

**FBCS Youth and Adult**  
**Bible Reading, Journaling and Memorization Plan**  
**February 1, 2026 - May 31, 2026**

As Christians, we need to be reading and meditating on God's Word 7 days a week. That comes with all kinds of grace but the grace given does not lower the standard.

**February**

**Memory Verse**  
**Luke 6:35-36**

**But love your enemies, and do good, and lend, expecting nothing in return, and your reward will be great, and you will be sons of the Most High, for he is kind to the ungrateful and the evil. Be merciful, even as your Father is merciful.**

- 1 - Psalm 101
- 2 - Psalm 102
- 3 - Psalm 103
- 4 - Psalm 104
- 5 - Psalm 105
- 6 - Psalm 106
- 7 - Psalm 107
- 8 - Psalm 108
- 9 - Psalm 109
- 10 - Psalm 110
- 11 - Psalm 111
- 12 - Psalm 112
- 13 - Psalm 113
- 14 - Psalm 114
- 15 - Psalm 115
- 16 - Psalm 116
- 17 - Psalm 117
- 18 - Psalm 118
- 19 - Psalm 119
- 20 - Psalm 120
- 21 - Psalm 121
- 22 - Psalm 122
- 23 - Psalm 123
- 24 - Psalm 124
- 25 - Psalm 125
- 26 - Psalm 126
- 27 - Psalm 127
- 28 - Psalm 128

**March**

**Memory Verse**  
**Luke 9:23**

**And He said to all, "If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me.**

- 1 - Leviticus 1
- 2 - Leviticus 2
- 3 - Leviticus 3
- 4 - Leviticus 4

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

**April**

**Memory Verse**  
**Luke 9:23**

**And He said to all, "If anyone would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me.**

- 1 - Matthew 19
- 2 - Matthew 20
- 3 - Matthew 26
- 4 - Matthew 27
- 5 - Matthew 28
- 6 - Matthew 21
- 7 - Matthew 22
- 8 - Matthew 23
- 9 - Matthew 24
- 10 - Matthew 25
- 11 - Hebrews 1
- 12 - Hebrews 2
- 13 - Hebrews 3
- 14 - Hebrews 4
- 15 - Hebrews 5
- 16 - Hebrews 6
- 17 - Hebrews 7

- 18 - Hebrews 8
- 19 - Hebrews 9
- 20 - Hebrews 10
- 21 - Hebrews 11
- 22 - Hebrews 12
- 23 - Hebrews 13
- 24 - Esther 1
- 25 - Esther 2
- 26 - Esther 3
- 27 - Esther 4
- 28 - Esther 5
- 29 - Esther 6
- 30 - Esther 7

**May**

**Memory Verse**  
**Romans 6:1-2**

**What shall we say then? Are we to continue in sin that grace may abound? By no means! How can we who died to sin still live in it?**

- 1 - Esther 8
- 2 - Esther 9
- 3 - Esther 10
- 4 - Romans 1
- 5 - Romans 2
- 6 - Romans 3
- 7 - Romans 4
- 8 - Romans 5
- 9 - Romans 6
- 10 - Romans 7
- 11 - Romans 8
- 12 - Romans 9
- 13 - Romans 10
- 14 - Romans 11
- 15 - Romans 12
- 16 - Romans 13
- 17 - Romans 14
- 18 - Romans 15
- 19 - Romans 16
- 20 - Psalm 129
- 21 - Psalm 130
- 22 - Psalm 131
- 23 - Psalm 132
- 24 - Psalm 133
- 25 - Psalm 134
- 26 - Psalm 135
- 27 - Psalm 136
- 28 - Psalm 137
- 29 - Psalm 138
- 30 - Psalm 139
- 31 - Psalm 140

# THE BIBLE

## How should I approach the Bible?

From The Big Book of Bible Difficulties, pages 11-26, Norman Geisler and Thomas Howe.

Bible syllogism:

- God cannot err
- The Bible is the Word of God
- Therefore the Bible cannot err (If it is inspired by God, then it is inerrant)

While the Bible is the Word of God and, as such, cannot have any errors, nonetheless, this does not mean there are no difficulties in it. However any difficulty is not a problem with the text but a problem with our understanding.

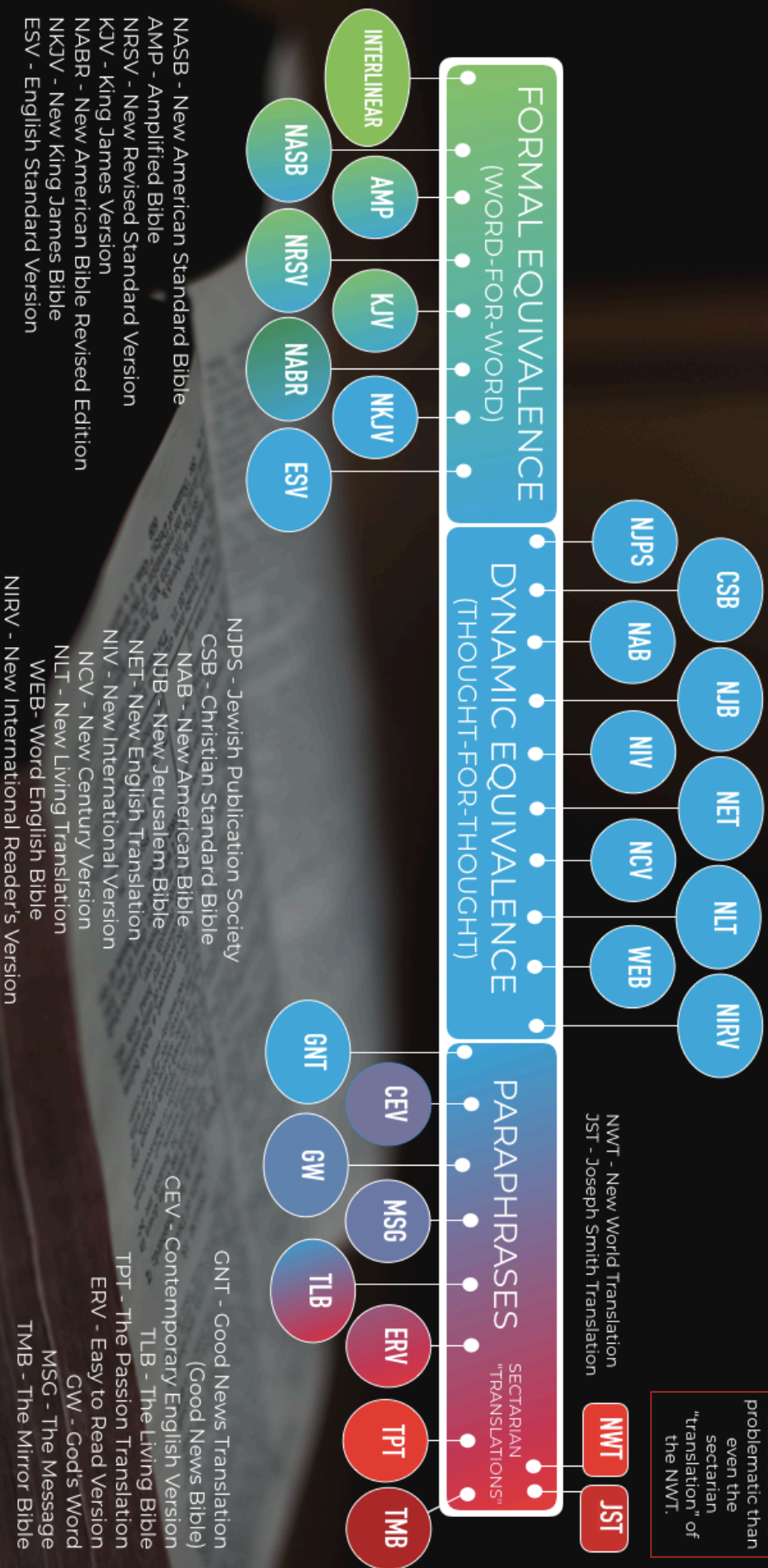
- Can the Bible be trusted in the realm of science and history? Yes!
- Common mistakes made when approaching the Bible:
  - Assuming that the unexplained is not explainable
  - Presuming the Bible is guilty until proven innocent
  - Failing to understand the context of the passage
  - Basing a teaching on an obscure passage
  - Forgetting that God used human authors who employed human characteristics to write the Bible (ie. sources, literary styles, anthropomorphic language, interests, etc.)
  - Assuming that a partial report is a false report
  - Demanding that NT citations of the OT always be exact quotations
  - Presuming that the Bible approves of all that it records
  - Forgetting that the Bible use non-technical, every day language
  - Assuming that round numbers are false
  - Neglecting to note that the Bible uses different literary devices
  - Forgetting that only the original text, not every copy of scripture is without error
  - Confusing general statements with universal ones
  - Forgetting that later revelation supercedes previous revelation

For more information and practical tools, visit  
[fbcstrongsville.com/resources](http://fbcstrongsville.com/resources).

# THE BIBLE

Which translation should I use?

## BIBLE TRANSLATION PHILOSOPHIES



In many ways "translations" like TPT or the Mirror Bible are more problematic than even the sectarian "translation" of the NWT.

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# THE BIBLE

## A Breakdown

### The Bible is the Word of God:

2 Timothy 3:16a - All Scripture is breathed out by God...

2 Peter 1:20-21 - knowing this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture comes from someone's own interpretation. For no prophecy was ever produced by the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit.

### The Bible is structured with clearly marked units called "Testaments":

#### Old Testament - 39 Books

##### Law

Genesis  
Exodus  
Leviticus  
Numbers  
Deuteronomy

##### Major Prophets

Isaiah  
Jeremiah  
Lamentations  
Ezekiel  
Daniel

##### Historical

Joshua  
Judges  
Ruth  
1 and 2 Samuel  
1 and 2 Kings  
1 and 2 Chronicles  
Ezra  
Nehemiah  
Esther

##### Minor Prophets

Hosea  
Joel  
Amos  
Obadiah  
Jonah  
Micah  
Nahum  
Habakkuk  
Zephaniah  
Haggai  
Zechariah  
Malachi

##### Poetry/Wisdom Lit.

Job  
Psalms  
Proverbs  
Ecclesiastes  
Song of Solomon

#### New Testament - 27 Books

##### Gospels

Matthew  
Mark  
Luke  
John

##### General Letters

Hebrews  
James  
1 and 2 Peter  
1-3 John  
Jude

##### Church History

Acts

##### Prophecy

Revelation

##### Paul's Letters

Romans  
1 and 2 Corinthians  
Galatians  
Ephesians  
Philippians  
Colossians  
1 and 2 Thessalonians  
1 and 2 Timothy  
Titus  
Philemon

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# THE BIBLE

## Biblical Hermeneutics from GotQuestions.org

**Biblical hermeneutics is the study of the principles and methods of interpreting the text of the Bible.** Second Timothy 2:15 commands believers to be involved in hermeneutics: “Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who . . . correctly handles the word of truth.” The purpose of biblical hermeneutics is to help us to know how to properly interpret, understand, and apply the Bible.

**The most important law of biblical hermeneutics is that the Bible should be interpreted literally.** We are to understand the Bible in its normal or plain meaning, unless the passage is obviously intended to be symbolic or if figures of speech are employed. The Bible says what it means and means what it says. For example, when Jesus speaks of having fed “the five thousand” in Mark 8:19, the law of hermeneutics says we should understand five thousand literally—there was a crowd of hungry people that numbered five thousand who were fed with real bread and fish by a miracle-working Savior. Any attempt to “spiritualize” the number or to deny a literal miracle is to do injustice to the text and ignore the purpose of language, which is to communicate. Some interpreters make the mistake of trying to read between the lines of Scripture to come up with esoteric meanings that are not truly in the text, as if every passage has a hidden spiritual truth that we should seek to decrypt. Biblical hermeneutics keeps us faithful to the intended meaning of Scripture and away from allegorizing Bible verses that should be understood literally.

**A second crucial law of biblical hermeneutics is that passages must be interpreted historically, grammatically, and contextually.** Interpreting a passage historically means we must seek to understand the culture, background, and situation that prompted the text. For example, in order to fully understand Jonah’s flight in Jonah 1:1–3, we should research the history of the Assyrians as related to Israel. Interpreting a passage grammatically requires one to follow the rules of grammar and recognize the nuances of Hebrew and Greek. For example, when Paul writes of “our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ” in Titus 2:13, the rules of grammar state that God and Savior are parallel terms and they are both in apposition to Jesus Christ—in other words, Paul clearly calls Jesus “our great God.” Interpreting a passage contextually involves considering the context of a verse or passage when trying to determine the meaning. The context includes the verses immediately preceding and following, the chapter, the book, and, most broadly, the entire Bible. For example, many puzzling statements in Ecclesiastes become clearer when kept in context—the book of Ecclesiastes is written from the earthly perspective “under the sun” (Ecclesiastes 1:3). In fact, the phrase under the sun is repeated about thirty times in the book, establishing the context for all that is “vanity” in this world.

**A third law of biblical hermeneutics is that Scripture is always the best interpreter of Scripture.** For this reason, we always compare Scripture with Scripture when trying to determine the meaning of a passage. For example, Isaiah’s condemnation of Judah’s desire to seek Egypt’s help and their reliance on a strong cavalry (Isaiah 31:1) was motivated, in part, by God’s explicit command that His people not go to Egypt to seek horses (Deuteronomy 17:16).

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# THE BIBLE

## S.O.A.P. Journaling Method

Studying and Meditating on God's Word

Before you read scripture, pray that the Holy Spirit would teach you as you read (1 Corinthians 2:6-16). Then read and write down what God is showing you in the following categories.

### S - Scripture

- Write out a verse or passage that stands out to you

### O - Observation

- If a new book of a Bible, check out a Book Summary (ie. gotquestions.org, insight.org/resources/Bible) before reading - Who is the author of the book? Who is the author writing to? Why is the author writing?
  - \*This is so important as we have to acknowledge that God inspired the author to write the book for a specific reason to a specific audience
- Write what the verse or passage says in context - What comes before the verse or passage, What come after the verses or passage, Note what type of literature it is - ie. Epistolary or Narrative, Note repetition of words, phrases, Cause-and-effect/Ifs and thens, Questions and answers, Comparisons and contrasts, Bring to mind other verses/passages in Scripture (Cross Referencing), Themes, Key phrases in an effort to best interpret and apply what is being communicated
- Questions to ask and answer like
  - What does this say about God?
  - What does this say about Jesus?
  - What does this say about people?
  - What does this say about the role of the church in the world?

### A - Application

- How this passage applies to you:
  - What can I worship God for?
  - How does this cause me to look to Christ?
  - What would change if I truly believed this?
  - Is there a sin to forsake?
  - Is there a promise to claim?
  - Is there an example to follow?
  - Is there a command to obey, something to put into action?
  - Is there something to be thankful for?
  - Is there something to share with others?
  - How will I commit to obey this passage this week?
  - Is there someone I need to contact for any reason?

### P - Prayer

- Write out a prayer to God about what He has shown you and pray that prayer out loud

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