

Lecture 1—NT Orientation

2 Main Subjects

- 1a: _____
- 1b: _____

3 (main) Genres (some overlap is involved)

- N _____—A storytelling of characters living out a plot filled with conflict, suspense, action, climactic resolution, and even denouement.
- E _____—Letters written by specific authors to specific (even if unnamed) recipients concerning specific circumstances.
- A _____—The book of **Revelation** (see also **Matthew 24**), filled with dramatic and vivid symbolism and imagery depicting “the things that must soon take place” (**1:1**).

27 Books—My Simple Summaries!

- 4 Gospels and Acts
 - **Matthew** (28 chapters)—A powerful introduction and endorsement of Jesus as the _____ who fulfills the OT.
 - **Mark** (16 chapters)—An account based on _____ preaching ministry that concisely and vividly narrates the life and ministry of Jesus.
 - **Luke-Acts** (24 chapters-28 chapters)—A 2-volume _____ of the life and ministry of Jesus, and the birth and growth of the church unto the nations.
 - **John** (21 chapters)—A unique and rich contemplation of Jesus’ life and ministry, with special emphasis on _____ that demonstrated Jesus was the Son of God (see **20:30–31**).
- 21 Letters
 - Paul’s 13 Letters
 - **Romans** (16 chapters)—A majestic _____ on the gospel and its core doctrine, including ethical exhortations in response to the gospel.
 - **1 Corinthians** (16 chapters)—A correspondence of _____ to a local church.
 - **2 Corinthians** (13 chapters)—A _____ of Paul’s life and ministry.

- **Galatians** (6 chapters)—A tough-love _____ of a church which has veered from the true gospel.
- **Ephesians** (6 chapters)—A doctrinal _____ of the gospel, and an exploration of some gospel implications.
- **Philippians** (4 chapters)—A warm _____ for members of a church to remain diligent, careful, and united as the people of Christ.
- **Colossians** (4 chapters)—A celebration of Christ’s _____ (especially his preeminence), and various instructions for walking in Christ.
- **1 Thessalonians** (5 chapters)—A _____ letter in which Paul praises a church and encourages them in the hope of the gospel.
- **2 Thessalonians** (3 chapters)—A letter of insight regarding the _____ of Christ, and encouragement to remain firm in active faith.
- **1 Timothy** (6 chapters)—A set of instructive encouragements from an old apostle to a young _____.
- **2 Timothy** (4 chapters)—A final charge from a _____ apostle to a young pastor.
- **Titus** (3 chapters)—Another set of instructive encouragements from that same old apostle to _____ young pastor.
- **Philemon** (1 chapter)—A plea to a slave owner to be _____ to his runaway-slave-turned-brother-in-Christ.
- **Hebrews** (13 chapters)—A sermon-like proclamation of Jesus as the _____ of OT themes, events, and characters.
- **James** (5 chapters)—A practical plea of _____ for believers in a harsh world (from the brother of Jesus [not the apostle James, brother of John]).
- Peter’s Letters
 - **1 Peter** (5 chapters)—A declaration to _____ of who the people of God are and how they are to live in this world of suffering.
 - **2 Peter** (3 chapters)—An exhortation looking ahead to the end times, with a clear _____ against false teachers.
- John’s Letters
 - **1 John** (5 chapters)—A _____ presentation (pondering, even) of who Jesus is and what he did—and why these truths matter.
 - **2 John** (1 chapter)—A brief reminder to love one another and remain committed to the _____ of Jesus.

- **3 John** (1 chapter)—An encouragement to a church to participate in the _____ of Christ, particularly by providing for those leaving on mission.
- **Jude** (1 chapter)—A warning and a plea for Christ-followers to remain true to the faith over against _____ teaching.
- **Revelation** (22 chapters)—A vivid _____ into the things to come for the people of Christ (and for the enemies of Christ).

Canonicity (In other words, why are *these 27* documents considered *Scripture*?)

- The Church _____ (as opposed to authorized) the writings that God had inspired as NT Scripture.
 - Look at an intriguing connection between **2 Timothy 3:16–17** and **2 Peter 3:15–16**...
- These NT writings demonstrate:
 1. Coherence among one another and with OT books.
 2. Christ-honoring message
 3. Apostolic authority/influence
 4. Enduring benefit/blessing to the Church

Four Reasons Why We Need the NT:

1. To complement and fulfill the OT, thus completing (as in *closing*) the canon.
2. Jesus
3. Church
4. Gospel Teaching/Preaching

Some Characteristics of the NT Relationship with the OT:

1. The NT c _____ the OT (and *vice versa*).
 - Prophets, priests, and kings
 - Temple, sacrifices
 - Red Sea, Jordan River, Baptism
2. The NT c _____ with the OT.
3. The NT c _____ the OT.
4. The NT c _____ the OT.
5. The NT c _____ the story of the OT.
6. The NT c _____ the story of the OT.

Lecture 2—The Story of Jesus

- _____ foretold the coming, awaited Messiah.
 - **Matthew 1:22–23 (Isaiah 7:14)** “Immanuel”
 - **Luke 1:30–33**; Gabriel’s pronouncement of the coming baby Jesus and his destiny (thick with OT significance/fulfillment).
 - **2 Samuel 7**
 - **Matthew 2:4–6 (Micah 5:2)** Bethlehem

- The _____ of Jesus initiated the NT *era*.
 - **Matthew 1:[18]24–25**
 - Thus, the NT era was ushered in for the _____ of sinners.
 - **Luke 2:1–20**
 - Jesus, who was the Son of David, was also the Son of God who came to “_____” into the very world he created.
 - The NT era was ushered in as the _____ came into the world.
 - The NT tells the story of how God’s _____ and mankind’s _____ can both be realities.
 - **John 1:14**
 - **Philippians 2:7**

- We are given a very brief window into Jesus’ _____.
 - **Matthew 2:1–23**
 - **Luke 2:21–52**
 - 1) Fulfilling the _____
 - 2) Fulfilling _____

- Jesus’ _____ announced his _____ to the world. Also, his _____ displayed his _____ with the world.
 - **Mark 1:9–11; Matthew 3:13–17; Luke 3:21–22**

- Jesus’ _____ demonstrated his preparedness and faithfulness to his calling.
 - **Mark 1:12–13; Matthew 4:1–11; Luke 4:1–13**

- Jesus' _____ was marked by 3 main elements:
 1. _____ / _____
 - **Mark 1:14–15**
 - **Luke 4:16–30**
 - **Matthew 5–7** (Sermon on the Mount), **10** (Commissioning the Twelve), **13** (Kingdom Parables), **18:1–20:19** (Parables and Teachings), **24–25** (The End)
 - **John 6:22–59** (Jesus *feeds* the hungry); **14–16** (Parting words; “Farewell Discourse”; promising the Holy Spirit)
 - A couple principles to appreciate:
 1. Have ears to hear the very _____ of God in Jesus’ teachings (not to exclude all of Scripture, of course)!
 2. Nevertheless, hear these words *through the* _____ *of his listeners.*
 2. _____
 - Miracles with _____
 - Miracles with _____
 3. _____
 - _____ doubts Jesus.
 - **Matthew 12:46; John 7:3–5; Mark 3:21**
 - Jewish leaders _____ and _____ Jesus.
 - **John 5:10–18; 7:25–32; 8:31–59**
 - The disciples would eventually _____ Jesus.
 - **Matthew 26:31; Mark 14:27**
- Jesus' _____
 - **Matthew 26:14–16, 21–25; Mark 14:10–11, 18–21; Luke 22:3–6, 21–23; John 13:2, 10–11, 18–30**
 - Satan entered Judas. Judas went to the chief priest to bargain for Jesus’ betrayal. He agreed to betray Jesus to them for money—30 pieces of silver. After meeting with them, Judas began looking for an opportunity to betray Jesus. Jesus already knew Judas would betray him. He told his disciples about it while eating the Passover meal. Judas received _____ from the chief priests, and a _____ from Jesus.
- The _____
 - **Matthew 26:17–35; Mark 14:12–31; Luke 22:7–20; [John 13:1–38]**

- Jesus celebrated Passover with his disciples. He took bread, blessed it, broke it, passed it around, told them to eat it, and said it was his body given for them. He took wine, gave thanks, passed it around, told them to drink it, and said it was his blood of the new covenant shed for them. He told them to _____ him in this manner. He also said he would not _____ this meal again until the day when he did so anew in the kingdom.
- He also told them that they would all fall away. Peter said he would never leave Jesus. Jesus said Peter would deny him.
- In _____
 - **Matthew 26:36–46; Mark 14:32–42; Luke 22:40–46**
 - Jesus led his disciples out to a garden called Gethsemane. He took Peter, James, and John further in with him. He told his disciples to pray that they may not enter temptation. He went off by himself—about a stone’s throw away—and prayed. He asked the Father if this cup could pass from him. But he nevertheless prayed that the *Father’s will, not his own*, would be done. He found his disciples sleeping three times. He then told them that his betrayer was at hand.
- Jesus was _____, _____, and _____.
 - Arrest—**Matthew 26:47–56; Mark 14:43–50; Luke 22:47–53; John 18:3–11**
 - Trial—**Matthew 26:57–68; Mark 14:53–65; Luke 22:66–71; [John 18:12, 13, 19–24]**
 - Denial—**Matthew 26:69–75; Mark 14:66–72; Luke 22:55–62; John 18:16–18, 25–27**
- Jesus was _____, _____, and _____.
 - Sentencing—**Matthew 27:1–31; Mark 15:1–20; Luke 23:1–25; John 18:28–19:16**
 - Crucifixion—**Matthew 27:32–56; Mark 15:21–41; Luke 23:26–49; John 19:16b–37**
 - Burial—**Matthew 27:57–61; Mark 15:42–47; Luke 23:50–56; John 19:38–42**
 - The crucifixion was not a surprising moment of _____. It was God’s _____ all along.
 - **John 10:18; Hebrews 12:2; Revelation 13:8**

- _____
 - **Matthew 28:1–15; Mark 16:1–13; Luke 24:1–46; John 20:1–31**
 - **1 Corinthians 15!**

- _____
 - **Matthew 28:16–20; *and* Mark 16:14–18; Luke 24:47–49; John 21:15–22; Acts 1:8**

- _____
 - **Acts 1:6–11**
 - **Luke 24:50–53**

- _____
 - **Romans 8:34; Hebrews 7:25; 9:24**

Lecture 3—The Story of the Church

- A brief reminder: The Church is _____.
 - The church in J_____
 - The church in R_____
 - The church in C_____
 - The churches in G_____
 - The church in E_____
 - The church in P_____
 - The church in C_____
 - The church in T_____
 - The church at P_____ house
 - The 12 _____ of the Dispersion (**James 1:1**)
 - The D_____ in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia (**1 Peter 1:1**)
 - The elect L_____ (**2 John 1**)
 - The churches in Ephesus, Smyrna, P_____, T_____, Sardis, Philadelphia, and L_____ (**Revelation 2–3**)
 - The churches in C_____ 😊

- Consider P_____ about the Church.
 - **John 20:21–23; Acts 1:8; 2:1–4** (actual “prophecy”); **Romans 1:1–7**

- Consider the Church’s B_____.
 - **Acts 2:5–41**
 1. The church was born during _____.
 2. The church was born in the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
 3. The church was born in the presence of the _____.
 4. The church was born under the _____ of God’s Word.
 5. The church was born as Old Testament _____.
 6. The church was born unto the _____ of thousands.

- Consider the Church’s “C_____.”
 - **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
 - **15:28–29**—Refining the gospel approach to Church

1. The Church is going to _____.
 2. _____ the Church is going to grow.
 3. How “_____” the Church is going to grow.
- Consider the Church’s T_____ /P_____.
 - **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.
 - Consider the Church’s M_____.
 - **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
 - **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.
 - Consider the Church’s O_____.
 - **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 general apostolic pattern:
 1. Evangelize an unreached city.
 2. Start that city’s church.
 3. Establish the congregation through teaching/preaching.
 4. Equip leaders.
 5. Leave for another destination.
 6. Return to and/or write to the church (for specific circumstantial reasons) to continue shepherding the church.
 7. Endure opposition along the way.
- Consider the Church’s R_____ and A_____.
 - **John 14:2–3; 1 Corinthians 15:50–57; 1 Thessalonians 4:15–18; (2 Thessalonians 1:5–2:12; 2 Peter 3:8–13); Revelation 20:4–6**
- Consider the Church’s ultimate “_____.”
 - **Revelation 21:1–4; 9–22:4**