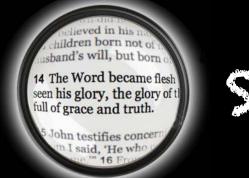
children born not of the standard will, but born of the standard will be standard

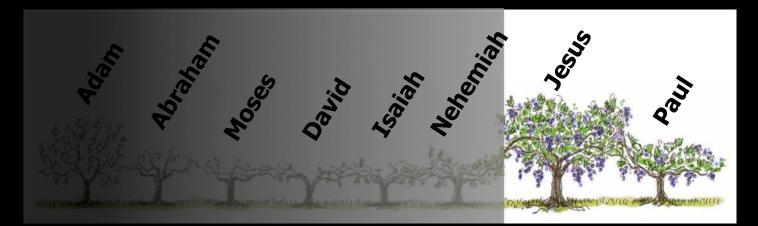
14 The Word became flesh seen his glory, the glory of the full of grace and truth.

5 John testifies concer m I said, 'He who to the " 16 From

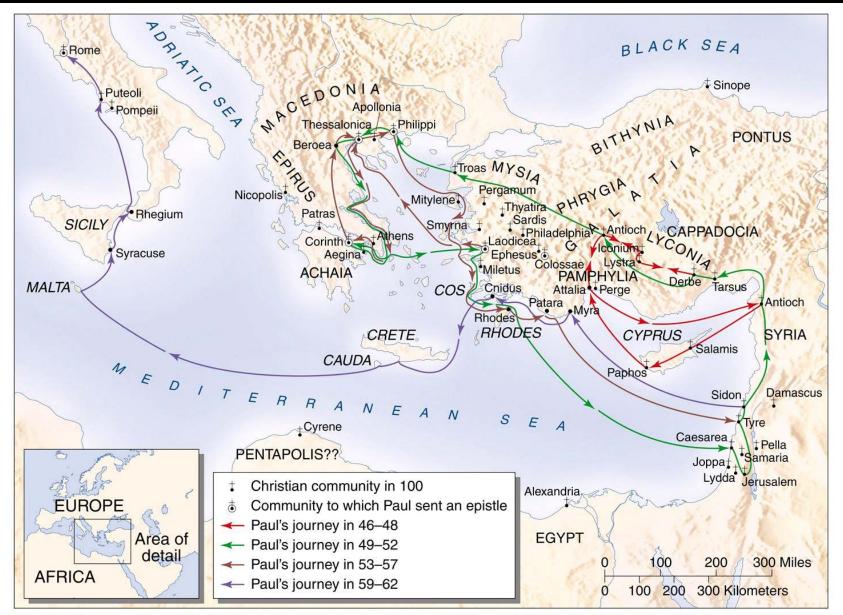
The Jesus Lens Reading Scripture in the Light of His Revelation



Those Early Believers



BC AD	AD
/5 27	35-68 AD
6/ - 2	2-
Matthew	Acts
Mark	Letters
Luke	James'
John	Paul's
	Hebrews
	Peter's
	Jude's
	John's
	Revelation



Paul's Missionary Journeys

Church at the Beginning of Acts	Church At the End of Acts
120 people	Thousands
Jews	Jews and Gentiles
Powerless and afraid	Influential and bold
Peter/James	Paul, Silas and Luke
Only Jerusalem	Throughout Middle East, Asia, Europe and North Africa



The Most Dangerous Person

From someone studying a book with a group of people that says:

We can't look at God as "only" a loving Father or we can't appreciate the cross. He's citing passages in the Psalms about how He not only hates sin, he hates sinners & Habakkuk 1:13 to prove God can't look at evil.

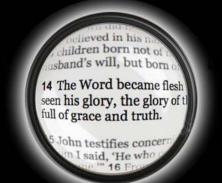
I feel compelled to share with others how harmful this view of the Father is but I'm realizing I will have to point out that the Old Testament writers got some things wrong about as a result of their fallen, pre-redemption condition. How do I lovingly share this? I'm anticipating people really struggling to process that through their ideas about biblical inerrancy.

Ignorance does not result from what we don't know! Ignorance results from what we think we do know—but don't! Most ignorant people are, in fact, quite certain."

Richard Rohr

(Of Paul:) His letters contain some things that are hard to understand, which ignorant and unstable people distort, as they do the other Scriptures, to their own destruction.

2 Peter 3:16



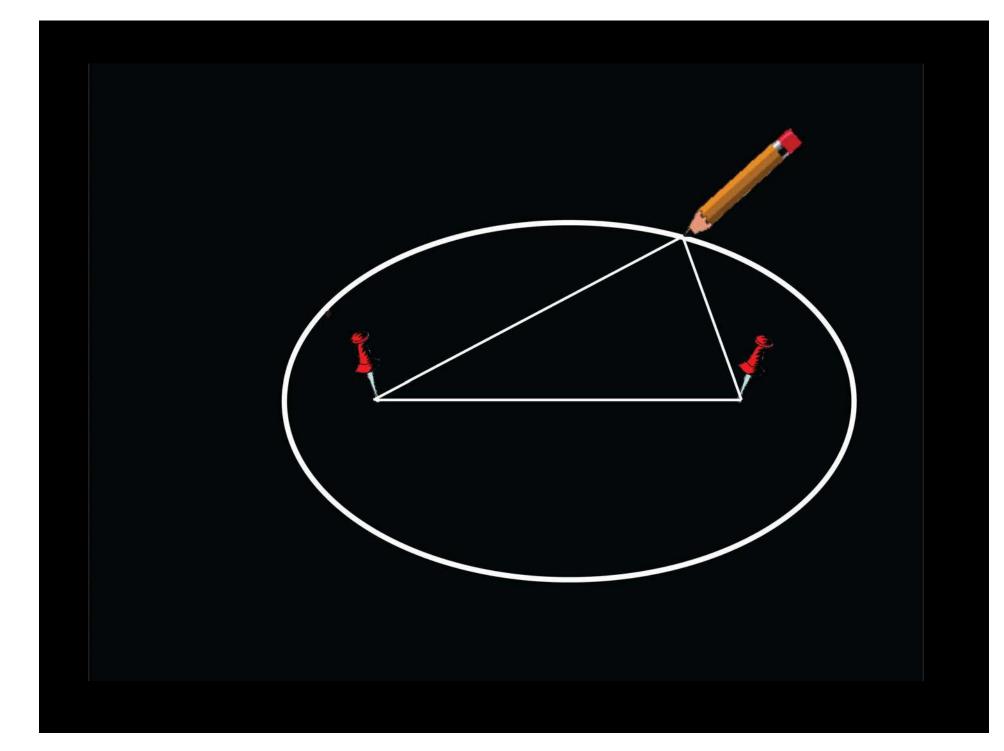
The Elliptical Playsround

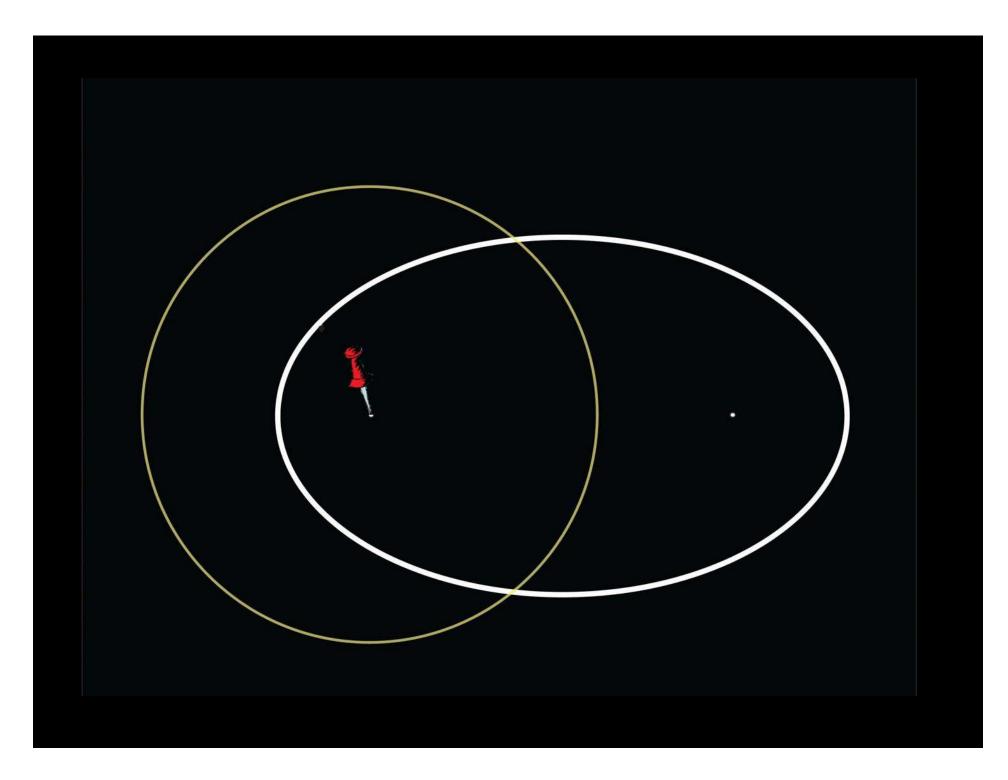


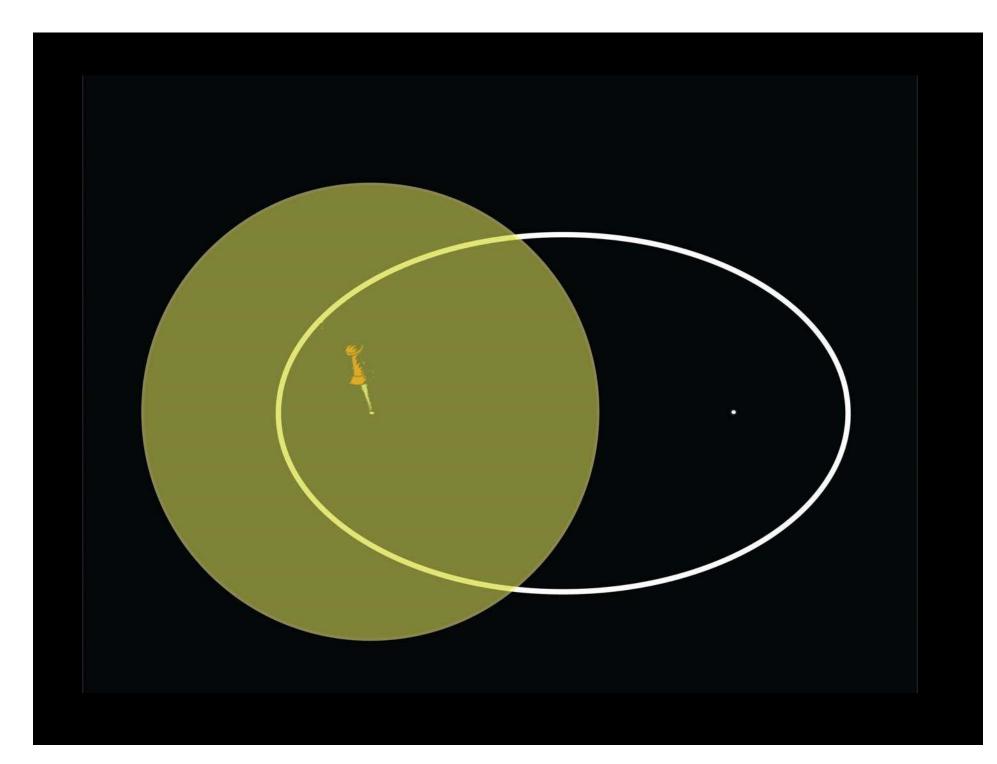
"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or denying the free exercise thereof..."

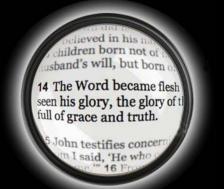
First Amendment to the United States Constitution















BC AD	AD
6/5 - 27	35-68 AD
9 I	
-	
Matthew	Acts
Mark	Letters
Luke	James'
John	Paul's
	Hebrews
	Peter's
	Jude's
	John's
	Revelation

	Paul	Others
Early Letters	1 & 2 Thessalonians Galatians 1 & 2 Corinthians Romans	James
Middle Letters	Ephesians Philippians Colossians Philemon	Hebrews
Later Letters	1 & 2 Timothy Titus	1 & 2 Peter Jude 1, 2 & 3 John Revelation

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James

- Author: James, the brother of Jesus, didn't believe at first but became leader in Jerusalem, martyred in 62 by being thrown from the temple and stoned
- Date: Probably the earliest: 47-48 AD
- Theme: The Practice of True Religion
- To encourage them in trials, and rebuke for neglect of the transforming power
- Characteristics:
 - Authoritative lots of imperatives
 - Relationship to Sermon in the Mount
 - Very little theological--emphasis is on practical Christianity

1 & 2 Thessalonians

- Paul after his abrupt departure (Acts 17) to establish them in the kingdom and deal with problems they had
- Date 50-51 within six months of each other.
- 1 Thessalonians: an apostle's encouragement to a young group in persecution (2:12,4:18) and answering questions concerning the dead in Christ. Gentle in tone: mother caring for children (2:7)
- 2 Thessalonians: again an apostle's encouragement.
 - Further instruction on the second coming of Jesus
 - Further instructions on Christian conduct including a warning to the idle
 - Tone: more direct, terse

Galatians

- Paul's authorship never questioned, with secretary
- Date: 48-49 before Jerusalem Council (Acts 15) Mentions 2 of his 5 visits to Jerusalem
- Visited Galatia twice (Lystra, Iconium, Derbe)
- Theme Justification by Faith in Christ (5:1)

False teachers (1:7,5:10,12,6:12-13)

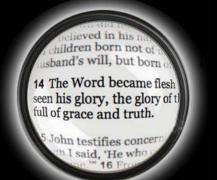
- Tone: Sharp rebuke (3:1-5, 5:12)
- Next to 2 Corinthians the most biographical
- Versatility in presentation Scripture, experience, logic, warning, exhortation, allegory
- Only letter of Paul to a group of churches

1 & 2 Corinthians

- The Church at Corinth- Acts 18 major port 12 temples
- Four Letters 1st letter 2 Corinthians 5:9 2nd Letter – I Corinthians 3rd letter – 2 Corinthians 2:4 4th Letter – 2 Corinthians
- Date: Toward the close of his time in Ephesus (16:5-9), around 55 AD with second cor. 4-5 months later
- 1 Corinthians: Unity in the body of Christ
 - Tender concern
 - Problems in Corinth: Division, lawsuits, immorality, selfishness
- 2 Corinthians: motives of true and false ministry
 - The most personal
 - Most autobiographical (sufferings, motives, weakness)

Romans

- Author: Paul on his way to Jerusalem with offering (Romans 15:25-26; Acts:18-21)
- Rome, where he'd not yet been
- Theme: The righteousness that trust produces (1:16-17)
- Most intense doctrinal and theological writing in the New Testament (justification, sanctification, glorification)
- Many Old Testament references
- Section on God's desires for the Jews (9-11)
- Has had a profound and powerful effect on many key individuals in the history of the church, including Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Wesley and William Tyndale.



The Middle Lellers

Reading the Epistles

- Example: Galatians 3:1-5
- Who is involved?
 - Paul: 9 to churches 4 to individuals General: 8 to various locales Recepients
- Structure Paul: from indicatives to imperatives
- Context of the Letter Where does it fit in the Biblical story? The situation they are in Counsel/teaching given
- What does this speak to my life?
 Where does it signal my heart out of bounds?
 How does it inform me to live in him today?
 What does it reveal about the ways God works?

Paul

Others

Hebrews

Early Letters 1 & 2 Thessalonians James Galatians **1 & 2 Corinthians** Romans

Middle Letters

Ephesians Philippians Colossians Philemon

Later Letters

1 & 2 Timothy Titus

1 & 2 Peter Jude 1, 2 & 3 John **Revelation**

The Prison Epistles

Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians

- All four written during some kind of imprisonment or at least house arrest (Eph 3:1, 4:1; Phil 1:7, 13-14; Colossians 4:18, Philemon 1, 9) Three possibilities: In Caesarea for two years? Acts 23ff In Rome for two years? Acts 28 Some suggest Ephesus but no record ofthat
- Three are obviously at the same time, given their bearers: Tychichus (Col 4:7, Eph. 6:21) and Onesimus (Col 4:17 and Philemon)
- Different temper to the Philippian account, Paul is confident of release (1:25), others contain no such hint
- Probably the Roman imprisonment, 59-61 AD, the three around the middle and Philippians at its end

Ephesians

- History with Ephesians: Acts 19-20 2 visits
- Not writing to address any particular problem, but to expand their understanding of the church.
- Theme The Church as the fullness of Christ
- Major Characteristics: No personal greetings, perhaps a circular letter Equality of Jew and A developed sense of the trinity Two prayers (1:15-23;3:14-21)
- Relationship with Colossians Both stress 'fullness', 'mystery', 'wisdom' Christ is the head of all things Both speak of putting off the old man and putting on new and make practical applications in life

Colossians

- The Church at Colosse (Acts 19:10, Col 1:7-8)
 Founded by Epaphras and possibly Timothy (1:1)
- Theme: Christ is all in all! (Christ in you...)
- Major Characteristics

Problems they were facing with false teachers

Warmly personal

Joy and rejoicing major themes, even though he was in prison

Two major Christological passages (1:13-20, 2:8-15 as well as two minor (1:27-28, 2:2-3)

Philemon

- To Philemon of Colosse, an escaped slave
- Theme personal letter to help a new convert make restitution for his failure
- Characteristics

Shortest letter of Paul, only 1 not centered on church issues

Shows us how early Christianity deal with slavery – not force but freedom

Shows us Paul's inner life and love for people

Philippians

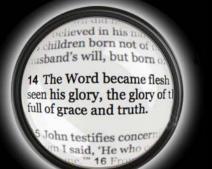
- Philippi- The first European outpost for the Gospel
- Theme: Unity, emphasis on 'one', 'all' 'same', Major Christological passage – Ch 2 Jesus Christ was the center of Paul's life
- Major Characteristics

Tone: Warmly personal ("I" used 52 times) Joy and rejoicing used often, even though in prison Major passage on righteousness from faith (3) Paul an example of enduring persecution of ambition and contentment Only time overseers and deacons referred to in salutation and closing

Hebrews

- Author unknown Possibly Barnabus, Apollos, Priscilla Author was second-generation believer (2:3)
- Recipients A group of Hebrew Christians, very familiar with Old Testament, in persecution and near desertion
- Date: Probably before 70 AD when temple was destroyed, for it is not mentioned. Timothy released from prison (13:23) probably same as 2 Timothy
- Theme: The superiority of Jesus and his Covenant
- Characteristics

High literary quality Saturated with Old Testament quotes An incredible study on the nature and work of Jesus "Draw near.' Pivotal passage: (10:19-25) Faith Hall of Fame (11)



The Later Letters

PaulEarly Letters1 & 2 Thessalonians
Galatians
1 & 2 Corinthians
RomansMiddle LettersEphesians
Philippians
Colossians
Philemon

Later Letters

1 & 2 Timothy Titus 1 & 2 Peter Jude 1, 2 & 3 John Revelation

Others

James

Hebrews

The Pastoral Letters Timothy and Titus

- How accurate is this designation?
- To two men Paul had left to function as in his absence
- Common Themes: Life in the local church Sound Doctrine Leadership How to treat various groups of people
- Take into account the difference between church as they knew it, and church as we know it today

1 Timothy

• Timothy, Paul's traveling companion and representative in Ephesus.

Native of Lystra (in Galatia) of Greek father and Jewish mother Brought up in Jewish faith Joined Paul on 2nd Missionary journey (Acts 16:1-3)

- Tradition says he was martyred under (81-117)
- Ephesus Timothy helped establish it with Paul The third of six different snapshots of Ephesus
- After Paul's release from prison around 63-65 AD
- Theme: The importance of sound Deal strongly with false teachers. Very affectionate – Father to Son Qualifications for elders and deacons

Titus

 Titus (Gal 2:3) Gentile possibly from Antioch Paul used him to quell problems in Corinth (2 Cor 7:6-16; 8:16-24) Probably visited Crete on fourth journey and left Titus

- The church of Crete
 - A new church in a morally depraved society
 - A weak church, reflecting that
- Date: after Paul's release from prison around 63-65 AD
- Theme Calling the church to purify in lifestyle Solution: Godly leadership and sound doctrine
- Major passage on how grace teaches us to say no to worldly passions (2:1-14)

2 Timothy

- To Timothy again
 - Paul had been re-imprisoned in Rome and put on trial. Most of his friends had deserted him – only 2 left
- Anxiety for a great falling away
- Wanted Timothy and Mark to come to him
- Date: during a second imprisonment in Rome, much harsher than the first
- Theme Fulfill your ministry, Timothy
 Keep the gospel pure no matter the cost.
- Great encouragement in the face of hardships and hope in the face of death

1 Peter

Author: Peter, the fisherman
 I Peter is terrific, and II Peter is sloppy
 Slivanus (Silas) was secretary of the first (5:12);
 Peter wrote the second himself

- Epistles are very consistent with his preaching (Acts 2) and his life with Jesus (the transfiguration, his own fiery trial)
- To Christians scattered in what is modern-day Turkey (Galatia) Probably toward the end of his life. Peter was martyred in 68 AD under Nero
- The second Epistle refers to the first (3:1)
- Theme: hope in the coming age (1:3; 5:12) Heavy persecution and fear (1:6, 4:12) Sets their hope in the age to come

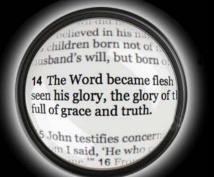
2 Peter

- Authorship Already covered
- Theme: True knowledge frees us from error (2 Peter 3:17-18)
- Where I Peter deals with persecution from without, 2 Peter deals with error from within
- To expose the false teachers, and set people free to really discover God's truth
- Characteristics
 - The account of the transfiguration (Ch1) and possible hint of Marks gospel

Common ground with the Epistle of Jude — Same illustrations and layout, possible Peter may have made use of Jude

Jude

- Author: Most likely Jude, the brother of Jesus He nor James refer to their relationship with Jesus, but others did (I Cor 9:5, Gal 1:19) Not an apostle, but a second generation Christian (3) Identified as a traveling missionary in I Cor 9:5 Recipients: Unclear, possibly circular?
- Probably mid 70's 80's
- Theme: Oppose False teaching (3)
 False teaching had crept in, especially Gnostic idea that the body is evil so just indulge it Sound doctrine and right practice go hand in hand
- Style is direct and aggressive
- Uses nonbiblical writings Assumption of Moses, the Book of Enoch



Session 14

John's Lellers & Revelation

Paul Others Early Letters 1 & 2 Thessalonians James Galatians **1 & 2 Corinthians** Romans Middle Letters **Ephesians Hebrews** Philippians Colossians Philemon Later Letters 1 & 2 Timothy **1 & 2 Peter** Titus Jude 1, 2 & 3 John Revelation

1 John

- Author: John the disciple of all 3 (all very similar in vocabulary and terms to each other and John's Gospel)
- Recipients: Gentile believers with whom John was personally acquainted probably Ephesus (See Rev 1:11)
- Theme: "That you might know—you are loved!" A faith based on surety Living loved is transformative Battles Gnostic heresy that led to asceticism (Colosse) or licentiousness (here)
- 1/5 of all references to love in NT occur in these books
- Simplicity of content and structure
- Bluntness of the language--no middle ground, light or darkness

2 John

- "To the chosen lady and her children" -- a woman, or figurative for church
- Theme: Truth--receive it, obey it, cherish it! The nature of Christ The call to love one another
- Background: False teachers were coming with a distorted gospel, don't receive them!
- You are linked to what you support.

3 John

- A personal letter to Gaius
- Theme: True and False Leadership
- Background: To encourage Gaius and Demetrius in their commitment to truth and faithful service Demetrius may have been one of the rejected missionaries
- To identify the error in Diotrephes who 'loves to be first"-- putting people out of church. John himself coming to set him straight

Seven Snapshots of Ephesus

- **1.** Paul spreads the gospel in Ephesus (Acts 19)
- 2. Paul meets with elders in Miletus (Acts 20)
- 3. Paul writes the Ephesian letter to them about the nature of the church and its unity
- 4. Paul writes to Timothy about the confusion and need for true elders in Ephesus (I and 2 Timothy)
- 5. Peter's Letters (1 & 2 Peter)
- 6. John writes three letters there (1, 2, & 3 John)
- 7. John writes in Revelation about their loss of first love.

Revelation

- Author: John, the Apostle
- Same concepts as other books: logos, Lamb, witness, overcome, truth, light and dark
- Recipient: Seven specific churches in Asia, c.90's
- Theme: Encouragement in the Last Days
 To reveal the glory of the Risen Christ
 To inform about the future
 To fortify the church and foster her endurance
 To bring consolation to suffering saints
- Dramatic interplay of cataclysmic events and between heaven and earth.
- Of 404 verses, 278 refer to Old Testament (69%)
- Number 7 used 50 times
- A series of visions
- Last 2 chapters book-end with the first two of Genesis

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