A SURVEY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT:
PART 2 (NT 512)

INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

I. Bridging the Two Testaments
   A. The OT covers roughly the first 4,000 years of man’s existence.

   B. The NT covers roughly 100 years.

   C. The bridge spanning the two testaments:

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

   B. Where did we get the terms Old Testament and New Testament?

   C. What language was the Bible originally written?
      1. The OT –

      2. The NT –
III. The Overall Message of the Bible
   A. The Bible can be summarized into one sentence:

   *God the Father through the Lord Jesus Christ is graciously building a*
   *Kingdom of redeemed people for their joy and His own glory.*

   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 New Testament

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

V. Groupings Among the Twenty-Seven NT Books
   A. The Four Gospels

   B. The Historical Book

   C. The Pauline Epistles
A SURVEY OF THE PAULINE EPISTLES

Introduction:
1. Paul’s letters have traditionally been studied in two different ways:

∈Canonical Order

∉Theological Order
- The Person of Christ
- The Work of Christ
- Church Organization
- The Second Coming of Christ


Paul’s Earlier Letters

I. GALATIANS
A. Who?
1. Who is the human author of the book of Galatians?

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?
B. Where?
1. From where was this epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?
   a. Southern Galatia
   b. Two theories arise concerning the original destination:
      1) The North Galatia Theory
      2) The South Galatia Theory

C. When?
1. When was the epistle of Galatians written?

2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
   a. Paul’s new pattern of preaching
   b. The reaction of the Judaizer’s

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

_Sinners are justified by trusting in Jesus Christ alone, not by good works or by keeping the law._

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a. Salvific terminology:

      1)

      2)

      3)

      4)

   b. The fruit of the Spirit

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?

   a. Greek style:

   b. Specific literary characteristics:

      1)

      2)

      3)

   c. Outline:

      I. Defense of Apostleship (1 & 2)
      II. Justification by Faith (3 & 4)
      III. Living in Freedom
8. What are some of the special issues in Galatians?
   a. Contrasts in Galatians

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b. Living the Christian life

License (Antinomianism)

Legalism (Judaizers)

E. *Why is this book important?*

   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a. 

   b. 

   c. 

   d.
2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to trust in Jesus Christ alone, not good works or keeping the law, for their standing before God.*

II. 1 THESSALONIANS
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of 1 Thessalonians?
      2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

   B. Where?
      1. From where was the epistle written?
      2. To where was the original destination?
         a. About the city of Thessalonica in Paul’s day:
            b. Paul only ministered here for a short time.

   C. When?
      1. When was the epistle written?
      2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

   D. What?
      1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   *The return of Christ is the true hope of the Christian.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristic:
   c. Outline:
      
      I. Paul’s Thanksgiving (1:1-10)  
      II. Paul’s actions and Absence (2:1-3:13)  
      III. Encouragement in Holy Living (4:1-12)  
      IV. The Coming of Christ (4:13-5:11)  
      V. Final Instructions (5:12-28)

8. What is a special issue in 1 Thessalonians?
E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a. 

   b. 

   c. 

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

      God’s people are to reflect through their holy living that the return of Christ is the true hope of the Christian.

III. 2 THESALONIANS
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of 2 Thessalonians?
         a. The author is clearly Paul.

         b. Critical scholars have challenged Pauline authorship.
            1) The eschatology of the two letters are incompatible.

            2) The tone of the two letters are different.

            3) There are too many likenesses and unlikenesses.

      2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

   B. Where?
      1. From where was the epistle written from?

      2. To where was the original destination?

   C. When?
      1. When was the epistle written?

      2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?
D. What?

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   *Because the return of Christ may be in the distant future, Christians should settle down and live useful lives.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) 
      2) 
   c. Outline:
      I. Encouragement in Persecution (1)
      II. Teaching on the Day of the Lord (2)
      III. Rebuke Concerning Idleness (3)
8. What are some of the special issues in 2 Thessalonians?
   a. Different emphases on the Second Coming
      
      1) 1 Thessalonians –

      2) 2 Thessalonians –

   b. Different emphases on Congregational Order
      
      1) 1 Thessalonians –

      2) 2 Thessalonians –

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

      a. This book encourages believers to . . .

      b. This book encourages believers to . . .

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

      *God’s people are to settle down and live useful lives, because the return of Christ may be distant.*

**Paul’s Greatest Letters**

- The following are his three longest letters (1 & 2 Corinthians; Romans)
- These letters have had the most influence on Christian theology.
- The first of these letters is 1 Corinthians.
  - Within this letter we have more detailed information about the conditions within this church than any other with which Paul corresponded.
  - Even the apostolic churches were not perfect!

I. 1 CORINTHIANS
   A. Who?
      
      1. Who is the human author of the book of 1 Corinthians?
2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?
   1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
      a. The church at Corinth was established during Paul’s 2nd missionary journey.

      b. There was a previous letter, 5:9.

      c. There were divisions in the church.

      d. There were questions sent by a committee of three, 5:1; 16:17.
2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   
   b. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   *Every problem that a local congregation has will be resolved as that church submits properly to Christ.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a. 
   
   b. 
   
   c. 
   
   d. 
   
   e. 

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?

   a. Greek style:

   b. Special literary characteristic: peri; de; (“now concerning” – 7:1, 25; 8:1; 12:1; 16:1)

   c. Outline:

   I. Greeting and Thanksgiving (1:1-9)
   
   II. Reply to Report from Chloe’s People (1:10-4:21)
   
   III. Reply to the Committee’s Report (5:1-6:20)
   
   IV. Reply to the Church’s Letter (7:1-16:18)
   
   V. Conclusion (16:19-24)

8. What are some of the special issues in 1 Corinthians?

   a. Christian Sexual Purity (6:12-20)

     1) Why is fornication wrong?
2) The command –

b. Spiritual Gifts (12-14)
   1) Definition of a spiritual gift –

2) Every Christian has at least one gift.

3) Categories of the gifts:
   a)

   b)

4) The cooperation of gifts and fruit:

5) The responsibility of the believer regarding the gifts:
   a)

   b)

   c)
c. *The Gift of Tongues*

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E. *Why is this book important?*

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a. 

   b. 

   c. 

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to part of a local congregation that seeks to submit properly to Christ and in so doing resolve any problems it may have.*
II. 2 CORINTHIANS

A. Who?
   1. Who is the human author of the book of 2 Corinthians?

   2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?
   1. From where was the epistle written?

   2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

   2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
      a. Timothy was sent with 1 Corinthians (1 Cor. 16:10-11).

      b. Paul went to Corinth briefly (2:1).

      c. Paul wrote another, now lost, letter (2:3-4).

      d. Titus reported to Paul in Macedonia (7:5-8).

      e. Paul wrote 2 Corinthians.

         1) A –

         2) B –

         3) C –
2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the concept of this epistle?

   *True Christian ministry is both Christ commissioned and Spirit empowered.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Special literary characteristics:
      1) The Mood of 2 Corinthians
      2) The Great Digression (2:14-7:4)
      a)
c. Outline:

I. Paul’s Itinerary as an Apostle (1:1-7:16)
II. Collection for Jerusalem Saints (8:1-9:15)

8. What are some of the special issues in 2 Corinthians?

a. Paul’s Opponents at Corinth

b. The Intermediate State (chapter 5)
   1) The nature of a believer’s death

   2) The consequences of a believer’s death

E. Why is this book important?

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.
2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

*God’s people are to seek a Christ-compasioned and spirit-empowered ministry and show proper recognition for such ministries.*

III. ROMANS

A. Who?
1. Who is the human author of the book of Romans?

2. Who were the original recipients of the letter?
   a. Mixed-race house churches of unknown origin

   b. The founding of Christianity in Rome

      1)

      2)

      3)

B. Where?
1. From where was the epistle written?
   a. Corinth

   b. The evidence for Corinth

2. To where was the original destination?
   a. Rome was the capitol of the Roman empire.

   b. Rome was a highly populated city.

   c. Rome was an immoral and idolatrous city.
d. Rome and the NT era lived under a different class structure:

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C. When?
1. When was the epistle written?
   a. Near the end of the 3rd missionary journey
   
   b. Romans 15 fills the reader in on Paul’s current situation at the time of writing.

   1)
   2)
   3)
   4)

2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

   2. What is the purpose of this epistle?

   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   
   c. Paul purposed to . . .
3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   Righteousness with God is given freely to all those who have faith in Jesus Christ for salvation.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?
   a. Subjective Genitive View:
   b. Objective Genitive View:
   c. Is righteousness imputed or imparted?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) The genre of Romans
      2) The use of diatribe
3) The place of Romans in Scripture

c. Outline:

I. Introduction and Theme (1:1-17)
II. The NEED for Righteousness: Sin (1:18-3:20)
III. The GIFT of Righteousness: Justification (3:21-5:21)
IV. The EFFECT of Righteousness: Sanctification (6:1-8:39)
V. The EXTENT of Righteousness: Philosophy of History (9:1-11:36)
VI. The SERVICE of Righteousness: Practical Application (12:1-15:13)
VII. Conclusion (15:14-16:27)

8. What are some of the special issues in the book of Romans?

a. Justification

b. Sanctification
E. Why is this book important?

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
   a.
   b.
   c.

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   God’s people are to live a lifestyle reflecting that righteousness with God is given freely to all those who have faith in Jesus Christ for salvation.

Paul’s Prison Epistles

Colossians – Philemon – Ephesians – Philippians

I. COLOSSIANS

A. Who?

1. Who is the human author of the book of Colossians?

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?

1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?

1. When was the epistle written?
2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
   a. This church was about eight years old.
   b. The “Colossian Heresy”
      1)
      2)
      3)

2. What is the purpose of the epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   *Jesus Christ is preeminent both in the universe and in the church.*

4. What is the key text of the epistle?

5. What is the key term of the epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
b. Specific literary characteristics:
   1) “Hymn About Christ”

   2) “Household Rules”

c. Outline:

I. DOCTRINAL: Christ as the Head of the Church, 1-2
II. PRACTICAL: Holy Christian Living, 3-4

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.
      c.
      d.

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

      *God’s people are to reflect in their lives that Jesus Christ is preeminent both in the universe and in the church.*

II. PHILEMON
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Philemon?
         a. The Apostle Paul without debate
         b. There are only two periods in church history where the authenticity of Philemon was called into question:
            1) Fourth century –
2) Modern era –

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?
   1. From where was the epistle written?

       2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

       2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
       a. Onesimus was a runaway slave.

       c. Through Paul’s influence, he was converted to Christ.

       d. Paul was convinced that Onesimus should return to Philemon.

       2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   A repentant Christian should be treated gently and forgiven.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a. 
   
   b. 

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?

   a. Greek style:

   b. Specific literary characteristic: “Alternative Occasion”

   c. Outline:

   I. Introduction and Thanksgiving (1-7)
   II. Paul’s Admonition to Receive Onesimus (8-19)
   III. Conclusion (20-25)

8. What is the one special issue in the book of Philemon? – “Slavery”

   1) The Institution of Slavery in the first century
      a) Slavery was prevalent and widely accepted.
      
      b) One out of three persons in Italy were slaves.
      
      c) How did a person become a slave?

      (1)
      (2)
      (3)
      (4)
d) Could a slave ever become free?

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.
   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.
      
      God’s people are to treat gently and forgive every repentant Christian.

III. EPHESIANS
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Ephesians?
         a. Paul
         b. Many critical scholars reject the authenticity of the book.
1) The author writes with a different style.

2) Difference in vocabulary

3) The theology possibly contradicts other books.

4) It is too much like Colossians.

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?
   1. From where was the epistle written?
      2. To where was the original destination? – Ephesus

C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

   2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

   2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
      a. Doctrinally, Paul purposed to . . .
b. Practically, Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

*The church is the masterpiece of Christ.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?

   a. Greek style: typical Pauline, but with a few new features
      
      1)
      
      2)
      
      3)
   
   b. Specific literary characteristics: “Special Vocabulary”
      
      1) “heavenlies”
      
      2) “mystery”
      
      3) “riches”
c. Outline:

I. DOCTRINAL: The Heavenly Position of the Church (1-3)
   A. Church as the chosen body, 1
   B. Church as a united building, 2
   C. Church as a revealed mystery, 3

II. PRACTICAL: The Earthly Condition of the Church (4-6)
   A. Church as a growing person, 4
   B. Church as the beloved bride, 5
   C. Church as a powerful warrior, 6

8. What is one special issue in Ephesians?

   “Christ has Destroyed the Barrier” (2:14)

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a. There is an emphasis on . . .
      b. There is an emphasis on . . .
      c. There is an emphasis on . . .
      d. There is an emphasis on . . .
      e. There is an emphasis on . . .
      f. There is a strong emphasis on . . .

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to reflect in their lives that the church is the masterpiece of Christ.*
IV. PHILIPPIANS
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Philippians?
      2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

   B. Where?
      1. From where was the epistle written?
      2. To where was the original destination?
         a. The location of Philippi
         b. The history of Philippi
         c. The status of Philippi
         d. The population of Philippi

   C. When?
      1. When was the epistle written?
2. When was the epistle accepted into the canon?

D. What?

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   Knowing Christ is more joyful and important than anything else.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristic: “Hymn About Christ” – 2:6-11
      1) This is a six stanza hymn
         a) Stanzas 1-3 (verses 6-8) =
         b) Stanzas 4-6 (verses 9-11) =
2) Breakdown of each verse
   a) Stanza #1 (6) –
   b) Stanza #2 (7) –
   c) Stanza #3 (8) –
   d) Stanza #4 (9) –
   e) Stanza #5 (10) –
   f) Stanza #6 (11) –

c. Outline:

   I. Thanksgiving (1:1-11)
   II. Paul’s Great Joy (1:12-30)
   III. Humility (2:1-16)
   IV. Timothy and Epaphroditus (2:19-30)
   V. Digression: True vs. False Righteousness (3:1-4:1)
   VI. Exhortations and “Thank You” (4:2-23)

8. What is a special issue in Philippians?

   “Living is Christ; Dying is Gain” (1:21)

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<td>In Christ: “new creation self” – dominated by Christ and the Holy Spirit 2 Cor. 5:17; Ph. 3:8-10</td>
<td>With Christ: “resurrection self” – final transformation “The Prize” Ph. 3:11, 14, 21</td>
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E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to find the most joy in the most important thing of all: Knowing Christ.*

**Paul’s Pastoral Epistles**

(this designation was first used by D. N. Berdot in 1703)

*Titus – 1 Timothy – 2 Timothy*

**Introduction:**

1. Critical scholars say Paul did not write them.
   a. Chronology:
   b. Ecclesiology:
   c. Doctrinal:
   d. Vocabulary:

2. Conservative scholars agree to their authenticity.
   a. The Church as a whole received them as written by Paul.
   b. The large number of personal names introduced speak to their authenticity.
   c. The writer identifies himself as Paul.
   d. The external evidence is strong.

3. The progression of these epistles:

**I. TITUS**

A. Who?

1. Who is the human author of the book of Titus?

2. Who was the original recipient of this letter?
B. Where?
1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
1. When was the epistle written?

2. When was the epistle accepted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   Church organization must be based on sound doctrine.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?
6. What are the key themes of this epistle?
   
a.

b.

c.

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

   b. A specific literary characteristic: “Five Faithful Sayings”

      1)
      2)
      3)
      4)
      5)

   c. Outline:

      I. Church Organization (1:1-16)
      II. Proper Christian Conduct (2:1-3:11)
      III. Personal Matters (3:12-15)

8. What is a special issue in the book of Titus?

   “Sound Doctrine”

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E. *Why is this book important?*

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to maintain sound doctrine and orderly congregational life.*

II. 1 Timothy

A. *Who?*

1. Who is the human author of the book of 1 Timothy?

2. Who was the original recipient of this letter?

B. *Where?*

1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. *When?*

1. When was the epistle written?

2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?
D. *What?*

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed to . . .
   b. Paul purposed to . . .
   c. Paul purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   *Christian leaders are to make progress in godliness as well as to help maintain order in congregational life.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
b. Special literary characteristic: Vocabulary – “bishop” / “deacon”

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<tr>
<th>PRESBUTEROS / EPISKOPOS</th>
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c. Outline:

I. Sound Doctrine (1)
II. Public Worship (2)
III. Church Officers (3)
IV. False Teachers (4)
V. Widows and Elders (5)
VI. The Minister (6)

8. What is a special issue in the book of 1 Timothy?
   a. Women in public worship, 2:9-15
      1) The way you dress (for worship) matters.
      2) The way you speak matters.

   b. Widows in private service, 5:9-13

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.
This book is important because of its significance for today.

God’s people are to maintain sound doctrine and orderly congregational life.

III. 2 TIMOTHY
A. Who?
1. Who is the human author of the book of 2 Timothy?
2. Who was the original recipient of this letter?

B. Where?
1. From where was the epistle written?
2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
1. When was the epistle written?
2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion for this epistle?
2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Paul purposed . . .
   b. Paul purposed . . .
3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   Christian leaders are to carry on with the gospel of Christ entrusted to them.
4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style: Pauline, with distinctions
   b. Specific literary characteristic: “Paul’s Farewell Message”
   c. Outline:
      I. Exhortation to Strong Ministry (1:1-2:7)
      II. Exhortation to Sound Doctrine (2:8-4:5)
      III. Paul’s Farewell (4:6-22)

8. What is a special issue in the book of 2 Timothy?
   “All Scripture is Inspired by God” (3:16)

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.
2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to carry on with the gospel of Christ entrusted to them.*

**Hebrews and the General Epistles**

**I. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE EPISTLES**

A. Most of the New Testament Books can be Designated as Epistles.

B. **The Purpose of the Epistles**

C. **The Grouping of the Non-Pauline Epistles**

1. Anonymous –

2. Early General Epistle –

3. Middle General Epistles –

4. Late General Epistles –

D. **The Non-Pauline Epistles are Often Referred to as “General.”**
II. HEBREWS
   A. Who?
      1. Who is the human author of the book of Hebrews?
         a. This is the only totally anonymous book in the NT.

         b. There are three main reasons for the objection of Pauline
            authorship:

            1) Greek style:

            2) Theology:

            3) History:

         c. What we know about the author of Hebrews:

            1)

            2)

            3)

            4)

            5)

         d. The possible suggestions for authorship:
            1) Paul
2) Barnabas

3) Luke

4) Silas

5) Apollos

6) Clement of Rome

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

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

C. When?
   1. When was the book of Hebrews written?
2. When was Hebrews adopted into the canon?

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion of this book?

2. What is the purpose of this letter?
   a. The author purposed to . . .
   b. The author purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this letter?
   
   *Jesus Christ is far superior than the old covenant.*

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
b. Specific literary characteristics

1) 

2) 

3) 

c. Outline:

I. Christ is Better than the Old Revelation (1:1-3)
II. Christ is Better than the Angels (1:4-2:18)
III. Christ is Better than Moses (3:1-19)
IV. Christ is Better than Joshua (4:1-13)
V. Christ is a Better Priest (4:14-7:28)
   A. The OT priests offered sacrifices for their sins
   B. The OT priests kept dying off and replaced by their descendants
VI. Christ Made a Better Sacrifice (8:1-10:18)
VII. Faith is the Better Way (10:19-13:25)

8. What are some of the special issues in the book of Hebrews?
   a. Identification of the warning passages:
      1) 2:1-4
      2) 3:7-19
      3) 4:11-13
      4) 5:11-6:6
      5) 10:19-31
      6) 12:25-29

   b. Who best do the warning passages apply to?

1) 

2) 

3)
E. Why is this book important?

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
   
   b. It demonstrates clearly the moving to a new and better covenant.
   
   c. It speaks of the perseverance of Christians and the danger of apostasy.
   
   d. It enables us to explore the hermeneutical assumptions of first-century Christians (typology).

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   *God’s people are to reflect in their lives that Jesus Christ is superior to everything else by . . . recognizing that the law is obsolete as a way of life . . . by living by faith in Christ . . . and by refusing all pressure to turn away.*

II. JAMES

A. Who?

1. Who is the human author of the book of James?
   a. He identifies himself as James.
   
   b. There are four men named James mentioned in the NT.
      
      1) 
      
      2)
c. Three of these men can be eliminated.
   1) James, the son of Zebedee

   2) James, the son of Alphaeus, one of the Twelve

   3) James, the father of Judas

d. The likely candidate is James, the Lord’s brother.
   1) What do we know about this James?
      a)
      b)
      c)
      d)
      e)
      f)
      g)

   2) Non-biblical information about this James:
      a)
      b)
      c)
      d)
3) Internal evidence of authorship:
   a) Similarity of language with Jerusalem Council
      (1) “Brethren, hearken unto me,” Acts 15:13; James 2:5
      (2) “your souls,” Acts 15:24; James 1:21
      (3) “visit,” Acts 15:14; James 1:27
   b) Similarity with the teachings of Jesus
   c) Reads as the work of a just and righteous man.

2. Who were the original recipients of this epistle?
   a. He apparently has a specific group of Jewish Christians in mind.
   b. Note the Christian aspect of his hearers.
      1) 
      2) 
      3) 
      4) 
      5) 
   c. Note the Jewish aspect of his hearers.
      1) 
      2) 
      3) 
      4) 

B. Where?
   a. From where was the epistle written?
   b. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was the Epistle of James written?
2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?
   a. The book of James influenced some late 1st Century works.
      1) *Shepherd of Hermas*
      2) *1 Clement*
      3) It has been conjectured that Clement of Alexandria wrote a commentary on the book of James, but no such work has been discovered.
   b. The book of James was a highly disputed book.
      1)  
      2)  
      3)  
      4)  
      5)  
   c. James was not part of some of the earlier canons.
      1) Muratorian Canon (AD 170)
      2) Tertullian Canon (AD 150-222)
      3) Cyprian Canon (AD 200-258)
   d. There were several church fathers who accepted the book.
      1) Origen (AD 185-253) was the first church father to quote the epistle as Scripture.
      2) Eusebius, although listing the epistle among the disputed books, is noted for quoting James 4:11 as Scripture.
      3) Clement of Alexandria (AD 155-215)
      4) Athansius (AD 298-373)
      5) Gregory of Nazianzus (AD 330-390)
      6) Chrysostom (AD 247-407)
7) Jerome (AD 340-420)

8) Augustine (AD 354–430)

e. It was not until the 4th Century (397) that the Epistle of James was fully accepted into the canon.

f. James received its more severe criticism by the hand of Luther.

D. What?

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. James purposed to . . .
   b. James purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
   
   Faith is to be lived out in everyday life by good deeds.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1)
c. Outline:

I. The Importance of Having the Believer’s Faith Tested (1:2-27)
II. The Importance of Doing Good Works (2:1-26)
III. The Importance of Speaking With A Righteous Tongue (3:1-18)
IV. The Importance of Remaining Humble Before God (4:1-17)
V. The Importance of Suffering (5:1-20)

8. What are some of the special issues in the book of James?
   a. Our Christianity is basically Pauline Christianity, but we do have to include the idea of “good works” somewhere.
   
   b. James and Paul present different emphases on faith.
      1) Paul – “secret faith”
      2) James – “public faith”

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<tr>
<th>PAUL</th>
<th>JAMES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. faith alone saves (Romans 4-5)</td>
<td>1. saving faith works (2:14-17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Abraham the example:</td>
<td>2. Abraham the example:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac promised (Romans 4)</td>
<td>Isaac sacrificed (2:21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. faith saves (Genesis 15:6; Romans 4:3)</td>
<td>3. faith works (Genesis 15:6; Jam. 2:23)</td>
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E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a. 
      b. 
      c. 

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

God’s people are to reflect in their lives that the true demonstration of salvation is living a practical life of good works such as bearing up under persecution, controlling the tongue, and caring for widows and the other poor.

III. 1 PETER
A. Who?
1. Who is the human author of the book of 1 Peter?
   a. The author is Simon Peter, the apostle of Jesus.

   b. Pseudonymous authorship is claimed by critical scholars.

   c. A proof for authorship is found in 5:12.

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?
1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
1. When was the epistle written?

2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?
D. What?

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?

   Peter purposed to encourage and exhort suffering Christians to live in accordance with the hope they have received through Christ.

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   Maintain hope in the midst of suffering.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a.

   b.

   c.

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?

   a. Greek style:

   b. Specific literary characteristics:

      1)

      2)

   c. Outline:

      I. Privileges of Salvation (1:1-12) – Doctrinal
      II. Living in Holiness (1:13-2:3) – Practical
      III. Blessings of Election (2:4-10) – Doctrinal
      IV. Living in Submission (2:11-3:12) – Practical
      V. Theology of Suffering (3:13-4:19) – Doctrinal
      VI. Living in Humility (5:1-14) – Practical
8. What are some of the special issues in the book of 1 Peter?
   a. The toughest text to interpret in the NT: 3:19-20

b. The relationship between Christ and Christian suffering
   1) Definition of suffering (3:14): “An experience of pain or hardship because of our commitment to Christ or because of circumstances we cannot change.”

   2) Hope of suffering (1:3-5):

   3) Purpose of suffering (1:6-9):

   4) False suffering (4:15)

   5) Limit of suffering (4:19)

   6) Privilege of suffering (4:13-14)

c. The tension between the “now” and the “not yet”:

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<tr>
<th>NOW</th>
<th>NOT YET</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Salvation is now, 1:22-23</td>
<td>1. salvation ready to be revealed, 1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Holy living is now, 1:14, 22; 2:1, 17; 2:13-3:12</td>
<td>2. end of all things is near, 4:7</td>
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<td>3. the day of God’s visitation, 2:12</td>
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<td>4. The crown of glory when the Chief Shepherd appears, 5:4</td>
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E. **Why is this book important?**
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a. 
      b. 
      c. 
      d. 
   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

    *God’s people are to live with the absolute certainty that Christ’s return and eternal life with Him far exceed any suffering they may experience during this life.*

IV. **2 Peter**
   A. **Who?**
      1. Who is the human author of the book of 2 Peter?
         a. The writer is Simon Peter, the apostle of Jesus.
         b. Critical scholars claim a pseudonymous authorship.

      2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

   B. **Where?**
      1. From where was the epistle written?
      2. To where was the original destination?

   C. **When?**
      1. When was the epistle written?
      2. When was this epistle adopted into the canon?
D. What?

1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
   a. Peter purposed to . . .
   b. Peter purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   Knowledge of the truth is the best defense against false teaching.

4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

7. What are some of the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) high percentage of new words (399 words make up this epistle with 57 not used elsewhere in the NT)
      2) Peter repeatedly calls upon his readers to remember:
         a) 1:12
         b) 1:13
         c) 1:15
         d) 3:1
c. Outline:

I. True Knowledge (ch. 1)
II. False Knowledge (ch. 2)
III. The Coming of Christ (ch. 3)

8. What is a special issue in the epistle of 2 Peter?

1:21 and the Doctrine of Scripture

E. Why is this book important?

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   God’s people are to hold firmly to the truths taught in Scripture, aware that false teachers are always a threat.

V. JUDE

A. Who?

1. Who is the human author of the epistle of Jude?

2. Who were the original recipients of this letter?

B. Where?

1. From where was the epistle written?

2. To where was the original destination?
C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

   2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

   2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
      
      Jude purposed to . . .

   3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
      
      Christianity must be defended from falsehood.

   4. What is the key text of this epistle?

   5. What is the key term of this epistle?

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

      b.

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

      b. Specific literary characteristic: Jude and non-biblical sources
c. Outline:

I. The Theme of Contending for the Faith Introduced, (1-4)
II. Examples of False Teachers (5-7)
III. The Behavior of False Teachers (8-16)
IV. A Reminder of the True Behavior of Christians, (17-25)

8. What is a special issue in the epistle of Jude?
   a. There is almost certainly a literary relationship between Jude and 2 Peter.

   b. Most scholars believe Jude preceded 2 Peter (Majority View)

   c. More than likely, Jude used material from Peter (Minority View)

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.

      a.

      b.

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

      *God’s people are to hold firmly to the truth taught in Scripture, aware that false teachers are always a threat.*
VI. 1 JOHN
A. Who?
   1. Who is the human author of the epistle of 1 John?

   2. Who were the original recipients of the epistle?

B. Where?
   1. From where was the epistle written?

   2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was the epistle written?

   2. When was the epistle adopted into the canon?

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
      a. These Christians were facing two sorts of problems.

         1) Doctrinal:

         2) Practical:
b. These Christians were facing an early form of Gnosticism.
   1) The human is inherently evil; God is inherently good (dualism).

   2) For Gnostics salvation came through knowledge.

   
   
   \[\text{GOD} \quad \text{Spirit} \quad \text{– “ideal”}\]

   \[\text{MAN} \quad \text{Body} \quad \text{– “real”}\]

   3) Those who held to this view believed that Jesus did not have a real body.

   a) \textit{Docetism}\n
   b) \textit{Cerinthianism}\n
2. What is the purpose of this epistle?

   a. John purposed to . . .

   b. John purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this epistle?

   \textit{Heresy is combated through fellowship with Christ.}\n
4. What is the key text of this epistle?

5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the key themes of this epistle?

   a.

   b.

   c.

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

   b. Specific literary feature:

   c. Outline:
      I. Purpose of the Epistle, 1:1-4
      II. Fellowship Through Walking in the LIGHT, 1:5-2:29
      III. Fellowship Through Living in LOVE, 3:1-4:21
      IV. Fellowship Through New LIFE, 5:1-12
      V. Results of Fellowship, 5:3-21

8. What are the special issues in this epistle?
   a. The believer and sin

   b. Gnosticism

E. Why is this book important?
   1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.

   2. This book is important because of its significance for today.
      
      *God’s people are to live in close fellowship with Christ and to live according to His moral light (commands).*
VII. 2 JOHN

A. Who?
   1. Who is the human author of the epistle of 2 John?
   2. Who are the original recipients of this epistle?

B. Where?
   1. From where was this epistle written?
   2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was this epistle written?
   2. When was this epistle adopted into the canon?
      a. Irenaeus (140-203)
      b. Clement of Alexandria (155-215)
      c. Listed as a disputed book in the early 4th century.
      d. Not accepted universally until the late 4th century.

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?
   2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
      John purposed to . . .
   3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
      Be faithful to the truth.
   4. What is the key text of this epistle?
5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   b. Outline:
      I. Salutation, 1-3
      II. The Command to Love One Another, 4-6
      III. The Warning Concerning False Teachers, 7-11
      IV. Conclusion, 12 & 13

7. What is a special issue in this epistle? – Identity of the “Chosen Lady”
   a. Reasons for this being a church:
      1)
      2)
      3)
      4)
      5)
   b. Reasons against this being a church:
      1)
      2)
      3)

E. Why is this epistle important?
   1. It is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
      a.
      b.
   2. It is important because of its significance for today.
      
      God’s people are to be faithful to the truth.
VIII. 3 JOHN
A. Who?
   1. Who is the human author of the epistle of 3 John?

   2. Who was the original recipient of this epistle?

B. Where?
   1. From where was this epistle written?

   2. To where was the original destination?

C. When?
   1. When was this epistle written?

   2. When was this epistle adopted into the canon

D. What?
   1. What is the background and occasion of this epistle?

   2. What is the purpose of this epistle?
      a. John purposed to . . .
      b. John purposed to . . .
      c. John purposed to . . .

   3. What is the key concept of this epistle?
      *Be hospitable to other Christians.*

   4. What is the key text of this epistle?
5. What is the key term of this epistle?

6. What are the literary features of this epistle?
   a. Greek style:
   
   b. Specific literary characteristics:
      1) It is the shortest book in the NT by word count.
         a) 3 John 219
         b) 2 John 245
         c) Philemon 335
         d) Jude 461
      
      2) It is the only NT book which does not mention Jesus
         (Esther is the only OT book that does not mention God).
   c. Outline:
      
      I. Salutation, 1-4
      II. The Command to Support Traveling Missionaries, 5-8
      III. The Character of Diotrephes, 9-11
      IV. The Commendation of Demetrius, 12
      V. Conclusion, 13 & 14
   
   7. What is a special issue in this epistle? – “Responsibility of an Apostle”
   a. To give pastoral care, 5
   b. To give advise, 6 & 11
   c. To speak absolute truth, 12
   d. To write letters the churches must receive as authoritative,
      9 & 10 (This is an important point for understanding the
      writing of the NT and the canon of the NT)
   E. Why is this epistle important?
      1. It is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
         a. 
         b. 
2. It is important because of its significance for today.

*God’s people are called on to show hospitality to others who work for Christ.*

IX. REVELATION

A. Who?
1. Who is the human author of the book of Revelation?

2. Who are the original recipients of this book?

B. Where?
1. From where was this book written?

2. To where was the original destination of this book?
   a. This letter originally headed to the seven cities of Asia.

   b. Here is the order the letter was circulated:
      1) Ephesus
      2) Smyrna
      3) Pergamum
      4) Thyatira
      5) Sardis
      6) Philadelphia
      7) Laodicea
C. When?
1. When was this book written?

2. When was this book accepted into the canon?
   a. Revelation is quoted as authoritative by Papias (130); Justin (middle of 2\textsuperscript{nd} century); Irenaeus (180); found in the Muratorian canon (end of 2\textsuperscript{nd} century).

   b. The book had a more difficult time in the East.

   c. Many of the doubts about Revelation are due to the fact that there was distaste due to the eschatology of the book.

   d. In the preface to Luther’s 1522 Bible, he wrote, “My spirit cannot accommodate itself to this book. There is one sufficient reason for the small esteem which I hold it – that Christ is neither taught nor recognized.”

D. What?
1. What is the background and occasion for this book?

2. What is the purpose of this book?
   a. John purposed to . . .
   b. John purposed to . . .

3. What is the key concept of this book?

   \textit{Jesus, the Lord of history, will return as King to bring human history to its culmination.}

4. What is the key text of this book?

5. What is the key term of this book?
6. What are the key themes of this book?

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

7. What are the literary features of this book?

a. Greek style:

b. Specific literary characteristics:
   1) The genre of Revelation
      a) The three types of genres it fits are . . .
         (1) epistle
         
         (2) apocalyptic
         
         (3) prophecy (self claim)
      
      b) “We may best view Revelation, then, as a prophecy cast in an apocalyptic mold and written down in a letter form” (Carson, Moo, and Morris)

2) Revelation and the OT

3) Special use of numbers and colors

4) Revelation appeals to all five senses
a) Visual

b) Hearing

c) Smelling

d) Feeling

e) Taste

c. Outline:

I. Prologue (1:1-8)

II. Vision 1: Jesus and His People Between His Two Comings (1:9-3:22)

III. Vision 2: Jesus and Events Surrounding His Return (4:1-16:21)

IV. Vision 3: Jesus and the Two Rival Cities (17:1-21:8)

V. Vision 4: Jesus and His Bride Throughout Eternity (21:9-22:5)

VI. Epilogue (22:6-16)

8. What are some of the special issues in the book?

a. Different schools of interpreting Revelation

1) **Preterist** – The events of Revelation were fulfilled in the First Century

2) **Historicist** – The book of Revelation sketches all history from AD 90 until Christ’s return (Reform view)

3) **Idealist** – The book of Revelation is a general portrait of spiritual truths (everything is symbolic)

4) **Futurist** – Everything from chapters 4 or 7 deals with events surrounding Christ’s return

b. The “Rapture” in Revelation

1) Pre-tribulation rapture, 4:1

2) Mid-tribulation rapture, 11:11-12

3) Pre-wrath rapture, 14:14-16

4) Post-tribulation rapture, 19:6-10
c. The “Millennium” in Revelation

1) Amillenialism

2) Pre-millenialism

3) Post-millenialism

E. Why is the book of Revelation important?

1. This book is important because of its contribution to Scripture.
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

2. This book is important because of its significance for today.

   God’s people are to live faithfully following Christ, even through difficulty and martyrdom, knowing that Christ will triumph over evil.