# Backgrounds to the New Testament





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## Kingdom & Covenants Timeline

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Israel's failure to



Kingdom Teaching...

Satan begins Adam rules with God rule as god of this world (Gen. 1:26. (Gen. 3:15; 28: 2:19) 2 Cor. 4:4)

God covenants with Abraham to reestablish man's rule via Israel witness to nations as a as a "kingdom of priests" (Gen. kingdom of priests is 12:1-3; Exod. 19:6)

judged via exile under foreign rule

Israel rejects Messiah's offer of kingdom (Matt. 12:41-42: 23:37-39)

Jesus extends His kingdom in mystery form to the Church (Matt. 13)

Christ subdues Israel's enemies and nation believes (Rom. 11:26-27)

Christ rules over everything with saints (Eph. 1:9-10; Rev. 20:1-6; 22:5b)

Fall of Man (Gen. 3)

**Noahic Covenant** 

seed

land

Genesis 6:18; 9:8-17

#### **ISRAEL** (National Focus)

The "New Man" (Eph. 2:15)

Israel judged for rejecting Messiah by dispersion away from land for 19 centuries (AD 70-AD 1948) but now partially restored (Ezek. 37:1-7)

**CHURCH** 

#### MESSIANIC Millennial

#### KINGDOM Eternal

Full. New Jerusalem restoration (Ezek. 37:8-28) (Rev. 21-Jerusalem 22) world capital (Isa. 2:1-5)

# Abrahamic Covenant Genesis 12:1-3

#### **Land Covenant**

Genesis 15:18 (cf. Deut. 30:1-10) promises:

- ·Land from Wadi of Egypt to Euphrates River (Isa. 27:12)
- •Eternal possession of land (Gen. 17:8) after exile/restoration
- •Whole world blessed via the land (Isa. 14:1-2)

### **Davidic Covenant**

- 2 Samuel 7:12-16 promises:
- •Sons ("house" never wiped out)
- Kingdom (political dynasty)
- •Throne (right to rule by descendants)
- Temple (son to build it)

#### Christ is Head over His Church, which is a spiritual temple (Eph. 2:19-22; 2 Cor. 6:16)

reigns over the world (Isa. 11) with saints (Rev. 5:10: 20:4-6)

Christ

hands kingdom over to Father (1 Cor. 15:24)

Christ

### **New Covenant**

- Jeremiah 31:31-34 promises:
- Forgiveness
- Indwelling Spirit
- New heart, nature, mind
- •Reunification of Israel and Judah
- •No need for evangelism

Mosaic Law replaced with first three elements of the New Covenant (Luke 22:20: 2 Cor. 3:6)

1 Cor. 9:19-21; Heb. 8:13)

All 5 elements fulfilled in national restoration (Zech. 8)

ΑII things made new! (Rev. 21:5)

#### **Mosaic Covenant**

blessing

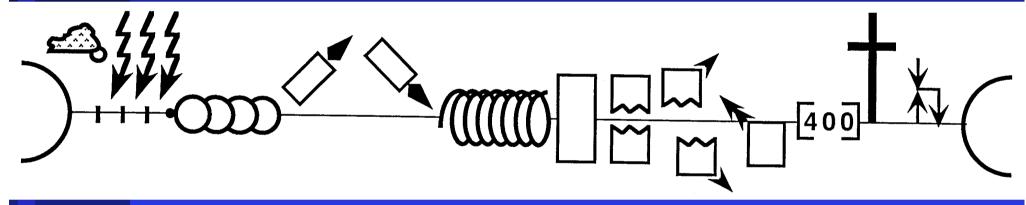
Temporary (Gal. 3:19) and conditional (Deut. 28) to reveal sin (Rom. 7:7) and regulate Israel (Gal. 3:23-25)

Law abolished, fulfilled, and replaced at the cross (Rom. 7:1-6:

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Scripture has a dual kingdom-covenant theme. Israel's role from Abraham to Christ expands to include the Church (continuity) yet the Church never replaces the nation as the "new Israel" (discontinuity). Israel will enjoy world prominence after trusting Christ at His second coming.

# Stages of God's Plan In History



Beginnings Conquests Judges Inddom Captivity ation rears Church C

## The Intertestamental Era (425 BC—5 BC)

	sue / Period	Malachi (close of OT)	Intertestamental Era	Advent of Christ
	rs Over srael	Persia (208 yrs.)	Greeks (188 yrs.) Hasmoneans (80 yrs.)	Rome (58 yrs.)
	litical ability	Peace / autonomy	Many wars (Dan. 11:1-35)	Peace (but via Rome!)
Mes	ctation of siah & agdom	Moderate	Increasing "Two Messiahs"	High
	uage in estine	Hebrew / Aramaic	Greek (Septuagint)	Aramaic / Greek / Latin

## The Intertestamental Era (425 BC—5 BC)

Issue / Time Period	Malachi (close of OT)	Intertestament Era	Advent of Christ	
Ability to Evangelize	Limited	Increased	Extensive	
Road System	Very Limited	Expanded	Extensive	
Places of Worship	Temple only	Rise of Synagogues	Synagogues / Temple	
Religious Leaders	Priests/Levite s	Rise of Jewish Sects	Pharisees / Sadducees	

## The Intertestamental Era (425 BC—5 BC)

Issue / Malachi Time Period (close of OT		Intertestament Era	Advent of Christ	
Priesthood achieved by	Genealogy	Fighting illegitimate high priest	Bribes / Executions	
Extent of Power	Local Jurisdiction	Rise of Sanhedrin	Corrupt Sanhedrin	
Hermeneutic	Literal	Instable + Apocalyptic	Letterism	
Authority	OT Law	Rise of Oral Law	Pharisees	

## The "Kingdom Stage" is Set!

## The time was right:

"But when the time had fully come, Galatians 4:4 NIV God sent his Son, born of a woman, born under law, to redeem those under law, that we might receive the full rights of sons."

**Transportationally** 

### The Gospel of Matthew

(probably written in the 40s) answers the two questions *all* Jews were asking:

Q: Non-Christian Jews asked, "How do we know Jesus is the Messiah?" (Matthew 1–10)

Q: <u>Christian Jews</u> asked, "Yes, He's Messiah, but *where's the promised*) *kingdom?*" (Matthew 11–28)

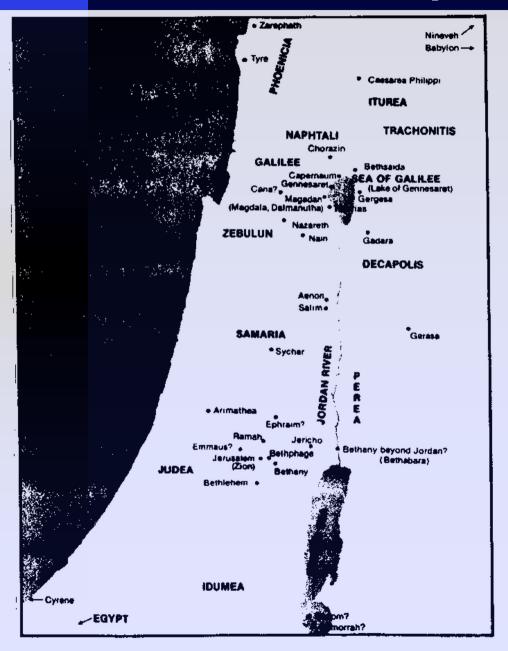
### **Answer:**

- His advent (1-2) and approvals (3:1-4:11) show
   Jesus fulfilled OT Messianic prophecies
- His early ministry (4:12-25) and Sermon on Mount (5–7) reveal that he has the prophetic office
- He shows messianic power by healing (8:1–9:34) and authority by delegation (9:35-10:35)

### **Answer:**

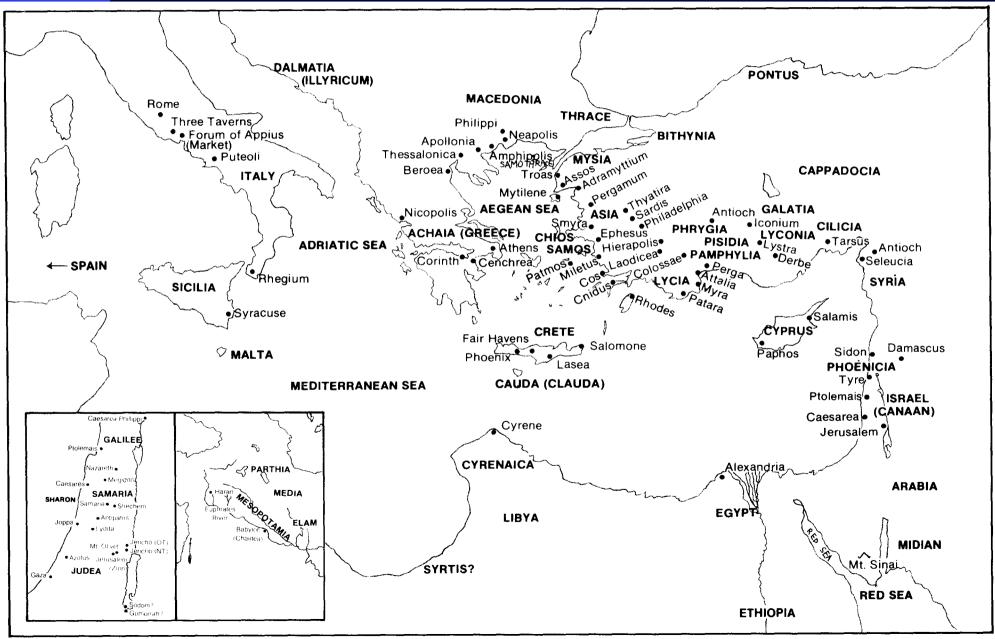
- Israel rejected the kingdom Jesus offered as Messiah so he now has authority over the church (11–16)
- Jesus prepared the disciples for church issues since the political kingdom is delayed (17–20)
- Israel rejected Him as Messiah but God sovereignly used this to pay for man's sin (21–27)
  - Christ defeated death to show his messianic authority & ability to bring in the kingdom (28)

## **Every Geographical Location in the Gospels**



From Jerusalem:	<u>Miles</u>
Bethany	2
Bethlehem	6
Caesarea Philippi	105
Cana	69
Capernaum	85
Emmaus	7
Jericho	15
Jordan	21
Mediterranean	40
Sidon	130
Sychar	31
Tyre	106
Zarephath	118
From Capernaum:	
Bethsaida	6
Caesarea Philippi	27
Cana	16
Nain	22
Mediterranean	32
Nazareth	23
Zarephath	45
Tyre	37

## Every Geographical Location in Acts / Epistles



### Authors of the New Testament

Name	Nationality	Home Town	Occupation	Relation- ships	Chapters Written	Verses Written	Books Written
Matthew	Jew	Capernaum	Tax Collector	Apostle of Jesus Christ	28	1,071	Gospel of Matthew
Mark	Jew / Roman	Jerusalem	Missionary	Disciple of Peter	16	678	Gospel of Mark
Luke	Greek	Antioch	Physician	Disciple of Paul	52	2,158	Gospel of Luke Acts
John	Jew	Bethsaida or Capernaum	Fisherman	Apostle of Jesus Christ	50	1,414	Gospel of John 1 John 2 John 3 John Revelation

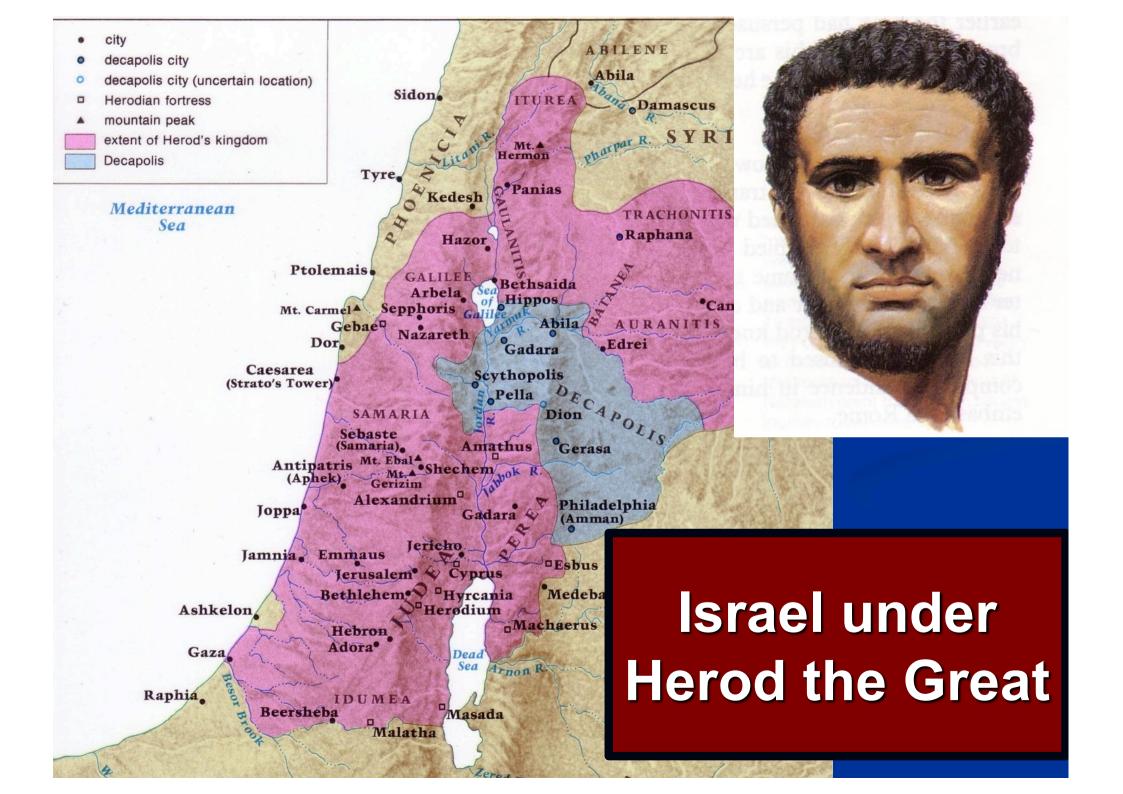
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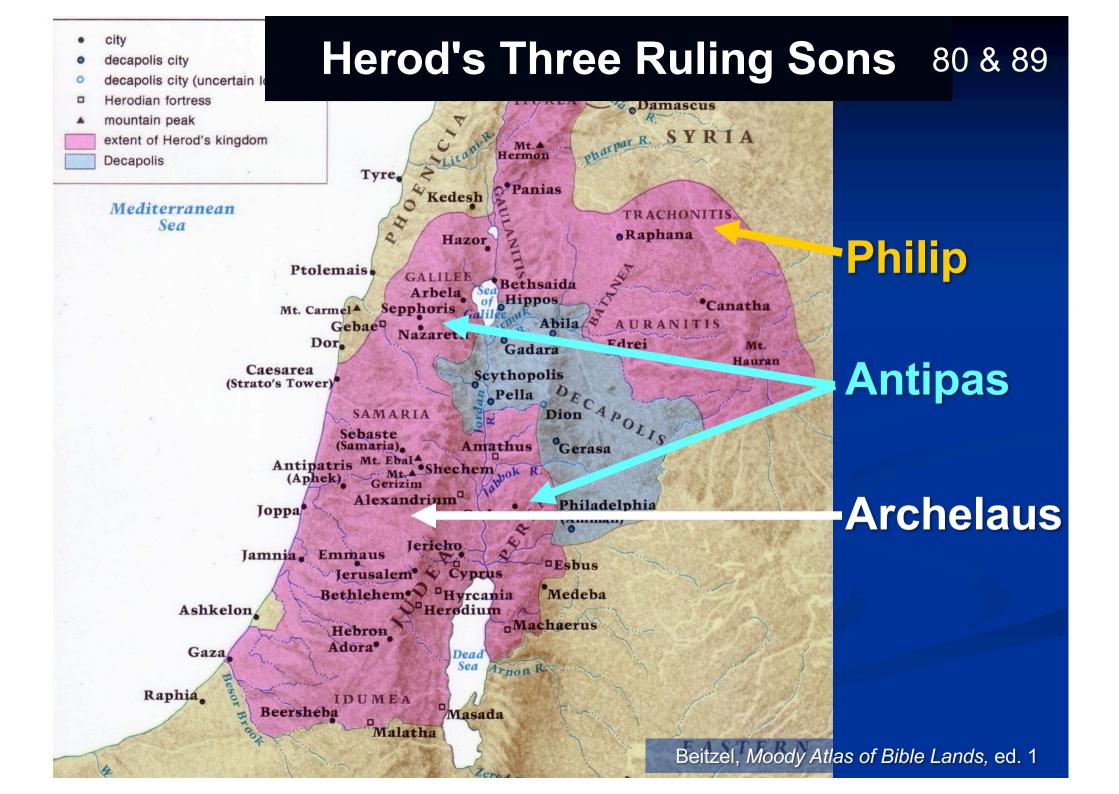
Name	Nationality	Home Town	Occupation	Relation- ships	Chapters Written	Verses Written	Books Written
Paul	Jew	Tarsus	Tentmaker	Apostle of Jesus Christ	87 (100)*	2,033 (2,336)*	Romans 1 Corinthians 2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians Philemon 1 Thessalonians 2 Thessalonians 1 Timothy 2 Timothy Titus (Hebrews?)

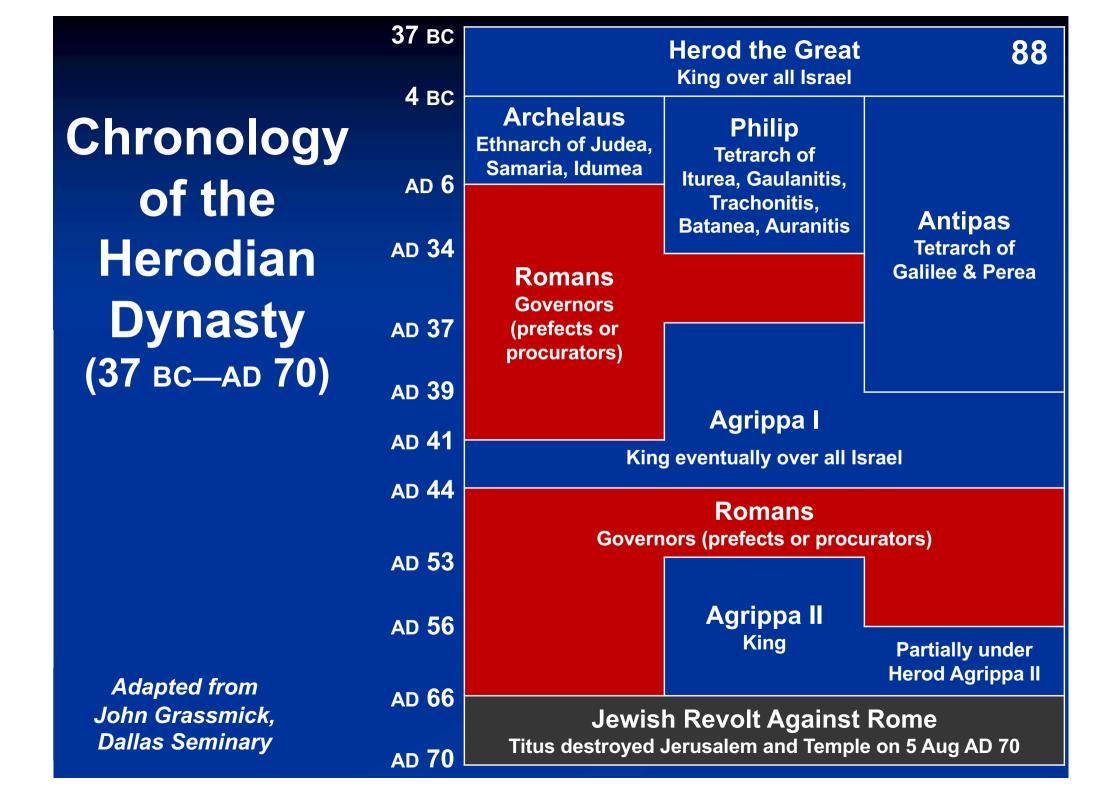
\*Indicates total if Hebrews is assigned to Paul.

### Authors of the New Testament

Name	Nationality	Home Town	Occupation	Relation- ships	Chapters Written	Verses Written	Books Written
James	Jew	Nazareth	Carpenter?	Brother of Jesus Christ	5	108	James
Peter	Jew	Bethsaida	Fisherman	Apostle of Jesus Christ	8	166	1 Peter 2 Peter
Jude	Jew	Nazareth	Carpenter?	Brother of Jesus Christ	1	25	Jude

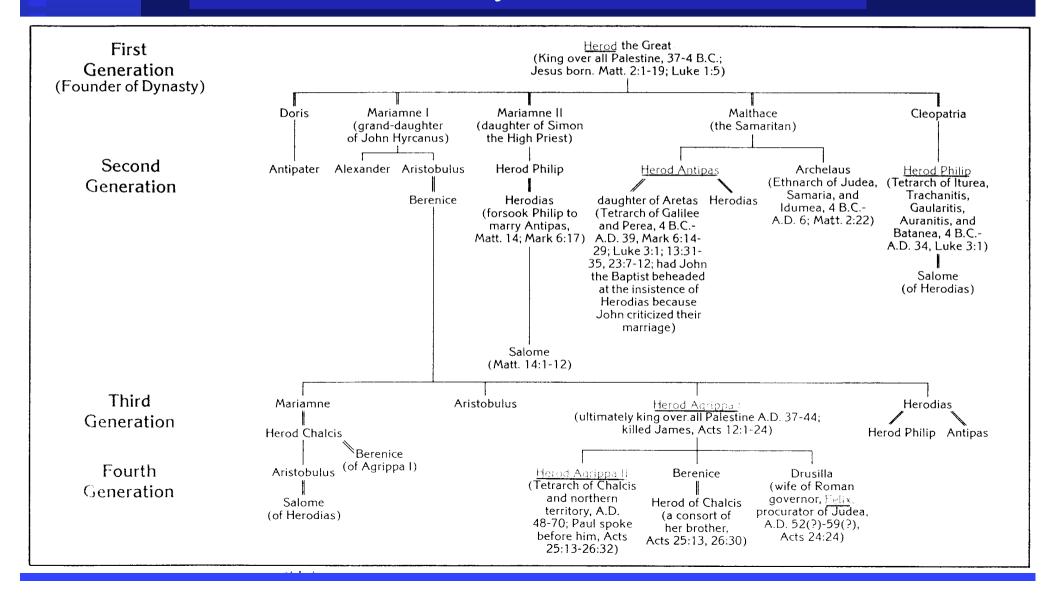


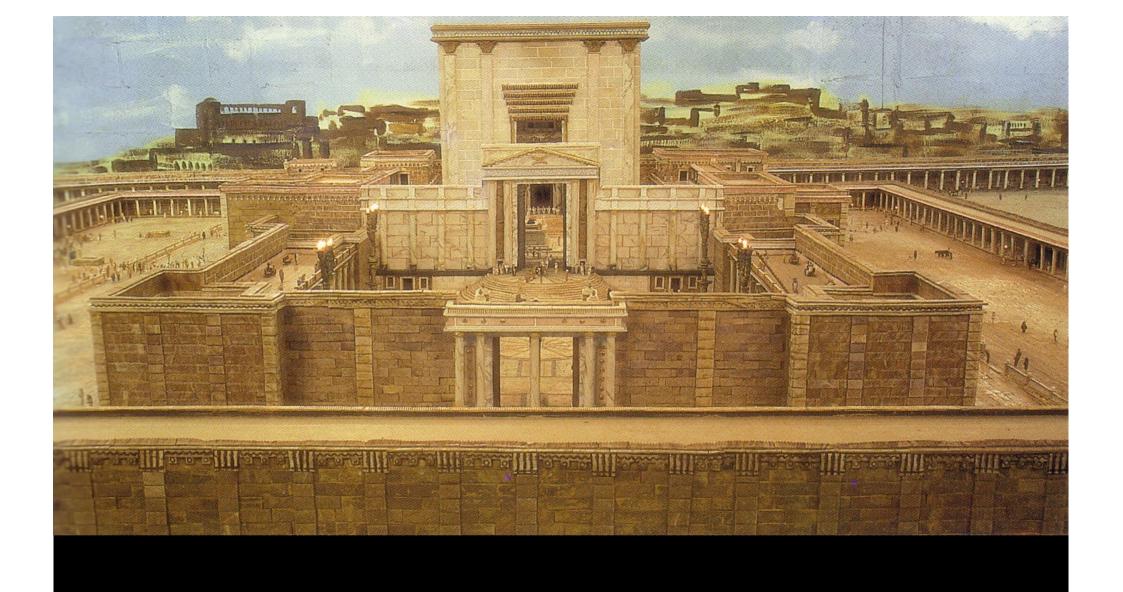




## Genealogical Chart of the Herodian Dynasty

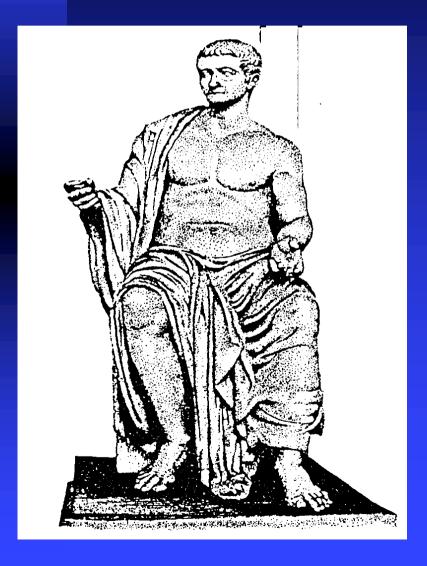
H. Wayne House



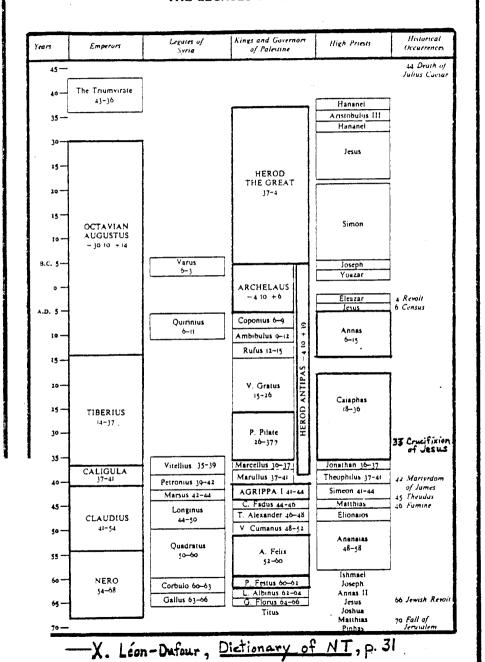


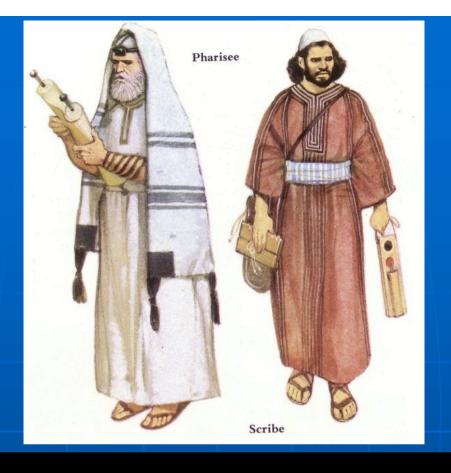
The Temple from the East

## Roman and Jewish Leaders



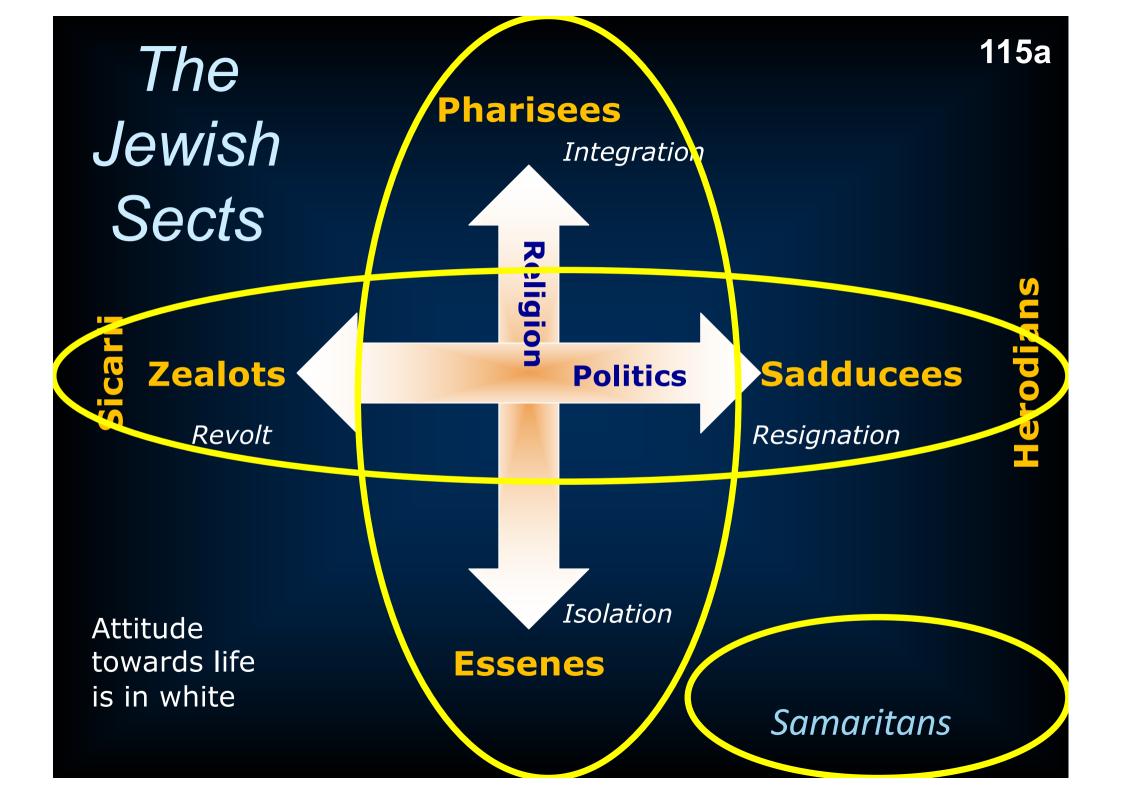
### THE EMPERORS OF ROME, THE HIGH PRIESTS OF ISRAEL, THE KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF PALESTINE, THE LEGATES OF SYRIA

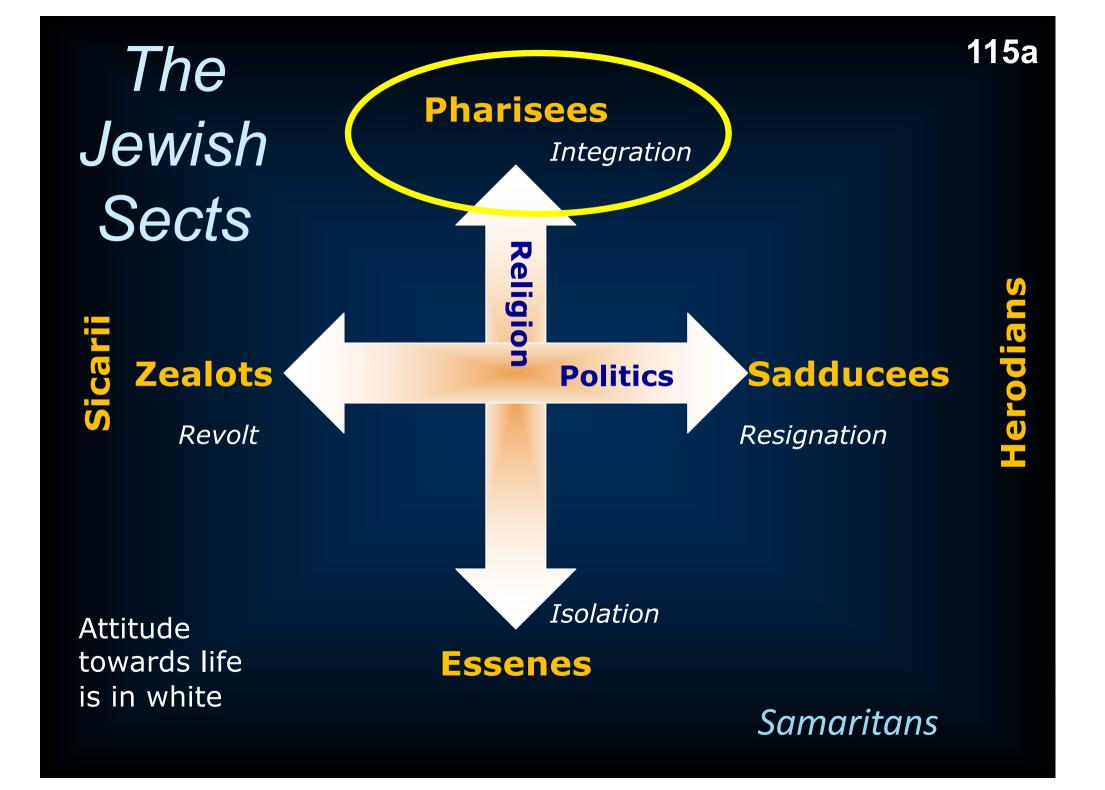




## Jewish Sects

Influential Subgroups in First Century Israel







## Pharisees

Roots: Hasidim (2nd cent. BC)

- 1. They accepted as equally inspired and authoritative all 39 OT books and the oral tradition.
- 2. They held to a mediating view that made it impossible for either free will or the sovereignty of God to cancel out the other.
- 3. They accepted a rather developed hierarchy of angels and demons.

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# Pharisees & Phylacteries

- 4. They taught that there was a future for the dead.
- 5. They believed in the immortality of the soul and in reward and retribution after death.
- 6. They were champions of human equality.
- 7. The emphasis of their teaching was ethical rather than theological.

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The Jewish Sects

**Zealots**Revolt

Sicarii

Attitude towards life is in white Politics Sadducees

Resignation

**Essenes** 

Isolation

**Pharisees** 

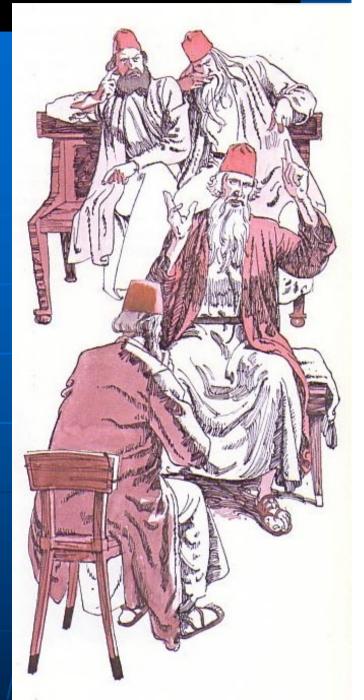
Integration

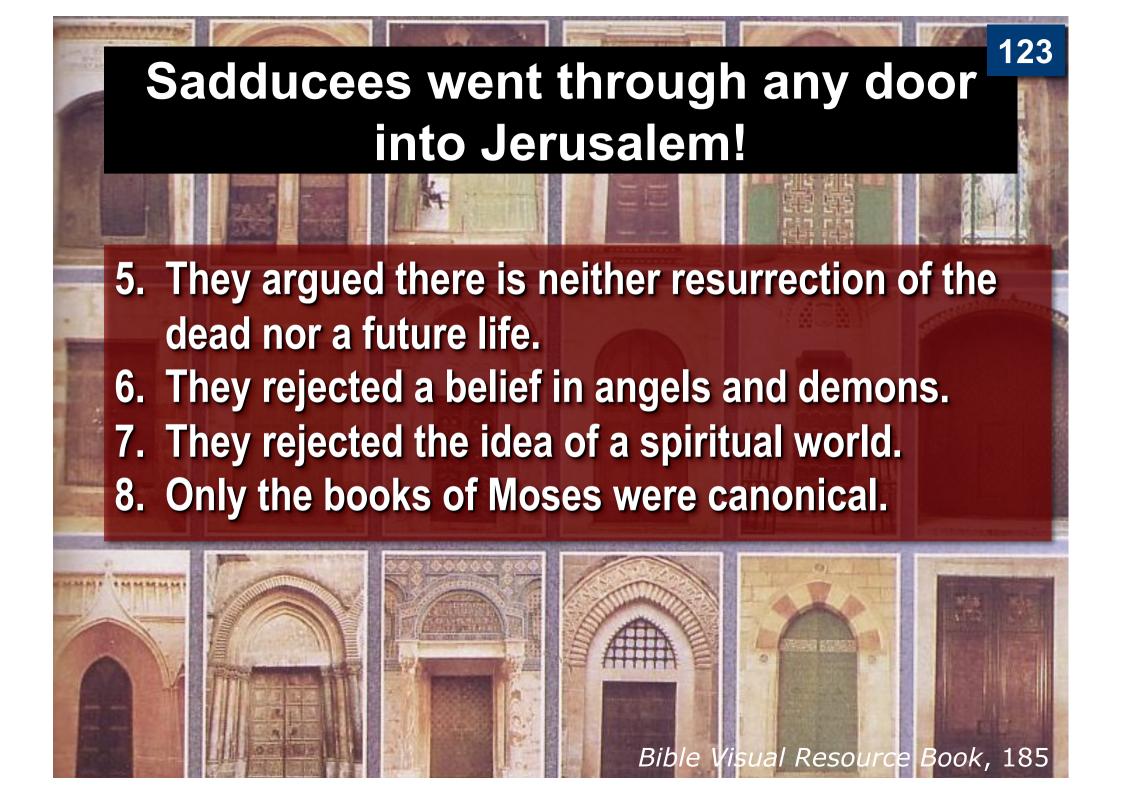
Samaritans

## Sadducees

They probably began during the Hasmonean period (166 – 63 BC). They ended c. A.D. 70 with the fall of Jerusalem.

- 1. They denied that the oral law was authoritative and binding.
- 2. They interpreted Mosaic law more literally than did the Pharisees.
- 3. They were very exacting in Levitical purity.
- 4. They attributed all to free will.





### Essenes

They probably came from the Hasidim, along with the Pharisees, from whom they later separated (1 Macc. 2:42; 7:13). These strict and zealous Jews took part with the Maccabees in a revolt against the Syrians around 165-155 BC.

- 1. They strictly observed the purity laws of the Torah.
- 2. They were notable for their communal ownership of property.
- 3. They had a strong sense of mutual responsibility.
- 4. Daily worship was an important feature along with a daily study of their sacred scriptures.

## **Essenes**

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- 5. They required solemn oaths of piety and obedience.
- 6. They sacrificed on holy days and in sacred seasons.
- 7. Marriage was not condemned in principle but was avoided.
- 8. They attributed all that happened to fate.



### **Pharisees**

Religion

Integration



**Politics** 

Isolation

Sadducees

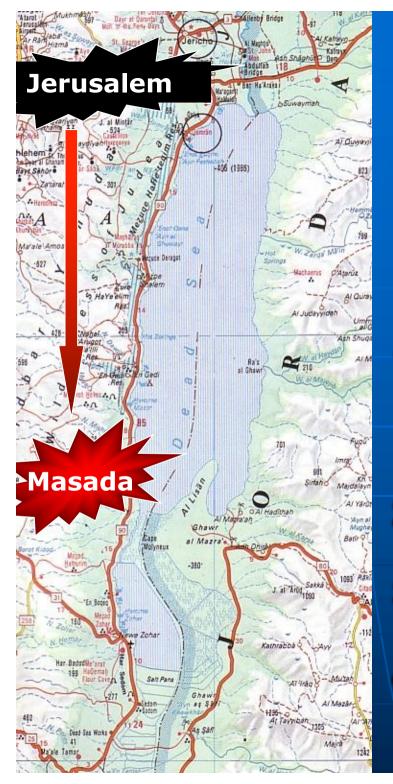
Resignation

Attitude towards life is in white

**Essenes** 

Samaritans

## Zealots



They originated in the time of Herod the Great ca. 6 BC. but ceased to exist in AD 73 after leaving Jerusalem for their last stand at Masada.

- 1. They opposed payment of tribute for taxes to a pagan emperor, saying that allegiance was due only to God.
- 2. They held a fierce loyalty to the Jewish traditions.
- 3. They were opposed to the use of the Greek language in Palestine.
- 4. They prophesied the coming of the time of salvation.

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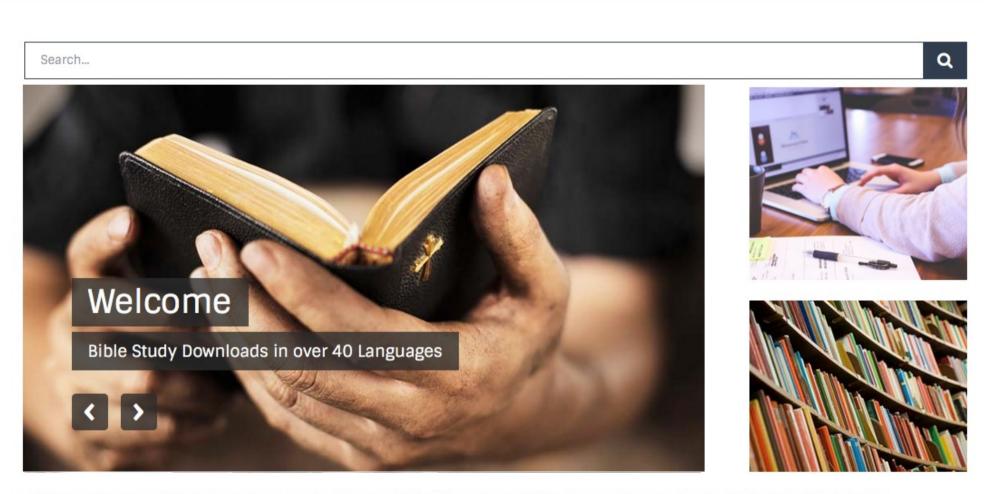
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