

Bible for Life: *New Testament Survey*

CLASS 1: NEW TESTAMENT THEMES

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CLASS

Isaiah 9:6-7 –

Major OT Themes:

- 1) P_____ of God: Exile and Restoration
- 2) P_____ of Sin: Death and the Messiah
- 3) P_____ of God: Blessings through Israel

The New Testament is the _____ of all things promised and anticipated in the Old Testament

1.2 NEW TESTAMENT ORGANIZATION

[See Handout]

1.3 QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. The New Testament was written in _____
2. Written over a period of about _____ years
 - Earliest book: _____, written as early as 45 AD
 - Latest book: _____, written about 95 AD
3. Written by _____ different authors
4. Events begin with the _____ of Jesus and end with the _____ of Jesus
5. Most of the NT was written in modern day _____ and _____
6. Most of the NT was written, in order of volume, by _____ (27.45%), _____ (23.45%) and _____ (20.33%)
7. The NT is written in three literary genres: Historical _____, _____, & _____

1.4 MAJOR THEMES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

A. The _____ of God: Jesus and the Church

- 1) No Temple – God walked among man (Gen 3:8)
- 2) Tabernacle – God lived in a tent (Exodus–Samuel)
- 3) Solomon’s Temple – God lived in a temple (Kings–Chronicles)
- 4) Second Temple – God lived in a smaller temple (Ezra–Nehemiah)
- 5) _____ – The presence of God walks among us! (Gospels; John 2:19-21)
- 6) The _____ – God’s presence lives in us (Acts/Epistles; 1 Cor 3:16; 6:19-20)
- 7) _____ Temples – We dwell with God (Revelation 11:1-2)
- 8) _____ Temple – God and man perfectly coexist (Revelation 21:22)

B. The _____ to Sin: The _____ of the _____

Genesis 3:15 –

Romans 5:10 –

2 Corinthians 5:18-19 –

C. The _____ of God: _____ for the _____

Matthew 16:18 –

Acts 1:8 –

1.5 KEY DATES AND EVENTS

_____ of Jesus: c. 4 BC

_____ of Jesus: c. 33 AD

Paul’s First _____ Journey: c. 47-48 AD

The Jerusalem _____: c. 49 AD

Paul’s Second Missionary Journey: c. _____ - _____ AD

Paul’s Third Missionary Journey: c. 52-_____ AD

Paul is _____: c. 67 AD

_____ Destroyed: 70 AD

John writes _____: c. 95 AD

1.6 RESOURCES

An Introduction to the New Testament (2nd ed.) by DA Carson & Douglas Moo

How to Read the Bible Book by Book by Gordon Fee & Douglas Stuart

CLASS 2: SYNOPTIC GOSPELS, PART I

2.1 MATTHEW

A. INTRODUCTORY ISSUES

- Authorship: _____ evidence for Matthew from early church fathers
- Date: Probably wrote before _____
- Audience & Purpose: Written mainly to _____ to prove that Jesus is the Messiah and the Messiah is God
- Outline:
 - I. 1:1–4:11: Birth and Preparation of Jesus
 - II. 4:12–25:46: The Message and Ministry of Jesus
 - A. 4:12-25: Jesus begins His ministry
 - B. 5–7: Sermon on the Mount
 - C. 8–10: Miracles of Jesus
 - D. 11–13: Teaching of Jesus
 - E. 14–20: Jesus and the Disciples
 - F. 21–23: Jesus and the Religious Rulers
 - G. 24–25: Olivet Discourse
 - III. 26–28: Death and Resurrection of Jesus

B. THEOLOGY

- 1) Christology – Jesus as _____
- 2) Christology – Jesus as _____ (Matt 3:3 // Isa 40:3)
- 3) Jesus and the _____ (Matt 12:1-8, 9-14; 5:17-20)
- 4) Other Themes in Matthew's Gospel
 - a) _____ and _____
 - b) _____

C. RESOURCES

DA Carson – Expositor's Bible Commentary; Leon Morris – Pillar NT Commentary

2.2 MARK

A. INTRODUCTORY ISSUES

- Authorship: Formally _____, but much internal/external evidence points to Mark
- Date: Anywhere from the _____ - _____.
- Audience: Most believe Mark wrote from Rome to _____ Christians
- Purpose: To present Jesus as the _____ of God

Outline:

- I. 1:1-13: Preparation of Jesus's Public Ministry
- II. 1:14–8:30: Jesus's Ministry in Galilee
- III. 8:31–13:37: Jesus's Ministry in Jerusalem
- IV. 14–16: Jesus's Suffering, Death and Resurrection

B. THEOLOGY

- 1) Christology: Jesus the Messiah, _____ (Mark 1:1-3; 8:27-30)
 2) _____

- a) Discipleship is a _____ (8:14-21, 22-25)
- b) Disciples are _____ (10:41-45)
- c) Disciples _____ (8:34-38)

3) RESOURCES

James Brooks – New American Commentary; James Edwards – Pillar NT Commentary

2.3 LUKE

A. INTRODUCTORY ISSUES

- Authorship: Formally anonymous, but internal/external evidence points to Luke
 - 1) Luke is _____ (Acts 1:19; Col 4:11, 14)
 - 2) Luke is a _____ (Col 4:14)
 - 3) Luke became a _____ (2 Tim 4:11)
- Date: Due to the relationship with Mark and Acts, he may have written in the very early _____
- Audience and Purpose: Luke writes to Theophilus and a _____ audience (Luke 1:1-4)

Outline:

- I. Prologue (1:1-4)
- II. Births of John the Baptist and Jesus (1:5–2:52)
- III. Preparation for Ministry (3:1–4:13)
- IV. Galilean Ministry (4:14–9:50)
- V. Journey to Jerusalem (9:51–19:28)
- VI. Jerusalem Ministry (19:29–21:38)
- VII. Death, Burial and Resurrection (22:1–24:53)

B. THEOLOGY

- 1) Christology: Jesus as _____ (Luke 2:8-11, 29-32; 19:10)
 2) _____ (Luke 14:33)

C. RESOURCES

Darrell Bock – Baker Exegetical Comm.; Robert Stein – New American Commentary

CLASS 3: SYNOPTIC GOSPELS, PART II

3.1 THE SYNOPTIC PROBLEM

- The first three Gospel are called the “Synoptic Gospels.”

Synoptic means “_____.”

Example #1: Jesus Sending the 12 and the Rejection at Nazareth

| Jesus Sends Out the 12 | Jesus is Rejected at Nazareth |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Matthew 10:1-15 | Matthew 13:53-58 |
| Mark 6:6b-13 | Mark 6:1-6a |
| Luke 9:1-6 | Luke 4:16-30 |

- The Gospel writers were not as concerned about _____ as much as _____.

Example #2: What did Peter *really* say?

Matthew 17:4 *And Peter said to Jesus, "Lord, it is good that we are here. If you wish, I will make three tents here, one for you and one for Moses and one for Elijah."*

Mark 9:5 *And Peter said to Jesus, "Rabbi, it is good that we are here. Let us make three tents, one for you and one for Moses and one for Elijah."*

Luke 9:33 *And as the men were parting from him, Peter said to Jesus, "Master, it is good that we are here. Let us make three tents, one for you and one for Moses and one for Elijah"--not knowing what he said.*

- Each Gospel writer records accurate history in accordance with their unique theological _____.

Main Question: *How do you explain the relationship between the Synoptic Gospels?*

View #1: _____ wrote first, Mark and Luke borrowed from him

View #2: _____ wrote first, Matthew and Luke borrowed from him and _____

- Nothing _____ Matthew writing first. Or Mark.
- No _____ exists of the hypothetical “Q” document.
- We simply can’t be dogmatically sure about whether Matthew or Mark wrote first.

3.2 COMPARING THE GOSPELS

- When comparing the Gospels, here are a few questions to ask:

- 1) What details does the author _____ or _____?
- 2) How does the author _____ the stories?
- 3) How does the writer _____ between stories?

HANDOUT: Feeding of the 5000

- When comparing the Gospels, we have to carefully discern what is a “_____” difference and what might just be a “_____” difference.

CLASS 4: THE GOSPEL OF JOHN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- Author: The _____, John

John 21:20, 24 –

- John was the _____ Gospel to be written, probably around 80-85 AD

- John writes to _____ to convince them Jesus is _____

John 20:30-31 –

- Outline:

I. Prologue (1a)

II. Ministry of Jesus to the People (1b-12)

III. Ministry of Jesus to the Disciples (13-17)

IV. Death, Burial and Resurrection (18-20)

V. Epilogue (21)

4.2 THEOLOGY

A. Christology: Jesus is _____

John 1:1 –

John 8:58-59 –

John 10:31-33 –

John 20:28 –

B. _____ Relationship

John 5:17-23 –

- As Son, Jesus obediently _____ to the Father's will

- The relationship between Father and Son benefits _____

- The Father has given the Son great _____

John 10:30 –

C. The _____ and the Christian

- John _____ has a special focus on the role of the Holy Spirit.

John 14:16-17 –

- The Holy Spirit _____ people of sin, illuminates God’s Word, and _____ believers
- The Holy Spirit also _____ Jesus and the Father.

John 16:14 –

D. Glory and Signs

John 1:14 –

- In John, there are seven “_____” that Jesus performs.

- 1) Water to Wine (2:1-11)
- 2) Healing the Official’s Son (4:46-54)
- 3) Healing at Bethesda (5:1-18)
- 4) Feeding of the 5000 (6:1-14)
- 5) Walking on Water (6:16-21)
- 6) Healing of Blind Man (9:1-41)
- 7) Resurrection of Lazarus (11:1-45)

E. The Seven “I Am” Statements

- Each “I Am” statement tells us something about the _____ of Jesus and fulfills a _____ from the believer.

“I am...”

- 1) The Bread of Life (6:35, 41, 48, 51)
 - 2) The Light of the World (8:12, 18)
 - 3) The Door of the Sheep (10:7, 9)
 - 4) The Good Shepherd (10:11, 14)
 - 5) The Resurrection and the Life (11:25)
 - 6) The Way and the Truth and the Life (14:6)
 - 7) The True Vine (15:1, 5)
- Bonus: 8) I AM (8:58) – He is Yahweh!

4.3 RESOURCES

- #1) D. A. Carson (Pillar) – *The Gospel According to John*
- #2) Leon Morris (NICNT) – *The Gospel According to John*
- #3) Andreas Köstenberger (Baker) – *John*

CLASS 5: ACTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A. The Title – The full title of the book is officially “The Acts of the _____”

B. The Author – _____ is the author of Acts (1:1-2)

C. The Date – Acts was probably written before _____ AD

D. Outline – see below

Acts 1:8 –

Acts 28:30-31 –

5.2 PLOT OF ACTS

I. The Beginning of the Church (Acts 1–2)

- Acts begins with the _____ of Jesus into Heaven.

- The Holy Spirit descends upon the believers on the day of Pentecost (a Jewish holiday), marking the beginning of the _____.

II. The Church’s Witness in Jerusalem (Acts 3:1–6:7)

- From here, _____ and the other apostles begin doing miracles and preaching the Gospel.

Acts 6:7 –

- In Acts 6, the church creates _____ to handle the physical needs of the church.

III. Persecution and Expansion in Judea and Samaria (Acts 6:8–9:31)

- _____ is the first Christian martyr, put to death after preaching a sermon.

IV. Witness to the Ends of the Earth (Acts 9:32–28:31)

A. The Gospel to the Gentiles (Acts 9:32–12:25)

B. Paul and Barnabas' First Missionary Journey (Acts 13–14)

C. Jerusalem Council (Acts 15)

- Is it really salvation by _____, or do we need some Jewish works too?

D. Paul's Second Missionary Journey (16:1–18:23)

E. Paul's Third Missionary Journey (18:24–21:16)

F. Paul's Arrest and Journey to Rome (21:17–28:31)

5.3 THEOLOGY OF ACTS

A. The Rise of the _____

- Oftentimes, church growth came through _____.

B. _____, Evangelism and _____

1) The Gospel: The _____ that Jesus Christ died and rose again to offer salvation by God's grace through faith.

Acts 15:11 –

2) Evangelism: _____ the Gospel with people that have not accepted it.

3) Missions: Taking the Gospel to people who _____

5.4 RESOURCES

- F. F. Bruce, *The Book of Acts* (NICOT)
- Darrell Bock, *Acts* (Baker)
- Craig Keener, *Acts: An Exegetical Commentary*

CLASS 6: PAULINE LETTERS, PART I

6.1 INTRODUCTION

After the 1st Journey: Acts 13–14 (47-48 AD) – Paul wrote _____ letter (Galatians)
 After the 2nd Journey: Acts 16–18 (49-52 AD) – Paul wrote _____ letters (1-2 Thess)
 After the 3rd Journey: Acts 19–21 (52-57 AD) – Paul wrote _____ letters (1-2 Cor;
 Romans)
 After the 4th Journey (to Rome) (60-61 AD) – Paul wrote _____ letters (Php; Eph;
 Col; Phm)

We call these four letters the _____ Epistles.
 Paul’s last three letters are called the _____ Epistles (1-2 Tim; Titus).
 Our Bibles arrange Paul’s letters roughly according to _____.

6.2 AFTER THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

A. GALATIANS

Galatians Big Idea: Walk by the _____ in freedom from the _____.
 Galatians was written to help the church understand the _____.
 In Galatians 1–2, Paul explains the Gospel and defends his _____ authority.

Gal 2:16 –

This is the key verse of Galatians. I call it “The Galatians _____.”
 In Galatians 3–4, Paul elaborates on the relationship between _____ and the Gospel.
 In Galatians 5–6, Paul applies the Gospel in relation to the _____.

6.3 AFTER THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

B. 1-2 THESSALONIANS

Acts 17:1-9 –

Paul wrote 1 Thessalonians to _____ the church in persecution and
 persuade them to look forward to Jesus’s return.

1 Thess 1–3 overviews Paul, Timothy and Silas’s _____ plans.

1 Thess 4–5 gives practical and theological exhortation for their spiritual growth.
 - In particular, Paul tells them about the _____ (4:13-18) and
 the _____ of the Lord (5:1-11).

Paul wrote 2 Thessalonians to _____ misunderstandings about Jesus’s return.
 2 Thess 2:3-8 –

6.4 AFTER THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY

C. 1 CORINTHIANS

Corinth was a troubled church that wrestled with multiple _____ and _____ problems.

1 Corinthians was written to _____ to a letter from the church of Corinth.

D. 2 CORINTHIANS

Either way, Paul wrote 2 Corinthians to _____ his apostolic authority and urge them towards _____.

The Main Theme: The cross is both the _____ and the _____ of the Christian life.

2 Cor 7:10-11 –

In 2 Corinthians 8–9, Paul lays down principles about _____.

In 2 Corinthians 10–13, Paul again _____ his ministry against false apostles.

E. ROMANS

Romans is written to _____ in Rome to expound on the Gospel.

Romans 1–2: Both _____ and _____ evidence God's existence and mankind's culpability.

Romans 3: We are all _____.

Romans 4: _____ is an example of justification through faith, not works.

Romans 5: Jesus and _____ are compared.

Romans 6–7: Believers should not keep on _____.

Romans 8: Believers are _____ in their salvation.

Romans 9–11: God's _____ of the Church has not replaced His _____ to Israel.

Romans 12–16: Therefore, a believer should live in continual WORSHIP to God.

6.5 RESOURCES

Galatians – Richard Longenecker (WBC), FF Bruce (NICNT), Douglas Moo (Baker)

1-2 Thessalonians – GK Beale (IVP), Gordon Fee (NICNT)

1 Corinthians – David Garland (Baker), Gordon Fee (NICNT)

2 Corinthians – David Garland (NAC), Colin Kruse (TNTC)

Romans – CEB Cranfield (ICC), Douglas Moo (NICNT), Thomas Schreiner (Baker)

CLASS 7: PAULINE LETTERS, PART II

7.1 THE PRISON EPISTLES

A. EPHESIANS

Occasion: Paul doesn't deal with specific issues, but treats broad doctrinal issues highlighting God's sovereign plan, _____ among the church and _____.

Ephesians 1:3-11 –

B. COLOSSIANS

Isaiah 44:24 –

Colossians 1:16 –

C. PHILIPPIANS

Paul writes Philippians to express his _____ and encourage the advance of the _____.

Philippians 1:12-14 –

D. PHILEMON

Paul writes this letter to Philemon about his _____ _____
Onesimus, who recently converted and wants to return.

Philemon 12-17 –

Philemon 18 –

Paul's treatment of Onesimus is a picture of _____
_____.

7.2 THE PASTORAL EPISTLES

E. 1 TIMOTHY

Paul writes to Timothy, a pastor, warning him of _____
and instructing him and his CHURCH.

F. TITUS

Paul writes to Titus, a pastor of a _____ church, to encourage him to
develop godly leadership and sound doctrine.

Titus 1:5 –

G. 2 TIMOTHY

2 Timothy is Paul's last letter, while he awaits his _____ in prison.

7.3 RESOURCES

Ephesians – Harold Hoehner; FF Bruce (NICNT – includes Col; Phm)

Colossians – Douglas Moo (Pillar – includes Phm)

Philippians – Gordon Fee (NICNT); Moises Silva (Baker)

Philemon – See above

Pastoral Epistles – William Mounce (WBC); Philip Towner (NICNT)

CLASS 8: GENERAL EPISTLES, PART I

8.1 HEBREWS

- We do not know who wrote the book of Hebrews. Some people believe it was _____.

Authorship:

Hebrews 2:3 –

Audience: Hebrews is written to _____ who should be mature but were spiritually weak in their faith

Purpose: The writer wanted to _____ the readers of the consequences of _____.

Note: Many people believe that Hebrews is a written _____.

Theme: Jesus is _____

Outline:

- I. Jesus is Superior to Angels (1–2)
 - First Warning: 2:1-4
- II. Jesus is Superior to the Mosaic Law (3–10a)
 - Second Warning: 3:7–4:13
 - Third Warning: 5:11–6:12
- III. Call to Faith and Endurance (10b–12)
 - Fourth Warning: 10:26-39
- IV. Concluding Remarks (13)

Example of Warning Passage: **Hebrews 6:1-8**

View #1) Talking about unbelievers or _____

View #2) Talking to _____

Stupid View) _____ Situation

8.2 JAMES

- James is an extremely _____ letter written by the half-_____ of Jesus.

- Most believe James wrote before the _____ in 49 AD, making this one of the earliest NT documents.

- James writes to _____ believers scattered throughout the world (1:1).

8.3 1-2 PETER

- 1 Peter was written near the end of Peter's life during a time of intense _____.

Purpose: To encourage believers to remain _____ to God's Word in their trials.
1 Peter 5:12 –

- Peter begins by reminding the believers about their _____ (1-2a).
1 Peter 2:9-10 –

- Then, Peter instructs believers how to behave in several key relationships (2b-3a):
- The believer and the _____ (2b).
- The believer and their _____ (3a).

- Peter warns believers of intensified _____ that is to come (3b-4).
- Peter ends by encouraging _____ to be good shepherds of their flock (5).

- 2 Peter was written just before Peter's death.

- Peter writes to the _____ group of people as his first letter (2 Pt 3:1)

- There are three main focuses in this short epistle:

- 1) Affirmation of the believers' _____ (ch. 1)
- 2) Warning against _____ (ch. 2)
2 Peter 2:18-19 –
- 3) Reminder of the _____ (ch. 3)

8.4 JUDE

- Jude, like James, is a _____-_____ of Jesus.

- Jude writes to warn believers about _____ and persecution.

Jude 1:3-4 –

Jude 1:6-7 // 2 Peter 2:4-6 –

- Jude uses _____ examples to characterize false teachers, including: Sodom and Gomorrah, Cain, Balaam, Korah and Enoch (a contrast).
- Jude also uses several _____ works to illustrate the dangers of false teachers.

8.5 RESOURCES

Hebrews: Leon Morris (EBC); David L. Allen (NAC)

James: Douglas Moo (Pillar); Dan G. McCartney (Baker)

1 Peter: Karen Jobes (Baker); Thomas Schreiner (NAC); Wayne Grudem (TNTC)

2 Peter/Jude: Thomas Schreiner (NAC); Douglas Moo (NIVAC)

CLASS 9: GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II

9.1 1 JOHN

- 1 John was written _____ in the first-century AD (could be anywhere between 60-85 AD).

- John writes to _____, emphasizing three key issues:

- 1) _____ – True Christians demonstrate their faith by what they believe.
(1 John 4:1-3)
- 2) _____ – True Christians demonstrate their faith through their love.
(1 John 4:7-9)
- 3) _____ – Christians who remain in truth and love enjoy true fellowship with each other and God. (1 John 1:6)

- 1 John is a great book for anyone who struggles with affirming their _____.

1 John 2:3-6 –

1 John 2:18-22 –

1 John 5:1 –

9.2 2 JOHN

- John writes to the _____ lady and her _____ (vs. 1).

- Much of 2 John sounds like the same message as _____ (vs. 6).

- John writes to warn the lady of _____ (vss. 7-8).

9.3 3 JOHN

- John writes to a believer named _____ (vs. 1).

- He was a faithful man, hospitable and helpful for the Christian _____
(vss 5-8).

- John warns Gaius of the arrogant man _____ (vss 9-10).

9.4 REVELATION

- This book is called The Revelation of Jesus Christ, not “_____”

- It was written by the Apostle John at the end of his life, c. _____

- Revelation was written on Patmos, a _____ island (Rev 1:9-11).

- John receives a vision of the risen Jesus and a message about the _____
that he is to send to seven churches in Asia.

- Revelation is filled with _____ and symbols.

A. Revelation 1–3: Message to the Churches

- Why did Jesus pick these 7 churches out of the 500-1000 in Asia at that time?
 - 1) _____ Viewpoint – represent Church History
 - 2) _____ Viewpoint – represent different spiritual conditions
of churches

B. Revelation 4–18: Tribulation

- View #1: Some people believe the judgments are _____.
- View #2: Some people believe the judgments are _____.

C. Revelation 19–22: Return of Christ

- Eternity is described in _____ terminology.

D. Interpretive Views

- There are several major interpretive views when approaching Revelation:

- 1) _____ View: Revelation describes events _____ to John, yet mostly _____ to us.
- 2) _____ View: Revelation describes events leading up to and including _____.
- 3) _____ View: Revelation symbolically (but not necessarily
- 4) _____ View: Revelation describes the Tribulation, Millennium and Eternal State, all of which take place in our future.

- There are a few main views on the Rapture.

- 1) _____-Trib: Rapture happens before the Tribulation begins, saving Christians from God's wrath.
- 2) _____-Trib: Rapture happens midway through the Tribulation, saving Christians from God's wrath.
- 3) _____-Trib: Rapture happens at the end of the Tribulation, right before Jesus returns to earth.

- There are three main views on the Millennium in Rev 20:

- 1) Premillennialism: Christ returns _____ the _____ Millennium.
- 2) Amillennialism: The Church Age _____ the Millennium.
- 3) Postmillennialism: The Church Age _____ the Millennium.

9.5 RESOURCES

1–3 John: Daniel Akin (NAC); Colin Kruse (Pillar); Zane Hodges (*The Epistles of John*)
 Revelation: John Walvoord (*The Revelation of Jesus Christ*); Robert Thomas (Wycliffe Exegetical Commentaries); G. K. Beale (NIGTC); Tim LaHaye (*Revelation Unveiled*); Paul Benware (*Understanding End Times Prophecy*)

***CLASS 9.1: GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II
(1 JOHN)***

9.1 1 JOHN

- 1 John was written _____ in the first-century AD (could be anywhere between 60-85 AD).

1 John 1:1-4 –

- John writes to _____, emphasizing three key issues:

- 1) _____ – True Christians demonstrate their faith by what they believe.
(1 John 4:1-3)
- 2) _____ – True Christians demonstrate their faith through their love.
(1 John 4:7-9)
- 3) _____ – Christians who remain in truth and love enjoy true fellowship with each other and God. (1 John 1:6)

- 1 John is a great book for anyone who struggles with affirming their _____.

1 John 2:3-6 –

1 John 2:18-22 –

1 John 5:1 –

1 John 3:16-17 –

**CLASS 9.2-3: GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II
(2-3 JOHN)**

9.2 2 JOHN

- John writes to the _____ lady and her _____ (vs. 1).

- Much of 2 John sounds like the same message as _____ (vs. 6).

- John writes to warn the lady of _____ (vss. 7-8).

9.3 3 JOHN

- John writes to a believer named _____ (vs. 1).

- He was a faithful man, hospitable and helpful for the Christian _____
(vss 5-8).

- John warns Gaius of the arrogant man _____ (vss 9-10).

CLASS 9.4: GENERAL EPISTLES, PART II (REVELATION)

9.4 REVELATION

- This book is called The Revelation of Jesus Christ, not “_____”
- It was written by the Apostle John at the end of his life, c. _____
- Revelation was written on Patmos, a _____ island (Rev 1:9-11).
- John receives a vision of the risen Jesus and a message about the _____ that he is to send to seven churches in Asia.
- Revelation is filled with _____ and symbols.

A. Revelation 1–3: Message to the Churches

- Why did Jesus pick these 7 churches out of the 500-1000 in Asia at that time?
 - 1) _____ Viewpoint – represent Church History
 - 2) _____ Viewpoint – represent different spiritual conditions of churches

B. Revelation 4–18: Tribulation

- View #1: Some people believe the judgments are _____.
- View #2: Some people believe the judgments are _____.

C. Revelation 19–22: Return of Christ

- Eternity is described in _____ terminology.

D. Interpretive Views

- There are several major interpretive views when approaching Revelation:

- 1) _____ View: Revelation describes events _____ to John, yet mostly _____ to us.
- 2) _____ View: Revelation describes events leading up to and including _____.
- 3) _____ View: Revelation symbolically (but not necessarily chronological).
- 4) _____ View: Revelation describes the Tribulation, Millennium and Eternal State, all of which take place in our future.

- There are a few main views on the Rapture.

- 1) _____-Trib: Rapture happens before the Tribulation begins, saving Christians from God's wrath.
- 2) _____-Trib: Rapture happens midway through the Tribulation, saving Christians from God's wrath.
- 3) _____-Trib: Rapture happens at the end of the Tribulation, right before Jesus returns to earth.

- There are three main views on the Millennium in Rev 20:

- 1) Premillennialism: Christ returns _____ the _____ Millennium.
- 2) Amillennialism: The Church Age _____ the Millennium.
- 3) Postmillennialism: The Church Age _____ _____ the Millennium.

9.5 RESOURCES

1–3 John: Daniel Akin (NAC); Colin Kruse (Pillar); Zane Hodges (*The Epistles of John*)
 Revelation: John Walvoord (*The Revelation of Jesus Christ*); Robert Thomas (Wycliffe Exegetical Commentaries); G. K. Beale (NIGTC); Tim LaHaye (*Revelation Unveiled*); Paul Benware (*Understanding End Times Prophecy*)