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OUTLINE STUDY

of

GOD'S ETERNAL PURPOSE

By

Ashley S. Johnson, Founder
Johnson Bible College
Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee

Third Revised
Edition REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

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THIRD REVISED AND ENLARGED
EDITION

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the memory of all those souls who through the ages have given their lives to the study and proclamation of "God's Eternal Purpose" and have urged its application to the lives of men and women.

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(Prepared by Bennie Johns)

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OUTLINE OF GOD'S ETERNAL PURPOSE

Introduction To First Revision

This outline was originally arranged by Ashley S. Johnson, Founder of Johnson Bible College, of Kimberlin Heights, Tennessee. The book bore the title BIBLE READINGS AND SERMON OUTLINES ON THE CHRISTIAN PLEA. All Bible quotations were printed in full. This book is now out of print and a letter from President Alvin Ross Brown, of the Johnson Bible College, informs me that it is not their purpose to reprint this book and that I have their permission to revise and enlarge the outline and have it printed. To them I am grateful for this privilege that this, material may be preserved for class work. (President Alvin Ross Brown died May 2, 1941.)

I am also grateful to W. Claude Hall, of Freed-Hardeman College, Henderson, Tennessee, for telling me about this material and giving me a copy. This outline has proved both interesting and profitable in all classes where I have used it. It is the encouragement from the Ladies' Bible classes of Tyler and of Abilene that has caused me to have this material printed.

There are a few things left out of the original material and some added that I felt should be included. It is not perfect. You will possibly find some corrections that should be made. If such you find, I shall appreciate it very much if you will write to me about them.

I know of no better material to be used in weekday Bible study classes of the church. No one can study it carefully without being drawn closer to God. It will lead one to a better understanding of the Bible and the proper relationship of its different parts—a thing too often misunderstood. It is intended only as an outline—one will have to do his

own reading. Herein lies part of its advantage—it sends one to the Bible for his information. May it help you as it has helped others is my prayer as I send it on its mission.

Harvey Scott

August 29, 1938
Abilene, Texas

Introduction To Second Revision

The reception which has been given to the "Outline Study of God's Eternal Purpose" has been beyond my expectations. One thousand copies were printed September 9, 1933, and at this writing, July 12, 1940, there remain only about fifty copies of this edition. For this reception I am, indeed, grateful to all you good people who are using this outline in your Bible classes, and all others who have ordered the book, and for all your words of appreciation for the material which the outline contains.

Since it became necessary to print another edition I have taken advantage of the opportunity and have removed much of the difficulty of teaching this as class work. The large list of passages have been arranged in further subdivisions, giving the theme of the passage so the student will know what he is looking for. This will make the work more interesting and at the same time easier to study. There have been additional outlines added, in order to more clearly understand "God's Eternal Purpose."

The material has been arranged in 37 units. The theme of each unit is given in order to make it better for class work. Advanced Bible students should be able to finish the "Outline" in about 37 lessons but for the average class, I would suggest that at least a year, or even longer, be taken to finish the book.

This material, in its original form, was the result of about twenty years' work of Ashley S. Johnson, and the material which I have been able to add to it is the result of thirty years' work on my part. It has been my purpose to give to the world something to help men and women better understand the purpose and plan of God as revealed in the Bible.

The following is from the original introduction by Ashley S. Johnson:

"In the preparation of this volume I have been deeply impressed with the manner in which the truths of the Bible are linked together. I think the outlines in this book prove this. The observant reader will see that there are some passages that appear in almost every outline. The reason for this is that these passages have so much in them, so many brothers, sisters, friends, relatives, acquaintances in the great and noble family of eternal truth. Let those who speak for Jesus open up His word to the minds and consciences of men. Men grow tired listen-ing to science, philosophy, the latest sensation, and, like the Greeks of old, desire to see Jesus. They see Him in his word."

An apparent contradiction exists between the statement under 5 on page 25 that "The covenant was to be broken by God," and the statement on page 62 under D, 2, that "God never broke the covenant." See Adam Clark on these verses. Now read Judges 2:1 and Zechariah 11:10-12. A covenant is broken only by those who violate its conditions. In that sense God did not break the covenant; but in the sense of fulfilling, making it full in Christ, He did break it.

I am grateful to Miss Georgia Stone, Secretary of Federal Institute, of Tyler, Texas, for her assistance in typing this material for the printers.

As stated in the introduction to the first revision, I send this outline on its mission to contribute toward a better understanding of the "Plan of God" and a greater appreciation of the gospel of Jesus Christ which makes possible Christianity and the Few Testament Church. May it help you as it has helped others is my prayer.

HARVEY SCOTT

July 12, 1040
Abilene, Texas

PREFACE

No greater theme can engage the attention of the mind of man than that used in this little volume. It should be the desire of everyone to get a clear, comprehensive view of God's Eternal Purpose. This is revealed in God's Word. But the Bible is not arranged as a text, and so people who wish to know its teaching on many religious topics often do not have the ability nor the time to search out the information for themselves. It is, therefore, a find Thing that good men who have studied the Bible diligently for many years can now, by means of the printing press, give to all the world the fruits of their labour.

Our Saviour said, "Search the scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." (John 5:39) Paul admonished Timothy to "Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth." (II Timothy 2:19) Nearly all of us are like the Ethiopian eunuch; we need some one to guide us in our Bible study. We need all the help we can get, both oral and printed instruction. It is, therefore, a pleasure to me to welcome this little book and to recommend it unreservedly to students of God's Word.

It is well adapted for class use. Any good teacher of God's Word may use it profitably as a guide with a class of young people or of adults. Each member of the class should have and use a copy of the book in his study of the Bible on the subject of "God's Eternal Purpose." The unit arrangement of the work is in line with modern ideas of teaching and adds greatly to the value of the book as a text. It is not a substitute for the Bible, but it is prepared to help in both teaching and learning the great Book of books.

August 7, 1940
Abilene, Texas

JAMES F. COX, Former president
Abilene Christian College

THE THIRD EDITION

The reception of this book has been beyond my expectations. It has been only eight months since I finished the Second Edition; and at this writing, I have a few over 100 copies left.

I am grateful for this reception, and I trust that those who are using it are being well paid for their study. You have been very kind and generous in your statements of the book, and, for this, I am grateful to you.

There have been some changes and further material added to this edition to make it easier for you in your study. I have re-arranged a few of the Units because they were out of order. Units TWENTY-TWO, and TWENTY-THREE have been placed before Unit THIRTEEN. This is the better arrangement. This change was made at the suggestion of Mr. Chas. H. Roberson, head of the Bible department of Abilene Christian College.

There is an apparent contradiction existing between the statement under D, 5, in Unit Six which states "The covenant was to be broken by God," and the statement under D, 2, of Unit Fifteen which says "God never broke it." See Adam Clark on these verses if possible. Now read Judges 2:1 and Zechariah 11:10-12. A covenant is broken only by those who violate its conditions. In that sense God did not break the covenant; but in the sense of fulfilling it, making it full in Christ, He did break it. He broke it in the sense that He made it void by accomplishing by it what He intended. See the purposes of the covenant in the Outline.

May your use of this Outline give to you a better understanding and a greater appreciation of the Bible which reveals the Eternal Purpose of God, is my prayer.

HARVEY SCOTT

May 29, 1942
Texarkana, Texas

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

This entire outline is built around the "General Essays on The Kingdom of Heaven," by Alexander Campbell, and are found recorded in "The Christian System." If at all possible, you should read these Essays in their entirety before beginning the study of this outline. I am not asking you to accept everything that Brother Campbell said in those Essays, but I am asking that you read them, for therein is suggested the thought of the whole purpose and plan of God being purposed from the beginning as will be seen from the following quotation from the Essays:

"God is the author of the constitution of the Kingdom of Heaven. Before the world was, and in prospect of all the developments of creation, he propounded it to the Word that was later made flesh." See page 130 of the more recent edition of "The Christian System."

The "Ultimate Purpose of God" from the beginning was that man should, in the end, stand in a perfect relationship with his maker. This, God had in mind when he created man and placed him in the Garden. He never intended that the Garden should be man's final state surrounded as he was with evil. It is not possible that evil and all of its influences can frustrate the purpose of God. To admit this would be to admit that Satan is more powerful than God. This we cannot admit, for Paul declares that "I know him whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that he is able to guard that which I have committed unto him against that day." (II Timothy 1:12) And Peter says, "Who by the power of God are guarded through faith unto a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time. (I Peter 1:5) This is in keeping with the lesson of the book of Job—"Fidelity to God need not be affected." The book of Numbers demonstrates this truth.

It is this "Eternal Purpose of God" that both teacher and student should keep in mind as they study this outline. This makes the Bible, and all that it makes possible here, the means to the realization of this "Eternal Purpose." It makes the New Testament

church, and everything related thereto, the climax-not the end—of this "Purpose of God." This places the church in the - highest possible position in the economy of God—it is the greatest thing that he ever arranged for man in this earthly, physical, temporal world.

The relation of the various parts of the Bible to this "Ultimate Purpose of God" is the thing that we have attempted to show in this outline which sends the student to the Bible more than twenty-four hundred times. May you, from your study of this material, gain a deeper and a more lasting appreciation and a greater knowledge of "The Eternal Purpose of God" and thus be given the necessary courage to fit into this purpose and plan that you may be among the number to enjoy that "perfect state of relationship with God in glory."

HARVEY SCOTT

July 2, 1941
Abilene, Texas

OUTLINE STUDY OF GOD'S ETERNAL PURPOSE

Part I - An Introduction

UNIT ONE

Theme: The Importance of the Scriptures—Key verses: Hebrews 1:1-3; I Peter 4:11

- I. The Divine Origin of the Scriptures.
 - A. God spake through Moses.
 1. He spake to Moses face to face as a man to his friend—Exodus 33:11.
 2. He spake to other prophets by visions and dreams—Numbers 12:5-8.
 3. Another prophet is to be like Moses who is to reveal all God's message—Deuteronomy 18:18-20; Acts 3:22-24.
 4. There was not another prophet in Israel like Moses--Deuteronomy 34:10.
 5. The Law came by Moses—John 1:17.
 6. Moses wrote concerning Christ—John 5:45-47.
 - B. God spake through the prophets.
 1. Ten of these prophets say the Lord is speaking through them—Isaiah 1:1, 2; Jeremiah 1:1-3; Ezekiel 1:1-3; Hosea 1:1, 2; Joel 1:1; Micah 1:1; Zephaniah 1:1; Haggai 1:1; Zechariah 1:1; Malachi 1:1.
 2. All of them from Samuel told of Christianity—Acts 3:22-24.
 3. Holy Spirit guided them—II Peter 1: 19-21.
 - C. God spake through Christ.
 1. Jesus spake the words of God—John 3: 31-34.

2. God delivered all things to Jesus—Matthew 11:25-27.
 3. Jesus has all authority in heaven and earth concerning God's Purpose—Matthew 28:16-20.
 4. The Father told Jesus what to say—John 12:44-50.
 5. God speaks through Christ—Hebrews 1: 1, 2.
- D. God spoke by the Holy Spirit through apostles.
1. They were to take no thought of what to say—Matthew 10:18-20.
 2. Jesus promised the comforter—John 16:7-14.
 3. They waited in Jerusalem—Luke 24:25-49.
 4. Holy Spirit to give them power—Acts 1:6-8.
 5. Spirit came on Pentecost—Acts 2:1-4.
 6. No knowledge of spiritual things without revelation of the Spirit—I Corinthians 2:10-13.
 7. Words of reconciliation given to apostles—II Corinthians 5:18-50.
 8. Gospel preached with Holy Spirit from heaven—I Peter 1:12.
 9. Holy Spirit made known the mystery— Ephesians 3:1-12; Romans 16:23, 26.
- II. The Scriptures are inspired of God.
- A. All scripture inspired of God is profitable for:
1. Teaching or doctrine.
 2. Correction.
 3. Reproof.
 4. Instruction which is in righteousness.
 5. Sufficient preparation unto all good works—II Timothy 3:16, 17.
- B. The Old Testament Scriptures.
1. Testified of Christ—John 5:39.

2. Were written for our learning—Romans 15:4.
 3. Were written for our admonition—I Corinthians 10:11.
- C. The New Testament Scriptures.
1. They manifest the glory of God—II Corinthians 3:7-11.
 2. They are the better covenant and contain the better promises—Hebrews 8:6.
 3. Their teaching to continue—II Timothy 2:2.
 4. They contain the faith once delivered to the saints—Jude 3.
- D. The Bible claims to be the word of God 2, 600 times.
- E. (Read Internal Evidence of Inspiration, by Harry Rimmer.)

III. Power and Perpetuity of the Scriptures.

- A. The power—Hebrews 4:12.
1. Sharper than two-edge sword.
 2. Piercing soul and spirit, joints and marrow.
 3. Discerner—thoughts—intents of heart.
- B. The Perpetuity.
1. Old Testament teaching.
 - a. God's thoughts; not man's thoughts.
 - b. God's ways; not man's ways.
 - c. His ways and thoughts as high as the heavens above ours—Isaiah 55: 8-11.
 2. New Testament teaching.
 - a. Is not to pass away—Matthew 24:35.
 - b. Lives and abides forever—I Peter 1:22-25.

IV. Additions to or subtractions from the Scriptures not permitted.

- A. Balaam could not go beyond the command of the Lord—Numbers 24:13.
- B. Old Testament teaching.
 - 1. Not to add to, or diminish from God's Commandments—Deuteronomy 4:2.
 - 2. Joshua not to turn to the left or to the right—Joshua 1:7.
 - 3. Not to turn aside from commandment—Deuteronomy 28: 14.
 - 4. Must keep and do all that was written— Joshua 23:6.
 - 3. Josiah did this—II Kings 22:2; II Chronicles 34:2.
- C. New Testament teaching.
 - 1. Paul preached a gospel from heaven—Galatians 1:11-12.
 - 2. No other gospel to be preached— Galatians 1:8-10.
 - 3. No additions or subtraction without curse of God—Revelation 22:17-19.
 - 4. Not to go beyond what is written— I Corinthians 4:6; II John 9.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. All of Part I is general in nature and is important for the student in all walks of life. It introduces the specific purpose of the course as it is found in Part II.
- 2. Analyze Hebrews 1:1-3, showing through whom and how God spoke in past dispensations and now in the present dispensation, climaxing your research with I Peter 4:11 and Matthew 11:25-27.
- 3. Give five major reasons for believing the Bible to be inspired of God.
- 4. Discuss the power and all-sufficiency of the Scriptures, and show the dangers of altering them.

5. Discuss and illustrate the three ways the Scriptures have been altered by man; namely, addition, subtraction, or substitution.

UNIT TWO

Theme: The Nature of the Scriptures—Key verses: II Timothy 2:14-26

- V. Character and Work of the Scripture: Pure-purified seven times—Psalms 12:6.
 - A. Perfect,
 - 1. Perfect in the plan of Jehovah—Psalms 19:7-11.
 - a. In restoring mankind—Psalms 19:7.
 - b. In revealing to man—"1 Corinthians 2:1-16; Romans 1:1-29.
 - (1) His origin—Genesis 1:26-31.
 - (2) His state of condition— Matthew 5:1.
 - (3) His future destiny-Hebrews 5:8; John 3:36. (American Standard Version)
 - B. They are Cleansing.
 - 1. Made clean by taking heed to God's word—Psalms 119:9.
 - 2. Made clean because of the word—John 15:3.
 - 3. Made clean in obedience to the truth— I Peter 1:22-25.
 - C. They are Wondrous.
 - 1. Wondrous things in law of God—Psalms 119:17-20.
 - 2. God's wonderful words—Psalms 107.
 - D. They are Quick—Enlightening—Living.
 - 1. Quickened according to word—Psalms 119:25.
 - 2. Eyes and heart enlightened—Ephesians 1:18-20.
 - 3. Enlightened by God's Commandments— Psalms 19:8.
 - E. They are Gracious—bestowing grace, favor.
 - 1. Word of his grace—Acts 20:32.

2. This grace teaches us—Titus 2:11, 12.
 3. Saved by grace—Ephesians 2:8.
- F. They are our refuge.
1. Based on cities of refuge—Joshua 20:7, 8.
 2. Our refuge is the Lord—Hebrews 6:16-20.
- G. They are our hope.
1. I hope in thy word—Psalms 119:114.
 2. Our anchorage—Hebrews 6:13-20.
- H. They are our foundation,
1. Hear and do his words—Matthew 7:24.
 2. Hear and do not, are lost—Matthew 7:25.
- I. They are truth.
1. Continue in Jesus' words—John 8:31-32.
 2. His words are the truth—John 17:17.
 3. Truth shall make free—John 8:32.
- J. They are Spirit and Life.
1. Words of Jesus are spirit—John 6:62.
 2. Words of Jesus are life—John 6:63.
 3. Word of God lives and abides forever— I Peter 1:23.
- K. They Save.
1. Gospel is the power to save—Romans 1:16, 17.
 2. The engrafted word is able to save— James 1:21.
- L. They reveal the mystery of God, the key to the outline.
1. This mystery kept secret in the mind of God through times eternal—Romans 16:25; Titus 1:2.
 2. It was not made known to the sons of men—Ephesians 3:5.
 3. It is now revealed unto Apostles by the Holy Spirit—Ephesians 3:5.
 4. It is made known through the gospel— Ephesians 3:6; Romans 16:25.

5. It is made known according to the preaching of Jesus Christ—Romans 16:25.
6. This is all according to the commandment of the eternal God—Romans 16:26.
7. It is made known to all nations—Romans 16:26.
 - a. For the obedience of faith—Romans 16:26.
 - b. That the gentiles be fellow-heirs—Ephesians 3:6.
 - c. That they be fellow-members of the same body—Ephesians 3:6.
 - d. That they be fellow-partakers of the promise—Ephesians 3:6.
8. God's manifold wisdom was made known through the Church—Ephesians 3:10. (Angelic beings saw God's purpose through the church.)
9. This is his eternal purpose—Ephesians 3:11.
10. This was all purposed in Christ—Ephesians 3:11.

M. They Sanctify.

1. Through God's word—John 17:17.
2. Through belief of the truth—II Thessalonians 2:13, 14.
3. By washing of water by the word—Ephesians 5:25, 26.

N. They are nigh us.

1. Word of faith is nigh—Romans 10:3.
2. This word is preached—Romans 10:8.

O. They dwell in us.

1. His words to abide in us—John 15:7.
2. We thus bear fruit—John 15:8.
3. God is then glorified—John 15:8.
4. Words dwell richly—Colossians 3:16.

P. They work in us,

1. Work effectually—I Thessalonians 2:13.

Q. They are assuring.

1. Word came in much assurance—I Thessalonians 1:4, 5.
2. Belief of it is assurance of things hoped for—Hebrews 11:1.

VI. The Scriptures cannot be False—Key verses; Titus 1:1-3; Romans 3:3-4.

A. Internal Evidence.

1. God promised eternal life before the world began—Titus 1:1-3.
2. Word manifested in due time—Titus 3:3.
3. This was by preaching—Titus 1:3.
4. Unbelief does not affect truth of word of God—Romans 3:3, 4.

B. Testimony of eye witness.

1. Jesus' own statement.
 - a. His teaching—John 10:35.
 - b. His works—John 10:37-38.
2. Luke's message as to eye-witness and messengers—Luke 1:1-4.
3. John's record—John 19:35; I John 1:3; Revelation 1:17.
4. Paul's statement—I Corinthians 15:8.

C. Testimony of martyrdom.

1. Peter—John 21:18, 19.
2. Steven—Acts 7:54-60.
3. James—Acts 12:2.
4. Many—Acts 15:26.
5. Paul—I Corinthians 15:31; II Timothy 4:6-8.
6. Too many to name—Hebrews 11:32-38.

D. Testimony of believers.

1. All things good for the righteous—Romans 8:28.
2. They shared the afflictions—II Timothy 1:8-12.
3. He will never leave us—Hebrews 13:5.

(See Internal Evidence of Inspiration, by Harry Rimmer, chapters IV, V, and VI. Also The Bible Under Trial, by James Orr, chapter XII.)

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Quote passages describing the character of the Scriptures.
2. Name ways in which the Word of God—the Scriptures—works in and through the lives of men and women.
3. Study carefully division "L" under first section as this will be the heart of Part II. Notice how this mystery—the gospel—once a secret, is now made known, who is included, and for what purpose.
4. Discuss points that prove the Scriptures to be true. Arrange the relative value of these points.
5. Have two or more students report on the suggested readings.
6. The Scriptures are perfect in accomplishing the Purpose of God. Discuss this statement. Of what value is its truthfulness in the study of "God's Eternal Purpose"?
7. The Scriptures are sufficient to solve all problems arising between man and man and between man and God.

UNIT THREE

Theme: The blessings of the Scriptures—Key verses: II Peter 1:3, 4; I Timothy 4:8

VII. Their Great Promises.

A. In relation to physical existence.

1. Thy way may be prosperous—Joshua 1:8.
2. Like a tree planted by the streams of water—Psalms 1:1-3.
3. God's kingdom and His righteousness should be first—Matthew 6:33.
4. The man who is blessed in his deeds—James 1:25; Matthew 7:24-27.
5. God shall supply all our needs—Philippians 4:19.

B. In relation to spiritual existence.

1. Power to become sons of God—John 1: 12-14.
2. True worshipers—John 4:23, 24.
3. Why Gospel of John was written—John 20:29-31.
4. Means of purifying the soul—I Peter 1:22, 23.
5. Salvation for the obedient only—Hebrews 5:3, 9.

C. In relation to eternal existence.

1. Result of the knowledge of Christ—John 17:3.
2. We are changed—II Corinthians 3:18.
3. A new heaven and a new earth—II Peter 3:13.
4. Our future appearance—I John 3:1-3.
5. The promise of God—I John 2:25.
6. The testimony of God—its strength— I John 5:9-12.
7. The promise of the Alpha and Omega— Revelation 21:5-7.
8. Blessedness of the dead in the Lord—Revelation 14:13.

9. They that do His commandments—Revelation 22:14.

VIII. Their Demands on Men—Key verses: II Timothy 2:15, 16.

A. In Old Testament times.

1. To love God—Deuteronomy 6:4, 5.
2. The Lord's requirements—Micah 6:8.
3. Give God the best part of your life—Ecclesiastes 12:1.
4. Man's whole duty—Ecclesiastes 12:13.

B. In New Testament times.

1. The Lord's two commandments—Matthew 22:34-40.
2. Things upon which to meditate—Philippians 4:8.
3. Must do his commandments—Revelation 22:14.
4. Must obey the Lord—II Thessalonians 1:5-10.

IX. Their Plain Message—Key verses; Ephesians 3: 1:12; Romans 16:25-27; Ephesians 1:4-14.

A. In the Old Testament.

1. A blessing and a curse—Deuteronomy 11:26-29.
2. A plea for obedience—Deuteronomy 27; 1-8.
3. A plea for faithfulness—Isaiah 1:1-20. (Study the setting of this last reference; it is important. Jerusalem is being besieged by the Assyrian Army in 701 B. C. See verses 7 and 8. There are two very important questions in verse 18. The English does not reveal this. Answers are in verse 19.)

B. In the New Testament.

1. A way shall be opened—Isaiah 35:8-10. (This had a double fulfillment.)
2. God's method of saving—I Corinthians 1:21-25.

3. Paul's method and purpose of preaching—I Corinthians 2:1-5.
4. The place for glorying—Galatians 6:14.
5. What the Gospel will do—II Corinthians 5:14-21.
6. Why the Gospel was revealed—Romans 16: 25-27. (See V. L, in Unit II.)

X. Their Three-Fold Commandment—Key verses: Titus 2:11-14.

- A. Soberness—I Peter 5:8, 9.
 1. Why be sober!
 2. How to resist our adversary.
- B. Righteousness—Matthew 5:20. Must exceed the Pharisees.
- C. Godliness.
 1. Godliness revealed—I Timothy 3:16.
 2. What it did for Paul—Titus 1:1.

XI. The Means of Judgment—Key verses: Revelation 20:11-15.

- A. The word shall condemn—John 12:48.
- B. The commandment is unto life everlasting.
 1. Christ spake not of himself—John 12:49.
 2. The Father taught him what to say—John 12:50.

XII. Their Glorious Invitation.

- A. In the Old Testament.
 1. Why spend for that which satisfies not?— Isaiah 55:1.2'
 2. Buy without regard to price that which the Lord has to offer—Isaiah 55:1-7.
 3. Come to the Lord who alone can help-Isaiah 55:7.
 4. The Old Testament's strongest invitation— Jeremiah 2:1 to 6:30.

- B. In the New Testament.
 - 1. The thirsty may be satisfied--John 7:31-39.
 - 2. Jesus promises rest to the tired— Matthew 11:28-30.
 - 3. The Spirit and the bride are inviting— Revelation 22:17.

XIII. The Conclusion of the Whole Matter.

- A. In the Old Testament.
 - Man's whole duty—Ecclesiastes 12:12-14.

- B. In the New Testament.
 - 1. The Lord's sure return—Revelation. 22:12.
 - 2. Obedience necessary—Revelation 22: 12-15.

XIV. The One Rule for All.

- A. Forgetting the things past through obedience to Christ—Philippians 3:14.
- B. Press toward the future goal—Philippians 3: 14-16.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What are the promises in the Scriptures to the physical man? What to the spiritual man?
2. Show how Christianity can be applied today in
 - a. Industry
 - b. Government
 - c. Society(See The Teaching of Jesus, by Harvie Branscomb, chapters XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV; also, The Ethical Teaching of Jesus, by E. F. Scott, chapters VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV.)
3. Notice the Bible's major demands of man.

4. What are the Lord's invitations?
5. Notice man's final purpose in life and the importance of the one rule in realizing it. (Further reference for topic 2—Jesus and His Methods, by W. F. Ledlow, chapters VI to X inclusive. Also Bible In Business, by C. M. Pullias, in Hardeman's Tabernacle Sermons, volume I, page 285.)

Part II - God's Eternal Plan

UNIT FOUR

Theme: The Foreknowledge of God and the Revelation of His Plan—Key verses: Acts 15:16; Romans 8:23-30; Titus 1:2; Ephesians 3:1-12.

Introduction:

- A. The condition of man in the Garden of Eden-Genesis 2:3-25.
 - B. The condition of man after he was cast out of the Garden of Eden—Genesis 3:1-24.
 - C. God's Purpose is to bring back man—redeem him—through Christ—Genesis 3:14-16; Galatians 3:22; Galatians 4:4, 5; I Peter 1:13-21.
 - D. God's promise to Abraham was for the carrying out of His Purpose.
 - 1. Genesis 12:2 is fulfilled in the Law and Canaan—Psalms 105:8-10.
 - 2. Genesis 12:3 is fulfilled through Christ which mystery was hid in God from the beginning—Galatians 3:16 Ephesians 3: 1-12; Ephesians 1:3-14.
 - E. The climax of God's Purpose is found in Section XIV of Part II, Unit Sixteen.
- I. God's Purposes are from Eternity.
- A. In relation to Jesus Christ—Ephesians 3: 11, 12.
 - B. In relation to the atonement.
 - 1. Jesus was crucified according to the "determinate counsel and foreknowledge

- of God"—Acts 2:22-24.
2. Christ as a lamb was foreordained by God—I Peter 1:18-20.
 3. Sanctification is according to the foreknowledge of God—I Peter 1:2.
 4. Redemption planned in Christ before foundation of the world—Ephesians 1:4-14.
- C. In relation to the destruction or forgiveness of sin—I John 3:3.
- D. In relation to the restoration of peace in the universe.
1. All to be one in Christ—Ephesians 1:10.
 2. Distinction between Jew and Gentile has been removed—Ephesians 2:13-17.
 3. Jew and Gentile both reconciled unto God in one body—Ephesians 2:16; Ephesians 3:5, 6.
- E. In relation to the proclamation of the gospel.
1. The apostles chosen by Christ—John 15:16.
 2. The Father revealed the message to them—Matthew 16:17-19.
 3. The teaching of the apostles recognized in heaven—Matthew 13:18.
 4. The apostles received power through the Holy Spirit—Acts 1:6-8.
 5. Christians were chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world—Ephesians 1:4-6.
 6. Gospel in promise preached to Abraham—Galatians 1:8.
- F. In relation to the church.
1. Jesus was to build the temple of the Lord—Zechariah 6:12, 13.
 2. God's manifold wisdom to be made known unto principalities and powers in heavenly places by the church—Ephesians 3:5"10.

II. God's Purposes Gradually Unfolded—Key verses: Hebrews 1:1-14; Mark 4:26-29; Galatians 4:4-7.

A. In patriarchal times—from Adam to Sinai-Galatians 3:16; Hebrews 11:8, 8; Hebrews 1:1.

B. In Jewish times—from Sinai to Pentecost.

1. The law was only a shadow of good things to come—Hebrews 10:1-4.
2. Heavenly things purified by better sacrifices than those of the Law—Hebrews 9:23.
3. He takes away the first in order to establish the second—Hebrews 10:9.
4. Christ fulfilled all the Law and the prophets—Matthew 5:17, 13.
5. Jews had to become dead to the Law before they could be married to Christ—Romans 7:1-4.
6. The law of Moses was the tutor to bring the Jews to Christ—Galatians 3:22-29.

C. In gospel times—from Pentecost to the end of the world.

1. The heavens are to receive Jesus Christ until the restitution of all things— Acts 3:20, 21. (See J. W. McGarvey on this verse.)
2. From Pentecost to the end of the Apostolic age.
 - a. The revelation was through the Holy Spirit—I Corinthians 2:1-16. (Study this carefully.)
 - b. Miracles furnished the inspired teachers to confirm the revelation-Hebrews 2:4.
 - c. The miraculous powers were to end when the revelation was complete— I Corinthians 13:8-13.
 - d. The revelation was completed in the Apostolic age—II Peter 1:3, 4.
 - e. The Holy Spirit was to reveal all truth—John 16:13-15.

2. From the end of the Apostolic age to the end of time.
 - a. The New Testament to be our only rule of faith and practice—I Peter 4:11; II Peter 1:2-4.
 - b. Not permitted to go beyond what is written—II John 9-11.
 - c. The Apostles' teaching to endure until the end—John 15:16; Matthew 28:16-20.
 - d. An apostasy was predicted—II Thessalonians 2:1-10.
 - e. Part of this apostasy is seen through the Roman and the Greek Catholic Churches, (See Faith of Our Fathers, by Cardinal Gibbons, chapter 7—"An infallible book is of no use to me without an infallible interpreter"; also chapters 2, 9, 11, and 19.)
 - f. The Reformation resulting in the origin of Protestantism and denominationalism under the leadership of Martin Luther and others. (See Church History, by Klingman and Rowe, or Fisher's Church History, or any history of Martin Luther.)
 - g. The restoration of Primitive Christianity under the leadership of Alexander Campbell and others.
(See Christian System, by Alexander Campbell, The Kingdom of Heaven, a series of essays, page 107, in the more recent edition. This movement was a restoration of New Testament Christianity. See Church History, by Klingman and Rowe.)
 - h. The division in the Church over the question of instrumental music and the societies. (See the Boswell-Hardaman Discussion on Instrumental Music in The Worship. Write Gospel Advocate or Firm Foundation for further information for tracts or books on this division.)
 - i. Present dangers concerning:
 - (1) The Bible school question.
(See Showalter-Clark discussion, Teaching God's Word, by Jas. F. Cox; On

Cowans Trail, by Early Arceneau. Contact Firm Foundation and the Gospel Advocate for further information.)

(2) Premillennialism.

(I suggest that you read Christ on David's Throne, by John T. Hinds, a tract by Gospel Advocate;; also another tract, The Second Coming of Christ, by H. Leo Boles. See, also, Neal-Wallace Discussion, by Gospel Advocate. The study of this question should be given serious consideration.)

(Note: Two major points of "God's Eternal Plan" have been studied in this Unit. The teacher should see that each student gets the twenty-two major points definitely fixed in his mind. If these are known, the student will have a working knowledge of the Bible. The last major point in God's Eternal Plan will be found in UNIT THIRTY-SEVEN.)

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The introduction is arranged at the beginning of Part II because without it a person studying it for the first time would not get a clear or complete conception of the purpose of this course until UNIT FIVE. Thus, in order that the student may be given an understanding of the general theme so as to more systematically and effectively study this course this introduction is arranged.
2. Show that the Purposes of God are from-"long ages past."
3. Show how and through what stages this mystery—the gospel—has been gradually unfolded in order to reveal God's Purpose concerning man.
4. Notice carefully the mission of the Holy Spirit

in carrying out the Purpose of God; namely, (1) to reveal God's Word, (2) to confirm the Word of God, (3) to record this revelation, and (4) to attract attention. Would you say that it was the mission of the Holy Spirit to preserve this written record? Why?

5. Distinguish between the Reformation and the Restoration, and show in what respect the former served as the background which made possible the latter. What contribution did both of these make to the Purpose of God? It would be profitable to discuss here the historical background of both of these two movements. I would begin with the church conference of Florence, Italy, on May 2, 1439.
6. Discuss questions that caused some members of the church to apostatize in the early days; also in the last century. Check on the doctrine of gnosticism of the first century. See any good encyclopedia.
7. What assurance has the Christian that "God's Eternal Purpose" can be attained in spite of continued apostasy on the part of some Christians. (Remember that the ultimate realization of "God's Eternal Purpose" is the gathering of the redeemed home in glory.)
8. Sections I and II of Part II serve as an introduction to the twenty major purposes of God as arranged in this outline. Section I shows that the Purposes of God are from eternity. Section II shows that these purposes were gradually unfolded. Section III of UNIT FIVE begins the study of the twenty major purposes of God. Check the Table of Contents for the entire list. The student should give special care to get these fixed definitely in his mind. Special consideration is given to Section XIV, for here we have the heart of the Outline.

(Gospel Advocate Company is in Nashville, Tennessee, and the Firm Foundation Company is in Austin, Texas.

UNIT FIVE

Theme: The Purposes of God concerning the Patriarchs and the Nation of Israel—Key verses: Galatians 3:22-29; Romans 3:1-4; Hebrews 10:1-10.

III. God's Purpose in the Patriarchs.

- A. The Redeemer intimated to the Serpent.
 - 1. Enmity between the Serpent and the seed of the woman—Genesis 3:14, 15.
 - 2. God to bruise the Serpent—Romans 16:20.

- B. The Redeemer was promised through Abraham-See Acts 7:2-5.
 - 1. The two-fold promise.
 - a. The Nation—Genesis 12:2.
 - b. Through him all nations were to be blessed—Genesis 12:3.
(See Christian System, Essay on The Kingdom of Heaven.)
 - c. Paul said this last promise was concerning Christianity—Galatians 3:14-29; Galatians 3:8.

- C. The Promise was renewed to Abraham at Mt. Moriah.
 - 1. This was not the first time the Lord called Abraham—Genesis 22:15; see Acts 7:1-5.
 - 2. This came after the proof of Abraham's faith—Genesis 22:15-18.
 - 3. This promise was renewed because Abraham had obeyed God—Genesis 22:18.

- D. The Promise was renewed to Isaac.
 - 1. The promise at the time Isaac contemplated going to Egypt—Genesis 26:1, 2.
 - 2. The promise renewed because of Abraham's obedience—Genesis 26:1, 5.

- E. The Promise was given to Jacob.
 - 1. At the time of his dream—Genesis 28:10-15.

2. Jacob's ladder is a prediction of Christianity—Genesis 28:10-15.
 3. God promised not to leave him—Genesis 28:10-15.
 4. The promise to be fulfilled through Judah—Genesis 49:10.
 5. Our Lord is from Judah—Hebrews 7:3-4.
- F. God designed to establish His faithfulness through those whom He called to His work.
1. Abraham's seed were to be as the stars of heaven—Genesis 13:1-6.
 2. This promise not to be fulfilled through the Law—Romans 4:13; Galatians 3:22-29.
 3. Abraham was justified after he had proved his faith—James 2:21-23.
- G. God's instruments were predestined to His Work.
1. All things work for good to the righteous—Romans 8:28.
 2. Christianity has been prearranged by God—Romans 8:29, 30; Ephesians 1:3-14.
 3. Redemption in Christ predestinated by God—Romans 8:30; Ephesians 1:3, 4.
 4. Neither men nor angels understood these things until they were revealed—Ephesians 3:5, 6; I Peter 1:12.

IV. God's Purpose in the Nation of Israel.

- A. God foreknew and predestinated the Nation to His Work.
1. The covenant (which was two-fold) was made with Abraham—Genesis 17:1, 2.
 2. God said Abraham would command his children and household and that they would keep the way of the Lord—Genesis 13:17-19.
 3. God directed Jacob to go down into Egypt—Genesis 46:1-4.
 4. Moses is to remind the people of God's deliverance and tell them that God had appointed them a kingdoms—Exodus 19:3-6.

5. They were not to be subject to other nations —Deuteronomy 15:5, 6.
6. Israel urged to keep the statutes of Jehovah—Deuteronomy 26:16-19.
7. God did not cast away his people whom he foreknew only as they rejected Him—Romans 11:1-4; Deuteronomy 8:18-20; Romans 9:30-33.
8. Unto this nation was entrusted the Oracles of God—Romans 3:1-7.

B. The development of the Nation.

1. God promised the nation through Abraham-Genesis 2:1, 2.
2. The number to be as the stars—Genesis 15:5.
3. Sarah to be the mother of nations through her promised son—Genesis 17:15-19.
4. Abraham staggered not at this promise of God—Romans 4:17-21.
5. God promised to establish His covenant with Isaac—Genesis 17:19.
6. Nation promised through Isaac—Genesis 25:19-23.
7. All the seed of Abraham were not to be heirs of the promise—Romans 9:7-12.
8. Finally Christians are the seed of Abraham who are heirs of God's eternal blessings-Galatians 3:23-29.
9. Jacob was the father of the nation (the twelve tribes)—Acts 7:8.
10. It is through Judah that God's final purpose shall be realized—Genesis 49:8-12.
11. The twelve tribes went into Egypt—Acts 7:14, 15.
12. Jacob tells of their departure out of the land of Egypt—Exodus 1:6, 7; Genesis 49:29-33.
13. Israel leaves Egypt—Exodus 19:1-25; Exodus 14:15-31.
14. God promises to make of them a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation—Exodus 19:3-6.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Notice the two-fold promise that God makes to Abraham—Genesis 12:2, 3. These are always mentioned in this order. The first was confirmed in the law of Moses; the second was confirmed in the gospel of Christ—See Psalms 105:8-10, Galatians 3:16.
2. In the development of "God's Eternal Purpose," watch for the following order:
 - a. The selection of an individual—Abraham
 - b. The selection of a family—Jacob
 - c. The selection of the nation—Israel
 - d. The selection of a family—Judah
 - e. The selection of an individual—Jesus

It was this individual that God had in mind from the beginning. He never intended to stop with the nation.

3. Notice who the true seed of Abraham are now— Galatians 3:23-29.
4. Notice that this Purpose of God was not revealed to men or angels of the past, but it was made known only through the gospel by the revelation of the Holy Spirit—Romans 16:25-27 and Ephesians 3:1-12.
5. Point out three or more outstanding purposes of the Patriarchs in carrying out God's Eternal Purpose."
 - a. Predictions of the Christ made known through them, sections B, C, D, and E of III.
 - b. The gradual development of a nation—Genesis 12:2, 28:10-15, 49:10; Hebrews 7:14.
 - c. God's faithfulness to be established through those whom He called. See topic F, section III.
6. Likewise point out three or more purposes of the Nation of Israel in carrying out "God's Eternal Purpose."

- a. To remind the people of God's deliverance. See IV, A, 4.
 - b. To keep them from following other nations into sin. See IV, A, 6, 7.
 - c. To prepare a people through whom He might reveal His will. See IV, A, 8.
7. Notice the development and ultimate consummation of this nation.

UNIT SIX

Theme: The National Covenant—Key verses: Romans 3:1-4.

V. God's Purpose in the Covenant with Abraham and His Nation.

(Read; Texas Pulpit, by Lawrence Scott, Sermons five and six; The Christian System, by Alexander Campbell, the Essay on the Kingdom of Heaven.)

- A. The promised land—the home for the nation.
 - 1. The land of Canaan was promised as a home—Genesis 17:3; Genesis 12:6, 7.
 - 2. This was promised to Abraham while he was dwelling in the land of the Chaldeans—Acts 7:2-5.
 - 3. They were taken from Egypt into Canaan—Exodus 3:7, 3.

- B. Circumcision—the. unchangeable mark of the nation,
 - 1. Circumcision was the seal of the covenant between God and Abraham"—Genesis 17:9-14; Genesis 17:23-23; Genesis 21:4.
 - 2. Those to be circumcised—Genesis 17:12, 13.
 - 3. The result if they failed in this—Genesis 17:14.

- C. The oracles of God—God's honor to the nation—Romans 3:1, 2.
 - 1. He spoke to the fathers whom He foreknew—Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—Galatians 3:16.
 - 2. He spoke to Moses:
 - a. Through the burning bush—Exodus 3: 1-6.
 - b. In the thick cloud—Exodus 19:9. 3. He spoke to the whole nation.
 - a. Through Moses—Deuteronomy 3:1-4.
 - b. From the Holy Mount—Hebrews 12: 18-21.

c. Unto the fathers by the prophets— Hebrews 1:1, 2.

- D. The Covenant—God's contract with the nation—Exodus 19:3-8.
1. The ten commandments outlined—Exodus 20:1-11.
 2. Moses wrote these on tables of stone by the finger of God—Exodus 31:18; Exodus 34:1; Deuteronomy 10:3, 4.
 3. On these stones were written the words of the Covenant—Exodus 34: 28; Deuteronomy 4:13.
 4. These words were placed in the Ark which Moses made—Deuteronomy 10:5; I Kings 3: 9; 11 Chronicles 6:11.
 5. That Covenant was to be broken by God— Zechariah 11:10-13.
(Removed)

The new Covenant was to be given then to all the world—Jeremiah 31:31; Hebrews 8:7-13; Hebrews 10:9.

- E. The Covenant in detail—Moses' law.
1. Began with Abraham—in promise—Genesis 17:3-3.
 2. Fully inaugurated at Sinai—Deuteronomy 5:1-3; Jeremiah 31:32; Malachi 4:4; Acts 7:38; Galatians 4:24, 25; Hebrews 12:18.
 3. Basis of the covenant—the ten commandments —Exodus 20:1-17, Exodus 34:28; Deuteronomy 4:12, 13; Exodus 34:28. (The Constitution)
 4. Record and perpetuity of the covenant— Exodus 34:27, 23; Deuteronomy 10:1-5; Galatians 3:15-29. (Not for all time)
 5. Dedication of the covenant—Exodus 24: 3-8; Hebrews 9:18-22.
 6. Blood of the covenant—Hebrews 9:13; 14,
 7. Salt of the covenant"—Leviticus 2:13; Numbers 18:19.
 8. Love the source of obedience under the covenant— Deuteronomy 6:4-9.

9. Exact obedience demanded—Deuteronomy 12:32.
 10. Temporal blessings promised only upon their obedience—Deuteronomy 28:1-14.
 11. Long life promised—Exodus 20:12; Exodus 23:26.
 12. Victory over enemies promised—Exodus 23:27, 28; Deuteronomy 7:1-6.
- F. The limitations and weaknesses of the covenant—Romans 8:3.
(Study these carefully)
1. It was limited to one nation—Abraham's descendants—Genesis 17:9; Deuteronomy 10:22; Deuteronomy 11:1.
 2. It was the ministration of death—Exodus 32: 26-27; II Corinthians 3:7-11.
 3. Its priests were infirm—subject to death—Exodus 28:1; Numbers 20:23-28; Hebrews 5:1-4; Hebrews 7:28.
 4. It was broken from the very beginning—Exodus 20:3-5; Exodus 32:1-8.
 5. Its provisions could not remove sin—Leviticus 16:34; Hebrews 9:22; Romans 8:3, 4; Hebrews 10:1;.
 6. Its provisions could not justify the sinner—Acts 13:38, 39; Galatians 2:16.
 7. Its provisions could not give true righteousness—Galatians 3:21.
 8. Its provisions could not lead to life—Galatians 2:21.
 9. Its provisions did not make anything perfect— Hebrews 7:19.
 10. Its provisions could not produce a good conscience—Hebrews 10:1-3.
 11. It could not make possible the heirs of the promise—Romans 1:13.
 12. It could not make possible God's Eternal Purpose—Hebrews 8:7; Ephesians 3:10.
 13. It was not unalterable in its nature—Hebrews 7:11-13.
 14. It was temporary—Galatians 3:22-26.
 15. It was the tutor and not the teacher—Galatians 3:23-29.
 16. It was added because of sin and intended to

last only until Christ should come—Galatians 3:17-28. Added to the Purpose of God.

- G. The general bearing and design of the covenant—the law.
 - 1. Not to nullify the promise of the Redeemer— Galatians 3:17.
 - 2. To prevent sin until Jesus, the seed, should come—Galatians 3:19.
 - 3. To prepare a nation for the Messiah—justification by faith in Him—Galatians 3:21-24.
- H. The worship of God according to the provisions of the covenant—in the law—Hebrews 9:1-7.
- I. The covenant—the law—the worship—were typical of the new covenant—Hebrews 9:9, 10; Hebrews 10:1.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. No Israelite was more zealous for the law of Moses than was Saul of Tarsus, and no inspired writer said more concerning its insufficiency in making possible "God's Eternal Purpose" than did the apostle Paul. Evaluate this statement.
2. Since God never failed in anything that He ever undertook to do, wherein, then, was the law of Moses weak? Could it, and it alone, accomplish "God's Eternal Purpose"? Why not?
3. The "Ten Commandments" have been referred to as the constitution of the first covenant. Evaluate this statement. (The Sermon on the Mount has been called the constitution of Christianity.)
4. List three or more major purposes of the covenant with Israel in the unfolding of "God's Eternal Purpose."
5. Discuss the limitations of the covenant. These should be fixed definitely in the mind of the

student, They help to a correct understanding of the New Testament.

6. Show that God did not intend to accomplish by means of this first covenant what is accomplished by the gospel. See Romans 4:13-15.
7. God had in mind the second covenant before he gave to the one nation the first covenant. See Galatians 3:17.

UNIT SEVEN

Theme: The Purpose of the Prophets—
Key verses: Deuteronomy 6:12-15.

VI. God's purpose in Sending His Prophets to the Children of the Covenant.

- A. The Covenant—the law—was designed to be the nation's tutor to bring it to Christ-Galatians 3:22-26.
 - 1. It was the duty of the tutor to deliver the children to the teacher.
 - 2. Israel having been brought to Christ they are no longer to be under the tutor—the law—Galatians 3:22-26 (American Standard Translation.)
 - 3. They were to be under the tutor only during the time appointed by God— Galatians 4:1-5.

- B. The Nation broke the covenant at Sinai and disregarded their tutor.
 - 1. They had Aaron to make the golden calf— Exodus 22:1-6.
 - 2. They worshipped this golden calf—Exodus 22:1-6.
 - 3. Paul called them idolaters—I Corinthians 10:7.

- C. Prophets were sent to them to remind them of the Covenant and to bring them back under their tutor. (One major purpose of the prophets.)
 - 1. They had rejected the statutes and the covenant that God had made with their fathers—II Kings 17:13-15.
 - 2. They had refused the plea of God to turn from their evil ways—II Kings 17:13-15.
 - 3. This was because of unbelief—11 Kings 17:13-15-
 - 4. They mocked the messengers of God—

II Chronicles 36:15, 16.

5. They were led to captivity because of this— Nehemiah 9:30.
6. The prophets, since the bondage of Egypt, had been rejected by them—Jeremiah 7:25, 26; Jeremiah 25:4.
7. God remembered and confirmed his covenant with the people in the law—Psalms 105:7-10.
8. God predicted that the land would be emptied and spoiled because of their sins—Isaiah 24:3-5.

D. God's faithfulness to His part of the Covenant— the law—is constantly emphasized:

1. God heard their pleas in Egypt and remembered his covenant with Abraham—Exodus 2:24.
2. They are reminded of God's faithfulness— Judges 2:1.
3. They acknowledge their mistakes—Jeremiah 14:20-21.

E. The unfaithfulness of the people is constantly emphasized and joined to an exhortation to repentance.

1. By Moses—Exodus 34:4-11; Deuteronomy 6: 12-15; Deuteronomy 11:26-30; Numbers 15: 37-41; Deuteronomy 27:1-33 Deuteronomy 29: 9; Deuteronomy 31:1-18.
2. By the Judges—Judges 2:11-19.
3. By Samuel—I Samuel 7:3-12.
4. By David—I Chronicles 16:11-18.
5. By Elijah—I Kings 17:1; I Kings 13:30-40; I Kings 19:9-11.
6. By Elisha—11 Kings 2:9-14.
7. By Isaiah 1:2-20; Isaiah 6:9-12.
8. By Jeremiah—Jeremiah 2:4-32; Jeremiah 3: 20-23.
9. By Ezekiel—Ezekiel 13:25-32.
10. By Daniel—Daniel 9:13-15.
11. By Hosea—Hosea 4:1-6.
12. By Joel—Joel 2:1, 2.
13. By Amos—Amos 5:1-6.
14. By Micah— Micah 1:2-5.
15. By Habakkuk—Habakkuk 2:15-17.

16. By Zephaniah—Zephaniah 1:2-7.
17. By Haggai—Haggai 1:5, 6.
18. By Zechariah—Zechariah 1:2-6.
19. By Malachi—Malachi 2:10-13; Malachi 3:7-18.

VII. God's Higher Purpose in Sending His Prophets to the Children of the First Covenant—Acts 3:11-26.

- A. The Messiah had been promised to their father Abraham.
 1. Through Abraham's seed all nations of the earth were to be blessed—Genesis 12:1-3.
 2. Paul declares that this seed was Christ—Galatians 3:16.
 3. This promise has reference to the gospel—Galatians 3:8.

- B. It was necessary to remind the nation of its glorious destiny in the Messiah. (A second major purpose of the prophets)
 1. Moses: The New and Final Lawgiver, The Christ of God.
 - a. Another prophet was to be given unto them like Moses—Deuteronomy 18:13-13.
 - b. All the people were to hear this prophet—Deuteronomy 18:15-18.
 - c. Jesus is that prophet—Acts 3:22-26.
 2. David; The Last King—Jesus now both Lord and Christ—Acts 2:36.
 - a. A prophecy concerning Jesus—Psalms 2:6-12.
 - b. A prophecy concerning his resurrection—Psalms 16:8- 11; Acts 2:22-37.
 - c. A prophecy concerning his glorification—Psalms 110:1-7; Hebrews 1:5-13.
 3. Isaiah: God's last Prophet—Jesus the Master Teacher.
 - a. The glory of God to be revealed—Isaiah 35:1, 2.

- b. A promise concerning the Gentiles—Isaiah 42:1-11.
 - c. The man of sorrows promised—Isaiah 53:1-10; Acts 8:32, 33.
 - d. The preacher of righteousness promised—Isaiah 61:1-3; Luke 4:18-22.
4. Micah: The last Temple—The New Testament Church.
 - a. The establishment of the Lord's house—Micah 4:1-5; Acts 2:22-38.
 - b. The ruler of Israel promised through Judah—Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:6.
 5. Malachi: The Lord and His Temple.
 - a. The Lord to come to His temple—Malachi 3:1-3; Matthew 11:10-14; Matthew 16:13-20.

VIII. God's Purpose in Sending John the Baptist in Advance of Jesus Christ.

- A. Prophecies concerning him.
 1. Isaiah—Isaiah 40:3-8; Matthew 3:3.
 2. Malachi—Malachi 3:1; Malachi 4:5, 6; Matthew 11:10-12; Mark 9:11-13.
- B. Born and lived and died under the first covenant—the law—Luke 1:5-14; Luke 1: 57-63.
- C. Sent from God to bear witness of Jesus— "the truth"—John 1:6-3.
- D. Condition of Israel to whom he was sent— still apostate from their tutor, the law— "A generation of vipers "—Matthew 3:7-10.
- E. His work in general.
 1. He was a preacher to Israel—Mark 1:4, 5.
 2. He was a reformer in Israel—Luke 1:13-17.
 3. He was a great prophet in Israel—Matthew 11:7-15".

F. His work in detail.

1. He made the crooked paths straight and the rough places smooth—prepared Israel for the Messiah—Matthew 3:1-6.
2. He predicted the baptism of the Holy Spirit and fire—Matthew 3:11.
3. he predicted the thorough work of Jesus—Matthew 3:10.
4. He introduced Jesus to Israel—John 1:29-34. 5. He emphasized the Source of Every blessing—John 3:27.
6. He predicted the great increase of Jesus—John 3:30, 31.
7. He died for his convictions—Matthew 14:3-10.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Study the two major purposes of the prophets in the unfolding of "God's Eternal Purpose."
2. Notice particularly God's higher purpose in His prophets as it relates to Christianity—the glorious destiny of the nation in the Messiah.
3. Note the relationship of the covenant with Israel to the gospel of Christ. See Galatians 3: 22-26.
4. List three main purposes of John in the carrying out of the Purpose of God.
5. What was the nature of John's work? Why was it necessary?
6. Show that John introduced Jesus of Nazareth to the people of the land of Palestine just as the prophets said that the Messiah would be introduced into the world. See Matthew 1:1 to 4:16.
7. Why is the least in the kingdom of heaven greater than John? Then the most insignificant citizen in the kingdom of heaven is greater than, the greatest on the outside. Why? See Matthew 11:11.

UNIT EIGHT

Theme: The Coming and the Work of our Lord—
Colossians 1:25—29; Colossians 2:2, 3; Romans 5:10; Romans 14
6-9.

IX. God's Purpose in sending Jesus to Earth— II Corinthians 5:18-21.

- A. Part of His eternal purpose or plan:
 - 1. To gather together all things in Christ—Ephesians 1:7-10.
 - 2. His purpose planned in Christ— Ephesians 3:8-12.
 - 3. Redemption pre-arranged through Christ— I Peter 1:18-21;
Romans 8:29.

- B. Intimated in the sentence on the serpent.
 - 1. Enmity between the seed, of the serpent and the woman- - Gene
sis 3:14, 15.
 - 2. The bruising of satan promised—Romans 16:20.

- C. Promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob-Galatians 3:16.

- D. Predicted by the prophets:
 - 1. The promise of Shiloh—Genesis 49:10.
 - 2. The Star from Jacob and the Sceptre out of Israeli-Numbers
24:15-17.
 - 3. The virgin's son—Isaiah 7:14.
 - 4. The Prince of Peace—Isaiah 9:6, 7. 5. Christ to be raised to sit
on David's throne—Acts 2:25-31.
 - 6. A Prophet like Moses—Acts 3:22-26.
 - 7. Christianity promised by God unto the fathers—Acts 26:6, 7.
 - 8. The gospel is the fulfillment of prophetic predictions—Acts
26:22, 23.

- E. Jesus came to earth to reveal the mystery of God.
 - 1. Man by his own searching cannot find out

- God—Job 11:7-10; I Corinthians 2:9-13.
2. God is from everlasting—Psalms 90:1, 2.
 3. No one can direct the Spirit of the Lord— Isaiah 40:12-18.
 4. God's wisdom and knowledge unsearchable—Romans 11:33-36.
 5. Through Christ and by the gospel the mystery of God is revealed—Romans 16:25, 26.
 6. This mystery contained the wisdom of God— I Corinthians 2:7.
 7. The apostles were stewards of this mystery— I Corinthians 4:1.
 8. This was all purposed in Christ—Ephesians 1:9.
 9. This had been hid in God from the beginning of the world—Ephesians 3:8, 9; Colossians 1: 25-27.
 10. This mystery contains the riches of assurance and understanding—Colossians 2:2.
 11. It is referred to as the mystery of godliness—I Timothy 3:16.
 12. This cannot be known through human wisdom— I Corinthians 2:1-16.
 13. Jesus revealed the personality of God—Matthew 11:23-27; John 14:6-11; Hebrews 1:1-3.
 14. Jesus revealed the grace of God—John 1:17; Titus 2:11-14.
 15. Jesus revealed the kindness of God—Titus 3:4.
 16. Jesus revealed the impartiality of God—Matthew 3:45.
 17. Jesus revealed the severity of God—Luke 13:3.
 18. Jesus revealed the love of God—John 3:16, 17.
 19. Jesus revealed the fatherhood of God—Matthew 6:8-14; Matthew 7-7-11.
 20. Jesus revealed the brotherhood of man—Matthew 12:46-50; Romans 8:15-17.
 21. Jesus revealed the peace of God—John 14:27; Philippians 4:7; Hebrews 13:20, 21.
 22. Jesus revealed the way of God—John 14:6; John 3:14, 15; Matthew 16:24, 25; Matthew 7:21; Hebrews 9:6-10.
 23. Jesus revealed the ideal life—Matthew 5:1 to 7:29.
 - a. The characteristics of the citizens of the

- kingdom—Matthew 5:1-12.
- b. Their relationship to the world—Matthew 5: 15-16.
- c. The ideals of Christianity contrasted with Judaism—Matthew 5:17 to 6:23,
- d. Application of the ideals—Matthew 6:24 to 7:29.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Show that the coming of Jesus was a part of "God's Eternal Purpose."
2. What kind of world would we have had Jesus not come? Can you picture a "Christless world"?
3. Study carefully the three accomplishments of Jesus' coming;:
 - a. The fulfillment of prophecy.
 - b. The revelation of the mystery of God—the gospel.
 - c. The redemption of the souls of men.
4. Show how the "revelation of the mystery" relates to "God's Eternal Purpose." Show that this mystery was the gospel.
5. Fix definitely in mind the four points of the "ideal Life" as Jesus revealed them in the "Sermon on the Mount,"
6. The Purpose of God was unknown unto the angelic host until the revelation of this mystery through Christ and the gospel. Evaluate this statement. See Ephesians 3:1-12.
7. When God created man and placed him in the Garden of Eden his state of condition was:
 - a. He was in the presence of God.
 - b. He was in a happy state.
 - c. He had access to tree of life.

- d. He could thus live forever.
- e. He was surrounded by evil.

This last was for the purpose of trying and testing man that he might prove worthy of the relationship which Jehovah had purposed for him.

8. God purposed from the beginning that this evil should ultimately be removed through the atoning power of Jesus, so that in the end man should be brought back to his state, as mentioned under a, b, c, and d, with evil forever removed. This God planned from the beginning. Evaluate all this. See Acts 2:22-24; I Peter 1:18-20; Ephesians 1:4); I John 3:8; Ephesians 1:4-14.

UNIT NINE

Theme: The Relationship of Jesus Christ—Key verses: Hebrews 12:1-3.

F. Jesus Christ—The Son of God—The Son of Man—The Saviour of the World.

1. His relation to God.

a. Before his incarnation.

- (1) He was the Word—John 1:1.
- (2) He was in the beginning with God—John 1:1.
- (3) He was with God—John 1:1.
- (4) He was God—John 1:1.
- (5) He was before Abraham—John 8:58.
- (6) He was in the form of God—Philippians 2:6.
- (7) He was on an equality with God—Philippines 2:6.
- (8) He shared in God's glory before the world was—John 17:5.

b. After he became flesh.

- (1) Became flesh and dwelt among men—John 1:14.
- (2) He was the only begotten of the Father—John 1:18.
- (3) He said, "I and my Father are one"—John 10:50.
- (4) He is the brightness of God's glory—Hebrews 1:3.
- (5) He is the express image of God's person-- Hebrews 1:3.
- (6) He is God's prophet—Deuteronomy 18: 15-19; Acts 5:22-26; Hebrews 1:1.

c. After his final ascension.

- (1) He is seated at God's right hand— Hebrews 1:3.
- (2) God's inaugural address at his crowning—Hebrews 1:8-12.
- (3) He appears in the presence of God for us—Hebrews 9:24.
- (4) He is King in God's stead—Acts 2:36. (Both Lord and Christ.)

- d. When he returns.
 - (1) He will deliver the kingdom back to the Father—I Corinthians 15:20-28.
 - (2) He will then maintain or resume the original position to the Father. He is not to be demoted.
- 2. His relation to the Universe.
 - a. He is the first born of all creation— Colossians 1:16.
 - b. He was prior to all creation—Colossians 1: 17.
 - c. All things were created for him—Colossians 1:16.
 - d. He is Lord of the universe—Isaiah 9:6, 7.
 - e. He is the preserver and governor of all things—Hebrews 1:1, 2.
 - f. He is heir of all things—Hebrews 1:2.
 - g. He made the worlds—Hebrews 1:2.
 - h. He upholds all things by the word of His Power—Hebrews 1:3.
- 3. His relation to men.
 - a. He is both Lord and Christ—Acts 2:36.
 - b. He is our King—Luke 1:30-35; Acts 2:29-36.
 - c. He is our Lord—Matthew 22:41-45.
 - d. He is man's Saviour—Matthew 1:21; Luke 2:11-14.
 - e. He is man's deliverer—Hebrews 2:14-18.
 - f. He is our High Priest—Hebrews 7:23-23; Hebrews 9:11.
 - g. He is our intercessor—Hebrews 7:25; Romans 3:34.
 - h. He is our example—I Peter 2:21-24.
 - i. He is our counsellor—Isaiah 9:6.
 - j. He is our friend—Luke 12 :4; John 15:14.
 - k. He is our inspiration. No one has ever been able to inspire man with higher ideals.
- 4. His relationship to human government.
 - a. He taught his disciples to pay tribute to their government —Matthew 17:24-27.
 - b. Jesus said, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's—Matthew 22:16-22.
 - c. But his kingdom is not of this world—John 18:36.

- d. This kingdom shall never be destroyed—Daniel 2:44. (It includes the everlasting kingdom spoken of by Peter.)
 - e. Jesus is prince and king of the earth— Revelation 1:5.
 - f. His kingdom is above all the kingdoms of earth—Revelation 11:15.
5. His relation to the first covenant—the law,
- a. He came in the fullness of time to redeem them that were under the law—Galatians 4:4, 5.
 - b. His parents were obedient to the law—Luke 2: 21-24, 27; Luke 2:39, 40.
 - c. He came to fulfill the law—Matthew 5:17-19.
 - d. Jesus describes the two great commandments—Matthew 22:34-40.
 - e. He taught his disciples to observe the law—Matthew 23:1-3. (This was before the gospel was given.)
 - f. When Jesus died the veil in the temple was torn down, thus signifying the end of the law of Moses—Matthew 27:51; Luke 23:45. (This veil in the temple was the veil that divided the two departments of the tabernacle.)
 - g. Jesus takes away the first covenant that he may establish the second—Hebrews 10:9; 10.
 - h. Even the Jews had to become dead to the law of Moses by the body of Christ before they could become Christians—Romans 7:4.
 - i. Christ is the end of the law of Moses—Romans 10:4.
 - j. The law of Moses comes to an end and is abolished in Christianity—Study the contrasts of II Corinthians 3:7-13.
 - k. The law of Moses was a shadow of good things to come—the good things to come are to be found in Christianity—Colossians 2:14-17; Hebrews 9: 23; Hebrews 10:1.
 - l. No longer under the law but under grace—the gospel—Romans 6:14.
 - m. The "word of the oath"—the gospel—is since the law of Moses—Hebrews 7:28. (Jesus is made our High Priest according to

- the gospel and not the law of Moses.)
- n. The priesthood being changed, God must of necessity change the law of Moses—Hebrews 7:11-25.
(Study this carefully for it is the strongest reasoning in the Bible concerning the annulling of the law of Moses.)
6. His relation to sin—to the lost.
- a. All the world stands guilty before God—Romans 3:19-23.
(All are in need of salvation.)
 - b. Justification of life is made possible through Christ—Romans 5:18-21.
 - c. Jesus was without sin—John 8:46; I Peter 2: 21-24.
 - d. Pilate found no fault in Jesus—Matthew 27:22, 23.
 - e. Jesus is man's sympathetic high priest—Hebrews 4:15.
 - f. Jesus is our example—I Peter 2:21-24.
 - g. Jesus came to seek and to save the lost— Matthew 18:11-14.
 - h. He came to minister unto others—Matthew 20:28.
 - i. He gave himself a ransom for others—I Timothy 2:5, 6.
 - j. It was God's plan that Jesus should suffer for the human race—Isaiah 53:10.
(Read all of Isaiah 53.).
 - k. Jesus did that which the law of Moses was not intended to do—Romans 8:3.
 - l. Christ has redeemed the Jews from the curse of the law of Moses—Galatians 3:13.
 - m. Christ died that man might be brought to God— I Peter 3:18; I Peter 4:1, 2.
 - n. Jesus shed his blood for the remission of sins—Matthew 26:28; I Corinthians 11:23-29.
 - o. Man is not redeemed by silver and gold—I Peter 1:18, 19.
 - p. The blood of Christ cleanses from all sin—I John 1:7.
 - q. God raised Jesus to be man's saviour—Acts. 5:30-32.
 - r. The testimony of the three—I John 5:8.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Notice carefully the relationships of Jesus to the Father. After Jesus has accomplished all for which he came—the ultimate glorification of man—do you believe that He will be demoted from His original position with God?
2. Discuss the relations of Jesus to the Universe:
 - a. Before His incarnation -He was its maker
 - b. After He became flesh -He became its subject
 - c. After His ascension -He is its ruler
 - d. At the judgment -He will be the judge
3. Discuss the relations of Jesus:
 - a. To man
 - b. To human governments
 - c. To the law of Moses
 - d. To sin
 - e. To the lost
4. Show from the teaching of the Now Testament that the work of Jesus is not over and will not be until "Wisdom declares that time is no more." See Corinthians 15:20-28 and Hebrews 1:13.
5. Will the relationship between man and Jesus now be changed, at the judgment? Discuss.
6. If while Jesus was here in person he observed the law of Moses and taught his disciples to so do, why did he take it out of the way nailing it to the cross?
7. Could Judaism and Christianity exist at the same time? Why? See Romans 7:1-6.

UNIT TEN

Theme: The Relationship of Jesus continued—Key verses: Philippians 2:5-8

7. His relation to earthly poverty, humility, suffering.
 - a. He was cradled in a manger—Luke 2:15, 16.
 - b. He became poor for man's salvation—II Corinthians 8:9.
 - c. He emptied himself of the honor he had with the Father—Philippians 2:5-8.
 - d. He had no where to lay his head—Matthew 8:19, 20.
 - e. Jesus became tired and weary and rested by the well—John 4:5-8.
 - f. Jesus humbled himself as a servant—Luke 22:27.
 - g. Jesus was tempted as man—Luke 22:28; Hebrews 2:18.
 - h. His power was attributed to devils—Mark 3: 21, 22.
 - i. Jesus gave his own life for the world—it was voluntary on his part—John 10:17; 18.
 - j. Jesus said he had overcome the world—John 16:31-33.
 - k. That Jesus did was the fulfillment of the Scriptures—Matthew 26:56.
 - l. The Jews preferred that an unworthy man live in their midst instead of Jesus—Matthew 27: 26-50.
8. His relation to labor.
 - a. He went about doing good—Acts 10:38.
 - b. He came to finish God's work—John 4:34.
 - c. Jesus worked the works of God—John 5:19-20.
 - d. The works of Jesus bore witness of him— John 5:36.
 - e. The works of darkness are evil—John 11:9, 10.
 - f. One should believe Jesus for his works' sake—John 10:37, 38.
 - g. Jesus finished the work the Father gave him to do—John 17:4.
 - h. Jesus offers us rest from our labors—Matthew 11:28-30.

9. His ministry and his methods.
 - a. Jesus was sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel—Matthew 15:24.
 - b. Jesus spake in parables—Matthew 13:34, 35.
 - c. The two builders—Matthew 7:24-29.
 - (1) Those who hear and do not—foolish builders.
 - (2) Those who hear and do—wise builders
 - d. Never man spake like Jesus 3 he was original—John 7:45, 46.
 - e. Some reasons for the .unbelief—John 8:38-44.
10. Jesus endorsed Moses and the prophets.
 - a. The prophets desired to understand God's plan—Matthew 13:16, 17.
 - b. He told the Jews that even the writings of Moses accused them—John 5:45-47.
 - c. He came to fulfill all things that were written by Moses and the prophets concerning him— Luke 24: 44- 46.
11. His boundless knowledge.
 - a. Peter said, "Lord, thou knowest all things"— John 21:17.
 - b. This is one thing that convinced them of his divinity—John 16:29, 30.
 - c. There were no mysteries for him either in time or in eternity for all things were given to him of God—Matthew 11:25-27.
 - d. To limit the knowledge of Jesus is to limit the knowledge of God for "he was in the form of God"—he was on an equality with God; he was God before he became flesh—Philippians 2:5-8; John 1:1, 14.
 - e. But Jesus did not choose to know all things just as the Father did not choose to know all things—Jeremiah 7:31; Jeremiah 19:5. (Yet known unto God are all HIS works—Acts 15:18.)
 - f. Jesus knew the thoughts of men—Matthew 9:4; Luke 11:17.
12. The teaching of Jesus relative to possessions— Matthew 6:33.
 - a. Jesus did not teach against possession—John 13:29; Luke 8:3; Mark 10:23-27.
 - b. Possessions not to take the place of obe-

dience—Matthew 6:24; Luke 14:26; Luke 14:28-33; Matthew 6:33; Luke 12:16-21.

c. Men are of more value than possessions—Luke 12:15; Matthew 18:6; Matthew 10:44; Matthew 20:27; Luke 9:48; Luke 7:5.

d. Possessions give opportunity to serve humanity —Matthew 10:42; Luke 10:35; Luke 16:19; Luke 12:33; Luke 16:8.

(I recommend the following for outside reading: The Teaching of Jesus, by Branscomb, chapter 14; The Teaching of Jesus, by George Parker Stevens, chapter 9; A Study of Jesus' Own Religion, by George Walter Fiske, chapters 11, 24, 25, 26; The Ideal of Jesus, by William Newton Clark, chapters 10, 11, and 12.)

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is devoted to the teaching and relationship of Jesus to things of this world. Careful consideration should be given to outside references if at all possible.
2. The human side of Jesus is emphasized in this Unit. We must remember that Jesus was human as well as divine. That is the reason he so well understands humanity. This was necessary to become man's redeemer. He is our high priest that can be touched with the feelings of our infirmities. See Hebrews 4:14, 15.
3. Notice carefully the relation of Jesus to Labor; His boundless knowledge, and His teaching as to possessions. This last one is very important for the student—one that is often overlooked. Check your reference readings on this point.

UNIT ELEVEN

Theme: The Relationship and Teaching of Jesus continued—Key verses: I Peter 2:22-25

13. Teaching relative to the treatment of our enemies— our fellowmen in general—Luke 6:27-37; Matthew 5: 45-48.
14. The estimate of little things.
 - a. The hairs of our heads are numbered—Matthew 10:30.
 - b. The Lord takes notice even of the sparrows—Matthew 10:29; Luke 12:6.
 - c. Service in his name not overlooked—Matthew 10:42.
 - d. The growth of the kingdom compared to that of a small mustard seed—and the spreading of the leaven; it starts from a small beginning and spreads rapidly, even to the filling of the earth—Matthew 13:31-33.
 - e. The least in the kingdom must be given consideration—Matthew 13:6.
 - f. A small gift when it is a sacrifice may be great in the sight of God—Luke 21:1-4.
 - g. The token in that which was lost—Luke 15: 4-10.
 - h. The value of the soul—Matthew 16:26.
 - i. The words of Jesus are eternal—Luke 21:33.
15. The teaching of Jesus relative to death, life, and immortality.
 - a. Jesus referred to death as a sleep—John 11: 11:14; Matthew 9:24; Mark 5:39; Luke 3:52.
 - b. Jesus came that man might have the abundant life—John 10:10.
 - c. Jesus said, "I am the resurrection"—John 11: 21-26.
 - d. Jesus voluntarily gave his life—no one took it from him; he had power to take it up again— John 10:17, 18.
 - e. All shall be raised from the dead at the end of time—John 5:25-31.
 - (1) Those who have obeyed him will be raised to life.

- (2) Those who have disobeyed will be raised to damnation.
 - f. Jesus predicted his own resurrection—Luke 9: 22; Luke 18; 31, 32.
 - g. Jesus was raised on the morning of the third day—Matthew 28:1-7.
 - h. Jesus has gone to prepare a place for the redeemed in the eternal world—John 14:1-4.
16. The teaching of Jesus relative to the final judgment.
- a. He has been appointed the judge—John 5:22; Acts 17:31; Acts 10:42.
 - b. God hath given to Jesus the authority for this judgment—John 5:26, 27; Matthew 28:18.
 - c. Jesus came the first time to save the world—John 12:47, 48.
 - d. The teaching of Jesus will judge the world— John 12:47, 48.
17. His world-wide philanthropy—John 3:14, 15; John 10:16; John 12:31-33; Matthew 23:16-20.
18. His great demands on man—Matthew 10:32, 33; Matthew 16:24; Matthew 7:21.
19. He is the only hope of men—Hebrews 6:16-20.
20. God's testimony to Him—Psalms 2:7-9; Matthew 3:17; Matthew 17:2.
21. His Golden Rule—Matthew 7:12.
22. His Diamond Rule—Matthew 6:31-34; Philippians 4: 6-8.
23. The Teaching of Jesus on Family life.
- a. Attitude of contemporary Judaism—Proverbs 19:14; Genesis 2:18; Deuteronomy 4:9, 10; Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Deuteronomy 24:1; Matthew 19:7-8.
 - b. The family a noble institution—Mark 3:35; Matthew 23:8.
 - c. Jesus' interest in children—Mark 10:14; Luke 17:2; Mark 6:3; Matthew 11:16, 17; Luke 15: 28-32.
 - d. Regarding marriage.
 - (1) Originally it was for life—Mark 10:5-9; I Corinthians 7:10, 11; Luke 16:18; Matthew 19:4-6; Matthew 5:31, 32.
 - (2) It is for the present age only—Matthew 22:30; Mark 12:25; Luke 20:35.

(3) It has secondary value—Mark 3:33. Matthew 12:46-50; Luke 8:20, 21; Matthew 8:21, 22; Luke 9:59, 69; Mark 10: 29; Matthew 19:29; Luke 14:26; Matthew 10:34,35, 37.(I recommend the following for your outside reading: The Teaching of Jesus, by Branscomb, chapter 15; Ethical Teaching of Jesus, by E. F. Scott, chapter 14; A Study of Jesus' Own Religion, by George Walter Fiske, chapters 22 and 23.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Special attention should be given to topic 14 of this Unit. Too many people have their hearts centered on great things and thus often neglect the things that often count for so much. Jesus often stressed the little things of life.
2. Death is not what many people think it is as will be seen from topic 15. Death is the beginning of the necessary bodily change in order that the redeemed soul through the climax, the resurrection, might be prepared to meet his maker in glory. Evaluate this.
3. Discuss the significance of Jesus' position in the final judgment.
4. Discuss the value of the golden rule "21" and the diamond rule "22" in the lives of individuals.
5. Notice carefully topic 23. This is important in the lives of all those who are married or those who contemplate marrying. A correct understanding of this will mean much to the Christian.

UNIT TWELVE

Theme: The Exaltation of Jesus Christ—Key verses: Hebrews 4:14-16; 7:24-27

- X. God's Purpose in Sending Jesus to Earth—A larger view.
 - A. The world's desire—John 12:20-23.
 - B. We—Christians—see Jesus—II Corinthians 4: 18; Hebrews 2:9; Hebrews 12:2.
 - 1. The second Adam—I Corinthians 15:45.
 - 2. Ancient of days—Daniel 7:22. 3. Advocate with God—I John 2:1.
 - 4. Apostle of our profession—Hebrews 3:1.
 - 5. Author and finisher of the faith—Hebrews 12:2.
 - 6. Beginning of creation—Revelation 3:14.
 - 7. Only begotten of God—John 1:14.
 - 8. Beginning and end—Revelation 1:8.
 - 9. Shepherd and Bishop—I Peter 2:25.
 - 10. Bread of life—John 6:50.
 - 11. The bridegrooms—Matthew 9:15.
 - 12. Bright and morning star—Revelation 22:16.
 - 13. Brightness of God's glory—Hebrews 1:3.
 - 14. Our brother—Hebrews 2:11.
 - 15. Captain of our salvation—Hebrews 2:10.
 - 16. Chosen of God—Matthew 12:18.
 - 17. The Christ—Matthew 1:16.
 - 18. The consolation of Israel—Luke 2:25-32.
 - 19. Chief corner stone—Ephesians 2:20.
 - 20. The creator of all things—Colossians 1:15-17.
 - 21. The wonderful, the Counsellor—Isaiah 9:6.
 - 22. The day star—II Peter 1:19.
 - 23. Our deliverer—Romans 11:26.
 - 24. The desire of all nations—Haggai 2:7.
 - 25. The door to the fold—John 10:7.
 - 26. Emmanuel—God with us—Matthew 1:22, 23.
 - 27. Eternal life—I John 5:20.
 - 28. The everlasting Father—Isaiah 9:6.
 - 29. Express image of God—Hebrews 1:3.

30. The faithful witness—Revelation 1:5.
31. The first fruits from the dead—I Corinthians 15:23.
32. Fountain for sin and uncleanness—Zechariah 15:1.
33. Governor of God's people—Matthew 2:6.
34. The head of the church—Colossians 1:18.
35. The Christians' High Priest—Hebrews 2:17; Hebrews 3:1-4; Hebrews 4:14-16; Hebrews 6:19, 20; Hebrews 7:24-27; Hebrews 10:19-23.
36. The Holy One of God—Mark 1:23, 24.
37. Heir of all things—Hebrews 1:1, 2.
38. Judge at the final day—Acts 17:30, 31.
39. King of Kings and Lord of Lords—Revelation 19:13-16.
40. Light of the world—John 8:12; John 9:5; John 12:46.
41. Life of the world—John 10:10; John 14:6.
42. Lion of the Tribe of Judah—Revelation 5:3-5.
43. Our Master—Matthew 23:10.
44. Mediator between God and man—I Timothy 2:5, 6.
45. Messiah—Anointed—John 1:41; John 4:25.
46. Our Passover—I Corinthians 5:7.
47. The only Potentate—I Timothy 6:14, 15.
48. The Prince of Peace—Isaiah 9:6.
49. Prince of Life—Acts 3:15.
50. Prophet—Luke 13:33.
51. Our Propitiation—Romans 3:24, 25; I John 2:2.
52. Power of God and wisdom of God—I Corinthians 1:24.
53. Physician—Matthew 9:11-13.
54. Ransom for all—Matthew 20:28; I Timothy 2:5, 6.
55. Refiner and Purifier—Malachi 3:2.
56. A sacrifice to God—Ephesians 5:1, 2.
57. Our Salvation—Luke 2:25-32.
58. Son of God—Matthew 3:17; Romans 1:14.
59. Son of Man—Matthew 8:20.
60. Son of Righteousness—Malachi 4:2.
61. Surety of the better testament—Hebrews 7:22.
62. A Teacher from God—John 3:1, 2.
63. Testator—Hebrews 9:14-17.
64. The truth, the life, the way—John 14:6.
65. The wedding garment—Matthew 22:11, 12.
66. Word made flesh—John 1:13, 14.
67. Unchangeable—Hebrews 13:8.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. One of the major purposes of this Unit is to present Jesus as man's inspiration—man's exalted Lord.
2. Out of the 67 things stated concerning Him, select those that have been your greatest inspiration. Which ones fit into your daily life? Which are of the most worth to you in the solution of your problems?
3. Could Jesus of Nazareth have been all of this to man without being made like unto his brethren? Why?
4. Which one is the most comfort to you and why?
5. Which ones best express His great sympathy? Why do you list these?
6. Which ones are the most universal in bringing blessings to humanity?
7. See how many others you can add to this list.
8. There are not enough words in all the lexicons of earth to arrange a tribute worthy of Jesus of Nazareth. Human language is too inadequate to express humanity's gratitude to Him who died for the justification of man. No wonder it can be said "He is everything to me."

UNIT THIRTEEN

Theme: The Holy Spirit—Key verses: John 16:5-24

XI. The Purpose of God in the Work of the Holy Spirit—in Creation, Providence and in Redemption.

(I recommend for your outside reading: Gospel Lessons, by E. G. Sewell, chapters 10, 11; Letters To Jews and Gentiles, by William Ruble, pages 467 to 491.)

- A. His relation to Godhead—Matthew 28:19; Matthew 5:16, 17; John 3:33-35; Colossians 2:9, 10.
- B. His relation to the creation of all things—Genesis 1:1-3; Colossians 1:13-17; Hebrews 1: 10; Hebrews 11:3.
- C. His relation to the physical deliverances of the Old Testament times—Numbers 11:16, 17; Numbers 27:18-22; Judges 3:9, 10; Judges 6:33-35; Judges 7:19-23; Judges 11:29; Judges 13: 24, 25; Judges 14:5, 6; Judges 14:19; I Samuel 11:5-8.
- D. His relation to the revelation of the will of God through the Hebrew prophets—II Chronicles 15:1.2; II Kings 17:12-14; II Chronicles 36:15; Nehemiah 9:30; Jeremiah 7:25; Jeremiah 25:4; I Peter 1:9-12; II Peter 1:20, 21.
- E. His relation to John the Baptist—the Hebrew reformer who came to prepare a people for the Messiah and to introduce Him to them—Luke 1: 13-17.
- F. His relation to Jesus and His earthly ministry-Isaiah 11:1-5; Isaiah 61:1-3; Matthew 3:16; Luke 4:1; Luke 4:16-22; John 3:34.
- G. His relation to the apostles of Jesus beginning

on the day of Pentecost.

1. God spoke through the Holy Spirit to inspired men—Matthew 10:20; John 14:26; John 16:12-14; Acts 2:4.
2. He taught them all things and refreshed their minds as to what Jesus had said to them—John 14:26.
3. He comforted them on the account of the departure of Jesus—John 14:15- 18.
4. He testified of Jesus—John 15:26, 27.
5. He convicted the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment through their preaching—John 16: 7-12; Acts 2:33-37.
6. He unveiled the future to them—John 16:13.
7. He glorified Jesus in them—John 16:14.
8. He confirmed their words with signs and wonders—Acts 2:1-4; Acts 4:24-31; Acts 10:44-47; II Corinthians 12:12; Hebrews 2:3, 4.
9. He came miraculously in response to their prayers—Acts 8:14-20; Acts 19:1-7.
10. He edified the church—I Corinthians 14:1-19.

H. His relation to the church—the body—as a whole— from the day of Pentecost to the end of the world.

1. God's gift to His children—Acts 5:32; Galatians 4:6, 7.
2. Witnesses with our spirits that we are God's children—Romans 8:13, 17.
3. His presence gives the Christian strength—Ephesians 3:4-19.
4. He is the Christian's seal and pledge—Ephesians 1:13, 14.

I. His relation to the revelation of the truth.

1. He was to reveal the truth—I Corinthians 2: 9-13; I Corinthians 2:1-3; John 14:26; John 16:7-15.
2. He was to confirm this revelation—Mark 16: 14-18; Hebrews 2:1-4.
3. It was also the work of the Holy Spirit to guide in. the recording of this revelation— II Peter 2:21; II Peter 1:3-5.

- J. The fruits of the Holy Spirit—John 7:37-39; John 15:7, 8; Galatians 5:22-24; Ephesians 5:8-11.
- K. The Holy Spirit's invitation—Revelation 22:17.
- L. The Holy Spirit's yoke-fellows in the Scriptures.
 - 1. God, Spirit, Word—Genesis 1:1-3; John 1:1-5.
 - 2. Father, Son, Holy Spirit, teaching, baptism— Matthew 23:18-20.
 - 3. Water and Spirit—John 3:4-6. 4. Spirit and word—John 6:63.
 - 3. Spirit and truth—John 14:15-18; II Thessalonians 2:13-15.
 - 6. Holy Spirit, miracles, gifts—Hebrews 2:2-4.
 - 7. Repentance, baptism, Holy Spirit—Acts 2:38. 3. Spirit, water, blood—I John 5:8.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. A careful study should be made of this Unit because there has been much misunderstanding in the religious world on the question of the Holy Spirit.
2. The student should pay especial attention to the work of the Holy Spirit as revealed through the Bible climaxing the study with the revelation, the confirmation, and the recording of the gospel of Christ.
3. Special attention should be given to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the apostles of Jesus beginning from Pentecost.
4. Study carefully the relation of the Holy Spirit to the church from Pentecost to the end of the world.
5. The Holy-Spirit's yoke-fellows should be given especial consideration.
6. What is the work of the Holy Spirit in the conver-

- sion of the soul? Show this from the New Testament teaching.
7. The following is true concerning the miraculous power of the Holy Spirit:
 - a. It was never given to any one for that individual's good.
 - b. It was given to wicked men the same as good men—Numbers 22 and 23; I Samuel 19:18-24.
 - c. It was never given to any one to convert him.
 - d. It could not be resisted. See Numbers 22 and 23.
 8. In the departure from the teaching of the Holy Spirit as it is recorded in the New Testament, the apostasy is not limited to Romanism. Check the word Gnosticism in some good Encyclopedia.

UNIT FOURTEEN

Theme: The Work of the Apostles—Key verses: John 17: 8; II Corinthians 3:19, 20.

XII. God's purpose in calling, through his Son, the apostles.

- A. God's witnesses are those and those only who have tried His promises—Hebrews 11:4; Hebrews 11:5; Hebrews 11:23-27; James 5:17, 18; Acts 10:41-43.
- B. Jesus was God's first Apostle to earth—Hebrews 10:5-7; John 1:14; Hebrews 3:1; John 17:18.
- C. The apostles were born the children of the first covenant and they knew God's faithfulness, even to the covenant which their fathers had broken and could therefore testify that he is a covenant-keeping God—John 1:40-43; Matthew 9:6; Luke 6:12-16.
- D. They were taught of Jesus—Matthew 13:10-12; Matthew 13:16, 17; Matthew 18:1-5.
- E. Their first commission—limited to Israel—Matthew 10:5-7.
- F. Their ordination by Jesus—John 13:14-16.
- G. Their great authority—Matthew 10:40; Matthew 16:15-19; Matthew 18:18; Matthew 19:27, 28; John 20:21-23.
- H. Their misconception of the mission of Jesus before His death—Matthew 16:21-23; Luke 9:51-56; Luke 24:19-27; Luke 24:44, 45; Acts 1:6, 7.
- I. Their world-embracing and age-lasting commission after He arose from the dead—Matthew 28: 16-20; Mark 16:14-16; Luke 24:46, 47; John 20:

- 19-23.
- J. Their inspiration and world-wide witness to Christ— Matthew 10:16-20; John 14:15-18; John 14:25, 26; John 15:26, 27; John 16:7-14; Luke 24:48, 49; Acts 1: 1-5; Acts 2:1-3; Acts 2:32.
 - K. Their ministry beginning at Jerusalem—thence to all countries and all-ages—Acts 1:8; I Peter 1: 12; Acts 4:31-33; Acts 6:7; Acts 12:24, 25; Acts 19: 20, 21; II Corinthians 3:4-6; II Corinthians 4:1-7; II Corinthians 5:18-21.
 - L. Prayer of Jesus in behalf of His apostles—John 17: 6-12.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. With this Unit the student begins the study of the execution, under divine guidance, of the "Great Commission."
2. The work of the apostles is carrying out the Purpose of God in Witnessing for Christ and teaching the gospel to all the nations. John 6:45. Notice the two-fold purpose—John 15:27; Acts 1:8; Matthew 26:19; Mark 16:15, 16.
3. Notice the training of these workmen. They spent nearly three years under the teaching of the Master Teacher.
4. These apostles worked under two different commissions which must be kept distinct from each other. They are:
 - a. The limited commission as given in Matthew 10:5-7.
 - b. The world-wide commission as given in Matthew 23:18-20.

It is the carrying out of the last commission that gave to the world the gospel of Jesus Christ which

is God's power to save the world. In doing this these men revealed the gospel and recorded it. This gave us the New Testament.

5. The teaching of the apostles, or inspired men, under this last commission which had its beginning at Jerusalem on the first Pentecost after the crucifixion of our Lord, is the teaching that is to last for all time. Evaluate this statement.
6. The Holy Spirit was to guide these apostles into all truth. This being true, there is no truth in their teaching. Therefore, the New Testament is sufficient as a guide in all matters religious.

UNIT FIFTEEN

Theme: The Two Covenants Contrasted—Key verses: Galatians 3:13-23;
Galatians 4:21-31

XIII. God's Purpose in Establishing the First Covenant-Contrasted with the
New Covenant—Galatians 3:22-26.

- A. The first covenant was made with Abraham, and was to be perpetuated in his seed on the condition of obedience—Genesis 17:3-14.
- B. This covenant was renewed to Abraham's seed at Sinai, and made perpetual on condition of obedience—Exodus 19:3-8; Deuteronomy 3:1-3.
 - 1. The three-fold curse pronounced upon them if they failed to keep the covenant.
 - a. Jerusalem to be desolate—Jeremiah 19:7, 8.
 - b. The Temple cast out of his sight—I Kings 9:6; II Chronicles 7:19, 20; Jeremiah 19:1-11.
 - c. The people are to be uprooted out of the land which he gave them—II Chronicles 7:19, 20; I Kings 9:6, 7.
- C. The nation broke the covenant in making the golden calf—Exodus 20:2-6; Exodus 32:1; I Kings 12:26-33; Acts 7:37-43; I Corinthians 19:7; Isaiah 24:4, 5.
- D. God kept His covenant, although broken, from Sinai to the cross.
 - 1. He renewed it soon after it was broken— Exodus 34:10-17.
 - 2. He never broke it—Judges 2:1; I Chronicles 16:15-17; Psalms 105:8; Psalms 111: 9; Jeremiah 14:19-22; Hosea 6:6, 7. (He annulled it—Zechariah 11:10-12.)
- E. God having established His faithfulness by keeping a covenant broken by one nation,

renews the promise to make a new covenant with that nation which would include the whole world—Hebrews 6:13-18.

1. Predicted by Jeremiah—Jeremiah 31:31-37.
2. Quoted and applied by Paul the apostle—Hebrews 8:6-11.

- F. Jesus is the messenger of the new covenant—Malachi 3:1.
- G. Jesus' blood sealed the new covenant—Matthew 26:58; Hebrews 9:11-14; I John 1:7.
- H. Jesus is the mediator of the new covenant—I Timothy 2:3-6; Hebrews 12:24, 25.
- I. Jesus is the surety of the new covenants—Hebrews 7:22.
- J. This covenant is really the everlasting covenant—Hebrews 13:20, 21.
- K. Contrasted with the first covenant.
1. Moses—Jesus—Hebrews 3:1-6.
 2. Law—Gospel of grace—John 1:17; Titus 2:11.
 3. One nation—all nations—Malachi 4:4; John 3:17.
 4. Written on tables of stone—written on fleshly tables of the heart—II Corinthians 3:3; Jeremiah 31:31; Hebrews 8:7-11.
 5. Ministrations of death—ministrations of righteousness—Exodus 32:26-29; Acts 2:41; II Corinthians 3:4-11.
 6. Changeable priesthood—unchangeable priest-hood—Hebrews 7:22-38; Hebrews 7:11-17.
 7. National religion—universal religion—Matthew 10:3, 6; Matthew 28:18, 19.
 8. The Old—the New—Hebrews 8:7-13.
 9. The First—the Second—Hebrews 9:1-19; Hebrews 10:8-18.
 10. Annual atonement—everlasting atonement—Leviticus 16:34; Romans 5:8-11; Hebrews 10: 14-23.

11. Temporal Canaan—everlasting inheritance—Genesis 12:6, 7; Numbers 13:25-27; Joshua 5:12; Psalms 16: 5, 6; I Peter 1:3-5.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. You will notice that both covenants have their foundations in God's promises to Abraham. The first one was confirmed in the law of Moses—Psalms 105:8-10. The second one was confirmed in the gospel of Christ—Galatians 3:16; 17. Check these carefully.
2. Notice the three-fold penalty for failure to keep the first covenant. These have all been executed. Study these warnings; they are significant.
3. The New Covenant was not established because the first one had failed. The people failed to keep the first one which was never intended to accomplish what God had purposed for the second one—Christianity.
4. Notice the difference between the mediators of the two covenants—Moses and Jesus Christ—Hebrews 3:1-10.
5. Special attention should be given to the contrast between these two covenants.
6. State God's purpose in establishing the first covenant.
7. Check the contrasts in Hebrews:
 - a. Jesus with the angels.
 - b. Jesus with the prophets, especially Moses.
 - c. Jesus with the High Priests.
 - d. The sacrifices are contrasted.
 - e. The two tabernacles are contrasted.
 - f. The two laws are contrasted—Hebrews 10:1.
 - g. Mount Sinai and Mount Zion are contrasted.

UNIT SIXTEEN

Theme: The Church of the New Testament—Key verses: Ephesians 1:3-14; Ephesians 3:1-12.

XIV. God's Purpose in Establishing the church.

(For outside reading, *The Church of Christ*, by Phillips, chapter 32.)

- A. Unification of His people—John 10:14-16; John 17:20, 21; Ephesians 1:10; Ephesians 4: 5-7.
- B. That it might be the pillar and support of the truth—I Timothy 3:14, 15.
- C. The revelation of the manifold wisdom of God unto the angelic host—Ephesians 3:8-10.
- D. The proclamation of the gospel in all ages to the end of the world—Matthew 28:16-20.
- E. The pre-eminence of Jesus—Ephesians 1:18-23.
- F. The salvation of men—Ephesians 5:23.
- G. The glory of God through Jesus Christ—Ephesians 3:20, 21.
- H. The foundation of the church.
 - 1. The foundation was laid in Zion—Jerusalem—Romans 9:33; I Peter 2:6, 7.
 - 2. The foundation is a tried stone—Isaiah 28:16; Romans 1:4; I Corinthians 15:20, 21; Revelation 1:17, 18.
 - 3. Jesus, the Son of God, is the foundation of the church—Matthew 16:13-19; I Corinthians 3:9-11.
 - 4. The foundation stone is also the head of the corner—Psalms 118:22-24; Matthew 21:42; Acts 4:11, 12.
 - 5. Jesus, the foundation of the church, is

- the wisdom of God and the Power of God—I Corinthians 2:4; 5; I Corinthians 1:22-24; Romans 1:16.
6. Jesus, our foundation, is secure—Luke 6:47-49; II Timothy 2:19.
 7. The manifolds-precious—stones in the foundation of the church.
 - a. Jesus, God with men—Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1: 22, 23.
 - b. Jesus—Saviour—Matthew 1:21; Luke 2:10, 11.
 - c. Jesus, the Son of Man—Luke 19:10.
 - d. Jesus, Son of God—John 10:34-36.
 - e. Jesus, the life and light of the world—John 1:4, 5; John 1:9; John 8:12.
 - f. Jesus, the teacher of men—Matthew 7:28, 29.
 - g. Jesus, the friend of men—John 11:32-36.
 - h. Jesus, the brother of men—Matthew 12:46-50; Hebrews 2:16-18.
 - i. Jesus, our burden-bearer—Matthew 11:28-30.
 - j. Jesus, the good shepherd—John 10:11.
 - k. Jesus, the ransom for all—I Timothy 2:6.
 - l. Jesus, the example of men—I Peter 2:21-23.
 - m. Jesus, God's greatest gift to the world—John 3:16; Romans 8:32; Ephesians 4:7.
 - n. Jesus, our great high priest—Hebrews 4:14-16.
 - o. Jesus, our advocate—I John 2:1.
 - p. Jesus, our propitiation—I John 2:2.
 - q. Jesus, our atonement for sin—Romans 5:10, 11.
 - r. Jesus, the mediator between God and men—Hebrews 8:6.
 - s. Jesus, the intercessor for the saints—Romans 8:27; Hebrews 7:25.
 - t. Jesus, the only hope of men—I Corinthians 15: 19; I Peter 1:3.
 - u. Jesus, the author of eternal salvation—Hebrews 5:8, 9.
 - v. Jesus, the author and finisher of the faith—Hebrews 12:2.
 - w. Jesus, the Judge of men—II Corinthians 5:10.
 - x. Jesus, Lord and Christ—Acts 2:36.
 - y. Jesus, the creator of all things—Colossians 1:16.17; John 1:1-3.

- z. Jesus—His teaching—the only revelation of God and the only way to Him—Matthew 11:27, 28; John 14:6.
 - a-1. Jesus, the unchangeable—Hebrews 13:8.
 - b-1. Jesus, the bright and morning star—the Alpha and Omega of all things—Revelation 22:13; Revelation 22:16.
- I. The Head of the church—Jesus, the Christ—Colossians 1:18, 19; Ephesians 4:15, 16; Ephesians 1:15-23.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Section XIV, "The New Testament church," is the heart of this outline. This section contains eight units—fourteen to twenty-one inclusive. I suggest that you take plenty of time on these eight units, for here we have the heart of "God's Eternal Purpose." It is my desire in this section to create a greater love for, and a greater understanding and appreciation of, the church of our Lord.
2. Note carefully the major purpose in the establishment of the church—the accomplishment of "God's Eternal Purpose"; the realization of the "Divine Plan"; "the summing up of all things in Christ"; or the "Unification of his people." Read carefully Ephesians 1:1-14; from the American Standard Translation with special emphasis on verse 10.
3. Note carefully the foundation of this church and the qualifications. Which of these qualifications make the strongest appeal to you? Why?
4. Discuss the significance of Jesus as the head of the church.
5. The New Testament church is the climax of the Eternal Purpose of God—not the end, but a means to the end.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

Theme: The Church of the New Testament—Key verses: I Corinthians 12:27

- J. The membership of the Church.
 1. The redeemed unto the Lord—Isaiah 35:8-10; Ephesians 1:7, 8.
 2. The peculiar—purchased—people of God—Titus 2:13,14.
 3. God's workmanship in Christ Jesus—Ephesians 2:10.
 4. Those who are saved from past sins—John 3:1; Romans 3:2-5; Romans 6:12-23.
 5. Those who are justified before God—Acts 13: 38, 39; Romans 8:33, 34.
 6. Those who are sanctified—set apart—unto God—John 17:19; II Timothy 2:20, 21.
 7. Those who crucify the flesh and die daily—Romans 6:6; Galatians 2:20; I Corinthians 15:51.
 8. Those who are dead to sin—Romans 6:11-13.
 9. Those who live righteous, sober, and godly lives—Titus 2:11, 12.
 10. Those who are spiritually-minded—Romans 8: 6-3.
 11. Those who set their affections on things above—Matthew 6:19-21; Colossians 3:1, 2.
 12. Those whose lives are hid with Christ in God— Colossians 3:3, 4.
 13. Those who work out their salvation with fear and trembling—Philippians 2:12.
 14. Those in whom the word of Christ richly abides—Matthew 5:6; Colossians 3:16.
 15. Those who love their enemies—Matthew 5:43-46; Romans 12:17-21.
 16. Those who do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus—Colossians 3:17.
 17. Those who are steadfast and unmoveable in the work of the Lord—I Corinthians 15:58.
 18. Those in whom God and Christ dwell—John 14:21, 23. 19. Those who are filled with the Spirit—Ephesians 5:18.

20. Those who bear much fruit—John 15:8; Galatians 5:22-24.
21. Those who strive to enter in at the straight gate—Matthew 7:13, 14.
22. Those who press toward the mark of the prize—Philippians 3:14.
23. Those who fight the fight of faith—I Timothy 6:12, 13.
24. Those who walk humbly before God—James 4:6.
25. Those who hold aloft the light of Christ—Philippians 2:14-16.
26. Those who seek first to extend the kingdom—Matthew 6:33, 34; II Corinthians 9:6, 7.
27. Those who love the brethren—I John 3:14.
28. Those who are good to the poor—I John 3:16-20.
29. Those who are kind and forgiving—Matthew 6:14, 15; Ephesians 4:31, 32.
30. Those who pray and faint not—Luke 18:1-8; I Thessalonians 5:17, 18.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This entire Unit is devoted to the characteristics of the members of the church of our Lord. The student should study the significance of each one of these.
2. Which of these do you consider the most important in realization of "God's Eternal Purpose"? Why?
3. Which ones mean the most to you individually? Why?
4. Which characteristics do you consider the hardest to portray to the world? Give reasons for so stating.
5. Which of these characteristics do you consider the greatest influence in leading others to Christ? Give reasons for selection.
6. Of the thirty characteristics mentioned in this Unit, which ones would you select as the most lack-

- ing in the lives of the average Christians?
7. What other terms of identification can you find listed in the New Testament? Arrange as many as possible.
 8. Arrange these under the following headings:
 - a. State of relationship.
 - b. Terms of identification.
 - c. Characteristics.
 9. Those in the church are greater in God's sight than those who are not. Why? This should cause them to recognize their great responsibility. May we prove worthy.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

Theme: The Church of the New Testament—Key verses: Acts 2:42, 43; Acts 20:23

- K. The state of the church—relationship to God and man.
1. All in Christ—Romans 16:7-10; Romans 16:11, 12; Romans 16:13; I Corinthians 1:2; Galatians 3: 28; Ephesians 1:1; Philippians 1:1; Colossians 1:1, 2; I Thessalonians 1:1; 11 Corinthians 5:17; Revelation 14:12, 13.
 2. Fellowship in temporal, spiritual, and eternal things—Acts 2:41, 42; Acts 2:46, 47; I Corinthians 1:9, 10; II Corinthians 8:4-4; Philippians 1:3-5; Philippians 3:10; I John 1:3, 4.
 3. Unity in teaching, faith, living, and hope— I Corinthians 1:10; Ephesians 4:3-6; I Corinthians 16:1; I Corinthians 7:17.
 4. Security in obedience—John 10:27-29; Romans 8:33-39; Philippians 2:12, 13; Hebrews 3:14; Hebrews 5:7-9.
 5. Partakers in heavenly realities—II Corinthians 4:18; Ephesians 2:4-7; Colossians 3:1-4. Philippians 3:20; II Corinthians 3:18.
 6. Riches even in the midst of poverty—II Corinthians 8:9; I Corinthians 3:21-23; James 2:5; Revelation 2:8, 9.
 7. The temple of the living God.
 - a. This temple not made with hands—Acts 17:24, 25.
 - b. Christians are the temple of God—I Corinthians 3:16, 17.
 - c. This temple is the church—Ephesians 1:18-23.
 - d. Members of the church are citizens of the household of God—Ephesians 2:18-22.
 - e. It was prophesied that Jesus was to build this temple—Zechariah 6:9-13.
 - f. Jesus said he would build the church— Matthew 16:15-18.
 - g. The first temple (the one in Jerusalem) was to be cast out of the sight of God—

- II Chronicles 7:20; .I Kings 9:9; Matthew 24:1, 2.
- h. When the Jews return to God to the place where he now records his name (in Christ) God will again meet with them and bless them—Nehemiah 1:9; Ephesians 1:3; Acts 4: 11, 12.
 - i. The New Testament church is called the house of God—I Timothy 3:14, 15; I Peter 2:4.5.
 - j. The temple and the city of Jerusalem are no longer to be the house and the seat of government of God. The seat of government is now in the Jerusalem which is above—John 4:21; Galatians 4:21-31.
8. Servants of God and of one another—John 12:26; Acts 20:28; Colossians 3:23, 24; Galatians 5:13; I Thessalonians 1:9; Hebrews 9:14; Hebrews 12:23; Romans 6:13; Romans 6:19; I Corinthians 6:20; Romans 12:1; Philippians 2:2-5; Galatians 6:2,
9. The Christian's Warfare—I Timothy 1:18.
(This is a warfare by Satan and his hosts against God and his anointed.)
- a. This warfare suggests three things:
 - (1) Enemies. There are three groups of these:
 - (a) Satan and the powers of darkness.
The evils of the devil—Ephesians 6:11.
The fiery darts of the wicked one—Ephesians 6:16.
And the snares of the devil. Even Satan accuses the saints before God-Revelation 12:10-12.
 - (b) The world and its allurements. The friendship of the world—James 4:4.
 - (c) Our own hearts. As a man thinketh in his heart so is he—Proverbs 23:7.
We are to set our affections on things above—Colossians 3:1-5.
 - (2) This warfare implies weapons. These weapons are not carnal; they are spiritual.
They are all defensive weapons save one only and that is the "sword of the spirit"--the word of God. These defensive weapons of this warfare are:

The girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the feet shod with the gospel of peace, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation.

The Christian must have these defensive weapons on always and should become skilful in the use of the "sword of the spirit," the word of righteousness—Hebrews 5:12-14; Ephesians 6:11-18.

- (3) This warfare implies active conflict: We are not in the camp at ease. We are not in a city of peace. We are on the battlefield until our Captain calls us home. At conversion our carnal weapons are exchanged, for the spiritual. This conflict begins at conversion and ends at death—it is a daily conflict—Revelation 2:10.
- b. This is a good warfare—it is an excellent conflict—I Timothy 1:18.
 - (1) It is a good cause:
 - (a) Holiness against sin.
 - (b) Truth against error.
 - (c) Right against wrong.
 - (d) Happiness against misery.
 - (e) God against Satan.
 - (f) Heaven against Hell.
 - (g) Salvation against destruction.
 - (2) It is under a good Captain:
 - (a) Christ, the Captain of our salvation.
 - (b) He possesses every qualification.
 - (c) Has infinite skill.
 - (d) Has all power.
 - (e) Has invincible courage.
 - (f) Has unbounded affection.
 - (g) Has tenderness for his people.
 - (h) Has undying love for all.
 - (3) It possesses good resources:
 - (a) Abundant ammunition—Word of God.
 - (b) Exhaustless provisions—unsearchable riches of Christ—Ephesians 3:8.
 - (c) Acceptable fortress of security in every hour of need—our city of refuge, the church—Hebrews 6:18.

- (d) He will supply our every need—Philippians 4:19.
- (4) A glorious prospect:
 - (a) Safety is guaranteed—Hebrews 13:5
 - (b) Victory is pledged—Revelation 19, 20, 21,
 - (c) Immortality and eternal life is promised—Revelation 2:10.
 - (d) We shall then have a home with God and all the redeemed—John 14:2, 3.
- c. Personal and practical attention.
 - (1) All Christians are to be individually engaged; the elders, deacons, and their families; the preacher and his family; all members of the church must be constantly engaged in this great cause. No one can do this for you.
 - (2) We need assistance—James 1:5:
 - In need of knowledge.
 - In need of disposition to fight and endure hardness.
 - In need to deny ourselves.
 - In need to take up our cross and follow Jesus.
 - In need to recognize our dependence on God—Matthew 5:3.
 - In need of energy, diligence, and patience—or endurance.
 - (3) A prayerful attitude:
 - This is a fight of faith, not of sight. We must stay near our Captain, the author and finisher of the faith—Hebrews 12:1, 2.
 - (4) Conclusion:
 - We need to encourage others.
 - Alarm the ungodly who are fighting against God—Matthew 12:30.
 - Exhort others to enroll under the bloodstained banner of our Christ, and all those in Him who are unfaithful are allies with Satan and his host against God and the cause of right.
- L. The beginning of the church—at Jerusalem the capital of "the children of the first covenant." 1. Predicted by David—Psalms 110:1-7.

2. Predicted by Joel the Prophet—Joel 2:32.
3. Predicted by Isaiah the Prophet—Isaiah 2:1-4; Isaiah 62:1-4.
4. Predicted by Micah the Prophet—Micah 4:1-5.
5. Designated by Jesus the Christ—Luke 24:45-53; Acts 1:4-8.
6. It did begin at Jerusalem—Acts 2:14; Acts 2:38-41; Acts 2:46, 47; Acts 8:1; Acts 11:15, 16; Galatians 4:26, 27; Hebrews 12:22-25.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. To me, this is the richest Unit of the entire outline. Man's relation to his God is the highest of all relationships. Give this Unit special consideration.
2. Notice carefully that this Christian relationship is "In Christ." Prove this from the New Testament Teaching.
3. Special attention should be given to the following:
 - a. Christian fellowship.
 - b. The unity in the teaching.
 - c. Our security in obedience.
 - d. Partakers in heavenly realities.
 - e. Riches even in the midst of poverty.
4. "The temple of the living God" should be given careful study, climaxing this study with Galatians 4:21-31.
5. Careful consideration should be given to the thought "The Christian Warfare." There is much information, inspection, and comfort in this for the Christian.
6. Notice carefully the rest of the Unit on the beginning of the church, The time, place, manner, and purpose of the beginning of the church should be studied.

7. The saints are secure only in their faithfulness to the Lord's instruction*
8. Neutrality impossible in Christianity. See Matthew 12:30.

UNIT NINETEEN

Theme: The Church of the New Testament—Key verses: Acts 2:47; Mark 16:15, 16.

M. The law of admission into the church—terms equal to and identical with the conditions of pardon—Acts 2:47; Romans 15:5-7; I Corinthians 12:13-18.

1. Presented under the figure of death, burial, and resurrection—Romans 6:1-7; Colossians 2:10-13.
2. Presented under the figure of melting and molding into the image of Christ—Romans 6: 17, 18; Romans 12:2; Ephesians 4:21-24; Colossians 3:3-10.
3. Presented under the figure of marriage—Romans 7:1-4; II Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:23-27.
4. Presented under the figure of adoption—Romans 8:15-17; Galatians 4:6, 7; Ephesians 2:16-22; I Peter 2:9, 10.
5. Presented as a fact.
 - a. The Divine side:
 - (1) The everlasting love of God—Jeremiah 31:3.
 - (2) The everlasting kindness of God—Isaiah 54:3.
 - (3) The everlasting mercy of God—Psalms 100:5.
 - (4) Man is delivered through the love of God—Isaiah 38:17.
 - (5) God bestows his love upon men in calling them sons—I John 3:1.
 - (6) The love of Jesus constraineth us— II Corinthians 5:14.
 - (7) Nothing can separate us from Jesus' love for us—Romans 8:35.
 - (8) God's love gave Jesus to save man--John 3:16, 17.
 - (9) Jesus hath borne our grief and carried our sorrow—Isaiah 53:4-9. Read

all the chapter.

- (10) Jesus gave his life a ransom for many—Matthew 20:28.
 - (11) Jesus' blood was shed for the remission of sins—Matthew 26:23.
 - (12) Moses and the prophets spoke concerning Jesus and his work—Luke 24:25-27.
 - (13) Jesus died and arose from the dead that "repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name"—Luke 24:45-49.
 - (14) Jesus died in due time for the ungodly—Romans 5:6-11.
 - (15) Jesus died to redeem man, and to purify unto himself a peculiar people—Titus 2:13-14.
 - (16) Jesus tasted death for every man—Hebrews 2:9, 10.
 - (17) Jesus partook of man's nature that he might deliver man—Hebrews 2:14., 15.
 - (18) Man is redeemed by the blood of Jesus, not by silver and gold—I Peter 1:18-21.
 - (19) Jesus left us an example of life—I Peter 2: 21-24.
 - (20) The blood of Jesus will cleanse when man walks in the light—I John 1:7.
 - (21) The Comforter, the Holy Spirit, was sent to reveal all truth—John 14:25, 26.
 - (22) We receive our eternal salvation at the end of our faith—I Peter 1:9-12.
 - (23) We are the friends of Jesus if we do what he asks us—John 15:14-16.
 - (24) Man is reconciled unto God through Jesus Christ—II Corinthians 5:18-21.
 - (25) Paul said it was the gospel of Christ that saved, or was God's power to save—I Corinthians 15:1-4; Romans 1:16, 17.
 - (26) God said he would forgive sins under the New Covenant and would remember them no more—Hebrews 8:12; Acts 5:31, 32.
- b. The human side:
- (1) Cease to do evil; learn to do good—Isaiah 1:16-18.
 - (2) Wash ye, make you clean—Isaiah 1:16-18.
 - (3) Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, etc.—

- Isaiah 1:16-18.
- (4) Let the wicked turn from their evil ways and do that which is lawful and right—Ezekiel 18:57, 28.
 - (5) Return to me and I will return to you says the Lord—Malachi 3:7.
 - (6) Must receive the love of the truth—II Thessalonians 2:10.
 - (7) God made choice that by preaching the gospel the Gentiles should hear and believe the truth—Acts 15:6-9.
 - (8) With the heart man believes unto righteousness—Romans 10:10.
 - (9) With the mouth confession is made unto life—Romans 10:10.
 - (10) Repentance has been granted to the Gentiles unto life—Acts 11:18.
 - (11) Jews and Gentiles justified alike—Acts 15:9; Romans 1:16, 17.
 - (12) Baptism is unto the remission of sins—Acts 2: 38.
 - (13) Those who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honour and immortality, will be given eternal life—Romans 2:7.
 - (14) Those who are faithful unto death will be given a crown of life—Revelation 2:10.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is especially adapted to prepare Christians to lead souls to the Christ. It will help one to be "A soul winner for Jesus."
2. Notice the figures under which the terms of pardon are presented. These should be given careful study.
3. Study carefully the twenty-six points presented on the Divine side of redemption. Do not confuse these with the human side.
4. The fourteen points on the human side of redemption should be fixed definitely in the mind of the

student. No one of these is sufficient of itself.

5. You will notice that God has no power to Save the disobedient. It is the obedient believer that has the promise of eternal inheritance. Prove this.
6. The love of God, although everlasting, has made no provision to save those who refuse to accept His plan as it is outlined in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Show that this is the teaching of the New Testament,
7. Which of the fourteen points on the human side of redemption do you consider the most difficult to get men to accept? Why?

UNIT TWENTY

Theme: Salvation from Sin—Key Verses: Mark 16:15, 16; Matthew 28:18-20

N. A consistent view of the law of salvation from sin and admission into the church. Thus salvation is ascribed:

1. To God
 - a. His love—I John 4:9, 10.
 - b. His grace or favor—Ephesians 2:8; Titus 2:11.
 - c. God Himself—Romans 8:31-34; Titus 3:4-7.
2. To Jesus
 - a. His love—Revelation 1:5, 6.
 - b. His grace—II Corinthians 8:9.
 - c. His name—Acts 4:12.
 - d. His blood
 - (1) The blood flowed from his pierced side—John 19:34, 35.
 - (2) The blood of the New Testament—Matthew 26:27, 28.
 - (3) Justified by His blood—Romans 5:8, 9.
 - (4) Christians bought with His blood—1 Corinthians 6:19, 20.
 - (5) Church purchased by the blood of Christ—Acts 20:28.
 - (6) Redeemed by the precious blood of Christ—I Peter 1:13, 19.
 - (7) Blood of Christ cleanses from sin— I John 1:7.
 - (8) Have redemption through His blood— Colossians 1:14.
 - (9) We have peace with God through the blood of the cross—Colossians 1: 20-22.
 - (10) No remission without the shedding of blood—Hebrews 9:22.
 - (11) Atonement for souls made by blood-Leviticus 17:11; Hebrews 9:12-14.

- (12) The blood of Christ speaketh better things than that of Abel—Hebrews 12:24; I Peter 1: 1, 2.
- (13) Jesus washes from sin in His own blood—Revelation 1:5.
- (14) Robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb—Revelation 7:13, 14.
- (15) A propitiation through faith in His blood—Romans 3:24, 25.
- (16) The entrance into the holiest is by the blood of Jesus—Hebrews 10:19-23.
- (17) The three witnesses—I John 3:8-12.
- e. His death—I Peter 1:11; I Peter 2:24, 25.
- f. His life
 - (1) Jesus is the bread of life—John 6:33-35.
 - (2) Jesus is the living bread—John 6:51.
 - (3) The righteous shall reign in life by Jesus—Romans 5:17.
 - (4) Grace will reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ—Romans 5: 21.
 - (5) Since we are reconciled unto God by the death of Jesus we shall also be saved by His life—Romans 5:10, 11.
 - (6) The life of Jesus is to be made manifest in our bodies—II Corinthians 4:10-12.
- g. His resurrection
 - (1) Jesus was raised for our justification— Romans 4:24, 25.
 - (2) If Jesus be not raised our faith is vain and we are yet in our sins--I Corinthians 13:16-19.
 - (3) Jesus arose the third day according to the scriptures—I Corinthians 15:1-4.
- h. His intercession—Hebrews 7:23
- i. By Jesus Himself
 - (1) He shall save his people from their sins—Matthew 1:21.
 - (2) Jesus came into the world to save sinners—Timothy 1:14, 15.
 - (3) Jesus is the author of eternal salvation to those that obey Him—Hebrews 5:8, 9.
- j. By His knowledge—Isaiah 33:11.

3. To the Holy Spirit
 - a. He revealed the message—John 1, 4:26; John 16: 13, 14; Acts 1:1, 2; Acts 2:4.
 - b. He confirmed the word—Mark 16:17, 18; Acts 2:1- 4; Hebrews 2:2- 4.
 - c. He had the message recorded—II Peter 1:20, 21.
 - d. He bears witness with the spirits of men— Romans 8:13-17.
4. To the Holy Scriptures (See Unit Two)
 - a. They contain sufficient information—II Timothy 3:14-17.
 - b. They contain God's complete revelation—Revelation 22:18, 19
 - c. They are that which we are to study to show ourselves approved unto God—II Timothy 2:14-16.
5. To the gospel—Romans 1:15-17; I Corinthians 1: 21-2.4; Corinthians 15:1-4.
 - a. Its proclamation—Matthew 28:18, 19; Mark 16: 15, 16.
 - b. Its belief—Mark 16:15, 16; Acts 18:8; Hebrews 11:6.
 - c. Its obedience—Hebrews 5:3, 9; Romans 6:17, 18.
6. To man—his part in salvation.
 - a. His knowledge of God—John 17:3; II Peter 1:3; II Peter 2:20; I John 5:21.
 - b. Ascribed to the preacher—Matthew 16:17-19; Matthew 18:18-20; John 20:19-23; I Timothy 4: 15, 16; James 3:19, 20.
 - c. Ascribed to preaching—Acts 15:6, 7; I Corinthians 1:18; I Thessalonians 1:4-6.
 - d. Ascribed to teaching—Isaiah 54:13; Jeremiah 51:34; John 6-44, 45; Matthew 28:16-20.
 - e. Ascribed to hearing the word—Deuteronomy 32: 1-3; Isaiah 1:2; Isaiah 55:3; Matthew 13:23; Acts 2:36, 37; Romans 10:14-17.
 - f. Ascribed to opening the eyes—the understanding—to the truth—Acts 26:17, 18; Ephesians 1: 17-23.
 - g. Ascribed to faith—belief—John 3:14-18; John 5:33-36; Acts 16:31; Hebrews 11:6; I John 5: 9-13.
 - h. Ascribed to repentance—Ezekiel 18:23; II Peter 3:8, 9; Acts 17:29-31.

- i. Ascribed to confession—Romans 10:8-10.
- j. Ascribed to baptism—Mark 16:15, 16; I Peter 3: 20, 21.
- k. Ascribed to obedience—Romans 16:25-27; James 1; 21-25; I Peter 1:22, 23; Hebrews 5:8, 9; Revelation 22:14.
- l. Ascribed to works—James 2:14; James 2:17-24.
- m. Ascribed to individual effort—Acts 2:40.
- n. Ascribed to man's faithfulness unto death-Revelation 2:10.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is devoted to the study of the twenty-six things to which salvation is ascribed with especial emphasis on the blood of Jesus.
2. This is just another approach to the same theme as the preceding Unit. It helps to fix more firmly in the mind of the student the terms of pardon—how one becomes a Christian.
3. The student will notice salvation is not ascribed to any one of these things but to them all.
4. In becoming a Christian much responsibility is resting upon the individual—it is not all dependent upon God. Prove this from the New Testament.
5. Can you say that any one of these is more important than the others? Why not?
6. It does not look as though man is saved by any one thing on his part—how could he? Then, what about man's being saved by Faith only?

UNIT TWENTY-ONE

Theme: The Gospel as God's Power to Save—Key verses: Romans 1:16, 17; Romans 16:25-27.

- O. A brief view of the gospel of our salvation.
 1. The gospel in God's eternal purpose—Ephesians 3:11.
 2. The gospel in the sentence passed upon the serpent—Genesis 3:14, 15 .
 3. The gospel in the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—Genesis 12:1-3; Genesis 22: 15-18; Hebrews 6:13-20; Galatians 3:8, 9; Genesis 26:1-5; Genesis 28:10-14; Galatians 3:16, 17; Hebrews 11:3, 9.
 4. The gospel of the shadows of the law of Moses—Hebrews 9:6-12; Hebrews 10:1-1;.
 5. The gospel in the prophecies—II Peter 1:20, 21; Genesis 49:10; Numbers 24:17; Deuteronomy 18:18; Psalms 2:6-19; Isaiah 9:6, 7; Micah 5:2; Zechariah 14:9; I Peter 1:10, 11.
 6. The gospel in the limited mission and preparatory work of John the Baptist and Jesus and the Apostles under their first commission— Luke 1:76- 80; Matthew 3:1-10; Mark 1:1-11; John 1:6-3; Matthew 15:21-28; John 4:19-22; Matthew 10:2-7; Luke 24:44-47.
 7. The gospel in the trinity of facts—the death, the burial and the resurrection of Jesus—Mark 4:26-29; John 12:32, 33; Mark 9:9, 10; Matthew 16:21-21; John 12:7; I Corinthians 15:1-8; Galatians 4:4-7; John 7:37-39; Acts 2:1-4; Romans 1:16; Romans 2:8-9; Acts 13:44, 47; Acts 1:6-9; Acts 2:39.
 8. Comprehended in brief—Romans 16:25-27; Romans 10:16-21; James 1:21-25; I Peter 1:22-25.
 9. Presented as a fact specifically.
 - a. Faith in God and His Son Jesus Christ— John 14:1; Hebrews 11:6; I Peter 1:8; I Peter 1:21; John 3:36; Acts 16:30, 31.
 - b. Repentance toward God through Jesus Christ—

John 6:44, 45; John 14:6; Acts 5:30, 31; Acts 11:18; Acts 20-21; Luke 13:5; II Peter 3:9.

- c. Confession of faith in Jesus Christ—Matthew 10: 32, 33; Acts 19:18; Romans 10:9-11.
- d. Baptism into the name of Jesus—Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38-41.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is a more specific study of the gospel of Christ as God's power to save.
2. Here the gospel is presented in its various stages in the purpose of God:
 - a. In purpose—Ephesians 3:11.
 - b. In promise—Genesis 3:14, 15; Genesis 12:1-3.
 - c. In prophecy—Deuteronomy 18:18.
 - d. In preparation—Notice points 6-8.
 - e. In fact—Notice point 9.
3. A careful study should be made of "the gospel as a fact." This cannot be until after the death of Jesus. Prove this from the Now Testament teaching. See Hebrews 9:15-17. Also "The Great Legacy." by Ezell.

UNIT TWENTY-TWO

Theme: The New Testament Church—Key verses: Acts 20:28

- P. The spirit in the church—Acts 5:32; Romans 8:10-17. I Corinthians 3:16, 17.
- Q. Terms used in the New Testament to describe the church of Christ.
1. The temple of the Lord—Zechariah 6:12; I Corinthians 3:16; II Corinthians 6:16.
 2. The church of firstborn ones—Hebrews 12:23.
 3. The kingdom of heaven—Mark 9:1; Hebrews 12: 28.
 4. The church of Christ—Matthew 16:15-18; Romans 16:16.
 5. The church of God—I Corinthians 1:2.
 6. The church of the living God—I Timothy 3:15.
 7. The church of Christ—Galatians 1:20-22.
 8. The church of the saints—I Corinthians 14:23.
 9. The church—Acts 5:11; Acts 11:25, 26.
 10. Household of faith—Galatians 6:10.
 11. The household of God—Ephesians 2:19.
 12. The house of God—I Timothy 3:15; I Peter 4: 17.
 13. A holy nation and a royal priesthood—I Peter 2:9; Hebrews 13:15.
 14. The people of God—I Peter 2:10.
 15. One body—1 Corinthians 12:13; Ephesians 4:4.
 16. The body of Christ—I Corinthians 12:27; Ephesians 4:11, 12.
 17. The body—Ephesians 3:6; Ephesians 5:23.
 18. Children of God—Romans 8:16, 17,
 19. A spiritual, house—I Peter 2:5-
 20. Kingdom of God's dear Son—Colossians 1:13.
 21. The church of God in Christ—I Thessalonians 2:14.
- R. Terms used in the New Testament to describe the individual members of the church of Christ.
1. Disciples—Christians—John 15:8; Acts 11:26;

Acts 26:27-29; I Peter 4:15,16; Matthew 10:22; John 20:30, 31;
Acts 4:10-12; Acts 15:25, 26; Philippians 2:9-11.

2. Sons of God—Galatians 4:6, 7; I John 3:1, 2.
3. Saints—Romans 1:7; Romans 8:27; II Thessalonians 1:10.
4. Priests and kings—Revelation 1:5, 6.
5. Brethren—of Jesus and of each other—Matthew 12:46-50; John 20:17.
6. Lights of the world—Matthew 5:14-16; Philippians 2:14"16.
7. Friends of Jesus—John 15:13, 14.
8. The elect of God—Matthew 24:22; Luke 18:7; II Timothy 2:10; Titus 1:1; I Peter 1:2; I Peter 5:13.
9. The chosen of God—Matthew 20:16; II Thessalonians 2:13; Revelation 17:14.

1. There are two major divisions of this Unit:
 - a. Terms used with reference to the New Testament church.
 - b. Terms used with reference to the members of the church,
2. The student will notice that the terms which are used in relation to the church are used
 - a. To describe ownership
 - b. To describe state of relationship
 - c. For identificationList these twenty terms according to a, b, and c as given above.
3. The church of the New Testament is not named. It is known simply as the church and the terms used for the three purposes given under topic 2 under a, b, and c.
4. The student should make careful study of the terms used in relation to the members of the church. Note the meaning of each of these terms.

5. The student will notice that in the use of the term church in the New Testament the word does not begin with a capital letter. Why?
6. When referring to the New Testament church as a dwelling place for Jehovah where he has recorded his name for the purpose of blessing his people, we refer to it as "the temple of the Lord."

When we have reference to the unity of the group, we refer to it as "the body of Christ."

When we have reference to a group of people that have been called together under Christ, we refer to it as "the church of Christ."

When we have reference to relationship of those composing it, we refer to it as "the family of God."

When we have reference to the state of relationship of those composing the group, we refer to it as "the church of first borns."

When we have reference to a place of safety, we refer to it as "the house of God."

When we have reference to the government, we refer to it as "the kingdom of heaven," or "kingdom of God."

When we have reference to ownership, we refer to it as "the church of God," or "the church of Christ."

Thus we can see why the different terms are used in the New Testament to identify, or describe, the church of our Lord.

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

Theme: Unity of the People of God—Key verses: Psalms 133:1-3.

- S. The unity of the church.
 - 1. Part of God's eternal plan—Ephesians 1:10-14.
 - 2. Jesus came to gather all the sheep into one fold—Isaiah 40:9; John 10:16; Matthew 18:12, 13.
 - 3. Jesus prayed for the unity of His people—John 17:20-26.
 - 4. Jesus died in order to bring about unity— Ephesians 2:10-22.
 - 5. The teachers in the apostolic times were designed to maintain unity in the church— Ephesians 4:7-13.
 - 6. The apostolic doctrine—"one body," "one Spirit," "one hope," "one Lord," "one faith," "one baptism," "one God and Father,"—could not divide a church—Colossians 1:17-20; John 14:26; Romans 5:3-5; Acts 2:36; John 20:30, 31; Romans 6:1-6; Hebrews 6:3.0; Ephesians 4: 1-6.
 - 7. The church as Christ and the Holy Spirit and the apostles set it up was one in belief and practice—Acts 4:31-35; Romans 15:5-7; Romans 12:4-6; Romans 16:17; I Corinthians 1:10-13; I Corinthians 12:12; Galatians 3:26-29.

- T. The growth, edification, and perpetuity of the church.
 - 1. Gates of hades cannot prevail against the church—Matthew 16:15-18.
(They cannot prevent its being established, and cannot bring it to naught after it is established, and cannot bar the redeemed from glory.)
 - 2. Jesus has the keys of hell and death—Revelation 1:17, 18.
 - 3. Christ's kingdom was to begin as a small stone cut out of the mountain, but was to become

more powerful than all the kingdoms of earth. This has happened, for no other kingdom has had the power and influence upon the hearts and lives of men—Daniel 2:31-35; Daniel 2:44, 45.

4. The kingdom taken from the Jews and given to the Gentiles—Matthew 21:42-44; also Romans 9: 30-33. Study carefully this last reference.
 5. The saved are added to the church—Acts 2:41, 47.
 6. The number of disciples was multiplied—Acts 6:7.
 7. Christ is the head of the church which is his body—Ephesians 5:23-27; Colossians 1:18.
 8. The Lord loves the church—Ephesians 5:29-32.
 9. Churches (congregations) were established in the faith and increased in number—Acts 16:4, 5.
 10. The whole church joined together as one—Ephesians 4:15, 16; Colossians 2:18, 19.
 11. Not to forsake the assembly of the saints—Hebrews 10:23-25. (This includes all the assemblings of the church.)
- U. The worship of the church—John 4:19-24; Acts 2:42; Ephesians 5:19, 20; Colossians 3:15-17. Here we have the five items of worship of the church in the days of inspiration:
1. Teaching—they were to teach only the gospel—Galatians 1:8.
 2. Singing—they had no other kind of music in their worship—Ephesians 5:19, 20; Colossians 3: 15-17.
 3. Fellowship—they met on the first day of the week for this—I Corinthians 16:2.
 4. Breaking of bread—they met on the first day of the week for this purpose—Acts 20:7.
 5. Prayers—they were to pray for all—Acts 2:42; I Timothy 2:1-4.
- V. The relation of the church of Christ to the gospel and to world-wide missions.
1. The church is perpetuated by preaching the gospel—Matthew 28-16-20; Mark 16:14-16; Luke 24:

45-49; Isaiah 52:7, 8; Romans 10:12-18; II Corinthians 5:17-21;
II Timothy 2:1, 2; Jude 2,

W. Christ's final triumph through the church—Isaiah 11:1-9; I
Corinthians 15:23-26; Revelation 5:1-14; Revelation 12:10-12.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is important in the study of Christian Unity.
2. Careful consideration should be given to the five divisions of this Unit under "T" to "W" inclusive, with especial emphasis to division "U."
3. This Unit closes the study of the church. It is hoped that you have benefited in a better understanding of the church and the place it occupies in the "Eternal Purpose of God." It is the major purpose.
4. This makes twenty-four topics (A to W) which we have studied under the theme, "The New Testament church." I suggest a review of these topics in order to fix them definitely in the mind of the student; for, in this, we have developed the climax of "God's Eternal Purpose."
5. The purpose of the worship of the New Testament church is to please Him whom, we worship and not to please the worshipper. Evaluate this statement. When this is followed, the worship will be profitable to all who participate in it. It will also be kept in harmony with the New Testament pattern. This will eliminate from the worship everything not found authorized in the New Testament .
6. God has never permitted human wisdom to arrange the worship of his people. God has told man the

kind of worship that he wanted and has demanded his people to maintain this worship. The kind of worship that he wants now is found outlined in the New Testament.

7. A plurality of churches in the world is displeasing unto God. Evaluate this statement.

UNIT TWENTY-FOUR

Theme: The Part Faith has in the Plan of Salvation-Key verses: Galatians 3:26-29.

XV. God's purpose in the Faith of the gospel of Christ.

- A. The scriptures tell us what faith is—an analysis of faith.
 1. It is the assurance of the things for which we hope—Hebrews 11:1.
 2. It is the conviction of things not seen as yet—Hebrews 11:1.
 3. It is the acceptance of the word of another in whom one has confidence—Genesis 17-15-17; Genesis 21:1-5; Romans 4:16"21.
 4. It is the Christian's shield against all the fiery darts of the wicket—Ephesians 6:16.
 5. Faith is that by which the Christian walks with God—II Corinthians 5:7.
 6. Faith is that by which we are able to understand the origin of the world and man— Hebrews 11:3.
 7. Faith is that which enabled Noah to build the Ark—Hebrews 11:7.
 8. It is that which enabled Enoch to walk with God—Hebrews 11:5; Genesis 5:22-24.
 9. Faith is that which enabled Abraham to answer the call of God—Genesis 12:1; Acts 7:2-6; Hebrews 11:8-10.
 10. It in that which caused the walls of Jericho to fall after they were compassed about thirteen times—Hebrews 11:30.
 11. Faith is the means by which we please God through our obedience—Hebrews 11:6; Romans 5:1, 2; Romans 4:13-25. (Man cannot be justified by faith apart from obedience—James 2:24-26.)
- B. Faith and belief the same.
 1. To receive the word of God is to believe

- it—Luke 8:13.
2. Some were slow of heart to believe—Luke 24, 25.
 3. Power to become sons of God was given to those that believed the Christ—John 1:11, 12, (It took more than belief to make them sons.)
 4. Peter said they believed that Jesus was the Christ—John 6:68, 69.
 5. Belief in the light necessary to children of light—John 12:36.
 6. Belief in God in Christ will help the troubled heart—John 14:1.
 7. Jesus prayed for these that believed on him through the words of the apostles—John 17:20.
 8. The righteousness of God is by faith to those that believe—Romans 3:22.
 9. Belief in the resurrection is necessary to salvation—Romans 10:9.
 10. Faith and belief used interchangeably—II Corinthians in 13, 14.
 11. Christ is precious to those that believe—I Peter 2:7.
 12. Commanded to believe on the Son of God—I Peter 3:23.
 13. Paul said the salvation of the Roman brethren was nearer than when they believed—Romans 13:11.
 14. After belief in the word of truth one is sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise—Ephesians 1:13.
 15. The one whom we have believed is able to keep that which we have committed unto him—II Timothy 1:12.
 16. Everlasting life is based upon hearing and believing the words of Christ—John 5:24: John 6: 40.
 17. Thomas was asked to be not faithless but believing—John 20:27.
 18. Belief is necessary to our hope—Romans 15:13.
 19. The salvation of our souls is received at the end of our faith—our eternal salvation—I Peter 1:8, 9.
 20. Belief of the truth necessary to salvation— II Thessalonians 2:13.
 21. A commendation of the faith of the man who believed that Jesus had power to heal his son— Matthew 6:7-10.

22. The disciples rebuked for their unbelief because their faith was weak—Matthew 17:20; Matthew 21: 21; Mark 4:36-41; Mark 11:20-26.
23. Judgment, mercy, and faith are listed by Jesus as being important in one's desire to please God—Matthew 23:23.
24. Apostles asked that their faith be increased—Luke 17:5.
25. Miraculous faith on the part of the apostles— Acts 3:16.
26. Some early Christian leaders were full of faith—Acts 6:5; Acts 11:22-24.
27. Early Christians were exhorted to continue in the faith—Acts 14:22.
28. A door of faith was opened to the Gentiles—Acts 14:27.
29. Churches (congregations) were established in the faith—Acts 16:5.
30. To him that believeth, his faith is counted for righteousness—Romans 4:5.
31. Abraham, an example of the faithful—Romans 4.:12.
32. Faith is the Christian's shield—Ephesians 6:16,
33. Faith and love found in union with Christ—they are in Christ—I Timothy 1:14.
34. Some lost their faith—I Timothy 1:19.
35. One should hold the divine truth of faith with a clear conscience—I Timothy 3:9.
36. Some have left the faith through love of money—I Timothy 6:10.
37. We are to fight the good fight of faith—I Timothy 6:12.
38. Paul rejoiced at Timothy's genuine faith—II Timothy 1:5.
39. Paul kept the faith.— II Timothy 4:7.
40. Christ dwells in our hearts by faith—Ephesians 3:17-19.
41. Christians are commanded to stand fast in the faith—I Corinthians 16:13.
42. Examine yourselves to see if you be in the faith—II Corinthians 13:5.
43. Christians to be saved if they continue in the faith—Colossians 1:23.

44. Christians are to be established in the faith—Colossians 2:6, 7.
45. We should be sound in the faith—Titus 1:13.
46. We are to resist the devil steadfast in the faith—I Peter 5:8, 9.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The student should fix clearly in his mind the analysis of faith and its place in conversation as given in XV, A, 1 to 11.
2. The 46 points which follow under "B" are to show the use of faith or belief, and its importance in the Purpose of God. The following should be given careful consideration.
 - a. Which of these mean the most to you and why?
 - b. Which do you consider should be given the greatest importance and why?
 - c. What are some of the advantages derived from a belief in the word of God?
 - d. What are some of the results in disbelieving the word of God?
3. Faith is essential to one's salvation, but it is not the only condition whereby one can be saved. Show that this is true.
4. It is by means of faith that the Christian is able to ward off all the fiery darts of the wicked one, It is our shield. We need to use it constantly.
5. The faith that saves is the faith that leads one to follow his Lord in spite of all opposition, Show from examples from the Bible that this is true.

UNIT TWENTY-FIVE

Thome: The Part Faith has in the Plan of Salvation (continued). Key verses—Hebrews 11:1-12.

- C. The superlative importance of faith—belief.
1. Faith in Christ will keep one from being at his wits end and "shifting here and there for his own safety"—Isaiah 28:16. ("With fixed heart he shall quietly await the events"—he will "Welcome the will of God.")—I Peter 2:6. "His expectations are not frustrated." (See Adam Clark's Commentary on above.)
 2. The Jews as a class found not the righteousness of God because they sought it not by faith—Romans 9:30-35, (They sought it by the law of Moses.) (See J. W. McGarvey's Commentary.)
 3. Unto the believer Christ is precious—I Peter 2:6-8.
 4. Faith makes things possible in Christianity—Mark 9:23, 24.
 5. The believer is given eternal life—John 3: 14-16.
 6. All that believed were a unit in the Jerusalem church— Acts 2:44.
 7. The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul—Acts 4:32.
 8. Believers were the more added to the Lord—Acts 5:14.
 9. The Lord added the saved to the church—Acts 2:47.
 10. The saved, were those who had obeyed the gospel—Romans 6:17, 18; Mark 16:15, 16.
 11. Therefore, the believer of the Now Testament is the baptized believer unless otherwise stated—Acts 5:14.
 12. The believer is not condemned—John 3:18-21.
 13. He that believeth on the Son hath life, but he that obeyeth not the Son hath not life—or shall not see life—John 3:36, American Standard Translation.

14. He that believeth not shall be damned—Mark 16:16.
 15. To believe the Son is to receive his testimony—John 3:31-33.
 16. If one does not believe that Jesus is the Christ he will die in his sins and cannot go where Jesus is—John 8:21-24.
 17. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin—Romans 14:23.
 18. Without faith it is impossible to please God—Hebrews 11:6.
 19. We shall accept the testimony of God because it is greater than the testimony of men—I John 5: 9-13.
- D. The basis of Christian faith—Jesus Christ, God's own Son—one person, one proposition.
1. Jesus is the sure, tried, previous, corner stone upon which Christianity is built—Isaiah 26:16; I Peter 2:3-8.
 2. The truth of his divinity is the foundation of his church—Matthew 16:13-18.
 3. Jesus the Christ is the only foundation—I Corinthians 3:9-11. 4. God's foundation stands secure—II Timothy 2:19.
 5. Jesus Christ and him crucified is the power of God in which our faith should rest—I Corinthians 2:1-5; I Corinthians 1:18.
 6. The preaching of the gospel is God's means of salvation"—I Corinthians 1:21-24; Romans 1:16; Romans 10:13-15.
 7. We should glory only in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ—Galatians 6:14-17.
 8. Christ, the medium between heaven and earth—John 1:49-51.
 9. A public—or open—declaration of faith in Christ before baptism—Acts 8:37.
 10. The jailor at Philippi was told to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ—Acts 16:30-32.
(When he believed he was baptized.)
 11. With the heart man believes unto righteousness and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation—Romans 10:8, 9.
- E. Faith the gift of God—the act of the creature.

1. Man receives nothing independent of God—John 3:27.
2. God is said to deal to man the measure of faith—Romans 12:3.
3. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from God—James 1:16, 17.
4. If one believes not the Christ he shall die in his sins—John 8:24.
5. It is given to individuals to believe on Christ—Philippians 1:29.
6. He that believeth not shall be damned—Mark 16:16.
7. Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God—Romans 10:17.
8. God furnishes the evidence which is greater than man can produce—I John 5:9-13—but man is responsible for his reaction to that testimony—the Bible. If he does not believe it, he will be damned—Mark 16:16.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the superlative importance of faith-belief?
 - a. Which five of the nineteen would you consider as major points?
 - b. How is the term "believer" used in the New Testament? See points 6 to 11, inclusive, under "C."
 - c. What is it to believe on the Son of God? Sustain this from New Testament teaching.
 - d. The faith that leads to obedience is the only faith that avails. Evaluate this from the teaching of the Now Testament.
2. What are the bases of faith?
 - a. The word of God—the Bible—Romans 10:17.
 - b. The proper attitude toward the Word of God.
 - c. The proper reception of the Word of God.
 - d. The proper cultivation of the Word of God in the heart. Sustain these basis from the Now Testament teaching. See Matthew 13.

How may one lose faith in the Word of God?

3. How can faith be both the gift of God and the act of the creature?
4. What will a belief of the Word of God do for an individual? What will it do to an individual?
5. There should be a careful study of point 2 under "C."

UNIT TWENTY-SIX

Theme: The Part of Faith in the Plan of Salvation continued—Key verses:
Galatians 3:26-29

- F. Faith comes and grows—Romans 10:14-18; II Thessalonians 1:3.
 - 1. Faith comes by hearing the word of God—the gospel of Christ.
 - a. God planned that faith was to be produced by hearing the gospel—Acts 15:6, 7.
 - b. Gospel not to be received in word only; it must produce faith—I Thessalonians 1:5,
 - c. Gospel not to be received as the word of men, but in truth the word of God—I Thessalonians 2:13.
 - d. Salvation is through the sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth— II Thessalonians 2:13, 14.
 - e. Christians nourished in the words of faith—I Timothy 4:6.
 - f. The engrafted word is able to save the soul—James 4:6.
 - g. This word of God must be told—II Timothy 4:1, 2; Mark 16:15, 16; Matthew 28:18, 19.
 - 2. Faith comes by reading the Scriptures.
 - a. Gospel of John written to produce faith—John 20:30, 31,
 - b. Reading is urged—I Timothy 4:13; II Timothy 2:15.
 - c. The Scriptures sufficient for righteousness—II Timothy 3:14.-17; II Peter 1:3, 4.
 - 3. Faith produced by meditation upon God and His word.
 - a. Meditation on God's word necessary to obedience—Joshua 1:8.
 - b. Delight in God's law and meditation thereon is necessary—Psalms 1:1-3.
 - c. Meditation on the word of the Lord is important—Psalms 119:15, 16; Psalms 119:46-48; Psalms 63:6, 7.

- d. The soul needs to thirst after God's word—Psalms 110:5, 6; Matthew 5:6.
 - e. Prayer to God and meditation on his word necessary to the growth of faith—Psalms 5:13; Psalms 19:14; Psalms 119:99.
 - f. Timothy to meditate upon things divine— I Timothy 4:15, 16.
4. Faith comes and grows by contemplation.
 - a. The case of Philip and Andrew—John 12: 20-23.
 - b. The humiliation of Jesus for us—Hebrews 2:9, 10; Philippians 2:5-8.
 - c. The joy set before us increases our faith—Hebrews 12:2.
 5. One of the fruits of the Spirit—Galatians 5: 22, 25.
 6. Faith may be increased through prayer.
 - a. Disciples asked their faith be increased— Luke 17:5.
 - b. Jesus prayed for Peter's faith—Luke 22:31, 32.
 - c. Our prayers must be backed by faith—Mark 11:24; I John 5:14, 15.
 - d. Our affections must be upon heavenly things— Colossians 3:1"3) Romans 12:1-3.
 7. Faith increased through experience—putting God's promises to the test and awaiting the results.
 - a. Jesus prepared his disciples for some of his ordeals that their faith might be strengthened—John 13:18, 19: John 2:20-22.
 - b. Jesus prepared his disciples to understand the fulfillment of prophecy—Luke 24:44-49.
 - c. There is no cause for deception in the doctrine of God—John 7:14-18.
 - d. God returns more in blessings than we give in service—Proverbs 3:9,10.
 - e. God's blessings to us are based upon our love to him and our obedience to his commands—John 14:21.
 - f. Our reaping will be the nature of our sowing—this includes the reaping in eternity—

- II Corinthians 9:6-11; Luke 6:37, 33; Hebrews 6:10.
- g. We cannot serve Jesus without following him— John 12:26.
 - h. All our needs are to be supplied by God— Philippians 4:19.
 - i. We are justified by faith and thus have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ—Romans 5:1-5.
8. Faith is strengthened by trials and triumphs.
- a. Our faith is tested and tried as by fire—I Corinthians 3:13-15.
 - b. Though the outward man may suffer, the inward man is renewed daily that it faint not—II Corinthians 4:16, 17.
 - c. We are kept by the power of God through our faith—Peter 1:5-7.
 - d. The trial of our faith may lead to praise, honor, and glory when Jesus returns—I Peter 1:5-7.
 - e. Through suffering Christians can be settled, strengthened, established, and made perfect—I Peter 5:10, 11.
 - f. Our trials may be permitted as a correction from our Father—Hebrews 12:4-11,
 - g. Even Jesus learned obedience by the things which he suffered—Hebrews 5:8-10.
- (We should profit from our sufferings.)

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Special attention should be given to the three things that produce faith:
 - a. The hearing of the word of God.
 - b. The reading of the Scriptures.
 - c. The meditation on God's Word.

(Show that this method of producing faith is in keeping with the "Eternal Purpose of God." See Acts 15:6,7.)
2. Note carefully that faith is a matter of growth; also note the things that tend to strengthen or develop it.

3. Our failures in Christianity often may be attributed to our weak faith. Evaluate this statement.
4. Our service to God is in proportion to our faith in His Word. Evaluate this statement.
5. The Christian cannot be saved in disbelief. Show that this is in harmony with New Testament teach-

UNIT TWENTY-SEVEN

Theme: Christian Unity—Key verses; John 17:9-26

- G. The Unity of the Faith.
 - 1. Jesus prayed that all Christians be one—John 17:20-23.
 - 2. The believers of the early church were of one heart' and of one soul—Acts 4:32. (These were baptized believers.)
 - 3. Christians are citizens of the household of God—Ephesians 2:18-22.
 - 4. All Christians should endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace—Ephesians 4:1-7.

- H. The work of faith on the heart—the mind.
 - 1. For both Jews and Gentiles alike their hearts are purified by faith—Acts 15:8, 9.
 - 2. With the heart man believes unto righteousness—Romans 10:10.
 - 3. Christ dwells in our hearts by faith—Ephesians 3:16-19.
 - 4. If we love Him we will keep his words—John 14:23.
 - 5. The mystery of the past which is revealed by the gospel is Christ in us the hope of glory—Colossians 1:27.
 - 6. The words of Christ are to dwell in our hearts richly—Colossians 3:16, 17.

- I. We are justified by faith—belief—in obedience.
 - 1. Justified by faith we have peace with God through Christ—Romans 5:1, 2.
 - 2. Through the name of Jesus, or His authority, whosoever believeth on Him shall be saved—Acts 10:4.2, 43. (Belief alone does not save—James 2:24.)
 - 3. Man is justified through, or by means of, faith in Christ and not by the law of Moses— Acts 13:38, 39.

4. Sinners are commanded to repent and be baptized in the name of Christ for (in order to) the remission of sins—Acts 2:38.
5. Abraham was justified by works when he offered up Isaac—James 2:21-26.
6. Man is not justified by faith only, for without works faith is dead being alone—James 2:21-26.
7. One is made free from sin when he has obeyed from the heart (by faith) the form of doctrine in the gospel—Romans 6:16-19.
8. Christ is the author of salvation to all those who obey him—Hebrews 5:7, 8. Therefore, it is the obedient believer that is saved.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is devoted to Christian Unity. Special attention should be given to its three divisions.
2. We cannot be Christians without striving for Christian Unity. Evaluate this statement.
3. In order for God's people to be one, two things are necessary:
 - a. The right disposition should be manifested on the part of all concerned—Ephesians 4:1-3.
 - b. There must be unity in the "doctrine of Christ"—Ephesians 4:4-7. For there can be no Christian Unity without unity of Faith. Discuss these two points. Notice point 4 under "G."
4. Where there is division there is a lack of manifestation of one or both of the statements mentioned above. Evaluate this statement.
5. Man is justified through faith proved by his obedience and not through perfect obedience. Establish this.
6. It is only the obedient believer that is saved. Evaluate this statement.

UNIT TWENTY-EIGHT

Theme: Christian Perseverance—Key verses: I Corinthians 15:50-58.

- J. The believer is secure if he perseveres.
 - 1. The sheep must follow the shepherd if they are to be safe—John 10:27-29.
 - 2. Must be believers in God and in Christ— John 14:1-3.
 - 3. Only the individual can separate himself from the love of God—Romans 3:26-39.
 - 4. God will complete his part of the contract; it is up to us—Philippians 1:6.
 - 5. Christians must hold fast the form of sound words—II Timothy 1:11-13.
 - 6. Must not depart from God through an evil heart of unbelief—Hebrews 3:12-14.
 - 7. We must keep ourselves pure even as he is pure—I John 3: 1-3.
 - 8. The believer is admitted to the tree of life if he keeps the commandments of God—Revelation 22:14, 15.

- K. The blessedness of the believer's state.
 - 1. The prophets desired to see and know the things now revealed to the people of God— Matthew 13:16, 17.
 - 2. Jesus said that those that believe having not seen him were blessed—John 20:26-29.
 - 3. They that serve Christ in righteousness, peace, and joy are acceptable unto God—Romans 14:17, 18.
 - 4. Paul commends the saints in Rome for their goodness, knowledge, and ability to admonish one another—Romans 15:13, 14.
 - 5. The trial of the faith of the Christian is more precious than gold—1 Peter 1:5-8.

- L. The comprehensiveness of the word "faith"—it often comprehends the whole gospel. 1. Paul talks about the obedience to the faith, meaning the gospel—Romans 1:4, 5.

2. A great company of the priests were obedient to the faith—the gospel—Acts 6:7.
3. Paul talks about the Gentiles being obedient to the gospel of Christ which he preached—Romans 15-: 18-20.
4. Paul talks about people being established by the gospel which he preached—Romans 16:25-27.
5. But Paul was preaching the faith which he at one time destroyed—Galatians 1:23.
6. Before faith (the gospel) came the Jews were under the law of Moses—Galatians 3:23-25.
7. Therefore the word "faith" as it is used in the New Testament often means the gospel.

M. The trials of the Christian's faith.

1. Our sufferings are not to be compared with the glory yet to come—Romans 8; 18.
2. Our works shall be tried as by fire—I Corinthians 3:12-15.
3. Our light afflictions are but for the moment and work for us an eternal weight of glory—II Corinthians 4:16-18.
4. Christ is able to help those who suffer—Hebrews 2:17, 18.
5. Jesus learned obedience by the things which he suffered—Hebrews 5:7-9. Then what about us?
6. We need to consider the sufferings of Christ lest we faint in our own—Hebrews 12:3-11.
7. The trying of our faith worketh patience-James 1:2-1)..
8. Blessings are on those who endure temptations-James 1:12.
9. Christians should rejoice in spite of the manifold temptation—I Peter 1:6-8.
10. Christians should not think strange concerning their trials—I Peter 4:12-16.
11. After our suffering the Lord may settle, stablish, and strengthen us—I Peter 5:10, 11.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Faith saves only through faithful obedience. Evaluate this statement.

2. Note carefully the blessed state of the believer. Which of these mean the most to the Christian today?
3. In what respect are Christians blessed above the prophets of the Old Testament? Why is the trial of the Christian's faith more precious than gold? How is one's faith tried?
4. Show from the New Testament that "faith" is often used to include the gospel. In this case it is a system of faith. See Jude 1:3.
5. How can a Christian rejoice in his tribulations? What is the value in this? Show that fidelity to God need not be affected—that it is never impossible for one to be faithful to God.
6. The following concerning faith should be given careful consideration:
 - a. Where we have the expression "the Faith," it refers to the gospel—see "L" of this Unit.
 - b. Where we have the word "Faith" unmodified, it is that by which we lay hold of the promises of God—see Unit 25.
 - c. Inhere we have the word "Faith" blended with the article, such as "my Faith," "his Faith," and "our Faith," it is the practical side of faith.
7. Christians should let their experiences be stepping stones to higher planes of living instead of weights upon our heads to hold us down. Let the Lord through these experiences make out of you something that you would not otherwise be.

UNIT TWENTY-NINE

Theme: Faith Made Complete—Key verses: Hebrews 11:1-40.

- N. Faith in Christ—always includes obedience to His will—in God's measure by which He blesses His children.
 - 1. The centurion's faith in Jesus induced Jesus to heal his servant—Matthew 8:13.
 - 2. The blind man was healed according to his faith—Matthew 9:28, 29.
 - 3. Results based upon faith—Mark 9:23, 24; John 11:40; John 14:12-14.
 - 4. Even prayers must be in the name of Jesus--John 16:24.
 - 5. God spared not His own Son in redeeming man--Romans 3:32.
 - 6. The grace of God includes us all—Ephesians 4:7.
 - 7. All glory unto God must be in the church by Christ Jesus—Ephesians 3:20, 21.

- O. Faith's yoke-fellow in the Scriptures.
 - 1. Faith—belief—baptism—Mark 16:14-16.
 - 2. Grace and faith—Ephesians 2:8-10
 - 3. Hearing—believing—baptism—Acts 18:8; Acts 8:12, 13.
 - 4. Faith—belief—suffering—Philippians 1:29, 30.
 - 5. Faith and works—James 2:17-20.

- P. The term "believer" often means the baptized believer—Acts 2:41-44; Acts 4:32; Acts 5:12-14. The members of the Jerusalem church had been added by the Lord as a result of their obedience— Acts 2:41. These who had been obedient to the truth are called believers,

- Q. Faithfulness.
 - 1. God promised His priest—Christ—would be

faithful—I Samuel 2:35.

2. Faithfulness of David—I Samuel 22:14.
3. Faithfulness of Moses—Numbers 12:7; Hebrews 3:5.
4. Stewards of God must be faithful—I Corinthians 4:1, 2.
5. Truth committed to faithful men—II Timothy 2:2.
6. Faithfulness to be a girdle—Isaiah 11:5.
7. Must be faithful unto death—Revelation 2:10.
8. Faithfulness of Jesus—Hebrews 3:6.
9. God's counsels are faithfulness and truth—Isaiah 25:1.

R. Faith and fruit.

1. Our faith leads to the well of the water of life—John 4:13, 14; John 7:37-39.
2. Our fruitbearing is possible only when we abide in His words—John 15:7-8.
3. We become partakers of His divine nature through His promises—II Peter 1:2-11.

S. Joy in believing.

1. The experience of Thomas and those who believe without seeing Jesus—John 20:26-29.
2. Through our faith we can rejoice in our tribulations—Romans 5:3-5; James 1:2-4.
3. Our faith results in abounding hope—Romans 15:13.
4. We are not to be alarmed at persecutions— I Peter 4:12, 13,
5. All things work together for good for the faithful—Romans 8:28, 29.
6. We may rejoice because God is our help—Psalms 63:7; Psalms 68:3.
7. Rejoice because our names are enrolled in heaven—John 10:20; Hebrews 12:23.
8. Our rejoicings are in Christ—Philippians 3:3; I Thessalonians 5:16.
9. Early Christians rejoiced in their persecutions—Acts 5:41, 42.
10. Rejoicing came after baptism—Acts 8:39, 40.
11. We receive at the end of our faith the salvation of our souls—I Peter 1:8, 9.

- T. Faith's rule—faith that works by love—Galatians 5:6.
- U. Some of those who have walked by faith—Hebrews 2: 4; Galatians 3:11; II Corinthians 5:6-8; Hebrews 11.
1. Abel—Genesis 4:4; Hebrews 11:4.
 2. Enoch—Genesis 5:21-24; Hebrews 11:5.
 3. Noah—Genesis 6:22; Hebrews 11:7.
 4. Abraham—when he left home—Genesis 12; 1-5; Hebrews 11:8-10; Acts 7:1-4.
 5. Sarah—Genesis 21:1-7; Hebrews 11:11, 12.
 6. Abraham when he was tried—Genesis 22:2-12; Hebrews 11:17-19.
 7. Isaac in blessing the sons of Joseph—Genesis 27:26-40; Hebrews 11:20.
 8. Jacob in blessing the sons of Joseph—Genesis 48:13-20; Hebrews 11:21.
 9. Joseph in predicting the exodus—Genesis 50:24-26; Hebrews 11:22.
 10. Moses' mother in hiding him three months—Exodus 2:1-10; Hebrews 11:23.
 11. Moses in renouncing Pharaoh's court—Exodus 2:11-15; Acts 7:22-28; Hebrews 11:24-26.
 12. Moses in keeping the passover, forsaking Egypt and crossing the Red Sea.
 - a. The Lord promised to pass over the house where the blood was applied—Exodus 12: 21-24.
 - b. Their salvation in the Red Sea—Exodus 14: 13-22; Hebrews 11:28.
 - c. The destruction of their enemies—Exodus 15:4-19; Hebrews 11:29.
 - d. The deliverance of Rahab and her house—Joshua 6:25; Joshua 6:12-16; Hebrews 11:30.
 13. The Prophets, the Deliverers, and the Martyrs of the Old Testament record—Hebrews 11:32-39.
 - a. Deborah—Judges 4:4-9.
 - b. Barak—Judges 4:14-16.
 - c. Gideon—Judges 7:15-23.
 - d. Jephthah—Judges 11:32, 33.
 - e. Samson—Judges 15:14-20.
 - f. Samuel—I Samuel 7:5-12.
 - g. David—I Kings 2:10, 11. Now read Hebrews 11:32-39 to see that these all walked by faith.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Show that faith without obedience is incomplete.
2. Notice the things connected with faith in the gospel.
3. What does the term "believer" mean as it is used in the New Testament?
4. Is there any less need for faithfulness to God's Word now than in the days of inspiration?
5. Show the relation between faith and fruit.
6. State some of the joys of the believer. Are these yours ?
7. Note carefully the lives of those who have walked by faith.
8. Did these always understand the why of their actions?
9. Is your faith strong enough to follow Jesus whenever he may lead you?
10. Faith is the shield to protect the Christian against all evil. But some have become rusty through non-use.
11. The story of the faithful of the Old Testament has been recorded and preserved for our good lest we become weary in well doing and faint by the way. Study the lives of these Old Testament characters and profit from their examples.

UNIT THIRTY

Theme; The Part of Repentance in the Plan of Salvations—Key verses: Acts 17:29-31

XVI. God's purpose in requiring men to repent.

- A. All men have sinned against God.
 - 1. The case of Adam and Eve—Genesis 5:17-19; Genesis 3:22-24.
 - 2. The antediluvians—Genesis 6:5-7; Genesis 8:20-22,
 - 3. Sodom and Gomorrah—Genesis 18:20, 21; Genesis 19:21), 25.
 - 4. All had sinned—Psalms 14:1-3; Romans 1:21-25.
 - 5. Gentiles and Jews all under sin—Romans 3:9-19.

- B. Sin has separated man from his Creator-Isaiah 59:1-4.

- C. Man was helplessly and hopelessly lost without Divine love and help, and is so lost yet.
 - 1. Men have gone astray like sheep—Psalms 119:176; Isaiah 53:6.
 - 2. Condition of Israel—Ezekiel 37:11.
 - 3. Jesus sent to lost sheep of Israel-Matthew 15:24.
(This was only during his personal work-see Matthew 10:5, 6.)
 - 4. Jesus came, however, to seek and to save that which was lost—Matthew 18:3.1-13.
 - 5. The lost son that was found—Luke 15: 31, 32.
 - 6. The god of this world will blind the minds of those that are lost—II Corinthians 4:3, 4.
 - 7. Having gone astray like sheep men can come back through Christ—I Peter 2:25.

- D. Jesus came to earth, died for our sins, made repentance acceptable and forgiveness possible.
1. This work of Jesus was planned by God from eternity—I Peter 1:20, 21.
 2. Repentance taught in the gospel—Acts 20:20, 21.
 3. The teaching of the gospel precedes one's coming to God—John 6:44, 45.
 4. No one can come to the father but by Christ—John 14:5, 6; John 12:32, 33; Romans 5:1, 2.
 5. All are reconciled unto God in one body—the body of Christ—the church—Ephesians 2:16-18; Ephesians 3:12.
 6. Jesus made reconciliation possible—Hebrews 2:17, 18.
 7. Jesus is our high priest by whom we approach the throne of grace—Hebrews 4:14-16; Hebrews 7:26, 27.
 8. We enter unto God by the blood of Jesus—Hebrews 10:19-23.
 9. Christ mediates between God and man—I Timothy 2:5.
 10. He makes intercession for us that our repentance may be acceptable—Romans 8:27; Hebrews 7:24, 25.
 11. Jesus is our advocate with the Father whereby man can return to God—I John 2:1, 2.
- E. Jesus came to call men to repent—Matthew 9:12, 13.
- F. God is willing—lovers all men—Ezekiel 18:30-32; II Peter 3:9; Ephesians 2:4-7.
- G. "Repent," "repented," "repenteth," "repenting," "repentance,"—change of mind leading to reformation of life.
1. Definition—Matthew 12:41; Jonah 3:3-10
 2. A general view—Job 42:5, 6; Ezekiel 14:6; Mark 6:12; Matthew 21:28, 29; Luke 15:7; Jeremiah 15:6; Acts 11:18; Isaiah 1:16-18; Isaiah 55:6-9; Jeremiah 7:3-7; Ezekiel 18: 19-24; Malachi 3:7.
- H. Its yoke fellow in the Scriptures.

1. Joined to faith—Acts 20:21.
 2. Joined to conversion; that is, turning from sin to God—Acts 3:18, 19.
 3. Joined to prayer—Acts 13:18-22. 4. Joined to baptism—Acts 2:33.
- I. Jesus having revealed the way of God now grants repentance to men—Acts 5:29-32; Acts 13:36-38.
 - J. Repentance is an act of the sinner who receives help through hearing and accepting the truth— Luke 13:1-5; Acts 17:30, 31.
 - K. Repentance on earth brings joy in heaven—Luke 15: 3-10.
 - L. Repentance—Godly sorrow, goodness of God, and coming judgment—bright about by preaching—Luke 24: 47; II Corinthians 7:8-11; Romans 2:2-6; Acts 17: 30, 31.
 - M. Repentance must be preached—Luke 24:45-48; Acts 2:38.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is repentance and how does it affect one's life? "With what is it associated in the Scriptures?
2. What is Cod's Purpose in requiring men to repent?
3. Why is repentance necessary? What leads men to repent? Will a person repent before he is made sorry for sin? — before he realizes he is in sin.
4. In what condition is man without repentance? Why is he in this condition?
5. Why is it necessary to preach repentance? Give several reasons.
6. How and when was repentance made possible?

7. Since restitution is the "restoration" of anything to its rightful owner can there be repentance without "restitution"? Why?

UNIT THIRTY-ONE

Theme: Part of Confession in the Plan of Salvation—Key verses: Romans 10:9, 10

XVII. God's Purpose in the Good Confession.

- A. Jesus is the foundation of the church—His church—Isaiah 28:16; Matthew 16:13-19; I Corinthians 3:9, 10.
- B. Jesus is the Head of the Church—His church—I Corinthians 11:3; Colossians 1: 17-20; Ephesians 1:22, 23; Ephesians 4:15. 16.
- C. Jesus is the Saviour of men—'the church— His church—Matthew 1:21; Ephesians 5:23-25; Titus 3:4-6.
- D. Jesus is the abiding Guest of the Church—His church—John 14:21-23; John 15:7, 8; Romans 8:9-11; Ephesians 1:18-23; Ephesians 3:14-19.
- E. Jesus dictated the law of admission into the church—His church—Matthew 28:16-20; Acts 2:36-41.
- F. The confession relates to Him and the believer—Romans 10:8-10.
- G. The Father confessed Him.
 - 1. When He brought him into the world— Psalms 2:7, 8; Hebrews 1:5, 6.
 - 2. The Father confessed Him at His baptism— Matthew 3:13-17.
 - 3. The Father confessed Him when He was on the mount of transfiguration—Matthew 17:1-5; II Peter 1:16-18.
 - 4. The Father confessed Him when He raised Him from the dead—Mark 9:9, 10; John

10:16-18; John 2:18-22; Matthew 26:59-62; Romans 1:4; I Corinthians 15:13-23; II Corinthians 13:4.

- H. He confessed Himself by His wondrous works — John 3:2; John 5:36-38; John 10:24-26; John 15:24.
- I. The yoke-fellows of the confession in the Scriptures.
 - 1. Confession by the Creature here—confession by the Redeemer hereafter—Matthew 10:32, 33; Mark 8:38; Luke 9:26.
- J. It is the Good confession—profession—I Timothy 6:12-16.
- K. All were required to confess Him in New Testament times—it was a condition of salvation from sin—John 1:29, 30; John 1:34; John 1:49; John 4:41, 42; John 6:14; Acts 19:18.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Just what is included in the "good confession"? What is its purpose?
2. What is the significance of the Father's confession of His Son? In what respect might our confession be related to it?
3. With what is the "good confession" associated in the Scriptures?
4. Who should make the "good confession"?
5. Why is it the "good confession"? Give several reasons.
6. Is this the only confession that a person is to make in order that he may be among the redeemed in glory?

UNIT THIRTY-TWO

Theme: Part of Baptism in the Plan of Salvation—Key verses: Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 2:38

XVIII. God's Purpose in Baptism—I Peter 3:21.

- A. Who may be baptized—Mark 16:15, 16; Acts 2: 38; Acts 18:8,
- B. How should the act be performed?—Romans 6: 3, 4; Colossians 2:12.
- C. What is the design of the act?—Galatians 3:27.
 - 1. Jesus our inspiration, our example and our authority—John 14:15; John 14:21; I Peter 2:21; Matthew 3:13-17; Philippians 2:5-11; Matthew 7:21; Luke 6:46; Hebrews 5:7-9.
 - 2. John the forerunner of Jesus baptized many in the river Jordan—Mark 1:4, 5.
 - 3. John baptized in Enon because of the water supply—John 3:23.
 - 4. The Pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God in refusing to be baptized of John—John 1:6, 7; Luke 7:28-30; John 12:47-48.
 - 5. To get into Christ where salvation is— Galatians 3:27; Acts 4:11, 12; Ephesians 1:3-7; Colossians 1:12-14.
 - 6. To come in contact with his blood and thus be saved—Romans 3:3-6.
 - 7. To obey the Lord—Mark 16:15, 16.
- D. Baptism is a washing of the body—the whole body—II Kings 5:8-14; I Corinthians 6:11; Ephesians 5:25-27; Titus 3:3-7. Hebrews 10:19-23.
- E. The yoke-fellows of baptism in the New Testament.

1. Birth of Water and Spirit—John 3:3-6.
 2. Belief and baptism—Mark 16:14-16; Acts 8:12, 13.
 3. Baptism in the name of the Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit—into the Godhead—their sanction—Matthew 23:16-20; Colossians 2:8-10; Galatians 3:27.
 4. Baptism, remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit—Acts 2:36-41.
 5. Baptism, belief, kingdom of God, name of Jesus—Acts 8:12.
 6. Baptism in the name of Jesus—Acts 8:35-39.
 7. Baptism in the name of the Lord—Acts 10:48.
 8. Baptism, hearing and believing—Acts 18:8.
 9. Baptism and the washing away of sins—Acts 22:12-16.
 10. Baptism and the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus—Romans 6:1-7.
 11. Baptism and sanctification, justification, the Lord Jesus and the Spirit of God—I Corinthians 6:9-11.
 12. Baptism and the circumcision of the heart, and the putting off the body of sins—Romans 2:29; Colossians 2:9-13.
 13. Baptism, faith in Christ, entrance into Christ—Galatians 3:26-29.
 14. Baptism and the Spirit, the one Body, church—I Corinthians 12:12, 13.
 15. Baptism and "one body," "one Spirit," "one hope," "one Lord," "one faith," "one God and Father"—Ephesians 4:4-6.
 16. Baptism and cleansing—Ephesians 5:25-27.
 17. Baptisms and the sprinkling of the heart from the consciousness of sin—Hebrews 10:19-23.
 18. Baptism and salvation—I Peter 3:20-22.
 19. Baptism and the love of God, faith, Jesus the Son of God, Spirit and blood—I John 5:3-7.
- F. God requires and delights in the humble truthfulness and exact obedience of His creatures.
1. In the Old Testament times.
 - a. Abraham exacted obedience of his family-Genesis 18:17-19.

- b. Abraham kept God's commandments, statutes, and laws—Genesis 26:5.
 - c. To keep God's covenant makes of the people a peculiar treasure unto Him, and establishes a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation—Exodus 19:5, 6.
 - d. When the people of the Lord complained it displeased the Lord and His fire burned among them—Numbers 11:1-3.
 - e. Moses was faithful in all God's house—Numbers 12:7, 8.
 - f. Eleazar was faithful to his charge—Numbers 16:16-40.
 - g. Moses disobeyed God at the waters of Meribah and thus never crossed the Jordan river—Numbers 20:7-12; Deuteronomy 34:1-7; Numbers 27:12-14.
 - h. Moses' charge to Joshua—Deuteronomy 3:23-28.
 - i. God let Moses see the land, but he could not enter—Deuteronomy 32:48-52.
 - j. The Lord's charge to Joshua—Joshua 1:1-8.
 - k. Saul disobeyed God—I Samuel 15:20-23.
 - l. Uzzah disobeyed God—II Samuel 6:6-11.
 - m. The Jews were to remain in the land on the condition of their obedience—Jeremiah 17:1-7.
 - n. They were "to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with God—Micah 6:8.
 - o. They were to remember God's commandments to Moses—Malachi 4:4.
 - p. To fear God and keep his commandments is the whole duty of man—Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14.
2. In New Testament times:
- a. Must be doers of the word and not hearers only—Matthew 7:21-27; James 1:25.
 - b. To reject the teaching of Jesus is to reject God—John 12:14-48.
 - c. Eternal life is conditioned on "patient continuance in well doing"—Romans 2:5-11.
 - d. Man is to be judged by the deeds done in the body—II Corinthians 5:10, 11.
 - e. Man must labour in order to enter into rest in the end—Hebrews 4:11-13.

- f. Punishment greater than death without mercy to those who disobey the* Lord—Hebrews 10:28-31.
- g. Man must not refuse Him that speaks now—Hebrews 12:25-27.
- h. Only those who do his commandments are to have a right to the tree of life—Revelation 22:14.
- i. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life"—Revelation 2:10. Faithful even at the cost of your life.
- j. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."—Revelation 14:13.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is devoted to the last act on the part of the individual in becoming a Christian.
2. How would you explain God's purpose in baptism to an alien sinner?
3. The who, the how, and the why of baptism are important and should be given careful study.
4. What should be the desire in the heart of one when he submits to the action of baptism?
5. Immersion in water without the proper prerequisites is not New Testament baptism. Evaluate this statement and name three prerequisites.
6. Study carefully the "yoke-fellow" of baptism in the New Testament.
7. Notice God's requirements of obedience of his creatures.
8. Just what does baptism do for the penitent believer? Establish your answer from the New Testament teaching.

UNIT THIRTY-THREE

Theme: The Throne of Grace—Key verses: Hebrews 4:14-16

XIX. God's purpose in establishing the throne of Grace—Favor—Pardon—the Mercy Seat.

- A. Word of grace—throne of grace.
 - 1. The word of his grace is able to build us up—Acts 20:32.
 - 2. Christians should come boldly unto the throne of grace—Hebrews 4:14, 16.

- B. Man sinned against God and became an alien in His government.
 - 1. Man violated God's law in the Garden of Eden—Genesis 3:22-24.
 - 2. Brought nigh unto God by the blood of Christ—Ephesians 2:12, 13.
 - 3. The sinners that are aliens to God—Ephesians 4:17-19.
 - 4. All are reconciled unto God in the one body—Colossians 1:19-22.

- C. Man unaided was lost—helpless.
 - 1. God gave man up to his sins when he did not want God—Romans 1:28.
 - 2. Man's sins separated him from God—Isaiah 59:2.
 - 3. In due time Christ died for the ungodly—Romans 5:6.
 - 4. All like sheep had gone astray—Isaiah 53:6.
 - 5. But Christians have returned to their shepherd—I Peter 2:25.

- D. Jesus, "bur brother," sits at "our Father's*" right hand and dispenses the blessings of love and mercy,
 - 1. The true mother and brethren of Jesus— Matthew 12:46-50.

2. Christians are joint heirs with Christ—Romans 8:17.
 3. Jesus prayed for the re-establishment of his former glory—John 17:5.
 4. He ascended to the Father in the cloud of heaven—Luke 24:50, 51; Acts 1:9.
 5. Having ascended He sent the Holy Spirit to guide the apostles—Acts 2:33.
 6. Jesus remains in this position till the restitution of all things promised—Acts 3:20, 21.
(See J. W. McGarvey on this verse.)
 7. Every knee must bow to the name of Jesus—Philippians 2:9-11.
 8. God speaks to us through his Son—Hebrews 1:1-3.
 9. Jesus tasted death for every man—Hebrews 2:9, 10.
 10. Jesus is the author and finisher of our faith—Hebrews 12:2.
 11. Jesus stands at the door and knocks—Revelation 3:20, 21.
- E. At His Father's right hand Jesus rules the universe—He is Lord, King, Mediator, Intercessor, Priest, and Advocate,
1. He is the Prince of Peace—Isaiah 9:6, 7.
 2. He upholds all things by the word of his power—Hebrews 1:1-4; Matthew 28:18.
 3. Jesus' authority came from His Father—John 5:19-27.
 4. Jesus holds the keys of hell and of death—Revelation 1:10-18.
 5. Jesus has been made both Lord and Christ—Acts 2:36. (See McGarvey on this verse.)
 6. Jesus is KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS—Revelation 19:16.
 7. Jesus' sacrifice speaketh better things than that of Abel—Hebrews 12:24, 25.
 8. Jesus has an unchangeable priesthood—Hebrews 7:24-27.
 9. He is our advocate with the Father—I John 2:1, 2.
(Advocate—one selected by God to stand by our side.)

10. Jesus is King in his own kingdom; therefore, he must be on his own throne—Colossians 1:13-17.
- F. From His Throne of Glory Jesus dispenses blessings to the whole worlds—Romans 8:34.
1. Unconditional temporal blessings—Genesis 8:20-22; Matthew 5:45; Acts 17:27, 28; Colossians 1: 16, 17.
 2. Conditional temporal blessings—Proverbs 3:9, 10; Proverbs 11:24-31; Isaiah 1:19, 20; Malachi 3:10; Matthew 6:33; Luke 6:38; II Corinthians 9:6-11,
 3. Unconditional spiritual blessings—John 3:16, 17; Isaiah 53:4-8; Matthew 20:28; John 10:10; Acts 5:30, 31; Romans 5:6-11; Romans 8:31-33; Titus 2:11-14; I John 5:20.
 4. Conditional spiritual blessings—John 5:40; Hebrews 11:6; II Peter 3:9; Matthew 10:32, 33; Acts 2:38; I Corinthians 15:57.58; James 1:12; Revelation 22:14.
- G. Jesus' great invitation to the children of earth—in every age and in every land—Matthew 11:28-30.
- H. Those who accept His invitation have access to God through His name and mediation—Acts 4:11, 12; Romans 5:1; 2; Ephesians 2:18; Ephesians 3:12; Hebrews 4:16; Ephesians 4:7.
- I. Rule and liberality of Divine giving—I Corinthians 3:21.
1. To the sinner—abundant pardon—Isaiah 1:18; Isaiah 55:6, 7; Acts 3:19.
 2. To the children of God—all things—I Corinthians 3:21-23; Isaiah 65:24, 25; Matthew 6:8; Matthew 7:7-11; Luke 11:9-13; Romans 8:32; Ephesians 4:7; Hebrews 6:10; Ephesians 3:20, 21.
- J. Specific conditions upon which Jesus promises blessings .
1. To the alien—faith and obedience.
 - a. To those who call upon Him—Joel 2:32;

- Romans 10:11-18.
- b. Those who obey Him—Hebrews 5:3.
 - c. They cannot call upon Him when they have not believed on Him—Romans 10:11-18.
 - d. Their sins washed away through baptism—Acts 22:16.
 - e. Belief and baptism—Mark 16:15, 16.
 - f. Must obey the Son—John 3:36.
See American Standard Translation.
2. To the children of God.
 - a. Must have clean hands and pure heart—Psalms 24:3-5.
 - b. Must not regard iniquity in the earth—Psalms 66:16-20.
 - c. Must hear the law of God under which he lives—Psalms 28:9.
 - d. Must not pray for show—Matthew 6:5-7.
 - e. Must pray in faith—Matthew 11:24-26.
 - f. Must ask in the name of the Christ—John 14:12-14.
 - g. Must abide in Him, and His words must abide in us—John 15:7, 8.
 - h. Must pray without ceasing—I Thessalonians 5:17, 18.
 - i. Wars come from the lust of men—James 4:1-3.
 - j. God gives grace to the humble—James 4:5-10.
 - k. Should cast our cares upon Him—I Peter 5:5-7.
 - l. Must keep His commandments—I John 3:22-24.
 - m. Must ask according to His will—I John 5:14, 15.
 - n. The disciples' example of prayer—Luke 11; 1-4; Matthew 6:8-15.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. The purpose of this Unit is both to inspire and to comfort. It shows God's interest in the souls of men.
2. Jesus; at the right hand of God,, does what for the whole world?

- a. Dispenses blessings of love and mercy.
 - b. Intercedes in man's behalf.
 - c. Gives blessings to the whole world*
 - d. Offers a great invitation.
 - e. Upholds all things by the word of His power— Hebrews 1:3.
Study these carefully.
3. What are some of the advantages of those who accept His invitation?
 4. Explain God's Purpose in establishing the "throne of grace."
 5. Upon what conditions do men have access to the "throne of Grace"?
 6. Whose prayers will the Lord hear and answer? Will He hear and answer the prayers of those who are in rebellion to Him?
 7. How can Jesus be King in his own Kingdom and then not be on his own Throne? See Colossians 1:13.
 8. Until man has listened to the message of God in the Bible and has obeyed it he need not expect God to listen to his prayers and bless. Obedience unto God must precede one's prayer unto Him.

UNIT THIRTY-FOUR

Theme: Prayer—Key verses: II Peter 1:3, 4.

- K. Examples of prayer from the Old Testament.
1. Abram prayed for an heir—Genesis 15:1-6.
 2. Abraham prayed for Ishmael—Genesis 17:18-20.
 3. Isaac prayed for Rebekah—Genesis 25:20, 21.
 4. Abraham prayed for the doomed cities—Genesis 18:23-33.
 5. Jacob prayed at Peniel—Genesis 32:24-30.
 6. Israel in Egypt prayed for deliverance—Exodus 2:23-25.
 7. Moses prayed for Israel when they made the calf—Exodus 32:7-14.
 8. Moses prayed to see God—Exodus 35:12-23.
 9. Moses prayed for a successor—Numbers 27: 16-21.
 10. Moses prayed for the privilege of entering the promised land—Deuteronomy 3:23-26.
 11. Samuel prayed for rain at harvest time—I Samuel 12:16-18.
 12. David prayed when refused the privilege of building God's house—II Samuel 7:13-29.
 13. David also prayed for deliverance from his great sins—Psalms 51:1-19.
 14. Solomon prayed for wisdom—I Kings 3:5-14.
 15. Solomon prayed at the dedication of the temple—I Kings 8:22-27.
 16. Elijah prayed for the restoration of the widow's son to life—I Kings 17:17-24.
 17. Elijah prayed and it rained according to his word—James 5:17, 18.
 18. Hezekiah prayed when assured by the prophet that his time had come to die—
 19. Ezra prayed for his wicked brethren—Ezra 9:5-15.
 20. Daniel prayed while in Babylon—Daniel 9: 16-23.
 21. Jonah prayed when in the belly of the fish— Jonah 2:1-10.

- L. Examples of prayer from the New Testament.
1. Jesus prayed when He was baptized—Luke 3:21, 22.
 2. Jesus prayed all night previous to calling the apostles—Luke 6:12, 13.
 3. Jesus prayed at the grave of Lazarus—John 11:41-43.
 4. Jesus prayed to be saved from the hour of His death—John 12:27-29.
 5. Jesus prayed for His apostles and disciples—John 17:1-26.
 6. Jesus prayed in the garden of Gethsemane—Luke 22:39-46.
 7. Jesus prayed on the cross—Matthew 27:46, 47; Luke 23:33, 34.
 8. Jesus prayed all the days of His life on earth—Hebrews 5:7.
 9. Cornelius prayed—Acts 10:1-4.
 10. Jesus taught His disciples to pray—Matthew 6:6-13; Matthew 7:7-11; Matthew 9:36-38.
 11. The centurion prayed—Matthew 8:5-10.
 12. The woman of Canaan prayed—Matthew 15:21-28.
 13. The man whose son was afflicted—Mark 9:20-21.
 14. The man who desired to borrow bread prayed—Luke 11:5-13-15.
 15. The widow prayed—Luke 18:1-8.
 16. The apostles prayed for boldness—Acts 4:29-31.
 17. The apostles prayed at the consecration of the seven servants of the church—Acts 6:2-7.
 18. The church prayed for Peter's deliverance from prison—Acts 12:5-11.
 19. Paul prayed for the removal of the thorn in his flesh—II Corinthians 12:7-11.
 20. Paul prayed for his brethren—Ephesians 1:15-13; Ephesians 3:14-21; Philippians 1:9-11; Colossians 1:9-12; I Thessalonians 1:2, 3.
- M. Exceeding great and precious promises—II Peter 1:5, 4.
1. In Old Testament times—Isaiah 41:10; Isaiah 45:11.
 2. In New Testament times—Ephesians 3:20, 21; 11 Thessalonians 2:16, 17.

- N. For what shall we pray?
1. That the Lord may teach us to pray—Luke 11:1-4; Matthew 6:6-8) Romans 8:26-28.
 2. That the Lord may increase our faith—Luke 17: 5-10; Luke 22:31, 32; Ephesians 3:14-19.
 3. For whatever is in harmony with the will of God—Luke 22:39-44; I John 3:14, 15.
 4. That we may be delivered from temptation—Luke 22:46; James 1:13-15; I Thessalonians 3: 5; Luke 8:13; I Corinthians 10:13; Hebrews 2: 17, 18.
 5. For good gifts—Matthew 7:9-11.
 6. For whatsoever we may desire—Mark 11:22-24; John 15:7, 8.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Of what value to you are these examples of prayer?
2. How many of these required a miracle to answer? List them.
3. What is prayer? Of what value is it to you?
4. Why was it necessary for Jesus to pray? Is it necessary for you? Why?
5. Which do you consider the greatest prayer in the Old Testament? In the New Testament?
6. For what should the Christian pray?
7. The alien sinner cannot pray for forgiveness. Why can't this be done?

UNIT THIRTY-FIVE

Theme: Giving—Key verses: II Corinthians 8:1-15.

XX. God's Purpose in the Gifts of His People.

- A. All things truly belong to God—Exodus 9:29; Exodus 19:5; Deuteronomy 10:14; Job 41:11; Psalms 50:7-12; Psalms 24:1, 2; I Corinthians 10:26.
- B. Much of the Lord's dominion is temporarily in the hand of the devil—Matthew 4:8-11.
- C. God's people and their possessions are not their own—we are only His stewards—Leviticus 25:23, 24; Matthew 20:28; I Corinthians 6:19, 20; I Peter 1:18, 19; Luke 16:1-13; Luke 12:16-21.
- D. Liberality of the people of God—Philippians 4:11-18; I Corinthians 10:11.
 - 1. Enjoined—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Exodus 22:29; Leviticus 23:22; Proverbs 3:9, 17, 27, 28; Ecclesiastes 11:1-6.
 - b. In the New Testaments—Matthew 5:42; Mark 10:21-26; Luke 3:11; Luke 6:38; Luke 12:33; Acts 20:35; Romans 12:8; Romans 15:27; II Corinthians 8:7; II Corinthians 11:15; I Timothy 6:17-19.
 - 2. Ministering to Necessity—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Leviticus 23: 35-41; Deuteronomy 15:7-11; Deuteronomy 24:19-22; Job 29:11-16; Psalms ii.1:1, 2; Proverbs 25:21, 22.
 - b. In the New Testament—Mark 9:41; Luke 12:33, 34; Romans 12:13; Galatians 2: 10; Ephesians 4:28; Philippians 4:9-18; I Timothy 5:16; James 2:15, 16; I John 3:17.

3. According to Ability—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Exodus 35:20-29; Exodus 36:3-7; Deuteronomy 16:17.
 - b. In the Now Testament—I Corinthians 16:1, 2; II Corinthians 8:13-15,
 4. Willingly—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Exodus 25:2; I Chronicles 29:9; Proverbs 21:26.
 - b. In the Now Testament—I Corinthians 13:3; II Corinthians 8:11, 12; II Corinthians 9:5-15.
 5. The Rewards—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Psalms 112:5-9; Proverbs 3:9, 10; Proverbs 11:24-26; Proverbs 19:17; Proverbs 22:9; Proverbs 28:27; Ecclesiastes 11:1; Isaiah 58:10, 11.
 - b. In the New Testaments—Matthew 25:34-40. Luke 6:30-35; Hebrews 6:10.
 6. Illustrations—
 - a. In the Old Testament—Pharaoh to Jacob—Genesis 45:18-20; Israelites—Exodus 36:5.
 - b. In the New Testament—The Samaritan—Luke 10:33-35; Poor widow—Luke 21:2-4; Jerusalem Christians—Acts 2:45; The church at Antioch—Acts 11:29.
- E. Why should we give to God's cause?
1. Because of future accountability—certain, awful, impartial—Luke 19:12-27,
 2. Because life and material riches are uncertain—Proverbs 23:5; Luke 12:15-21; James 4:13-15.
 3. Riches choke the word of God—Matthew 13:22.
 4. It is difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God—Matthew 19:23-26.
 5. Jesus pronounced a woe against the rich—Luke 6:24.
 6. Riches are uncertain—I Timothy 6:17-19; Proverbs 23:4-6.
 7. Earthly riches hinder the true riches—James 2:5; Revelation 3:16-18.

8. The right use of earthly riches leads to the true and eternal riches—Matthew 6:19-21; Luke 16:9-13.
 9. God is able to make all material things abound to His children who invest their earnings in His work—II Corinthians 9:6-11; Philippians 4:14-20.
 10. God cannot deny himself or the trusting heart— He pledges His Honor, His Word, His Oath.
 - a. Weakness of men—Jeremiah 14:20, 21.
 - b. God cannot lie—Titus 1:2, 3; Hebrews 6:16-20.
 - c. God keeps His word—Numbers 23:19.
 - d. God's glory shall prevail—Numbers 14:21; Psalms 72; 16-19.
 - e. Earth to be filled with the knowledge of the Lord—Isaiah 11:9; Habakkuk 2:14.
 - f. God cannot deny himself—II Timothy 2:13.
 - g. God is faithful that promised—Hebrews 10:23; I Thessalonians 5:24.
- F. The Christian is heir of all things in earth and heaven, and cannot impoverish himself by giving back to God that with which he has been temporarily entrusted.
1. Not to worry about temporal things—Matthew 6:27-33.
 2. Not to glory in men—I Corinthians 3:21-23.
 3. Conversation to be without covetousness—Hebrews 13:5, 6.
 4. An inheritance reserved in heaven for the redeemed—I Peter 1:3, 4.
 5. Should cast all our cares upon Him—I Peter 5:7.
 6. He that overcometh shall inherit all things--Revelation 21:5-7.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit is of special value to the Christians.
2. Study carefully God's demands of His people in the

use of their earthly possessions.

3. That which we have is not our own—we have been purchased with a price—we are stewards of God— see 1939 series of lectures of Abilene Christian College.
4. Study carefully D—"Liberality of the people of God," noticing God's purpose in giving.
5. Give five reasons why you are to give to God's cause.
6. Show how we cannot lose when we use our means for the cause of our Lord,
7. Are Christians to make their contributions to God's cause in order to receive earthly rewards in return?
8. You will notice that it is not so much the amount that you give but the condition of the heart back of the giving.
9. The following are the functions of the people of God:
 - a. To maintain the worship of God.
 - b. To provide the place for that worship.
 - c. To tell the story to others.
 - d. To care for the poor among the number. These have been the functions of the people of God from the beginning and shall be until the end of time. You cannot do any one of them without a financial responsibility.

UNIT THIRTY-SIX

Theme: The Return of Our Lord—Key verses: Acts 1:6-11; II Thessalonians 1:3-12.

XXI. God's Purpose in the Second Coming of Jesus.

A. The manner of His Coming.

1. Like He went away—with blessings in His hands—Luke 24:50, 51; Acts 1:9-11.
2. In the clouds of heaven—Revelation 1:5-7; Acts 1:9-11.
3. Like lightning—Matthew 24:27.
4. Unexpectedly—Matthew 24:42-51.
5. In the glory of His Father—Matthew 25: 31, 32; Zechariah 14:4, 5.
6. With a shout and the sound of the trumpet—I Thessalonians 4:14-17; I Corinthians 15:51, 52.
7. In flaming fire and vengeance—II Thessalonians 1:7-10.
8. Like a thief in the night—I Thessalonians 5:2-9; II Peter 3:10, 11.
9. Without sin unto salvation—Hebrews 9: 27, 28.

B. Time of His coming.

1. Exact date unknown—Matthew 24:42; Mark 13:32-37.
2. The gospel must first be preached to the whole world—Matthew 24:14; I Corinthians 15:24, 25; Isaiah 2:2-4; Isaiah 11:4-9; Micah 4:3-5; Revelation 5:9-14.

C. Simultaneous events.

1. The second, coming of Jesus Christ—I Thessalonians 4:13-18.
2. The resurrection of all the dead—John 5:28-29.
3. The destruction of the earth and the heavens—II Peter 3:1-13.
4. He delivers up the kingdom to the Father— I Corinthians 15:22-26.
5. The final judgment of the human race—

Matthew 25:31-46; II Peter 3:5-14; Revelation 20:11-15.

- D. Blessings eternal on the righteous—Luke 24:1, 52; Acts 1:11; Philippians 3:20, 21; I Peter 5:5-9; Matthew 25:46,
- E. Curses eternal on the wicked—II Thessalonians 1: 7-9; Revelation 1:7; Revelation 20:14, 15; Matthew 25:46; Revelation 21:8.
- F. The Consummation of all things—Acts 3:20, 21; I Corinthians 15:28.

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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit, although short, is important and should be carefully studied.
2. Show the certainty of our Lord's return.
3. The student should be able to describe the manner of his coming.
4. What is known about the time of His coming?
5. Note carefully the simultaneous events.
6. What is the purpose of His coming?
7. What are some of the things He will do when he comes?

UNIT THIRTY-SEVEN

Theme: God's Final Purpose—Key verses: II Peter 3: 9; Hebrews 4:9, 10

XXII. God's Final Purpose Concerning the Earth, Man, and Himself.

- A. The ground was cursed on man's account—Genesis 3:17-19; Isaiah 24:5; Job 5:7; Ecclesiastes 2:22, 23; Job 31:40; Ecclesiastes 1:13-15; II Thessalonians 3:10, 11; Job 23.:26; Job 34:15; Psalms 104:29; Hebrews 9:27.
- B. All creation groans under the burden of sin—Romans 8:18-25.
- C. God is regenerating man by the blood of Christ—Hebrews 9:22-27.
- D. Sin shall be destroyed by the power of Christ in those who consent—I John 3:3; I John 5:2-5; John 5:11-15.
- E. The sin-cursed earth shall be destroyed by fire—Isaiah 51:6; Matthew 24:35-37; Hebrews 1:10-12; Revelation 20:11; II Peter 3:10.
- F. The curse shall be removed forever—Revelation 22:3.
- G. There shall be a new habitation for the righteous.
 - 1. It is called a new heaven and a new earth—Isaiah 65:17; Isaiah 66:22; II Peter 3:13, 14; Revelation 21:1.
 - 2. It is called Father's house of many mansions—John 14:1-3.
 - 3. It is called a country—Hebrews 11:11-16.

4. It is called an everlasting kingdom—I Corinthians 15:24; II Peter 1:10, 11.
 5. It is called a city—Hebrews 11:10; Revelation 21:1-3.
- H. It is not yet fully known what the righteous shall be—human language is inadequate to reveal their coming glory—I Corinthians 2:7-10; I Corinthians 13:9-12; I John 3:1-3.
- I. Our everlasting rewards according to our faithfulness in this world—Matthew 25:21-23; Luke 19:17; Luke 12:42; Acts 10:24, 25; Romans 2:5-11; II Corinthians 5:10, 11.
- J. Our everlasting victory—Romans 8:37; I John 5:4, 5.
- K. A version of the countless years.
1. We shall see God with vision undimmed—Numbers 24:16, 17; Job 19:25-27; Revelation 1:7; Matthew 5:8; Revelation 22:4.
 2. We shall be crowned in glory.
 - a. A crown incorruptible—I Corinthians 9:24-27.
 - b. A crown of life—James 1:12.
 - c. A crown of righteousness—II Timothy 4:8.
 - d. A crown of glory—I Peter 5:4.
 3. We shall have rest—Matthew 11:23-50; Hebrews 4:9-10.
 4. We shall see and know each other—Matthew 8:11; I Corinthians 13:12; Matthew 22:30.
 5. Our transformation shall be complete—Romans 7: 24; Daniel 12:2, 3; II Corinthians 3:18; Philippians 3:20, 21; Colossians 3:3, 4; I John 3:2; I Corinthians 15:51-57.
 6. We shall have eternal life—John 1:2-4; John 3: 26; John 6:63; John 8:12; John 10:10; John 11: 25, 26; John 14:6; Romans 5:17; Romans 5:21; II Corinthians 5:1-6; II Timothy 1:9, 10; I John 5:11, 12; I John 5:20.
 7. There shall be no more tears or sorrow—Isaiah 25:8; Revelation 51:4.
 8. We shall never be hungry or thirsty again—

- Isaiah 55:1, 2; John 4:13, 14; John 7:37; Revelation 7:15-17; Revelation 21:5, 6; Revelation 22:17.
9. We shall be re-admitted to the tree of life—Genesis 3:22-24; Revelation 2:7; Revelation 22: 1, 2.
 10. We shall be beyond the reach of the second death—Revelation 2:11.
 11. We shall eat of the hidden manna and be satisfied—John 6:27; John 6:33-35; Revelation 2: 17; Matthew 5:6.
 12. We shall have the morning star—Revelation 2: 28; Revelation 22:16.
 13. We shall be clothed in white and confessed in the presence of God and the angels—Matthew 10:32, 33; Revelation 3:4, 5.
 14. We shall be pillars in God's eternal temple— Revelation 3:12.
 15. The shall never see night or death again—Revelation 21:4; Revelation 22:5.
 16. Everything about us shall be forever new—Revelation 21:5, 6.
 17. We shall be forever free from the defilements of sin—Revelation 21:23-27.
 18. We shall inherit all things—I Corinthians 3: 21:23; Revelation 21:7.
 19. We shall be forever satisfied—Matthew 13:45, 46; II Corinthians 5:1-4; Psalms 17:15-
- L. Benedictions.
1. The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all—II Corinthians 13:14.
 2. May Jesus Christ and the Father comfort and establish your hearts—II Thessalonians 2:16, 17.
 3. the Lord be with thy spirit—II Timothy 4:22.
 4. May God and Christ make you perfect in every good thing to do His will—Hebrews 13:20.
 5. Peace be with you all that are in Christ—I Peter 5:14.
 6. To Him be glory both now and forever—I Peter 3:13.
 7. Glory, majesty, dominion, and power to Him who is able to keep you from stumbling—Jude 24, 25.

8. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with the Saints—Revelation 22:21.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. This Unit has to do with the culmination of "God's Eternal Purpose."
2. Since it is the purpose of God to "sum up all things in Christ Jesus" (Ephesians 1:10), note carefully the position of man in this summing up. Contrast man in this state with his beginning.
3. What about our "new habitation"? What are some of the things that now mar our happiness that shall not be there?
4. Name some of the blessings for the redeemed through the countless years. Which of these mean the most to you? Is it the one "We shall be forever satisfied"?
5. The student should be able to give the Bible's own benedictions. Which one do you prefer?

The End.