This introduction gives helpful background information to the Gospel of John. 3. Eusebius identifies John as the last Gospel written after Matthew, Mark and Luke: “The three gospels which had been written down before were distributed to all including himself.” Malick received a Masters of Theology in Bible Exposition, with honors, from Dallas Theological Seminary in 1984. In 2003, he earned his Juris Doctorate, magna cum laude, from Capital University Law School, where he received the Order of the Curia. He has engaged in post-graduate studies at Dallas T More.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION. It is our purpose to give (D. V.) a verse by verse exposition of the fourth Gospel in the course of this series of studies, but before turning to the opening verses of chapter I it will be necessary to consider John’s Gospel as a whole, with the endeavor of discovering its scope, its central theme, and its relation to the other three Gospels. We shall not waste the reader’s time by entering into a discussion as to who wrote this fourth Gospel, as to where John was when he wrote it, nor as to the probable date when it was written. These may be points of academical interest. Read the Book of John online. Scripture chapters and verses with full summary, commentary meaning, and concordances for Bible study. This summary of the Gospel of John provides information about the title, author(s), date of writing, chronology, theme, theology, outline, a brief overview, and the chapters of the Gospel of John. The author is the apostle John, “the disciple whom Jesus loved” (13:23 [see note there]; 19:26; 20:2; 21:7,20,24). Search Results by Book. (Notes). BLB Searches. Search the Bible. The location of John’s Gospel has recently been disputed. The two possibilities that have gained the most acceptance are Syria and Asia Minor. Syria is mentioned because of the Gospel’s connection with the Odes of Solomon and Ignatius of Antioch (ca. 197). The Gospel of John varies from the Synoptic Gospels in more ways than one. J. Ramsey Michaels categorizes them into two types of variation: (1) the style and content of Jesus’ teaching, and (2) the chronology and structure of Jesus’ ministry. Another characteristic that set John apart is his writing style. Gospel of John: NAB Introduction. Books. Udo Schnelle, translated by M. Eugene Boring, The History and Theology of the New Testament Writings (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 1998), pp. 469-516. Raymond Edward Brown, An Introduction to the New Testament (New York: Doubleday, 1997), pp. 333-382. Burton L. Mack, Who Wrote the New Testament? It is worth noting for its own sake, even though the “beloved disciple” need not be identified with John, the son of Zebedee. In his ninth century Chronicle in the codex Coislinianus, George Hartolos says, “[John] was worth of martyrdom.” If the author of the Gospel of John were an eyewitness, presumably the author would have known that Jesus and his compatriots were permitted to enter the synagogues.