

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 2B

1. The New Testament is made up of 27 books, which were written by men chosen by Christ to be his _____ or their close _____.
2. The 27 books were written between the years __ AD and __ AD. Nelson Glueck, who was a Rabbi and a world-renowned archaeologist, said that the entire New Testament was written by _____ men by __ AD and that attempts to ascribe much later dates were based on skeptical presuppositions and not scholarship. [Luke is often said to have been a gentile but that is dubious. He was Paul's companion but never had trouble with the Jews as Timothy and Titus did. He was probably a Jew with a Greek name].
3. The New Testament contains 5 books that are primarily _____ (the four gospels and Acts), 18 that are mainly _____ (most of the epistles), 3 that are _____, (Philemon, 1 & 2 John), and one that is mainly _____ (Revelation).
4. We do not know with any _____ what order the gospels were written in; Matthew or Mark was probably _____ (either of them could have been written by __ AD if not earlier), Luke was probably the _____ to be written (by __ AD), and John was definitely last (c. __ AD).
5. _____ have created what they like to call the "_____". Matthew, Mark, and Luke are very much alike so they are called the Synoptic Gospels. The liberals say that they are too much alike to have been written _____ so they must have _____ from each other or from other sources. They have gone so far as to create in their minds "_____" the supposed source from which they copied. There is no manuscript or historical _____ that "Q" ever existed. It is the _____ of men who deny the inspiration of the Bible.

6. On the other hand liberals _____ the Synoptics every time they _____ from one another saying that they are _____.
7. The Synoptic Gospels are alike because they are all _____ by the Holy Spirit and they all cover the same basic _____ matter. They differ because different men wrote them to different audiences and so they chose to _____ different things.
8. Probably every sermon Christ preached was _____ than recorded in the Bible, he probably _____ himself within a sermon but with different words and he probably repeated entire sermons at later dates. These facts easily account for the fact that the Synoptics often record the same _____ but the _____ are somewhat different.
9. It seems that God chose to inspire four gospels in order to _____ different aspects of Christ's life and character. Matthew emphasizes that Christ is the _____, Mark speaks of Him as the _____ of the Lord, Luke emphasizes his _____ with the title, Son of Man, and John reveals Christ as the _____.
10. The Gospel of Matthew was written c. __ AD by Matthew who was also called _____. Before his conversion he had been a _____ for the Romans. (Matt. 10:3; Lk 5:27; Mk 2:14)
11. Matthew has a dual theme: 1. "That it might be _____" (used 12 times) and 2. Christ the _____. So we find in Matthew an emphasis on Christ's _____ as _____ in the Old Testament.
12. Matthew was probably written to a _____ audience for the following reasons:
 1. The genealogy emphasizes _____ and establishes Christ's _____ to the throne through Joseph, his legal father. [Joseph was of the line of accession to the throne but a curse had been placed on that line in Jer. 22:28-30. Christ had to be Joseph's _____ but not of his _____. Luke gives Christ's genealogy through Mary back to David.]
 2. _____ is emphasized.
 3. Jesus is called the " _____ " seven times.
 4. The word ' _____ ' is used 50 times.

5. There are words or phrases that are _____ to Matthew in the New Testament:
 - A. The _____
 - B. The _____ city
 - C. The city of the _____
 - D. The _____ of Heaven (used 30 times)

13. Key points of Matthew:

- A. Jesus' _____ from Abraham and David 1:1, 17
- B. The _____ of Jesus and Emmanuel given 1:20-23
- C. Mary was not a _____. 1:25
- D. The wise men visited a _____ in a _____ not a babe in a manger. 2:11-16
- E. Jesus' baptism shows the _____. 3:16-17
- F. Jesus answered Satan with _____ when tempted. 4:1 -11
- G. The Sermon on the Mount was not a _____ law but the _____ of the old law. Jesus taught the _____ of the law and fought the Pharisees _____ to it. 5:1-17;21-24
- H. We should beware of _____. 6:1-18
- I. Peter had a _____. 8:14
- J. Chapter 13 reveals the _____ of the kingdom in 7 parables that describe the conflict between _____ and _____.
- K. At Caesarea Philippi Christ called Peter a _____ or pebble and said that he would build his church on a _____, himself. 16:18
- L. Matthew 24-25 contain prophecy that is primarily about _____ in the _____ Period and the Second Coming.
- M. Matthew 26-28 are the story of Christ's arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection and Great Commission. 28:18-20

14. The Gospel of Mark was written by _____, the nephew of _____ who had failed on his trip with Paul and Barnabas. (Col 4:10; Acts 13:5, 13) He later was a companion of _____ and was restored to Paul's confidence. (1 Peter 5:13; 2 Tim 4:11)

15. The theme of Mark is _____; the key verse is Mark ____; the key word is “_____” (The Greek word is used 42 times and is translated straightway, immediately, and forthwith.).

16. Distinctives of Mark:

- A. There is no _____ and no story of Christ’s _____. He is a servant.
- B. It begins with _____ the Baptist’s ministry and Jesus’ _____.
- C. It is much _____ than the other gospels; it has less words and more action.
- D. The Olivet Discourse in Matthew has 97 verses and in Mark only 37.
- E. The end of Mark is left out of many modern translations because the _____ say it is not found in the “_____” manuscripts. This is not true. It is missing from a few _____ MSS which Westcott and Hort placed a lot of value on.
- F. Mark 16:16 is about _____ baptism. Notice it doesn’t say that “he who believes and is _____ shall be damned”. Unbelief is the _____ reason given for condemnation.
- G. Sign gifts were given to _____ the Apostles’ preaching until the church was established and the Bible was complete. See Heb. 2:3-4