

May

Fri	1	Ecclesiastes 11:1-10
Sat	2	Ecclesiastes 12:1-14
Sun	3	
Mon	4	Hebrews 1:1-14
Tues	5	Hebrews 2:1-18
Weds	6	Hebrews 3:1-16
Thurs	7	Hebrews 4:1-16
Fri	8	Hebrews 5:1-14
Sat	9	Hebrews 6:1-12
Sun	10	
Mon	11	Hebrews 6:13 – 7:10
Tues	12	Hebrews 7:11-25
Weds	13	Hebrews 8:1-13
Thurs	14	Hebrews 9:1-10
Fri	15	Hebrews 9:11-28
Sat	16	Hebrews 10:1-18
Sun	17	
Mon	18	Hebrews 10:19-39
Tues	19	Hebrews 11:1-20
Weds	20	Hebrews 11:21-39
Thurs	21	Hebrews 12:1-13
Fri	22	Hebrews 12:14-29
Sat	23	Hebrews 13:1-25
Sun	24	
Mon	25	Revelation 1:1-20
Tues	26	Revelation 2:1-17
Weds	27	Revelation 2:8 – 3:6
Thurs	28	Revelation 3:7-22
Fri	29	Revelation 4:1-11
Sat	30	Revelation 5:1-14
Sun	31	

June

Mon	1	Revelation 6:1-17
Tues	2	Revelation 7:1-17
Weds	3	Revelation 8:1-13
Thurs	4	Revelation 9:1-21
Fri	5	Revelation 10:1-11
Sat	6	Revelation 11:1-19
Sun	7	
Mon	8	Revelation 12:1 – 13:1
Tues	9	Revelation 13:2-18
Weds	10	Revelation 14:1-20
Thurs	11	Revelation 15:1-11
Fri	12	Revelation 16:1-21
Sat	13	Revelation 17:1-18
Sun	14	
Mon	15	Revelation 18:1-24
Tues	16	Revelation 19:1-10
Weds	17	Revelation 19:11-21
Thurs	18	Revelation 20:1-15
Fri	19	Revelation 21:1-27
Sat	20	Revelation 22:1-21
Sun	21	
Mon	22	Song of Songs 1:1-17
Tues	23	Song of Songs 2:1-17
Weds	24	Song of Songs 3:1-11
Thurs	25	Song of Songs 4:1-16
Fri	26	Song of Songs 5:1-16
Sat	27	Song of Songs 6:1-13
Sun	28	
Mon	29	Song of Songs 7:1-13
Tues	30	Song of Songs 8:1-14

A brief guide to help understand Hebrews

The Epistle to the Hebrews was written primarily to Greek-speaking **Jewish Christians** familiar with the Old Testament who were discouraged and tempted to abandon Christ and return to Judaism. Although its author is unknown (many think it was Paul) he knew his bible well and explains how Christ is the fulfilment of all that had gone before.

Structurally, the book alternates between doctrinal exposition and earnest warnings. It begins by presenting Christ's superiority over prophets and angels (chapters 1–2), then over Moses (3–4), and especially as our great High Priest (5–10). This leads into practical examples and exhortations to persevere in faith (11–13).

The book's major themes are the **supremacy and sufficiency of Jesus Christ**. He is **the final revelation of God and perfect High Priest**, and **the mediator of a better covenant** established on better promises. **His once-for-all sacrifice fully atones for sin**, rendering the old sacrificial system obsolete.

Practically, Hebrews calls believers to steadfast faith, endurance in trials, and confident access to God. It warns against apostasy while encouraging holiness, mutual encouragement, and fixing our eyes on Christ, "the author and finisher of our faith."

A brief guide to help understand Revelation

Revelation was written by the apostle John to seven real churches in Asia Minor facing pressure, persecution, and the temptation to compromise. By unveiling the risen Christ's sovereign rule over history and His certain victory it helps to encourage Christians to remain faithful under pressure, persecution, and spiritual deception.

Its structure can be divided as follows:

- **Prologue and Commission (1:1–20)** — the risen Christ appears in glory and commands John to write.
- **Letters to the Seven Churches (2–3)** — Christ evaluates and exhorts His people.
- **Heavenly Throne Room (4–5)** — God's sovereignty and the Lamb's worthiness anchor the entire vision.
- **Judgments in Sevens (6–16)** — seals, trumpets, and bowls display God's just dealings with evil.
- **Fall of Babylon and Final Conflict (17–20)** — worldly powers collapse and Christ triumphs.
- **New Creation (21–22)** — God dwells with His redeemed people forever.

Its major themes include the **supremacy of Christ**, the **certainty of God's judgment**, the **call to patient endurance**, the **conflict between the Lamb and the powers of darkness**, and the **hope of the new heavens and new earth**.

It calls believers to repent, endure, worship faithfully, and resist compromise because of the unwavering confidence that Christ reigns now and will return in glory. His victory is unshakeable

A brief guide to help understand Song of Songs

The Song of Songs is a poetic book celebrating covenant love, marriage, and devotion, believed to have been written by Solomon. It is understood both as a literal portrayal of marital love and secondarily as a picture of the love between God and His people, ultimately fulfilled in Jesus Christ and the Church.

It is not strictly linear in its structure, but it can be broadly outlined as follows: Chapters 1–2 introduce the lovers and their mutual delight. Chapters 3–5 develop the relationship, including longing, union, and moments of separation. Chapters 6–8 bring resolution, emphasizing enduring love and commitment.

The central theme is the beauty, exclusivity, and strength of covenant love - "*strong as death*." Practically, it affirms the goodness of marriage, calls for faithfulness and purity, and points believers toward a deeper understanding of divine love marked by desire, joy, and lifelong commitment.

The headings in the NIV, 'Lover' (the man), 'Beloved' (the woman) and 'Friends' (the woman's companions) along with the similar but different headings in other translations have been put in to try and help us understand who is speaking. But note that none of these are in the original Hebrew.