

**SBF Youth Discipleship Weekend, September 2015**

## **New Testament Overview**

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## The New Testament

- The story of a Person – the Christ
- The story of a people – the Church

### Christ through the New Testament

- In Matthew, He is the Messiah
- In Mark, He is the wonder-worker
- In Luke, He is the Son of Man
- In John, He is the Son of God
- In Acts, He is the Holy Ghost that has come down from God
- In Romans, He is the righteousness of God
- In 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians, He is our sanctifier
- In 2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians, He the triumphant One, giving victory
- In Galatians, He is liberty
- In Ephesians, He is the head of the Church
- In Philippians, He is the God who supplies all our needs
- In Colossians, He is completeness
- In 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Thessalonians, He is the soon-coming King
- In 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Timothy, He is our mediator between God And man
- In Titus, He is our faithful pastor
- In Philemon, He is a friend that sticks closer than a brother
- In Hebrews, He is perfection
- In James, He is the great physician
- In 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Peter, He is the chief shepherd who shall appear with a crown of glory
- In 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> John, He is love
- In Jude, He is the Lord coming with ten thousands of His saints
- In the Revelation, He is the soon-coming King

### Layout

- The Gospels: Foundational
- The Acts: Furtherance
- Paul's Epistles: Fundamental
- General Epistles: Fellowship
- Revelation: Future

### New Testament Books by Date Written

Book	Author			Date
Galatians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 48
1 Thessalonians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 51
2 Thessalonians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 51
Mark	Mark			A.D. 48-55
1 Corinthians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 55
2 Corinthians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 56
Romans	Apostle Paul			A.D. 57
James	James			A.D. 50-60
Luke	Luke			A.D. 57-62
Ephesians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 60-62
Philippians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 60-62
Colossians	Apostle Paul			A.D. 60-62
Philemon	Apostle Paul			A.D. 60-62
Acts	Luke			A.D. 62-63
Titus	Apostle Paul			A.D. 63
1 Timothy	Apostle Paul			A.D. 63
2 Timothy	Apostle Paul			A.D. 64
1 Peter	Apostle Peter			A.D. 64-67
2 Peter	Apostle Peter			A.D. 65-68
Hebrews	Unknown			A.D. 50-68
Matthew	Apostle Matthew			A.D. 65-70
Jude	Jude			A.D. 65-80
John	Apostle John			A.D. 90's
1 John	Apostle John			A.D. 90's
2 John	Apostle John			A.D. 90's
3 John	Apostle John			A.D. 90's
Revelation	Apostle John			A.D. 95-97

## The Gospels

- Four views or perspectives – compare to the four beasts in Ezekiel, four brides in Genesis:

Matthew	to Jews	the King of the Jews	sovereignty	to reign and rule
Mark	to Romans	the perfect Servant	humility	to serve and suffer
Luke	to Greeks	the Son of Man	humanity	to share and sympathize
John	to Christians	the Son of God	Deity	to reveal and redeem

- In total – sovereignty and humility, humanity and Deity
- Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called the Synoptic Gospels – synopsis, seeing all together, similar points and perspective

### Matthew

- Outline
  - 1-4 Presentation of the King
  - 5-7 Principles of the Kingdom
  - 8-10 Power of the King
  - 11-12 Person of the King
  - 13 Parables of the Kingdom
  - 14-22 Progress of the King
  - 23-25 Proclamation of the King
  - 26-27 Passion of the King
  - 28 Proof of the King
- Note five discourses: 5-7, 10, 13, 18, 24-25
- Principles, parables, prophecies
- Common words and phrases: Son of David (10), Son of Man (31), kingdom of heaven (32), righteous (18), that it might be fulfilled what was spoken (9), parables (18)
- Matthew starts with Christ coming as King and ends with a declaration of His authority and His abiding presence.
- His dismissal of His spirit on the cross is the word of the King.

### Mark

- Outline
  - 1:1-14 Introduction of the Servant
  - 1:15-7:23 Early Galilean ministry
  - 7:24-30 Tyre and Sidon
  - 7:31-9:50 Northern Galilean ministry
  - 10:1-52 Perea and Judea
  - 11:1-16:20 Jerusalem
- Note the geographical progress of the Lord: Galilee and around the Sea of Galilee (1-9), Perea to Judea to Jerusalem (10-16)
- Common words: immediately (39)
- The Servant on the move, no genealogy, few OT quotes, 18 miracles but only 6 parables and 1 discourse, one third of the gospel is about the passion of Christ.
- Mark starts with the Servant in action, ministering to people; it ends with “the Lord working with them”
- His death is presented as expiration: “He breathed His last”

## Luke

- Outline
  - General
    - 1:1-4 Intro to the book
    - 1:5-2:52 Infancy
    - 3:1-4:13 Introduction of the Christ
  - Geographical
    - 4:14-9:6 Galilean ministry
    - 9:7-9:50 Departing Galilee
    - 9:51-19:27 In Judea and Perea
    - 19:28-24:12 Jerusalem
    - 24:13-53 Road to Emmaus, the upper room, Bethany, Heaven
- Interactions with people
- 50% of this gospel is not found in the others, there 29 events not recorded in the other gospels, there are 20 miracles and 35 parables (19 unique to Luke)
- Luke gives an orderly account, more detail, facts, physical feature, and emotions. Words such as “salvation/deliverance” or “salvation/saving power” are unique to Luke.
- Luke has a genealogy that demonstrates the humanity of Christ and ends with a glorified Man who continues to bless His own.
- The account of His death is the same as Mark: “He breathed His last”

## John

- Outline
  - 1:1-18 Prologue
  - 1:19-12:50 Public ministry
    - 1:19-4:54 Deity declared
    - 5:1-10:42 Deity disputed
    - 11:1-12:50 Deity denied
  - 13:1-17:26 Private ministry
    - 13:1-14:31 Talk – relationship
    - 15:1-17:26 Walk – responsibility
  - 18:1-20:31 Passion
    - 18:1-19:15 Condemned
    - 19:16-42 Crucified
    - 20:1-31 Conquering
  - 21:1-21:25 Epilogue
- Includes seven signs prior to the cross, seven “I am” statements
- John’s material is around various feasts: Passovers (2:13; 5:1; 6:4; 12:1), Tabernacles (7:2), Dedication (10:22)
- John begins with the Word made flesh and ends with the written word. There is no account of the ascension but rather Christ seen in the Bible.
- The death of Christ is divine: “He gave up His spirit”

## The Acts

- There are a number of ways to approach or outline the book:

Peter	Paul
Chapters 1-12	Chapters 13-28
To the Jews	To the Gentiles
Made a lame man whole	Made a lame man whole
Raised Dorcas to life	Raised Eutychus to life

Acts 1:8 presents four spheres: Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and the uttermost parts of the earth

1-6:7	Jerusalem
6:8- 9:31	Judea and Samaria
9:32- 28:31	Uttermost parts of the earth

There are also seven progress reports that divide the book in a unique way:

1:1-2:47	Formation of the Church – the ascent of Christ and the descent of the Holy Spirit
3:1-6:7	Opposition from Judaism – condemnation by the Jews and condemnation of the Jews; progress of the gospel in the face of persecution
6:8-9:31	Opposition to Judaism – Stephen condemns and Saul converts – death to life; Phillip reaches an African; the Lord saves Paul, an Asian
9:32-12:24	Presentation to Gentile people – a European saved; Peter defends the Gospel and God defeats Herod
13:1-16:5	Presentation to Gentile world – Gentiles are saved and grace is distinguished from the Law
16:6-21:20	Confrontation with Paganism – local churches established in pagan cities
21:21-28:32	Confrontation with Intellectualism – Paul presents a defense before both religious and civil authorities; in spite of all types of opposition, the Gospel goes on and progresses

- The history of the early church. Acts outlines the movement from ritual to relationship and from Judaism centered in Jerusalem to Christianity that included Gentiles and was worldwide.
- Acts is not normative but rather presents the transformation from Law to grace, Judaism to Christianity.
- The book starts in Jerusalem with Peter, the apostle to the Jews, and ends in Rome with Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles.
- Peter's first words are, "men of Jerusalem and all who dwell in Judea" and "men of Israel hear these words." Paul's last words in the book are, "the salvation of God has been sent to the Gentiles and they will hear it."

## Paul's Epistles

Paul wrote to seven churches (9 letters) and to three individuals (4 letters). The authorship of Hebrews is unknown but generally attributed to Paul, giving him fourteen letters. The arrangement of the Church epistles is in a logical order as opposed to the date written. Galatians and 1 Thessalonians were the earliest letters with Romans about seven years later.

Romans deals with the gospel and the grace of God while 2 Thessalonians deals with the Tribulation and the judgment of God. The emphasis in 1 Corinthians is how a believer should live in light of their salvation; in 1 Thessalonians, the emphasis is how one should live in view of the coming of Christ. The Church epistles lay a foundation in the gospel, teach how to function in the church, and look to the future return of Christ.

### **The emphasis on the Lord Jesus**

Romans:	Christ the power of God to us
1 Corinthians:	Christ the wisdom of God to us
2 Corinthians:	Christ the comfort of God to us
Galatians:	Christ the righteousness of God to us
Ephesians:	Christ the riches of God to us
Philippians:	Christ the sufficiency of God to us
Colossians:	Christ the fullness of God to us
1 Thessalonians:	Christ the promise of God to us
2 Thessalonians:	Christ the reward of God to us

### **The emphasis of the gospel on the believer's union**

Romans:	In Christ—justification
1 Corinthians:	In Christ—sanctification
2 Corinthians:	In Christ—consolation
Galatians:	In Christ—liberation
Ephesians:	In Christ—exaltation
Philippians:	In Christ—exultation
Colossians:	In Christ—completion
1 Thessalonians:	In Christ—translation
2 Thessalonians:	In Christ—compensation



## Romans

- Outline 1
  - 1:1-3:24 Condemnation
  - 3:25-5:21 Salvation
  - 6-8 Sanctification
  - 9-11 Dispensation
  - 12-16 Demonstration
- Outline 2
  - 1-8 Doctrinal
  - 9-11 Dispensational
  - 12-19 Duty
- In Romans, the doctrines of sin, salvation, and sanctification are developed. The epistle outlines the condemnation of man and the grace of God. The Gospels lay the foundation of the gospel, Acts the furtherance of the gospel, and Romans the facts the gospel.
- Common words: Law (77), sin (45), faith (40), gospel (60), grace (24)
- Starts with the grace of God and ends with the glory of God and everything in between moves in that direction.
- The book answers the question of God's dealings with Israel in the age of grace.

## 1 Corinthians

- Outline
  - 1-6 Issues in the church as reported by some from Chloe's household (1:11)
    - 1-4 Divisions in the church
    - 5 Immorality by a member
    - 6 Suing other believers
  - 7-16 Answers to questions contained in a letter to Paul (7:1)
    - 7 What about marriage?
    - 8-10 What about food offered to idols?
    - 11 What about order in the meetings?
    - 12-14 What about spiritual gifts?
    - 15 What about the resurrection?
    - 16 What about offerings and Paul's future plans?
- This was to correct a church full of divisions, disorder, and discipline issues. Some people fought against Paul's authority as an apostle and fought against each other as a way of life. Corinth was as a gifted church but characterized as immature and carnal.
- The book starts with Paul's affirmation that he is an apostle and ends with the assurance of his love for them – authority and affection. It starts with their calling in Christ and ends with their call to Christ, "O, Lord, come!"

## 2 Corinthians

- Outline
  - 1-7 Explanation of Paul's ministry
    - 1:1-11 What he experienced
    - 1:12-2:13 What he explained
    - 2:14-7:16 What he exposed
  - 8-9 Encouragement for their generosity
    - 8 Reasons for generosity
    - 9 Results of generosity
  - 10-13 Enforcement of Paul's authority
    - 10-12 Affirmation of his apostleship
    - 13 Authenticity of his apostleship
- It is a personal letter written to defend Paul's authority and qualifications to be an apostle. A second theme relates to their previous commitment to be involved in a gift for the believers in Judea.
- Paul starts by affirming the Corinthian believers are saints and ends with greetings from all saints. He also starts with his office as an apostle and ends with an affirmation of his authority.

## Galatians

- Outline
  - 1-2 Personal – a defense of the gospel
    - 1 Conversion – call and contacts
    - 2 Conversation – confirmation and confrontation
  - 3-4 Polemical – argument in defense of a position or in response to an attack
    - 3:1-18 Justification apart from the Law
    - 3:19-4:7 The purpose of the Law
    - 4:8-31 Justification by faith
  - 5-6 Practical
    - 5:1-5:12 Liberty vs. Law
    - 5:13-26 Liberty vs. license
    - 6 Liberty to love
- Written by Paul in order to counter the influence of false teachers. These people were teaching that Christians should follow the O.T. Law. The epistle relates personal details of Paul's life after his conversion and of a significant conversation with Peter. The theme relates to liberty as God's intention for the Christian life as opposed to legalism.
- Paul begins by mentioning his apostleship as authority to deal with the issue; he ends with the authentication, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."
- The gospel not only affects our standing in Christ but also our state, how we live day by day. There is a tendency to make rules, to be legalistic, but God wants us to enjoy the liberty or freedom we have in Christ (Gal. 5:1).

## The Prison Epistles

The next three letters have this title because Paul wrote them from imprisonment in Rome. He was a captive for 2-3 years in 61-63 AD. There is a progression of thought about the Church running through the three letters.

- Ephesians – to the universal church – Christ is the head of the body
- Philippians – to a local church – how individual believers relate to each other
- Colossians – to individual believers – how the body (Church) views the Head (Christ)

### Ephesians

- Outline
  - 1-3 Our wealth in Christ
  - 4-6-6:9 Our walk for Christ
  - 6:10-20 Our warfare against Satan
- All that we have in Christ followed by our responsibility to live for Him.
- In the first three chapters, all we do is hear, trust, believe, or exercise faith.
- The epistle moves from our riches to our responsibilities, from doctrine to duty, and from our standing to our state.

### Philippians

- Outline
  - 1 To live like Christ
  - 2 To think like Christ
  - 3 To know Christ
  - 4 To be strengthened by Christ
- Written by Paul as a thank you letter for a gift received. It was also to deal with some relational issues in the church. The solution for the interpersonal problems was to point them to Christ.
- The believer's joy is prominent throughout the epistle. We are not to let predicaments (ch.1), people (ch.2), possessions (ch.3), or problems (ch.4) steal our joy.

### Colossians

- Outline
  - 1 Declaration of the Deity of Christ
  - 2 Defense of the Deity of Christ
  - 3-4 Demonstration of the Deity of Christ
- Written by Paul to counter Gnosticism. Gnosticism was a false teaching about the person of Jesus Christ. They denied that Jesus was God.
- Paul confirms that Jesus is Lord and that He is all we need. The implication is that we should prove this is true by the life we live.
- The first half is what we believe; the second half is how we behave.

## The Thessalonian Epistles

The next two epistles have a common theme: the implications of the return of Christ. Both present the Rapture and both introduce the Tribulation. The return of Christ is mentioned in all 5 chapters of 1 Thessalonians and in 2 out of 3 chapters in 2 Thessalonians. The reason for this teaching was that some false teachers taught that the resurrection was past because the believers were currently experiencing persecution.

### 1 Thessalonians

- Outline
  - 1 Their salvation
  - 2 Their steadfastness
  - 3 Their service
  - 4 Their sorrow
  - 5 Their sanctification
  
- Paul encourages these believers because of the exemplary life they were living since their conversion. They were living well, loving others, and looking for the return of Christ.
- This was a model church in every way. They were soundly saved, and served in love. They were an example to their whole region of the reality of new life in Christ.

### 2 Thessalonians

- Outline
  - 1 Instruction about the current persecution
  - 2 Instruction about prophecy
  - 3 Instruction about resulting practices
  
- This letter was to correct the false teaching mentioned in the first epistle. They were confused about the order of events with regard to the Rapture and the revelation of Christ.
- Paul encourages the saints that their current state of persecution will be turned around someday; they would find rest and the persecutors will be punished. He gives assurance that they are not in the Tribulation and confirms Christians will not experience that time.

## The Pastoral Epistles and Hebrews

Paul wrote five pastoral or personal epistles to three different men in three different locations. Timothy was in Ephesus, Titus was in Crete, and Philemon was in Colossae. These letters are called Pastoral Epistles because they related to how these individuals should behave as they served the Lord. Paul gave exhortation and encouragement to them in their service for the Lord and to His people. These epistles are difficult to outline as there are recurring themes.

The epistle to the Hebrews is unique in approach and content. The issues were important to Jewish believers and professed believers who were attracted to the beauty of Judaism. The temple with all its ritual was still there and the people who grew up in that system felt its draw. The author shows how everything in Christ is better; the temple and its rituals were the shadow but the substance is in Christ.

### 1 Timothy

- Outline
  - 1:1-20 Stop the false teachers
  - 2:1-6:10 Repair the church
  - 6:11-21 Make progress yourself
- 1 Timothy 3:15 states the purpose, “to know how you ought to conduct yourself in the house of God.” It provides encouragement to Timothy and exhortation for the church.

### 2 Timothy

- Outline
  - 1:1-2:13 Encouragement and exhortation for Timothy
  - 2:14-4:5 Encouragement and exhortation for the time
  - 4:6-22 Experience and expectation of Paul
- Paul’s last words; shortly after he wrote this letter, he was martyred.
- It was to encourage Timothy to carry on in the face of false teachers and difficult times.
- There is a strong emphasis on the Word of God and sound doctrine to counter the false teachers and their doctrine.

### Titus

- Outline
  - 1 Establish order in the church
  - 2 Encourage godly behaviour
  - 3 Exhort to good works
- Titus was in Crete among new believers lacking in social graces and in unstructured local churches. Paul wrote to emphasize godly living and good works.
- Paul was aware of the natural characteristics of the people in Crete and exhorted Titus to teach the importance of a godly life characterized by good works.

## Philemon

- Outline
  - 1-7 Philemon's personal life
  - 8-16 Plea for Onesimus
  - 17-25 Paul's expression of confidence in Philemon
- It is a personal letter from Paul to his friend Philemon on behalf of a runaway slave, Onesimus. He ran away to Rome and received the Lord. Now, as he headed back to Colossae, Paul wanted Philemon to receive Onesimus as a brother in the Lord.
- This little letter expresses the importance of the equality to be evident in the body of Christ. No longer was it merely a master-slave relationship but they were brothers in Christ.

## Hebrews

- Outline
  - 1:1-10:18 The argument: Christ is better than...
    - 1:1-6:20 Christ is better than the prophets, angels, Moses, Joshua, and Aaron
    - 7:1-10:18 Christ's priesthood is better, based on a better sanctuary, sacrifice, and service
  - 10:19-13:25 The application: Let us... – a call to faith, hope, and love
- This is to Hebrew believers living in the last decade before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. The destruction of the temple took place at that time eliminating the sacrificial system. The author is concerned that these people may find Judaism appealing and turn back to rituals.
- This epistle is full of detail and develops many O.T. themes surrounding the priesthood, sacrifices, and the tabernacle. The author shows that all these rituals were merely a shadow and the substance found only in Christ.

## The General Epistles

James through Jude are more general in nature, sometime called “catholic epistles” because they are universal in their appeal. The four authors address a broad audience (the exceptions are 1 and 2 John to an individual and a congregation), with material that adds to Paul’s explanation of the Christian life. James is the apostle of faith, Peter is the apostle of hope, and John is the apostle of love.

### James

- Outline
  - 1:1-25           The making of a mature man
    - 1:1-18       Suffering
    - 1:19-25     Scripture
  - 1:26-2:13     Sincerity
  - 2:14-26       Service
  - 3:1-18        Sound speech
  - 4:1-17        Submission
  - 5:1-6         Self-sacrifice
  - 5:7-11        Steadfastness
  - 5:12-20       Supplication
- A practical response to salvation by faith in that he demonstrates what faith looks like. Some refer to it as “the gospel in shoe leather.”
- Our faith is not just in a book but also seen in our life. James talks of being justified by works. This is not to be justified by God but to be justified in the sight of other men and women.
- In the 108 verses of the epistle, there are references or allusions from 22 books of the Old Testament and at least 15 allusions to the teachings of Christ as embodied in the Sermon on the Mount.

### 1 Peter

- Outline
  - 1:1-12        Salvation
  - 1:13-2:12    Sanctification
  - 2:13-3:12    Submission
  - 3:13-5:14    Suffering
- Peter presents what the Lord has done for us followed by how we are to live for Him. What we have is precious – our trials, His blood, and His person.
- The epistle is very Christ-centered; each chapter presents the suffering of Christ.
- Peter has pointed advice on how we should live based on the example of Christ in suffering and in submission.

## 2 Peter

- Outline
  - 1:1-21           What is true
    - 1:1-11       God's work in us
    - 1:12-21     God's word for us
  - 2:1-22           What is false
    - 2:1-3        Doctrines
    - 2:4-11      Doom
    - 2:12-17     Depravity
    - 2:18-22     Deceptions
  - 3:1-18           What is sure
- Peter talks about truth and error, the certainty of God's word verses the deception of false teachers. He presents the work and Word of God and the prospect and promises given to His people.
- Peter refers to apostates, false teachers who purposely lead people astray. It is a message for the last days to encourage God's people to keep on.
- The last chapter is a tale of three worlds, the past world before the flood, the present world reserved for fire, and a prospective world of righteousness.

## 1 John

- Outline
  - 1:1-2:29        Fellowship
    - 1:1-2:2       Entrance into fellowship
    - 2:3-2:29     Evidence of fellowship
  - 3:1-5:21        Sonship
    - 3:1-4:21     Characteristics of sonship
    - 5:1-21       Charges about sonship
- John is countering the teaching of the Gnostics, people who did not believe that Jesus was God in the flesh. They taught that they had the secrets to higher knowledge and spiritual living. John emphasizes eternal life: a life characterized by light, life, and love.
- John writes to believers so that we might know we have eternal life, the assurance of our salvation. He also outlines the issues of fellowship – to abide and what that looks like in a in a believer's life.

## 2 John

- Outline
  - 1-3           Knowing the truth
  - 4-6           Keeping the truth
  - 7-13         Corrupting the truth
- This short epistle is to a woman and her family. It contains the secrets of a happy or harmonious home. The theme is truth – promoting and protecting it.



### 3 John

- Outline
  - 1-6 Practicing – Gaius
  - 7-11 Pride – Diotrephes
  - 12-14 Praise-worthy – Demetrius
- John writes to a local church and mentions three men in particular. The issues concern what is healthy and helpful in contrast to what is divisive and destructive.

### Jude

- Outline
  - 1-4 Doctrine
  - 5-19 Danger
  - 5-7 Apostasy in the past
  - 8-19 Apostasy in the present
  - 20-23 Duty
  - 24-25 Doxology
- Jude, the half-brother of the Lord Jesus, wanted to write about the salvation we all enjoy. Instead, he felt led to give a warning about apostates, people who turned from the truth and were a danger to others. A key word is “preserved” or “kept” as there is assurance that true believers will be kept by God’s power.
- There are a number of instructions to Christians around the phrase, “keep yourself in the love of God.” Ultimately, God keeps us and He will present us faultless in His presence.

### Revelation

- Outline
  - 1 The things John saw – visions of Heaven
  - 2-3 The things which are – the churches of Asia
  - 4-22 The things after this – see the same phrase in 4:1 – the church in Heaven
    - 4-5 The throne in Heaven
    - 6-7 The seven seals
    - 8-14 The seven trumpets
    - 15-18 The seven bowls
    - 19-22 The return of Christ and the heavenly city
- This is the Revelation of Jesus Christ – the one who was dead and is alive, the beginning and the end. He is the Lion and the Lamb; He is also the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.
- An outline is supplied in Revelation 1:19 – the things you have seen, the things which are, and the things which will be after this.
- The flow of the book (6-19) is like a parade where the floats come one after another but the commentator goes back to review some features. The opening of the seals is in chapter 6 but other events fill chapter 7. The trumpets are blown in chapter 8 & 9, but the consequences outlined in chapters 10-14. The bowls are poured out in chapter 16 but the unfolding events cover 17 to 19.

**Sequence of prophetic events****Events that precede the Tribulation**

- 1 The Rapture of the Church
- 2 The Restraint removed

**Events in heaven**

Forever with the Lord

**Events that mark the start of the Tribulation**

- 1 The political figure revealed
- 2 The peace treaty ratified
- 3 The propagation of the lie
- 4 Two prophets start their witness

The Scroll taken by the Lamb

**Events during the first half of the Tribulation**

- 1 Rise to power and prominence of the Beast
- 2 Residing in peace for the Jews
- 3 Rebuilt temple and rituals resumed
- 4 Religious prominence of world church

The Judgment Seat of Christ

The first seal is opened

**Events near or at the middle of the Tribulation**

- 1 Armies from the north attack
- 2 Annihilation of those armies
- 3 War, famine, and death
- 4 The witnesses are killed
- 5 Casting out of Satan from heaven
- 6 Covenant with Israel is broken
- 7 The religious system is destroyed
- 8 The remnant of 144,000 is sealed
- 9 Abomination of Desolation
- 10 Antichrist is declared
- 11 Anti-Semitism is let loose

More seals are opened

The trumpets start to be blown

**Events of the second half, The Great Tribulation**

- 1 Jerusalem is overrun of Gentiles
- 2 Jews are scattered
- 3 Mark of the Beast
- 4 Message of the gospel proclaimed

The Bride is made ready

**Events near or at the end of the Tribulation**

- 1 Antichrist enters Palestine
- 2 Armies from South and North attacked
- 3 Armies from North and East move toward Jerusalem
- 4 City of Jerusalem is ravaged
- 5 City of Babylon is destroyed
- 6 Armies unite against Christ
- 7 Armageddon – the Revelation of Jesus Christ
- 8 Antichrist and False Prophet cast into lake of fire

The bowls are poured out

Christ and His saints come

**Events following the end of the Tribulation**

- 1 Israelites re-gathered to the land
  - 2 Israelite remnant cleansed and forgiven
  - 3 Judgment of living Israel
  - 4 Judgment of living nations
  - 5 Satan cast into the abyss
  - 6 Saints from O.T. resurrected
  - 7 Saints from tribulation resurrected
  - 8 Marriage supper of the Lamb
  - 9 Start of the reign of Christ
- Heavenly Jerusalem seen

**Characteristics of the Millennial reign of Christ**

- 1 Topography and geography changes
- 2 Wild animals tamed
- 3 Abundant harvests
- 4 Increased life span
- 5 Millennial temple built
- 6 Feasts of Jehovah re-established
- 7 Worldwide knowledge of God
- 8 Universal peace
- 9 Christ rules in righteousness

**Events at the end of the Millennial kingdom**

- 1 Satan released and deceives the nations
- 2 Global armies besiege Jerusalem
- 3 Armies destroyed and Satan cast into the Lake of Fire
- 4 The Great White Throne judgment



