

# Summer Bible Reading Plan

## June

|    |             |
|----|-------------|
| 21 | Psalm 1,2,3 |
| 22 | 4,5,6       |
| 23 | 7,8         |
| 24 | 9,10        |
| 25 | 11,12,13,14 |
| 26 | 15,16,17    |
| 27 | 18          |
| 28 | 19,20,21    |
| 29 | 22,23       |
| 30 | 24,25,26    |

## July

|    |          |
|----|----------|
| 1  | 27,28    |
| 2  | 29,30    |
| 3  | 31,32,33 |
| 4  | 34,35    |
| 5  | 36,37    |
| 6  | 38,39,40 |
| 7  | 41,42,43 |
| 8  | 44,45    |
| 9  | 46,47,48 |
| 10 | 49,50    |
| 11 | 51,52,53 |
| 12 | 54,55,56 |
| 13 | 57,58    |

## July

|    |          |
|----|----------|
| 14 | 59,60    |
| 15 | 61,62,63 |
| 16 | 64,65,66 |
| 17 | 67,68    |
| 18 | 69,70    |
| 19 | 71,72    |
| 20 | 73,74,75 |
| 21 | 76,77    |
| 22 | 78       |
| 23 | 79,80    |
| 24 | 81,82    |
| 25 | 83,84    |
| 26 | 85,86    |
| 27 | 87,88    |
| 28 | 89       |
| 29 | 90       |
| 30 | 91       |
| 31 | 92,93    |

## August

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 | 94,95   |
| 2 | 96,97   |
| 3 | 98,99   |
| 4 | 100,101 |
| 5 | 102     |
| 6 | 103     |

## August

|    |              |
|----|--------------|
| 7  | 104          |
| 8  | 105          |
| 9  | 106          |
| 10 | 107          |
| 11 | 108,109      |
| 12 | 110,111      |
| 13 | 112          |
| 14 | 113,114      |
| 15 | 115,116      |
| 16 | 117,118      |
| 17 | 119          |
| 18 | 120,121      |
| 19 | 122,123      |
| 20 | 124,125      |
| 21 | 126,127,128  |
| 22 | 129,130      |
| 23 | 131,132      |
| 24 | 133,134,135  |
| 25 | 136,137      |
| 26 | 138,139      |
| 27 | 140,141      |
| 28 | 142,143      |
| 29 | 144,145      |
| 30 | 146,147      |
| 31 | 148,149, 150 |

## 2 Things you need for reading the Bible:

### 1. **A heart turned toward God in prayer and humility**

- a. Pray and ask God to give you understanding by the Holy Spirit.
- b. Be humble enough to ask questions. We approach the text understanding that apart from the Spirit of God, we cannot gain understanding from God's perspective by His grace. We need Him.

### 2. **A Bible**

- a. **Observation** - what does this verse say?
  - i. *Who* is speaking, speaking to? *What* is he saying, what is the goal? *When* is it written? *Where*? *Why* is he telling them this? *How*?
- b. **Interpretation** - what does this verse mean?
  - i. remember that context rules
  - ii. always seek the full counsel of God (2 Tim. 3:16-17)
  - iii. look for the single meaning of the passage (what did it mean to them)
- c. **Application** - how does this verse apply to my life?
  - i. what would it look like today if I was to make \_\_\_\_\_ my goal today?
  - ii. James 1:22 - "but be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves."
  - iii. We look to live by what we learned from God's Word, and we look to see what needs to change as we live our lives for Him.

|               |                |  |
|---------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Book 1</b> | Psalms 1–41    | Psalms 1–2 have no titles that attribute authorship (but see Acts 4:25 for Psalm 2); they provide an introduction to the Psalms as a whole. The remainder of Book 1 is made up almost entirely of psalms of David: only Psalms 10 (but see note on Psalm 9) and 33 lack a Davidic superscription. Prayers issuing from a situation of distress dominate, punctuated by statements of confidence in the God who alone can save (e.g., 9; 11; 16; 18), striking the note that concludes the book (40–41). Reflections on ethics and worship with integrity are found in Psalms 1; 14–15; 19; 24; and 26. |
| <b>Book 2</b> | Psalms 42–72   | From the Davidic voice of Book 1, Book 2 introduces the first Korah collection (42–49, although 43 lacks a superscription), with a single Asaph psalm at Psalm 50. A further Davidic collection is found in Psalms 51–52; 54; 56–57; 59–60; 63). Once again, lament and distress dominate the content of these prayers, which now also include a communal voice (e.g., Psalm 44; cf. Psalms 67; 68). The lone psalm attributed to Solomon concludes Book 2 with the Psalms' pinnacle of royal theology (72; cf. 45).   |
| <b>Book 3</b> | Psalms 73–89   | The tone darkens further in Book 3. The opening Psalm 73 starkly questions the justice of God before seeing light in God's presence; that light has almost escaped the psalmist in Psalm 88, the bleakest of all psalms. Book 2 ended with the high point of royal aspirations; Book 3 concludes in Psalm 89 with these expectations badly threatened. Sharp rays of hope occasionally pierce the darkness (e.g., Psalms 75; 85; 87). The brief third book contains most of the psalms of Asaph (Psalms 73–83), as well as another set of Korah psalms (Psalms 84–85; 87–88).                          |
| <b>Book 4</b> | Psalms 90–106  | Psalm 90 opens the fourth book of the psalms. It may be seen as the first response to the problems raised by the third book (Psalms 73–89). Psalm 90, attributed to Moses, reminds the worshiper that God was active on Israel's behalf long before David. This theme is taken up in Psalms 103–106, which summarize God's dealings with his people before any kings reigned. In between there is a group of psalms (93–100) characterized by the refrain "The LORD reigns." This truth refutes the doubts of Psalm 89.  |
| <b>Book 5</b> | Psalms 107–150 | The structure of Book 5 reflects the closing petition of Book 4 in 106:47. It declares that God does answer prayer (Psalm 107) and concludes with five Hallelujah psalms (146–150). In between there are several psalms affirming the validity of the promises to David (Psalms 110; 132; 144), two collections of Davidic psalms (108–110; 138–145); the longest psalm, celebrating the value of the law (Psalm 119); and 15 psalms of ascent for use by pilgrims to Jerusalem (Psalms 120–134).  |