

Survey of books of the N.T.

MATTHEW

I. General information

Biography

- The book of Matthew is one of four gospel accounts
- It is biography

Author

- Matthew , whose original name was Levi
- He was a publican or a tax collector- a position not popular with the Jews
- (Mt. 10:3; Mk. 2:14; Lk. 6:15)

To whom written

- Written primarily to Jews, then to all men everywhere
- “The book of Matthew was written by a Jew, to Jews” (Frank Dunn)

Why it was written

- Matthew presents Jesus as the King of the Jews and the Messiah promised by the prophets
- “It was written for Jews primarily to prove Jesus was the Messiah, the promised one of God, by lineage, deeds, teaching, etc. “ (Ben Moseley)

Outstanding features of the book

- “...With its emphasis on fulfilled prophecy in the coming of the messiah, it is the perfect book to bridge the gap between the old and new testaments.” D. Conley
- There are some 60 quotes from the O.T.

Brief outline

- I. The birth and childhood of Jesus, chapters 1-2
- II. Before the ministry of Christ begins, chapters 3-4
- III. The ministry of Jesus Christ, Chapters 5-20
- IV. Events surrounding the Death, Burial and Resurrection, chapters 21-28

II. Survey of the book by chapter

Mt. 1 – Genealogies -- Birth of Christ

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- **Mt. 1:1**
- Genealogies proved that:
 1. He was the promised seed of Abraham
 2. He had the right to be King – the right to the throne of David
- The birth of Jesus: Fulfillment of prophecy --- Born of a virgin

Mt. 2 --- Wise men --- Trip to Egypt

- Mt. 2:1-2
- God's concern for all people

Mt. 3 --- John the Baptizer --- Baptism of Jesus

- Mt. 3:1-2 (Is. 40:3-5)
- “John prepared the way for Christ by preparing the hearts of the people.” Bob Winton
- Mt. 3:15
- Jesus showed perfect obedience to the will of the Father

Mt. 4 --- Temptation --- Call of Peter, Andrew, James, and John

Mt. 4:1-2

- Jesus fasted 40 days and 40 nights
- “tempter” – “devil” – “Satan”
- Stones to bread – lust of flesh
- Cast thyself down – pride of life
- Kingdoms of the world – lust of the eyes
- Jesus stated – “It is written”
- Ps. 119:11

Ch. 5,6,7 – The Sermon on the Mount --- “The greatest of all sermons” --- Likely the best known teaching Jesus did was this sermon --- This teaching relates to the church, which began in Acts 2 and will continue until the end of time

Mt. 5 --- Beatitudes --- Salt and light --- “I am not come to destroy” --- Agree with thine adversary --- Adultery --- Swearing --- An eye for an eye --- Love thy neighbor as thyself

Mt. 6 --- Alms --- Prayer --- Fasting --- anxiety over earthly things

Mt. 7 --- Judging others --- Casting pearls before swine --- Mt. 7:12 (Golden Rule) --- Two gates, Two ways --- Warning against false prophets --- Wise and foolish builders

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Well known passages from chaps. 5-7

- Beatitudes (5:3-13) – “Beatitude” is from Latin word meaning
- Anxiety (6:25-34)
- Golden Rule – (7:12)

Mt. 8 – Many miracles --- Leper cleansed --- Centurion’s servant healed --- Peter’s mother-in-law healed --- “The Son of man hath not where to lay his head” --- Storm stilled --- Two demon possessed men healed

Mt. 9 – More miracles --- A paralytic cured --- Call of Matthew --- Christ eats with sinners --- Questions about fasting --- Two blind men healed --- Demon cast out of a man who could not speak --- Laborers needed for the harvest

- Jesus had been teaching in Mt. 5-7 --- In Chaps. 8-9 we see Him doing --- He practiced what He taught
- THE MIRACLES CONFIRMED THAT HE WAS WHO HE SAID HE WAS
- Jn. 20:30-31

Mt. 10 --- The 12 chosen --- The limited commission

- The work of the Apostles here, was in preparation for the coming kingdom/church – after the resurrection Christ gave the “unlimited” or Great Commission

Mt. 11 --- Disciples from John and their question --- The greatness of John --- Certain cities rebuked --- “Come unto me”

- Mt. 11:11
- Those in the church/kingdom greater because (1) their sins were forgiven (2) They enjoy full fellowship with Christ in the church/kingdom

Mt. 12 --- Lord of the Sabbath -- disciples eating grain on the Sabbath --- Man with a withered hand --- “He that is not with me is against me” --- Sign of Jonah---His brethren come for him

- Mt. 12:30
- We can have only one master over our lives – God or Satan
- Each of us must make the choice

Mt. 13 – Parables --- Sower --- Tares --- Mustard seed --- Leaven --- Treasure --- Pearl of great price --- Net --- The prophet in His own country

- Parable – taking something material and using it to teach something spiritual
- Sower - attitudes

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- Tares – evil in the kingdom
- Mustard seed – growth of kingdom
- Leaven – influence of kingdom
- Treasure – value of kingdom
- Pearl – value of seeking kingdom
- Net – coming separation in kingdom

Mt. 14 --- John is beheaded --- Jesus feeds the 5000--- Jesus walks on water

- John's stand for the truth cost him his life
- Mt. 14:4 –“It is not lawful for thee to have her”

Mt. 15 -Things that defile --- Daughter of Canaanitish woman healed --- Many healed --- 4000 fed

- Mt. 15:18
- Evil thoughts, motives, words and actions are what defile the soul

Mt. 16 - Pharisees and Sadducees seek a sign --- Leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees --- “Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God” --- “I will build my church” ---The first prediction of His suffering

- Mt. 16:16
- The Christ – the long awaited deliver spoken of in the O.T.
- Son of the living God – identifies Jesus with the Father

Mt. 17 - The transfiguration --- “Elijah is come already” --- The epileptic boy healed --- Second prediction of His death ---Tribute money

- Mt. 17:2
- A glimpse of His eternal glory – which he had before He came to earth and after He ascended!

Mt. 18 - The question of “Who is the greatest” --- Stumbling blocks --- “If thy brother shall trespass against thee” --- Forgiving others

- Mt. 18:21
- “This simply means that a Christian must have the spiritual resources to keep on forgiving”. James B. Coffman

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Mt. 19 - Christ leaves Galilee for Judea --- Divorce --- Jesus receives little children --- Riches

- Mt. 19:9

Mt. 20 - Laborers in the vineyard --- 11th hour workers --- Third prophecy of crucifixion --- The request of the mother of James and John --- Two blind men healed at Jericho

- Mt. 20:26-28
- The way to greatness is humility
- Servants, first, last and always!
- NOTE – Christ has forbidden exalted titles which are so common among the religions of men

Mt. 21 - The triumphal entry into Jerusalem --- Traders cast out of the temple --- The withered fig tree -- “By what authority” --- The two sons --- The wicked husbandmen

- Mt. 21:23
- This question needs to be asked of everyone who speaks on spiritual matters
- Mt. 28:18

Mt. 22 -The parable of the marriage feast --- Giving tribute to Caesar --- Questions about the resurrection --- “Which is the great commandment...” ---“Neither durst any man from that day forth ask Him any more questions”

- Mt. 22:36-37
- “To love God with all our hearts means to have our feelings, desires, emotions, affections, and longings involved in the process of serving God To love God with the soul involves our life and being. To love him with our mind involves fully dedicating our mind to his service.” (Winton)
- "To love thy neighbor as thyself is not to feel a magnetic attraction toward him, but it is to have the purpose of heart, soul, and mind to do him good, to work for his happiness and well-being as we labor for our own well-being and happiness.” (H. Leo Boles)

Mt. 23 - 7 Woes --- Humility --- O Jerusalem

- Mt. 23:37
- Christ wanted them to be saved – He grieved over what awaited them – stubbornness kept them from the salvation that He offered

Mt. 24 - Prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem and of the end of the world

- Mt. 24:44

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- Signs were given before the destruction of Jerusalem – No signs will be given before the end of time

Mt. 25 - Parable of the ten virgins --- Parable of the talents ---Picture of the final Judgment

- Parable of 10 virgins – WATCH
- Parable of talents – WORK
- Mt. 25:46

Mt. 26 - Fourth prophecy of His death --- Anointing of Christ --- Institutions of the Lord's Supper --- Gethsemane ---The betrayal of Christ --- Trial before Caiaphas --- Peter's denial

- Mt. 26:39
- “It was the Father's will that his Son go through with the plan established from eternity; there was no other way possible for the purposes of God to be fulfilled.” Winton

Mt. 27 - Trial before Pilate --- Death of Judas --- Soldiers mock Christ --- Simon of Cyrene --- Crucifixion --- Death of Christ --- Pilate “secures” the tomb

- Mt. 27:51
- The way into heaven has now been opened

Mt. 28 – Resurrection --- The council's attempted deception --- The Great Commission

- Mt. 28:6

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MARK

I. General information

Biography --- One of 4 gospel accounts

Author --- John Mark --- Holy Spirit was the author – John Mark was the penman

- Mark caused contention between Paul and Barnabas but later he was working with Paul (Col. 4:10; Philemon 24)

To whom written

- The general view is that Mark was written to a Roman audience at first – then to all men everywhere
- “Mark wrote primarily for the Romans, who were men of power and mighty works. Mark appealed to them by recording the powerful deeds of Jesus.” Frank J. Dunn

Why it was written

- To present to good news of Jesus Christ (Mk. 1:1)
- To present Christ as the Perfect and Faithful Servant of Jehovah

Mk. 10:45

Outstanding features of the book

- Mark uses 10 Latin words – some not found anywhere else in the N.T.
- He explains Jewish customs that would not be familiar to Gentiles
- It is a Gospel of rapid action
- “Straightway” and “immediately” are prominent in the book – it points to sense of action
- Mark is the shortest of the gospel accounts
- The book stresses more of what Christ did than what he said
- The book includes 18 miracles but only one long message (chapter 13)
- About 95% of Mark is found in Matthew and/or Luke
- Mark skips the first 30 years of Jesus’ life

Brief outline

- I. Ministries in Galilee 1-9
- II. Ministries in Perea and Judea 10
- III. Ministry in Jerusalem 11-13
- IV. Death and resurrection of Christ 14-16

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II. Survey of the book

Chapter content outline

Mark 1- John the Baptist, baptism of Jesus, Temptation of Jesus, John imprisoned, 4 called, demon possessed healed, Peter's mother in law healed, many healed at evening, prayer and a preaching tour, leper cleansed

Mark 2 – Man let down through the roof and healed by Jesus, call of Levi, question about fasting, plucking grain on the Sabbath

Mark 3 – Man with a withered hand, many by the seaside, the 12 chosen, a house divided cannot stand, Jesus' mother and brothers looking for Jesus

Mark 4 – Parable of the sower, a candle under a bushel, parable of the growing seed, parable of the mustard seed, Jesus' use of Parables, Jesus calms a storm

Mark 5 – Gadarene demoniac healed, woman with issue of blood healed, daughter of Jairus raised from the dead

Mark 6 – Jesus is rejected at Nazareth, the 12 sent on limited commission, death of John Baptist, feeding of 5000, Jesus walks on the sea, healing the sick in Gennesaret

Mark 7 – “That which cometh out of the man, that defileth the man”, demon cast of the daughter of Syrophenician woman, Jesus heals a deaf man who cannot speak

Mark 8 – 4000 fed, Pharisees demand a sign, the leaven of the Pharisees and the leaven of Herod, blind man healed, “Thou are the Christ”, Jesus predicts his death, “what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?”

Mark 9 – The coming kingdom, the transfiguration, demon possessed boy is healed, Jesus predicts his death and resurrection, who is the greatest, “he that is not against us”, offenses,

Mark 10 – Jesus' teaching on divorce, Jesus blesses little children, rich young ruler, “We have left all and have followed thee”, Jesus predicts his death and resurrection a third time, the request of James and John, Blind Bartimeus healed

Mark 11 – Triumphal entry into Jerusalem, fig tree withered at command of Jesus, cleansing of the temple, lesson from the withered fig tree, the question about Jesus' authority

Mark 12 – Parable of the wicked husbandmen, the rejected Stone, paying tribute to Caesar, question about the resurrection, the great commandment, question about David's son, warning about the Scribes, the widows two mites

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Mark 13 – Destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world

Mark 14 – Plot to kill Jesus, Jesus anointed at Bethany, Judas agrees to betray Jesus, Jesus eats the Passover with his disciples, institution of the Lord's Supper, Peter's denial foretold, Gethsemane, betrayal and arrest of Jesus, Jesus before the council, Peter denies the Lord

Mark 15 – Jesus before Pilate, the crucifixion, the burial of Jesus

Mark 16 – Jesus is resurrected, Women visit the tomb, Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene, Jesus appears to 2 disciples then to the 11, the great commission, Jesus' ascension and exaltation

A. Mark tells more about the emotions of Jesus

1. Jesus sighing deeply in His spirit – 7:34
2. Moved with compassion – 6:31
3. Marveling at their unbelief – 6:6
4. Moved with righteous anger – 3:5. (8:33, 10:14) --- Mk. 3:5
5. His love for the rich young ruler – 10:21
6. Feeling hunger – 11:12
7. Becoming tired and needing rest – 6:31

B. Mark presents vivid details about Jesus and His work

1. Jesus uses a child as an example of humility --- Mt. 18:2 & Mk. 9:36
2. Jesus blesses little children --- Mt. 19:13-15, Lk. 18:15-17, Mark 10:13-16
3. Feeding of 5000 – Mark alone tells how they were seated – 6:40
4. Jesus and disciples on their last journey to Jerusalem - Mt. 20:17 --- Lk. 18:31
--- Mk. 10:32

5. When Jesus stilled the storm

Mt. 8:24

Lk. 8:23

Mk. 4:38

Conclusion

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“Jesus, the perfect and tireless Servant of God, is presented in key passages (1:1, 14-15; 10:44-45). He fulfilled the true law of service by his sympathy, suffering and sacrifice for mankind. His message is the gospel of a perfect servant, a perfected service, and a perfecting salvation.”
Frank J. Dunn

Some points taken from, *Walking Through The Bible*, By Windell Gann,
<http://home.hiwaay.net/~wgann/walk/walk.htm>

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LUKE

I. General information

Biography --- Luke is one of four gospel accounts of the life of Christ

Author (Penman) --- Luke

- He was a Gentile --- The “beloved physician” (Col. 4:14)

To whom written

- “Luke wrote primarily for the Greeks”--- to the Gentiles

Why it was written

- Luke presents Christ to the Greeks as the “Perfect Man”
- “He (Luke) traced the ancestry of Jesus back to Adam to show that Christ was truly the “Son of Man,” the Savior and perfecter of all men.” Frank Dunn
- Luke 1:3-4
- Outstanding features of the book
- It is a more complete biography of Christ than the other three gospel accounts
- This book contains significant material not found in the other gospel accounts

Brief outline

- I. Preparation of the Son of Man 1-4:13
- II. Ministry of the Son of Man 4:14 – chap. 19
- II. Suffering of the Son of Man 20-23
- IV. Resurrection and Ascension 24

Luke 1 – Theophilus , Announcement to Zechariah, Promise of the birth of Jesus, Mary’s visit to Elizabeth, The birth of John, Zechariah’s prophecy

- Luke 1:38
- Mary showed her great faith in God --- she submitted to God’s great plan to save man by doing what God wanted her to do

Luke 2 - Decree of Caesar Augustus, Birth of Jesus in Bethlehem, Angels announce birth of Jesus to the shepherds, Visit of the shepherds, Jesus circumcised and brought to the temple, Simeon, Anna, Jesus in the temple at age 12

- Luke 2:51-52

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- These verses summarize 18 years of the earthly life of Jesus
- Wisdom = mental; intellectual
- Stature = Physical
- Favor with God = Spiritual; Divine favor; every step He made was pleasing to God
- Favor with man = Social

Luke 3 - Historical information, Preaching of John Baptist, Baptism of Jesus, Genealogy of Jesus

- Luke 3:1-2
- Gal. 4:4
- Luke pinpoints the time that Jesus began His ministry

Luke 4 - Temptation of Jesus, Jesus returns to Galilee, Jesus teaches in Nazareth and is rejected, Jesus teaches in Capernaum, Demon cast out, Peter's mother-in-law healed, Many healed at evening, Jesus goes on a preaching tour

- Luke 4:16
- Jesus attended regularly the services in the synagogue

Luke 5 - The great catch of fish, Peter, James and John follow Jesus, leper cleansed, A man with palsy is healed, call of Levi (Matthew), question about fasting, Parable - The New and The Old

- Luke 5:32
- As the great Physician, Jesus came to heal men of sin

Luke 6 - The disciples pluck grain on the Sabbath, Jesus heals a man with a withered hand, The 12 chosen by Jesus, Blessings and woes, Love your enemies, Judging others, A tree is known by its fruits (applies to men also), The house built upon a rock

- Luke 6:36
- Merciful = Pitiful; compassionate – feelings produced by the misery and needs of others

Luke 7 - The Centurion's servant healed, Widow's son raised in the city of Nain, Disciples of John Baptist come to Jesus – they ask questions of Jesus and He answers, Jesus at the house of Simon the Pharisee, Woman with an alabaster box of ointment

- Luke 7:11,14 (Only found in Luke)
- Jesus showed His power over death and the grave

Luke 8 - Women minister to Jesus, Parable of the sower, "Take heed how ye hear", The true family of Jesus identified, Jesus calms a storm, At the country of Gadarene – Jesus cast out

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demons which enter into a herd of swine, Jairus' daughter healed, Woman touches Jesus garment and is healed

- Luke 8:18
- How we hear is important – we are hearing for ourselves and for others that we teach

Luke 9 - The limited commission, Herod the tetrarch is perplexed, 5000 fed, “The Christ of God” (Peter’s statement of Jesus), the cross and cross bearing, The Transfiguration , Jesus heals the demon possessed boy, The greatest in the kingdom, Jesus rejected by a village in Samaria, Test of faith – following Jesus

- Luke 9:62
- One who plows wants to have a straight furrow – the furrow is made straight by looking ahead and not back – the plowman must look to the things which are in front

Luke 10 - The 70 sent out two by two, Woes upon certain cities, Return of the 70, Jesus rejoices, the lawyers question on how to inherit eternal life, The Good Samaritan, Jesus at the house of Mary and Martha

- Luke 10:36-37 (Parable of the Good Samaritan only in Luke)
- Here is an example of mercy in action

Luke 11 - Jesus teaches on prayer, A divided house cannot stand, Return of the unclean spirit, “Blessed are they that hear the word of God, and keep it”, Evil generation seeking a sign, The light of the body, Jesus’ condemnation of the Pharisees and lawyers

- Luke 11:1
- Jesus teaches us to pray – by His great example of prayer – His word also gives us instruction on how we are to pray

Luke 12 - Warning against hypocrisy, Whom to fear, Confessing Christ before men, Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, The parable of the foolish rich farmer, Warning about anxiety, Watchful servants, The faithful and wise steward, Jesus speaks on division – it will come due to many not following him, discerning the signs, Agree with your adversary

- Luke 12:1
- The leaven or influence of the Pharisees was hypocrisy
- The basis of hypocrisy is insincerity
- A hypocrite is acting a part
- Hypocrisy is contagious and results in disaster
- Gal. 2:13

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Luke 13 - Repent or perish, Parable of the barren fig tree, Woman healed of an infirmity she had for 18 years, Parable of the mustard seed, Parable of the leaven, Enter at the strait gate, Lament over Jerusalem

- Luke 13:3,5
- Repentance = a change of heart resulting in a change of life

Luke 14 - Jesus heals a man of dropsy, Parable on humility – those bidden to a wedding, Parable of the great supper, cost of discipleship, salt which lost its savor

- Luke 14:26
- Love = to put others before self (if we love God we will put His will before ours, if we love our fellow man, we put his wellbeing before ours) (Stan Crowley)
- Hate = means to give a lower priority to – “to love less”
- Mt. 10:37

Luke 15, The “Lost Parables”, Lost sheep, Lost coin, Lost Son

- Luke 15:7, 24

Luke 16 - Parable of the unjust steward, Sundry lessons, The rich man and Lazarus

- “But Abraham said, Son, remember...” – Luke 16:25
- These are haunting words for a condemned soul

Luke 17 - Occasions of stumbling and forgiveness, Faith and servitude, Healing of the 10 lepers, The coming kingdom, “The days of the Son of Man”

- Luke 17:17
- 1 Thess. 5:18
- It is God’s will that we be thankful, and express it to Him and to others

Luke 18 - Parable of the unjust judge, Parable of the Pharisee and the publican, Jesus and little children, The rich young ruler. Jesus foretells his death and resurrection, Jesus heals a blind man

- Luke 18:13

Luke 19 - Zaccheus seeks Jesus, The Parable of the Pounds, The Lord’s triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Jesus weeps over Jerusalem, Jesus cleanses the temple and teaches

- Luke 19:10
- This was the purpose of Jesus’ mission

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Luke 20 - The Lord's authority is questioned, Parable of the wicked husbandman, Paying tribute to Caesar, Questions about the resurrection, Question about David's Son, Jesus' warning about the Scribes

- Luke 20:25
- Man has a duty to civil law as long as it does not defy God's law

Luke 21 - the widow's mite, the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world, The work of Jesus

- Luke 21:36

Luke 22 - Plot to betray Jesus, Passover observed and The Lord's Supper instituted, Strife among the disciples, Peter's denial foretold, Jesus prays in the garden, betrayal and arrest of Jesus, Peter denies Jesus, mocking, scourging and trials of Jesus

- Luke 22:3
- Judas gave place to the devil
- Js. 4:17

Luke 23 - Jesus before Pilate, Jesus before Herod, Jesus sentenced to die, The crucifixion , The burial of Jesus

- Luke 23:43

Luke 24 - Looking for Christ in an empty tomb, they remembered His words, Appearance on the road to Emmaus. Instruction to Cleopas and his friend, Christ appears to the 11, The Lord's ascension

- Luke 24:51-53
- Jesus ascended into heaven and He will come again
- Acts 1:11

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JOHN

I. General information

- Biography --- Gospel of John is one of 4 gospel accounts
- Author --- The Apostle John
- To whom written --- John wrote to the world – his writing was a supplement to the revealed testimony of the other gospel writers
- Why it was written --- Jn. 20:30-31 --- John writes to convince men that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God --- John cites witness after witness

Outstanding features of the book

- John gives the descent of Jesus from God
- Over ½ the book is not found in other gospel accounts
- He records, for the most part, events that took place in Judea
- He mentions very few incidents that happened in Galilee
- Over ½ his material covers events and teaching of Jesus' last days on earth
- Only John covers the 4 Passovers during Jesus' earthly ministry
- John records Jesus' longest prayer (Jn. 17)
- John proves the Deity of Christ by his works and his words

Brief outline

- I. Introduction 1:1-18
- II. Public ministry 1:19-12:50
- III. Private ministry – chaps. 13-17
- IV. Suffering & Death – chaps. 18-19
- V. Victory over death – chaps. 20-21

II. Survey of the book

John 1 --- Word became flesh; the ministry of John the Baptist, the first disciples and their testimony

- Jn. 1:11- Jesus was rejected by the Jewish Nation

John 2 --- First miracle; Cleansing the temple

- Jn. 2:5 - We too, must do whatever He tells us to do

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John 3 --- New birth, John the Baptist's work and teaching

- Jn. 3:17 – Christ came to earth to save us and not condemn us

John 4 --- Samaritan woman at the well, Jesus heals a nobleman's son

Jn. 4:24 – We must worship God in Spirit and in Truth

- Object of worship – God
- Standard of worship – Word of God (In harmony with Bible teaching)
- Attitude of worshiper – In spirit (in sincerity of soul and doing so with the proper desire)

John 5 --- Lame man healed on the Sabbath, The authority of the Son of God

- Jn. 5:28-29 – Both good & evil shall come from the grave – at the same time –when Jesus returns

John 6 --- Feeding the 5,000, Jesus walks on the sea, Jesus the bread of life, reaction to the Lord's claims

- Jn. 6:68 – No one but Jesus has the words of life

John 7 --- Jesus teaches in the temple, Is this the Christ, Officers sent to arrest Jesus, “rivers of living water”, division among the people, “never man spake like this man”

- Jn. 7:46 – No man has ever spoken as Christ spoke

John 8 --- Woman caught in adultery, Jesus the Light of the world, “If ye believe not in me ye shall die in your sins”, “The truth shall make you free”, the Jew's father (Abraham or the devil), “I am”

- Jn. 8:12 – No one, following Christ, walks in darkness

John 9 --- Healing of the man born blind, aftermath of the miraculous healing

- Jn. 9:40 – Those who refuse to see Truth, are truly blind

John 10 --- Parable of the sheepfold, Jesus the Good Shepherd, Jesus rejected by the Jews

- Jn. 10:10 – Jesus brings to us abundant living

(Spiritual life – eternal life)

Jn. 11 --- Raising of Lazarus

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- Jn. 11:24-26 – Christ is the resurrection & the life. Those who truly trust Him never really die!

John 12 --- Anointing of feet by Mary; triumphal entry

- Jn. 12:48 – His word will judge us in the last day

John 13 --- Washing disciples' feet; Judas' betrayal, Peter's denial

- Jn. 13:35 – True love is the badge of discipleship

John 14 --- Jesus comforts His disciples; the Comforter

- Jn. 14:1-6 – Heaven is a prepared place for the spiritually prepared!

John 15 --- Jesus the true vine; love and persecution

- Jn. 15:8 – We must bear fruit for God to please Him

John 16 --- The Comforter to come; Jesus speaks of His death

- Jn. 16:13 – The Holy Spirit guided the apostles into all truth

John 17 - The Lord's Prayer

- Jn. 17:20 – Jesus prayed for the unity of His followers

John 18 --- Trial before the high priest and Pilate

- Jn. 18:36 – His kingdom is not a carnal or worldly matter

John 19 --- Crucifixion and burial

- Jn. 19:30 – Jesus finished the work God gave Him to do

John 20 --- Resurrection and appearances

- Jn. 20:13 – Up from the grave He arose!

John 21 --- Third appearance to disciples and Peter's love questioned

- Jn. 21:15 – Do we love the Lord as we should?

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ACTS

I. General information

Book of History --- The book of Acts gives the historical background for the rest of the N.T.

Author - Luke

- A companion of Paul and a physician
- Acts is a continuation of the gospel of Luke

To whom written --- For all men everywhere

Why it was written

“The book of Acts begins where the gospel left off at the resurrection and ascension of Jesus into heaven. It takes up the story there and shows the establishment of the Kingdom (the church) and its growth. It is often called ‘the book of conversions’ because it shows how people in the first century became Christians”. – Windell Gann

Outstanding features of the book

- “The last recorded words of Jesus prior to His ascension back to Heaven are recorded in the Book of Acts.
- Through the first 12 chapters the major character is Peter. Through the final 16 chapters the major character is Paul.” (Donnie Barnes)
- “The two main topics of Acts are: (1) the establishment of the church, and (2) how to become a Christian (Frank J. Dunn)
- Acts is “an instruction manual providing us with the necessary details of the work, worship and government of the church”

Brief outline

- (Acts 1:8)
- Beginning in Jerusalem 1-7
- Into Judea and Samaria 8-12
- To the ends of the earth 13-28

II. Survey of the book

Acts 1 --- Ascension of Christ, Selection of Matthias

- Acts 1:9 - The ascension of Christ

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Acts 2 --- Holy Spirit came, establishment of the church on Pentecost Day

- Acts 2:47 – the birth of the church

Acts 3 --- Healing of the lame man, Peter's speech on Solomon's porch

- Acts 3:6 – The lame man healed by the power of God

Acts 4 --- Peter and John put in prison, liberality of Barnabas

- Acts 4:3 – Peter & John arrested for preaching the gospel

Acts 5 --- Ananias and Sapphira, boldness of Peter

- Acts 5:2 – Ananias & Sapphira lie and die – all things are known to God

Acts 6 --- Selection of 7 to serve, Jews accuse Stephen of blasphemy

- Acts 6:3 – Seven servants selected – all Christians are servants

Acts 7 --- Stephen's speech, Saul of Tarsus leads in killing Stephen

- Acts 7:59 – Stoning of Stephen
- 2 Tim. 3:12

Acts 8 --- Persecution causes the church to spread, Philip in Samaria, the Eunuch

- Acts 8:36 – The conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch - men need to follow his example of obedience

Acts 9 --- Conversion of Saul, Peter raises Dorcas from the dead

- Acts 9:16 – Conversion of Saul – from persecutor to persecuted

Acts 10 --- Conversion of Cornelius, Gentiles equal (Rom. 2:11)

- Acts 10:1-2 – Conversion of Cornelius – he was eager to hear the word of God

Acts 11 --- Peter defends his preaching to Gentiles (Acts 10), famine in Judea

- Acts 11:26 – They were first called Christians in Antioch
- Christian – one who belongs to Christ
- God gave this name to the disciples

Acts 12 --- James killed by Herod, Peter put in prison, miraculous escape from prison

Survey of books of the N.T.

- Acts 12:2-3 – Death of James
- Gal. 1:10

Acts 13 --- Paul and Barnabas on first journey, Elymas the Sorcerer, speech in Antioch of Pisidia

- Acts 13:2 – The first missionary journey – they leave from Antioch
- Acts 1:8

Acts 14 --- Preaching the gospel in Lystra and Derbe, healing the lame man, Paul stoned

- Acts 14:26-27 – First Missionary journey – they return to Antioch

Acts 15 --- Discussion at Jerusalem concerning Gentiles and circumcision, Paul and Barnabas separate

- Acts 15:9 – Jerusalem meeting about circumcision

Acts 16 --- Macedonian call, Philippi, Lydia, jailer

- Acts 16:30 – Conversion of the Philippian Jailer

Acts 17 --- Thessalonica, Berea, Athens

- Acts 17:23 – The philosophers in Athens
- Philosopher - “one who studies the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and other important human matters.” www.wordsmyth.net
- Too often philosophy leaves God out of the picture

Acts 18 --- Paul in Corinth, Aquila and Priscilla, Apollos

- Acts 18:1-3 – Apollos, Aquilla, & Priscilla
- Acts 18:24-26

Acts 19 --- Twelve baptized, Paul in Ephesus, opposition of Demetrius

- Acts 19:28 – Riot at Ephesus

Acts 20 --- Lord’s Supper in Troas, Paul’s talk with the Ephesian elders

- Acts 20:28 – Encouraging the Ephesian Elders

Acts 21 --- Agabus foretells of Paul’s trials, Paul in Jerusalem, anger of Jews

- Acts 21:31-33 – Paul arrested in Jerusalem

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Acts 22 --- Paul's defense before the Jews, Paul claims Roman citizenship

- Acts 22:16 – Paul recounts his conversion

Acts 23 ---Paul before the council, 40 men vow to kill Paul, Claudius Lysias sends Paul away to Caesarea by night

- Acts 23:1 - Paul before the Sanhedrin (Council – KJV)

Sanhedrin

- The supreme judicial and administrative council of the Jews
- Said to have 71 members
- In the KJV it is referred to as “council”
- The high priest was always president of the council
- Some who belonged to the Sanhedrin in the N.T. were: --- Joseph of Arimathea --- Gamaliel --- Nicodemus --- High priests Anna, Caiaphas and Ananias

Acts 24 Ananias and Tertullus testify against Paul before Felix, Felix gives Paul easy imprisonment until Festus arrives, Felix hears Paul and it causes him to tremble

- Acts 24:24-25 – Paul before Felix

Acts 25 --- Paul before Festus, Paul appeals to Caesar, Agrippa arrives in Caesarea

- Acts 25:9 – Paul before Festus

Acts 26 --- Paul's masterful speech before Agrippa, Agrippa's reaction

- Acts 26:28 - Paul before Agrippa
- Felix and Festus – they were Roman governors of Judea; The KJV calls them “Procurator”
- King Agrippa (II) – was the last of the family of Herod. He ruled an area assigned to him by Rome

Acts 27 --- Trip by ship to Rome, dangerous voyage, 276 passengers

- Acts 27:23-25 – Paul shipwrecked on the voyage to Rome

Acts 28 --- Island of Melita, viper does not harm Paul, Paul heals Publius' father, Paul in Rome, preaching the gospel

- Acts 28:30-31 – Paul's arrival at Rome

Survey of books of the N.T.

ROMANS

I. General information

N.T. Letters

- Romans is one of 21 letters in the N.T.
- Biography (Mt. – Jn.) --- History (Acts) --- Letters (Romans – Jude) --- (Specific letters, Rom. – Heb. – General letters or epistles, Js. – Jude) --- Prophecy (Revelation)

Author

- Paul the apostle
- Rom. 1:1

To whom written

- To Christians in Rome – to all Christians for all time

Why it was written

- To show Jewish and Gentile Christians of their equality in the gospel
- “Paul wrote to people ‘in Christ’ and told them how to stay ‘in Christ’ by a lifetime of faithfulness and fervency.” Robert R. Taylor
- To show that, “The gospel of Christ is God’s plan for man’s righteousness.” Roy Deaver
- “The theme of Romans is that the gospel is God’s power of salvation to every believer, to the Jew first and also to the Gentile.” Frank Dunn
- “This letter was written primarily to instruct the Christians in Rome, but also for the benefit of all the churches. The great theme of the book is set forth in Romans 1:16 " the gospel is the power of God unto Salvation to everyone that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.” Windell Gann
- **Rom. 1:16-17 – The theme of Romans**

Outstanding features of the book (adapted from material by Frank Dunn)

- Romans has been called the greatest of Paul’s epistles
- **Righteousness** – stresses being righteous before God in heart and in life
- **Justification** – stresses forgiveness, freedom from the guilt of sin
- **Election** – God’s choice of those who are in Christ to be saved from sin (God has a plan for man’s salvation – when we obey we become a part of the elect)

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- **Sanctification** – Stresses separation from uncleanness unto “the Master’s use” --- Set apart to serve God

Keys To Understanding Romans

- **Righteousness of God** – refers to the plan of salvation – to God’s means of making sinners righteous, by forgiveness of sins through the gospel (Rom. 1:16-17)
- **God imputes righteousness** – God counts one’s obedient faith in Christ as the grounds for forgiveness and the basis of righteousness
- **Justification by faith** – refers to forgiveness that results from an obedient faith – an obedient faith is the kind of faith that saves – it is not salvation by “faith only”
- **Led by the Spirit** - The Holy Spirit leads us, saints and sinners alike, only by the word of God (Rom. 8:14)
- **“And so shall all Israel be saved”** (Rom. 11:26)
 - This does not mean that all Jews will come to accept Christ or be restored as a world-ruling nation. The adverb “so” denotes the manner or way that the Jews might be saved.
 - All Jews who are saved must be saved in the same way that all believing Gentiles are saved – BY OBEYING THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST
 - God’s plan of salvation is for all men everywhere (Rom. 2:11)

Brief outline

I. Introduction 1:1-17

II. The Gospel – 1:18-11:36

III. The Gospel – Its application 12:1-15:13

IV. Conclusion 15:14-16:27

II. Survey of the book

Rom. 1 --- The power of the gospel and the sins of the Gentiles

- Rom. 1:4
- Rom. 1:16-17

Rom. 2 --- The Jews were also in sin --- God’s judgment upon the Jews

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- Rom. 2:4
- Rom. 2:11

Rom. 3 --- All are under sin and can only be saved by faith

- Rom. 3:23
- Rom. 3:28

Rom. 4 --- Abraham an example of justification by faith

- Rom. 4:20-22

Rom. 5 --- The blessings of justification by faith

- Rom. 5:1
- Rom. 5:8

Rom. 6 --- New life in Christ

- Rom. 6:3-4
- Rom. 6:23

Rom. 7 --- Slavery under sin --- redemption is not found in Judaism

- Rom. 7:4

Rom. 8 --- Blessings and responsibilities of being in Christ --- encouragements to Christians

- Rom. 8:1
- Rom. 8:14
- Rom. 8:16-17

Rom. 9 --- Israel rejected and the gentiles accepted by God (Israel was responsible for her own rejection)

- Rom. 9:25

Rom. 10 --- Saving faith comes through hearing the word of God

- Rom. 10:17
- Rom. 10:1-3

Rom. 11 --- Why God rejected Israel and accepted the gentiles

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- Rom. 11:22

Rom. 12 --- Paul's appeal for holy living

- Rom. 12:21

Rom. 13 --- Duties toward civil authorities (Christians are to be law abiding) --- the debt of love

- Rom. 13:1

Rom. 14 --- Instructions concerning optional matters

- Rom. 14:11-12

Rom. 15 --- Mutual concerns --- Paul's plans for the future

- Rom. 15:1

Rom. 16 --- Greetings, salutations and closing admonitions

- Rom. 16:17-18

Survey of books of the N.T.

1 CORINTHIANS

I. General information

N.T. Letters --- Specific letters were Romans through Hebrews --- General letters were James through Jude

Author --- Paul --- (1:1, 12-17; 3:3-4, 22; 16:21)

- Paul worked with the church in Corinth for 18 months
- In Corinth, Paul worked with Aquila and Priscilla as tentmakers.

To whom written --- Church at Corinth --- All men everywhere

- Paul established the church in Corinth on his second missionary journey. Acts 18:1-17

The city of Corinth

- After Corinth was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., the city was rebuilt by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.
- The capital of Achaia
- Its official language was Latin --- Its common language was Greek
- In Paul's day the population was about 700,000 people -- 1/2 of the population were slaves
- Was filled with shrines and temples
- Temple of Aphrodite, --- had some 1,000 temple prostitutes.
- To "act like a Corinthian" became a synonym for debauchery and prostitution. (Donnie Barnes Bible charts)

Why it was written

- To make the church aware of the sins that it had and to encourage them to live faithful

Outstanding features of the book

- Someone has written that the theme of this letter is problems, problems, problems
- Christ and his gospel constitute the solution to every problem and the answer to every question

Survey of books of the N.T.

- “1 Corinthians is a manual on church problems...This letter contains more rebuke than any other of Paul’s letters. It gives us the best picture of the life and problems of a congregation of the first century.” (Joe Cox, A Bible Handbook)
- “With so many problems at Corinth the letter serves to show us how a church can deal with such problems in the lives of Christians today. It is therefore, an important practical letter for churches in our time.” (W. Gann)

Brief outline

- I. Problems and questions 1-11
- II. Spiritual gifts 12-14
- III. The Resurrection 15
- IV. The contribution and closing remarks 16

II. Main Points In Each Chapter

1 Cor. 1 --- Introduction and call to unity; God’s wisdom in the cross

1 Cor. 2 --- Christ crucified --- Inspiration --- revelation

1 Cor. 3 --- Carnality and the division that results from it --- “Preacheritis”

1 Cor. 4 --- Apostolic stewardship and authority

1 Cor. 5 --- Sin in the church (One has his father’s wife)

1 Cor. 6 --- Going to law with brethren --- purity vs. impurity (sins of the body) --- temple of the Holy Spirit

1 Cor. 7 --- Marriage

1 Cor. 8 --- Meat offered to idols; knowledge vs. love

1 Cor. 9 --- Support of preachers --- liberties vs. self-denial

1 Cor. 10 --- Warnings from Israel’s sins --”take heed lest ye fall” - concern for conscience

1 Cor. 11 --- Women in the church (covering of the head) --- The Lord’s supper

1 Cor. 12 --- Identification of spiritual gifts in the church

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1 Cor. 13 --- Duration of spiritual gifts (Illustration of love, temporary vs. permanent)

1 Cor. 14--- How to use and abuse the spiritual gifts

1 Cor. 15 --- The gospel that saves; the resurrection of the dead; Christ's victory over death

1 Cor. 16 --- The contribution --- "watch ye"--- closing remarks

Chapter by chapter subjects for First Corinthians: From WVBS Course Notes

1. An appeal for unity. The wisdom of the world versus the wisdom of God.

2. The wisdom of God is revealed through the Spirit.

3. The wisdom of God must guide us in our service, the temple of God and morals.

4. We need to give ourselves to ministering rather than judging and differing.

5. Sexual immorality and Christian discipline.

6. The Christian's relationship to lawsuits, the world and meats.

7. The Christian's relationship to marriage.

8. The Christian and meats.

9. The Christian's relationship to stewardship and soul-saving.

10. Past warnings and present problems related to God and idolatry.

11. Problems concerning women and the Lord's Supper.

12. The Holy Spirit gave spiritual gifts and God set the various members in the body.

13. Love.

14. Tongues, spiritual gifts and women must all contribute to things done decently and in order.

15. The resurrection.

16. Giving; personal matters; be strong.

III. Some of the errors in the Corinthian church

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1. Division in the church

1 Cor. 1:10-13

2. Immorality

1 Cor. 5:1

1 Cor. 5:5

3. Going to law with one another

1 Cor. 6:1

4. Marriage

1 Cor. 7:1

5. Eating meat offered to idols

1 Cor. 8:1

6. Perversion of the Lord's Supper

1 Cor. 11:27

7. Spiritual gifts

1 Cor. 12, 13, 14

1 Cor. 14:39-40

8. Mistaken view of the
resurrection --- 1 Cor. 15

1 Cor. 15:14

Survey of books of the N.T.

2 CORINTHIANS

I. General information

- N.T. Letters ---Epistles of Paul (Rom. – Heb.)
- Author --- Paul was the penman
- To whom written ---Church in Corinth – all men everywhere
- Why it was written --- Paul writes to address their reaction to the first letter (1 Cor.) and to defend his apostleship

Outstanding features of the book

- After 1 Corinthians had been received by the church in Corinth, false teachers had entered in and stirred the people up against Paul.
- They claimed he was: Fickle --- Proud --- Unimpressive in appearance --- Unqualified as an apostle of Jesus Christ (Donnie Barnes Bible Charts)

Brief outline

- I. Paul rejoices over their improved condition since their reception of the first letter (1-7)
- II. The collection for the poor saints in Jerusalem (8-9)
- III. Paul defends his apostolic authority and exposes false teachers (10-13)

II. Main points in each chapter

2 Cor. 1 --- The God of all comfort, Paul's tribulations in the gospel, Paul defends his sincerity and plans another visit to Corinth

2 Cor. 2 --- Church discipline work, Paul's service to God and men

2 Cor. 3 ---Epistles known and read of all men, the old law taken away, the new covenant, "the veil is upon their heart"

2 Cor. 4 --- Truth hidden – minds blinded, the gospel in earthen vessels, "our light affliction, which is but for a moment"

2 Cor. 5 --- An eternal building of God, we walk by faith, ministry of reconciliation,

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2 Cor. 6 --- Workers together with God, unequally yoked, “come out from among them”

2 Cor. 7 --- Paul’s joy at their reception of the word, godly sorrow and true repentance

2 Cor. 8 --- The appeal for liberality in giving, giving ourselves to God

2 Cor. 9 --- The blessings of liberality, God’s unspeakable gift

2 Cor. 10 --- Paul’s defense of his ministry

2 Cor. 11 --- Paul’s concern for the church at Corinth, Paul’s list of sufferings

2 Cor. 12 --- Paul’s vision of paradise, his thorn in the flesh, God’s sufficient grace, Paul plans another visit

2 Cor. 13 --- “Examine yourselves”, final words, “a holy kiss”

III. Some great lessons from 2 Corinthians

1. Church discipline

- In 1 Cor. 5 Paul commanded them to withdraw from the immoral brother
- In 2 Cor. 2 we see that discipline worked
- Rom. 16:17
- 2 Thess. 3:6

2. The victory over death

- 2 Cor. 4:16 - 5:10
- 2 Cor. 5:8

3. Separation from the world

- 2 Cor. 6:14 – 7:1
- 2 Cor. 6:14
-

4. Paul’s thorn in the flesh

- 2 Cor. 12:7
- 2 Cor. 12:8-9

Whatever the thorn was, Paul was not permitted to cure it with miraculous powers --- It did not stop him from constant, loyal service to God

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5. The list of sufferings endured by Paul

- 2 Cor. 11:24-33
- “Paul’s overwhelming persecutions for Christ should make us ashamed to complain about our petty sufferings.” Frank J. Dunn
- 2 Cor. 4:7-18

Survey of books of the N.T.

GALATIANS

I. General information

One of the specific letters in the N.T. --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- the apostle Paul as guided by the Holy Spirit

To whom written --- Paul wrote to the region or province of Galatia --- there were numerous congregations in that area

Why it was written --- Paul was determined to prove that one could be a Christian without being a Jew

Message --- “Christ, the Deliverer. In Christ, we have freedom from sin, from the law of Moses, and from the doctrines of men.”

Brief outline

- I. Paul defends his apostleship 1-2
- II. Paul defends the gospel 3-4
- III. The gospel applied 5-6

II. Main points in each chapter

Gal. 1 --- Introduction --- warning against perverting the gospel --- the source of Paul’s message --- Paul describes his early experiences as a Christian

Gal. 2 --- Paul’s contact with other apostles (in Jerusalem) --- Paul rebukes Peter at Antioch --- Judaism and Christianity are distinctive

Gal. 3 --- Paul rebukes the Galatians for turning from the gospel to the Law of Moses --- the true children of Abraham are those who follow the gospel --- the purpose of the Law --- the promises to Abraham are fulfilled in Christ

Gal. 4 --- We are delivered from the Law of Moses --- Paul makes an appeal to them based on their former love for him --- the allegory of Hagar and Sarah

Gal. 5 -- “Be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage” (do not return to the Law) --- Paul rebukes the Galatians --- the works of the flesh contrasted with the fruit of the Spirit

Gal. 6 --- Restoring the erring --- “And let us not be weary in well doing” --- let us glory in the cross of Christ

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III. Some of the great truths found in Galatians

- The gospel cannot be changed – Gal. 1:6-9
- Paul had been converted by the very Gospel he had earlier opposed - Gal. 1:23
- Christ died in vain if men are still under the Law of Moses – Gal. 2:21
- The curse of the cross was changed into the glory of God - Gal. 3:13
- We become children of God by faith in Christ Jesus AFTER we are baptized into him – Gal. 3:26-27
- We are no one's enemy when we preach the truth - Gal. 4:16
- One who would seek to be justified by the law is fallen from grace – Gal. 5:4
- Faith, which works by love, is God's arrangement – Gal. 5:6
- Those who practice the works of the flesh will be lost – Gal. 5:19-21
- We must bear the fruit of the Spirit – Gal. 5:22-23
- Christians must bear one another's burdens – Gal. 6:2
- We reap what we have sown – Gal. 6:7-8
- Christians must "do good unto all men" –Gal. 6:10

Survey of books of the N.T.

EPHESIANS

I. General information

One of the New Testament specific letters --- Romans through Philemon

Author --- Holy Spirit --- Paul was the penman

To whom written:

- Church at Ephesus
- Paul planted the church here on his 3rd missionary journey
- Paul remained in Ephesus for nearly three years --- Acts 18:23 - 19:41

The city of Ephesus:

- Was the commercial center of Asia Minor
- Famous for the temple of Diana (Roman name) or Artemis (Greek name), considered to be one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Acts 19:35

Why it was written

- To show that the church is the one exclusive body of the saved
- To show that the church is the scheme of redemption

Outstanding features of the book

- The Book of Ephesians is one of four “Prison Epistles,” written by the apostle while he was a prisoner in Rome at the time they were written. The four “Prison Epistles are: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon
- The phrase “in Christ” is used some 30 times in this letter
- No personal names or references are found in Ephesians

Brief outline

I. The church --- God’s eternal plan, chapters 1-3

II. The church --- life therein, chapters 4-6

A simple outline from Johnny Ramsey

- Chap. 1 – The church as the fullness of Christ
- Chap. 2 – Reconciled to God in the church
- Chap. 3 – Glorifying God in the church

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- Chap. 4 – The oneness of the church
- Chap. 5 – The Bride of Christ
- Chap. 6. – The army of the Lord

Outline based on redemption

- Chap. 1 – redeemed by His blood
- Chap. 2 – redeemed by the cross
- Chap. 3 – Redemption through the church
- Chap. 4 – Redemption demands purity
- Chap. 5 – Redemption demands separation
- Chap. 6 – Redemptions brings opposition

II. Main points from each chapter

Chap. 1 – All spiritual blessings are in Christ; all things are summed up in Christ; Christ is the head over the church and over all things

Chap. 2 – Christ is the power behind spiritual life; “For by grace are ye saved through faith”; Christ reconciled both Jew and Gentile into one body

Chap. 3 – Paul, God’s minister of the gospel to the gentiles; God’s eternal purpose through Christ and the church; Paul’s prayer and praise to God

Chap. 4 – Paul’s plea and plan for unity; the purpose and duration of spiritual gifts; the old and the new man contrasted; rules for living the new life in Christ

Chap. 5 – Light and darkness contrasted; wise and foolish living contrasted; instructions for husbands and wives

Chap. 6 – Instructions for parents, children, slaves and masters; the Christian soldier’s warfare, armor and weapons

III. Great messages from Ephesians

All spiritual blessings are in Christ – Eph. 1:3

Christ is head of the church which is His body – Eph. 1:22-23

We are saved by grace through faith – Eph. 2:8-10

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Christian unity – Eph. 4:4-6

Spiritual growth – Eph. 4:16

Control of anger – Eph. 4:26-27

Warning against corrupt communication – Eph. 4:29

Kind, tenderhearted and forgiving – Eph. 4:32

Walk in the light – Eph. 5:8

Be strong in the Lord – Eph. 6:10

Our true enemies – Eph. 6:12

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PHILIPPIANS

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters - Romans – Philemon

Philippians is one of 4 prison epistles – written while Paul was a prisoner in Rome

Author --- The Holy Spirit guided Paul in writing this letter

To whom written

- To the church at Philippi and to all men everywhere
- Paul's "Macedonian Call" in Troas during his 2nd missionary journey led him to his work in Philippi.

Why it was written

- "The book appears to be one of commendation, encouragement, and gratitude with an added emphasis on joy." (James Pilgrim)
- "Preaching Christ, living for Christ, pressing toward Christ and serving the Master with gratitude pretty well sum up the gist of Philippians." Johnny Ramsey

Outstanding features of the book

- "Philippians is the most unusual letter Paul wrote. Instead of writing to correct doctrinal matters, he writes a "thank you" letter to the church at Philippi that had been so generous in supporting him over the years."
- The words "joy" and "rejoice" occur some 16 times in the Book of Philippians.
- "Several women were prominent in the history of this congregation; there was Lydia, the first convert there, and Euodia and Syntyche who are designated as Paul's fellow-laborers in the Gospel"

Notable Points: (Frank J. Dunn)

1. There is no quotation from the Old Testament in it.
2. The word "joy" or "rejoice" is found in every chapter (1:4, 18, 25-26; 2:16, 18; 3:1, 3; 4:1, 4, 10).
3. The word "all," as opposed to disunion, occurs frequently (1:3, 7, 25, etc., ASV).
4. There are pressing exhortations to unity, or likemindedness (1:27; 2:1-4; 3:15-16; 4:2).

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5. The word "mind" recurs often, stressing the necessity of the saints being of the same mind and possessing the mind of Christ (1:27; 2:2-3, 5; 3:15, 19; 4:2, 7).

6. The Spirit is mentioned only three times, but significantly - the supply of the Spirit (1:19); the fellowship of the Spirit (2:1), and worship by the Spirit (3:3).

Brief outline --- Outlined based on Christ

- 1 – Christ is the Purpose of life (1:21)
- 2 – Christ is the Pattern of life (2:5)
- 3 – Christ is the Prize of life (3:14)
- 4– Christ is the Power of life (4:13)

II. Main points from each chapter

Key point from each chapter

- 1 – “For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.” (1:21)
- 2 – “Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus” (2:5)
- 3 - “Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord: (3:8)
- 4 – “I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.” (4:13)

Our relation to Christ appears in every chapter (Frank J. Dunn)

- Chapter 1 - Christ is our life; He controls our life.
- Chapter 2 - Christ is our example, the pattern for our life.
- Chapter 3 - Christ is our object, the goal of our life.
- Chapter 4 - Christ is the source of joy, the strength of our lives.

Rejoicing in Christ - Christ is the source of contentment and joy. In Him we must "rejoice evermore." (Frank J. Dunn)

- Chapter 1 - Rejoice in evangelism and in facing death.
- Chapter 2 - Rejoice in lowly service and in brotherhood.
- Chapter 3 - Rejoice in sufferings and heavenly citizenship.
- Chapter 4 - Rejoice in anxiety and privation.

III. Great lessons from Philippians

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- Live to serve Christ – 1:21
- Serve with proper attitude of heart – 2:3
- Have the mind of Christ – 2:5
- Work out your own salvation – 2:12
- Press toward the mark – 3:13-14
- The peace of God – 4:6-7
- Things we should think on – 4:8
- Learning to be content – 4:11
- I can do all things through Christ – 4:13
- God will supply – 4:19

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COLOSSIANS

I. General information

N.T. Specific Letters --- Romans - Hebrews

Author --- The Holy Spirit directed Paul to write this letter

- Col. 1:1; 1:23; 4:18

To whom written ---Christians at Colossae

- “Colossae was an ancient city located in the province of Phrygia, on the Lycus River. It was situated about ten miles southeast of Laodicea; Hierapolis was six miles north of Laodicea. These three cities are connected in Paul’s statement in Colossians 4:13: "For I bear him record, that he hath a great zeal for you, and them that are in Laodicea and them in Hierapolis." Ephesus lay one hundred miles to the west of Colossae.” (Bob Winton)

Why it was written

- “To show that Jesus Christ is pre-eminent over all things and in all ways”
- To refute false doctrine that had been taught in the church at Colossae
- “The main purpose for writing this letter was to correct some wrong ideas about Christ that were being taught in the towns of Colossae, Laodicea, and Hierapolis (4:13).” (Windell Gann)

Outstanding features of the book

- One of 4 letters Paul wrote while a prisoner in Rome
- The theme of the letter is “The preeminence of Christ
- “While the Book of Ephesians focuses on the Body (the Church), Colossians focuses on the Head (Christ).” (Donnie Barnes)

Brief outline

I. Christ pre-eminent in human relationships (1:1-2:7)

II. Christ pre-eminent in spiritual realms (2:8-3:4)

III. Christ pre-eminent in personal conduct (3:5-4:18)

II. Chapter content outline

(The following outline is from Frank J. Dunn)

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Chapter 1 - The exaltation of Christ; the fulness of Christ; "Christ in you the hope of glory."

Appeal: Live up to the teaching of the gospel; recognize the difference between Satan's domain and Christ's kingdom (v. 13-14); the blood of Christ is the line of separation (v. 20; Eph. 1:7).

Chapter 2 - Philosophy and traditions of men vs. the gospel of Christ; Christians are "made full," complete, in Christ; in Him we are dead to the world, buried with Him in baptism; and raised with Him.

Chapter 3 - Christ is our life; He is all, and in all; put off the old man, put on the new man; seek things above; put to death the works of the flesh; bring to life the fruit of the Spirit; above all, put on love.

Chapter 4 - Practical Christianity – Continue steadfastly in prayer Walk in wisdom ...Know how ye ought to answer each other Final greetings.

III. Great lessons from Colossians

We have been translated into the Kingdom (church) – 1:13-14

Christ – creator of all things - 1:16

Christ is Head of the church – 1:18

Don't be cheated by false teachers – 2:8

The fullness of the godhead - 2:9

Circumcision made without hands – 2:11-14

Raised with Christ – 3:1-4

Let the word of Christ dwell in you – 3:16

Do all in the name of the Lord Jesus – 3:17

Walk in wisdom – 4:5-6

Survey of books of the N.T.

1 THESSALONIANS

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- Paul as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written --- Church in Thessalonica and to all men everywhere

- City of Thessalonica
- Original name was Therma - due to the hot springs located in the area
- It was on the N.W. corner of the Aegean Sea on the great Northern military highway from Rome to the East
- It was a seaport and naval base
- It was the capital city in Macedonia
- The city was a commercial center and had a mixed population
- Paul faced resistance from the Jews who lived there
- He faced idolatry and all of its related evils including fornication
- Had a population of some 200,000 people
- The city was very wealthy
- It's location and resources made it an important center for the spread of the gospel

The church at Thessalonica --- Was founded by Paul on his second missionary trip

- Acts 17:1-10
- Phil. 4:15-16
- The church was made up mainly of Gentiles
- Acts 17:4

Why it was written

- To show Christians how to live and labor until the Lord returns
- "...to set before the persecuted Thessalonians the divine origin and the heavenly confirmation of Christianity." (Robert R. Taylor)

What the letter is about

- The Theme = The second coming of Christ
- The hope of the faithful at the coming of Christ
- The great comfort we have in life and its trials is our belief in the second coming of our Lord

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Outstanding features of the book

- Each of the 5 chapters ends on the note of Christ's second coming
- 5:14-22 contains 15 exhortations
- There is no quotation from the O.T. in the letter

Brief outline

- I. Salutation and their reception of Truth 1
- II. Paul's conduct among them 2
- III. Timothy's visit and report 3
- IV. Exhortations and the resurrection 4
- V. The second coming and final exhortations 5

II. Chapter content outline

- 1 – Paul's salutation and thanksgiving; the gospel received and applied
- 2 – Paul's manner of life and work; their response to Paul's preaching
- 3 – Timothy sent to strengthen them; Timothy reports back to Paul; Paul's great desire to see them
- 4 – An exhortation on sanctification; exhortation on brotherly love and doing one's work; what happens when Christ returns
- 5 – The coming Day of the Lord; Preparing for the Day of the Lord; Duties to elders and other brethren; some important commands; Paul's concluding words

III. Paul's commendation of the Thessalonian brethren

- For their acceptance and practice of the gospel – 1:9
- For their work and patience – 1:3
- For their genuine Christian character – an example to all – 1:7
- For their faith – 1:8 and 3:6
- For the evangelistic zeal – 1:8
- For their teachableness – 2:13-14

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For being longsuffering – 2:14

For their love and remembrance of Paul – 3:6

For walking to please God – 4:1

For their genuine love of the brethren – 4:9-10

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2 THESSALONIANS

I. General information

New Testament Specific letters --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- Paul as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written --- Church in Thessalonica

- “Paul's interest and concern for the new Christians at Thessalonica did not end with the dispatch of his first letter to them. Paul's life was one that showed continued prayer and labor for those he had won to Christ.”

Why it was written

- “2 Thessalonians was written to replace error with truth.
- One of his main subjects is again the proper understanding of the Lord's 2nd coming.”
- To dispel false ideas about the second coming and to encourage them to be ready
- “I and II Thessalonians focus on the theme of Christ's return with an emphasis on those early Christians, and to Christians of all ages, to live Christianity daily.” (W. Terry Varner)

Outstanding features of the book

- “2 Thessalonians is Paul's shortest epistle to a congregation. NOTE: Philemon is shorter, but it is addressed to an individual.”
- Both letters were written during Paul's 18 month stay in Corinth
- The two-fold purpose of the letter is (1) commendation and (2) correction

Brief outline

- I. The Certain Return and Judgment of Christ (1:1-12)
- II. Events That Must Occur Before Christ's Return (2:1-17)
- III. Proper Conduct While Awaiting Christ's Return (3:1-18)

II. Chapter content outline

Chap. 1 – Paul's salutation and thanksgiving; Rewards at the Lord's coming

Chap. 2 – The falling away and the man of sin; a thanksgiving, exhortation, and a prayer

Chap. 3 – A request for prayer and a statement of confidence; A command to withdraw and Paul's closing words

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III. Key Verses

1:3-10 – The justice of God will prevail at the second coming

2:2 - Some were counterfeiting letters – like they had come from Paul

2:3-12 - Things that must happen before the second coming of Christ

- Man of sin, son of perdition – one who partakes of sin; he is sin personified
- Mystery of Iniquity (lawlessness) - The development of the man of sin, the son of perdition

2:13-14 – Chosen to salvation----Called by the gospel

3:6, 10 – Withdraw from the disorderly

3:13 - Don't become weary in well doing

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1 TIMOTHY

I. General information

New Testament specific letters --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- Paul the apostle as guided by the Holy Spirit

- “In addition to all the letters in the New Testament that Paul wrote to various churches he wrote four to individuals. Two of these were written to Timothy, one to Titus, and one to Philemon.”

To Whom Written --- Timothy

- “Timothy and Titus were fellow-laborers with Paul in the work of preaching. Paul is now an aged, mature, experienced, apostle of Jesus Christ and he writes to these two young preachers to encourage and instruct them for the work they would need to continue to do.”

Concerning Timothy:

- He was a native of Lystra where Paul was stoned and left for dead during his 1st missionary journey.
- His father was a Greek --- His mother was Eunice --- His grandmother was Lois.
- Timothy was converted during Paul’s 1 missionary journey.

Timothy helped Paul in such places as: Troas - Thessalonica – Ephesus - Berea - Corinth - Rome

Why it was written

- To encourage Timothy in his work and to set forth the work and responsibilities of preachers
1 Timothy 4:12

Brief Outline

Chap. 1 – Paul’s charge to Timothy

Chap. 2 – Public prayer and Paul’s instruction to men and women

Chap. 3 – Elders, deacons and women; why Paul wrote

Chap. 4 – Instruction and warning concerning the apostasy

Chap. 5 – Christianity: the religion for all ages and classes

Chap. 6 – Flee, follow, fight

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Expanded outline of 1 Timothy --- Outline of 1 Timothy (Bob Winton)

1. Chapter One.

- a. Introduction and salutation: 1:1-2.
- b. Timothy is instructed to charge the saints: 1:3-7.
- c. The proper scope of the Law: 1:8-11.
- d. A Tribute to the glorious gospel and its blessed Author: 1:12-17.
- e. Paul's charge to Timothy: 1:18-20.

2. Chapter Two

- a. Prayers are to be offered for all men: 2:1-2.
- b. Reasons for offering prayers for all: 2:3-7.
- c. The role of women: 2:8-15

3. Chapter Three.

- a. Qualifications of elders: 3:1-7.
- b. Qualifications of deacons: 3:8-10.
- c. Qualifications of their wives: 3:11.
- d. Further qualifications of deacons: 3:12-13.
- e. Proper behavior in the Lord's church: 3:14-15.
- f. The mystery of godliness: 3:16.

4. Chapter Four.

- a. Description of the future apostasy: 4:1-5.
- b. Description of a good minister of Jesus Christ: 4:6-16.

5. Chapter Five.

- a. Treatment to be given to various church members: 5:1-8.
- b. The Church's Duty to Widows Indeed: 5:6-16.

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c. Instructions and Information Regarding Elders in the Church: 5:17-25.

6. Chapter Six.

a. Instructions Concerning Servants: 6:1-2.

b. Warnings Against Those Who Oppose Sound Doctrine: 6:3-5.

c. Godliness With Contentment -versus- Love of Money.

d. Fight the Good Fight of Faith: 6:12-16.

e. How to Handle Riches: 6:17-19.

f. Final Words: 6:20-21.

III. Key points from each chapter

1: 15 – Christ came to save sinners

2:4 – God wants all to be saved

3:15 – The church is the pillar and ground of the truth

4:16 – Be concerned with saving self and others

5:22 – Keep thyself pure

6:12 – Fight the good fight of faith

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2 TIMOTHY

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- Paul as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written --- Timothy, to Christians everywhere

Timothy's name is found more often in the salutations of Paul's letter than any other.

- It is found in: 2 Corinthians, 2 Thessalonians, Philippians, 1 Timothy, Colossians, 2 Timothy, 1 Thessalonians, Philemon

Paul asks Timothy to:

- Bring him his books, and especially the parchments.
- Bring him his cloak (coat).
- To do all of this before winter sets in.

Why it was written

- To encourage Timothy to be faithful to the Lord in the face of death --- to set forth his final testimony for the faith and to request Timothy's presence for his last days

Outstanding features of the book

- This is Paul's final letter that we have in the N.T.
- Paul's farewell message!

Brief Outline

- I. Timothy's preparation – chap. 1
- II. A workman approved of God – chap. 2
- III. The apostasy foretold – chap. 3
- IV. The last solemn charge – chap. 4

Expanded outline of 2 Timothy (Outline of 2 Timothy (Bob Winton))

1. Chapter One.

- a. 1:1-5: Introduction and Salutations.
- b. 1:6-12: Life and Immortality are Brought to Light Through the Gospel.
- c. 1:13-18: Hold Fast the Form of Sound Words.

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2. Chapter Two.

- a. 2:1-7: Be Strong in the Grace Which is in Christ.
- b. 2:8-14: Paul Suffered for the Gospel.
- c. 2:15-26: Sundry Admonitions.

3. Chapter Three.

- a. 3:1-9: The Approaching Apostasy.
- b. 3:10-13: Persecutions are Companions of Christianity.
- c. 3:14-17: The Inspired Word of God.

4. Chapter Four.

- a. 4:1-5: Preach the Word.
- b. 4:6-8: The Crown of Righteousness.
- c. 4:9-15: Personal Matters.
- d. 4:16-18: Paul's Trial.
- e. 4:19-22: Closing Salutations.

II. Key points from each chapter

1:12 – Do we really know the one whom we have believed?

- “The Christian life is aptly depicted by the statements of the verse: a faithful Christian is one who has committed his life and well-being to the Lord, fully trusting him to fulfill his promises, and to help him when his faithfulness leads him into hardships.” (Bob Winton)
- Heb. 13:5-6
- Heb. 6:10-12

2:15 – Study God's word and handle it properly

- Study = “to hasten to do a thing, to exert oneself, endeavour, give diligence” (Vine Exp. Dict. Vol. 1, p.311).
- Approved unto God = present ourselves before God in a condition which God approves
- We must be faithful in life, in word, in motive, in disposition --- we must fulfill our God given duties
- Workman – not ashamed = a workman is a laborer; if we are approved of God we will not be ashamed

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- Rightly dividing the word = the Bible must be handled accurately if it is to be understood --
- if it is to be of benefit to us

3:16-17 – God’s inspired word is profitable, perfect and all sufficient

- Inspired of God = “God-breathed
- Profitable = beneficial; designed for practical use
- Doctrine = teaching
- Reproof = convince one of wrong- doing
- Correction = the Bible is able to correct false knowledge and things done in error
- Instruction in righteousness = the Scriptures instruct us in right living; they show us how to live a holy life
- Man of God = applies primarily in this context to gospel preachers, “but it applies generally to any person who seeks to be a child of God”
- Thoroughly furnished unto all good works = The Bible is all sufficient --- it is all we need – it furnishes us with everything necessary to present ourselves as approved children of God

4:2 – Preach the word

- Preach the word = to preach the gospel, all of it
- When men want to hear and when they don’t want to hear – **PREACH THE WORD**

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TITUS

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters --- Romans through Hebrews

Author --- Paul as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written --- Titus and to all Christians everywhere

- Titus is not mentioned in the Book of Acts.
- Titus is mentioned 13 times in the writings of Paul.
- Titus was working with the church at Crete when this letter was written to him (1:5). He was there to correct some problem and to appoint elders in the church.

Why it was written --- To give instructions for an orderly church

- Paul instructs Titus: --- To maintain proper order in the church --- In the qualifications of elders --- To preach the truth --- To be ready to every good work --- To keep the church pure --- To live as a faithful example --- To rebuke false teachers.

Outstanding features of the book

- “To act the Cretan” became a figure of speech meaning “to play the liar.”
- Frequently used words in the Book of Titus --- “Good works” --- “Savior” --- “Salvation” --- “Sound doctrine”

Brief outline

1. Chap. 1 – Sound leadership
2. Chap. 2 – Sound living
3. Chap. 3 – Sound service

Expanded Outline of Titus --- Outline of Titus (Bob Winton)

1. Chapter One.

- a. Titus 1:1-4: Introduction and Salutation.
- b. Titus 1:5-11: Qualifications and Work of Elders.
- c. Titus 1:12-16: Warnings Against False Teachers.

2. Chapter Two

- a. Titus 2:1-10: Admonitions to Various Christians.
- b. Titus 2:11-15: The Grace of God Has Appeared.

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3. Chapter Three.

- a. Titus 3:1-3: Practical Instructions for Daily Application.
- b. Titus 3:4-7: Salvation is by God's Mercy.
- c. Titus 3:8-11: More Admonitions.
- d. Titus 3:12-15: Closing Remarks.

II. Key thoughts from Titus

1:5 – Set in order the things that are wanting

2:1 – Speak sound doctrine

2:11-12 – The grace of God has appeared

3:1-2 – Put them in mind

3:5 – Washing of regeneration

3:9 – Things to avoid and why

3:10-11 – The heretic

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PHILEMON

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters --- Romans to Hebrews

Author --- Paul under inspiration of the Holy Spirit

- Philemon is one of Paul's four books addressed to individuals:
- 1 Timothy – Titus - 2 Timothy - Philemon
- It is one of the four prison epistles of Paul. --- Ephesians --- Philippians --- Colossians --- Philemon
- It is Paul's only one chapter book.

To Whom Written

- To Philemon
- One of Paul's converts to Christ
- Had a house large enough for the church to meet in
- A benevolent man
- Was the owner of the slave, Onesimus

Concerning Onesimus:

- He was a slave who had run away from his master.
- He fled to Rome
- He was converted to Christ by Paul

Why it was written

- Paul wrote to plead on behalf of Onesimus – that Philemon would receive, forgive and perhaps release him

Outstanding features of the book

- Philemon is a tender letter on personal relations
- It demonstrates the brotherhood of believers
- This is called the “courteous epistle” --- in it Paul is courteous, lovable, humble, holy and unselfish

Brief outline [Outline of Philemon (Bob Winton)]

1. Philemon 1-3: Salutation.

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2. Philemon 4-7: Paul's Gratitude for Philemon.
3. Philemon 8-19: Paul Intercedes for Onesimus.
4. Philemon 20-22: Paul's Confidence in Philemon.
5. Philemon 23-25: Closing Salutations.

II. Spiritual lessons from Philemon

1. The reforming power of the gospel in life --- it will make one desire to correct any wrongs he has done --- it will also make us willing to go to one wronged and make confession
2. The transforming power of the gospel --- it may raise one from worthlessness to usefulness
 - Phile. 11
 - It will make us useful to others, not only in temporal matters, but useful in spiritual things as well
 - Phile. 13
3. The pattern for soul-winners and spiritual helpers --- we will not try to hide or cover a man's past faults
 - We will encourage and help the convert to right the past
 - We will not force one to do his duty, but will use love and persuasion to lead him to do what needs to be done
4. The great value of spiritual blessings – how great was Philemon's debt to Paul for preaching the gospel to him and to Christ for saving him
5. The Bible answer to human slavery – Christianity abolishes slavery by making master and slave brothers in Christ
 - The gospel does this, and corrects all other social injustices, by quiet leaven of spiritual influence, and not by dynamite of violent revolution

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HEBREWS

I. General information

New Testament Specific Letters --- Romans through Jude

Author --- We know the Holy Spirit was the author who guided the penman to write this wonderful book

To Whom Written --- To Christians who had been converted from Judaism

Why it was written --- To emphasize the superiority of Christianity over Judaism and thus to prevent apostasy

- The basic theme of Hebrews is found in the word “better,” in describing the superiority of Christ in both His person and His work.

Christ provides:

- Better revelation. 1:1-2
- Better expectation. 6:9
- Better priesthood. 7:7-11, 20-28
- Better hope. 7:19
- Better testament, covenant. 7:22, 8:6
- Better promises. 8:6
- Better sacrifices. 8:6
- Better possessions. 10:34
- Better country. 11:16
- Better resurrection. 11:35
- Better things. 11:40; 12:24

Outstanding features of the book

- There are nearly 100 Old Testament references in the Book of Hebrews
- Exodus and Leviticus are especially helpful in understanding Hebrews.
- Prominent words in the Book of Hebrews include: --- “Better” --- “Heavenly” --- “Perfect” --- “By faith”

Brief outline

- I. The Superiority of Christ 1:1-7:17
- II. The Superiority of The New Covenant 7:18-10:18
- III. An Exhortation to Faithfulness 10:19-13:25

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Highlights of each chapter of Hebrews (Frank J. Dunn)

- Chapter 1 - The supremacy of Christ.
- Chapter 2 - Christ the captain of our salvation, the great salvation.
- Chapter 3 - Christ the Apostle and High Priest of our profession.
- Chapter 4 - Christ our comfort and example.
- Chapter 5 - Christ a High Priest after order of Melchizedek; the danger of remaining babes in Christ.
- Chapter 6 - Exhortation on growth and warning against falling away.
- Chapter 7 - The priestly order of Melchizedek contrasted with the Levitical priesthood.
- Chapter 8 - Christ the mediator of a new and better covenant.
- Chapter 9 - His new testament of force after His death; his sacrifice of himself for the sins of all mankind.
- Chapter 10 - The old law done away,
- Chapter 11 - Heroes of faith; definition and necessity of faith.
- Chapter 12 - The purpose of discipline; warning against rejecting God's grace.
- Chapter 13 - Practical admonitions concerning brotherly love, manner of life, teaching, worship, and respect for elders

Old Covenant and the New Covenant Contrasted

- Shadow ----- The substance
- Temporary ----- Permanent
- Mediator: Moses ----- Mediator: Christ
- High Priest: Aaron ----- High Priest: Christ
- Priests: Only Levites ----- Priests: Every Christian
- Imperfect ----- Perfect
- Abolished ----- Last until end of age
- Entered by natural birth ----- Entered by spiritual birth
- For Jews only ----- For all nations

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II. “Let Us” – a series of eleven exhortations in Hebrews

1. Fear – 4:1
2. Labor - 4:11
3. Come boldly to the throne of grace – 4:16
4. Go on unto perfection – 6:1
5. Draw near – 10:22
6. Hold fast – 10:23
7. Consider one another – 10:24
8. Lay aside every weight and run with patience – 12:1
9. Have grace – 12:28
10. Go forth – 13:13
11. Offer the sacrifice of praise – 13:15

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JAMES

The Gospel of Common Sense

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

- “This is the Christian book of Proverbs” – Frank Dunn
- It is, “the gospel of common sense” – Guy N. Woods
- “Could there have ever been a more down to earth piece of literature than the book of James” – J. Ramsey

Author

- “A book need not be two hundred pages long for it to be a valuable possession. The book of James is one of the General Epistles, written by a man named James. We are not sure of the identity of this man James, but the prevailing view is that he was the man named in Mark 6:3, one of Jesus’ brothers (Gal. 1:19).” Carl B. Garner

To Whom Written

- To Christians – Jew and Gentile

Why it was written

- This book was written to show the man who has faith and what he is like
- James shows what Christian living is all about

Outstanding features of the book

- James is a book full of practical wisdom and rules for right living

Brief outline

- 1) Chap. 1 – Pure religion
- 2) Chap. 2 – Faith and works
- 3) Chap. 3 – Control of the tongue
- 4) Chap. 4 – Sin
- 5) Chap. 5 – The discipline of life

II. Chapter content outline

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- Chapter 1 – Pure Religion – Lessons of the chapter: Joy in trials, need for patience and wisdom, asking in faith, the case of the poor and of the rich, temptation, the Father of lights, the practice of the word, the perfect law of liberty, the mirror of the soul, vain and pure religion.
- Chapter 2 - Faith and Works - Lessons: the sin of showing respect of persons, the law of true judgment, and the relation of works to faith.
- Chapter 3 - The control of the tongue - Lessons: the great need of control, the lack of control, and wisdom from above, the true means of control.
- Chapter 4 - Sin - Lessons: the nature of evil, the real seat and remedy of evil, choose God and resist evil, speak no evil, the uncertainty of tomorrow, and the brevity of life.
- Chapter 5 - The discipline of life - Lessons: misery of the selfish rich, need for patience, the sin of swearing, effectual fervent prayer, and soul saving.

III. What Christians do and what Christians don't do

(Following material adapted from article by Carl B. Garner)

-Christians Do: Thank God For strength gained in life's trials ---1:2

- God's people may not enjoy the challenges and trials of life, but they realize their value and gain strength by overcoming those challenges. The result is "patience," that is, steadfastness, perseverance. Yes, instead of being defeated by Satan's trials, we become just that much stronger by resisting him –James 4:7

-Christians Do: ask God for wisdom ---1:5

- While wisdom does not automatically come with the passing of years, the challenges we face as the years pass give us the opportunity to obtain wisdom, to become wise in our dealings with others, our choices of life, and our "hope of eternal life."

-Christians Do: Look for ways to help those who are truly in need --- 2:14

- A picture comes to our mind of someone comfortably sitting in their warm home when a knock on the door is heard. Someone stands there in the rain and cold asking for help. Verse 16 suggests that the response to the person in need is, "...be ye warmed and filled," but no help is given. It is in this context that we read in verse 17, "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead." A Christian's faith results in help for the needy.

-Christians Do: Learn to control their tongue --- 3:6

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- Foul language, cutting, ugly remarks are not found in a Christian's speech, but instead, words of truth, hope and encouragement come forth from their tongue. Chapter 3:6 says, "...the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Once spoken, words cannot be recalled, and this should be remembered by all.

-Christians Do: Make full use of life's brief moments --- 4:14

- Young and old alike are prone to think that an extended life is promised for all, but some die "before their time." Others are aware that life is a gift, but forget that life is brief, temporary, shortened often by health problems or tragedy. (Ps. 90:10-12)
- Christians want to make every moment count for Christ and His kingdom

-Christians Do: Make prayer a major part of their life

- From prayer we draw encouragement and strength
- 5:16-18
- So great is the privilege of prayer—to speak to our Father and our Creator—that Christians should take prayer seriously, knowing our loving Father hears and answers our prayers.

Conclusion

- "This lovely letter reads very much like a sermon.
- It has tones of compassionate authority which James would use with people dear to him who were facing extreme difficulties.
- "It is eminently practical in showing Christians how faith is to be lived in the total arena of life."
- "What a remarkable book! Take a good look at it today—talk it over with your family and friends. Learn from its wisdom! Heed its lessons! Remember its warnings. You won't regret one minute."

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1 PETER

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author – Peter as guided by the Holy Spirit

- Was one of the original 12 apostles --- Was one of the inner circle of the apostles (Peter, James, & John.) --- Denied Christ three times on the night of the betrayal. --- He was given the “keys” to the kingdom of heaven.” He opened the doors to the Jews. Acts 2 --- He opened the doors to the Gentiles. Acts 11 --- Was married --- 1 Corinthians 9:5 --- Was an elder in the church. 1 Peter 5:1-4

To Whom Written --- The letter is addressed to Christians in Asia Minor. It is addressed to the elect who are sojourners of the dispersion. – Both Jewish and Gentile Christians are included

Why it was written --- To encourage brethren who were under the trials of persecution

Outstanding features of the book

-The sufferings of Christ are mentioned in every chapter

-5 Things are mentioned as precious and helpful to Christians, then and now

1. “the trial of faith” – 1:7
2. “the blood of Christ” – 1:19
3. the “living stone” – 2:4-6
4. Christ himself – 2:7
5. a “meek and quiet spirit” against evil – 3:4

Brief outline

- Chap. 1 – Salvation
- Chap. 2 – Spiritual growth & behavior
- Chap. 3 – Honoring Christ
- Chap. 4 – Suffering for Christ
- Chap. 5 – Exhortations to elders and the flock

Christ in every chapter

- 1 – Christ, our source of hope and redeemer
- 2 – Christ, the chief cornerstone, our example and sin-bearer
- 3 – Christ, our Lord
- 4 – Christ, our sufferer

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- 5 – Christ, our chief Shepherd

II. Chapter content outline

Chapter 1 - Ours is a living hope through Christ. The trial of our faith is precious. Salvation revealed by the preaching of the gospel, redeemed by the blood of Christ, souls purified by obeying the truth

Chapter 2 - Requirements for spiritual growth. Christ, the chief corner-stone (Isa. 28:16), and the rock of offense. We are living stones in God's spiritual house. Our responsibilities in the Lord, Christ left us an example that we must suffer for Him as He suffered for us.

Chapter 3 - Christian wives can win their husbands to Christ. Inward vs. outward beauty, Hindered prayers, Loving life and seeing good days. When prayers are heard and answered. Giving an answer for our hope, Noah and Christ, Baptism saves us.

Chapter 4 - Christ suffered for us. Therefore, let us live for Him. Sinners astonished at purity of Christians. Genuine hospitality, Speaking as the oracles of God, Persecution will come to Christians. The name Christian (Isa. 62:1-2; Acts 11:26; 26:28), We must obey the gospel (v.17; Rom. 1:16; 6:16-17; II Thess. 1:7-9).

Chapter 5 - Elders' duty as shepherds. The chief Shepherd (v. 4; 2:25; Heb. 13:20), Need for humility. Cast all care upon the Lord. Withstand Satan, The true grace of God. (Frank Dunn)

III. Christ in 1 Peter

1:3 – Christ, the source of our hope

1:18-19 – Christ, our Redeemer

2:6 – Christ, the Chief Cornerstone

2:21 - Christ, our example

2:24 – Christ, our sin bearer

3:15 – Christ, our Lord

4:1, 13 – Christ, our sufferer

5:4, 2:25 – Christ, our chief Shepherd

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2 PETER

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author --- Peter, as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written

- 1:1 Simon Peter, a servant and an apostle of Jesus Christ, to **them that have obtained like precious faith with us** through the righteousness of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ:

Why it was written --- To strengthen the brethren against attack from without and from within

- “The all sufficiency of the word of God is the theme of this book.”
- Peter wrote this epistle to encourage Christians in spiritual growth – to be patient in suffering and persecution – to obtain the hope that is reserved in heaven for the faithful

Outstanding features of the book --- There is a remarkable similarity between 2 Pet. 2 and Jude

Brief outline

- Chap. 1 – Spiritual growth (development)
- Chap. 2 – False teaching (deception)
- Chap. 3 – The second coming of the Lord (descent)

Brief outline based on “Spiritual Growth”

- Chap. 1 – The ingredients for spiritual growth
- Chap. 2 – The opponents of spiritual growth
- Chap. 3 – The motivation of spiritual growth

II. Chapter content outline

- Chap. 1 - All things pertaining to life and godliness; the Christian graces; the sure word of God
- Chap. 2 - False teachers – they will arise; the reality of sin and apostasy
- Chap. 3 – Those who scoff at the word of God; What manner of persons ought ye to be?; The new heaven and the new earth

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III. Spiritual growth as seen in each chapter of 2 Peter

Chap. 1 --- The ingredients of spiritual growth – 2 Pet. 1:5-11

- All diligence = to hasten
- “Much effort is required to develop the traits of character which are listed in the following verses. No direct influence of the Holy Spirit is indicated (as the Holiness and Pentecostal folks think); these graces are developed only if we put forth the required effort. “ (Bob Winton)
- Faith
- Virtue
- Knowledge
- Temperance
- Patience
- Godliness
- Brotherly kindness
- Love

Chap. 2 --- The opponents of spiritual growth – 2 Pet. 2

- False teachers
- False doctrines
- False promises
- False living
- 2 Pet. 2:1
- 2 Pet. 2:18-19

Chap. 3 --- motivation for spiritual growth – the coming of Christ

- 2 Pet. 3:10-14
- We must grow in grace and knowledge – 3:18

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1 JOHN

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author --- John as guided by the Holy Spirit

- Was one of the original 12 apostles.
- Was one of the inner-circle of the apostles (Peter, James, & John).
- Was the “disciple whom Jesus loved” John 13:23
- Near the end of the 1st century, John was exiled to the island of Patmos.
- John authored five books of the New Testament - Gospel of John- 1,2,3, John, Revelation

To Whom Written

“It is not addressed to any one individual or church, but, like the gospel of John, it is universal. John frequently covers subjects and then comes back to the same topic.”

Why it was written

1. So that John could share his joy in the fellowship of God
2. To keep them from sin
3. To lead them to an assurance of salvation
4. To warn them against error

Brief outline

John wrote in order that Christians might have:

- Chap. 1 – victory over sin
- Chap. 2 – victory over Satan
- Chap. 3 – victory of righteous living
- Chap. 4 – victory of love
- Chap. 5 – victory of faith which overcomes the world

II. Some key passages from 1 John

1 Jn. 1:7-9; 2:1-2; 2:3-4; 2:15-17; 3:1-3; 3:18; 4:1; 4:7-8; 5:16; 5:21

III. The Nature of God in John’s letters (Gospel of John and 1 John)

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- Other Bible writers tell us of the works and attributes of God – but no writer tells us as much about the nature of God as John
- John records 3 brief statements which reveal much about God’s nature
- God is Spirit – this describes his immaterial nature
- God is light – This describes His intellectual nature – His intelligence
- God is love – this describes His moral nature

1. “God is Spirit” – (Spoken by Jesus but recorded by John)

- Jn. 4:24
- God is not material in nature --- He is Spirit
- His presence cannot be confined to a city, a building, a mountain or to any particular place
- 1 Kings 8:27
- Ps. 139:7-12

2. “God is light”

- 1 Jn. 1:5
- God “is the source of light, and dwells in light, and gives light for our benefit.”
- He is the creator of light
Gen. 1:3
- He abides/lives in the light
1 Tim. 6:16
- He is the Father of lights
Js. 1:17

-In the Scriptures, light is a symbol of: Purity, Knowledge, Truth, and Goodness

-“In Him is no darkness at all”

1 Jn. 1:5

-In the Scriptures darkness is a symbol for: Sin - Religious error – Impurity – Superstition - Ignorance - Wickedness – Vice - Iniquity

- Jn. 8:12
- Jn. 3:19
- Eph. 5:8

“Darkness is Satan’s realm.”

- Those who follow Satan operate in darkness

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- Lk. 22:53

Eph. 6:12

3. “God is love”

- 1 Jn. 4:7-8
- John has been referred to as “the Apostle of Love”
- 1 John has been referred to as “The Epistle (letter) of love”
- Love as used in this passage refers to --- Love that seeks the highest good for the object of its affections
- Love has its beginning with God --- Love flows from God --- When we come to know God (as revealed in Jesus of Nazareth) He warms our hearts, draws us unto himself and casts out the fear we may have
- Jer. 31:3
- Jn. 3:16
- Jn. 12:32
- 1 Jn. 4:18-19

“God is Spirit” --- “God is light” --- “God is love” --- “All the collective wisdom of man does not teach us as much about the divine nature as these little expressions.”

Our duty to God

1. Since “God is Spirit,” let us worship Him “in spirit and in truth”

- We cannot escape from God – so let us learn the blessedness of living with him – of conforming our lives to His will

2. Since “God is light,” let us arise and walk in the light - the light of His word

- Ps. 119:105
- 1 Jn. 1:6-7

3. Since “God is love,” let us reflect His love – let us love Him and all mankind

- Jn. 14:15
- 1 Jn. 4:19-21

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2 JOHN

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author --- The Apostle John as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written

- 2 Jn. 1 --- [1] The elder unto the elect lady and her children, whom I love in the truth; and not I only, but also all they that have known the truth;
- Several views have been presented as to whom this short letter was written --- it seems most likely it was written to a faithful Christian woman

Why it was written

- This book was written to present Jesus Christ as the Truth, and to encourage every believer to remain faithful to the teaching of Christ
- “John writes to warn this dear sister (or congregation) against having her hospitality taken advantage of by the false teachers circulating in the region (vs. 9-11).” (Windell Gann)

Brief outline

- I. Salutation/Introduction 1-4
- II. Walking in truth and love 5-6
- III. Instruction about false teachers 7-11
- IV. Conclusion 12-13

II. Overview of 2 John

I. Salutation – 1:1-3

- Elder = reference to John’s age
- Elect lady = A Christian lady and her children
- Truth abides in us = the truth dwells in the faithful Christian
- Truth = the saving message of redemption in Christ
- Love = what triggered God’s giving us the truth necessary to save us – our response to God’s love

II. Walking in truth and love – 1:4-6

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- Walking in truth = obeying the word of God – they were obedient to the word of God
- 1 Jn. 1:7
- Not a new commandment ... that which we had from the beginning = deals with the love we are to have for one another --- brotherly love
- Jn. 13:34-35
- 1 Jn. 5:3
- This is the commandment = from the beginning of Christianity disciples were commanded to love one another and to love God and keep his commandments

III. Instruction about false teachers – 1:7-11

- Deceivers = false teachers who work to lead souls astray
- Confess not that Jesus is come in the flesh = That denied that Jesus was Christ or Christ was Jesus
- Antichrist = opposed to Christ --- many today deny the deity or humanity of Christ – they are antichrist – they are an adversary of Christ, an opponent
- Look to yourselves = make sure you are not being led astray by the deceives and antichrists – those led astray will not go to heaven
- Whosoever transgresseth ... abideth not in the doctrine of Christ = those who progress and go beyond what is written sin
- To have the approval of the Father and the Son we must abide in the teaching
- NOTE – to abide in the doctrine = walking in truth = keeping the commandments

Vs. 10-11

- Do not bid God-speed to false teachers --- do not offer them help and encouragement --- do not support them financially --- if we give them our approval and or help in any way, we become a part of their evil work
- We must not:
 1. Go beyond the doctrine of Christ
 2. Forget Divine boundaries
 3. Encourage false teachers
 4. Become partakers of their evil deeds

Conclusion – 1:12-13

John had many things to say to her and planned on saying it when he saw her

Thy elect sister = her sister who was a Christian

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3 JOHN

I. General information

- “One of the richest thoughts in this brief epistle is a study in contrast between two good brethren and one evil brother.” (Johnny Ramsey)

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author --- The Apostle John as guided by the Holy Spirit

- “The third letter, like the other two, deals with their love for the Lord, His Word, and their love for one another from a very practical point of view. All of John's epistles draw a sharp line of distinction between truth and error, light and darkness, and love and hatred.”

Theme of the book – Christian hospitality

To Whom Written --- This is a very personal letter addressed to "Gaius, the beloved whom I love in the truth" (v.1).

Why it was written --- To commend Christian faithfulness and hospitality & to condemn those in the church who act like Diotrephes

- “The letter focuses on showing hospitality and giving support to those traveling evangelists who were faithfully preaching the truth. Gaius had received them with hospitality while Diotrephes, a self-assertive leader in one of the churches, had refused to receive them.”

Outstanding features of the book

- It is a meaningful letter – full of tenderness
- It is a look into the lives of early Christians – Christians like you and me
- It centers around the lives of three major characters: Gaius – Diotrephes - Demetrius
- 3rd John is the shortest book in the Bible.

Brief outline

- Introduction 1-4
- Commendation of Gaius 5-8
- Condemnation of Diotrephes 9-10
- Recommendation of Demetrius 11-12
- Conclusion 13-14

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II. The Three Men Of 3rd John

I. Introduction To Letter – Vs. 1-4

- The elder (v. 1) – reference to the aged John, who wrote the letter
- V. 2 – All things should be gauged by spiritual prosperity – John prayed that Gaius would prosper physically as he did spiritually
- Vs. 3-4 “Walk in truth” - Following faithfully the word of God
- Gaius was a beloved man and a truth follower

II. Gaius – Lover Of Hospitality Vs. 5-8

- Traveling preachers needed help – place to stay – food – support
- Gaius was hospitable toward all men (Vs. 5-6)
- He was encouraged to continue supporting preachers (Vs. 7-8)

III. Diotrephes – Lover of First Place – Vs. 9-10

What he did:

- He had turned away traveling preachers
- He had turned out of the church those who were helping traveling preachers

Characteristics of Diotrephes:

- He put himself first
- He spoke evil of John
- These two characteristics often go together – lovers of first place are often critical of others

IV. Demetrius – Lover Of Faithfulness – Vs. 11-12

- Demetrius had a good report of others, of the truth and of John
- His life showed that he followed God’s word
- He appears to be offered as a pattern for Gaius and others to follow

Lessons For Us

1. We are to be hospitable

- 1 Pet. 4:9

2. We must “walk in truth”

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- 2 Jn. 4, 6
3. Sinful pride can cause us to lose our good judgment
- Proverbs 11:2
4. Christians often imitate other Christians
- What example are we setting in the local church?
 - Who are we imitating?
 - Gaius had Diotrephes and Demetrius – who would you have followed?
5. We must not let the “spirit of Diotrephes” dominate our lives
- Micah 6:8
6. We must follow that which is good
- 3 Jn. 11

Conclusion

3 Jn. 2

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JUDE

I. General information

New Testament General Letters --- James through Jude

Author --- Jude as guided by the Holy Spirit

To Whom Written ---To all Christians

- We cannot be specific regarding for which area, or region, the letter was originally intended
- 1:1 – “to them that are sanctified by God the Father, and preserved in Jesus Christ, and called.”

Why it was written

- To expose false teachers and to exhort the brethren to contend for the faith
- “The message of the book is designed to encourage one to keep the Faith.”
- Jude 3

Outstanding features of the book

- Jude exhorts Christians to build up and strengthen their faith.
- This is done by:
 1. contending earnestly for the Faith
 2. Praying
 3. keeping in God’s love
 4. looking for God’s mercy
 5. winning souls for Christ
 6. remaining faithful to Him

NOTE – much of Jude is similar to 2 Pet.

Brief outline

1. Introduction to the letter 1-3
2. Warnings of false teachers 4-19
3. Closing exhortations 20-25

II. Overview of Jude

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I. Introduction to the letter – 1:1-3

- A. Purpose of the letter – verse 3
- B. Jude was planning to write of “the common salvation”
- C. A present crisis in the church led to a change of plans
- D. Exhort = to encourage; to spur on to action
- E. “Contend earnestly” = is literally to wrestle, to defend in hand to hand combat
- F. “the faith” = the gospel; the sum of all that Christians believe & teach (Acts 6:7; Gal. 1:23; Eph. 4:5)
- G. “Once delivered unto the saints” = The Greek indicates ‘once for all’ --- means that God’s final revelation has been given and we need not look for any other

II. Warnings of false teachers – 1:4-19

- A. Jude was compelled to warn of false teachers
 - 1. “crept in unawares” = slyly
 - 2. “Turned the grace of God into lasciviousness” – Rom. 6:1-2
 - 3. They denied the Lord Jesus Christ
- B. Three examples from the O.T. illustrate the fate of false teachers
 - 1. Unfaithful Israel in the wilderness
 - 2. Angels who sinned
 - 3. Sodom and Gomorrah
- C. The false teachers are arrogant, ignorant and corrupt (vs. 8-10)
- D. The false teachers’ love of money and power are like that of O.T. rebels
 - 1. Cain (Gen. 4)
 - 2. Balaam (Nun. 22,23)
 - 3. Korah (Num. 15)
- E. These teachers are worthless, promising much, but delivering nothing (vs. 12-13)
- F. The Lord will come in Judgment (vs. 14-15)
- G. The false teachers further described (16-19)

III. Closing exhortations – 1:20-25

- A. The Christians were to:
 - 1. Build up themselves in the faith

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2. Pray in the Spirit
3. Keep in the love of God
4. Look for the coming of Christ

B. The wicked were to be dealt with (vs. 22-23)

1. Compassion, if they could be saved
2. Fear, being careful lest those trying to save them were also defiled

C. A statement of praise to Almighty God (Vs. 24-25)

- (“Jude closes with one of the sweetest hopes in all God’s Word.”)

Conclusion

- We live in an age of “toleration” of every type of religion regardless of its nature
- Christians who oppose false teaching run the risk of being thought of as narrow-minded, and even un-Christian
- The gospel will save but false teaching will condemn eternally
- Every Christian must prepare to “contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered unto the saints”

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REVELATION

I. General information

New Testament Prophecy --- Revelation stands alone in the N.T. as the only book of its type - prophecy

Author --- The apostle John wrote the book as directed by the Holy Spirit

- Rev. 1:1, 4, 9; 22:8

John wrote from the island of Patmos --- At the time of the revelation, the church was being greatly persecuted by the Romans.

To Whom Written --- The book of Revelation was intended for:

1. The 7 churches of Asia Minor
2. For the neighboring congregations
3. The whole church

Why it was written

- To provide each Christian with a sense of victory if they would remain faithful to Jesus Christ
- To convince Christians to press on, to remain true to Christ
- The great message of the Revelation is that Satan and the world cannot win, and that Christ and His church cannot lose.
- "The theme is the glorious triumph of Christ and the ultimate victory of the righteous." (Frank J. Dunn)

Brief Outline

1. The things which thou sawest 1
2. The things which are 2-3
3. The things which shall come to pass hereafter 4-22

II. Chapter content outlines

Chapter Points in Revelation (Johnny Ramsey)

1. "What You See, Write In A Book."
2. Be Faithful Unto Death.
3. Overcome and Come Over!

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4. Heaven's Door Is Open.
5. Jesus - Lion and Lamb.
6. Martyrs For Christ.
7. Partaking of the Water of Life.
8. The Power of Prayer.
9. "They Repented Not of Wickedness."
10. Thoroughly Digest the Word.
11. Earthly Kingdoms Will Fade Away.
12. How To Defeat the Devil.
13. Satan's Powerful Friends.
14. Blessed Are Those Who Die In Christ.
15. Song of Moses and the Lamb.
16. Plagues Do Not Hurt God's Own.
17. Rome - The Great Harlot!
18. Materialism Ultimately Dies.
19. Jesus Christ, Fulfillment of Prophecy.
20. The Binding of Satan.
21. Lamb's Book of Life.
22. Paradise Regained!

III. Key verses and passages

- 1:1; 22:6, 10 – Must shortly take place
- 1:3 – Blessed are those who read and obey
- 1:18 – Alive forevermore
- 2:4 – Somewhat against you
- 3:19 – rebuke and chastening
- 4:11 – “Thou art worthy”
- 14:13 – Blessed are those who die in the Lord
- 19:16 – “King of Kings and Lord of Lords”
- 20:15 – Those whose names are not in the book of life.
- 21:8 – Those who will experience the second death
- 22:14 – Those who do his commandments

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22:17 – The Sprit and the bride say ‘come’ – an invitation.

22:18-19 - Do not tamper with the Word of God

Conclusion: Rev. 22:14

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