



This chart shows the symmetrical structure of the Bible.

The Old Testament contains historical, poetical and prophetical writings with a 17 - 5 - 17 symmetry.

The prophetical books mirror, to a large extent, the historical books. Isaiah, for example, has much to say about creation and the minor and major prophets interact with the history of Israel. The first five of the two seventeens contain the Pentateuch and the major prophets respectively. The two major sections are also linked by the poetical books.

The four Gospels present the fulfilment, or capstone, of the Old Testament and also establish the foundation for the New Testament. The Acts of the Apostles stems from the Gospels and the rest of the New Testament is built on this double foundation.

A symmetry of 9 - 4 - 9 is seen in Paul's letters, the general letters and the link of the pastoral letters between these two.

The books of Romans and Hebrews both expound the great truths of the gospel, and Thessalonians and Revelation speak of end times.