**Introduction to the New Testament**

**I. The New Testament compared to the Old Testament**

A. The Old Testament primarily records God’s dealings with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of the Covenant given through Moses at Mt. Sinai. The New Testament describes the new arrangement of God with men through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of the New Covenant (Exodus 24:1-8, Luke 22:14-20, II Corinthians 3:6-11).

B. The Old Covenant revealed the holiness of God in the righteous standards of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and promised a coming Redeemer. The New Covenant shows the holiness of God in His righteous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

C. The New Testament is a collection of smaller books. The 27 books in this “Library” were written over a span of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years (A.D. 45-95) by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known authors: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter, Paul, James, Jude and one unidentified author (Hebrews).

D. The Message of the New Testament centers around:

1. The person of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the Messiah).

2. The people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jesus Christ (the church).

**II. The Arrangement of the New Testament**

A. The books of the New Testament are not arranged in the order in which they were written. They are placed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ literary groupings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 4 biographies of Jesus Christ.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The History of Christ’s Church.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Epistles): 21 letters that define Christian belief and practice.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A vision of the end times.

B. The order of the writing of the New Testament was approximately as follows:

James A.D 45-50

Galatians 49

I & II Thessalonians 51

Mark 50’s

I Corinthians 56

II Corinthians 57

Romans 58

Luke 60

Colossians, Ephesians, Philippians, Philemon 61

Luke 61

Matthew 60’s

I Timothy 63

I Peter 63

Titus 65

II Timothy 66

II Peter 66

Hebrews 64-68

Jude 70-80

John 85-90

I, II, III John 90

Revelation 90’s

**III. The Four Gospels**

A. The word Gospel means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” The four Gospels record the good news that a way of Salvation has been opened to all mankind through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. (Mark 1:1, I Corinthians 15:3-4) - Underline these verses.

B. It is really incorrect to speak of the four Gospels because in reality there is only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gospel. (Galatians 1:6-9). We actually have one Gospel viewed from four perspectives.

**IV. The Similarities of the Gospels**

A. Matthew, Mark, and Luke are very similar in content and are therefore called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gospels.

B. The Gospels resemble each other many times.

1. They sometimes use identical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Matthew 27:45, Mark 15:33

2. They sometimes present the same order of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . - John the Baptist, baptism, and the temptation.

**V. The Differences of the Gospels (look up the following verses**

A. They sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the order of events - The temptation in Matthew 4 and Luke 4.

B. They have material that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the other Gospels - The rich man in Hell and the Prodigal son are only found in Luke.

C. They may seem to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other but in reality they don’t - Matthew 20:30 and Mark 10:46. Two people seeing the same thing may not necessarily describe the same details of what they saw. Though Matthew mentions that two blind men spoke to Jesus, Mark only mentions the predominant spokesman, Bartimaeus.