

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 1 Genesis – Eden to Egypt

The Bible is a book about a **Person** (God) with a **Plan**, a **Problem**, and a **Promise**. We discover this Person, plan, problem and unfolding promise in God's Word, the Bible.

The Bible is comprised of 66 books, in two sections. The Old Testament, containing 39 books, and the New Testament containing 27. The OT looks ahead to the coming of Christ. The NT looks back to the Cross and ahead to the Second Coming of Christ, Millenium, and Eternity.

Genesis is the book of beginnings. The beginnings of time, space and matter. The beginning of man, sin and the glorious promise of a Savior.

In Genesis chapter 1 we see **the Creation of the Heavens and the Earth**. The floodlight on the 6 days of creation.

In Genesis chapter 2 we see **the Creation of Man in detail**. The spotlight on man, God's special creation made in His image.

Genesis 3 is the first **sin**. Adam and Eve

Genesis 4 is the first **murder**. Cain and Abel

Genesis 5 and 10 are **genealogy** the line of the ancestry of Christ.

Genesis 6-8 is the **flood of Noah**.

Genesis 9 is the first **rainbow**.

Genesis 11 is the **Tower of Babel**. God changed the language of rebellious man in many language groups causing man's dispersal across the earth.

In Genesis chapter **12**, God calls a man named **Abraham**. He calls him out of **UR** of the Chaldees. He gives him a promise containing 3 parts: **Land, Seed and Blessing**.

The land is from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates River. The Seed is ultimately Christ. The blessing to all nations is the salvation we have through Him. Abraham takes 3 people with him: **Sarah, Terah and Lot**. He journeys up the **Fertile Crescent** to the city of **Haran**, where Terah dies. They then journey down into the land of **Promise**, also known as the land

of **Canaan**. Here Abraham has 2 sons, **Ishmael and Isaac**. The son of promise is **Isaac**. Isaac has two sons, **Esau and Jacob**. The son of promise is **Jacob**. Jacob has **12 sons**, and a daughter named **Dinah**. God later changes Jacob's name to **Israel**. Jacob's eldest son of his favorite wife Rachel is named **Joseph**. Because Jacob intends to place Joseph as the firstborn, his brothers hate him; both because of his positional privilege, as well as because of his dreams. So he is kidnapped by his brothers and sold as a slave down to the land of **Egypt** to a man named **Potipher**. Here he remains for 13 years, during which time he is falsely accused, imprisoned and forgotten. But in God's perfect time, he is taken out of prison and made **Prime Minister** of Egypt. As a result he not only saves Egypt, but also his own family back in Canaan. The family of Jacob has now multiplied to **70**. Joseph brings them down to Egypt and gives them the **land of Goshen** on the east bank of the Nile Delta. Here they will remain for the next **400 years**.

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 2

Exodus – Deuteronomy

Egypt, Sinai, Desert, Jordan

Slaves, Nation, Theocracy

There are 3 key **400-year** periods in Israel's history, although not directly sequential. 400 years as slaves in **Egypt**. 400 years of spiritual chaos in the days of the **Judges**, and 400 **silent years** between Malachi and Matthew.

At the end of the 400 years of slavery in **Egypt**, God raises up a deliverer named **Moses**, who leads the children of Israel across the **Red Sea**, down to the Mountain called **Sinai**, where God gives **the Law and the Tabernacle**. This is the book of Exodus.

God chose the priests from the tribe of Levi, one of Jacob's 12 sons. Their sacrificial duties, the laws for the Levites, are outlined in the book called **Levi-ticus**.

They then take a census of the nation. And to count, you need **Numbers**. Leaving Sinai after about 2 years, they journey north to the little desert crossroads known as **Katie's Barn** (Kadesh Barnea). Here Moses sends out **12** spies, one for each of the 12 tribes, to spy out the land. After **40** days, the 12 return. 10 say **%No way+**; 2 say **%God can+**. These 2 are **Joshua and Caleb**. The people go with the majority report and refuse to believe God. So they are condemned to spend a year out of it for every day they spent in it with the spies. 40 days in, 40 years out. So for the next **40 years** they wander in the desert, until everyone aged 20 and up dies. Everyone that is, except Joshua and Caleb, the 2 who believed God. The people finally end up on the east bank of the Jordan River. This ends the book of **Numbers**.

Moses now reviews the law a second time for the new generation, now ready to enter the land of promise. This **%second law+** is the book of **Deuteronomy**. God calls Moses to the top of Mount Pisgah, to view the Promised Land. Here he dies, and is buried in Moab secretly by God. Here ends the book of **Deuteronomy**.

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 3
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings
Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon
Theocracy, Monarchy, Divided Kingdom

With the death of Moses, God raises up a new leader, Moses former servant, **Joshua**. He leads the children of Israel across the **Jordan River**, conquering the first city **Jericho**, the second city **Ai**, then on to the central, southern and northern campaigns. They rid the land of her 31 kings, and divide the land to the **12** tribes of Israel. Joshua challenges the people to obey, and thus ends the book of **Joshua**.

The next book describes the chaos of compromise, the second **400** year period of spiritual chaos known as the days of the **Judges**. As the people ignore God's commands and are defeated by their enemies, they cry out to God and he sends them **Judges**, military deliverers, to rescue them from their oppressors. But they soon forget and relapse into idolatry. This cycle is repeated for the next **400 years**. The only bright spot in this time when Israel is continually moving away from Jehovah into idolatry, is one woman who moves away from idolatry to the worship of the true God. This Moabite maiden who becomes a believer is **Ruth**, who becomes the great grandmother of **David**, and part of the line of **Christ**.

At the end of the **400 years** of spiritual chaos, God sends the last Judge; also the first Kingdom prophet named **Samuel**. Samuel anoints the first King **Saul**; and the second King **David**. This is the beginning of the Kingdom stage of the nation of Israel. It is simplest to describe it this way....**Saul, David, Solomon, Split**. Saul **rebelled**, David **repented**, Solomon **reigned**, but later **ruined** his opportunity for true greatness by his lapse into idolatry. Thus, at his death the kingdom was divided. **10** tribes to the **North** called **Israel**, ruled by the rebellious **Jereboam**. The **2** tribes to the **South** called **Judah**, ruled by Solomon's seed, beginning with **Rehoboam**.

Saul's reign is described in the book of 1 Samuel. The first king Samuel anointed. Saul **rebelled**.

David's reign is described in the book of 2 Samuel, the second king that Samuel anointed. David **repented**. David also was the author of many of the poems contained in the book of **Psalms**.

Solomon's reign is described in 1 Kings. Solomon **reigned**, but later **ruined** his opportunity by idolatry. Solomon wrote 3 books. The first as a young man, was a book of romance, **Song of Solomon**. The second as a middle-aged man, was a book of rules, **Proverbs**. The last was written as an old man; a book of regrets called **Ecclesiastes**.

Speaking of the Poetical books . there are six. **Job**, the oldest of books. The **Psalms** of David; Solomon's three: **Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon**; and Jeremiah's song of lament over the destruction of Jerusalem, **Lamentations**.

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 4 Monarchy, Divided Kingdom, Assyrian Captivity

Let's review: The Bible is a book about a **Person**, with a **Plan**, a **Problem** and a **Promise**. The English Old Testament is laid out as **Law, History, Poetry and Prophecy**. Genesis is from **Eden to Egypt** Exodus from **Egypt to Sinai**. Leviticus is **sacrifices** Numbers is **Sinai to Jordan** Deuteronomy is the **review** of the Law.

Joshua is **Canaan conquered**, **Judges** moves us from **truth to paganism**, **Ruth** moves us from **paganism to truth**. **Samuel**, the last judge and first kingdom prophet, leads the people from **Nation to Kingdom**. **Saul rebelled**, **David repented**, **Solomon reigned but ruined** the national peace by his idolatry. At his death the kingdom **split**, **Jeroboam** lead the secession to the **north**, now called **Israel**; Rehoboam retained the capital in the **south**, now called **Judah**. We have entered the **divided Kingdom stage** at **931bc**.

Jeroboam, having led the rebellion that separated the **Northern Kingdom**, immediately implemented a series of major idolatrous practices in **Israel** designed to prevent the two nations from ever reuniting. **1 Kings 12** records Jeroboam's wicked schemes. He instituted the worship of **Golden Calves in Dan and Bethel**. **New temples, new cities, new gods, new priests and a new religious calendar** quickly capture the hearts of the nation. The Northern Kingdom would go through a succession of evil and murderous kings, lasting until **722bc**. **2 Kings 17** records their defeat and **deportation** at the hand of **King Pul of Assyria** (better known as Tiglath-pilezer III). They would be **assimilated** and lost to the pagan culture of their captives. The land of the Northern Kingdom then is occupied by exiles from Babylon. These pagans mix their ancient idolatries with Jewish worship as a result of marrying with Israelite refugees who remain. These people initially live in and around the city of Samaria. The city name eventually refers to the entire

region. This mixed and hated people group is known in New Testament times as **the Samaritans**. (A constant reminder of Israel's idolatry, invasion, and defeat.)

Between 931bc and 722bc God sends a number of **prophets** to call Israel to repentance. **Non-writing prophets** like **Elijah and Elisha**; and **writing prophets** including **Amos, Hosea**, and part of the ministry of **Isaiah**.

Jonah would be called to go to **the capital city of Assyria, Ninevah**, about 60 years before Assyria would destroy and deport Israel. The prophet **Nahum** would be sent to remind Israel that God would still judge Assyria in His own time and way.

Key chapters to remember include

Genesis 3 . first sin
Genesis 12 . call of Abraham
Exodus 3 . call of Moses, revelation of God's Name
Exodus 12 . Passover
Exodus 20 . The Decalogue
Numbers 13 . Kadesh Barnea
Joshua 24:14 . Joshua's challenge
Judges 21:25 . Israel's compromise & confusion
1 Samuel 15 . Saul's rebellion
2 Samuel 7 . Davidic covenant
1 Kings 12 . Split . Jeroboam's idolatry
2 Kings 17 . Israel's Assyrian captivity . 722 bc
2 Kings 25 . Judah's final Babylonian captivity . 586 BC

Key Nations & Leaders to remember

Egypt . Pharaoh
Israel . Solomon
Assyria . Pul
Babylon . Nebuchadnezzar
Medes . Darius
Persians . Cyrus
Greeks . Alexander
Romans . Caesar Augustus

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 5 Divided Kingdom, Judah, Babylonian Captivity

In the year **931 BC** the Monarchy was torn apart at the death of Solomon. **Jereboam** led the rebellion in the **North, these 10 tribes becoming known as Israel**. Having observed the origin, direction and destruction of **Israel** by **Assyria** in **722 BC**, we will now focus our attention on **the Southern Kingdom of Judah, under Rehoboam** and his descendants.

Rehoboam is a descendent of Solomon, and his father David. The southern Kingdom is named after its most influential tribe, **Judah**. Later, the inhabitants of this land are known as **people of Judah**, and nicknamed **“Jews”**.

The descendants of Rehoboam continue to sit on the throne of Judah until **586 BC**. Like Israel, Judah rebels against the Lord, and Jehovah sends them many prophets to rebuke them and call them to repentance. The most notable prophets are **Isaiah and Jeremiah**. The people of Judah refuse to listen. Their sins include their refusal to give the land its **Sabbath rest**. For **490 years** (from the time the Monarchy began under Saul in 1095 BC until) the nation owed **God “one year in seven”**. The land would **rest** for **70 years**, as God sent His bill collector in **605 BC**, for the back pay of those **70 Sabbath years**. Beginning in **605 BC**, then again in **598**, and finally in **586 BC**, **Nebuchadnezzar** deports the Jews to **Babylon**. There they will remain until they are allowed to return in **536 BC, after 70 years**.

Jeremiah warns and weeps at the prospect of the great suffering of Judah, as they continue to reject God's warnings. His broken hearted song of **Lamentations** surveys **the wreckage of Jerusalem** after the final deportation.

In the first stage of the captivity, many young men are deported to be trained for service to the nation of Babylon. Among these are **Daniel and his three friends**.

Daniel, of royal lineage, will write the book that declares the complete **sovereignty of God over all kings**

and nations. The book displays the eternal, unstoppable, coming **Kingdom of God** that will crush all earthly kingdoms and last forever.

Ezekiel, priest and prophet, will write a prophetic book full of mystery and symbolism. **As a captive in Babylon**, he warns his fellow captives to repent and turn to God. Its introduction begins with awesome descriptions of the splendor and majesty of God. It proceeds with judgment pronounced on Israel and her enemies. The book concludes with the vision of the **millennial temple and the worship of the Messiah** that covers the earth. It is a book of confidence and hope. While **Daniel** focuses on the **sovereignty of God**, and the **earthly kingdoms** that will be replaced by the **Kingdom of Messiah**, **Ezekiel** focuses on the **righteousness of God** and the **worship** He will receive when Messiah comes and the nation inherits the long awaited promises.

During these **70 years of captivity**, when the Jews have **no temple, no way to sacrifice, and no priestly duties** to perform, they begin a new institution that endures still today. God's people desire to **get together** because they **belong together**. God's people long to listen to God's Word and be instructed. There in Babylon, the Jews began to meet together, being instructed in the Scriptures by those who were literate and knowledgeable. These **“teachers”** were called **Rabbis**. And the **“gatherings”** were called **synagogues**. They were instructional, not sacrificial in nature. This tradition of multiple families supporting a paid Rabbi would continue on even after the return to Israel. That's why, in the Gospels, we see two religious gathering places: **the temple** in Jerusalem for sacrifice, and **synagogues** in every village and city for weekly instruction.

The captivity of Judah would come to an end in **536 BC**, with the decree of **Cyrus the Persian**, allowing the Jews to return to their homeland.

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 6 Return from Exile, Rebuilding Jerusalem

The Kingdom of Judah ended in **586 BC** with the destruction of Jerusalem and the final deportation to Babylon. The prophetic ministry of **Daniel** and **Ezekiel** rekindled hope for an eventual return.

God always keeps His promises. That return would be realized in the year **536 BC**, under the reign of **Cyrus the Persian**.

The return would be accomplished under the leadership of three key men: **Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah**. **Zerubbabel the general**, would provide **protection**. **Ezra the scribe** would provide direction for **the rebuilding of the temple**, and **Nehemiah the Cupbearer** and visionary administrator, would provide direction for **rebuilding the wall** around the city.

The Temple would be **delayed** in the midst of the construction process by political attacks from her enemies. During the 15-year hiatus, the wicked Persian administrator, Haman, would institute even greater oppression against the Jews. God raised up, for just such a time, a Jewish woman named **Esther** as **Queen of Persia**. Her influence would serve to preserve the Jews yet again.

After the Persians allowed construction to begin again, God sent **two special prophets** to encourage the project's completion. **Haggai rebuked** the people for their selfishness and lack of zeal. **Zechariah** came at the same time to provide **visions of future glory** when Messiah would appear.

After **Nehemiah rebuilds the wall** around the city of Jerusalem, he encounters great spiritual **compromise and corruption** among the Jews. God sends the **prophet Malachi for a final rebuke** to His people. Malachi would be the final prophetic voice followed by **400 silent years**. The silence would be broken by the voice of the prophet from the wilderness, **John the Baptist**, announcing the coming of Messiah— **Behold the Lamb of God!**

From Darkness to Eternal Day Lesson 7 Intertestamental Years (400 Silent Years)

The Jews who returned to Israel following the **Babylonian captivity** were under the dominion of the **Persians**, then the **Greeks**, and finally the **Romans**. Let's follow the progress during these next **400 silent years**.

Philip of Macedon began a campaign of world conquest beginning in Macedonia (Greece) extending eastward to Syria. Philip's famous son, **Alexander the Great**, would extend total Greek domination throughout Europe, Asia, Israel, Egypt, and Persia.

Alexander died without an heir. The conquered lands were divided among several individuals including

Cassander -	Macedonia
Ptolemy -	Egypt
Antigonus -	Palestine to Euphrates
Lysimachus -	Thrace

Antigonus, attempting to reunite the empire, failed.

Palestine was bequeathed to Seleucus, who led the fight to defeat Antigonus from the East. But before **Seleucus** can regroup, **Ptolemy** moves in, sending an army of occupation into Palestine to secure it. This starts the bad blood between the **Seleucids** and the **Ptolemys** which will turn Palestine into a battleground for generations to come.

The Ptolemys retain Palestine from 323-198 BC. The Jews enjoy relative freedom during this stage. With the spread of Greek culture and language, the Jews complete the **Greek translation** of the Old Testament, called the **Septuagint (LXX)**. (The 70+ so called because it was said to be produced by **70 scholars in 70 days**.)

The **Seleucids** attempt six takeovers during these years. They **finally succeed** in conquering Palestine at the **Battle of Panion, in 198 BC**. Antiochus III ruled until 187 BC. Taking a big political gamble, he joined forces with Hannibal to attempt a takeover of Rome. Failing this, he

became a political prisoner. Antiochus's son, Seleucus IV, is an uneventful ruler from 187-175 BC.

Another of Antiochus's sons, **Antiochus IV Epiphanes**, takes the throne by Roman decree in **175 BC**. Seeking **revenge on the Ptolemys**, he attempts to conquer and occupy **Egypt**. **Rome does not approve**, forcing him to give it up and return to Palestine. In frustrated rage he begins a horrible campaign of persecution & murder against the Jews. The result is a **Jewish revolt in 166 BC** under the leadership of an old priest named **Maccabeus (The Hammer)**.

The eldest son of Maccabeus, **Judas**, succeeds in **overthrowing the Seleucid ruler** and installs himself as "**Ruling High Priest**". This begins what is known as the "**Hasmonean Dynasty**".

His brother **Jonathan** follows Judas. However, the Romans declare Palestine a rebel state. Knowing it is just a matter of time before Rome acts, the youngest brother, **Simon**, travels to Rome to seek political assistance. Obtaining the friendship of a powerful politician, he obtains Roman favor for the nation. **Simon is installed as the first Roman sanctioned "Ruling Priest", leading the nation from 142-135 BC.**

Simon is followed by his son, **John Hyrcanus I**. The nation is facing **major religious division**. On one side are those who are **heavily influenced by Greek philosophy & learning, called Hellenists**. They deny the miracle portions of the OT and seek merely to retain a **cultural Judaism**. On the other are **the purists, called Hasidim**. They revere the Law of Moses, fear outside influences, and reject the Hellenists. These two groups eventually become known as **the Saducees (Hellenists) and the Pharisees (Hasidim)**.

The Ruling Priests seek support from one side or the other over succeeding generations. The family is torn apart by the power struggle. Tremendous hatred grows and hundreds die in the battle for control. Aristobulus I, then Alexander Jannaeus, **John Hyrcanus II** and finally Mattathias Antigonus end the dynasty.

Hyrchanus II flees to Idumea for military support after a brief ouster by his brother Aristobulus II. Antipater, King of Idumea, is delighted with the opportunity. He defeats Aristobulus II, reinstalling Hyrchanus II as ruling Priest. But the power behind the scepter remains in Antipater's hands.

When Hyrchanus II dies, Mattathias Antigonus assumes leadership. Meanwhile, **Antipater's son goes to Rome** to seek help in retaking the bloody city of Jerusalem, as this last takeover was without Roman approval. Making his case for a secure and submissive state, he wins the respect and approval of Antony and the Roman Senate. Returning to Jerusalem with the title **King of the Jews**, and a Roman force of occupation, he establishes complete control. His name is known to succeeding generations as **Herod the Great**. He enters NT history as the power-hungry, fear-driven dictator who attempts to destroy Christ.

Herod is faced with a nation of Jews who resent his power, hate his lineage, and have been involved in violent takeovers for over 100 years. To seek to pacify the Jews, Herod embarks on the construction of a magnificent temple. **Herod's Temple** would take over 40 years to complete. His family would be major political players for the next 100 years of Jewish history. The following chart will give you a picture of the history of the Jews into New Testament times.

Babylonian control.....

Persian control.....

Greek control.....

- Alexander the Great
- Antigonus
- Ptolemys
- Seleucids (Antiochus IV)

Hasmonean Revolt (166 BC)

- Judas Maccabeus
- Jonathan
- Simon
- John Hyrchanus I
- Aristobulus I
- Alexander Jannaeus
- John Hyrchanus II (Aristobulus II)
- Mattathias Antigonus

Herod the Great

Antipater Killed	Aristobulus Killed	Alexander Killed	Herod Philip	Herod Antipas Luke 3:1 Galilee	Archelaus Matt 2:22 Judah	Herod III Luke 3:1 Syria
Herodias Married Philip Then Antipas		Herod Agrippa I Acts 12 Ruled Syria, then Galilee, Finally Judea & Samaria 37-44 AD			Procurators 6-86 AD Pontius Pilate	
Bernice Acts 25:23		Herod Agrippa II Acts 25:13; 26:32 Judah, Syria, Galilee, Perea (Claudias-Nero)	Drusilla Acts 24:24 Wife of Felix		Felix 52-59 AD Acts 23, 24	Festus 59-61 AD Acts 24:27

**From Darkness to Eternal Day Session 7
New Testament Survey – GOSPELS**

The New Testament is arranged simply.

- History** comprised of 4 **Gospels and Acts**
- Letters** 13 letters of **Paul**
 and 8 **General (Jewish)** letters
- Prophecy** The book of **Revelation**

New Testament history opens during the reign of **HEROD** the Great. Since Herod dies in 4bc, we date the birth of Christ at 6bc. Luke informs us that John the Baptist was born six months earlier, to Zechariah and Elizabeth.

Joseph, by divine warning, took Mary and Jesus to **Egypt**, to await the death of Herod. After Herod's death, as they returned to Judea, they again received divine direction to go to **Nazareth** in Galilee. Galilee was ruled by another of Herod's sons, Herod **Antipas**. After the death of **Herod** in 5ad, Judea came under the rule of Roman governors known as **Procurators**. They continued until Jerusalem was destroyed by the **Romans** in **70** ad.

Except for the few details concerning the birth, flight to Egypt, and the temple visit at age twelve, the Scriptures are silent concerning Jesus' early years.

John the Baptist prepared the way for Christ by his fiery preaching of **repentance**, from 25-28 AD. At the end of his ministry, John baptized Jesus and directed his followers to Jesus as "the **Lamb of God**."

Jesus, after his baptism and wilderness fasting and temptation by Satan, returned to Galilee to begin his public ministry. After three and a half years of ministry, he was betrayed, crucified, buried, raised from the dead and finally

ascended into heaven. These events are detailed in the four Gospels: **Matthew, Mark, Luke, John**.

Each of the Gospels has an intended audience and purpose. They are not random collections of stories and sermons. Matthew is written to the **Jews**. His purpose is to show that Jesus is the long awaited Messiah **King**, the fulfillment of Old Testament **Prophecy**. (Matt. 5:17-18) Mark is written to the **Romans**. His purpose is to show the omnipotent Christ who came to **serve**. (Mark 10:45) Luke is written to the **Greeks**. His purpose was to show Christ as the Perfect Son of **man**, who loves, heals, seeks and saves lost men. (Luke 19:10) John is written to the **world**. His purpose is to show that Jesus Christ is the Son of **God**, and that by believing in Him anyone can have eternal life. (John 20:31)

BOOK	AIM	PORTRAIT	PASSAGE
Matthew	Jews	King	5:17-18
Mark	Romans	Servant	10:45
Luke	Greeks	Son of Man	19:10
John	World	Son of God	20:31

From Darkness to Eternal Day Session 8 New Testament Survey – ACTS

Each of the gospels ends with an account we call the **Great Commission**. Matthew focuses on the **Mandate**, Christ's absolute authority. Mark looks to the **masses**, Luke gives us the **Message**. John focuses on the **Mission**. Acts focuses on the **Might**, the coming of the **Holy Spirit**, who will create and empower the **Church**.

ISRAEL was called to **STAY** and draw the nations to the light of God's salvation.

THE CHURCH is called to **GO** and take the light of God's salvation to the nations.

The Book of Acts begins where Luke ends. Christ returns to heaven and sends the **Holy Spirit**, giving birth to the church. Acts **1:8** outlines the growth of the church from **Jerusalem to Judea to Samaria** and finally to the ends of the **earth**. Acts covers the first 30 years of church history and focuses on the lives of **Peter and Paul**.

The church is **created**, persecuted, **dispersed**, multiplied and finally **consummated**.

Paul is the **persecutor** in Acts **7&8**, saved and becomes a **preacher** in Acts 9-12, and then becomes a **missionary** in Acts 13-28.

His life as a missionary included **3** journeys, one major **imprisonment** in Jerusalem, two major **imprisonments** in Rome, and the writing of **13** books of the New Testament.

From Darkness to Eternal Day Session 9 New Testament Survey – PAUL'S LETTERS

The New Testament contains three sections:
History, 4 Gospels and Acts
Doctrine, 13 of Paul's and the 8 General letters
Prophecy, the book of Revelation

The central section, DOCTRINE, begins with the **13 letters of Paul**

His first letter, **Galatians**, was written after the **FIRST** journey and before the **JERUSALEM** council. It deals with the **GENTILE** question: Law versus **GRACE**

During the **SECOND** journey, he wrote **1 and 2 Thessalonians** dealing with Christ's **RETURN**. He also wrote **1 and 2 Corinthians** dealing with **Division and Carnality**

During his **THIRD** journey he wrote **ROMANS**, the premier **DOCTRINAL** letter in the New Testament. The theme is God's **RIGHTEOUSNESS** revealed in the **GOSPEL**.

Paul was then sent to **ROME**, and while there he wrote **FOUR** letters. Ephesians, on the **CHRUCH**; Colossians on **CHRIST** the head; Philippians on our **CONFIDENCE** in Christ; and Philemon dealing with **FORGIVENESS**.

After being freed from Rome, he wrote **1 Timothy and Titus**; and **2 Timothy** during his second **imprisonment**. Paul was executed by Nero in Rome in about **65 AD**.

**From Darkness to Eternal Day Session 10
New Testament Survey – GENERAL LETTERS**

JAMES, the first letter penned in the New Testament, comes on the heels of the persecution described in Acts 8. It is written to encourage Jewish Christians enduring severe trials as a result of following Christ. He points out that **WORKS** will prove **SAVING** faith; and that **FAITH** without **WORKS IS DEAD**.

Peter wrote his two letters just before Nero executed both he and Paul on the same day in Rome, 65 AD. His first letter deals with **SUFFERING** as a **CHRISTIAN**. His second letter deals with the huge problem of **FALSE TEACHERS**. Its second chapter and the book of **JUDE** are almost identical.

Hebrews is a masterful explanation of the **OLD COVENANT** contrasted with the New. Christ is **BETTER** is the constant theme. Because of severe persecution, these **JEWISH** believers were in danger of leaving Christ and returning to **JUDAISM**. Several severe warnings characterize this book, along with glorious promises and the majesty of **CHRIST**.

At the end of the century, **JOHN** pens his gospel and his three letters from Ephesus. In the gospel of John he assumes his readers believe Christ is **HUMAN** and labors to demonstrate Christ's **DEITY**. In First John, he assumes his readers believe Christ is **GOD** and labors to demonstrate his true **HUMANITY**. The error John combats in his three letters is called **GNOSTICISM**. Key words **LIGHT & DARKNESS**, and phrases like "we **SAY**" and "we **KNOW**" are continually repeated.

**From Darkness to Eternal Day Session 11
New Testament Survey – PROPHECY – REVELATION**

John's last book, and the last of the New Testament, **REVELATION**, is penned on the island of **PATMOS**, during the severe persecution initiated by Emperor Domitian in 96 AD.

Key Prophetic Events recorded in Revelation

- É **CHURCH** Raptured & Seated in Glory
- É **TRIBULATION** . Israel's regeneration
- É **CHRIST'S** Coming . Armageddon
- É **1,000** yr. Kingdom . Israel's restoration Satan bound
- É **SATAN** freed . Final Rebellion . Finally Defeated
- É **DESTRUCTION** of Heavens & Earth
- É **GREAT WHITE THRONE** Judgment
- É **CREATION OF NEW** Heavens, Earth & **JERUSALEM**

Revelation 1:19 outlines the Book

- Ch 1 The Christ
- Ch 2-3 The Church on Earth
- Ch 4-5 The Church in Heaven
- Ch 6-19 Tribulation . Israel's restoration
Daniel 9:24-27
- Ch 20 Millennium . Israel's consummation
Destruction of Heaven & Earth
Great White Throne Judgment
- Ch 21-22 Eternity - New Heavens & Earth

IT IS **DONE!** 21: 5

Rev. 22:16-21 **Last word, last warning,
last command, last invitation,
last promise, last prayer**