

first-century Judea

- client kings; Herod the Great (r. 40–4 BC)

- procurators; Pontius Pilate (governed 26–36 AD)

Jewish factions

- Sadducees

- Pharisees

- Essenes

- Messiah (Gk. *Christos*, “Anointed One”)

Jesus of Nazareth (ca. 4 BC–30 AD)

The Jesus Movement (1st–3rd c. AD)

- Peter vs. Paul: Jews or Gentiles?

- christianities

- Jewish Revolt (66–70 AD)

persecution

- Nero (r. 54–68 AD), Great Fire of Rome (64 AD)

- Diocletian (r. 284–305 AD)

- Great Persecution (303–313 AD)

- martyrs (Gk. *martyros*, “witness”)

conversion and triumph

- Constantine (r. 306–337)

- Edict of Milan (313)

- orthodoxy & heresy

- Arius of Alexandria (256–336 AD), Arianism

- Athanasius (ca. 296–373), Athanasian Christianity

- Council of Nicaea (323–325 AD)

- Nicene Creed

- Theodosius I (r. 379–395)

philosophical influences

Stoicism

- Logos (Gk. “the Word”)

- Epictetus (ca. 55–135 AD), *The Manual of Philosophy*

Neoplatonism

- Origen (185–254 AD), emanation

- Augustine of Hippo (354–430 AD)

Discussion: Do you think the Church’s becoming a powerful, multinational institution ultimately helped or hurt Christian ideals?

The Books of the New Testament in the Order of Their Composition

Year (AD)	Text	Author
50	1 Thessalonians	Paul
54–55	Galatians	Paul
55	Philemon	Paul
56	Philippians	Paul
56	1 Corinthians	Paul
57	2 Corinthians	Paul
57–58	Romans	Paul
(66–73: Jewish Revolt and Rome's destruction of the Temple)		
68–73	Gospel of Mark	Mark
70–90	1 Peter	?
80–85	Gospel of Luke	Luke
80–85	Acts of the Apostles	Luke
80–90	Colossians	? (attributed to Paul)
80–100	James	? (attributed to James, brother of Jesus)
85–90	Gospel of Matthew	Matthew
85–90	Hebrews	? (attributed to Paul)
90–95	Gospel of John	? (attributed to the Beloved Disciple)
90–100	Ephesians	? (attributed to Paul)
90–100	2 Thessalonians	? (attributed to Paul)
90–100	1–2 Timothy, Titus	? (attributed to Paul)
90–100	Jude	? (attributed to Jude, brother of Jesus)
92–96	Revelation	John
95–100	1–2 John	?
120–130	2 John	?
130–140	2 Peter	?