



## 1. Comparing Testaments

A.

	Old Testament	New Testament
<i>Christ</i>		
<i>Penned</i>		
<i>Authors</i>		
<i>Books</i>		
<i>Chapters</i>		
<i>Word %</i>		

B.

C.

## 2. Overview of the New Testament Books


## 3. Background to the New Testament

A. Timeline

<b>500 BC</b>				<b>500 BC</b>
<b>400 BC</b>				<b>400 BC</b>
<b>300 BC</b>				<b>300 BC</b>
<b>200 BC</b>				<b>200 BC</b>
<b>100 BC</b>				<b>100 BC</b>
<b>AD 100</b>				<b>AD 100</b>

B.

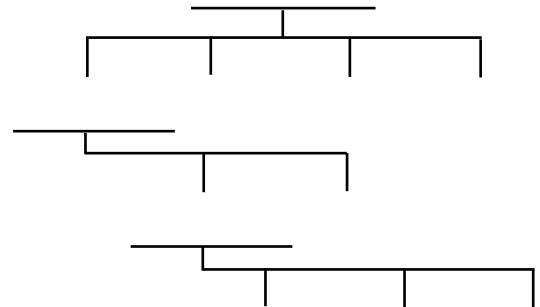
C.

1)

2)

D.

E.



**4. Culture in New Testament Times**

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

**5. Judaism's Leadership in New Testament Times**

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

**6. Religions in New Testament Times**

A.

B.

C.

D.

*Compass Night*

# New Testament SURVEY



# 1. Comparing Testaments

## A. Basic Data



	<i><b>Old Testament</b></i>	<i><b>New Testament</b></i>
<b>Christ</b>	<b>Anticipating</b>	<b>Explained</b>
<b>Penned</b>	<b>1440 – 430 BC</b>	<b>AD 45 – 95</b>
<b>Authors</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Books</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Chapters</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Word %</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

**2 Timothy 3:16**

***All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- The “Apostolic” Commission

***John 14:25–26***

***“These things I have spoken to you while I am still with you. But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you.”***

***(Cf. Matthew 24:35 Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will not pass away.)***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- The “Apostolic” Commission

***John 16:13***

***When the Spirit of truth comes, he will guide you into all the truth, for he will not speak on his own authority, but whatever he hears he will speak, and he will declare to you the things that are to come.***



# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Assertion

**1 Corinthians 2:10–16**

***these things God has revealed to us through the Spirit. For the Spirit searches everything, even the depths of God. ... Now we have received ... the Spirit who is from God, that we might understand the things freely given us by God. And we impart this in words not taught by human wisdom but taught by the Spirit, ... “For who has understood the mind of the Lord so as to instruct him?” But we have the mind of Christ.***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Assertion

*Ephesians 2:19–20*

*you are fellow citizens with the saints and members of the household of God, built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus himself being the cornerstone*

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Assertion

***2 Peter 3:2***

***that you should remember the predictions of the holy prophets and the commandment of the Lord and Savior through your apostles***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Authentication

***2 Corinthians 12:12***

***The signs of a true apostle were performed among you with utmost patience, with signs and wonders and mighty works.***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Affirmation

***2 Peter 3:15–16***

***just as our beloved brother Paul also wrote to you according to the wisdom given him, as he does in all his letters when he speaks in them of these matters. There are some things in them that are hard to understand, which the ignorant and unstable twist to their own destruction, as they do the other Scriptures.***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## B. Both are “God Breathed”

- Apostolic Acceptance

- *Church Fathers*

- \* *All 27 NT Books Quoted as Authoritative by 150*

- *Epistle of Barnabas = “Scripture” / “God says”*

- *Clement to Corinthians = “Scripture” / “God said”*

- *Didache*

- *Ignatius*

- *Polycarp*

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## C. Why a “New” Testament?

- “Testament” = Covenant Agreement Contract
- (Gn.12) = Abrahamic
- (Dt.29) = Land
- (Ex.20) = Mosaic
- (2Sm.7) = Davidic

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## C. Why a “New” Testament?

- (Jer.31) = Forecast of a New Covenant
- New Covenant

-- Expands the Abrahamic

***“All the families of the earth will be blessed”***

-- Blessing = Salvation

***Hebrews 7:11 Now if perfection had been attainable through the Levitical priesthood, what further need would there have been for another priest to arise after the order of Melchizedek***



# 1. Comparing Testaments

## C. Why a “New” Testament?

**Hebrews 9:12**

***he entered once for all into the holy places, not by means of the blood of goats and calves but by means of his own blood, thus securing an eternal redemption.***

**Hebrews 9:26**

***he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself.***

# 1. Comparing Testaments

## C. Why a “New” Testament?

**Hebrews 10:11–14**

***And every priest stands daily at his service, offering repeatedly the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins. But when Christ had offered for all time a single sacrifice for sins, he sat down at the right hand of God, waiting from that time until his enemies should be made a footstool for his feet. For by a single offering he has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified.***

# 2. Overview of the NT Books

**History**

**Mt**

**Mk**

**Lk**

**Jn**

**Ac**

**Rev**

**Paul's  
Letters to  
Churches**

**Rom**

**1  
Cor**

**2  
Cor**

**Gal**

**Eph**

**Phil**

**Col**

**1  
Th**

**2  
Th**

**Paul's  
Letters to  
Individual**

**1  
Tim**

**2  
Tim**

**Titus**

**Phile**

**Letters  
by Others**

**Heb**

**Jms**

**1  
Pet**

**2  
Pet**

**1  
Jn**

**2  
Jn**

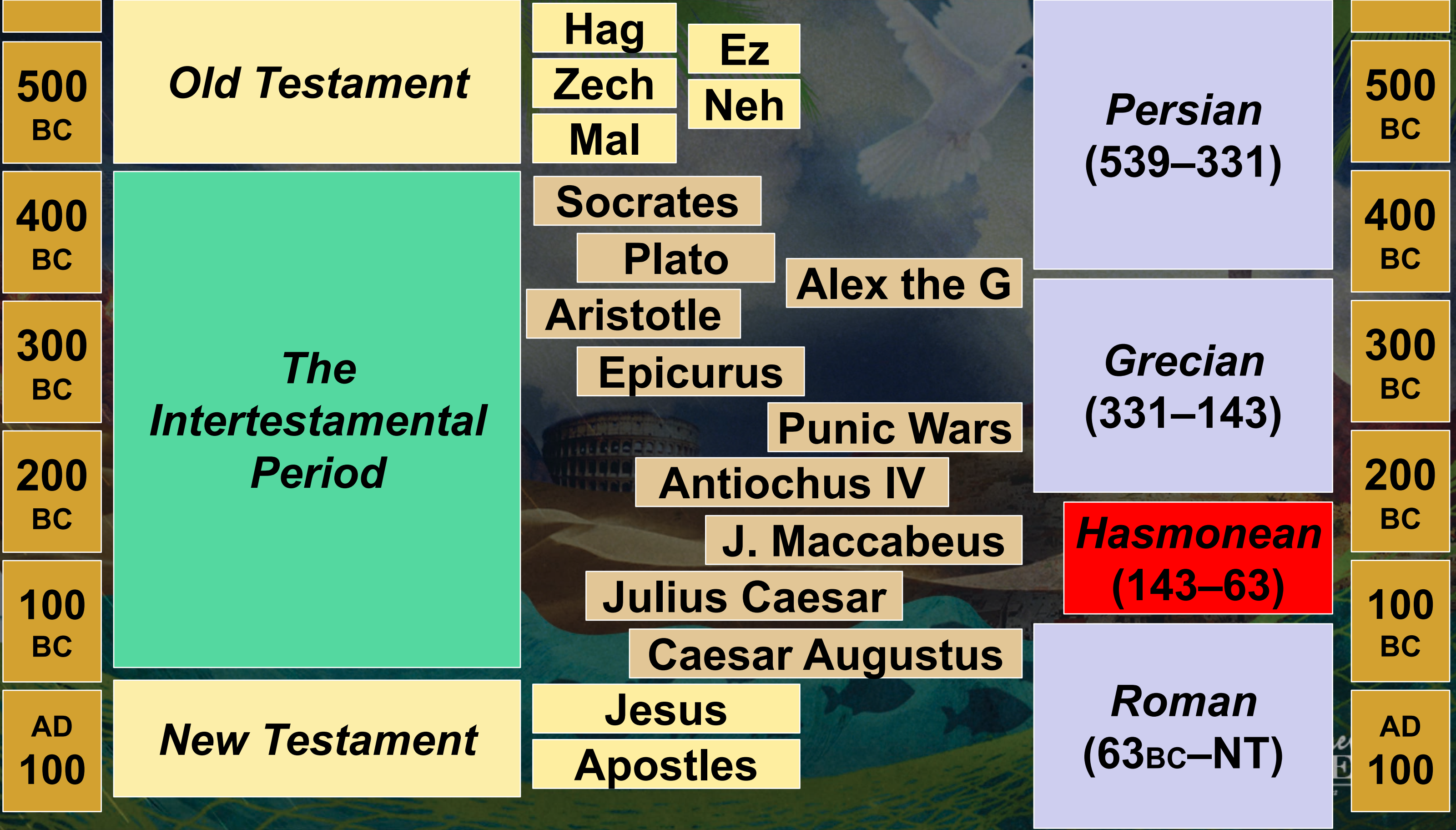
**3  
Jn**

**Jude**

# 3. Background to the NT

## A. Timeline





500  
BC

*Old Testament*

Hag  
Zech  
Mal

Ez  
Neh

*Persian*  
(539–331)

500  
BC

400  
BC

*The Intertestamental Period*

Socrates

Plato

Alex the G

Aristotle

Epicurus

Punic Wars

*Grecian*  
(331–143)

400  
BC

300  
BC

200  
BC

Antiochus IV

J. Maccabeus

*Hasmonean*  
(143–63)

300  
BC

100  
BC

Julius Caesar

Caesar Augustus

200  
BC

AD  
100

*New Testament*

Jesus  
Apostles

*Roman*  
(63<sub>BC</sub>–NT)

100  
BC

AD  
100

# 3. Background to the NT

## B. Israel Under the Persians (539–331 BC)

- In the Middle of the Exile
- Under New Management
- Much Better Conditions
- Persian King Cyrus Allows Return

# 3. Background to the NT

## C. The Greek Period (331–143 BC)

- “Hellas” (Gk.) = Greece


-- “Hellenization” = Greek Culture

 English Standard Version

**Acts 6:1** ...ays when the disciples were increasing in number, a complaint by the Hellenists arose against the Hebrews because their widows

**Acts 9:29** And he spoke and disputed against the Hellenists . But they were seeking to kill him.

**Acts 11:20** ...m, men of Cyprus and Cyrene, who on coming to Antioch spoke to the Hellenists also, preaching the Lord Jesus.

 Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament, 27th Edition with GRAMCORD(™) Greek New Testament Alpha Morphological Database and McReynolds English

**Acts 6:1** ...μέραις ταύταις πληθυνόντων τῶν μαθητῶν ἐγένετο γογγυσμὸς τῶν Ἑλληνιστῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑβραίους, ὅτι παρεθεωροῦντο ἐν τῇ δι

**Acts 9:29** ἐλάλει τε καὶ συνεζήτει πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνιστάς , οἱ δὲ ἐπεχείρουν ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν.

**Acts 11:20** ...ι καὶ Κυρηναῖοι, οἵτινες ἐλθόντες εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν ἐλάλουν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνιστάς εὐαγγελιζόμενοι τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν.

# ALEXANDER THE GREAT

In 336 Alexander (356-323 BC) succeeded as a 19-year-old as king of Macedonia and became the ruler of the largest empire in the world at the time.

In 334 Alexander crossed the Hellespont and won the Battle of Issus. This victory led to the Persian king Darius III fleeing to the east. Alexander then moved on to Persia, where he won the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC, leading to the fall of the Persian Empire.

A further victory at the Battle of the Hydaspes in 326 BC led to the conquest of the Indian subcontinent. Alexander then turned back to Persia, where he was assassinated in 323 BC. His empire was divided into several kingdoms.

Alexander was a great warrior and a visionary leader. He was the first to conquer the Indian subcontinent and to reach the Ganges. He was also a great administrator and a great builder. He founded many cities and built many roads. He was a great patron of the arts and sciences. He was a great leader and a great conqueror. He was a great man and a great hero.









### THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER

334-323 B.C.

- Conquest course of Alexander
- ⊗ Battle
- ⊙ Siege
- Town founded by Alexander
- ◐ Settlement of existing town
- ⌋ Mountain pass
- Greek colony
- Persian royal road
- A Alexandria



- 332 BC Alexander the Great conquers Persia
- 333 BC Alexander the Great defeats Darius in the Battle of Issus
- ca 332 BC Alexander the Great founds Alexandria in Egypt
- 332 BC Alexander the Great conquers Judea
- 331 BC Alexander the Great invades Egypt
- 332 BC Alexander the Great conquers Tyre and Sidon
- 331 BC Alexander the Great defeats Darius in the Battle of
- 332 BC Alexander the Great conquers Gaza
- ca 332 BC Alexander the Great controls Samaria
  - 327 BC Alexander the Great arrives in India
- 334 BC Alexander the Great begins his conquest of Persia

- 331 BC Alexander the Great conquers Cyrene
- 333 BC Alexander the Great conquers Lycia
- 334 BC Alexander the Great conquers Miletus
- ca 333 BC Alexander the Great founds Gadara
- 334 BC Alexander the Great invades Asia Minor
  - 330 BC Alexander the Great burns the city of Persepolis
  - 331 BC Alexander the Great defeats Darius in the Battle of
- 334 BC Alexander the Great conquers Lydia
  - 333 BC Alexander the Great conquers Syria
  - 333 BC Alexander the Great conquers Tarsus
    - 324 BC Alexander the Great declares himself god

# 3. Background to the NT

## C. The Greek Period (331–143 BC)

- “Hellas” (Gk.) = Greece
  - “Hellenization” = Greek Culture
- Greek Became the Common Language
- OT Translated into Greek (LXX)
- Alex Dying at 33 Splits Up his Empire
- 2 Kingdoms Prevailed to Control Israel
  - Ptolemies & Seleucids



**Seleucid Empire**

**Ptolemaic Empire**



**Arabian Tribes**

**Greco-Bactrian Kingdom**

Nabataea

Palmyra

Ma'in

Blemmyes

Gerra

Mascat (Oman)

Armenia

Atropatene

Parthia

Iberians

Albani

Massagetae

Apasiacae

Khorasmii

Colchis

Pontus

Galatia

Thracians

Macedon

Getae

Greek Colonies

Olbia

Bosporus

Siraces

Legae

Alans (Aorsii)

Ko-l

Dacians

Syrians

C

2

3

4

6

7

8

Crete

ads

# 3. Background to the NT

## C. The Greek Period (331–143 BC)

### 1) The Ptolemies (321–198 BC)

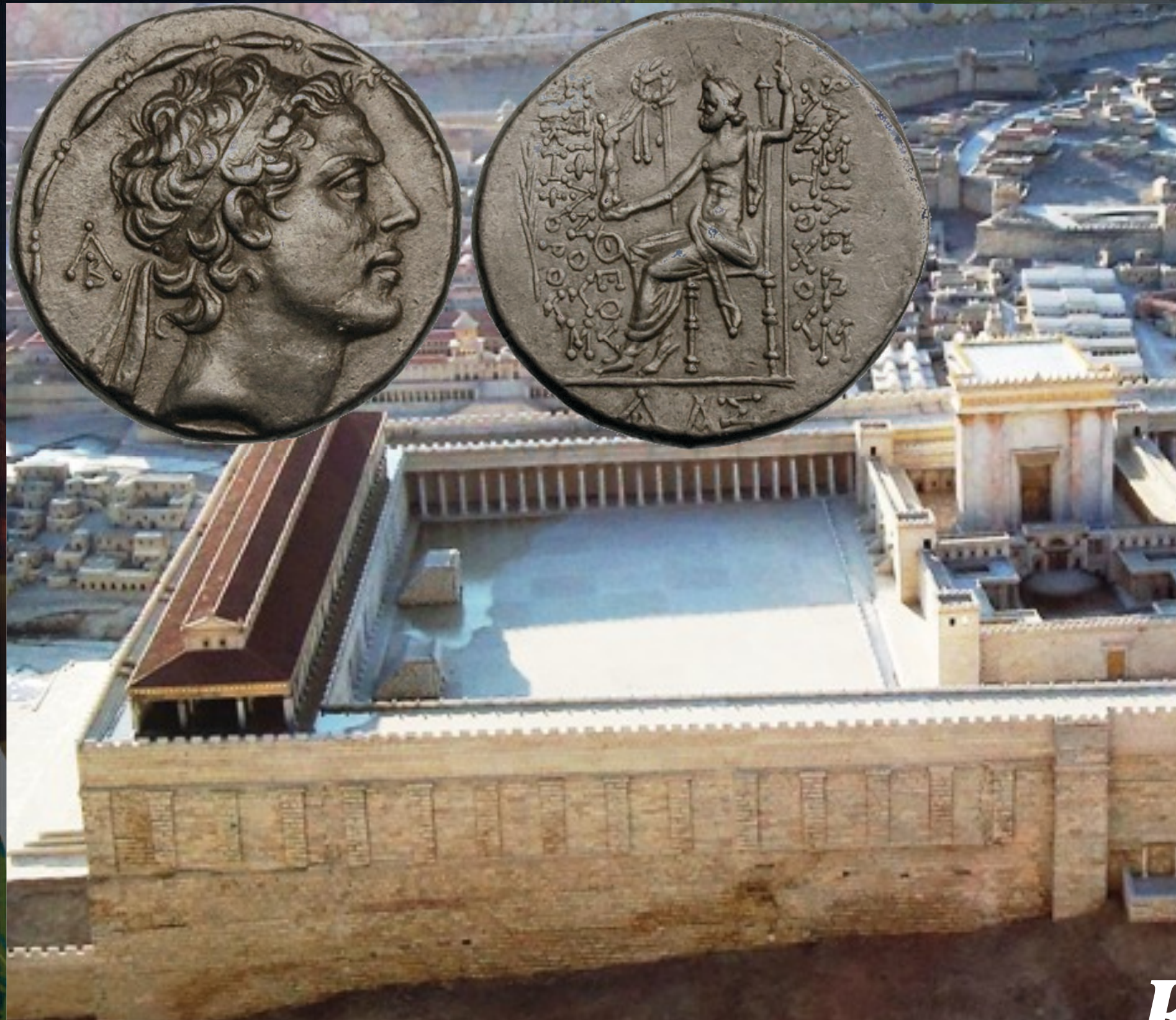
- Quite Period
- Both Wanted Israel's Support
- That Led to the LXX

### 2) The Seleucids (198–143 BC)

- Time of Persecution
- Demanded Gk. Culture AND Religion







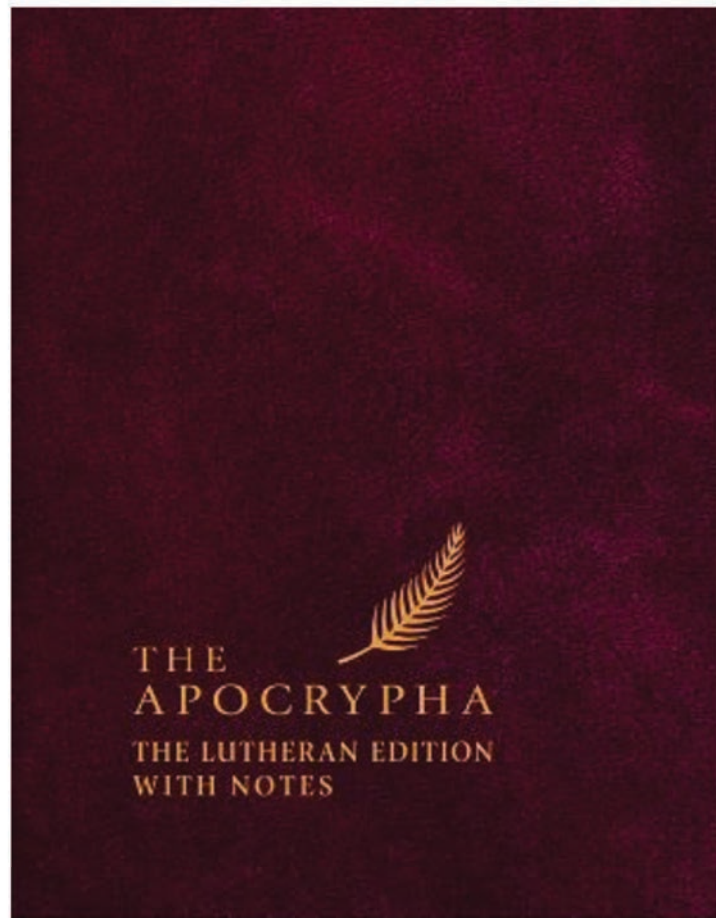
***Kislev 25<sup>th</sup> 168 BC***





*Kislev 25<sup>th</sup> 165 BC*

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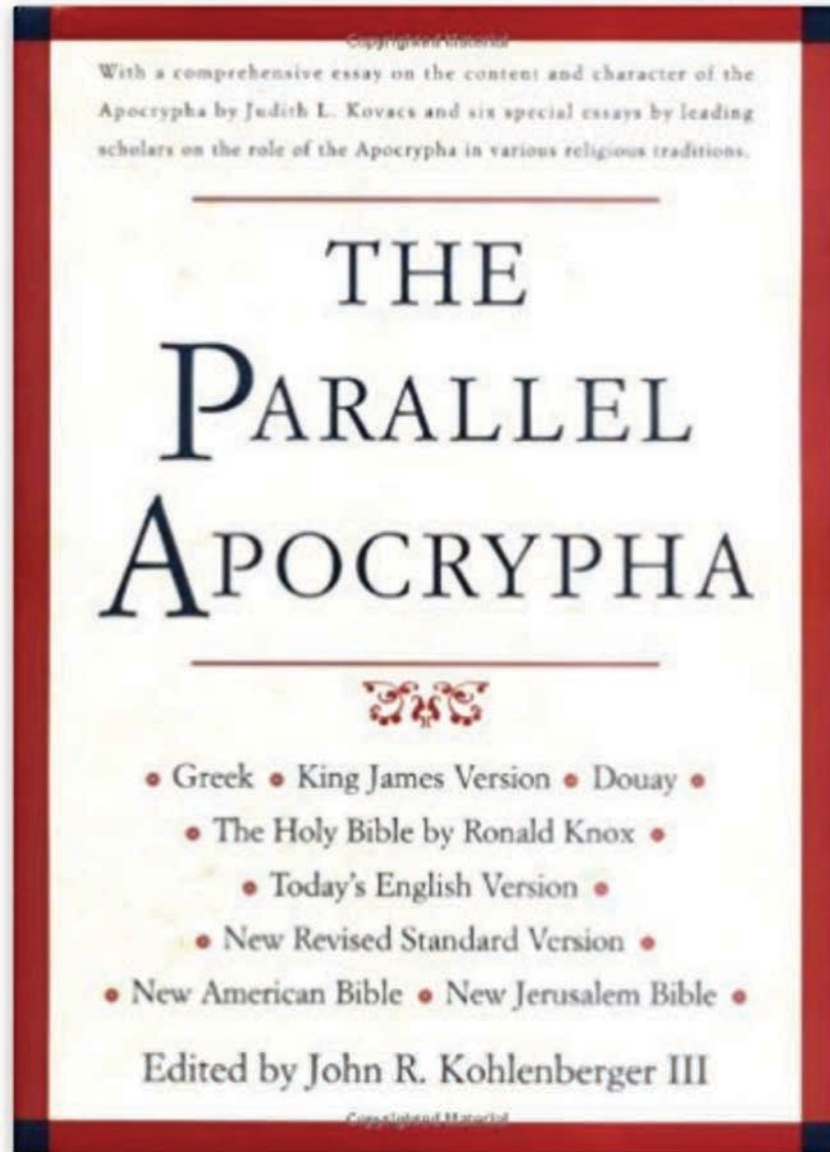
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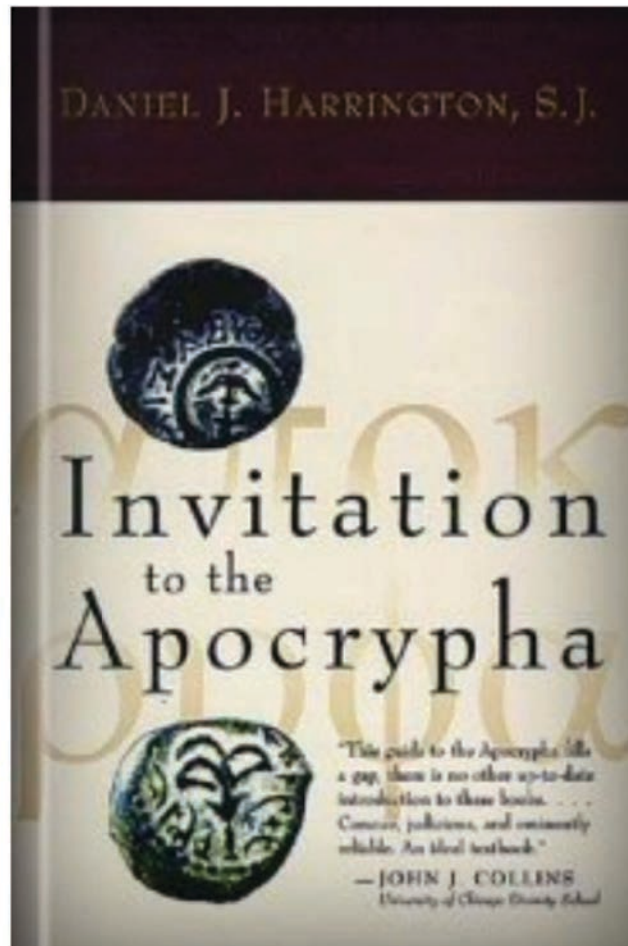
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# 3. Background to the NT

## D. The Hasmonean Period (143–63 BC)

- “Hashmon” = Mattathias’ family name
- Simon (bro of Judas) Ruled Israel
  - Priest & Civil Leader
  - Empowered the Priesthood into NT
- Rome Allowed this Self-Rule (139 treaty)
- Internal Struggles made it Tumultuous
- Simon’s Son John Hyrcanus Took Over

# 3. Background to the NT

## E. The Roman Period (63 BC – AD 475)

- Rome Steps in to Jewish Strife
- Rome Makes John Hyrcanus II the King
  - Under control of Rome
- Rome Groomed Antipater (Edom)
  - His Son, Herod Named King in 37 BC
- Herod was a Slimy & Cruel Politician
  - Is in Power at Birth of Christ



**(Emperor) Caesar Augustus**

**(King) Herod the Great**

**(Governor) Quirinius**



1 AUC      714 AUC      724 AUC      742 AUC      748 AUC      750 AUC      754 AUC      759 AUC      767 AUC      1278 AUC

753 BC      40 BC      30 BC      12 BC      6 BC      4 BC      AD 1      AD 6      AD 14      AD 525



# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

```
graph TD; A[Herod the Great] --- B[ ]; B --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[Aristobulus];
```

Aristobulus

# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

Aristobulus

Archelaus

Matt 2:22

\_\_\_\_\_

# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

**Aristobulus**

**Archelaus**

Matt 2:22

**Herod Antipas**

(Tetrarch) Every Gospel reference  
except Luke 1-2, Matt 2

# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

**Aristobulus**

**Archelaus**

Matt 2:22

**Herod Antipas**

(Tetrarch) Every Gospel reference  
except Luke 1-2, Matt 2

**Philip**

Luke 3:1,  
Matt 14:3

# Herod the Great

Luke 1-2, Matt 2

**Aristobulus**

**Archelaus**

Matt 2:22

**Herod Antipas**

(Tetrarch) Every Gospel reference  
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**Philip**

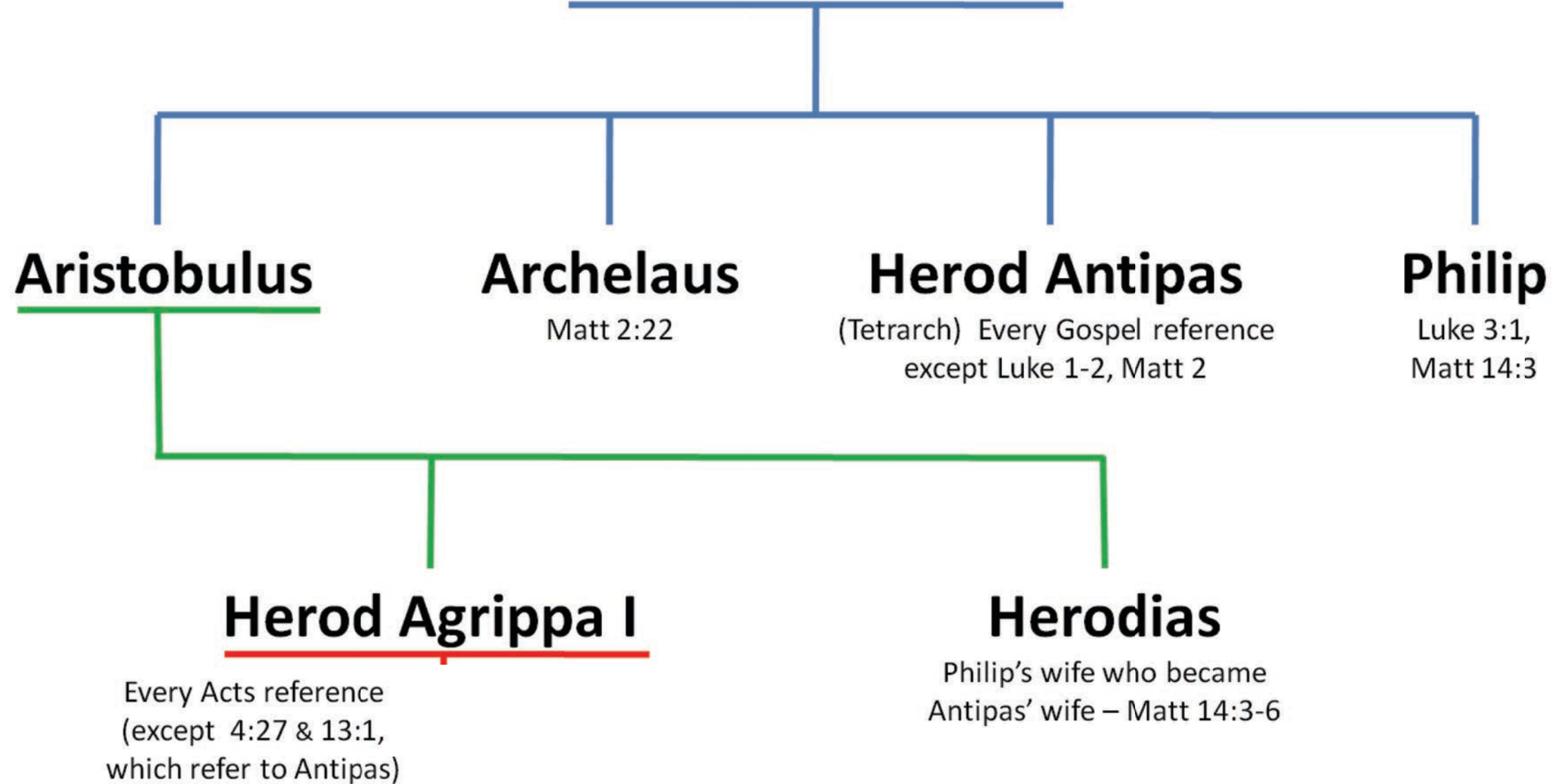
Luke 3:1,  
Matt 14:3

**Herodias**

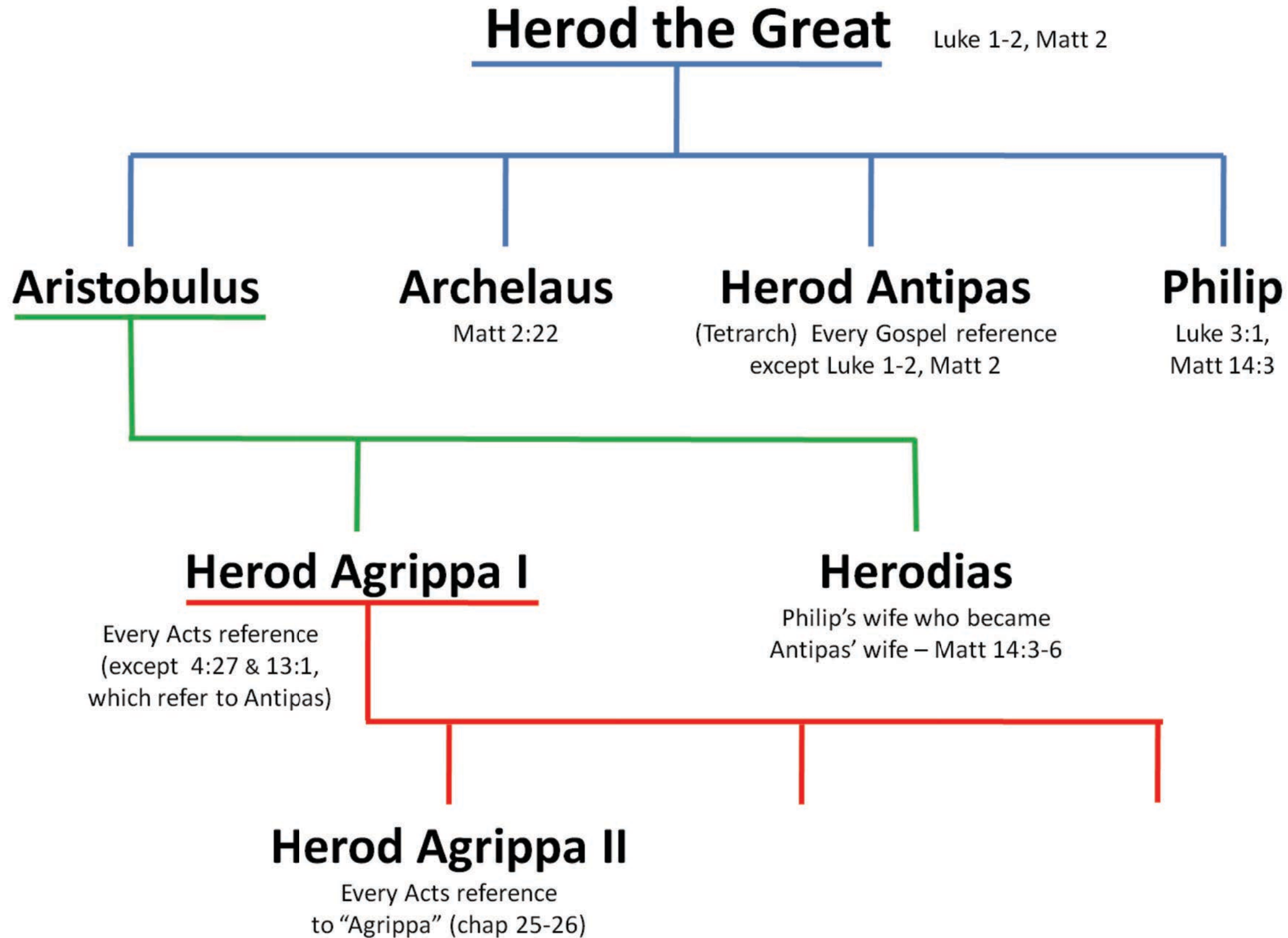
Philip's wife who became  
Antipas' wife – Matt 14:3-6

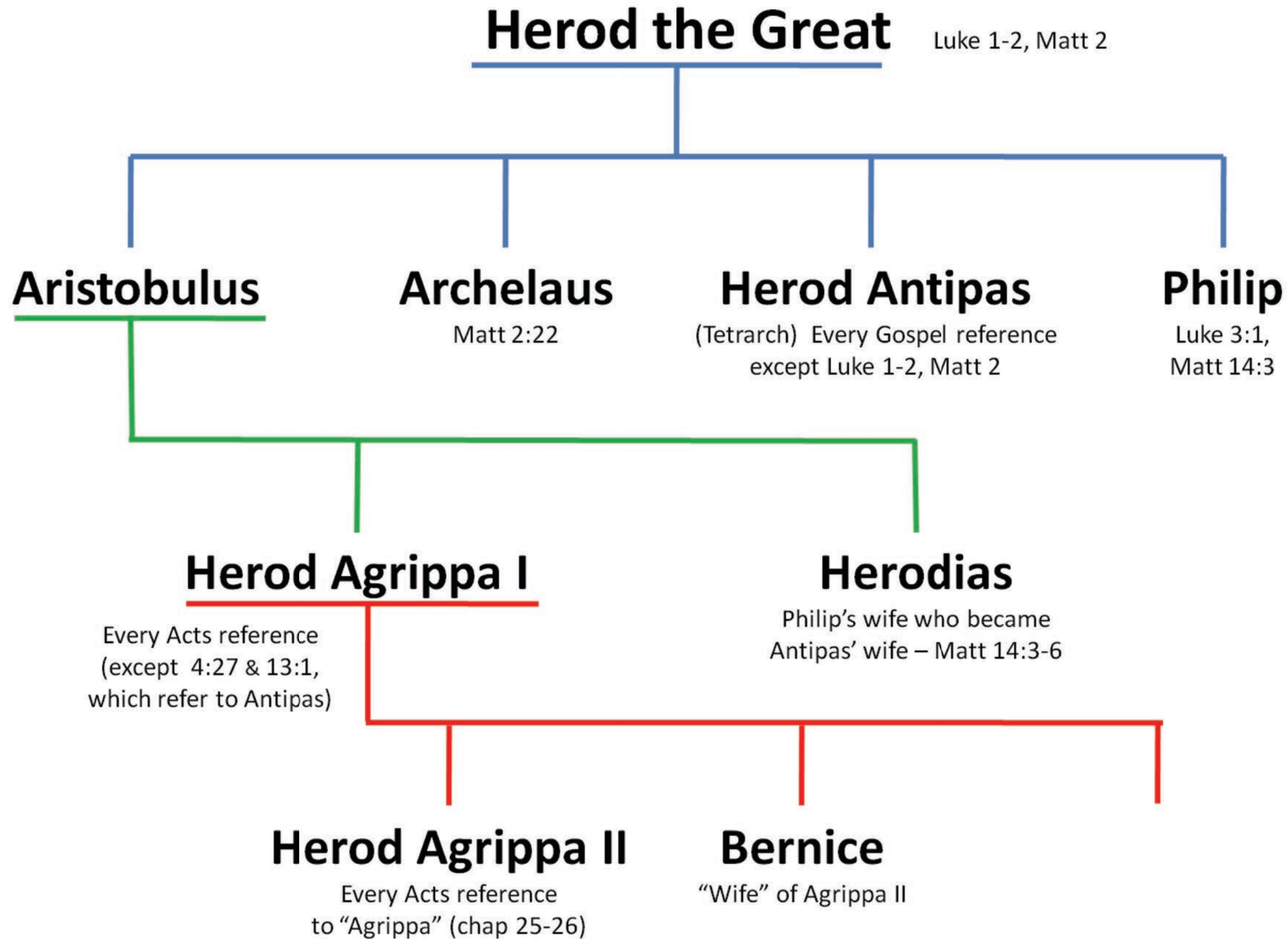
# Herod the Great

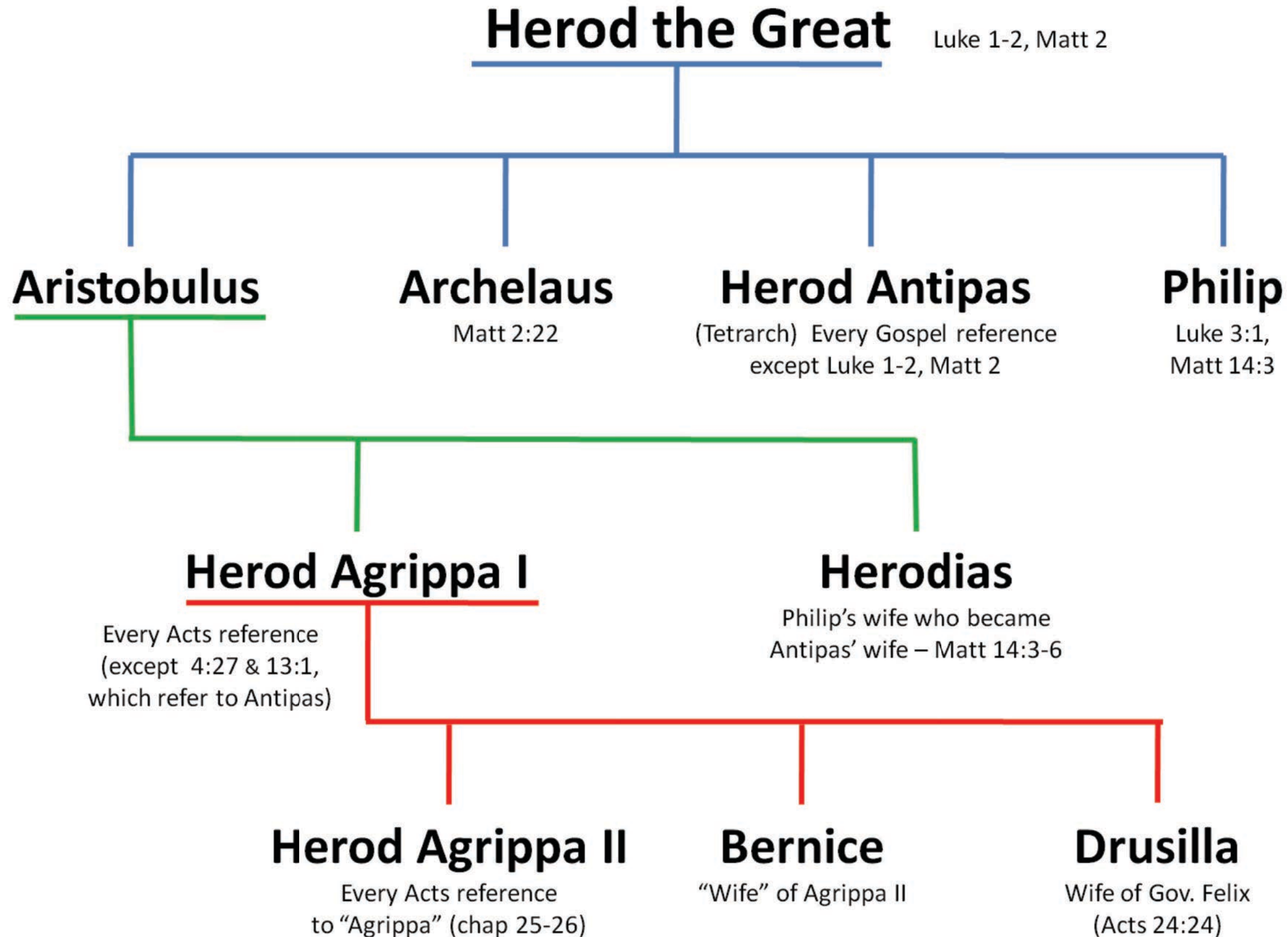
Luke 1-2, Matt 2











# 4. Culture in NT Times

## A. Greco-Roman Slavery

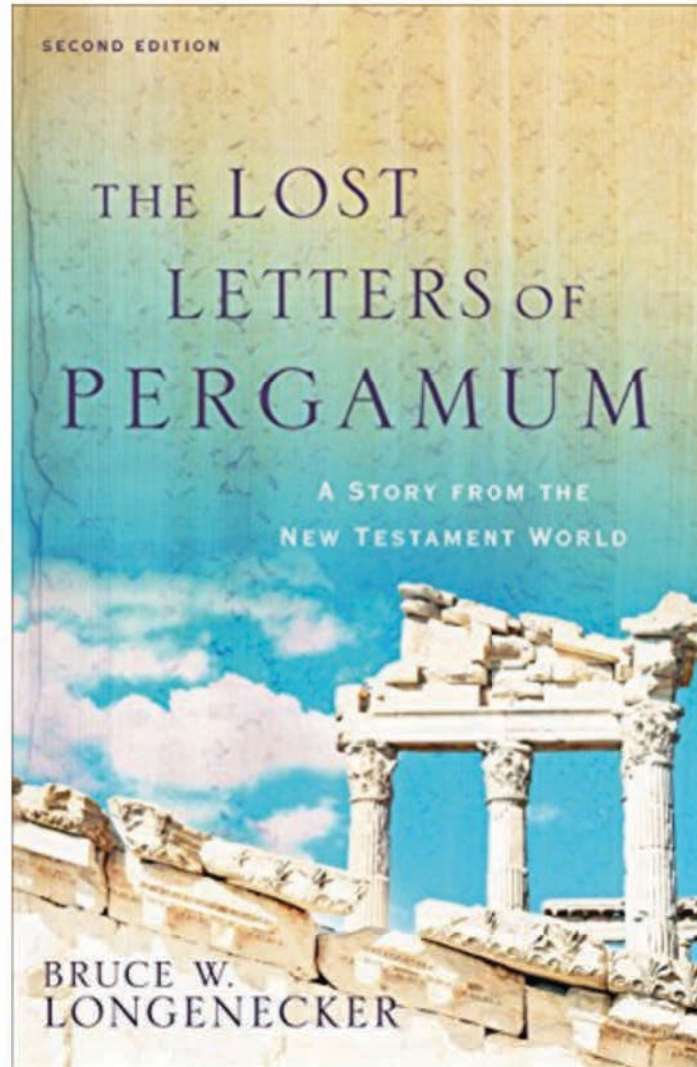
- Wide Spread
- Estimated that Up to 50% were Slaves
- Causes: War, Debt, Birth
- All Classes (Poor, Teachers, Doctors)
- State of Slaves Depended on Masters

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## B. The Arts

- Great Architecture
- Elaborate Amphitheaters
- Extensive Aqueducts
- Enduring Bridges
- Lots of Stage Entertainment
- Bloody Arena Contests
- Variety of Music – Vocal & Instrumental

Look inside ↓




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# 4. Culture in NT Times

## C. Languages

- Latin was the Language of the Courts
- Latin Mostly in Rome, Spain, & Italy
- Latin Later Dominated Theology
- Greek was the Marketplace Language
- “Koine” Greek = “Common” Language
- Aramaic = Near East Language
- Hebrew = Classic Judaism / Rabbis

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## D. Education

- No Public Ed of Kids Until 70s
- Slaves were Teachers in Homes
- Trade Schools Most Common
- Jewish Scholarship Taught to Rabbis
- Promising Students Sent to the Greats



# 4. Culture in NT Times

## E. Transportation

- **Rome Build Extensive Roads**

- Extending from Rome

- Averaged 15 feet wide

- e.g.: Appian Way (Rome to S. Italy)

- **Poor = Walked**

- **Middle Class = Rode Donkeys**

- **Upper Class = Mules / Horses**

- **Rich = Carriages or Chariots**

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## E. Transportation

- Commercial Travel on Sea
- Many Merchant Ships
- Powered by Sails & Oars
- Large Ships Could Carry 1200 People
- Alexandria Known for Ship Building

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## F. Money

- Roman

-- Denarius = 1 Day's Wage (silver)

-- Quadrans = 1/4 Day's Wage (copper)

-- Assarion = 1/16 Day's = "2 sparrows"

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## F. Money

- Greek

- Drachma = Day's Wage (sheep price)
- Didrachma = 2 Day's = Temple Tax
- Stater = 4 Day's = found in fish
- Mina = 100 Day's wage
- Talent = 6,000 Day's wage

# 4. Culture in NT Times

## F. Money

- Hebrew

-- Lepton = “mite” = smallest demon  
(only Hebrew coin mentioned in NT)

# 5. Judaism's Leadership in NT Times

A. Priests

B. High Priest

C. Pharisees

- Word: “To Separate”
- Teachers
- True “Legalism”
- Conservative & Strict

# 5. Judaism's Leadership in NT Times

## D. Sadducees

- Controlled Temple Duties
- More Political Than the Pharisees
- Theologically Liberal
- Anti-Supernaturalist

## E. Zealots

- Political Radicals (Opposed Rome)
- Refused to Pay Taxes
- Fanatical for Judaism

# 5. Judaism's Leadership in NT Times

## F. Sanhedrin

- Highest Court for the Jewish People
- Met in Jerusalem
- Ruled on a Variety of Issues
- Assumed Authority over Religious & Criminal Law



# 6. Religions in NT Times

## A. Polytheism

- Common among Greeks & Romans
- Various Idols & Shrines

## B. Emperor Worship

- Worship of the State & Emperor

## C. Mystery Religions (Eastern)

- Focused on a Singular god

## D. The Occult

*Compass Night*

# New Testament SURVEY

