INTRODUCTION TO NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

COURSE 1072

JULY 2024

FACILITATOR – ROBERT JOHNSON, MSW

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NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY – CALENDAR OF EVENTS

•	Sunday,	Indy '	7 2024
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- Intro Day I
- History Day I

Sunday, July 14, 2024

- Hebrews Day 3
- James Day 3
- I Peter Day 3
- 2 Peter Day 3
- I John Day 3
- 2 John Day 3
- 3 John Day 3
- Jude Day 3

Sunday, July 21, 2024

- ColossiansDay 5
- I Thessalonians
 Day 5
- 2 Thessalonians
 Day 5
- I Timothy Day 5
- 2 Timothy Day 5
- Sunday, July 28, 2024
- Revelation Part 2 Day 7
- Conclusion Overview

• Thursday, July 11, 2024

- Matthew Day 2
- Mark Day 2
- Luke Day 2
- John Day 2
- Acts Day 2

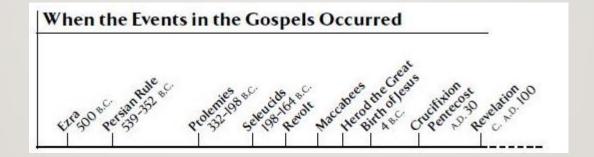
Thursday, July 18, 2024

- Romans
 Day 4
- I Corinthians Day 4
- 2 Corinthians
 Day 4
- Galatians
 Day 4
- Ephesians Day 4
- Philippians Day 4

1, 2024 • Thursday, July 25, 2024

- Titus Day 6
- Philemon Day 6
- Revelation Part I Day 6

BIBLE TIMELINE OF EVENTS



Theological Emphases and Order of New Testament Letters

Literary Classification	New Testament Book	Theological Category	Theological Emphasis
	Matthew		Jesus as King
	Mark		Jesus as Servant
Gospels	Luke		Jesus as Son of Man
	John		Jesus as Son of God
History	Acts		Birth and building of the church
	Romans	Salvation	Explanation of the doctrine of salvation
	1 Corinthians	Church	Discussion of various aspects of Christian conduct
	2 Corinthians		Portrayal of the Christian ministry
	Galatians	Salvation	Implications of justification by faith
	Ephesians	Chur ch as the body of Christ	Believer's position "in Christ"
	Philippians		Believer's attitude in Christ
Epistles, Pauline	Colossians		Believer's completeness in Christ
-	ı Thess.	Second Coming	Second Coming described
	2 Thess.		Second Coming clarified
	1 Timothy	Church organization	Conduct in house of God elucidated
	2 Timothy		Final charge to servant of God given
	Titus		Need for sound doctrine and good works stated
	Philemon	Personal note	Favor requested for a Christian brother
	Hebrews	Comfort and exhortation	Superiority of Christ and Christian life
	James		Need for good works as evidence of genuine faith
Epistles, General	ı Peter		Conduct and joy of believers in suffering
	2 Peter	Warning concerning false teaching	Gospel's certainty and the Day of the Lord
	1, 2, 3 John		Way of fellowship and genuine faith
	Jude		Warning concerning false teachers
Prophecy-Apocalypse	Revelation	,	Capstone of God's kingdom and redemptive programs

The base for this chart is from Stanley A. Ellisen, Bible Workbook, Part VI: The Synoptic Gospels (Portland, Ore.: Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, 1969; Stanley A. Ellisen, The Book of Romans: God's Philosophy of Salvation, Progressive Bible Studies (Portland, Ore.: Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, 1971). Adapted by permission.

LITERARY CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Literary Classification of the New Testament

Biography ^[1]	History ^[2]	Pauline Epistles	General Epistles	Prophecy-Apocalypse ^[3]
Matthew	Acts	Romans	Hebrews	Revelation
Mark		1 Corinthians	James	
Luke		2 Corinthians	1 Peter	
John		Galatians	2 Peter	
		Ephesians	ı John	
		Philippians	2 John	
		Colossians	3 John	
		1 Thessalonians	Jude	
		2 Thessalonians		
		1 Timothy		
		2 Timothy		
		Titus		
		Philemon		

GOSPEL MAIN REFLECTIONS

Gospel	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John		
Audience	Jews	Romans	Hellenists	Greek World		
Portrait of Jesus	Jesus is the Messiah/King who fulfills Old Testament prophecy and expectations	Jesus is the authoritative Son of God	Jesus is the perfect Son of Man who came to save and minister to all people through the power of the Holy Spirit and prayer	Jesus is the fully divine Son of God in whom we should believe to recieve eternal life (the "I AM" of God)		
Key Verses	Matthew 1:1; 16:16; 20:28	Mark 1:1; 8:27; 10:45; 15:34	Luke 19:10	John 20:31		
Key Words	Fulfilled	Immediately	Son of Man	Believe; Eternal Life		
N	lelson's Complete B		nd Charts ??? 1993 by Thomas N	lelson, Inc.		

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

- Genesis In Beginning
- The United Kingdom of Saul, David and Solomon (c. 1000 B.C.)
- The Divided Kingdom and their Destruction (c. 931 586 B.C.)
- The Exile and Return
- The Greek Period 323 B.C. 146 B.C.
- Roman Domination

OLD TESTAMENT – NEW TESTAMENT

- Old Covenant New Covenant
- First Covenant(Testament) Second Covenant

- Old Testament covenants initiated by God did not necessarily imply joint obligation
- New Testament covenants initiated by God imply mutual obligations with mankind

NEW TESTAMENT

- Matthew 26:27 And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying,
 Drink you all of it;
- Matthew 26:28 For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.
- Luke 22:19 And he took bread, and gave thanks, and broke it, and gave to them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me.
- Luke 22:20 Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you.

COVENANT AND TESTAMENT

• Testament – diatheke (Greek) – signifies a disposition of property by will or otherwise

• Testament denotes a covenant or agreement and to cut or divide in connection with Jewish sacrificial customs

• Testament also denotes a mutual agreement, promise or undertaking – divine or human

DEATH OF THE TESTATOR

• The New Testament or New Covenant discloses that in order for the covenant to take affect, the death of the testator is expected

COVENANT EXAMPLES

- Genesis 6:18
- Genesis 21:32
- Exodus 6:5-6
- Exodus 24:4, 7
- Exodus 34:28
- Deuteronomy 4:6, 13, 31
- Deuteronomy 29:12
- Deuteronomy 31:24-26
- Leviticus 26:44
- Joshua 7:11
- I Samuel 18:3 and 20:8, 16-18

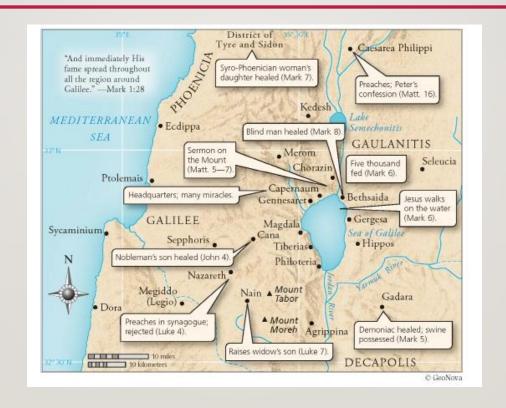
- II Kings 11:4, 17
- Ezekiel 17: 13
- Jeremiah 50:5
- Luke 1:72
- Acts 3:25
- Galatians 3:15, 17
- Ephesians 2:12
- Hebrews 7:22
- Hebrews 8: 6, 8, 10
- Hebrews 10:16

THE BLOOD OF CHRIST JESUS!

Hebrews 9:13 - 18

- For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifies to the purifying of the flesh:
- How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?
- And for this cause he is the mediator of the new testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgressions that were under the first testament, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.
- For where a testament is, there must also of necessity be the death of the testator.
- For a testament is of force after men are dead: otherwise it is of no strength at all while the testator lives.
- Whereupon neither the first testament was dedicated without blood.

JESUS' SERMONS AND MIRACLES

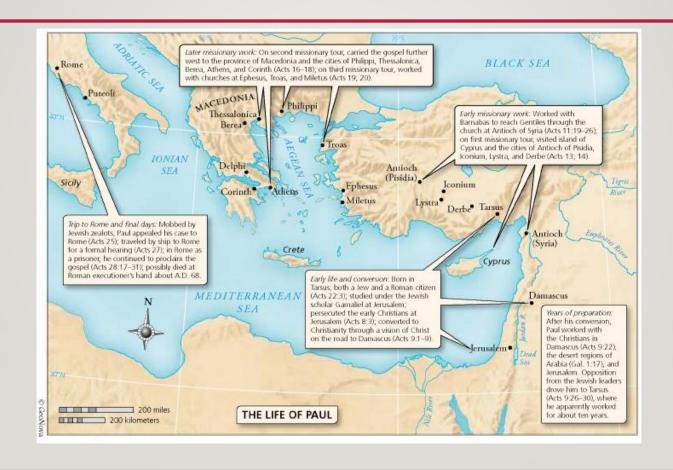


NEW TESTAMENT MAP – JESUS LIFE & MINISTRY





NEW TESTAMENT MAP – JOURNEYS OF PAUL



MARK AT A GLANCE

Focus	To Serve			To Sacrifice	
Reference	1:1				6:116:20
Division	Presentation Of The Servant	Opposition To The Servant	Instruction By The Servant	Rejection Of The Servant	Resurrection Of The Servant
mt	Sayings And Signs		Sufferings		
Topic	c, 3 Y	ears ears	c. 6 Months	8 Days	
Location	Galilee And Perea		Judea And Jerusalem		
Time	c. a.d. 29-33				

Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps and Charts © 1993 by Thomas Nelson, Inc.

OVERVIEW OF JESUS' MINISTRY

- Year I: Obscurity
- I.What is the term used to refer to the first year of Jesus' ministry? (obscurity)
- 2. Name teachers or other Christian leaders you know of who spent a long time in obscurity before God used them publicly.
- 3. Can you think of a little recognized member of our church who performs valuable service for the Lord?

OVERVIEW OF JESUS' MINISTRY

Year 2: Popularity

- I.What term refers to Jesus' second year of ministry? (popularity)
- 2. Where was Jesus' home base during His first year of ministry? (Galilee)
- 3. Where was Jesus' home base during His second year of ministry? (Capernaum)
- 4.Why did the five thousand want to make Jesus a king? (Bread-King or Military Leader)

OVERVIEW OF JESUS' MINISTRY

- Year 3: Rejection
- I.Why did Jesus reject their offer?
- 2. Why did Jesus' popularity begin to decline? He refused to cater to their wrong ideas about him being Messiah.
- 3. What does the rejection of Jesus by the multitudes have to say to us?
- 4. What two activities characterized the third year of Jesus' ministry? (traveled a lot into the Gentile areas, spent more time with His disciples)

JESUS' BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS

Jesus' Birth and Early Years

- Related cross references to the scriptural accounts of Jesus' birth and early years are:
- The birth of Jesus—Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 2:1-7
- The shepherds' visit—Luke 2:8-20
- The presentation of Jesus in the temple—
- Luke 2:21-40
- The visit of the magi—Matthew 2:1-12
- The escape to Egypt—Matthew 2:1-12
- The return to Palestine—Matthew 2:19-23
- The childhood visit to the temple—Luke 2:41-52

The Virgin Birth (Matt. 1:18-25)

OVERVIEW OF MATTHEW

- The Temptations of Jesus (Matt. 4:1-11)
- Principles of True Righteousness
- Principles of True Worship Matthew 6:19-34.
- Peter's Confessions (Matt. 16:13-20)
- Reconciliation and Forgiveness (Matt. 18:15-35)
- Jesus' Teaching on Divorce (Matt. 19:1-12)

OVERVIEW OF MARK

- Jesus' Early and Galilean Ministry Mark 1:1-14, early ministry; Mark 2:1–9:50, ministry in Galilee
- The Call of the First Disciples (Mark 1:16-20)
- The Healing of the Demoniac (Mark 1:21-28)
- Lord of the Sabbath (Mark 2:23–3:6)
- The Blasphemy of the Holy Spirit (Mark 3:20-30)
- The Feeding of the Five Thousand (Mark 6:30-44)
- Cleanness and Corban (Mark 7:1-23)
- The Rich Young Man (Mark 10:17-22)
- The Desire for Greatness of James and John (Mark 10:35-45)