

“The Lifeline of the Disciple”
A High-Level Overview of The New Testament
Bishop Calvin B. Lockett
Wednesday, August 18th, 2021



CHRIST THE HEALER

C H U R C H

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Basic Facts about the New Testament

1. The New Testament contains 27 books. Those 27 books contain 4 biographies, 1 history, and 22 letters. And the last of those letters, the book of Revelation, is also a book of prophecy.
2. The New Testament records events and letters that expand approximately 100 years.
3. The New Testament was written by eight authors: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, James, Peter, and Jude. They were written from modern locations like Israel, Turkey, Greece, Rome, and the ancient island of Patmos.

Organization of the New Testament Books

There are two types of books in the New Testament:

1. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and Acts are history books.

Matthew-Jesus proving that He is their Messiah according to the Old Testament prophecies/prophets. The Jewish Messiah had to come through the genealogy of two patriarchs—_____ and _____.

Mark-written to present Jesus to the _____ by His Powerful Actions and the _____ that He did. The book of Mark is commonly known as the gospel where the writer depicts Jesus as _____.

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Luke-written to the _____—showing Jesus’ Wisdom, Grace, and Profound _____. The book of Luke is commonly known as the gospel where the writer depicts Jesus as _____.

John- presents Jesus to the whole _____ and is the _____ to all who choose to believe. The book of John is commonly known as the gospel where the writer depicts Jesus as _____.

Acts-Jesus said He’d build His church and the book of Acts records how He built it. Acts present the _____ and _____ of the church as well as all of the miracles of the apostles during the church age.

2. Romans-Revelation are all **letters**.

The New Testament Letters are written in **three** different categories.

New Testament letters are called the **epistles**. The Apostle **Paul** wrote the majority of the New Testament letters.

One category of New Testament letters is called Pauline Epistles to **churches**. During the book of Acts, the gospel spread from Jerusalem and churches were established.

Paul wrote **9** letters to 7 churches.

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2 Thessalonians
1 Thessalonians
Colossians
Philippians
Ephesians
Galatians
2 Corinthians
1 Corinthians
Rome

Romans (written during the book of Acts)-presents the gospel from _____ to salvation to sanctification to _____.

1 Corinthians-corrects _____ and answers difficult _____ that arose in a specific local congregation called the church at Corinth.

2 Corinthians- as Paul answered those questions, some of the members of the congregation _____ with him and in 2 Corinthians he wrote another letter to the same church and he defends his _____ against his attackers. He answers it because of his _____ calling and his godly _____.

Galatians-refutes the errors of _____ and demonstrates the _____ of grace over law.

Ephesians- a great doctrinal book that extols the believer's _____ in Christ and exhorts believers to live a life by means of The _____.

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Philippians-a book of _____ and it reports to the church at Philippi Paul's difficulties in _____ when he wrote this. He encourages unity and humility among everyone.

Colossians- a doctrinal book that presents the _____ of Jesus Christ at creation into redemption and on into _____.

1 Thessalonians- commends the believers there for their _____ and teaches on The _____ of Christ.

2 Thessalonians- _____ some doctrinal _____ regarding the day of the Lord and what comes before it and after it.

Paul wrote letters to Philemon, Titus, and 2 letters to Timothy and they're called **Pastoral** letters or **Pastoral** epistles.

The Pastoral Epistles written by Paul do not fit during the same time or period that the epistles to the churches were written but were written **after** he wrote his epistles to the church.

Philemon

Titus
2 Timothy
1 Timothy

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Philemon-written in the book of Acts and it’s Paul’s letter to a _____ about a runaway _____ who turns out to be a Christian

Titus-written to another pastor reminding him about the _____ requirements for church _____ and to maintain good works in the church and to keep preaching about them.

1 Timothy-counsels Pastor Timothy on false _____ and reminds him about the _____ it takes to be a church leader.

2 Timothy-the 2nd letter to the same man _____ him to stand strong in the face of _____ and some pretty intense spiritual _____.

Paul wrote **9** letters to churches and **4** letters to pastors for a total of **13** letters.

The remaining **9** letters are called **general** epistles.

They were written by **James, Peter, Jude, and John.**

4 General Observations

Paul's letters are named based upon who they are written **to**.

The Gospels and the the general epistles—with the exception of Hebrews and Revelation—record who they are written **by**.

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The Pauline epistles (letters)(to the church and the general epistles cover a great deal of **doctrine** (teaching).

Romans is the major Pauline doctrinal book to the churches.

Hebrews is the major doctrinal epistle book to the churches scattered around the world.

1 and 2nd Thessalonians and Revelation are **prophecy** books.

1 and 2nd Thessalonians are prophecy about the **churches** and what's coming in the future.

Revelation is prophecy about the entire **world** history from the time John wrote the book all the way to the new heaven and the new earth.

Story of the New Testament

The story of the New Testament breaks down in two halves—the 1st half focuses on the **gospels** and the 2nd half focuses on the **epistles**.

The 1st part of the New Testament story has five parts to it:

1. The **Early** Life of Jesus. This includes Joseph and Mary who traveled down from their home in Nazareth to Bethlehem where Christ is born. This is where the angelic hosts, the shepherds and wise men are recorded. They traveled back up north to Nazareth where Jesus grows up and probably worked as a carpenter with his dad.

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2. The Ministry of **John** the **Baptist**. John the Baptist is a close relative of Jesus who preached repentance and baptized many people in the Jordan River near Jericho. John prepared the way for Jesus and stated publicly, “Behold the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29). He later baptized Jesus in the Jordan River.
3. The **Ministry** of Jesus. Jesus’ Ministry began when He was about 30 or 31 years old and lasted 3 plus years. He ministered in Galilee, Samaria, Judea, and every once in awhile Perea. He fulfilled Old Testament prophesy, did many miracles, He healed many people, preached boldly and trained the 12 apostles.
4. The **Trial** and **Crucifixion** of Jesus. At the end of His Life, there was so much rejection of Him. His Trial and Crucifixion took place on the last week of His Life in the city of Jerusalem after Judas—one of his own disciples—betrayed Him with a kiss for 30 pieces of silver. But Jesus said, “I’m not going to stay in the Tomb I’m coming back out of the grave in three days.” ,

5. The **Resurrection** and **Ascension** of Jesus. He arose 3 days after His Crucifixion and appeared to some 500 different people in Judea and in Galilee including doubting Thomas. Forty days after the Resurrection Jesus descended directly into heaven from the Mount of Olives and promised to return.