

Bible Basics . Week 2

New Testament

| New Testament | 9 authors | 45-90 | 27 books |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| 1. | | | Theological biographies |
| Matthew | Matthew | 55 | Matthew's account of Jesus' birth, life, death and resurrection. Written for an intended Jewish audience. Known for: Genealogy, Peter walking on water, beatitudes, Sermon on the Mount, parables of the hidden treasure and pearl of great price, fulfillment of prophecies, Great Commission, birth narrative from Joseph's perspective, and "Kingdom of Heaven" language. |
| Mark | Mark | 50 | (John) Mark's account of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus. Written to Christians undergoing persecution in and around Rome. Known for: shortest, quick action, no birth narrative, only a few miracles and teachings not found in other Gospel. |
| Luke | Luke | 60 | Luke's account of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus. Written for an intended Gentile audience. Known for: birth narrative from Mary's perspective, "Kingdom of God" language, the Good Samaritan, Prodigal Son, Rich Man and Lazarus, Sinner and Tax Collector, cost of discipleship and Jesus' appearance on the road to Emmaus. |
| John | John | 90 | John's account of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus. Known for: creation narrative, John 3:16, "born again", seven "I am" statements, last supper narrative, promise of the Holy Spirit, Peter's reinstatement and "Word" of God language. |
| 2. | | | Theological History |
| Acts | Luke | 65 | Luke's account, based on eye-witness testimony, beginning with the events following Jesus' resurrection to the spread of the church from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth through the ministry of Paul. Known for: coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, the conversion of Saul to Paul, ministry to the Gentiles, and Paul's missionary journeys. |
| 3. | | | 9 to Churches, 4 to Individuals |
| Romans | Paul | 51-54 | Paul writes to the church in and around Rome, giving the church the most extensive treatise of the Gospel, which saves both Jews and Gentiles. Known for: doctrines of sin, justification by grace through faith, Jesus as the New Adam, and theology of Israel and Gentiles |
| 1-2 Corinthians | Paul | 51-54 | Paul's letters applying the Gospel to the multitude of sins and issues that arose as the Corinthian church sought to live out the Gospel in their lives. Known for: spiritual gifts, church discipline, Christian marriage, resurrection, giving, and the new covenant |
| Galatians | Paul | 58-60 Prison | Paul writes to the church in Galatia, opposing the false teaching that justification is through works of the Mosaic Law. Known for: doctrines of justification by faith alone and substitutionary atonement, fruit of the Spirit, Paul opposing Peter, faith versus law. |
| Ephesians | Paul | 58-60 Prison | Paul's letter to the church of Ephesus about how the Gospel reconciles not only all peoples, but also the entire cosmos comes under the kingship of Jesus. Known for: grace through faith to good works, spiritual gifts, Christian marriage, & armor of God. |
| Philippians | Paul | 58-60 Prison | Paul writes to the church at Philippi thanking them for their partnership with him in the Gospel, and challenging them to continue living in the Gospel with joy. Known for: joy in suffering, Paul's pedigree, the humility of Jesus, and explanation of living out the Gospel. |
| Colossians | Paul | 58-60 Prison | Paul writes to the church in Colossae, refuting the false teaching that there is something a Christian needs beyond Jesus. Known for: Christology, "rooted and built up", application of high Christology to all of life. |
| 1-2 Thessalonians | Paul | 50 | Paul writes to the church in Thessalonica as they undergo persecution. Paul encourages them with the promise of the coming return of Jesus. Known for: most explicit teaching about the Second Coming, the Antichrist, as well as teaching about how to live and work until Jesus returns. |
| 1-2 Timothy | Paul | 60-66 | Personal letters from Paul to Timothy, the man he trained and left to train other men in Ephesus. Paul writes challenging false teaching, and encouraging Timothy to live a Gospel-changed and Gospel-centered life. Known for: instructions for elders and deacons, widows and orphans, doctrine of Scripture, and commands to pursue personal conformity to Christ-likeness. |
| Titus | Paul | 60-66 | A personal letter from Paul to Titus, the man he left behind in Crete. Paul writes to refute Jewish-leaning false teaching, and gives Titus commands for church structure and operation. Known for: elder qualifications, charge to always be ready, and commands for Christian living. |
| Philemon | Paul | 58-60 Prison | A personal letter from Paul to Philemon, a Christian who is wealthy and had bondservants. Paul encourages Philemon to forgive his former, disobedient bondservant, Onesimus who is now a Christian. Known for: the Gospel transcending social and economic strata to reconcile. |

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| 4. | | | |
| Hebrews | Paul, Apollos, Barnabas, Luke? | 65 | A personal letter to Jewish-Christian who are thinking about returning to Judaism. Exalts the greatness and fullness of Jesus' sacrifice, priesthood, and deity over all other types in the Old Testament. Known for: Jesus' sacrifice once for all, priesthood of Jesus, Jesus' role in creation, Jesus' role in the new covenant, and perseverance in the faith. |
| James | James (half-brother of Jesus) | 45 | A letter from Jesus' half-brother to dispersed Jewish-Christians to live out faith in works and wisdom. Known for: faith without works is dead, wisdom literature of the New Testament, warnings against partiality and speech. |
| 1-2 Peter | Peter | 60 | Letters from the Apostle Peter encouraging dispersed Christians to persevere in persecution and be aware of false teacher. Known for: suffering during the end times, proclamation to spirits in prison, doctrine of Scripture, denunciation of false teachers, Satan as a roaring lion and eldership. |
| 1-3 John | John | 90 | Letters from the Apostle John to churches in and around Ephesus and to the elder Gaius encouraging them to love God and one another, instructing them how to treat false teachers and perseverance. Known for: we love because God first loved us, the new commandment, repenting and receiving forgiveness and supporting missionaries. |
| Jude | Jude (half-brother of Jesus) | 65 | A letter from Jesus' half-brother to Jewish Christians, encouraging them to hold on to the Gospel and warning against and judging false teachers. Known for: "contend for the faith", use of the Old Testament, doctrine on Jesus' deity and Christian perseverance |
| 5. | | | |
| Revelation | John | 90 | The words of Jesus to seven churches in a Roman province, encouraging them to endure in the face of persecution, by telling of the second coming of Jesus. Known for: new heavens and new earth, letters to the seven churches, "every tribe, tongue, and nation", and picture of Jesus coming on a white horse with a blood-dipped robe. |

Not Bible

- Apocrypha – “_____”
 - o 1 Esdras
 - o Tobit
 - o Judith
 - o Additions to Esther
 - o Wisdom of Solomon
 - o Ecclesiasticus
 - o Baruch
 - o Epistle of Jeremiah
 - o Song of the Three Children
 - o Story of Susanna
 - o Bel and the Dragon
 - o Pray of Manasseh
 - o 1-4 Maccabees
 - o Psalm 151
 - o Giant list that of others with no legitimate claim
- Pseudepigrapha – “_____”
 - o The Book of Adam and Eve/Life of Adam and Eve
 - o Apocalypse of Adam
 - o Book of Adam
 - o The Second Treatise of the Great Seth
 - o Enoch (1-4 depending on the numbering)
 - o Melchizedek
 - o Book/Testament/Apocalypse of Abraham
 - o Story of Asenath
 - o Book of Moses
 - o Martyrdom/Ascension of Isaiah
 - o Revelation of Esdras
 - o Book of Jubilees
 - o Tales of the Patriarchs
 - o Letter of Aristes
 - o Book of the/Greek Apocalypse of Baruch (Baruch 2-3)
 - o Fragments of a Zadokite work
- Latter Day Saints
 - o Book of Mormon
 - o The Doctrines and Covenants
 - o The Pearl of Great Price
- Other religious books, versions of the Bible
 - o Jehovah's Witnesses
 - o Koran
 - o Books that sound like the Bible (Heaven is for real, The Shack, Velvet Elvis)
- Reasons why Apocryphal books don't belong in the Bible
 - o Rejection by Jesus and Apostles
 - o Rejection by the Jewish Community
 - o Rejection by early church
 - o Contain false teachings
 - o Not prophetic
 - o "Another" Gospel

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New Testament

Major New Testament Doctrines

Nicene Creed

We believe in one God, (1) (2)

the Father almighty,
maker of heaven and earth,
of all things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, (1) (3)

the only Son of God,
begotten from the Father before all ages,

God from God,
Light from Light,
true God from true God,

begotten, not made;
of the same essence as the Father.

Through him all things were made.

For us and for our salvation (5)

he came down from heaven; (6)
he became incarnate by the Holy Spirit and the virgin Mary,
and was made human.

He was crucified for us under Pontius Pilate; (7)

he suffered and was buried.

The third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures. (8)

He ascended to heaven

and is seated at the right hand of the Father. (9)

He will come again with glory (10)

to judge the living and the dead.

His kingdom will never end. (11)

And we believe in the Holy Spirit, (1) (4)

the Lord, the giver of life.

He proceeds from the Father and the Son,

and with the Father and the Son is worshiped and glorified.

He spoke through the prophets.

We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic church. (12)

We affirm one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. (13)

We look forward to the resurrection of the dead, (14)

and to life in the world to come. Amen. (15)

1. _____ - God's oneness and threeness

8. _____

2. _____ - The God who saves

9. _____

3. _____
• Hypostatic union – ____% God and ____% man

10. _____

4. _____

11. _____ of _____

12. _____ - The Doctrine of the Church

5. _____ - The Doctrine of Salvation

13. _____

6. _____ - God taking on flesh

14. _____ and _____

7. _____

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Storyline of Scripture: CASKET EMPTY

| Chapter | Books Covered | Date | Major Characters |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| C _____ | Genesis 1-11 | ? | Adam, Eve Noah |
| A _____ | Genesis 12-50 | ~2000-1440BC | Abraham, Isaac, Jacob |
| S _____ | Exodus-Ruth | 1440-1050BC | Moses, Joshua, Judges |
| K _____ | 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings, 1-2 Chronicles, several prophets | 1050-587BC | Saul, David, Solomon, Isaiah |
| E _____ | 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles, several prophets | 587-539BC | Nebuchadnezzar, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel |
| Second T _____ | Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi | 539- ~400BC | Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Zerubbabel, Zechariah, Haggai |
| E _____ | None | ~ 400BC-0AD: Intertestamental period | Alexander the Great, Antiochus IV, Judas Maccabeus |
| M _____ | Matthew, Mark, Luke, John | ~ 0-30AD | Jesus, 12 apostles |
| P _____ | Acts | ~ 30AD | Peter, 12 apostles |
| T _____ | Pauline & General Epistles | 45-90AD | Paul, Peter, John, James, Jude |
| Y _____ | Revelation | ? | Jesus |

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Quiz

1. How many original Disciples were there? Is anything significant about this number?
2. How many books are in the New Testament? _____
3. Name as many as you can:
4. Which authors wrote more than 4 NT books?
5. Why is it called the New Testament?
6. What is the name of the main character of the New Testament?
7. Jesus is _____% God and _____% man
8. What does the doctrine of the Trinity mean?