

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

The Bible is a book about a _____ (God) with a _____, who faced a _____ and gave a _____. We discover this Person, plan, problem and unfolding promise in God's Word, the Bible.

The Bible is comprised of _____ books, in _____ sections. The _____ Testament, containing _____ books, and the _____ Testament containing _____. The OT looks _____ to the coming of Christ. The NT looks back to the _____ and ahead to the _____ of Christ, Millennium, and Eternity.

Genesis is the book of _____. The beginnings of _____, _____ and _____. The beginning of _____, _____ and the glorious _____ of a Savior.

In Genesis chapter 1 we see the Creation of the _____ and the _____. The _____ on the 6 days of creation.

In Genesis chapter 2 we see the Creation of _____ on _____ on man, God's special creation made in His image.

Genesis 3 is the first _____. Adam and Eve

Genesis 4 is the first _____. Cain and Abel

Genesis 5 and 10 are _____ the line of the ancestry of Christ.

Genesis 6-8 is the _____.

Genesis 9 is the first _____.

Genesis 11 is the _____. God changed the language of rebellious man to many language groups causing man's dispersal across the earth.

In Genesis chapter _____, God calls a man named _____. He calls him out of _____ of the Chaldees. He gives him a promise containing _____ parts: _____, _____, and _____.

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 _____ people with him; _____, _____, _____. He journeys up the

_____ to the city of _____, where Terah dies. They then journey down into the land of _____, also known as the land of _____. Here Abraham has _____ sons, _____ & _____. The son of promise is _____. Isaac has two sons, _____, _____. The son of promise is _____. Jacob has _____, _____, and a daughter named _____. God later changes Jacob's name to _____. Jacob's eldest son of his favorite wife Rachel is named _____. Because Jacob intends to place Joseph as the firstborn, his brothers hate him. Added to the jealousy over his positional privilege, is the matter of his dreams. So he is kidnapped by his brothers and sold as a slave down to the land of _____ to a man named _____. Here he remains for thirteen 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 _____ 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 _____. Joseph brings them down to Egypt and gives them the _____ on the east bank of the Nile Delta. Here they will remain for the next _____.

The Old Testament Thirty-nine Books

Law (5) Genesis through Deuteronomy

History (12) Joshua through Esther

Poetry (5) Job through Song of Solomon

Prophecy (17) Isaiah through Malachi

Major Prophets (5) Isaiah through Daniel

Minor Prophets (12) Hosea through Malachi

Session 2 From Darkness to Eternal Day
Exodus – Deuteronomy (Egypt, Sinai, Desert, Jordan)
Slaves, Nation, Theocracy

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

At the end of the 400 years of slavery in _____, God raises up a deliverer named _____, who leads the children of Israel across the _____, down to the Mountain called _____, where God gives the _____ and the _____. 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 _____, are outlined in the book called _____.

They then take a census of the nation. And to count, you need _____. Leaving Sinai after about two years, they journey north to the little desert crossroads known as _____ (Kadesh Barnea). Here Moses sends out _____ spies, one for each of the _____ tribes, to spy out the land. After _____ days, the 12 return. 10 say _____; 2 say _____. These 2 are _____ & _____. 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. _____ days _____, _____ years _____. So for the next _____ they wander in the desert, until everyone age twenty and up dies. Everyone that is, except _____ and _____, the 2 who believed God. The people finally end up on the east bank of the _____ River. This ends the book of _____.

Moses now reviews the law a second time for the new generation ready to enter the land of promise. This _____ second law is the book of _____. 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 _____.

Session 3 From Darkness to Eternal Day
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, _____. He leads the children of Israel across the _____, conquering the first cityō _____, the second cityō _____, then on to the central, southern and northern campaigns. They rid the land of her thirty-one kings, and divide the land to the _____ tribes of Israel. Joshua challenges the people to obey, and thus ends the book of _____.

The next book describes the chaos of compromise, the second _____ year period of spiritual chaos known as the days of the _____. 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 execute judgment, and rescue them from their oppressors. But Israel soon forgets and relapses into idolatry. This cycle is repeated for the next _____ years. The only bright spot in this time when Israel is continually moving from Jehovah into paganism, is one pagan woman who moves from idolatry to the worship of the true God. This Moabite maiden who becomes a believer is _____, who becomes the great grandmother of _____, and part of the line of _____.

At the end of the _____ of spiritual chaos, God sends the last Judge; also the first Kingdom prophet named _____. Samuel anoints the first Kingō _____; and the second Kingō _____. This is the beginning of the Kingdom stage of the nation of Israel. It is simplest to describe it this wayō _____, _____, _____. Saul _____, David _____, Solomon _____, but later _____ his opportunity for true greatness by his lapse into idolatry. Thus, at his death the kingdom was divided. _____ tribes to the _____ called _____, ruled by the rebellious _____. The _____ tribes to the _____ called _____, ruled by Solomon's seed, beginning with _____.

Saul's reign is described in the book of _____. Saul is first king Samuel anointed. Saul _____.

David's reign is described in the book of _____. David is the second king that Samuel anointed. David _____. David also was the author of many of the poetic songs contained in the book of Psalms.

Solomon's reign is described in _____. Solomon _____, but later _____ his opportunity by idolatry. Solomon wrote _____ books. The first as a young man, was a book of romance, _____. The second as a middle-aged man, was a book of rules, _____. The last was written as an old man; a book of regrets called _____.

Speaking of the Poetical books . there are six. _____, the oldest of books. The _____ of David; Solomon's three: _____, _____, _____; and Jeremiah's song of lament over the destruction of Jerusalem, _____.

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

Let's review: The Bible is a book about a _____, with a _____, who faced a _____ and gave a _____. The English Old Testament is laid out as _____, _____, _____. Genesis is from Eden to _____ ÷ Exodus from Egypt to _____. Leviticus is about _____ ÷ Numbers is Sinai to Jordan ÷ Deuteronomy is the _____ of the Law.

Joshua is Canaan _____, Judges moves us from truth to _____, Ruth moves us from paganism to _____. _____, the last judge and first kingdom prophet, leads the people from Nation to Kingdom. Saul _____, David _____, Solomon _____ but _____ the national peace by his idolatry. At his death the kingdom _____, _____ lead the secession to the _____, now called _____; _____ retained the capital in the _____, now called _____. We have entered the _____ stage at _____ bc.

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 ___ records Jeroboam's wicked schemes. He instituted the worship of _____ in ___ and _____. 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 series of evil and murderous kings, lasting until _____ bc. 2 Kings _____ records their defeat and _____ at the hand of King _____ of _____ (better known as Tiglath-pilezer III). They would be _____ 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 _____. The city name eventually refers to the entire region. This mixed and hated people group is known in New Testament times as the _____. (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 _____ and _____; and writing prophets including Amos, Hosea, and part of the ministry of Isaiah.

_____ would be called to go to the capital city of Assyria: _____, about 60 years before Assyria would destroy and deport Israel. The prophet _____ 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 . 722bc
2 Kings 25 . Judah's final Babylonian captivity . 586bc

Key Nations & Leaders to remember

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

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

In the year _____ BC the Monarchy was torn apart at the death of Solomon. _____ led the rebellion in the _____; these _____ tribes become known as _____. Having observed the origin, direction and destruction of Israel by _____ in _____ BC, we will now focus our attention on the Southern Kingdom of _____, under _____ and his descendents.

Rehoboam is a descendent of _____, and his father _____. The southern Kingdom is named after its most influential tribe, _____. Later, the inhabitants of this land are known as %people of Judah+, and nicknamed %o_____+.

The descendents of Rehoboam continue to sit on the throne of Judah until _____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 _____ & _____. The people of Judah refuse to listen. Their sins include their refusal to give the land its _____. For 490 years (from the time the Monarchy began under Saul in 1095bc until 605bc) the nation owed God _____one year in _____+. The land would %rest+for _____ years, as God sent His bill collector in _____bc, for the back pay of those _____+. Beginning in 605bc, then again in _____, and finally in _____bc, _____deports the Jews to _____. There they will remain until they are allowed to return in _____bc, after _____ years.

_____ 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 _____ 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 _____ and his three friends.

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

nations. This book displays the eternal, unstoppable, coming _____ that will crush all earthly kingdoms and last forever.

_____, 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 _____ of God, and the earthly _____ of Messiah; Ezekiel focuses on the _____ of God and the _____. He will receive _____ when Messiah comes and the nation inherits the long awaited promises.

During these _____ 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 _____. And the %gatherings+ were called _____. 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 _____bc with the decree of _____the Persian, allowing the Jews to return to their homeland.

Session 5 continued From Darkness to Eternal Day Return from Exile, Rebuilding Jerusalem

The Kingdom of Judah ended in ____bc with the destruction of _____ and the final deportation to _____. The prophetic ministry of Daniel and Ezekiel rekindled hope for an eventual return.

God always keeps His _____. That return would be realized in the year _____bc, under the reign of _____ the Persian.

The return would be accomplished under the leadership of three key men: _____, _____ and _____. Zerubbabel the _____, would provide protection. Ezra the _____ would provide direction for the rebuilding of the _____, and Nehemiah the _____ and visionary administrator, would provide direction for rebuilding the _____ 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, _____, would institute even greater oppression against the Jews. God raised up, for just such a time, a Jewish woman named _____ 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. _____ rebuked the people for their selfishness and lack of zeal. _____ came at the same time to provide visions of future glory when Messiah would appear.

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

Session 6 From Darkness to Eternal Day Intertestamental Years (400 Silent Years)

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

Philip of Macedon began a campaign of world conquest beginning in _____ (Greece) extending eastward to Syria. Philip's famous son, _____ 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 ~~Maccabean 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 Sadducees (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 Hyrcanus II as ruling Priest. But the power behind the scepter remains in Antipater's hands.

When Hyrcanus 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 Hyrcanus I

Aristobulus I

Alexander Jannaeus

John Hyrcanus 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

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

The New Testament is arranged simply.

_____ comprised of 4 _____ and _____
 _____ 13 letters of _____
 and 8 _____ letters
 _____ The book of _____

New Testament history opens during the reign of _____ 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 _____, to await the death of Herod. After Herod's death, as they returned to Judea, they again received divine direction to go to _____ in Galilee. Galilee was ruled by another of Herod's sons, Herod _____. After the death of _____ in 5ad, Judea came under the rule of Roman governors known as _____. They continued until Jerusalem was destroyed by the _____ in ____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 _____, from 25-28 AD. At the end of his ministry, John baptized Jesus and directed his followers to Jesus as "the _____ +

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: _____, _____, _____, _____.

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

Matthew	_____	_____	_____
Mark	_____	_____	_____
Luke	_____	_____	_____
John	_____	_____	_____

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

Each of the gospels ends with an account we call the _____ . Matthew focuses on the _____, Christ's absolute authority. Mark looks to the _____, Luke gives us the _____. John focuses on the _____. Acts focuses on the _____, the coming of the _____, who will create and empower the _____.

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

THE CHURCH is called to _____ 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 _____, giving birth to the church. Acts _____ outlines the growth of the church from _____ to _____ to _____ and finally to the ends of the _____. Acts covers the first 30 years of church history and focuses on the lives of _____ and _____.

The church is _____, persecuted, _____, multiplied and finally _____.

Paul is the _____ in Acts ____ + __, saved and becomes a _____ in Acts 9-12, and then becomes a _____ in Acts 13-28.

His life as a missionary included _____ journeys, one major _____ in Jerusalem, two major _____ in Rome, and the writing of _____ books of the New Testament.

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

The New Testament contains three sections: _____, 4 _____ and _____, _____ and the _____ letters _____, the book of _____

The central section, DOCTRINE, begins with the _____ letters of _____.

His first letter, _____, was written after the _____ journey and before the _____ council. It deals with the _____ question: Law versus _____.

During the _____ journey, he wrote _____ & _____ dealing with Christ's _____. He also wrote _____ and _____ dealing with _____ and _____.

During his _____ journey he wrote _____, the premier _____ letter in the New Testament. The theme is God's _____ revealed in the _____.

Paul was then sent to _____, and while there he wrote _____ letters. Ephesians, on the _____; Colossians on _____ the head; Philippians on our _____ in Christ; and Philemon dealing with _____.

After being freed from Rome, he wrote _____ and _____. Then _____ during his second _____. Paul was executed by Nero in Rome in about _____ AD.

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

_____, 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 _____ will prove _____ faith; and that _____ without _____ is _____.

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 _____ as a _____. His second letter deals with the huge problem of _____. The second chapter and the book of _____ are almost identical.

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

At the end of the century, _____ pens his gospel and his three letters from Ephesus. In the gospel of John he assumes his readers believe Christ is _____ and labors to demonstrate Christ's _____. In First John, he assumes his readers believe Christ is _____ and labors to demonstrate his true _____. The error John combats in his three letters is called _____. Key words _____ & _____, and phrases like ~~%~~we _____ + and ~~%~~we _____ + are continually repeated.

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

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

Key Prophetic Events recorded in Revelation

- É _____ Raptured & Seated in Glory
- É _____ . Israel's regeneration
- É _____ Coming . Armageddon
- É _____ yr. Kingdom . Israel's restoration Satan bound
- É _____ freed . Final Rebellion . Finally Defeated
- É _____ of Heavens & Earth
- É _____ Judgment
- É _____ Heavens & Earth

Revelation __:__ - outlines the Book

- Ch _____ The Christ
- Ch _____ The Church on Earth
- Ch _____ The Church in Heaven
- Ch _____ Tribulation . Israel's restoration
Daniel 9:24-27
- Ch _____ Millennium . Israel's consummation
Destruction of Heaven & Earth
Great White Throne Judgment
- Ch _____ Eternity - New Heavens & Earth

IT IS _____ . 21:_____

Rev. 22:16-21 Last _____, _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____

Matthew 4 The Temptation of Christ

There is an E _____!

This life is a _____ Ground, not a _____ Ground

The Enemy

Define Temptation:

Define Test:

The Attack

He needed _____

He needed _____

He had a right to _____

The Counter-Attack

It is writtenō _____

It is writtenō _____

It is writtenō _____.

The War of God revolves around

The _____ of God

The _____ of God and

The _____ of God

Keys to Remember

Don't forget your L _____

Don't forget your E _____

Don't forget his S _____

Don't forget your only effective W _____

Don't forget your P _____

Matthew 6 Christ's Instruction on Prayer

Define the purpose of Prayer

Heathen - refers to G _____ I _____

Goal - to get the gods to give me what I want

Motivated by G _____ or F _____

Focused on using %the right words+

Hypocrites . refers to J _____ R _____

Goal . to get people to give me what I want

Motivated by G _____ or A _____

Focused on using %the right words at the right time+

Instructions for God-centered people who pray

a. Intimacy F _____

b. Sovereignty In H _____

c. Holiness Your N _____ is H _____ .

d. Promise Your K _____ c _____

e. Focus Your W _____ on E _____

f. Need Physical D _____ B _____

Spiritual & Relational God, men, Satan

God %forgive+

Others %as we forgive+

Satan . Direct & Deliver

g. Purpose

Your K _____ Future focused

Your P _____ Depend ent & Confident

Your G _____ God centered

F _____ Focused

P _____ Per suaded

F _____ Dependent

G _____ Centered

Prayer is not the means by which I get G _____ to do M _____

W _____; but rather the means by which G _____ enables

M _____ to do H _____ W _____.

John 4 Out to Lunch

Wrong T_____ . Samaritan woman

Wrong H_____ - Disciples

Wrong M_____ - I sent you to R_____

Wrong V_____ - Lift up your E_____

Wrong T_____ - White, A_____ to harvest

Mark 2 Some guys just won't quit

C_____

C_____

C_____

C_____

C_____

C_____

Lord, give us eyes to see, a heart to believe, hands to carry, friends to help lift the load, and an unstoppable commitment to spend the rest of my days reaching out to others to bring them to You.

John 17 The Great Commission Prayer

The Purpose of our Lord – to give eternal life

The E_____ of His authority

The I_____ of His authority

DANGER The Concern of our Lord . **keep them** **SANCTIFY**

Keep them S____ . we have an enemy D_____

Keep them P____ . Sanctify them D_____

Keep them U____ . One . D_____

that the world may know ã believe .

DUTY - The Commission of our Lord . **sent them** **SENT**

Don't take them out of the world,

Keep them in the World and

Make them effective

I gave them the W_____ 8 our message

I gave them the J_____ 13 our motivation

I gave them the M_____ 18 our mission

I gave them the U_____ 21 our mark

I gave them the G_____ 22 our mark

I gave them the L_____ 26 our mark

DESTINATION - The Conclusion of our Lord - **with Me** **SEE**

This life is a journey with a destination in view

I want to go home ã but not alone

We are here on purpose, for a little while

Don't waste your life

Don't sell it cheap for the lies of the Evil One

Give it all to Christ