INTRODUCTORY ISSUES

I. Bridging the Two Testaments
   A. The OT covers roughly 4,000 years.

   B. The NT covers roughly 100 years.

   C. The bridge spanning the two testaments:
      1. The OT end with a ____________, Malachi 4:6.
      2. The NT begins with the ____________, Matthew 1:1.

II. Just A Word on the Basics
   A. What does the word Bible mean?

   B. Where do we get the terms Old and New Testaments?

   C. What language was the Bible originally written?

III. The Overall Message of the Bible
   A. Summary of the Bible in one sentence:

      The Lord God through His Christ is graciously building a Kingdom of 
      redeemed people for their joy and for His own glory (Dr. Kendell Easley).
B. The two testaments are in perfect harmony:

1. In the OT, God is seen as _______ and ____________.
2. In the NT, God is seen as _______ and ____________.

IV. The Nine Human Authors of the NT

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

V. Groupings Among the Twenty-Seven NT Books

A. The Four Gospels

B. The Historical Book

C. The Pauline Epistles

D. Hebrews and the General Epistles

E. The Prophetic Book
HISTORICAL INTERLUDE BETWEEN THE TWO TESTAMENTS

I. The Situation at the End of the OT Period
   A. The world stage around 400 BC included three powers:
      1. Persia
      2. Greece
      3. Rome

   B. The Jews were struggling to survive at the close of the OT.
      1. Scattered
      2. Synagogue arose
      3. Restoration of Jewish society
      4. Second temple built
      5. Jews spared extinction
      6. Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt
      7. Final prophet

   C. Jewish society was barely hanging on.
      1. Religiously
2. Economically

3. Politically

II. The Rise of Alexander and the Greeks
   A. Persia begins to decline.
      1. Artaxerxes was ruler of Persia

      2. Darius II, Artaxerxes’ son succeeded him as ruler

      3. Artaxerxes II reigned from 404-358 BC

      4. Artaxerxes III (358-338 BC)

      5. Darius III (336-330 BC)

   B. The reign of Alexander the Great
      1. His early life:

      2. His major campaigns:

      3. His death:

      4. His greatest contribution:
5. His kingdom was divided four ways after his death:
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

C. Dominion of Palestine by the Greeks (323-167 BC)
   1. The Ptolemy’s in Egypt

   2. The Seleucids in Syria

D. The “Abomination of Desolation” (168 BC) (Daniel 11:31-32)
   1. Antiochus IV installed his own high priest.

   2. The Jews were heavily persecuted (1 Maccabees 1:41-50).

III. The Maccabees and the Hasmoneans
   A. The revolt of the Maccabees (167-142 BC)
      1. Mattathias

      2. Judas Maccabeus
         a. The Hasidim joined up with Mattathias.
b. Mattathias died during the struggle in 166 BC.

c. Judas is chosen to be the next leader.

d. Judas struck terror in his enemies.

e. The temple is rededicated on December 15, 165 BC.

3. Jonathan

4. Simon

B. The rule of the Hasmonean Dynasty (142-63 BC)

1. John Hyrcanus (135-104 BC)

   a. Hasmonean comes from the name of their grandfather, Hasmon.

   b. John was Simon’s brother.

   c. There was both a time of peace and civil unrest.

   d. Two religious groups were the cause of the unrest.

2. Aristobulus I (104-103 BC)
3. Alexander Janneus (103-76 BC)

4. Alexandra (76-67 BC)

5. Aristobulus II (67-63 BC)

IV. The Impact of Rome
   A. Roman beginnings

   B. Pompey and Julius Caesar
      1. Pompey

      2. Julius Caesar defeated Pompey in Egypt in 48 BC.

   C. Marc Antony and Cleopatra

   D. Octavian (first Roman emperor)
E. Rome’s expansion
1. Rome added provinces and governors.

2. The languages expanded.

3. Rome had a different class structure than American society today.

V. The Herod Family (“Herodian Dynasty”)
A. Antipater
1. His name is Idumean.

2. He became governor of Judea in 47 BC.

3. Through the civil war, Judea was lost by Rome.

4. Marc Antony devised a plan to take control of Judea.

B. Herod the Great (37-4 BC)
1. He ruled the area of Judea, Galilee, and Perea.

2. He was hated by his subjects.

3. He had ten wives.

4. He killed some of his own sons.
5. His capital city was Jerusalem.

6. He was the governor when Jesus was born.

7. His most notable accomplishment.

8. He has four enemies to his power:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

C. The second generation of the Herodians
   1. Antipas

   2. Archelaus

   3. Philip

   4. Aristobulus

D. The third generation of the Herodians
   1. Herodias

   2. Agrippa I
3. Agrippa II

THE WORLD SITUATION AT THE TIME OF THE NT

I. First Century Roman Emperors (Caesars)
   A. Augustus (Octavian) 27 BC – AD 14

   B. The Julio-Claudians
      1. Tiberius (AD 14-37)

      2. Gaius (Caligula, “Little Boots”) (AD 37-41)

      3. Claudius (AD 41-54)

      4. Nero (AD 54-68)

   C. The year of the three emperors (Galba, Otho, Vitellus)

   D. The Flavians (middle class family)
      1. Vespasian (AD 69-79)
2. Titus (AD 79-81)

3. Domitian (AD 81-96)

II. The Geography of Bible Lands
   A. Five-major land masses significant for the NT:
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
      4. 
      5. 
   
   B. The three cross cuts of Palestine:
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 

III. Philosophies and Religions of the NT Period
   A. Pagan religions
      1. Greek gods
      2. Emperor worship
      3. Mystery Religions
      4. Religion of Dionysius
5. Orphism

6. Mithraism (Persian religion)

B. Philosophic Schools
   1. Platonism
   2. Epicureanism
   3. Stoicism
   4. Skepticism
   5. Gnosticism

ELEMENTS OF JUDAISM

I. The Temple
   A. Solomon’s Temple (966 BC – 586 BC) (380 yrs.)

   B. Zerubbabel’s Temple (516 BC – 20 BC) (496 yrs.)

   C. Herod’s Temple (20 BC – AD 70) (90 yrs.)
II. The Officials of the Temple

A. High Priest
   1. Annas (AD 6-15)
   2. Caiaphas (Annas’ son-in-law, AD 18-36)
   3. Ananias (AD 47-58)
   4. The NT High Priest was of the Hasmonean line.

B. Sanhedrin

C. Temple police

D. Priests

III. The Sects of Judaism

A. Pharisees

B. Scribes

C. Sadducees
D. Essenes

E. Qumran

F. Zealots

IV. The Jewish Calendar
   A. The basis for the calendar
      1. It went according to the agricultural cycle.
      2. Months were determined by the lunar cycle.
      3. The weekly cycle was determined by the Sabbath.

   B. The monthly agricultural cycle:
      1. October –
      2. November –
      3. December, January, February –
      4. March –
      5. April –
      6. May –
7. June & July –
8. August –
9. September –

C. Festival Cycle:
   1. Rosh Hashanah (Tishri 1)
   2. Yom Kippur (Tishri 10)
   3. Feast of Booths
   4. Hanukkah (Kislev 25)
   5. Passover (Nisan 14)
   6. Feast of Unleavened Bread (Nisan 14-22)
   7. Feast of Weeks (Sivan 7)

V. The Literature in Judaism
   A. The Scriptures
   B. The Apocrypha
   C. Pseudepigrapha
VI. Jewish Society in General
   A. Geographic regions
      1. Judea
      2. Samaria
      3. Perea
      4. Galilee
      5. Decapolis

   B. Economics

   C. Family structure

   D. Clothing and appearance

   E. Religion
THE CANON OF THE NT

I. An Introduction
   A. The term *canon*

   B. Referred to in different ways

II. A Brief History of the Canon
   A. By AD 100, all the books were written.

   B. By AD 150, Marcion published a canon.

   C. Some books underwent serious debate.

   D. The Holy Spirit led Christians to a consensus.

III. Three Major Tests for Canonicity
   A. Apostolic origin

   B. Universal Reception by the churches

   C. Consistency of doctrine
UNDERSTANDING THE GOSPELS

I. The Purpose of the Gospels
   A. To acquaint us with a person
   B. To give us four inspired interpretations of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus

II. The Teaching in the Gospels
   A. All the major areas of doctrine are mentioned:
      1. 
      2. 
      3. 
      4. 
      5. 
   B. The teacher in the Gospels is Jesus.
      1. The form of Jesus’ teaching:
      2. The method of Jesus’ teaching:

III. The Genre of the Gospels
   A. Genre refers to the type of literary composition.
   B. Are the Gospels a modification of existing genre?
   C. Are the Gospels a unique genre?
      1. A new creation
      2. The coming of the unique Son of God gave rise to a unique genre to proclaim His story.
      3. Kerygmatic History Writing
IV. History Writing in the Gospels
   A. Post-resurrection accounts

   B. Limited material selected

   C. Arrangement of material

   D. Adaptation and Summarization

   E. Kerygmatic focus

V. Theological Interpretation in the Gospels
   A. The Gospels are documents of faith.

   B. The Gospels ignore most of the life of Jesus.

   C. The Gospels are Christian propaganda.

   D. The history and theology of the Gospels are compatible.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SYNOPTIC PROBLEM

I. Matthew, Mark, and Luke have a similar arrangement.

II. Often, two of the three agree exactly while the third is different.
III. Matthew and Luke share much material that Mark omits.

IV. The details of certain accounts are often different.

V. There is a demonstration of interdependence.

VI. How did these Gospels originate in relation to each other?

VII. In AD 400, Augustine argued for the canonical order.

THREE MAJOR SCHOOLS OF HISTORICAL CRITICISM

I. Source Criticism
   A. The roots of Source Criticism

   B. The Mutual Dependence Theory (minority view today) (J. J. Griesbach, 1783)

   C. The Two-Source Theory (majority view today)
      1. This theory was developed by H. J. Holtzmann in 1863.

      2. Why do some hold to a Markan priority?
3. What does “Q” contain?

D. The Four-Source Theory (B. H. Streeter, 1924)

E. Summary of Source Criticism

II. Form Criticism (formgeschichte)

A. The roots of Form Criticism

B. Proponents of Form Criticism

1. W. Wrede (1901)

2. Martin Dibelius (1919)

3. Rudolph Bultmann (1921)

C. The assumptions of form critics:

1.

2.

3.

4.

D. The weaknesses of form criticism:

1.
E. The strengths of form criticism:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

III. Redaction Criticism (redaktiongeschichte)

A. The roots of Redaction Criticism

B. It is based on the weaknesses of Form Criticism

C. Redaction Criticism focuses on *sitz im leben*.

1. *Sitz im leben* #1
2. *Sitz im leben* #2
3. *Sitz im leben* #3

D. The goals of redaction criticism:

1. 
2. 
3. 

E. The weaknesses of redaction criticism:

1. 
2. 
3.

F. The strengths of redaction criticism:
   1.
   2.
   3.
A SURVEY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS

I. Survey of Matthew
   A. WHO?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Matthew?
      2. Who were the original recipients of this book?

   B. WHERE?
      1. From where was this book written?
      2. To where was the original destination?

   C. WHEN?
      1. When was the Gospel of Matthew written?
      2. When was this book adopted into the canon?

   D. WHAT?
      1. What is the background and occasion for Matthew?
      2. What is the purpose of Matthew?
      3. What is the key concept of Matthew?

         *In His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus fulfilled the OT prophecies pertaining to the Jewish Messiah, and began a new institution called the Church.*

      4. What is the key text of Matthew?
5. What is the key term of Matthew?

6. What are the key themes of Matthew?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

7. What are the literary features of Matthew?
   a. Greek style: 
   b. Specific literary characteristics: 
      1) There are many fulfillment quotations from the OT.
      2) There are five blocks of Jesus’ discourses: 
         a) The Sermon on the Mount, 5-7 
         b) Special Instructions to the Twelve, 10:5-42 
         c) A Series of Parables, 13:1-52 
         d) Life Under Kingdom Authority, 18:1-35 
         e) The Olivet Discourse, 24:1-25:46 
      3) There are groups of 3’s or 7’s.
      4) There are two major turning points in the book where Matthew uses the phrase – “from that time Jesus began to . . .”
         a) 
         b) 

c. Outline:

I. Origin of the Messiah (chs. 1 & 2)
II. Ministry of the Messiah (chs. 3-25)
III. Destiny of the Messiah (chs. 26-28)

8. What are the special issues in Matthew?
   a. His is the most orderly Gospel.
   b. The ministry material is more logical than chronological.

E. WHY is this book important?
   1. Because of its overall contribution to Scripture:
      a. Matthew preserves large blocks of Jesus’ teaching.
      b. Matthew gives Jesus’ conception from Joseph’s perspective.
      c. Matthew’s use of the OT is rich and complex.
      d. Matthew emphasizes Jesus coming to fulfill the law.
      e. Matthew’s portrait of Jesus is unique.
   2. Because of its significance for today:

      *God’s people are to adore Jesus as Messiah and King of the Kingdom, as well as the Lord of the Church.*

II. Survey of Mark
   A. WHO?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Mark?
      2. Who were the original recipients of this book?

   B. WHERE?
      1. From where was this book written?
      2. To where was the original destination?
C. WHEN?
1. When was the Gospel of Mark written?

2. When was this book adopted into the canon?

D. WHAT?
1. What is the background and occasion for Mark?

2. What is the purpose of Mark?

3. What is the key concept of Matthew?
    
    In his life, death, and resurrection, Jesus performed the work of the servant of the Lord, particularly becoming the ransom for many.

4. What is the key text of this Gospel?

5. What is the key term of this Gospel?

6. What are the key themes of this Gospel?
    a. 
    b. 
    c. 
    d. 
    e. 

7. What are the literary features of this Gospel?
    a. Greek style:
b. Specific literary characteristics:
   1) There are six transition paragraphs that move the story forward.
   
   2) Mark preserves the primary order of events.
   
   3) Mark is noted for his particular omissions.

c. Outline:

I. Jesus the Servant (1:1-8:30)
   A. Introduction, 1:1-15
   B. Galilee A, 1:16-3:12
   C. Galilee B, 3:13-6:6
   D. Galilee C, 6:7-8:30

II. Jesus the Redeemer (8:31-16:20)
   A. Suffering and Glory, 8:31-10:52
   B. Jerusalem, 11:1-14:2
   C. Passion and Empty Tomb, 14:3-16:20

8. What is a special issue in the Gospel of Mark? – “Is 16:9-20 original?”
   a. Was this longer ending added by later scribes?

   b. Three main interpretations concerning this passage:

      1)
      
      2)
      
      3)
E. **WHY is this book important?**
   1. Because of its overall contribution to Scripture:
      
      a. Some believe it was the first Gospel written.
      
      b. Mark preserves a more chronological account.
      
      c. Mark stresses the importance of discipleship.

   2. Because of its significance for today:
      
      *God’s people are to acknowledge Jesus as the Servant of the Lord who died and rose for their sins.*

III. **Survey of Luke**

A. **WHO?**
   
   1. Who is the human author of the Gospel of Luke?

   2. Who was the original recipient of this Gospel?
      
      a. The recipient is stated as Theophilus?
      
      b. What do we know about Theophilus?
         
         1)
         
         2)
         
         3)
         
         4)

B. **WHERE?**
   
   1. From where was this Gospel written?

   2. To where was the original destination?

C. **WHEN?**
   
   1. When was the Gospel of Luke written?
2. When was this Gospel adopted into the canon?

D. WHAT?
1. What is the background and occasion of Luke?

2. What is the purpose of this Gospel?

3. What is the key concept of this Gospel?

   Jesus not only lived as the perfect human, but He also died and rose to new life to be the perfect Savior for sinners.

4. What is the key text of this Gospel?

5. What is the key term of this Gospel?

6. What are the key themes of this Gospel?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

7. What are the literary features of this Gospel?
   a. Greek style:

   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) Luke makes the claim to be “orderly.”
      2) Luke gives four poems in chapters 1 & 2:
         a) The Song of Mary –
         b) The Song of Zechariah –
c) The Song of Angels –

d) The Prayer of Simeon –

3) “Journey to Jerusalem” – 9:51

4) All resurrection appearances are in Jerusalem.

c. Outline:

I. Prologue (1:4)
II. Infancy Narratives (1:5-2:52)
III. Preparation (3:1-4:13)
IV. Galilee (4:14-9:50)
V. Journey to Jerusalem (9:51-19:27)
VI. Jerusalem (19:28-21:38)
VII. Passion and Resurrection (22:1-24:53)

8. What are the special issues in Luke?

   b. Luke is the longest and most comprehensive Gospel.
      1) His is the longest by verse count.

      2) Luke is comprehensive in that he goes from the earliest to the latest – Annunciation to Ascension.

E. WHY is this book important?
1. Because of its overall contribution to Scripture:


   b. Luke stresses that salvation is open to all.

   c. Luke is the first part of a two-volume work.


   e. Luke warns against riches.


   g. Luke’s Gospel is one of song and joy.
2. Because of its significance for today:

   *God’s people are to follow after Jesus with the certainty that He is the perfect man who is Lord and Savior.*

**IV. Survey of John**

A. **WHO?**
   1. Who is the human author of the book of the Gospel of John?
      a. This Gospel is technically anonymous.
      b. Biblical information on John:
      c. Extra-biblical information on John:

2. Who were the original recipients of this book?

B. **WHERE?**
   1. From where was this Gospel written?

2. To where was this Gospel written?

C. **WHEN?**
   1. When was this Gospel written?

2. When was this Gospel adopted into the canon?
D. **WHAT?**

1. What is the background and occasion of John?

2. What is the purpose of the Gospel of John?

3. What is the key concept for the Gospel of John?

   Jesus is the sign-working Son of God who gives eternal life on the basis of His death and resurrection to all who believe in Him.

4. What is the key text of this Gospel?

5. What is the key term of this Gospel?

6. What are the key themes of this Gospel?
   
a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

7. What are they literary features of John?
   a. Greek style:

   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) An emphasis on the signs of Jesus

      2) An emphasis on the accomplishment of Jesus’ mission

      3) Notable omissions:
4) Notable additions:

c. Outline:

I. Introduction: The Logos, “Word” (1)
II. Book of Signs (2-12)
   A. Sign #1: Water to Wine – Jesus is the Lord of Quality (2)
   B. Sign #2: Official’s Son Healed – Jesus is the Lord of Space/Distance (4)
   C. Sign #3: Paralytic Healed at Pool – Jesus is the Lord of Time (5)
   D. Sign #4: Feeding of Five Thousand – Jesus is the Lord of Quantity (6)
   E. Sign #5: Walking On Water – Jesus is the Lord of Nature (6)
   F. Sign #6: Healing of Man Born Blind – Jesus is the Lord of Circumstances (9)
   G. Sign #7: Raising of Lazarus – Jesus is the Lord of Death (11)
III. Book of Glory (13-20) (Christ is not the victim but the VICTOR)
IV. Epilogue (21)

8. What are the special issues in John?
   a. Jesus’ discourses are unique to this Gospel.
   b. It is the most theological of all the Gospels.
   c. John has a Jerusalem focus.

E. WHY is this book important?
   1. Because of its overall contribution to Scripture:
      a. John adds depth to the picture of Jesus.
      b. John’s presentation of Jesus as the Son of God
      c. John’s emphasis on the “hour”
      d. John’s teaching on the Holy Spirit
   2. Because of its significance for today:

      God’s people are to believe in Jesus as the Son of God who gives eternal life to all who follow Him.
A SURVEY OF THE LIFE OF JESUS

I. The Birth of Jesus
   A. The Virgin Birth
      1. Why is the virgin birth important?

      2. What are the sources of the virgin birth?

      3. The “alleged” problems with the virgin birth:
         a. The virgin birth is like some pagan mythologies.

         b. The virgin birth might have been a freak of nature.

         c. The rest of the NT is silent on the virgin birth.

         d. God used the virgin birth for Jesus to become a man in pure humanity,
            and to reject this is to reject Scripture.

   B. Jesus has a Complete Genealogy
      1. The book of Matthew gives the royal lineage.


   C. The star of Bethlehem is associated with the birth of Jesus
      1. Some view this as an astronomical sign.

      2. Some view this as an astrological sign.
D. The magi visit Jesus
   1. This is a broad term for magician or astrologer.

   2. This term may refer to a pagan religion in Persia.

   3. They knew a Jewish king had been born.

   4. *Magi* is plural, but no indication of how many.

   5. They came to Jesus when he was a toddler.

   6. “Where is he that has been born king of the Jews?”

E. Special events surrounding Jesus’ early development
   1. He was circumcised at eight days old.

   2. Jesus was presented at the temple at forty days.

   3. At age two, Jesus and family escaped to Egypt.

   4. Jesus has His “Bar Mitzvah” at age twelve.

F. Several hidden years of Jesus

II. Baptism and Temptation of Jesus
   A. The Baptism of Jesus
      1. The ministry of John the Baptist
         a. His ministry began in AD 26.

         b. His dress was simple.

         c. His diet was simple.

         d. His message was simple.

         e. His sermon on the Messiah
2. The baptism of John was unique.
   a. His was a ritual baptism.
   b. He had a distinct purpose for his baptism.

3. Jesus received the baptism of John.
   a. What was the purpose of Jesus’ baptism?
   b. What was the purpose of the descent of the Spirit?

B. The Temptation of Jesus
   1. The background of Jesus’ temptation

   2. The nature of temptation narrative

   3. The purpose of the temptation
      a.
      b.
      c.
      d.
      e.

   4. Satan’s goal in the temptation

   5. The nature of Jesus’ response to the temptation
6. Lessons from the temptation
   a. Lesson #1 –
   b. Lesson #2 –
   c. Lesson #3 –

7. The pattern of the temptations (Gen. 3:6; 1 Jn. 2:16)
   a. Lust of the Flesh
   b. Lust of the Eyes
   c. Pride of Life

III. The Miracles of Jesus
   A. Definition of Miracles
      1. “An interference of nature by a supernatural power”
      
      2. Several words refer to miracles:
      
      3. Where did His power come from?
      
      4. John contains the least amount of miracles; Luke contains the most.
IV. The Teaching of Jesus
   A. The sources of his teaching:
      1. Jesus was a master of Scripture.
      2. Jesus claimed revelations from the Father, Jn. 8:28.
      3. Jesus used observations from everyday life.
      4. Jesus did not use Jewish traditions.

   B. The methods of Jesus’ teaching:
      1. Parables
         a. Parables are related to metaphor and simile.
         b. A parable is an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.
         c. Why did Jesus use parables?
         d. What are some guidelines for interpreting parables?
            1) 
            2) 
            3) 
            4) 
      2. Jesus taught in the synagogues.
      3. Jesus taught in the open air.
      4. Jesus taught His disciples alone.

   C. The topics of Jesus’ Teaching
      1. He taught about Himself
         a. The “I AM” sayings of Jesus
b. The listing of the “I AM” sayings in the Gospel of John:

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5) 
6) 
7)

2. He taught about His mission.
   a. What was the overall mission?

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5) 

b. He referred to Himself as the Son of Man.

1) 
2) 
3) 
4) 
5) 

3. He taught about the Kingdom of God
   a. The phrase, “Kingdom of God,” is used 80x in the Gospels.
b. The Jews had one view of the Kingdom.

c. Jesus modified the Jewish view.

d. Somewhat of a “secret” when it came to the Kingdom.

e. What is the relationship between Israel and the Church?

4. Jesus taught about ethics and the Church.

5. Jesus taught about the doctrine of Scripture.
   a. He made direct assertions.
   b. He made direct statements.

V. The Messiah’s Ministry
   A. Phase 1: Early Ministry in Judea
      1. Date:

      2. Source:

      3. Events:

      4. End:
B. **Phase 2: Great Galilean Ministry**  
1. Date:  
2. Source:  
3. Events:  
4. End:

C. **Phase 3: Withdrawal and Teaching**  
1. Date:  
2. Source:  
3. Events:  
4. End:

D. **Phase 4: Final Ministry in Judea and Perea**  
1. Date:  
2. Source:  
3. Events:  
4. End:

**VI. The Last Days of Jesus**  
A. **Saturday: Day of Anointing**  
   
B. **Sunday: Triumphal Entry**
C. Monday: Day of Temple Cleansing

D. Tuesday: Great Day of Teaching
   1. Illustration of the tragic conclusion of Israel
   2. The Great Debate
   3. Woes on the Pharisees
   4. Olivet Discourse

E. Wednesday: Day of Treachery & Silence

F. Thursday: Day of the Last Supper

G. Friday: Day of Crucifixion
   1. Jewish phase of Jesus’ trial
      a. 1st phase –
      b. 2nd phase –
      c. 3rd phase –
2. Roman phase of Jesus’ trial
   a. Jesus is taken before Pilate and charged with treason.

   b. Jesus is taken before Herod Antipas.

   c. Jesus is taken back to Pilate.

3. Jesus was crucified.
   a. He is mocked.

   b. He is crucified.

   c. He died upon the cross.

   d. Jesus is buried.

H. Saturday: Day of the Tomb

I. Sunday: Day of the Resurrection
   1. The tomb is emptied on this day.

   2. Resurrection appearances (twelve in all)

   3. Significance of resurrection
4. Significance of ascension

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

I. A Survey of the Book of Acts

A. WHO?

1. Who is the human author of the book of Acts?
   a. Technically, the book is anonymous.
   b. Luke is almost certainly the author.
   c. Many similarities to the third Gospel:
      d. The “We Passages” offer a clue of authorship.
      e. Luke is viewed as the author as early as AD 160.
      f. Information on Luke:

2. Who is the original recipient?

B. WHERE?

1. From where was Acts written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. WHEN?

1. When was the book of Acts written?

2. When was Acts adopted into the canon?
D. WHAT?

1. What is the background and occasion of Acts?

2. What is the purpose of the book of Acts?
   a. Religious purpose –
   b. Historical purpose –
   c. Apologetic purpose –

3. What is the key concept of the book of Acts?

   Christianity expands from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth through the power of the Holy Spirit.

4. What is the key text of Acts?

5. What is the key term of Acts?

6. What are the key themes of Acts?

7. What are the literary features of Acts?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      2) Luke writes at times in the 1st person plural – “We”
         a) 
         b) 
         c) 
         d) 
      3) Selectivity
4) Acts emphasizes two key figures: Peter and Paul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Peter</th>
<th>Paul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heal cripple</td>
<td>3:2-8</td>
<td>14:8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange way</td>
<td>5:15 (shadow)</td>
<td>19:12 (cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorcerer</td>
<td>8:18</td>
<td>13:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>9:36</td>
<td>20:9 (Eutychus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miraculous escape</td>
<td>12:7</td>
<td>16:26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Outline:

   I. Prologue, 1:1-2:41
   II. Church in Jerusalem Only, 2:42-6:7
   III. Widening Horizons (Samaritans and Paul), 6:8-9:31
   IV. Peter and First Gentile Christians (Cornelius: Antioch), 9:32-12:24
   V. Paul Turns to the Gentile, 12:25-16:5
   VI. Further Gentile Mission, 16:6-19:20
   VII. On to Rome, 19:21-28:31

8. What is a special issue in Acts?

   E. WHY is this book important?
      1. Because of its overall contribution to Scripture
         a. Narrative of historical events
         b. Difference between early Jerusalem community of believers and the later Gentile Churches of Paul.
         c. The universal orientation of the church (Jew and Gentile).
      2. Because of its significance for today:

         God’s people are to join in God’s plan to spread Christianity to the ends of the earth through the power of the Holy Spirit.

II. A Closer Look at the Book of Acts
   A. Before Paul’s Conversion
      1. Preparation for Pentecost (ch. 1)
2. Pentecost (ch. 2)
   a. Coming of the Holy Spirit as a permanent gift
      
   b. Peter’s sermon
      
       1)  
       
       2)  
       
       3)  
       
       4)  
       
       5)  
       
       6)  
       
   c. First Christian church

3. First Christian miracle (ch. 3)

4. First arrest as Christians – Peter and John (ch. 4)

5. First church discipline and first beating (ch. 5)

6. First church committee (ch. 6)

7. First Christian martyr (ch. 7)

8. Samaritan Pentecost – Philip, Peter, John (ch. 8)
   a. Philip evangelized the Samaritans.
b. Peter and the “keys of the Kingdom”

B. Paul Phase 1: Before the Missionary Journeys (AD 33-46)
   1. Conversion and commission of Paul (ch. 9)

   2. Gentile Pentecost – Cornelius (ch. 10)

   3. First Gentile Church – Antioch of Syria (ch. 11)

   4. Peter’s miraculous release and Herod’s death (ch. 12)

C. Paul Phase 2: Three Missionary Journeys (AD 47-57)
   1. Paul in Cyprus and Antioch of Pisidia (ch. 13)

   2. Paul in Galatia (ch. 14)

   3. The Jerusalem Council (ch. 15)

   4. Paul’s advance into Europe (ch. 16)

   5. Paul goes to Thessalonica, Berea, Athens (ch. 17)

   6. End of 2nd missionary journey (ch. 18)

   7. Ephesian ministry (ch. 19)

   8. Journey toward Jerusalem (ch. 20)

   9. Paul arrested in Jerusalem (ch. 21)

D. Paul Phase 3: Imprisonment and Beyond (AD 57-65)
   1. Paul’s defense before the Jewish crowd in Jerusalem (ch. 22)

   2. Paul’s defense before the council (ch. 23)

   3. Paul’s defense before governor Felix (ch. 24)

   4. Paul’s defense before governor Festus (ch. 25)

   5. Paul’s defense before King Agrippa (ch. 26)
6. Voyage and shipwreck (ch. 27)

7. Rome at last (ch. 28)