

NEW
TESTAMENT
SURVEY

New Testament Survey

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Lone Star Baptist College
1729 Gross Road
Mesquite, TX 75149
972-613-7833

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New Testament Survey

Dear LSBC Student,

We hope that you enjoy this class, “New Testament Survey.” Our LSBC faculty has gone to great lengths to provide you with the very best Christian material and education that is available today. Our desire is to help you reach your fullest potential as you do the will of God for your life.

In preparing this material, our dedicated faculty members have made sure that each course study is well-balanced, Christ-honoring, Biblically sound, and completely trustworthy. This material has been prepared in such a way that you can use it over and over again in your future ministries.

Our church and college want to provide you with the tools you need to serve the Lord and lead others. We believe that you deserve the very best tools as you endeavor to obey the Lord and train others.

As you take this class always remember we are here to help you, serve you, and lead you. We pray that our Lord will richly bless you through this class.

Sincerely,^[L]_[SEP]

Dr. Mike Wells, President

CLASS RE-



QUIREMENTS

Read through the entire New Testament one time; this will count as 25% of your grade.

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GOSPEL OF MATTHEW LESSON 1

NOTES:

AUTHOR: _____, whose original name was _____.

THEME: "Jesus Is the _____."
Matthew was a Jew from Galilee who wrote the book that shows Jesus as King of the Jews. This is why there are 65 references to the Old Testament.
Some have broken down the book into a simple outline:
_____ (1-12), _____ (13-23),
_____ (24-28).
Jesus was also shown to have a relationship with two covenants:

KEY WORDS: _____ —Found 32 times
_____ —Found 17 times

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: The Old Testament closes with the book of Malachi, who was the last prophet to speak on behalf of God prior to the coming of the Messiah. For 400 years, the voice of God was silent. Finally, His voice is once again heard through the volcanic preaching of John the Baptist. His message? (Matt. 3:2)—*"And saying repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."* Each of the four Gospels was written to show Jesus in a different light.

- Matthew—presents the Messiah as the _____.
- Mark—presents Jesus the Messiah as the _____.
- Luke—presents the Messiah as the _____ or as the perfect man.
- John—presents the Messiah as the _____ or as God Himself.

I. THE AUTHOR

1. His name, "Matthew," means "_____."
2. His original name was "Levi," which means "joined."
3. He was a _____.
4. His father's name was Alhaeus.
5. His home was at Capernaum.
6. His business was the collection of dues and customs from those crossing the Sea of Galilee or passing along the great Damascus Road, which went right along the shore between Bethsaida and Capernaum.
7. He was _____.
8. He was drawn to Jesus by Jesus Himself. Luke 5:27, 28.

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9. He immediately became a _____. Luke 5:29-32.
 10. He lived for several years after the resurrection of Christ.
- II. THEME—"JESUS IS THE _____." Matthew constantly keeps before the people the Old Testament Scriptures showing that Jesus is the Messiah and the King.
- III. THE _____ TEACHINGS OF MATTHEW. Matthew 5, 6, and 7.
1. Matthew 5:20. The scribes and Pharisees lived a life of _____.
 2. Matthew 5:21, 22. The Old Testament taught not to kill. Now Jesus comes and teaches us that _____.
 3. Matthew 5:23, 24. We are reminded that to bring our gifts to the altar is important, but it is more important that we be reconciled first to a brother who hath ought against us.
 4. Matthew 5:38, 39. We are told to _____, not to give an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
 5. Matthew 5:41. We are told to go the extra mile.
 6. Matthew 5:44. We are told not only to love those that love us, but to love our enemies.
 7. Matthew 5:13. The Christian is called "_____."
 8. Matthew 5:14-16. We are called "the light of the world."

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF MATTHEW

- I. HIS _____ (Matt. 1:1-4:25)
- A. He came to display grace to an undeserving world.
1. In Ch. 1, we find the genealogy mentioned which appears dry and boring; however, we should notice that the mentioning of four women was unheard of in a Jewish genealogy.
 - a. _____. (Matt. 1:3)
 - b. _____. (Matt. 1:5a)
 - c. _____. (Matt. 1:5)
 - d. _____. (Matt. 1:6)
 2. Why would God include these four women in the genealogy of a King? In order to demonstrate His grace! If God can use someone involved in incest, a harlot, an adulterer, and a woman from a vile and wicked people then God can use anyone.
- B. He came to _____.
Matt 1:22-23
- C. He came to _____.
Matt 3:17
- D. He came to _____.
Matt 4:16

GOSPEL OF MATTHEW LESSON 2

NOTES:

- II. HIS MINISTRY. (Matt. 5:1-18:35)
- A. His teaching. (Matt. 5:7-29)
1. That the _____ of a _____.
Matt 5:13-14
 2. That the _____ of a person is vital.
Matt 6:21
 3. That the _____ of a person is vital.
Matt 6:34
 4. That the _____ of a person is vital.
Matt 7:21-23
- B. His healing. (Matt. 8:1-9:38)
- C. His disciples. (Matt. 10:1-42)
1. They were given _____.
Matt 10:1
 2. They were given _____.
Matt 10:10
 3. They were given _____. Since when did we ever get the idea that serving God was easy?
 - a. They were _____.
(Matt. 10:16)
 - b. They were to be arrested and beaten. (Matt. 10:17)
 - c. They were to be _____.
(Matt. 10:18)
 4. They were given solutions to every problem.
 - a. They were told to _____.
Matt 10:23
 - b. They were told _____.
Matt 10:28
- D. His reception. (Matt. 11:1-12:50)
1. He was doubted by _____.
Matt 11:3
 2. He was rejected by the _____.
Matt 11:20
 3. He was received by the crippled but _____.
 - a. Jesus healed the man with the withered hand (Matt. 12:13) and the demoniac (Matt. 12:22) but was rejected by the Pharisees!
 - b. The spiritual lesson is that Jesus can't heal our broken spiritual condition unless we see our need.
- E. His parables. (Matt. 13)
1. In this chapter, we find Christ describing the effect of the Gospel in the world until the time of His return and then into His millennial reign.

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2. These parables basically give the same picture of "professing" Christianity versus _____ in the world.
- F. His revelation. (Matt. 14:1-17:27)
 1. Of His _____.
 - a. He fed the 5,000. (Matt. 14:15-21)
 - b. He walked on the water. (Matt. 14:22-36)
 2. Of His _____.
 - a. To offer Himself as King to the chosen people. Matt. 15:24)
 - b. To establish His church upon, not Peter, but Himself. (Matt. 16:18)
 - c. To save the lost. (Matt. 18:11)
- III. His sacrifice. (Matt. 23-27)
 - A. Was _____ by men.
 1. Herodians. This group was a political organization who desired an earthly king of power and might.
 2. Sadducees. This group was a religious organization composed of liberals who denied the resurrection.
 3. Pharisees. The Pharisees were a religious group whose ultra-conservatism was twisted into deadly legalism.
 - B. Was _____ by Scripture.
 1. (Matt. 26:24) - "The Son of man goeth as it is written of him."
 2. (Ps. 22) - called the "Crucifixion Psalm" describes His agony in detail. (Ps. 22:14-17)
 3. (Isa. 53)—portrays the brutal sacrifice made by Christ. (Isa. 53:5-7)
 - C. Was _____ to His Father.
 1. (Matt. 26:39) - "Nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt."
 2. (Matt. 26:42) - "Thy will be done."
 - D. Was _____ to Pontius Pilate.
Matt 27:22

GOSPEL OF MARK LESSON 3

NOTES:

AUTHOR:

The author is _____, the same individual that joined Paul on his first missionary journey.

THEME:

_____. In the Gospel of Matthew, we saw Christ being presented to the world as its king. The book began with a genealogy which proved that Jesus Christ had a legal claim to this world's throne. Throughout this book, we find everything presents an aspect of His coming as a king. In the Gospel of Mark, we find the same Person being presented to the world but in a different role. Rather than seeing CHRIST as a King, we find Him in the disguise of a Servant - the Servant of Jehovah! (Only in the Gospel of Mark are we told that Jesus was a carpenter.)

KEY WORD: _____ (Straightway) found 40 times.

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: The book of Mark is the _____ of the four Gospels. It is used as a source book for the rest of the New Testament more than any of the other Gospels.

I. THE GOSPEL OF MARK WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN MARK.

He was the son of one of the New Testament Marys. He was a nephew of _____. (Read Acts 12:25; 15:37-39; Colossians 4:10; II Timothy 4:11; and Philemon 24.) Not one of the twelve apostles (Mark 10:2-4). When he was a young man, he accompanied Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey.

II. THE GOSPEL OF MARK WAS WRITTEN TO SHOW JESUS AS A _____.

The key verse is Mark 10:45.

There are three great misunderstandings about greatness.

1. Man thinks of greatness as “_____.” God thinks of greatness as “obeying.”
2. When man thinks of greatness he thinks of “_____.” When God thinks of greatness, He thinks of “serving.”
3. When man thinks of greatness he thinks of one who “_____.” When God thinks of greatness, He thinks of one who “gives much.”

III. THE WORD USED FOR *SERVANT* IS THE WORD “_____.”

There was a difference between *servant* and *bond-servant*. A *servant* was a slave. He had to be a slave; he was purchased for that cause. When this servant's time of service was over and he

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was released, he could volunteer to continue as a servant. In other words, many times a slave became so close to his master that he would rather continue the rest of his life as a slave. He in turn volunteered to be a slave.

He entered into a _____ with his master. He became a *bond-servant* voluntarily.

IV. MARK IS A GOSPEL OF DOING _____ RATHER THAN A _____, PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

V. ONE OF THE KEY WORDS TO MARK IS THE WORD *STRAIGHTWAY*. This was a servant's word. In other words, when the command comes from the master, *straightway* the servant obeys. He doesn't wait, linger around, or take time to decide; he _____.

VI. MARK GIVES NO GENEALOGY. Luke gives a genealogy tracing Jesus back to prove that _____. Matthew gives a kingly genealogy to show _____. Mark gives _____ at all, for who gives the genealogy of a servant? To prove that someone is a servant needs no genealogy.

VII. MARK WAS GIVEN A _____. (Notice Colossians 4:10; II Timothy 4:11; and Philemon 24.) Yes, Mark failed the first time he went with Barnabas and Saul and he turned back, but he was not cast aside.

VIII. MARK PROBABLY HELPED TO FOUND THE CHURCH AT _____. He had been close to Philemon, who lived in Colosse. Philemon had a church in his own house.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF MARK

I. HIS PREPARATION AS A _____.

A. By an _____.
Mk. 1:3

1. John the Baptist came to clear the way for the Servant of Jehovah.
2. Every person who serves the Lord will receive a specific task.

B. By an _____.
Mk. 1:9

1. Many denominations have come to believe that baptism has the ability to wash away sins or is necessary for one's salvation.
2. Why then was Jesus baptized? He personally tells us in Matt. 3:15.
 - a. He was baptized because He was taking a public stand with the right crowd—Christians.
 - b. Baptism is a means of publicly confessing who we belong to.

C. By _____.

NOTES:

Mk. 1:10

1. Remember, Jesus is being presented as a Servant.
2. This provision of power to a Servant is a wonderful picture of Joel 2:28-29.

D. By _____.

Mk. 1:12-13

1. Mark doesn't go into many details as do the writers of Matthew and Luke.
2. It isn't the outcome that is stressed because a servant isn't concerned with the outcome—they are only concerned with serving.

II. _____ AS A SERVANT. Mk. 1:14-8:30

A. He _____.

Mk. 1:23-24

1. Notice when speaking with a demon, Christ was recognized NOT as the Saviour of mankind—but as sent from the Father.
2. The quickest way to lose God's power and blessings is to forget that we are simply servants who seek to glorify God and not ourselves.

B. He _____.

Mk. 1:35

1. It seems almost incredible that Jesus Christ had to spend time, precious time, in prayer. Why? Because as a servant, He desperately needed to know the desires of His Master.
2. Christ offers Himself as the perfect example for Christian servants.
3. What was the great purpose of prayer for Christ? To become one (like-minded) with the Father. This is the true meaning of His great prayer in Gethsemane, "Not My will, but THINE be done."

C. He _____.

Mk. 2:5

1. As the Servant of God, Jesus Christ was given the authority and power to forgive sins, but this was because it pleased His Father!
2. A true servant is one who will soon adopt the desire of their master as their own.
3. Concerning His duties as the Servant of God, even those who eventually crucified Him were forced to admit His faithfulness in deeds.

Mk. 7:37

D. He _____.

Mk. 9:35

1. Christ believed so strongly in His coming as servant, that He instructed His disciples with its importance.
2. One problem that a servant will sometimes have is that they feel they need to know everything the master knows.

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3. To establish a perfect role-model, Christ came to earth not knowing everything that the Master knew. (Mk. 13:32)

III. _____ AS A SERVANT.

(Mk. 8:31-15:47)

A. Foretold by the _____.

1. (Isa. 53:4)—"Surely he hath _____: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted." Notice the action of the servant: "borne," "carried."
2. (Isa. 53:10)—"Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt _____, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand."

B. Foretold by Moses.

(Ex. 21:32)—"If the ox shall push a manservant or a maidservant; he shall _____, and the ox shall be stoned."

GOSPEL OF LUKE LESSON 4

NOTES:

AUTHOR:

- A Gentile
- A _____
- Author also of Acts
- Not one of the twelve apostles or an eyewitness of the happenings of Christ.
- A _____
- Educated man and keen observer
- Companion of Paul
- Luke is the only _____ writer of the New Testament (Mark: half-Jew)

THEME: The Humanity of Christ

KEY WORD: Son of Man (Found 26 times)

DATE: 60 AD

INTRODUCTION: Go back to the same thought that we have been discussing, that of the purpose of the four Gospels. Each was written by a different man to show Jesus in a different light. Matthew was written to show Him _____. Mark was written to show Him _____. Luke was written to show Him _____. John was written to show Him _____.

I. LUKE HIMSELF WAS A _____.
• Col. 4:14

II. HE WAS BELOVED OF THE _____. Colossians 4:14

III. HE WAS A NATIVE OF ANTIOCH IN SYRIA.
• This was the location of the great church that sent Paul and Barnabas to the mission field. It was the home church of the Apostle Paul. It was a church that witnessed. It was the church where Christians were first called “_____.”

IV. THE BOOK OF LUKE IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE FOUR GOSPELS WRITTEN BY ONE WHO WAS NOT _____ OF THE HAPPENINGS OF CHRIST.

V. THERE ARE THOSE WHO THINK THAT LUKE WAS A GREEK.
• On the other hand, there are those who think he was a Jew living under the Greek culture of Antioch. At any rate, his Gospel was written to present Christ to the Greeks.

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- Gregory, the bishop of Constantinople in the Fourth Century, states that Luke wrote in Greek and also for the Greeks .
- VI. THE KEY VERSE OF LUKE IS _____, “FOR THE SON OF MAN IS COME TO SEEK AND TO SAVE THAT WHICH WAS LOST.”
- VII. LUKE WAS A _____ AND COMPANION TO THE APOSTLE PAUL.
 - He joined Paul at Troas. Notice Acts 16:10-17. Here the word "we" is used for the first time. Luke penned the entire book of Acts, but he does not talk in the first person until Acts 16.
- VIII. LUKE USED _____ FOR JESUS CHRIST.
 - The Apostle Paul was not a well man, and as he went into far countries he felt the need of a personal physician.
- IX. LUKE WAS _____ TO THE APOSTLE PAUL TO THE END!
 - II Tim 4:11
 - He remained his companion and continued with him, probably to the end of his life. In II Timothy 4:11 Paul mentions that Luke was with him during his second imprisonment. When Paul was in trouble, Luke was with him. When the sun was shining, Luke was there. When it was raining, Luke was there. He was the kind of fellow who was dependable, loyal and faithful.
- X. THE GOSPEL OF LUKE IS _____ THAN THOSE OF MARK AND JOHN.
 - It is more scholarly. It does not cover as many of the same events as do the others. Nearly one-third of the subject matter is peculiar to this Gospel. For example, while Matthew deals with six things pertaining to the birth, infancy, childhood and later life of Jesus in Nazareth, Luke deals with twelve. Again, Luke was interested in showing Him as a man, so he dealt with the things unique to human life.
- XI. JESUS WAS _____!
- XII. THE WORDS, “_____,” ARE VITAL TO THE BOOK OF LUKE.
- XIII. THE PARABLES THAT LUKE GIVES SHOW THE _____.

GOSPEL OF LUKE LESSON 5

NOTES:

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF LUKE

- I. A PERFECT MAN MUST BE _____.
 - A. Born without a _____.
 - Lk. 1:35
 - In order to bypass the sin-nature of man, it was vital for Jesus Christ to be conceived by the Holy Ghost; therefore, Jesus did not have a human, biological father.
 - B. Lived without _____.
 1. Jesus was led by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by Satan. Satan tempted Christ:
 - a. To put _____ before God's.
Lk. 4:3
 - b. To take a _____ to Calvary.
Lk. 4:7
 - c. To turn God into a _____.
Lk. 4:9
- II. A PERFECT MAN MUST BE COMPASSIONATE.
 - A. He cared for the _____.
Lk. 5:12-13
 - B. He cared for _____.
Lk. 6:1-2
 - C. He cared for the _____.
Lk. 7:12-15
 - D. He taught the people how to approach the Father through prayer!
 1. Prayer is _____!
Lk. 11:1
 2. Prayer is _____!
 - a. For our personal _____—"our daily bread."—
Lk. 11:3
 - b. For forgiveness of _____. (Lk. 11:4)
 - c. For the needs of _____. (Lk. 11:5-8)
 - E. He gave the Pharisees warning against committing the "unpardonable sin."
Lk. 12:10
 - F. He gave all people fair warning concerning the result of His coming (it would cause division).
 - Lk. 12:51
- III. A PERFECT MAN MUST _____.
 - A. In His _____.
Lk. 15:4
 - B. In His _____.

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- C. Lk. 15:22
In His _____.
Lk. 16:22-23
- D. In His _____.
Lk. 23:46-47

GOSPEL OF JOHN LESSON 6

NOTES:

AUTHOR:

- The _____ of the twelve apostles. Brother of _____ . Disciple of _____ .

THEME:

THE DEITY OF CHRIST—“ _____ ”

KEY WORD:

_____—Found approximately _____

DATE:

_____ (Written from Ephesus before the exile to Patmos.)

INTRODUCTION:

The book of John was penned by the Apostle John, who penned five books of the Bible: the _____, I John, II John, III John and _____, totaling fifty chapters in the New Testament. He was one of the three in the inner circle of our Lord. He, along with Peter and James, was present at the transfiguration. He was called “the disciple _____.” Though some skeptics have doubted his authorship of the book of John, there is no doubt he is the author.

THEME:

“Jesus Is the _____.”

I. THE _____ OF DEPTH.

- There is no doubt about it—the deepest of the four books is the Gospel of John, and yet, it is so interesting how simple the words are. For example, take the first four verses of the Gospel of John and read them carefully. Notice that this, the most theological book of the four Gospels, in the first four verses has _____ one-syllable words, 1 two-syllable word, and 2 three-syllable words. In other words, of the first _____ words in this book, 51 have only one syllable. Pick up any book in the world and read the first 54 words and nothing can compare with the simplicity of this, the deepest of them all.

II. THE KEY VERSE IS _____.

- In this verse we find the purpose of the writing of the Gospel, “that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.”

III. THE SUMMARY VERSE OF THE BOOK IS _____.

- Some believe this is the greatest verse in all the Bible, for here we have the entire story of the incarnation. Notice in verse 14 the word, “_____.” This refers to Jesus, of course, as it is capitalized. The words, *was made*, mean, “became.” In other words, _____ . He was not flesh; He “became” flesh.
- Now notice the word *dwelt*. This word should be *tabernacled*. In other

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words, God took upon Himself a body. It was like a tent or a tabernacle. It was a temporary dwelling place. Here He “_____” or “_____” among us for 33 years.

- Then notice the words, “the only begotten of the Father.” Here is the _____.
- Now notice the words, “full of grace and truth.” There is His perfect, _____.
- This verse more adequately summarizes the entire Gospel of John than any other.

IV. THE KEY WORDS ARE “BELIEVE” AND “LIFE.”

- The word *believe* in the Greek means “_____,” “to cast oneself upon,” “to rely upon.” It means “to trust completely,” like one sits on a chair, gets into an airplane, or gets into a car.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF JOHN

INTRODUCTION:

1. The author of this Gospel was the apostle John who is referred to as “the disciple whom Jesus loved.” John was probably around 25 years of age when he first met the Lord. Prior to becoming a follower of Christ, he was a disciple of John the Baptist.
2. In his Gospel, John will very clearly and definitely prove that Jesus Christ is beyond a shadow of doubt the Son of God. How?
 - a. Through the testimony of 7 _____:
 - i. _____. (Jn. 1:34)—“This is the Son of God.”
 - ii. Nathanael. (Jn. 1:49)—“Thou art the Son of God.”
 - iii. _____. (Jn. 6:69)—“Thou art that Christ.”
 - iv. Martha. (Jn. 11:27)—“Thou art the Christ, the Son of God.”
 - v. _____. (Jn. 20:28)—“My Lord and my God.”
 - vi. John. (Jn. 20:31)—“Jesus is the Christ.”
 - vii. _____. (Jn. 10:36)—“I am the Son of God.”
 - b. Through the recording of _____.
 - i. Christ turned water _____. (Jn. 2:1-11)
 - ii. He healed a government official's son. (Jn. 4:46-54)
 - iii. He _____ at Bethsaida. (Jn. 5:1-47)
 - iv. He fed the 5,000. (Jn. 6:1-14)
 - v. He walked on the _____. (Jn. 6:15-21)
 - vi. He healed the _____. (Jn. 9:1-41)
 - vii. He raised Lazarus from the dead. (Jn. 11:1-57)

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GOSPEL OF JOHN LESSON 7

- I. CHRIST CAME TO _____.
- A. In order to understand the purpose of Christ's coming to earth, John points out a few important facts in John 1.
1. He describes the _____ of the world.
Jn. 1:5
 2. John next describes _____
_____ to penetrate the veil of darkness by sending His Son, Jesus Christ, to declare or to reveal a tender, loving Father to a sin-sickened world.
Jn. 1:18
- B. John is not saying that Christ came to tell about that divine Light of His Father; He came to _____.
1. For this reason, John tells us that Christ was with the Father before anything was created and that _____
to His Father—they are one.
Jn. 1:1-3
 2. But how could Christ reveal that dazzling, blinding Light which could not be comprehended? He had to _____
_____.
Jn. 1:14
 3. The coming of Christ is best understood with a _____.
- C. Why did Jesus Christ come to earth, according to John? He came to reveal a misunderstood Father to a darkened world. He came to reveal Light.
- II. HE CAME TO _____.
- A. Just as the _____ was beyond human comprehension, so was His love.
Jn. 3:16
- B. Specifically how did Christ reveal the Father's love?
1. By His _____.
Jn. 13:3-5
 2. By His _____.
Jn. 14:1-6
 3. By His _____.
Jn. 16:7
- III. HE CAME TO _____.
- A. The life of Christ brought _____ wherever He went.
1. Among His _____.
 - a. _____. Jn. 18:1-2—Judas was the direct fulfillment of Psalm 41:9—“Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread,

NOTES:

- hath lifted up his heel against me.”
- b. _____. Jn. 18:15-16—Peter followed Jesus, but from a _____. Eventually, he denied three times even knowing Christ.
 - c. _____. Jn. 18:5-6—John, out of all the disciples, was the _____ who remained with Him during His mock trials and beatings.
2. Among His _____.
- B. The life of Christ brings a _____.
- 1. If Jesus Christ had not risen from the grave, all of His words and promises would have been meaningless and empty.
 - 2. Three decisions are possible.
 - a. Yes, become a bornagain Christian and enjoy the abundant life, the life where Christ lives through you.
 - b. Yes, become a bornagain believer but refuse to allow Christ 100% access to your life.
 - c. No, reject Jesus Christ as your Saviour and accept total payment for the wages of your sin (which is eternal separation from God in Hell).

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NOTES:

BOOK OF ACTS LESSON 8

AUTHOR: _____. The book of Acts is penned to THEOPHILUS whose name means _____ or _____. The book is written from Rome. This is the same Luke who wrote the Gospel of Luke. In the book of Acts he continues his account of Christianity begun in the book of Luke. Notice in Acts 1:1 the words, "former treatise." In the "former treatise," or the Gospel of Luke, he tells what Jesus BEGAN both to do and teach. In the book of Acts he tells what Jesus CONTINUED to do and teach through His people. Though our Lord went back to Heaven, He left His work in the hands of godly men who were to continue what He began.

THEME: The Acts of Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit.

KEY WORD: _____—Found _____

DATE: _____ (Covers a period of 32 years)

INTRODUCTION: The book of Acts is called "_____." Some have divided the book this way:

- Peter and the Church at Jerusalem (1-12)—_____
- Paul and the Church at ANTIOCH (13-28)—_____

The four Preachers of the Book of Acts are _____, Paul, _____, and Phillip.

With these four preachers there are _____ preached on the Death, Burial, and Resurrection of Christ.

I. THE KEY VERSE OF THE BOOK OF ACTS IS _____.

In fact, this verse outlines the entire book of Acts.

A. In _____. This covers Chapters 1-7.

B. In _____ and in _____. In Acts 8-12, we have the carrying of the Gospel throughout Judea and Samaria.

C. Unto the uttermost part of the _____. This covers Chapters 13-28.

II. WE ARE TO CONTINUE DOING _____.

- The Bible is full of Scriptures that tell us that we are to continue being and doing what Jesus was and did when He was on earth. He has gone back to Heaven, so He needs us to carry out His Commission. This is basically what the Great Commission means.
- There are many Scriptures that teach us that we are to do what Jesus did.

1. We are to have the _____ that Jesus had.

NOTES:

- Philippians 2:5
2. We are _____ what Jesus was on earth.
I John 4:17
 3. We are here _____.
II Corinthians 5:20
 4. We are to do the work that Jesus did _____.
John 14:12
 5. We are to _____ as He loved.
John 15:12
 6. We are to _____ as He went.
John 20:21
 7. We are to do what He did, be _____ as He was,
_____ as He loved, _____ as He served.
John 13:15
 8. We are to _____ as if they were Jesus and
be to others what we would try to be for Jesus.
Matt 25:40

III. WE ARE TO CONTINUE RUNNING “_____”
Isa. 53:8

IV. TWO _____ IN ACTS.

- Acts is basically centered around two great men: _____.
Peter was given the ministry to circumcision. Paul ministered to the uncircumcision. The word *circumcision* was a word for the Jews. The word *uncircumcision* was another word for the Gentiles. In other words, Peter was given to the Jews and Paul was given to the Gentiles. The book of Acts is basically built around the ministries of these two great men and their carrying out of the Gospel of Christ according to the will of God.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF ACTS

Keep in mind that the Holy Spirit is the main character in the book of Acts

I. THE _____ OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.
(Acts 1-2)

- A. He was received by _____.
Acts 1:4
- B. He was received for _____.
Acts 1:8
- C. He was received when _____.
Acts 2:1-4
 1. In our day, one of the most amazing things to imagine was not the cloven tongues of fire or 3,000 people that got saved through the simple sermon of Simon Peter—the amazing

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- thing is that a group of Christians were in one room and were ALL in agreement!
2. Anytime you get some bornagain believers to reach a point in their spiritual lives where they are all like-minded, watch out! God's power is ready to come down.
 - Look at verses in the Bible that speak of unity.
Gen. 11:6
Ps. 133:1-3
- D. He was received with a _____.
1. Acts 1:4—"other tongues." Great controversy and division has erupted over this matter of tongues.
 2. When we allow the Holy Spirit to explain what these other tongues were, we find a very simple, Biblical explanation.
 - a. "Other tongues" were actual languages spoken by various people who were under the sound of Peter's preaching. As _____ in Hebrew, everyone heard the sermon in their own language.
 - Acts 2:6, *Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that _____ them speak in his own language.*
 - b. "Other tongues" were given for the single purpose of evangelization. In Acts 1:8, this power was promised for witnessing, and in Acts 2:41, we find the results of these "other tongues"—converts!
 - c. "Other tongues" were not given for the benefit of Christians, but specifically as a sign to lost people. I Cor. 14:22, *Wherefore tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.*
 3. The current practice of _____ as a sign of "super-spirituality" is not Scriptural.
 4. God can send forth the miracle of tongues any time He so chooses; however, these tongues will always be an _____ (not heavenly utterances or ecstatic languages) and they will always be sent among the lost to enable them in hearing of the Gospel.

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GOSPEL OF ACTS LESSON 9

II. THE _____ OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Acts 3-7

A. The Holy Spirit shows very clearly _____ in these chapters.

- Priority #1 is the responsibility of the individual Christian to _____.
- Priority #2 is the responsibility of the local church to _____.

1. The local church is the _____ to evangelize the world in our day.

- a. The _____ of the church is seen in Peter's healing of a lame man. Acts 3:1-8
- b. The _____ of the church is heard in Peter's reply to this lame man. Acts 3:6
- c. The _____ of the church is heard from the thundering, anointed preaching of Peter. Acts 3:19
- d. The _____ of the church is seen when Peter was arrested for his preaching and threatened in hopes of silencing him. His reply while filled with Holy Spirit boldness? Acts 4:19-20
- e. The _____ of the church is seen when Ananias and Sapphira tried to obtain honor without honesty. Acts 5:5
- f. The _____ of the church are seen in the selection of the first deacons. In Acts 6:14, we find three groups of people mentioned.
 - i. The _____. Acts 6:1
 - ii. The _____. Acts 6:3
 - iii. The _____. Acts 6:4
- g. The _____ of the church is heard through the voice of Stephen, a deacon who was stoned to death for his preaching. Acts 7:56

III. THE _____ OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Acts 8-12

A. The Holy Spirit is now seen choosing a very strange method of spreading the Gospel throughout the world—
_____!

Acts 8:4

B. Not only did the Holy Spirit use persecution to spread the church, but He also chose the chief persecutor to plant new churches as well. Paul was converted and became a "chosen vessel" of the Lord for two reasons.

1. _____

NOTES:

2. _____.

- C. What was Paul's response to this two-fold calling?
1. Acts 9:20, "_____ Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God."
 2. The secret to Paul's Christian life is seen in one word used by the Holy Spirit to describe his willingness—"_____."
- D. The Holy Spirit used persecution to help the Gospel move from the confines of Israel into the _____.
- E. Before the Holy Spirit was able to evangelize the world, He first had to overcome the _____ and _____.

IV. THE _____ OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Acts 13-19

- A. He used a local church to _____.
Acts 13:1-2
- B. He used _____ to evangelize the world. Acts 13:2
- C. He used the _____ to evangelize the world.
Acts 13:46
- D. Now, what was the direct result of these things?
1. _____ as well as the probable founding of the _____. Acts 16:14-15
 2. A church being founded in _____. Acts 17:1-4
 3. Another church started by _____. Acts 18:4-11
 4. Another church started by _____. Acts 19:1-7

V. THE _____ OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Acts 20-28

- A. As we come to the last chapters of this book, we notice that it focuses primarily on the _____. Notice something interesting and human about this wonderful Christian.
- B. The Holy Spirit then closes the book, not with _____ but with his determination.
Acts 28:30-31

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NOTES:

BOOK OF ROMANS LESSON 10

AUTHOR: _____. (It was penned from the city of Corinth while Paul was visiting that city.)

THEME: "The Gospel of God is for _____ as well as for the Jew."

KEY WORD: _____ —Found 78 times
_____ —Found 62 times

- There are more Old Testament quotations in Romans than in all of the other Epistles put together (70).

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: Paul was soon to visit the city of Rome on his _____. From Corinth he writes the Christians in Rome announcing his coming and listing the truths that he will preach while he is with them. In other words, the epistle is simply a letter written in _____ telling them of his coming and of the doctrines he will preach. Who were these Christians and who founded this church? There has been a great deal of speculation concerning this question.

1. The book of Romans is one of the _____ in all the Bible and has been responsible for mightily influencing Christianity.
 - a. _____ was saved through reading Romans.
 - b. _____ launched the Reformation based on Romans 1:17
 - c. _____ used his personal testimony woven into the book of Romans to write his classic *The Pilgrim's Progress*.
 - d. _____ was saved while listening to someone read from Luther's Commentary on Romans.
2. Why did Paul pen this book? Paul had a great desire to go to Rome and planned on such a visit while eventually desiring to go to Spain. This letter was written for several reasons.
 - a. _____
Rom. 1:10-11
 - b. To instruct them in the _____ of the Christian faith and help guard them against false teachers.
 - c. To _____ which would guard them against legalistic Jews.
 - d. To teach them concerning their Christian _____.

- e. To assure them concerning any slander they may have heard about him. (Rom. 3:8)

NOTES:

I. THE DIVISIONS OF ROMANS.

- There are two main divisions: The first is Romans 1-11, which is _____. In these chapters, Paul lists the great doctrines of the faith. The second division includes Chapters 12-16. This division is completely different from the first, as it deals with the practical aspects of the _____.

II. THE PIVOTAL VERSES ARE ROMANS 12:1, 2.

- In Romans 12:1, the word *beseech* means “_____.”
- The word *therefore* connects it with the first 11 chapters. In other words, Paul is begging because of the _____ found in the previous chapters.
- The words, “by the mercies of God,” actually mean because of the wonderful mercies listed in the first 11 chapters.
- The word *present* means “_____.”
- The word *sacrifice* goes back to the _____.
- The words, “holy, acceptable,” also go back to the Old Testament.
- In Romans 12:2 the word *conformed* means “_____.” Because of the wonders of the first 11 chapters, we are not to fashion ourselves after the world.
- The word *world* means “world setup,” “_____,” “the pattern of things in the world,” etc.
- The word *transformed* is the same word that is used in Matthew concerning the transfiguration of Christ when He received His glorified body. We are to be as different from this world as Jesus was in His glorified body.
- Notice in Romans 12:2b that this is the way we can find the perfect will of God for our lives.

III. SOME KEY WORDS IN ROMANS. Romans is written basically to Gentile Christians. The Lord is saying that there is no respecting of persons with God. He is not only the God of the Jews, but also the God of the Gentiles. Consequently, the word “_____” is a key word. The word “_____” is a key word. The word “_____” is a key word. Notice the all-inclusiveness of these words. We are all bunched together. We are all sinners; none is righteous. There is no respect of persons with God. Paul is trying to let the Gentile nations know that salvation is not just a Jewish thing; it is also for the Gentiles.

IV. PAUL'S _____. There are three "I am's" in Romans 1 that tell us of the readiness of Paul to go to Rome.

- “I am _____.” Romans 1:14
- “I am _____.” Romans 1:15
- “I am not _____.” Romans 1:16

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- V. PAUL'S MESSAGE. Romans 1:16-18.
- A. His message included the _____ in verse 16.
- B. His message included the _____ in verse 17.
- C. His message included the _____ in verse 18.

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BOOK OF ROMANS LESSON 11

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF ROMANS

- I. THE PROBLEM OF _____. Rom. 1:18-3:20
- A. _____ are sinners.
Rom 1:26-28
 - B. _____ are also sinners.
Rom 2:1
 - C. _____ are also sinners.
Romans 2:21-24
 - D. _____ are sinners.
Rom 3:22-23
 - E. Paul has now laid the groundwork for everything else that is to follow, because by revealing sin as a universal problem with mankind, God can now reveal a solution.
- II. THE SOLUTION FOR MANKIND.
Rom. 3:21-5:21
Notice the key words in God's solution:
- A. “_____” Rom. 3:24
 - B. “_____” Rom. 3:24
 - C. “_____” Rom. 3:24
 - D. “_____” Rom. 3:25
 - D. Quite simply, God is informing every person that the only solution for sin is salvation.
- III. THE RESULTS _____. Romans 6-8
- A. Any person who receives by faith the salvation available through Christ Jesus will receive several things.
 - 1. A new _____. Romans 6
 - a. Romans 6:3—We are to _____ that we are in Christ.
 - b. Romans 6:11—We are to _____ (reason) that we are dead to sin and self.
 - c. Romans 6:13—We are to _____ (surrender) ourselves to God.
 - 2. A new _____. Romans 7
Romans 7:18
 - 3. A new _____. Romans 8
 - a. The power of the _____. Rom. 8:26
 - b. The power of _____. Rom. 8:31
 - c. The power of _____. Rom. 8:35-37
- IV. A REMINDER TO ALL MANKIND.
Rom. 9-11
- A. God is _____—He is the absolute Authority, Decision-

NOTES:

Maker, Ruler, and Creator of this universe.

1. God can _____ mercy to any one . Rom. 9:16
 2. God can withhold mercy from anyone . Rom 11:8
 3. God can use _____ or give anything to anybody if _____ . Rom. 11:29
 4. God's ways are not always _____ .
Rom. 11:33-34
- B. God chose to allow Israel to become _____ in
order to make His salvation available to all mankind!

V. GOD'S DESIRES FOR MANKIND.

(Rom. 12-16)

- A. That we submit ourselves to _____ .
Rom. 12:1
- B. That we submit ourselves to _____ .
Rom. 13:1
- D. That we submit ourselves to _____ .
Rom. 14:10
- E. That we submit ourselves to _____ .
Rom. 16:17

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NOTES:

**I CORINTHIANS
LESSON 12**

AUTHOR:	_____ . Leaving Antioch _____ , Paul passed through Phrygia and Galatia and came to Ephesus, where he remained more than two years. This was a much longer time than he had spent in any city on these journeys. It was during this time that reports reached Paul concerning the moral and spiritual state of things in the Corinthian Church. This was the occasion of the writing of this letter. I Cor 16:7-8, <i>For I will not see you now by the way; but I trust to tarry a while with you, if the Lord permit. 8, But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost.</i> There were many things at work to hinder the power and progress of the Gospel in Corinth. As indicated before, this letter was written from Ephesus. Paul had come to Corinth from Athens and had remained there _____. He began by preaching in the synagogue, but he was driven out of it and was compelled to give his instructions in the home of a man called Justus. During this stay he _____ and _____ which were his first epistles. When you read Acts 18, you find out several things about Paul while he was in Corinth. Paul met Aquilla and Priscilla in Corinth. Silas and Timothy joined to help Paul in Corinth. The ruler of synagogue was saved at Corinth. The people of Corinth were a lower-income class society.
THEME:	Christians Ought to _____ in the _____ of Our Lord Jesus Christ.
KEY WORDS:	_____ _____
DATE:	_____
INTRODUCTION:	Paul had been informed that there were two great difficulties in this Corinthian church. The first was a host of _____ . Secondly, _____ . _____ . It was divided by a spirit of contention—one faction adhering to Paul; another, to Apollos; another, to Cephas; and another that gave itself to the name of Christ.

NOTES:

Some have said that the easiest division of the book is:
CHAPTERS 1-11—To the Church (_____)
CHAPTERS 12-16—To the Church (_____)

Every chapter in the Book of I Corinthians is a rebuke on a specific issue.

- Chapter 1—Rebuke for _____
- Chapter 2—Depending on _____
- Chapter 3—For carnality
- Chapter 4—For _____
- Chapter 5—For corruption of _____
- Chapter 6—Going to law against one another
- Chapter 7—Homes being _____
- Chapter 8—For idolatry
- Chapter 9—For not taking proper care of _____
- Chapter 10—For lustfulness, murmuring, and compromise with demonic forces
- Chapter 11—For abusing the _____
- Chapter 12—For abuse of spiritual gifts
- Chapter 13—For immaturity and _____
- Chapter 14—For glorying in tongue speaking
- Chapter 15—For heretical teaching on the _____
- Chapter 16—For unfaithfulness and inconsistency in giving tithes and offerings

- I. THE CHURCH WAS _____.
- II. THEY WERE CALLED “_____.”
- III. THE CHURCH WAS _____. There was a terrible sin of licentiousness and immorality in the church. Corinth was called the “_____.” It was the most important city in Greece. Nearly 150 years before Christ, it was destroyed by the Romans. It was rebuilt by Julius Caesar and became a metropolis. The population was 500,000 and it was located on the trade route between East and West; therefore, it was an important commercial center. In such centers the Apostle Paul planted the seeds of the Gospel so it could spread _____. The sinfulness of this city was notorious. It was here that the social forces of the age met. All of the sin that had been the shame of other religious sects was found here. They worshiped the goddess of love, Venus.
- IV. IMMATURE CHRISTIAN _____. After Paul left Corinth, Apollos, a Jewish convert of Alexandria, desired to continue the work of Paul. He was in need of the fuller Christian instruction of Aquila and Priscilla. We can easily believe that the problem in the church was caused by _____.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF I CORINTHIANS

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- I. THERE WERE DIVISIONS!
 - A. They were divided over _____. I Cor. 1:10-17
 1. These people were divided into four basic groups, based upon their favorite preacher. I Cor. 1:11-12
 - a. "I am of _____."
 - b. "I of _____"
 - c. "I of _____"
 - d. "I of _____"
 2. Paul wrote to shame them into realizing that if they were really followers of Christ, there would be NO DIVISIONS! I Cor. 1:13
 - B. They were divided over "wisdom." I Cor. 1:18-2:13
 1. God's wisdom is greatly misunderstood by _____. I Cor. 1:18
 2. God's wisdom has chosen to _____. But to the world, it looks like foolishness. I Cor. 1:21
 3. God has given the key of understanding to the believers who can understand His divine wisdom _____. I Cor. 2:14
 4. Paul is here reminding them that this division is the result of their _____.
 - C. They were divided because of their _____.
 1. These people saw themselves as spiritual giants, whereas Paul points to their divisions as proof that they are _____. I Cor. 3:10
 2. The proof of our spiritual maturity is not measured by how much Bible we know but how much Bible _____!
 - D. They were divided over _____.
 1. They had no business comparing themselves with other Christians and seeing themselves as superior. I Cor. 4:7
 2. Rather, they were to look at the lives of the apostles and learn how to be humble. I Cor. 4:16
 3. Paul then warns them that he will deal very harshly with this one particular matter of pride. I Cor. 4:21

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I CORINTHIANS LESSON 13

- II. THERE WAS A _____!
- A. Paul rebuked the church for being tolerant of an on-going sinful relationship of a faithful church member. I Cor. 5:1-2
- B. Paul then _____ to remove the fornicator from their presence.
1. _____
for chastening or perhaps even death. I Cor. 5:5
 2. _____ from their presence in the church. There are two views on this: remove from leadership in church or remove from church. At Parkside Baptist Church, we remove from leadership. I Cor. 5:13
- C. There were two valid reasons why this church needed to remove this person from their presence.
1. To _____. II Corinthians 2:6-8
 2. To _____. I Corinthians 5:6

III. THERE WAS STRIFE!

- A. Concerning _____. I Cor. 6:1
- B. Concerning _____. I Cor. 6:12

CONCLUSION

I. WHAT ABOUT _____? I Cor. 11

- A. _____.
1. Another question the church asked Paul about concerned their behavior in church. Evidently, there were two problems which needed to be dealt with.
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
- B. The solution.
1. _____. Paul begins by reminding the church of God's "chain-of-command." I Cor. 11:3
 - Here, we're told that Christ is over the man and the man is over the woman as God the Father is over Christ. The proper lines of authority are clearly established, and then Paul tells the women that they need to do two things to visibly demonstrate their submission:
 - i. They need to come to church wearing a veil or covering. Failure to do so was publicly flaunting their lack of submission to godly authority. Here at Parkside Baptist Church, we ask our ladies to _____, setting the example for others to follow.

NOTES:

- ii. They also need to wear their hair longer and distinctly different from men.
 2. _____. In teaching the church about the proper way of celebrating the Lord's Supper, Paul discussed several important things with them.
 - a. The _____. I Cor. 11:23-25. Paul reminds the church that the most important aspect of this ordinance is Jesus Christ.
 - b. The _____. I Cor. 11:19-21. These members were placing themselves first and foremost and were guilty of gluttony and sinning against the poorer members of the church.
 - c. The _____. I Cor. 11:26-28
 - d. The _____. Two types of individuals are forbidden from partaking of the Lord's Supper. The lost person and the backslidden (unclean) Christian.
 - e. The _____. I Cor. 11:29-30. Paul here warns the people of the consequences of coming to the Lord's Supper table with unconfessed sin: a weakness, illness, or even death!

II. WHAT ABOUT _____? I Cor. 12:4-11

- A. At least one spiritual gift is given to every believer at the moment of _____. Why?
 1. To _____ . Rev. 4:11
 2. To _____. Eph. 4:11-12
- B. There are two types of gifts: _____.
 1. _____—These gifts were given during the first century and then phased out.
 - a. What were they? They were the gifts of apostleship, prophecy, healing, miracles, knowledge, tongues and interpretation of tongues.
 - b. Why were they given?
 - i. Healing and miracles. II Cor. 12
 - ii. To reveal new divine knowledge, prophecy, knowledge and tongues.
 - iii. When the Bible was _____, however, there was _____ for these temporary gifts. I Cor. 13:10
 2. _____—Gifts that were given to remain on a permanent basis: wisdom, faith, discernment, helps, teaching, exhortation, giving, administration, mercy, and enablement for evangelism and pastoring.
- C. One great concept needs to be realized when discussing spiritual gifts; they are useless if not used with _____.

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- IV. WHAT ABOUT THE _____! (1 Cor. 15)
- A. Most Christians are familiar with the resurrection, but have accepted some false beliefs as being Scriptural. The most common false belief is the observance of "Good Friday."
1. Mt. 12:40. This should be taken literally as meaning 72 hours (three literal 24-hour days). For this to be true, the crucifixion of Christ must have occurred on WEDNESDAY not Friday.
 - a. Day 1: Thursday (and night)
 - b. Day 2: Friday (and night)
 - c. Day 3: Saturday (and night)
 2. "_____" is a _____ which was held over by Protestant churches after the Reformation.
- V. WHAT ABOUT AN _____? (1 Cor. 16)
- A. The churches were asked by Paul to take part in a special _____.
- B. Paul then gives four facts concerning offerings of the church.
1. _____? I Cor. 16:2
 2. _____ were they to give? I Cor. 16:2
 3. _____ were they to give? I Cor. 16:2
 4. _____ the offering? I Cor. 16:3

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NOTES:

**II CORINTHIANS
LESSON 14**

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: "Paul Vindicates His Apostleship." Mentally, Paul was the greatest of the apostles. He was a _____, understanding both _____. He was probably trained in the universities of Athens and Tarsus. He had a renowned knowledge of the Greek culture and philosophy. He was a pupil of Gamaliel. He was trained in the Old Testament and was an exact student of Judaism. The Apostle Paul became the greatest preacher, theologian, missionary, and writer of mission history.

KEY WORD: _____—Found 18 times

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: Paul, in his first letter to the Corinthian people, was very blunt, outspoken and plain in his teaching. The church had some serious problems with "_____." After writing the letter of I Corinthians Paul traveled to Macedonia. There he met Titus, Paul's troubleshooter, who had been to Corinth. Titus gave him a report concerning how his first letter to the Corinthians had been received. It was very comforting to Paul to know that the letter had been received in the proper spirit and that the church had been open to his preaching and his frank exhortations. They had heeded his admonitions, and Paul was very pleased.

He was encouraged, of course, because of this acceptance of his first letter. With this news, Paul was thrilled and filled with joy; but, he was also informed of _____ who had slipped into the church and were busily undermining his ministry.

In I Corinthians, Paul opened the doors of the church to reveal _____.
In II Corinthians, he opens the door of his heart to reveal _____.
He used the same frankness that he used before, but with much more assurance.

There was; however, one problem still remaining in the church, and the problem was brought on by the dangerous group of people in Corinth who said, "I am of Christ." (I Corinthians 1:12) Not only did they reject Paul and his letter, but they rejected him as an _____ whose

NOTES:

word and message was from the Lord; therefore, in much of the book of II Corinthians Paul is defending his God-appointed authority.

Why did Paul feel it necessary to explain his ministry and motives? Because he was being slandered and verbally attacked by wolves in sheep's clothing who were desiring to lead this Corinthian church away from Scriptural teachings.

Perhaps none of Paul's epistles reveal his physical weaknesses as much as his second letter to the Corinthians. He was tired, he was in pain, and he made mention of it; however, he made such mention only to emphasize the fact that his spiritual pain was worse than his physical pain, and that his weariness because of the condition of the church was greater than his weariness because of the condition of his body.

I. _____ OF THE _____ TO
HIS _____.
II Corinthians 2:5-11

II. THE APOSTLE _____ AS AN APOSTLE OF
JESUS CHRIST.

A. These are two qualifications for apostleship:

1. An apostle should have _____ and was to have been a witness of that to which he testified.
2. To be an apostle required that _____

B. In II Corinthians 3-7, the Apostle Paul _____
_____ and vindicates his right to be called an apostle.

1. He _____ to the Christian life of his churches.
2. He reminds them that in his work he _____ and does not magnify himself.
3. He advocates that he is an _____.

C. II Corinthians 5:11-21. These and other proofs are presented by the Apostle Paul as _____.

D. II CORINTHIANS GIVES OUR _____:

1. Love the _____—2:5-13
2. Testify to the _____—2:14-17
3. Live _____—Ch 3-6
4. Receive _____—Ch. 7
5. Give _____—Ch. 8-9
6. Acknowledge _____—10:1,8
7. Prove _____—13:5-14

III. PAUL ADMONISHES THE _____.

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NOTES:

II Corinthians 8, 9

IV. PAUL DISCUSSES HIS “_____.”

II Corinthians 12

There have been various conjectures as to the nature of Paul’s “_____” or “stake” in the flesh. Some have thought that he had epileptic seizures. Others have thought that the "thorn" was actually a person who bothered him while he preached. Others have thought that he had fevers. It is generally believed, however, that it was a chronic ophthalmia. This was an eye problem that caused near or total blindness, physical weakness, and a bad appearance. See I Corinthians 2:3, 4; II Corinthians 10:10; and Galatians 4:15.

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II CORINTHIANS LESSON 15

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF II CORINTHIANS

- I. AN EXPLANATION ABOUT HIS _____.
A. It was _____. II Cor. 1
1. Paul gives the reason for not only his suffering, but for all _____.
II Cor. 1:4
2. Paul further describes that he had reached such _____ that he was ready to give up and die. II Cor. 1:8
B. It was _____. II Cor. 2
• Paul was sorrowful because they had forced him to rebuke them for their behavior.
II Cor. 2:4
C. It was _____. II Cor. 3
II Cor. 3:1-2
D. It was _____. II Cor. 4
II Cor. 4:2
E. It was _____. II Cor. 5
II Cor. 5: 10
- II. HIS _____. II Cor. 6-9
A. Paul has gone into great detail explaining the _____, and now gives three great reasons why.
1. To encourage these people to separate themselves from the _____.
II Cor. 6:14
II Cor. 6:17
2. To motivate them with his own _____.
II Cor. 7:5
3. To encourage them to participate in the _____ in Jerusalem.
B. Putting it quite simply, Paul was encouraging this church to be _____ and ultra-liberal in their _____.
- III. HIS _____.
A. Paul was constantly having to defend his apostleship. How?
1. By pointing to his _____. II Cor. 10:2
2. By pointing to his _____. II Cor. 11:24-27
3. By pointing to his _____.
II Cor. 12:10
4. By pointing to his _____.
a. He closes his letter with a warning to the trouble-

makers in the church. He says, “If you want proof that I am God's man, hang around and you'll feel my wrath!”

II Cor. 13:2-3

- b. Paul then points their eyes to one of the greatest problems in our churches—lost church members.

II Cor. 13:5

NOTES:

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NOTES:

**GALATIANS
LESSON 16**

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: “The _____ Back into _____”
Judaisers were teaching that after salvation was obtained through Christ, it must be maintained by works.

KEY WORD: _____—found 32 times
_____—found 21 times
_____—Found 7 times

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: The church at Galatia was composed of born again people, people who had received Christ as personal Saviour, people who knew what it was to be regenerated, but they had become infatuated with the Old Testament legalism and had tried to add legalism to grace. In other words, they were saved, but they did not want to give up the old legalism; they wanted to lapse back into the observing of days, seasons, times, ritual, etc.
The Galatian church has been called "the church of the repaired veil." Remember, the temple veil was torn from top to bottom by a miraculous unseen Hand when Jesus was crucified. This means that now all of us can have access to God without the legalism, without the temple worship, without the sacrifices, without the holy days, without the holy seasons, without the sacred occasions, etc. The Galatian people, however, wanted to repair the veil. They were saved, but they wanted to go back to the old worship.

Let us notice some of the sins of the Galatians.

I. THEY HAD _____. Galatians 5:4
Bear in mind, this book was not written to individuals; it was written to a church that had "fallen from grace." What it means is this: the church had been preaching the doctrine of grace. They had fallen from that message to the doctrine of legalism.

II. THEY _____.
Galatians 4:10, 11
Col 2:14-17

III. THEY HAD GONE BACK TO GIVING SPECIAL TITLES AND CALLING PEOPLE, _____, "MASTER," "RABBI," "FATHER," ETC.

Matt 23:6-11

NOTES:

IV. THEY _____. I Timothy 4:1-3

V. THEY RETURNED TO THE _____.
Heb 10:10-14

THE OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF GALATIANS

_____ CH. 1-2

_____ CH. 3-4

_____ CH. 5-6

Chapter 1—The Cross and _____ from an evil world

Chapter 2—The Cross and CRUCIFIXION

Chapter 3—The Cross and _____ from the curse

Chapter 4—The Cross and ADOPTION into Sonship

Chapter 5—The Cross and it's _____

Chapter 6—The Cross and it's PERSECUTIONS

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NOTES:

GALATIANS LESSON 17

- I. HE DEFENDED _____. (Gal. 1-2)
- A. His _____.
Gal 1:1-2
 - B. His _____.
Gal 1:10-12
 - C. His _____ from the _____.
Gal 1:17-18
 - D. His endorsement _____.
Gal 2:9
 - Paul is quick to bring up the fact that although he was hand-picked by Christ, he was not placed above the local church! He made a trip to Jerusalem and stated several facts.
 - E. His _____ of Peter.
Gal 2:11-12
 - 1. Paul is not trying to belittle the apostle Peter, but is simply indicating the authority that had been entrusted to him by Christ.
 - 2. Some may feel that Paul is wrong in defending himself, but remember he was an apostle. He wrote more of the New Testament than any other man. To reject the calling of Paul was to reject much of the New Testament. He fought, therefore, not for himself but for the vessel of the Holy Spirit.
- II. HE _____ HIS MESSAGE. Gal. 3, 4
- A. The greatest argument of the Jewish legalists concerned circumcision. They stated that, since circumcision was necessary for one to become a full-fledged Jew, it must also be necessary to become a child of God.
 - B. In Chapters 3 and 4, Paul offers four convincing arguments against this false notion:
 - 1. He pointed to _____.
Gal 3:2-3
 - 2. He pointed to _____.
Gal 3:6-7
 - 3. He pointed to the _____.
Gal 3:10
 - 4. He pointed to the _____.
Gal 3:11-14
 - C. To better help these people understand the law, Paul then told them why the law existed. It did not exist as a means of providing salvation.
 - 1. It was given to _____.
 - 2. It was given to _____.
Gal 3:23-25

NOTES:

- a. Paul describes the law as being our _____. In Roman society, a tutor was usually an educated slave who was given the responsibility for teaching, disciplining, and protecting a child. The tutor was therefore responsible for bringing the child to the state of being an adult.
- b. Paul declares that the law was our tutor and was responsible for teaching us _____.
Gal 4:4-5
- c. Therefore, the law was simply a _____ until Christ came.

III. HE DEFENDED HIS _____. Gal. 5-6

- A. He reminds them of their _____.
Gal. 5:1
- B. He reminds them of the _____.
Gal. 5:4
- C. He reminds them of the _____.
Gal. 5:17
 1. What happens when the flesh wins? (Gal. 5:19-21) the works of the flesh!
 2. What happens when the Holy Spirit wins? (Gal. 5:22-23) the fruit of the Spirit!
- D. He reminds them of the _____.
 1. They will _____.
Gal. 6:1
 2. They will _____.
Gal. 6:7
 3. They will _____.
Gal. 6:10
 4. In other words, liberty in Christ is _____!

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NOTES:

COLOSSIANS LESSON 22

NOTES:

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF COLOSSIANS

- I. THE DEMONSTRATION OF _____
 - A. Through the _____.
Col. 1:5
 - B. Through His _____.
Col. 1:11
 - C. Through His _____.
Col. 1:14
 - D. Through His _____.
Col. 1:16, 17
 - E. Through His _____.
Col. 1:18
 - F. Through Paul's _____.
Col. 1:29
- II. THE DEMISE OF _____.
 - A. Through _____.
Col. 2:4
 - B. Through _____.
Col. 2:8a
 - C. Through _____.
Col. 2:8b
 - D. Through _____.
Col. 2:16-17
 - E. Through _____.
Col. 2:8
- III. THE DESIGN OF _____.
 - A. To affect our _____.
Col. 3:2
 - B. To affect our _____.
Col. 3:17
 1. Wives will be in submission to _____.
Col. 3:18
 2. Husbands will love and cherish their _____.
Col. 3:19
 3. Children will obey their _____.
Col. 3:20
 4. Servants (or employees) will obey their _____
(employers) in all things, not just with their lips, but genuinely
from the heart.
Col. 3:22

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NOTES:

**EPHESIANS
LESSON 18**

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: Unity of the _____ and the _____

KEY WORD: _____—Found 93 times
_____—Found 12 times
BODY—Found 8 times
_____—Found 8 times

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: In our study of the book of Acts, Paul went from _____
_____. He went to Caesarea, where
he was held a prisoner for two years. Here he exercised his
rights as a Roman citizen and appealed to Caesar. That
brought him to Rome, where for two years he was a prison-
er in his own house under a Roman guard. Luke tells us
that Paul spent this time preaching the Gospel. While Paul
was here as a prisoner, he wrote _____:
Ephesians, _____, Colossians, and
_____.

The church at Ephesus was founded by _____
following his 18 month ministry in Corinth. It was at Ephe-
sus that he stayed longer than in any other city, a total of
three years. While here in Ephesus, Paul received his visi-
tors from Corinth which prompted him to write I and II Co-
rinthians. During his residence of three years in Ephesus,
Paul had made many friends; in fact, this was one of his
dearest and closest relationships with people. The church at
Ephesus was one of the _____ churches
in the Bible, owed primarily to the length of Paul's stay.
Because this letter was written from Rome during Paul's im-
prisonment to such a spiritual people, it is obviously written
on a more difficult level than most of Paul's other writings.
When one reads the book of Acts, he finds that when Paul
left Ephesus, the people _____
_____ and tried to keep him from leaving;
however, it is quite unusual that this epistle of Ephesians
contains no salutations or personal references, as do his oth-
er letters. He does not refer to any personal experiences in
Ephesus, and there is nothing here to indicate that the letter
is to a specific church. Because of this, it is believed that
this epistle was not written exclusively for the one church at
Ephesus, but rather, for the churches in Asia Minor and that
it was to be taken from church to church and read in each
place.

NOTES:

This letter does not deal with prevailing errors of the churches, such as the letters to the Corinthians, Galatians, Colossians, etc; therefore, it does seem that this was a letter written to many churches rather than to one church. There are people that think the letter ought to be called "The Letter to the Church of Laedicea," but as one reads Revelation 2 and 3, he finds several churches in Asia Minor to whom John wrote. John lived in Ephesus during his latter years and it is not unusual that he would, while on the Isle of Patmos, write letters to the churches in Asia Minor which were near Ephesus. It is also interesting that his _____ in Revelation 2 and 3 is to the church at Ephesus.

- I. THE THEME OF THE EPHESIAN LETTER IS "_____ OF THE _____ AND OF THE _____."
- The Apostle is pleading for _____. In Ephesians 1-3, he deals with the unity of the local church. In Ephesians 4-6, he deals with the unity of all churches and the unity of all believers.
- A. Unity of the _____.
- B. Unity of the _____.
John 10:16
- C. Unity of _____.
I Cor. 12:12-24
- II. THE CHURCH AT EPHESUS WAS A _____. No doubt it was much like the Parkside Baptist Church in Mesquite, Texas. It influenced other churches and it was large.
- III. THE CITY OF EPHESUS WAS A _____ OF LYDIA IN ASIA MINOR.

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EPHESIANS LESSON 19

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF EPHESIANS

Here in the letter, Paul likens the church to six various items.

- I. THE CHURCH IS A _____. Eph. 1
 - A. Notice the involvement of the Trinity in the _____.
 1. The church was _____. Eph. 1:3
 2. The church was _____. Eph. 1:7
 3. The church is _____. Eph. 1:13-14
 4. The only way a person can believe that salvation can be lost is to _____ the plain teachings of the Bible.
 5. For a person to lose their salvation, one would have to get "out of Christ," _____, and remove the seal of the Holy Spirit and evict Him from our hearts!
- II. THE CHURCH IS A _____. Eph. 2
Eph. 2:21-22
 - A. The church here is likened to a temple built for the sole purpose of becoming the _____.
 - B. Notice three aspects concerning the construction of this temple.
 1. The _____ of construction. Eph. 2:10
 2. The _____ of construction. Eph. 2:13
 3. The _____ for construction. Eph. 2:22
- III. THE CHURCH IS A _____. Eph. 3
 - A. In the Old Testament. Eph. 3:5a
 - B. In the New Testament. Eph. 3:5b
 1. The _____ of construction. Eph. 2:10
 2. The _____ of construction. Eph. 2:13
 3. The _____ for construction. Eph. 2:22

NOTES:

- IV. THE CHURCH IS A _____. Eph. 4
 Eph. 4:24
 The church is represented by the new man which is given at the time of salvation. As such, this new man will be characterized by certain things.
- A. His _____.
 Eph. 4:1
 - B. His _____.
 Eph. 4:29
 - C. His _____.
 Eph. 4:28
- V. THE CHURCH _____. Eph. 5
- A. She is to be _____.
 Eph. 5:3
 - B. She is to be _____.
 Eph. 5:16-17
 - C. She is to be _____.
 Eph. 5:18
 - D. She is to be _____.
 Eph. 5:19
- VI. THE CHURCH AS A _____. Eph. 6
- A. As a soldier, the church is being trained for combat duty through proper Christian relationships.
 - 1. Children and _____.
 Eph. 6:1
 - 2. Servant and _____.
 Eph. 6:5
 - B. As a soldier, we can only realize victory as we learn three vital things:
 - 1. Who to _____.
 Eph. 6:12
 - 2. When to _____.
 Eph. 6:11
 - 3. How to _____.
 - a. We are to _____.
 Eph. 6:14
 - b. We are to _____.
 Eph. 6:18a
 - c. We are to _____.
 Eph. 6:18b

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NOTES:



PHILIPPIANS LESSON 20

NOTES:

- AUTHOR: _____
- THEME: Encouragement to _____
- KEY WORD: _____ Found 16 times in four chapters
Someone has said that Paul's chains in prison were "joy bells."
Christ is mentioned forty times.
Sin is not mentioned at all.
- DATE: _____ (Approximately ten years after Paul was in Philippi.)
- BACKGROUND READING: Acts 16
After reading Acts 16, you will find out that Paul started this church _____:
Lydia, the demon possessed girl, and the Philippian Jailer with his family.
- INTRODUCTION: Paul wrote this letter _____ under Nero, the Roman Caesar. This is one of four prison epistles. (Other prison epistles were Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon) His main teaching in the letter is an encouragement to live a victorious Christian life.
- How can one live a life of victory while living in a body of flesh and while being forced to dwell in a wicked and corrupt world?
- By having the mind of Christ in all matters! Phil. 2:5, *Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus*: Notice the four attitudes we are to have, found in each of the Philippians chapters.
- I. WE ARE TO BE SINGLE-MINDED. Phil. 1
- A. His _____ centered around the Gospel.
Phil. 1:3-5
- B. His _____ centered around the Gospel.
1. Paul readily admits the reason for all of his sufferings.
Phil. 1:12
 2. Through his imprisonment, he was able to witness to his

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guards which were able to spread the Gospel.

Phil 1:13

3. Also, because of Paul's ability to endure these afflictions with joy, his example helped to strengthen other Christians.

Phil. 1:14

C. His _____ centered around the Gospel.

1. Paul _____ desired _____ that _____ their _____ because of its impact on the Gospel.

Phil. 1:27a

2. Paul desired that they lay aside their _____ because of its effect on the Gospel.

Phil. 1:27

3. Paul is simply warning them to behave like Christians toward one another, because their _____.

II. WE ARE TO BE _____. Phil. 2

A. We ought to follow the example of _____.

Phil 2:1-12

B. We ought to follow the example of _____.

Phil. 2:17

C. We ought to follow the example of _____.

Phil. 2:22

D. We ought to follow the example of _____.

1. He was a _____ Christian.

Phil. 2:25

2. He was a _____ Christian.

Phil. 2:26

3. He was a _____ Christian.

Phil. 2:29

III. WE ARE TO BE _____. Phil. 3

A. Concerning the _____.

Phil. 3:8

B. Concerning the _____.

Phil. 3:14

C. Concerning the _____.

Phil. 3:17

IV. _____. Phil. 4

A. Our security is based upon God's _____.

Phil. 4:5

B. Our security is based upon God's _____.

Phil. 4:6-7

C. Our security is based upon God's _____.

Phil. 4:13

D. Our security is based upon God’s _____.
Phil. 4:19

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COLOSSIANS LESSON 21

NOTES:

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: _____

KEY WORD: _____—Found three times
_____—Found two times

KEY VERSE: Col 1:16-18 *For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: 17, And he is before all things, and by him all things consist. 18, And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.*

DATE: _____
Written from the Mamertine Prison in Rome.
Delivered by Tycincus and Onesimus (4:7-9)

INTRODUCTION: Five hundred years before Paul's time, Colosse was an important city; however, its neighboring city, Laodicea, had since risen to greatness and had surpassed Colosse in importance. Perhaps this is not one of the more important churches such as the church at Ephesus, etc. For that matter, it was not even started by the Apostle Paul. In the epistle of Colossians, Paul mentions that they had never seen him. Paul was writing to a church whom he had never met, although he played a part in its founding. While Paul was preaching in Ephesus, he had the joy of instructing a young, zealous preacher named Epaphras. Epaphras was from the city of Colosse which was about 90 miles from Paul's Bible College in Ephesus. Following his instruction under Paul, Epaphras returned to his hometown area and started the church in Colosse and may have even started the church in nearby Laodicea.

The Colossian church may have met in the home of Philemon, the slave owner where Onesimus lived. Col. 4:9—
“With Onesimus, a faithful and beloved brother, who is one of you. They shall make known unto you all things which are done here.” (Who knows what teacher is training a “Paul” in a Sunday school class this Sunday?)

When Paul was in prison he wrote four epistles from prison: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon, Epaphras

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came to visit him and told him of the terrible condition of the church at Colosse. The book of Colossians is written to warn the people concerning the danger of the condition. During the pastorate of Epaphras, the church became infested with a heresy called gnosticism. This heresy had four major beliefs.

Epaphras was unable to deal with the heretics and made a dangerous 1,000 mile journey to get Paul's advice. While he was gone, the church was pastored by Philemon's son, Archippus.

Col. 4:17, *And say to Archippus, Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it.*

Upon reaching home, Epaphras was imprisoned, probably because of his bold preaching. (Philemon 1:23)

Paul, upon learning of the heresy in the church concerning their distorted view of Christ, wrote this letter as a defense of the supremacy or preeminence of Christ. He sent one of his key preachers, Tychicus, to deliver the letter. Let us notice the different things that prevailed.

- I. THEY WERE TEACHING THAT _____.
- II. THEY TAUGHT THAT THE ANGELS HAD A PART IN THE _____.
- III. THEY TAUGHT THAT ANGELS SHOULD _____.
- IV. THEY TAUGHT THAT ENTIRE _____ OR _____ COULD BE ATTAINED _____. Paul combats this.
- V. THEY PRACTICED ASCETIC _____.
- VI. THEY WERE NOT PLACING CHRIST _____.
- VII. THEY WERE TEACHING _____.
- VIII. THEY COMPROMISED _____.

Let us notice the outline of the book of Colossians.

- I. CHRIST IS SUPREME IN THE _____ AND IN THE _____.
Chapter 1.
 - A. He is the _____ of all creation.
 - B. He is the _____ of all angelic creatures.

C. He is the _____ of the church.

NOTES:

II. SANCTIFICATION _____ COMES

Chapter 2.

A. It does not come through attaining great _____

B. _____
It does not come by _____ or _____
_____.

III. THERE ARE _____ WITH THE RISEN
CHRIST.

Chapters 3 and 4.

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- C. To affect our _____.
Col. 4:3
- D. To affect our _____.
Col. 4:17

I THESSALONIANS LESSON 23

NOTES:

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: The Appearing of Jesus Christ or
 “_____”
 The first phase of Jesus’ Coming.

KEY WORD: _____—Found 4 times
 _____—Found 6 times
 Jesus is referred to as LORD 25 times

KEY VERSE: I Thes 4:16-17, *For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: 17, Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord.*

BACKGROUND READING: Acts 17:1-10
 Written from Corinth while Paul was on his
 _____.

DATE: _____ (Paul was approximately 46 years old. He had been saved for sixteen years.)

INTRODUCTION: CHRONOLOGY OF THE EPISTLES PENNED BY PAUL.
 _____: I and II Thessalonians
 DOCTRINAL: Romans, I and II Corinthians, Galatians
 _____: Colossians, Ephesians, Philippians, Philemon
 _____: I and II Timothy, Titus

This is one of the most amazing churches in that Paul was only there for a period of _____. Yet, in this short amount of time, Paul was able to win many people to Christ and then teach them some of the great doctrines of Scripture. The Apostle Paul had founded the church at _____. The Gospel was first preached in Europe at Philippi on Paul’s second missionary journey. He left Philippi and came to Thessalonica, which was a busy, thriving seaport that had a Jewish synagogue. There the Apostle preached and began his church. Thessalonica was on the great highway connecting _____. It was nearly 100 miles from Philippi, and it attracted the notice of Constantine. He loved the city so much that he almost selected it as his capital instead of the city of Constanti-

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nople. The name of the city is now *Saloniki* and had a population of nearly _____.

The Apostle preached to the Thessalonians concerning the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. When our Lord was here, He instructed His disciples specifically concerning this important event. The night before His crucifixion, He talked to them in the upper room about the coming of our Lord. He comforted them with the statement that He would come as surely as He was going away, and that His coming would be literal, bodily, physical, etc. Paul stressed these doctrines to the Thessalonians. They became so interested in the doctrine of the coming of the Lord that they were anxiously awaiting Him to come at any moment.

Something happened to them, however. The Apostle had taught them that our Lord would come in the sky and call all Christians up in the air to meet Him. The thing that happened at Thessalonica was that one of the church members died. Now then, what would happen to him when the Lord returns? The church at Thessalonica had written Paul a letter asking him to explain this great doctrine of the coming of the Lord in the light of the death of this man. What would happen to the dead saved man when the Lord returned? The book of I Thessalonians was written to explain the exact order of our Lord's return, especially as it pertains to the dead in Christ.

The Second Coming is best seen as occurring in two distinct phases: phase one being _____, phase two being the _____ with His saints immediately following the Tribulation. Paul's two letters to this church deal specifically with these two phases of the Second Coming. I Thessalonians deals with the rapture of the church while II Thessalonians deals with Christ's personal return to establish the Millennium.

In this epistle are Paul's first written instructions regarding this important doctrine. The church at Thessalonica was one vitally interested in the blessed truths concerning the coming of our Lord.

I. AN OUTLINE OF THE BOOK

- A. Paul's commendation and _____.
I Thessalonians 1-3
- B. Exhortation to _____ and brotherly love.
I Thessalonians 4:1-12
- C. Instruction concerning the _____.
I Thessalonians 4:13-5:28.

II. WE SHOULD NOT SORROW AS THOSE _____

_____.
I Thessalonians 4:13

I THESSALONIANS LESSON 24

NOTES:

III. OUTLINE OF PROPHECY

A. Outline of I Thessalonians

Because Jesus is coming again, there should be three great goals existing.

1. He should find the _____.
 - a. They are an _____.
I Thes. 1:4
 - b. They are an _____.
I Thes. 1:6-7
 - c. They were an _____.
I Thes. 1:8
 - d. They were an _____.
I Thes. 1:10
2. He should find the _____.
 - a. They should be _____.
 - i. To their _____.
I Thes. 2:4a
 - ii. To their _____.
I Thes. 2:4b
 - b. They should be _____.
I Thes. 2:7
 - c. They should be _____.
I Thes. 2:11
 - d. They should be _____.
I Thes. 2:14
 - e. They should be _____.
I Thes. 3:1-2
 - f. They should be _____.
I Thes. 3:10
3. He should find the _____.
 - a. The Second Coming of Christ ought to have _____.
I John 3:2-3
I Thes. 4:1
 - b. Paul then gives seven characteristics that mark the Christian who is living as if Jesus is coming again.
 - i. They should be _____.
I Thes. 4:7
 - ii. They should be _____.
I Thes. 4:9
 - iii. They should be _____.
I Thes. 4:11-12
 - iv. They should be _____.

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- v. I Thes. 4:18
They should be _____.
- vi. I Thes. 5:6
They should be _____.
- vii. I Thes. 5:12-13
They should be _____.
- I Thes. 5:14-27

II THESSALONIANS LESSON 25

NOTES:

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: The Second Coming of _____
The second phase of Jesus' Coming.

KEY WORD: _____ —Found 22 times
_____ —Found 8 times
_____ —Found 8 times

KEY VERSE: II Th 2:1-4, *Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him, 2, That ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that the day of Christ is at hand. 3, Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; 4, Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God.*

BACKGROUND READING: Acts 17:1-10
Written from _____ while Paul was on his second Missionary Journey.

DATE: _____ (Spring—_____ after I Thessalonians was written.)

INTRODUCTION: CHRONOLOGY OF THE EPISTLES PENNED BY PAUL.

_____ :	I and II Thessalonians
DOCTRINAL:	Romans, I and II Corinthians, Galatians
_____ :	Colossians, Ephesians, Philippians, Philemon
PASTORAL EPISTLES:	I and II Timothy, Titus

_____. He had taught of the wonderful doctrine of the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. He had told them that Jesus had gone away and was going to come again to receive them. The people became excited and enthused about this blessed truth, and they anticipated the coming of our

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Lord Jesus Christ.

Something happened; however. One of their company died. Because of this, they wrote the Apostle Paul a letter and asked him what would happen to the one who had died. They had not thought of one of their members passing away before the Lord came back, for they looked for the Lord to care imminently. Paul penned the letter of I Thessalonians to tell them what would happen to the dead in Christ at the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is summarized in I Thessalonians 4:13-17.

Paul had also told them that after the coming of Christ in the air for His own, a terrible time of persecution would come on the earth called the “tribulation period.” This time of war, bloodshed, heartache, famine, etc. _____.

Soon the people at Thessalonica _____.
They became shaken and troubled, supposing perhaps that the persecutions that they were suffering were those of the _____ or the “tribulation period.” They had been taught to expect deliverance from the tribulation by the rapture and by our gathering together unto Him. (II Thessalonians 2:1.) Now such an awful time was upon them that they thought the tribulation period had come! “How could the tribulation period come and the Christians still be here?” was their question. Therefore, the book of II Thessalonians is written to tell them _____ and that our Lord has not come for His own, but that He will come for His own before the tribulation. This is outlined beautifully in II Thessalonians 2:2-12.

I. PAUL ADMONISHES THEM _____ OR
_____.
II Thess. 2:2

II. PAUL TELLS THEM THAT _____.

III. PAUL REMINDS THEM THAT _____.
II Thess. 2:3

IV. PAUL TEACHES THEM THAT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE RAPTURE, ‘THE ANTICHRIST,’ OR _____, WILL BE REVEALED.
II Thess. 2:4

V. PAUL REMINDS THEM THAT _____ THE “MYSTERY OF INIQUITY.”
II Th 2:5-7

- “Until the rapture there will be iniquity, but Christians are supposed to hinder this iniquity. The Christian is supposed to live a _____.”

VI. HE THEN REMINDS THEM AGAIN THAT UPON THIS RAPTURE, _____.
II Th 2:8-9

VII. HE TEACHES THEM THAT AT THE END OF THE TRIBULATION PERIOD _____

II Thessalonians 2:8

VIII. PAUL CLOSES THIS DISSERTATION BY REMINDING THEM THAT AFTER THE RAPTURE NO ONE CAN BE SAVED _____

II Th 2:9-12

NOTES:

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NOTES:

II THESSALONIANS LESSON 26

NOTES:

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF II THESSALONIANS

1. Paul had traveled to Thessalonica and _____, but saw many people saved and was able to start an amazing church. While there, he taught many people the great doctrines of the Christian faith, including the Second Coming of Christ.
2. After his departure, the church began to experience severe persecution. _____ and were now going through the Tribulation. In order to correct the false teaching and to reassure the Christians, Paul wrote two letters to deal with the Second Coming of Christ.
 - a. In I Thessalonians, Paul discussed the _____ of the Second Coming, known as the rapture.
 - b. In II Thessalonians, Paul discussed the _____ of the Second Coming, known as the revelation.

I. REASONS FOR _____.

II Thes. 1

- A. Their _____.
II Thes. 1:3, *We are bound to thank God always for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly.*
- B. Their _____.
II Thes. 1:3, *and the charity of every one of you all toward each other aboundeth;*
- C. Their _____.
II Thes. 1:4, *So that we ourselves glory in you in the churches of God for your patience and faith in all your persecutions and tribulations that ye endure:*
- D. Their _____.
II Thes. 1:12, *That the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in you, and ye in him, according to the grace of our God and the Lord Jesus Christ.*

II. REVELATION OF _____

II Thes. 2

- A. After assuring these Christians that their suffering was not due to missing the rapture, Paul then began to explain _____. Several conditions must first be met.
 1. _____ must first come.
II Thes. 2:3, *Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition;*
- B. The program leading up to the _____

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is as follows:

1. The _____ will be raptured.
2. _____ will come to power through peace.
3. He will _____ with Israel guaranteeing their protection from Russia.
4. After _____, he will break the treaty and invade Israel.
5. He will abolish all religion and _____.
6. _____ to destroy the anti-christ and establish His Millennial Kingdom.

- C. Prior to the revelation of the anti-christ, the _____.

II Thes. 2:7, For the mystery of iniquity doth already work: only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way.

III. FINAL WORDS OF _____.

II Thess. 3

- A. Now that Paul has explained to the church that they were not experiencing the Tribulation, and after having further instructed them concerning the anti-christ, Paul turns his attention to the problems in the church which have developed _____.

- B. Paul's _____
II Thess. 3:1, *Pray for us.*

- C. Paul's _____
1. That they withdraw themselves _____.
II Thess. 3:6, Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which he received of us.
 2. That the _____ go back to _____ and _____ around waiting for Christ to return.
II Thess. 3:12, Now them that are such we command and exhort by our Lord Jesus Christ, that with quietness they work, and eat their own bread.
 3. That the busy Christians keep on _____ doing good works.
II Thess. 3:13, But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing.
 4. That the Christians withdraw their fellowship from any person _____.
II Thess. 3:14, And if any man obey not our word by this epistle, note that man, and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed.

NOTES:

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NOTES:

I TIMOTHY LESSON 27

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: How the Pastor should _____

KEY WORD: _____ —Found 22 times
_____ —Found 8 times

KEY VERSE: I Tim. 3:15-16, *But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. 16, And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.*

DATE: _____, Written to _____
_____, from Rome between two imprisonments.

INTRODUCTION: _____.
Three of them—the _____ and _____—are called “pastoral epistles” because of the nature of the instructions relative to the training and the governing of the church. Timothy, who was a pastor, is receiving a letter from the Apostle Paul concerning the proper way to do the work of the lord as Pastor of a local church.

1. Paul had finally been released from _____ after being confined for two years. He immediately began traveling to visit and help churches he had started.
2. With Dr. Luke and Timothy, Paul visited the Ephesian church and was alarmed to see the church had been invaded by false teachers. Because of the dangers of the false teachings, _____.
3. It is most probable that Paul was at Colosse visiting his friend, Philemon, when word reached him that Timothy was experiencing _____ in pastoring the Ephesian church. Several of these problems are listed below.
 - a. Timothy was a _____ pastoring older people.
I Tim. 4:12
 - b. Timothy, because of the difficulties in the

NOTES:

church, _____.

I Tim. 1:3, *As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus.*

c. Timothy was allowing the church problems _____.

1 Tim 4:13-16

4. The Ephesian church represented Paul's greatest concentrated labor as _____

_____ and nurturing this church.

5. To remedy the situation, Paul gave Timothy the enormous assignment of staying behind and "cleaning house _____"

6. This letter to Timothy, then, is a letter saturated with _____

on the necessity and the methodology of building and maintaining a sound, solid local church. It serves as a constant reminder for pastors and people alike.

I. OUTLINE OF I TIMOTHY

A. _____. I Timothy 1

Paul presents Timothy's position concerning defending his church from false teachers and their perverted use of the law. He tells of the need for the pastor to fight them.

B. Instructions _____. I Timothy 2

Here Paul gives instructions concerning the Gospel, the place of man and women in the public services, the importance of prayer, and instruction concerning public prayer, etc.

C. Qualifications of _____. I Timothy 3

D. _____ that have crept into the church and how to deal with them. I Timothy 4. Notice especially verses 1-5 and see how similar these false doctrines are to those found even in the Dallas area.

E. The pastor's duties concerning guiding his people away from _____. I Timothy 5.

F. Conclusion and _____. I Timothy 6.

II. TIMOTHY WAS ONE OF _____. In I Timothy 1:2, notice the words, "my own son in the faith," and in I Timothy 1:18, "son Timothy." Timothy was not Paul's son according to the flesh, but _____ in that Paul had won him to Jesus Christ.

III. TIMOTHY CAME FROM A _____. His father was a _____; his mother, no doubt, was _____. Perhaps this is the reason why Timothy was converted after he had become a young man. His mother, no doubt, was a good woman, but she had been guilty of a mixed marriage.

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- IV. TIMOTHY'S FATHER _____. His father's name is unknown, though he was a Greek and Gentile by descent. Acts 16:1, 3
- V. TIMOTHY WAS TAUGHT THE SCRIPTURES _____. II Timothy 1:5. His godly grandmother, _____, and his mother, _____, taught him the Word of God.
- VI. TIMOTHY WAS _____. Notice the words "unfeigned faith" in II Timothy 1:5. This means "non-hypocritical faith." There was no "put-on" in Timothy.
- VII. TIMOTHY WAS A _____. Philippians 2:22. Timothy was a companion of the Apostle Paul on many of his missionary journeys. He was one of his most constant companions along with Silas and Luke.
- VIII. TIMOTHY HAD SPECIAL GIFTS FOR _____.
- IX. TIMOTHY WAS _____. He was pastor of the church at Ephesus, which was perhaps the biggest of all the churches in Asia Minor.
- X. TIMOTHY DIED A _____.
- XI. TIMOTHY NEEDED THE _____. Some think that he continued pastoring the church at Ephesus so long that it was he who was the "angel" of the church of Ephesus to whom _____ was addressed. If this be true, Timothy was pastor of the church that had lost its first love. The church had drifted away from soul winning.

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I TIMOTHY LESSON 28

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF TIMOTHY

- We will divide the book into three parts, with Part I dealing with the matter of _____ MESSAGE of the church (from false teachers) as well as listing the _____ of MEMBERS. In Part II, we will _____ MINISTER and the three basic characteristics of the ideal “preacher.”
- Concerning this troubled church in Ephesus, Paul discusses several different aspects.

I. THE MESSAGE OF THE CHURCH. I Tim. 1

- A. It was being weakened by _____.
I Tim. 1:3
- B. It was being weakened by _____.
I Tim. 1:4
- C. It was being weakened by _____.
I Tim. 1:7
 - 1. These people were zealous to spread their views and opinions, but they spoke out of complete ignorance of the Bible.
 - 2. These _____ were trying to teach that the _____ into righteous, heaven-deserving saints.
I Tim. 1:9-10
 - 3. But, it is _____!
I Tim. 1:15
- D. It was being defended by _____.
I Tim. 1:18

II. THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

1 Tim. 2-3

Paul next provides Timothy with _____
_____ he must develop if the church is to be salvaged.

- A. The church must have praying _____. 1 Tim. 2:1-8
 - 1. The church should pray for _____.
I Tim. 2:1-2
 - 2. The church should also pray _____.
I Tim. 2:4
- B. The church must have modest _____. 1 Tim. 2:9-15
 - 1. They should be _____.
I Tim. 2:9-10
 - 2. They should be _____.
I Tim. 2:12
- C. The church must have _____. I Tim. 3
 - 1. _____ I Tim. 3:1-7

NOTES:

- a. The Bible uses various terms to define this _____.
 - i. _____—this points to the spiritual maturity and divine wisdom a pastor receives from God.
 - ii. _____—this points to the managerial or overseer role of the pastor.
- b. _____ must meet certain qualifications in order to have God's stamp of approval on his ministry.
 - i. Personal.
 - a) "_____ " 1 Tim. 3:1. The pastor must be a man!
 - b) "_____ " 1 Tim. 3:2. This does not mean sinless, but rather "no accusation should stick."
 - c) "_____ of one wife" 1 Tim. 3:2
 - ii. _____. 1 Tim. 3:4-5. The pastor must be the head of his home and have his family under control.
 - iii. Not a _____. 1 Tim. 3:6-7. The pastor must not be a new convert or he will be destroyed by pride.
2. _____. 1 Tim. 3:8-13. The word *likewise* in 1 Tim. 3:8, underlines the fact that deacons are to meet high standards as expected of pastors. A few of these qualifications are:
 - a. "_____ " 1 Tim. 3:8—means to be held in high respect, not for their wealth or influence but for their godliness.
 - b. "_____ "—means that he has learned how to control his tongue.
 - c. "Ruling their _____." 1 Tim. 3:12.

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NOTES:

I TIMOTHY LESSON 29

III. THE MINISTER IN THE _____.

1 Tim. 4

A. He must be _____.

1. Because _____
and would only become worse!
I Tim. 4:1
2. Because _____ were demonic influenced!
I Tim. 4:1
3. Because the false teachers will be blatant hypocrites, _____!
I Tim. 4:2

- There is a disastrous tendency in our time for churches to drift into a _____
_____ 1 Tim. 4:6

- a. Teaching is primarily _____
_____ while preaching is primarily _____
_____ with the intent to make a
decision.
- b. Teaching expands _____; preaching ex-
pands _____. Teaching handles facts;
preaching handles fire.
- c. Paul is encouraging Timothy to use his God-given gift
of "Preaching" to _____. Red-hot, Holy Ghost
preaching will melt hearts, form tears, and give birth
to holy desires or it will erect a barrier to hard, rebel-
lious hearts which will cause them to go elsewhere!

B. He must be _____.

I Tim. 4:12

1. _____. Preachers need to guard _____
_____ just like anybody else, if not more so.
2. _____. The preacher must be _____
_____ in his personal behavior—how
he conducts his personal life.
3. In _____. The preacher should lead the way in
_____ to love people.
4. In _____. The preacher will be the _____
_____ among God's people.
5. In _____. The most faithful, steady, "you-can-
count-on-him" person _____
ought to be the pastor.
6. In _____. The pastor can _____
with a _____ and must be constantly
doing battle with the flesh.

C. He must be _____.

NOTES:

I Tim. 4:15

1. A growing pastor will mean _____.
2. How does a pastor continue to grow?
 - a. I Tim. 4:13, *Till I come give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.* By _____ in his personal life.
 - b. I Tim. 4:14, *Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of hands of the presbytery.* By _____.
 - c. I Tim. 4:15, *Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all.* By guarding his _____.
 - d. I Tim. 4:16, *Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee.* _____.

Limiting its focus to the confines within the local church itself this ministry will touch the lives of several types of people.

IV. THE CHURCH IS TO MINISTER _____. 1 Tim. 5:1-2

- A. Realizing that there is a definite “generation gap” between _____ and _____, Paul gives the young preacher, bursting with zeal, some excellent advice.
I Tim. 5:1 - *Rebuke not an elder, but intreat him as a father.*
- B. Paul also gives wise advice concerning _____.
I Tim. 5:2, *The elder women as mothers; the younger as sisters, WITH ALL PURITY.*

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NOTES:

I TIMOTHY LESSON 30

- V. THE CHURCH IS TO MINISTER _____. I Tim. 5:3-16
- A. Under this category, Paul lists a total of four kinds of widows, giving _____ which was to receive assistance from the church.
1. Widows that are _____. I Tim. 5:3, *Honour widows that are widows indeed.* This type is to be honored by the church having some definite qualifications:
 - a. Must be a _____. I Tim. 5:5, *continueth in supplications and prayers night and day.*
 - b. Must be a _____. I Tim. 5:5, *desolate.* In other words, she has no relatives to take care of her.
 - c. Must be at least _____ and has not been divorced.
I Tim. 5:9, *Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old, having been the wife of one man,*
 - d. Must have a _____.
I Tim. 5:10, *Well reported of for good works; if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work.*
 2. Widows _____. I Tim. 5:4, *But if any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to shew piety at home, and to requite their parents: for that is good and acceptable before God.*
 3. Widows _____. I Tim. 5:6, *But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.*
 4. Widows _____. I Tim. 5:11, *But the younger widows refuse: for when they have begun to wax wanton against Christ, they will marry;*
- VI. THE CHURCH IS TO MINISTER _____.
1 Tim. 5:17-25
- A. There is a distinction _____ of I Timothy 5:1 and the elders of I Timothy 5:17. In 1 Timothy 5:1, we have a reference to the age, elderly. In 1 Timothy 5:17, we have the office of a paid preacher.
1. Timothy had created problems within the church because he had _____ too soon and had also jumped the gun and misjudged some of them.
 2. In order to remedy the situation, Paul recommends two things:
 - a. The preacher who is doing a terrific job serving God and the church should get twice the salary of the run-

NOTES:

- of-the-mill preacher.
- b. The preacher is always to be assumed _____
 _____.

- B. The relationship between _____
 is a very special one and must be understood properly.
1. The pastor's primary duties in the church consist of _____. In a small church, the pastor must obviously do much more than this; however, his primary duties NEVER change!
 2. As the church grows and is able to add paid staff, the staff member is brought into a position of relieving the pastor of certain duties which will allow the pastor to give himself to _____; however, the staff member is to be committed to performing his new duties just as the pastor would if he had the time. This highlights the necessity for being "like-minded."

VII. THE CHURCH IS TO _____. 1 Tim. 6:1-2

- A. It has been estimated that _____ were slaves. With the impact of Christianity being felt throughout the Roman Empire, Paul addressed these comments to the slaves, because there were two tendencies occurring.
1. _____ tended to feel "free in Christ" and were thus tempted to disobey their masters since they were lost.
 1 Tim. 6:1
 2. _____ were tending to take advantage of the situation and trying to be set free by using their religion.
- B. To both types of slaves, Paul encourages them to be _____ which would be a good testimony for Christ.

VIII. THE CHURCH IS TO MINISTER TO _____. 1 Tim. 6:3-5

- A. The church is to have a definite part in dealing with _____. What is to be done?
1. _____. 1 Tim. 6:4-5
 - a. _____.
 - b. Ignorant "*knowing nothing*."
 - c. _____ "*doting*" means diseased, sickly.
 - d. Love to argue, *perverse disputing*. 1 Tim. 6:5
 - e. _____.
 - f. Opportunists (willing to use religion to profit themselves in money, power, or prestige.)
 2. _____.

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- Titus 3:10
3. A trouble-maker in the church is to be dealt with _____. They are like deadly, cancerous growth which must be eliminated for the sake of the body.

IX. THE CHURCH IS TO MINISTER _____.

1 Tim. 6:6-19

A. Paul warns the rich.

I Tim. 6:9

B. Paul _____ of the rich.

I Tim. 6:11

C. Paul _____ the rich.

1. _____ to God for their wealth.

I Tim. 6:17

2. _____ more than God.

I Tim. 6:17

New Testament Survey

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II TIMOTHY LESSON 31

AUTHOR:

THEME: _____ to Timothy

A challenge to endure pressures and affliction. To be strong in the face of apostasy.

THE SPREAD OF _____

I TIMOTHY SOME Have —1:6

SOME Have —1:19

SOME Have Turned Aside

—5:15

SOME Have Been —6:10

SOME Have —6:21

II TIMOTHY ALL Have Turned Away _____
1:15

ALL —4:16

KEY WORD: —Found five times

—Found four times

KEY VERSE: II Tim 4:6-8, *For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. 7, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: 8, Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.*

DATE: (Approximately)

Written from

INTRODUCTION: Upon Paul's first release from prison, he conducted _____ of those churches he had started. Upon reaching Ephesus, _____ to see the condition of the church which had been under attack by false teachers. In hopes of reviving the church, Paul left Timothy behind to pastor the work.

Following this brief time of freedom, Paul was again arrested, but with entirely different conditions. His first imprisonment was under _____ while his second imprisonment was in a _____. This imprisonment was expected to be his last, for Paul felt that he was going to die.

In this letter, the Apostle Paul calls Timothy his “dearly beloved son.” He writes to this dearly beloved son shortly before he is martyred. He is admonishing Timothy concerning his ministry after the coming death of the Apostle Paul. Ac-

tually, he is saying, “Timothy, I am leaving. I want you to take up where I left off. Carry on my work.”

NOTES:

I. THE THINGS THAT PAUL WANTS _____.

- A. A _____
 II Tim 2:3-4
- Paul admonishes Timothy _____.
 - The Apostle also reminds Timothy that _____
 _____ to please him who chose him to be a soldier.
- B. _____
 II Tim 2:6
- The husbandmen was the one who took care of the vineyard.
- C. _____
 II Tim 2:5
- Notice the words, “strive for masteries.” What this means is, “run in the Olympic games.”
- D. _____
 II Tim 2:15-16
- E. _____
 II Tim 2:21
- F. _____
 II Tim 2:24-26

II. _____ STATEMENT

- II Tim 4:6-8
- Here Paul is giving his farewell address to Timothy. He reminds us that he has “fought a good fight.” Notice here he is a good soldier. Then he said he had “finished his course.”

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NOTES:

II TIMOTHY LESSON 32

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF II TIMOTHY

- In his first letter to Timothy, Paul wrote with the intent of revealing his mind on how to get a church back on track. In this letter, Paul wrote with the intent of revealing his heart, for he knows that his time is short and that his death is near!
- In this letter, Paul reveals himself as four different characters.

I. HE REVEALS HIMSELF AS _____!

- A. He was a man of _____ who diligently watched and prayed for his friends.
II Tim. 1:3
- B. He was a man of _____ whose advice always brought people closer to the Lord!
1. _____ your gift!
II Tim. 1:6
2. Hold fast to _____.
II Tim. 1:13
3. Stay true to _____.
II Tim. 1:14
- C. He was a man consumed with doing the will of God!
1. As _____.
II Tim. 1:1
2. As a _____.
II Tim. 1:3
3. As _____.
II Tim. 1:8
4. As _____.
II Tim. 1:11
5. As _____.
II Tim. 1:12

II. HE REVEALS HIMSELF AS _____!

II Tim. 2:2

- A. In this chapter, _____ (and the Christian life) to five different occupations.
1. We are to be _____.
II Tim. 2:2
2. We are to be _____.
II Tim. 2:3-4
3. We are to be _____.
II Tim. 2:5
4. We are to be _____.
II Tim. 2:15
5. We are to be _____.

II Tim. 2:24

NOTES:

III. HE REVEALS HIMSELF AS _____!

II Tim. 3:1

- A. In this chapter (II Tim. 3:1-13), Paul reveals through prophecy the worsening condition of society and describes how it will be _____. Some of these characteristics would be: self-lovers, money lovers, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, pleasure-lovers and religious hypocrites.
- B. The Bible provides four tremendous avenues of spiritual healing through:
 - 1. Doctrine—what is true.
 - 2. Reproof—what is wrong.
 - 3. Correction—what is right.
 - 4. Instruction in righteousness—how to keep ourselves right.

IV. HE REVEALS HIMSELF AS A PRISONER!

II Tim. 1:8

- A. While awaiting a certain death, _____ are a mixture of tears, praise, and encouragement to a soldier who will soon be taking his place.
 - 1. _____ the Word!
II Tim. 4:1-2
 - 2. _____!
II Tim. 4:5a, *But watch thou in all things,*
 - 3. Be ready to _____!
II Tim. 4:5b, *endure afflictions,*
 - 4. Get _____!
II Tim. 4:5c, *do the work of an evangelist,*
 - 5. _____ for the Judgment Seat of Christ!
II Tim. 4:5d, *make full proof of thy ministry.*
 - 6. _____!
II Tim. 4:9, *Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me:*
 - 7. Salvage those _____!
II Tim. 4:11, *Only Luke is with me. Take Mark, and bring him with thee: for he is profitable to me for the ministry.*

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NOTES:

TITUS LESSON 33

AUTHOR: _____

THEME: Paul admonishes _____

KEY WORD: _____—Found six times

KEY VERSE: *Titus 3:8, This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men.*

DATE: _____ Between first and second imprisonments.
Between I and II Timothy

INTRODUCTION: Two young preachers who greatly helped the apostle Paul in his ministry were _____. Both were converts of Paul and were companions and fellow laborers with him.

As we saw in I Timothy, Paul had traveled to Ephesus and left Timothy behind in order to correct the church and get it back on track. _____

_____ . Apparently, Paul and Titus had journeyed to Crete and discovered a church in a very sad condition. Paul appointed this “dirty job” to his most trusted and able assistant, Titus.

The book of Titus is much like the _____ in that it was written to a _____ admonishing him concerning the work of a pastor in the church. Titus was a Gentile and was one of Paul’s converts. We know very little else about him. In II Corinthians, he is mentioned several times; he is also mentioned in Paul’s epistle to the Galatians. It was Titus who brought to Paul the manner in which the Corinthians received his first epistle, and it was Titus who carried back to that church the second epistle.

Paul had no doubt visited the church on the island of Crete where Titus pastored. (See Titus 1:5). Paul returned to Asia and left Titus to pastor the church there. Many of the members were converts who had been _____ and had returned to Crete to found a church.

Titus had become discouraged in the work. He had supposedly asked Paul if he could help him get located somewhere else and consequently wanted to leave Crete. His reasons for this are given in Titus 1:12, 13. He did have a hard field. It was a difficult place to stay, and Titus was very discouraged.

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All of this was true. The discouragement would be natural. The book of Titus, consequently, is written to admonish Titus to _____, and then Paul tells him why he should stay in Crete by explaining to him the different things the people in the church needed from him.

I. PAUL TOLD TITUS TO _____ BECAUSE HE NEEDED CRETE.

Ps 119:71

Ps 119:67

I Pet 4:1-2

II. PAUL TOLD TITUS TO STAY IN CRETE BECAUSE _____

He proceeded to tell who needs Titus.

There are six groups admonished in Titus 2.

1. The _____. Titus 2:2

2. The _____. Titus 2:3

3. The _____. Titus 2:6

4. The _____. Titus 2:4

5. The _____. Titus 2:9

6. _____ in general. Titus 2:11, 12

The tough place needs us. The difficult places need a Titus more than do the easy places

III. _____.

God needs a Titus. He needs someone who can take it, someone who can shepherd the flock, someone who can teach the class, someone who can superintend the department even when the going gets rough.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF TITUS

In this letter, Paul is advising Titus on _____ by discussing in detail three vital characteristics of a New Testament church.

I. IT MUST HAVE _____. Titus 1

A. Many churches have compounded their spiritual sickness by tying the hands, binding the feet, and muzzling the mouth of _____—the pastor.

1. Paul provides sound qualifications for the _____. Titus is commissioned by Paul to seek out and ordain men who meet these qualifications and train them in the ministry.

Titus 1:5

2. In order to qualify for the _____, a man must meet three primary requirements:

a. They must be _____.

Titus 1:7-8

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- b. They must _____.
 - i. They need to _____.
Titus 1:9
 - ii. They need to know how to _____.
Titus 1:9

- c. They must _____.
Titus 1:13

- B. Notice the complete absence of a reliance upon deacons, committees, or any other device which churches use to hinder God's man. Paul's solution to church organization was simple—_____
_____!

II. IT MUST HAVE _____. Titus 2

- A. Paul next points Titus to the two major topics for his _____.

- 1. _____.

Titus 2:1

- 2. _____ of God.

Titus 2:11

- B. Paul then listed the various people that Titus was to exhort in his _____ and the results he should expect.

- 1. _____ would become "solid" in their Christianity.

Titus 2:2

- 2. _____ would become examples of godliness.

Titus 2:3

- 3. _____ would become better wives by following the example of the aged women.

Titus 2:4-5

- 4. _____ would become spiritually minded.

Titus 2:6

- 5. Notice Paul's emphasis following the expected results from the preaching of sound doctrine—_____

_____!

Titus 2:7

- C. Paul then encouraged Titus to _____—salvation!

- 1. God's grace should _____.

Titus 2:12

- 2. God's grace should _____.

_____.

Titus 2:13

- D. Following such a strong encouraging to Titus to "_____", Paul then concludes this section with a strong challenge.

Titus 2:15

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- III. IT MUST HAVE _____. Titus 3
- A. Paul in this final chapter places great emphasis on the necessity of _____.
1. To _____.
Titus 3:1
 2. To _____.
Titus 3:2
 3. To _____.
Titus 3:9
 4. To _____.
Titus 3:10
- B. Paul, in his closing, further emphasizes _____ by doing good works ourselves.
Titus 3:14

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PHILEMON LESSON 34

AUTHOR: The Apostle _____

THEME: “Paul’s _____, Onesimus”

INTRODUCTION: The book of Philemon is _____. It is the only one of its kind written by the Apostle Paul, and it is the shortest of all of Paul’s epistles. The reason for the letter is primarily to ask Philemon for a very special favor. Philemon lived at Colosse. He was a wealthy man perhaps, and was a member of the church in Colosse. (Colossians 4:9, 10). The Apostle Paul had won Philemon to Christ. He was a fine Christian man who had a slave named Onesimus. In some way, Onesimus had committed _____.

_____. While in Rome, he was apprehended and put in prison. It was there that he met the Apostle Paul. Paul witnessed to him and won him to Christ. Paul then writes a letter to Philemon on behalf of Onesimus. In fact, the book of Philemon is a letter written by Paul to Philemon asking him to accept Onesimus back. He sends the letter with Onesimus, _____ from Philemon.

I. THE OUTLINE OF THE BOOK

- A. Paul writes concerning _____.
 - 1. Paul reminds Philemon that he _____.
 - 2. He reminds Philemon that he _____, characterized by his love.
- B. Paul writes concerning _____.
 - 1. Paul admits that Onesimus _____. He tells of Onesimus’ flight to Rome.
 - 2. He speaks of Onesimus’ conversion and explains that _____ from Philemon. He is now a brother in Christ.
 - 3. Paul _____ for Onesimus.
 - a. He asks for a good reception for Onesimus on the part of Philemon.
 - b. Paul pleads for Philemon to accept Onesimus just as he would have accepted Paul if he were coming back.

II. THERE IS A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF THE _____

- A. Philemon is a _____. He has been _____.

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- B. Onesimus is a _____, and because of his sin, _____.
- C. His being apprehended and put into prison is a _____.
- D. Paul is a type of the Lord Jesus Christ.
1. Paul puts _____.
Philemon 18
 2. Paul tells Philemon to receive Onesimus _____.
 3. Paul beseeches Philemon not to receive Onesimus as a servant, _____.
 4. Onesimus is to be received “_____.” Philemon 15
 5. The letter of Philemon is _____.

III. PAUL, _____.

Here’s a wonderful truth: _____.

Here he is, an old man in jail, but he witnesses to _____, and from this particular occasion and conversion there comes this beautiful, sweet story of Philemon.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF PHILEMON

In this letter, we find three main characters around whom the story revolves.

- I. FIRST CHARACTER—_____.
- A. Onesimus was a slave who had _____.
_____. Philemon 11
 - B. It would seem that Onesimus got tired of the life of a slave and apparently _____ either money or valuables _____.
_____. Philemon 18
 - C. As a runaway slave, Onesimus _____
_____ if he were caught, so naturally he wanted to get “lost in the crowd.”
 - D. While in Rome, this runaway slave _____
_____ and, after being witnessed to, received Christ as his personal Savior. Philemon 10
 - E. After getting saved, Onesimus found true joy in serving—not as the slave of man, but as the slave of Jesus Christ. _____
_____. Philemon 13
 - F. After telling Paul the circumstances of his past, Onesimus was encouraged by Paul to _____,
who had legal rights to require his death.
- II. SECOND CHARACTER—_____.
- A. Philemon _____ of Onesimus. He was not only a Christian, but also a convert of Paul’s. Philemon 19b
 - B. Philemon was a _____.
He had allowed a church to meet in his home. Philemon 2

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- C. Philemon was also a man of _____
_____. His testimony was widely known and a source of
joy to Paul. Philemon 7
- D. Philemon was _____; however, he may
have owned hundreds of slaves—and his treatment of Onesimus
would be widely known among the other slaves.

III. THIRD CHARACTER—_____.

- A. Though they had just recently met, Onesimus _____
_____!
- B. While Paul was a new friend to Onesimus, _____
_____.

The Holy Spirit chose this story to illustrate another story with a similar setting.

- A. Onesimus, the runaway slave, actually _____
_____.
- B. Philemon, the _____
the Father who has been wronged by you and I.
- C. Paul, the friend to both the runaway Onesimus and the master, Phile-
mon, is a wonderful _____.
- D. So as Paul became the mediator between the criminal and the offend-
ed, Christ has become _____
_____.

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**HEBREWS
LESSON 35**

AUTHOR: One of the greatest debates over this letter surrounds the question of its author. Since the author is not directly mentioned, we cannot be 100% certain who the author is, but we can speculate with a degree of certainty. Notice some of the clues which point to its author.

1. _____ has always maintained that Paul was the one who penned the book.
2. The author was a Jew since he identified himself with his audience.
3. The author _____.
4. The author had been _____.
5. Peter definitely stated that Paul had written _____, who had been dispersed during persecution.
6. Since Paul fits each of these descriptions, plus he is mentioned by Peter as having written a letter of equal inspiration with his other epistles, this letter to the Hebrews was very likely written by Paul.

THEME: “Encouragement _____ to _____ the _____.”

KEY VERSE: Hebrews 2:3, *How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him?*

I. THE PHRASE “SO GREAT”
_____. The first “so great” is “*so great salvation*” in Hebrews 2:3. The second “so great” is “*so great a cloud of witnesses*” in Hebrews 12:1. The entire book of Hebrews may be outlined by these two “so great’s.”

A. “So great _____.”

1. In Hebrews 1, salvation is _____.
2. In Hebrews 2, Jesus and salvation are _____.
3. In Hebrews 3, salvation is _____.
4. In Hebrews 4, salvation is _____.
5. In Hebrews 5, salvation is _____.
6. In Hebrews 6, salvation is _____.
7. In Hebrews 7, _____ our salvation is _____.
8. In Hebrews 8, _____ our salvation is _____.

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9. In Hebrews 9, our salvation is _____.

10. In Hebrews 10, our salvation is _____.

B. "So great a _____."

- Hebrews 12:1. In Hebrews 11, we have a list of great people of the Old Testament. In Hebrews 12:1, we are reminded that these people watch us from Heaven.

II. THE _____ IS TO PERSUADE US TO DO THREE THINGS.

A. Lay aside _____.

Heb 12:1-2

B. Lay aside _____.

C. _____ the race that is set before us.

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HEBREWS LESSON 36

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF HEBREWS

- I. WHY RETURN TO JUDAISM WHEN _____?
- A. Christ is _____.
Heb 1:1-3
1. Jesus is _____—the prophets are simply God's creation.
 2. Jesus is _____—the prophets are only joint-heirs with Christ.
 3. Jesus _____—the prophets were only the residents of this world.
 4. Jesus is the _____—the prophets possess the image of God but mingled with a fallen nature.
 5. Jesus _____—the prophets are even upheld and protected by Jesus.
 6. Jesus _____—the prophets even had their sins purged by Christ.
 7. Jesus is _____ while the prophets are at the feet of Christ praising Him for His salvation.
- B. Christ is _____ worshiped in Judaism.
Heb. 1:4-2:18
1. Jesus has a _____. Heb. 1:4-5
 2. Jesus is _____. Heb. 1:6
 3. Jesus is _____. Heb. 1:8
 4. Jesus is the _____—ruling over even the angels. Heb. 2:8
- C. Christ is _____, the hero of Judaism.
Heb. 3:1-4:13
1. Moses was _____—Heb. 3:5—Christ is the Son. Heb. 3:6
 2. Moses _____—Heb. 3:5—Christ is over His own house. Heb. 3:6
 3. Jesus is _____, as Moses was simply a servant who labored for God.
- D. Christ is _____, the priest of Judaism.
Heb. 4:14-10:39
1. Jesus came from a _____—Melchisedec, who was a king. Heb. 7:1-19
 2. Jesus is an _____ while Aaron ceased to be a priest at his death. Heb. 7:24

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3. Jesus has a better (more complete) _____. The New Testament contains promises to be written on the heart and not on tables of stone. Heb. 8:10
4. Jesus has a _____ located in Heaven. Heb. 9:11
5. Jesus has a _____. Aaron was required to offer multiple animal sacrifices but Jesus only offered Himself once.
Heb. 9:28
Heb. 10:10

II. WHY RETURN TO JUDAISM IF IT WILL _____ SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS?

- A. _____ from the Word of God.
Heb. 2:1
- B. _____ the Word of God.
Heb. 3:12
- C. _____ to the Word of God.
Heb. 5:11
- D. _____ the Word.
Heb. 10:28-31
- E. _____ the Word of God.
Heb. 12:25

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**JAMES
LESSON 37**

AUTHOR: James, who is called “_____.” James, Peter, and John are the _____.
(See Galatians 2:9). The book of James is a short, but powerful book aimed at describing exactly what a mature Christian is like. The book was written by James, the half-brother of Jesus. (Mk. 6:3) While Christ was alive, James had not yet been saved. (John 7:5)
As the church in Jerusalem began to take shape and grow in size, _____ and leader of this assembly.
Some have mistakenly believed that James contradicts the teachings of Paul. Paul stressed the fact that a man is justified by faith. (Rom. 3-4) James then describes Paul’s “saving faith” as possessing different qualities than other types of faith, such as having a historical different knowledge or “head” knowledge of Christ.
He was probably in many ways the leader of the Christians and the disciples.

THEME: “_____ (Before Man)”

INTRODUCTION: If one would read James 2:14-26, he would be led to believe that a person is justified by works. On the other hand, if one would read Romans 3:20 and 4:1-8, he would arrive at the fact that a man is justified by faith. Therefore, Paul in Romans seems to teach justification by faith and James in the book of James seems to teach justification by works. Which is right? Both are right. _____
_____: one is God and one is man. Romans teaches us how to be _____: this is by faith. James teaches us how to be _____: this is by works. (Note James 2:18).
Let us use an illustration. Suppose that next Sunday morning in our church a bartender were converted. He is sincere in his faith, he puts his faith in Christ, and he is justified in the sight of God by that faith. Let us suppose that the next Wednesday night we recommend to the church that he be ordained as a deacon. There would be much, if not unanimous, opposition. Why? Isn’t he justified before God? Yes, he is. Somebody would say, “Preacher, let’s wait awhile and see how he turns out.” What they are saying is, “Let’s wait until he is justified before man.” Man cannot see the heart, he has to prove what is in his heart by his actions and by his works. God, Who sees the heart, justifies us because He sees our faith; but we do not

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become justified before man until we prove ourselves by our works, for man cannot see the heart.

The book of James is telling us how we can gain the confidence of man by a consistent Christian life and thereby become justified in his sight; whereas Romans tells us how we can become justified in the sight of God, for He sees the heart and He sees the faith. Now, in James 1 and 2, we have this doctrine of justification by works before man. In James 3-5, we are told how we should behave to become justified before man.

I. THE _____. James 3.

James 3 tells us that we must use our tongues for God. It would include the doing of such things as witnessing, praying, commending, speaking kindly, etc. This would include abstaining from such things as cursing, lying, gossiping, criticizing, using vain talk, telling dirty stories. It would include abstaining from such things as improper songs and improper use of worldly slang, lingo, etc.

II. OUR _____. James 4.

Here we are reminded that if we are to prove our salvation to man, or become justified before man, we are to behave ourselves as Christians ought to behave, which means it does matter that we be courteous, honest, fair and straightforward. It does matter that we wear the proper clothing and the proper hair styles. It does matter that our way of life not be patterned according to the world, but according to God and His plan and will for our lives.

III. _____. James 5.

When the world sees how we care for each other, then the world believes that we are justified by faith.

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK OF JAMES

James describes five different aspects of the mature Christian which are discussed in detail.

I. OUR _____.

James 1—As a mature Christian, we will be subjected _____

A. We must be confident of _____. Jas. 1:1-12

1. He desires to increase our _____. Jas. 1:3

2. He desires to increase our _____. Jas. 1:5

3. He desires to teach us _____. Jas. 1:9

4. He desires to increase our _____. Jas. 1:12

B. We must be confident of _____. Jas. 1:13-21

1. He cannot tempt anyone _____. Jas. 1:13

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2. He is _____
anything to enter a Christian's life which is not good. Jas.
1:17
- C. We must be confident of _____.
James 1:22-27
1. God's Word has been given to _____.
Jas. 1:22
2. God's Word has been given to _____.
_____.
Jas. 1:25

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JAMES LESSON 38

II. OUR _____

James 2 How can a person be certain whether or not he is a mature Christian or a deceived Christian? By examining our faith and the fruit it produces.

A. It will produce _____.

James 2:13

1. Mature faith will not look _____.

James 2:2-4

2. Mature faith will _____.

Jas. 2:8

B. It will produce _____ . Jas. 2:14-26

1. There is a faith which acknowledges God but _____.

Jas. 2:19

2. But saving or living faith _____.

Jas. 2:26

III. OUR _____

James 3, A mature Christian can easily be recognized by his speech.

A. We should be _____.

Jas. 3:1-2

1. James is here warning us _____ to become a teacher of God's Word.

2. A practical application is this: If a person always seems to be getting involved in undesirable "talks" with another person (gossip, etc.), then the best solution would be to _____.

B. Be aware of _____.

1. It can _____.

Jas. 3:4

2. It can _____.

Jas. 3:6

• Words worth repeating!

a. People with sharp tongues often end up cutting their own throats.

b. Learning to speak in several different languages is not nearly as valuable as learning to keep your mouth shut in one.

c. One minute of keeping your mouth shut is worth one hour of explanation.

d. Tact is the ability to shut your mouth before somebody wants to shut it for you.

e. Be careful of the words you say,

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To keep them soft and sweet.
You never know from day to day
Which ones you'll have to eat!

3. It can _____.
Jas. 3:9

IV. OUR _____.

James 4, The mature Christian is greatly aware of the battle he is engaged in and will learn how to conduct himself on the battlefield.

A. Enemies we are to fight.

1. _____ . Jas. 4:1
2. _____ . Jas. 4:4
3. _____ . Jas. 4:7
4. The Christian's _____
_____—or in trying to make peace with them.

B. Traps we are to avoid.

1. _____ . Jas. 4:10
2. _____ . Jas. 4:11
3. _____ . Jas. 4:14

V. OUR _____.

James 5, The mature Christian is the one whose life reflects the Second Coming of Christ. Our beliefs in the return of Christ should be evident in our lives.

- A. Our belief should be demonstrated _____.
Jas. 5:8
- B. Our belief should be demonstrated _____.
Jas. 5:12
- C. Our belief should be demonstrated _____.
Jas. 5:14
- D. Our belief should be demonstrated _____.
Jas. 5:19-20

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I PETER LESSON 39

AUTHOR: The Apostle _____.

THEME: _____

I Pet 1:1, *Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia,*

I Pet 1:6-7, *Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations: 7, That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honour and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ:*

I Pet 4:12-13 *Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: 13, But rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy.*

INTRODUCTION: Peter was the apostle to the circumcised (Jews), so his writings basically have to do with the _____. These believers became scattered and endured persecution and suffering, therefore, Peter wrote them a letter telling them some things about suffering. In fact, the word *suffering* _____ in I Peter and is the most important word in this book. He also had Gentiles in mind, as is found in I Peter 2:10, but primarily he had in mind the suffering Jews. He gave them the following information and teaching about suffering.

I. _____ THAT WE ARE GOD'S CHILDREN.

I Peter 1:2-7.

Peter says you are not saved because you suffer, but you suffer because you are saved. All saved people will have to endure suffering.

II. SUFFERING IS _____.

Hebrews 12:5-13; I Peter 4:17-19; I Corinthians 11:31, 32. Suffering is not fun; chastening is not enjoyable, but it does make us more of what we ought to be.

III. SUFFERING WILL _____.

I Peter 1:7

IV. _____ WHEN THE BELIEVER SUFFERS
PATIENTLY.

I Peter 4:16. Christ suffered patiently, when on the cross, He said, “Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.” When we suffer patiently, we are more Christ-like.

V. _____ WITH CHRIST IS GREATER WHEN WE
SUFFER.

I Peter 2:20-21; 3:17-18; 4:12-13

VI. SUFFERING HELPS TO _____
_____.

I Peter 1:7; 2:5, 10; 4:1

VII. SUFFERING GIVES US _____, FOR IT
MAKES US ASSOCIATE WITH OTHERS WHO SUFFER.

OUTLINE OF I PETER

1. The apostle Peter became fearful for Jews in the area of Asia Minor because of the fierce persecutions under the Roman Emperor, Nero.
2. In the Fall of 64 A.D., Nero began to persecute and slaughter Christians throughout the Roman Empire. He would have Christians tied to stakes, wrapped in a waxy material and set on fire to illuminate his garden at night.
3. Because of the intense sufferings God’s people were about to experience, Peter wrote this letter as a means of providing HOPE, even in the midst of sufferings.
4. In this letter, Peter shares four sources of hope for all believers.

I. THE _____ PROVIDES HOPE.

1 Pet. 1:1-9

A. Security comes from God’s “_____.”

1 Pet. 1:2

B. Security comes from “_____.”

1 Pet. 1:2

C. Security comes from our _____.

1 Pet. 1:3

1. When a person gets saved, they are born again, given spiritual life by God the Father.
2. If a child disobeys, does wrong or even commits an atrocious crime, the child never ceases to be part of the family.
3. Can a Christian ever lose his salvation? Only if God is a worse Father than our earthly father, and He is not!

D. Security comes from _____.

1 Pet. 1:4

1. When a person becomes a child of God, he receives _____.

a. “_____”—it is eternal and cannot be

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- destroyed.
- b. “_____”—it is pure and cannot be polluted or tarnished.
 - c. “_____”—it is certain and cannot disappear or be forgotten.
 - d. “_____”—it has been set aside for you and is awaiting your arrival in Heaven.
2. Any inheritance is based upon the desires of the person who died, not upon the behavior of the living heir; therefore, since Christ died for us, His inheritance does not depend upon our behavior but rather upon His desires!
- E. Security comes from the _____.
I Pet. 1:5
- I Peter here definitely _____, not to the faithfulness of the person, but to the power of God. Jn. 10:28
 - Can a Christian lose their salvation? Not unless God gets arthritis and accidentally lets go of the believer who is _____. But even then, we would still be safe because we are not only in God’s hand, but we have been _____!
Isa. 49:16, Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me.
- F. Security comes from _____.
I Pet. 1:8
1. A wonderful truth is here revealed to us: God is not only in every believer, but every believer is in Christ!
 2. Can a Christian ever go to Hell? Only if God the Father is willing to send Christ to Hell, also, because we are IN HIM!!
- II. THE SCRIPTURES _____.
I Pet. 1:10-25
- A. The Bible tells us of _____.
I Pet. 1:10
1. Grace quite simply refers to a gift, with _____.
 2. If salvation had to be worked for to get it, then it would require more work to keep it.
- B. The Bible recognizes _____ and calls us to obedience.
I Pet. 1:14
- III. THE SUFFERINGS OF _____. I Pet. 2-4
- A. _____ for suffering.
1. We are to _____. I Pet. 2:2
 2. We are to be _____. I Pet. 2:9
 3. We are to be _____. I Pet. 2:11
 4. We are to be _____. I Pet. 2:13

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- B. _____ for suffering.
• Why are Christians called upon to suffer?
I Pet. 2:16
Phil 1:27-29
- C. _____ for suffering.
I Pet. 2:21
- D. _____ of suffering.
I Pet. 4:12-13

IV. THE SECOND COMING PROVIDES HOPE.

- A. What _____ :
I Pet. 5:4
- B. What _____ :
1. _____ !
I Pet. 5:2
2. _____ ourselves!
I Pet. 5:6
3. Don't _____ !
I Pet. 5:7
4. _____ !
I Pet. 5:8
- C. Peter is simply stating that our hope of Christ's Second Coming should affect our behavior in every area of our lives!

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**II PETER
LESSON 40**

AUTHOR: It was Peter who took the initiative at different times while under the training of our Lord. He was _____, _____, and _____. It was Peter who said, "To whom shall we go?" when Jesus asked, "Will you also go away?" It was also Peter who declared he would never leave his Lord. It was Peter who preached the first Christian sermon. It was Peter who was the chief personality in the early days of the church. It was Peter who made the great confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." He also wrote encouragement to those who are suffering.

THEME: *II Pet 2:1-3, But there were false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction. 2, And many shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of. 3, And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not.*
II Pet 2:15-19, Which have forsaken the right way, and are gone astray, following the way of Balaam the son of Bosor, who loved the wages of unrighteousness; 16, But was rebuked for his iniquity: the dumb ass speaking with man's voice forbad the madness of the prophet. 17, These are wells without water, clouds that are carried with a tempest; to whom the mist of darkness is reserved for ever. 18, For when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error. 19, While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption: for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage.

Peter traces the origin of apostasy to false teachers (teachers who deny the truth of the redemption). (II Peter 2:1). Bear in mind that this epistle was written to the same people to whom the first epistle was written. The _____ was written _____ them while they were _____. The _____ was written _____ among them. The conditions that prevailed were tragic ones. Christians in the first century had worked their way up to places of responsibility and au-

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thority in government, business, etc. Nero was the head of the Roman Empire. The _____ . For six days it burned, and approximately half the city was destroyed.

There were several forms of persecution. Sometimes Christians were thrown to the lions in the Colosseum. This they would do as an athletic contest. Thousands of people would gather around, and, just like Mexicans would have a bull fight or Americans would have a football game,

The _____ . They would take the skins from animals, place the skins over the bodies of Christians, declare them as animals, and _____. In other words, Christians were required to wear the animal skins, and the people could hunt them just as they would hunt for bear, deer, etc.

The _____ ! They would take the Christians, bathe them in combustible material, _____ , for athletic contests, amusements, recreations, etc. Therefore, _____ is written to these people

_____. Nero had already begun persecuting the Christians in Rome, so it would only be a matter of time before Christians everywhere felt the wrath of Satan against the Bride of Christ.

_____ is written to _____. It is bad enough to suffer, but to suffer for something false is infinitely worse. He was simply saying, if you're going to suffer, suffer for something that is worthwhile, which is, of course, the truth.

In II Peter, Peter is no longer encouraging against an outward threat, but is sounding the alarm against an inward threat, false teachers.

In this book, Peter knows that his death is very near, so his words take on even greater significance since he may have guessed these words to be his last words. So, in his final letter,

By looking at his two letters combined, we can readily see the

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two primary weapons of Satan used to attack the church, but the results are extremely different.

_____ has always had a _____ effect on the church.

The more it is persecuted, the purer it becomes and the more it prospers spiritually.

False teaching, however, has a weakening effect on the church and always causes a decline spiritually, and eventual death, if not corrected!

This letter is especially important in our day, as we are not living in the midst of intense persecutions, but false teachings abound and the church is growing weak and feeble!

INTRODUCTION: The book of II Peter was _____, about the time the Apostle Paul wrote II Timothy. These two apostles were killed about the same time. In fact, in II Peter 3:15, 16, Peter refers to the writings of Paul.

- I. EXHORTATION TO _____. II Peter 1
- A. Peter exhorts them to _____ in view of his approaching death.
 - B. He tells them that he has _____.
 - C. He recalls a remarkable experience in being with Christ on the Mount of Transfiguration, and for their spiritual grounding, _____.

- II. FALSE _____. II Peter 2
- A. He reminds them that _____ and to expect them, to be on the lookout for them.
II Pet 2:1-3
 - Jesus told us to _____.
Matt 7:15-20
 - 2. He describes their _____.
 - 3. He reminds his people that these _____, as were the unrighteous of an earlier day.

- III. THE SECOND _____.
II Peter 3
- A. He reminds them of the scoffers who _____.
 - B. He describes the _____.
 - C. He reminds them that because Christ is coming, _____. This could be applied to I John 3:1, 2.
I Jn 3:1-3

OUTLINE OF II PETER

NOTES:

In trying to warn God's people concerning the danger of false teachers and in trying to instruct Christians how to respond, Peter stresses the importance of fighting error with KNOWLEDGE.

- I. KNOW ABOUT _____.
 - A. When a person becomes a Christian, _____ and character into that person through His Holy Spirit.
 - B. In order to successfully withstand the false teachers and their lies, every Christian needs to understand God's character.
 1. It MUST _____.
II Pet. 1:1
 2. It MUST go beyond salvation with _____.
II Pet. 1:5-7
 - a. _____—inner strength.
 - b. _____—through a personal relationship.
 - c. _____—self control.
 - d. _____—waiting on God.
 - e. _____—being Christ-like.
 - f. _____—being Christ-like to other people.
 - g. _____—love.
 - C. Peter concludes his encouragement to withstand _____.
II Pet. 1:9
- II. KNOW ABOUT OUR _____.
II Pet. 1:10
 - A. This verse mentions two different things we are to be certain about:
 1. We are to _____.
 2. We are to be certain _____ by doing those things already mentioned—adding character to our salvation experience and sealing it with our assurance.
- III. KNOW ABOUT _____.
 - A. We need to know about the Bible's _____.
II Pet 1:19
 - B. We need to know about the Bible's _____.
II Pet. 1:20
- IV. KNOW ABOUT _____.
 - A. Knowing that he will soon die, Peter feels compelled to warn us with an enormous amount of details of exactly what these dangerous false teachers are like.
 1. They mingle _____.

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NOTES:

- 2. II Pet. 2:1
They are _____.
- 3. II Pet. 2:10
They are _____.
- 4. II Pet. 2:12
They are _____.
- 5. II Pet. 2:14
They have an _____,
but are inwardly polluted and filthy.
- 6. II Pet. 2:22
They _____.
- 7. II Pet. 3:4
They _____.
- II Pet. 3:5

- V. KNOW ABOUT _____.
- A. To see His people influenced by _____.
- II Pet. 3:11
- B. To usher in eternity with _____ and _____.
- II Pet. 3:13
- C. To _____.
- II Pet. 3:15

NOTES:

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NOTES:

I JOHN LESSON 41

AUTHOR:	The Apostle _____. It is interesting to note that there are _____. _____. This John is the one God also used to pen the Gospel of John, Revelation, and II and III John. This letter was written by the apostle John and serves as the perfect follow up letter to the Gospel of John. The Gospel of John stresses how to become a Christian while this letter is written to Christians with the intent that they may know they are saved.
THEME:	God's Little Children Out of 105 verses, "little children" is mentioned 9 times. There is a FOUR-FOLD purpose of I John. Notice the "I WRITE..." • That your _____—1:4 • That ye _____—2:1 • That you _____—2:26 • That ye _____—5:13
KEY WORDS:	_____ found 48 times _____ found more than 30 times
KEY VERSE:	I Jn 5:11-13, <i>And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in his Son. 12, He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life. 13, These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God.</i>
DATE:	_____—Written probably from Ephesus.
INTRODUCTION:	This letter was written by the apostle John and serves as the perfect _____. The Gospel of John stresses "how" to become a Christian while this letter is written to Christians with the intent that they may _____. I John deals with a very tender subject. God uses the words, "little born ones" or "little children." He tells His little children how they ought to behave.
I.	LITTLE CHILDREN AND _____. I John 1.

NOTES:

- II. LITTLE CHILDREN AND _____. This deals with how to know that we are saved.
- A. Realize that sinning does not cause us to lose salvation.
I Jn 2:1-2
 - B. We know that we are saved because we _____.
I John 2:9-11; 3:14, 15; 4:8.
 - C. We know that we are saved because we do _____.
I Jn 2:15

- III. LITTLE CHILDREN AND _____.
God wants us to know how to behave toward those who are without, toward those who do not teach the truth, and so He gives us specific instructions as His little children not to run with the bad crowd.
- A. The false teachers are _____.
I Jn 2:18-19
 - B. The false teachers are _____.
I Jn 2:22
 - C. The false teachers _____.
I Jn 2:23
 - D. We are not to let false teachers _____.
II Jn 1:9-11

- IV. LITTLE CHILDREN AND _____.
I John 3:11-24.
- A. We are to _____. I John 3:11-14
 - B. We are to _____. I John 3:17-19

OUTLINE OF I JOHN

In this letter, John gives five primary reasons for writing it. John has in mind five tremendous things he would like to see every Christian have in their possession.

- I. EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD HAVE _____.
I Jn. 1:3
- II. EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD HAVE _____.
I Jn. 1:4
- A. Joy _____.
 - B. Because real joy _____,
many lost people will try to counterfeit that joy by various fake substitutes.
 1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
 4. These three substitutes are clearly mentioned in Scripture.
I Jn. 2:16
 - a. “_____”—hedonism—pleasure

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NOTES:

- b. is everything.
“_____”—materialism—things are everything.
- c. “_____”—egotism—I am everything.

III. EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD HAVE _____.
I Jn. 2:1

IV. EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD HAVE _____.
I Jn. 2:26

They are false teachers who were trying to _____
and thereby weaken the church.

A. Who are these _____?

1. In order to combat their lies, notice the truth that John gives to the Christians for their protection.

a. I Jn. 2:27. The false teachers were _____.

b. I Jn. 2:29

c. I Jn. 3:3. To further aid in identifying a false teacher, John underlines the necessity for a true Christian to _____, and to allow this hope of His Second Coming to affect his life!

d. I Jn. 3:5. John further warns us that a false teacher _____ as being our only Saviour, nor will they accept Him as being sinless!

e. I Jn. 3:11. John offers another clue in identifying false teachers: _____.

V. EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD HAVE _____.
I Jn. 5:13

A. John, in this letter offers three tests that we are to give ourselves to inspect our salvation.

1. Test of _____.
I Jn 2:3-5

2. Test of _____.
I Jn. 2:9

3. Test of _____.
I Jn 3:24
I Jn 4:5-6
I Jn 4:13
Rom 8:16

II & III JOHN LESSON 42

NOTES:

AUTHOR: The Apostle _____.

THEME: The Theme of both could be TRUTH because of how it is mentioned in both. For the sake of this course, we will combine them and use the Theme TRUTH when we outline the two books as whole. For the practical side, we will look at III John because it perfectly outlines the _____.

KEY VERSE: II Jn 1:8, *Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought, but that we receive a full reward* .

The term, “_____,” suggests that there are degrees of reward.

_____ CROWN—Disciplined life
I Cor. 9:25
CROWN OF _____—Patience in Endurance
James 1:12
CROWN OF _____—Soulwinning
I Thess 2:19-20
CROWN OF _____—Faithfulness
I Peter 5:2-4
CROWN OF _____—Loving His Appearing
II Tim. 4:8
There will be some who _____
I Cor. 3:15
There will be some who _____
I John 2:28

III Jn 1:4, *I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth.*

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: In perhaps no other place in the Bible do we have such an inclusive and concise outline and summary of the types of church members. John is now old. _____
_____ that had allowed a man named Diotrephes to run the church. _____.

He had been guilty of mistreating God’s servants. So, John writes a letter to Gaius, who was perhaps the outstanding Christian in the church, warning him about the danger of Di-

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NOTES:

otrephe.

I.

- A. _____. In other words, he was a fundamentalist. In III John 1, notice the words, “whom I love in the truth.”
- B. He was _____. III John 2. Notice the words, “that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth.” What John is saying is that he trusted that Gaius would be as healthy physically as he was spiritually.
- C. He had a _____. III John 3. Notice the words, “when the brethren came and testified of the truth that is in thee.” Notice especially that the “brethren” testified of this truth.
- D. He _____. III John 3. Notice the words, “the truth that is in thee.”
- E. He _____. III John 3. Notice the words, “even as thou walkest in the truth.” His walk was consistent with his talk.
- F. He was a _____. III John 4. Notice the words, “I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth.” This is the greatest joy of the true pastor, to watch his people grow and walk in the truth of God.
- G. He was _____.
III Jn 1:5
- H. He _____. III John 5
Notice the words, “Beloved, thou doest faithfully whatsoever thou doest to the brethren.”
- I. He was _____. III John 5. Notice the words, “and to strangers.”
- J. He _____. III John 6. Notice the words, “Which have borne witness of thy charity before the church.”
- K. He _____. III John 8
Notice, “We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth.”

II.

- _____
III Jn 1:9-11
- A. He _____. III John 9
Notice the words, “loveth to have the preeminence among them.”
- B. He was _____. III John 9
Notice the words, “receiveth us not.”
- C. He was _____. He was guilty of criticism, gossip and malicious words. See III John 10a.
- D. He _____.
In III John 10, notice the words, “neither doth he himself receive the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would.”

III.

_____. Demetrius _____

NOTES:

who did not have the talent or leadership ability of Gaius, nor was he a divider, gossip and critic, as was Diotrephes. He was that faithful, solid church member who does his job without fanfare and who supports loyally the work of the Lord under the leadership of the pastor.

- A. He had a _____. III John 12. Notice the words, "hath good report of all men."
- B. He _____. III John 12. Notice the words, "and of the truth itself."

OUTLINE OF II AND III JOHN

These two brief letters have been combined because they both deal with the same subject, TRUTH! The word TRUTH is found five times in II John, and seven times in III John.

John wants to inform fellow Christians of three important aspects concerning truth.

- I. TRUTH SHOULD BE _____.
II Jn. 1-6
 - A. The Bible is _____.
II Jn. 4
 - B. Truth that is _____.
II Jn. 5-6
 - C. Notice the divine order given: truth comes first, then comes love.
- II. TRUTH SHOULD BE _____.
II Jn. 7-13
 - A. Christians need to be taught to respect God's Word by not only practicing what the Bible says, but also by protecting it.
 - 1. Truth needs to be protected from those who _____.
II Jn. 7
 - 2. Truth needs to be protected from those who _____.
II Jn. 8
 - 3. Truth needs to be protected from those who _____.
II Jn. 9
 - B. How should a Christian deal with a false teacher?
 - 1. The Christian must _____.
Truth first; then love.
 - 2. If a false teacher knocks on your door and wants to come in and have a Bible study, _____.
 - 3. However, truth must come _____.
II Jn. 10
- III. TRUTH WILL _____. III Jn.
 - A. For some people, truth will produce _____. III Jn. 1-8

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NOTES:

1. III Jn. 2. It produces love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance, and much more. Gal. 5:22-23
 2. III Jn. 3. God's Word will produce a life that is visibly different from a life without Christ. Our walk will match our talk as we read the Bible and yield to the Holy Spirit.
 3. III Jn. 5. God's Word should produce good works in the life of every Christian.
 4. Gaius was a fellow Christian whose heart grabbed hold of the truth of God's Word and became a prosperous Christian and a source of joy to John.
- B. For others, truth will produce _____. III Jn. 9-10
III Jn 1:9
1. Diotrephes resented John's authority in the church because it robbed him of having a "say-so."
 2. The truth was not accepted and this brought forth pride, the desire to be "top-dog" (preeminent) in the church.
III Jn. 10
- C. For others, truth will produce _____.
III Jn. 12
1. Because Demetrius chose to follow good and shun evil, he earned a good reputation among his fellow Christians.
 2. Will this always be the case? No. We will sometimes do right and be ridiculed and looked down upon, even by fellow Christians; however, we are not to try to win the praise of men, because if we do right, we will always win the praise of Jesus Christ.

JUDE LESSON 43

NOTES:

AUTHOR:

_____, _____, _____ and _____. We know practically nothing of Jude. In Jude 1:1, he refers to himself as the “brother of James,” who was probably the writer of the epistle James (see also Galatians 1:19). It could be the same James who was referred to by Matthew in Matthew 13:55 and by Mark in Mark 6:3. Because of the erroneous Catholic teaching that Mary was a virgin her entire life, many are unaware of the fact that Jesus has half-brothers and sisters. Mt. 13:55, *Is not this the carpenter’s son? is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas?* Jude intentionally makes no boastful claim of his earthly relationship to Jesus Christ, preferring rather to be called the “servant of Jesus Christ.” We do not, however, know that Jude was the half brother of Jesus. It was not until after the resurrection of Jesus that the brethren of our Lord acknowledged the fact that He was the Messiah.

THEME:

Earnestly _____

KEY WORD:

_____—found 5 times

KEY VERSE:

Jude 1:3, *Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.*

DATE:

INTRODUCTION:

_____ who was a careful student of the book of Daniel. _____. His object in writing the book was to console and strengthen those who are oppressed by their enemies and to stabilize them in the faith while they were enduring their trials. He tells of rewards awaiting the righteous and of the punishment to be given to the wicked. Basically, he is writing to individual Christian people, admonishing them to stay _____. There are many similarities between Jude’s letter and II Peter. The reason is because Peter was warning God’s people of the false teachers who would soon appear. Jude, however, is written to warn God’s people that the false teachers are now in their presence. He uses examples from _____

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NOTES:

the Old Testament. In this one little 25-verse book, Jude mentions Sodom and Gomorrah, the fall of the angels, the deliverance from Egypt, Cain, Korah, Balaam, Enoch, and other stories from the Old Testament. There is a lot of Bible study in this little book, if it is studied carefully in detail.

- I. THE BOOK IS _____.
Jude 1:1
Notice the word *sanctified*, which means “set apart.” In other words, the entire book is written to God’s people.
- II. IT IS WRITTEN THAT GOD’S PEOPLE MIGHT _____.
Jude 1:3
A. “THE FAITH” is _____.
B. “THE FAITH” is:
1. The Doctrine of _____—that it is by grace through faith.
2. The Doctrine of _____—that He is God Almighty in the flesh.
3. The Doctrine of the _____—the local, not invisible, body of saved, baptized believers.
4. The Doctrine of the _____—the King James Bible is the preserved Word of God.
5. The Doctrine of _____—God’s plan of getting sinners saved is using other sinners.
6. The Doctrine of _____—God’s plan for each saved person to live.
- III. IT IS WRITTEN BECAUSE OF CERTAIN FALSE TEACHERS WHO HAD CAREFULLY AND SHREWDLY ENTERED IN TO TRY TO CAUSE THE CHRISTIANS TO DEPART FROM THE FAITH.
Jude 1:4
- IV. JUDE REMINDS THE PEOPLE OF THE _____.
A. He reminds them of _____
but would not go into the Promised Land.
Jude 1:5
1. Jude is advising new Christians here to keep on going for God. He is admonishing them to grow in grace, and he is telling them of the danger of not growing in grace. They will live wasted lives and never enter into the fullest possession and the full blessings that God has for them.
2. He reminds them of _____ who did not believe God.
Jude 1:6
3. He reminds them of _____.

NOTES:

- Jude 1:7
4. He reminds them of _____.
Jude 1:10-11
Notice in Jude 11, “the way of Cain.” What is the “way of Cain”? The “way of Cain” is the one who believes in a god and who believes in religion, but rejects redemption by the blood. Cain was punished and expelled from the presence of God, again reminding us of the awful penalty for not believing in God.
5. He reminds them of the error of _____. Jude 11
Balaam was a prophet of God. (Numbers ch. 22-24) He was lured by financial reward, popularity and honor to go into Moab out of God’s will. He was a good man who left the will of God. He used his own reasoning instead of obeying God’s command of separation; because of this, his children and their children intermarried with heathen people, and God’s judgment came on his family. Again, God is reminding us of the danger of not obeying Him.
6. He reminds them of the gainsaying of _____. Jude 11
- The word *Core* here is the same as “Korah.” Korah was a man who, in Numbers 16, rebelled against Moses and denied the authority of Moses as God’s chosen spokesman.

Num 16:1-3

All of the above are simply examples that are given by Jude warning us that if we do not serve the Lord, definite punishment will come.

All of the above give us traits of false teachers.

- A false teacher like Cain is _____.
- A false teacher like Balaam is _____.
- A false teacher like Korah _____.

OUTLINE OF JUDE

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to warn and to instruct God’s people concerning “false teachers.”

- I. THE CALL TO _____! Jude 1-4
- A. Jude first identified himself as _____.
Jude 1a
- B. Jude then identifies his audience _____.
Jude 1b
- C. Jude finally comes to _____.

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NOTES:

1. His original intention was to write them concerning the _____.
Jude 3a
2. The Holy Spirit then instructs him to write on _____, or “THE FAITH.”
Jude 3b
3. Jude then tells them why by _____.
Jude 4
 - a. They were _____—“crept in unawares.”
 - b. They were _____—“ungodly men.”
 - c. They were _____—“turning the grace of our God into lascivious.” They were encouraging people to sin since God’s grace would erase it.
 - d. They _____—“and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.”

II. THE CALL TO _____! Jude 5-16

- A. Jude now points to history as providing examples of other times of apostasy and God’s dealings with them. Jude here provides his readers with seven examples of apostasy.

1. _____.
Jude 5
2. Fallen _____.
Jude 6
When Lucifer rebelled against God, he led those angels under him to rebel also. Their pride caused them to hate authority.
3. Sodom and _____.
Jude 7
4. Michael and _____.
Jude 9
5. _____.
Jude 11
6. _____.
Jude 11
7. Core (_____).
Jude 11

III. THE CALL TO _____. Jude 17-25

- A. Jude encouraged the Christian to contend for the faith in verse 3. He then identified the enemy by describing the types of false teachers.

1. _____.
Jude 1:17-18
2. _____.
Jude 1:19

- B. Now, Jude tells the Christians _____.
1. Remember the _____!
Jude 1:17

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2. Continue to _____!

a. By _____.
Jude 20

b. By _____.
Jude 21a
John 14:15

c. By _____.
Jude 21b

3. _____!

a. Be tender and _____.
Jude 22

b. Be harsh and _____.
Jude 23

NOTES:

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NOTES:

REVELATION LESSON 44

NOTES:

AUTHOR:	The Apostle _____ in exile for preaching the Gospel. While he is there, God gives him a wonderful vision of the future. Thus, the book deals basically with prophecy, the end time, etc. The apostle John became the _____ _____ approximately 70 AD. When the Roman Emperor Domitian came to power, he began a cruel and intense persecution of the Christians. It was under the bloody reign of Domitian that John was removed from his church and arrested. According to tradition, he was sentenced to die by being boiled in oil. Tradition says that the boiling oil had no effect on him physically, so he was then exiled to the Isle of Patmos. _____. It was the location of a Roman penal colony where prisoners were forced to work in mines. It was here that John received the Revelation of Jesus Christ.
KEY WORD:	I _____—found 49 times I _____—found 49 times
KEY VERSE:	Rev 1:18 <i>I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.</i>
DATE:	_____
BASIC RULE OF INTERPRETATION:	When the plain sense makes common sense, seek no other sense.
MISCELLANEOUS:	GENESIS—_____ - Creation of Heaven and Earth—1:1 _____—21:1 - Satan's First Attack on Man—3:1-6 _____—20:1-10 - The Sun to Rule the Day—1:16 _____—21:23 - Darkness and Night—1:5 “ _____ ”—22:5 - The Seas Created—1:10 _____—21:1 - A River in the Garden—2:10-14 _____—22:1-2

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NOTES:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 7. | Curse Placed on Man and Nature—3:14-11 | |
| | —22:3 | |
| 8. | Man Driven Out of Paradise—3:24 | |
| | | —22:11 |
| 9. | Tree of Life Taken from Man—3:24 | |
| | | —22:14 |
| 10. | Nimrod Rebels; Founds Babylon—10:8-10 | |
| | | —11-19 |
| 11. | Marriage of Adam—2:18-23 | |
| | | —19:6-9 |
| 12. | The Serpent's Doom Promised—3:15 | |
| | | —20:10 |

INTRODUCTION:

The book of Revelation is a unique and remarkable book with some very important characteristics.

- A. It is a _____ book.
B. It is a _____ book.
C. It is an _____ book.
D. It is _____.
E. It is a _____.
F. It is a _____.
G. It is a _____.

THEME:

1. The word *Revelation* in Revelation 1:1, means “the _____.”
In other words, it means “to uncover something which has been hidden.”
2. The word *blessed* in Revelation 1:3 is a word that means “_____.”
3. The word *servants* in Revelation 1:1, means “_____.”
4. The word *keep* in Revelation 1:3 means “_____.”
5. The words, “Alpha and Omega,” in Revelation 1:8 are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet.
6. The word *companion* in Revelation 1:9 means “_____.” John was not only a leader or a teacher, but he was a worker, a co-laborer.
7. The words, “_____,” in Revelation 1:9 mean “the patient waiting for Jesus Christ.”

- I. “THE THINGS _____.” Notice in Revelation 1:19, the outline of the book of Revelation: “the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.” The first part, “the things which thou hast seen,” is found in Revela-

NOTES:

tion 1.

II. "THE THINGS _____." This part is found in Revelation 2 and 3.

III. "THE THINGS _____." This part is found in Revelation 4-22. Therefore, most of the book deals with prophecy, what will be in the future.

- A. The _____. Rev. 4:1.
- B. The seven years _____. Rev. 4 and 19:1-10.
- C. The seven years _____. Rev. 5-18.
- D. The second coming _____.
Rev. 19:11-21.
- E. The _____. Rev. 20:1-10.
- F. The great _____. Rev. 20:11-15.
- G. The _____, our eternal hare . Rev. 21-22.

OUTLINE OF REVELATION

The Revelation is divided into three natural divisions based upon the three elements of times. Rev. 1:19, "Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter;"

- a. _____ ("things which thou HAST seen.")
- b. _____ ("things which ARE.")
- c. _____ ("things which SHALL be.")

I. CHRIST IN THE PAST. Rev. 1

- A. He is recognized for His _____.
Rev. 1:5
- B. He is recognized in His _____.
Rev. 1:17-18

II. CHRIST IN THE _____. (Rev. 2-3)

- A. _____ because their love has
grown cold.
Rev. 2:4
- B. _____ because they were
suffering severe persecution.
Rev. 2:10
- C. _____ for its compromise
with the world.
Rev. 2:14
- D. _____ for its tolerance of
evil in its midst.
Rev. 2:20
- E. _____ for its vain reputa-
tion as a living church, but it is spiritually dead.

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NOTES:

- Rev. 3:1
- F. _____ to take advantage
of the opportunity laid before it.
Rev. 3:8
- G. _____ for its apathy.
Rev. 3:16
- III. CHRIST IN THE _____.
- A. He will _____ (church) from the world.
This could occur at any moment!
Rev. 4:1
- B. He will allow _____, thus beginning the
seven year Tribulation period.
II Thess. 2:7-8
- C. He will send _____ and purge
the Jews.
Rev. 5:1
- D. He will send _____ to spear-head the
greatest revival the world has ever seen.
Rev. 7:4
- E. He will _____ (probably Enoch and Elijah) to
testify of God's wrath and power, allow the anti-christ to kill them,
only to resurrect them from the dead in view of the entire world.
Rev. 11:11
- F. He will allow _____
against Himself..
Rev. 16:16
- G. He will cast the _____
and will bind Satan for 1,000 years.
Rev 19:20-20:3
- H. He will allow _____
to purge the Millennial kingdom of all lost people.
- I. He will then cast _____ for eternity.
Rev. 20:10
- J. He will then cast everyone _____
_____.
Rev. 20:15
- K. He will then _____.
Rev. 21:1

NOTES:

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NOTES:

STUDY SHEET #1

1. The theme of Matthew is "Jesus Is The _____."
2. Matthew was a Jew from _____.
3. The word _____ is found seventeen times in Matthew.
4. Luke presents the Messiah as the _____.
5. Matthew means _____.
6. In Matthew 5:38-39, we are told to _____.
7. In Matthew 5:13, the Christian is called _____.
8. Give one reason Christ came.
_____.
9. Name the four women listed in the genealogy of Christ?

10. Why would God include these four women in the genealogy of a King?

11. Name two of Christ's teachings.

12. Write out Matthew 5:14.

13. Who was Christ doubted by? _____
14. Christ's sacrifice was _____ to His Father.
15. The book of Mark is the _____ of the four Gospels.
16. Mark was written to show Jesus as a
_____.
17. A servant is a slave; a bond-servant is _____.
18. Mark gives no genealogy of _____.

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NOTES:

19. Write out Mark 1:3.

20. Name two duties Christ had as a servant.

21. Christ's rejection was foretold by the prophet _____.

22. Give the reference and verse to the last words spoken by Christ.

23. Luke's profession was a _____.

24. Luke was not an _____ of the happenings of Christ.

25. Give the reference and verse of the key verse of Luke.

26. What words are vital to the book of Luke?

27. The parables that Luke gives show the _____ of Christ.

28. Name one way Satan tempted Christ.

29. Name two things prayer is.

30. One of the greatest secrets to prayer is _____

31. Give the four M's a perfect man must be faithful in.

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NOTES:

32. Through what two things did John prove that Jesus Chist is beyond a shadow of a doubt the Son of God?

33. Christ came to reveal what three things?

34. Two great persons Acts basically centered around were

35. Two priorities of the Holy Spirit are to

36. The secret to Paul’s Christian life is demonstrated by the word

Name two men influenced through the book of Romans.

STUDY SHEET #2

NOTES:

1. The first of the difficulties in the church at Corinth was

2. Name two chapters and the correlating rebuke from the book of I Corinthians.

3. Name one way the church of Corinth was having divisions.

4. Write out I Corinthians 5:6.

5. Over what two things was there strife in the church of Corinth?

6. Two problems the church of Corinth needed to deal with were

7. There are two types of gifts:

8. In II Corinthians, Paul opens the door of his heart to reveal what three things?

9. Two qualifications for apostleship are

10. List two of the seven-fold duties that II Corinthians gives us.

New Testament Survey

NOTES:

11. Name two explanations of Christ's ministry.

12. Write out II Corinthians 6:17.

13. The Galatian church has been called the

14. Galatian 2 speaks of the cross and the

15. Paul sets forth the necessary role of every Christian as being a

16. Name three of the five proofs Paul gives to prove his authority as an apostle.

17. Give the two reasons the law exists.

18. Paul describes the law as being our

19. Write out Galatians 5:1.

20. Liberty in Christ is

21. Paul wrote what four epistles while a prisoner?

22. The church at _____ was one of the most spiritual churches of the Bible.

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NOTES:

23. The theme of the Ephesian letter is

24. The three aspects concerning the construction of the temple are

25. Write out Ephesians 4:24.

26. As a soldier, we can only realize victory as we learn what three vital things?

27. The theme of Philippians.

28. Name two the four people we are to follow the examples of.

29. Name three of the four things our security is to be based upon.

30. _____ comes through
Christ and Christ alone.

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NOTES:

STUDY SHEET #3

1. I Thessalonians was written when Paul was on his

2. One of the key verses in the entire book of I Thessalonians is

3. The right kind of church consists of what four groups?

4. Name four of the seven characteristics that mark the Christian who is living as if Jesus is coming again.

5. Name two reasons for the suffering of the church in Thessalonica suffering.

6. Name one program leading up to the Second Coming of Christ.

7. Timothy was allowing the church problems to

8. The letter to Timothy was saturated with

9. Timothy was one of _____ converts.
10. Timothy had special gifts for _____ and
_____.
11. The church in Ephesus was being weakened by what three things?

NOTES:

12. The three necessary kind of church members needed.

13. Teaching is primarily

_____ ; preaching is primarily _____ :

14. Teaching expands the mind; preaching expands the

_____ :

15. Write out I Timothy 4:12.

16. A growing pastor will mean a

_____ :

17. Only one type of widow was to receive assistance from the church.

18. It has been estimated that

_____ were slaves.

19. What is to be done with trouble makers in the church?

20. Name three things that Paul wanted Timothy to be.

21. Paul was a man consumed with doing the will of God as an

_____. (Name two)

22. Write out II Timothy 2:24.

23. Salvage those _____

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24. Two young preachers who greatly helped Paul in his ministry were _____ and _____:
25. One of the most important reasons why any of us ought to face the tough places in life _____
26. Write out Psalm 119:71. _____:
27. Name two of the six groups who needed Titus. _____
28. The only human agent God has chosen to lead His church: _____
29. Sound doctrine must be followed by _____
30. Write out Titus 2:7. _____

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FINAL EXAM STUDY SHEET

1. _____ was a slave who robbed Philemon, his master.
2. Philemon is a type of _____
3. Paul beseeches Philemon to receive Onesimus as a _____
4. In Hebrews 1, salvation is greater than _____
5. In Hebrews 8, salvation is greater than _____
6. The purpose of the Hebrews is to persuade us to do what three things? _____

7. Christ is superior to what four people? _____
8. Name two spiritual problems mentioned in Hebrews. _____

9. James is called “_____”
10. There are two before whom we must be justified: _____ and _____
11. God’s Word is to be lived, not _____
12. Write out James 1:22. _____
13. Two things faith will produce is _____:
14. Write out James 2:26. _____
15. The tongue’s power can do what three things? _____
16. The Christian’s danger lies in _____:
17. Name two things our belief should be demonstrated by. _____
18. _____ assures us that we are God’s children.
19. Our _____ with Christ is greater when we suffer.
20. Write out I Peter 5:7. _____
21. I Peter is written to people to encourage them while _____
22. Peter felt the churches greatest threat was _____

23. Virtue—_____
24. Temperance—_____
25. Two things we are to be certain about: _____
26. Name two things about God’s enemies. _____

27. Write out I John 2:15. _____

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28. Three things about false teachers. _____
29. Joy is _____
30. Three substitutes of joy. _____
31. Name two crowns we can receive. _____
32. Write out III John 1:4. _____
33. Truth that is lived will always produce _____.
34. Name one way to contend. _____

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