

Lecture 2

Endings

- Definition: _____ and after.
 - **Matthew 28:1–20; Mark 16:1–20; Luke 24:1–53; John 20:1–21:25**

Matthew 28:1–20

28:1–10 Resurrection

28:11–15 G _____ C _____

28:16–20 G _____ C _____

Mark 16:1–20

16:1–8 Resurrection

16:9–11 Jesus appears to Mary.

16:12–13 Jesus appears to two others.

16:14–20 Great Commission

Luke 24:1–53

24:1–12 Resurrection

24:13–35 _____ appearance

24:36–49 _____ appearance

24:50–53 Jesus' ascension

John 20:1–21:25

20:1–18 Resurrection

20:19–23 Appearance / Great Commission

20:24–29 Thomas

20:30–31 Purpose statement

21:1–14 Large catch of fish

21:15–23 Peter reinstated

21:24–25 Conclusion

Key passages

Matthew

- Genealogy (1:1–17)
- D _____ (esp. Sermon on the Mount [chs. 5–7]; see also chs. 10; 13; 18; 23–25)
- OT fulfillment statements (1:22–23; 2:15, 17, 23; 4:14; 5:17; 8:17; 12:17; 13:14, 35; 21:4)
- Great Commission (28:18–20)

Mark

- 1:1; 10:45; 16:9ff

Luke

- 2:1–52 (Jesus' birth, infancy, childhood)
- 10:25–37 (The Good Samaritan)
- 15:1–32 (The Lost sheep, coin, and son)
- 24:13–53 (Jesus' appearances and ascension)

John

- 1:1–18 (Prologue)
- 3:16
- 'I am' statements
 1. The _____ (6:35, 41)
 2. The _____ (8:12; 9:5)
 3. The _____ (10:7)
 4. The _____ (10:11)
 5. The _____ and the _____ (11:25)
 6. The _____, and the _____, and the _____ (14:6)
 7. The _____ (15:1, 5)
- Signs
 1. _____ (2:1–11)
 2. _____ (4:46–54)
 3. _____ (5:2–15)
 4. _____ (6:1–15)
 5. _____ (6:16–21)
 6. _____ (9:1–41)
 7. _____ (11:1–57)

- Foot washing (13:1–20)
- Farewell discourse (chs. 14–16)
- Purpose statement (20:30–31 [cf. 21:25])

Why four accounts?

- I think we probably *feel* “_____” to the fact that our Bible includes 4 gospel accounts.
 - On the ____ side: as in many things in life, there are numerous benefits to having multiple accounts and perspectives to consider. The results can be well-rounded and substantial.
 - On the ____ side: having multiple gospel accounts may make us feel vulnerable to complexity, confusion, or even contradiction.
- Köstenberger and Patterson offer helpful discussion⁴:
 - A _____?—“In the days of the early church, the diversity found in the four Gospels led to attempts to *reconcile these differences*.”
 - The _____—various intended recipients/readers
 - The _____—a fuller picture
 - A _____—one Gospel

Why Matthew, Mark, Luke, then John?

NOTE: This question is _____, not _____.

- Matthew’s genealogy makes for a perfect NT ____-_____.
- John is so _____, it makes sense to place him fourth (but also see CCC⁵).
- Luke wrote Acts also, so place him as close to Acts with John in between?
- So Mark goes second, which is somewhat ironic, since it seems as if Mark wrote _____....

⁴ Köstenberger and Patterson, *Invitation*, 375, italics added.

⁵ Köstenberger, Kellum, and Quarles, *CCC*, 1000, mention that John was written last, thus being placed last.

Acts is the “gospel” account (i.e. theological biography) of the church.

- I want to consider how the book of Acts, in a similar sequence to the Gospels’ biographical accounts of Jesus, narrates the prophecy, birth, ministry, opposition, arrest/sentencing/executing of the church, which is destined to carry out her mission unto eternal, resurrected, and ascended life.

- The book of Acts provides _____ about the Church.
 - Acts 1:8; 2:1–4

- The book of Acts narrates the Church’s _____.
 - Acts 2:5–41

- The book of Acts shares some memories of the Church’s “_____”.
 - 2:42–47—a summary of the new church
 - 6:1–7—Managing church growth well
 - 10:34–48—Learning that the Church is global (this is putting it mildly)
 - 15:28–29—Refining the gospel approach to Church

- The book of Acts shares the Church’s _____ / _____.
 - 2:14–36—Peter preaches at Pentecost
 - 3:12–26—Peter preaches in Solomon’s Portico
 - 7:1–53—Stephen preaches and gets martyred
 - 8:30–39—Philip teaches and baptizes the Ethiopian eunuch.
 - 9:27–29—Saul begins preaching.
 - 10:34–43—Peter preaches to Cornelius’ household.
 - 13:15–49—Paul preaches at Antioch.
 - 16:30–32—Paul and Silas teach the Philippian jailer.
 - 17:22–34—Paul preaches at the Areopagus (Mars Hill).
 - 26:1–29—Paul testifies before Festus and Agrippa.
 - 28:17–31—Paul preaches to the Jews in Rome.

- The book of Acts demonstrates the Church’s _____.
 - 2:4—Speaking in all the languages of the world.
 - 3:1–10—Peter heals the lame beggar.
 - 5:1–11—Peter sees through Ananias and Sapphira.
 - 5:12–16—Many signs and wonders (Peter’s shadow!)
 - 9:36–43—Peter raises Dorcas back to life.
 - 14:8–10—Paul heals a crippled man.
 - 19:11–12—Aprons and handkerchiefs that touched Paul!

- **20:7–12**—Eutychus is raised from the dead/near death.
- **28:3–6**—Paul survives the snake bite.
- **28:8–9**—Paul heals people of Malta.

- The book of Acts includes the Church's _____.
 - **2:13**—Apostles mocked at Pentecost.
 - **4:1–22**—Peter and John held by the Council.
 - **5:17–42**—Apostles are arrested.
 - **6:8–7:60**—Stephen is stoned.
 - **8:1–4**—Saul persecutes the church. The church keeps spreading.
 - **9:23–30**—Failed attempts to kill newly converted Saul in Damascus and Jerusalem.
 - **12:1–5**—James is killed. Peter is imprisoned.
 - **14:19–20**—Paul is stoned and left for dead.
 - **16:16–24**—Paul and Silas are thrown into Philippi's jail.
 - **17:32**—Some at the Areopagus (Mars Hill) mocked the resurrection.
 - **19:21–41**—A riot broke out in Ephesus.
 - **21:27–28:31**—Paul is arrested, tried, sent to Rome, and kept in custody (eventually killed, according to tradition).

A helpful outline of Acts⁶

1. Getting ready (**1:1–2:47**)
2. The early Church in Jerusalem (**3:1 – 6:7**)
3. Initial expansion: Stephen, Samaria, and Saul (**6:8–9:31**)
4. Continued expansion: Gentiles converted (**9:32–12:24**)
5. To the nations, part 1: Asia Minor (**12:25–16:5**)
6. To the nations, part 2: Greece (**16:6–19:20**)
7. To the nations, part 3: Italy (**19:21–28:31**)

Final thoughts on Acts

- The Church is _____.
- The Church is sent on _____.
- The Church is forced on the _____.
- The church is _____.

⁶ This outline is adapted from Köstenberger, Kellum, and Quarles, *CCC*, 411–413.

