

The student should first of all run over the chapters of the Bible, and divide them into sections, in chronological or chronological order. For example, in the first section of Genesis, to the Antediluvian period, we have 1. The Creation, chapter 1; 2. The state of innocence, chapter 2; 3. The Fall, chapter 3; 4. The story of Cain and Abel, chapter 4; 5. The genealogy of the Antediluvian Patriarchs, chapter 5; 6. The deluge, chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9; and so on of the subsequent sections.

A division equally simple and certain, corresponding to the leading characters which are the subject of the history, in chronological order, thus, Adam and Eve, chapters 1, 2 and 3; Cain and Abel, chapter 4; Antediluvian Patriarchs, Seth, Enosh, Methuselah, &c., chapters 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; &c., &c.

On this principle it will be easy for the student to form a complete scheme, or chain of scriptural history, the links of which may be composed, either of the principal characters, or of the leading and prominent events.

This part being accomplished, for the whole systematic portion of the Bible, the student is thereby furnished with a general knowledge of Bible History, in chronological order, and according to a perfectly systematic method, and he is now prepared to enter upon the last and finishing part of the work, that is, to go over each chapter carefully, and to take full hold of its minutest details. With the knowledge of the general subject of each chapter impressed on his mind, by the process we have just described, he will find no difficulty in dividing systematically into its several parts or paragraphs, the first chapter of Genesis for example, into six sections or paragraphs, corresponding with the six days of the week of Creation, and so on with a hundred or hundred and fifty other chapters.