

# **New Testament:**

**The New Testament contains 27 Books.**

**The New Testament is the Old Testament fulfilled.**

**The New Testament is Jesus Christ's last will and testament.**

## **The Four Gospels:**

**The Synoptic Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.**

**Synoptic means seeing together or having a common view.**

**The 4 living creatures in the Bible are found in:**

**Ezekal 1; Ezekal 10; Rev. 4**

**The four living creatures have 4 faces:**

**A lion, an Ox, a Man, and an Eagle.**

**The four gospels each represent one of the faces:**

- **Matthew - Lion**
- **Mark - Ox**
- **Luke - Man**
- **John - Eagle**

**6. Each of the four gospels describe Jesus in a different way:**

- **Matthew - King**
- **Mark - Servant**
- **Luke - Man**
- **John - God**

**7. An outline of the New Testament is as follows:**

**The New Testament instituted - Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.**

**The New Testament proclaimed - Acts**

**The New Testament explained - Romans thru Jude**

**The New Testament fulfilled - Revelation**

**8. A.D. means Anno Domini and is Latin for "In the Year of our Lord".**

## **Matthew:**

- **Matthew is the Genesis of the New Testament.**
- **Matthew genealogy proves Jesus Christ has the right ancestry to be King.**
- **Matthew was a tax collector and his other name is Levi.**
- **Genesis 5:1 shows Adam has many generations because all in Adam die - I Cor. 15:22.**
- **Matthew is the only Gospel where the Church is mentioned.**
- **Matthew's 8 blessings are found in Chapter 5.**
- **Matthew's 8 woes are found in Chapter 23.**

## **Mark:**

- **Mark is the shortest of the four gospels.**
- **Mark's theme shows Jesus as the obedient servant.**
- **The Gospel of Mark is considered the neglected Gospel or least studied.**
- **Mark was not an apostle.**
- **Mark emphasizes Christ's deeds not Christ's words.**
- **Mark is interested in what a servant does, not in what a servant says.**
- **Mark is considered the Gospel of action.**
- **Mark contains the least amount of unique material - 7%.**
- **Mark views the death of Christ as the greatest work a servant can do.**
- **There are 3 things missing from this Gospel because they are not important for a servant - a genealogy, birth, and childhood.**
- **Mark summarizes John the Baptist, Christ's baptism and temptation in the first 13 verses, and immediately goes on to the work of Christ.**
- **Mark was Barnabas' nephew - Col. 4:10**
- **Mark was the first short term missionary.**
- **Mark's second missionary journey began with a fallout between Barnabas and Paul.**

## **Luke:**

- **The Gospel of Luke is the longest Gospel.**
- **The Gospel of Luke shows the Humanity of Christ.**
- **Luke presents Jesus Christ as the perfect man.**
- **Luke's genealogy of Jesus Christ goes back to God.**
- **Luke wrote two books of the Bible: Luke and Acts.**
- **Both books are addressed to Theophilus.**
- **Luke was a medical doctor - Col. 4:14.**
- **Luke is the only gentile New Testament writer.**
- **Luke and Acts make up 25% of the New Testament.**
- **Luke is considered the Gospel of Women. They are as follows:**

1. **Chapter 1: Elizabeth**
2. **Chapter 1-2: Virgin Mary**
3. **Chapter 2:36-38: Anna**
4. **Chapter 10:38-42: Mary and Martha**

## **John:**

- **John analyzes Jesus as God.**
- **John wrote 5 books:**
- **John, I John, II John, III John, Revelation**
- **Moses was the other Bible author who wrote 5 books.**
- **John wrote his books between 85 - 95 AD.**
- **John reveals Peter's identity as the person who used the sword in the Garden of Gethsemane.**
- **John trained Polycarp.**
- **John's father was Zebedee.**
- **John's mother was Salome.**
- **John was Jesus' 1st cousin.**
- **John the Baptist was Jesus' 2nd cousin.**
- **Jesus named John and James the Sons of Thunder.**
- **John was in Jesus' inner circle.**
- **John was the beloved of Jesus.**
- **John leaned on Jesus' bosom.**
- **John ran with Peter to the empty tomb.**
- **Four main things omitted from John's Gospel are:**
  1. **No Genealogy - He is God.**
  2. **No birth account - He is from the beginning.**
  3. **No Temptation - God cannot be tempted.**
  4. **No Transfiguration - Nobody has seen God at anytime - I John 4:12.**
- **Verily Verily is used 25 times and only in John.**
- **The Gospel of John contains the Seven miracles, testimonies, "I ams"**
- **The last seven I ams are:**
  1. **Bread - ch. 6**
  2. **Light - ch. 8**
  3. **Door - ch. 10**
  4. **Good shepherd - ch. 10**
  5. **Life and Resurrection - ch. 11**
  6. **Way Truth Life - ch. 14**
  7. **True Vine - ch. 15**
- **Only John records Christ's last words on the Cross: It is Finished!**

## **Acts:**

- **Both Acts and Luke were written to Theophilus.**
- **Sometimes the book of Acts is called the Acts of the Holy Spirit.**
- **The work that Jesus began to do was continued in Acts through the Holy Spirit.**
- **Acts contains 28 chapters.**
- **The key verse in Acts is Acts 1:8.**
- **The key message in Acts is witness.**
- **Acts has an abrupt ending because the life of Jesus is still going on.**
- **Acts 1:14 is the last place Mary is mentioned in the Bible.**
- **In the book of Acts detailed accounts are given for the two apostles Peter and Paul.**
- **Detailed accounts of Peter are given in Chapters 1 through 12.**
- **Detailed accounts of Paul are given in Chapters 13 through 28.**
- **Pentecost means 50 days.**
- **Jesus was seen 40 days after his Resurrection.**
- **As there is 1 Calvary, 1 Resurrection, and 1 Second Coming, there can only be 1 Day of Pentecost.**
- **Before the coming of the Holy Spirit the tabernacle, temple and our bodies (living stones) all had one thing in common in that they were all empty.**
- **Signs and miracles were done in the days of Moses, the days of Elijah and Elisah, and in the days of Jesus and the Apostles.**
- **The purpose for signs and miracles was for Authenticity.**
- **Acts 1:26 is the last place the Lot is used, which is gambling or a vote.**
- **Matthias is chosen to fill Judas' place as an apostle and is never mentioned again.**
- **Church means "called out ones".**
- **In Acts 2:47 it says the Lord adds to the Church.**
- **Stephen's address in Acts 7 is the longest in the New Testament.**
- **Stephen, Paul, and John, all saw the three manifestations of Christ.**
- **In Acts 8 we read about the conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch.**
- **In Acts 9 we read about the conversion of Saul.**
- **In Acts 10 we read about the conversion of Cornelius.**
- **In Acts 11:26 they were first called Christian at Antioch.**
- **Paul was providentially prepared.**
- **Paul was:**
  - **A Jew by birth**
  - **A Roman citizen**
  - **Educated in Greek culture**
  - **Trained in the Scriptures**
  - **Picked by the Lord**

- Paul served in the church for 10 years before being called as a missionary.
- Paul's nephew revealed a plot to murder Paul to the chief captain.
- Paul had a disagreement with Barnabas over John-Mark.
- Paul often used his testimony when witnessing.
- Paul was the greatest Christian who ever lived.

## **Romans:**

- The book of Romans contains 16 chapters.
- Paul wrote 9 Epistles to 7 churches the 7 churches were:
  - Rome
  - Corinth
  - Galatia
  - Ephesus
  - Phillipi
  - Colosee
  - Thessalonica
- While the Gospels develop the person of Christ and Acts develops the work of Christ the Epistles develop the Doctrine of Christ.
- Romans 1:17 - "The just shall live by faith" started the Great Reformation and is quoted in Hab. 2:4.
- Romans is the most formal writing by Paul
- The Bible within the Bible - John 3:16
- Name the Romans Road
- Romans 3:10
- Romans 3:23
- Romans 5:8
- Romans 5:12
- Romans 6:23
- Romans 10:9
- Romans 10:10
- Romans 10:13

## **I Corinthians:**

- Corinth's wealth became it's woe.
- It took 18 months for Paul to establish the church at Corinth.
- I Cor. 5:9 reveals that I and II Corinthians was not the only letters written by Paul to the Corinthians.
- Paul wrote I Corinthians in response to a letter, evil reports and false doctrine.
- Paul wrote 6 chapters of rebuke before he responded to their letter in I Cor. 7:1.
- Paul labored in Corinth with Aquila and Perscilla.

- **Jesus Christ is mentioned 10 times in the first 10 verses in I Corinthians.**
- **Envy and exalting men caused division and contentions in Corinth.**
- **I Cor. 2 shows only the Holy Spirit reveals the Word of God to born again believers.**
- **I Cor. 3 discussed the Judgment Seat of Christ.**
- **I Cor. 6 discusses Judgment and Lawsuits.**
- **I Cor. 9 and 15 Paul defend his Apostleship.**
- **I Cor. 11 discusses Communion.**
- **I Cor 12 discusses Spiritual gifts**
- **I Cor 13 discusses the ending of spiritual gifts.**
- **I Cor. 14 discusses the problems of spiritual gifts.**
- **The only place this word is used in the Bible is I Cor. 12:25: Scitism.**
- **The Gospel is found in I Cor. 15:1-4.**
- **I Cor. 15 discusses the resurrection.**
- **Anathema Maranatha ends the book of I Cor. and means "accuses at the Lord's coming".**

## **II Corinthians:**

- **While I Cor. is mostly doctrinal II Cor. is mostly personal.**
- **Paul wrote II Cor. to defend his personal character.**
- **II Cor. 6:18 is the only place in the New Testament other than Revelation where God is referred to as the Almighty.**
- **II Cor. key message is comfort. It is used 10 times in II Cor. 1:3-7.**
- **In II Cor. Chapter 5 these topics are discussed.**
  1. **Absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.**
  2. **The Judgment seat of Christ.**
  3. **We are a new creature.**
  4. **We are ambassador's for Christ.**
- **II Cor. chapter 6 states now is the day of salvation.**
- **II Cor. chapter 8-9 is all about giving.**
- **II Cor. chapter 11 discusses that Paul was rude of speech and describes Satan's ministers.**
- **II Cor. chapter 13 reveals that Paul went to the third heaven and had a thorn in the flesh.**

## **Galatians:**

- **Galatians is similar to Romans.**
- **Paul writes in Galatians chapter 1 that they were soon removed unto another gospel.**
- **In chapter 1 of Galatians Paul wrote about his stay in Arabia.**
- **In chapter 2 of Galatians Paul withstood peter to the face.**

- In Galatians Judiazers had infiltrated the church.
- Galatians chapter 3 the law is described as a schoolmaster.
- Galatians chapter 4 Christ was made of a woman, and we can cry "Abba, Father".
- Galatians chapter 5 lists the fruit of the spirit.
- Galatians chapter six states the law of sowing and reaping.

## **Ephesians:**

- Name Paul's four prison epistles:
  1. Ephesians
  2. Phillipians
  3. Colossians
  4. Philemon
- Ephesians is similar to Colossians.
- The theme of Ephesians is the church and is a book of conduct and encouragement.
- Ephesians chapter one and four we are sealed with the Spirit.
- Ephesians 2:6 we are made to sit together in Heavenly Places.
- Christ dwells in our Hearts by faith according to Ephesians 3:17.
- Ephesians 4:14 talks about "Every Wind of Doctrine"
- Ephesians 5:16 we are to "Redeem the time"
- Ephesians chapters 5 and 6 gives conduct for husbands, wives, and children.
- Ephesians 6:11 we are commanded to put on the full armor of God.

## **Philippians:**

- Philippians means "Lover of Horses"
- Philippians is a book of Joy and Thankfulness
- The first three converts in Philippi are Lydia, the slave girl, and the Philippian Jailer - Acts 16.
- Philippians 1:21 Paul writes "To live is Christ and to die is Gain"
- Philippians 2:6-11 describes the humility of Christ.
- Philippians 3:13-14 Paul writes we are to forget those things which are behind.
- Paul writes in Philippians chapter 4:
  1. "To be careful for nothing"
  2. "I can do all things through Christ"
  3. "My God shall supply all your need"

## **Colossians:**

- Colossians was written to stabilize the church doctrinally.

- **The theme of Colossians is the deity and all sufficiency of Jesus Christ - Col. 2:9-10.**
- **Colossians chapter one teaches the deity of Christ.**
- **Colossians chapter two teaches the doctrine of Christ.**
- **Colossians chapter three teaches the demands of Christ concerning:**
  1. **vs. 2 - Your affections on things above.**
  2. **vs. 18 - wives submit...own husbands.**
  3. **vs. 19 - husbands love your wives.**
  4. **vs. 20 - children obey your parents.**
- **Colossians chapter 4 describes the disciples of Christ.**

## **I & II Thessalonians:**

- **II Thessalonians theme is the coming of the Lord with his saints.**
- **The church in Thessalonica turns the world upside down - Acts 17:4.**
- **Paul was in Thessalonica for 1 month before he was forced to leave. - Acts 17:10.**
- **Paul was hindered twice from returning to Thessalonica. - I Thess. 2:17-19.**
- **The Doctrine of the Lord's return comes from the Lord. - I Thess. 4:15.**
- **The Lord's return is found in one out of twenty verses in the New Testament.**
- **The Crown of Rejoicing is commonly called the Soul Winner's crown is found in I Thess. 2:19.**
- **Because of the 2nd coming of the Lord, the Thessalonians stopped working.**
- **The doctrine of the Rapture is found in I Thess. 4:13-18.**
- **Paul wanted to comfort the Thessalonians about those that sleep in Jesus. - I Thess. 4:14.**
- **I Thessalonians closes with Twenty-two things for the Christian to do.**
- **I Thessalonians was written in 51 AD.**
- **II Thessalonians was written in 52 AD.**
- **II Thessalonians was written to assure the people the Great Tribulation had not begun.**
- **II Thess. 2:15 is the only place where the word Tradition is used in a good way.**
- **The Great Tribulation is equivalent to the wrath of God and is not to be confused with our tribulation as Christians.**
- **Two-thirds of II Thessalonians is similar to I Thessalonians.**
- **The double books of the Bible:**
  1. **I & II Samuel**
  2. **I & II Kings**
  3. **I & II Chronicles**
  4. **I & II Corinthians**
  5. **I & II Thessalonians**

6. **I & II Timothy**
7. **I & II Peter**

## **I Timothy:**

1. **Name the Pastoral Epistles: I Timothy, II Timothy, Titus.**
2. **I Timothy was written in 63 AD.**
3. **I Timothy was written by Paul to encourage Timothy.**
4. **Paul calls Timothy "my own son".**
5. **I Timothy's key word is "charge".**
6. **Timothy was a prisoner with Paul.**
7. **I Timothy Chapter 2 mentions four types of prayer:**
  - Supplication - specific request**
  - Prayer - all communication with God**
  - Intercession - praying for others**
  - Giving of thanks - sacrifice**
8. **I Timothy Chapter 3 gives the qualifications for both the Bishop and Deacon.**
9. **The greatest verse about the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ is I Tim. 3:16.**
10. **The word "potentate" is only found one place in the Bible - I Tim. 6:15.**

## **II Timothy:**

1. **II Timothy was written in 67 AD.**
2. **Name the five prison epistles: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, & II Timothy.**
3. **Tychicus delivered many of Paul's letters.**
4. **II Timothy is Paul's last writing.**
5. **II Timothy's key word is "ashamed".**
6. **In I Timothy, some had forsaken Paul by II Timothy all had forsaken Paul.**
7. **In II Timothy Chapter 3, Paul mentions twenty-two characteristics of the last days.**
8. **Paul mentions the crown of Righteousness in II Timothy 4:8 for those that love his appearing.**

## **Titus:**

1. **Titus was a Greek.**
2. **Titus served in Crete.**
3. **Titus was written in 63 AD.**
4. **Paul quotes 3 heathen writers.**
5. **I & II Timothy stresses doctrine while Titus stresses duty.**
6. **Titus' key message is "to maintain good works".**
7. **Titus' outline is:**
  - Godliness in the Church - ch. 1**
  - Godliness in the Home - ch. 2**

## Godliness in the Church - ch. 3

### **Philemon:**

1. **Philemon contains 25 verses.**
2. **Philemon is Paul's briefest letter.**
3. **Philemon is a personal letter which contains no doctrine.**
4. **The church met in Philemon's home.**
5. **Philemon illustrates our redemption.**  
**Philemon - God**  
**Paul - Jesus Christ**  
**Onesimus - The Sinner**
6. **Onesimus was a runaway slave.**
7. **Philemon's key message is "receive him"**
8. **Onesimus means profitable.**
9. **Philemon is sometimes called the courteous letter. It reveals the ministry of letter writing.**

### **Hebrews:**

1. **Hebrew is the first book of the eight General Epistles.**
2. **Hebrews was written 5 years before the destruction of the temple which took place in 70 AD.**
3. **Hebrews is sometimes called the orphan epistle.**
4. **Hebrews has been called the 5th gospel.**
5. **Paul is the most likely author of Hebrews.**
6. **The author of Hebrews remains anonymous because of the business of animal sacrifice and also Paul's lack of respect among the Jews.**
7. **Romans reveals the necessity of the Christian religion while Hebrews reveals the superiority of the Christian religion.**
8. **The four Gospels speak of Christ's work on Earth.**
9. **Hebrews speaks of Christ's work in Heaven.**
10. **Hebrews is the companion book to Leviticus.**
11. **In the book of Hebrews Paul argues with the Jews, instead of losing all they had, they gained all.**
12. **Paul writes Hebrews to warn the Jewish believers about the apostasy of Judaism.**
13. **Hebrews reveals that Jesus is better than the law of Moses.**
14. **The word better is used 13 times in Hebrews.**
15. **Hebrews shows that Jesus made one offering for sin.**
16. **Hebrews contains 5 warnings.**
17. **In Hebrews 1:1 "sundry" is the only place in the Bible where this word is used.**
18. **Hebrews chapter 11 is called the chapter of faith.**

## **James:**

1. **James is the earliest New Testament book , written in 45 AD.**
2. **James contains 5 chapters.**
3. **James is considered to be the proverbs of the New Testament.**
4. **Sometimes the book of James is referred to as the handbook of Christianity.**
5. **James is the half-brother of Jesus.**
6. **The purpose of James is to remind a Christians that genuine faith means a changed life.**
7. **James teaches a genuine faith means a living faith.**
8. **James uses 5 Old Testament characters as illustrations:**
  - Abraham**
  - Isaac**
  - Rahab**
  - Job**
  - Elijah**
9. **Comparing Paul and James on faith:**
  - James - justified by Works**
  - Paul - Root of Justification**
  - James - Fruit of Justification**
10. **James 1:12 describes the crown of Life.**

## **I Peter:**

1. **I Peter contains 5 chapters.**
2. **Peter is the best known apostle.**
3. **Peter's brother was Andrew.**
4. **Andrew brought Peter to Jesus.**
5. **Peter's father's name is Jonah.**
6. **The main character of Acts chapter 1 through 12 is Peter.**
7. **Acts chapter 15 is the last place Peter is mentioned.**
8. **Peter has 4 different names in the New Testament.**
9. **Peter means "little rock".**
10. **I Peter was written to encourage the believers in the midst of suffering.**
11. **I Peter 5:4 describes the Crown of Glory.**
12. **The theme of I Peter is persecution from without.**

## **II Peter:**

1. **The theme of II Peter is Persecution from within.**
2. **Peter is the apostle of Hope**
  - Paul is the apostle of Faith.**
  - John is the apostle of Love.**
3. **II Peter was written shortly before Peter's death.**

4. **II Peter was written to warn Christians about false teachers.**
5. **II Peter chapter 2 is similar to the book of Jude.**

## **I, II, & III John:**

1. **Polycarp was John's disciple.**
2. **I John is sometimes called the epistle of no compromise or the fellowship epistle.**
3. **I, II, and III John were all written from Ephesus.**
4. **John wrote 5 books.**
5. **I John's key word is "love" and is used 46 times.**
6. **I John's theme is Fellowship.**
7. **God is described as light and love in I John.**
8. **John is the only New Testament author that mentions the Antichrist using it 5 times.**
9. **John mentions that we can know that we have eternal life in I John 5:13.**
10. **John identifies himself as the elder in II and III John.**
11. **II John is the shortest New Testament book and contains 13 verses.**
12. **II John is written to the Elect Lady.**
13. **III John is written to a man name Gaius.**
14. **In II John the phrase "Son of the Father" is unique to the New Testament.**
15. **In II John, John warns the believers of the possibility of losing rewards.**
16. **II John contains: 2 commendations and 1 condemnation.**
17. **In III John:**
  - Gaius would Spread the Gospel.**
  - Diotrephes would Hinder the Gospel.**
  - Demetrius would Adorn the Gospel.**
18. **For Diotrephes there was no service because there was no Love.**

## **Jude:**

1. **Another name for Jude would be Judas.**
2. **Jude is most likely the Half-brother of Jesus.**
3. **Jude is the preface to Revelation.**
4. **II Peter 2:1 talks of future apostasy.**
5. **Jude talks of present apostasy.**
6. **Jude initially was going to write about salvation.**
7. **Jude writes to counter apostasy.**
8. **Jude describes and writes in series of threes.**

## **Revelation:**

1. **Revelation is the Biblical circle.**
2. **Genesis began with paradise - Revelation ends with paradise.**
3. **Gen. paradise lost - Rev. paradise is regained.**

4. **Gen. is Satan's first rebellion - Rev. is Satan's final rebellion.**
5. **Gen. introduces Satan - Rev. shows Satan's doom**
6. **Gen. is where Satan tells first lie - Rev. shows that nothing that tells a lie enters the city.**
7. **Gen. predicts Satan's doom - Rev. performs Satan's doom**
8. **Gen. the earth is prepared for man - Rev. the earth is perfected for man.**
9. **Gen. reveals the beginning of time - Rev. reveals the end of time.**
10. **Gen. shows creation of heaven and earth - Rev. shows creation of New Heaven and earth.**
11. **Gen. Man driven from God's face - Rev. Man sees his face in glory.**
12. **Gen. Night and Sea created - Rev. No more night, no more sea.**
13. **Gen. Tree of life lost - Rev. Tree of life gained.**
14. **Gen. Reveals sorrow resulting from sin - Rev. No more tears.**
15. **Gen. Present's the curse - Rev. the curse is removed.**
16. **Gen. Records first death - Rev. No more death.**
17. **First Adam reigning - Last Adam in glory**
18. **Bride is brought to Adam - Bride is prepared for Christ**
19. **Believers looking for a city by faith - Holy city presented in glory**
20. **Where is the Lamb - The Lamb reigns**
21. **Construction of Babylon - Destruction of Babylon**
22. **First murder committed - Murderers cast into lake of fire.**
23. **The gates are shut - The gates are opened**
24. **The first rest - The final rest**
25. **Culture and art begin to replace God - Culture and arts are destroyed and replaced by God.**
26. **Cherubim separated God and man - Cherubim in company with God and Man.**
27. **Genesis ends with sorrow and a coffin - Revelation ends with rejoicing in Heaven.**