

Handout #1- Intro to the New Testament –Overview of NT.

1. OT was written over a period of _____ years- in _____ mostly- a small amount in Aramaic. NT was written over a period of _____ years- in _____.
2. The Old Covenant (_____) focused on _____ and the law given by _____. The New Covenant (New Testament) was instituted by _____ and is the fulfillment of what was promised in the _____ (OT). – Jeremiah 31:31-34.
3. The NT begins with 5 _____ books- The Gospels and Acts. The Gospels deal with the _____, _____, _____ of _____. _____ tells the story of the early church as it developed over the next 30 years.
4. 21 epistles follow- 13 name _____ as the writer. 8- are the work of the _____ or someone closely associated to them.
5. The last book- _____ of John- tells about the _____ of Christ. It is a unique book- with much symbolic language.
6. The _____ was the Bible that Jesus used.
7. Jesus is the perfect _____ of God.
8. Jesus was God's _____, _____, _____ and _____. But more than that He was _____.
9. The narratives of Jesus' life and teaching were spoken for _____ to _____ decades before they were written down.
10. The first NT books were written around _____ AD.
11. We do not have the original _____ that the NT books were written on.

12. Older handwritten copies of the various books of the Bible are called _____.
13. _____ is considered to be the oldest Gospel- written about _____ AD.
14. The primary standard they used for authoritative writings was that it had to be written by an _____ or someone close to the _____.
15. It is a book of God's plan of salvation. In the NT _____ and _____ are interlocked, you don't understand the facts unless you read them by faith.
16. The Significance of the NT
 - A) It is _____ - it reveals saving acts in which God has enclosed Himself.
 - B) It is _____ - because it interprets the significance of these events.
 - C) It has _____-it is significant because it has the power to lead men to God.
17. The Gospel writers were most interested in 3 areas:
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
18. The Prominent ideas in the NT are the ideas of _____ and the _____ of _____.

19. Jesus is the theme of the NT.

- a) In the NT Jesus is called The Son of _____,
- b) The _____,
- c) He is The _____ greater than Moses.
- d) He is The _____-the ultimate mediator between God and man.
- e) He is The _____, greater than David.

Handout #2- NT Survey

1. There were 3 main ethnic groups at the beginning of the NT.

_____, _____, _____.

2. At the end of the OT Time period- 400 BC _____ was the ruling world power.

3. In 334 BC the _____ conquered Persia and took over control of Palestine.

4. _____ the _____ around 350 BC was a Greek general who conquered many nations, and ruled from Europe to Egypt. He saw himself as the bearer of _____ culture to that part of the world.

5. Around 200 BC _____ was becoming a world power, but Palestine was controlled by the _____ - who came from one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

6. The Seleucid king _____ (God Manifest) plundered the Jerusalem temple. He offered a _____ on the altar at the temple in Jerusalem and an idol of Zeus, a Greek god, was put there.

7. This angered the _____ and they rebelled.

8. Judas Macabees led the _____ to independence and the temple was restored in 164 BC.

9. This _____ Dynasty controlled Palestine until there was

a civil war and _____ intervened and in 63BC _____ the Great conquered Jerusalem and the Jews lost their independence until 1948.

10. During this time there was a revival of Jewish nationalism. Three great parties were founded in Judaism- the _____, _____ and the _____.

11. The _____ (the righteous ones) were a religious group which opposed Hellenization- making everyone part of the Greek culture.

12. Two groups came from the hasidim -The _____ - (the separated ones) did not want to become involved in politics so they separated from that. They followed the oral law, they added to the law, they refused to cooperate with the foreign rulers, they believed in angels.

13. The _____ (the righteous ones) who followed the Torah while rejecting the oral law. They cooperated with foreign rulers. They did not believe in the resurrection. These were the priests.

14. The _____ are not mentioned directly in the NT- they studied scriptures, practiced communal living and the ceremonial law. They also came from the Hasidim.

15. The _____ were a religious body that which controlled Jewish life. It was made up of Sadducees and Pharisees- the chief priest headed it up.

16. During the Jewish exile in the OT they developed _____ in local towns and cities to help keep their faith in Yahweh.

17. From 37BC-4 BC _____ ruled over Palestine. He was a great builder and his crowning achievement for the rebuilding (remodeling) of the Jerusalem temple around 10 BC. This was the third temple. He had great compassion and cruelty. He executed over 1/2 of his family, including at least one wife. He was the Herod that killed the babies in Bethlehem.

18. Around 4 BC _____ was made ruler over Galilee and Perea - this was the Herod after the birth stories. He executed John the Baptist and ridiculed Jesus when he was sent to him during his passion. He was deposed in 39 AD.

19. When Herod the Great died, _____ his son, became ruler over Judea. He ruled from 4BC- 6AD. When the Jews protested Rome intervened in 6 AD and sent their own rulers or procurators such as Valerius Gratus who ruled from 15-26 AD. He is not in the NT narratives. The procurators were governors who maintained the peace and were placed there by the Romans.

20. The Second Procurator was _____ who served from 26-36 AD.

21. In 37AD _____ became the next Roman leader over Judea from 37-44AD. He killed James and arrested Peter.

22. Herod Agrippa _____ then took over around 44AD. This is the Herod of Acts 25:13ff.

23. The prominent Jewish political party were the _____.

In 66AD they rose up and killed all the _____ troops in Jerusalem.

24. _____, the Roman general arrived in 67 to put down the uprising.

25. He then became emperor and _____ the Roman general attacked Jerusalem and on _____ the last sacrifice was offered in the Jewish temple and on Aug 29 the temple was burnt and destroyed.

26. It has never been _____ since that time.

Handout #3 NT Introduction-Gospels

1. The Gospels primarily deal with the last _____ years of Jesus' life.
2. _____ and _____ also include his birth.
3. Two of the Gospel writers were not eye witnesses of the events- _____ and _____.
4. Many consider _____ as the oldest Gospel.
5. The Synoptic Gospels are _____, _____, and _____. Synoptic means _____.
6. In the Synoptics Jesus is a man of _____ -- who tells _____ to His disciples.
7. _____ focuses on the teachings of Jesus and says little about what he did, compared to the synoptics.
8. In the synoptics Jesus gives almost _____, John has none.
9. In the synoptics -Jesus teaches about the _____.
10. In John- Jesus teaches about _____.
11. In the Synoptics - Jesus demands _____ of those who behold his _____.
12. In John- the _____ are a revelation of Jesus and His mission.
13. The Synoptic Gospels theme is the _____ of God.
14. Only _____ and _____ were eyewitnesses of the events they described.
15. Until about 1800, the church generally accepted the view, that _____ wrote the first gospel, _____ abbreviated Matthew, and _____ used both to compose the third gospel.
16. Mark contains _____ verses (excluding 16:9-20)
17. A total of _____ of these verses reappear in shortened form in Matthew's Gospel of 1,071 verses.
18. _____ of Mark's verses reappear in Luke's Gospel of 1,151 verses.
19. Only _____ verses in Mark have no parallel in Matthew or Luke.
20. Many scholars believe that the Matthew and Luke used _____ as a primary source and possibly other documents. However no other documents have been found.
21. _____ Criticism looked at the forms in which the Gospel were orally transmitted and they believe that the stories were transmitted in categories such as miracle stories, parables, etc. They also believe that the early church helped to shape and hand down those stories.
22. _____ Criticism taught that the Gospel writers were editors of the material that they received from the early church. Each Gospel writer then wrote the stories they wanted for their recipients.

Handout #4 NT Survey

1. The theme of Matthew is _____
_____.
2. _____ has probably had a greater influence on the Christianity than any other NT writing.
3. Matthew has over _____ references to the OT. Jesus is called the son of _____ seven times.
4. The Gospel of Matthew contains _____ main sections.
5. Matthew wrote to the _____ - to show that Jesus is the Messiah.
6. Matthew quotes more from the _____ than any other Gospel.
7. Mathew's genealogy is traced back to _____.
8. Matthew shows that Jesus is a descendent of three great persons in the Old Testament. _____, _____ and _____.
9. Matthew's main subject is the _____ or the kingdom of _____.
10. The Kingdom _____ already here, but it is _____ fully realized.
11. Matthew is the only Gospel that mentions _____ 16:18, 18:17
12. Matthew has a strong interest in _____ -

The second coming, end of the ages, and final _____
Chapts. 24-25.

13. He also has a strong interest in the _____ of Jesus- chapters 5-7, especially concerning the _____ - Chapter 13.
14. Each of the main sections of Matthew end with these words, " _____."
15. Mark can be divided into _____ parts, Jesus Ministry in _____ Chapters 1-9, and His ministry in _____ and _____. Chapters 10-16.
16. Mark was written for Gentiles, especially _____.
17. The Greek word translated _____ is found 42 times in Mark to show that Jesus was very active.
18. _____ of Mark's Gospel is devoted to Christ's passion- His suffering.
17. The main point Jesus seems to be making in Mark is that His messiahship and discipleship involve _____.
18. His emphasis on suffering in his Gospel may be because of the Christians who were undergoing suffering under _____.
19. Mark has the _____ secret. In Mark Jesus told people not to tell anyone who He was, because a) He didn't want people to think of Him as a military messiah, 2) he wanted people to have true faith in Him and c) no title could adequately describe who He was.

Handout #5- NT Survey

1. Luke emphasizes Christ's _____.
2. Luke is more interested in _____, especially those in trouble, than in _____.
3. Luke writes to tell _____ that Christianity was not subversive or superstitious. He was a Gentile.
4. The Gospel of Luke probably was written sometime shortly after A. D. _____.
5. Luke is the most _____ outlook of all the gospels; he portrays Jesus as a man with _____ for all peoples.
6. Luke traces his genealogy back to _____ the father of the human race.
7. Luke is also the most _____ - _____ of the gospels.
8. The Gospel of _____ records Jesus beginning his ministry with _____ prophecy. Is 61:1-2 and Luke 4:17ff
9. Luke records the story of the Rich man and _____, the Pharisee and the _____, the Good _____ and the _____.
10. Luke is a Gospel of _____ - people rejoice in the Gospel.
11. Luke is a gospel of the _____. John the Baptist, his parents and Simeon are filled with the Spirit. Jesus begins His ministry "in the power of the Spirit" and He promises the Spirit to His disciples in their hour of need. Jesus is not alone; the Spirit is always with Him, within Him, empowering Him to accomplish God's purpose.
12. Luke is a gospel of _____. Luke speaks of Jesus _____ more than the other Gospels. The multitude prays as Zacharias serves at the altar. Mary prays at the news of salvation. Jesus prays at His baptism, when He chooses His disciples, at Peter's confession, at His transfiguration, at the beginning of His ministry on the Mt of Olives and on the cross.
13. The Gospel of John is the most _____ of the gospels.
14. _____ and _____ are kept to a minimum in John.
15. John wrote so that you may, "_____ that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing you may have life in His name".
16. John records no _____. He takes an incident and expands on it. Eg. Nicodemus, woman at the well, raising of _____ from the dead, etc. He uses them to reveal the truth about Jesus Christ.
17. The 4th Gospel contains two parts, a book of _____ (1-12) and a book of _____. (13-20)
18. In John, John introduces Jesus by seven key titles of Jesus: Word, _____, Rabbi, _____, King of Israel, Son of _____, and Son of _____.
19. In John's gospel the verb to _____ is found almost _____ times. The noun faith is not found because John is showing that Jesus is looking for an active faith.
20. In John one's relationships to God, others, and the world are summed up in the word _____.
21. In John's Gospel there are 7 _____ (signs), 7 _____ and 7 _____.
22. Only John has the _____ sayings: "I am the _____ of life", "I am the _____ of the world", "I am the _____ of the sheepfold". I am the good _____ -", I am the _____ and the Life, "I AM, the way, the _____ --, and the life" and "I am the True _____" In each of these sayings the "I" is emphatic in Greek. It recalls the name of God, "I AM" in the Old Testament Ex. 3:14.
23. Of the 7 signs or miracles in John's Gospel only 2 are found in the other Gospels, the feeding of the _____ and Jesus walking on _____.
24. John uses a host of key words that symbolize who Jesus is and how we may know God. The most important are _____, _____ and _____.

25. John often writes on two different levels- the _____ and the _____ level.

26. John is a " _____ " gospel.

Handout #6 Acts- Romans

1. Acts is the second book written by _____.
2. The key verse of Acts is _____.
3. The key figures in Acts are _____,
_____ and _____.
4. Other important persons are _____,
_____, and Silas.
5. The five Pentecosts in Acts are in Chapter _____, _____,
_____, _____ and _____.
6. Paul's strategy was
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
7. Acts records _____ of Paul's missionary journeys.
8. The _____
in Acts 15 decided that you did not have to become a Jew to be a Christian.
9. Most scholars believe that after Paul was released from prison in Rome he made his _____ missionary journey and then was rearrested and eventually executed in _____.
10. Paul wrote _____ epistles. The first was _____ and the last was _____.
11. Paul was a _____, from the tribe of Benjamin and a member of the _____.

12. The eschatological (doctrine of last things) letters are _____
and _____.
13. The soteriological (salvation) letters are _____,
_____,
_____ and _____.
14. The Christological letters are _____,
_____ and _____.
_____ These are also called the prison epistles.
15. The Ecclesiological (Doctrine of the church) letters are _____,
_____ and _____.
_____ These are also called the pastoral epistles.
16. The key verse of Romans is _____. The Gospel is the power of God for the _____ of everyone who _____, first for the _____, then for the _____.
17. The theme of Romans is _____.
18. Romans is Paul's most _____ letter.
19. Romans chapters 1-3:20 teach about the problem of _____ in man.
20. Romans 3:21-5:21 teaches that God saves man through _____.

21. Justification is a legal term meaning that God forgives us just as if _____ never _____.

22. Romans 5:1-2 teaches that we are saved by grace through _____.

23. In Romans chapters 6-8 Paul explains that salvation comes through the _____ given by God and leads to _____ -

24. Romans 6- Freedom from _____
_____.

25. Romans 7-Freedom from the _____
_____.

26. Romans 8- Freedom through the power of the _____
_____.

27. Romans 8:1 “Therefore there is now no _____
for those who are in Christ Jesus.....”

28. The true Israel or the true Jew are all _____
who put their faith in Jesus Christ.

29. Romans 12-16 teach about _____
_____.

Handout #7- NT Survey-Corinthians

1. The city of Corinth was full of _____.
2. Paul worked together with _____, _____, _____ and _____ in Corinth.
3. Paul may have written up to _____ letters to Corinth but only 2 have survived.
4. The theme of I Corinthians is _____ in the _____.
5. There were some problems in the church, including _____, immorality and _____.
6. Paul also deals with the subjects of marriage, meat offered to _____, church conduct, Lord's supper, spiritual gifts and the resurrection in the book of I Corinthians.
7. Paul wrote I Corinthians from _____.
8. The _____ is a stumbling block to the Jew and foolishness to the Greeks, but to us who are being saved it is the _____ of _____.
9. Spiritual gifts are explained in chapters _____ to _____.
10. Chapter 12 teaches that spiritual gifts are given to all _____ for the purpose of _____ up the body of Christ.
11. Spiritual gifts must be exercised in _____. The love chapter in the Bible is I Corinthians _____.
12. Chapter 14 teaches that we should desire the gifts that build up the body like _____ and not _____.

13. The resurrection chapter is I Corinthians _____.
14. The theme of II Corinthians is we are _____ of _____.
15. Paul defends himself against false _____ in the church.
16. Paul teaches about the ministry of _____ - in II Cor 5.
17. Paul teaches about the ministry of giving in II Cor _____ & _____.
18. In chapter _____ Paul tells how he suffered for Christ.
19. Paul talks about his thorn in the flesh in II Corinthians chapter _____.

Handout #8- NT Survey—Galatians

1. The theme of Galatians is _____ of the _____ of _____.
2. Galatians was written around _____ AD.
3. Galatians was written to eradicate the doctrinal errors which had been recently introduced by hostile _____.
4. Judaizers taught that both _____ and _____, belief in Jesus and obedience to the _____ are necessary for salvation.
5. The Judaizing threat ended at the fall of _____ in A.D. 70.
6. Romans and _____ are very similar epistles.
7. Paul taught that both Jews and Gentiles are saved by _____ alone.
8. _____, the reformer loved this epistle.
9. In Galatians there are a series of important contrasts:
law vs _____.
Works vs _____.
Old Covenant verses new _____.
Works of the flesh vs _____.
Living in the _____ vs walking in the Spirit.
10. Galatians falls into _____ sections, each two chapters long.
11. The first third of the letter is a defense of Paul's _____ and _____, (1-2)
12. The middle section is devoted to the question of _____, (3-4).
14. The third section of Galatians concerns the consequences of _____ chaps. 5-6.
15. The fruit of the Spirit is _____, Galatians 5:23
14. The law, which did not come until 430 years after _____ was never intended to replace justification by _____. Rather, the law was to point us to _____.
15. Christ, therefore, is the fulfillment of the promise to _____.
16. In Galatians Paul teaches that the law teaches us our need for Christ- it leads us to Christ. The result of justification by faith is spiritual _____. – not another form of bondage- to the law.

Handout #9 NT Survey- Ephesians and Philippians

1. The Prison Epistles- are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
2. Ephesians has been called the _____ of the epistles.
3. Paul visited Ephesus during his _____ missionary journey (Ac.18v18-21).
4. He left _____ and _____ there to help the Ephesians.
5. Paul exerted so much influence there that the _____ - _____ became worried and incited a _____ against him (Ac.19v21-41).
6. Ephesians is quite similar to _____. There are 78 verses between them which are almost the same.
7. The theme is the Church is the _____ of _____.
8. The church is like a _____ with _____ - as head. It is like a _____ with _____ as the cornerstone. It is like a _____ with Christ as the _____.
9. The purpose of the church is A) to be _____ B) to do _____ - 2:10 and C) to spread the _____ throughout the earth.
10. The theme of Philippians is _____ In the _____.

11. Philippi was named after Philip of Macedon who was the father of _____ the _____.
12. When Paul planted the _____ church he was thrown into prison where he and Silas sang hymns of praise and were delivered. Acts 16:25.
13. The main thought of Philippians is the all _____ of _____ in any circumstance.
14. Suffering for Christ has a _____.
15. We should imitate Christ's _____ 2:1-11.
16. Paul says that the most important thing is, "that I may _____."
17. The secret of contentment is, "I can do _____ Through _____ who _____ me." Phil 4:13.
18. God is able to supply all of our _____ according to His _____ in _____.

Handout #10 NT Survey Colossians and Philemon

1. The central theme of Colossians is the _____
of _____ is in _____.

2. Colossians is very similar to _____.

3. Colossians contains a wonderful expression of who
_____ is- maybe the clearest expression is scripture.

4. In Christ are hidden all the treasures of _____ and
_____ 2:10.

5. Christ is the _____ of the invisible God, the
_____ over all creation. 1:15.
That means Christ is _____ and that He is
_____ over His creation.

6. The heresy that the Colossians church faced is called
_____.

7. The _____ separated matter from thought. They considered matter
as evil and thought (knowledge) as the ultimate for
salvation. They thought the _____
was evil and the _____ was good.

8. The result led into two different directions:

A) _____ Because the body is evil you
need to deny its desires completely.

B) _____ What is important is your spirit
and not your body. You can do anything you want with your body, it doesn't matter.

9. The theme of Philemon is a _____
on _____.

10. _____ was an escaped slave that Paul led to Christ.

11. Paul asks _____, who was a member
of the _____ church,

to receive Onesimus back as a _____ man and no
longer as a _____.

12. Paul offered to pay any _____ Onesimus owed.

Handout #11- NT Survey – Thessalonians

1. Paul founded the _____ church in 49-50 AD on his second missionary journey.

2. The church was made up of some _____ converts and a large number of _____ - former pagans.

3. Paul only stayed there a short time because some local Jews accused him of turning the _____ upside down and favoring Jesus as king instead of Caesar. Because of that there was a riot and Paul had to leave.

4. Paul's purpose in writing to the Thessalonians is:

a) To _____ them for the encouragement they have provided Paul and for their steadfastness.

b) To offer a _____ of his ministry among them, in answer to some slanderers.

c) To give them _____ in the face of continued persecution.

d) To correct some misunderstandings about _____
_____ and to correct some behavior because of their misunderstandings- eg idleness.

5. The theme of I Thessalonians is _____ is
_____.

6. FIRST THESSALONIANS was written around _____ AD when Paul was in Corinth.

7. The Thessalonians faced the problem of _____.

8. At Paul's earliest opportunity, he sent _____ back to see how the Thessalonian Christians were doing.

9. Something was lacking in their faith. They needed more _____, more _____ and they needed to be entirely _____. 5:23-24.

10. The theme of II Thessalonians is -The Lord _____.

11. The Second Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians was written in A.D. _____ from Corinth a few months after his first letter.

12. Certain signs will precede Christ's second coming. a) There will be an outbreak of _____,
b) the appearance of the man of _____ or _____ one (_____) who will deceive those who do not love the truth.
c) Jesus will utterly destroy the _____ and judge the unrighteous.

13. The best way to prepare for His second coming is to live _____ and _____ now.

14. II Thessalonians teaches us that we should be ready for Jesus to come any _____ but we should also plan our lives here as if he wasn't going to come _____.

Handout #12 NT Survey- I and II Timothy and Titus-

1. The Pastoral Epistles are _____
and _____.

2. Timothy was pastoring in _____ and
Titus in _____.

3. The Pastoral Epistles were written after the book of Acts was written,
during Paul's _____ missionary journey and 2nd Roman
imprisonment, between 61-69 AD.

4. The last letter Paul wrote was _____.
He wrote it just before his execution generally thought to be between
_____ and _____ AD.

5. The purpose of the letters was to instruct the pastors in _____
_____.

6. In the letters to Timothy Paul is troubled because of the danger of
_____ and
unrighteousness.

7. Paul teaches Timothy and Titus on the _____ for
church leaders.

8. A comparison of 1Tim.4v12 and Tit.2v15 suggests that Titus may have
been _____ than Timothy and that he had been the
_____ of the two men during the difficulties which had
occurred in Corinth (1Cor.16v10; 2Cor.7v13-15).

9. Many scholars believe that Paul was made the chief
_____ for Nero's burning of Rome. He probably
_____ Paul.

10. The theme of I Timothy is -LEAD THE
CHURCH _____ IN THE MIDST OF
_____.

11. The theme of II Timothy is -Be a _____
LEADER TO THE _____.

12. The theme of Titus is -LESSONS ON _____
A _____ CHURCH.

13. . Titus was a “ _____ shooter”.

14. The best way to fight against heresy and false teachers is to teach
_____ (Truth).

15. One of the most important principles in the Pastoral Epistles is that
pastors need to find key _____ to whom they can entrust the
important truths of the Gospel, II Timothy 2:2.

Handout #13- NT Survey Hebrews and James

1. HEBREWS- JESUS IS _____ THAN ALL.
2. This letter is written by an unknown person to show that _____ has replaced _____ as God's perfect revelation of Himself.
3. It begins by showing that Jesus, the Son of God is superior to the _____ 1:1-2:18, to _____ 3:1-6 and is the perfect _____.
4. The Faith chapter is Hebrews _____.
5. The author may have been writing from Rome before _____ AD.
6. The author is writing to people with a _____ background who were apparently in danger of _____ their Christian faith and returning to _____.
7. We do not know exactly who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews. Perhaps it was _____, _____, _____ (Prisca), _____ or the Apostle _____.
8. JAMES- _____ IS REVEALED THROUGH LIVING _____.
9. Most scholars believe that James, the _____ - brother of _____ wrote this general letter.
10. James was written to _____.
11. James emphasizes _____ religion.
- 12.. True religion is _____ religion. True religion is doing the right thing in everyday affairs.
13. James has been called "the _____ of the New Testament."
14. James is closer in spirit to the Gospel of _____ than any other New Testament book.

15. Some people are bothered by James' emphasis on works. James and Paul seem to contradict each other. It may be that James was trying to bring

balance to Paul's message of faith. James emphasis is that _____ should lead to _____.

16. Paul is emphasizing that salvation comes by _____ alone, your good _____ cannot save you.

17. James emphasizes the fact that your faith should lead to

_____.

Handout #14- NT Survey- I, II Peter, I, II and III John & Jude

1 The theme of I Peter is Hope in the Midst of _____.

2. _____ the Apostle wrote these two epistles- I and II Peter in _____ AD.

3. Peter wrote this letter because of _____ in the _____ area, and the letter tries to _____ and equip the readers for the difficult times ahead.

4. We are a _____ people, a _____ Priesthood. 2:9ff.

5. The devil is like a roaring lion, we are to _____ him, 5:8-9

6. The theme of SECOND PETER is - Remain in the _____.

7. One day, the "_____ of the Lord" WILL occur, and it WILL be accompanied by the total destruction of this _____.

8. Prophecy does not originate with man but men spoke as they were carried along by the _____, 1:21

9. The theme of FIRST JOHN is - You Can _____ that You have Eternal _____.

10. 1st John was probably written about _____ A.D.

11. The main purpose of this epistle was to combat the rising tide of _____.

12. Gnostic devotees claimed to have a special "_____ " which was supposedly not available to ordinary Christians.

13. They believed that the human body and spirit were two entirely separate entities. The _____ was allegedly and inherently "evil," while the _____ was "good".

14. Gnostics did not believe that Christ had ever been in a real, physical _____ . So, they taught that Jesus only "_____ " to have had a body (2Jn 7).

15. John emphasized that we CAN be certain of our

_____. I John 5:12-13.

16. As Christians we may sin but it must NOT be _____ (1Jn 3:6) If it is, then that sinner is in league with the Devil (1Jn 3:8)!

17. _____ is a key word in this letter. In this letter, the Apostle John stressed that we must love one another, according to the wishes of our Savior (Jn 13:34-35; Jn 14:15; Jn 14:23; Jn 15:10-17). The noun "love" appears 17 times and the verb "love" occurs 28 times in these short five chapters!

18. SECOND JOHN- Do Not help the _____.

17. The occasion of this letter is similar to that of 1 John--false _____ were traveling from congregation to congregation formally denying that the Jesus, Son of God, had really come in the flesh.

18. John cautioned his friends not to extend even normal _____ to such people.

19. THIRD JOHN- Help Those who Teach the _____.

20. Third John is a private letter addressed to the elder's friend, _____, who was a leading member in another congregation.

21. JUDE- Fight for the _____.

22. The author may have been Jude, the brother of _____ and the Lord Jesus' half brother.

Handout #15- Revelation

1. REVELATION- The _____ of King Jesus
2. The word "_____" means "to take the cover off." Therefore, it is an uncovering, especially of the glory of _____ - and of what the _____ holds because of him.
3. This book is full of _____ and prophecies.
4. The author of Revelation is _____, the same man who wrote the Gospel and the three Epistles of John.
5. This book was written at a time when the church was undergoing _____ and great difficulty.
6. Many scholars believe that "Babylon" was "_____" the capitol of the Empire.
7. Revelation was addressed to the _____ congregations of Asia Minor which are mentioned in Rev.2-3.
8. The Romans demanded that the people worship _____ and because the Christians refused they were persecuted.
9. There are essentially four ways of interpreting Revelation.
 - a) _____ view, places the events and visions described as belonging to the past, particularly to the Roman Empire of the First Century A.D. The advocates of this position explain the highly-symbolic character of the book as an endeavor by John to hide the real meaning of what he was saying to the general populace but which would become apparent to the insiders who lived at the time. People holding this view believe that the main purpose of Revelation was to encourage the early believers that God would ultimately intervene in the affairs of mankind.
 - b) The _____ view, says that what we have in Revelation is an overall view of history from the early church until Christ comes again. This was the view of most of the Protestant Reformers.
 - c) The _____ view which states that the Book of Revelation portrays the continuing conflict between the forces of good and evil throughout the entire span of human history. According to this view, the Book of Revelation was mainly designed to give encouragement, since at the end good will triumph over evil.

d) The _____ view which asserts that Rev.4-22 deals with events of the last days. According to this view, the Book of Revelation was not concerned with events of John's own day as much as with later historical events, and particularly those things that WILL take place when Christ returns the Second time.

10. _____ is a key number in Revelation. It symbolizes completeness or perfection. These are the number of churches, seals, and plagues.
11. There are four main divisions in the book where John has a _____.
12. One of the greatest pictures of worship in the Bible is found in Revelation chapters _____ and _____.
13. One can read about the Millennium and the Great White Throne Judgment in chapter _____.