

New Testament Survey

Sewell Hall

New Testament Survey



“For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone...” Romans 1:16

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I. Introduction to the New Testament

A. Contains 27 books by 8 authors.

B. Divided as follows:

1. Four gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John). Accounts of the life of Christ.
2. One book of history (Acts of the Apostles). Developments following ascension.
3. Twenty-one Epistles (letters).
 - a. 9 to churches: Romans through II Thessalonians.
 - b. 4 to individuals: I Timothy through Philemon.
 - c. 8 General Epistles: Hebrews through Jude.
4. One book of Prophecy (Revelation). Events soon to follow the writing.

C. Authors are as follows:

1. Matthew wrote Matthew.
2. Mark wrote Mark.
3. Luke wrote Luke and Acts.
4. John wrote John; First, Second and Third John; and Revelation.
5. Paul wrote 13 and possibly 14: Romans through Philemon and possibly Hebrews.
6. Peter wrote First and Second Peter.
7. James wrote James.
8. Jude wrote Jude.

II. Introduction to the Gospels

A. Three great divisions of mankind in the New Testament World:

1. Jewish - Familiar with lengthy discourses, the Old Testament, figurative language, expecting the Messiah (the Anointed One).
2. Roman - Admired action, swift decisive displays of power. Unconcerned with lengthy sermons, figurative language, etc.
3. Greek - Loved beauty, drama, human interest.

B. Three different writers wrote accounts of life of Jesus emphasizing facets of it that would appeal to these three groups. It seems likely that:

1. Matthew wrote for Jews. His book contains sermons, parables, many Old Testament references and presents Jesus as the son of David, the Messiah.
2. Mark wrote for Romans. A book of action. Shortest of the four yet it contains most of the miracles. Key word: *Straightway*. No sermons, one parable.
3. Luke wrote for Greeks. He was a Greek, a physician. His is the most literate account. Contains beautiful human interest stories. Stresses the humanity of Jesus, tracing lineage to Adam making Him brother of all.

C. John stands alone in contrast with the “synoptics” (those who see together).

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1. Written last.
2. Essay form.
3. Material carefully selected including items omitted by the others.
4. Purpose stated: John 20:30-31

III. Introduction to Matthew

A. Look again at the Jews of Jesus' day:

1. Familiar with long discourses.
2. Loved figurative language.
3. Knew the Old Testament.
4. Valued the prophets.
5. Were familiar with the Land.
6. Looked for the Messiah.

B. Matthew's gospel reflects all of this:

1. Five notable sermons, one as much as three chapters long.
2. More parables than any other book.
3. Many Old Testament quotations and allusions.
4. Sixty-five allusions to Old Testament prophecies.
5. He assumes knowledge of the geography of Palestine.
6. He pictures Jesus as the Messiah, the King descending from David.

C. Emphasis on the Kingship of Jesus.

1. Thirty-three references to the *Kingdom of Heaven*.
2. Four references to the *Kingdom of God*.
3. Nine references to Jesus as the *son of David*, more than all others.
4. Concern with kingship of Jesus explains list of names in 1:1-18.
 - a. Begins with Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3; 22:18).
 - b. Continues through Judah (Gen. 49:10).
 - c. David (II Samuel 7:12-16).
 - d. Follows kingly line from David through Joseph, making Jesus heir.

D. A look at Matthew.

1. One of the twelve. Other writers call him Levi. A publican (9:9).
2. An eye-witness of the things he reports.
3. One of those to whom the Comforter was promised to enable him to remember all of the teaching and work of Jesus (John 14:26; 16:13).

MATTHEW, GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM, PART 1 MATTHEW 1 - 4

Chapter 1

I. Lineage and Birth of the King.

1. What did all men from 1:6 through 1:11 have in common?
2. What does this lineage prove about Jesus' right to the throne?
3. What four verses in chapter 1 prove beyond doubt that Mary was a virgin?
4. What is the meaning of the name *Jesus*?

Chapter 2

II. Honor and Jealousy toward the newborn King.

1. What question did the wise men ask in Jerusalem?
2. How did the scribes determine the answer?
3. Why was Herod concerned about the birth of Jesus?
4. Was Jesus in the stable when the wise men found Him?
5. What gifts did they bring Him?
6. Where was Jesus taken to escape Herod?
7. Why did Herod kill the male children up to two years old in Bethlehem?
8. When Herod was dead where was Jesus brought to live until 30?

Chapter 3

III. Announcement of the Kingdom.

1. What was the message of John (3:2)?
2. What did John say the Pharisees and Sadducees should do (3:8)?
3. Whose coming did John announce (11)?
4. Why was John reluctant to baptize Jesus?

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5. On what ground did Jesus insist?
6. What testimony did God give Jesus at His baptism?

Chapter 4

IV. Temptation and Early Work of the King.

1. How would the purpose to establish a kingdom affect the temptation to:
 - a. Turn stones into bread?
 - b. Jump from the temple?
 - c. Worship Satan?
2. What was the message of Jesus (17)?
3. Name four disciples called by Jesus.
4. As Jesus went about Galilee what did He preach?
5. What is the significance of the fact that both John and Jesus linked repentance with the approach of the kingdom?
6. What other things was Jesus doing as He went about preaching?

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Chapter 7

11. What kind of judgment is forbidden in 1-5 (cf. John 7:24)?
12. How may the Kingdom citizen obtain necessities (7-11)?
13. Contrast the two ways (13-14).
14. How may we distinguish true from false teachers (15-20)?
15. Who shall enter the kingdom and who shall not (21-23)?
16. What must we do, therefore, when we hear the King's words?

II. Deeds of the King (*Chapter 8*)

17. Describe briefly five miracles recorded in this chapter:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
18. From what sources will many come to sit down in the Kingdom (11)?
19. Who will be cast out?
20. How do verses 19-22 illustrate 6:33?
21. Why were the demons of verse 29 exasperated with Jesus?

III. Opposition to the Kingdom (*Chapter 9*)

22. Up to this time have we seen any opposition to Jesus?
23. When and where did opposition first appear (1-8)?
24. To whom did the Pharisees criticize Jesus for eating with sinners?
25. Why did Pharisees fast (See 6:16-18)?

Why did the disciples of Jesus not fast?

Matthew, Gospel of the Kingdom, Part 2

26. What did Jesus do for the ruler of the synagogue?
27. What did two blind men call Jesus?
28. What charge did Jesus give them when He healed them?
29. What did Jesus preach in cities and villages?
30. What accompanied His preaching?

Matthew, Gospel of the Kingdom, Part 3

18. How much effort did Jesus make to publicize His healings?
19. Why did the Pharisees say that Jesus was casting out demons by Beelzebub?
20. If Christ was casting them out by the power of God, what did this prove?
21. To blaspheme the Holy Spirit is to _____ against the Holy Spirit.
22. Why will blasphemy against the Holy Spirit not be forgiven?
23. What sign did Jesus say would be given that generation?
24. How will Nineveh and the Queen of the South judge Jesus' generation?
25. Whom did Jesus claim as His mother and brethren?

III. Parables of the Kingdom.

Chapter 13

26. What lesson does each of the following parables teach about the Kingdom?
 - a. Sower (1-9, 18-23)
 - b. Tares (24-30, 36-43)
 - c. Mustard Seed (31-32)
 - d. Leaven (33)
 - e. Hidden Treasure (44)
 - f. Pearl of Great Price (45-46)
 - g. Fish Net (47-50)
27. What does the kingdom scribe bring forth from his treasures?

IV. Different Opinions of the King.

28. Why were people in His own country amazed at Him?

Chapter 14

29. Who did Herod think Jesus was? Why?
30. How many ate of the five loaves and two fish?

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What would this prove about Jesus as a king?

According to John 6:15 what did Jesus perceive that the people would do at this point?

31. How did the disciples react to stilling of the tempest?

32. What was the attitude of the people near Gennesaret?

MATTHEW, GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM, PART 4 MATT 15 - 20 LESSON 4

Introduction. Today's lesson covers the closing year of our Lord's life. Most of His public teaching had been done. Hostility among the religious leaders of Judea was intense. Only by avoiding them could His death be delayed until the appointed time. Much of the last year is away from the centers of population where there would be greater opportunity for private instruction of the disciples and where the "multitudes" would be mainly those who respected Him enough to make the effort to find Him.

I. The Last Galilean Period (7 months)

Chapter 15

1. Where did Christ's critics come from?
2. If Jesus transgressed traditions, what did His critics transgress?
3. What things truly defile a man?
4. Into what area did Jesus withdraw?
5. How did the woman of Canaan gain Jesus' favor?
6. How many did Jesus feed with seven loaves and a few fish?

Chapter 16

7. What special sign did the Pharisees and Sadducees demand?
8. What was the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees?
9. When Peter made his great confession, what was he promised?
10. Where was Jesus when He made the first detailed prediction of His death?
11. What promise indicated the time of establishment of the Kingdom?

Chapter 17

12. Why were Moses and Elijah chosen for transfiguration?
13. Who was the Elijah who was to come before Jesus?
14. Why were the disciples unable to cast out the demon from the boy?

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15. Where was Jesus when He made the second prediction of His death?

16. Why did Jesus claim exemption from the temple tax?

Chapter 18

17. How did Jesus answer the question as to the greatest in the Kingdom?

18. What is worse than being cast into the sea with a millstone about the neck?

19. What illustrates God's interest in the humblest child?

20. What steps are to be taken to convert an offending brother?

21. What consideration should make us willing to forgive others again and again?

II. The Perea Ministry (5 months)

Chapter 19

1. Where did Jesus go from Galilee?

2. What law did Jesus cite in answering the Pharisees' question about divorce?

3. On what grounds is remarriage allowable?

4. Why did the rich young ruler fail to qualify for the kingdom?

5. Is the kingdom of heaven made up primarily of rich or poor?

Why is it so difficult for the other group to enter?

6. What is the reward for those who leave all to follow Jesus?

Chapter 20

7. How is the kingdom of heaven like the householder of 1-16?

8. Where was Jesus when He made the third prediction of His approaching death?

9. How did the other disciples feel about the ambition of James and John?

10. Who is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?

11. How did the blind man of Jericho address Jesus?

Conclusion:

Spot Jericho on the map. As Jesus passes through this city, He is on His way to Jerusalem, to the death. He had predicted in detail three times.

MATTHEW, GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM, PART 5 MATT 21 - 25 LESSON 5

Introduction. This lesson covers four days of Jesus' last week. The detail with which it is described suggests its significance. Jesus is no more exercising caution to prevent arrest. He is now doing the teaching and expose of religious leaders necessary.

Chapter 21

1. Why did Jesus choose to enter Jerusalem on an ass?
2. With what names did the multitude acclaim Him?
3. How did He demonstrate His authority in the temple?
4. Where did Jesus lodge during the week?
5. Why did Jesus curse the fig tree?
6. Why did the Jewish leaders not answer the question about John's baptism?
7. Who were represented by the son who said, "I will not," but afterwards did go?
Who by the son who said he would, but did not?
8. Whom did the wicked husbandmen represent?
9. To whom was the kingdom of God to be given?

Chapter 22

10. Who were the guests gathered from the highways for the wedding feast?
11. What is proved by the fate of the man without a wedding garment?
12. What three groups asked Jesus questions and what were the questions?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
13. What question did he ask them which they could not answer?

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14. What change did the Jews make in their policy of questioning Him?

Chapter 23

15. What kinds of things most pleased the Scribes and Pharisees?

16. What was the remedy for faults described in 16-22?

17. Did Jesus rebuke them for tithing mint, anise and cummin?

What was their fault?

18. How were they like whited sepulchers?

19. How did they prove they would have killed the prophets as their fathers did?

20. What did Jesus desire for Jerusalem?

Chapter 24

21. What did Jesus predict for the temple?

22. What three questions did the apostles ask?

23. What were the disciples to do when they saw the abomination in the holy place?

24. When did Jesus say all things preceding verse 34 would take place?

25. Are there signs to make possible anticipation of the personal coming (36-42)?

26. Who is the faithful and wise servant?

Chapter 25

27. How is the kingdom like the ten virgins described by Jesus?

28. What does the parable of the talents indicate about variations among the citizens of the kingdom?

29. What did the Master expect of each servant?

30. Why was the one talent man condemned?

31. In the description of the judgment, why were the goats condemned?

32. How may we serve Jesus personally?

Matthew, Gospel of the Kingdom, Part 5

33. What do those on the right inherit?
34. What is the fate of those on the left?
35. How do the destinies of the two compare in duration?

MATTHEW, GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM, PART 6 MATT 26 - 28 LESSON 6

I. Prelude to the End

Chapter 26

1. What was the original schedule for arresting Jesus?
2. Why did the apostles object to the anointing of Jesus?
3. What did Jesus say the woman had done?
4. What opened for the Jewish leaders the possibility of an earlier arrest?
5. Would Judas know from Jesus' instructions to the disciples where He would eat the Passover?
6. How did Judas act the hypocrite as Jesus predicted His betrayal?
7. Where did Jesus say He would next drink of the fruit of the vine "new" with His disciples?
8. As they went to the Mount of Olives, what did all the disciples promise?
9. How many times did Jesus pray for removal of the cup?
10. Who came to arrest Jesus and how were they armed?
11. How did Peter make good his promise to stand for Jesus?
12. What warning did Jesus give Peter?

II. The Trials

1. Before whom was Jesus brought for trial?
2. What did false witness testify?
3. What affirmation of Jesus brought his condemnation?
4. How did they spend the time until morning (67-68)?
5. What was Peter doing during this time?

Matthew, Gospel of the Kingdom, Part 6

Chapter 27

6. What did the Chief Priests and elders (Sanhedrin) do at dawn?
7. To whom did the Jews then take Jesus?
8. What testimony did Judas give to His innocence?
9. What affirmation did Jesus make before Pilate (11-12)?
10. What testimony did Pilate's wife give Jesus?
11. Even in delivering Him to be crucified, what favorable testimony did Pilate give concerning Jesus?
12. How did the soldiers mock Him?

III. The Crucifixion

1. What words were over Jesus' head as He died?
2. What was said by His enemies around the cross?
3. How did they understand His cry, "*Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani*"?
4. What things happened when Jesus died?
5. What was the testimony of the Centurion?
6. Who provided the new sepulcher for Jesus?
7. What request did the Jewish leaders make of Pilate?

IV. The Resurrection

Chapter 28

1. Who were first at the tomb?
2. What announcement did the angel make?
3. Where did Jesus promise to meet His disciples?
4. What fallacies are contained in the testimony of the soldiers?
5. What is there in verse 17 which clearly indicates the honesty of the author?
6. What power did Jesus claim?
7. What three things did He instruct His disciples to do among all the nations?

Following is an outline of the life of Christ to be filled in during our next 15 lessons of studies. Each student is urged to keep this outline. By the time it is finished, it should be memorized. The first step in learning the outline is to learn the nine major periods of our Lord's life. Learn these before the next class meeting.

Periods of Jesus' Life

1. BIRTH
2. INFANCY
3. PREPARATION
4. FIRST YEAR (Obscurity)
5. SECOND YEAR (Popularity)
6. THIRD YEAR (Opposition)
7. LAST THREE MONTHS (Persecution)
8. LAST WEEK
9. RESURRECTION AND FORTY DAYS

You will observe that we have already filled in a few items from our study of Matthew. At appropriated times, indication will be given for completing it.

1. BIRTH
 - A. Virgin Birth
 - B.
 - C.
2. INFANCY
 - A.
 - B. Visit by Wise Men
 - C. Flight to Egypt & Return to Nazareth
3. PREPARATION
 - A.
 - B.

Events in the Life of Jesus

C.

D.

4. FIRST YEAR (Obscurity)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

5. SECOND YEAR (Popularity)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

J.

K.

6. THIRD YEAR (Opposition) Popularity peaked at the beginning of this year (6A) and declined rapidly.

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A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G. Two feasts in Jerusalem

a.

b.

7. LAST THREE MONTHS (Persecution) Jesus was actually evading the rulers to prevent premature death.

A.

B.

C.

8. LAST WEEK (Trial & Crucifixion)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G. Jewish Trials

a.

b.

c.

Events in the Life of Jesus

H. Roman Trials

a.

b.

c.

I.

9. RESURRECTION AND FORTY DAYS

A.

B.

C.

Introduction.

1. “Matthew is formal and stately. Mark is bustling with life; Matthew collects Jesus’ sayings. Mark concentrates on the marvelous things Jesus did and the places He went.”
2. J. B. Tidwell suggests the following characteristics of Mark:
 - a. It is a gospel of vividness and detail.
 - b. It is a gospel of Activity and Energy.
 - c. It is a gospel of power over devils.
 - d. It is a gospel of wonders.
 - e. It is a gospel for the Romans.
3. In addition it may be said that Mark is the most nearly chronological of the gospel stories. Using this fact, we shall try to fill in the outline of the life of Jesus as we study Mark. What we do not find in Mark we will fill in from the other books.

I. Birth - Mark does not mention this period of Jesus’ life.

II. Infancy - Mark does not tell anything of the infancy of Jesus.

III. Preparation

A. Mark begins his account of Jesus’ life when Jesus is thirty years old.

B. “Baptism of Jesus” - *Mark 1:1-11* (Place this on outline as 3-C)

1. Who went out to be baptized by John?
2. How was John clothed?
3. From what place did Jesus come to be baptized?
4. How were three divine persons manifested at Jesus’ baptism?

C. “Temptation of Jesus” - *Mark 1:12-13* (Place this on outline as 3-D)

1. Who drove Jesus into the wilderness to be tempted?
2. Who ministered to Him?

IV. First Year (Obscurity) - Omitted by Mark

John alone describes this ministry, telling of His first cleansing of the temple, the interview with Nicodemus, His baptizing in Judea and ministry in Samaria.

Mark, Gospel of Action, Part 1

- V. Second Year (Popularity) - A period of unimpeded teaching and healing in Galilee. Mark gives special attention to these periods of Galilean Ministry. Be sure you can locate Galilee on a map.
- A. "Calling Fishermen" - *Mark 1:16-20* (Place this in outline as 5-A)
1. What were Peter and Andrew doing when Jesus called them?
 2. What were James and John doing?
- B. "A Day of Miracles in Capernaum" - *Mark 1:21-34* (Place on outline as 5-B)
1. Name some miracles wrought by Jesus on a Sabbath in Capernaum.
 2. In whose home did He visit?
- C. Other Activities - *Mark 1:35 - 3:6*
1. What did He do in synagogues throughout Galilee?

Chapter 2

2. How did He show power to forgive sins (2:1-12)?
3. Where was Jesus when He was criticized for eating with publicans and sinners?
4. What illustration did Jesus use to explain His disciples' failure to fast?
5. What did Jesus claim for Himself in regard to the Sabbath (2:28)?
6. What emotion did the hard hearts of His enemies evoke in Him (3:5)?
7. How did the Pharisees and Herodians react to His healing on the Sabbath?

- V. Second Year (Popularity) continued. This period was one of increasing fame. As you study, notice Mark's emphasis on the throngs that surrounded Jesus, the long hours of teaching and healing, and the evidences of weariness exceeded only by His compassion. Such increasing fame served at the same time to increase the hostility of the religious leaders who saw themselves being displaced in the affections of the people by this independent and unorthodox Nazarene.

Chapter 3

- A. "Choosing the Apostles" - *Mark 3:13-19* (Place this on outline as 5-C)
1. List the apostles as named by Mark.

B. Sermon on the Mount - Not recorded by Mark.

C. Continuing Ministry in Galilee.

1. How did Jesus' friends feel about Him?
2. What did the Scribes from Jerusalem say about Him?
3. What prompted the warning in 3:30?

Chapter 4

4. Why did Jesus teach in parables (Compare vss. 10-12 with vs. 34)?
5. Why should we take heed how we hear (4:24-25)?
6. What is the lesson of the parable in 4:26-29?

D. "Stilling the Tempest" - *Mark 4:35-41* (Place on outline as 5-H)

1. Were the disciples in the boat the only witnesses of this miracle?

Chapter 5

- E. "Casting Demons out of a Man into Swine" - *Mark 5:1-20* (Place on outline as 5-I)
1. How many swine were drowned by the spirits that left the demoniacs?

2. How did the men attending the swine react?

3. How did the healed man serve Jesus?

F. "Raising Jairus' Daughter" - *Mark 5:21-43* (Place on outline as 5-J)

1. What experience had the woman with the issue had with physicians?

Mark, Gospel of Action, Part 2

2. How was she healed?
3. Who witnessed the raising of Jairus' daughter?
4. Why did Jesus urge them not to tell it?

Chapter 6

G. "Sending out the Twelve" - *Mark 6:1-30* (Place on outline as 5-K)

1. Name the brothers of Jesus.
2. How did He send out His apostles?
3. What had been Herod's attitude toward John the Baptist (20)?
4. Why did Herod put John to death?

VI. Third Year (Opposition)

A. "Feeding the Five Thousand" - *Mark 6:30-44* (Place on outline as 6-A)

1. Why did Jesus call His disciples apart to a desert place when they returned from their preaching tour?
2. Whom did they find when they arrived there?
3. How were the 5,000 seated? On what?

John reports that after this feeding, the people thought to make Him a King. This marks the peak of His popularity. Next day, however, many turned from Him.

B. "Walking on the Water" - *Mark 6:45-56* (Place on outline as 6-B)

1. What did the disciples think Jesus was as He approached the boat?
2. How did Jesus calm them?

Chapter 7

C. Growing Opposition - *Mark 7:1-23*

1. Compare Mark 7:1-4 and Matthew 15:1-2. Why would Mark explain the customs of the Pharisees so carefully when Matthew does not?
2. What did the Pharisees criticize about the disciples?
3. What law of God did the Pharisees make void by their traditions?
4. Was Jesus more concerned about physical or spiritual defilement?

About which are you more concerned?

VI. Third Year (Opposition) continued

In Lesson 8 we saw opposition to Jesus increasing, particularly among the rulers from Jerusalem. In this lesson we see Jesus withdrawing from the land of the Jews into areas where He was not so well known, for the purpose of teaching the apostles more privately and of avoiding premature arrest and execution.

Chapter 7

A. First Northern Withdrawal ("Healing Syro-Phoenician's Daughter," 6-C on outline)

1. How did Jesus try to escape recognition in Tyre & Sidon area?
2. Why did Jesus hesitate to heal the woman's daughter?
3. How did Jesus return to Galilee? Locate the route.
4. How did the people evaluate His works?

Chapter 8

B. Brief Return to Sea of Galilee ("Feeding the 4,000." Place on outline as 6-D)

1. How long were the 4,000 with Jesus before He fed them?
2. Where were they when the Pharisees demanded a sign from heaven?
3. What was unusual about the healing of the blind man (22-26)?

C. Second Northern Withdrawal ("Peter's Confession" (6-E) and "Transfiguration" (6-F))

1. What opinions of Jesus' identity were reported?
2. What was Peter's problem when he rejected Jesus' prediction of His death?

Chapter 9

3. When and how was the Kingdom to come?
4. Why did Peter propose the three tabernacles for Jesus, Moses and Elijah?
5. How did the evil spirit affect the boy whose father brought him to the apostles?
6. Where did Jesus foretell His death a second time?

D. In Capernaum again.

1. What did the disciples dispute about on the way?

Mark, Gospel of Action, Part 3

2. Why did John rebuke one who was casting out devils?
3. What is worse than losing a hand or foot?

At this point Jesus apparently left Galilee for the last time and went to Jerusalem for a feast. He returned to Perea and then to Jerusalem for another feast.

VII. Last Three Months (Persecution). Evasion to avoid premature death in Jerusalem.

Chapter 10

A. "Perean Ministry" (Place this on outline as 7-A)

1. What is God's law of marriage (10:7-9)?
2. What did Jesus first tell the rich young ruler to do for eternal life?
3. What is Christ's promise to those who leave all to follow Him?

B. Journey to Jerusalem

1. How detailed was Jesus' foreknowledge of His death?
2. What question did Jesus ask James and John when they requested a high position in His Kingdom?

3. What did Jesus do for Bartimaeus as He left Jericho?

VIII The Last Week (Trial & Crucifixion)

Chapter 11

A. Sunday - "Triumphal Entry to Jerusalem" (Place this on outline as 8-B)

1. How was the roadway prepared for Jesus as He entered Jerusalem?
2. Did He cleanse the temple on the same day?

B. Monday - "Second Temple Cleansing" (Place this on outline as 8-C)

1. Why did Jesus look for figs?
2. Why did the rulers not arrest Jesus when He cleansed the temple?

C. Tuesday - "Denouncing Pharisees and Sadducees" (Place on outline as 8-D)

1. What is essential to effective prayer?
2. How did the Jewish leaders answer the question about John's baptism?

VIII. Last Week continued

Chapter 12

C. Tuesday - continued

1. What was the lesson of the parable of 12:1-11?
2. Did those against whom it was spoken see the point of it?
3. With whom did the Pharisees join to ask about tribute?
4. What argument did Jesus make to prove resurrection?
5. What did Jesus say of the Lawyer who asked about the “greatest command”?
6. How was it that the poor widow gave more than others?

Chapter 13

7. What prediction did Jesus make regarding the temple?
8. What questions did the disciples ask?
9. What events were not indications of the end?
10. What would be the beginning of travail?
11. What were some things that were to happen before the end?
12. When were they to flee?
13. What things were to take place after that tribulation?
14. Within what time frame was all of this to take place (30)?
15. For what future event did Jesus give no signs?

Chapter 14

16. How did the chief priests react to the offer of Judas?
17. What publicity did Jesus predict for the woman who anointed His feet?

D. Last Day with Disciples - “The Supper” (Place on outline as 8-E)

Mark, Gospel of Action, Part 4

1. How were two disciples to locate the room for the feast?
 2. What did Jesus say of the “cup”?
 3. What did they do before departing to the Mount of Olives?
 4. Where did Jesus promise to meet them after His resurrection?
- E. “The Garden Scene” (Place this on outline as 8-F)
1. Between prayers, whom did Jesus particularly admonish about sleeping?
 2. When Jesus was arrested, who fled into the night?
- F. “The Jewish Trials” (Place this on outline as 8-G)
1. “Before Caiaphas” (Place this on outline as 8-G-b) What confession did Jesus make before this high priest (61-62)?
- What did Peter do when he realized he had denied Jesus three times?

Chapter 15

2. “Before the Jewish Council” (Place this on outline as 8-G-c)
- G. “Roman Trials” (8-H on outline) “Before Pilate” (8-H-a on outline)
1. Why did Pilate marvel at the conduct of Jesus?
 2. What was Pilate’s opinion of the cause of Jesus’ arrest?
 3. How many times was Jesus subjected to mockery, buffeting, spitting?
- H. “the Crucifixion” (8-I on the outline)
1. Who bore the cross for Jesus?
 2. Why did Jesus reject the wine mingled with myrrh?
 3. What hours did the darkness cover?
 4. What women were at the cross when Jesus died?
 5. What about Jesus’ death surprised Pilate?

IX. Resurrection and Forty Days

Chapter 16

- A. “Resurrection” (9-A on outline)
1. What disciple was especially to be informed of the resurrection?

New Testament Survey

2. To whom did Jesus appear first?
 3. What other appearances does Mark record?
- B. "The Great Commission" (9-B on outline)
1. What conditions of salvation did Jesus state?
 2. What signs were to follow believers?
- C. "The Ascension" (9-C on outline)
1. Where did Jesus sit down when He ascended?
 2. How were the words of those who preached confirmed?

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 1 LUKE 1 - 4:13 LESSON 11

Introduction.

1. Indications are that Luke was the only Gentile writer of the Bible.
2. "Greek civilization represented culture, philosophy, wisdom, reason, beauty, education."
- Haley's Bible Handbook
3. As Greeks turned to the Lord under the preaching of men like Paul, there was a need for an account of the life of Jesus which would highlight those characteristics of it that would appeal to the Greek.
4. The writer of such a book would have to be a skilled writer, a careful and accurate student, one in position to investigate, one associated with an apostle and one possessing the Spirit of God. Luke meets all these requirements. All of the needed qualities are evident in his writing. 59% of his material is unique.

Chapter 1

Introductory Questions:

To whom is the book addressed?

Why did Luke write?

I. The Birth of Jesus

A The Annunciations

1. Identify Zacharias. Elizabeth.
2. Why was Zacharias struck speechless?
3. With what was the son of Zacharias to be filled from the womb?
4. What was he to avoid?
5. What work was he to do?
6. How long between Gabriel's announcement to Zacharias and to Mary?
7. How was Mary to conceive (35)?
8. What was to be the destiny of her son?
9. How did Elizabeth recognize Mary's position?
10. How long did Mary stay with her?
11. When did Zacharias regain his speech?

New Testament Survey

12. What did he say John's work would be?

Chapter 2

13. Why did Mary and Joseph go to Bethlehem?

B. "Visit by the Shepherds" (Place this on the outline as 1-B)

1. How did the angels describe the newborn (11)?

2. Where did they say He would be found?

C. "Circumcision" (Place this on outline as 1-C)

1. What was the age of the babe when this rite was performed?

2. What name was he given and why?

II. Infancy

A. "Presentation at Temple" (Place on outline as 2-A)

1. At what age was Jesus presented in the temple? (See Leviticus 12)

2. What promise had Simeon received?

3. Describe Anna.

It must have been at this point that they returned to Bethlehem, the wise men came and they went to Egypt. (Note: They were in a house when the wise men came.)

III. Preparation

A. "Home Life in Nazareth" (Place on outline as 3-A)

1. Describe the early development of Jesus (40).

B. "Visit to Jerusalem at 12" (Place on outline as 3-B)

1. What awareness did Jesus express when found by Mary?

2. In what four things did He increase (52)?

Chapter 3

C. "Baptism by John" (Place on outline as 3-C)

1. How does Luke identify the time of John's ministry?

Did you see anything this precise in Matthew or Mark?

2. What did John tell publicans to do?

Soldiers?

3. Whose coming did he foretell (16-17)?

4. How old was Jesus when He was baptized?

Luke, Gospel of World's Redeemer, Part 1

5. How far back does Luke trace the lineage of Jesus?

Chapter 4

D. "Temptation" (Place on outline as 3-D)

1. On what ground did Satan claim he could give kingdoms to Jesus?

2. When the temptations were finished, did Satan depart permanently?

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 2 LUKE 4:14-9:62 LESSON 12

IV. The First Year (Obscurity) Not recorded by Luke

Chapter 4

V. The Second Year (Popularity)

1. Where did Jesus customarily go on the Sabbath in Nazareth?
2. How did He participate on this occasion?
3. What did the people try to do to Jesus?
4. How long did it take Peter's mother-in-law to recover?

Chapter 5

5. How did the disciple show faith by putting in their nets?
6. How did the disciples react to the miraculous draught?
7. Did Jesus ever instruct anyone to keep the law of Moses (14)?
8. Whose faith was Jesus rewarding when He healed the palsied man?
9. Who made a feast for Jesus?
10. Explain the parable of the patch and the wineskins.

Chapter 6

11. Of what did Jesus claim to be Lord?
12. Did Jesus anticipate the criticism of the Pharisees when He healed the man with the withered hand on the Sabbath?

How do you know?
13. What did Jesus do the night before He chose the twelve?
14. In His account of the Sermon on the Mount, Luke follows the beatitudes (blessings) with four woes:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Chapter 7

15. What recommendation did the Jews give the centurion whose servant was sick?

Luke, Gospel of World's Redeemer, Part 2

What would likely have been his nationality?

16. How did Jesus interfere with a funeral procession?

(Place "Raising the Widow's Son" on the outline as 5-E)

17. What question did John have his disciples ask Jesus?

18. How did the Pharisees and Lawyers reject the counsel of God?

19. Where was Jesus when a sinful woman anointed Him?

(Place "Anointing by Sinful Woman" on your outline as 5-F)

20. How did her conduct contrast with that of Jesus' host?

Chapter 8

21. Name the women who accompanied Jesus.

22. In Luke's account of the parable of the sower, how does Jesus explain the thorny ground hearer?

23. How did exorcism of the Gadarene change him (compare vss. 27 & 35)?

24. Who interrupted Jesus' journey to the house of Jairus?

25. How did the crowd react to Jesus' word that Jairus' daughter was sleeping?

Chapter 9

26. When Jesus sent out the twelve, how were they to pack?

27. What desire did Herod have concerning Jesus?

(Be able to name all of the events recorded of "The Second Year (Popularity)".)

VI. The Third Year (Opposition)

1. What had Jesus been doing when He asked His disciples of the opinions of Him?

2. What was He doing when He was transfigured?

3. What did Jesus, Moses, and Elijah talk about?

4. How did Jesus feel about the failure of the disciples to cast the demon from the boy while He was on the Mountain of Transfiguration?

5. What prevented the disciples from understanding His predictions of His death?

6. Is it possible to be neutral toward Jesus (50)?

New Testament Survey

7. Why did Jesus not pass through Samaria enroute to Jerusalem?
8. What did James and John propose?
9. What three obstacles may hinder individuals from following Jesus (57-62)?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

(Be able to name the events listed in “The Third Year (Opposition)”.)

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 3 LUKE 10 - 13 LESSON 13

VII. Last Three Months (Persecution)

Much of this time in Perea Jesus was evading the Jewish rulers who would have put Him to death before His time.

Chapter 10

1. How many pairs of disciples did Jesus send forth preaching?
2. What message were they to take?
3. How serious was it to despise Christ's messengers?
4. What did Jesus say would cause more rejoicing than power over unclean spirits?
5. What advantage did Jesus' disciples have over many prophets and kings?
6. What occasioned the story of the Good Samaritan?
7. How did the story answer the question?
8. What was Martha's problem?

Chapter 11

9. If you knock on a friend's door at midnight and ask for bread, why will he give it to you, even if he would not out of friendship?
10. What was this illustration to prove?
11. What happened if nothing replaced the evil spirits Jesus cast out?
12. Whom did Jesus say was to be blessed rather than his physical mother?
13. How is it that the Ninevites and Queen of the South will judge Jesus' generation?
14. What blood did Jesus say would come on His generation?

Why?

When did it happen?

Chapter 15

15. What considerations should relieve our fear of men?
16. Did Jesus become involved in every dispute into which He was invited?

New Testament Survey

17. What false measure of man's life did Jesus repudiate?

18. How was the rich man a fool?

19. What must we seek?

20. Where will a man's heart be?

21. At what hour will the Son of Man come?

22. What servant will be beaten with many stripes?

With few stripes?

23. Did Jesus come to bring division to the earth?

24. What were the weather signs of the land where Jesus lived (See also Matthew 16:2-3)?

Chapter 13

25. What news item was brought to the Lord's attention?

26. What additional event did He mention?

27. What lesson did He draw?

28. In what was this warning fulfilled?

29. What could be the meaning of the three years the fig tree was allowed to prove its fruitfulness?

30. How did Jesus show the inconsistency of those who criticized His healing on the Sabbath?

31. What did Jesus say even the Jews would have to do to get into the kingdom of God (vss. 24-28)?

32. When shut out, what would they plead?

33. Whom would they see from past in the kingdom?

34. To whom does He refer in vss. 29-30?

35. Why did Pharisees warn Jesus about Herod?

Do you think they had any basis for this warning?

Luke, Gospel of World's Redeemer, Part 3

36. What did Jesus call Herod? What purpose did Jesus state?
37. What wish did Jesus express for Jerusalem?
- Why could He not fulfill it?

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 4 LUKE 14-17:10 LESSON 14

VII. Last Three Months (Persecution)

These chapters contain material unique to Luke's account of the life of Jesus. The events are a part of what is known as the "Perean Ministry" in contrast with those taking place in Galilee and Judea.

Chapter 14

1. What in verse 1 probably explains a Pharisee's inviting Jesus into his home for a feast?
2. What did Jesus gain by asking in advance if healing was lawful on the Sabbath?
3. How may one who exalts himself at a banquet be humbled and vice versa?
4. Does Jesus strictly forbid inviting friends, relatives, etc. to a feast (See John 6:27 and 11:4 for similar language constructions)?

What is the emphasis of the teaching?

5. What three excuses were offered for neglecting the great supper?

How do these compare with excuses made today for failing to enter the kingdom?

6. Who are represented by the poor, maimed, blind and lame?

Who are those in the highways and hedges?

7. What is meant by hating our family and our own life? (Genesis 29:30 and 31 may help)
8. In encouraging men to follow Jesus, should we try to conceal the difficulties involved?

How does Jesus illustrate?

Chapter 15

9. What criticism did the scribes and Pharisees make of Jesus?
10. In the parable of the lost sheep, who is the shepherd?

The 99 sheep?

The lost sheep?

11. Why would a sheep of a good shepherd get lost?

New Testament Survey

Does he receive thanks or special credit for this?

30. What is our position when we have done all we are commanded?

AT THIS POINT JOHN RECORDS THE QUICK JOURNEY TO BETHANY TO RAISE LAZARUS.

From there Jesus withdrew through Samaria and back into Perea before beginning the final journey.

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 5 LUKE 17:11 - 21 LESSON 15

VII. Last Three Months (Persecution) continued. Today's lesson involves the last part of the Perea Ministry, the portion following the journey to Bethany to raise Lazarus from the dead. The High Priest's council has already met and determined that He must be put to death.

Chapter 17

1. What made the Samaritan leper whole? When?
2. What questions did the Pharisees raise?

Where is the kingdom of God according to Jesus?

3. How are the people of Noah's day and those of Sodom and Gomorrah an example?

Chapter 18

4. Describe the judge of verses 1-8.

Yet, what did he do for the widow?

How does God compare in attitude with the judge?

What can we expect of Him?

What must we do?

5. What type of persons prompted the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican?
6. Why is it hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom?
7. Why did the disciples not understand Christ's predictions of His coming death?
8. Whom did Jesus heal near Jericho?

Chapter 19

9. Why did Zacchaeus climb the sycamore tree?
10. Is verse 8 a statement of past or future policy?

(Place "Meeting with Zacchaeus in Jericho" on your outline as 7-C.)

11. In the parable of 19:12-27: Who is the nobleman?

Why does he go into a far country?

When does he return?

New Testament Survey

How does this parable compare with that of Matthew 25:14-30 as to talents given?
What was done to those rejecting the King?

VIII. Last Week (Trial and Crucifixion)

1. Where was Jesus when He sent two disciples to find the colt?
2. What was told the owners of the colt when they asked why he was loosed?
3. Where did the rejoicing begin?
4. What would have cried out if the people had kept silent?
5. Why did Jesus weep over Jerusalem?
6. As Jesus cleansed the temple, what did He say they had made of it?
7. In the parable of the vineyard, who is the man who planted the vineyard?

Who were the husbandman to whom it was leased?

Who were the servants sent to them?

What did the husbandmen do to the owner's son?

Why did the people say, "God forbid," when Jesus said the vineyard would be given to others? (See Matthew 21:45)

8. What kind of spies did the chief priests send out?
9. In the next world, what is the relative rank of the redeemed and of angels?
10. What did the scribes love?

At the same time, what did they devour?

Chapter 21

11. How was it that the poor widow gave more than the rich who cast into God's treasury?
12. What prediction did Jesus make concerning the temple?
13. What question did the disciples ask as result?

Based on this, what is the primary event being considered in the following verses?

Luke, Gospel of World's Redeemer, Part 5

14. Before the predicted event should take place, where did Jesus say His disciples would be delivered up?
15. When they were arrested what preparations were they to make for defense?
16. In verse 20, what does Luke speak of which is called “the abomination of desolation by Matthew and Mark?
17. When did Jesus say these things would take place (vs. 32)?
18. Where did Jesus lodge at night during this week?

LUKE, GOSPEL OF WORLD'S REDEEMER, PART 6 LUKE 22 - 24 LESSON 16

VIII. Last Week (Trial and Crucifixion) continued

Chapter 22

1. What did Judas promise the chief priests that he would do?
2. Could Judas know from the directions Jesus gave for preparing the Passover where they would be eating it?
3. What was Jesus eating in verses 14-18?
4. What was He doing in verses 19-20?
5. What did the disciples argue about?
6. What action of Jesus reported by John (13:1-11) gives special meaning to verse 27?
7. What special promise was made to the apostles?
8. What prayer did Jesus offer for Peter?
9. What did Jesus say they should be sure to carry?
10. How many swords did they have?
11. What does Luke tell us about His sweat in the Garden?
12. What did Jesus do about the ear which Peter severed?
13. What act of Jesus caused Peter to remember the prediction of denial?
14. When did the elders, chief priests and scribes assemble to try Jesus?
15. What charges were brought against Him?
16. On what ground did the elders, chief priests and scribes condemn Jesus?

Chapter 23

17. What charge did they make against Him before Pilate?
18. Why did Pilate send Jesus to Herod?

Luke, Gospel of World's Redeemer, Part 6

(On your outline place "Before Herod" as 8-H-b.)

19. Why was Herod glad to see Jesus?
20. What defense did Jesus make before Herod?
21. What was Herod's verdict (14-15)?
22. What was Pilate's verdict also (15)?

(Place "Before Pilate Again" on your outline as 8-H-c.)

23. What was Jesus referring to in verse 29?
24. What were the first words of Jesus on the cross?
25. How did the attitudes of the thieves differ?
26. Where did Jesus promise to meet the believing thief?
27. How is the death of Jesus described?
28. What things indicate the character of Joseph of Arimathea?
29. What did the disciples do on the Sabbath?

IX. The Resurrection and Forty Days

Chapter 24

1. Whom did the women see at the tomb?
2. Why did the two men on the road not know Jesus?
3. What was the attitude of these two men?

In what did they say that they were disappointed?

Had they heard reports of the resurrection at this time?

Do you think they believed them?

How did Jesus feel about their attitude (vs. 25)?

4. What did Jesus expound to them?
5. When did they know Him?

New Testament Survey

6. When Jesus appeared to the apostles, in what two ways did He prove He was not a spirit?
7. What did He say should be preached in all nations?
8. Why were they to tarry in Jerusalem?
9. What was Jesus doing when He ascended?
10. What honor did they offer Him?
11. What was their attitude as they returned to Jerusalem?

John's gospel is even less a biography than the synoptics. Though he follows chronological order in his presentation (John holds the key to the length of Christ's ministry), yet he carefully selects his material. As the last gospel written, the material seems selected to supplement rather than parallel the synoptics. But even more, the selection is made to aid in reaching the stated goal: "that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you might have life through His name" (John 20:31). Attacks being made on the divinity of Jesus must have prompted the writing of the book.

The Prologue - John's Statement of His Own Faith (John 1:1-18)

Chapter 1

1. What is a word?

Who is God's communication to man?

What verse in this section says so?

2. List five things said about the WORD in verses 1-4.
3. What were the relative positions of John (the Baptist) and the WORD?
4. What reception did the world give the WORD (5,10)?
5. What was given to those who received Him?
6. How did the WORD bring God's revelation to the world (14)?

Periods I, II, and III are omitted from John's book.

IV. The First Year (Obscurity)

A. "Gathering Disciples" (Place on outline as 4-A)

1. Whom did John claim to be (vs. 23)?
2. What did he say of Jesus? (vs. 29)

(vs. 30)

(vs. 34)
3. Whose disciples were the first to follow Jesus (vs. 35-37)?

New Testament Survey

4. What did Andrew call Jesus (41)?
5. Whom did Andrew bring to Jesus?
6. What did Philip say of Jesus?
7. What conclusion did Nathanael reach about Him?
8. How many disciples can you count at this point?

Chapter 2

B. "First Miracles (At Wedding Feast)" (Place on outline as 4-B)

1. What confidence did Mary show in Jesus?
2. What was the stated result of this miracle?

C. "First Temple Cleansing" (Place on outline as 4-C)

1. What did Jesus do first in Jerusalem?
2. What sign did He offer to justify His action?
3. What was the result of His miracles in Jerusalem (2:23)?
4. Where did Jesus gain His knowledge of men?

Chapter 3

D. "Conversation with Nicodemus" (Place on outline as 4-D)

1. Why was Nicodemus surprised by the statement that he should be born again?
2. What are two elements of the new birth?
3. What act of Moses prefigured the crucifixion of Jesus?

E. "Preaching and Baptizing in Judea" (Place on outline as 4-E)

1. How did John contrast Jesus' future with his own?
2. Why did Jesus leave Judea?

F. "Samaritan Woman at the Well" (Place on outline as 4-F)

1. When the woman failed to give Jesus water, what did He offer?
2. What principle of worship did He announce (21-24)?
3. What did Jesus tell the woman about Himself (25-26)?
4. What was the result of His visit in Samaria?

John, Gospel of Belief, Part 1

G. "Healing the Nobleman's Son" (Place on outline as 4-G)

1. Where was Jesus when he healed the Nobleman's son?
2. Where was the son?
3. What was the result of this miracle?

Where did most of the events in this first year of obscurity take place?

V. Second Year (Popularity)

Most of the recorded events of the year of popularity occurred in Galilee. John alone records this visit to Jerusalem and reveals that even as Jesus rode a wave of popularity in Galilee, there was already a growing opposition in Judea where the influence of the established religion was greatest. In these controversies which John records we have the clearest statements by Jesus regarding who He was.

Chapter 5

A. Healing the Impotent Man (Not on our outline, it comes between the day of miracles in Capernaum and the Choosing of the Twelve.)

1. Where did this miracle occur and when?
2. Did the Jews express any doubt that a miracle was performed?
3. What did they criticize about the action of Jesus?

B. Discussion following the Miracle

1. What claim does Jesus make regarding His relationship to God in -
vs. 19?

vs. 20?

vs. 22?

vs. 23?

vs. 24?

vs. 28?
2. What did the Jews understand a claim to be the Son of God to mean (vs. 18)?
3. From John 5:30-47, list four witnesses Jesus called to prove His claims.
 - a. _____ c. _____
 - b. _____ d. _____

John, Gospel of Belief, Part 2

Chapter 6

VI. Third Year (Opposition)

A. Feeding 5,000, Walking on Water and Sequel

1. This miracle alone is recorded by all four writers. Why do you think this might be true?
2. Compare the thinking of Philip and Andrew before the feeding.
3. Immediate responses to the feeding of 5,000:
 - a. 6:14
 - b. 6:15
 - c. 6:24

Were these the responses Jesus desired (25-27)?

4. How did many disciples react to His offer of the true “bread of life” (66)?
Why (65)?
5. Did Jesus try to detain them?

Chapter 7

B. “Feast of Tabernacles” (Place on outline as 6-G-a) October in Jerusalem

1. What different attitudes prevailed concerning Jesus?
 - a. Concerning the Jews (vs. 1)?
 - b. His brothers (vs. 5)?
 - c. The multitude (vs. 12)?
2. What objections were raised against Him?
 - a. vs 15
 - b. vs 20
 - c. vs 23
 - d. vs 27
 - e. vss 41-42,52
 - f. vss 48-49
3. What favorable things were said by some?
 - a. vs 12
 - b. vs 31
 - c. vs 40
 - d. vs 41
 - e. vs 46

New Testament Survey

4. What explains the difference between these two groups (verse 17)?
5. The Official position regarding Jesus.
 - a. How strong was the opposition of the leaders (32)?
 - b. What reasonable question did Nicodemus raise in the council?

VI. Third Year (Opposition) continued.

Jesus is still in Jerusalem at “Feast of Tabernacles” (6-G-a on outline). He visited Mary, Martha, and Lazarus.

Chapter 8

A. An Effort to Trap Jesus (8:1-11)

1. Background:
 - a. What punishment did the Law state for adultery?
 - b. What would the Pharisees have said if Jesus said, “Let her go?”
 - c. If Jesus said, “Stone her,” what would have been the reaction of:
 - (1) The Roman government?
 - (2) The people?
2. Interesting question: Where was the adulterer?
3. What was Jesus’ response?
4. In what order did the men leave?
5. Where did this leave Jesus in relation to:
 - a. The woman?
 - b. The sin?
 - c. The Romans?
 - d. The people?
6. What two witnesses did Jesus claim (18)?
7. When did He say they would know Him (28)?
8. Who are His disciples indeed?
9. Why did they pick up stones to stone Him?

Chapter 9

B. Healing of the man born blind

1. How long had the man been blind? How did Jesus heal him?
2. What was the Pharisees’ first explanation (18)?

New Testament Survey

3. How was this disproved?
4. How did the blind man defend Jesus against charge of being a sinner?
5. What was done to the blind man?

Chapter 10

C. "The Good Shepherd." What things does Jesus say about Himself as a shepherd?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Vs 2 | 6. Vs 11 |
| 2. Vs 3 (4 things) | 7. Vs 14 |
| 3. Vs 4 (2 things) | 8. Vs 16 (2 things) |
| 4. Vs 7 | 9. Vs 18 (2 things) |
| 5. Vs 10 | 10. Vs 28 |

D. "The Feast of Dedication" (10:22-42) (Place on outline as 6-G-b)

1. What did the Jews try to get Jesus to do (24)?
2. What did they try to do to Him (31,39)?

VII. Last Three Months (Persecution)

A. Perea Ministry - Jesus had left Jerusalem until time for Him to die. John does not record this period except to tell of His coming to raise Lazarus.

Chapter 11

B. "Raising Lazarus" (Place on outline as 7-B)

1. What did the disciples think of His going to Judea?
2. How did they misunderstand Jesus (11-14)?
3. What faith did Martha express in vs. 21?
vs. 22? vs. 27?
4. Why did Jesus delay going to Bethany?
5. What claim did He make (25)?
6. How did He demonstrate the truth of the claim?
7. Why did Jesus weep?
8. Describe the contrasting reactions to this miracle (45-46).

John, Gospel of Belief, Part 3

9. What statement did Caiaphas make?
10. What purpose did the Jews now form?
11. To what place did Jesus withdraw to await the time to enter Jerusalem?

VIII Last Week (Trial and Crucifixion) As introduction, read John 11:55-57.

Chapter 12

- A. "Anointing by Mary" (Place on outline as 8-A)
1. What did the friends of Jesus do for Him (12:2)?
 2. Who were present? What did Mary do?
- B. Triumphal Entry to Jerusalem. Identify the multitudes of verses 12 and 17.
- C. Greeks Seek Jesus (12:20-36)
1. Whom did they ask to introduce Jesus to them?
 2. Note words of Jesus: "THE HOUR IS COME" (vs. 23)
 - a. Rejection of the leaders had crystallized into determination to kill.
 - b. Jesus had gathered a band of disciples who were convinced of the truth of His claims and were fully committed to "go, that we may die with Him." (11:16)
 - c. The multitudes had been given ample basis for faith. The multitudes at the triumphal entry prove this.
 - d. Now evidence of interest even among Greeks means that those "other sheep" (John 10:16) were ready to turn toward their shepherd.
 - e. God speaks to approve the work Jesus has done (12:28).
- D. Continuing division of sentiment among the Jews.
1. What amazing fact does John record in 12:37?
 2. What affected the faith of many (12:42-43)?
- E. "The Night that He was Betrayed"

Chapter 13

1. What facts in verses 2 & 3 make Christ's love all the more remarkable.
2. Why would any one of the disciples hesitate to do the foot washing?
3. Did Jesus wash what was already clean as a mere ceremony?
4. What did Jesus reveal as soon as Judas left?
5. What was His commandment for them?

John, Gospel of Belief, Part 4

Chapter 14

6. Why was Jesus going away?
7. What way was available by which they could reach the Father?
8. How did Jesus answer Philip's request to see the Father?
9. How would believers do greater works than Jesus?
10. Whom did Jesus promise to send as a comforter?
11. With whom will the Father and Son make their abode?

Chapter 15

12. What figure describes the relationship of Christ and His disciples?
13. What is the Father's role?
14. What fruit is suggested in vs. 7?

Vs. 11?

Vs. 12?

15. What happens to fruitless branches?
16. What one word summarized the disciples responsibility to each other?
17. What things would assure the hostility of the world? Vs. 19

Vss. 20-21

Vss 22-24

Chapter 16

18. How serious was the hostility of the world toward the disciples to be?
19. How did the disciples take Christ's prediction of His departure?
20. Whom did He promise to send in His stead?
21. He said the Spirit would _____ the world, _____ the apostles
and _____ Christ.
22. When He was gone, how would they make requests?
23. In what plain terms did He describe His ascension?
24. Why did He speak these words (vss. 4,33)?

VIII. Last Week (Trial and Crucifixion) continued.*Chapter 17*

A. Prayer just before the Garden Scene.

1. Prayer for Himself (Verse 1-5). What were His two requests?
 - a. Vs 1
 - b. Vs 5
2. Prayer for the Apostles (6-19). Requests:
 - a. Vs 11
 - b. Vs 15
 - c. Vs 17
3. Prayer for Us (20-25) *“Them that shall believe on Me through their word”*
 Petitions:
 - a. Vs 21
 - b. Vs 24

How close was this unity to be?

In whom?

What was to be accomplished by it?

4. Where did Jesus go when He finished His prayer?

Chapter 18

B. In the Garden

1. Why do you think the men who came to arrest Jesus fell backward?
2. Note: Jesus surrendered consciously, voluntarily, vicariously, and lovingly. He could have escaped as He had many times before -- but not now!

C. The Trials

1. Where was Jesus led first? (Place “Before Annas” on outline as 8-G-a)
2. How did Peter get into the courtyard?
3. Where was Jesus sent from Annas?
4. What things did Pilate do in an effort to avoid condemning Jesus?
 - a. 18:31
 - b. 18:39

John, Gospel of Belief, Part 5

Chapter 19

- c. 19:1-5
 - d. 19:12
 - e. 19:15
5. Who might Pilate and the soldiers represent in rejecting Jesus?

D. The Crucifixion

1. Explain the disagreement between Pilate and the Jews regarding the sign.
2. To whom did Jesus commit His mother? Why not to a brother?
3. Who were with Him to the end?
4. What evidence indicates that Jesus was definitely dead? Vs 33

Vs 34

Vs 42

“Unbelief reached its deepest infamy in the rejection and crucifixion of Jesus. Belief reached its highest achievement in the action of the disciples at the time of the resurrection and afterward.”
- Tenney

IX. Resurrection and Forty Days

Chapter 20

A. The Resurrection

1. Who reported the empty tomb to Peter?
2. What effect did the empty tomb have on John?
3. Who was the first to see Jesus?
4. Though Thomas doubted at first, what was his eventual confession?

Chapter 21

B. Appearance by the Sea

1. Did the disciples recognize Jesus at first?

Does inclusion of this fact weaken or strengthen John’s case for the resurrection?

2. Describe Peter’s reaction when he perceived the Lord by the sea.
3. What two things did Jesus do for them in a material way?

New Testament Survey

4. How many times did Jesus ask Peter to confess Him?
5. What did Jesus say that Peter should do?
6. What future did Jesus predict for Peter?
7. What misconception arose from Jesus' words about John?
8. What certification is added to the book?
9. What impression did John have of the magnitude of the Lord's work?
10. Why did John record the things he recorded (20:30-31)?

Introduction

1. Acts was written by Luke - Addressed to the same individual as the book of Luke.
2. The first chapter links Acts with the last chapter of Luke. It relates the fulfillment of Christ's instructions in the great commission.

*Chapter 1*I. Links between the Life of Christ and the Church.

1. To whom is Acts addressed?
2. What did Jesus do just before He ascended (vs. 2)?
3. What did Jesus promise the apostles?
4. Where were they to be His witnesses?
5. How will Jesus come again?
6. How many continued together between the ascension and Pentecost?
7. What were the necessary qualifications for an apostolic successor?

Who was chosen?

*Chapter 2*II. Pentecost

1. What visible and audible signs accompanied baptism in the Spirit?
2. What amazed the multitudes about the tongues?
3. Who prophesied the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?
4. What proof did Peter give of Christ's resurrection?
5. How many responded to Peter's sermon? What did these people form?
6. What peculiar circumstances in the church required large-scale relief?

*Chapter 3*III. Peter's Second Sermon

1. What factors made the healing of the lame man so impressive?
2. Of what did Peter accuse the multitude?

New Testament Survey

3. What were they to do to be forgiven?

Chapter 4

IV. First Persecution

1. What sect led in the arrest of Peter and John? Why?
2. What number had the church attained by this time?
3. What accounted for the boldness of Peter and John?
4. What made the position of the council so embarrassing (16)?
5. What action did the council take?
6. How did the disciples react?
7. Who is specifically named as an example of liberality?

Chapter 5

V. Sin in the Church and the Second Persecution

1. What was the sin of Ananias and Sapphira?
2. How did the Holy Spirit deal with it?
3. What was the result in the church and in the community?
4. How were the apostles released when next imprisoned?
5. Who saved the apostles' lives? What did they suffer?
6. How did they react?

VI. Trouble From Within and Without *Chapters 6 and 7*

Chapter 6

1. What two groups were involved in the internal dissension?
2. What three qualifications were stated for the seven?
3. To what did the apostles intend to give themselves?
4. How did the problem affect the growth of the church?
5. From what places did Stephen's opponents come?
6. What charges did they make against Stephen?

Acts – The Jerusalem Church

7. Before whom was he arraigned?

Chapter 7

8. What did Joseph's brothers do to him?

What did God then enable Joseph to do for his brothers?

9. When Moses undertook to deliver Israel, how did they react (7:27)?

What did God then send him to do (7:35)?

Were they submissive to Moses even then?

10. How were these examples relevant to Stephen's audience?

11. How did he defend himself on the charge of blaspheming the temple?

12. With what prayer did Stephen die?

13. Who kept the coats of those who stoned Stephen?

What would indicate that he was also on the court?

14. What happened to the church (8:1)?

Introduction

1. Through what regions were disciples scattered?
2. What did the scattered saints do?
3. How does this fulfill the words of Jesus in Acts 1:8?

I. Following Philip - One of the Seven.*Chapter 8*

A. In Samaria

1. What caused the Samaritans to give heed to Philip's preaching?
2. What claims had Simon made?
3. How did the Samaritans and Simon respond to the gospel (12,13)?
4. What assistance did Peter and John give?
5. What mistake did Simon make? What did he have to do?

B. Further work

1. Where was Philip directed to go from Samaria?
2. Whom did he convert there?
3. Trace Philip's movements from that point.

II. Following Saul - One of the Persecutors.*Chapter 9*

A. His conversion

1. For what purpose did Saul depart for Damascus?
2. What event changed this purpose?
3. Who assisted him in obedience to Christ?
4. What did he immediately do in the synagogues?

Acts – The Scattered Church

B. Later movements

1. According to Galatians 1:15-17 where did he go for three years?
2. After returning to Damascus, how did he escape persecutors?
3. Who befriended him in Jerusalem?
4. Where did he go from Jerusalem?
5. Where did churches exist by this time?

III. Following Peter - One of the Apostles.

A. Evangelizing and Edifying

1. Where was he engaged in 8:25?
2. Where is he in 9:32-35? Doing what?
3. Why was Peter called to Joppa? What did he do?

Chapter 10

B. Conversion of First Gentiles

1. Describe Cornelius.
2. How did he know where to find Peter?
3. What made Peter willing to go and preach to this Gentile?
4. Whom did Peter take with him?
5. What happened as Peter began to speak?
6. What did Peter conclude should be done (47)?

Chapter 11

C. Defending the Gentiles' conversion in Jerusalem

1. What charges did the brethren in Jerusalem make against Peter?
2. What event in Peter's narration convinced them that "*God has also granted to the Gentiles repentance to life*"?

IV. Following Other Disciples

A. In Antioch

1. Where did others travel from Jerusalem?
2. To whom did they first preach? Later to whom?

New Testament Survey

3. Whom did the Jerusalem church send to encourage this work?
4. Whose assistance did he obtain? Where did he find him?
5. What were disciples called for the first time in Antioch?
6. What took Barnabas and Saul to Jerusalem?

Chapter 12

B. Further Persecution in Jerusalem

1. Who was beheaded? Who was next on Herod's list?
2. How did Peter escape? Where did he go?
3. What happened to Herod?

C. Following the Persecution

1. What effect did the persecution have on the growth of the church?
2. Where did Barnabas and Saul go? Who went with them?

I. Paul's First Preaching Tour (*Acts 13, 14*)

Chapter 13

1. Who selected Barnabas and Saul? Who sent them out?
2. How were they sent away?
3. From what seaport did they sail?
4. What other person left Antioch with them?
5. List the next cities visited and one event occurring in each:

On Cyprus: _____

In Pamphylia: _____

In Pisidia: _____

What was the response of the Jews when they saw the Gentile interest?

To whom did Paul and Barnabas turn?

How did they respond?

Chapter 14

In Galatia (?): _____

In Lycaonia: _____

-
6. What did they do in each church they had established?
 7. In what town previously visited did they now do their first preaching?
 8. To whom did they make their report upon their return?
 9. Cite the reference where *Saul* becomes *Paul*.

Where did his name first precede that of Barnabas?

New Testament Survey

Chapter 15

II. The Conference in Jerusalem (*Acts 15:1-35*)

1. What problem was troubling the church in Antioch?
2. Two good reasons for sending men to Jerusalem to settle the matter:
3. What did Paul and Barnabas report to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem?
4. What was Peter's position?
5. What special evidence did Paul and Barnabas offer in support?
6. What was the judgement of James?
7. In harmony with his advice, what four things did the decree urge Gentiles to abstain from?
8. How many churches were involved in this conference? Was a vote taken?

Who made the decree?

Did brethren from Antioch participate in the decision at all?

III. Paul's Second Preaching Tour Through Athens (*Acts 15:36 - 17*)

1. What was the original purpose of the journey?
2. What prevented Paul and Barnabas from going together?
3. Who started out with Paul?

Chapter 16

4. Who joined them in Lystra?
5. Why did they not preach in Bithynia and Asia?
6. Why did they go into Europe (Macedonia)?
7. Who joined Paul, Silas and Timothy in Troas (Read 16:10 carefully)?
8. Name two notable converts in Philippi.
9. How were they treated in Philippi?
10. Who remained with the young church in Philippi? (Compare 16:12 and 40)

Acts — “And to the End of the Earth”

11. How many Sabbaths did Paul preach in the synagogue in Thessalonica?
12. What does existence of a synagogue in Thessalonica tell about its population?
13. What classes of people believed?
14. Where did Paul lodge?
15. Why did Paul and Silas have to leave?
16. Was any preacher left in Thessalonica?
17. What was the early reception in Berea?
Did this change?
18. Who remained in Berea when Paul had to leave?
19. What success did Paul have in Athens?

New Testament Survey

THE LIFE OF PAUL

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
34 (May)			Church established Church scattered
36	Paul converted in Damascus Goes to Arabia		
39	Returns to Jerusalem Thence to Tarsus		Philip in Samaria
40(?)	During these years he probably preached in Syria and Cilicia		Baptism of Cornelius
41(?)	with Tarsus as headquarters. Probably underwent most of the sufferings of II Cor. 11:24-26 including two Roman and five Jewish scourgings.		Church established in Antioch
43	Brought to Antioch by Barnabas.		
44	Visited Judea with Barnabas to bring famine relief from Antioch.		Death of James Death of Herod Agrippa I
45	Antioch		
46	<u>First Journey</u> : Seleucia, Salamis,		
47	Paphos, Antioch in Pisidia,		
48	Iconium, Lystra, Derbe. Return,		
49	preached in Perga, on to Antioch. of Chalcis		Agrippa II made King
50	Conference in Jerusalem concerning circumcision.		
51	<u>Second Journey</u> : From Antioch with Silas through Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Galatia to Troas.		
52	Vision of Macedonian in Troas. Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth.....I THESSALONIANS		Claudius expels Jews from Rome (Acts 18:2)
53	Corinth..... II THESSALONIANS		Felix make Procurator of Judea

The Life of Paul

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
54	(Spring) Left Corinth for Jerusalem (Summer) and Antioch. (Autumn) <u>Third Journey</u> : To Ephesus		Death of Claudius and accession of Nero (Oct)
55	Ephesus		
56	Ephesus		
57	(Spring) Ephesus..... (Summer) Left for (Autumn) Macedonia (Winter) Corinth.....	I CORINTHIANSII CORINTHIANSGALATIANSROMANS	
58	(Spring) Left for Jerusalem, through Philippi & Miletus (Summer) Arrested in Jerusalem Sent to Caesarea		
59	Caesarea in prison		Nero murdered his mother
60	Left for Rome (August) (Winter) Shipwrecked on Malta		
61	(Spring) Arrived in Rome		
62	In Rome.....	PHILEMON COLOSSIANS EPHESIANS PHILIPPIANS	
63	(Spring) Acquitted in Rome, went to Macedonia in Asia Minor		
64	(?) Went to Spain		Fire in Rome (July 19) followed by perse- cution of Christians.
65	(?) Spain		
66	(?) Returned to Asia Minor. Left Timothy and went to -		Jewish War began.
67	(Spring) Macedonia (Summer) In Crete, left Titus there. (Autumn) Ephesus.....	I TIMOTHYTITUS	Book of Hebrews written. I & II Peter, Jude and possibly James were

New Testament Survey

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
(Winter)	Nicopolis. Arrested (?) just before destruction of Jerusalem.		written about this time,
68(Spring)	In prison in Rome.....	II TIMOTHY	
(Summer)	Executed in May or June		Death of Nero (June)

The above material is taken from LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL by Conybeare & Howson, slightly amended in spots from J.W. McGarvey's commentary on ACTS OF APOSTLES.

Introduction. Acts 17:1-10; 18:1-5

1. Who preached first in Thessalonica?
2. How many Sabbaths did Paul preach in the synagogue?
3. What classes of people believed?
4. Why did Paul's enemies assault Jason's house?
5. What was required of Jason?
6. Was anyone left with the young church in Thessalonica?
7. Whom did Paul wish to join him in Athens (17:15)?

According to I Thessalonians 3:1-2, Timothy did come to Paul in Athens, but was sent back to Thessalonica to learn of the condition of the church and report to Paul.

8. Where did Paul go from Athens (18:1)?
9. Who joined him there from Macedonia (Province where Thessalonica is located.)

Evidently Timothy's report prompted Paul to write I Thessalonians.

I. First Thessalonians (A.D. 52)

Chapter 1

1. Who were with Paul when he wrote?
2. How had the Thessalonians received the word (1:6)?
3. What responsibility had they accepted after Paul left (1:8)?
4. From what were they converted?

Chapter 2

5. How had Paul been treated just before coming to Thessalonica?
6. How did Paul conduct himself among them?
7. How did they receive Paul's message (2:13)?

New Testament Survey

8. How were the Thessalonians like their brethren in Judea?

9. Why did Paul not return to them?

Chapter 3

10. Why did he send Timothy to them?

11. What kind of report did Timothy bring concerning them?

Chapter 4

12. What sin did Paul particularly warn them of (4:1-8)?

13. On what subject did they need no instruction?

14. About what were they apparently ignorant?

15. What comforting words did Paul offer concerning those asleep in Jesus?

Chapter 5

16. Did Paul tell them when to expect the return of Jesus?

17. What warning did he give?

18. Did Thessalonica have elders at this time (5:12-13)?

II. Second Thessalonians (A.D. 53)

This book was apparently written very shortly after the first epistle and two things apparently prompted it:

- a. A misunderstanding of Paul's warning to be ready for Christ's return.
- b. The idleness which may have been the result of this misunderstanding.

Chapter 1

1. Who were with Paul when he wrote this letter?

2. What was the condition of their faith by this time?

3. Has they gained any relief from their persecutions?

4. What comfort did Paul give them in 1:6-10?

Chapter 2

5. What things could have caused them to expect an immediate coming of Jesus?

6. What things did Paul say would come first?

7. What did he urge them to hold (2:15)?

Acts and the Thessalonian Epistles

Chapter 3

8. For what did he wish them to pray (3:1,2)?
9. What unreasonable and wicked men threatened him in Corinth (Acts 18:12)?
10. What report from Thessalonica greatly concerned Paul (3:6-11)?
11. What steps did Paul say should be taken to correct this condition?
12. What token did Paul give to prove his epistle was genuine?

Introduction. Learn what you can about Corinth:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Its location | 3. Educational emphasis |
| 2. Commercial advantages | 4. Religion |

I. Establishment of Church in Corinth (*Acts 18:1-18*)

An * by a question indicates the answer has a bearing on the study of I Corinthians.

Chapter 18

- *1. With whom did Paul live in Corinth?
- *2. How did he support himself during this time?
- 3. How did the coming of Silas and Timothy affect him?
- 4. When expelled from the synagogue, where did he begin preaching?
- * 5. Name a notable convert and state his former position.
- * 6. What were other results of Paul's preaching?
- 7. What two assurances was Paul given in a vision?
- 8. How long was he at Corinth?
- 9. How successful were Paul's enemies before Gallio? * Who was beaten?

II. End of Second Journey and Beginning of Third (*Acts 18:18 - 19:22*)

- 1. For what place did Paul leave Corinth? * Who left with him?
- 2. What promise did he make to the Ephesians? (Note Acts 16:6.)
- 3. Where did Paul end the second journey? Places visited returning to
Ephesus: (Note especially GALATIA. We will study the letter later.)
- * 4. MEANWHILE IN EPHESUS: Who came preaching? Describe him.
- 5. What error was he preaching?

The Church at Corinth

* 6. When he was corrected where did he go?

7. What success did he have there?

Suggest reasons.

Chapter 19

8. What problem did Paul encounter when he returned to Ephesus?

9. How long did he preach in the synagogue?

In school of Tyrannus?

10. What was the result of his work in Ephesus (19:10)?

11. What happened to Jewish exorcists who tried to use the name of Jesus?

12. How was sincerity of converts demonstrated?

*13. What was the result in Ephesus?

*14. What travel plans did Paul now make?

*15. Whom did he send to Corinth?

It was probably at this time that Paul learned of problems in Corinth and wrote 1st Corinthians to correct them. The letter may have been sent by Timothy and Erastus.

III. First Corinthians 1 - 4

Chapter 1

1. Who was with Paul when he wrote?

What have we learned of him?

2. What problem plagued the Corinthians?

3. Who were named as persons around whom the factions formed?

4. Prove that many Corinthians were baptized.

5. Why was Paul glad he had not done the baptizing?

6. What were Jews of Corinth seeking?

Greeks?

7. What was the Cross to Jews?

To Gentiles?

8. Did Paul accommodate himself or the gospel to their appetites?

9. What class of people predominated in the Corinthian church (1:26)?

10. Did Paul appeal to the wisdom of men?

What wisdom did he speak?

New Testament Survey

How did he obtain it?

What kind of men cannot receive it?

11. What was the real problem at Corinth (3:1-4)?

12. How did Paul illustrate the insignificance of preachers (3:5)?

13. How were the works of Paul and Apollos related?

14. How did Paul lay the foundation in Corinth?

15. What care should succeeding preachers exercise in building on it?

16. What was the church in Corinth (3:16)? State the application.

17. What preachers were theirs (3:21-23)?

18. Whose praise was Paul seeking (4:1-5)?

What was the position of the apostles at this time?

19. Why was Paul sending Timothy to them?

20. What plan did he reveal? Does this agree with Acts 19:21?

I. Problems Reported to Paul by Messengers from Corinth

A. Division (Chapters 1 - 4, Studied in last lesson)

Chapter 5

B. Immorality

1. What shameful condition existed in the church?
2. What was the attitude of the church?
3. What did Paul say must be done?
4. Give two purposes for such action.
5. What other sins demanded similar action?

Chapter 6

C. Brethren Going to Law Against Brethren (6:1-8)

1. Before whom were they taking their lawsuits?
2. Who should have been chosen judge (Check other translations)?
3. Suppose this arrangement produced injustice?
4. What changes had occurred among the Corinthians (6:9-11)?

D. Warning Against Fornication (6:12-20)

1. What two considerations may forbid even lawful things?
2. For what is the body not made? For what is it made?
3. When a Christian commits fornication what is done to a member of Christ?
4. What special relation does fornication have to the body?
5. To whom does the body belong? Why?

II. Questions Asked of Paul in a Letter From Corinth

Chapter 7

A. “Should Christians leave their non-Christian companions?”

1. What was Paul’s opinion regarding expedience of marriage at that time?

New Testament Survey

2. What was unacceptable as an alternative to marriage?
3. What was Paul's command to the married (vs. 10)?
4. If there is separation, what is advised (vs. 11)?
5. What was Paul's reason for advising against marriage (vs. 26)?

Chapter 8

B. "Was it right to eat meats sacrificed to idols?" (Chapters 8,9,10)

1. What knowledge did some boast of (8:4-6)?
2. What did some inevitably think of as they ate meat sacrificed to idols?
3. What should those with knowledge be careful about?
4. What was Paul willing to give up to avoid offense (8:13)?

Chapter 9

5. What privileges did Paul give up for Christ? (9:5)
(9:6-15) (9:19-23)
6. To what does he compare himself in discipline?
7. Was it possible for Paul to be lost (9:27)?

Chapter 10

8. Were the Israelites baptized? Did this assure their entry to Canaan?
9. What sins of the Israelites should be a warning to us? (10:7)
(10:8) (10:9) (10:10)
10. What principle would forbid their knowingly eating from an idol's altar?
11. Whose profit are Christians to seek?

Chapter 11

C. "Why had Paul ordained that women's heads be covered and men's be uncovered when praying or prophesying?" (11:2-16)

1. Who is the head of every man? Of every woman?
2. What does a man do who prays or prophesies with head covered?
3. What does a woman do who prays or prophesies with head uncovered?
4. If she will not cover her head what may she as well do?

The Corinthian Letters, Part 2

5. Why should a woman have power (“symbol of authority”-NAS) on her head?
 6. What does nature teach concerning long hair on a man? On a woman?
- D. Correction of Abuse of the Lord’s Supper (*11:17-34*)
1. Why must heresies (“factions”-NAS) come?
 2. What prevented proper observance of the Lord’s Supper in Corinth?
 3. Where should social feasts be held?
 4. Whom should we examine as we eat?
 5. Whose example establishes proper procedure in the Lord’s Supper?
 6. How does one eat and drink unworthily?
 7. What is the consequence?

II. Questions Asked of Paul in a Letter from Corinth, continued.

E. Concerning Spiritual Gifts (*Chapters 12 - 14*)

Chapter 12

1. By what power had Christians been brought to confess Jesus as Lord?
2. For whose profit were spiritual gifts given (7)?
3. Name the nine spiritual gifts.
4. What illustration suggests the importance of each man's using his gifts for the common good rather than personal advantage?
5. What roles were assigned various members?
6. Was it wrong to desire the better gifts?

Chapter 13

7. What is better than tongues? than prophecy? than knowledge?

 than faith? than liberal giving?
8. Compare the life of love (described in verses 4-7) with that of brethren in Corinth who were contending over spiritual gifts.
9. In what other way is love superior to spiritual gifts (8-12)?
10. How does love compare with faith and hope?

Chapter 14

11. While the Corinthians highly valued tongues, which gift did Paul favor?
12. What disadvantage was there in tongues?
13. What was the most important thing to be accomplished by the gifts in the church?
14. For whom were tongues a sign?
15. State three rules for those speaking in tongues (vs. 27).
16. What rule was given for women in the church?

The Corinthian Letters, Part 3

17. Whose commandment was Paul writing?

18. What general rule must govern all activity?

F. Concerning the Resurrection

Chapter 15

1. What facts did Paul deliver in the gospel (1-4)?

2. How many post-resurrection appearances does Paul list? To whom last?

3. In view of their acceptance of the gospel, what strange belief was among them?

4. Name six consequences that follow rejection of the doctrine of resurrection:

5. What relation does the risen Christ have to all who sleep?

6. What will happen after Christ's disciples are made alive (24)?

7. Compare Adam and Christ in relation to death (22).

8. What accounts for the error in the Corinthian church (33)?

9. What argument against resurrection is noted in vs. 35?

10. What illustrations show possibility of another type of body springing from the physical one?

11. Compare the body sown and the body raised.

12. What about the bodies of those who are alive when He comes (50-53)?

13. What practical effect should belief in resurrection have on us?

Chapter 16

Conclusion

1. How was money to be gathered for poor saints in Judea?

2. Were these directions given only to the Corinthians?

3. Through what place would Paul pass between Ephesus and Corinth?

4. How long might he stay in Corinth?

5. How long did he hope to stay in Ephesus?

New Testament Survey

What opposition was he aware of?

6. Who had come to see Paul from Corinth?
7. Who in Ephesus specially greeted the Corinthians?

What special ties would bind them to Corinth?

THE CORINTHIAN LETTERS, PART 4 ACTS 19:21-20:1; I COR. 12-16 LESSON 29

Introduction.

1. Where was Paul when he wrote I Corinthians?
2. How did Paul deal with the Corinthian church in that letter?
3. What purpose did he state in I Corinthians 16:5-6?
4. Why did he wish to remain in Asia (I Cor. 16:9)?
5. What problems were possible obstacles to this plan?

I. Events Recorded in Acts 19

1. What success was Paul having in Ephesus (20)?
2. What adversary did stir up the people against him?
3. What was this adversary concerned about?
4. Where did the mob assemble?
5. Why did Paul not address them?
6. Who finally quieted them?
7. What did Paul then do (20:1)?

NOTE: Paul was very concerned about the reception his letter to Corinth would receive. He hoped to hear before leaving Ephesus, but the violence forced a premature departure for Macedonia. Travel to Macedonia would take him through Troas.

II. Second Corinthians

1. What opportunity did he have in Troas (2:12)?

Why did he not remain?

Where did he go?

2. How did he feel when he got there (7:5)?
3. By what was he comforted (7:6)?

New Testament Survey

4. What had Paul's letter brought about in the Corinthians (7:8-13)?

Titus apparently reported, however, that while most of the Corinthians had repented and felt kindly toward Paul, some were questioning his apostleship and even his integrity. They said he was afraid to come to Corinth to face them. This accounts for the large amount of personal defense offered by Paul in this letter.

Chapter 1

5. What did Paul report to the Corinthians (8)?
6. Why did Paul write a letter instead of coming (23)?

Chapter 2

7. With what emotions did Paul write the first letter?
8. What had the sinner of 1 Corinthians 5 apparently done as result of the discipline Paul had advised (6-7)?
9. What was now to be done for him?

Chapter 3

10. What letters of recommendation did Paul have?
11. What was the letter that killed (7)? What was its destiny?
12. What is more glorious?
13. What happens to us as we behold Christ in the New Testament?

Chapter 4

14. Upon what did Paul depend for converting the lost?
What did he refuse to use?

15. Why was the treasure placed in earthen vessels?
16. Why were the apostles suffering at this time?
17. Why did Paul not lose heart (faint)?

Chapter 5

18. What will take the place of the earthly tabernacle (tent) which we now inhabit?
19. Where must we all appear?
20. Describe the changes in one who is in Christ (17).
21. How were the apostles ambassadors?

The Corinthian Letters, Part 4

Chapter 6

22. Upon what did Paul depend for commendation as a preacher (4-10)?
23. What fellowship was to be avoided?
24. What must be done by those already involved in such fellowship?
25. What does God promise those who will do this?

Chapter 7

26. What should these promises cause us to do?
27. What was the feeling of Titus toward the Corinthians (13)?

Is the name of Titus mentioned anywhere in Acts?
28. Was Paul positive or negative in his dealings with the Corinthians?

I. Concerning the Collection for the Saints*Chapter 8*

1. When Paul wrote from Ephesus, what did he urge the Corinthians to do regarding the collection for saints in Judea (I Corinthians 16:2)?
2. Now what does he report to them concerning the Macedonians among whom he is staying as he writes II Corinthians?
3. Who had begun the project among the Corinthians?
4. What reasons are suggested for liberal giving? Vs. 8

Vs. 9

Vss. 10-11

5. Why was Paul insisting that Titus and another brother take the lead in raising these funds?

Chapter 9

1. What boast had Paul made to the brethren in Macedonia?
2. Why did he send brethren ahead into Achaia?
3. What additional reason for liberality is given in 6-8?
4. What lessons concerning giving are taught in vs. 7?
5. What two benefits could Paul foresee as result of this collection?

II. Paul's Defense of His Apostleship

In this section Paul often quotes his enemies and uses irony in dealing with their criticisms. Recognizing this will help to understand some difficulties.

Chapter 10

A. Introduction.

1. Three charges evidently made against Paul by his enemies:
 - a. Vs. 1
 - b. Vs. 10
 - c. Vs. 14

The Corinthian Letters, Part 5

2. Why did some misjudge Paul (vs. 2)?
3. What was the only thing he desired to cast down (3-6)?
4. Why did some commend themselves?
5. What was Paul's goal?

Chapter 11

B. Comparison with Others

1. Describe Paul's jealousy.
2. How did he rate himself (5)?
3. What was the one possible weakness he could see in his relation with the Corinthians (7-9)?
4. How was Paul supported in Corinth?

What two men do we know came to him from Macedonia (Acts 18:5)?

5. How did Paul describe his critics (13)?
6. When Paul decided to compare boasts with them, of what did he choose to boast (18-30)?
7. What specific example of persecution does he mention (32-33)?

Chapter 12

C. Further Evidence of Paul's Apostleship

Paul obviously gives his own experience, modestly relating it in third person.

1. Describe his experience 14 years prior.
2. Why was Paul given a thorn in the flesh?
3. When was he truly strong (10)?
4. What were the signs of an apostle worked among the Corinthians?
5. In what were they inferior to other churches?
6. What charge is Paul obviously answering in 14-18?
7. What apprehension did he feel as he planned his visit to Corinth?

New Testament Survey

Chapter 13

C. Conclusion

1. What warning did Paul give sinners in Corinth?
2. Whom were they to examine?
3. Was Paul envious of them? What did he desire?

Introduction.

1. Paul established the churches of Galatia.
2. Some believe that Galatia was large enough to include cities visited on first tour and that these were “churches of Galatia.” More likely, they were established on the second (Acts 16:6) and confirmed on the 3rd (18:23).
3. Paul’s three years in Ephesus allowed time for false teachers to do mischief.
4. Paul left Ephesus for Macedonia where he wrote II Corinthians. Then he went to Corinth for the winter (Acts 20:3) where he wrote Romans. Either from Macedonia or Corinth he probably wrote Galatians in A.D. 57. Strongest evidence of time and place is similarity to II Corinthians and to Romans.
5. The Galatians were Gauls of whom Julius Caesar wrote: “The infirmity of the Gauls is that they are fickle in their resolves and fond of change, not to be trusted.” This quality is evidently reflected in this book.
6. False teachers came close behind Paul, teaching the same error as those who had come to Antioch (Acts 15:1). What was the error?
7. Paul’s teaching was the most formidable obstacle these teachers faced, so they denied Paul’s apostleship and insisted that since he was not with Jesus, he had to learn all he knew from other Apostles or other teachers.

I. Paul Defends His Apostleship (Chapters 1 - 2)Chapter 1

1. By whom was Paul an apostle?
2. What change caused Paul to marvel?

Beginning in verse 11, Paul shows that he had no opportunity to learn the gospel from other apostles. This meant it had to be “by revelation” as he claimed.

3. What was his original position in regard to Christ?
4. Where did he spend his first three years after conversion?
5. When he went to Jerusalem, how long did he stay and whom did he see?

This visit is described in Acts 9:26-30. He apparently omits the visit of Acts 11 and next describes the visit of Acts 15. Read again Acts 15:1-32.

New Testament Survey

Chapter 2

6. Who is mentioned as going to Jerusalem who was not mentioned in Acts?
7. Which verse in Acts 15 tells of the private meeting of Galatians 2:2-10?
8. According to 2:6, did prominent brethren teach him anything?
9. What is proved by the fact that Paul withstood Peter in Antioch?
10. By what is a man not justified (16)? By what is he justified?
11. What was Paul's relation to the law?
12. What motivated Paul, now that he was dead to the law?

II. Justification by Faith Rather than by Law (Chapters 3 - 4)

Chapter 3

1. How did Abraham obtain righteousness (6)?
2. How can we be blessed as children of Abraham (7-9)?
3. Even under the law, by what did the just live?
4. How have we obtained freedom from the law?
5. Purpose of the law? (19) (24)
6. How and where are we children of God?

Chapter 4

7. Do we serve God now as servants or as sons?
8. Why did Paul preach to the Galatians originally?
9. How had they receive him?
10. Ishmael was a physical child of Abraham; why did he not receive the promise?

Whom did Ishmael represent?

Isaac?

III. Exhortations to Godliness (Chapters 5 - 6)

Chapter 5

1. What would Galatians lose if circumcised to keep the law?

Galatians

2. What avails in Christ?
3. How do we avoid the works of the flesh?
Why must we avoid them?
4. What is the fruit of the Spirit?
5. What is our duty toward: (a) One overtaken in fault?
(b) One who teaches us? (c) All men?
6. How did Paul write with his own hand?
7. In what must we not glory? In what must we glory?
8. What did Paul bear in his body?

Introduction.

1. Similarities between Galatians and Romans indicate that they were written about the same time. Match the following:

_____ Romans 8:14-17

A. Galatians 3:12

_____ Romans 10:5

B. Galatians 3:22

_____ Romans 4:13,14,16

C. Galatians 4:6,7

_____ Romans 11:31

D. Galatians 3:14,16,29

2. Both books were written to counteract influence of Judaizers (Acts 15:1). These were already come to Galatia and could be expected in Rome.

Chapter 1

3. Questions from Romans 1:1-15:

a. What does the gospel of God concern (3-4)?

b. From whom and for what purpose had Paul received apostleship?

c. Why did Paul wish to see the Romans?

d. Why was he ready to preach in Rome?

4. Some definitions are needed for an understanding of Romans:

Righteousness: The character or quality of being absolutely right - guiltless.

Justification: The act of pronouncing righteous, a sentence of acquittal.

Faith: Belief leading to (and often including) obedience. (See 1:5; 16:26)

5. Note the following contrast:

Law can only justify (pronounce righteous) the man who has kept the law (Galatians 3:2; Romans 10:5). Acquittal is owed such a man - he is innocent.

In the gospel is revealed a justification of the man who believes in Jesus (Romans 1:16-17). He is pronounced righteous, not on the ground that he is innocent, but on the ground that he is forgiven. Thus, his acquittal is a gift of God, therefore, a matter of grace and not of debt.

- I. Universal Need of Righteousness. Against what is God's wrath revealed (1:18)?

A. Among Gentiles

Romans, Part 1

1. What revelation had Gentiles had?

2. Had they obtained righteousness through it? Their condition:

Chapter 2

B. Among Jews

1. What group would join in condemning Gentiles?

2. Were they righteous before God? Why?

3. Is God a respecter of persons (2:6-13)?

Chapter 3

4. How did Jew and Gentile compare in righteousness before God (9)?

C. Among all

1. How did Paul prove that all sin (10-19)

2. If the law condemned all men, could it be the means of justification?

II. The Righteousness Provided by God and Revealed in the Gospel

1. Is the righteousness provided by God based on law (21)?

2. What prior notice was given of it?

3. How is this righteousness obtained?

4. Why is it needed by all?

5. How is it possible for a just God to justify (pronounce guiltless) the guilty (25)?

6. When one is justified in this manner can he boast (27)?

7. How were both Jew and Gentile to be justified (30)?

8. If this were so, was there any reason for Gentiles to be circumcised?

III. Even the Righteousness of Abraham was Obtained on the Basis of Faith.

Chapter 4

1. What do scriptures say was counted to Abraham for righteousness?

2. If faith had to be counted for righteousness, had he obtained it by works?

3. Was the man David described righteous by works or by forgiveness?

4. Was Abraham counted righteous before or after circumcision (Gen 15:6 & 17:24)?

New Testament Survey

5. If we would be counted righteous as Abraham was, must we obtain it by imitating his circumcision or his faith?
6. Had the law been given when the promise was made to Abraham?

Was righteousness by the law?
7. For whose sake was it written that his faith was imputed for righteousness?
8. Did the fact that his righteousness was of faith mean he did not have to work?

Having established the principle of justification by faith, Paul moves on to consideration of the practical outgrowth of the doctrine.

I. Freedom in Christ Chapters 5 - 8

Chapter 5

A. Freedom from Wrath

1. Name blessing we enjoy, being justified by faith (1-5).
2. Why may we expect all of this (6-10)?
3. Summary of 11-21: There is a sense in which Adam, by one sin, unconditionally involved all of his descendants in sin and brought upon them the consequences of physical death. Christ, by one act of righteousness, canceled unconditionally all the consequences of Adam's sin. However, his act of righteousness reaches farther, making possible justification of the many offenses committed by the descendants of Adam and providing eternal life for them. But as these offenses involved a choice to follow Adam, their forgiveness demands a choice to follow the new Adam - Christ.

Chapter 6

B. Freedom for Sin

Paul's insistence that righteousness is apart from law and undeserved led some to charge him with encouraging sin (3:8). This charge he answers in Chapter 6.

1. What keeps the Christian from voluntarily living in sin?
2. How is our resurrection from baptism like that of Christ's (9)?
3. What do we change when we obey the gospel (16-19)?
4. Do servants of sin serve righteousness? Should we serve sin?
5. What are the wages of sin? Is eternal life the wages of righteousness?

Chapter 7

C. Freedom from the Law

1. What is our relation to the law?
2. What purpose did it serve (7)?
3. When obeyed, the law was unto life, but what was it when disobeyed (10)?

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4. What was there within Paul that proved the law was good (14-16)?
5. Was the law capable of releasing Paul from the sense of guilt in him?
6. Where did he find release? (See also 8:1)

Chapter 8

D. Freedom from Death

1. What do we escape in Christ Jesus (8:1)?
2. When is the righteousness (requirement) of the law fulfilled in us (4)?
3. From 6-14, the major disadvantages of carnal mindedness are _____ and _____
Advantages of spiritual mindedness are _____ and _____.
4. What witness does the Spirit bear with our spirit?
5. What companionship do Christians have in longing for redemption?
6. How does the Spirit help our infirmities?
7. What is the “good” for which all things work together?
8. What was God’s purpose for all whom He foreknew?
9. How could one be “more than conqueror” of the difficulties listed?

II. The Problem of Israel *Chapters 9 - 11*

“Righteousness by faith” offered Israel no advantage over Gentiles. Indeed, it seemed to take away all blessings since they had rejected Christ.

Chapter 9

1. How strong was Paul’s wish for Israel’s salvation?
2. Were God’s promises for all of Abraham’s descendants?

List some previous choices He had made.

On what basis were these made?

3. What did Isaiah and Hosea predict?

Chapter 10

4. Under the gospel how are righteousness and salvation obtained (9-13)?
5. How is such faith obtained?

Romans, Part 2

6. Why was Israel in unbelief (21)?

Chapter 11

7. Has God cast off His people? Who are the remnant?

8. What resulted from Israel's fall (11)?

9. What are the branches broken off the olive tree?

Who are the wild branches grafted in?

10. What warning is given the Gentiles (21)?

11. Explain: "*And so all Israel shall be saved.*"

12. What consideration begets a psalm of praise from Paul?

END OF ROMANS AND 3RD JOURNEY ROM 12-16; ACTS 20-21:17 LESSON 34

Introduction.

1. What travels did Paul plan after leaving Ephesus (Acts 19:21)?
2. Where was he when he wrote Romans?

I. Practical Application of Doctrinal Portion of Romans (Chapters 12 - 15)

Chapter 12

1. What word in verse 1 links chapter 12 with what goes before?
2. What teaching in chapters 1-11 would discourage thinking more highly of ourselves than we ought?
3. What significance is our membership in Christ's body?
4. What must be our attitude toward those who wrong us?

Chapter 13

5. What is the source of all power (authority)?
6. What are three reasons for obeying our rulers?
7. List our duties to government.
8. What one thing do we owe all men?
9. What are the works of darkness we must avoid?
10. What positive action assures rejection of these?

Chapter 14

11. How did some weak brethren feel about meat?
12. What was to be the attitude of the strong toward them (1,3,13)?
13. What was to be the attitude of the weak brother (3)?
14. Is it possible for meat to be clean to one man and unclean to another?
How?

15. Do the matters discussed involve actions of individuals or the church?

End of Romans and 3rd Journey

Chapter 15

16. Who is our example in self-denial?
17. What proof is given from the Old Testament to prove that God had in mind all along to bless the Gentiles through Christ?
18. Where had Paul preached the gospel?
19. What was his aim (20-21)?

II. Personal Matters

Note: This letter was not written to a congregation but “*to all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints.*” This may account for the fact that so many personal notes are included.

Chapter 16

1. Who was going to Rome with this epistle?
What was her relation to the church in Cenchrrea? Where was Cenchrrea?
2. Where were Priscilla and Aquila at this time?
In what other cities have we found them serving the Lord?
3. Name Paul’s relatives who were Christians in Rome.
4. To what “*churches of Christ*” do you think Paul referred (16)?
5. Who were to be marked and avoided?
6. What kinsmen were with Paul when he wrote?
7. Who was his fellow-worker associated with him at this time?
8. Who was his penman who wrote down the epistle? (Compare Gal. 6:11, etc.)
9. Who was Paul’s host as he wrote Romans? Where did he live (I Cor. 1:14)?
10. For what purpose was the gospel made known to all nations (26)?

III. Tracing the Journey to Jerusalem with Relief for the Saints

1. When Paul wrote to the Corinthians from Ephesus, what other churches had he encouraged to contribute for the saints (I Corinthians 16:1)?

New Testament Survey

2. When he wrote to the Corinthians from Macedonia, what other churches were giving liberally for the poor in Judea (II Corinthians 8:1-5)?
3. When Paul wrote Romans from Corinth, what did he report to the Romans (15:25-26)?
4. What further travel does Paul plan after going to Jerusalem (Romans 15:24-28)?
5. For what two things did he request prayer (Romans 15:31)?

Acts 20

6. What caused a diversion from the plan to sail directly to Jerusalem?
7. What accounts for the large number of travel companions?
8. Where did Paul break bread on the first day of the week?
9. When Paul departed from the Ephesian elders, what did he expect (22-25)?

Acts 21

10. In what other cities did he meet with brethren enroute?
11. What predictions were made all along the way?
12. Which part of the prayer (Question 5) is answered in Acts 21:17?

Introduction

1. What mission did the Lord reveal for Paul (Acts 9:15)?
2. How much of this had been fulfilled before this lesson?
3. What plans did Paul have for himself (Romans 15:24,28)?

I. Arrest in Jerusalem

Chapter 21

1. What accusations were made against Paul (21)?
2. How did the brethren propose that the charges be answered?
3. What false accusation stirred a mob against Paul in the temple?
4. How was this accusation arrived at?
5. Why did the Romans take Paul in custody?
6. Who did the Captain think Paul was?
7. Why did he allow Paul to speak to the people?

II. Extended Imprisonment in Palestine

Chapter 22

1. Did the captain learn Paul's identity from the speech? Why?
2. What method did he next propose to learn Paul's identity?

How was this avoided?

3. What was the captain's third attempt to learn the reason for Jews' anger?

Chapter 23

4. Why did the high priest command Paul to be smitten?
5. Why did Paul speak so sharply to the high priest?
6. How did Paul throw the council into confusion?
7. What encouraging assurance did the Lord provide Paul?

New Testament Survey

8. What plot did the Jews make against Paul?
9. How was it discovered?
10. How many guards transferred Paul to Caesarea?
11. What falsehood is contained in the Captain's letter to the governor?
12. When did the governor propose to hear Paul's case?

Chapter 24

13. What charges did Tertullus make?
14. Did Paul plead guilty or innocent?
15. Why did Felix defer sentence?
16. Of What did Paul speak to Felix?
17. Why did Felix send often for him?
18. Why did Felix leave Paul in prison when he left office?

NOTE: These two years (vs 27) may have provided Luke with opportunity to write *Luke*.

Chapter 25

19. What did the Jews request of the new governor, Festus? Why?
20. How did Paul avoid being taken to Jerusalem?
21. What problem did Festus lay before Agrippa (14-21)?
22. What explanation did Festus give for having Paul speak to Agrippa (26-27)?

Chapter 26

23. How did Paul establish common ground with (Herod) Agrippa?
24. Why had Paul changed from a persecutor?
25. What impression did Festus get from Paul's speech (24)?
26. Did Agrippa perceive Paul's effort to convert him? Proof:
27. What was Agrippa's impression of Paul (31-32)?

Paul's Arrest and Journey to Rome

II. The Voyage to Rome

Chapter 27

1. In whose care was Paul placed? Who were with him?
2. What advice did Paul give at Fair Havens?
3. What resulted when they ignored his advice?
4. How was Paul assured there would be no loss of life?
5. Why were the prisoners not killed?
6. How did they all get safely ashore?

Chapter 28

7. On what island did they find themselves?
8. What led the islanders to consider Paul a god?
9. Whom did they find in Puteoli?
10. In what two places did brethren from Rome meet Paul?
11. What were the conditions of his confinement (16,30)?
12. Whom did Paul call for a conference? How did they respond?
13. How long was Paul confined in Rome? How did he spend his time?

During this time Paul wrote Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. Luke wrote Acts.

Introduction.

1. It has been generally accepted that four books were written by Paul during the imprisonment described in Acts 28: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. The order in which they were written is uncertain.
2. On what Journey did Paul establish the Philippian church?
3. How many visits did Paul make to Philippi (Macedonia)?
4. What commendation did Paul make of them (II Corinthians 8:1-5)?
5. Philippians was not written to deal with any special issue or problem. There is no rebuke in it, and it is the most personal of all the letters to the churches. Suggest a probable reason for writing (4:10,18).
6. Under what conditions was Paul imprisoned as he wrote it (Acts 28:16,30-31)?

I. A Personal Report to the Church (1:1-26)Chapter 1

1. To whom is the book addressed?
2. Over what period had the church had fellowship with Paul in the gospel?
3. In what were they partakers of his grace?
4. How had Paul's sufferings turned out?
5. What effect had report of his bonds had on many brethren?
6. What effect had it on others?
7. How did Paul feel about it all?
8. What blessing did he expect from it all?
9. What purpose did he wish his body to serve (20)?
10. What advantage did Paul see in dying? Of living?

Philippians

11. What did he expect as the outcome of his trial (25-26)?

II. A Plea for Unity (1:27 - 2:18)

1. What did Paul hope to hear of them?
2. What two things were granted the Philippians in regard to Christ?

Chapter 2

3. How could they fulfill Paul's joy?
4. What principle does he illustrate with Jesus as example?
5. How were they to shine as lights?

III. Commendation of Paul's Fellow-Workers (2:19-30)

1. Who was the only companion Paul had to send who was like self?
2. What was the problem with others?
3. What service had Epaphroditus rendered?
4. Why did Paul send him to Philippi? Likely he carried this letter.
5. What three persons in verse 30 did Epaphroditus put ahead of himself?
6. What hope does Paul express in 2:24?

IV. Warning and Example

Chapter 3

1. Of whom are the Philippians warned?
2. Who are the true circumcision?
3. Of what things could Paul boast in the flesh?
4. Rather than boasting of these, what did he do?
5. In what did he put confidence?
6. Name four characteristics of the enemies of the cross.
7. Where is our conversation (citizenship)?
8. What will the Lord do on His return?

New Testament Survey

V. Advice, Encouragement and Gratitude

Chapter 4

1. Who were Paul's joy and crown?
2. What problems did Euodias and Syntyche have?
3. What is the alternative to worry and anxiety?
4. Why had the Philippians failed to help Paul?

What circumstances in Paul's recent life explains this?

5. How had Paul learned to be content?
6. What previous help had they given Paul?
7. Why did Paul desire their help?
8. What surprising group of persons joined in salutations?

Introduction

1. What were Paul's circumstances as he wrote (3:1; 4:1; 6:20)?
2. Who carried the letter to the Ephesians (6:21)?
3. How does this compare with Colossians (Col. 4:3,7,18)?
4. Many believe that Ephesians was written as an open letter to be carried to many churches by Tychicus, Paul's representative. This would explain:
 - a. The absence of personal greetings from a letter to a familiar church.
 - b. Some peculiar statements if intended only for Ephesus (1:15; 3:2).
 - c. Absence of the word *EPHESUS* from many of the older manuscripts in 1:1.
5. The following comparisons have been suggested:

COLOSSIANS:	Theme: Fulness of Godhead in Christ (2:9)	Subject: The Groom
EPHESIANS:	Theme: Fulness of Christ in Church (1:22-23)	Subject: The Bride

I. Spiritual Blessings in Christ*Chapter 1*

1. What is the source of all spiritual blessings (vs. 3)?
2. Name at least seven blessings listed here:
3. What did Paul request for the Ephesians in his prayer (17-19)?
4. In what association do we experience the fulness of Christ's benefits (22-23)?

Chapter 2

NOTE: In this chapter YOU refers to Gentiles, WE to Jews or to the church.

5. What was the former condition of both (1-5)?
6. What three qualities of God rescued man (4-5)?
7. What is the present position of those in Christ?
8. On what ground was this provided, grace or merit?
9. What, specifically, was the position of Gentiles (12)?
10. Why is Christ called "our peace"?

New Testament Survey

11. What was the middle wall which he broke down?
12. What do Jew and Gentile now form together in Christ (20-22)?

II. Revelation of the Mystery

Chapter 3

1. How did Paul obtain his knowledge (3)?
2. What did this make possible for his readers (4)?
3. What concise statement does he make of the mystery?
4. How long had it been hidden?
5. For what purpose were all things created?
6. Where is the family of God located?
7. What did Paul request in his prayer for Ephesians?
8. In what is God glorified?

II. Practical Applications

Chapter 4

1. What attitudes are necessary for unity?
2. What common ground must be occupied by all who would be united (4-6)?
3. What gifts did Christ give the church (11)?
4. For what purpose (12)?
5. To what end (13-15)?
6. What former conduct must be discarded?

Chapter 5

7. Fill in the contrasting condition in the following:

Children of _____ (6) Children of God (1)

Darkness _____ (8)

Fools _____

Ephesians

Unwise _____

Drunk with wine _____

8. To whom are we to submit (21)?

a. Wives to _____ by _____ them.

b. Husbands to _____ by _____.

Chapter 6

c. Children to _____ by _____ and _____ them.

d. Parents to _____ by not _____ them but _____.

e. Servants to _____ by _____.

f. Masters to _____ by _____.

9. Against what do we struggle?

10. What is our means of victory?

11. What did Paul wish for Ephesians to ask in prayer for him?

Introduction.

1. What were Paul's circumstances as he wrote Colossians (1:24; 4:10, 18)?
2. Ephesians and Colossians are twin books:
 - a. Who carried them both (Ephesians 6:21; Colossians 4:7-9)?
 - b. Match the following passages:

___ Colossians 1:18	A. Ephesians 3:1-8
___ Colossians 1:20-22	B. Ephesians 4:1-4
___ Colossians 1:25-27	C. Ephesians 1:22,23
___ Colossians 3:9-10	D. Ephesians 6:1-4
___ Colossians 3:12-15	E. Ephesians 2:12-18
___ Colossians 3:20-21	F. Ephesians 4:22-24
 - c. There is, however, a difference in emphasis as noted in Lesson #37
 COLOSSIANS: Theme: Fulness of Godhead in Christ (2:9) Subject: The Groom
 EPHESIANS: Theme: Fulness of Christ in Church (1:22-23) Subject: The Bride
 - d. There is also evidence of error in Colossae which needed attention. There are traces of the Greek philosophy of Gnosticism apparently alluded to. Among other tenets, it maintained that all material was inherently evil. This meant that Jesus was either evil (and not God) or He was not actually in the flesh. The philosophy encouraged severity to the body and worship of angels because they were not in fleshly bodies.
3. Paul had apparently never been to Colossae (2:1). The church was probably established while he was in Ephesus (See also Acts 19:10).

*Chapter 1*I. The Deity of Christ

1. What characteristics of the Colossians caused Paul to give thanks?
2. How far had the gospel been preached at this time (see also verse 23)?
3. Who was their faithful minister?

Colossians

4. Did Paul pray for the Colossians' spiritual, physical or material welfare?
5. Into what had they been translated?
6. What relation does Christ bear to God (13-15)?
7. To all creation (15-17)?
8. To the church?
9. In what words does Paul reveal the mystery in Colossians (27)?
10. How is it described in Ephesians 3:6?

Chapter 2

II. Christ All-Sufficient

1. What things are hid in Christ?
2. Of what does Paul warn in 2:8? (See 2-d in Introduction)
3. How did all fulness of Godhead dwell in Christ? (He is divine and human)
4. Where do we have access to the Godhead? Where are we complete?
5. When are we made alive with Christ?
6. Why are we not to be judged in meat, drink, sabbath-keeping, etc.?
7. How may we lose our reward?
8. What value have ascetic doctrines and commands of men?

SUMMARY: Being complete in Christ, we do not need human philosophy or Moses' law.

Chapter 3

III. The New Life in Christ

1. Where are our affections to be?
2. How do we hope to appear with Christ?
3. What must we therefore do?
4. What are the characteristics of the new man?

New Testament Survey

5. How are all things to be done? Meaning?
6. How do duties for wives, husbands, etc. compare with those in Ephesians?

Chapter 4

IV. Personal Matters

1. Though in prison what did Paul ask them to pray for (3-4)?
2. What is Paul's relation with Mark (Remember Acts 15:37-39)?
3. Revisions of verse 11 indicate that the preceding persons named were the only Jews with Paul. What does this indicate about Luke?
4. What in verse 16 shows this letter was not exclusively for church leaders?
5. What other letter did Paul want them to read?
6. Who was to take heed to his ministry in Colossae? Remember this man.

I. Philemon

1. What was Paul's situation as he wrote (See also verse 9)?
2. To whom is the letter written?

It is generally thought that Apphia was Philemon's wife and Archippus his son.

3. Where did Archippus live (Colossians 4:17)?
4. What kind of man was Philemon (4-7)?

Philemon was also a slave owner. This letter involves his slave, Onesimus, who had apparently stolen money from him and run away to Rome. There he met Paul, was converted and shown that as a Christian he must return to his master. This letter Paul sent by him to Philemon. What other letter accompanied it (Col. 4:7-9)?

5. Why did Paul beseech rather than command Philemon?
6. What kind of servant was Onesimus before his conversion?

Afterward?

The name *ONESIMUS* means "useful."

7. What did Paul really want to do (13)?
8. What was Onesimus' new relationship to Philemon as he returned?
9. How did Paul ask Philemon to receive Onesimus?
10. What arrangement did Paul offer for repaying Onesimus' debt?
11. What more do you suppose Paul expected of Philemon (21)?
12. What did Paul obviously expect regarding his imprisonment and trial (22)?

II. Reasons for Believing Paul was Released from the Imprisonment of Acts 28

- A. His plans to go to Spain after seeing Rome (Acts 19:21; Romans 15:24, 28). The plans were fulfilled up to the point of going to Spain. Was this part not?
- B. He apparently expected to be released (Phil. 1:25-26; 2:24; Philemon 22).

New Testament Survey

- C. Charges against him were mild, his treatment lenient both on the journey and in his imprisonment. Nero at this time was under moderating influences.
- D. Testimony of the early “Fathers”.
 1. *Clement* (Phil. 4:3?) stated that Paul “had gone to the extremity of the West”, the Roman way of designating Spain. He wrote in the first century.
 2. *Muratorian's Canon* (170 AD) speaks of Paul's journey to Spain.
 3. *Eusebius, Chrysostom, Jerome* and other very early writers speak of Paul's release and later labors and there is no dissenting voice.
- E. Many references to events in the letters to Timothy and Titus do not fit into the history related up until this point.

III. Later Journeys

Worked out from references in Titus and Timothy as well as from those written during his imprisonment stating his purposes. This the work of Coneybeare & Howson (*Life & Epistles of Paul*).

- A. Rome
- B. Macedonia (Philippi) (See Philippians 1:26; 2:23-24)
- C. Ephesus (Side visits to Colossae, especially to Philemon - Philemon 22).
- D. Spain (2 years probably spent here - AD 64-66)
- E. Ephesus - Left Timothy to correct error (I Timothy 1:3)
- F. Macedonia - Apparently writes I Timothy, hoping to return to him (3:15).
- G. Ephesus
- H. Crete - Here he leaves Titus (Titus 1:5).
- I. Ephesus - Writes Titus just before departing for Nicopolis (Titus 3:12).
- J. Travels by way of: Miletus (Leaves Trophimus there sick - II Timothy 4:20).
Troas (Leaves cloak and books with Carpus - II Tim 4:13).
Corinth (Leaves Erastus - II Timothy 4:20).
- K. Nicopolis - Probably arrested here and taken to Rome for second trial.
- L. Rome - During imprisonment here he wrote II Timothy. In II Timothy, the optimism found in Philippians, Colossians and Philemon is missing. In this book he obviously expects to die. History is almost unanimous in saying he was beheaded in that city. By this time Nero was engaged in wholesale persecution of Christians, blaming them with the burning of Rome.

Introduction.

1. Where was Timothy when Paul wrote to him (1:3)?
2. Why was he left there?
3. What were Paul's plans when he wrote (3:15)?
4. Why did he write?

*Chapter 1*I. False and True Teachers in the Church

1. What is the goal (end) of an evangelist's teaching?
2. What was the problem with some who desired to be teachers of the law?
3. What kind of person made the law necessary?
4. Why did Paul obtain mercy (two reasons)?
5. What error had Hymenaeus & Alexander committed?
6. What action had Paul taken in regard to them?

*Chapter 2*II. Men and Women in the Church

1. What is to be the burden of our prayers for men in authority?
2. What is God's desire for all men?
3. Who did Paul say should pray everywhere?
What must be their character?
4. How were women to be adorned (2)?
5. Why were men not to teach men in an authoritative way?
6. What is their role?

*Chapter 3*III. Bishops and Deacons in the Church

1. What does Paul call the office of a bishop (overseer)? "a good _____".

New Testament Survey

2. What clue does verse 5 give as to the reason for all these qualifications?
3. Why must an overseer have a good report of them without?
4. What requirement is made of deacons in regard to children?
5. What is the reward of a deacon who serves well?
6. What is the church according to verse 15? (two things)

Chapter 4

IV. Admonition for an Evangelist in the Church

1. What errors did Paul prophesy for later times?
2. By what are all foods sanctified?
3. What was Timothy's responsibility regarding these errors?
4. Why is godliness more profitable than bodily exercise?
5. How was Timothy to avoid being despised for his youth?
6. How was he to save himself and his hearers?

Chapter 5

V. Older Men and Women in the Church

1. What rule would help Timothy to regulate his relations with those in the church of different ages?
2. Who has first responsibility for a widow?
3. For what kind of widow may the church take responsibility?
4. What are younger women to do?
5. What is the double honor which some elders are due?
6. Are elders immune from accusation and rebuke?
7. What must an evangelist carefully avoid (21)?
8. What remedy did Paul suggest for Timothy's weak stomach?

i Timothy

Chapter 6

VI. Rich and Poor in the Church

1. What is the duty of Christian slaves even with believing masters?
2. Describe the man who teaches otherwise.

Would this apply to those today who teach “civil disobedience” and rebellion against authority?

3. When is godliness a way of gain?
4. What causes many men to fall into temptations, snares, lusts, destruction, perdition and apostasy?
5. In contrast, what should the man of God follow?
6. What must rich men do?
7. What was Timothy to avoid?

Introduction.

The Man - Probably a native and convert of Antioch.

1. In what connection do we first read of Titus (Galatians 2:1-3)?
2. How do we find him later giving comfort to Paul (II Cor. 7:5-7)?
3. What further work did he do in Corinth (II Cor. 8:6,16-17,23)?

Occasion of the Epistle

From Lesson 39, we note that upon Paul's release from prison in Rome, he probably travelled through Macedonia to Ephesus which became the base of his work. After two years in Spain he apparently returned to Ephesus, made a round trip to Macedonia, then one to Crete. He left Titus in Crete and returned to Ephesus where he wrote the epistle to Titus just before departing for Nicopolis.

Theme of the Epistle: Sound Doctrine*Chapter 1*

1. What was Paul's relationship to eternal life (2)?
2. What was Paul's relationship to Titus (4)?
3. What was Titus to do in every city in Crete?
4. Does this necessarily mean that he was to select the men (Cf. Acts 6:3)?
5. Why must a bishop hold fast to the faithful word?
6. What circumstances made Titus' undertaking all the more urgent (10-11)?
7. What circumstances made it all the more difficult (12-13)?
8. What did the Cretans need from Titus (13)?

Chapter 2

9. List qualities to be encouraged in:
Aged men.

Aged Women.

Titus

Young Women.

Young Men.

Titus.

Servants.

10. What does grace teach all men?

11. How was Titus to do his rebuking?

Chapter 3

12. What is to be the Christian's relationship to Magistrates?

13. What four qualities of God saved us from our former condition (4-7)?

14. What two agents did God use (5)?

15. Having been saved, what must we maintain?

16. What must be avoided?

17. How must an heretic (factious man) be dealt with?

18. Where did Paul wish Titus to join him?

19. Whom did Paul hope to send to relieve Titus?

20. How were Zenas and Apollos to be treated?

What would you suppose to be their relationship to this epistle if any?

II TIMOTHY

LESSON 42

I. Last Days of the Apostle Paul as Reflected in II Timothy

1. For what place was Paul departing when he wrote Titus 3:12?
2. A likely route would take him through the following cities. What happened in each?

Miletus (II Timothy 4:20)

Troas (4:13)

Corinth (4:20)

3. Whom did he send to Ephesus (4:12)

If Timothy were still in Ephesus, sending this brother would relieve him to come to Paul (4:9).

4. When Titus did join Paul, where was he sent (4:10)?

Evidently, Paul was arrested in Nicopolis and taken to Rome for trial. After his earlier release in 63, Rome burned in the summer of 64. "When the alarm and indignation of the people were excited by the tremendous ruin of a conflagration which burned down half the city, it answered the purpose of Nero (who was accused of causing the fire) to avert the rage of the populace from himself to the already hated votaries of a new religion. Tacitus describes the success of this expedient, and relates the sufferings of the Christian martyrs, who were put to death with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty. Some were crucified; some disguised in the skins of beasts and hunted to death with dogs; some were wrapped in robes impregnated with inflammable materials and set on fire at night that they might serve to illuminate the circus of the Vatican and the gardens of Nero. ... We can quite understand that a leader of so abhorred a sect would be subjected to a severe imprisonment." - Coneybeare & Howson

5. How did Paul suffer during this imprisonment (2:9)?

6. Who was apparently Paul's accuser (4:14)?

Might I Timothy 1:19-20 explain this? How?

7. What friends did he have during his first hearing (4:16-17)?

II Timothy

8. What did Demas do (4:10)? Why?
9. What happened to the Asian brethren (1:15)?
10. Who remained constantly with him (4:11)?
Who joined Paul in greeting Timothy?
Did anyone else befriend him (1:16-18)?
11. What did he expect as the final outcome (4:6-8)?
12. Yet, what did he say the Lord would do (4:18)?
Explain.
13. What was being accomplished by his trials (4:17)?
14. Whom did he wish to join him quickly (4:9,11)?
15. Why would he need the cloak (Compare 4:13 & 21)?

II. Message of the Epistle

Chapter 1

1. What seemed to concern Paul about Timothy (1:7-8,12: 2:1-4; 3:10-14; 4:5)?
Why?
2. Where had Timothy's faith first dwelt?
3. Through what means had he received the "gift of God"?
4. Why was Paul not ashamed of his sufferings?

Chapter 2

5. What was the plan for perpetuation of the gospel?
6. What things was Timothy to avoid? (14) (16)
(19) (22) (23) (24)
7. What was he to follow? (15) (21)
(22) (24)

New Testament Survey

8. How could he be a vessel of honor?

Chapter 3

9. What kind of times could be anticipated (1-8)?

(12)?

10. What is the antidote to such apostasy and trial (14-17)?

Chapter 4

11. What charge did Paul deliver to Timothy?

12. What three actions are included in the charge?

13. Is this charge connected with the forecast of 3:1-12?

What is the message for our times?

Is it not impressive that the man who gave this charge sealed it with his blood?

Shall we cease from preaching short of such a sacrifice? If so, can we expect reward?

Introduction.

1. The author of Hebrews is unknown. It has been ascribed to Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Silas, Aquila, Mark, Luke, Apollos and to Paul. Paul has been the choice of a majority of scholars since the second century. If Paul did write it, he may have omitted his name because it had become so odious to a majority of the Hebrews. But “if the authorship of this epistle is uncertain, its inspiration is indisputable.”
2. The book is written to discourage apostasy among Hebrew Christians. Many had accepted Christ, perhaps in expectation of His early return, but He had delayed. While their Jewish brethren gloried in the temple, in the priesthood, the sacrifices, the ceremonies and the law handed down by God to Moses on smoking, quaking Sinai, these Christians were without such tangible symbols. Apparently they were discouraged and tempted to return to Judaism. The purpose of Hebrews is to show that in Christ we have all that the old system had in *better* form.
3. The word *better* is the key word. Following outline is by Merrill C. Tenney.

I. The Better Messenger: The Son (1:1 - 2:18)*Chapter 1*

1. Through whom has God spoken to us in these last days?
2. What is His relation to the world? To God?
3. What more excellent names are ascribed to Him (3-10)?
4. In contrast, what are angels (6,7,14)?

Chapter 2

5. What practical lesson should we learn from Christ’s superiority?
6. In whom does mankind attain the dominion God intended for him?
7. How does this explain the apparent humiliation of Jesus?
8. What position does He now occupy (17-18)?

II. The Better “Apostle” (3:1 - 4:13)*Chapter 3*

1. What two positions does Christ occupy (1)?
2. Who was the apostle (one sent) of the first covenant?

New Testament Survey

3. Compare Jesus and Moses (5-6).
4. What happened to those who rebelled against Moses (7-11;16-19)?
5. What is the lesson for us (12-15)?

Chapter 4

6. Did all who followed Moses enter the rest toward which he led them (1-2)?

Why?

7. What remains for us (10)?
8. How could Hebrew Christians miss the rest Christ promised (11)?

III. The Better Priest (4:14 - 7:28) He is our High Priest as well as apostle (3:1).

1. Where is the Christian's High Priest?

Chapter 5

2. What qualities does a priest need (2)?

Does ours qualify (4:15)?

3. Who makes a man a priest (5:4)?
4. What proves that Jesus was made a priest by God (5-6)?
5. Of what priestly order is Jesus?
6. Why could the writer not say more about Melchizedek?

Chapter 6

7. What did the Hebrews need to do?
8. What are the prospects for regaining one who has completely fallen away (6)?
9. What is necessary to inherit the promise (12)?

Example (13-15):

Chapter 7

10. Melchizedek's was both a _____ and a _____ (1-2).

Hebrews, Part 1

11. Was Melchizedek's priesthood hereditary? Did it have age limits?
12. What two transactions between Abraham and Melchizedek proved the superiority of Melchizedek's priestly rank (4-10)?
13. How did Psalm 110:4 prove the imperfection of the Levitical priesthood?
14. What was necessary in order for Christ to be a priest?
15. What other considerations prove Jesus a greater priest than Aaron's descendants?
 - a. (20-21)
 - b. (22)
 - c. (23-25)
 - d. (27)
 - e. (27)

Introduction.

Review: Purpose of Hebrews from previous lesson, Chapters 1 - 7.

IV. The Better Covenant *Chapters 8 - 9**Chapter 8*

1. Of what sanctuary and tabernacle is Jesus a minister?
2. Could He be a priest on earth? Why or why not?
3. Of what is He mediator?
4. When God promised in Jeremiah 31:31 to make a new covenant, what did this prove about the existing one (8:7,8)?

Chapter 9

5. Under the first covenant (9:1-10) -
 - a. The sanctuary was a(n) _____ one (vs. 1).
 - b. The room past the second veil contained what?
 - c. Only the _____ could enter this room and only _____ each year.
What did this prove?
 - d. There the priest offered _____ for _____ and the sins of the _____.
6. Under the new covenant (9:11-28) -
 - a. Our priest has entered through (by) a _____ and more tabernacle.
 - b. He bore His own _____ and entered once for our eternal (verse 12).
 - c. He has actually entered _____ (24) to appear in the presence of _____.
7. Whereas the first covenant was dedicated with the blood of _____ and _____, (19) the new one was purified with _____ (23).

Hebrews, Part 2

V. The Better Sacrifice 10:1-31

Chapter 10

1. What is proved by the fact that the sacrifices of the first covenant had to be offered year by year?
2. It was impossible for the blood of _____ and _____ to take away sins.
3. We are sanctified through the offering of the _____ of _____ once for all.
4. Since we have so many better things, we should hold fast our without _____ (10:23).
5. What happened to those who despised (set aside) Moses' law?
6. What can be expected by one who tramples under foot the Son of God?

VI. The Better Faith (10:32 - 12:29)

1. What had the Hebrews suffered for Christ in earlier days?
2. What did they need as this book was written?

Chapter 11

3. In 11:1-31, list the examples of faith and tell how each showed his faith.
4. Did these persons actually receive the things promised in their lifetime?
5. What advantage have we?

Chapter 12

6. Who make up the "cloud of witnesses" surrounding us?
7. What do you think is the "sin which so easily besets (entangles) us"?
8. How is Jesus the greatest example of all?
9. How should we interpret our sufferings?
10. To what are we come?
11. What kind of kingdom are we receiving?

VII. Conclusion: The Practice of Faith

Chapter 13

1. Whom should be remember to entertain?

New Testament Survey

2. What should be our attitude toward material things (5-6)?
3. Could Hebrew Christians expect to remain the camp of fleshly Israel (10-13)?
4. What sacrifices are we to offer?
5. What is our duty to those who rule over us?
6. What happened to Timothy?
7. Who sent special salutations? What does this indicate?

Introduction.

1. There are at least three prominent men by the name of James in the New Testament. Identify them:
2. The James mentioned in Galatians 1:19; Acts 12:17; 15:13; 21:18; I Corinthians 15:7 is the one supposed to have authored the book. Which is he?
3. To whom is the book addressed?

Some have maintained that there is a conflict between James and Paul concerning the law and salvation by grace through faith apart from works. Luther called this “an epistle of straw.” There is no such conflict. James may, however, have been concerned about possible abuses of Paul’s teaching. He may have anticipated or even observed the casting off of all restraint among those who learned that they were free from the law, and the foolish conclusion by some that salvation by grace through faith eliminates the necessity of obedience. These reactions (not intended by Paul) are common now if not then. The writing of James beautifully counteracts such error and lays down a practical pattern of life for the Christian. Is it irreverent to suggest that as we read the book we note the similarity of style to the preaching of his most reverent half-brother in the flesh? (Major headings in the following are by Merrill Tenney.)

*Chapter 1*I. Salutation.II. The Nature of True Religion (1:2 - 27)

1. Why are temptations (trials) a cause for rejoicing?
2. How is wisdom to be obtained?
3. How does true religion equalize men?
4. How are we tempted?
5. Rather than temptation, what comes down from above?
6. To whom is a disobedient hearer compared?
7. Describe pure religion.

New Testament Survey

Is this a complete definition?

What is the emphasis here?

Chapter 2

III. The Nature of True Faith (2:1 - 3:12)

1. How may partiality be shown in an assembly?
2. Whom has God chosen?
3. What is the royal law?
4. If we ignore and violate one part of the law, of what are we guilty?
5. By what law are we to be judged?
6. How does James illustrate the uselessness of faith without works (15-16,26)?
7. By what was Abraham's faith made perfect (complete)?

Chapter 3

8. What consideration should cause a teacher to be cautious?
9. How is the tongue like a horse's bit or a ship's rudder?
10. How may we be inconsistent in use of our tongues?

IV. The Nature of True Wisdom (3:13 - 5:18)

1. What are the characteristics of earthly, sensual wisdom?
2. Describe the wisdom from above.

Chapter 4

3. What two mistakes may account for our deficiencies?
4. Between what two friends must we choose?
5. What does God do for the humble (2)?
6. With what reservation should all plans be made?

Chapter 5

7. List three characteristics of the rich who are condemned in 5:1-6.
8. In time of suffering, who serve as examples of patience?

James

9. What is the rule regarding swearing?

10. What must we do in affliction?

When merry?

Sick?

11. Who is an example of answered prayer?

12. How may we save a soul from death?

Is this speaking of an alien sinner or an erring brother?

Introduction.

1. Occasion: Contents of the book indicate the approach of major persecution. Peter's purpose: to encourage patience and hope in the face of it.
2. Date: Mark was with Peter in Babylon as he wrote. Since he was with Paul in his first (Colossians 4:10) and last (II Timothy 4:11) imprisonments, it must have been between these times, likely just before the burning of Rome (AD 64) and the persecutions resulting from that and from the Jewish war which culminated in the destruction of Jerusalem (AD 70).
3. The possibility of approaching persecution for Christians in our own generation makes a study of I Peter especially relevant to our needs.

Chapter 1

1. To whom is the letter addressed?
2. After reading 1:14; 1:18; 2:9-10 and 4:3 do you think it was for Jews only?
3. What is responsible for the Christian's lively hope?
4. What two forces are involved in our being kept for salvation.
5. Why is the trial of a Christian's faith more precious than gold?
6. Did the Old Testament prophets understand all they wrote?

What spirit was in them?

For whom did they write?

7. Who is our pattern of holiness?
8. By what are we redeemed?
9. How are our souls purified?
10. What can be counted on to abide forever?

Chapter 2

11. How must we be as babes?
12. What two kinds of stone is Jesus?

1 Peter

13. How are we to live among Gentiles (unbelievers)?

Why?

14. To whom did God originally make the statements of 2:9 (See Exodus 19:5-6)?

15. What is our duty to human government?

16. Is a Christian servant to regulate his conduct by the manner in which he is treated by his master?

17. How is Jesus an example for those who suffer unjustly?

18. Who is the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls?

Chapter 3

19. What does the Christian woman use to convert her husband?

20. What comprises womanly beauty?

21. Why does mistreating a wife hinder prayer?

22. How can we get the most from life?

23. What is to be our attitude when we suffer wrongfully?

24. How can we make our critics ashamed?

25. Which is better, to suffer for well-doing or for evil?

26. By what did Christ preach to the spirits who were in prison as Peter wrote?

What was in Noah (1:11)

Could it have been though Noah that Christ preached to them while they were still living?

27. From what were Noah and family saved by water?

28. By what power does baptism now save us?

Chapter 4

29. What things does the Christian put behind him?

30. How will former companions react?

31. What was at hand as Peter wrote (7)?

Explain.

New Testament Survey

32. What did Christians need as they faced this prospect (8-9)?

33. What was to be their attitude toward fiery trials?

34. For what were they not to suffer?

35. Where was judgement to begin?

Chapter 5

36. What is the work of elders?

37. How far does their responsibility extend?

38. Who is the Chief Shepherd?

39. When will the God of all Grace perfect us? (Compare Hebrews 5:8-9)

40. Who were with Peter as he wrote?

Where was he?

New Testament Survey

15. Who is in better position, the alien sinner or the apostate?

Why?

Chapter 3

16. What did Peter want his readers to keep in mind (2)?

17. On what did Peter say the skeptics would base their objections to the idea of Christ's second coming?

18. What historical event demonstrates God's willingness to destroy the world when necessary?

19. Why has God delayed the end?

20. If we believe in the eventual destruction of all material things, what effect should it have on our lives?

21. Did Peter find Paul's writings easy to understand?

Did he call it scripture by implication?

JUDE

1. There are seven men in the New Testament named Jude (Judas or Judah - the same names). Which one had a brother named James (See Mark 6:3)

2. On what subject did Jude originally intend to write?

3. Why did he change?

4. Which chapter of II Peter is most like the book of Jude?

5. Do you think Jude wrote before or after Peter (Compare II Peter 2:1 and Jude 4, 17-18)?

Do you think one copied from the other?

What other explanation is possible?

6. Who is the archangel? How is he an example for us?

7. Were false teachers inside or outside the church?

8. Who is the first reported prophet of Jesus?

II Peter & Jude

9. What in II Peter compares to Jude 20?
10. What distinction must be made in dealing with different kinds of sinners?

Author:

The Apostle John

Apostle of Love - Word or derivatives found 51 times in the book.

Apostle of Truth - Word found nine times; several others referring to same.

John's love for God caused him to hate false ways (Psalm 97:10).

John's love for God's people caused him to hate anything that might destroy their spiritual soundness.

Purpose:

I John 5:13 - *"That you may know that you have eternal life."* Word *KNOW* is a very significant word in the epistle.

Epistle written to combat errors of the "Knowing Ones" - the Gnostics.

John contrasts the things the Christian truly knows with what the false teachers only thought they knew.

Gnostic's Basic Error:

All things material are essentially evil. Three consequences:

A "Christ could not have come in the flesh." Two different schools:

1. Docetism: Maintained that the story of the virgin birth, etc. was fiction - that Jesus only appeared at John's baptism and was never real. He was only an illusion created by God for the benefit of man. Did not actually die on the cross.
2. Cerinthus: Maintained that Jesus was born an ordinary man to Mary and Joseph. Simply an outstanding man until His baptism, at which time Christ came down and made union with him until the eve of His passion, at which time Christ left him so that Christ did not actually die - only Jesus.

B "The body cannot be pure."

Man is not accountable for or responsible for the sins of his body. If he has knowledge he is sinless regardless of what his body may do.

C. Knowledge is the one true essential."

Knowledge brings one into union with God and lifts him above any responsibility to love or serve uninitiated humanity.

I John

READ I JOHN BY PARAGRAPHS AS SUGGESTED BELOW AND INDICATE WHICH OF THE ABOVE ERRORS IS DEALT WITH. The first one is done for you as an example.

<u>A</u> 1:1-4	___ 2:29 - 3:10a	___ 4:13-15
___ 1:5 - 2:6	___ 3:10b-20	___ 4:16 - 5:3
___ 2:7-11	___ 3:21-24	___ 5:4-12
___ 2:12-17	___ 4:1-6	___ 5:13-19
___ 2:18-28	___ 4:7-12	___ 5:20-21

The preceding divisions of the book were suggested in *INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA*.

Another interesting outline is suggested in *THE BIBLE BOOK BY BOOK*, by J. B. Tidwell.

FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD

Introduction: 1:1-4

I. GOD IS LIGHT and fellowship with Him demands our walking in light (1:5 - 2:28).

II. GOD IS RIGHTEOUS and fellowship with Him demands our doing righteousness (2:29 - 4:6).

III. GOD IS LOVE and fellowship with Him demands our having and manifesting a spirit of love (4:7 - 5:3).

IV. GOD IS FAITHFUL and fellowship with Him demands our being faithful (5:4-12).

Conclusion: 5:13-21

Introduction.

All evidence points to the apostle John as author of these two books. These books give us an interesting picture of the church in the late 1st century.

I. Second John

A. Read the book with the following outline in mind:

“FOR THE TRUTH’S SAKE” (verse 2) --

We love those who are in the Truth - Vss. 1,5

We walk in Truth - Vss. 4,6

We guard against false teachers - Vss. 7-8

We abide in Truth, not going beyond it - Vs. 9

We refuse to assist those who do not bring the Truth - Vss. 10-11

B. Answer these questions from II John.

1. To whom is the book addressed?

Can you identify the addressee?

2. What practical description does John give of love (6)?

3. What error characterized the deceivers of whom Jesus warned?

4. Was there anyone then living who could be called “anti-Christ”?

5. How would one abide in the doctrine of Christ?

6. Who is not to be received into our house nor given our blessing?

7. How may we become a partaker of evil deeds without actually practicing them?

8. Who sent greetings along with John’s letter?

II. Third John

A. Read through the book, giving some thought to the following as a theme:

Proper Attitudes Toward Teachers of Truth

Love them (6)

Receive them (8) (NAS here has “support”)

II & III John

Bring them forward on their journey. “Send them on their way” (6).

B. Answer these questions from III John:

1. How many men named Gaius can you find in the New Testament?

2. What was John’s wish for the physical health of Gaius?

Would this be a favorable or unfavorable wish for you?

3. What reports had brethren brought to John concerning Gaius?

a. Vs. 3

b. Vss. 5-6

4. Why were the itinerant preachers due the kind of treatment suggested in the short outline above?

5. When we receive and support such men, what do we become (8)?

Compare this with Question I.B.7 above.

6. Describe Diotrophes:

7. Describe Demetrius:

8. With what did John do this writing?

9. Who sent greetings?

Who were greeted by name?

Introduction.

Revelation is different from any other New Testament book and needs special study.

I. Apocalyptic Literature

A. Meaning of word - “an unveiling, uncovering.” Revelation is but one of many apocalyptic books in Jewish literature. Only Revelation and Daniel are inspired.

B. Characteristics:

1. Always possessed historical significance. Always rooted in some critical historical situation involving oppression, persecution, etc. Daniel during Babylonian captivity, Revelation during Roman persecution. Most other such book were produced under Greek oppression between the Testaments.
2. Most were pseudonymous, claiming to be the work of a great personality.
3. The message in Apocalyptic books is always in visions.
4. Predictive element present. The present was always a time of evil, turmoil, persecution, etc. while the future was glorious, triumphant, free, etc.
5. Use of symbols. Symbols enabled oppressed peoples to speak of their oppressors without danger of incrimination. They became a code, a “lingo” for those “in the know”. Numbers were a part of this symbolism.
6. The dramatic element was always prominent.

C. Reasons for Apocalyptic writing.

1. Personal safety of both writer and reader.
2. Impressiveness of the form.

II. Different Schools of Interpretation of Revelation

A. Preterist - Claim all has been fulfilled, accomplished soon after written.

B. Futurist - Relate nearly all the book to the “end times”. - Millennialists.

C. Continuous Historical - See Revelation as being history written in advance and stretching all the way from John to final judgement.

REVELATION (SUPPLEMENT)

- D. Philosophy of History - Believe that Revelation simply sets forth principles of God's dealings with man in all generations.
- E. Historical-Background - Acknowledge the historical setting of the book, make major portion apply directly to the people to whom written, yet allow for revelation of final judgement, and a picture of the saints at home with God.

III. Significance of Numbers in Revelation

The following significance has generally been seen by scholars in the numbers indicated. Some are more certain than others. We cannot be too dogmatic.

One = Unity	Six = Incomplete - seems to have a sinister meaning, e.g. 666
Two = Strength	Seven = Perfection (3 + 4, Number of heaven + earth)
Three = Divinity	Ten = Power (Human completeness, as 10 fingers, toes, etc.)
Four = World	Twelve = Religion
3½ = only partially complete	
1,000 = 10 x 10, completeness to the ultimate	

IV. Date of Revelation

A. Various ideas

1. Days of Nero
2. Days of Vespasian (69-79)
3. Days of Domitian (81-96)

B. Latter probably correct.

Much of the material here is from *WORTHY IS THE LAMB*, a book by Ray Summers.

Introduction.

1. What statements in verses 1 and 3 suggest when the prophecies were to be fulfilled?
2. Where and when was the Revelation made to John (1:10)?

I. Jesus and the Candlesticks

1. How does He reveal Himself to John in the first chapter?

1:15 He is the faithful _____ 15 Feet like _____

11a _____ and _____ 16 In His right hand _____

11b _____ and _____ 16 Out of His mouth a _____

13 Walking amid _____ 18 Was dead and is _____

14 Eyes as a _____ 18 Has keys of _____ and _____

2. The seven stars are _____ and the candlesticks are _____.

II. Jesus Inspects the Churches (*Chapter 2 & 3*) Fill in the following:

	<u>Description of Jesus</u>	<u>Commendable Qualities</u>	<u>Faults</u>
<i>Chapter 2</i>			
Ephesus	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Smyrna	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Pergamos	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Thyatira	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Revelation, Part 1

	<u>Description of Jesus</u>	<u>Commendable Qualities</u>	<u>Faults</u>
<i>Chapter 3</i> Sardis	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Philadelphia	_____	_____	
	_____	_____	
Laodicea	_____		_____
	_____		_____

III. Throne Scene (*Chapters 4 & 5*) Word *throne* appears 17 times in these two chapters.

Chapter 4

1. He who sat on the throne was like a _____ and a _____.
2. What was around the throne?
3. How many elders were seated about the throne? (12 patriarchs + 12 apostles?)
4. How were they clothed?
5. What proceeded from the throne?
6. What qualities would the four faces of the four beasts (creatures) suggest?

Lion?	Man?
Calf (ox)?	Eagle?
7. What did the beasts (creatures) say night and day?

Chapter 5

8. Who was on the throne (verse 11)?
9. What did He have in His hand? (Possibly God's eternal purpose)
10. Why did John weep?
11. Who prevailed to open the book?

New Testament Survey

12. When John looked, did he see a lion? What did he see?
13. From what backgrounds did the 24 elders come (5:9)?

 What does this suggest they represent?
14. By whom were they joined in heaven in praising the Lamb (5:11)?
15. What additional voices joined the song?

I. The Lamb Opens the Seals - John's vision at the opening of the --
 Chapter 6

- A. First Seal: A _____ horse (The gospel going forth?) followed by the
- B. Second Seal: A _____ horse (Persecution?) followed by the
- C. Third Seal: A _____ horse (Oppression?) followed by the
- D. Fourth Seal: A _____ horse (Destruction of nations for rejecting Christ?)
- E. Fifth Seal: Under the altar, the _____ of them that were slain for the word of God, crying, "_____".
- F. Sixth Seal: A judgement upon _____, probably those responsible for the preceding sufferings. (NOTE: This is probably not the final judgement. Note in 7:1-3 that scattering winds and other destruction are held back pending the sealing of God's servants.)

Chapter 7

1. The 144,000 were of the _____ of _____ (The church?).
2. In addition, there were a great _____ which could not be numbered. (Saints of all ages, already in God's keeping? Not sealed! No need!)

Chapter 8

- G. Seventh Seal introduces, after one-half hour of silence, seven trumpets. (NOTE: Trumpets represent warning. Observe: None of the destructions complete.)
1. First Trumpet: Hail and fire upon the _____.
 2. Second Trumpet: Burning mountain cast into the _____.
 3. Third Trumpet: A star falling into _____ and _____.
 4. Fourth Trumpet: Darkening of one-third of _____, _____, _____.

Chapter 9

5. Fifth Trumpet: Locusts who smote only _____ (9:4). (Internal corruption.)
6. Sixth Trumpet: Angels leading 200,000,000 cavalymen to kill _____ of men.

New Testament Survey

Chapter 10

7. Seventh Trumpet: Introduces angel with a little _____. In 10:3 are introduced seven _____ which John was told not to write (no more warning?)
- What was finished in those days (10:7)?
 - When John ate the book it was _____ in his mouth, and _____ in his stomach.

Chapter 11

- John was told to measure the _____ and the _____. (This was to assure the continued existence of church through approaching trials.)
- The two witnesses (church?) prophesied _____ days clothed in _____, are overcome and killed, lying dead in the streets _____ days.
- When the seventh angel finally sounded, what was announced (11:15)?

II. The War

Chapter 12

A. A Woman clothed with the Sun (Zion in spiritual sense? Isa. 55:7-9; Mi 4:10, etc)

- To whom did she give birth (12:5)? (See Psalm 2:9)
- Who tried to devour her child (verses 3,4)? Who was this (9)?
- When he failed, what did he do to the remnant of her seed (17)?
Who would be the remnant of her seed?

B. Enemies of God's People

- _____ (12:7)

Chapter 13

- _____ (13:1) Describe this one:
(Possibly political opposition)
- _____ (13:11) also called in 16:13 & 19:20 the _____ (Possible religious opposition.)
- A _____ (17:1-3) who was named _____.
(Possibly fleshly, lustful enticement - Rome)

Revelation, Part 2

Chapter 14

C. God's Assurance given in advance to His people.

Chapter 16

D. The Vials (Bowls) of Wrath (NOTE similarity to trumpets, but this is complete.)

1. The first is poured upon the _____.
2. The second upon the sea _____.
3. The third upon the _____ and _____.
4. The fourth upon the _____ which scorched _____ with fire.
5. The fifth upon the seat of the _____ (Roman Empire).
6. The sixth upon the river _____ which would open way for invasion.
7. The seventh introduces the scarlet woman described as enemy #4 above.

Introduction.

In the last lesson, four major enemies arose against the Saints:

1. The Dragon (12:3,17) Identified as Satan.
2. The Beast out of the Sea (13:1) Possibly the political Roman Empire.
3. The Beast out of the Earth (13:11) Also called the false prophet (16:13); 19:20). Possibly Pagan religious power of Rome enforcing Emperor worship.
4. The Harlot (17:3-6). Verse 18 identifies her as “that great city,” doubtless Rome itself. Emphasizing possibly her pleasure and carnality.

I. Destruction of the Enemies of God’s People (18:1 - 19:10)*Chapter 18*

A. The Harlot (18:2-24) Prophesying the fall of the city of Rome.

1. Why do the kings of the earth mourn over her?
2. Why do the merchants mourn over her?
3. What things shall cease in the city (18:22-24)?

Chapter 19

4. What marriage does John see in heaven (19:1-10)?

B. The Beast and the False Prophet (19:11-21)

1. Who goes forth to do battle?

(Compare this description with 1:12-18.)

2. Who gather to war against Him?
3. What happens to the beast and false prophet?

Chapter 20

C. Satan

1. Was Satan destroyed at the same time as the harlot, beast and false prophet?
2. What was done with him?
3. Who live and reigned with Christ 1,000 years?

Revelation, Part 3

Are these the same as those of 6:9-11?

(NOTE: Is it not possible that the exoneration of the martyrs and vindication of their cause is the first resurrection (verse 5) and their exaltation the “reigning with Christ”?)

4. What is predicted for the close of the 1,000 years?

(Hailey says that Satan was bound by the martyr spirit (12:11) and that when this spirit is lost, he will enjoy another period of dominance.)

5. What is the final destiny of the devil?

II. Final Judgement (19:11-15)

1. What are opened in preparation for judgement?
2. According to what are men to be judged?
3. From what sources do the dead come to be judged?
4. What is the destiny of those not in the book of life?

III. Future of the Redeemed (Chapters 21 & 22)

Chapter 21

A. Fellowship with God (21:1-8) “Tabernacle of God with men”

1. What does the tabernacle among men signify?
2. What will God do for His people?

B. Protection by God (21:9-26) in the City of God.

1. Describe the walls and gates.
2. What are the dimensions of the city?
3. Of what are the foundations made?
4. Who inhabit the city?

Chapter 22

C. Provisions for God’s People (22:1-5) in the Garden of God.

1. What is there in the garden to provide drink?

Food?

Health?

2. How is light provided?

New Testament Survey

Conclusion (22:6-21)

1. When were the things John saw to take place?
2. What was John forbidden to do before the angels?
3. What two things were forbidden with regard to the prophecy of this book?
4. With what promise does the New Testament end (22:20)?
5. How do the saints respond?

AMEN!



“Behold, I say to you, lift up your eyes and look at the fields, for they are already white for harvest!” John 4:35