

# NEW TESTAMENT I

## New Testament I: Syllabus

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### CLASS #1:

- I. Course Introduction.
- II. New Testament Chronology.
- III. Between the Testaments.
- IV. Secular and Religious History.

### CLASS #2:

- V. The Gospels.
  - A. The Four Gospels.

### CLASS #3:

- V. The Gospels. (cont.)
  - B. Outlines of the Four Gospels
- VI. The Life of Christ.
  - A. Descriptions of Christ.
  - B. Divinity of Christ.
  - C. Outlines of Christ.

### CLASS #4:

- VI. The Life of Christ. (cont.)
  - D. Apostles of Jesus.
  - E. Miracles of Jesus.

### CLASS #5:

- VI. The Life of Christ. (cont.)
  - F. Crucifixion of Jesus.
- Exam.

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## **New Testament I: Exam**

### **Possible 20 Point Questions**

- 1) Choose two of the Gospels: give a summary description of each one and show how they differ from each other (use such points as who it is addressed to, its author, its theme or purpose, key words, key verses, and distinctive features) (pp. 323,324).
- 2) Use the Gospels to defend the divinity of Christ (from at least two different Gospels a total of seven different points) (pp. 329,330).
- 3) Give a short description of four different sects of Judaism. Include how they differed from each other (p. 321,322).

### **Possible 10 Point Questions**

- 1) Describe one factor that prepared for the birth of Christ (p. 319).
- 2) Give an outline of one of the Gospels (pp. 325-327).
- 3) Give the General five point outline of the life of Christ using the Gospel of Mark (include several general Scripture references (p. 331).
- 4) Give a short description of one of the original 12 apostles (include Scripture references) (pp. 333-337).
- 5) Give a one or two sentence description of two of the miracles of Jesus (include Scripture references) (pp. 338,339).
- 6) Between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. on the day of the crucifixion Jesus was insulted and mocked by: (give four groups—references not necessary) (p. 341).

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## I. Course Introduction.

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### **The New Testament (N.T.) Series of Courses:**

As with the Old Testament series of courses, we are not be able to study the entire New Testament in a series of three brief courses. Our goal is to survey the contents of the New Testament, organize them, and study general themes, as well as some selected specific topics.

After completing these three courses, we should be able to communicate a general understanding of the N.T. We should also be able to communicate on a deeper level, about certain specific parts and topics of the N.T.

Our goal is to promote further N.T. studies by establishing a framework of understanding for the 27 books of the New Testament canon, as a whole unit and as individual parts.

### **The Three New Testament Courses:**

New Testament I: The Gospels and Jesus Christ. This includes Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

New Testament II: Birth of the Church. This includes Acts, Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians and 1 & 2 Thessalonians.

New Testament III: Advance of the Church. This includes the Prison Epistles, the Pastoral Epistles, the General Epistles and Hebrews.

The courses have been developed as a series. If you do not finish all the materials from the first course, then start course #2 from where you left off in course #1. The same is true for starting course #3 (for this reason course #3 contains less material as some “runover” from the first courses is expected).

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## A. The New Testament.

1. We are servants of a NEW covenant (2 Cor 3:6) and a better covenant (Heb 7:22) with better promises (Heb 8:6).
2. The New Testament is the culmination of all of the covenants between God and man. All other covenants led to and pointed to this covenant.

## B. The Contents of This Course.

1. We will begin by studying some New Testament background information.
  - a. N.T. chronology.
  - b. Events in the period between the Old and New Testaments.
  - c. Historical considerations (secular and religious).
2. The Gospels.
3. The life of Christ.

## II. New Testament Chronology.

### A. New Testament Books and the Approximate Year Written (listed according to the three courses of the N.T. series).

THE GOSPELS		BIRTH OF THE CHURCH	ADVANCE OF THE CHURCH	
Matthew	<i>(Written between 50-70 A.D.)</i>	1&2 Thessalonians -- 50	PRISON EPISTLES	PASTORAL EPISTLES
Mark		Galations -- 53	Ephesians -- 62	1 Timothy -- 62
Luke		Romans -- 55	Colossians -- 62	Titus -- 62
John -- 80		1 Corinthians -- 56	Philippians -- 62	2 Timothy -- 66
		2 Corinthians -- 57	Philemon -- 62	
		Acts -- 62		
			GENERAL EPISTLES	
			1 Peter -- 64	
			2 Peter -- 66	
			1,2,3 John -- 90	
			Jude -- 90	
			Revelation -- 95	
			James -- 45 or 62	
			Hebrews -- 66	

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## B. Chronology by Events.

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### Discussion Point

Use the following list of events and the approximate years that they occurred to gain an overall understanding of the chronology of the N.T.

1. Birth of Jesus (Mt 2:1)--3 or 4 B.C.
2. The beginning of Jesus ministry (Lk: 3:23)--27 A.D.
3. The death of Christ and the day of Pentecost (Mk 15:37 and Acts 2:1) --30 A.D.
4. The conversion of Paul (Acts 9:1-19)--32 A.D.
5. Paul's first visit to Jerusalem (Acts 9:26-30)--34 A.D.
6. Death of James the apostle (Acts 12:2)--43 A.D.
7. Paul's second visit to Jerusalem (Acts 11:30)--47 A.D.
8. Paul's first missionary journey (Acts 13:4-14:28)--47, 48 A.D.
9. Paul's third visit to Jerusalem (Acts 15)--48 A.D.
10. Paul's time in Corinth during his second missionary journey (Acts 18:1, 18)--50-51 A.D.
11. Paul's time in Ephesus during his third missionary journey (Acts 19) --52-55 A.D.
12. Paul's imprisonment in Jerusalem (Acts 21:17-23:31)--57 A.D.
13. Paul's two years in Rome (Acts 28:30)--60-62 A.D.
14. Destruction of Jerusalem--70 A.D.

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## III. Between the Testaments.

### A. Chronology of the Intertestamental Period.

#### Discussion Point

The following is a list of the various periods of history that separated the writing of the last book of the Old Testament (Malachi--430 B.C.) and the birth of Christ (4 B.C.).

Allow for questions and comments related to these historical events.

1. 450-330 B.C.: The Persian period.
  - a. During this period the Persians controlled Judah. They allowed the Jews to worship their God.
  - b. High priests ruled the local government during this period.
2. 330-166 B.C.: The Hellenistic period.
  - a. Alexander the Great conquered much of the known world. He was active in spreading the Greek culture to all parts of the world.
  - b. Alexander gave a significant amount of freedom to the Jews. They were allowed to worship God and keep His laws.
  - c. Greek rule led to the translation of the Old Testament into the Greek language (the Septuagint).
  - d. During this period, Egyptian and Syrian rule began to oppress the Jews more and more. Finally at the end of the period Antiochus Epiphanes defiled the temple and prohibited Judaism.

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3. 166-63 B.C.: The Hasmonian period.

- a. After years of cruel oppression, the Jews revolted against the Syrian rulers.
- b. Under the leadership of the Maccabeas and John Hyrcanus, the Jews enjoyed the freedom of an independent state for 100 years.

4. 63 B.C.: The beginning of the Roman Empire.

- a. The Roman general, Pompey, invaded and conquered Jerusalem in 63 B.C. All of Palestine was under the rule of the Roman emperor.
- b. At the time of Christ's birth, Herod the Great was ruler of all of Palestine. In 19 B.C. he began to rebuild the temple.

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**B. Factors That Prepared For the Birth of Christ.**

- 1. The worldwide conquest by Alexander the Great resulted in the establishment of Greek as a common language throughout the world. The unifying of culture and language prepared the way for the rapid spread of the gospel.
- 2. The Roman Empire established a worldwide, stable government. Peace filled the land. The Romans built a system of laws and a system of roads that made travel and communication much more efficient and safe. These things also led to the rapid spread of the gospel.
- 3. The series of persecuting rulers eventually caused the dispersion of the Jews. They were dispersed into all parts of the world spreading the messages of the unity of God, the hope of a Messiah, and the truth of the Scriptures. This also led to the rapid spread of the gospel.

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## IV. Secular and Religious History.

### A. Secular History.

1. The house of Herod.
  - a. Herod the Great ruled Judea from 37-4 B.C. He was the king when Jesus was born.
  - b. The following list shows the various generations of the descendants of Herod and where they are mentioned in the Bible.
    - 1) Herod Antipas (Lk 3:1; Mt 14:1-12; Mk 6:14-29; Lk 23:7-12).
    - 2) Archelaus (Mt 2:19-23).
    - 3) Herod Philip II (Lk 3:1).
    - 4) Herod Agrippa I (Acts 12:1-24).
    - 5) Herod Agrippa II (Acts 25:13-26:32).
2. The Roman Emperors.
  - a. Augustus Caesar (27 B.C.-14 A.D.).
  - b. Tiberius Caesar (14-37 A.D.).
  - c. Caligula (37-41 A.D.).
  - d. Claudius (41-54 A.D.).
  - e. Nero (54-68 A.D.).
  - f. Galba, Otho, Vitellius (68, 69 A.D.).
  - g. Vespasian (69-79 A.D.).
  - h. Titus (79-81 A.D.).
  - i. Domitian (81-96 A.D.).



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## B. Religious History.

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### Author's Comment:

As a reaction to the influence of the Greeks upon the Jews, several different sects developed within Judaism. These included the Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Herodians, Zealots and Scribes.

1. Pharisees.
  - a. The word means “separated ones”.
  - b. It probably started about 150 years before Christ as a reaction to the corrupting influences of Greek culture.
  - c. Originally, the purpose of this sect was to promote holiness and separation from the world. Unfortunately, it was not long before its focus was a superficial legalism regarding the law.
2. Sadducees.
  - a. The organization of the Jewish upper class and high priests.
  - b. They cooperated with the secular rulers and enjoyed the benefits of wealth and influence.
  - c. They were responsible for the administration of the temple and the rituals.
  - d. They resisted the Pharisees application of the law. They did not believe in the resurrection, angels, or spirits.
  - e. The Sadducee sect ended with the destruction of the temple in 70 A.D.

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## 3. Essenes.

- a. The Sadducees separated themselves from others on the social level. The Pharisees separated themselves from others on the religious level. The Essenes separated themselves from others on the geographic level (they physically withdrew from society).
- b. They lived in monastic communities in the mountains and caves (for example the Dead Sea scrolls were found in the Qumran caves where a group of Essenes lived).
- c. The Essenes lived a hard life. Their lives were very disciplined and simple.
- d. They did not take part in worship at the temple because they viewed themselves as the only true and pure Israel.

## 4. Others.

- a. Herodians - An elite group of politically oriented Jews who supported the government of the Herods.
- b. Zealots - As the Pharisees were opposite from the Sadducees, the Zealots were opposite from the Herodians. They were politically opposed to the Roman rulers. Their extreme patriotism finally led to the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.
- c. Scribes - They were religious “lawyers” who copied the Scriptures.

## V. The Gospels.

### A. The Four Gospel Books.

Matthew, Mark, and Luke are so similar that they are referred to as the “Synoptic Gospels”. John is somewhat different but includes much of the same materials.

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## Discussion Point

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Why then are there 4 gospels? Study the following diagrams in order to answer this question.

Book	Who it is addressed to	Author	Theme/Purpose	Key Words
Matthew	Jews: 1. more than 100 quotes from O.T. 2. geneology of Jesus begins with Abraham. 3. does not explain Jewish customs. 4. uses Jewish terms (for example, Kingdom of Heaven instead of Kingdom of God) 5. Jesus is emphasised as the Son of David 6. tradition says that Matthew was for Jewish converts.	Matthew: A Jewish tax collector who worked for the Romans; he probably knew how to do shorthand which may have helped him write his book; he was one of the twelve apostles (Levi).	Jesus of Nazareth was the king and Messiah of Jewish prophecy; The book can be shown to have been written to coincide with the 5 books of the law (5 sections); teachings are placed within the various narratives	fulfilled; kingdom (50 times); kingdom of heaven; king; "that which was spoken through the prophets"
Mark	Roman Gentiles: 1. contains few references to the O.T. 2. takes time to explain Jewish terms/customs	John Mark: a relative of Barnabus who traveled with him and Paul; a companion of Peter	the spotlight is on the works of Jesus; there are 19 miracles in only 16 chapters	immediately
Luke	Theophilus/Gentiles: 1. takes time to explain Jewish customs 2. sometimes substitutes Greek names for Hebrew 3. geneology begins with Adam & the order of the temptations of Jesus matches Gen. 3:6 (universal)	Luke: the physician who wrote Acts also; a friend & companion of Paul (note how he refers to "us & we" in Acts)	a chronological and orderly narrative of the life of Christ (see 1:1-4); a focus on the character and purpose of Jesus as Savior	poor; possessions; compassion
John	Greek Gentiles: 1. seems to focus on the heresies about Christ that began with Greeks 2. more spiritually philosophical; theological; adapted for Greeks	John: the beloved apostle; also wrote 1,2,3 John and the book of Revelation	emphasis on the topics of faith & eternal life; to inspire faith in Jesus as the Son of God; to negate heresy	faith; eternal life

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Book	Distinctive Features	Key Verse	Name For Christ	Function Of Christ	Face Of Christ	Best Use
Matthew	1. Sermon on the Mount (5-7) 2. Great Commission (28:18-20) 3. Parables of chapter 13 (weeds, hidden treasure, pearls, net) 4. Apocalyptic discourse (24-25) 5. Principles of the KOG (18, 20) 6. Emphasis on Jesus the king	21:5	SON OF DAVID	King: the office of King	Lion	Teacher
Mark	1. It is the shortest gospel 2. It is brief and to the point 3. It records many of the miracles of Jesus but does not include much commentary 4. The word "immediately" is repeated 17 times and serves to keep the book short and event oriented	10:45	SON OF GOD	Servant: office of Priest	Ox	Evangelist, Apostle
Luke	1. depicts the universal grace of God and His compassion for man 2. emphasis on prayer and money 3. women are prominent 4. emphasis on the birth of Jesus 5. most complete biography of the life of Jesus	19:10	SON OF MAN	Savior: office of Priest & Prophet	Man	Pastor, Prophet
John	1. the use of simple language 2. yet the most profound gospel 3. emphasis on the Person of Christ (a fuller revelation) 4. emphasis on the Holy Spirit 5. includes the "I am" statements of Jesus 6. emphasis on divinity of Christ 7. 1/2 of the book consists of the final days of Jesus 8. emphasis on God the Father	20:31	WORD OF GOD	Eternal Son/the "Logos": office of Prophet	Eagle	Prophet

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## Author's Comment:

For a more detailed explanation of the offices and faces of Christ see the MOTMOT course Christian Leadership (the concept of the faces of Christ is based on Ez 1:10 and Rev 4:7).

Also, the previous idea of the “best use” category is to match the nature of each gospel with the ministries found in Eph 4:11. These are only suggestions.

There are four different gospels because they each focus on a different side or aspect of the ministry and Person of Jesus. These diagrams can be used to show these different aspects, as well as to do a general study and comparison of the four gospels.

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## B. Outlines of the four Gospels.

### Discussion Point

Study the following outlines and page through each gospel according to the points of the outlines to gain an overall sense of the flow of each book.

1. Matthew (a teaching outline).
  - a. Sermon on the Mount (chapters 5-7).
  - b. Mission (chapter 10).
  - c. Kingdom of Heaven (chapter 13).
  - d. Discipline and fellowship in the Church (chapter 18).
  - e. Apocalyptic writings (chapters 24-25).

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2. Mark (a geographical outline).
  - a. Preparation for ministry at the Jordan River (Mk 1:1-13).
  - b. Ministry in Galilee (Mk 1:14-6:30).
  - c. Retreat from Galilee (chapters 6-9).
  - d. Ministry in Perea and Judea (chapter 10).
  - e. In Jerusalem (chapters 11-13).
  - f. At Golgotha: Death and Resurrection (chapters 14-16).
3. Luke (an outline of the events in the life of the Savior).
  - a. Introduction (Lk 1:1-14).
  - b. The announcement of the Savior (chapters 1, 2).
  - c. The appearance of the Savior (Lk 3-4:15).
  - d. The active ministry of the Savior (Lk 4:16-9:50).
  - e. The road to the Savior's cross (Lk 9:51-18:30).
  - f. The suffering of the Savior (Lk 18:31-23:49).
  - g. The resurrection of the Savior (chapter 24).
4. John (a biographical outline using the "I am" statements of Jesus).
  - a. The Messiah (Jn 4:26).
  - b. The Bread of life (Jn 6:35).
  - c. From above (Jn 8:23).
  - d. The eternal one (Jn 8:58).
  - e. The light of the world (Jn 9:5).

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- f. The door (Jn 10:7).
- g. The Son of God (Jn 10:36).
- h. The resurrection and the life (Jn 11:25).
- i. Lord and Master (Jn 13:13).
- j. The way, the truth, and the life (Jn 14:6).
- k. The true vine (Jn 15:1).
- l. The Alpha and the Omega; The First and the Last (Rev 1:8; 1:17).  
This final point is added from the book of Revelation, which was also written by John.

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## VI. The Life of Christ.

### Discussion Point

Use the following descriptions of Christ to study and discuss who Christ is and the nature of His character.

#### A. Descriptions of Christ.

- 1. John's description (in accordance with each chapter in the gospel of John).
  - a. Son of God (Jn 1:1-14).
  - b. Son of Man (Jn 2:1-10).
  - c. Divine teacher (Jn 3:2-21).
  - d. Soul winner (Jn 4:7-29).
  - e. Great physician (Jn 5:1-9).
  - f. Bread of life (Jn 6:32-58).

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- g. Water of life (Jn 7:37).
  - h. Defender of the weak (Jn 8:3-11).
  - i. Light of the world (Jn 9:1-39).
  - j. Good Shepherd (Jn 10:1-16).
  - k. Prince of life (Jn 11:1-44).
  - l. King (Jn 12:12-15).
  - m. Servant (Jn 13:1-10).
  - n. Consoler (Jn 14:1-3).
  - o. True vine (Jn 15:1-16).
  - p. Giver of the Holy Spirit (Jn 16:1-15).
  - q. Great Intercessor (Jn 17:1-26).
  - r. Model Sufferer (Jn 18:1-11).
  - s. Uplifted Savior (Jn 19:16-19).
  - t. Conqueror of Death (Jn 20:1-31).
  - u. Restorer of those who repent (Jn 21:1-17).
2. Peter's description.
- a. Son of the living God (Mt 16:16).
  - b. The only source of truth (Jn 6:68).
  - c. The Shepherd and Bishop of souls (1 Pt 2:25).



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## 3. Description from the book of Revelation.

- a. The faithful witness (Rev 1:5).
- b. The Alpha and the Omega (Rev 1:8).
- c. The lion of the tribe of Judah (Rev 5:5).
- d. The lamb (Rev 17:14).
- e. The Word of God (Rev 19:13).
- f. King of kings and Lord of lords (Rev 19:16).

### Discussion Point

Use the following list to study several ways that the gospels clearly claim that Jesus is God.

## B. The Divinity of Christ.

- 1. He is called God by John (Jn 1:1).
- 2. He is called God by Thomas (Jn 20:28).
- 3. He is called God by God the Father (Heb 1:8).
- 4. He was with the Father before Creation (Jn 17:5).
- 5. He was before Abraham (Jn 8:51-59).
- 6. He received worship (Mt 14:33). Remember, only God can be worshipped (see Rev 22:8, 9; Acts 10:25, 26; Is 42:8; Acts 3:11, 12; Acts 14:11-15).
- 7. He forgave sins (Mk 2:5-11).
- 8. He is creator and maker of all things (Col 1:16).
- 9. He claimed to have all authority on earth and in heaven (Mt 28:18).

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10. He is the sustainer and controller of all things (Heb 1:3).
11. He said: “I and the Father are one” (Jn 10:30).
12. He said: “When you have seen Me you have seen the Father” (Jn 14:9).
13. He said: “I am” (Jn 8:58; Mk 14:62). “I am,” is the personal name of God (Yahweh: Ex 3:14). As we saw earlier, Jesus said this many times in the gospel of John.
14. The words “Jesus” and “God” are often interchanged in the Bible (see Mk 1:1, 14).
15. Who else but God Himself could do the following:
  - a. He walked on water.
  - b. Nature obeyed Him.
  - c. He healed the sick.
  - d. He gave sight to the blind.
  - e. He made the lame to walk and the deaf to hear.
  - f. He cast out demons.
  - g. He turned water into wine and He multiplied food.
  - h. He raised the dead.

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Use the following outlines to do a general study of the life of Christ.

### C. Outlines of the life of Christ.

1. General outline.
  - a. Year of Inauguration (Mk 1:1-14--1 chapter).
  - b. Year of popularity (Mk 1:16-5:43--5 chapters).
  - c. Year of opposition (Mk 6:1-10:52--5 chapters).
  - d. Last week (Mk 11:1-15:47--5 chapters).
  - e. Resurrection and after (Mk 16--1 chapter).
2. Specific outline.
  - a. Year of inauguration (26/27 A.D.).
    - 1) Baptism of Jesus (Lk chapter 3).
    - 2) Temptation of Jesus (Lk chapter 4).
    - 3) Jesus cleanses the temple (Jn chapter 2).
    - 4) Revival in Samaria (Jn chapter 4).

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b. Year of popularity (27/28 A.D.).

- 1) The calling of the disciples and the choosing of the 12 disciples (Lk chapters 5-6).
- 2) Sermon on the Mount (Lk chapter 6).
- 3) First preaching trip through Galilee (Lk chapter 4).
- 4) Parables of the kingdom of God (Lk chapter 8).
- 5) The daughter of Jairus is brought back to life (Lk chapter 8).
- 6) Jesus sends out the 12 (Lk chapter 9).

c. Year of opposition (29/30 A.D.).

- 1) Jesus feeds 5000 (Lk chapter 9).
- 2) Peter's confession of Jesus as the Christ (Lk chapter 9).
- 3) The transfiguration (Lk chapter 9).
- 4) The raising of Lazarus (Jn chapter 11).
- 5) Jesus begins His last trip to Jerusalem (Lk chapter 17).
- 6) Jesus proclaims His death and resurrection (Lk chapter 18).

d. The last week (Sunday to Friday).

- 1) The triumphant entry into Jerusalem (Lk chapter 19--Sunday).
- 2) The Last Supper (Lk chapter 22--Thursday).
- 3) In the garden of Gethsemene (Lk chapter 23--Thursday night/ Friday morning).
- 4) The crucifixion (Lk chapter 23--Friday).
- 5) The burial (Lk chapter 23--Friday).

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e. The resurrection and after.

- 1) The empty tomb (Lk chapter 24).
- 2) The various appearances (Lk chapter 24).
- 3) The ascension (Lk chapter 24).

## Discussion Point

The following section presents a brief overview of each of the original apostles and those who were added later. Notice the common pattern in their lives- martyrdom. Are we as committed as these men were? Are we willing to face those consequences for serving Christ?

**D. The apostles of Jesus.** Original 12 apostles (Mt 10:2-4; Mk 3:16-19; Lk 6:13-16) and two.

1. Simon Peter (also known as Cephas).

- a. A fisherman who became one of the three apostles in the “inner circle” (Mt 17:1; 26:37; Mk 5:37).
  - 1) He was affectionate and tender (Mt 26:75; Jn 13:9; 21:15-17), yet could be impulsive (Mt 14:28; 17:4; Jn 21:7).
  - 2) He would sacrifice (Mk 1:18), yet could be selfish (Mt 19:27).
  - 3) He had great spiritual insight (Jn 6:68), yet was slow to grasp the deeper truths (Mt 15:15, 16).
  - 4) He was brave (Acts 4:19, 20; 5:28, 29), yet could be a coward (Mk 14:67-71).

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- b. The gospel of Mark represents Peter's account of Christ. Peter had an evangelistic ministry to the Jews throughout Asia and Palestine and may have gone as far as Babylon to proclaim the gospel (1 Pt 5:13).
- c. Tradition says that he was crucified (head downward) in Rome (possibly at the same time as Paul).
- 2. John (the beloved disciple).
  - a. A fisherman who also became one of the apostles in the "inner circle".
    - 1) He was full of energy (Mk 3:17), but he could be intolerant of others (Mk 9:38).
    - 2) He was ambitious (Mk 10:35-37), and could be vindictive (Lk 9:54).
  - b. He was given the responsibility to care for the mother of Jesus (Jn 19:26).
  - c. Tradition says that he ministered mostly in Asia Minor. He authored five New Testament books.
  - d. At the end of his life, he was exiled to the island of Patmos by Nero. He was the only apostle who was not martyred for his faith, and probably died a natural death.
- 3. James the elder (together with his brother John they were known as the "sons of thunder").
  - a. A fisherman who was the third member of the "inner circle".
  - b. James was a great leader of the Jerusalem church. He preached in Jerusalem and Judea.
  - c. James was the first of the 12 to be martyred. He was beheaded by Herod approximately around 44 A.D (Acts 12:1, 2).

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4. Andrew (the brother of Peter).

- a. A fisherman who was a disciple of John the Baptist (Jn 1:35, 40). He brought his brother Peter to Christ (Jn 1:42).
- b. Tradition says that he preached in Greece and Asia Minor (modern Russia and Turkey), after which he was crucified on a St. Andrew's cross (an "X" shaped cross). He was said to have preached to the crowd that gathered to watch him die.

5. Matthew (Levi).

- a. A tax collector who responded to the call of Jesus (Mt 9:9).
- b. He authored the gospel of Matthew and later preached in Ethiopia and Parthia.
- c. Tradition says that he was martyred in Ethiopia.

6. Thomas (also known as Didymus and "doubting Thomas").

- a. An apostle who was devoted to Christ (Jn 11:16), but slow to understand His words (Jn 14:5). He was absent when Christ appeared after the resurrection (Jn 20:25), and doubted it (Jn 20:26). However, he was given certain proof (Jn 20:27) and then believed (Jn 20:28; 21:2).
- b. Tradition says that he ministered in Parthia and India, and he was martyred in India by being pierced with a lance.

7. Philip.

- a. He was one of John the Baptist's first disciples, then of Christ's disciples. When called by Jesus he went immediately and brought Nathanael as well.
- b. An apostle who was tested by Christ (Jn 6:5) and was slow to understand (Jn 14:8).
- c. Tradition says that he also died a martyr's death after preaching at Phrygia.

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8. Bartholomew (also known as Nathanael).
  - a. An apostle who was a missionary in Armenia, then in India.
  - b. Tradition says he was beaten to death, then beheaded.
9. James the younger.
  - a. An apostle who may have written the book of James.
  - b. Tradition says that he preached in Palestine and Egypt where he was eventually martyred. He was beaten, stoned, then killed with a club. His body was then sawn in half.
10. Jude (also known as Thaddaeus).
  - a. An apostle who may have written the book of Jude.
  - b. Tradition says that he preached in Assyria and Persia where he was martyred by being shot with arrows.
11. Simon (the Zealot).
  - a. An apostle who tended to favor the sect of the Zealots.
  - b. Tradition says that he preached in Africa and Britain and was crucified in Britain.
12. Judas (Ischriot).
  - a. The apostle who administered the money of the team.
    - 1) He was not honest (Jn 12:6) and was quite greedy (Mt 26:14, 15).
    - 2) He was hypocritical (Jn 12:5, 6), but did seem to show sincere regret after he betrayed Jesus (Mt 27:3, 4; Acts 1:18).
  - b. He betrayed Jesus for 30 pieces of silver and then hung himself (Mt 26:14-16; 27:3-5).



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## 13. Two additional apostles.

### a. Matthias.

- 1) He was made an apostle by special appointment to replace Judas (Acts 1:23-26).
- 2) Tradition says that he preached in Ethiopia or Armenia. He was martyred by being stoned and then beheaded.

### b. Paul (originally Saul).

- 1) Some theologians feel that Paul was God's choice to replace Judas as an apostle (Rom 1:1; 1 Cor 1:1; Gal 1:1; 1 Tim 1:1).
- 2) He was the apostle to the Gentiles (Rom 11:13).
- 3) His apostleship is based on God's command (1 Tim 1:1), his seeing Jesus (1 Cor 9:1), and the performing of the signs of an apostle (2 Cor 12:12).
- 4) Tradition says that he was beheaded in Rome under the orders of Nero, possibly at the same time as Peter.

### Discussion Point

Use the following list of the miracles of Jesus (this is a partial list) to study this part of His ministry (note: most of the miracles appear in more than one gospel, even though only one reference is given).

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## E. The miracles of Jesus.

1. Miracles of healing and deliverance.
  - a. The son of the official at Capernaum (Jn 4:46-54).
  - b. The possessed man in the synagogue (Mk 1:23-26).
  - c. The man with leprosy (Mt 8:2-4).
  - d. The servant of the Roman centurion (Mt 8:5-13).
  - e. The mother-in-law of Peter (Mt 8:14, 15).
  - f. Two men from Gadara (Mt 8:28-34).
  - g. The paralyzed man (Mt 9:2-7).
  - h. The woman who was bleeding (Mt 9:20-22).
  - i. Two blind men (Mt 9:27-31).
  - j. The mute and possessed man (Mt 9:32, 33).
  - k. The sick man at the pool of Bethesda (Jn 5:1-9).
  - l. The man with the shriveled hand (Mt 12:10-13).
  - m. The man who was blind, mute, and possessed (Mt 12:22).
  - n. The daughter of the Canaanite woman (Mt 15:21-28).
  - o. The deaf mute (Mk 7:31-37).
  - p. The blind man at Bethsaida (Mk 8:22-26).
  - q. The boy with a demon (Mt 17:14-18).
  - r. The man born blind (Jn 9:1-7).
  - s. The crippled woman (Lk 13:11-13).

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- t. The man with dropsy (Lk 14:1-4).
  - u. Ten men with leprosy (Lk 17:11-19).
  - v. Two blind men (Mt 20:29-34).
  - w. The servant of the high priest (Lk 22:50-51).
2. Miracles related to the forces of nature.
- a. The water is turned into wine (Jn 2:1-11).
  - b. The catch of fish (Lk 5:4-11).
  - c. The calming of the storm (Mt 8:23-27).
  - d. The walking on the water (Mt 14:25).
  - e. Five thousand people fed (Mt 14:15-21).
  - f. Four thousand people fed (Mt 14:32-38).
  - g. The coin in the mouth of the fish (Mt 17:24-27).
  - h. The withered fig tree (Mt 21:18-22).
  - i. Another catch of fish (Jn 21:1-11).
3. Miracles related to raising the dead.
- a. The son of the widow at Nain (Lk 7:11-15).
  - b. The daughter of Jairus (Lk 8:41, 42, 49-56).
  - c. Lazarus (Jn 11:1-44).

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## Discussion Point

Use the following section to study the context, chronology of events, and words of Jesus regarding His death on the cross.

### **F. The crucifixion of Jesus.**

1. General events that preceded the crucifixion.
  - a. The Last Supper (Lk 22:14).
  - b. The garden of Gethsemane (Mt 26:36).
  - c. The arrest of Jesus (Jn 18:12).
  - d. At the house of Caiaphas the high priest (Mk 14:53-65).
2. Specific events of the crucifixion.
  - a. Jesus went before Pilate at 6:30 a.m. on Friday morning (Mk 15:1--note: most times are close approximations).
  - b. Jesus was sent to Herod at 7:00 a.m. (Lk 23:6-10).
  - c. Jesus returned to Pilate at 7:30 a.m. (Lk 23:11).
  - d. At 8:00 a.m. Jesus was sentenced to death on the cross (Lk 23:23, 24).
  - e. At 8:30 a.m. Jesus began the short walk up to Calvary (Lk 23:26).
  - f. Jesus was put on the cross at 9:00 a.m. (Mk 15:25). Soon after, Jesus asked the Father to forgive them (Lk 23:34).
  - g. At 10:00 a.m. the soldiers cast lots for Jesus clothes (Mk 15:24).

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- h. Between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. Jesus was insulted and mocked by:
    - 1) The general public (Mt 27:39, 40).
    - 2) The chief priests (Mk 15:31).
    - 3) The soldiers (Lk 23:36, 37).
    - 4) One of the criminals who hung next to Him (Lk 23:39).
  - i. At 11:00 a.m. Jesus responded positively to the request of the other criminal who was hanging next to Him (Lk 23:40-43).
  - j. At 11:30 a.m. Jesus gave instructions to John to care for His mother (Jn 19:26, 27).
  - k. At 12:00 p.m. it became dark and remained that way until 3:00 p.m. (Mk 15:33).
  - l. At 1:30 p.m. Jesus cried out to God the Father: “My God, my God, why have You forsaken me?” (Mt 27:46).
  - m. At 2:00 p.m. Jesus said, “I am thirsty” and “it is finished” (Jn 19:28, 30).
  - n. At approximately 3:00 p.m. Jesus said His last words and died (Lk 23:46).
3. Specific events that immediately followed the crucifixion.
- a. There was an earthquake and the veil of the temple was torn (Mt 27:51).
  - b. The tombs were opened (Mt 27:54).
  - c. The centurion proclaimed the divinity of Jesus (Mt 27:54).
  - d. The multitudes were grieved (Lk 23:48).
  - e. The legs of the thieves were broken to accelerate their death (Jn 19:31, 32).

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- f. Jesus side was pierced (Jn 19:34).
- g. Jesus was buried (Jn 19:38-42).
- h. The tomb was sealed and a guard was posted (Mt 27:66).

## Course Conclusion:

This concludes New Testament I, which surveyed themes and topics within the four Gospels. The topics have included: Descriptions of Christ, The Divinity of Christ, Outlines of the life of Christ, the Apostles of Christ, Miracles of Christ, and the Crucifixion of Christ. The next course in this series, New Testament II, surveys the birth of the Church.