NOTES

Α.	Mc	Modern Myths About an Ancient Book					
	1.	Myth #1: The Old Testament is primarily a "" book, and the New Testament is primarily a "" book.					
	2.	Myth #2: The Old Testament in built around the principle of (law), and the New Testament is built around the principle of (liberty).					
	3.	Myth #3: The, "Old Testament" and "New Testament" are reasonable and helpful.					
3.	Ou	r Invention: A "Three Story" Bible					
	1.	Old Testament - the "basement"; the story about the people of					
	2.	Gospels - the "ground floor"; the story about					
	3.	New Testament - the "top floor"; the story about the					
	4.	We tend to think in terms of an "old, old, story" and a "new and improved" story:					
		a. Christian book titles betray our bias (88% vs 12%).					
		b. Question: When I share "the," who do I start with? With Jesus? With Abraham? With Adam?					
		c. Question: When I think of "the Gospel," do I think of a story or a?					
	5.	We seem to privately believe that the Old Testament is more of a "Jewish" book, and the New Testament is a "Christian" book.					
		a. Yet, out of the 777,687 words in the Bible, the word, "" appears 286x, and 200 of them are in the New Testament!					
		b. Out of the 188,654 words in our New Testament, the word "Christian" only occurs times!					
		c. Of the 66 books of the Bible, 64 of them are written by Jews, including 25 Testament books.					
		d. We mistakenly think of the NT as a book on "how to" as Christians (getting God into <i>our</i> "story"), rather than the record of the <i>living out</i> of the one Story (getting myself into <i>his</i> Story).					
		e. But the greatest tragedy is that we simply do not in terms of the Story, so we in terms of our own.					
Э.	Go	od's Intention: A "One Story" Bible					
	1.	The Bible contains the one of "the one God and Father of all who is over all, and through all and in all." Eph. 4:6					
	2.	Believers in that one of the one God become part of "the one Body, the one hope, the one faith, and the one baptism." Eph. 4:4-5					
	3.	The word that challenges all these misconceptions is the word that turns our "Three Story" Bible back into the one Story of the one God, is the word ""					

		a.	covenant - In Hebrew, is the word, berith, and in Greek, the word, diathēkē.			
		b.	appears 282x in the OT and 34x in the NT; but only 6x in the Gospels and Acts!			
		C.	Unfortunately, our English Bibles follow the designations of the: Vestus Testimentum and Novus Testamentum.			
		d.	The words "testament" and "" have virtually nothing in common in our modern world, and this is only contributes to our misunderstanding of the one Story.			
			"The Abrahamic covenant is the overarching plan that unites God's dealings with his people and bridges the Old and New Testaments. This was God's unconditional plan for his people that he would see through to the end." [The Journey From Texts to Translation, p 32]			
D.	Go	ďs .	d's Intervention: Editing the "Story" of a Rabid Rabbi			
	1.	Pa	ul (like us) believed that there was only one "Story"!			
	2.	Saul's conversion and subsequent ministry is a parable of sorts, of the pro- lem.				
		a.	The details of his are very significant (Acts 9:1-22).			
			"Saul rose from the ground, and although his eyes were opened, he saw nothing. So they led him by the hand and brought him into DamascusAnd immediately something like scales fell from his eyes, and he regained his sight. Then he rose and was baptized;" [Acts 9:8, 18]			
		b.	Paul's "healing" caused him to realize that the Story began with <i>Adam</i> , not, and ended with all of creation, not merely the (Rom 5:14; 1 Cor 15:22,45; Eph 1:7-10; 2:11-16):			
			"Yet death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those whose sinning was not like the transgression of Adam, who was a type of the one who was to come." Romans 5:14			
			"For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ shall all be made alive Thus it is written, 'The first man Adam became a living being'; the last Adam became a life-giving spirit." 1 Corinthians 15:22, 45			
		C.	Paul called the Story a <i>musterion</i> , a "" hidden until the proper time.			
			(1) only used this word <i>once,</i> to talk about what he called <i>"the kingdom"</i> (Mk 4:11; Mt 13:11; Lk 8:10).			
			(2) Paul used the word times in four letters to refer to the Story (Romans, 1 Corinthians, Ephesians, Colossians).			
			(3) Paul's "mystery" was what Jesus, the apostles and the early Church called, "the"			
			"and also for me, that words may be given to me in opening my mouth boldly to proclaim the mystery of the gospel," Ephesians 6:19			

		∙lt was <i>not</i> "Four				
		Jesus preached it to				
		Peter preached it to Jews, (Acts 2,8,10)	and Gentiles			
		 Paul preached it to Jews a 	nd Gentiles (Acts 14)			
d.		s <i>"mystery"</i> was something mprehend!	predicted yet didn't			
	tha sor the the hav goo	"Concerning this salvation, the prophets who prophesied about the grace that was to be yours searched and inquired carefully, inquiring what person or time the Spirit of Christ in them was indicating when he predicted the sufferings of Christ and the subsequent glories. It was revealed to them that they were serving not themselves but you, in the things that have now been announced to you through those who preached the good news to you by the Holy Spirit sent from heaven, things into which angels long to look." 1 Peter 1:10-12				
e.		e Story is a <i>"mystery"</i> even to the _. !! (1 Pet 1:12; Eph 3:8-13).	hosts of heaven and			
f.	Pa	ul's <i>"mystery"</i> had three main com	ponents:			
	(1)	It was the playing out of the pur for the fulness of time"	ooses and of God; his "plan			
		"In him we have redemption through our trespasses, according to the rished upon us, in all wisdom and mystery of his will, according to he Christ as a plan for the fullness of things in heaven and things on ear	iches of his grace, which he lav- insight making known to us the is purpose, which he set forth in f time, to unite all things in him,			
	(2)	It would reunite and	all of God's creation:			
		"For I consider that the sufferings of comparing with the glory that is to be waits with eager longing for the reversation was subjected to futility, in who subjected it, in hope that the cits bondage to decay and obtain the dren of God. For we know that the vertogether in the pains of childbirth ution, but we ourselves, who have to inwardly as we wait eagerly for adopour bodies. For in this hope we were not hope. For who hopes for what he we do not see, we wait for it with particular to be well as the suffering so that the suffering suffering so that the suffering so that the suffering	e revealed to us. For the creation aling of the sons of God. For the ot willingly, but because of him reation itself will be set free from a freedom of the glory of the chilwhole creation has been groaning intil now. And not only the creation as sons, the redemption of a saved. Now hope that is seen is the sees? But if we hope for what			
	(3)	It was centered around and depwork of, the inc	endent upon the person and the carnate Son of God:			
		"He has delivered us from the doma to the kingdom of his beloved Son the forgiveness of sins. He is the im- born of all creation. For by him all the on earth, visible and invisible, wheth or authorities—all things were create	in whom we have redemption, age of the invisible God, the firstings were created, in heaven and er thrones or dominions or rulers			

he is before all things, and in him all things hold together. And he is the head of the body, the church. He is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in everything he might be preeminent. For in him all the fullness of God was pleased to dwell, and through him to reconcile to himself all things, whether on earth or in heaven, making peace by the blood of his cross."

Colossians 1:13-20

				Colossians 1.13-20			
E.	Our Investigation: The Final Chapter of the One Story—"Book of the 2 nd Covenant"						
	1.	Ou	Our Script: The Book of				
		a.		the only book in our New "Testament" that is anrative.			
		b.		OK to think of Acts chronicling the "birth" of the Church, as long as see Genesis 3 through Malachi 4 as its ""!			
	2.	The Book of Acts: The Missing Manual					
		a.	a. Luke-Acts is the component of our New "Testament" (27% compared to Paul's contribution of 24%).				
		b.		rovides for the New "Testament" what we lacked for the Old "Testant"—a vital between what preceded and followed it.			
		C.	don Ror (1) (2)	"Greek" - 13x "Rome/Roman" - 19x			
		d.	` '	nout the Book of Acts, we would lack:			
		G.	(1)	Any record of the fulfillment of Jesus' promised Holy Spirit.			
			(2)	Any record of who "" is and why he called himself an "apostle."			
			(3)	Any record of why "" replaced synagogues.			
			(4)	Any record of what happened to the after Jesus left.			
			(5)	Any record of how the Story got to Asia, Greece and Rome.			
			(6)	The necessary for all of the writings of the Apostles.			
	3.	The Book of Acts: A <i>Misused</i> "Manual"					
		a.	The	genre of the Book of Acts is narrative, <i>not</i> didactic; it is <i>not</i> theological.			
			(1)	It contains 676 references to 115 names for 134! (see chart on page A1)			
			(2)	It contains 432 references to 101 names for actual (see chart on page A-1)			

b.	If I am to pull from this book, it should come <i>first</i> from the teaching or preaching sections, <i>not</i> the narrative sections.						
	(1)	(1) There are only 9 references to "," and 5 references to "," are "," and 5 references to "," and 5 references to "," are "," and 5 references to "," are "_," are "," are "," are "					
	(2)						
	(3)	· ·					
	(4)	Of the 33 references to "prophets" in Acts, only 4 are for people in				or people in	
	(5)	the There are 13 in Acts, by 3 different people that make up 23% of the entire book (see chart on page A-2).					
		(a)	Theeyes" in a very re	of Acts was eal sense.	"unfolding befo	re their	
		(b)		believers were nad known and bel	_		
		(C)	ing on new wine	very real sense, fact and wineskins and angdom of heaven	d the "scribe wh	no has been	
C.			k chronicles the <i>u</i> something "	<i>nfolding</i> of a Story "	20 centuries ol	d, <i>not</i> the	
d.	To r	niss t	this is to misrepres	sent the d possibly			
	"Therefore I, the prisoner of the Lord, implore you to walk in a manner worthy of the calling with which you have been called" Ephesians 4:1						
	"Only conduct yourselves in a manner worthy of the gospel of Christ, so that whether I come and see you or remain absent, I will hear of you that you are standing firm in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel;" Phillipians 1:27						
	"so that you will walk in a manner worthy of the Lord , to please Him in all respects, bearing fruit in every good work and increasing in the knowledge of God;" Colossians 1:10						
	"so that you would walk in a manner worthy of the God who calls you into His own kingdom and glory." 1 Thessalonians 2:12						
	"This is a plain indication of God's righteous judgment so that you will be considered worthy of the kingdom of God, for which indeed you are suffering." 2 Thessalonians 1:5						
	W	orthy		for you always, that and fulfill every desir Thessalonians 1:11		-	
e.		_	es us a look at prid nen it first moved fi	orities and values c rom "mystery" to _	of those caught	up in the 	

F.	F. Summing Up: Our Primary Goals For "To The Ends of the Earth"				
	1.	To seek to comprehend theselves in."	of this "Story we find our-		
	2.	To allow this enlarged view of the Gospel to propan evangelism.	oel us into a new passion for		
	3.	To grow in our commitment to <i>live out</i> the Story, it better.	not merely		
		"And if I have prophetic powers, and understaknowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remonot love. I am nothing." 1 Corinthians 13:2			

Next Week: "What could something written twenty centuries ago possibly have in common with our modern lives?