

New Testament Survey (NT1)

Synoptic Gospels – October 29, 2017

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Lakeside Institute of Theology**

New Testament Survey (NT1)

1. Introduction to New Testament Theology
2. The Synoptic Gospels – Matthew, Mark & Luke
3. Gospel of John; Book of Acts
4. Paul & Pauline Epistles 1 (Romans to Galatians)
5. Pauline Epistles 2 (Ephesians to Philemon)
6. The General Epistles (Hebrews to Jude)
7. Book of Revelation; Expectations for Fulfillment
8. New Testament Conclusion; Final Exam

The Inter-Testamental Period

- 587-586 BC – Jerusalem falls, Babylonian Captivity begins
- 539 BC – Persia defeats Babylonians; Jewish Return begins.
- 538-438 BC – Zerubbabel/Ezra & Rebuilding the Temple.
- c. 450 BC – Malachi is last OT prophet.
- 445-420 BC – Nehemiah & Rebuilding Jerusalem's walls.
- 332 BC – Alexander the Great defeats Persia and much more.



Conquests & Empire of Alexander the Great 334-323 BC

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- 323 BC – Alexander dies, Wars of Succession begin
- **320 BC – Ptolemy I conquers Jerusalem**



Lysimachus

assander

Seleucus

Ptolemy



Alexander

Lysimachus

Seleucus

Ptolemy

Antiochus IV Epiphanes imposed harsh rules on the Jews

- Jews could not assemble for prayer
- Observance of the Sabbath forbidden
- Possession of the Scriptures illegal
- Circumcision was illegal
- Dietary laws illegal
- Pagan sacrifices required

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- 323 BC – Alexander dies, Wars of Succession begin
- 320 BC – Ptolemy I conquers Jerusalem
- 198 BC – Seleucid dynasty in Antioch, Syria, defeats Ptolemies.
- 167 BC – Jews, led by pious Jewish priest Mattathias and his sons, revolt against Syrian King Antiochus IV Epiphanes.
- 164 BC – Jews return to Jerusalem & cleanse the Temple (1st Chanukah).
- 142-63 BC – Hasmoneans led by Judas Maccabeus & family continue to oppose Seleucids; ask Rome to help.
- 63 BC – Roman General Pompey captures Jerusalem for Rome.
- 40 BC – Rome appoints Herod King of Judea.

The Inter-testamental Period

- 586-538 BC – the Babylonian Exile.
- 538-333 BC – Persian Period.
- 430 BC – Malachi, the last OT prophet.
- 333-323 BC – Hellenistic (Greek) Period.
- 323-198 BC – Ptolemaic Period.
- 198-166 BC – Seleucid Period.
- 166-129 BC – Maccabean Period.
- 129-63 BC – Hasmonean Period.
- 63-39 BC – Roman Period.
- 39-4 BC – Reign of Herod the Great.

The Apocrypha

- The term ***apocrypha*** has various meanings, including "hidden", "esoteric," "spurious," "of questionable authenticity," but the term is most often used to refer to the non-canonical texts written during the Inter-testamental Period, which are considered part of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Bibles, but not the Protestant Bible. The word is originally Greek (ἀπόκρυφα) and meant "those hidden away." The books of the Apocrypha include:
 - 1 Esdras (Vulgate: 3 Esdras)
 - 2 Esdras (Vulgate: 4 Esdras)
 - Tobit
 - Judith
 - Addition to Esther (Vulgate: Esther 10:4-16:24)
 - Wisdom
 - Ecclesiasticus (also known as Sirach)
 - Baruch and the Epistle of Jeremy (or "Jeremiah")
 - Song of the Three Children (Vulgate: Daniel 3:24-90)
 - Song of Susanna (Vulgate: Daniel 13)
 - Bel and the Adragon (Vulgate: Daniel 14)
 - Prayer of Manassas
 - 1 Maccabees
 - 2 Maccabees

Religious Sects

- Pharisees: Hebraic separatists
- Sadducees: Hellenized liberal party
- Essenes: Communal separatists
- Zealots: Militant nationalists

Pharisees

Sadducees

“Separated ones”

“Righteous ones”

Held to authority of entire Old Testament as well as oral law

Viewed the Torah as having the greater authority

Believed in miracles, angels, immortality

Rejected miracles, angels, immortality

Believed in future resurrection

Denied any life after death

Popular in the synagogues

Ruled in the Temple

The New Testament

The Gospels		Acts	The Epistles		Revelation
History			Letters		Visions
The Story of Jesus		Early Church	Epistles of Paul	General Epistles	Apocalyptic Literature
Past			Present		Future

The Four Gospels

- Matthew – Presents Jesus as **King of Israel**, the Christ, Son of David, Messiah greater than Moses.
- Mark – Presents Jesus as **Suffering Servant of the Lord**; probably the earliest Gospel.
- Luke – Presents Jesus as the **Son of Man**, providing salvation for all humanity. The most complete biography of Jesus.
- John – Presents Jesus as the divine, eternal **Son of God** who came to earth in human form. The most theological and symbolic of the Gospels.

The Four Evangelists

Matthew – Man

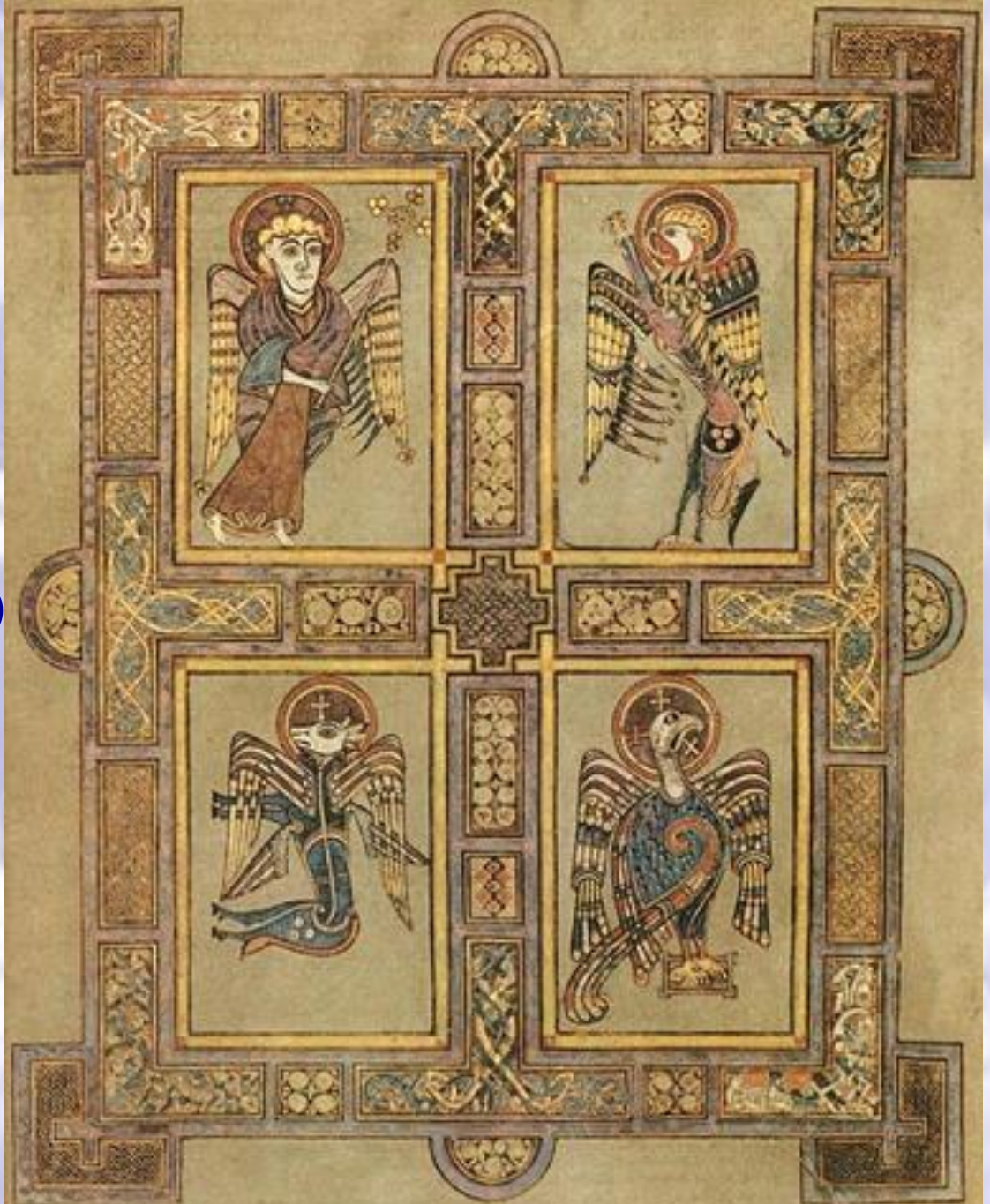
Mark – Lion

Luke – Eagle

John – Ox

(based on visions in
Revelation 4:7 & Ezekiel 1:10)

Image from Irish Book of Kells,
c. AD 800





The Four Evangelists

From Arles St. Trophime, France

Matthew – Man

Mark – Lion

Luke – Ox

John – Eagle

The Four Gospels

Three Synoptic Gospels

- Matthew – Presents Jesus as **King of Israel**, the Christ, greater than Moses.
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The Book of Matthew

- **Author:** trad. Matthew the Apostle
- **Date:** c. AD 58-68 (though some suggest as early as AD 50)
- **Theme:** The most Jewish of the Gospels, showing Jesus to be greater than Moses, the Son of David, the kingly Messiah who fulfills Jewish prophecy.
- **Purpose:** To prove to Jews that Jesus is the Messiah.
- **Outline:**
 - *Presentation of Jesus as the King (1:1-4:11)
 - *Proclamation of Jesus (4:12-7:29)
 - *Power of Jesus (8:1-11:1)
 - *Progressive Rejection of Jesus (11:2-16:12)
 - *Preparation of Jesus' Disciples (16:13-20:28)
 - *Presentation/Rejection of Jesus (20:29-27:66)
 - *Proof of Jesus as the King (28)

Book of Matthew – Key Verses

When Jesus came to the region of Caesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, "Who do people say the Son of Man is?"

¹⁴ They replied, "Some say John the Baptist; others say Elijah; and still others, Jeremiah or one of the prophets."

¹⁵ "But what about you?" he asked. "Who do you say I am?"

¹⁶ Simon Peter answered, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God."

¹⁷ Jesus replied, "Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah, for this was not revealed to you by man, but by my Father in heaven. ¹⁸ And I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it. ¹⁹ I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven; whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven."

Matthew 16:13-19

Book of Matthew – Key Verses

Then Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. ¹⁹ Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, ²⁰ and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age."

Matthew 28:18-20

The Book of Mark

- **Author:** trad. John Mark, associate of Peter and Paul
- **Date:** c. AD 57-60
- **Theme:** Probably the first Gospel written, and a likely source document for the other synoptic Gospels, Mark probably is recording Peter's memories of Jesus.
- **Purpose:** To show Jesus as God's Son and Suffering Servant.
- **Outline:**
 - *Presentation of Jesus as Servant (1:1-2:12)
 - *Opposition to Jesus (2:13-8:26)
 - *Instruction from Jesus (8:27-10:52)
 - *Rejection of Jesus (11:1-15:47)
 - *Resurrection of Jesus (16)

Book of Mark – Key Verses

Jesus called them together and said, "You know that those who are regarded as rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their high officials exercise authority over them. ⁴³ Not so with you. Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, ⁴⁴ and whoever wants to be first must be slave of all. ⁴⁵ For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many." Mark 10:42-45

Then he called the crowd to him along with his disciples and said: "If anyone would come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross and follow me. ³⁵ For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me and for the gospel will save it. ³⁶ What good is it for a man to gain the whole world, yet forfeit his soul? ³⁷ Or what can a man give in exchange for his soul? Mark 8:34-37

The Book of Luke

- **Author:** trad. Luke, companion of Paul
- **Date:** c. AD 58-63
- **Theme:** Written by a Gentile, the Gospel of Luke is the most universal, showing Jesus as the compassionate Savior of the whole world.
- **Purpose:** To show Jesus as the Good News who cares for the poor and broken, and desires salvation for all.
- **Outline:**
 - *Intro of Jesus as Son of Man (1:1-4:13)
 - *Ministry of the Son of Man (4:14-9:50)
 - *Rejection of the Son of Man (9:51-19:27)
 - *Crucifixion & Resurrection (19:28-24:53)

Book of Luke – Key Verses

Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us, ² just as they were handed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of the word. ³ Therefore, since I myself have carefully investigated everything from the beginning, it seemed good also to me to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus, ⁴ so that you may know the certainty of the things you have been taught. Luke 1:1-4

Jesus said to him, "Today salvation has come to this house, because this man, too, is a son of Abraham. ¹⁰ For the Son of Man came to seek and to save what was lost." Luke 19:9-10

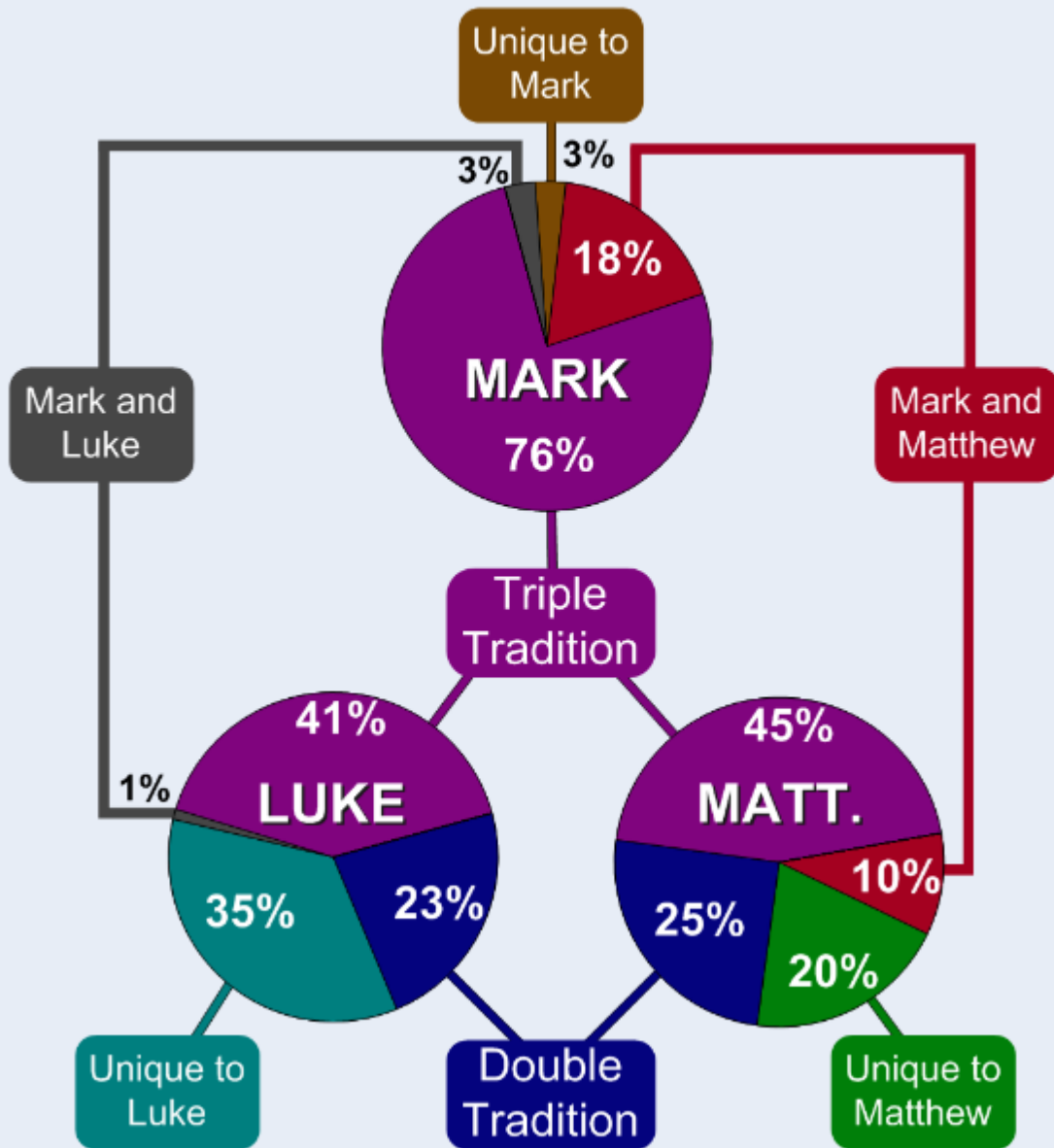
The “Synoptic Problem”

- *76% of Mark is in both Matthew &/or Luke.
- *3% of Mark is found uniquely in Luke.
- *18% of Mark is found uniquely in Matthew.
- *58% of Matthew is found in both Mark & Luke.
- *41% of Luke is found in both Matthew & Mark.

OR

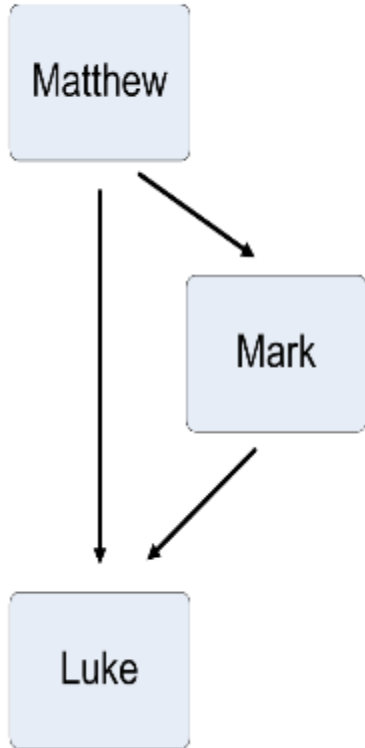
*Of 661 verses in Mark, Matthew has 601 of them, and Luke has 308. Only 31 verses in Mark are not found in either Matthew or Luke.

Relationships between the Synoptic Gospels

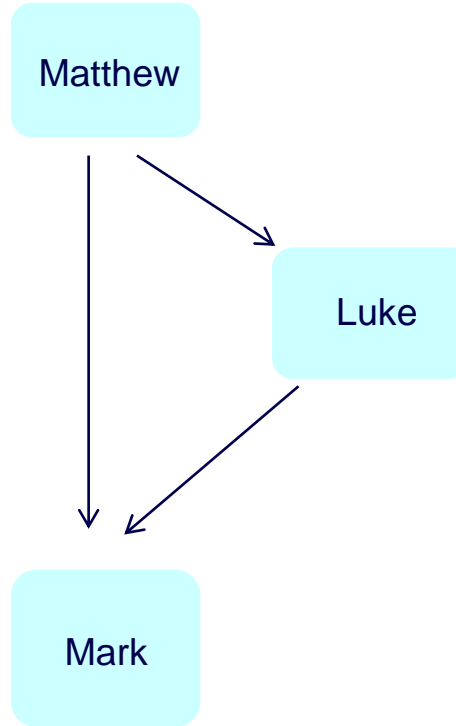


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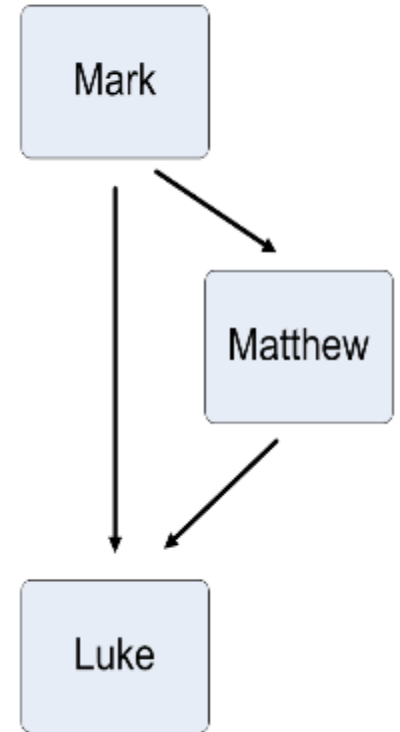
Augustinian hypothesis



Griesbach Theory



Farrer hypothesis



The Two-Document/Four-Source Theory

