

<b>The Old and New Testaments Contrasts</b>		
<b>Point of Comparison</b>	<b>Old Testament</b>	<b>New Testament</b>
Language	Originally recorded in Hebrew.	Originally recorded in Greek.
Central Figures	Abraham, Moses, and David	Jesus Christ and the Apostle Paul
Literary Emphasis	History: Past, Present, Future	Doctrinal Instruction and Exhortation
Focal Point of Message	The Nation of Israel, their Law, and their Promised Kingdom	The Lord Jesus Christ, His Gospel, and the Salvation it Brings

### **The Old and New Testaments Complimentary**

Had the Bible ended with the Old Testament it would be incomplete. Had the New Testament been given without the Old Testament it would be unintelligible.

The Old was preparative; the New executive. The Old tells us what not to do; the New tells us what Christ can and will do for us. The Old holds men in bondage; the New brings men to freedom. The Old involves a curse; the New imparts a blessing. The Old show us what we are; the New shows us what we may become. The emphasis of the Old is on doing; in the New it is on being. The old creates expectation; the New brings realization. The Old stirs longing in the human heart; the New leads to satisfaction. In the Old, man seeks God; in the New, God seeks man.

The Old without the New is like a lock without a key, a story without a plot, a promise without fulfillment.

The New without the Old is like an end without a beginning, a supply without a need, a superstructure without a foundation.

<b>The Makeup of the New Testament</b>		
27 Books - 8 Writers - 60 Years in Writing		
<b>History</b>	Biography - The Gospels	Transition: Kingdom of Heaven to Kingdom of God, Jew to Gentile, Israel to Church
	Church History - The Acts	
<b>Epistolary</b>	Pauline Epistles (Romans-Philemon)	Foundation: The Doctrinal Foundation for New Testament Christianity
	General Epistles (Hebrews-Jude)	
<b>Prophecy</b>	Revelation	Consummation: Brings Old and New Testaments Together

# The Four Gospels Compared

<b>“Synoptic” Gospels Contrasted with John’s Gospel</b>		
	<b>Matthew-Mark-Luke</b>	<b>John</b>
<b>Chronology</b>	Only one Passover mentioned	Three to four Passovers
<b>Geography</b>	Concentrated in Galilee	Concentrated in Judea
<b>Ministry</b>	Focuses more on works	Focuses more on words
<b>Discourses</b>	Spoke in parables, often in public	Only one parable, more private
<b>General Perspective</b>	Historical	Doctrinal

<b>Commonalities Between “Synoptic” Gospels and John</b>		
Ministry of John the Baptist. Feeding of the five-thousand. Simon Peter’s denial.	Last supper and betrayal. Arrest, trial, and crucifixion of Christ.	Resurrection and post-resurrection ministry. Promise of second coming.

<b>Gospel Themes Compared</b>				
	<b>Matthew - King of the Jews</b>	<b>Mark - Servant of the Lord</b>	<b>Luke - Son of man</b>	<b>John - Son of God</b>
<b>Primary Audience</b>	Jews	Romans	Greeks	World
<b>Mission Statement</b>	Fulfill the law (5:17)	Serve (10:45)	Redeem man (19:10)	Represent Father (5:43)
<b>Four Living Creatures</b>	Majesty of a lion (Rev 5:5)	Strength of an ox (1 Cor 9:10)	Sinless humanity (Hos 11:4)	Glory of an eagle (Pro 30:18-19)
<b>Behold Him</b>	Thy king... (Zech 9:9)	My servant... (Isa 42:1)	The man... (Zech 6:12)	Your God... (Isa 40:9)
<b>The Prophetic Branch</b>	David’s righteous branch (Jer 23:5)	Servant, the branch (Zech 3:8)	Man... the branch (Zech 6:12)	Branch of the LORD (Isa 4:2)

## Gospel Themes Illustrated

### The Genealogies

Matthew	Traces the Lord's genealogy through Abraham to establish His credentials as the King of the Jews (Matthew 1:1).
Mark	No genealogy because a servant's ancestry is unimportant (Mark 1).
Luke	Traces the Lord's lineage back to the first man establishing His humanity (Luke 3).
John	Goes back before Genesis 1:1 to Christ's eternal existence as the Word (John 1).

### The Ministry of John the Baptist

Matthew	The forerunner of the King announcing the kingdom (Matthew 3:2).
Mark	A preacher declaring repentance (Mark 1:4).
Luke	A prophet setting forth instructions for right conduct (Luke 3:10-14).
John	A witness to the Light of the world and the Lamb of God (John 1:6-7, 29).

### Dealing with the Sabbath

Matthew	The Lord appeals to David and the priests in the Law (Matt 12:1-7).
Mark	Christ lays the emphasis upon the Sabbath's service to man making no mention of being greater than the temple (Mk 2:27-28).
Luke	Appeals to human sympathy while foregoing any mention of the Law (Luke 13:15).
John	Addresses the matter by referring to His sustaining work as the Son of God (John 5:17).

### The Ascension

Matthew	None accounted in Matthew's gospel for the King's rightful place is on the earth.
Mark	Christ ascends to continue His work among the apostles (Mark 16:19-20).
Luke	The Lord is carried into heaven, making use of divine help (Luke 24:51).
John	No ascension is mentioned because as one with the Father, it is as if He'd always been in heaven (John 3:13).