Getting the Big Picture: Session 11

The Life of Christ

Structure of the Bible

OLD TESTAMENT

- History of God's dealings with Israel
- Written in Hebrew and Aramaic
- Covers 4000 plus years

NEWTESTAMENT

- History of Christ and His Church
- Written in Greek
- Covers about 100 years

Structure of the Bible



2 Periods of New Testament History



Matthew Mark Luke John	Acts
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5 BC	33 AD
Birth of Jesus	Descent of the Spirit

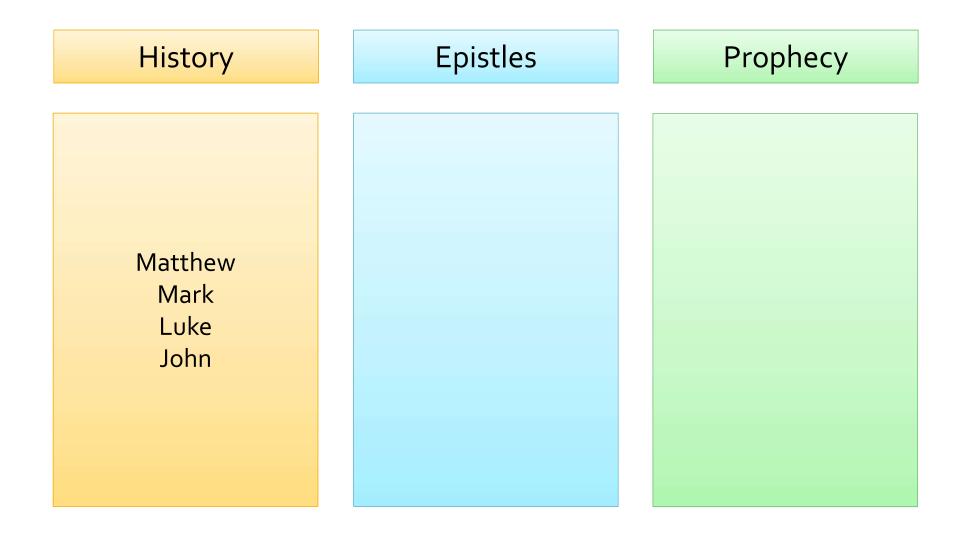
2 Periods of New Testament History

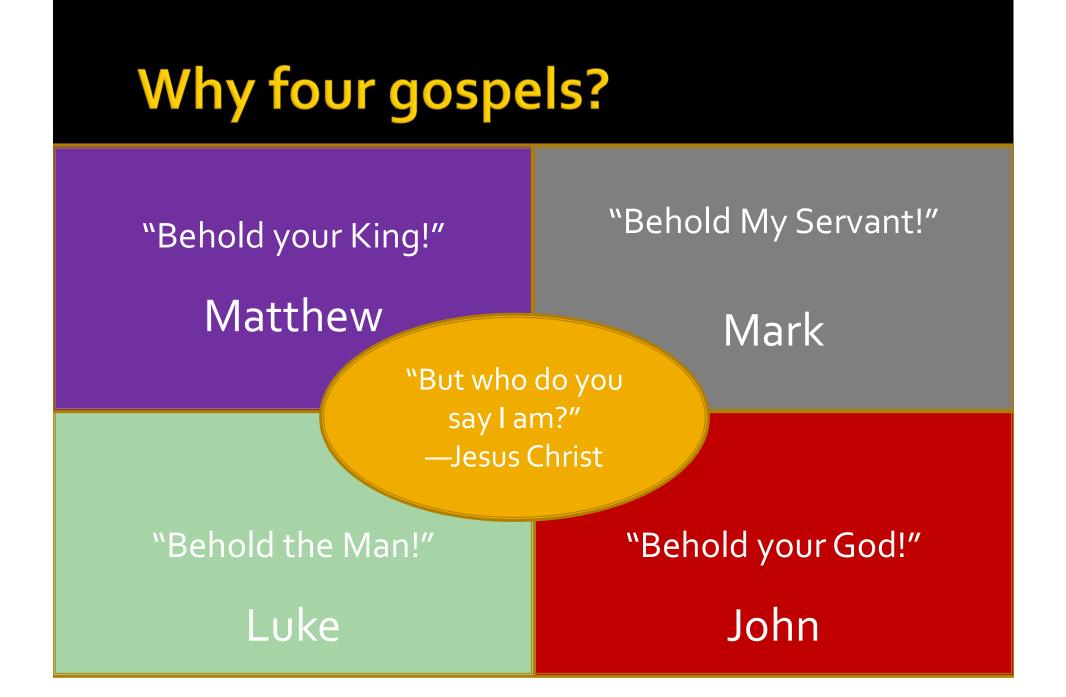
1	2
CHRIST	CHURCH

Matthew Mark Luke John	Acts
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5 BC	33 AD
Birth of Jesus	

1-Life of Christ





- These are differences in emphasis but none of them are exclusive to just one gospel.
- For instance, although John's emphasis is on Christ as Son of God, Mark begins his gospel by saying, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God" (Mark 1:1).
- And in chapters 3-4 of Luke's gospel, he mentions 4 times that Jesus is the Son of God.

- Matthew and Mark share the most material in common, but Matthew has much more sermon material.
 - That is, the gospel is structured around five major discourses in chapters 5-7, 10, 13, 18, and 24-25.
 - While Mark is much shorter, he usually gives more detailed accounts of events than Matthew, but leaves out the long discourses/sermons.
 - Yet Mark still tells us that Jesus came to preach (Mark 1:38).

- Luke is the longest of the 4 gospels and has large sections of unique material.
- Matthew and Luke emphasise the birth of the Lord Jesus.
- Luke also emphasises the historical reliability of the records of the life of Jesus.
- John takes us all the way back to before the world was created, and tells us that all things were made by the Lord Jesus.

And John, the last gospel written, is

- composed of 92% unique material.
- He records just 8 miracles but 6 of these are unique to his gospel.
- Virtually all of chapters 14-17, the Farewell Ministry of Christ, is unique to John, as is much of the early ministry of Christ in ch. 1-5.
- John also reminds us that all the books in the world would not have been able to contain all that could be said about Jesus (21:5).

Identity of Jesus: His Names



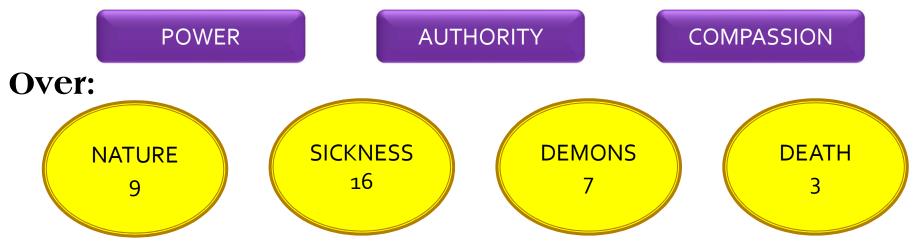
Identity of Jesus: His Names

Son of God Saviour Son of Man **Redeemer** The Word Immanuel **Good Shepherd King of Kings** Lord Christ Jesus The resurrection and the life God Light of Wonderful Counsellor the world of Mighty God The way The truth The life **Bread of life** Everlasting Father Prince of Peace *dunb* Messiah Lion of Judah

Identity of Jesus: His miracles

35 distinct miracles are	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
recorded	20	18	20	8
Unique	3	2	6	6

These miracles demonstrate Jesus's



And together they confirm His claims of deity!

Identity of Jesus: His teaching

- Demonstrates:
 - His authority as King
 - His knowledge as a Prophet
 - His wisdom as a Judge
 - His ethics as a Teacher
- His teaching also prepares His disciples for the ministry they will have as His representatives during His absence.

The Mission of Jesus

- In John's gospel we read nearly forty times that Jesus was "sent" by His Father. He understood that He was sent for a purpose.
 Some of these reasons include:
 - To reveal the Father, John 1:18
 - To reveal His kingdom agenda, Matthew 4:17
 - To teach, Mark 1:38
 - To save His people from their sins, Matthew 1:21

The Life of Christ: Key verse

"For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many."
Mark 10:45

The Life of Christ

The Son of Man came		1	His Early (Prepa Early	Chile arat	dhood ion &	
not to be served but to serve	3 Ministry in Galilee	4	Ministry around Galilee	5	Ministry in Judea	⁶ Ministry in Perea
and to give His life a ransom for many. Mark 10:45		7 8	His Fin Cru His Res Asc	cifi> urre	kion ection &	

Some Bibles include a harmony of the Gospels. We have based these charts on Robert L. Thomas, *Charts of the Gospels and the Life of Christ* (Zondervan, 2000). Calculations of percentages are based on our own count of verses.

Gospels comprise 3788 verses

198 vss. (5.2%)

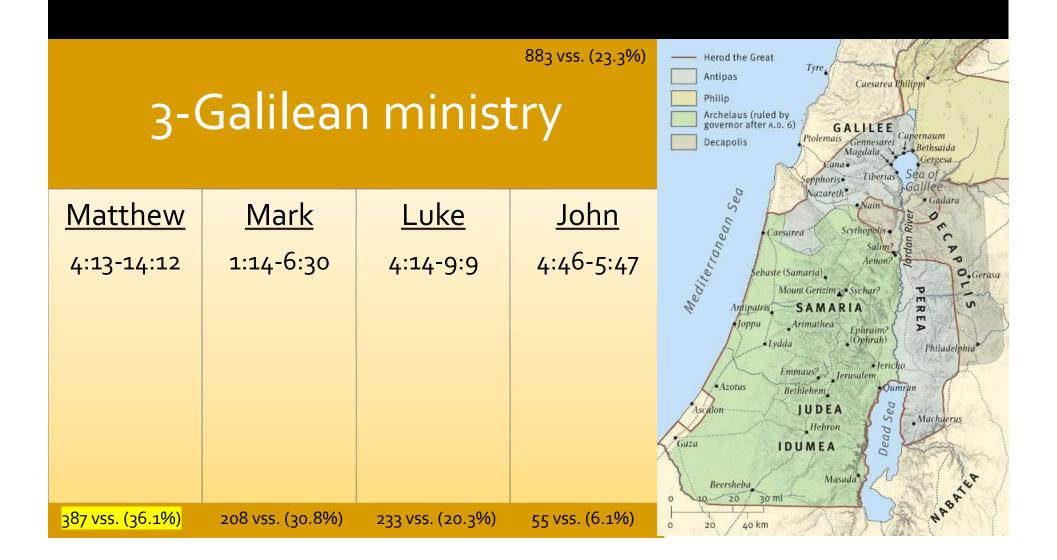


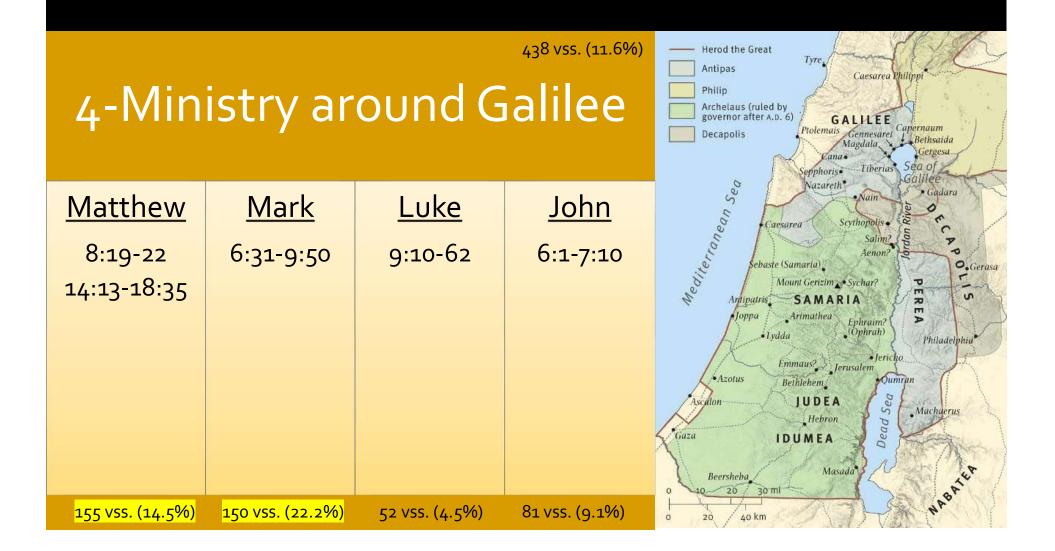
<u>Matthew</u>	<u>Luke</u>	<u>John</u>
1:1-2:23	1:1-2:52	1:1-18
48 vss. (4.5%)	132 vss. (11.5%)	18 vss. (2.0%)

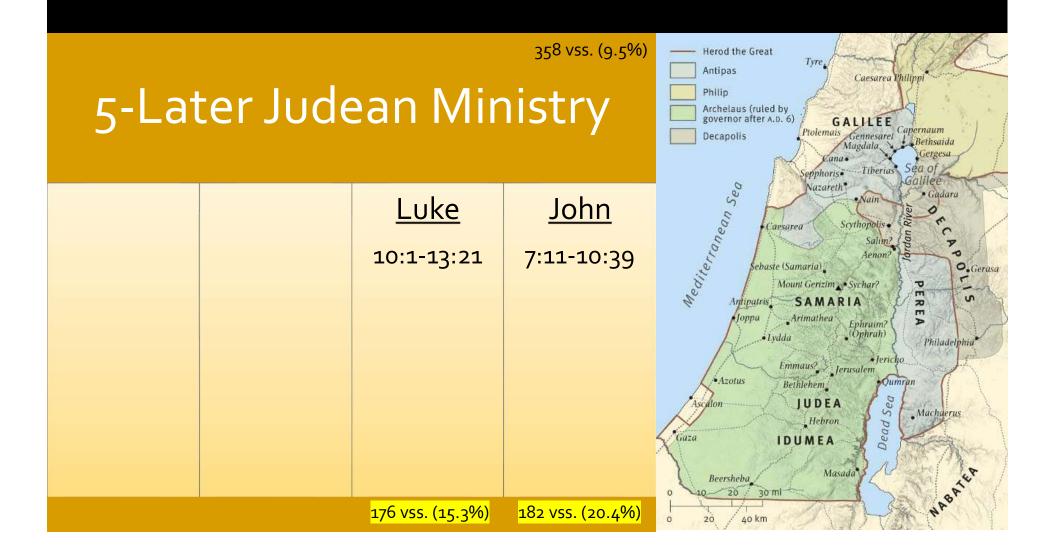
250 vss. (6.6%)

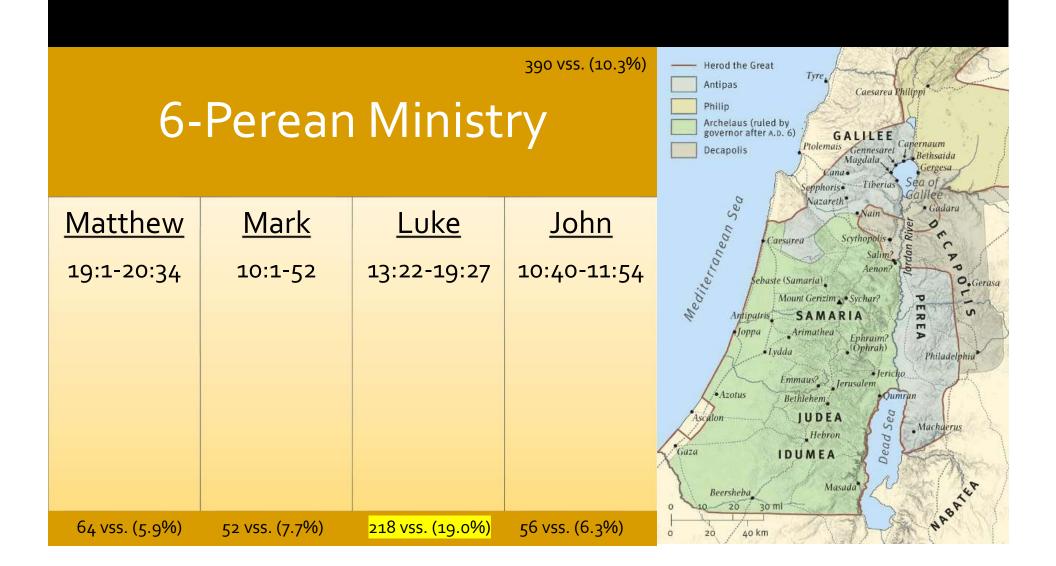
2-Preparation & early ministry

<u>Matthew</u>	<u>Mark</u>	<u>Luke</u>	<u>John</u>
3:1-4:12	1:1-13	3:1-4:13	1:19-4:45
29 vss. (2.7%)	13 vss. (1.9%)	51 vss. (4.5%)	157 vss. (17.5%)





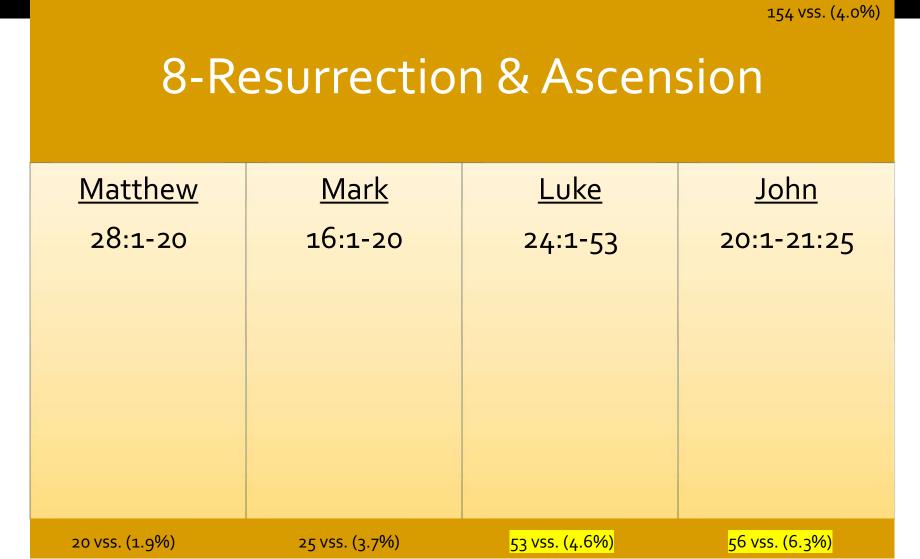




1117 vss. (29.5%)

7-The Final Week

<u>Matthew</u>	Mark	<u>Luke</u>	<u>John</u>
21:1-27:66	11:1-15:41	19:28-23:56	11:55-19:42
		gospels focu	early 30% of the us on the final week esus's life!
<mark>369 vss. (34.4%)</mark>	227 vss. (33.7%)	232 vss. (20.3%)	289 vss. (32.3%)



Significance of this era

- The two most important aspects of the Gospels are understanding who Jesus is and understanding why He came.
- Understanding His identity is vital to understanding His death.
- And we can't fully understand His death unless we understand His resurrection.

Significance of this era

- That is why Paul would later summarise the essence of the Gospel message that must be believed for salvation in these words:
 - For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures.
 1 Corinthians 15:3-4