

The New Testament

Read

Matthew 23:1-39

Acts 23:6-10

Isaiah 9:1-7

The Success of the Maccabees revealed the power of God

John Hyrcanus = “Be circumcised or Leave”

John Hyrcanus dies and Aristobulus proclaims himself king

The Pharisees

Prominent Scholars

“The Separated”

Perushim (Hebrew) translates to “Pharisees”

Judaism in New Testament Times

Three Philosophies

Pharisees

Sadducees

Essenes

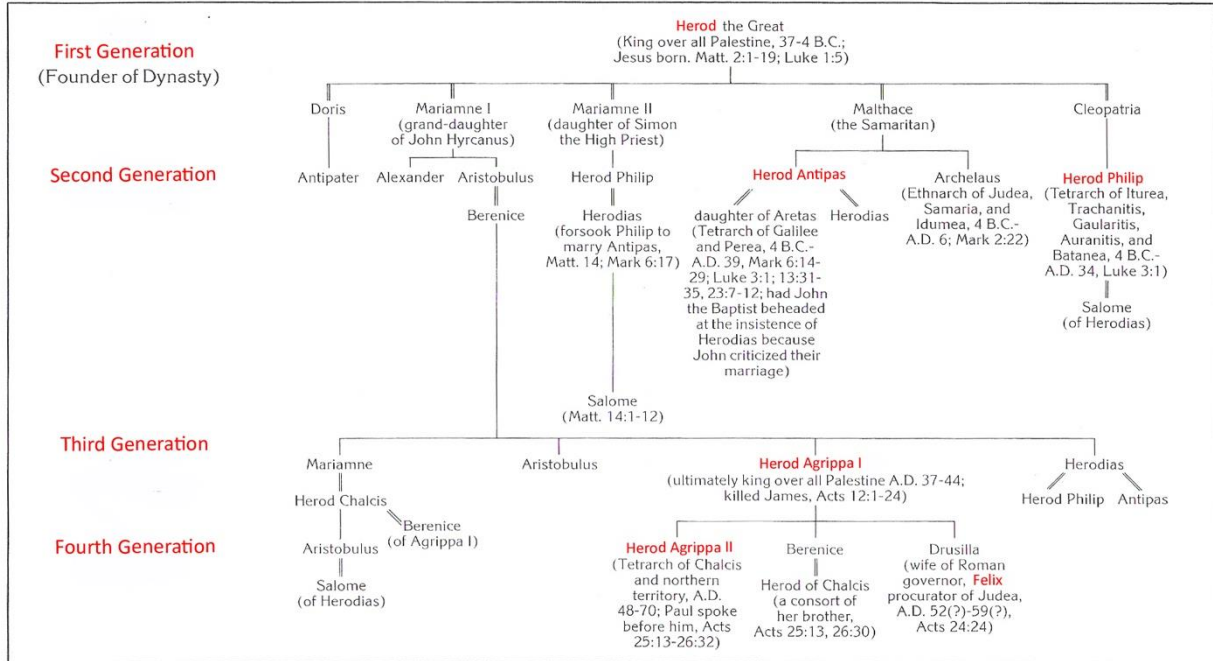
The Pharisees

The Sadducees

After the Maccabees

Herod the Great

A Genealogical Chart of the Herodian Dynasty



Reigning kings of New Testament times are in red. This is only a partial genealogy.

The Coming of the Messiah Signifies the Fullness of Time

Religion on the Roman Empire



The Jewish Religion Spreads

The Roman Empire



Caesar Augustus

Mithras most widely venerated god in the Roman Empire at the time of Christ

Judaism is popular

Judaism and Galilee

The Samaritans

Vocabulary Review

- A. Aristobulus

- B. Galilee

- C. Herod the Great

- D. John Hyrcanus

- E. Pharisees

- F. Proselytes at the Gate

- G. Sadducees

- H. Tetrarchy

Read

Luke 1:1-4

Acts 1:1-5

Hebrews 9:1-10:10

Revelation 21:1-8

New Testament Time Line

Life of Jesus, Age 30-33

World History

Bible History

Books of the New Testament

10-15 AD 1	Matthew Luke <small>(Books listed by earliest writer mentioned)</small>	Angel appears to Mary. John the Baptist born. Jesus born in Bethlehem (6-47 bc). Lk. 2 Magi from Persia or Arabia visit Jesus. Mt. 2 Angel in dream warns Joseph to leave. Joseph and Mary flee to Egypt with Jesus. Mt. 2 Herod the Great orders the death of boys age 2 and under. Mt. 2 Joseph, Mary, Jesus go to Galilee (Nazareth) after Herod dies.	Period of the Roman Empire (63 bc to AD 476). Caesar Augustus is emperor of Rome (since 27bc). Roman governor Quirinus calls for a tax census.
AD 1-9		Three sons of Herod rule the kingdom: Archelaus, Herod Antipas, and Herod Philip II. Jesus goes to Jerusalem for Passover. Lk. 2 Mary and Joseph find Jesus in the temple talking with the teachers, who are amazed by His understanding and answers. Lk. 2 Birth of Saul of Tarsus (Apostle Paul).	Archelaus is banished as an unfit ruler (AD 6). Olympic games held in honor of Zeus (776 bc-AD 384). In China, the Han Dynasty rules (202 bc-AD 220) and Confucianism rises.
16-19		Jesus is obedient to His parents. Jesus increases in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man. Lk. 2 Saul leaves Tarsus in Asia Minor (Turkey) to study with Rabbi Gamaliel in Jerusalem. Acts 22	Caesar Augustus dies (AD 14). Caesar's stepson Tiberius, who had ruled with him the previous two years, becomes emperor of Rome.
20-29	Mark John	Pontius Pilate made governor of Judea (AD 26). Jesus baptized by John the Baptist. Lk. 3 Jesus spends 40 days in the wilderness. Lk. 4 Jesus starts His ministry at about age 30 (AD 26). Jesus calls first disciples. Jn. 1 (See highlights of Jesus' ministry at far right)	In Africa, the kingdom of Kush flourishes (500 bc-AD 350). Pontius Pilate offends Jews by ordering soldiers to carry an image of Tiberius through the streets on the Day of Atonement.
30-39	Acts	Jesus tried by Caiaphas, Pilate, and Herod Antipas. Lk. 22-29 Jesus crucified, buried, resurrected. Gives Great Commission. Ascends to heaven. Pentecost, Christian church founded. Acts 2 Stephen martyred. Philip, Peter, Dorcas minister to others. Paul's conversion (AD 34?). Acts 7 and 9 Herod Agrippa I made king of Judea (AD 37).	Tiberius dies (AD 37) and is succeeded by Caligula. Emperor Caligula makes his horse a senator. He also proclaims himself a god.
40-49	James Galatians <small>(Books listed by approximate date written)</small>	Conversion of Cornelius, a Gentile. Acts 10 Followers of Jesus first called "Christians." Acts 11 Herod Agrippa II persecutes Christians in Jerusalem. Herod Agrippa II's first missionary trip (AD 44). Acts 12 Feast in Judea. Christians in Antioch send relief. Acts 11 Paul's first missionary trip (AD 48) with Barnabas. Acts 13	Caligula assassinated (AD 41), and is succeeded by Claudius. Acts 17 Claudius conquers Britain (AD 43). Claudius orders all Jews out of Rome.
50-59	1 & 2 Thessalonians 1 & 2 Corinthians Romans	Council of Jerusalem (AD 50). Acts 15 Paul's second (AD 50-51) and third (AD 53-57) missionary trips. Acts 16 Priscilla and Aquila flee Rome, meet Paul in Corinth. Paul arrested, brought before the Sanhedrin. Felix, Festus, and Herod Agrippa II. Paul sent to Rome by ship. Shipwrecked on island of Malta (AD 59).	Felix made governor of Judea (AD 52). Emperor Claudius poisoned by wife, son Nero made emperor (AD 54). Nero kills his mother and his wife. Festus made governor of Judea (AD 59).
60-69	Ephesians, Philippians Colossians, Philipippians 1 & 2 Peter, 1 Timothy Titus, Hebrews, 2 Timothy	Paul in prison (AD 60). Jews revolt against Rome. Paul and others write letters to encourage warn, and instruct churches. According to tradition, Peter is crucified upside down (AD 64?) and Paul is executed (beheaded? AD 68?) in Rome.	Roman officials begin to persecute Christians (AD 62). Rome burns (AD 64). Nero commits suicide (AD 68). Three emperors—Gaius, Otto, and Vitellius—in a year. Vespasian rules (AD 69-79).
70-79	Jude	Roman general Trajan destroys Jerusalem and the temple (AD 70). Temple furnishings taken to Rome. Jewish Diaspora begins. Jewish War. Roman general Vespasian writes an urgent letter warning about false teachers who reject Christ's authority and the judgment they will receive. Stresses Jesus is Lord.	Construction begins on the Roman Colosseum (AD 71). Mt. Vesuvius erupts, burying and suffocating the city of Pompeii (AD 79). Vespasian's son Titus becomes emperor (AD 79-81). Masada. Jewish rebels defend fortress, commit suicide to avoid capture by Romans (AD 73).
80-89	1, 2 & 3 John	Persecution increases. Being a Christian is a crime punishable by death under Roman law. Dead Sea Scrolls written between 300 bc and AD 100. Found in AD 1947. John writes letter emphasizing fellowship with God, and Christ's love, second letter encourages obedience to God and not to false teachers; third letter stresses fellowship with believers.	Colosseum in Rome completed and dedicated (AD 80). Domitian becomes emperor (AD 81), calls himself "God." Emperor worship is official religion of the Roman empire until Emperor Constantine in AD 305.
90-100	Revelation	John in exile on the island of Patmos in the Aegean Sea. Rev. 1 John receives revelation from Jesus in a vision. Writes 1, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea—in Asia Minor (Turkey today). John was probably released from Patmos and allowed to go to Ephesus. John dies (AD 100?).	Emperor Nerva (AD 96-98). Trajan becomes emperor (AD 98-116). Height of Roman empire's expansion. Josephus writes Jewish Antiquities, a history of the Jews. It reports about Jesus' miracles, death, and resurrection.

AD 26	Jesus is "about 30 years old." Lk. 3 Jesus is baptized in the Jordan River. Lk. 3 Forty days in the wilderness tempted. Mt. 4 Jesus calls first disciples: Andrew, Peter, Philip, and Nathanael. Jn. 1 First miracle: Wedding at Cana. Jn. 2
AD 27	Jesus uses whip to clear temple. Jn. 2 Jesus speaks with the Samaritan woman at the well. Jn. 4 Healing of the nobleman's son. Jn. 4 Fisherman called to be disciples. Mt. 4 Jesus heals sick, lame, demon possessed, lepers, paralytic, blind, and dumb. AD 27-30
AD 28	After night of prayer, Jesus selects disciples to be the 12 Apostles. Mt. 3, Lk. 6 Sermon on the Mount. Mt. 5, Lk. 6 Jesus anointed by sinful woman. Lk. 7 Jesus tells kingdom parables. Mk. 4 Jesus calms the storm. Mt. 8 Jesus heals Jairus's daughter. Lk. 8 Jesus sends the twelve out to preach. Lk. 9
AD 29	Herod Antipas kills John the Baptist. Mt. 14 Jesus leads the 5,000. Mt. 14 Jesus walks on the water. Mt. 6 Jesus leads the 4,000. Mk. 8 Jesus is transfigured. Mk. 9 Jesus heals the man born blind. Jn. 9 Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. Jn. 11
AD 30	Jesus goes to Jerusalem. Lk. 17 Jesus predicts His death, resurrection. Mt. 20 Jesus heals blind Bartimaeus. Mt. 20 Jesus speaks with Zacchaeus. Lk. 19 Palm Sunday. Mt. 21 The Last Supper. Mt. 26 Jesus prays in Gethsemane. Lk. 22 Jesus arrested, tried by Caiaphas, Pilate, Herod. Pilate delays Jesus' death. Lk. 22-23 Jesus dies by crucifixion, is buried. Lk. 23 The resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Lk. 24 Jesus' followers find tomb empty. Lk. 24 Jesus appears to Mary Magdalene. Mk. 16 Jesus appears to followers on the road to Emmaus. Lk. 24, Mk. 16 Jesus appears to the disciples. Jn. 20 Jesus appears to more than 500. 1 Cor. 15 Jesus sends witnesses to ends of earth. Acts 1 Jesus ascends to heaven. Mk. 16, Lk. 24, Acts 1

How the New Testament is Organized

- 1. The Law: The Four Gospels**
- 2. History: The Acts of the Apostles**
- 3. Wisdom: The Epistles**
- 4. Prophecy: The Revelation to John**

The New Law: The Four Gospels

- All Four Gospels tell the same story
- Each Gospel writer tells the story from a different point of view
- The first three Gospels are called the “Synoptic” Gospels

The Gospel of Matthew

- Main audience: Jewish Christians
- Emphasis: Jesus is the true heir of David’s Kingdom

Gospel of Mark

- Main audience: Roman Christians
- Emphasis: Jesus as the leader of a new Exodus
- Peter was Mark’s main source for the story of Jesus’ life
- Mark’s Gospel is the first Gospel

Gospel of Luke

- Main audience: Gentile Christians
- Luke includes details of Jesus' conception and birth found nowhere else
- Mary may have been Luke's resource for those details

The Gospel of John

- John emphasizes Jesus as the incarnate Word of God Incarnate
- John also stresses our new creation in Christ
- John's Gospel contains details not included in the other Gospels
- The family relationship of the Trinity is revealed most completely in John

The History of the Church: The Book of Acts

- Sequel to the Gospel of Luke
- Only reliable history of the Early Church
- Luke is an eyewitness to many of the events he describes

Wisdom: The Epistles

St. Paul: Prolific writer

Letters arranged from the longest to the shortest. Most written to churches in various cities in the Roman Empire

- Romans
- 1 Corinthians
- 2 Corinthians
- Galatians

- Ephesians
- Philippians
- 1 Thessalonians
- 2 Thessalonians

Four of Paul's letters are written to individuals:

- 1 Timothy
- 2 Timothy
- Titus
- Philemon

The Letter to the Hebrews

James

1 Peter

2 Peter

John

Jude

Prophecy: The Revelation

Vocabulary Review

- A. Annunciation
- B. Apostle
- C. Catholic
- D. Epistle

E. Gospel

F. Pedagogue

G. Q Source (Quell)

H. Synoptic Gospels

The Incarnation

Read

Luke 1:26-2:52

Matthew 2:1-23

John 1:1-18

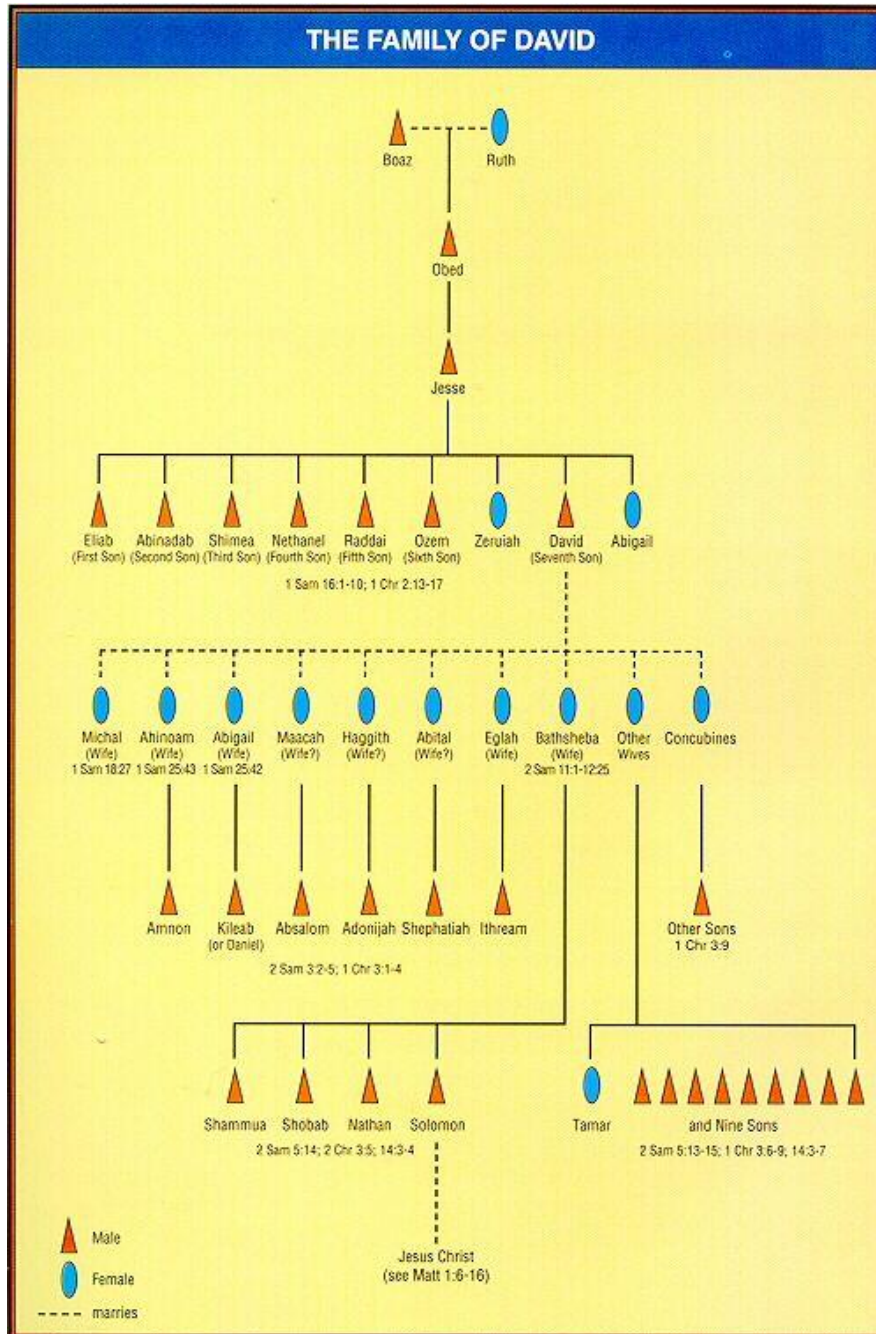
Gospel of John

St. Paul's Letter to the Colossians (1:16-17)

Time Line

- 13-4 B.C.E: Herod descends into madness (10 B.C.E.)
- 8 B.C.E: Mary and Joseph are Betrothed. Gabriel visits Zechariah announcing a son for Elizabeth
- 7 B.C.E. Gabriel appears to Mary announcing the birth of Jesus. John is born to Elizabeth
- 6 B.C.E. Jesus is born
- 5 B.C.E. Herod orders all male infants in Bethlehem killed. Joseph takes the Holy Family to Egypt
- 4 B.C.E. Herod dies. 4 B.C.E. Herod Antipas rules Galilee
- 3 B.C.E. The Holy Family returns to Nazareth from Egypt
- 4 C.E. In Rome, Augustus names Tiberius his heir
- 5 C.E. Saul is born to a devout Jewish family in Tarsus, Greece
- 6 C.E. Jesus is in Jerusalem for Passover. Jesus remains at the Temple for three days participating in lively discussions with Temple Elders

The Son of David



- The New Testament begins by showing how Jesus descended from David and Abraham
- Matthew uses literary art to show that Jesus is the perfect Son of David
- For Matthew, the Exile ends with the coming of Jesus

Matthew divides the history of Israel into three important events

- The covenant with Abraham
- The covenant with David
- The deportation to Babylon

Hail Mary

Exclusively Luke

Luke’s details of the story point to Mary as the new Ark of the Covenant

Luke’s details also remind us of David bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem

David Brings the Ark	Mary Visits Elizabeth
“David arose and went” to bring up the Ark (2 Samuel 6:2)	“Mary arose and went” to visit Elizabeth (Luke 1:39)
David said, “How can the Ark of the Lord come to me?” (2 Samuel 6:9)	Elizabeth said, “And why is this granted me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me?” (Luke 1:43)
David was “leaping and dancing before the Lord.” (2 Samuel 6:16)	“The babe in my womb leaped for joy.” (Luke 1:44)
“And the Ark of the Lord remained in the house of Obededem the Gittite three months.” (2 Samuel 6:11)	“And Mary remained with her about three months.” (Luke 1:56)

The Birth of Jesus

- **Luke is careful to provide the exact historical setting for the birth of Jesus**
- **It was in the reign of Caesar Augustus**
- **Augustus decreed that “all the world should be enrolled”**

The Shepherds are visited by angels

- **As Savior, who would rescue his people from bondage**
- **The Christ, the Anointed One, the promised successor to David**
- **The Lord, the one who sits at God's right hand**

The Song of Simeon: the Nunc Dimittis"

Jesus is presented in the Temple

The Epiphany

The Holy Innocents

Matthew is beginning to show us that Jesus is a Prophet like Moses

Teaching the Teachers: Finding Jesus in the Temple

The Mystery of the Incarnation

- God made flesh
- Jesus, the Christ chose to go through all the stages of growth (physical and intellectual) that we go through
- He passed through childhood and adolescence before he finally became a man, fully human like us
- ...but this man was God

Vocabulary Review

A. Anna

B. Augustus

C. Bethlehem

D. Caesar

E. Epiphany

F. Hail Mary

G. Immaculate Conception

H. Incarnation

I. Jesus Christ

J. Simeon

K. Son of David