

BASIC  
BIBLIE  
STUDIES

by Howard Winters



---

---

# BASIC BIBLE STUDIES

---

---

by Howard Winters

**WIN-MORE TRACTS**  
Route 1  
Duncan, South Carolina 29334

Copyright 1975  
Howard Winters

Printed in the United States of America

## BEFORE WE BEGIN

There is no higher privilege granted by God to the sons of men than that of being able to study the Bible. The Bible is God's manual, left with man, to show him how to function properly. But, unfortunately, much of what is called "Bible study" is only wasted effort — wasted because little or nothing is learned. To achieve the most benefit from the study of the Scriptures, one must approach them in the right manner.

1. **He must see the need for Bible study.** The Bible is our spiritual guide book, the only source of true religious information. All that one can know about God, Christ, the Christian life, heaven, etc., he must learn from the Scriptures, God's only revelation to man (1 Cor. 2:9-14). Man is lost, totally lost, without this message.

2. **He must believe the Bible to be God's word.** If the Bible is not God's word, then there is no word from God, and man is left in this world without any way to know his origin, purpose, or destiny. But any sincere seeker of truth, although he may not believe the Bible when he first starts studying it, will become a believer — the study of the Bible makes believers (Rom. 10:17). The Bible is the word of God (2 Tim. 3:14-17); it is God revealing His will to man. One may learn what it says without believing this, but without it he cannot derive its full benefits.

3. **He must be willing to obey the Bible as the word of God.** There is a good deal of profit in studying the Bible for academic reasons, but the highest motive is to know God's will. However, to know God's will, with no intention of acting upon it, is no better than academic learning. We learn in order to do. The gospel of Christ is the power of God to save only when it is individually applied or obeyed (Rom. 1:16; Heb. 4:12; 5:8, 9).

4. **He must be willing to apply the Bible as God's word.** The Bible is not the word of man (1 Thess. 2:13) and it should not be treated as such. It is the word of God, and it must be studied in order to know God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, the church, the plan of salvation, and the Christian life. When one knows what the Bible teaches, he knows what God would have him do.

5. **He must recognize the Bible as a unit.** It is one book made up of 66 books. It has one theme: the redemption of sinful man by the sinless Son of God. The 66 books are divided up into two major sections, the Old and the New Testaments. The New Testament alone gives the rules by which men are to live in the Christian age.

6. **He must apply a few basic rules as he studies.** These rules can perhaps best be stated briefly by means of a series of questions, questions which should be asked concerning every verse studied:

- a. Who is speaking (God, Christ, man, or devil)?
- b. To whom was it spoken (to Noah, Moses, sinners, or Christians)?
- c. When was it spoken (under the Old or New Testament)?
- d. Why was it spoken (to inform, warn, console)?
- e. How was it spoken (directly from heaven, by Christ Himself, or through an inspired man)?
- f. What situation did the writer have in mind (a local problem or a universal principle)?

There are many methods that can enrich Bible study. For example, one might study the Bible as a whole, or each book of the Bible, or each chapter, or each verse, or make a word study, etc. In this particular series we are studying subjects, each one a vital part of the Scriptural pattern.

This workbook is designed as a means to aid in the study of the Scriptures themselves — it is not a study of the workbook. The author has arranged it in such a way that you **must** study the Bible if you fill the assignments. It is the Bible that we need to know.

Some of the lessons are too long for a single class period. The teacher may, therefore, omit that which he feels is less appropriate to his situation. Obviously, some of the assignments are more difficult than others. This is a part of the design: for every student should be challenged to do his very best (the less advanced student may be permitted to skip the more difficult sections).

Now we are ready to start. May it be a thrilling, delightful, challenging adventure, one that will bring you into a deeper and more meaningful relationship with God and His Son, Jesus Christ.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. The Living God . . . . .	7
2. The Scriptures . . . . .	8
3. Christ, the Son of God . . . . .	10
4. Handling Aright the Word of God . . . . .	12
5. The Holy Spirit . . . . .	14
6. Sin, Its Power, Consequence, and Cure . . . . .	17
7. The Gospel of Christ . . . . .	19
8. The Gospel of Christ, Continued . . . . .	20
9. The Plan of Salvation . . . . .	22
10. The Church of the Living God . . . . .	24
11. The Christian Life . . . . .	26
12. The Christian Life, Continued . . . . .	28
13. The Second Coming of Christ . . . . .	30





**LESSON 1**  
**THE LIVING GOD**

Read Acts 17:22-31.

I. Following are words often used to describe different forms of unbelief. Define and be able to discuss briefly each one:

1. Atheism: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Infidelity: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Agnosticism: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Skepticism: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Deism: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Unitarnism: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Pantheism: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Modernism: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Liberalism: \_\_\_\_\_

Which of these, in your opinion, offers the greatest threat to Christianity? \_\_\_\_\_

II. From the Scriptures listed, give an attribute of God. (The first is completed as an example.)

1. Isaiah 45:5; Deuteronomy 10:17; 1 Timothy 2:5: One, unique, no other in His class.
2. Genesis 1:26, 27; Matthew 17:1-5; 28:18-20: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Leviticus 11:44; 1 Peter 1:15, 16: \_\_\_\_\_
4. John 4:23, 24: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Isaiah 40:28: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ephesians 2:4: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Romans 3:26: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Deuteronomy 10:17; Acts 10:34; Romans 2:11: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Genesis 17:1; Revelation 4:5: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Hebrews 4:13; Romans 16:27: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Psalm 139:7-12: \_\_\_\_\_
12. 1 John 4:8: \_\_\_\_\_
13. James 1:17: \_\_\_\_\_

III. Traditional arguments for the existence of God – define and discuss:

1. The Cosmological argument (cause and effect): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The Teleological argument (purpose and design): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Ontological argument (the concept of God): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. The Moral argument (the sense of oughtness): \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Additional reasons for believing in God:

1. The concept of God (although often distorted) is universal.
  - a. Is there a universal belief in God? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Is there a universal desire to believe in God? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Is there a universal need to believe in God? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Is there a universal chaos in the absence of belief in God? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Man possesses a conscience. Where did he get it? Why does he have it?
3. There are many laws (and a law must have a law giver). Define and discuss the following laws:
  - a. The law of nature: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The law of reproduction: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. The law of motion: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. The laws of thermodynamics (entropy). Entropy is the process of disorganization and de-energization. How does this argue for the existence of God? \_\_\_\_\_

V. What has belief in God done for you? How has it met your personal needs? At least eight or ten good sound Scriptural answers should come out of an average class.

## LESSON 2 THE SCRIPTURES

Read 2 Timothy 3:14-17; 4:1-4.

I. Define and discuss the following theories of inspiration:

1. Mechanical: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Partial: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Natural: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Universal: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Plenary: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Verbal: \_\_\_\_\_

Thought question: Which theory (or theories) coincides with the Biblical doctrine of inspiration? \_\_\_\_\_

II. Does the Bible claim to be the word of God? \_\_\_\_\_ In addition to 2 Timothy 3:16, 17, study 2 Peter 1:20, 21; 2 Samuel 23:2.

Assignment: Find a number of passages, such as Isaiah 8:5, where the writers of Scripture claimed to be speaking for God.

III. From the following Scriptures give the statement made concerning the word of God:

1. Romans 10:17: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Luke 8:11: \_\_\_\_\_
3. James 1:18: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1 Peter 1:23: \_\_\_\_\_
5. John 17:17: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Psalm 119:50, 93: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Psalm 19:7: \_\_\_\_\_
8. James 1:21: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Psalm 119:105: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Hebrews 4:12: \_\_\_\_\_

IV. From 2 Timothy 3:16, list the four things for which the Scriptures are said to be profitable:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Assignment: Give in your own words why you consider the Bible to be a complete and all-sufficient guide in religious matters. \_\_\_\_\_

V. Why should one study the Bible? Give the reasons as stated in the following Scriptures:

1. 1 Timothy 2:15: \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1 Thessalonians 4:11: \_\_\_\_\_
3. John 5:39: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Acts 17:11: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Deuteronomy 29:29: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 2 Peter 1:5-8: \_\_\_\_\_
7. John 17:17; 8:32: \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Additional questions:

1. What does the word "inspiration" mean in 2 Timothy 3:16? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does the Bible claim inspiration for itself? \_\_\_\_\_ (Note: If the Bible is inspired, then the claim itself is inspired, and we therefore have an inspired affirmation of inspiration.)
3. Explain why men often refer to the Bible as God's eternal word (Matthew 24:35)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What will be the standard of judgment (John 12:48)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are Christians authorized to teach or preach anything other than the word (2 Timothy 4:2)? \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Give at least four reasons why you believe the Bible to be the word of God.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### LESSON 3 CHRIST, THE SON OF GOD

Read Philippians 2:5-11.

I. The pre-existence of Christ:

1. Who created the world and for whom (Colossians 1:14-17)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Christ was originally in the form of and equal with \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Philippians 2:6).
3. Is Christ Himself called God (John 1:1-3)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was made flesh (John 1:14)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Christ was made in the \_\_\_\_\_ of man. (Philippians 2:7).
6. What is the meaning of the word "Emmanuel" (Matthew 1:23)? \_\_\_\_\_

II. The birth and childhood of Christ:

1. Jesus was born of a \_\_\_\_\_ (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18-25) in the city of \_\_\_\_\_. His mother's name was \_\_\_\_\_. She was married to a man named \_\_\_\_\_. He was called JESUS, "For he shall \_\_\_\_\_." (Matthew 1:21.) He was circumcised on the \_\_\_\_\_ day after His birth (Luke 2:21). \_\_\_\_\_ was king (Matthew 2:1) at the time of His birth.
2. How old was Jesus when He accompanied His parents to Jerusalem (Luke 2:42)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the four ways Jesus is said to have grown (Luke 2:52):  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

III. The life and teaching of Jesus:

1. After reading 1 Peter 2:21-24, sum up the life of Christ in one word \_\_\_\_\_. Is Jesus a perfect example to follow? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jesus taught as one having \_\_\_\_\_. (Mark 1:21)
3. From the Scriptures listed, name six subjects upon which Jesus taught:  
a. Matthew 5:32; 19:1-9: \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Matthew 16:18: \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Matthew 16:26: \_\_\_\_\_

- d. John 5:39; 10:30-36: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. John 18:36: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Matthew 6:33: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jesus made use of many \_\_\_\_\_ in His teaching (Matthew 13). Name six parables of Jesus:
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Jesus come to earth (Luke 19:10)? \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. The death of Christ. Jesus died to (define and discuss each word):
1. Ransom (Matthew 20:28; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6): \_\_\_\_\_
2. Redeem (Hebrews 9:12-15; 1 Peter 1:18, 19; Acts 20:28): \_\_\_\_\_
3. Forgive (Ephesians 1:7; Hebrews 9:22; Matthew 26:28): \_\_\_\_\_
4. Justify (Romans 5:8, 9): \_\_\_\_\_
5. Reconcile (Romans 5:10; Colossians 1:19-23; 2 Corinthians 5:19): \_\_\_\_\_
- V. The resurrection of Christ from the dead. From the Scriptures listed, give the things connected with or proven by the resurrection:
1. Romans 1:1-4: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Romans 4:25: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Romans 7:1-4: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1 Corinthians 15:12-20: \_\_\_\_\_
5. 1 Peter 1:3-5: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Acts 17:30, 31: \_\_\_\_\_
- VI. The ascension and present work of Christ:
1. How and to where did Jesus ascend (Daniel 7:13, 14; Acts 1:9-11)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is Christ now (Hebrews 1:3; 12:2)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the following things which Jesus continues to do for us:
- a. Ephesians 5:25, 26: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 1 Timothy 2:5: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 1 John 2:1: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 2 Corinthians 1:5; 2 Thessalonians 2:16, 17: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Hebrews 3:1; 9:11; 2:17; 4:15: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Romans 8:34; Hebrews 7:25: \_\_\_\_\_
- VII. The second coming of Christ. From the Scriptures given, determine the answer to the following questions:
1. Is Christ coming again (John 14:1-3; Hebrews 9:28; 1 Thessalonians 4:16)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When is He coming (Mark 13:32; Matthew 25:1-13)? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How is He coming (Revelation 1:7; Acts 1:11; 2 Peter 3:9, 10)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why is He coming (John 5:28, 29; Matthew 25:31-46; 1 Corinthians 15:24-25)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Should Christians fear His coming (2 Timothy 4:8; 1 Peter 4:13; Titus 2:13)? \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 4

### HANDLING ARIGHT THE WORD OF TRUTH

Read 2 Timothy 2:15; 2 Peter 3:15, 16.

- I. Could one "rightly divide" or handle aright the Bible by using a passage out of context (by taking a verse out of its setting or subject and applying it to another)? \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Did God command Noah to build an ark (Genesis 6:12, 14)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Would it therefore be Scriptural to teach men to build arks today?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Why not? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Did God command Abraham to offer his son as a sacrifice (Genesis 22:1-14)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Would this prove that it is Scriptural to offer human sacrifices today?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Why Not? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Did God command Israel to keep the seventh day sabbath (Exodus 20:8-11)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the sabbath therefore bound on Christians? \_\_\_\_\_ Why not? \_\_\_\_\_
- II. There is an Old and a New Testament in the Bible. What is meant by the word testament? \_\_\_\_\_ Did the Old foretell the New (Deuteronomy 18:18; Jeremiah 31:31)? \_\_\_\_\_ Did the New replace the Old (Hebrews 8:6-13)? \_\_\_\_\_ Can there be two testaments (or wills) in effect at the same time? \_\_\_\_\_ Which is now in effect? \_\_\_\_\_  
When did the New Testament come into force (Hebrews 9:16, 17)? \_\_\_\_\_
- III. There are three major divisions in the Bible. Every student should be familiar with them.
  1. The patriarchal – from Adam to Moses. What is the meaning of patriarch?  
\_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Did God have a written law from Adam to Moses? \_\_\_\_\_ How did He communicate His will to man (cf. Genesis 3:9-11; 6:13, 14; \_\_\_\_\_

- 12:1-3; 15:1-6; 22:1-14)? \_\_\_\_\_ Was there any religious organization beyond the family? \_\_\_\_\_ Did one enter the family (which was also the spiritual unit) by a natural or spiritual birth? \_\_\_\_\_ Was this arrangement temporal, looking forward to a worldwide salvation (Genesis 3:15; 12:3)? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The altar was the place of worship. What kind of sacrifices were offered (Genesis 4:4, 5; 8:20; 12:8; 13:4)? \_\_\_\_\_ Of what were the animal sacrifices typical (Hebrews 10:4; 9:12-15)? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Was the principle of acceptance with God, faith only or faith and obedience (Romans 4:3; James 2:21-23)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Mosaic – from Moses to Christ.
- a. When God separated the family of Abraham (through Isaac and Jacob), what nation did it become? \_\_\_\_\_ Did God communicate to the whole nation by a written law (Exodus 20)? \_\_\_\_\_ Were the ten commandments (the heart of Israel's law) given to all nations or to Israel alone (Deuteronomy 5:3)? \_\_\_\_\_ Did the law contain a system of animal sacrifices (Leviticus 1-5; Hebrews 10:1-4)? \_\_\_\_\_ Was circumcision a part of the law (Exodus 12:48; John 7:22)? \_\_\_\_\_ Was tithing bound (Deuteronomy 14:22; Leviticus 27:30-33; Numbers 18:21-24)? \_\_\_\_\_ What is tithing? \_\_\_\_\_
- List and discuss the ten commandments (Exodus 20):
- ( 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. The place of worship was the tabernacle, after Solomon the temple. Who gave instructions for the building of the tabernacle (Hebrews 8:5)? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Was faith and obedience still the principle of acceptance with God? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Christian – from Christ to the end of time. Is Christianity limited to one family or nation? \_\_\_\_\_

- a. How does God speak today (Hebrews 3:1-4)? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Where is His word found today? \_\_\_\_\_ Does the New  
 Testament provide for all our spiritual needs (2 Peter 1:3, 4; 2 Timothy  
 3:16, 17)? \_\_\_\_\_ From the Scriptures given, list some charac-  
 teristics of the New Covenant:
- (1) John 3:5; 1 Peter 1:22, 23: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) Hebrews 9:28: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Colossians 2:11, 12: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) 1 Corinthians 16:1, 2; 2 Corinthians 9:6, 7: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Acts 2:38; 22:16: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The church (made up of all Christians) is the institution of worship.  
 What is the church? \_\_\_\_\_ Must one be in a  
 church building to worship? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Upon what principle is man acceptable with God in the Christian age  
 (Romans 5:1; Mark 16:16; Romans 6:16-18; Hebrews 5:8, 9; 1 Peter  
 1:22)? \_\_\_\_\_

- IV. Are we now living under the law or the gospel (read Galatians 3:19-29)? \_\_\_\_\_
1. What was the purpose of the law (Galatians 3:19-24)? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. What was the schoolmaster (Galatians 3:24)? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Has Christ (the faith) now come? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. In what act do we put on Christ (Galatians 3:27)? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Who are the seed of Abraham, the heirs of the promise (Galatians 3:29)? \_\_\_\_\_
- 

## LESSON 5

### THE HOLY SPIRIT

Read John 16:7-17.

I. From the Scriptures listed, give the names and/or titles of the Holy Spirit:

1. Matthew 28:19; Acts 5:32: \_\_\_\_\_
2. John 14:26; 15:26; 16:7: \_\_\_\_\_
3. John 16:13: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romans 8:15: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Romans 8:9; 1 Peter 1:11: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ephesians 4:30; 1 Corinthians 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_
7. 1 Timothy 4:1; 1 Peter 1:22: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Acts 8:39; 2 Corinthians 3:17: \_\_\_\_\_



- II. The Bible clearly teaches that the Holy Spirit has been given in three different manifestations (sometimes called measures).
1. From the Scriptures given, distinguish between the manifestations:
    - a. Matthew 3:11; Acts 1:5; 10:44, 45; 11:16: \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Romans 1:11; Acts 8:14-17; 2 Timothy 1:6: \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Acts 2:38; Romans 8:9; Ephesians 5:18: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Which manifestation remains in the church today (cf. 1 Corinthians 13:8-13; Ephesians 4:8-16)? \_\_\_\_\_
- III. From 1 Corinthians 12:7-11 list the nine gifts of the Spirit and tell something about each:
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. How does the Holy Spirit work? To understand the work of the Holy Spirit we must see how He worked in New Testament times, whether He worked directly or indirectly (through the word of truth) on the human heart.
1. How does the Holy Spirit work in conversion? Take for example Philip and the eunuch (Acts 8:26-39) — see what each actor in this Bible conversion did.
    - a. The angel (Acts 8:26). Did he appear to the preacher or to the sinner? \_\_\_\_\_ Thus angels may work in the affairs of men to bring about conversions (Hebrews 1:14) but they do not work directly on the sinner.
    - b. The Holy Spirit (Acts 8:29). Did the Spirit come to the preacher or to the sinner? \_\_\_\_\_ Did the Spirit aid Philip (in a miraculous way) to speak the truth (John 16:13; 14:26; Matthew 10:19, 20; 1 Corinthians 2)? \_\_\_\_\_ How then did the Spirit reach the sinner's heart? \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. The preacher (Acts 8:16-39). The Great Commission commanded "go." Did Philip go (Acts 8:27)? \_\_\_\_\_ To whom did he go (Acts 8:29, 30)? \_\_\_\_\_ What did he do (Acts 8:35)? \_\_\_\_\_ Who did the baptizing, Philip or the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:38)? \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. The sinner (Acts 8:36-39). Did he hear (Romans 10:17)? \_\_\_\_\_ Did he believe (Acts 8:37)? \_\_\_\_\_ Is repentance implied? \_\_\_\_\_ Did he confess Christ (Romans 10:9, 10)? \_\_\_\_\_ Was he baptized in water or in the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:36-38)? \_\_\_\_\_

2. After studying other cases of conversions recorded in the book of Acts (Acts 2, 8, 9, 16, etc.), how did the Spirit work in each conversion? \_\_\_\_\_ Did He work directly on the sinner's heart or indirectly through the preaching of the word? \_\_\_\_\_
3. With this background in the manner in which the Spirit works in conversion, you should be able to answer this question: how does the Holy Spirit dwell in or work through Christians now? \_\_\_\_\_ (Note: There are only two ways He can work: namely, directly [separately and apart from the truth] and indirectly [through the word of God]. The author believes he works only through the truth, the eternal word of God.)

V. Why was the Holy Spirit given (especially in its miraculous manifestation)?

1. To reveal the truth (John 16:13; 1 Corinthians 2:11). In view of this, can we know God or know the will of God apart from divine revelation? \_\_\_\_\_ Is this one reason why we can and must say that the Bible is an inspired book? \_\_\_\_\_
2. To confirm the truth revealed (Mark 16:15-20; Hebrews 2:1-4). Does the truth of the Bible need re-confirming to each generation? \_\_\_\_\_
3. To impregnate revealed truth with the life-giving principle (Luke 8:11; James 1:18; Hebrews 4:12). Does this mean that the word of God is Spirit-filled? \_\_\_\_\_

VI. In each of the following verses there is something said of the Holy Spirit in relation to Christians. State briefly that concept:

1. Romans 5:5: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Romans 8:9-11; 1 Corinthians 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Romans 8:14: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romans 8:16: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Romans 8:26, 27: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 2 Corinthians 1:22: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Galatians 4:6: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ephesians 3:16: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Philippians 2:1: \_\_\_\_\_
10. 2 Timothy 1:7: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Hebrews 6:4: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Hebrews 10:15: \_\_\_\_\_
13. 1 John 3:24; 4:13: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Jude 19, 20: \_\_\_\_\_

VII. List and discuss the "Fruit of the Spirit" (Galatians 5:22, 23; Ephesians 5:9).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON 6**  
**SIN, ITS POWER, CONSEQUENCE, AND CURE**

Read Genesis 3:1-21.

**I. The meaning of sin.**

1. Who brought sin into the world (Genesis 3:1-7)? \_\_\_\_\_ When?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Who sinned? \_\_\_\_\_ Was the sin committed  
by Adam and Eve disobedience to God? \_\_\_\_\_ Would disobedience  
be sin now? \_\_\_\_\_
2. From each of the Scriptures listed, give an element of sin:
  - a. 1 John 5:17: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 1 John 3:4: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. 2 John 9: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. James 4:17: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Romans 14:23: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Leviticus 10:1-3; Numbers 20:8-12: \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18: \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:19: \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. 1 Samuel 15:4:26: \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. Numbers 22-24; Galatians 1:6-9: \_\_\_\_\_
3. In your own words, define sin: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name, define, and discuss at least ten specific sins (Galatians 5:19-21):
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. The power of sin.**

1. Who tempted Jesus (Matthew 4:1-11)? \_\_\_\_\_ Where?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Name the three temptations:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sin appeals to man through three avenues. Name them. (1 John 2:15-17):
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is sin deceitful (Hebrews 3:13; 1 Timothy 2:14)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does sin have an enslaving power (Romans 6:16; 2 Peter 2:19)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is the sin habit easy to break? \_\_\_\_\_ What is God's power for overcoming it (Romans 1:16)? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. The consequences of sin.

1. What did God say would happen to Adam and Eve if they ate of the forbidden fruit (Genesis 2:17)? \_\_\_\_\_ When would they die? \_\_\_\_\_ Was that death physical or spiritual? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Note: There is little doubt but that physical death is involved in the consequences of sin, in one way or another. But here, and in Romans 5:12ff, it is spiritual death, separation from God, Isaiah 59:1, 2.) "The day you sin is the day you die." Would this be true of each of us today (Romans 6:23)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Besides spiritual death, did sin bring physical hardships upon man (Genesis 3:13-19)? \_\_\_\_\_ Name some of them: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was a curse brought upon the physical earth by man's sin (Genesis 3:17-19)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does the consequence of sin extend beyond this life? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the second death (Revelation 20:14, 15)? \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. The cure for sin.

1. Why did Christ come into the world (Luke 19:10)? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What did He do to redeem us (Romans 5:6-8)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is God's power to save (Romans 1:16)? \_\_\_\_\_ Must one obey the gospel to receive its benefits (Romans 6:16-18; Hebrews 5:8, 9)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the three basic facts of the gospel (1 Corinthians 15:1-4):
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To be free from sin we must (finish the sentences from Romans 6:1-4):
  - a. Die to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Be buried with \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Rise to walk in \_\_\_\_\_

LESSON 7  
THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

Read Romans 1:14-17.

I. The gospel defined.

1. What does the word "gospel" mean? \_\_\_\_\_ How does the prepositional phrase "of Christ" limit this word in the New Testament? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It will help us understand the gospel if we see its contents. We will, therefore, divide the gospel into four sections, facts, warnings, commands, and promises. From the Scriptures given, name three each of the facts, warnings, commands, and promises:
  - a. Facts to be believed (all stated in 1 Corinthians 15:1-4):
    - (1) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Warnings to be heeded (Romans 11:22):
    - (1) Romans 6:23: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Hebrews 9:27; Acts 17:31: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Matthew 25:46; 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Commands to be obeyed (Romans 6:16-18):
    - (1) John 8:24; Hebrews 11:6: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Luke 13:3; Acts 3:19: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Promises to be enjoyed (2 Peter 1:3, 4):
    - (1) Acts 2:38: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Acts 2:38: \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Romans 6:23: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Each of the following passages has something to say about the gospel, what it does, or its relationship to something else. Sum up the thought of each verse or series of verses in a brief statement:
  - a. 1 Peter 1:24, 25: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Acts 20:24; Ephesians 2:8; Titus 2:11, 12: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Romans 1:17; 10:17: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Romans 6:1-6, 16-18; Hebrews 5:8, 9; 2 Thessalonians 1:9: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Romans 1:16: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Colossians 1:23; Romans 8:24: \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. 1 Corinthians 4:15; James 1:18; Luke 8:11: \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Mark 16:15; 2 Timothy 4:2: \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. John 16:13; Galatians 1:6-12: \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. Romans 1:18; 2:16; John 12:48: \_\_\_\_\_

II. The gospel as Paul described and preached it.

1. Who was the author of the gospel Paul preached (Hebrews 12:1, 2; 5:8, 9)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. From the passages given choose a word that would describe the gospel:
  - a. Galatians 1:11, 12: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 1 Corinthians 13:37; 2 Timothy 4:2: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. 2 Timothy 3:16, 17: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Galatians 1:6-9; (cf. 2 John 9): \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Galatians 1:6-9; (cf. Jude 3): \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Romans 1:16; Hebrews 4:12: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did Paul preach the gospel (1 Corinthians 9:16)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Paul's ambition was to preach the gospel where Christ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rom. 15:20)

LESSON 8

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST, CONTINUED

Read Acts 20:24-27.

III. The whole gospel. "The whole is equal to the sum of all its parts." We here call attention to the gospel as it is made up of parts — each part necessary to form the whole. Following are a few of the many things which must be preached if the whole gospel is proclaimed:

1. The whole Bible (2 Timothy 2:15). Could one preach (rightly proclaim) the whole Bible without rightly dividing it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Must preach the whole Christ. Paul preached nothing but Christ (1 Corinthians 2:2). Name at least nine things Paul preached in preaching Christ:
  - a. Romans 5:1, 2: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Acts 17:30: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Romans 10:9, 10: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Galatians 3:27; Romans 6:3, 4: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Ephesians 5:23-30: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Galatians 5:19-21: \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Galatians 1:6-9: \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Hebrews 10:25: \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. 2 Corinthians 9:6, 7: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Must preach the whole plan of salvation.
  - a. What is salvation (Matthew 1:21)? \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Salvation from sin is a two-fold proposition, God's part and man's \_\_\_\_\_ (Ephesians 2:8).
- c. What must an alien sinner do to be saved? Find the Scripture(s) to prove each point:
- (1) Hear: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) Believe: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Repent: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) Confess: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Be baptized: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (6) After one has become a Christian, what must he do to keep saved (Revelation 2:10)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Must preach the whole church. What is the church? \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Who built the church (Matthew 16:18)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. With what did Christ purchase the church (Acts 20:28)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Who is added to the church (Acts 2:47)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. The relationship between Christ and the church is described by the relationship between a \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_ (Ephesians 5:23-30).
5. Must preach the whole worship (John 4:23, 24). Name the five acts of worship to be engaged in by Christians on the first day of the week and give Scripture(s) for each:
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Must preach the unity of God's people (John 17:20, 21).
- a. Give some passages that teach unity: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Give some passages which condemn or prohibit division: \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- c. List, define, and discuss the seven ones of Ephesians 4:1-6:
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (7) \_\_\_\_\_

IV. The gospel and you.

1. Do you believe that the gospel of Christ is the remedy for the world's ills?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the Christian's obligation to those who have never heard the gospel (Romans 1:14; Mark 16:15)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are those who have never heard the gospel lost? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, why; if no, then why should we try to take the gospel to them (cf. 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9)? \_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON 9**  
**THE PLAN OF SALVATION**

Read 1 Peter 1:9-12.

- I. What is the most important question in the world (Acts 16:31)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
1. Why does one need to be saved (Romans 5:12; 6:23)? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is sin (1 John 5:17; 3:4)? \_\_\_\_\_ Is man an immortal soul? \_\_\_\_\_ What does this mean in practical terms? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. In view of the fact that man must live forever, is there anything more important than the salvation of his soul (Matthew 16:26)? \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Where did man come from (Genesis 1:27, 28)? \_\_\_\_\_ (Thought question: is it possible to harmonize the theory of evolution with the Genesis account of creation?)
1. When God made man, where did He place him (Genesis 2:9-15)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Of what did God forbid them to eat (Genesis 2:16, 17; 3:3)? \_\_\_\_\_  
What was the penalty for violating God's law (Genesis 2:17)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does sin bring death (separation from God) now (Isaiah 59:1, 2; Romans 5:12; 6:23)? \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Why did Christ come into the world (Luke 19:10)? \_\_\_\_\_
1. How does He save (Ephesians 2:8)? \_\_\_\_\_ What is grace? \_\_\_\_\_ What is faith? \_\_\_\_\_ Are we saved by either alone (one without the other)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is obedience essential (Romans 6:16-18; Hebrews 5:8, 9)? \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. The question, "What Must I Do To Be Saved?" analyzed. Each word in the question is of vital importance:



1. "What." This is an interrogative pronoun, and its function is to ask the question. If there is nothing one can do (cf. James 2:24), why ask the question? \_\_\_\_\_
2. "Must do." This is the verb and its auxiliary. They show that something is imperative. What is imperative (Matthew 7:21)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. "I." This is a personal pronoun – the subject. It identifies the one who is to do whatever must be done. Is it possible for one person to act for another in obedience to God? \_\_\_\_\_
4. "To be saved." This is the object of doing what must be done. To be saved from what? \_\_\_\_\_

V. From the Scriptures given, determine who asked the question and what state (unbelief, believer, or penitent believer) they were in at the time of asking:

1. Acts 16:27-33: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acts 2:36, 37: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Acts 9:1-6: \_\_\_\_\_
4. What answer was given to the jailor? \_\_\_\_\_ To the Pentecostians? \_\_\_\_\_ To Saul? \_\_\_\_\_ Why the difference? \_\_\_\_\_

VI. The plan stated.

1. List five things (and give Scripture for each) that it is necessary for an alien sinner (one who is becoming a Christian) to do to be saved:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What must one hear (Romans 10:17)? \_\_\_\_\_ Why is hearing necessary? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is faith (Hebrews 11:1)? \_\_\_\_\_ Why is it necessary (Heb. 11:6)? \_\_\_\_\_ In whom must one have faith (John 8:24; Acts 8:37)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is repentance? \_\_\_\_\_ This involves a turning away from \_\_\_\_\_ . Who must repent (Acts 17:30)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What does one do with the mouth (Romans 10:10)? \_\_\_\_\_ What must one confess (Acts 8:38; Philippians 2:9-11)? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who is the proper subject of baptism (Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38)? \_\_\_\_\_ Would this include infants and those not mentally accountable (is it possible for them to believe and repent)? \_\_\_\_\_ Could those who have no sins be baptized "for the remission of sins"?

\_\_\_\_\_ What is the action of baptism (Romans 6:4; Colossians 2:12)? \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Is baptism essential to salvation – that is, the forgiveness of past or alien sins?

\_\_\_\_\_ Sum up what is said about baptism in each of the following verses:

1. Mark 16:16: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acts 2:38: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Acts 22:16: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romans 6:4: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Romans 6:3; Galatians 3:27: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1 Corinthians 12:13: \_\_\_\_\_
7. 1 Peter 3:21: \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 10 THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD

Read Hebrews 12:18-24.

I. Assignment: give a working definition of each of the following:

1. The church: \_\_\_\_\_
2. The church universal: \_\_\_\_\_
3. The church local: \_\_\_\_\_
4. The organization of the church (Philippians 1:1; 1 Timothy 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-13): \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Elders: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Deacons: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Evangelists: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Saints: \_\_\_\_\_

II. From the Scriptures listed, tell what is said about the church:

1. Matthew 16:18: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acts 2:47: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Acts 20:28: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ephesians 1:22, 23: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Colossians 1:18: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1 Timothy 3:15: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Hebrews 12:23: \_\_\_\_\_

III. According to Ephesians 1:22, 23 and Colossians 1:18, the church is \_\_\_\_\_ How many bodies are there (Ephesians 4:4; 1 Corinthians 12:20)? \_\_\_\_\_ If there is but one body, and the body is the church, how many churches are there? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain your answer in view of the fact that there are nearly 300 different churches in America alone. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. In Ephesians 5:23-33 there are at least a dozen statements which show the relationship of Christ and the church. Number 1 is completed as an example. Find at least seven more:

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Christ is its head | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____              | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____              | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____              | 8. _____ |

V. From the Scriptures below, tell what the church is called in the New Testament:

1. Matthew 16:18: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acts 8:3; Romans 16:5: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 1 Corinthians 1:2: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romans 16:16: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hebrews 12:23: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1 Corinthians 14:33: \_\_\_\_\_
7. 1 Timothy 3:15: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Acts 20:28 (ASV): \_\_\_\_\_

VI. The Lord's church is presented under a number of figures. Define and discuss those listed below:

1. The house (household) of God (1 Timothy 3:15; Ephesians 2:19): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The body of Christ (Ephesians 1:22, 23; 1 Corinthians 12:12-31): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The kingdom of heaven (Matthew 16:19; Ephesians 5:5): \_\_\_\_\_
4. A vineyard (Matthew 20:1-16): \_\_\_\_\_
5. Temple of God (Ephesians 2:19-22; 1 Corinthians 3:16-17; 1 Peter 2:5-10): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VII. Must one be in the church to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_ Answer this question by answering the following ones:

1. The church is the "called out." Must one be "called out" to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The church is the saved (Acts 2:47). Must one be in the "saved" to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The church is that which is blood-purchased (Acts 20:28). Must one be purchased with blood to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The church is a spiritual house or building (Ephesians 2:19-22; 1 Peter

- 2:5-10). Must one be in God's spiritual house (structure) to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The church is that over which Christ is head (Ephesians 5:23). Must one have Christ as head to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
  6. The church is the body of Christ (Ephesians 1:22, 23; Colossians 1:18; 1 Corinthians 12:12-31). Must one be in the body of Christ to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
  7. The church is the bride of Christ (Romans 7:1-4; Revelation 19:7-10; Ephesians 5:23-32). Must one be married to Christ to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_
  8. The church is the family (house) of God (1 Timothy 3:15; Hebrews 3:6). Must one be in the family of God (be a child of God— be born again) to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. How does one become a member of the church (Acts 2:47)? \_\_\_\_\_

How many of the saved are added to the church? \_\_\_\_\_ Since the church is the saved, and the saved make up the church, to answer the question, "How does one become a member of the church?" is to answer the question, "What must I do to be saved?" From the Scriptures given list in order the necessary things in God's plan to save from sin:

1. Romans 10:14, 17: \_\_\_\_\_
2. John 8:24; Hebrews 11:6: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Luke 13:5; Acts 17:30: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Romans 10:9, 10: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38: \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 11 THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

Read Acts 11:26; 26:28; 1 Peter 4:16.

- I. Define the word "Christian." \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Is Christianity an individual matter? \_\_\_\_\_ Can there be such a thing as a Christian nation, state, family, etc.? \_\_\_\_\_ If no, why? If so, in what sense? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Can one be a Christian without following Christ (Matthew 16:24)? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Is being a Christian more than just moral goodness? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain your answer: \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Is it possible for one to be a Christian without becoming a Christian? \_\_\_\_\_
  1. How does one become a Christian (Matthew 18:3)? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. What is conversion? \_\_\_\_\_ Must the whole man be converted? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The whole man might be said to be made up of heart, life, and relationship. In Bible conversion (conversion to Christ) each of these must be changed.

- a. How is the heart changed (Acts 15:9)? \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible heart is the basic part of man, the intellect, the emotions, and the will. The change from unbelief to belief can be seen by finishing the following:
- (1) The intellect \_\_\_\_\_ . (Rom. 10:10)
  - (2) The emotions \_\_\_\_\_ . (Rom. 10:1)
  - (3) The will \_\_\_\_\_ . (Rom. 6:17)
- b. How is the life changed (Luke 13:3; Acts 17:30)? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is repentance? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How is the relationship changed (Romans 6:3, 4; Galatians 3:27)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ How is baptism described in each of the following verses:
- (1) John 3:5: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) Romans 6:4: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Ephesians 5:26: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) Titus 3:5: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Hebrews 10:22: \_\_\_\_\_

III. Becoming acquainted with Christian living. Does one become a new creature in becoming a Christian (2 Corinthians 5:17)? \_\_\_\_\_

1. If one went into a new country to live he would need to learn the people, their customs, the language, the laws, and the form of government. So it is in becoming a Christian.
  - a. Who are the people a new convert must learn? \_\_\_\_\_ What will the wrong kind of companionship do to one (1 Corinthians 15:33)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Is Bible study a custom (or practice) a new Christian must learn (2 Timothy 2:15)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Should Christians speak a different language than those in the world (Ephesians 5:1-4; Titus 2:1)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Where are the laws regulating the Christian life to be found (2 Timothy 3:16, 17)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Does the Lord's church have a form of government (Philippians 1:1)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there some things a Christian cannot do (Ephesians 5:3-6; 1 Corinthians 6:9-11)? \_\_\_\_\_ Name some of them. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Here are some questions one should ask himself before engaging in any practice: Is it wrong within itself? Am I making wrong out of it? Will it bring reproach upon the church? What do older people think about it? Will it hurt my influence as a Christian? Is it the best for all concerned? Will it help me be a better Christian? How would I feel if the Lord should come and find me doing it?

IV. The growth of a Christian.

1. When one first becomes a Christian he is compared to (1 Peter 2:2) \_\_\_\_\_

---

  2. In what two things are Christians commanded to grow (2 Peter 3:18)? \_\_\_\_\_

---

  3. Define and discuss each of the following, sometimes called the Christian graces (2 Peter 1:5-7):
    - a. Virtue: \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Knowledge: \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Temperance: \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. Patience: \_\_\_\_\_
    - e. Godliness: \_\_\_\_\_
    - f. Brotherly kindness: \_\_\_\_\_
    - g. Love: \_\_\_\_\_
  4. If you do these things you shall never (2 Peter 1:10) \_\_\_\_\_
- V. Can you give one good reason for not being a Christian? \_\_\_\_\_
- 

**LESSON 12**  
**THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, CONTINUED**

Read Ephesians 4:21-24.

- VI. Is it necessary for a Christian to work, to do what the Lord saved him to do? \_\_\_\_\_ Although it is not always possible to make a sharp distinction in the areas of work, the four following categories will aid us in our study:
1. The primary work of a Christian is to preach the gospel. To whom are we to preach (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15, 16)? \_\_\_\_\_ Who is to be baptized (Mark 16:16)? \_\_\_\_\_ How does faith come (Romans 10:17)? \_\_\_\_\_ What is our obligation to those who have been baptized (Matthew 18:20)? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Another work is edification. What four things are the Scriptures profitable for (2 Timothy 3:16)? \_\_\_\_\_ What does Jude instruct us to do (Jude 20)? \_\_\_\_\_ Is it possible to be true to the Lord while spotted with sin (James 1:27)? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. A third work is benevolence. To whom are we to do good (Galatians 6:10)? \_\_\_\_\_ Do Christians have an obligation to homeless (fatherless) \_\_\_\_\_

children (James 1:27)? \_\_\_\_\_ What is that obligation?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Does "visit" in James 1:27 just mean to go see?  
\_\_\_\_\_ How can we "visit" the needy? \_\_\_\_\_

4. A fourth area of work is worship – devotion expressed to God by divinely appointed acts. How are we to worship God (John 4:23, 24)?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Optional assignment: what does it mean to worship God in spirit? What does it mean to worship Him in truth?) Is it possible to worship in vain (Matthew 15:9)? \_\_\_\_\_ How? \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Is worship a vital part of the Christian life? \_\_\_\_\_

1. In what did the early church continue steadfastly (Acts 2:42)? List and discuss each of them:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
2. From the Scriptures given, list the five acts of public worship:
  - a. Ephesians 5:19; James 5:13: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 1 Timothy 2:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 5:17: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Matthew 28:18-20; 1 Corinthians 9:16: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Matthew 26:26-28; 1 Corinthians 11:23-34: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. 1 Corinthians 16:1, 2; 2 Corinthians 9:6, 7: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where has Christ promised to meet with us (Matthew 18:20)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is it safe for Christians to forsake the assembly (Hebrews 10:25)? \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. What is one of the marks by which a Christian can be known (Matthew 7:16-20)?

\_\_\_\_\_ Define and discuss the following fruits of a Christian (Galatians 5:22, 23):

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Love: _____       | 2. Joy: _____           |
| 3. Peace: _____      | 5. Longsuffering: _____ |
| 5. Gentleness: _____ | 6. Goodness: _____      |
| 7. Faith: _____      | 8. Meekness: _____      |
| 9. Temperance: _____ |                         |

IX. Give some reasons why everyone should be a Christian. \_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON 13**  
**THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST**

Read 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.

- I. Why did Jesus come the first time? Sum up the reason given in each of the following verses:
1. Matthew 5:17, 18: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Luke 19:10: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. John 18:36, 37: \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Hebrews 10:7: \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Hebrews 9:28: \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Why is He coming a second time? From the Scriptures given, state the purposes:
1. 1 Thessalonians 4:17; Ephesians 5:27: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. John 5:28, 29: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Matthew 25:31-46; Acts 17:31: \_\_\_\_\_
  4. 1 Corinthians 15:14-16: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Thought question: does 1 Corinthians 15:24-26 teach that Christ will come back to set up His kingdom or come back to deliver the kingdom which had already been set up? \_\_\_\_\_.)
- III. How do we know He is coming again?
1. Who denies the second coming (2 Peter 3:3, 4)? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. What does Christ Himself say about it (John 14:1-3; Matthew 24:44)? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Did Paul teach the second coming (Colossians 3:4; 1 Thessalonians 4:16; Hebrews 9:28)? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Who said, "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven" (Acts 1:10, 11)? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Tell what each of the following writers said about the second coming in the verses given:
    - a. John (1 John 3:2): \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Peter (2 Peter 3:9, 10): \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Jude (Jude 14, 15): \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. James (James 5:7, 8): \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. What is the manner of His coming? From the Scriptures listed, give a description of His coming:
1. Acts 1:11: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Revelation 1:7: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. 1 Thessalonians 5:2: \_\_\_\_\_
  4. 2 Thessalonians 1:7-10: \_\_\_\_\_



5. 1 Thessalonians 4:16: \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1 Corinthians 15:26: \_\_\_\_\_
7. 2 Timothy 4:1: \_\_\_\_\_
8. 2 Timothy 4:6-8: \_\_\_\_\_

V. When is He coming again?

1. Some date setters:
  - a. William Miller said the Lord would return in 1843 and 1844. Was he right? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Jehovah's Witnesses set the date for 1914. Did the Lord come then? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. The Armstrong movement (headed by Herbert W. and Garner Ted Armstrong) set January 7, 1972 as the date for Christ's return (this was based on their erroneous 19-year time cycles of prophecy and events). Did He come? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Do you know of other time or date setters? \_\_\_\_\_ How may one tell a true prophet from a false one (Deuteronomy 18:20-22)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is it possible for men to know the time (Matthew 24:36)? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Note: the time has not been revealed; therefore, it cannot be known.)
3. Do the angels in heaven know (Matthew 24:36)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who alone knows the time (Mark 13:32)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why has the time not been revealed (Matthew 25: 1,13)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Is it possible that this might be the very day of His coming? \_\_\_\_\_ In view of this, how should we live (2 Peter 3:11, 12)? \_\_\_\_\_





## WIN-MORE TRACTS

Each Win-More tract is carefully written to fill a specific need -- they do the job you buy tracts to do. They are in beautiful color and each contains 16 pages of sound Bible teaching. They are designed to catch the eye, hold the attention, and teach the truth. The following titles are available (this form may be used as an order blank):

- \_\_\_\_\_ The Purpose of Baptism, Clayton Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Facts About Salvation, Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Instrumental Music in Christian Worship, Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ What Must I Do To Be Saved? Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Can We Understand the Bible? Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Is Weekly Communion A Scriptural Requirement? Clayton Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ If I Had A Church, Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conversion, Howard Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Not Of Works, Clayton Winters
- \_\_\_\_\_ God Hath Spoken, Howard Winters

Price: 20¢ each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per hundred; \$75 per thousand.

## BIBLE SCHOOL MATERIAL

- \_\_\_\_\_ Basic Bible Studies (a 13-lesson workbook for young people and adults), Howard Winters. Single copy 75¢; five or more to one address, 60¢ each.

Send to: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Check one  Payment enclosed;  Bill and add postage.

*Order From:*  
**WIN-MORE PUBLICATIONS**  
Route 1  
Duncan, South Carolina 29334