

New Testament Survey Study Notes

- The New Testament contains 27 Books.
- The New Testament is the Old Testament fulfilled.
- The New Testament is Jesus Christ's last will and **testament**.

The Four Gospels:

The Synoptic Gospels are Matthew, Mark, and Luke.

Synoptic means seeing together or having a common view.

The 4 living creatures in the Bible are found in: Ezekiel 1; Ezekiel 10; Rev. 4

The four living creatures have 4 faces: A lion, an Ox, a Man, and an Eagle.

The Four Gospels Each Represent One Of The Faces:

- Matthew - Lion
- Mark - Ox
- Luke - Man
- John - Eagle

Each of the four gospels describe Jesus in a different way:

- Matthew - King
- Mark - Servant
- Luke - Man
- John - God

An outline of the New Testament is as follows:

- The New Testament instituted - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
- The New Testament proclaimed - Acts
- The New Testament explained - Romans thru Jude
- The New Testament fulfilled - Revelation

A. D. means *Anno Domini* and is Latin for "In the Year of our Lord".

Matthew:

Matthew is the Genesis of the New Testament.

Matthew's genealogy proves Jesus Christ has the right ancestry to be King.

Matthew was a tax collector and his other name is Levi.

Genesis 5:1 shows Adam has many generations because all in Adam die - I Cor. 15:22.

Matthew is the only Gospel where the Church is mentioned.

Matthew's 8 blessings are found in Chapter 5.

Matthew's 8 woes are found in Chapter 23.

Mark:

Mark is the shortest of the four gospels.

Mark's theme shows Jesus as the Obedient Servant.

The Gospel of Mark is considered the neglected Gospel or least studied.

Mark was not an apostle.

Mark emphasizes Christ's deeds not Christ's words.

Mark is interested in what a servant does, not in what a servant says.

Mark is considered the Gospel of action.

Mark views the death of Christ as the greatest work a servant can do.

There are 3 things missing from this Gospel because they are not important for a servant - a genealogy, birth, and childhood.

Mark was Barnabas' nephew - Col. 4:10

Mark was the first short term missionary and his second missionary journey began with a fallout between Barnabas and Paul.

Luke:

The Gospel of Luke is the longest Gospel.

The Gospel of Luke shows the Humanity of Christ.

Luke presents Jesus Christ as the perfect man.

Luke's genealogy of Jesus Christ goes back to God.

Luke wrote two books of the Bible: Luke and Acts.

Both books are addressed to Theophilus.

Luke was a medical doctor - Col. 4:14.

Luke is the only gentile New Testament writer.

Luke and Acts make up 25% of the New Testament.

Luke is considered the Gospel of Women. They are as follows:

- Chapter 1: Elizabeth
- Chapter 1-2: Virgin Mary
- Chapter 2:36-38: Anna
- Chapter 10:38-42: Mary and Martha

John:

John analyzes Jesus as God.

John wrote 5 books: John, I John, II John, III John, Revelation

Moses was the other Bible author who wrote 5 books.

John wrote his books between 85 - 95 AD.

John reveals Peter's identity as the person who used the sword in the Garden of Gethsemane.

John trained Polycarp.

John's father was Zebedee.

John's mother was Salome.
Jesus named John and James the Sons of Thunder.
John was in Jesus' inner circle.
John was the beloved of Jesus.
John leaned on Jesus' bosom at the Last Supper
John ran with Peter to the empty tomb.

Four main things omitted from John's Gospel are:

1. No Genealogy - He is God.
2. No birth account - He is from the beginning.
3. No Temptation - God cannot be tempted.
4. No Transfiguration - Nobody has seen God at anytime - I John 4:12.

Verily, Verily is used 25 times and only in John.

The Gospel of John contains the Seven miracles, testimonies, "I am's". The last seven I am's are:

1. Bread - ch. 6
2. Light - ch. 8
3. Door - ch. 10
4. Good shepherd - ch. 10
5. Life and Resurrection - ch. 11
6. Way Truth Life - ch. 14
7. True Vine - ch. 15

Only John records Christ's last words on the Cross: It is Finished!

Acts:

Both Acts and Luke were written to Theophilus.
Sometimes the book of Acts is called the Acts of the Holy Spirit.
The work that Jesus began to do was continued in Acts through the Holy Spirit.
Acts contains 28 chapters.

The key verse in Acts is Acts 1:8.

The key message in Acts is witness.
Acts 1:14 is the last place Mary is mentioned in the Bible.
In the book of Acts detailed accounts are given for the two apostles Peter and Paul.
Detailed accounts of Peter are given in Chapters 1 through 12.
Detailed accounts of Paul are given in Chapters 13 through 28.
Pentecost means 50 days.
Jesus was seen 40 days after his Resurrection.
As there is 1 Calvary, 1 Resurrection, and 1 Second Coming, there can only be 1 Day of Pentecost.

Before the coming of the Holy Spirit, the tabernacle, temple and our bodies (living stones) all had one thing in common in that they were all empty. Signs and miracles were done in the days of Moses, the days of Elijah and Elisha, and in the days of Jesus and the Apostles.

The purpose for signs and miracles was for Authenticity.
Acts 1:26 is the last place the "lot" is used, which is gambling or a vote.
Matthias is chosen to fill Judas' place as an apostle and is never mentioned again.
Church means "called out ones".

In Acts 2:47 it says the Lord adds to the Church.
Stephen's address in Acts 7 is the longest in the New Testament.
In Acts 8 we read about the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch.
In Acts 9 we read about the conversion of Saul.
In Acts 10 we read about the conversion of Cornelius.
In Acts 11:26 they were first called Christians at Antioch.

• **Paul was providentially prepared.**

Paul was:

- A Jew by birth
- A Roman citizen
- Educated in Greek culture
- Trained in the Scriptures
- Picked by the Lord
- Paul served in the church for 10 years before being called as a missionary.
- Paul's nephew revealed a plot to murder Paul to the chief captain.
- Paul had a disagreement with Barnabas over John-Mark.
- Paul often used his testimony when witnessing.
- Paul was the greatest Christian who ever lived.

Romans:

The book of Romans contains 16 chapters.

Paul wrote 9 Epistles to 7 churches and the 7 churches were:

1. Rome
2. Corinth
3. Galatia
4. Ephesus
5. Philippi
6. Colossae
7. Thessalonica

While the Gospels develop the person of Christ and Acts develops the work of Christ, the Epistles develop the Doctrine of Christ. Romans 1:17 - "*The just shall live by faith*" started the Great Reformation and is quoted in Hab. 2:4.

Romans is the most formal writing by Paul

Name the Romans Road

- Romans 3:10
- Romans 3:23
- Romans 5:8
- Romans 5:12
- Romans 6:23
- Romans 10:9
- Romans 10:10
- Romans 10:13

I Corinthians:

The city of Corinth's wealth became its woe.

It took 18 months for Paul to establish the church at Corinth.

Paul wrote I Corinthians in response to a letter, evil reports and false doctrine.

Paul wrote 6 chapters of rebuke before he responded to their letter in I Cor. 7:1.

Paul labored in Corinth with Aquila and Priscilla.

Jesus Christ is mentioned 10 times in the first 10 verses in I Corinthians.

Envy and exalting men caused division and contentions in Corinth.

I Cor. 2 shows only the Holy Spirit reveals the Word of God to born again believers.

I Cor. 3 discussed the Judgment Seat of Christ.

I Cor. 6 discusses Judgment and Lawsuits.

I Cor. 9 and 15 Paul defend his Apostleship.

I Cor. 11 discusses Communion.

I Cor. 12 discusses Spiritual gifts

I Cor. 13 discusses the ending of spiritual gifts.

I Cor. 14 discusses the problems of spiritual gifts.

The only place this word is used in the Bible is I Cor. 12:25: "schism".

The Gospel is found in I Cor. 15:1-4.

I Cor. 15 discusses the resurrection.

Anathema Maranatha ends the book of I Cor. and means "accursed at the Lord's coming".

II Corinthians:

While I Cor. is mostly doctrinal, II Cor. is mostly personal.

Paul wrote II Cor. to defend his personal character. II Cor. 6:18 is the only place in the New Testament other than Revelation where God is referred to as the Almighty.

II Cor. key message is comfort. It is used 10 times in II Cor. 1:3-7.

In II Cor. Chapter 5 these topics are discussed.

1. Absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.

2. The Judgment seat of Christ.

3. We are a new creature.

4. We are ambassador's for Christ.

II Cor. chapter 6 states now is the day of salvation.

II Cor. chapter 8-9 is all about giving.

II Cor. chapter 11 discusses that Paul was rude of speech and describes Satan's ministers.

II Cor. chapter 13 reveals that Paul went to the third heaven and had a thorn in the flesh.

Galatians:

Galatians is similar to Romans.

Paul writes in Galatians chapter 1 that they were soon removed unto another gospel.

In chapter 1 of Galatians Paul wrote about his stay in Arabia.

In chapter 2 of Galatians Paul withstood Peter to the face.

In Galatians, Judaizers had infiltrated the church.

Galatians chapter 3 the law is described as a schoolmaster.

Galatians chapter 4 Christ was made of a woman, and we can cry "Abba, Father".

Galatians chapter 5 lists the fruit of the spirit.

Galatians chapter six states the law of sowing and reaping.

Ephesians:

Name Paul's four prison epistles:

1. Ephesians
2. Philippians
3. Colossians
4. Philemon

Ephesians is similar to Colossians.

The theme of Ephesians is the church and is a book of conduct and encouragement.

Ephesians chapter one and four we are sealed with the Spirit.

Ephesians 2:6 we are made to sit together in Heavenly Places.

Christ dwells in our Hearts by faith according to Ephesians 3:17.

Ephesians 4:14 talks about "Every Wind of Doctrine"

Ephesians 5:16 we are to "Redeem the time"

Ephesians chapters 5 and 6 gives conduct for husbands, wives, and children.

Ephesians 6:11 we are commanded to put on the full armor of God.

Philippians:

Philippians is a book of Joy and Thankfulness

The first three converts in Philippi are Lydia, the slave girl, and the Philippian Jailer - Acts 16.

Philippians 1:21 Paul writes "To live is Christ and to die is Gain"

Philippians 2:6-11 describes the humility of Christ.

Philippians 3:13-14 Paul writes we are to forget those things which are behind.

Paul writes in Philippians chapter 4:

1. "To be careful for nothing"
2. "I can do all things through Christ"
3. "My God shall supply all your need"

Colossians:

Colossians was written to stabilize the church doctrinally.

The theme of Colossians is the deity and all sufficiency of Jesus Christ - Col. 2:9-10.

Colossians chapter one teaches the deity of Christ.

Colossians chapter two teaches the doctrine of Christ.

Colossians chapter three teaches the demands of Christ concerning:

1. vs. 2 - Your affections on things above.
2. vs. 18 - wives submit. . . own husbands.
3. vs. 19 - husbands love your wives.
4. vs. 20 - children obey your parents.

Colossians chapter 4 describes the disciples of Christ.

I & II Thessalonians:

II Thessalonians theme is the coming of the Lord with his saints.

The church in Thessalonica turns the world upside down - Acts 17:4.

Paul was in Thessalonica for 1 month before he was forced to leave. - Acts 17:10.

Paul was hindered twice from returning to Thessalonica. - I Thess. 2:17-19.

The Doctrine of the Lord's return comes from the Lord. - I Thess. 4:15.

The Lord's return is found in one out of twenty verses in the New Testament.

The Crown of Rejoicing is commonly called the Soul Winner's crown is found in I Thess. 2:19.

Because of the 2nd coming of the Lord, the Thessalonians stopped working.

The doctrine of the Rapture is found in I Thess. 4:13-18.

Paul wanted to comfort the Thessalonians about those that sleep in Jesus. - I Thess. 4:14.

I Thessalonians closes with Twenty-two things for the Christian to do.

I Thessalonians was written in 51 AD.

II Thessalonians was written in 52 AD.

II Thessalonians was written to assure the people the Great Tribulation had not begun.

II Thess. 2:15 is the only place where the word Tradition is used in a good way. The Great Tribulation is equivalent to the wrath of God and is not to be confused with our tribulation as Christians.

I Timothy:

1. Name the Pastoral Epistles: I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus.
2. I Timothy was written in 63 AD.
3. I Timothy was written by Paul to encourage Timothy.
4. Paul calls Timothy "my own son".
5. I Timothy's key word is "charge".
6. Timothy was a prisoner with Paul.
7. I Timothy Chapter 2 mentions four types of prayer:
 - Supplication - specific request
 - Prayer - all communication with God
 - Intercession - praying for others
 - Giving of thanks - sacrifice
8. I Timothy Chapter 3 gives the qualifications for both the Bishop and Deacon.
9. The greatest verse about the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ is I Tim. 3:16.
10. The word "potentate" is only found one place in the Bible - I Tim. 6:15.

II Timothy:

1. II Timothy was written in 67 AD.
2. Name the five prison epistles: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, & II Timothy.
3. Tychicus delivered many of Paul's letters.
4. II Timothy is Paul's last writing.
5. II Timothy's key word is "ashamed".
6. In I Timothy, some had forsaken Paul by II Timothy all had forsaken Paul.
7. In II Timothy Chapter 3, Paul mentions twenty-two characteristics of the last days. 8. Paul mentions the crown of Righteousness in II Timothy 4:8 for those that love his appearing.

Titus:

1. Titus was a Greek.
2. Titus served in Crete.
3. Titus was written in 63 AD.
4. Paul quotes 3 heathen writers.
5. I & II Timothy stresses doctrine while Titus stresses duty.
6. Titus' key message is "to maintain good works".
7. Titus' outline is:

- Godliness in the Church - ch. 1
- Godliness in the Home - ch. 2
- Godliness in the Church - ch. 3

Philemon:

1. Philemon contains 25 verses.
2. Philemon is Paul's briefest letter.
3. Philemon is a personal letter which contains no doctrine.
4. The church met in Philemon's home.
5. Philemon illustrates our redemption.
 - Philemon - God
 - Paul - Jesus Christ
 - Onesimus - The Sinner
6. Onesimus was a runaway slave.
7. Philemon's key message is "receive him"
8. Onesimus means profitable.
9. Philemon is sometimes called the courteous letter. It reveals the ministry of letter writing.

Hebrews:

1. Hebrew is the first book of the eight General Epistles.
2. Hebrews was written 5 years before the destruction of the temple which took place in 70 AD.
3. Hebrews is sometimes called the orphan epistle.
4. Hebrews has been called the 5th gospel.
5. Paul is the most likely author of Hebrews.
6. The author of Hebrews remains anonymous because of the business of animal sacrifice and also Paul's lack of respect among the Jews.
7. Romans reveals the necessity of the Christian religion while Hebrews reveals the superiority of the Christian religion.
8. The four Gospels speak of Christ's work on Earth.
9. Hebrews speaks of Christ's work in Heaven.
10. Hebrews is the companion book to Leviticus.
11. In the book of Hebrews Paul argues with the Jews, instead of losing all they had, they gained all.
12. Paul writes Hebrews to warn the Jewish believers about the apostasy of Judaism.
13. Hebrews reveals that Jesus is better than the law of Moses.
14. The word better is used 13 times in Hebrews.
15. Hebrews shows that Jesus made one offering for sin.
16. Hebrews contains 5 warnings.
17. In Hebrews 1:1 "sundry" is the only place in the Bible where this word is used.
18. Hebrews chapter 11 is called the chapter of faith.

James:

1. James is the earliest New Testament book, written in 45 AD.
2. James contains 5 chapters.
3. James is considered to be the proverbs of the New Testament.
4. Sometimes the book of James is referred to as the handbook of Christianity.
5. James is the half-brother of Jesus.
6. The purpose of James is to remind Christians that genuine faith means a changed life.
7. James teaches a genuine faith means a living faith.

8. James uses 5 Old Testament characters as illustrations:

- Abraham
- Isaac
- Rahab
- Job
- Elijah

9. Comparing Paul and James on faith:

- James - justified by Works
- Paul - Root of Justification
- James - Fruit of Justification

10. James 1:12 describes the crown of Life.

I Peter:

1. I Peter contains 5 chapters.
2. Peter is the best-known apostle.
3. Peter's brother was Andrew.
4. Andrew brought Peter to Jesus.
5. Peter's father's name is Jonah.
6. The main character of Acts chapter 1 through 12 is Peter.
7. Acts chapter 15 is the last place Peter is mentioned.
8. Peter has 4 different names in the New Testament.
9. Peter means "little rock".
10. I Peter was written to encourage the believers in the midst of suffering.
11. I Peter 5:4 describes the Crown of Glory.
12. The theme of I Peter is persecution from without.

II Peter:

1. The theme of II Peter is Persecution from within.
2. Peter is the apostle of Hope
 - Paul is the apostle of Faith.
 - John is the apostle of Love.
3. II Peter was written shortly before Peter's death.
4. II Peter was written to warn Christians about false teachers.
5. II Peter chapter 2 is similar to the book of Jude.

I, II, & III John:

1. Polycarp was John's disciple.
2. I John is sometimes called the epistle of no compromise or the fellowship epistle.
3. I, II, and III John were all written from Ephesus.
4. John wrote 5 books.
5. I John's key word is "love" and is used 46 times.
6. I John's theme is Fellowship.
7. God is described as light and love in I John.
8. John is the only New Testament author that mentions the Antichrist using it 5 times.
9. John mentions that we can know that we have eternal life in I John 5:13.
10. John identifies himself as the elder in II and III John.
11. II John is the shortest New Testament book and contains 13 verses.
12. II John is written to the Elect Lady.
13. III John is writing to a man name Gaius.

14. In II John the phrase "Son of the Father" is unique to the New Testament.
15. In II John, John warns the believers of the possibility of losing rewards.
16. II John contains: 2 commendations and 1 condemnation.
17. In III John:
 - Gaius would Spread the Gospel.
 - Diotrephes would Hinder the Gospel.
 - Demetrius would Adorn the Gospel.
18. For Diotrephes there was no service because there was no Love.

Jude:

1. Another name for Jude would be Judas.
2. Jude is most likely the Half-brother of Jesus.
3. Jude is the preface to Revelation.
4. II Peter 2:1 talks of future apostasy.
5. Jude talks of present apostasy.
6. Jude initially was going to write about salvation.
7. Jude writes to counter apostasy.
8. Jude describes and writes in series of threes.

Revelation:

1. Revelation is the Biblical circle.
2. Genesis began with paradise - Revelation ends with paradise.
3. Gen. paradise lost - Revelation, paradise is regained.
4. Gen. is Satan's first rebellion - Rev. is Satan's final rebellion.
5. Gen. introduces Satan - Rev. shows Satan's doom
6. Gen. is where Satan tells first lie - Rev. shows that nothing that tells a lie enters the city.
7. Gen. predicts Satan's doom - Rev. performs Satan's doom
8. Gen. the earth is prepared for man - Rev. the earth is perfected for man.
9. Gen. reveals the beginning of time - Rev. reveals the end of time.
10. Gen. shows creation of heaven and earth - Rev. shows creation of New Heaven and earth.
11. Gen. Man driven from God's face - Rev. Man sees his face in glory.
12. Gen. Night and Sea created - Rev. No more night, no more sea.
13. Gen. Tree of life lost - Rev. Tree of life gained.
14. Gen. Reveals sorrow resulting from sin - Rev. No more tears.
15. Gen. Present's the curse - Rev. the curse is removed.
16. Gen. Records first death - Rev. No more death.
17. First Adam reigning - Last Adam in glory
18. Bride is brought to Adam - Bride is prepared for Christ
19. Believers looking for a city by faith - Holy city presented in glory
20. Where is the Lamb - The Lamb reigns
21. Construction of Babylon - Destruction of Babylon
22. First murder committed - Murderers cast into lake of fire.
23. The gates are shut - The gates are opened
24. The first rest - The final rest
25. Culture and art begin to replace God - Culture and arts are destroyed and replaced by God.
26. Cherubim separated God and man - Cherubim in company with God and Man.
27. Genesis ends with sorrow and a coffin - Revelation ends with rejoicing in Heaven.