

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 8A

1. First John was written in c. _____ AD. Some scholars would put it a little earlier (before 90 AD) and some believe the entire New Testament to have been finished prior to 80 AD. Most conservative scholars accept 90-95 AD.
2. The Gospel of John, and 1, 2, and 3 John are very _____ in vocabulary, phraseology, and style. It is evident that they were written by the same author and probably at about the same time. There is a great deal of evidence from the church fathers that the early church _____ this letter as being from the hand of the apostle John.
3. The purpose of 1 John is found in 1:3; that we may have _____ with God and each other. It is also written to give us _____ of our salvation and other issues. This book answers the false doctrines that were to become known as _____. The name of this heretical philosophy comes from the Greek word gnosis or knowledge. They claimed salvation by a special knowledge known only to them. John uses forms of gnosis ___ times in this short letter to show the things that true Christians may really know. 1 John does not lend itself to outlining.
4. 1:1-4, introduction. John declares that Christ is the _____ son of God, that he became a real man, and that John himself had _____ him, heard him, _____ him, and scrutinized him. The purpose of the declaration is that we might have fellowship with God the Father and the Son. Fellowship means to have things in _____.
5. 1:5-2:2, the key to fellowship. The first thing we must understand (as a Christian) in order to have fellowship with God is his _____. God is light, that is, completely pure. We are not in fellowship with him if we are walking in _____. We still have a sin _____ (vs. 8) and we still sin in _____ (vs. 10). The way to be restored to fellowship is to confess (homologeo-_____) our known sins so that God may forgive them and cleanse us. The purpose of this teaching is to _____ sin but also to point out that there is a remedy in the

finished work of Christ. Notice he is the propitiation for our sins and the sins of the world. The atonement is _____.

6. Chapter two is about _____ and _____. 2:3-6 says that if we obey him we may know that we are in fellowship with him. Knowing Christ is used in the Bible in reference to salvation sometimes and other times it refers to a deeper, more personal knowledge. The message of 1 John is not how to get saved but how to walk in _____. Knowing him and abiding in him are the same thing in this passage. _____ is not salvation but close personal fellowship. See John 15. But notice vs. 5; If we obey him we experience his love and that gives us assurance that we are ___ him, which is salvation. There are four ways in which a Christian may have assurance of salvation: 1. By the _____ of the Bible (1 John 5:13), 2. By the _____ of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:16), 3. By a _____ life (1 John 3:18-19), 4. By the _____ of God (Heb. 12: 5-8). 2:7-11, a brother can hate his brother and walk in darkness. He is obviously saved otherwise he would not be a _____. 2:12-17, In vs.12-14 he makes it clear he is writing to saved people who have had some experience of the Christian life. Then in vs. 15-17 he says that we should not love the world because if we do we don't _____. The first element of doing the will of God is _____ in Christ. (John 6:28-29; Heb. 11:6) 2:18-19, There is Antichrist and there are antichrists. Sometimes people leave a church because they were _____ brethren all along. 2:21-29, We who have believed in Christ have received the Holy Spirit and he _____ us the things of God. God has given us teachers but every Christian can learn God's word _____ from the Holy Spirit. His teaching is essential to our abiding relationship with Christ. If we abide in him we will not be _____ when we see him. Vs 29, only born again people can do things that are truly righteous. The good deeds of the lost are _____ works (Heb. 6:1). No unsaved person is good (Rom 3:10-12).
7. Chapter three. Vs 1-3 continue the thought of 2:28. What great love that we should be the _____ of God and be called such by God himself. The _____ cannot understand us. When we see him we will become like him. The power of his presence will _____ us completely. To have this hope (joyful expectation) is to purify your life. Vs 4-10, this passage is usually misinterpreted by conservative scholars.

The usual explanation of these verses is that while believers still sin they cannot habitually, regularly _____ sin. They say that the word ‘commit’ in vs. 9 is in present _____ tense and means ‘practice’. In the Greek the present tense can indicate continuous action in the present but it doesn’t have to. The Greek word is poieo and it means to _____ or to _____. The same verse says that because the seed of God is in him he is _____ to sin. The point of the passage is that we have two natures and the new nature is from God and cannot sin. The standard interpretation is not true to other scriptures either; you may find numerous examples in the Bible of believers practicing sin. Lot and Demas are two. It is also not honest. Many Christians would have to admit struggling with the same sins for many years. We all know Christians who _____ miss church. We know Christians who gossip daily or lose their temper daily. Vs. 10-24, this passage deals with love for the brethren, assurance of salvation, and prayer. Vs 10-15, We are commanded to love the brethren. He is obviously using brethren in a spiritual sense. If we do not love a brother we are still brethren so we are still saved but we are living in death because the _____ which is not yet regenerated is in control. See Rom 8:12-13; 1 Tim. 5:6; Eph. 5:14. To hate is to murder in your heart and no murderer has eternal life ‘abiding’ in him. Vs. 16-18, real love is sacrificial. To talk of love and not help is phony. Our love should not just be nice words but _____. Vs 19-20, if we see real love in our lives it gives us _____ of salvation and also our fellowship with Christ. But if we do not have that assurance we can still _____ in the promises of God. A changed life is only one way of assurance and is probably the _____ dependable way. Vs. 21-24, If we have the _____ of a changed life we can pray and get what we want from God. Vs 24, assurance by changed life and the witness of the Spirit.

8. Chapter 4—The main topic of this chapter is the love of God. Vs. 1-5, Test the spirits. Don’t be _____; there are false prophets. The key is what do they say about Christ. The _____ and _____ of Christ, his place as Messiah, his death, burial, and resurrection for our sins is _____ contained in the phrase, “Jesus Christ is come in the flesh.” _____ who is wrong on these doctrines is not of God but is of the Devil. We have overcome evil spirits because the Spirit of God is _____ us. A

believer cannot be demon possessed. The world hears false prophets and born again people hear men of God. Vs. 7-21 True love (God's love) is _____ found in Christians. A believer who doesn't love is not in fellowship with God. God's love was demonstrated on Calvary. Vs. 17, love _____ fear. To claim to love God and hate a brother is hypocrisy.

9. Chapter 5—This chapter continues the subject of love. It also gives assurance of salvation and touches on prayer. Vs. 1-5, Faith _____ is required for salvation. Vs. 6-13, this speaks of God's _____ to the reality of his Son. The water could refer to the water sac that breaks at _____, the water of _____, or the water that _____ from his side when he was pierced by the spear. Any of these three show that Christ was a real man not a spirit appearing as a man. The blood refers to his literal blood, which was shed for our sins. Vs. 7 shows the three-in-one God in Heaven. The point of this passage is that Jesus is _____ and _____. He continues (vs. 9-13) by saying that if we believe in Christ God puts the witness within us. By this witness and by the _____ of God's promise we may know that we have eternal life. Vs. 14-15, a great promise regarding prayer. Vs 16-19, In 16 a brother may sin even unto _____ but in vs. 18 a born again person cannot sin. Vs. 18 obviously refers to the _____. We should pray for brothers whom we know to be in sin. Vs. 19, Don't fool yourself, the world is lying in _____. Vs. 20, God wants his children to know things. God's children should have assurance of the reality of Christ and their relationship to him.
10. 2 John was written about the _____ time as 1 John. Some commentators have said that 2 John and 3 John were cover letters that accompanied 1 John. That is possible since they are more personal than 1 John.
11. The theme of 2 John is _____ in Truth . Notice that the word truth is used _____ times in four verses. He wrote _____ the truth's sake. It is addressed to the elect lady. Some think this refers to a local church. The universal church is called the bride of Christ but I know of no verses that definitely refer to a local church that way. I think that John is writing to a godly _____ whom he is very close to, perhaps even his wife.

12. Vs 7-11 is the crux of this short letter. One who denies the truth about Christ is a _____ and _____. If he doesn't have Christ he doesn't know God. If we _____ such a preacher by offering tangible support or even words of encouragement we are _____ in his sin and could lose our reward.
13. 3 John was written to Gaius, a real man, who was not as _____ or _____ as he was spiritual (vs. 2). He had a reputation for helping the saints (vs. 3-6). The situation here is the opposite of 2 John. In 2 John the elect lady was likely to help anyone who named the name of Christ. In 3 John we see that Gaius was _____ toward the saints, especially itinerate preachers. To help a preacher to preach the gospel is to be his fellowhelper. There was a man named Diotrephes in the church who would not receive John himself or other preachers. Furthermore he _____ other church members to receive them and excommunicated those who did.
14. Diotrephes may have _____ the office of pastor for which he was not qualified or he may have been a domineering _____ in the church. He loved to be preeminent. Gaius was probably a layman. Demetrius was a man with established godly _____ who perhaps should have been the pastor. John counseled Gaius to _____ regardless of the outcome (vs.11).
15. Jude was written c. ____AD by Jude the half brother of _____ and full brother of James. It is similar in tone and content to 2 Peter. The purpose of Jude is to exhort the saints to _____ for the faith. Jude wanted to write a letter about our common salvation but God constrained him to write this instead.
16. "The faith" is the _____ that God delivered to us. Christianity is a _____ religion. God gave it to us. We must be willing to fight for it. He exhorts them to fight because of the false prophets that abound. Most of Jude is taken up with describing the character, tactics, and doom of these heretics.
17. Jude goes to great lengths to describe their ungodly, lascivious character using such terms as: ungodly, _____ dreamers, brute _____, murmurers, complainers, clouds without rain, _____, etc. He says they sneak in secretly, turn grace into _____, deny the Lord, walk after their lusts, speak great _____ words, and flatter people for their _____ advantage.

18. He also shows the certainty of their _____. God will punish them as _____ as he punished the unbelieving Israelites in the wilderness, the fallen angels, and Sodom and Gomorrah. He says that the blackness of darkness is reserved for them.
19. He offers them this counsel: 1. Remember you were _____ of this (vs. 18), 2. By _____ yourself up in the faith and prayer, _____ yourself in the love of God (vs. 20-21), 3. Have _____ on the ignorant and misled. Not everyone who believes wrong things is a false prophet. Maybe you can win some to Christ (vs. 22-23).
20. Revelation was the _____ book of the Bible to be written, probably c. 95 AD from the isle of Patmos. The proper title is “The Revelation of Jesus Christ”. Revelation (apokalupsis in Greek) means the _____ or uncovering of something hidden.
21. The key verse is Rev _____, which gives us the structure of the book:
- A. The things which thou _____, chapter 1
 - B. The things which _____, chapters 2 and 3
 - C. The things which _____, chapters 4-22
22. Chapter 1, The things which thou hast seen. This book is the unveiling of the future by Christ through John. Vs. 4-5, it is from the eternal God, his Spirit (7 spirits, see Isa. 11:1), and Jesus Christ, who washed us in his blood and made us a kingdom of priests. Vs 4, 8, 11, He is equal to and one with the Father. Vs. 12-20, John saw and heard _____ in his _____. The vision is far greater than anything man has ever painted. Christ is in the midst of seven golden lampstands which stand for the seven _____ to whom Revelation is to be sent. He holds in his hand seven stars, which represent the “angels” of the seven churches. Every conservative scholar that I know of believes these are the _____ of the churches. It is, to my mind, incredible to think that God would write a book to _____ angels. The word ‘angel’ means _____. A pastor is a messenger from God to his church. The fact that pastors are held in Christ’s hand should make us be _____ of how we treat them.
23. Chapters 2 and 3 are the letters to the seven churches. These are seven churches that _____ in the first century in what is now western Turkey. They really had the virtues and the problems revealed here. But they also represent seven _____ in

the history of the church age. They are not strictly _____ for that would rob the rapture of its imminent nature. Also while we may be in the age of Laodicea that does not mean that we cannot aspire to be a Philadelphia-type church. Undoubtedly there have been churches that were similar to all seven churches _____ the church age.

24. The letters to the seven churches:

- A. Rev. 2:1-7, Ephesus: the hard-working, _____, doctrinally straight church that no longer _____ the Lord as they once did. They need to go back to the work for Christ they did in the beginning. They were probably busy but had forgotten soulwinning. This is the late 1st century church.
- B. Rev. 2:8-11, Smyrna: the _____ church, poor and persecuted. One of two churches Christ does not _____. This represents the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
- C. Rev. 2:12-17, Pergamos. This church was where Satan's throne was but they did _____ deny the faith. They did however _____ false teachers in their church. This is the 3rd-4th centuries.
- D. Rev 2:18-29, Thyatira. This church was _____ by works, love, service, faith, and patience. "Jezebel" was leading the people into idolatry and immorality. This could refer to an _____ woman like Jezebel or to the incipient church of _____. This is the 4th century and onward.
- E. Rev 3:1-6, Sardis. This church had a _____ that it was alive but it was really dead. There was a remnant of true saints. This is the church of the _____ that had many unbelievers in its ranks from the beginning. 16th century and on.
- F. Rev. 3:7-13, Philadelphia, brotherly love. This church kept God's word and Christ's name and so _____ opened a door for the gospel that no man could shut. Christ had no rebuke for them. This represents the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries when there were great strides in evangelism and missions.
- G. Rev. 3:14-22, Laodicea. This church is _____, _____ with material things, and not concerned about spiritual things. Laodicea means peoples' rights. They are concerned about their _____ and not _____. Christ is on the _____ of this church asking to be let in. There is no commendation for this church at all.

25. Chapters 2 and 3 are today, the Church Age. Chapter 4 begins the things that shall be after these things. Notice that in 4:1 John say 'after this' which is the _____ as in 1:19. We have now come to the end of the church age and the _____ is the Rapture. Christ calls to John to ' _____ ' as he does the church at the Rapture. John immediately found himself in Heaven before the throne of God. Around the throne were seated 24 elders, which represent the 12 _____ of Israel and the 12 _____. The 4 beasts stand for the characteristics of Christ. The elders worship Christ on the throne and cast their crowns at his feet.