

AMAZING TRUTH!

*A New Believer's
Guide to the Bible*

Part 1



Samuel J. Abraham

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Part 1***

By Samuel Abraham

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Introduction

People are impressed by different things. What has impressed me is hearing the beauty of the Word of God as given to me through my mentor. Doing so has inspired me to put into writing the truths that impressed my mind, and it is why I am pleading with God to follow His word every day of my life. At the same time, I would also like to share the truth I have learned with others.

It was in the God's providence that I should learn that the Word of God, together with genuine science, reveals Jesus Christ—the real living God. It is through Him that we have eternal salvation. The Bible says, “In Him was life, and the life was the light of men” (John 1:4). Without Jesus Christ, the life that we see and hear in the world would not have existed. Neither would it have existed anywhere else in the universe. The main reason for writing this book is that, in the 21st century, we have been challenged by academics to disprove the modern materialistic way of understanding life in light of the life that comes from Christ and God alone. As spiritualism and atheistic socialism continue to increase in our world, doubts and questions about God and about the Holy Bible have also increased.

Scholars have many questions regarding God's creation of the universe, the origin of the languages of the world, the authenticity

of the Holy Bible, whether God's holy law is objective and unchanging, whether the prophecies of the Bible are true, the possibility of the existence of a true church, the present and future rule of God's kingdom, and, above all, whether there is eternal life through Jesus Christ. Through careful and diligent study of the Word of God and the inspired testimonies of God, I have discovered the real meaning of life in Jesus Christ and eternal salvation through Him alone. I have also found satisfying answers to the false science that dogmatically declares that life on this planet arose through evolutionary material causes without God. In this book, I have compiled what the Lord has revealed to me so that others, who have the same desire and concerns, can come to know the importance of eternal salvation through Jesus Christ. The source material is here. The challenge for the reader is to devote the time to reading it. May God richly bless you as you jump into the Word of God.

Though all truth originates with the Lord Jesus Christ—may His name be praised and glorified—the main human contributor for this book has been my mentor, Mr. Nelson David, who helped me understand God's Word. I would like to thank him and thank God for the passion that He gave him.

Samuel Abraham

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Chapter 1

The Holy Bible

In our postmodern world, people tend to believe that the Bible is an old book that is irrelevant for present society. They also question its authorship, its authenticity, its importance, its language, and many other things about it. In this first chapter, we will study the importance of the Bible as the Word of God, given by divine inspiration through God's holy people as "moved by the Holy Spirit" (2 Peter 1:21). The infallibility of God's revelation in the Bible is not dependent on anyone's understanding. The Bible proclaims God's will and is the standard for character, and it is the only authoritative revelation of human history.

The Nature of the Thirty-nine Bible Writers

As the Bible was being written, the early writers did not have all the facts that would eventually be included in Scripture. They received visions from God, did careful research of the facts, were inspired in gathering words of wisdom, and wrote according to the scientific knowledge of their day. God knew that their limited grasp of truth

would be expanded by other Bible writers, for, in the days to come, knowledge would increase.

The Holy Bible is a compilation of the writings of some thirty-nine writers, yet the author behind the book is the God of heaven. As Paul wrote, “All Scripture is given by inspiration of God” (1 Tim. 3:16). The Bible writers received God’s messages at different periods in history and wrote for the people then living, though its principles apply to us today. According to Isaiah 8:20–31, God’s written guidance has two parts—“the law and the testimony.” The “law” is the writings of Moses as a whole. The “testimony” is the fifteen verses of the holy Ten Commandments, which were written by the finger of Jesus Christ (see Exod. 25:21; 31:18; Isa. 33:22; James 4:12). The other 31,158 verses in the Bible explain and point out the importance of the “testimony,” which is the constitution of the kingdom of God. It is the fifteen verses of God’s holy Ten Commandments that make the Bible a holy book and not the other 31,158 verses. Understanding the law of God’s Ten Commandments, by which we know what sin is (Rom. 3:20), enables us to understand the importance of the death of Jesus Christ. God included many things in the Bible to make known to humankind the early history of the world, including the good and the bad, the pure and the profane.

The Importance of the Bible

Among all the books in the world today, the Bible alone provides the real history of mankind—from the Creation to the return of Christ and the fulfilling of the kingdom of God on earth one thousand years later. (In this book, I assume 4159 BC to be the year of the Creation.) Of the 180 prophecies in the Bible, all but a few have already been fulfilled. The Bible provides the foundation and inspiration for the study of all areas of knowledge. These include physical science, geology, history, medicine, and astronomy, among others. The true story of the creation of humankind and of our early history, thinking, and lifestyles, as well as the future of humankind after death, is found in this wonderful book. Also, we learn that the knowledge of human morality in the Ten Commandments is the “seventh sense” that God communicated to humankind through the Bible.

Only through the Bible can we understand God, His providence in dealing with His creatures, and His nature and character. Only through the Bible do we understand the cruelty of sin and the

greatness of God's love. Only through the Bible can we claim God's forgiveness of our sins through Christ's death, as symbolized by the sacrificial system. Only through the Bible, do we learn about the resurrection that will come at the Second Advent of Jesus Christ when God fulfills His promise of eternal life as we enter heaven and then return to earth after the millennium. These are the wonderful themes found in the Holy Bible. There are eighteen world religions, but none but that which comes from the Bible tells us that the God of Heaven came down to this earth, lived among men, and died for humankind to redeem us from the clutches of sin. This redemption came through the ministry of Jesus Christ, who is revealed in God's holy book, the Bible. He is the only means of eternal salvation for humankind.

Writing What God Revealed

According to 1 Samuel 3:21, God revealed Himself to Samuel in Shiloh. God did not dictate what the thirty-nine writers of the Holy Bible were to put down. Rather, He gave them visions and asked them to write what they saw and understood. After God gave them a vision, they needed to remember what they saw and heard (see Rev. 1:11). Then, according to their own vocabulary and knowledge, they wrote the verses that appear in their particular book of the Bible. If God Himself had dictated to these thirty-nine Bible writers, there would be no room for error. The text would have been written perfectly from the start. But God only gave the prophets visions from which to write. That is why many people have misconceptions about the Bible.

When the Holy Spirit came on people and they received a vision, they entered into an altered mental state. Either standing or sitting, their eyes were open, but their eyelids would not move. The person would not breathe through either the nose or mouth, yet his or her heart would function as usual. One could check the person's pulse by hand. However, even if a burning candle were placed near the person's nose or mouth, the flame would not flicker as a result of the person's respiration. Following the vision, the person would return to normal consciousness after taking a long breath. This process is what is involved in a vision from God.

From 4159 BC to AD 100, God gave visions to various Bible writers of various cultures and levels of knowledge. What they wrote about included, as we have noted, even people's bad character traits. God inspired the writers of the Bible to include, for example, ten cases

of incest among the acts of the patriarchs so that people could understand their failures and not repeat them. Understanding this, no one should question why God would have all these bad examples included in the Bible. He has given as a mirror the holy Ten Commandments, the constitution of the Kingdom of God, that we might all practice them through the grace that is in Jesus Christ. From Adam until today, no one has been either holy or a perfect saint.

How Long Did It Take to Write the Bible

The Bible was written between 1531 BC and AD 97, a span of 1627 years. Genesis was the first book written.

According to present literary standards, without the author's name and the year of publication, a book may be considered a fictitious storybook. History and the pen of inspiration give evidence for the year of writing of each book and the name of the likely author. The Bible is not a counterfeit book; it is God's book. The books of the Bible, with the name of the probable author(s), are listed below in the order in which they were likely written.¹

Chart 1.1. The Chronological Order of the Books of the Old and New Testaments			
Bible order	Book	When written	Author(s)
1	Genesis	1531–1491 BC	[1] Moses
18	Job	1520 BC	Moses
2	Exodus	1491–1451 BC	Moses
3	Leviticus	1491–1451 BC	Moses
4	Numbers	1491–1451 BC	Moses
5	Deuteronomy	1491–1451 BC	Moses (Joshua likely recorded Moses' death)
6	Joshua	1491–1425 BC	[2] Joshua ¹ (Samuel likely recorded Joshua's death)

1 Source: "Who wrote the Bible?" available at <http://www.bibleinfo.com/en/questions/who-wrote-the-bible#codewordOT>, accessed 4/12/17.

Chart 1.1. The Chronological Order of the Books of the Old and New Testaments			
Bible order	Book	When written	Author(s)
7	Judges	1425–1312 BC	[3] Samuel (see 1 Sam. 3:21)
8	Ruth	1322–1312 BC	Samuel
9	1 Samuel	1141–1050 BC	Samuel
10	2 Samuel	1060–1017 BC	Samuel ²
19	Psalms	1440-1400 BC, 1063 BC	[4] David, Moses, [5] Asaph, [6] sons of Korah, [7] Heman, [8] Solomon, [9] Ethan ³
11	1 Kings	1015–897 BC	[10] Jeremiah ⁴
13	1 Chronicles	1056–972 BC	[11] Ezra ⁵
12	2 Kings	1056–957 BC	[12] Jeremiah ⁶
13	2 Chronicles	1015–588 BC	Ezra ⁷
22	Song of Solomon	1014 BC	Solomon
20	Proverbs	980 BC	Solomon, [13] Agur, and [14] Lemuel
21	Ecclesiastes	977 BC	Solomon
32	Jonah	862 BC	[15] Jonah
29	Joel	800 BC	[16] Joel
30	Amos	787 BC	[17] Amos
28	Hosea	785 BC	[18] Hosea
23	Isaiah	765–698 BC	[19] Isaiah
33	Micah	790–710 BC	[20] Micah
34	Nahum	713 BC	[21] Nahum

Chart 1.1. The Chronological Order of the Books of the Old and New Testaments			
Bible order	Book	When written	Author(s)
24	Jeremiah	629–562 BC	Jeremiah
36	Zephaniah	630 BC	[22] Zephaniah
35	Habakkuk	626 BC	[23] Habakkuk
27	Daniel	607–537 BC	[24] Daniel
26	Ezekiel	595–574 BC	[25] Ezekiel
25	Lamentations	588 BC	Jeremiah
31	Obadiah	587 BC	[26] Obadiah
12	Ezra	536–495 BC	Ezra
17	Esther	521–495 BC	[27] Mordecai
37	Haggai	520 BC	[28] Haggai
38	Zechariah	520 BC	[29] Zechariah
16	Nehemiah	476–437 BC	[30] Nehemiah
39	Malachi	397 BC	[31] Malachi

Bible order	Book	When written	Author(s)
40	Matthew	AD 31–33	[1(32)] Matthew
41	Mark	AD 31–33	[2(33)] Mark
42	Luke	AD 31–33	[3(34)] Luke
43	John	AD 31–33	[4(35)] John
44	The Acts	AD 31–66	Luke
52	1 Thessalonians	AD 54	[5(36)] Paul
53	2 Thessalonians	AD 54	Paul
48	Galatians	AD 58	Paul
46	1 Corinthians	AD 59	Paul
47	2 Corinthians	AD 60	Paul
45	Romans	AD 60	Paul
59	James	AD 60	[6(37)] James
60	1 Peter	AD 60	[7(38)] Peter

Bible order	Book	When written	Author(s)
49	Ephesians	AD 64	Paul
50	Philippians	AD 64	Paul
51	Colossians	AD 64	Paul
57	Philemon	AD 64	Paul
58	Hebrews	AD 64	Paul
56	Titus	AD 65	Paul
54	1 Timothy	AD 65	Paul
55	2 Timothy	AD 65	Paul
61	2 Peter	AD 66	Peter
65	Jude	AD 66	[8(39)] Jude
62	1 John	AD 90	John
63	2 John	AD 90	John
64	3 John	AD 90	John
66	Revelation	AD 97	John

Moses wrote the largest number of the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament. Of the twenty-seven books of the New Testament, Paul wrote the largest number, followed by John. Of these books, five were written by disciples of Jesus and three by “junior apostles.” Thirty-one Old Testament authors plus eight New Testament authors equals thirty-nine authors. Thus, thirty-nine writers composed the Holy Bible over a period of 1628 Years. Here are some notable facts about the Bible:

1. The biggest book of the Bible is the Psalms with 150 chapters.
2. The smallest book of the Bible is Second John with one chapter of thirteen verses.
3. The biggest chapter in the Bible is Psalm 119 with 176 verses.
4. The smallest chapter in the Bible is Psalm 117 with only two verses.
5. Paul wrote fourteen books of the Bible, while Second Chronicles contains material from six prophets—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Nathan, Iddo, Ahijah, and Shemaiah.

Some verses in the Bible contain colloquial usages, discrepancies, or terms with a hidden meaning. Because God wants to meet people where they are, He did not dictate the words that the Bible writers were to use but had them use language that people would understand, and He expanded the knowledge of truth over time through other writers. As Isaiah 28:10, says: “For precept *must be* upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, there a little.” Later in the chapter we will consider several verses with colloquial usages, discrepancies, or hidden meanings.

Since the Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek, copyists and translators have tried their best to put God’s message in the right words, and communicating the exact meaning has frequently escaped them. Yet, it is in the providence of God that we now come to properly understand the Bible’s message within our post-modern world.

Bible Translation

After the dispersion of the apostles from AD 34 onward, the Bible was not at first translated into many languages. However, from the 14th century onward, God raised up people to translate His Holy Word into the languages of the people so that the reformation of His church might be realized. In 1400, John Wycliffe, who was known as “the Morning Star of the Reformation,” started translating the Latin translation into English. Later, William Tyndale, William Carey, and other scholars translated the Bible into many languages from the original Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic. In 1435, Johannes Gutenberg of Germany invented the printing press and printed the Bible in German. From that time until this, millions of Bibles have been printed and distributed all over the world. In 1611, King James of Great Britain authorized a new English translation of the Bible—“The King James Version.” There is an amazing story behind each translation of the Word of God that “stands forever” (Isa. 40:8).

The History of the Bible From AD 100 to 1611

God declared through Jeremiah, “Behold, I will send for many fishermen,” says the LORD, “and they shall fish them; and afterward I will send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain and every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks” (Jer. 16:16). From AD 34 onward, unbelieving Jews killed believers in the Messiah,

and they stoned Stephen, the first martyr, as Saul (later to become Paul) witnessed the event. Then the successors of Julius Caesar killed millions of Christians by throwing them to hungry lions in the amphitheater and putting them to death in other horrible ways from AD 44 to 70. Later Christians died by the hundreds and thousands because of the Holy Bible.

Some of the persecuting dictators of the Roman Empire were:

1. Hadrian, (compared to Hercules) (AD 117–138)
2. Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)
3. Decius (AD 249–251)
4. Valerian (AD 253–260) and
5. Diocletian (AD 284–305) and his successors Galerius and Galerius Valerius Maximinus fulfilled the prophetic “ten days” (a literal ten years) of Revelation 2:10 through the ten years of persecution lasting from AD 303 to AD 313.

During these ten years, more than a million Christians were killed to suppress Christianity. Then, from AD 320–508, under the Emperor Constantine and his successors, hundreds and thousands more died for the sake of the truth.

During the Dark Ages, from AD 508–1798, the Roman Empire and the mighty popes persecuted the Christian world. When the Bible was translated, faithful Christians were not allowed to keep even small portions of the Bible. If any Scriptures were found in their possession, their houses were burned to the ground.

Memorization of the Holy Bible

God protected His faithful people, like the Waldenses, the Albigenses, and the Huguenots. The faithful were ready to meet any challenge to be able to preserve God’s Word. They stood against the Roman Catholic forces. When they could not distribute Scripture openly, they memorized the Bible word for word and secretly shared pieces of Scripture as traveling merchants, sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with hundreds and thousands of people. Parents lost children; babies were dipped in boiling oil, dying in front of their persecuted parents. In some places, their young virgin girls, who were ready to witness for the name of Jesus Christ (Acts 4:12), were buried alive because of their faith in Jesus Christ. (See *The Great Controversy*, p. 239.)

God Raised Up Martin Luther the Reformer

In 1517, Martin Luther, at the time a Roman Catholic priest and university professor, protested against the use of indulgences by the Roman Catholic Church. He stood by the Word of God and proclaimed, “The Bible and the Bible alone.” Ultimately, he left the Roman Catholic Church and started the first Protestant Christian denomination in the world—the Lutheran church.

The Uniqueness of the Indian Tamil Translation

Through the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Tamil translation of the Bible from Hebrew and Greek was commenced in 1844 and completed in 1864 by Mr. Segan from Germany and Mr. Falgaun. They came to South India; both learned the Tamil language with the help of Mr. Duraisamy of Palayamkottai in Tamil Nadu. The first Tamil Bible was printed in Tharangampadi of Karaikal, as well as in Pondicherry, once this state was under the control of France.

The importance of the Tamil Bible is, by my reckoning, that it has fewer translation mistakes than the regular English translation. I have located only three translation mistakes as compared to one hundred sixty-one in the King James Version.

Ten Principles for Studying Our Holy Bible

To understand and properly handle the Bible, consider the following ten principles:

1. “Let your ‘Yes’ be ‘Yes,’ and *your* ‘No,’ ‘No’ ” (James 5:12). James’ statement reminds us that God’s revelations in Scripture are definite and simple.
2. “God *is* not a man, that He should lie” (Num. 23:19); nor is He “a man that He should repent” (1 Sam. 15:29). Balaam and Samuel declared that God’s word always tells the truth.
3. “My covenant I will not break, nor alter the word that has gone out of My lips” (Ps. 89:34). God does not go back on His promises. “God speaketh once, and repeateth not the selfsame thing the second time” (Job 33:14 DRA). God speaks once and does things once, He will not repeat the same thing again and again since He is almighty God.

4. “The blessing of the LORD makes *one* rich, and He adds no sorrow with it” (Prov. 10:22). God says, “those who honor Me I will honor, and those who despise Me shall be lightly esteemed” (1 Sam. 2:30). Our blessings either come from God or from Satan. However, God’s blessings are permanent.
5. As with the terms “heart” and “soul” (Matt. 12:34; Ps. 103:1), we need to understand that many verses have colloquial usages and hidden meanings.
6. Daniel 8:14 is a prophecy that was to be fulfilled but once. If there is another fulfillment, it will be the work of Satan.
7. Light on the “testimony” comes from the 31,158 verses of Scripture outside the “testimony” (Isa. 8:20). Any creed should be weighed in the balances of the holy Ten Commandments (Matt. 5:18). Not only that, but all answers to questions on a particular subject should come from the Bible.
8. God has given a timely message regarding the commandments in the Bible (Matt. 5:19; Rom. 2:22–24). The commandments made by men should not be followed in the place of God’s commandments (Col. 2:22; Matt. 15:9). To say that the Ten Commandments were nailed to the cross is to take God’s name in vain (Rom. 3:31; Mark 7:7).
9. The record of the various incidents in the Bible was written for those who first received it. All of the promises were for the people at that time. When the thief on the cross was given eternal salvation through Jesus Christ, that did not automatically mean that every thief will go to heaven unless he repents as did the one hanging beside Jesus. Also Jesus forgave Mary Magdalene, the harlot. Yet, that does not mean that every prostitute automatically will go to heaven unless she repents, as did Mary Magdalene. Christ’s dealing with these individuals speaks to us. We should not beat around the bush but should deliver the straight testimony to them.
10. When people understand the law of God and the love of Christ, they can have eternal life. As the standard of human behavior, the law points out our sin (Rom. 3:20; 7:7; 1 John 3:4). The love of Christ provides for our forgiveness and moves us to live holy lives (Rom. 8:35–39; Eph. 3:18–20; 2 Cor. 5:14).

With the above-mentioned principles revealed to us, we should be very careful to handle the Bible properly to grasp the timely messages sent by God. The following are examples of verses containing discrepancies, colloquial usages, or hidden meanings. These examples confronted me when I began studying the Scriptures.

1. **The thinking of the heart.** “For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks” (Matt. 12:34). Colloquial usage.

Modern science verifies that the brain, and not the heart, is where thinking takes place. The heart pumps the blood 12,000 miles through the blood vessels. However, any thinking that does not trigger emotions and stimulate the heart will not change human behavior. It is right for the Bible writers to connect the heart and mind for behavior modification. (876 verses in the Bible use “heart” or “hearts” in this sense)

2. **The actions of the soul.** “Bless the LORD, O my soul” (Ps. 103:1). Colloquial usage.

No literal part of the body is called a “soul.” However, the functions of the “soul” can be associated with what we refer to as “consciousness.” (501 verses in the Bible use the words “soul” or “souls.”)

3. **The relation of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit.** “Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (Matt. 28:19). Hidden meaning.

This statement describes the unity of the Godhead. First John, chapter 5, verse 7, which does not appear in any Greek manuscript before 1500 AD, says, “For there are three that bear witness in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one.” Jesus came to this world having “all the fullness of the Godhead bodily” (Col. 2:9). Yet, he “emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men” (Phil. 2:7, RSV). (221 verses)

4. **Human beings are not by nature holy.** “By that will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once *for all*” (Heb. 10:10). Hidden meaning.

Paul described the believers in various churches as “saints” (Rom. 16:15; 2 Cor. 1:1; Eph. 1:1; Phil. 1:1; Col. 1:12). Peter quoted Proverbs 11:31 to say: “ *If the righteous one is*

(Footnotes)

- 1 A historical source for this book was “the book of Jasher” (see Josh. 10:13).
- 2 A historical source for 2 Samuel was “the book of Jasher” (see 2 Sam. 1:18).
- 3 According to the superscriptions of the Psalms, David wrote 73 psalms, Moses wrote 1, Asaph wrote 12, the sons of Korah wrote 11, Heman wrote 1 with the sons of Korah, Solomon wrote 2, and Ethan wrote 1.
- 4 Historical sources for 1 Kings were “the books of the acts of Solomon” (1 Kings 11:41), “the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah” (1 Kings 14:29; 15:7, 23; 22:45), and “the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel” (1 Kings 15:31; 16:5, 14, 20, 27; 22:39).
- 5 Historical sources for 1 Chronicles were “the book of the kings of Israel and Judah” (1 Chron. 9:1), “the book of Samuel the seer,” “the book of Nathan the prophet,” and “the book of Gad the seer” (1 Chron. 29:29).
- 6 Historical sources for 2 Kings were “the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah” (2 Kings 8:23; 12:19; 14:18; 15:6, 36; 16:19; 20:20; 21:17, 25; 23:28; 24:5) and “the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel” (2 Kings 1:18; 10:34; 13:8, 12; 14:15, 28; 15:21).
- 7 Historical sources for 2 Chronicles were “the book of Nathan the prophet,” “the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite,” “the visions of Iddo the seer” (2 Chron. 9:29), “the book of Shemaiah the prophet” and of “Iddo the seer” (2 Chron. 12:15), “the story of the prophet Iddo” (2 Chron. 13:22), “the book of Jehu the son of Hanai” (2 Chron. 20:34), “the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel” (2 Chron. 20:34; 33:18), “books of the kings of Judah and Israel” (2 Chron. 16:11; 25:26; 27:7; 28:26; 32:32; 35:27; 36:8), and “the story of the book of the kings” (2 Chron. 24:27); and “the vision of Isaiah the prophet” (2 Chron. 26:22; 32:32).

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Samuel Abraham, was fascinated by the study of the Scriptures as his spiritual mentor helped him see that the Bible gives a more satisfying understanding of the origins of life, human civilization and language than philosophical materialism. Along the way, he discovered the uncanny nature of Bible prophecy and how God, through His prophets, predicted human history, provided a way for human redemption, and laid out a positive outcome for humankind. The author's sometimes-novel explanations of Scripture and science will leave the reader thinking.

The book is his gift of love to others who may be troubled with the same concerns so they will recognize the veracity of the Bible, God's Holy Word.

Topics that covered are...

- The Holy Bible and its chronology of human history
- Who God is and what He is like
- The origin of sin
- Issues of Creation vs. Evolution
- Bible ordinances and God's unchangeable law
- Bible prophecy
- Church history and the divergence of Christianity from Bible truth
- God's last faithful people
- God's church during the former and latter rain of the Holy Spirit
- The seven last plagues and the final spiritual battle on earth

Author Samuel J. Abraham loves to share with others the blessed hope of Jesus' return, Bible talks about God's creation, the spiritual conflict between Christ and Satan waged behind human experience; the uniqueness of the last-day Remnant, and the eternal relationship each person can have with the great Savior Jesus Christ. He is an ordained minister and holds an honorary doctorate degree in Philosophy in Biblical Studies, a Masters of Divinity, and a Masters of History, having completed his studies in India and the United States. His passion is reading—especially the Bible—and singing. He lives with his wife Jeevana and serves in Columbia, Maryland as a Chaplain at Gilchrist Hospice Care.



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