

**ANGELO BIBLE INSTITUTE**  
**THE FOUR GOSPELS**

## **OBJECTIVES**

### **THE FOUR GOSPELS**

1. You will learn about the earthly life of Jesus through the descriptions of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
2. You will see different aspects of the Savior as portrayed by the synoptic writers.
3. You will learn the distinctive features of each of the gospels.
4. You will study and compare the parables of Jesus.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FOUR GOSPELS

This syllabus contains outlines and/or notes which will be helpful as you view the videos. We encourage you to take notes on these pages as you view the videos.

At the end of the syllabus, you will find the exit outcome competencies. Please complete these pages and return them along with your videos to Angelo Bible Institute for a grade and credit for this course.

In order to obtain credit for this course you must return the videos with your exit outcome competencies. When we receive the material, we will send you an official certificate of completion for this course.

May God bless you as you broaden your knowledge and understanding of Him and His Word.

## THE FOUR GOSPELS

### AN INTRODUCTION

This course is an introduction to the earthly life of the Lord Jesus, the Christ. The four writers--Matthew, Mark, Luke and John--each represent a different aspect of the Savior so that the student may see Him in all His majesty.

The word "gospel" comes to us from the Old English word "Godspel" meaning "God story" or "narrative of God." So apt was this meaning with its message of salvation for all mankind that the translators of the Authorized Version adopted it and the compilers of the Revised Version have done the same.

The word "gospel" naturally became prefixed to each of the accounts of Christ embodied in the Bible. Of these there are four--Matthew's, Mark's, Luke's and John's. The distinctive features of these are that Matthew shows Jesus as the promised King of the Kingdom of God. Mark depicts Him as the Great Prophet, Luke as the Special Savior of sinners, and John as the marvelous Son of the living God, deity and humanity in one.

Matthew--a form of the Hebrew word meaning "the gift of Jehovah." Matthew, also called Levi, is said to have been a son of Alphaeus. If this is true, then he was a relative of Jesus. He held a government position of a humble sort--a kind of deputy collector of customs. Of his life after the crucifixion, we have no sure knowledge. We are told by tradition that he preached especially to the Jews. The gospel bearing his name is the longest and in some respects the most complete of all the gospels.

Mark--an English form of the Latin proper name "Marcus," meaning "a hammer" or "sprung from Mars." Mark is the name by which we know the second of the gospel writers, whose surname was John. In the Acts he is simply called Mark or John. He lived in Jerusalem, where his mother, whose name was Mary, had a house where the apostles were accustomed to assemble. There is evidence that he was a relative, possibly a cousin, of Barnabas. He accompanied Paul on his first missionary journey and then left him because of some disagreement. Later they were reconciled, and Mark accompanied Paul to Rome and shared Paul's first and second captivity there. Mark was also a companion and interpreter for Peter for a while. It appears that Mark was a good servant of the early Church. His gospel is believed to have been written through or by reason of his association with Peter. It is a narrative of the Savior's actions, rather than His discourses.

Luke--the English form of the Greek proper name "Loukas" (Latin-Lucas or Lucanus), meaning "born at daylight." Luke, chiefly known to modern Christians as the writer of the gospel bearing his name and the Book of Acts, appears to have been a Syro-Greek of the city of Antioch and early converted to Christianity. There is a tradition that he was one of the 70 and one of the two who saw Jesus at Emmaus, but of this latter statement there is no confirmation. He was an educated man and a physician. He was also an able helper to Paul and accompanied him to Jerusalem and to Rome. It is said that he suffered martyrdom, but church tradition does not give

us a place or a date.

John--a corruption of the Hebrew name "Jehohanan," meaning "favored by Jehovah." John, the disciple, often called "the beloved disciple, because of the special favor shown to him by Jesus, was a Galilean fisherman of a well-to-do family. With James and Peter he seems to have been chosen for many particular tasks. After the Ascension, he continued to live in Jerusalem and about A.D. 65 he went to live in Ephesus. From there he was exiled to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Revelation. He, then, returned to Ephesus where he wrote the Gospel of John and First John, Second John and Third John. All of his writings show a very high degree of spirituality and imagination.

# THE FOUR GOSPELS OUTLINE

## MATTHEW

This report was prepared by Matthew, one of the twelve apostles. He is writing to the Jews.

There are more Old Testament quotations or allusions found in the Book of Matthew than any other New Testament book. These come from 33 Old Testament books. Matthew contains 28 chapters, 1,071 verses and 23,684 words.

The phrase “the kingdom of heaven” appears 32 times in this book, but nowhere else in the Bible.

### The Preparation of the King

- A. His genealogy (Matt. 1:1-17)
- B. His birth announcement (Matt. 1:18-25)
- C. His worship by the Wise Men (Matt. 2:1-12)
- D. His trip to Egypt (Matt. 2:13-20)
- E. His early years in Nazareth (Matt. 2:21-23)
- F. His baptism (Matt. 3:13-17)
- G. His temptation (Matt. 4:1-11)

### The Principles of the King

Jesus laid out His moral and spiritual standards during the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5 through 7).

- A. The believer and the kingdom

1. Positive characteristics (Matthew 5:3-12)
2. Negative characteristics (Matthew 6:24-26)

B. The Old Testament and the kingdom

1. The “who” of the matter
  - a. The divine fulfiller of the Law (Matthew 5:17-18)
  - b. The divine fulfilling of the Law (Matthew 7:12)
2. The “what” of the matter
  - a. Murder (Matthew 5:21-26)
  - b. Adultery (Matthew 5:27-30)
  - c. Divorce (Matthew 5:31-21)
  - d. Oath taking (Matthew 5:33-37)
  - e. Retaliation (Matthew 5:38-42)
  - f. Love (Matthew 5:43-48)

C. Worship and the kingdom

1. Giving (Matthew 6:1-4)
2. Praying (Matthew 6:5-15)
3. Fasting (Matthew 6:16-18)
4. Earning (Matthew 6:19-23)
5. Serving (Matthew 6:24)
6. Trusting (Matthew 6:25-34)
7. Judging (Matthew 7:1-5)
8. Witnessing (Matthew 7:6)

D. Entrance into the kingdom

1. The way (Matthew 7:13-14)
2. The warning (Matthew 7:15-23)
3. The wisdom (Matthew 7:24-27)

The Power of the King -- His miracles

- A. General healing accounts (Matt. 4:23-25; 8:16-17; 9:35; 12:15; 14:14, 34-36; 15:29-31)
- B. Healing of a leper (Matt. 8:1-4)
- C. Healing of the centurion's servant (Matt. 8:5-13)
- D. Healing of Peter's mother-in-law (Matt. 8:14-15)
- E. Stilling of the winds and waves (Matt. 8:23-27)
- F. Casting demons from two Gadarene men (Matt. 8:28-34)
- G. Healing a paralytic (Matt. 9:1-8)
- H. Healing a woman with an issue of blood (Matt. 9:20-22)
- I. Raising Jairus's daughter (Matt. 9:18-19, 23-26)
- J. Healing two blind men (Matt. 9:27-31)
- K. Healing a Galilean demoniac (Matt. 9:32-33)
- L. Healing a paralyzed hand (Matt. 12:10-13)
- M. Walking on water (Matt. 14:22-23)
- N. Healing a Syrophenician girl with a demon (Matt. 15:21-28)
- O. Feeding 4,000 men (Matt. 15:32-39)
- P. Providing tax money from a fish (Matt. 17:24-27)
- Q. Healing two blind men (Matt. 20:29-34)



## The Preachers of the King

- A. John the Baptist
  - 1. His ministry
    - a. As predicted by Isaiah and Malachi (Isaiah 40:3-5 and Malachi 3:1)
  - 2. His martyrdom
    - a. The doubts of John (Matt. 11:2-3)
    - b. The death of John (Matt. 14:3-11)
- B. The Apostles (Matt. 4:18-22; 9:9; 10:2-4)

## The Parables of the King

- A. The two builders (Matt. 7:24-27)
- B. The sower and the soils (Matt. 13:1-9, 18-23)
- C. The wheat and the tares (Matt. 13:24-30)
- D. The mustard seed (Matt. 13:31-32)
- E. The leaven (Matt. 13:33)
- F. The hidden treasure (Matt. 13:44)
- G. The pearl of great price (Matt. 13:45-46)
- H. The dragnet (Matt. 13:47-51)
- I. The householder (Matt. 13:52)
- J. The morning, noon, and evening laborers (Matt. 20:1-16)
- K. The two sons (Matt. 21:28-32)
- L. The angry vineyard owner (Matt. 21:33-41)
- M. The marriage feast (Matt. 22:1-14)
- N. The fig tree (Matt. 24:32-35)

- O. The faithful and faithless servant (Matt. 24:42-51)
- P. The ten virgins (Matt. 25:1-13)
- Q. The three servants and their talents (Matt. 25:14-30)
- R. The sheep and the goats (Matt. 25:31-46)

The Person of the King (Matt. 16:13-23)

The pre-eminence of the King (Matt. 17:1-8)

The Plea of the King (Matt. 11:28-30)

The Performance of the King (Matt. 12:18-21)

The Pity of the King (Matt. 9:36-38)

The Provoking of the King

- A. He rebuked his generation (Matt. 11:16-19; 12:38-45; 16:1-4; 17:17)
- B. He rebuked the unbelieving Galilean cities (Matt. 11:20-24)
- C. He rebuked the Pharisees (Matt. 15:1-9; 21:42-45; 23:1-36)

The predictions of the King

The Mount Olivet Discourse in Chapter 24 and Chapter 25 records Christ's most detailed prophetic overview of the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple, the coming great tribulation, last day conditions, etc.

The Presentation of the King (Matt. 21:1-11)

The Purging by the King (Matt. 21:12-16)

The Pain of the King (Matt. 23:37-39)

The Passover of the King (Matt. 26:17-30)

The Prayers of the King (Matt. 26:30-46)

The Persecution of the King

- A. He was accused of being a demon-possessed blasphemer. (Matt. 9:3, 34)
- B. He was plotted against. (Matt. 12:14)
- C. He was denied by a friend. (Matt. 26:69-75)
- D. He was betrayed by a follower. (Matt. 26:47-50)
- E. He was illegally tried. (Matt. 26:57-68; 27:11-26; 27:27)
- F. He was spit upon. (Matt. 26:67)
- G. He was slapped. (Matt. 26:67)
- H. He was ridiculed. (Matt. 26:68; 27:28-30)
- I. He was severely beaten. (Matt. 27:26)

#### The Passion of the King

- A. The foretelling of His Passion (Matt. 16:21; 17:22-23; 20:17-19; 26:6-13; 26:28)
- B. The facts of His Passion (Matt. 27:31-50)

#### The Proof of the King (Matt. 28:1-20)

Matt. 28:18-19 - "And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, 'All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'

## MARK

This report was prepared by Mark, the preacher. In it the miracles of Christ are emphasized. Mark portrays Jesus as the working servant. His gospel is written to the Romans. There are quotations or allusions in Mark from 25 Old Testament books. It is the shortest of the four gospel accounts with 16 chapters, 678 verses and 15, 171 words.

### The Setting Apart of the Servant

- A. His forerunner (Mark 1:2-8)
- B. His baptism (Mark 1:9-11)
- C. His temptation (Mark 1:12-13)

### The Spokesman of the Servant

- A. The personal meeting with His apostles
  - 1. James, John, Peter and Andrew (Mark 1:16-20)
  - 2. Matthew (Mark 2:13-14)
- B. The public ministry of the Twelve (Mark 3:13-19)

### The Sermons of the Servant

- A. The sower and the soils (Mark 4:1-34)
- B. A description of defilement (Mark 7:1-23)
- C. The Mt. Olivet Discourse (Mark 13:1-37)

### The Supernaturalness of the Servant

Mark records 16 miracles performed by Jesus.

- A. Casting out demons
  - 1. From a man in Capernaum (Mark 1:21-28)
  - 2. From a man in Gadera (Mark 5:1-20)

3. From a girl in Tyre (Mark 7:24-30)
  4. From a boy near Mt. Herman (Mark 9:14-29)
- B. Healing of diseases
1. Peter's mother-in-law (Mark 1:29-31)
  2. A leper (Mark 1:40-45)
  3. A palsied man (Mark 2:1-12)
  4. A withered hand (Mark 3:1-6)
  5. A woman with an issue of blood (Mark 5:25-34)
  6. A deaf and mute man (Mark 7:31-37)
- C. Feeding the hungry
1. The 5,000 (Mark 6:30-44)
  2. The 4,000 (Mark 8:1-10)
- D. Controlling the elements
1. Stilling the storm (Mark 4:35-41)
  2. Walking on water (Mark 6:45-52)
- E. Judging a fruitless fig tree (Mark 11:12-14)
- F. Raising a girl from the dead (Mark 5:21-24, 35-43)

### The Skeptics of the Servant

- A. His confrontation with the skeptics
1. They said he associated with sinners (Mark 2:18-22).
  2. They questioned His authority (Mark 11:27-33).
  3. They attempted to trap Him (Mark 12:13-17, 18-27).
- B. His condemnation of the skeptics

1. He refused to give them a sign (Mark 8:11-13).
2. He warned against their hypocrisy (Mark 8:14-21).
3. He denounced their self-centeredness and pride (Mark 12:38-40).

#### The Seekers of the Servant

- A. Some parents with their children (Mark 10:13-16)
- B. The rich young ruler (Mark 10:17-27)
- C. A sincere scribe (Mark 12:28-34)
- D. James and John (Mark 10:35-41)
- E. A widow (Mark 12:41-44)
- F. A woman in Bethany (Mark 14:3-9)

#### The Splendor of the Servant

- A. A declaration of His deity (Mark 8:27-30)
- B. A demonstration of His deity (Mark 9:1-13)

#### The Sorrow of the Servant

Over the disbelief in Nazareth (Mark 6:1-6)

Over the death of John the Baptist (Mark 6:14-29)

#### The Supper of the Servant

- A. The pitcher (Mark 14:13)
- B. The place (Mark 14:14-16)
- C. The prophecy (Mark 14:17-21)
- D. The picture (Mark 14:22-25)

#### The Submission of the Servant

### The Sufferings of the Servant

- A. He was plotted against (Mark 14:1-11).
- B. He was filled with horror and distress in the Garden (Mark 14:32-50).
- C. He was denied by a friend (Mark 14:26-31, 66-72).
- D. He was betrayed by a follower (Mark 14:43-46).
- E. He was illegally tried (Mark 14:53-65; 15:1-20).

### The Sacrifice of the Servant (Mark 15:20-47)

### The Soveriegnty of the Servant

- A. He arose from the grave (Mark 16:1-18).
- B. He ascended into glory (Mark 16:19-20).

## LUKE

This report was prepared by Luke, the physician. He is writing to the Greeks. In this Gospel the parables of Christ are emphasized.

Tradition says that Luke was from Antioch in Syria and remained unmarried. He was the only Gentile writer in the New Testament and the most educated of the four gospel writers.

The Gospel of Luke is a fulfillment of Genesis 3:15, 22, 18; Isaiah 7:14-16; 9:6. There are quotations and allusions in Luke from 31 Old Testament books. Luke has 24 chapters, 1,151 verses and 25,944 words.

### The Explanation

Luke explains to his friend Theophilus his reason for writing an account of the Son of Man. (Luke 1:1-4)

### The Annunciations

- A. The announcements preceeding His birth
  - 1. Zacharias and Gabriel (Luke 1:5-25)
  - 2. Mary and Gabriel (Luke 1:26-38)
  - 3. Mary and Elizabeth (Luke 1:39-56)
  - 4. Zacharias and the infant John (Luke 1:57-79)
  - 5. Mary and Joseph (Luke 2:1-7)
- B. The announcements following His birth
  - 1. The shepherds and the angels (Luke 2:8-15)
  - 2. The shepherds and the Savior (Luke 2:16-20)
  - 3. Simeon and the Savior (Luke 2:21-35)
  - 4. Anna and the Savior (Luke 2:36-38)



### The Preparation

- A. As seen in the home of His mother (Luke 2:39-40, 52)
- B. As seen in the house of His Father (Luke 2:41-51)

### The Anticipation

The preaching of John the Baptist caused great interest in the promised appearance of the Son of Man.

- A. John the preacher (Luke 3:3-14)
- B. John the prophet (Luke 3:15-20)

### The Validation

At His baptism the Father gives official approval of the Son of Man (Luke 3:23-38).

### The Documentation

Luke follows the genealogy of the Son of Man all the way back to Adam, tracing his line through Nathan, the second son of David, the King (Luke 3:23-38).

### The Temptation

The Son of Man is unsuccessfully tempted on three occasions by Satan (Luke 4:1-13).

### The Proclamation

The Son of Man proclaims His message throughout the land (Luke 4:14-15; 42-44).

- A. The sermons He delivered
  - 1. The message at Nazareth on Isaiah 61 (Luke 4:16-30)
  - 2. The Sermon on the Mount (Luke 6:17-49)
  - 3. The Mount Olivet Discourse (Luke 21:5-38)

### The Eulogization

The Son of Man pays great homage to the imprisoned John the Baptist (Luke 7:19-29).

## The Deputation

The Son of Man chooses and commissions His apostles.

- A. The Twelve (Luke 5:1-11; 5:27-29; 6:13-16; 9:1-11)
- B. The Seventy (Luke 10:1-24)

## The Demonstrations

Luke records 17 miracles performed by Jesus.

- A. Casting out demons
  - 1. The man at Capernaum (Luke 4:31-37)
  - 2. The man at Gadara (Luke 8:26-40)
  - 3. The boy at the base of Mt. Herman (Luke 9:37-43)
  - 4. A man somewhere in Galilee (Luke 11:14)
- B. Raising the dead
  - 1. The widow's son at Nain (Luke 7:11-18)
  - 2. Jairus's daughter in Galilee (Luke 8:41-42, 49-56)
- C. Feeding the hungry (Luke 9:12-17)
- D. Healing the sick
  - 1. Peter's mother-in-law (Luke 4:38-39)
  - 2. A leper (Luke 5:12-14)
  - 3. Ten lepers (Luke 17:11-19)
  - 4. A paralytic (Luke 5:17-26)
  - 5. A paralyzed hand (Luke 6:6-11)
  - 6. A centurion's servant (Luke 7:1-10)
  - 7. A woman with an issue of blood (Luke 8:43-48)

- 8. A woman with an 18-year infirmity (Luke 13:10-17)
- 9. A man with dropsy (Luke 14:1-6)
- E. Calming the sea (Luke 8:22-25)

### The Parables

Jesus illustrated both His message and mission through parables. Here are 24 parables as recorded in Luke.

- A. The two debtors (Luke 7:40-50)
- B. The sower and the soil (Luke 8:4-15)
- C. The mustard seed (Luke 13:18-19)
- D. The leaven (Luke 13:20-21)
- E. The lighted lamp (Luke 8:16-18; 11:33-36)
- F. The Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37)
- G. The generous father (Luke 11:11-13)
- H. The persistent friend (Luke 11:5-8)
- I. Reformation without regeneration (Luke 11:24-26)
- J. The rich fool (Luke 12:16-21)
- K. The faithful and the faithless servants (Luke 12:41-48)
- L. The fruitless fig tree (Luke 13:6-9)
- M. The ambitious guest (Luke 14:7-14)
- N. The great supper (Luke 14:16-24)
- O. The lost sheep (Luke 15:1-7)
- P. The lost coin (Luke 15:8-10)
- Q. The lost son (Luke 15:11-32)

- R. The unjust steward (Luke 16:1-13)
- S. When our best is but the least (Luke 17:7-10)
- T. The persistent widow (Luke 18:1-8)
- U. The publican and the Pharisee (Luke 18:9-14)
- V. The ten pounds (Luke 19:11-27)
- W. The angry vineyard owner (Luke 20:9-18)
- X. The budding fig tree (Luke 21:29-32)

### The Supplications

The Son of Man looked upon prayer as an all-important act.

- A. His personal prayers
  - 1. At his baptism (Luke 3:21)
  - 2. In the wilderness (Luke 5:16)
  - 3. Before choosing the Twelve (Luke 6:12)
  - 4. During his transfiguration (Luke 9:29)
  - 5. After hearing the report of the returning Seventy (Luke 10:21-22)
  - 6. Before giving the model prayer (Luke 11:1)
  - 7. In the Upper Room for Peter (Luke 22:31-32)
  - 8. In the Garden (Luke 22:41-44)
  - 9. On the Cross (Luke 23:34; 23:46)
- B. His pattern prayer (Luke 11:2-4)
- C. His points on prayer
  - 1. Who we should pray for (Luke 6:28-29)
  - 2. When we should pray (Luke 18:1)

3. Why we should pray (Luke 11:9-10; 21:36; 22:40)

#### The Invitations

On two occasions Jesus issued personal invitations

- A. The rich young ruler (Luke 18:18-14)
- B. Zacchaeus, the rich tax collector (Luke 19:1-10)

#### The Clarification

During His visit with Mary and Martha, Jesus gently corrects Martha for having her priorities in the wrong order. (Luke 10:38-42)

#### The Lamentation

Jesus weeps over the city of Jerusalem. (Luke 19:41-42)

#### The Presentation

Jesus presents Himself during the triumphal entry on Palm Sunday. (Luke 19:28-40)

#### The Confrontations

Jesus was often confronted and accused by the Jewish leaders.

- A. They said he was a blasphemer (Luke 5:21).
- B. They accused Him of having a demon (Luke 11:15).
- C. They criticized Him for:
  - 1. Associating with sinners (Luke 5:30-32; 7:36-39)
  - 2. Not observing their ceremonial fastings (Luke 5:33-35)
  - 3. Not observing their ceremonial washings (Luke 11:37-38)
  - 4. Allowing His disciples to pluck grain on the Sabbath (Luke 6:1-5)
  - 5. Healing on the Sabbath (Luke 6:6-11)
- D. They challenged His authority (Luke 20:1-8).

- E. They attempted to trap Him (Luke 20:19-22, 27-33).

### The Condemnation

Jesus utterly condemns the wicked Jewish leaders. (Luke 20:45-47)

- A. They had slandered both Jesus and John the Baptist. (Luke 7:30-35)
- B. They were totally corrupt in both their hypocritical attitudes and murderous actions. (Luke 11:39-54)

### The Symbolization

Jesus uses bread and wine in the Upper Room to symbolize His impending death. (Luke 22:7-23)

### The Repudiation

- A. The betrayal by Judas (Luke 22:1-6, 47-48)
- B. The denials by Peter (Luke 22:34, 54-62)

### The Interrogation

Jesus is arrested in Gethsemane and subjected to various unfair trials

- A. Before the high priest (Luke 22:54, 63-65)
- B. Before the Sanhedrin (Luke 22:66-71)
- C. Before Pilate for the first time (Luke 23:1-7)
- D. Before Herod (Luke 23:8-12)
- E. Before Pilate for the second time (Luke 23:13-25)

### The Brutalization

The Son of Man is put to death at Calvary.

- A. The trip to the Cross (Luke 23:26-31)
- B. The travail on the Cross (Luke 23:33-34, 39-43)

### The Authorization

Joseph of Arimathea receives permission from Pilate to remove the body of Jesus and place it in a new tomb. (Luke 23:50-53)

### The Finalization

The women began preparing the spices and oils to anoint the body of Jesus for final burial. (Luke 23:54-56)

### The Vindication

Jesus, the Son of Man, Son of God, is vindicated through His glorious resurrection from the dead. (Luke 24:1-48)

### The Exaltation

- A. The direction by the Savior (Luke 24:49)
- B. The departure of the Savior (Luke 24:51)

## JOHN

This gospel was prepared by John, the theologian, and it is written to the world. In it the doctrines of Christ are emphasized. He uses the number "7" on numerous occasions. There are quotations and allusions from 26 Old Testament books in John. John has 21 chapters, 878 verses and 19, 099 words. The Gospel of John is the fulfillment of Isaiah 9:6; 40:3-5; 47:4 and Jeremiah 23:6.

### The Eternal Son of God

- A. John tells us who Christ is (John 1:1-2).
  - 1. His eternality - "In the beginning was the Word..."
  - 2. His equality - "And the Word was with God..."
  - 3. His deity - "And the Word was God."
- B. John tells us what Christ did.
  - 1. Regarding the creation of the universe (John 1:3)
  - 2. Regarding the creatures in this universe (John 1:4-5)

### The Earthly Son of God

- A. The forerunner of his ministry
  - 1. The mission of John (John 1:6-9)
  - 2. The Messiah of John (John 1:10-14)
  - 3. The ministry of John
    - a. His ministry for Christ
      - 1. John's testimony to the crowds (John 1:15-18)
      - 2. John's testimony to the religious leaders (John 1:19-28)
      - 3. John's testimony to his own disciples (John 3:22-36)



b. John's ministry to Christ (John 1:29-34)

B. The fruits of Jesus' ministry

1. The purifying of the temple (John 2:13-25)

2. The prophecy about the temple (John 2:18-25)

3. The miracles he performed

a. Turning water into wine (John 2:1-12)

b. Healing the nobleman's son (John 4:46-54)

c. Healing the crippled man (John 5:1-16)

d. Feeding of the 5,000 (John 6:1-14)

e. Walking on the water (John 6:15-21)

f. Healing of the man born blind (John 9:1-41)

g. The raising of Lazarus (John 11:1-57)

h. The supernatural catch of fish (John 21:1-14)

4. The sermons He preached

a. The Source of Life sermons (John 5:18-47)

b. The Bread of Life sermons (John 6:22-71)

c. The Water of Life sermon (John 7:1-53)

d. The Light of Life sermon (John 8:12-59)

e. The Shepherd of Life sermon (John 10:1-39)

f. The Way, the Truth and the Life sermon (John 14:1-31)

g. The Abundance of Life sermon (John 15 and 16)

C. The final days of His ministry

1. His anointing by Mary (John 12:1-11)

2. His triumphal entry (John 12:12-19)
3. His prayer to the Father (John 12:20-28)
4. His dialogue with the people (John 12:29-36)
5. His rejection by the Pharisees (John 12:37-50)
6. His actions in the Upper Room (John 13:1-38)
7. His great high priestly prayer (John 17:1-26)
8. His ordeal in Gethsemane (John 18:1-11)

#### The Executed Son of God

- A. The denials by Peter (John 18:15-18, 25-27)
- B. The unfair trials of Jesus (John 18:13-14, 19-24, 28-40)
- C. The scourging of Jesus (John 19:1-15)
- D. The crucifixion of Jesus (John 19:16-30)
- E. The piercing of Jesus' side (John 19:31-37)
- F. The burial of Jesus (John 19:38-42)

#### The Exalted Son of God

- A. The anguish concerning the empty tomb (John 20:1-10)
- B. The appearances confirming the empty tomb (John 20:11-21:25)
  1. Jesus before Mary Magdalene (John 20:11-18)
  2. Jesus before the ten apostles (John 20:19-23)
  3. Jesus before Thomas (John 20:24-31)
  4. Jesus before seven apostles who went fishing (John 21:1-25)

## THE FOUR GOSPELS ADDITIONAL READING

We encourage you to broaden your knowledge of the four gospels by reading additional material relating to this subject. The following is a list of books used to research the gospels for this course. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but it is a starting point.

1. *Dake's Annotated Reference Bible* by Finis Jennings Dake (Lawrenceville, Georgia: Dake Bible Sales, Inc., 1961).
2. *The Holy Bible* (James Moffatt Translation)
3. *An American Commentary on the New Testament, Volume 1 (Matthew)* edited by Alvah Hovey, D.D.
4. *An American Commentary on the New Testament, Volume 2 (Mark, Luke)* edited by Alvah Hovey, D.D.
5. *An American Commentary on the New Testament, Volume 3 (John)* edited by Alvah Hovey, D.D.
6. *Willmington's Guide to the Bible* by Dr. Harold L. Willmington (Wheaton, Illinois: Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., 1981, 1984).
7. *Willmington's Complete Guide to Bible Knowledge, "The Life of Christ"* by Dr. Harold L. Willmington.

## THE FOUR GOSPELS

### EXIT OUTCOME COMPETENCIES

#### True and False

1. The wisemen came to the manger. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
2. John the Baptist was a Nazarite. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
3. Only John and Jesus saw the dove and heard the voice  
at Jesus' baptism in the River Jordan. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
4. Jesus was an only child of Mary. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
5. John the Baptist was spoken of in two books of the Old Testament  
many years before his birth. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
6. Matthew quotes more statements from the Old Testament than  
the other gospel writers. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
7. Matthew is telling Israel that their Messiah has come. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
8. Mark wrote his gospel on the teachings of Paul. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
9. The 40-day temptation was a battle of the mind. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
10. John the Baptist performed many miracles. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
11. The Pharisees and the Scribes made the teachings of Moses very  
complicated. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
12. The Pharisees believed in the resurrection of the dead. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
13. All the gospel writers were Jews. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
14. Tradition tells us that Luke was a doctor and never married. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
15. Mark and Luke knew each other while travelling with Paul. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_

16. John wrote the Gospel of John before he wrote the Revelation. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
17. Jesus' family thought he was a wonderful teacher. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
18. Jesus fully understood that life was in two realms. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
19. Jesus did not allow people to influence Him. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_
20. Jesus is coming back for all people. True\_\_\_ False\_\_\_

## **THE FOUR GOSPELS**

### **EXIT OUTCOME COMPETENCIES**

1. Write a two-page paper on the three subjects Jesus taught and discuss each one separately.
2. Write a two-page paper on the “Kingdom of Heaven” as portrayed in the Book of Matthew.
3. Write a three-page paper on healings by Jesus and the methods He used to heal.