



# THE NEW TESTAMENT

Part 2

Produced for St. Mina Coptic Orthodox Church, Holmdel NJ

# NEW TESTAMENT

MATTHEW



MARK



LUKE



JOHN



THE  
GOSPELS

ACTS



HISTORY

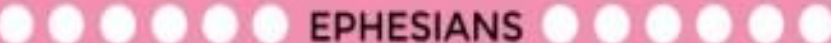
ROMANS



COR.



GALATIANS



EPHESIANS



EPISTLES  
OF PAUL

PHILIPPIANS



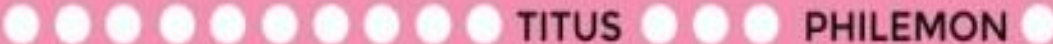
COLOSSIANS



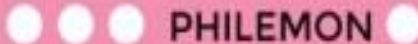
THESSALONIANS



TIMOTHY



TITUS



PHILEMON



HEBREWS



GENERAL  
EPISTLES

JAMES



PETER



JOHN



JUDE



REVELATION



PROPHECY

# THE BOOK OF ACTS

# ACTS

## OF THE APOSTLES



# THE BOOK OF ACTS

- The 5<sup>th</sup> book in the order of the New Testament.
- It is the “seal” of the Historical books (the 4 gospels+ Acts)
- It is the perfect transition for a finale for the gospel and a prelude for the Epistles.
- The prophecies in the 4 gospels about the Holy Spirit are fulfilled in the book of Acts. (Mark 16:17,18) (Luke 24:47-49) (John 14:12-17).
- Historical Documentation of the First Church, and First council.
- Written by St. Luke. (addressed to Theophilus) after he wrote the third Gospel (Acts 1:1) mentions the Gospel as “former book”
- Written around 63 AD



# THE PAULINE AND CATHOLIC EPISTLES

- An Epistles is a letter or a message being sent in a written or verbal format.
- There are 21 Epistles in the New Testament. (14 Pauline and 7 Catholic).
- Discuss directions or teachings sent to some church or a certain group of people regarding a particular issue.
- St. Paul wrote 14 epistles (Pauline).
- St. James wrote one, St. Peter two, St. John three and St. Jude wrote one epistle (Catholic).



# THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS

*Romans*

# THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Corinth (third Missionary Trip of St. Paul)
- Written around 58 AD.
- The epistle discuss the subject of Justification by faith working through love.
- 2 main parts
  - Romans 1-11 Doctrinal
    - Salvation explained 1-5
    - Justification through faith 5-11
  - Practical
    - Applying Justification and sanctification to daily life.

# THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS



# 1 CORINTHIANS



# THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Ephesus (third Missionary Trip of St. Paul)
- Written around 57 AD.
- The epistle is divided to 4 parts
- First Section: Reproaching the Corinthians for the divisions among them and defending his service.
- Second Section: rules and advices related to social life, marriage and celibacy, sexual immorality, relationship between believers and pagans.
- Third Section: Proper worship, spiritual gifts
- Fourth Section: The resurrection of the dead

# THE LOVE CHAPTER

Love is patient,  
love is kind and is not jealous;  
love does not brag and is not arrogant,  
does not act unbecomingly; it does not  
seek its own, is not provoked, does not  
take into account a wrong suffered, does  
not rejoice in unrighteousness, but  
rejoices with the truth; bears all  
things, believes all things,  
hopes all things,  
endures all  
things.

~ 1 Corinthians 13:4-7



# THE SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS

## 2 Corinthians 12:9

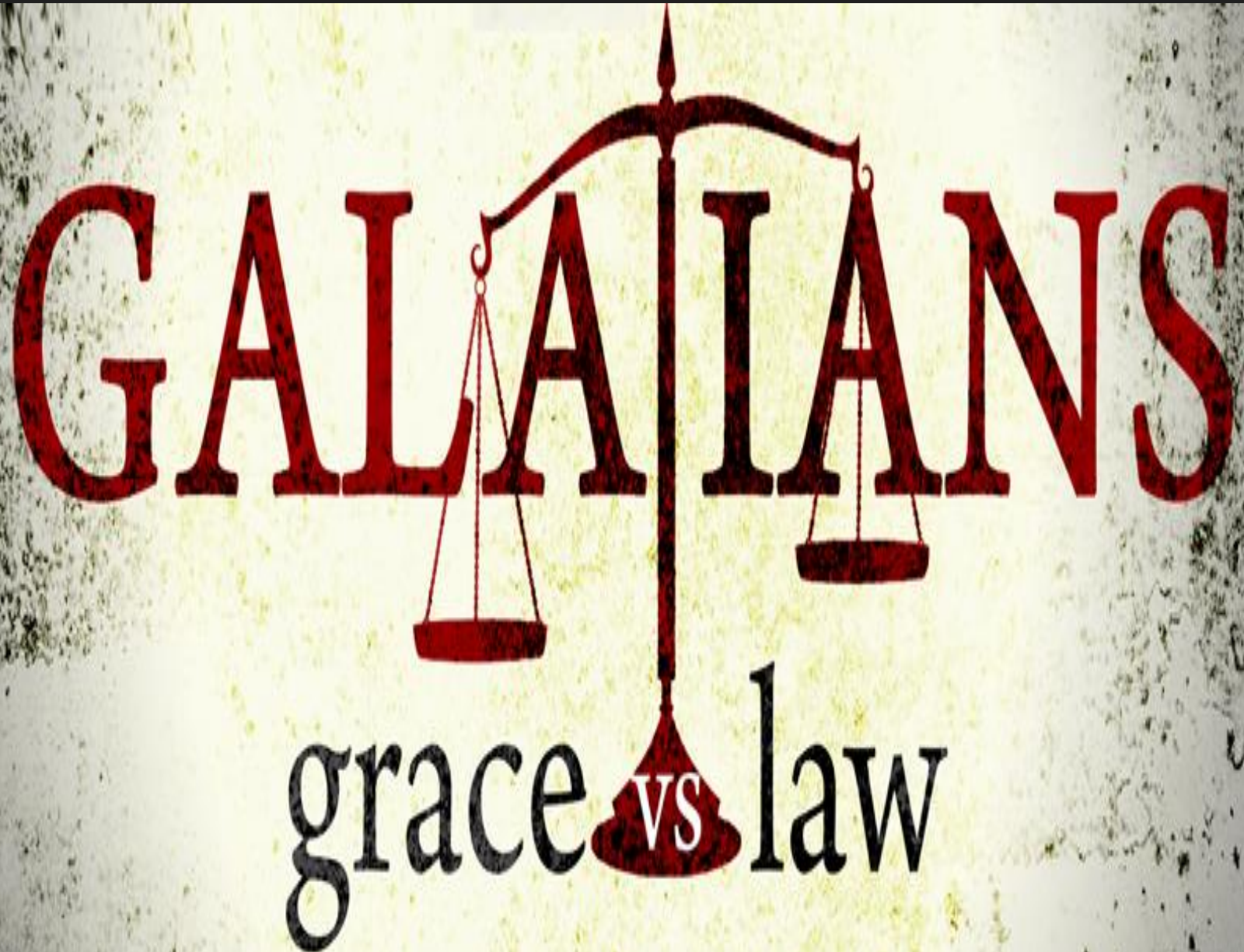
But he said to me, "My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness." Therefore I will boast all the more gladly about my weaknesses, so that Christ's power may rest on me.

# THE SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Macedonia (third Missionary Trip of St. Paul)
  - Written around 57 AD.
  - Very personal epistle in a sense that St. Paul talked about himself.
  - St. Paul apostleship was questioned
  - St. Paul defends his apostleship, talks about his troubles and pains he went through. (2Cor. 12:9)
  - Described the appearance and declarations of the Lord declared to him when he was caught up to the third heaven.
-



# THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS



# THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Corinth (third Missionary Trip of St. Paul)
- Written around 58 AD.
- Only epistle that is addressed to a number of churches and not a single person.
- First Section: Confirming the apostolic rights, origin of his call, service and mission.
- Second Section: Between the law and grace. Those who were enslaved by the law are set free through faith.
- Third Section: Practical advices, circumcision doesn't help, only faith strengthen, between the soul and body and spirit of gentleness.

# THE FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT

love,  
joy,  
peace,  
patience,  
kindness,  
goodness,  
faithfulness,  
gentleness,  
and self-control



Galatians 5:22-23



# THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS

...we have opportunity, let us  
...ally to those who are of

Epistle of Paul

15. You want to know the  
16. You want to know the  
17. You want to know the

Blessed and a Peace

16 And as our  
breast and our  
heart of God.

17 From now on let us not trouble you, for I  
 18 bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus.  
 19 Brethren, the grace of our Lord Jesus  
 Christ be with your spirit. Amen.

Christ be with

The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the  
**EPHESIANS**

an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will  
are in Ephesus, and faith

an apostle of Jesus Christ  
to the saints who are in Ephesus, and faith-  
ful in Jesus.  
And peace from God our Father  
and Christ.

...peace from God our Fa-  
ther, Jesus Christ.

dose of Him who works all things  
 the counsel of His will.  
 that we who first trusted  
 in the counsel of His word  
 may be true

12 that we who first trusted  
in the praise of His glory  
you also trust in the go-

13 In Him you also trust  
the word of truth, the gospel  
in whom also, having  
sealed with the Holy  
Spirit who is the guarantee

14 who<sup>a</sup> is the guarantor until the redemption, to the praise

14 who  
until the redempti-  
sion, to the prais-  
for Spiri

until the re-  
sion, to the prais-  
for Spic

...over for Spide



# THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Rome (First Captivity of St. Paul)
- Written around 61-63 AD.
- Written while St. Paul was in captivity.
  - “Because of this, I, Paul, a prisoner of Christ for you Gentiles” (Ephesians 3:1).
- The theme of this letter does not contain a specific situation, but is rather a general teaching Epistle in the form of a sermon.
- Two sections
  - An education section Chapter 1-3
  - A practical section Chapter 4-6

# THE ARMOR OF GOD

## THE ARMOR OF GOD

Helmet of Salvation

Breastplate of  
Righteousness

Belt of [absolute] Truth

Sword of the Spirit

Shield of  
Faith

Feet Protected by  
the Gospel

**Ephesians 6:10-17**





THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS

# PHILIPPIANS

THE FIGHT FOR JOY

# THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Rome (First Captivity of St. Paul)
  - Written around 61-63 AD.
  - The Church of Philippi was under a great deal of persecution.
  - It is full of spiritual advice and guidance.
  - Emphasizes rejoicing in Christ.
  - Contains Warnings against deviation from the correct faith and the call to spiritual perfection.
-



# THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS

I can do  
ALL  
things through  
CHRIST  
who strengthens me.

- Philippians 4:13

# THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS

## COLOSSIANS

~ COMPLETE IN CHRIST ~



# THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Rome (First Captivity of St. Paul)
  - Written around 61-63 AD.
  - Similar to the epistle to the Ephesians
  - Centered about the person of Our Lord Jesus Christ as the head of everything.
  - The Church is tied to The Lord for she is united with Him and perfect in Him
-



# THE EPISTLES TO THE THESSALONIANS



## I & II THESSALONIANS





# THE EPISTLES TO THE THESSALONIANS

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Corinth (second Missionary Trip of St. Paul)
- Written around 52-53 AD.
- The first epistle was considered to be the first St. Paul Wrote.
- Written to express his joy toward them and encourage them to stand fast on their faith.
- To abstain from evil manner and lusts of the gentiles.
- In the fourth chapter the Resurrection of the Lord was described in great detail.

# THE EPISTLES TO THE THESSALONIANS (CONT.)

- The Second Epistle
- Written after a few month of the first
- Written to answer the Thessalonians which rose after the first epistle.
- Addressing some of the phrases mentioned in the first which were a little vague and needed explanation to avoid wrong interpretation.
- Explaining circumstances that must take place before the 2<sup>nd</sup> coming.
  - After the great falling
  - After the mystery of lawlessness is revealed.
  - Commanding them to stand firm in Faith.

# THE FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY



1 TIMOTHY  
THE HOUSEHOLD  
OF GOD



# THE FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Macedonia
  - Written around 63-64 AD.
  - Addresses the difficulties facing St. Timothy (bishop ordained by St. Paul) of heresies and false doctrines.
  - Encouraging St. Timothy in ministry due to his youth.
  - Organize and order in the church of Ephesus.
-

# THE SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY

finish the race

2 Timothy 4

# THE SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY

- Written by St. Paul.
- Written at Rome
- Written around 67-68 AD.
- St. Paul was aware his end is near and asks St. Timothy to come to Rome quickly and bring St. Mark with him.
- Challenge from false teachers and heretics that the church in Ephesus was exposed to.
- Exhort the church, it was under the pressure of persecution.



# THE EPISTLE TO TITUS

# TITUS

A CALL TO LEAD AND LIVE THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

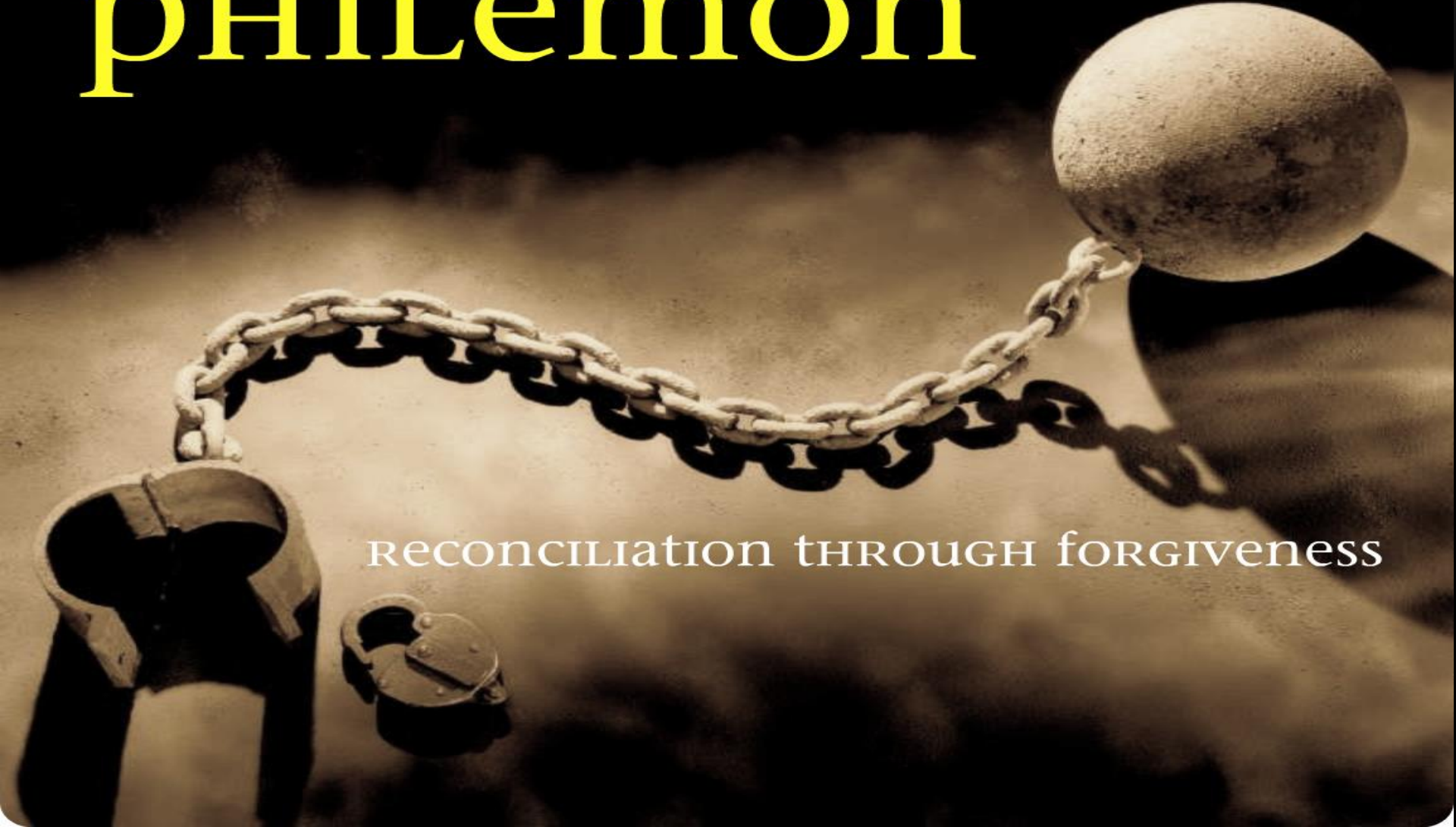
# THE EPISTLE TO TITUS

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Ephesus
  - Written around 63-64 AD.
  - Written to warn St. Titus of false teachings and conveys the method of dealing with those who rejects his word.
  - To advise him of the right Shepherding and ministry
  - To clarify the characteristics of which the elders, bishops, disabled and the young should adorn themselves.
  - Very similar to the 1<sup>st</sup> epistle to St. Timothy.
-

# THE EPISTLE TO PHILEMON

# philemon

reconciliation THROUGH forgiveness





# THE EPISTLE TO PHILEMON

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Rome (First Captivity of St. Paul)
  - Written around 61-63 AD.
  - Reveals St. Paul delicate feelings and manner.
  - Connected to the epistle from the Colossians, written during the same time and were sent in the same city.
  - Although short, it bears strong social views challenging the system of slavery.
  - Symbol of a social reorganization where Christianity breaks the yoke of slavery.
-

# THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS

Hebrews  
Jesus is greater



# THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS

- Written by St. Paul.
  - Written at Italy
  - Written around 62-64 AD.
  - The only epistle in which St. Paul did not mention his name which lead to some debate over it but it has been set in the eastern churches that St. Paul is the writer.
  - First section discusses Superiority of the New testament, how Our Lord Jesus Christ is greater than angel and Moses.
  - Second section moral advice. Steadfastness and holding to faith
  - Final commandments, Love and hospitality, fleeing heresies, suffering with the Lord and submission to rulers.
-



# THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES



**FAITH WORKS**

THE BOOK OF JAMES



# THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES

- Written by St. James.
- Written at Jerusalem.
- Written around 55-60 AD.
- First of the Catholic (universal/general) Epistles.
- Discusses various topics
  - Faith and work
  - Trial and endurance
  - The law of love, no Partiality in God.
  - Taming of the tongue, warns against hypocrisy.
  - Injustice and corruption caused by riches, topic of suffering and healing.

# THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES

*Faith  
without works  
is dead  
James 2:26*



# THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. PETER

A photograph of a stone path leading through a wooded area. The path is made of large, flat stones and is flanked by grass and trees. The path leads into the distance, creating a sense of journey and direction.

# 1 Peter

Living as Sojourners & Exiles

# THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. PETER

- Written by St. Peter.
  - Written at Babylon.
  - Written around 63-64 AD.
  - Contains a lot of important themes of Christianity
    - Appreciating our salvation rather than taking it for granted.
    - Learning obedience and submission.
    - Living in the world without being tainted by it.
    - Growing through out suffering.
    - Preparing for the judgement.
-



# THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. PETER

2 PETER

*Grow* IN THE  
**GRACE &**  
KNOWLEDGE  
OF YOUR LORD  
& SAVIOR





# THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. PETER

- Written by St. Peter.
  - Written at Babylon.
  - Written around 67 AD.
  - Written shortly before St. Peters death.
  - Main Themes
    - The day of the Lord will surely come.
    - Must attain the Knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ as the means of living a godly life and entering the Kingdom.
    - Denunciation of false teachers.
-

# THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

1 John

OBEY HIS COMMANDS?

GOD IS?

LOVE

LIGHT

TRUTH

LIVE IN THE?

# THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

- Written by St. John.
- Written at Ephesus.
- Written around 90 AD.
- Evidences for faith in the deity of Jesus Christ.
- To describe the life that faith demands.
- As stated by St. John:
  - That their joy may be full.
  - That they may not sin.
  - That they may be warned against error.
  - That they may know they have eternal life.



# THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

## 2 JOHN



# THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

- Written by St. John.
- Written at Ephesus.
- Written around 90 AD.
- A warning against false teachers and apostasy.
  - The cause of the warning.
  - The appeal of the warning.
  - The explanation of the warning.
- St. John's desire to visit .
- Closing: Greetings from the children of her sister.



# THE THIRD EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

3 John

An open book with text, illuminated by a warm light source, resting on a wooden surface. The pages are aged and the text is in a small, dense font. The lighting creates a strong glow on the left side of the book and the surface it rests on, while the right side is in shadow.



# THE THIRD EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN

- Written by St. John.
- Written at Ephesus.
- Written around 90 AD.
- Inform Gaius of his love and prayers.
- Express his joy over Gaius' stand for truth.
- Command Gaius for his hospitality
- Reveal his displeasure over the arrogance of Diotrophes.
- Promote a rejection of the leadership of Diotrophes and a following of the example of Demetrius whom he commends.
- Inform Gaius of his plans to visit him.

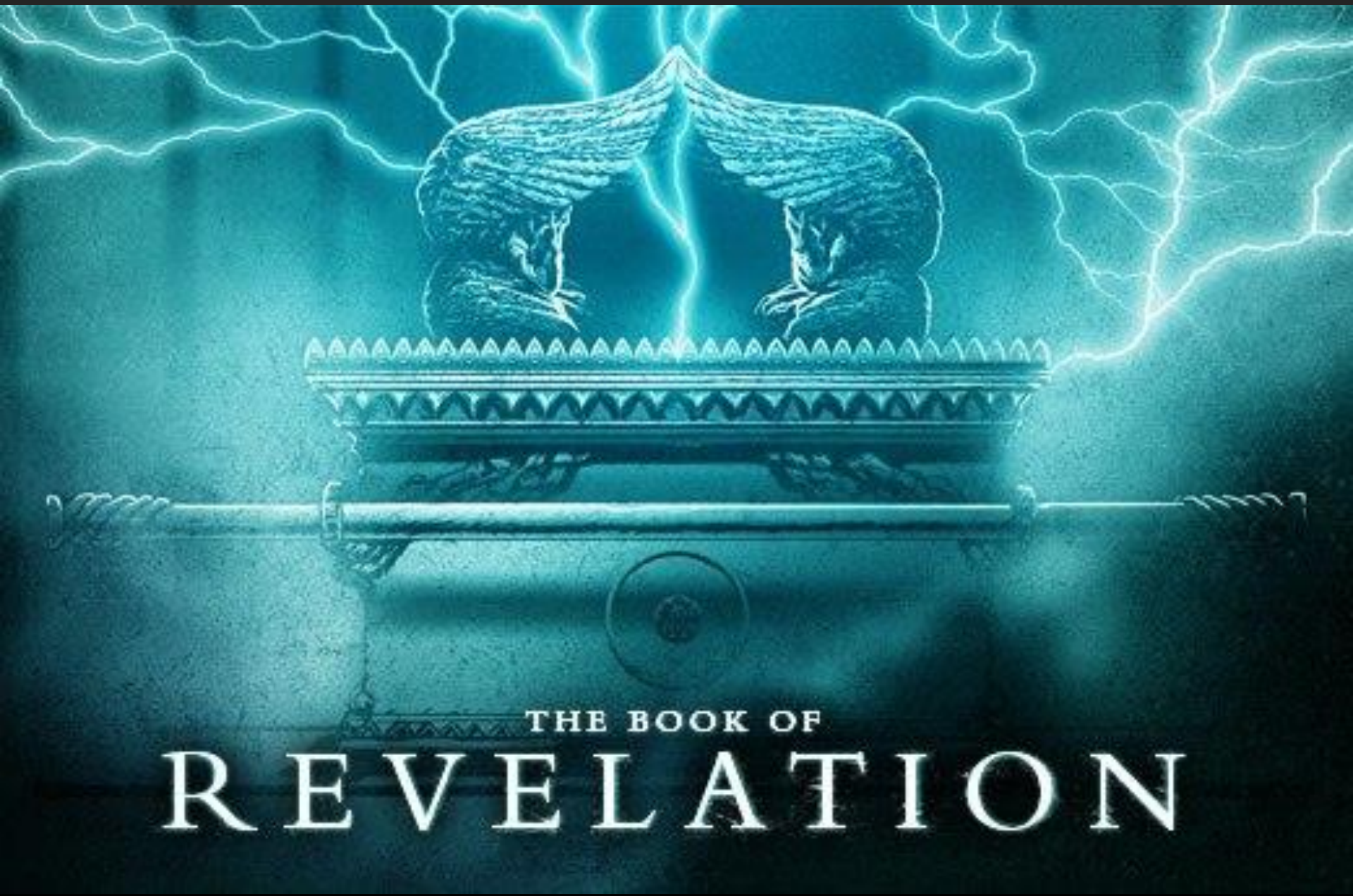
# THE EPISTLE OF ST. JUDE

JUDE  
CONTENDING FOR THE FAITH

# THE EPISTLE OF ST. JUDE

- Written by St. Jude (brother of James)
  - Written around 70-80AD.
  - St. Jude's purpose was to expose the false teachers and their deception, to urge the members of the church to contend for the faith that had been entrusted to them, and to encourage the members to extricate those in their midst who had fallen prey to the deception
  - Theme: “Contend For The Faith That Was Once For All Entrusted To The Saints” Jude 3
-

# THE BOOK OF REVELATION



THE BOOK OF  
REVELATION



# THE BOOK OF REVELATION

- Written by St. John
- Written at the Island of Patmos where St. John was exiled
- Written around 95-96AD.
- The book of Revelation is the unveiling of the future to see it in the hands of the Lord who controls history and is the Master of it. He is a mighty Father, planning for our victory, working with us and for us, so as to carry us to the kingdom
- Revelation is the only prophetic Scripture in the New Testament. It presents Jesus Christ, the glorified King.
- Symbolic book containing approx 300 Symbols because the facts mentioned can not be expressed in human language.

# QUESTIONS ?

