

## **New Testament Survey**

*What's so new about it anyway?*

### **Learning Questions:**

1. When did John the Baptist write his gospel?
2. Who is Simon of Cyrene?
3. Who wrote Hebrews?
4. Name the twelve Apostles.
5. Who is Jude?
6. Where is the Lord's Prayer found?

### ***REVIEW: Quick survey of the OT survey.***

- Abrahamic Covenant: Gen 12:1-3, 17:1-8
- Mosaic Covenant: Ex 19-24
- Davidic Covenant: 2 Sam 7
- New Covenant: Jer 31:31-34, Ezek 36:26-27

### ***What happened in between the Old and New Testaments?***

1. Hellenistic Period (331-164 B.C.)
  - a. Alexander the Great
    - i. Military conquest and political control
    - ii. Spread of Greek culture
  - b. Septuagint written ca. 250-130 B.C. in Egypt
  - c. Syrian Empire takes control over the Jews
    - i. Jews were forbidden to practice culture/religion
    - ii. Temple turned into a pagan shrine
    - iii. Revolted and won independence, Hanukkah to commemorate the rededication of the temple. There was only enough consecrated olive oil to fuel the eternal flame (Leviticus 6:13) in the Temple for one day. Miraculously, the oil burned for eight days, which was the length of time it took to press, prepare and consecrate fresh olive oil.
2. Hasmonean Period aka Maccabean (164-63 B.C.)
  - a. Dictatorial, corrupt, immoral, and even pagan Jewish rulers of independent state.
  - b. Jewish leaders called for Roman help to restore order
  - c. Ushered in Roman rule (63 B.C. -135 A.D.)

## ***What happened in the New Testament?***

### **1. Gospels** (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John)

- a. Gospels are theological biographies. It's a biography in the sense that cover the life of a specific person, Jesus of Nazareth, but it is also theological because each story from Jesus' life was chosen for a theological reason. The emphases also point to the experience of each of the gospel writers.
- b. For instance, Matthew was former tax collector and his gospel talks about money more than any other. Another example is how Luke was a Gentile doctor and his gospel has a heavy emphasis on the healings of Jesus.
- c. Many stories overlap some do not. Matthew, Mark, and Luke overlap the most. These are called the Synoptic Gospels. John is not considered one of these because its focus is on other stories from His life. They all, however, culminate in and focus on the death and resurrection of Jesus, as these events are most significant.
- d. Written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, John

### **2. History** (Acts)

- a. Acts is a theological history because it is a historical account of the early church, but like the Gospels, it has specific purposes.
- b. Continuation of the Gospel of Luke
- c. Written by Luke

### **3. Epistles** (Romans, 1&2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1&2 Thessalonians, 1&2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1,2,&3 John, Jude, Revelation)

- a. Epistles are letters written to specific people or churches. Paul wrote most of them (13)
- b. Written to address specific issues pertaining to the primary audience, ultimately to further explain Jesus' work on the cross and the significance of His resurrection to believers in the era of the early church and the importance of fully comprehending and living that reality out.

### **4. Apocalyptic** (Revelation)

- a. A letter to churches in the Roman province of Asia
- b. Is a documentation of Christ's disclosure of unseen heavenly or future realities to John, the writer.
- c. Marked with symbolism and abstract concepts, which, has led to much interpretation as to what it means.

## New Testament Cheat Sheet

|               | Genre       | Author        | Primary Audience    | Main Theme/Purpose   |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Matt</b>   | Gospel      | Matthew       | Jews                | To be a witness of Jesus as Messiah as an evangelistic tool              |
| <b>Mark</b>   | Gospel      | Mark          | Romans              | To present and defend Jesus's universal call to discipleship             |
| <b>Luke</b>   | Gospel      | Luke          | Theophilus/Gentiles | To help readers understand the gospel is for Jews and Gentiles alike     |
| <b>John</b>   | Gospel      | John          | Greeks              | To help readers believe in/have a full view of the saving faith in Jesus |
| <b>Acts</b>   | History     | Luke          | Theophilus/Seekers  | To provide an account of the ministry of Jesus and the early church      |
| <b>Rom</b>    | Epistle     | Paul          | Roman Church        | Address issues church was concerned with. Shows Paul's theology          |
| <b>1 Cor</b>  | Epistle     | Paul          | Corinthian Church   | To promote unity and clarify confusion in/rebuke the church              |
| <b>2 Cor</b>  | Epistle     | Paul          | Corinthian Church   | To defend his ministry and the Gospel he preached                        |
| <b>Gal</b>    | Epistle     | Paul          | Galatian Church     | To correct the teaching that one had to be Jewish to be saved            |
| <b>Eph</b>    | Epistle     | Paul (prison) | Ephesian Church     | To encourage and teach the church  |
| <b>Phil</b>   | Epistle     | Paul (prison) | Philippian Church   | To teach about progress and encourage them to continuing growing         |
| <b>Col</b>    | Epistle     | Paul (prison) | Colossian Church    | To encourage them and combat false teaching threatening the church       |
| <b>1 Thes</b> | Epistle     | Paul          | Thessalonian Church | To teach them theology about issues like death & the second coming       |
| <b>2 Thes</b> | Epistle     | Paul          | Thessalonian Church | Cont. themes of 1 Thes:teaching about second coming & laziness           |
| <b>1 Tim</b>  | Epistle     | Paul          | Timothy             | Pastoral: to advise Timothy in dealing with false teachers               |
| <b>2 Tim</b>  | Epistle     | Paul (prison) | Timothy             | Pastoral: to exhort Timothy to stand strong and to visit 1 last time     |
| <b>Titus</b>  | Epistle     | Paul          | Titus               | Pastoral: to combat false teaching and give example of proper church     |
| <b>Phile</b>  | Epistle     | Paul (prison) | Philemon            | To encourage Philemon to accept Onesimus as a "beloved brother"          |
| <b>Heb</b>    | Epistle     | Unknown       | Unknown             | Encourage audience to remain faithful when facing persecution            |
| <b>James</b>  | Epistle     | James         | Jewish Christians   | To correct and rebuke against improper living                            |
| <b>1 Pet</b>  | Epistle     | Peter         | Gentile Christians  | To encourage them to endure in the face of persecution                   |
| <b>2 Pet</b>  | Epistle     | Peter         | Christians          | To combat false teaching and remind them to live pleasing lives          |
| <b>1 John</b> | Epistle     | John          | Unknown             | To warn against false teachings and remind of God's completed work       |
| <b>2 John</b> | Epistle     | John          | Unknown             | To teach, encourage and warn against false teachings                     |
| <b>3 John</b> | Epistle     | John          | Gaius               | To teach and encourage   |
| <b>Jude</b>   | Epistle     | Jude          | Jewish Christians   | To warn against false teachings and exhort them to fight them too        |
| <b>Rev</b>    | Apocalyptic | John          | Roman Churches      | To exhort them to resist false teaching, complacency, persecution        |

**Homework** Due: next week

Please choose a fulfilled prophecy below and prepare to teach your peers where it came from in the OT

- i. Matt. 1:22-23 All this took place to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet: “Behold, the virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel” (which means, God with us).
- ii. Matt. 2:15 and remained there until the death of Herod. This was to fulfill what the Lord had spoken by the prophet, “Out of Egypt I called my son.”
- iii. Matt. 8:17 This was to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet Isaiah: “He took our illnesses and bore our diseases.”
- iv. Matt. 12:17-21 This was to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet Isaiah: “Behold, my servant whom I have chosen, my beloved with whom my soul is well pleased. I will put my Spirit upon him, and he will proclaim justice to the Gentiles. He will not quarrel or cry aloud, nor will anyone hear his voice in the streets; a bruised reed he will not break, and a smoldering wick he will not quench, until he brings justice to victory; and in his name the Gentiles will hope.”
- v. Matt. 13:35 This was to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet: “I will open my mouth in parables; I will utter what has been hidden since the foundation of the world.”
- vi. Matt. 21:4-5 This took place to fulfill what was spoken by the prophet, saying, “Say to the daughter of Zion, ‘Behold, your king is coming to you, humble, and mounted on a donkey, and on a colt, the foal of a beast of burden.’”
- vii. John 18:9 This was to fulfill the word that he had spoken: “Of those whom you gave me I have lost not one.”
- viii. John 19:24 so they said to one another, “Let us not tear it, but cast lots for it to see whose it shall be.” This was to fulfill the Scripture, which says, “They divided my garments among them, and for my clothing they cast lots.” So the soldiers did these things,
- ix. John 19:28-30 After this, Jesus, knowing that all was now finished, said (to fulfill the Scripture), “I thirst.” A jar full of sour wine stood there, so they put a sponge full of the sour wine on a hyssop branch and held it to his mouth. When Jesus had received the sour wine, he said, “It is finished,” and he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.