

THE NEW TESTAMENT



The books Paul wrote are divided into four groups. They are grouped according to the period during which they were written. Group 1 contains 1 and 2 Thessalonians, which are two of the earliest writings of the New Testament. They were penned around A.D. 51-53, about twenty years after the Ascension of Christ. Both letters deal with the Second Coming of Christ. They are very short, with five chapters in the first Epistle and three in the second.

Group 2 includes 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, and Romans. They were written between A.D. 53 and 58 when Paul was at the height of his career. They each have doctrinal (teaching) and practical sections. First and Second Corinthians are rather long. The first book has sixteen chapters and the second has thirteen. Galatians is short and to the point, having six chapters. Romans is a letter which contains many important teachings. It is quite long, with sixteen chapters.



Complete these statements.

- 2.39 The letters Paul wrote fall into _____ categories.
- 2.40 Paul's letters are grouped according to the _____ in which they were written.
- 2.41 Both 1 and 2 a. _____ are in Group 1, written around A.D. b. _____.
- 2.42 Both 1 and 2 Thessalonians talk about the _____.
- 2.43 Group two of Paul's letters contains I and II a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.
- 2.44 The Group 2 letters are dated between A.D. _____.
- 2.45 The letters in Group 2 all contain a. _____ and b. _____ sections.

Four Epistles are in Group 3: Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians, and Philippians. Three Epistles are written to churches; but the fourth,

Philemon, is written to an individual. They are all quite short. Philemon, for example, has only one chapter. They all deal with the Person of

Having seen the sequence of events in the comprehensive purpose of Luke by outlining the actions of the Apostles of the early church, let us discover now the *scope* covered by this author in his second epistle.



Read Acts 1:8; 2:8-11; 6:1; 8:1; 27, and 40; 10:34 and 35; 16:9 and 10; and 19:21.

Scope. The geographical area covered in the book of Acts is certainly extensive in scope. Beginning with Jerusalem, as the Lord declared in Acts 1:8, they were to spread the Gospel to the uttermost part of the earth. The events in the book of Acts begin with the Jewish capital of Jerusalem and end in the Roman capital of Rome. Between the two points we see the scope of the missionary journeys, taking the Apostles from the land of Palestine into Asia and Europe, and possibly as far as Spain (see Romans 15:24). The Lord so directed their footsteps that they covered nearly every nook and cranny of the known world. On the day of Pentecost, when Jews were present from every part of the Roman empire, they heard of the wonderful works of God in their own tongue. They no doubt traveled back to their own areas to tell about the phenomenal happenings on the day when the Holy Spirit descended in all His power. After his conversion, the Ethiopian

Speaking of God's Wonderful Works

eunuch undoubtedly went back to his country in Africa where he was in close contact with the queen and could spread the good news of the Gospel in the royal court. Both Jews and Gentiles all over the Roman Empire were privileged to be partakers of the eternal life found by faith in Jesus Christ, as the Apostles literally "turned the world upside down" (Acts 17:6) in the thirty years covered by the book, the Acts of the Apostles.



Match these items.


- 2.77 _____ Jerusalem
- 2.78 _____ Rome
- 2.79 _____ Asia, Europe, and Africa
- 2.80 _____ Spain
- 2.81 _____ Ethiopia

- a. three continents reached with the Gospel
- b. city where events in Acts end
- c. western country Paul wished to visit
- d. province where Herod ruled
- e. city where events in Acts begin
- f. city where Paul was born
- g. country to which eunuch returned




Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section as well as your knowledge of the previous section.

- 1.62 List three good things that the Lord worked together in Job's suffering, which apply to our lives as well.
- a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
- 1.63 List two aspects of God revealed by the testimony of the book of Job.
- a. _____
 b. _____
- 1.64 Writing from the point of view of a newspaper reporter of Job's time, give a 300-word report of the closing scenes of the patriarch's life from Job 42:1-11. This assignment is to be done on a separate sheet of paper and will be checked by your teacher.

 Teacher check _____

Initial Date

 Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| 1.01 | _____ | dialogue | a. one of the earliest books of the Bible written |
| 1.02 | _____ | Elihu | b. large sea creature that man cannot tame |
| 1.03 | _____ | Jeremiah | c. interchange and discussion of ideas in a frank and open way |
| 1.04 | _____ | sovereign | d. one of Job's three friends who came to comfort |
| 1.05 | _____ | James | e. number of servants who escaped and informed Job |
| 1.06 | _____ | leviathan | f. wrote of the patience of Job |
| 1.07 | _____ | three | g. had a complaint similar to Job's |
| 1.08 | _____ | boils | h. supreme in authority; superior to all others |
| 1.09 | _____ | four | i. young man who spoke after Job's three friends |
| 1.010 | _____ | Job | j. number of sons Job had |
| | | | k. disease with which Job's body was smitten by Satan |
| | | | l. number of cycles in the debate section of Job |

BIBLE 910: LIFE PAC TEST

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 1. _____ | Sanhedrin | a. accompanied Paul on his second missionary journey |
| 2. _____ | Malachi | b. Greek translation of Old Testament Hebrew Scriptures |
| 3. _____ | Maccabees | c. ruler of Grecian Empire who favored the Jews |
| 4. _____ | Elihu | d. Old Testament prophet under the Persian Empire |
| 5. _____ | Septuagint | e. deacon-evangelist who preached to Samaritans |
| 6. _____ | Stephen | f. family that gained Jewish independence for 100 years |
| 7. _____ | Alexander | g. comforted Job in his sufferings |
| 8. _____ | Philip | h. Jewish ruling council |
| 9. _____ | Pentecost | i. said God does not have to answer to His creatures |
| 10. _____ | Silas | j. deacon and first Christian martyr |
| | | k. nephew of Barnabas |
| | | l. Feast of Harvest, or Weeks, means <i>fiftieth</i> day |

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

11. Three types of literature produced during the inter-Testamental period were the Aprocrypha, the Pseudepigrapha, and the _____.
12. The Holy Spirit convicts the world of sin, of righteousness, and of _____.
13. Saul was confronted by the risen Lord on the road to _____.
14. The word _____ means *viewed together*.
15. The three speaking gifts outlined in 1 Peter 4:10 and 11 are teaching, _____ and prophecy.
16. Two false writings of the inter-Testamental period were The Book of Enoch and _____.
17. Under the reign of the _____ Empire, the Jews returned to Palestine.
18. The worldly philosophies that have a false view of _____ are deterministic, fatalistic, and humanistic.
19. Love, faith, virtue, and knowledge are Christian _____ that we should abound in to be fruitful.
20. The three Pastoral Epistles written by Paul are I Timothy, II Timothy, and _____.