healed; Gehazi is judged; Elisha anoints Jehu who begins executing judgment on Ahab's house.	
	2 Kgs 10-11	Jehu eradicates Ahab's lineage and Baal worship; Athaliah seizes Judah's throne, but Joash is preserved, crowned king, and the covenant is renewed in Judah.	
	2 Kgs 12-14	Joash repairs the temple but later turns from the Lord and is assassinated; Amaziah and Jeroboam II rule with varying devotion and incomplete reform.	
	2 Kgs 15-16	Multiple kings in Judah and Israel rise and fall; idolatry and instability increase; Ahaz promotes pagan worship, rejecting God's covenant guidance and justice.	
	2 Kgs 17-18	Israel is exiled for long-standing idolatry; Assyria captures Samaria; Hezekiah trusts in God, removes high places, and resists Assyrian threats with bold faith.	
	2 Kgs 19-20	Hezekiah seeks God amid siege; the Lord delivers Judah through an angel; Hezekiah's prayer heals him, but pride in later years leads to judgment prophecy.	
	2 Kgs 21-23	Manasseh and Amon plunge Judah into deep idolatry; Josiah restores God's law, renews the covenant, purges idols, and celebrates Passover in spiritual renewal.	
	2 Kgs 24-25	Judah's persistent rebellion leads to Babylonian conquest; Jerusalem is destroyed, temple burned, and people exiled, fulfilling God's judgment through prophets.	
	1 Chronicles	1 Chronicles zooms in on David's story from a spiritual lens—think of it as the heart behind the headlines. Instead of scandals or wars, this book emphasizes worship, temple prep, and legacy. The genealogies up front might seem tough going, but they anchor Israel's story in God's faithful covenant. David emerges not just as a warrior king but as a man after God's own heart, preparing the way for the temple and Messiah. For believers today, it's a reminder that faithfulness in the ordinary—like organizing worship or trusting in God's timing— shapes eternal legacies.	
	1 Chr 1-3	Genealogies from Adam to the sons of David trace God's covenantal promise through Israel's tribes, establishing the foundation of Israel's identity rooted in divine election and lineage.	
	1 Chr 4-6	Tribal records of Judah, Simeon, and Levi highlight prayerful leaders like Jabez and the priestly line's centrality to Israel's worship, pointing to God's covenantal faithfulness and holiness.	
	1 Chr 7-8	The genealogies of northern tribes, including Ephraim and Benjamin, preserve Israel's national memory and heritage, affirming God's providence in preserving His people through generations despite internal	

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	1 Chr 9-11	Returning exiles reestablish temple duties; Saul's tragic reign ends; David is anointed king, unifying Israel and capturing Jerusalem—establishing the city as political and spiritual center under God's rule.	
	1 Chr 12-14	Mighty men join David; Israel recognizes God's anointed king; David defeats the Philistines with God's help and brings the ark near, signaling restored worship and divine presence in Zion.	
	1 Chr 15-18	David brings the ark to Jerusalem with reverence; God makes a covenant with David, promising a lasting dynasty; military victories affirm God's favor and David's righteous leadership.	
	1 Chr 19-22	David defeats enemy nations, prepares abundantly for the temple, and receives God's instruction through judgment—reinforcing divine sovereignty, repentance, and dedication to God's holy dwelling.	
	1 Chr 23-25	David organizes the Levites, priests, musicians, and gatekeepers for temple service, assigning roles according to divine guidance, emphasizing order, holiness, and joyful worship in God's house.	
	1 Chr 26-28	Temple guardians and treasurers are appointed; David charges Solomon and the leaders to build the temple faithfully, trusting God's presence and commands for the future of Israel's worship.	
	2 Chronicles	2 Chronicles picks up where 1 Chronicles left off, spotlighting Judah's kings through a spiritual lens. It's less about politics, more about God's presence and the importance of obedience. We see highs—like Solomon's temple dedication—and lows—like the exile to Babylon. But woven through is a constant: God honors humble hearts. The closing call of Cyrus to rebuild the temple is like a glimmer of hope after a storm. For readers today, 2 Chronicles speaks straight to our hearts—God is near to the contrite, and renewal is always possible.	
/ /	1 Chr 29; 2 Chr 1-2	David blesses the Lord and provides for the temple. Solomon is established, prays for wisdom, and prepares to build the temple, seeking skilled labor and materials.	
/ /	2 Chr 3-5	Solomon builds the temple with detailed craftsmanship. The ark is brought into the Most Holy Place, and God's glory fills the house, affirming His holy presence among His people.	
/ /	2 Chr 6-8	Solomon prays at the temple dedication, seeking God's mercy. The Lord answers with fire. Solomon prospers, honors God's laws, and completes major building projects across Israel.	
/ /	2 Chr 9-12	Solomon's wealth and wisdom attract nations. After his death, Rehoboam's harsh leadership divides the kingdom. Judah turns from the Lord, faces judgment, yet receives mercy through repentance.	
/ /	2 Chr 13-16	Kings Abijah and Asa reign. Asa trusts God, reforms worship, and finds peace, but later relies on human alliances. A prophet rebukes him, exposing the danger of misplaced trust.	
/ /	2 Chr 17-19	Jehoshaphat strengthens Judah, seeks the Lord, and removes idolatry. He appoints judges to uphold justice, calling leaders to serve faithfully in the fear of the Lord.	
1 1	2 Chr 20-22	Facing attack, Jehoshaphat prays and God delivers Judah. He later allies with evil. Jehoram and Ahaziah lead Judah into corruption, and judgment falls through conspiracy and divine retribution.	
	2 Chr 23-25	Joash is crowned king under Jehoiada's guidance and restores worship. After Jehoiada's death, Joash turns to idols and is judged. Amaziah reigns, succeeds militarily, then falls through pride.	
	2 Chr 26-28	Uzziah prospers under God but falls due to pride. Jotham rules justly, while Ahaz plunges Judah into deep idolatry. God's discipline increases through enemy attacks and national decline.	
	2 Chr 29-30	Hezekiah begins reforms, cleanses the temple, and reestablishes worship. A great Passover unites Judah and Israel, bringing joy and a return to covenant obedience before the Lord.	

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/	1	2 Chr 31-32	Hezekiah organizes temple service and tithes. Trusting God, he resists Assyria, and the Lord miraculously delivers Judah. Hezekiah humbles himself after pride is revealed in later years.	
/	/	2 Chr 33-35	Manasseh repents after great evil; Amon rejects God. Josiah restores the temple, rediscovers the Law, and leads national repentance, renewing covenant obedience and keeping the Passover with zeal.	
		Ezra	Ezra is all about rebuilding—from the rubble of exile to a renewed faith community. It's the story of returning home and restoring worship, brick by brick, verse by verse. Ezra the scribe leads with Scripture and prayer, showing us that spiritual revival starts not with flashy moves, but with heartfelt obedience. This little book packs a big message: no matter how far we've wandered, God can rebuild what's broken—if we'll follow His Word.	
/	/	2 Chr 36; Ezr 1- 2	Judah is exiled due to unfaithfulness; yet through Cyrus, God fulfills His promise, stirring the people's hearts to return and rebuild the temple, preserving the remnant through genealogical records.	
/	1	Ezr 3-5	The returning exiles rebuild the altar and lay the temple's foundation amid fear and opposition, choosing obedience in worship and steadfastness in God's covenant despite enemy resistance and delays.	
/	1	Ezr 6-7	The temple is completed under God's providence and royal decree; Ezra arrives with God's favor to teach the Law, beginning a movement of spiritual restoration and covenantal obedience in Jerusalem.	
1	/	Ezr 8-10	Ezra leads fasting and prayer for safe passage; mourning over intermarriage, he guides public confession and covenant renewal, calling the people to holiness through repentance and separation unto the Lord.	
		Nehemiah	Nehemiah is that get-your-hands-dirty kind of faith. With courage and conviction, he rebuilds Jerusalem's walls—and revives its people. It's not just about bricks and gates, but about renewing hearts and restoring identity. Nehemiah models godly leadership: he prays hard, plans wisely, and pushes through opposition with grit. His story is a reminder that faith and action go hand in hand, and that God can use ordinary people for extraordinary rebuilding.	
/	1	Neh 1-3	Nehemiah mourns Jerusalem's ruins, prays earnestly, and gains royal favor. Upon arrival, he inspects the walls and rallies the people to rebuild with unity and diligent resolve.	
/	/	Neh 4-6	Facing ridicule, threats, and internal fear, Nehemiah leads with prayer and perseverance. God strengthens their hands, and the wall is completed amid fierce opposition and schemes.	
/	/	Neh 7-9	The returned exiles are registered. Ezra reads the Law aloud, stirring deep repentance. The people confess their sins, recall God's faithfulness, and worship with contrite hearts.	
/	1	Neh 10-11	The community solemnly renews their covenant, pledging obedience to God's law. Leaders settle in Jerusalem, and the people joyfully offer themselves and their resources to the Lord.	
/	/	Neh 12-13	The wall is joyfully dedicated with thanksgiving and praise. Nehemiah enforces reforms—restoring worship, cleansing the temple, confronting compromise, and calling the people back to covenant faithfulness.	
		Esther	Esther reads like a divine drama with no direct mention of God—yet His fingerprints are everywhere. When Haman plots genocide, Esther steps up, risking her life with a "for such a time as this" faith. This book encourages us to believe that God works behind the scenes, even in our ordinary and risky decisions. Whether you're in a palace or a pandemic, your story can be part of His redemption plan.	
/	1	Est 1-4	Queen Vashti is removed; Esther becomes queen. Haman plots to destroy the Jews. Mordecai urges Esther to intercede, reminding her of divine purpose: "for such a time as this."	

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/ /] Est 5-8	Esther risks her life before the king; Haman's plot unravels. Mordecai is honored, Haman is hanged, and a decree is issued allowing the Jews to defend themselves against their enemies.	
] Est 9-10	The Jews defend themselves and defeat their enemies. Purim is established as a lasting celebration of deliverance. Mordecai is exalted, serving with greatness and seeking the good of his people.	
		Job	Job is a deep dive into suffering, trust, and the mystery of God's ways. When everything falls apart, Job wrestles honestly with grief and questions, but clings to faith. The book doesn't tie suffering into a neat bow—instead, it shows that even in silence, God is present. The whirlwind conversation with God at the end reminds us that His wisdom runs deeper than we can fathom. Job gives voice to our pain and points us to awe-filled trust.	
/ /] Job 1-3	Job is blameless yet suffers immense loss through Satan's test with God's permission. Despite grief, he worships. In despair, he curses his birth but not God.	
] Job 4-7	Eliphaz urges Job to accept suffering as discipline, but Job defends his anguish. He pleads for relief, feeling abandoned by God and broken in spirit.	
] Job 8-12	Bildad accuses Job of injustice, urging repentance. Job defends his integrity and marvels at God's wisdom and power. He feels isolated but maintains that God alone holds truth and justice.	
		Job 13-17	Job appeals directly to God, longing for understanding and vindication. His friends misjudge him, offering no comfort. Job expresses sorrow but clings to hope in divine justice beyond death.	
/ /		Job 18-23	Bildad warns of the wicked's fate. Job affirms God's sovereignty, grieving God's hiddenness. He yearns for closeness with God and longs to plead his case before the Almighty's throne.	
		Job 24-28	Job reflects on the seeming prosperity of the wicked, questioning justice. He proclaims God's hidden wisdom and the fear of the Lord as the beginning of true understanding.	
		Job 29-33	Job recalls past honor and laments present scorn. He reaffirms his integrity. Elihu enters, confronting both Job' s self-justification and the friends' errors, declaring God's justice and mercy in suffering.	
/ /		Job 34-38	Elihu continues, stressing God's righteousness and transcendence. God answers Job out of the whirlwind, questioning him about creation and nature, revealing divine power and the limits of human knowledge.	
		Job 39-42	God reveals His sovereign wisdom through creation, humbling Job. Job repents in awe. God rebukes Job's friends, restores Job's fortunes, and honors his intercessory prayer and faithfulness.	
	C] Psalms	Psalms is the heart-song of the Bible—raw, honest, and breathtakingly real. In its 150 chapters, we find praise in the high moments, groaning in the depths, and worship in every season. Whether you're rejoicing or wrestling, there's a Psalm that speaks your soul's language. From David's cries in caves to communal songs of celebration, these verses teach us that we can come to God with it all. They remind us that worship isn't just for Sunday—it's for every breath, every burden, every breakthrough.	
] Ps 1-10	Contrasts the righteous and wicked; David cries out for justice, trusting God's protection amid enemies, exalting the Lord as refuge for the afflicted and defender of the faithful.	
		Ps 11-17	David expresses unwavering trust in God amid trials, pleading for righteousness, justice, and divine deliverance, while affirming the Lord's love, presence, and future vindication of the righteous.	
		Ps 18-26	David praises God for deliverance, declaring His faithfulness and power; the psalms exalt God's majesty, His instruction through the Law, and His shepherding care for His people.	

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/	1	Ps 27-34	Confidence in God over fear marks David's prayers; he celebrates forgiveness, guidance, and the Lord's nearness to the brokenhearted, inviting the humble to trust and fear the Lord.	
/	1	Ps 35-39	David seeks rescue from false accusers and reflects on life's frailty, affirming hope in God alone; the themes emphasize divine justice, human weakness, and dependence on the Lord.	
/	1	Ps 40-47	David testifies of God's rescue and mercy; worship rises as God's reign, strength, and deliverance are proclaimed among the nations with joy and reverence for His rule.	
1	1	Ps 48-55	God's steadfast presence in Zion is praised; David pleads for protection from betrayal, casting burdens on the Lord who sustains and defends the righteous against deceitful enemies.	
1	1	Ps 56-63	In fear and wilderness exile, David clings to God's steadfast love and strength, expressing confidence that deliverance will come and worship will arise even in desperate circumstances.	
/	1	Ps 64-69	God hears the cries of the persecuted; David pleads for salvation and vindication, expressing deep distress yet holding fast to God's unfailing mercy, justice, and deliverance.	
/	1	Ps 70-76	Urgent pleas for help and remembrance of God's past wonders reveal trust in His justice; the righteous find refuge in His presence while enemies fall under His judgment.	
/	1	Ps 77-80	In affliction, the psalmist recalls God's redemptive acts; laments arise over Israel's struggles, with petitions for restoration grounded in God's covenant faithfulness and shepherd-like leadership.	
/	/	Ps 81-88	God calls for obedience amid lament over rebellion; the psalmist pleads for deliverance, grappling with deep despair, yet acknowledging God's unique role as Savior and Lord.	
/	1	Ps 89-96	God's covenant with David is celebrated and questioned amid crisis; praise intensifies for the Lord's kingship, righteousness, and coming judgment of the world in justice and truth.	
/	1	Ps 97-104	The Lord reigns in holiness and power; creation and history proclaim His greatness, steadfast love, and providential care, calling all to worship with joy and awe.	
/	/	Ps 105-107	God's mighty works in Israel's history are recounted, praising His faithfulness; the redeemed are urged to give thanks for His steadfast love and His rescue from distress.	
/	1	Ps 108-117	Praise arises for God's unfailing love, military victories, and global glory; Israel and the nations are called to exalt the Lord for His steadfast mercy and faithfulness.	
/	1	Ps 118-119	Gratitude fills the heart for God's enduring love; Psalm 119 exalts God's Word as a source of guidance, purity, and delight for those who seek and obey Him.	
1	1	Ps 120-133	Pilgrims express distress, trust, and joy while ascending to worship in Zion; themes include unity, God's protection, provision, and blessings over households and national life.	
/	1	Ps 134-142	Praise in the sanctuary and cries from caves mark these psalms; David trusts God amid betrayal and danger, seeking refuge, guidance, and deliverance from those who pursue him.	
/	1	Ps 143-150	David cries for mercy and guidance in spiritual despair; praise then crescendos in songs exalting God's power, salvation, and steadfast love. All creation is summoned to praise the Lord.	

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		Proverbs	Proverbs is like a cup of strong coffee with a side of ancient wisdom. Straightforward, practical, and memorable, it invites us to live wisely in a world that often feels upside down. These nuggets of truth cover everything—from friendships and work ethic to money and words. Wisdom, we're told, begins with the fear of the Lord. Proverbs isn't just about knowing right from wrong—it's about walking in reverence, trusting God in the everyday, and letting His truth shape how we live, speak, and decide.	SCAN ME
/	1	Pro 1-4	Wisdom calls for fear of the Lord and rejection of evil. A father urges his son to pursue wisdom and avoid wickedness, guarding the heart as the wellspring of life.	
/	1	Pro 5-8	Warnings against adultery contrast with the beauty of marital fidelity. Wisdom is personified, calling out in the streets, offering life, truth, and divine counsel from the beginning of creation.	
/	1	Pro 9-12	Wisdom and folly invite listeners. Righteousness leads to life, while wickedness brings ruin. Integrity, diligence, and wise speech are hallmarks of those who fear the Lord.	
/	1	Pro 13-15	The righteous enjoy wisdom, discipline, and peace, while the wicked suffer consequences. The tongue's power is highlighted, as is the Lord's favor toward the prayerful and just-hearted.	
/	1	Pro 16-19	The Lord governs human plans. Righteousness, humility, and justice are commended. Integrity outshines wealth, and true friendship, wise reproof, and patient speech are cherished.	
/	1	Pro 20-22	Just weights, wise speech, and purity of heart matter before God. Discipline shapes children. Humility and fear of the Lord lead to life, riches, and honor.	
/	/	Pro 23-25	The wise resist envy, gluttony, and drunkenness. Parents are called to instruct with love. Rulers and relationships must be governed with humility, wisdom, and restraint.	
/	1	Pro 26-28	Fools and sluggards are exposed by their folly. Wise rebuke, integrity, and honest work are praised. Trust in the Lord surpasses riches and secures righteousness.	
/	1	Pro 29-31	Righteous leadership brings joy; discipline produces wisdom. Warnings against injustice and indulgence arise. Agur's humility and Lemuel's mother's counsel celebrate noble womanhood and godly living.	
		Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes is like sitting with a wise soul over tea, asking, "What's it all really for?" The writer, often thought to be Solomon, explores life's meaning—and its many vanities. Wealth, wisdom, pleasure, work he's tried it all, and still concludes that life without God is like chasing the wind. But don't miss the beauty here. Amid the questions is a call to remember our Creator, fear God, and live joyfully in the simple gifts He gives. It's a timely voice for today's hurried, searching world.	
/	1	Ecc 1-5	The author reflects on the futility of life's pursuits, emphasizing the emptiness of wealth, wisdom, and pleasure without God. True fulfillment is found in fearing God and living righteously.	
/	1	Ecc 6-10	The writer continues to explore life's meaning, highlighting the unpredictable nature of life and the limitations of human understanding. Wisdom and a godly life offer meaning in a world of vanity.	
/	1	Ecc 11-12	The author encourages living joyfully and wisely, making the most of life's opportunities, and remembering God in youth. In the final chapter, he concludes that fearing God and keeping His commandments is the whole duty	

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		Song of Solomon	Song of Solomon is a poetic celebration of love—romantic, passionate, and pure. At first glance, it's a love song between a bride and groom, but many also see a deeper reflection of God's love for His people or Christ's love for His Church. The imagery is rich, even surprising, but the heart of the book beats with affection, beauty, and covenant. In a world that often distorts love, Song of Solomon reminds us that real love is tender, faithful, and God-honoring. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Sos 1-4	A poetic dialogue unfolds between lovers, celebrating desire, beauty, and intimacy. The bride and bridegroom express mutual delight, longing, and admiration in a covenantal love marked by exclusivity and purity.	
/	/	Sos 5-8	The bride and bridegroom express their longing for one another. The relationship deepens with mutual admiration, commitment, and love. These chapters highlight the power and beauty of love, symbolizing God's	
/	/	Isaiah	Isaiah is the mountaintop of Old Testament prophecy. Spanning judgment and hope, it speaks to rebellious hearts and offers glimpses of the coming Messiah. From the famous "unto us a child is born" to the suffering	
/	/	lsa 1-4	God calls Israel to repentance, highlighting their rebellious hearts. Despite judgment, a promise of restoration is given, including a future glory when God's holiness will be revealed.	
/	/	lsa 5-8	The prophet speaks of Israel's sin, God's judgment, and the need for righteousness. God promises a faithful remnant and emphasizes trust in Him over worldly alliances.	
/	/	lsa 9-12	Prophecies of a coming Messiah who will bring justice and peace. The kingdom of God will extend to all nations, and Israel will be restored through God's faithful servant.	
/	/	lsa 13-17	Judgment is proclaimed on foreign nations (Babylon, Assyria, Moab), showing God's sovereignty over all nations. Israel's eventual restoration is promised amid the coming calamity.	
/	/	lsa 18-22	These chapters contain prophetic judgments against various nations (Ethiopia, Egypt, Edom, etc.). Yet, God promises that His purposes will prevail, and Israel will be part of His plan.	
/	/	lsa 23-26	God's judgment on Tyre, Moab, and the nations. Yet, a song of praise for God's salvation is declared, highlighting the future peace and safety that will come in God's kingdom.	
1	/	lsa 27-30	God's judgment on Israel and surrounding nations is foretold, but there is hope for deliverance. Israel's faithlessness and trust in foreign powers are condemned, and restoration is promised.	
1	/	lsa 31-34	A warning against seeking help from Egypt and trust in worldly alliances. Judgment on the nations, especially Edom, is proclaimed. Yet, God's people will find refuge in Him.	
1	/	lsa 35-37	Prophecies of restoration and hope for Israel. God's power and faithfulness in delivering His people from Assyria are celebrated, showing God's sovereignty over all nations.	
/	/	lsa 38-41	Hezekiah's illness and miraculous recovery are followed by prophecies of judgment on Babylon and comfort for Israel, reminding them that God is their Creator and Redeemer.	
1	/	lsa 42-44	The Servant of the Lord is introduced, a figure who will bring justice and salvation to the nations. Israel is reassured of God's redemption and their role in His plan.	
1	/	lsa 45-48	Cyrus is named as God's instrument for deliverance, and the nations are called to recognize God's sovereignty. Israel's stubbornness and idolatry are condemned, but God's promises remain.	
/	/	lsa 49-51	God's servant will bring salvation to Israel and the nations. Comfort is given to the people, assuring them of God's faithfulness and the ultimate triumph of His purposes.	

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	C	lsa 52-56	A message of redemption and the restoration of Israel. The coming of the Servant who will suffer for sins is foretold. Invitations to salvation are extended to all nations.	
	C] Isa 57-60	Israel's spiritual condition is addressed, with calls to repentance and the promise of restoration. The glory of the Lord will be revealed, and His people will be a light to the nations.	
	C] Isa 61-64	The Servant's mission of bringing good news to the oppressed is described. A prayer for God's mercy and intervention is offered, acknowledging Israel's sin and longing for restoration.	
	C] Isa 65-66	God promises new heavens and a new earth for His people, marked by peace and joy. Judgment will come upon the wicked, but those who remain faithful will experience God's blessing.	
		Jeremiah	Jeremiah is known as the weeping prophet—and for good reason. His heart breaks for a people bent on turning from God. Through tears and courage, he speaks God's truth, even when it costs him dearly. The book reminds us that sometimes obedience feels lonely, but it's never unnoticed by God. In Jeremiah's darkest moments, we also glimpse God's heart: "I have loved you with an everlasting love" (Jer. 31:3). For anyone who's felt unheard or burdened by truth, Jeremiah offers deep solidarity and unshakable hope. © Bible Vibrance	
	C] Jer 1-3	God calls Jeremiah to be His prophet, declaring judgment on Judah's idolatry and wickedness, but offers repentance and restoration for the nation.	
	C] Jer 4-6	Jeremiah warns of coming destruction for Judah's rebellion and unfaithfulness. The people's hearts are hardened, but God offers a chance for return to Him.	
] Jer 7-9	God condemns the false security in the temple and calls for repentance. Jeremiah laments the people's disobedience and foretells the destruction of Jerusalem.	
	C	Jer 10-12	God condemns idol worship and emphasizes His sovereignty over all nations. He also addresses the people's unfaithfulness and promises judgment for their rebellion.	
		Jer 13-15	God uses symbolic actions, like the destruction of a linen belt, to illustrate Judah's pride and sin. The nation faces devastation for their defiance against God.	
		Jer 16-18	God instructs Jeremiah not to marry or mourn for the people, as judgment is certain. Yet, God offers hope for repentance and restoration for the nation's future.	
	C	Jer 19-22	Jeremiah prophesies destruction over Judah, using a clay jar as a symbol. He condemns the kings and the people for their injustice, idolatry, and sin.	
	C	Jer 23-24	God promises the coming of a righteous King from David's line. He condemns false prophets and assures that He will restore His people and their land.	
	C	Jer 25-27	Jeremiah foretells 70 years of exile for Judah and other nations. He warns against false prophets and calls for submission to Babylon's rule under God's authority.	
	C	Jer 28-29	Jeremiah confronts the false prophet Hananiah and assures the exiles in Babylon of God's plan for their return. He calls them to live faithfully during exile.	
	C	Jer 30-31	God promises the restoration of Israel and Judah, offering new covenants of grace, forgiveness, and a return from exile, signaling a future hope for the nation.	
	C	Jer 32–33	Jeremiah buys a field in a symbol of faith, signifying God's promise of future restoration. God reiterates the promise of a new covenant and eternal kingdom.	

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/	/	Jer 34–36	The Lord's judgment against Zedekiah and the kings of Judah is declared. The people refuse to obey God's word, leading to further judgment.	
/	/	Jer 37–39	Jeremiah is imprisoned, yet God promises deliverance. Nebuchadnezzar conquers Jerusalem, and Judah faces its long-awaited exile for defying God's warnings.	
/	/	Jer 40–42	After the fall of Jerusalem, Jeremiah is freed and gives counsel to those left in Judah, urging them to trust God' s plan, even as some resist and seek refuge in Egypt.	
/	/	Jer 43–45	Jeremiah's warnings against fleeing to Egypt are ignored, and the people's disobedience leads to further judgment. God reassures Baruch of a future hope.	
/	/	Jer 46–48	God declares judgment on Egypt, Philistia, Moab, and other nations for their sins. His sovereignty over all nations is emphasized in the face of their downfall.	
/	/	Jer 49–52	God pronounces judgment on surrounding nations for their pride and wickedness. Babylon's fall is foretold in detail. Jerusalem's destruction and exile are confirmed, yet hope remains in God's sovereign justice.	
		Lamentations	Lamentations is a cry from the ruins. Jerusalem has fallen, and the pain is raw. Yet in this poetic book of grief, we find one of Scripture's most stunning declarations: "The steadfast love of the LORD never ceases" (Lam. 3: 22). It's real talk for hard times—no pretense, no pretending. Lamentations gives us permission to weep, to question, and to still cling to God's mercies which are new every morning. It teaches us that faith can co-exist with tears. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Lam 1-3	Jerusalem mourns devastation and exile under God's judgment. The poet confesses sin and sorrow, yet declares hope in God's steadfast love and mercy, renewed every morning amid suffering.	
/	/	Lam 4–5	The ruin of Zion and the suffering of its people are described in heartbreaking detail. The people cry out for restoration, acknowledging their sin and trusting God's enduring reign.	
		Ezekiel	zekiel is wild—visions of wheels, dry bones, and dramatic parables. But behind the imagery lies a profound message: God is holy, and He will not be mocked. Even in exile, He is speaking, judging, and promising restoration. Ezekiel shows us a God who is both majestic and merciful. One of its most famous scenes—the valley of dry bones—reminds us that even the most lifeless situations can be revived by the breath of God. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Eze 1–3	Ezekiel beholds God's glorious throne and receives his prophetic call. He is appointed a watchman for Israel, commanded to speak God's word regardless of the people's response.	
/	/	Eze 4–6	Through vivid signs and symbolic acts, Ezekiel portrays Jerusalem's siege, famine, and judgment. The people' s idolatry provokes God's wrath, leading to desolation and exile.	
/	/	Eze 7–10	God's final judgment upon Israel is declared. His glory departs the temple, symbolizing divine abandonment due to wickedness and idolatry, especially among temple leaders.	
/	/	Eze 11–13	God promises judgment on corrupt leaders and false prophets, but also pledges to give a new heart to a faithful remnant who will walk in His statutes.	
/	/	Eze 14–16	The elders' secret idolatry is exposed. Jerusalem is condemned for spiritual adultery and unfaithfulness, yet God remembers His covenant and promises future atonement.	
/	/	Eze 17–18	Through parables, God teaches personal accountability and the justice of His ways. Each person is responsible for their own sin or righteousness.	

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/	/	Eze 19–20	A lament over Israel's fallen leaders is sung. God recounts Israel's rebellion through history but promises to restore them for the sake of His name.	
/	/	Eze 21–22	God's sword of judgment is unsheathed against Jerusalem. Her sins—bloodshed, idolatry, injustice—have defiled her, and His fury will not be quenched.	
/	/	Eze 23–24	The harlotries of Samaria and Jerusalem are condemned. God uses the fall of Jerusalem and the death of Ezekiel's wife as signs of coming judgment.	
/	/	Eze 25–27	God pronounces judgment on Israel's neighbors—Ammon, Moab, Edom, Philistia, Tyre—for their pride and rejoicing in Jerusalem's fall. Tyre's fall displays God's sovereignty over nations.	
/	/	Eze 28–30	The pride of Tyre's prince and Egypt's strength are rebuked. God humbles rulers who exalt themselves, revealing His supremacy and His rule over earthly powers.	
/	/	Eze 31–32	Egypt is likened to Assyria in its downfall. Pharaoh is warned of judgment and descends to the grave with other prideful, fallen nations.	
/	/	Eze 33–35	Ezekiel is again made a watchman. God holds the wicked accountable but delights in repentance. Edom is condemned for its violence against Israel.	
/	/	Eze 36–37	God promises to restore Israel, give a new heart, and bring spiritual renewal. The vision of dry bones symbolizes Israel's resurrection and reunification under one shepherd.	
/	/	Eze 38–39	God foretells the defeat of Gog, who attacks restored Israel. Through divine intervention, God shows His holiness and vindicates His name among the nations.	
/	/	Eze 40–42	Ezekiel is shown a vision of a future temple, with exact measurements and holy chambers. God's precise design reflects His order and presence among His people.	
/	/	Eze 43–44	God's glory returns to the temple. Ezekiel is commanded to teach the ordinances of holiness, and only faithful priests may serve in the sanctuary.	
/	/	Eze 45–46	Laws for holy offerings, feasts, and temple service are given. A future prince will lead in worship and maintain justice, pointing to God's orderly and sacred rule.	
/	/	Eze 47–48	A life-giving river flows from the temple, renewing the land. Israel's tribal boundaries are restored, and the Lord' s presence is proclaimed: "The Lord is there."	
		Daniel	Daniel is courage in the lion's den and faith in the fire. This book blends thrilling stories with jaw-dropping visions. Daniel and his friends show us what it looks like to stand firm in a culture that pressures us to bow. The second half of the book offers a peek into God's future plans, reminding us that history isn't random—God rules over kings and kingdoms. Whether you're facing peer pressure or political upheaval, Daniel encourages bold, faithful living. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Dan 1–3	Daniel and his friends remain undefiled in Babylon, receiving God's favor. Their faith withstands threats of death, and God's presence delivers them from the fiery furnace, revealing His sovereign power.	
/	/	Dan 4–6	God humbles Nebuchadnezzar's pride, judges Belshazzar's arrogance, and protects Daniel in the lions' den. God exalts the faithful and reveals His supremacy over kings and kingdoms of men.	
/	/	Dan 6–7	Daniel is miraculously delivered from the lions through God's faithfulness. A vision reveals four beasts representing kingdoms, yet God grants everlasting dominion to the Son of Man, establishing divine authority.	

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/	1	Dan 8–9	Daniel's vision of ram and goat symbolizes rising empires. He offers a prayer of confession and intercession for Israel, and receives revelation of seventy weeks pointing to future redemption.	
/	1	Dan 10–12	Daniel sees a heavenly being and hears prophetic revelations of conflict, testing, and resurrection. God assures him of His control over history and promises eternal life to the righteous.	
/	/	Hosea	Hosea is a love story like no other. God calls Hosea to marry Gomer, a woman who would leave him repeatedly—mirroring Israel's unfaithfulness. Yet Hosea's pursuit of Gomer reflects God's relentless love for His people. Even when we stray, His mercy runs after us. Hosea shows us that God doesn't just tolerate us—He longs for us. It's the gospel wrapped in poetry, pain, and promise. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Hos 1–4	Hosea reveals Israel's spiritual adultery as God commands the prophet to marry a prostitute, symbolizing divine love and covenant faithfulness even in the face of persistent unfaithfulness and idolatry.	
/	1	Hos 5–10	Israel's pride, idolatry, and false alliances bring divine judgment, yet God still invites repentance, longing to heal and restore His people if they return to Him with sincere hearts.	
/	/	Hos 11–14	God's love for Israel remains steadfast despite their rebellion. He calls them to repentance with promises of healing and restoration, showing mercy and faithfulness to those who return to Him	
		Joel	Joel starts with a locust plague—but don't miss the power in his call: "Return to Me with all your heart" (Joel 2: 12). This short prophetic book moves from devastation to restoration, and ends with God's Spirit being poured out on all people—a promise echoed at Pentecost. Joel reminds us that repentance opens the door to revival, and that God can take what was lost and make it overflow with grace. © Bible Vibrance	
/	1	Joel 1-3	Joel warns of a devastating locust plague symbolizing judgment, calls for national repentance, and prophesies future restoration, the outpouring of the Spirit, and God's final judgment upon the nations.	
		Amos	Amos may have been a shepherd, but his voice roared like a prophet. He confronts injustice, empty religion, and complacency among God's people. "Let justice roll down like waters" (Amos 5:24) is one of Scripture's most iconic lines—and still relevant today. Amos reminds us that worship without justice is hollow, and that God cares deeply about how we treat the vulnerable. It's a wake-up call to live our faith out loud. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Amos 1–3	Amos declares God's judgment against surrounding nations and Israel for their sinfulness, emphasizing that divine justice is inevitable, and Israel's privileges do not exempt them from accountability.	
/	1	Amos 4–7	Amos calls Israel to repentance, warning of judgment for their complacency, idolatry, and oppression, yet God' s mercy remains, urging them to seek the Lord and live in righteousness.	
/	1	Amos 8–9	Amos prophesies the imminent destruction of Israel due to their injustice, idolatry, and disregard for God's laws, but promises restoration and renewal for the faithful remnant after judgment	
		Obadiah	Obadiah , the Bible's shortest book, packs a powerful message: God sees pride—and He will humble the arrogant. Edom, a nation that stood aloof when Judah was attacked, becomes a symbol of self-reliance and betrayal. But God's justice will not sleep. This tiny book reminds us that no act of injustice is forgotten, and no enemy of God's people prevails forever. Still, it ends with hope—"the kingdom shall be the Lord's" (Obad. 1:21). Justice is coming, and His rule is final. © Bible Vibrance	

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BIBLE VII	SRANCE	Jonah	Jonah is the runaway prophet with a story we all relate to. God sends him to preach mercy to Nineveh, but he runs the other way. After a storm, a fish, and some serious soul-searching, Jonah obeys—but with a grudging heart. This short book reveals God's deep compassion for the lost and the stubborn alike. Jonah exposes our hidden biases, reminding us that God's grace extends far beyond our comfort zones. It's a story not just about repentance—but about God's radical mercy. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Oba; Jon 1-4	-Blank-	
		Micah	Micah speaks justice with a poet's voice and a prophet's fire. He condemns corrupt leaders and greedy hearts but also promises a Ruler to be born in Bethlehem (Mic. 5:2). One of its most famous verses calls us to "do justice, love kindness, and walk humbly with your God" (Mic. 6:8). Micah balances both judgment and hope—reminding us that God sees the brokenness and sends His Shepherd to restore. His vision stretches from the courtroom of judgment to the pasture of peace. © Bible Vibrance	
/	1	Mic 1–3	Micah pronounces judgment on Israel and Judah for their corruption, injustice, and idolatry, warning of destruction but also calling leaders to repentance and righteousness for restoration.	
/	/	Mic 4–7	Micah contrasts God's future kingdom of peace and justice with the present corruption, foretelling the Messiah' s coming to restore and deliver, while lamenting Israel's unfaithfulness and offering hope for the faithful	
		Nahum	Nahum is God's answer to injustice. While Jonah preached mercy to Nineveh a century earlier, Nahum declares its judgment for returning to cruelty. This short but thunderous book reminds us that God is slow to anger—but not blind to evil. He defends the oppressed and will not let the guilty go unpunished (Nah. 1:3). In a world where justice feels delayed, Nahum offers assurance that God will act. His justice is sure, and His timing perfect. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Nah 1-3	-Blank-	
/	1	Habakkuk	Habakkuk wrestles with questions we all ask: "Why does evil seem to win? Where is God in the chaos?" The prophet doesn't hide his doubts—he brings them to God. And God answers, not with easy fixes, but with a call to faith: "The righteous shall live by his faith" (Hab. 2:4). This small book is a dialogue between an honest heart and a faithful God. In the end, Habakkuk rejoices—even if the fig tree doesn't blossom. It's faith in full bloom. © Bible Vibrance	
/	1	Hab 1–3	-Blank-	
/	1	Zephaniah	Zephaniah thunders with the "Day of the Lord"—a day of judgment, shaking, and renewal. God warns of destruction for those who ignore Him, but He also whispers a tender promise to the faithful. One of the most	
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	Haggai	Haggai is all about priorities. The people returned from exile but neglected rebuilding the temple. Through Haggai, God says: "Consider your ways" (Hag. 1:5). In just two chapters, this prophet stirs hearts back to worship and obedience. He reminds us that when we put God first, He restores what's been lost. Haggai speaks to tired souls and distracted hearts, urging us to return to purpose and passion. God is with us—let's build His house. © Bible Vibrance	SCAN ME
	Hag 1-2	-Blank-	
	Zechariah	Zechariah is a dreamer's prophecy—filled with visions, messianic hope, and encouragement for weary builders. It's about more than bricks and walls—it's about hearts returning to God and promises pointing to Christ. From the vision of the high priest to the humble King riding on a donkey (Zech. 9:9), this book overflows with glimpses of Jesus. Zechariah stirs up courage, reminds us that "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit" (Zech. 4:6) is how kingdom work gets done. © Bible Vibrance	
/ /	Zec 1–4	Zechariah calls the people to repentance, promising God's return to bless them, and foresees the rebuilding of the temple, symbolizing the spiritual renewal and future glory of God's people.	
	Zec 5–9	Zechariah prophesies the removal of sin and the coming of the Messiah, who will bring peace, justice, and victory, while judgment will fall upon Israel's enemies, leading to restoration.	
	Zec 10–14	Zechariah foretells God's deliverance, the coming reign of the true Shepherd (Messiah), and the final triumph over evil, with God establishing His kingdom of holiness, peace, and eternal salvation.	
	Malachi	Malachi closes the Old Testament with God's final words before 400 years of silence. He calls out spiritual laziness, corrupt worship, and broken relationships—but also makes a bold promise: "The sun of righteousness	
	Mal 1–4	-Blank-	

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	Summary of the New Testament	 The New Testament is the soul-stirring second act of the Bible, where God's long-promised redemption plan takes center stage through the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. This collection of 27 books isn't just ancient history—it's the foundation of Christian hope and everyday faith. Whether you're in the U.S., sipping coffee during morning devotions, in the U.K. curling up with your Bible by the fire, or navigating busy Canadian city life with faith at your side, the New Testament speaks to the heart, calling all generations to new life in Christ. It all begins with The Gospels—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. These four rich portraits of Jesus reveal His compassion, His miracles, and His sacrificial love. Matthew connects Jesus to Od Testament promises, affirming Him as Messiah. Mark is fast-paced and raw, showing Jesus' power and suffering. Luke, with warmth and detail, lifts up the outsider and charts the Church's beginning. John dives deep, declaring Jesus as the Word made flesh, full of grace and truth (John 1:14, ESV). Acts of the Apostles picks up after the resurrection. Jesus ascends, and the Holy Spirit descends, empowering everyday people to preach bold). We follow Peter and Paul as the Gospel explodes beyond Jerusalem into the wider word. It's a thrilling reminder that God uses ordinary people for extraordinary kingdom work. The Epistles—letters written to early churches and believers—feel surprisingly personal. Paul's writings like Romans and Galatians lay out the beauty of grace and faith, while James urges us to not just hear the Word, but loive it out. These letters guide us in everything from relationships and glory—assures us that Christ will return, evil will lend, and a new heaven and earth will rise. No matter the chaos, God is in control. Finally, Revelation—a prophetic masterpiece brimming with symbols and glory—assures us that Christ will return, evil will end, and a new heaven and earth will rise. No matter the chaos, God is in cont	
	Matthew	Matthew is the first Gospel in the New Testament, providing a comprehensive account of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Written primarily for a Jewish audience, Matthew highlights Jesus as the long-awaited Messiah and the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies. From His miraculous birth to His powerful teachings, including the Sermon on the Mount, Matthew emphasizes the kingdom of God and Jesus' role in bringing salvation to humanity. The book also details Jesus' death, resurrection, and His commissioning of His disciples to spread the good news. Matthew's Gospel encourages believers to follow Christ's example and live out their faith with integrity, love, and obedience.© Bible Vibrance	

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1	/	Mat 1–3	The genealogy and birth of Jesus fulfill Old Testament prophecies. John the Baptist prepares the way, and Jesus is baptized and tempted, initiating His public ministry.	
/	/	Mat 4–9	Jesus begins His ministry, teaching, healing, and performing miracles. He calls His disciples, demonstrating His authority and compassion, while facing opposition and revealing His divine mission.	
/	/	Mat 9–11	Jesus continues healing and calling sinners to repentance, addressing doubts and opposition, and sending His disciples to proclaim the kingdom of God, urging people to respond to His message.	
/	/	Mat 12–14	Jesus' authority is challenged by religious leaders, but He reveals the heart of the kingdom. He performs miracles, including walking on water, and teaches about faith, judgment, and the kingdom's growth.	
/	/	Mat 15–17	Jesus teaches about true purity, faith, and the cost of discipleship. Peter confesses Jesus as the Messiah, and Jesus transfigures before His disciples, revealing His divine glory.	
/	/	Mat 18–20	Jesus teaches humility, forgiveness, and kingdom values, emphasizing the importance of reconciliation and serving others. Parables reveal the cost of discipleship, and Jesus predicts His death for the third time.	
1	/	Mat 21–22	Jesus enters Jerusalem triumphantly and cleanses the temple. He teaches parables about judgment and the kingdom, confronting religious leaders' hypocrisy and urging them to repent.	
1	/	Mat 23–24	Jesus condemns the religious leaders for their hypocrisy and false piety. He prophesies the destruction of the temple and the signs of His second coming, urging vigilance and faithfulness.	
1	/	Mat 25–26	Jesus teaches about the final judgment, the need for readiness, and the importance of serving others. He is anointed, betrayed, and arrested, preparing for His sacrificial death.	
1	/	Mat 27–28	Jesus is crucified, dies, and is buried. On the third day, He rises from the dead, appearing to His disciples and commissioning them to make disciples of all nations.	
		Mark	The Book of Mark is the shortest and most action-packed Gospel, emphasizing the works of Jesus over His teachings. Written likely for a Roman audience, Mark presents Jesus as the Son of God who came to serve and sacrifice. The book moves quickly through the life of Jesus, from His baptism to His death on the cross. Mark's Gospel emphasizes the urgency of Jesus' mission, urging believers to follow Jesus with a sense of commitment and passion. With its vivid portrayal of Jesus' miracles, suffering, and resurrection, Mark invites readers to discover the power of Jesus' authority and His call to discipleship.© Bible Vibrance	
1	/	Mk 1–2	Jesus begins His ministry, preaching the gospel, healing the sick, and calling disciples. He forgives sins, heals the paralytic, and faces criticism for associating with sinners.	
/	/	Mk 3–5	Jesus heals on the Sabbath, appoints the twelve disciples, calms a storm, exorcises demons, heals a woman with a bleeding condition, and raises Jairus' daughter from the dead.	
/	/	Mk 6–8	Jesus faces rejection in His hometown, sends the disciples to preach, feeds the 5,000, walks on water, and performs many healings. He teaches about the kingdom and true discipleship.	
1	/	Mk 9–10	Jesus transfigures, heals a boy with an unclean spirit, and teaches on humility and faith. He warns against causing others to sin and emphasizes the cost of discipleship.	
1	/	Mk 11–12	Jesus enters Jerusalem triumphantly, cleanses the temple, teaches in parables, and confronts the religious leaders, emphasizing the importance of loving God and neighbor.	
1	/	Mk 13–14	Jesus predicts the destruction of the temple, warns of coming trials, and speaks of His return. He is anointed, betrayed, and shares the Last Supper with His disciples.	

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	NCE /	Mk 15–16	Jesus is tried, crucified, and buried. He rises from the dead, appears to His followers, and commissions them to go and preach the gospel to all nations.	
		Luke	The Gospel of Luke is a detailed account of the life, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, written with a particular focus on His compassion for the marginalized, including women, the poor, and sinners. Luke emphasizes Jesus' role as the Savior of all people, highlighting His parables, miracles, and profound teachings about the kingdom of God. Through Luke, readers are invited to see Jesus as a compassionate healer and redeemer, who calls everyone to repentance and a new life. His Gospel portrays the perfect humanity of Jesus, demonstrating how He lived in complete dependence on the Holy Spirit.© Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Luk 1–2	The birth of John the Baptist and Jesus fulfills God's promises. Angels announce Jesus' birth, and He is presented in the temple, fulfilling Old Testament prophecies.	
/	/	Luk 3–4	John the Baptist prepares the way, and Jesus is baptized and tempted in the wilderness. He begins His public ministry, proclaiming the kingdom of God and performing miracles.	
/	/	Luk 5–6	Jesus calls His first disciples, heals the sick, and teaches about forgiveness, faith, and the kingdom of God, challenging traditional laws and calling people to a deeper commitment.	
/	/	Luk 7–8	Jesus performs miracles, including healing a servant and raising a widow's son, teaching about faith, repentance, and the importance of listening to God's word with a sincere heart.	
/	/	Luk 9-10	Jesus sends out His disciples to spread the gospel, teaching about true discipleship, prayer, and the costs of following Him, while revealing His identity as the Messiah.	
/	/	Luk 11–12	Jesus teaches about prayer, the coming kingdom, and the need for watchfulness, warning against hypocrisy and materialism, and encouraging faithful stewardship and fear of God.	
/	/	Luk 13–14	Jesus teaches parables about repentance, the narrow door, and humility, warning against self-righteousness, and emphasizing God's inclusive love and the cost of discipleship.	
/	/	Luk 15–16	Parables of the lost sheep, lost coin, and prodigal son illustrate God's mercy and the joy of repentance. Jesus teaches on stewardship, faithfulness, and the consequences of choices.	
/	/	Luk 17–19	Jesus teaches about forgiveness, faith, and the coming kingdom, healing ten lepers, and calling Zacchaeus to repentance. He also forewarns of His passion and the need for readiness.	
/	/	Luk 20–22	Jesus teaches on authority, the resurrection, and the coming kingdom while confronting religious leaders. He institutes the Lord's Supper and prepares His disciples for His impending death.	
/	/	Luk 23–24	Jesus is crucified, dies, and is buried. On the third day, He rises from the dead, appearing to His disciples and commissioning them to proclaim repentance and forgiveness in His name.	
		John	The Book of John presents a deeply theological and intimate portrait of Jesus, focusing on His divine nature as the Son of God. John's Gospel is often described as the "spiritual Gospel" because of its emphasis on the eternal nature of Jesus and His relationship with the Father. Through powerful "I am" statements, John reveals the truth about Jesus being the Bread of Life, the Light of the World, and the Good Shepherd. John's account calls readers to believe in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God, and find life in His name, inviting all to experience eternal life through a personal relationship with Him. © Bible Vibrance	SCANME
/	/	John 1-3	Jesus, the Word made flesh, reveals His divine nature and calls people to be born again. He performs miracles, teaches Nicodemus, and confronts the need for spiritual rebirth.	

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/	/	John 4-6	Jesus offers living water to a Samaritan woman, heals the sick, and teaches about the bread of life, challenging people to believe in Him as the source of eternal life.	
/	/	John 7–8	Jesus confronts His critics during the Feast of Booths, revealing His divine authority and identity. He teaches about living water, forgiveness, and light, claiming to be the Messiah.	
/	/	John 9–11	Jesus heals a blind man, raises Lazarus from the dead, and declares Himself the resurrection and the life, revealing His power over death and foreshadowing His own death and resurrection.	
/	/	John 12–14	Jesus predicts His death, washes His disciples' feet, and comforts them with promises of the Holy Spirit. He teaches the importance of love, obedience, and the unity of believers.	
/	/	John 15–17	Jesus teaches about the vine and branches, the coming of the Holy Spirit, and His relationship with the Father. He prays for His disciples and future believers to be unified.	
/	1	John 18–19	Jesus is betrayed, arrested, and tried before Pilate, enduring suffering and crucifixion for the sins of the world. His death fulfills Scripture, and He commends His spirit to the Father.	
/	/	John 20–21	Jesus rises from the dead and appears to Mary Magdalene and the disciples, offering peace and commissioning them. He appears again to Peter and restores him, preparing them for their mission.	
		Acts	The Book of Acts is a continuation of the Gospel of Luke, documenting the early history of the church following Jesus' ascension into heaven. Written by Luke, Acts highlights the spread of the gospel through the power of the Holy Spirit, beginning in Jerusalem and reaching to the ends of the earth. The book focuses on the apostles, particularly Peter and Paul, as they boldly proclaim the message of Jesus' resurrection and salvation. Acts illustrates the challenges, miracles, and triumphs of the early Christian community, inspiring modern believers to boldly witness for Christ, live in community, and trust in God's guidance.© Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Acts 1-3	Jesus ascends to heaven and promises the Holy Spirit; disciples wait in prayer; Pentecost occurs, leading to Peter's powerful sermon and the first church growth through conversion and fellowship.	
/	/	Acts 4–6	The apostles face persecution but continue boldly preaching; the church grows, and Stephen's ministry begins; the seven deacons are chosen to handle church duties; Stephen is martyred.	
/	/	Acts 7–9	Stephen's defense and martyrdom; Saul (Paul) witnesses and later converts on the road to Damascus, becoming a bold advocate of the Gospel and spreading Christianity.	
/	/	Acts 10–11	Peter receives a vision about the Gentiles, leading to the first Gentile conversion (Cornelius); the church in Antioch grows, and Barnabas and Saul are sent to strengthen it.	
/	/	Acts 12-13	Peter is miraculously released from prison; Herod dies; Barnabas and Saul are commissioned to spread the Gospel to the Gentiles, beginning their missionary journeys.	
/	/	Acts 14-16	Paul and Barnabas face persecution but continue their mission to spread the Gospel; Timothy joins Paul's team, and the church grows across multiple cities despite opposition.	
/	/	Acts 17-19	Paul preaches in Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Ephesus, encountering both acceptance and opposition; the church grows, and Paul faces significant trials, including a riot in Ephesus.	
/	1	Acts 20–21	Paul gathers believers in Miletus to encourage them; despite warnings, Paul heads to Jerusalem, where he faces arrest, but he is determined to complete his mission.	
/	/	Acts 22–23	Paul defends his ministry before the Jerusalem crowd and the Sanhedrin, citing his Roman citizenship; he faces intense opposition but continues to declare his faith.	

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	/	Acts 24-26	Paul is imprisoned and defends his innocence before Felix, Festus, and King Agrippa, asserting his faith in Christ and the resurrection, though he faces ongoing persecution.	
	/	Acts 27-28	Paul is shipwrecked on the way to Rome but survives and continues preaching the Gospel; he heals the sick in Malta and boldly proclaims Christ in Rome, awaiting trial.	
		Romans	The Book of Romans is a profound theological treatise written by the Apostle Paul to the church in Rome. It addresses key topics such as sin, salvation, faith, and righteousness, emphasizing the need for justification by faith alone. Romans explains how both Jews and Gentiles are offered salvation through the gospel, and it provides a powerful explanation of God's grace and mercy in the life of the believer. Paul calls Christians to live out their faith with integrity, obedience, and a transformed heart, urging them to present their bodies as living sacrifices in worship to God. © Bible Vibrance	
	/	Rom 1-3	Paul explains humanity's sinfulness and the need for righteousness, demonstrating that both Jews and Gentiles fall short of God's glory and are justified by faith, not by works.	
	/	Rom 4–6	Paul discusses Abraham's faith as an example of justification, the promise of salvation through grace, and the freedom believers have from sin through union with Christ.	
	/	Rom 7–9	Paul explores the struggle with sin, the law's role in revealing sin, and God's sovereign choice, showing that God's mercy is extended to both Jews and Gentiles.	
	/	Rom 10–12	Paul encourages confession of faith in Christ for salvation, emphasizes the importance of living as a living sacrifice, and explains God's continued faithfulness to Israel and Gentiles alike.	
	/	Rom 13–16	Paul urges believers to live in harmony, respect authority, and demonstrate love. He also offers personal greetings and final encouragement, emphasizing unity in Christ's body.	
		1 Corinthians	The Book of 1 Corinthians is a letter from Paul to the church in Corinth, addressing various issues within the community, such as divisions, immorality, and disorder in worship. Paul calls the Corinthians to unity and holiness, encouraging them to live according to God's standards. The letter includes valuable teachings on love (1 Corinthians 13), spiritual gifts, and the resurrection. Paul urges the believers to focus on the essentials of the Christian faith and to live lives that reflect the transformation Christ has brought. It's a powerful message of correction, but also of grace and hope for the church. © Bible Vibrance	
1 1	/	1 Co 1–3	Paul addresses divisions in the church, emphasizing the wisdom of God over worldly wisdom, and calling believers to unity and maturity, with Christ as the foundation of their faith.	
	/	1 Co 4–6	Paul defends his apostleship, urges humility, and addresses issues of immorality, lawsuits, and Christian conduct, reminding the Corinthians of their call to live holy lives in Christ.	
	/	1 Co 7–10	Paul gives instructions on marriage, celibacy, and Christian freedom, urging believers to prioritize God's will, avoid idolatry, and be mindful of others' consciences in their actions.	
	/	1 Co 11–13	Paul discusses proper conduct during worship, including the Lord's Supper, and the importance of love as the greatest spiritual gift, urging believers to pursue love above all else.	
	/	1 Co 14–16	Paul teaches on the use of spiritual gifts, especially prophecy and tongues, urging order in worship; he also addresses the resurrection of the dead, and encourages steadfastness in faith.	

BIBLE VIBRANCE	BibleVibrance. <u>com</u>	Bible Reading Plan - 52 Week (1 Year) Genesis to Revelation BibleVibrance.com	BIBLE VIBRANCE
	2 Corinthians	2 Corinthians , Paul writes a deeply personal letter to the church in Corinth, defending his apostleship and reaffirming his message of reconciliation with God. He addresses concerns regarding his ministry, encouraging believers to remain faithful despite trials and persecution. Paul also speaks about the importance of generosity, the new covenant in Christ, and the comfort believers can find in God during difficult times. The letter emphasizes the strength that comes from weakness and the sufficiency of God's grace to empower Christians for every good work. © Bible Vibrance	
	2 Co 1-3	Paul encourages believers with God's comfort in suffering, stressing that true Christian ministry is marked by sincerity, hope, and the Holy Spirit's power, pointing to God's promises.	
	2 Co 3–6	Paul contrasts the old covenant with the new, highlighting the ministry of the Spirit and the power of the gospel. He calls for holy living amidst trials and afflictions.	
	2 Co 7–10	Paul emphasizes the importance of repentance and reconciliation, commends their generosity, and defends his apostolic ministry, showing that true power is revealed in weakness through Christ.	
	2 Co 11–13	Paul defends his apostolic authority against false teachers, urging the Corinthians to examine their faith. He concludes with warnings, appeals for unity, and a reminder of God's judgment.	
	Galatians	Galatians , Paul passionately defends the doctrine of justification by faith alone. The letter addresses the problem of false teachers who were insisting that Gentile Christians must follow the Mosaic Law, including circumcision, to be truly saved. Paul refutes this legalistic teaching and emphasizes that salvation is a gift of grace, not something earned by works. The book highlights the freedom believers have in Christ, urging them to live by the Spirit and not return to the slavery of the law. Paul encourages the Galatians to stand firm in the gospel of grace. © Bible Vibrance	
	Gal 1–3	Paul defends his apostleship and the gospel of grace, warning against distortion of the truth. He explains that righteousness comes by faith, not by works of the law.	
	Gal 4–6	Paul highlights the freedom believers have in Christ, contrasting slavery to the law with sonship through God's promise. He urges walking in the Spirit, bearing one another's burdens.	
	Ephesians	Ephesians is a heartfelt letter from Paul, rich with encouragement and truth, written to remind believers of their identity in Christ and the unity of the Church. From heavenly blessings to practical advice on relationships, it's like a spiritual compass for living a grace-filled life. Paul paints a glorious picture of God's plan—to unite all things in Christ (Ephesians 1:10,)—and calls us to "walk in love" (5:2,). Whether you're juggling family, work, or faith questions, this book offers rock-solid reminders that you are chosen, cherished, and called. In a world full of noise, Ephesians quiets our souls with assurance of God's grace, purpose, and power. © Bible Vibrance	
	Eph 1–4	Paul praises God for spiritual blessings in Christ, emphasizing election, redemption, and inheritance. He calls believers to unity, maturity, and walking in a manner worthy of their calling.	
	Eph 5–6	Paul instructs on living in the Spirit, including relationships in marriage and the family, as well as the armor of God to stand firm against spiritual forces of evil.	

BIBLE VI	BRANCE	BibleVibrance. <u>com</u>	Bible Reading Plan - 52 Week (1 Year) Genesis to Revelation BibleVibrance.com	BIBLE VIBRANCE
		Philippians	Philippians is Paul's joy-filled letter written from prison, yet overflowing with gratitude, encouragement, and love. It's a reminder that joy isn't about circumstance—it's rooted in Christ. Paul urges us to have the mind of Christ, embracing humility (Philippians 2:5–8,), and to press on toward the goal of knowing Him deeply. Whether you're in a tough season or walking in blessing, this letter cheers you on with "Rejoice in the Lord always" (4:4,). It's a balm for the anxious heart and a booster for the weary soul—authentic, heartfelt, and heaven-focused. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Phil 1-4	-Blank-	
		Colossians	Colossians zooms in on the supremacy of Christ—He is before all things and holds all things together (Colossians 1:17,). Paul writes to refocus the Church on Christ alone, cautioning against hollow philosophies and reminding believers that their life is hidden in Him (3:3,). This letter is a spiritual reset, calling us to put off the old self and put on compassion, kindness, and love. It's perfect for today's world where distractions and ideologies compete for our attention—Colossians brings us back to the center: Jesus. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Col 1-4	-Blank-	
		1 Thessalonian s	1 Thessalonians is like a heartfelt letter from a spiritual parent—it's warm, pastoral, and deeply encouraging. Paul commends the Thessalonians for their faith, love, and hope, even in persecution. He reminds them of Christ's return and urges them to live holy and watchful lives (1 Thessalonians 4:16–17,). It's a great reminder that our hope isn't tied to today's troubles but anchored in a glorious future. Whether you're new to the faith or seasoned, this letter comforts, uplifts, and challenges. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	1 Th 1–2	Paul gives thanks for the Thessalonians' faith, love, and steadfastness, recalling their reception of the gospel with power and joy, and his own ministry among them with gentleness and sincerity.	
/	/	1 Th 3–5	Paul expresses deep concern and joy over their faith, urges them to grow in holiness and love, and teaches about Christ's return and living alert, encouraging one another in hope.	
		2 Thessalonian s	2 Thessalonians, short but strong letter reminds us that God is just, and Jesus will return in power. 2 Thessalonians reassures believers amid suffering and clears up confusion about the Day of the Lord (2 Thessalonians 2:1–2,). Paul urges believers not to be shaken and to stand firm in truth. It's a timely word for those overwhelmed by news, pressure, or uncertainty. Christ will return in glory—until then, we're called to steadfast faith and focused living. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	2 Th 1–3	-Blank-	
		1 & 2 Timothy	1 & 2 Timothy – Letters of Legacy, Leadership, and Lasting Faith; Paul's letters to Timothy read like a mentor's final charge to his beloved apprentice. In 1 Timothy, Paul lays down a blueprint for godly leadership—calling for purity, prayer, sound teaching, and servant-hearted oversight (1 Timothy 3:1–13,). 2 Timothy, his final epistle, pulses with urgency as Paul faces death, urging Timothy to endure, preach the Word, and hold fast to the gospel (2 Timothy 4:1–7,). These letters echo through generations, reminding believers to guard truth, lead with courage, and finish well. They're not just pastoral instructions—they're a spiritual inheritance passed down with love and conviction. © Bible Vibrance	

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1	1	1 Ti 1–6	-Blank-	
1	1	2 Ti 1-4	-Blank-	
		Titus	Titus – Cultivating Godliness in a Broken World; Paul's letter to Titus is like a trusted mentor handing over the keys to a local church. Stationed on the island of Crete—a culture known for corruption—Titus is charged with raising up godly leaders (Titus 1:5–9,), teaching sound doctrine, and modeling grace-fueled living. Paul emphasizes that salvation leads to transformation: "The grace of God training us to renounce ungodliness" (Titus 2:11–12,). This short letter packs a big punch, urging believers to live counterculturally with kindness, integrity, and hope. In a world that often prizes image over substance, Titus calls us to be rooted in grace and active in good works. © Bible Vibrance	
/	1	Tit 1-3	-Blank-	
		Philemon	Philemon – Grace That Rewrites the Story; In Philemon, Paul appeals to a personal friend—not as an apostle demanding, but as a brother pleading. A runaway slave, Onesimus, now a believer, is being sent back with Paul's handwritten letter asking Philemon to receive him "no longer as a bondservant but as a beloved brother" (Philemon 16,). This one-page gem reveals how the gospel transforms relationships, power, and justice. It's a stunning picture of reconciliation and how grace levels every social structure. In our own fractured relationships, Philemon gently teaches us to lead with forgiveness, humility, and a gospel-shaped heart. © Bible Vibrance	
/	1	Phlm	-Blank-	
		Hebrews	Hebrews – Jesus Is Better, Forever; Hebrews is a deep dive into the supremacy of Christ. Writing to discouraged Jewish Christians tempted to turn back, the author shows how Jesus is greater than angels, Moses, priests, and sacrifices. He is our perfect High Priest, who entered once for all into the heavenly sanctuary (Hebrews 9:11–12,). It's rich theology wrapped in pastoral warmth, encouraging us to "hold fast" and draw near to God with confidence (Hebrews 4:14–16,). Whether we're weary from trials or confused about faith, Hebrews lifts our gaze to Jesus—the anchor for our souls. © Bible Vibrance	
1	1	Heb 1-3	Jesus is revealed as the superior Son, greater than angels and Moses; believers are exhorted to hold fast in faith and not harden their hearts as in Israel's rebellion.	
1	1	Heb 4-6	A Sabbath rest remains for God's people; Christ is the great high priest; believers are warned against falling away and encouraged to pursue maturity and hope grounded in God's promises.	
1	1	Heb 7-10	Jesus is a high priest forever after Melchizedek, offering a better covenant; His once-for-all sacrifice surpasses the old system, granting full access to God through His shed blood.	
1	1	Heb 11-13	By faith, saints of old endured and obeyed; believers are urged to run the race with endurance, pursue holiness, honor Christ's sacrifice, and live in love, worship, and obedience.	

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	James	James – Real Faith Has Real Fruit; The book of James is like a mirror—it reflects the practical outworking of genuine faith. With blunt, everyday wisdom, James tackles how we speak (James 3:1–12,), handle trials (1: 2–4), care for the poor (2:14–17), and live out our faith with works. "Be doers of the word, and not hearers only," he writes (James 1:22,). Though short, this letter doesn't mince words. It calls for a no-nonsense Christianity—where what we believe is seen in how we live. For believers navigating modern life, James offers down-to-earth, Spirit-filled counsel for walking the talk. © Bible Vibrance	
	Jam 1-2	James urges believers to endure trials with faith, live out the Word, and show no partiality, emphasizing that true faith produces loving works and obedience to God's commands.	
	Jam 3-5	James warns of the destructive power of the tongue, calls for humility, patience in suffering, righteous prayer, and care for the afflicted, urging believers to live with eternal perspective.	
	1 & 2 Peter	1 & 2 Peter – Standing Firm with Hope and Truth; In 1 Peter, believers are called to live as exiles in a world that often misunderstands their faith. Suffering isn't a surprise—it's part of following Jesus (1 Peter 4:12–13,). Yet Peter encourages us to be holy, gentle, and hopeful, knowing our inheritance is secure in Christ (1 Peter 1:3–5,). 2 Peter warns against false teachers and spiritual laziness, urging believers to grow in grace and knowledge. It's a wake-up call to stay grounded in Scripture and eagerly await Christ's return (2 Peter 3:9–14,). These letters are pastoral and powerful, reminding us that even when the culture shifts, God's promises hold firm—and so can we. © Bible Vibrance	
	1 Pe 1-5	Believers are called to endure suffering with hope, live holy lives, submit humbly, and shepherd one another faithfully, as those chosen by God and secured in Christ's eternal grace.	
	2 Pe 1-3	Peter urges growth in godliness, warns against false teachers, and reminds believers of Christ's return and final judgment, calling them to holy conduct as they wait for the new creation.	
	1 John, 2 John & 3 John	1 John, 2 John & 3 John – Walking in Love and Truth; The letters of John are like warm pastoral hugs wrapped in bold truth. 1 John anchors us in God's love, making it clear—real faith shows up in how we love one another (1 John 4:7–8,). John writes to reassure believers of eternal life and warn them of false teachers. 2 John urges the church to walk in both truth and love, staying rooted in Christ's teachings (2 John 6,). 3 John gives a shoutout to faithful hospitality while calling out prideful leadership. In a world full of spiritual noise, these letters gently guide us back to the heart of Christian life—love lived out in truth. © Bible Vibrance	
	1 Jn 1-5	-Blank-	
	2 Jn; 3 Jn	-Blank-	
	Jude	Jude – Contending for the Faith in a Compromised World; Jude might be short, but it packs a spiritual punch. Writing with urgency, Jude warns believers against sneaky false teachers who twist grace into license and reject authority (Jude 4,). He draws vivid examples from history and Scripture, calling us to stay anchored in the truth. Yet even in the face of deception, Jude lifts our gaze to God's keeping power: "He is able to keep you from stumbling" (Jude 24,). It's a wake-up call for today's Church—to stand firm, build one another up, and walk closely with the Lord in love and humility. Think of it as a spiritual pep talk for a time such as this. © Bible Vibrance	SCANME

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1	1	Jude	-Blank-	
		Revelation	Revelation – Hope in the Midst of Chaos: Echoes from Daniel to the End of Days; The Book of Revelation isn't just an end-times roadmap; it's a deeply comforting vision for weary saints. Written by John while exiled on Patmos, Revelation uses vivid imagery—beasts, scrolls, thrones, and dragons—to peel back the curtain on the cosmic battle between good and evil (Revelation 1:1–2,). At its heart, it proclaims that Jesus wins, and so do all who cling to Him. Just like Daniel in the Old Testament, Revelation is soaked in apocalyptic language. Daniel's visions of empires and beasts (Daniel 7–12) form the foundation for much of John's symbolism. Where Daniel saw a coming "Son of Man" receiving a kingdom (Daniel 7:13–14), John sees that promise fulfilled in Christ—ruling, reigning, and returning (Revelation 1:13–18,). Both books urge faithfulness under persecution, and both remind us that human kingdoms fall, but God's kingdom never will. Revelation offers seven letters to churches, majestic scenes of worship, terrifying judgments, and finally, a breathtaking glimpse of the New Heavens and New Earth—where every tear is wiped away (Revelation 21:4,). For readers in today's fast-paced and often dark world—whether you're in Toronto, Texas, or London—Revelation says: Hold fast. Jesus is coming. Justice is on the way. It's not meant to make us fearful, but faithful. Whether you're wrestling with life's uncertainties or longing for renewal, Revelation points us to the Lamb who was slain and is now forever victorious. © Bible Vibrance	
/	/	Rev 1-3	John receives a vision of the risen Christ and letters to the seven churches, calling them to repentance, perseverance, and faithful witness amid spiritual complacency and persecution.	
/	/	Rev 3-5	Christ calls the churches to overcome, then John sees heaven's throne room where God is worshiped and the Lamb alone is worthy to open the scroll of judgment and redemption.	
/	1	Rev 6-9	The Lamb opens six seals, revealing divine judgments through conquest, war, famine, death, and cosmic signs; the seventh seal leads to trumpet judgments, unleashing intensified woes on unrepentant humanity.	
/	/	Rev 10-12	A mighty angel proclaims God's mystery; John eats the scroll and prophesies again. A symbolic woman, dragon, and child portray Satan's defeat through Christ and the perseverance of believers.	
/	/	Rev 13-15	Two beasts rise, deceiving many and demanding worship, but the Lamb's followers remain faithful. Angels proclaim judgment, and heaven prepares for the final wrath with triumphant songs of victory.	
/	/	Rev 16-19	God pours out seven bowls of wrath upon the earth, Babylon falls in judgment, and heaven rejoices. Christ returns in glory, defeating the beast and false prophet with final power.	
/	/	Rev 20-22	Satan is bound, Christ reigns, and the final judgment is pronounced. A new heaven and earth appear, with God dwelling among His people in eternal glory, light, and peace.	