

Intertestamental Period

(400 Silent Years)

I. BABYLONIAN PERIOD 629-539 B.C.

A. Israel's prophets

1. Daniel

2. Ezekiel

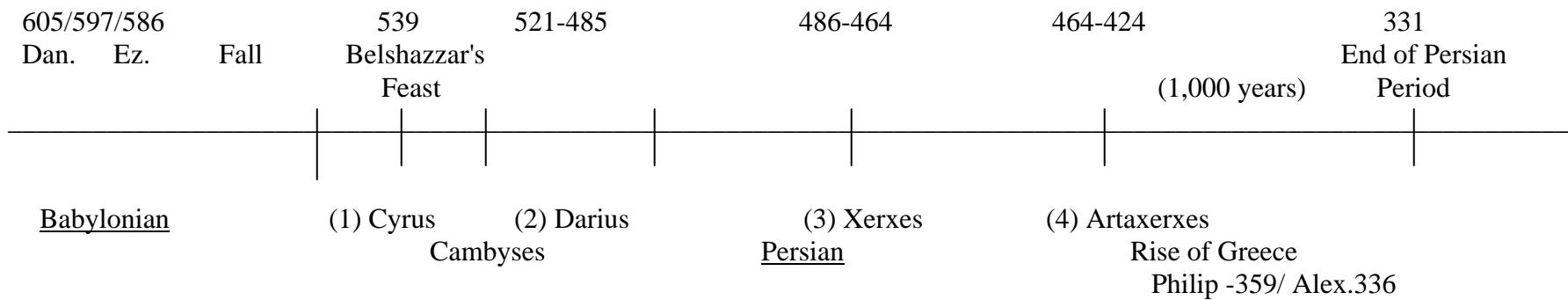
3. Jeremiah

B. Babylonian kings

1. Nebuchadnezzar 626-605 B.C.

2. Nabonidus 556-539 B.C.

3. Belshazzar 553-539 B.C.



Babylonian

(1) Cyrus

- Conquered Babylon (Dan 5)
- Gave order for Jews to return voluntarily

(2) Darius

- Honored the decree of Cyrus
- Subsidized rebuilding of the Temple
- Haggai - Zachariah prophesied inland

(3) Xerxes

- Husband of Esther
- Also called Ahazuerus

(4) Artaxerxes

- Permitted Ezra and Nehemiah to return

539
Belshazzar's
Feast

521-485

486-464

464-424

(1,000 years)

331
End of Persian
Period

(3) Xerxes
Persian

(4) Artaxerxes
Rise of Greece
Philip -359/ Alex.336

331

323

198

166

63

(2) Alex

(4) Antiochus
Epiphanes

(5) Mattathias
(6) Judas

(7) Hyrcanus

Greek

(3) Egyptian

Syrian

Maccabean

Roman

(1) Philip of Macedonia (previous chart)
- United Greek City States

(5) Mattathias
- Refused to offer a pagan sacrifice
- Killed another Jew who did
- Fled into wilderness with 3 sons

(2) Alexander the Great
- Conquered the Persian Empire
- Spared Jerusalem (Dan 8)
- Died at age 33 (356-323)

(6) Judas
- Led guerrilla army that defeated Syrians
(Hanukkah) Feast of Lights
- Died in battle and replaced by his brother Jonathan
- The other brother Simon, by alliance with Rome
became a ruling High Priest
- Made way for Hasmonean Empire

(3) Egyptian Period
- Jews prospered
- LXX written

(7) Hyrcanus
- Son of Simon - ruling priest
- Rise of Pharisees and Sadducees

(4) Antiochus Epiphanes
- Offer a sow on the alter

II. PERSIAN PERIOD 539-531 B.C.

A. Cyrus 550-530 B.C.

B. Darius I 521-486 B.C.

C. Xerxes (Ahazuerus) 486-464 B.C.

D. Artaxerxes 464-423 B.C.

III. GRECIAN PERIOD 331-323 B.C.

A. Philip of Macedonia 359-336 B.C.

B. Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C.

IV. EGYPTIAN PERIOD (Ptolomies) 323-198 B.C.

V. SYRIAN PERIOD (Seleucides) 198-168 B.C.

VI. MACCABEAN PERIOD 168-63 B.C.

VII. ROMAN PERIOD 63 B.C. - A.D. 70

A. Emperors (see text p. 14)

1. Augustus Luke 2:1

2. Tiberius Luke 3:1

3. Claudius Acts 11:28, 18:2

4. Nero Acts 25:10; 28:19

B. Herodian Dynasty (See text p. 16)

1. Herod the Great 37 B.C. - 4 B.C. Matt. 2:1

a. Archelaus 4 B.C. - A.D. 6 Matt. 2:22

b. Herod Antipas 4 B.C. - A.D. 39 Luke 3:1

c. Philip 4 B.C. - A.D. 34 Luke 3:1

- d. Lysanias (Not the son of Herod the Great) Luke 3:1
- 2. Herod Agrippa I 37/41 - 44 A.D. Acts 12:1
- 3. Herod Agrippa II 48 - 70 A.D. Acts 25:13; 26:32

NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY

Birth of Christ	4/5 B.C.
Baptism	A.D. 28/29
Temptation	A.D. 28/29
Death of Christ	A.D. 33
Conversion of Saul/Paul	A.D. 35
Paul's First Missionary Journey	A.D. 48-49
Jerusalem Council	A.D. 49
Paul's Second Missionary Journey ...	A.D. 50-52
Paul's Third Missionary Journey	A.D. 53-57
Paul's Caesarean Imprisonment	A.D. 57-59
Paul's First Roman Imprisonment	A.D. 60-62
Paul's Final Arrest and Death	A.D. 67/68

THE GOSPELS

<u>Author</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Emphasis</u>
Matthew	Jew	KING
Mark	Jew (uses Peter)	SERVANT
Luke	a Greek (associate of Paul)	MAN
John	a Jew (but representative of the believer in Christ)	SON OF GOD, MESSIAH

OPENING VERSES (GENEALOGY)

Matthew	(back only to Abraham)	JEW
Mark	(no genealogy) (Who cares about the genealogy of a servant?)	SERVANT (to Romans)
Luke	(back to Adam)	MAN
John	(back to eternity--even the beginning)	MESSIAH, SON OF GOD

MATTHEW

AUTHOR:

DATE: A.D. 50-55

THEME:

PURPOSE:

1. To demonstrate that Christ is the rightful heir to the promises of the Abrahamic and Davidic covenants (only Jesus could fulfill the requirements of Messiah);
2. To present Jesus as King of Israel in fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies. (kingdom of heaven, 33 times; Son of David, 9 times).

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Traces genealogy back to Abraham, father of the Jews
2. More O.T. quotes in Matt. than all others ("that it might be fulfilled.")
3. The message is a call to repentance "the kingdom of heaven is at hand" 3:2
4. Commission of the 12 in 10:5-7: "God not in the way of the Gentiles"
5. The King claims authority--"you have heard. . . but I say to you"
6. Christ was crucified (according to Mt.) because He said He was King of Jews - civil verdict cf. John - said He was the Son of God - religious verdict
7. Change of message in 11:28 -- "come all ye"
8. Hinge between Old and New Testaments

KEY SCRIPTURE: Matt. 23:37-39 (offer and rejection)

MATTHEW: OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

I. THE PRESENTATION OF THE KING—Matthew 1:1-4:11

A. The arrival of the king—Matthew 1:1-2:33

1. His ancestry

2. His advent

B. The ambassador of the king—Matthew 3:1-12

C. The approval of the king—Matthew 3:13-4:11

1. In baptism—Matthew 3:13-17

2. In temptation—Matthew 4:1-11

II. THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING—Matthew 4:12-7:29

A. The ministry of the king—Matthew 4:12-17

B. The companions of the king—Matthew 4:18-22

C. The credentials of the king—Matthew 4:23-25

D. The pronouncements of the king—Matthew 5:1-7:29

1. The subjects of the kingdom—Matthew 5:1-16

2. The relation of the king to the law—Matthew 5:17-7:27

- a. He is against the Pharisees' teaching—Matthew 5:17-48
- b. He is against the Pharisees' practices—Matthew 6:1-7:6
- c. He gives instruction concerning entering—Matthew 7:7-27

NOTE: Uses of the Sermon on the Mount for today

III. THE POWER OF THE KING—Matthew 8:1-11:1

A. Power over their problems—Matthew 8:1-9:34

1. Power over disease—Matthew 8:1-17
2. Power over men—Matthew 8:18-22 (9:9)
3. Power over nature—Matthew 8:23-27
4. Power over demons
5. Power to forgive—Matthew 9:1-8
6. Power over tradition—Matthew 9:10-17
7. Power over death—Matthew 9:18-26
8. Power over darkness—Matthew 9:27-31
9. Power over dumbness—Matthew 9:32-34

B. Power to delegate authority —Matthew 9:35-11:1

1. Messiah's compassion —Matthew 9:35-38

2. Messiah's call —Matthew 10:1-4

3. Messiah's commission —Matthew 10:5-42

- a. Message—Matthew 10:5-15

- b. Response—Matthew 10:16-23

- c. Comfort—Matthew 10:24-33

- d. Reward—Matthew 10:34-42

IV. PROGRESSIVE OPPOSITION TO THE KING—Matthew 11:2-16:12

A. Commencement of rejection—Matthew 11:2-12:50

1. Anticipation of rejection—Matthew 11:2-30

2. Controversy with authority—Matthew 12:1-45

Unpardonable sin:

a. The meaning

b. The circumstances

c. The application

3. Messiah's announcement of Israel's rejection—Matthew 12:46-50

B. Consequences of rejection—Matthew 13:1-53

1. Discourse on the shore

a. Sower

b. Wheat and tares

c. Mustard seed

d. Leaven

2. Discourse in the house

a. Hidden treasure

b. Pearl of great price

c. Dragnet

d. Householder

C. Culmination of rejection—Matthew 13:53-16:12

1. Rejection in Nazareth—Matthew 13:53-58

2. Rejection by Herod—Matthew 14:1-36

3. Rejection by the Scribes and Pharisees—Matthew 15:1-39

4. Rejection by the Pharisees and Sadducees—Matthew 16:1-12

V. THE PREPARATION IN VIEW OF THE REJECTION—Matthew 16:13-20:34

A. The revelation in view of rejection—Matthew 16:13-17:21

1. Revelation of Messiah's person—Matthew 16:13-16

2. Revelation of Messiah's program—Matthew 16:17-26

Note: Views on the meaning of "the rock":

a. The rock on which the church is built is Peter

b. The rock is Peter's testimony

c. The rock is Christ

3. Revelation of Messiah's kingdom—Matthew 16:27-17:21

B. The instruction in view of rejection —Matthew 17:22-20:34

1. Concerning His passion (death) —Matthew 17:22-23
2. Concerning privileges of sons—Matthew 17:24-27
3. Concerning humility—Matthew 18:1-5
4. Concerning offenses—Matthew 18:6-14
5. Concerning discipline—Matthew 18:15-20
6. Concerning forgiveness—Matthew 18:21-35
7. Concerning divorce—Matthew 19:1-12
8. Concerning receiving children
9. Concerning wealth
10. Concerning service
11. Concerning His death
12. Concerning ambition
13. Concerning Messianic authority

VI. THE PRESENTATION AND REJECTION OF THE KING—Matthew 21:1-27:66

A. The public presentation of the king —Matthew 21:1-22

1. The entrance into the city—Matthew 21:1-11
2. The cleansing of the temple—Matthew 21:12-13
3. The healing of the sick—Matthew 21:14
4. The acceptance of praise—Matthew 21:15-17
5. The symbolic rejection of the nation—Matthew 21:18-22

B. Conflict with the nation—Matthew 21:23-22:46

1. With the priests and elders—Matthew 21:23-22:14
Question: By what authority?

Answer: Was John's baptism from God?

Parables about the nation:

* the vineyard—Matthew 21:33-46

NOTE: kingdom taken away

* the wedding feast—Matthew 22:1-14

2. With the Herodians—Matthew 22:15-22

Question: Tribute to Caesar?

Answer: Render to Caesar the things which are Caesars.

3. With the Sadducees—Matthew 22:23-33

Question: concerning the resurrection and marriage in heaven

Answer: You do err. —Matthew 22:29

4. With the Pharisees—Matthew 22:34-46

Question: greatest commandment

Answer: the first and the second

Jesus' question: Whose Son is Messiah?

Their answer: The Son of David

Jesus' question: Why does David call Him Lord?

Silence!

C. The rejection of the nation by the king—Matthew 23:1-39

1. The warning—Matthew 23:1-12

2. The woes—Matthew 23:13-26

3. The withdrawal—Matthew 23:37-39

D. The prediction of the king 24:1-25:46

1. The disciples' questions—Matthew 24:1-2

2. The answer (an outline of prophesied events) —Matthew 24:3-26

a. The tribulation—Matthew 24:3-26

1) The first half—Matthew 24:4-8

2) The second half—Matthew 24:9-14

3) A summary of the last half of tribulation—Matthew 24:15-27

b. The second advent and related facts—Matthew 24:29-30

1) —Matthew Signs in the heavens—Matthew 24:29

2) Signs of the coming of the Son of Man—Matthew 24:30a

3) Mankind's viewpoint—Matthew 24:30b

4) Angelic activity—Matthew 24:31

c. The parable—Matthew 24:32-35

d. The warning—Matthew 24:36-51

e. Parables concerning the return —Matthew 25:1-30

f. Judgment of the Gentile nations—Matthew 25:31-46

E. The passion of the King—Matthew 26:1-46

1. The events preceding the passion—Matthew 26:1-30

2. The arrest and trial of the King—Matthew 26:31-27:26

3. The crucifixion of the King—Matthew 27:27-66

VII. THE PROOF OF THE RIGHT OF THE KING—Matthew 28:1-20

A. The empty tomb—Matthew 28:1-8

B. The appearances of the believing—Matthew 28:9-10

C. The explanation of unbelief—Matthew 28:11-15

D. The commission —Matthew 28:16-20

MARK

AUTHOR: John Mark (leans on Peter) probably knew Jesus and disciples prior to crucifixion.
House probably the place of last Passover meal and where disciples waited for Holy Spirit
Probably the young man who fled naked from the garden Judas left - came back to house with
soldiers - was told that Jesus was in Gethsemane - Mark ran to warn Jesus - got there too late

DATE: A.D. 65-67
Irenaeus - Eusebius - placed it in last 60's
The so-called Mark fragment from Qumran cave 7 - 19 scraps, very small - some containing
nothing more than part of a letter In each of the larger scraps, which have "parts of verses"; but
in 3 lines of text only 3 letters are certain. See Lane's commentary - pp. 17-20

THEME:

PURPOSE:

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Jews writing to Romans probably from Rome
 - a. Latin words - word for bushel Mark 4:21; tribute Mark 12:14; centurion Mark 15:39
 - b. Roman time of watches Mark 13:35
 - c. Explanation of Jewish customs Jordan was a river (Mark 1:5). Pharisees used to fast.
2. He is interested in what the servant did.
3. He uses "straightaway" or "immediately" 42 times
4. Every chapter begins with "and" except 8, 9, 14 (in Greek text)
5. There is no sermon on the mount - servant has no business telling people what to do
6. States that servant does not know something Mark 13:32(cf. Jn. 15:15)
7. Peter is apostolic source behind Mark's gospel.
8. Book ends 16:8 in earlier manuscripts.

KEY SCRIPTURE: Mark 10:45 - came not to be ministered unto but to minister

Note: unique and common material in Mark - text p. 59ff.

LUKE

AUTHOR: Luke the physician Col. 4:14 - a Gentile
Col. 4:11, 14 Luke not mentioned in list of the circumcision
Acts 1:19 in "their" tongue (not our)
Companion of Paul - "We" portions of Acts (Acts 16:10-17; 20:5-28:31)
Home - probably Philippi (or maybe Troas)
Theopolis

DATE: A.D. 58-60

THEME: Jesus is the Son of Man/Savior of the whole world

PURPOSE: Behold the Man! (Zech. 6:12)

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: least chronological

1. Childhood of Jesus You do not talk about the boyhood of the King, a servant or God, BUT you do of a man.
2. Prayer - Gospels record Jesus praying 15 times – 11 recorded in Luke
 - a. Baptiss – Luke 3
 - b. Following day of miracles – Luke 5
 - c. Before choosing the 12 – Luke 6
 - d. Predicting His death – Luke 9
 - e. At transfiguration – Luke 9
 - f. Before teaching about prayer – Luke 11
 - g. On cross twice – Luke 23

3. Women and children
Women only in Luke

- a. Anna – Luke 2
- b. Widow at Nain – Luke 7
- c. Woman who washed Jesus' feet – Luke 7
- d. Woman who ministered to Jesus – Luke 8:1-3
- e. Woman bound by infirmity – Luke 13
- f. Widow and unjust judge – Luke 18

4. Medical terms

5. References to Holy Spirit in Jesus' life

- a. Jesus' forerunner (John the Baptist - filled with Holy Spirit from conception)
- b. Jesus conceived by Holy Spirit
- c. Statements by Elizabeth- Luke 1:41, 42; Zechariah - Luke 1:67; Simeon - Luke 2:25-27 all relate Jesus to the Holy Spirit
- d. Baptism - Luke 3:21-22
- e. Temptation - Luke 4:1
- f. Great commission in power of Holy Spirit - Luke 24

KEY SCRIPTURE: Luke 19:10 Son of MAN

Note: unique and common material in Luke - text p. 59ff. Luke 10-17; 1/2 of 18-19

JOHN

AUTHOR: John, the apostle

1. Fisherman - brother of James - son of Zebedee
2. The two are "Sons of Thunder"
3. John never referred to by name in this gospel referred to as the beloved disciple or as the disciple whom Jesus loved

DATE: A.D. 90-95

THEME:

PURPOSE: 1. To prove Jesus is God and man in one Person
2. To convince people to believe on Him to receive eternal life

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Seven signs
 - a. Water into wine - John 2
 - b. Healing of nobleman's son - John 4
 - c. Healing of man at pool of Bethesda -John 5
 - d. Feeding of 5,000 -John 6
 - e. Walking on water -John 6
 - f. Healing of blind man - John 9
 - g. Raising of Lazarus - John 11
 - h. Could add the catch of fish - John 21

2. Seven "I AM'S"

- a. The bread
- b. The light
- c. The door
- d. The good shepherd
- e. The resurrection and life
- f. The way, truth, life
- g. The true vine

KEY SCRIPTURE: John 20:31 Believe that Jesus is the Christ and believing have life in His name.

I. CHRIST AND INDIVIDUALS - John 1-4

A. The Word - John 1

B. The Creator - John 2

C. The Savior - John 3

D. The Water of life - John 4

II. CHRIST AND THE MULTITUDES - John 5-12

A. The Judge - John 5

B. The Bread of Life - John 6

C. The Divider - John 7

D. The Light of the World - John 8-9

E. The Good Shepherd - John 10

F. The Resurrection and the Life - John 11

G. The Center of Attraction - John 12

III. CHRIST AND THE DISCIPLES - John 13-17

A. The Servant - John 13

B. The Comforter - John 14

C. The Vine - John 15-16

D. The Intercessor - John 17

IV. CHRIST AND HIS PASSION - John 18-21

A. The Sacrifice - John 18-19

B. The Victor - John 20

C. The Chief Shepherd - John 21

THE ACTS

AUTHOR: Luke, the physician and companion of Paul (see gospel of Luke introduction)
On medical terms see Medical Language of Luke by Hobart
Acts 1:3 – proofs

Acts 3:7 - received strength

Acts 9:18, 33; 13:11; 28:1-10 - "We" sections

Acts 16:10-39; 20:5-21:18; 27:1-28:16 Troas to Philippi; Philippi to Jerusalem; trip to Rome
Luke with Paul in Rome Col. 4:14; Phil. 24

DATE: A.D. 58-62

1. No mention of destruction of Jerusalem
2. No mention of death of Paul A.D. 65-66
3. No mention of Paul's release from prison A.D. 61

THEME: Witness to the uttermost part of the earth

PURPOSE:

1. To confirm the faith of Theophilus - Acts 1:1-5
2. Record the founding of the church - Acts 2
3. Record the outreach of the gospel message - Acts 1:8
4. Record the racial growth of the church
5. Show that the church was not a political threat to Rome (maybe used for Paul's defense)

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Book of firsts
2. Transitional book - some things in Acts we should not expect;
9 things not the same today – Gromacki p. 154
3. Holy Spirit - personality and works - p. 155
4. Prayer
5. Sermons

Peter – Acts 4

Paul – Acts 6

James – Acts 1

Stephen – Acts 1

6. Signs of the apostles

KEY SCRIPTURE: Acts 1:8 - also outline

Jerusalem – Acts 1-7

Judea and Samaria – Acts 8-12

Uttermost part – Acts 13-28

I. WITNESS IN JERUSALEM - Acts 1:1-7:60

A. Preparation for the witness - Acts 1:4-2:4

1. The witness commissioned - Acts 1:4-8

2. The disciples commanded - Acts 1:9-14

3. The disciples completed - Acts 1:15-26

a. The need - Acts 1:17-19

b. The Scripture - Acts 1:20

c. The requirements - Acts 1:21-22

d. The method

4. The witness empowered - Acts 2:1-4

a. The Holy Spirit heard - Acts 2:1, 2

b. The Holy Spirit was seen - Acts 2:3

c. The Holy Spirit was manifested - Acts 2:4

B. Witness at Pentecost - Acts 2:5-47

NOTE: Beginning of the Church

A. Prophecy of the church

1. Not in Old Testament - Eph. 3:5-6; Col. 1:25-26

2. In the New Testament - Matt. 16:18

B. Simple name for the church - body - Col. 1:18; Eph. 1:22, 23

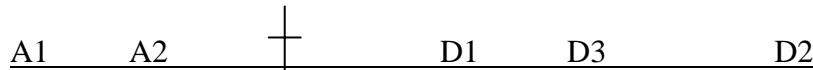
C. Entrance into the church - I Cor. 12:13

D. Beginning of the church - at the Baptism

1. Acts 1:5 - baptism promised

2. Acts 10:44; 11:15 – baptism past

3. Acts 2:1-4 1st baptism fulfillment



1. The response of the Spirit's advent - Acts 2:5-13

2. Explanation by Peter - Acts 2:14-36

a. Use of Joel

b. Use of David

c. Application to Israel

1) Repent

2) Be baptized (see full discussion of baptismal regeneration in
Theology III notes pp. 94-95)

3. Change of relationships - Acts 2:37-41

a. Gladly received his word

b. Baptized

c. Were added to them

4. Constitution of the church - Acts 2:42-47

a. Characteristics of the first church

b. Results

1) Fearing - Acts 2:43

2) Sharing - Acts 2: 44

3) Having favor

4) Growing

C. The Witness of Peter and John - Acts 3:1-4:31

1. The miracle - Acts 3:1-11

a. The request - Acts 3:1-3

b. The response - Acts 3: 4-7

c. The result - Acts 3: 8-11

2. The message - Acts 3:12-26
 - a. The rejection of Christ - Acts 3:12-18
 - b. The requirements for Israel - Acts 3:19-26
3. The results of the message - Acts 4:1-31
 - a. Persecution of the witnesses - Acts 4:1-4
 - b. The explanation by the apostles - Acts 4:5-12

c. Admonition from the rulers - Acts 4:13-22

- 1) Surprised
- 2) Convinced
- 3) Threatened and released the apostles

d. Prayer to God - Acts 4:23-31

- 1) Was full of Scripture
- 2) Was based on promises
- 3) Was good theology
- 4) Was specific
- 5) Was effective

D. Witness of the Apostles - Acts 4:32-5:42

1. Power of the apostles - Acts 4:32-5:16

a. In witnessing to the resurrection - Acts 4:32-37

- b. In judging - Acts 5:1-11
- c. In authentication of the message – Acts 5: 12-16
 - 1)
 - 2)
- 2. The persecution of the apostles - Acts 5:17-42
 - a. The arrest of the apostles - Acts 5:17-25
 - b. The answer of Peter - Acts 5:26-32
 - c. The advice of Gamaliel - Acts 5:33-42

E. The Witness of Stephen - Acts 6:1-8:4

1. Stephen introduced - Acts 6:1-15

a. Trouble in the church - Acts 6:1, 2

b. The solution

2. Stephen arrested - Acts 6:8-7:1

a. Work - Acts 6:8-10

b. Witness - Acts 6:11-7:1

3. Accusation by Stephen - Acts 7:2-53

a. Patriarchal period - Acts 7: 2-19

1) Abraham - Acts 7: 2-7

- 2) Isaac/Jacob - Acts 7:8
- 3) Joseph - Acts 7:9-19
- b. Moses - Acts 7:20-41
- c. The tabernacle - Acts 7: 42-46
- d. The temple - Acts 7: 47-50
4. Application - Acts 7:51-53
5. The reaction - Acts 7:54-55

II. WITNESS IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA - Acts 8:1-12:25

A. The Persecution - Acts 8:1-3

1. Christians were scattered.

2. Effect on Saul

B. Witness of Philip - Acts 8:4-40

1. Witness in Samaria - Acts 8:4-25

2. Witness to eunuch - Acts 8:26-40

C. The Conversion of a new witness - Paul - Acts 9:1-31

1. The call of Paul - Acts 9:1-9

2. The commissioning of Paul - Acts 9:10-19a

3. The confession of Paul - Acts 9:19b-22

4. The conspiracy against Paul - Acts 9:23-31

D. The Witness of Peter - Acts 9:32-11:18

1. Witness at Lydda - Acts 9:32-35

2. Witness at Joppa - Acts 9:36-43

THE JOURNEYS OF PAUL BEFORE ACTS 13

1. To Damascus to persecute Christians, Acts 9:1-7 A.D. 35
2. Paul in Damascus, Acts 9:8-21 A.D. 35
3. Paul in Arabia, Gal. 1:16-17 *A.D. 35 - early 37
4. Paul back in Damascus, Acts 9:22-25 A.D. 37
5. Paul in Jerusalem, Acts 9:26-29; Gal. 1:16-17 late A.D. 37
6. Paul in Tarsus and Syria - Cilicia area, Acts 9:30; Gal. 1:21 A.D. 37-43
7. Paul to Antioch, Acts 11:25-26 early A.D. 43
8. Paul visits Jerusalem again Acts 11:30; Gal. 2:1-10 late A.D. 47
9. Paul back in Antioch, Acts 12:25-31:1

NOTE: This chronology assumes an early date for Galatians (before the Jerusalem council Acts 15) and that Paul's visit to Jerusalem (Gal. 2:1-10) was the famine visit (Acts 11:30)

*Detailed discussion of these conclusions will be found in the notes and tapes on Romans and Galatians.

3. Witness at Caesarea - Acts 10:1-48

a. Cornelius' vision - Acts 10:1-8

b. Peter's vision - Acts 10:9-16

c. The message - Acts 10:23-48

1) The preparation for the message

2) The preaching of the message - Acts 10:34-43

3) The product of the message - Acts 10:44-48

4) Problem concerning the message - Acts 11:1-8

a) Peter examined - Acts 11:1-17

b) Peter vindicated - Acts 11:18

E. Witness of the Church - Acts 11:19-12:25

1. Witness at Antioch - Acts 11:19-26

2. Work at Antioch – Acts 11:27-30

3. Persecution in Jerusalem - Acts 12:1-25

a. James martyred - Acts 12:1-2

b. Peter imprisoned - Acts 12:3-5

c. Peter released - Acts 12:6-11

d. Peter at prayer meeting - Acts 12:12-19

e. Judgment on Herod for blasphemy - Acts 12:20-23

f. Conclusion - Acts 12:24-25

JAMES

AUTHOR: James

NOTE: not James the apostle - son of Zebedee.
does not claim to be apostle
James the apostle died A.D. 44

1. Half brother of Jesus - Matt. 13:55
2. Unbelieving at John 7:5 (7 months prior to crucifixion)
3. Received a post-resurrection appearance of Christ I Cor. 15:7
4. Waited in upper room - apparently all 4 - James, Jude, Simon, Joses
5. Leader of church at Jerusalem Acts 15, 21

DATE: A.D. 45

1. Similarity to Sermon on the Mount
2. No Jew-Gentile controversy
3. Simple organization of the church

THEME: Practice what you preach

PURPOSE: To exhort readers to support with their lives what they say with their lips.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Most Jewish book of NT
2. No teaching on redemption through death of Christ
3. It is impersonal - for a letter - no greeting, etc.
4. Many references to nature
5. Much of context similar to teachings of Christ
6. Greek is of high quality
7. Approach is practical rather than theoretical

KEY SCRIPTURE: James 1:22 But be ye doers of the word and not hearers only deceiving your own selves.

OUTLINE - JAMES

I. GREETING - James 1:1

II. TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS - James 1:2-27

A. Christian's attitude toward trials from without - James 2-12

B. Christian's attitude toward trials from within - James 13-27

III. RESPECTS OF PERSONS - James 2:1-13

A. Exhortation to avoid favoritism – James 2:1

B. An illustration from the Christian assembly – James 2:2-4

C. The argument against favoritism - James 2:5-11

D. Conclusion - James 2:12, 13

IV. FAITH AND WORKS - James 2:14-26

A. Faith without works is dead. - James 2:14-19

B. Faith with works is true faith – James 2:20-25

V. TEACHERS AND THE TONGUE - James 3:1-18

A. The importance of the tongue - James 3:1-5a

B. The dangers of the tongue - James 3:5b-12

C. The Proper use of the tongue - James 3:13-18

VI. WORLDINESS AND STRIFE - James 4:1-17

A. The problem - James 4:1-5

B. The Christian's responsibility - James 4:6-17

VII. WARNING AGAINST CORRUPT RICH MEN - James 5:1-6

A. The judgment of these rich men - James 5:1-3

B. The corrupt deeds of these rich men - James 5:4-6

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS EXHORTATIONS

A. Patience in view of the Lord's coming - James 5:7-11

B. Swearing - James 5:12-13

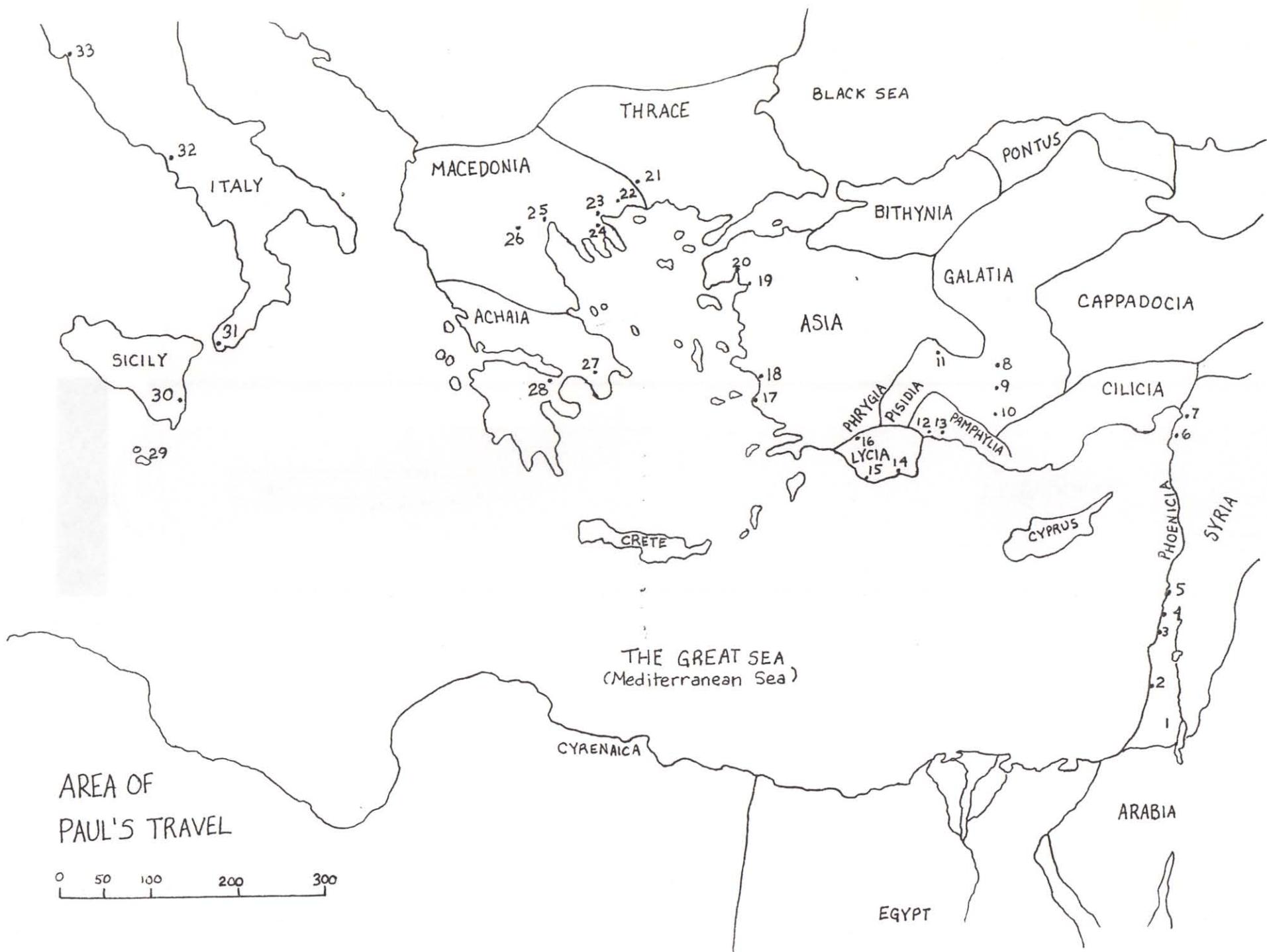
C. Prayer for the sick - James 5:14-18

Question: Does God heal today? Answer: yes

Question: Does God heal for a sign today? Answer: no

Procedure for healing:

1. The sick man calls for the elders (not vice versa).
2. It is elders of his own church.
3. Apparently he is at home, not at the assembly.
4. He is very ill. v. 14, 15
5. The elders pray the prayer of faith.
6. The elders anoint with oil.



III. The WITNESS TO THE UTTERMOST PART OF THE EARTH - Acts 13:1-28:31

A. First Missionary Journey - Acts 13:1-14:28

1. Appointment of Paul and Barnabas - Acts 13:1-3

2. Work on Cyprus - Acts 13:4-12

a. Salamis - Acts 13:5

b. Paphas - Acts 13:6-12

3. Work in Galatia - Acts 13:14-14:28

a. Antioch in Pisidia - Acts 13:14-52

1) Paul's first recorded sermon - Acts 13:14-41

2) Gentiles believed- Acts 13:42

3) Some Jews believed- Acts 13:43

4) Some Jews opposed - Acts 13:44-45

5) Paul and Barnabas turn to Gentiles - Acts 13:46-52

b. Work in Iconium - Acts 14:1-5

c. Work in Lystra - Acts 14:6-22

d. Work in Derbe - Acts 14:20

e. Confirming of the churches - Acts 14:21-23

f. Perga - Acts 14: 24-25

g. Attalia - Acts 14: 25

h. Return to Antioch - Acts 14: 26-28

GALATIANS

AUTHOR: PAUL - Very little argument against it

DATE: A.D. 48/49

	EARLY	LATE
When?	48/49	55-57
From where?	Antioch	Corinth
To whom?	South Gal.	North Gal.

(Paul had not been to North yet)

Question in Galatians is "what is the Gentiles' relationship to the Law of Moses?"

There would be no discussion if it had already been settled by the apostles in Jerusalem –
Acts 15 - A.D. 49

So, before the council in Jerusalem - Acts 15 - A.D. 49

THEME: Grace is not only the way to life; it is also the way of life.

PURPOSE: To defend the grace gospel he had preached from being mixed with legalism by the Judaizers.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Contrast in feeling - love of Christians/hate of Judaizers
2. Except for Ephesians, this is the only group epistle.
3. Only Pauline epistle that omits "thanksgiving" in the salutation.
4. Galatians and 2 Corinthians are the most autobiographical of all the Pauline epistles.
5. Similar to Romans - Gal. - what righteousness is not - Rom. - what righteousness is
6. Unique ending -- large epistle or large letter - Galatians 6:11

KEY SCRIPTURE: Gal. 3:3 Are you so foolish? Having begun in the Spirit, are you now being made perfect in the flesh?

GALATIANS - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY
Outline by Merrill C. Tenney

INTRODUCTION:

A. The ground of liberty – Galatians 1:1-5

B. The challenge of liberty – Galatians 1:6-9

I. THE BIOGRAPHICAL ARGUMENT: AN INDEPENDENT REVELATION – Galatians 1:10-2:21

A. Independent of Human Teaching – Galatians 1:10-17

B. Independent of Judean Churches – Galatians 1:18-24

C. Independence of the Judaizing Brothers – Galatians 2:1-10

D. Independent of Apostolic Pressures – Galatians 2:11-18

E. Independent of Self-Interest – Galatians 2:19-21

II. THE THEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT: THE FAILURE OF LEGALISM – Galatians 3:1-4:31

A. From personal experience – Galatians 3:1-5

B. From Old Testament teaching – Galatians 3:6-14

C. Priority of the promise – Galatians 3:15-22

1. The Law does not annul the promise of God – Galatians 3:15-18

2. The law illuminates the promise of God – Galatians 3:19-22

a. Question 1 - Why then the law? – Galatians 3:19-20

b. Question 2 - Is the law against the promises of God? – Galatians 3:21-22

D. From the Superiority of Mature faith – Galatians 3:23-4:7

1. What we were under the law – Galatians 3:23-24

2. What we are in Christ – Galatians 3:25-27

3. Our position in the household under law: Subjection – Galatians 4:1-3

4. Our position in Christ by faith – Galatians 4:4-7

E. From the danger of Reaction – Galatians 4:8-11

F. From Contrast of Motives– Galatians 4:12-20

G. The Argument from Contrast of Bondage and Liberty – Galatians 4:21-31

Definition of allegory:

An extended simile (comparison of 2 materially unrelated objects) or metaphor (comparison of 2 objects suggested by the substitution of the name of the one for the other), by which the details of a story are made to convey a meaning different from the literal meaning of the events recorded, is used.

Application not interpretation.

The historical facts are still true.

HAGAR - Bondwoman	SARAH - Freewoman
Ishmael	Isaac
flesh	promise
Mt. Sinai	Jerusalem
(Jerusalem earthly)	(above)
Mosaic Covenant	Abrahamic Covenant
bondage	freedom
Judaizers	Paul

APPLICATION:

1. We are of the promise (like Isaac) and the Judaizers are of bondage (like Ishmael).
2. The Judaizer persecutes us (like Ishmael persecuted Isaac).
3. Ishmael was to be cast out.
4. Conclusion: Cast out the Judaizers

III. THE PRACTICAL ARGUMENT: THE EFFECT OF LIBERTY 5:1-6:10

A. Introductory statement – Galatians 5:1

B. The consequences of legalism – Galatians 5:2-12

1. Christ shall profit you nothing. – Galatians 5:2

2. Christ has become of no effect to you. – Galatians 5:4

3. You are fallen from grace. – Galatians 5:4

C. The definition of freedom – Galatians 5:13-15

D. Individual practice – Galatians 5:16-24

1. The flesh wars against the Spirit – Galatians 5:16-18

2. The flesh produces the works of the flesh – Galatians 5:19-21
 - a. Sensual sins
 - 1) Fornication
 - 2) Uncleanliness
 - 3) Licentiousness
 - b. Unlawful dealings in spiritual things
 - 1) Idolatry
 - 2) Witchcraft
 - c. Violations in brotherly love
 - 1) Hatred
 - 2) Strife
 - 3) Jealousy
 - 4) Wrath
 - 5) Factions
 - 6) Seditions
 - 7) Heresies
 - 8) Environs
 - 9) Murders
 - d. Intemperate excesses
 - 1) Drunkenness
 - 2) Revelings
3. The Holy Spirit will empower the new nature – Galatians 5:22-24
 - a. Habits of mind (or) attitude toward God

Love - joy - peace
 - b. Attitude toward neighbor

patience - kindness - goodness
 - c. Christian's conduct

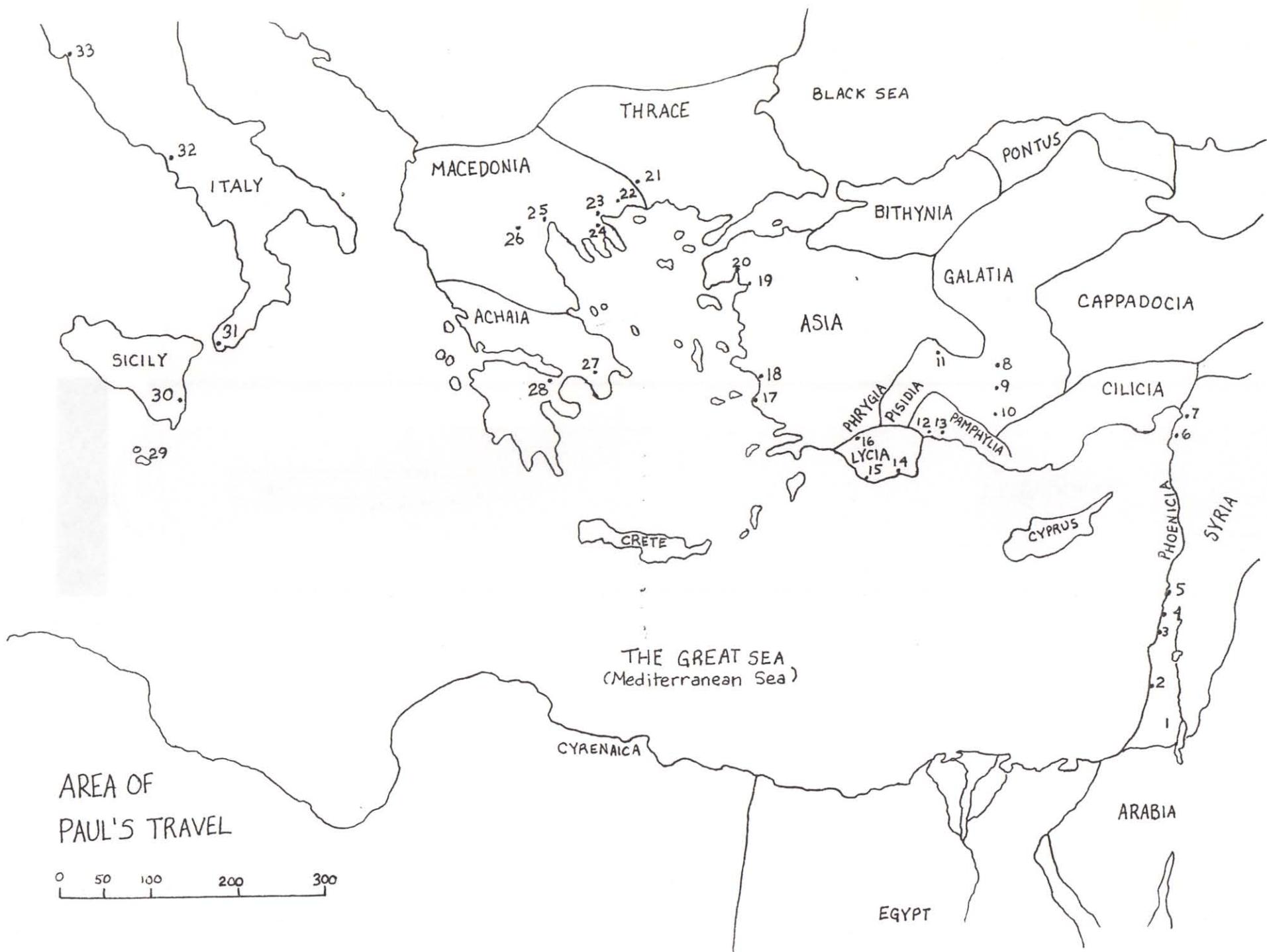
faithfulness - gentleness - self control

E. Social Practices – Galatians 5:25-6:10

1. How Christians should not treat each other – Galatians 5:25-26 (Liberty group should not provoke the law group - law group should not envy the liberty group).
2. How Christians should treat each other – Galatians 6:1-5
3. How Christians should treat the teacher – Galatians 6:6 at least includes finances
4. How Christians should act in all obligations – Galatians 6:7-10

CONCLUSION: – Galatians 6:11-18

The Motive of Liberty



(III.)

B. The Jerusalem Council - Acts 15:1-35

1. The dissension - Acts 15:1-5

2. The discussion - Acts 15:6-18

3. The decision - Acts 15:19-35

C. The Second Missionary Journey - Acts 15:36-18:22

1. Preparation - Acts 15:36-17:14

2. Ministry in Macedonia - Acts 16:6-17:14

a. Call

b. Philippi

c. Thessalonica - Acts 17:1-9

d. Berea - Acts 17:11-15

3. Ministry in Achaia – Acts 17:16-18:17

a. Athens - Acts 17:16-34

Intro – your unknown God

Subject of Sermon – God

- 1) Creator - Acts 24a
- 2) He can't be contained in a building - Acts 24b
- 3) He is not dependent upon man for anything- Acts 25
- 4) He made man from one origin - Acts 26
- 5) He commands man to repent - Acts 30
- 6) He is going to judge men - Acts 31 (resurrection proves it)

b. Corinth - Acts 18:1-17

Wrote I Thessalonians

4. Ministry on return trip - Acts 18:18-22

Wrote 2 Thessalonians during this time

Matthew written by now - early 50's

I THESSALONIANS

AUTHOR:

DATE: A.D. 51

THEME: The second coming of Christ

PURPOSE: To commend them for their conduct under persecution.
To correct some misconceptions and give information about the coming of the Lord.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Every chapter contains at least one reference to second coming
2. Shows that eschatology (future things) was taught very early in their training.
3. Exalts deity and lordship of Christ

KEY SCRIPTURE: I Thessalonians 4:13-18

I THESSALONIANS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

SALUTATION: I Thessalonians 1:1

I. The Relation of Paul to the Thessalonians' Church - I Thessalonians 1:2-3:13

A. The response of the Thessalonians to the gospel - I Thessalonians 1:2-10

1. Prayer of Thanksgiving - I Thessalonians 1:2-4

2. Proofs of election - I Thessalonians 1:5-10

B. The recounting of the character of Paul's ministry - I Thessalonians 2:1-12

1. Purity of his motives - I Thessalonians 2:1-6

2. Purity of his emotions - I Thessalonians 2:7-8

3. Purity of his life - I Thessalonians 2:9-12

C. The reception by the Thessalonians - I Thessalonians 2:13-16

1. Reception of the Word of God - I Thessalonians 2:13

2. Persecution for the Word of God - I Thessalonians 2:14-16

D. The present relation of Paul to the Thessalonians - I Thessalonians 2:17-3:13

1. The intention of Paul - I Thessalonians 2:17-20

2. The mission of Timothy - I Thessalonians 3:1-13

II. THE EXHORTATION AND INSTRUCTION OF PAUL TO THE THESSALONIAN CHURCH
- I Thessalonians 4:1-5:24

- A. Concerning the conduct of the believer - I Thessalonians 4:1-12

1. Laxity in morals - I Thessalonians 4:1-8

2. Love of the brethren - I Thessalonians 4:9-12

B. Concerning the consolation of the believer - I Thessalonians 4:13-5:11

1. The rapture of the saints - I Thessalonians 4:13-18

a. The problem concerning believers who had died - I Thessalonians 4:13-14

b. The problem concerning believers who have not died - I Thessalonians 4:15-17

2. The Day of the Lord - I Thessalonians 5:1-11

3. Concerning conduct in the church - I Thessalonians 5:12-22

4. Concluding prayer - I Thessalonians 5:23-24

CONCLUSION: - I Thessalonians 5:25-28

II THESSALONIANS

AUTHOR:

DATE: A.D. 51 - a few months after - I Thessalonians.
From Corinth

THEME: Return of Christ

PURPOSE: Mainly to assure them that they were not in the Day of the Lord

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Reference to return of Christ in each of these three chapters - II Thessalonians 1:7-10; 2:1, 8; 3:5
2. Much about the man of sin

KEY SCRIPTURE: II Thessalonians 2:1-3

II THESSALONIANS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION - II Thessalonians 1:1-12

I. INSTRUCTION OF THE THESSALONIAN BELIEVERS - II Thessalonians 2:1-17

A. The correction of a misconception - II Thessalonians 2:1-3

B. The revelation of the man of sin - II Thessalonians 2:4-10

1. His character - II Thessalonians 2:4-5

2. His restrainer - II Thessalonians 2:6-7

3. His ministry - II Thessalonians 2:8-10

C. The judgment of unbelievers - II Thessalonians 2:11-12

D. The thanksgiving and prayer - II Thessalonians 2:13-17

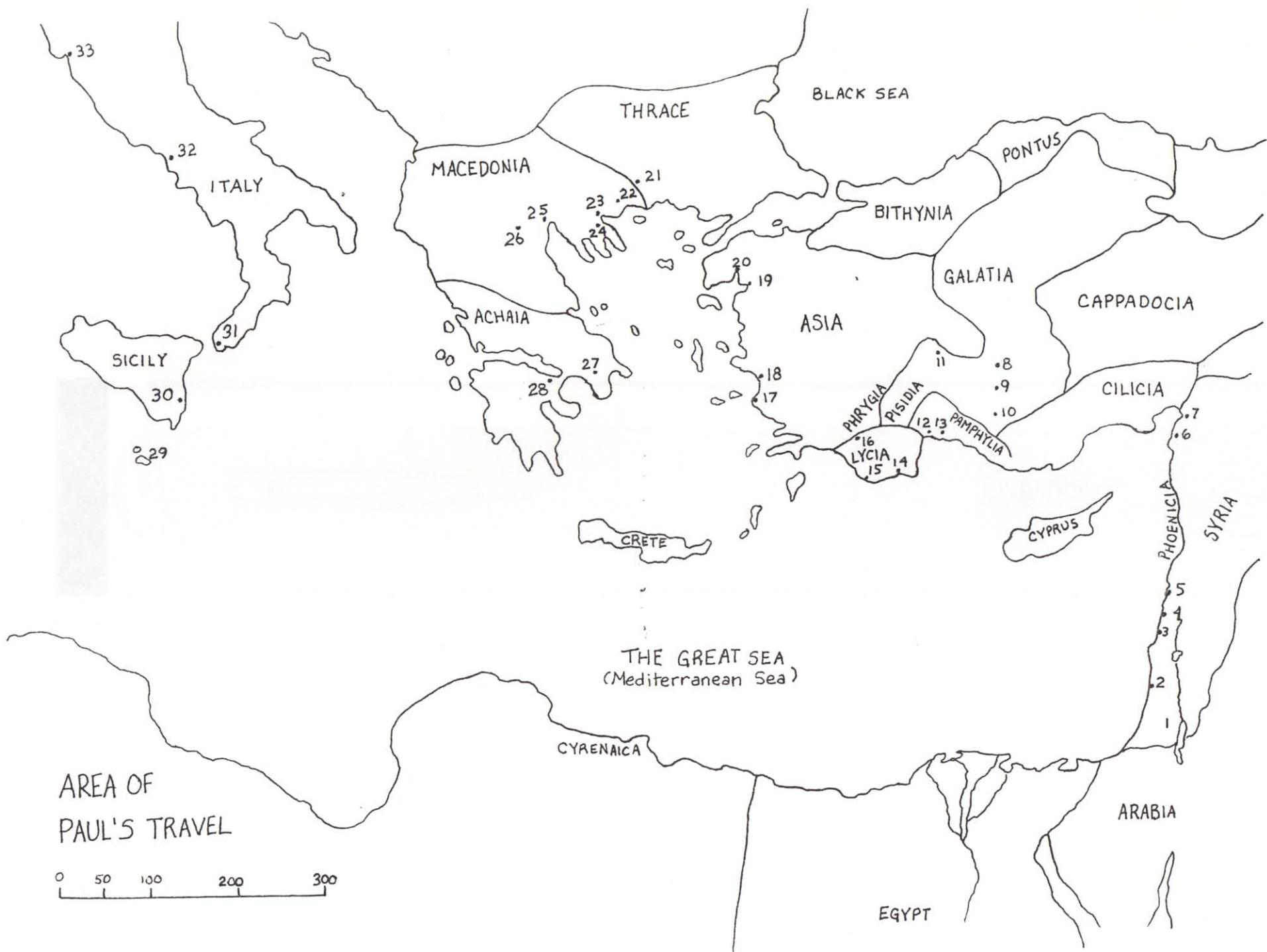
II. INJUNCTIONS TO THE THESSALONIAN BELIEVERS - II Thessalonians 3:1-16

A. Call to prayer - II Thessalonians 3:1-5

B. Commands concerning discipline in the assembly - II Thessalonians 3:6-15

C. Concluding prayer - II Thessalonians 3:16

SALUTATION - II Thessalonians 3:17-18



ACTS (cont.)

(III. TO THE UTTERMOST PART OF THE EARTH)

F. Third Missionary Journey - Acts 18:23-21:16

1. Ministry in Galatia and Phrygia - Acts 18:23
2. Ministry in Ephesus - Acts 18:24-19:41
 - a. Introduction of Apollos - Acts 24-26
 - b. Disciples of John - Acts 19:1-6
 - c. School of Tyrannus - Acts 19:8-10
 - d. Miracles performed by Paul - Acts 19:11-22
 - e. Demonstration by the silversmiths - Acts 19:23-41

SPIRIT BAPTISM IN ACTS

	ACTS 2	ACTS 8	ACTS 10	ACTS 19
Time	Day of Pentecost c. 29 A.D.	c. 32 A.D.	c. 34/35 A.D.	c. 54 A.D
People	Jews	Samaritans	Gentiles	Disciples of John (Jews)
Terminology	Filled with the Holy Spirit. Baptized (by the statement of Scripture Acts 11:15,16	Received the Holy Spirit	Received Holy Spirit. Called baptism by statement of Scripture: Acts 11:15,16	Received Holy Spirit
Sign	Spoke in tongues. Sign to Jews, many were saved	None (recorded)	Spoke in tongues. Sign to Jews	Spoke in tongues. Sign to Jews. (these were part of the church)
Circumstance	Tarrying	Laying on hands	Peter was preaching	Laying on hands
Belief	Believed before Spirit baptism	Believed before Spirit baptism	Believed at the same times as Spirit baptism	Believed slightly before Spirit baptism
Water Baptism	Water baptism previous to the Spirit baptism by a few years for the 12	Water baptism before Spirit baptism by a little while	Water baptism after Spirit baptism	Water baptism after Spirit baptism

3. Ministry in Macedonia and Greece - Acts 20:1-5

4. Ministry at Troas - Acts 20:6-12

5. Ministry at Miletus - Acts 20:13-38

6. Ministry at Tyre - Acts 21:1-6

7. Ministry at Caesarea - Acts 21:7-16

I CORINTHIANS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: Ephesus A.D. 56

THEME: The Holy Spirit indwells you - both personally (I Cor. 6:19) and corporately (I Cor. 3:17)

PURPOSE: To correct problems – I Corinthians 1-6
To answer questions – I Corinthians 7-16

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Gives a good look at some problems of the early church
2. Shows the relationship of the Holy Spirit to Christians
3. Has large section of spiritual gifts
4. Along with 2 Corinthians has good teaching on giving

KEY SCRIPTURE: I Cor. 6:19 I Cor. 3:17

I CORINTHIANS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – I Corinthians 1:1-9

I. DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH – I Corinthians 1:10-4:21

A. Declaration of divisions – I Corinthians 1:10-17

B. Causes of divisions – I Corinthians 1:18-4:21

1. Misconceptions of the message – I Corinthians 1:18-3:4

a. The message is not according to the worldly wisdom. – I Corinthians 1:18-25

b. The believer is not the important ingredient. – I Corinthians 1:26-31

c. Paul did not use human wisdom. – I Corinthians 2:1-13

d. The message cannot be understood apart from the Holy Spirit. – I Corinthians 2:14-3:4

2. Misconception of the ministry – I Corinthians 3:5-4:21
 - a. We are God's servants.
husbandmen - each doing his job - but God gives the increase
 - b. We are God's builders
 - 1) Foundation is Christ.
 - 2) Builders must use proper materials.
 - 3) Building being built is the local church.
 - 4) The believers' works will be tried.
 - 5) Temple here is local church. – I Corinthians 3:16 warning 3:17
 - 6) Don't judge each other - God will judge every man's works. – I Corinthians 4

II. DISCIPLINE IN THE CHURCH – I Corinthians 5:1-6:20

A. With reference to incest – I Corinthians 5:1-13

Man had father's wife (step-mother)
Put him out of church to be dealt with by Satan
Physically so soul would be saved
– I Corinthians 5:9-13 show that sin is to be judged (ch. 4 said a man's work is to be judged by God)

B. With reference to lawsuits – I Corinthians 6:1-8

Take loss rather than go to court before unbelievers

C. With reference to fornicators – I Corinthians 6:9-20

III. DIFFICULTIES IN THE CORINTHIAN CHURCH – I Corinthians 7:1-14:40

A. Relating to marriage – I Corinthians 7:1-40

1. To the unmarried – I Corinthians 7:1-9
2. To the married – I Corinthians 7:10-17
 - a. Believer – I Corinthians 7:10-11
 - b. Unbeliever – I Corinthians 7:12-17
3. The general rule – I Corinthians 7:18-24
4. Advantages of being single – I Corinthians 7:25-35
5. To parents – I Corinthians 7:36-38
6. To widows – I Corinthians 7:39-40

B. Relating to things sacrificed to idols – I Corinthians 8-10

1. Liberty – I Corinthians 8:1-8

2. Love – I Corinthians 8:9-13
3. License – I Corinthians 9:1-10;22
4. Limitation – I Corinthians 10:23-33

C. Relating to women's apparel – I Corinthians 11:1-16

Women should wear a covering in the assembly

Reasons:

1. Man is the head of the woman.
2. Woman is the glory of man.
3. Woman is out of man.
4. Woman is on account of man.
5. Because of the angels
6. Because of naturally longer hair
7. Custom of the early church

D. Relating to Lord's Supper – I Corinthians 11:17-34

1. Divisions – I Corinthians 11:17-22
2. Directions – I Corinthians 11:23-26
3. Dangers – I Corinthians 11:27-34

E. Relating to spiritual gifts – I Corinthians 12-14

1. There are many spiritual gifts.
2. Not all gifts is for all men.
3. They are conferred by Holy Spirit. – I Corinthians 12:11
4. They are for the edification of other.1– I Corinthians 2:7 (therefore not for private use 14:2-3)
5. Tongues is at the last of the list in the early and latter part of chapter 12

NOTE: Purpose of tongues

1. Not for edification of the tongues' speaker – I Corinthians 14:1-3
2. Not for prayer – I Corinthians 14:15
3. For a sign to authenticate the message of the apostles (14:22) to the unbelieving Jews

IV. DOCTRINE IN THE CHURCH – I Corinthians 15

A. Resurrection of Christ – I Corinthians 15:1-19

1. Many witnesses
2. Importance of resurrection of Christ – I Corinthians 15:12-19

B. Resurrection of all men – I Corinthians 15:20-34

List the resurrections

C. Resurrection of believers – I Corinthians 15:35-58

1. The body of the resurrected
2. The details of the resurrection

V. DUTIES IN THE CHURCH – I Corinthians 16:1-24

- ❖ Giving?
- ❖ Tithing? - no
- ❖ As the Lord has prospered you

II CORINTHIANS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 56

THEME: Successful ministry

PURPOSE: To commend them for their reception of the first epistle to defend his apostleship further

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Most autobiographical of Paul's epistles (with Gal.); should be used with Gal. and Acts to establish chronology of Paul's life
2. Largest section on giving
3. Best defense of Paul's apostleship

KEY SCRIPTURE: 12:1-2

II CORINTHIANS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION - II Corinthians 1:1-2

I. PAUL'S MINISTRY - II Corinthians 1:3-7:16

A. It is performed in suffering and rejoicing. - II Corinthians 1:3-11

B. It is sincere and triumphant. - II Corinthians 1:12-2:16a

C. He has credentials of it. - II Corinthians 2:16b-3:5

D. The theme of his ministry (the new covenant) - II Corinthians 3:6-4:15

E. Motives for the ministry - II Corinthians 4:16-6:2

F. Sufficiency and testing of the ministry - II Corinthians 6:3-10

G. The new covenant's appeal to separation - II Corinthians 6:11-7:1

H. His heart in the ministry - II Corinthians 7:2-16

II. CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP - II Corinthians 8 and 9

A. Macedonian gift - II Corinthians 8:1-8

B. Christ's gift - II Corinthians 8:9

C. The Corinthian gift - II Corinthians 8:10-9:14

D. God's gift - II Corinthians 9:15

III. VINDICATION OF PAUL'S APOSTLESHIP - II Corinthians 10:1-13:10

A. God's commendation - II Corinthians 10

B. His concern for them - II Corinthians 11:1-12

C. The false apostles - II Corinthians 11:13-15

D. Glorying in his sufferings and exaltation - II Corinthians 11:16-12:11

E. Signs and spirit of his apostleship - II Corinthians 12:12-13:2

F. Themselves proof of his apostleship - II Corinthians 13:3-10

ROMANS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 56/57

THEME: Righteousness of God

PURPOSE: To set forth the constitution of biblical Christianity and to show that it does not in any way violate the righteousness of God.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Longest of Paul's epistles
2. Many key doctrinal passages
 - a. Heathen - Romans 1
 - b. Total depravity -Romans 3
 - c. Relation to Adam- Romans 5
 - d. 2 natures - Romans 7
 - e. Plan of salvation- Romans 8-9
 - f. Election, security, Israel - Romans 9-11
 - g. Christian walk - Romans. 12-16

KEY SCRIPTURE: Romans 1:16-17

ROMANS - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION: Romans 1:1-17

I. JUSTIFICATION: IMPUTATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS - Romans 1:18-5:11

A. Condemnation: Universal need for righteousness - Romans 1:18-3:20

B. Manifestation: Universal provision of righteousness - Romans 3:21-26

C. Harmonization: Justification and the Law - Romans 3:27-31

D. Illustration: Justification and the Old Testament - Romans 4:1-25

E. Exultation: the certainty of Justification - Romans 5:1-11

F. Summary: Condemnation and Justification - Romans 5:12-21

II. SANCTIFICATION: APPROPRIATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS - Romans 6-8

A. A new meaning in life - Romans 6:1-14

B. A new principle in life - Romans 6:15-23

C. A new freedom in life; (from the law) - Romans 7:1-25

D. A new power in life: (Holy Spirit) - Romans 8:1-17

E. A new hope in life: (glory after suffering) - Romans 8:18-39

III. VINDICATION: GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS IN DEALING WITH ISRAEL - Romans 9-11

A. Consideration of Israel's rejection - Romans 9:1-29

B. Explanation of Israel's rejection - Romans 9:30-10:21

C. Consolation of Israel's rejection - Romans 11:1-36

IV. APPLICATION: GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS AT WORK - Romans 12:1-15:13

A. Application in the assembly - Romans 12:1-21

B. Application to society - Romans 13:1-14

C. Application to doubtful things - Romans 14:1-15:13

V. PROPAGATION: GOD'S RIGHTEOUSNESS DISSEMINATED - Romans 15:14-16:27

A. Paul's purpose in writing - Romans 15:14-21

B. Paul's plans for the future - Romans 15:22-23

C. Greeting and closing doxology - Romans 16:1-27

(ACTS - cont.)

(III. cont.)

E. The witness of Paul in Rome –Acts 21:17-28:31

1. Witness in Jerusalem –Acts 21:17-23:35

a. Paul's arrest –Acts 21:17-36

b. Paul's defenses –Acts 21:37-23:10

c. Paul's deliverance –Acts 23:11-35

2. Witness in Caesarea –Acts 24:1-26:32

a. Defense before Felix –Acts 24

b. Defense before Festus –Acts 25:1-12

c. Defense before Agrippa –Acts 25:13-26:32

3. Paul's witness on way to Rome 27:1-28:15

a. Witness on the ship –Acts 27:1-43

Sidon

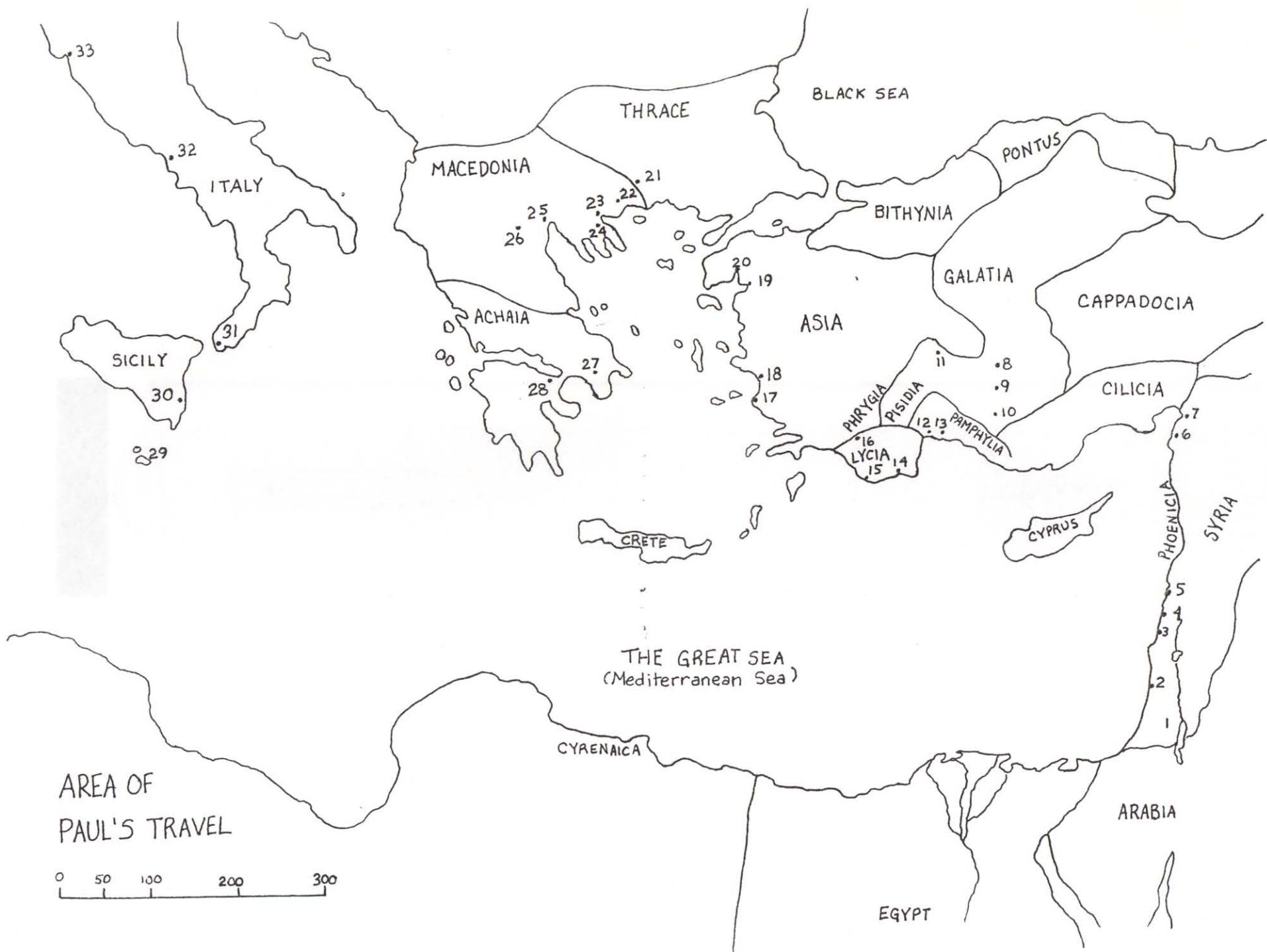
Myra

Cnidus

Fair Havens

b. Witness in Mileta –Acts 28:1-15

4. Witness in Rome –Acts 28:16-31



EPHESIANS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 60 - from Rome - in prison

THEME: The universal church - the body of Christ

PURPOSE: To show the unique calling, organization and warfare of the universal church, the body of Christ.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. No church named as recipient
2. Predestination of chapter 1
3. Emphasis on the body - of which Christ is the head (contrast - Col. emphasis on the head of which the church is body)
4. The church (the body) as a new thing in God's program, a mystery not revealed in OT
5. The teaching on family relationships
6. The teaching of the warfare of the Christian

KEY SCRIPTURE: Ephesians 1:22-23

EPHESIANS - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

I. THE POSITION OF THE BELIEVER - Ephesians 1-3

A. In the heavenlies - Ephesians 1:1-2:10

1. Planning - Ephesians 1:1-14

2. Prayer - Ephesians 1:15-23

3. Purpose - Ephesians 2:1-10

B. In the household - Ephesians 2:11-3:21

1. Reason for it - Ephesians 2:11-21

2. Revelation of it - Ephesians 3:1-12

3. Relation to it - Ephesians 3:13-21

II. PRACTICE OF THE BELIEVER - Ephesians 4:1-6:9

A. In relation to the body of Christ - Ephesians 4:1-16

B. In relation to the old life - Ephesians 4:17-32

C. In relation to the world - Ephesians 5:1-20

D. In relation to domestic affairs - Ephesians 5:21-6:9

III. STRATEGY OF THE BELIEVER - Ephesians 6:10-20

A. Warriors - Ephesians 6:10-11a

B. Warfare - Ephesians 6:11b-12

C. Weapons - Ephesians 6:13-20

COLOSSIANS

AUTHOR: Paul - from Roman prison

DATE: A.D. 61

THEME: The headship of Christ

PURPOSE: To warn the Colossians against going beyond the biblical revelation in Christ (the fullness of the Godhead) and following a man-made heresy called Gnosticism.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. It closely resembles Ephesians in content.
2. It gives a close look at the preeminence of Christ. - Colossians 1:16-17
3. It contains a severe warning against unguided human intellect or non-biblical philosophy. - Col 2:8

KEY SCRIPTURE: Colossians 1:18

COLOSSIANS - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION - Colossians 1:1-14

I. DOCTRINAL: THE PERSON AND WORK OF CHRIST - Colossians 1:1-2:3

A. The Person of Christ - Colossians 1:15-18

B. The work of Christ - Colossians 1:19-2:3

II. POLEMICAL: THE HERETICAL PRECEPTS IN THE LIGHT OF UNION WITH CHRIST -
Colossians 2:4-3:4

A. The admonition against false teaching - Colossians 2:4-8

B. The instruction in the true teaching - Colossians 2:9-15

C. Obligations of the true teachings - Colossians 2:16-3:4

III. PRACTICAL: THE PRACTICE OF THE BELIEVER IN CHRIST 3:5-4:6

A. In the inward life - Colossians 3:5-17

B. In the household life - Colossians 3:18-4:1

C. In the outward life - Colossians 4:2-6

IV. PERSONAL: THE PRIVATE PLANS AND AFFAIRS OF THE APOSTLE - Colossians 4:7-18

A. His special representative - Colossians 4:7-9

B. The personal salutation - Colossians 4:10-17

C. The final salutation - Colossians 4:18

PHILEMON

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 61

THEME: Forgiveness

PURPOSE: To affect the forgiveness of Onesimus from Philemon

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Doctrine of forgiveness (plus application in life)
2. Doctrine of imputation - non-redemptive - Philemon 1:18
3. Good illustration of human relationships or "how to win friends and influence people".

KEY SCRIPTURE: Philemon 1:17

PHILEMON - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

I. SALUTATION – Philemon 1:1-3

II. THANKSGIVING – Philemon 1: 4-7

III. THE APPEAL – Philemon 1:8-21

A. The preparation for making the appeal – Philemon 1:8-16

B. The formulation of the appeal – Philemon 1:17-21

IV. CONCLUSION – Philemon 1:22-25

PHILIPPIANS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 62 - toward the end of his imprisonment

1. Phil. had to hear that Paul was in prison
2. They had to send offering to Paul. 4:18
3. They had to hear that Epaphrus was sick.
4. He had to hear that they had heard. 2:26

THEME: Joy

PURPOSE: 1. To thank them for the gift – Philippians 1:5; 4:18

2. To exhort them to unity
3. To relieve their anxiety over his imprisonment

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Few problems in the church
2. Stress upon unity - "all", "every"
3. "Joy" and "rejoice" found 18 times
4. Great Christological passage – Philippians 2:5-11
5. Gives Paul's central aim - Christ – Philippians 1:21 "for me to live is Christ"

KEY SCRIPTURE: – Philippians 4:4

PHILIPPIANS - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – Philippians 1:1-2

I. SUFFERING – Philippians 1:3-30

A. Paul's thankfulness – Philippians 1:3-17

B. Paul's reactions – Philippians 1:18-30

II. HUMILITY – Philippians 2:1-30

A. Supreme example of humility: Christ – Philippians 2:11

B. Exhortation to humility – Philippians 2:12-18

C. Human examples of humility – Philippians 2:19-30

III. THE WALK OF FAITH -Philippians 3

A. Negative reasons for it: heresy – Philippians 3:1-16

B. Positive reasons for it: examples – Philippians 3:17-21

IV. UNITY OF PURPOSE – Philippians 4:1-20

A. Exhortation – Philippians 2-9

B. Commendation – Philippians 10

CONCLUSION – Philippians 4:21-23

PAUL'S RELEASE FROM PRISON

We are not told directly that Paul was released but there is good evidence to believe that he was:

1. Unanimous tradition of the early church;
2. He says that he left Titus in Crete; (Titus 1:5)

Yet there is no record that Paul ever went to Crete with Titus PRIOR to his imprisonment.

So, he must have gone there afterward.

3. He asks Titus to meet him in Necropolis (Titus 3:12)

That would be rather hard for Paul to do with a Roman soldier chained to him.

So, he must have been free to go there.

4. Change of outlook from Philippians to Second Timothy;

Philippians: Optimism: "I know I shall abide and continue with you." (1:25)

II Timothy: "The time of my departure is at hand." (4:6)

Indicates:

(1) Paul was in prison at Rome when he wrote Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon.

(2) He was released and free to move about when he wrote I Timothy and Titus.

(3) He was back in prison under different circumstances when he wrote II Timothy.

I TIMOTHY

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 62

To Timothy at Ephesus

Timothy was with Paul at Rome - cf. Phil.

Paul hoped to send him to Philippi (may have been released before he could do so).

He may have returned to Rome or met Paul, and they went together to Ephesus where Paul left him to pastor the Church. (Or Paul sent him there).

THEME: Church order

PURPOSE: To set forth the various functions of the local church

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Gives a good look at church order in the early 60's

2. Gives requirements for bishops (elders) and deacons

3. Gives the role of women - young and old

4. Gives the relationship between pastor and people

KEY SCRIPTURE: I Timothy 3:15

I TIMOTHY OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION: I Timothy 1:1-2

I. THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINE - I Timothy 1:3-20

A. True doctrine counterfeited - I Timothy 1:3-11

B. True doctrine exhibited - I Timothy 1:12-17

C. True doctrine charged - I Timothy 1:18-20

II. THE CHURCH'S DEPORTMENT - I Timothy 2:1-15

A. Deportment for men - I Timothy 2:1-8

B. Deportment for women - I Timothy 2:9-15

III. THE CHURCH'S DIRECTORATE - I Timothy 3:1-16

A. The elders

B. The deacons

C. The doctrine

IV. THE CHURCH'S DANGERS - I Timothy 4:1-16

A. The description of the dangers - I Timothy 4:1-5

B. The defense against the dangers

V. THE CHURCH'S DUTIES - I Timothy 5:1-25

A. In relation to various age groups - I Timothy 5:1-2

B. In relation to widows - I Timothy 5:3-16

C. In relation to elders - I Timothy 5:17-25

VI. THE CHURCH'S DIRECTIONS - I Timothy 6:1-21

A. Concerning masters - I Timothy 6:1-2

B. Concerning false teachers - I Timothy 6:3-5

C. Concerning money - I Timothy 6:6-10

D. Concerning godliness - I Timothy 6:11-16

E. Concerning wealthy people - I Timothy 6:17-19

F. Concerning Timothy - I Timothy 6:20-21

TITUS

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 66
To Titus in Crete
Paul visited there after release - founded church - left Titus there - 1:5

THEME: Church order

PURPOSE: Finish organization - cf. I Timothy

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Illustration of grace of God – Titus 2:11-14 and 3:4-7
2. 6 references to good works – Titus 1:16; 2:7, 14; 3:1, 8, 14
3. Many major doctrines - text, p. 310
Election – Titus 1:1
Eternal life – Titus 1:2; 3:7
Saviorhood and deity of Christ – Titus 1:3-4; 2:13
Inspiration – Titus 2:5

KEY SCRIPTURE: Titus 1:5

TITUS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION - Titus 1:1-4

I. OFFICERS IN THE CHURCH - Titus 1:5-9

II. OFFENDERS IN THE CHURCH - Titus 1:10-16

III. ORDERLINESS IN THE CHURCH - Titus 2:1-3:11

A. Responsibilities involved in orderliness - Titus 2:1-10

B. The reasons for orderliness - Titus 2:11-16

C. The relationships of orderliness - Titus 3:1-2

D. The reminders motivating orderliness - Titus 3:3-11

CONCLUSION - Titus 3:12-15

I PETER

AUTHOR: Peter

DATE: A.D. 63

Maybe from Rome - sometimes referred to as Babylon - probably from the literal Babylon.

THEME: Glory in suffering

PURPOSE: To explain the relationship between trials and God's purpose in salvation

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. The key word is "suffering".
2. There are 34 commands given (therefore we should be preaching from it).
3. There is much about the doctrine of Christ.
4. There are many problem passages.
 - a. I Peter 3:18-20
 - b. I Peter 3:21

KEY SCRIPTURE: I Peter 1:11

I PETER OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION: I Peter 1:1

I. THE DESTINY OF THE CHRISTIAN – I Peter 1:2-2:10

- A. The plan of salvation – I Peter 1:2-12
- B. The products of salvation – I Peter 1:13-25
- C. The purpose of salvation – I Peter 2:1-10

II. THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN – I Peter 2:11-3:12

- A. Subjection in the state – I Peter 2:11-17
- B. Subjection in the household – I Peter 2:18-25
- C. Subjection in the family – I Peter 3:1-12

III. THE DISCIPLINE OF THE CHRISTIAN – I Peter 3:13-5:11

- A. Suffering as a citizen – I Peter 3:13-4:6
- B. Suffering as a Christian – I Peter 4:7-19
- C. Suffering as a shepherd – I Peter 5:1-4
- D. Suffering as a soldier – I Peter 5:5-11

CONCLUSION: – I Peter 5:12-14

II PETER

AUTHOR: Peter, the apostle

DATE: A.D. 63/64
Maybe from Rome

THEME: Apostasy (in last days)

PURPOSE: To warn of apostasy and to give safeguards against it

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. "To know" - 16 times
2. Key scripture on inspiration II Peter 1:20-21 - all scripture

Other: 2 Tim. 3:16
I Tim. 5:18
2 Pet. 3:15, 16

3. Description of heavens and earth destroyed by fire

KEY SCRIPTURE: II Peter 1:19

II PETER OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – II Peter 1:1-2

I. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE APOSTASY – II Peter 1:3-21

A. The maturity of believers – II Peter 1:3-11

B. The testimony of an apostle – II Peter 1:12-18

C. The authority of Scripture – II Peter 1:19-21

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE APOSTLES – II Peter 2:1-22

A. Their mood – II Peter 2:1-3a

B. Their judgment – II Peter 2:3b-13

C. Their character – II Peter 2:14-22

III. REFUTATION OF THE APOSTASY – II Peter 3:1-18

A. The attack – II Peter 3:1-4

B. The defense – II Peter 3:5-18

II TIMOTHY

AUTHOR: Paul

DATE: A.D. 67

THEME: Holding the truth in the ministry

PURPOSE: To show the certainty of the Scriptures in the ministry

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Commends his mother and grandmother – II Timothy 1:5
2. Gives Paul's assurance of eternal life – II Timothy 1:12
3. Argues for individual loyalty to the work of Christ – II Timothy 2:1-10
4. Warns against apostasy – II Timothy 3:1
5. Gives inspiration passage - probably most direct – II Timothy 3:16

KEY SCRIPTURE: II Timothy 3:14-17

PAUL'S RE-ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

1. He left his cloak, books, and parchments in Troas with Carpus. (II Timothy 4:13)
2. Alexander the coppersmith did him much evil. (II Timothy 4:14)
3. There is a different outlook from the "Prison Epistles" -- less optimistic concerning his physical life. (II Timothy 4:6)

II TIMOTHY - OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – II Timothy 1:1-5

I. THE CALL OF A MINISTER – II Timothy 1:6-18

A. A call for zeal – II Timothy 1:6-7

B. A call for courage

C. A call for faithfulness

II. THE CHARACTER OF A MINISTER – II Timothy 2:1-26

A. Strong – II Timothy 2:1-2

B. Singleminded – II Timothy 2:3-4

C. Strict – II Timothy 2:5

D. Sharer – II Timothy 2:6

E. Stirred – II Timothy 2:7-10

F. Secure – II Timothy 2:11-13

G. Diligent – II Timothy 2:14-19

H. Sanctified – II Timothy 2:20-23

J. Servant – II Timothy 2:24-26

III. THE CAUTION FOR THE MINISTER – II Timothy 3:1-17

A. The peril – II Timothy 3:1-9

B. The protection – II Timothy 3:10-17

IV. THE CHARGE TO THE MINISTER – II Timothy 4:1-5

A. It involves motive – II Timothy 4:1

B. It involves the message – II Timothy 4:2-4

C. It involves the ministry – II Timothy 4:5

V. THE COMFORT OF A MINISTER – II Timothy 4:6-22

A. Good finish – II Timothy 4:6-7

B. Good future – II Timothy 4:8

C. Good friends – II Timothy 4:9-22

HEBREWS

AUTHOR:

DATE: A.D. 67/68
From Rome - to a place in Judea, near Jerusalem

THEME: The superiority of Christianity to the things of Judaism

PURPOSE: To show that Christ in His Person and in His Priesthood is better than Judaism.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Emphasizes the Priesthood of Christ
2. Contrasts Judaism and Christianity
3. The words emphasized
 - a. "better" - 13 times
 - b. "perfection" - 11 times
 - c. "once" - 11 times (23 in NT)
4. Much typology

KEY SCRIPTURE: Hebrews 1:1-2

HEBREWS OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

I. THE SUPERIORITY OF THE PERSON OF CHRIST – Hebrews 1:1-4:13

A. To the messengers of Judaism (the prophets) – Hebrews 1:1-3

B. To the ministers of Judaism (the angels) – Hebrews 1:4-2:14

(Parenthetical warning against drifting – Hebrews 2:1-4)

C. To the men of Judaism (Moses and Joshua) – Hebrews 3:1-4:13

1. To Moses who led them out of Egypt – Hebrews 3:1-6

(Parenthetical warning against disobedience – Hebrews 3:7-19)

2. To Joshua who led them into the land – Hebrews 4:1-10

(Parenthetical warning against disbelief – Hebrews 4:11-13)

II. THE SURPASSING GREATNESS OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF CHRIST – Hebrews 4:14-10:18

A. The theme: the heavenly priesthood – Hebrews 4:14-16

B. The greater priest – Hebrews 5:1-7:28

(Parenthetical warning against degeneration – Hebrews 5:11-6:20)

1. Believers or unbelievers?

2. What does "fall away" mean?

3. What is the impossibility?

C. The greater covenant – Hebrews 8:1-13

D. The greater sanctuary – Hebrews 9:1-11

E. The greater sacrifice – Hebrews 9:12-10:18

III. PRACTICAL EXHORTATIONS – Hebrews 10:19-13:19

A. To enjoy freedom and fellowship – Hebrews 10:19-25

(Parenthetical warning against despising Christ – Hebrews 10:26-31)

B. To endure affliction – Hebrews 10:32-39

C. To be victorious through the faith way – Hebrews 11:1-12:29

D. To live honorably – Hebrews 13:1-19

CONCLUSION – Hebrews 13:20-25

JUDE

AUTHOR: Jude - half brother of Jesus
brother of James

DATE: Early - A.D. 40-69
Late - A.D. 75

THEME: Contending for the faith

PURPOSE: To exhort the Jewish Christians to contend for the faith in the face of apostasy.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. Similarities to 2 Peter
2. He quotes "assumption of Moses" v. 9, and "Book of Enoch" v. 14-15 - both non-canonical.
3. He gives classic examples of apostasy from Old Testament.
4. He is Triphilos - lover of threes.

KEY SCRIPTURE: v. 3

JUDE OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

A. Salutation

B. Purpose

I. EXPLANATION OF UNGODLINESS – Jude 1:5-16

A. Examples of ungodliness – Jude 1: 5-7

1. Israel
2. Angels
3. Sodom and Gomorrah

B. Sins of ungodliness – Jude 1:8-10

1. Rebellion
2. Greed
3. Lack of respect for authority

C. Classification of ungodliness – Jude 1:11

1. Way of Cain

2. Error of Balaam

3. Rebellion of Korah

D. Products of ungodliness – Jude 1:12-16

1. Spots in your feasts

2. Clouds without water

3. Trees without fruit

II. CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD UNGODLINESS – Jude 1:17-23

A. Remember – Jude 1:17-19

B. Be diligent – Jude 1:20-21

C. Distinguish – Jude 1:22-23

CONCLUSION: – Jude 1:24-25

JUDE

The Menace of Ungodliness

Salutations	Purpose (Key Passage)	Ungodliness	Christian Attitude	Benediction
1	2	3	4	5 16 17 23 24 25
	Exhortation to Contend for faith	1. Examples 2. Sins 3. Classifications 4. Products (the ungodly)	WIN THEM	
Diagnosis 1-4		Explanation of Symptoms 5-16	Prescription 17-25	

Comparisons Chart

	Going against authority	Stepping out of bounds	Sins of the flesh
Example 5 and 6	Israel v. 5	Angels v. 6	Sodom and Gomarrah v. 7
Sins 8-10	Railing dignities	Setting at naught dominions	Defiling flesh
Classification 11	Gainsaying of Korah Numbers 16	Error of Balaam Numbers 22	Way of Cain Genesis 6

EPISTLES OF JOHN

AUTHOR: John the Apostle

DATE: A.D. 85-95

THEME: I JOHN: Assurance of salvation
II JOHN: Truth with love
III JOHN: Love with truth

PURPOSE: I JOHN: To show Christians how their lives can give assurance of salvation
II JOHN: To make sure love does not overcome truth
III JOHN: To make sure truth does not overcome love

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

I JOHN: 1. The word KNOW occurs 40 times.
2. It gives the certainty of faith and possession of eternal life.
3. It gives a classic example of worldliness.
4. It gives the 3-fold problem of man (world-flesh-devil).

II JOHN: 1. It gives the attitudes and actions towards false teachers (unbelievers).
2. He states that heresy is open denial of the truth that God became flesh in Christ. This leads to denial of all other things about Him.
3. Denial of Christ comes from rejecting the truth and not from ignorance.

III JOHN: 1. 3 men - Gaius - one who walks in the truth v.1
Diotrephise - he loves the preeminence v. 9 -
Demetrius - has a good report of all men v. 12
2. There is emphasis on hospitality.

KEY SCRIPTURES:

I JOHN: 5:12-13

II JOHN: v. 4

III JOHN: v. 3 and 6

I JOHN OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – I John 1:1-4

I. THE CONDITIONS OF FELLOWSHIP – I John 1:5-10

A. Conformity to a standard – I John 1:5-7

B. Confession of sin – I John 1:8-10

II. THE CONDUCT OF FELLOWSHIP 2:1-29

A. Imitation – I John 2:1-4

B. Separation – I John 2:12-17

C. Affirmation – I John 2:18-29

III. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FELLOWSHIP 3:1-24

A. In relation to our prospect: Purity – I John 3:1-3

B. In relation to our position: righteousness and love – I John 3:14-18

C. In relation to prayer: answers – I John 3:19-24

IV. THE CAUTIONS OF FELLOWSHIP – I John 4:1-21

A. Concerning lying spirits: false prophets – I John 4:1-6

B. Concerning a loving spirit: false professions – I John 4:7-21

V. THE CAUSE OF FELLOWSHIP – I John 5:1-21

A. Faith is proved by the conduct we exhibit. – I John 5:1-5

B. Faith is proved by the credentials we exhibit. – I John 5:6-12

C. Faith is proved by the confidence we exhibit. – I John 5:13-21

II JOHN OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – II John 1: 1-3

I. THE CONTENT OF HERESY – II John 1: 4-6

II. THE CAUSE OF HERESY – II John 1: 7

III. THE CONSEQUENCES OF HERESY – II John 1: 8-11

CONCLUSION – II John 1: 12-13

III JOHN OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION – III John 1: 1-4

I. THE DUTY OF HOSPITALITY – III John 1:5-8

A. The reward of hospitality – III John 1:5

B. The report of hospitality – III John 1:6

C. The reasons for hospitality – III John 1:7-8

II. THE DANGER OF HAUGHTINESS – III John 1:9-12

A. Haughtiness exemplified – III John 1:9

B. Haughtiness condemned – III John 1:10

C. Haughtiness contrasted – III John 1:11

CONCLUSION – III John 1:13-14

REVELATION

AUTHOR: John, the Apostle

DATE: A.D. 95

THEME: The unveiling of the purpose of Jesus Christ in the world.

Interpretation:

Preterist (past) refers only to John's day

Idealist - eternal struggle between good and evil

Historic - from Pentecost to Return of Christ

Futurist - by dispensational premil - pre.trib covenant premil - post-trib

PURPOSE: To give God's plan for ending the present age and the appearing of Jesus Christ for the Millennium and, briefly, the end of all things.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. There is more reference to OT than any other book in NT.
2. The number seven (7) is prominent.
3. The number four (4) is prominent.
4. Gives the culmination of all history, many events find their end in Revelation - rebellion, sin, etc.
5. Prior understanding of Daniel is necessary to understand Revelation.

KEY SCRIPTURE: REVELATION 1:19

REVELATION OUTLINE AND SUMMARY

PROLOGUE: Revelation 1:1-8

I. THE THINGS WHICH THOU HAST SEEN – Revelation 1:19-20

II. THE THINGS WHICH ARE (Letters to the churches) – Revelation 2:1-3:22

A. Ephesus – Revelation 2:1-7

B. Smyrna – Revelation 2:8-11

C. Pergamum – Revelation 2:12-17

D. Thyatira – Revelation 2:18-29

E. Sardis – Revelation 3:1-6

F. Philadelphia – Revelation 3:7-13

G. Laodicea – Revelation 3:14-22

Interpretation of the letters

1. Historic

2. Representative

3. Prophetic

III. THE THINGS WHICH SHALL BE HEREAFTER – Revelation 4:1-22:21

A. Prelude to the tribulation – Revelation 4:1-5:14

B. Tribulation – Revelation 6:1-19:21 (see chart on next page)

C. Millennium and Great White Throne – Revelation 20:1-15

D. Eternal State – Revelation 21:2-22:5

EPILOGUE – Revelation 22:6-21

Subject	Judgments Ch. 6 Ch. 8-9 Ch. 16 Seals	144,000 Ch. 7 Ch. 14	Little Book Ch. 10	Two Witnesses Ch. 11	Woman and Dragon Ch. 12	Beast (anti- christ) Ch. 13	False Prophet Ch. 13:11ff.	Religious Babylon Apostate Ecumenical Church Ch. 17	Commercial Babylon	Coming of Christ
2001	1. Cold war	Sealed Preaching		Witness		Makes Covenant Dan 9:27				
2002	2. Blood Shed					Appears as Good Peaceful				
2003	3. Famine 4. 1\4 Killed 5. Martyrs									
2004	6. Havoc							Thrown Down		
	7. Trumpets 1		Eaten	Die Ascend	Dragon Cast Out	Breaks Covenant	Emperor Worship 1 beast as god 2 beast as head			
2005	2 3 4	Preaching Singing			Woman Persecuted		Mark of beast			
2006	5 6 7				Flees to Wilderness	Evil				
2007	7 Bowls					Cast into Lake of Fire Rev. 19:20	Cast into Lake of Fire	Lake	Destroyed Market Crash	Gathering Forces at Armageddon

The Tribulation Period

Revelation 6-19