

A Survey of the New Testament

The Message of the Bible

The message of the Bible is: _____

The message to man: _____

Introduction

The Savior:

1. God has chosen to exalt His Son over all creation (Heb. 1:1-3; Col. 1:15; John 17:1-5). If this is God's desire, then we ought to give priority to what God sees as important.
2. Christ is the _____ in all of history. History points towards Him and will find its culmination in Jesus Christ at His second coming to rule the earth. (Eph. 1:10; Gal. 4:4; cf. Col. 1:16; 1 Cor. 15:24-29). Thus it is that we say the Scriptures are Christocentric. Everything centers around the person and work of our God and Savior Jesus Christ.
3. Christians are _____ in the knowledge of Christ (2 Peter 3:18).
4. Christ is a _____ for the Christian (1 John 2:6; 1 Peter 2:21). One of the reasons believers have been chosen by God is to be holy (Eph. 1:4). God is daily renewing us and conforming us to the moral image of Jesus Christ (cf. Eph. 4:24; Rom. 8:29; Phil. 3:21; 1 Cor. 15:49). As a perfect model, He displays those traits and characteristics which ought to be found in the regenerate person—the new man.

The Christian:

1. The basic _____ of the Christian life is _____ (Rom. 1:17; 2 Cor. 5:7).
2. The basic _____ of the Christian life is _____, the same quality of love that motivated Christ and was displayed perfectly in Him (John 13:34-35; Eph. 5:1-2).
3. The basic _____ of the Christian life is _____. So it was Jesus our model who could say, "I do always those things that please the Father" (John 8:29; cf. Heb. 10:7-9).
4. The basic _____ of the Christian life is _____ (1 Peter 1:13-16). This quality is reflected in Christ, the perfect man (Luke 1:35).
5. Christ is the _____ to the race (John 1:14, 18; 14:6-9). To know God and what He is like we must know and study Jesus Christ, for it is through Him that God is revealed.

The Gospels—The Gospels are theology revealed in the context of life

In Matthew we see the Messiah-King (the lion).

In Mark we see Jehovah's Servant (the ox).

In Luke we see the Son of Man (the man).

In John we see the Son of God (the eagle).

Acts

The beginnings of the Church and the expansion of the Gentile mission.

Church Established

Church Expanded

Church Extended

Epistles

The Epistles are generally divided into the Pauline Epistles and the Non-Pauline (General) Epistles. Paul's epistles fall into two categories: nine epistles written to churches (Romans to 2 Thessalonians) and four pastoral and personal epistles (1 and 2 Timothy, Titus and Philemon). This is then followed by eight Hebrew Christian epistles (Hebrews to Jude). Naturally, many questions would arise as to the meaning and application of the gospel for Christians. Thus, the Epistles answer these questions, give the interpretation of the person and work of Christ, and apply the truth of the gospel to believers.¹

¹ J. Hampton Keathley III, *Concise New Testament Survey*, Biblical Studies Press, www.bible.org

Revelation

Purpose of Prophecy

- Prophecy should Encourage and Challenge
 - Motivation for continued godliness
- Prophecy should Exhort and Condemn
 - Call to repentance and return to walking purely
- Exhortation and hope

Structural Overview

Era	Books	Number	Geography	Key Individuals
History	Gospels	4	Palestine	Jesus—Predicted Messiah
	Acts	1	Jerusalem to the World	Peter—Early Church leader Paul—First Missionary
Instruction	Pauline Epistles	13	Roman Empire	Paul—Apostle to the Gentiles
	General Epistles	8		Peter—Apostle to the Jews
Future Things	Revelation	1	World to Heaven	John—Last Apostle

27 Books by 9 Authors in less than 100 years (60 years)—5 Historical, 13 Pauline Epistles, 9 General Epistles (including Revelation)

Stephen C. Kilgore

How The New Testament Fits Together

