

Q. There are _____ books in the New Testament.

Q. The first 4 books are called the G_____.

Q. The New Testament books can be divided in this way:

#	Description
	Accounts of Christ's Life
	Book of the birth and empowerment of the Church
	Letters to churches and individuals
	Prophetic Book

Q. In short, the word "Gospel" means _____. According to Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:1-3, this good news is the:

_____, _____ and _____ of Christ.

Q. There are 4 different Gospel accounts because each gives a different P_____ of many of the same events.

Q. What are the backgrounds (jobs) of these three Gospel writers?

Matthew	Luke	John

The Book of Matthew presents Jesus as the _____ and _____.

Q. Why do you think the book of Matthew begins by showing Jesus' descent through David and Abraham?

The Book of Mark presents Jesus as a _____. Mark does not present a genealogy of Christ, quotes the Old Testament less than half as much as Matthew, and uses Latin terms that the other Gospels do not. This is because the Gospel of Mark is mainly written to _____.

The Book of Luke presents Jesus as the S_____ M_____.
And is written for a G_____ audience.

The Greeks were obsessed with *perfect manhood*. This is evident in their sculptures and other art and even in their mythology. They worshipped *Adonis*, which to them, represented the perfect male form. Luke presents Christ to the Greeks as the perfect Son of Man who came to save sinners.

These first three gospels are called the S_____ gospels. That is they give a common synopsis or overview of the life of Christ. The book of John stands apart from the synoptic gospels and breaks this common pattern.

The Book of John presents Jesus as the S_____ G_____.
John begins by stating Christ's Pre_____ and his D_____.

The Acts of the Apostles tells the story of the B_____ and E_____ of the church. In this book we read about:

- The outpouring of the H_____ S_____.
- The Planting of _____.
- Salvation to the G_____.
- The S_____ of the Gospel
- The Suffering of the A_____.

The Epistles

After the birth of Christianity the church faced much opposition. They faced many from the *outside* who attacked the church and its beliefs, and others from the *inside* who sought to divide the church. Thankfully many of these attacks happened during the lifetime of the Apostles; they were able to pen down inspired rebuttals to these attackers and apostates. These letters are what we call *the epistles*.

The word *epistle* means a written _____ addressed to a recipient or recipients, perhaps part of exchanged correspondence. In the New Testament we find Epistles written to both individuals and C_____s.

To Churches	To Individuals
Romans, 1,2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1,2 Thessalonians	1, 2 Timothy; Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James; 1, 2 Peter; 1,2,3 John, Jude

The Book of Romans

The Gospels present the facts of Jesus Christ – his B_____, L_____, D_____, and R_____. Whereas Paul, in the book of Romans explains **why** Jesus had to be born the way that he did (because of the fallen nature of man 5:12), **why** he had to live the way that he did (to condemn sin in the flesh 8:3), **why** he had to die the way that he did (so our sins could be forgiven 3:24,25), and **what** his resurrection life now means to us (we can live a new life that pleases Him 6:5,6).

As we mentioned above, much of the content of the Epistles is designed to counteract false teachings and attacks which the early church faced. Below we see how these letters can be broken up into those which deal with *attacks on the truth* and those that deal with *departures from the truth*.

Attacks on the Truth	Departure from the Truth
Galatians Colossians Hebrews 2 Corinthians	2 Timothy 2 Peter Jude

Attacks on the Truth

Fill in the blanks below. Indicate what attack each Epistle was written to address, and what each of these attacks were on.

Letter	Attack from..	Attack on...
To the Galatians	L	L
To the Colossians	G	L
To the Hebrews	J	G
To the Corinthians (2)		The Apostle P

Fill in the blanks below. Indicate what broad subject the Epistles cover.

Epistle	Main Subject Covered
1 Corinthians, Ephesians	O
1,2 Thess. , Revelation	F
1 Timothy, Titus	O
Philippians	Dealing with S
James	S
1 Peter	C S
1 John	A