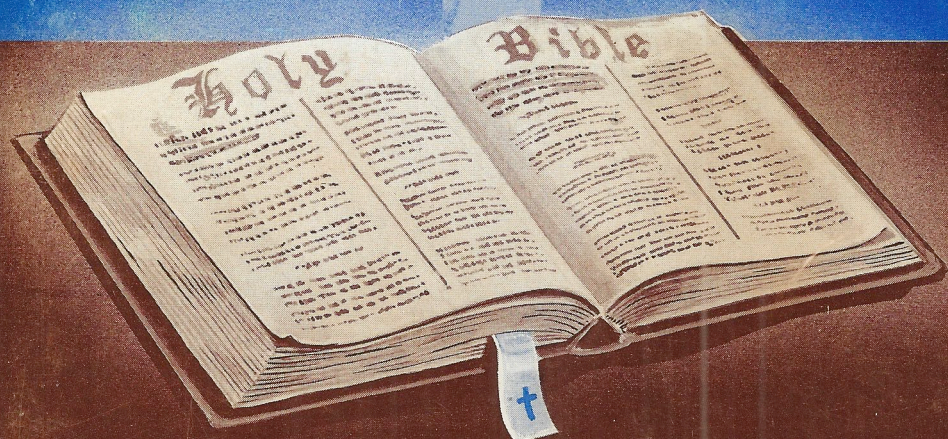
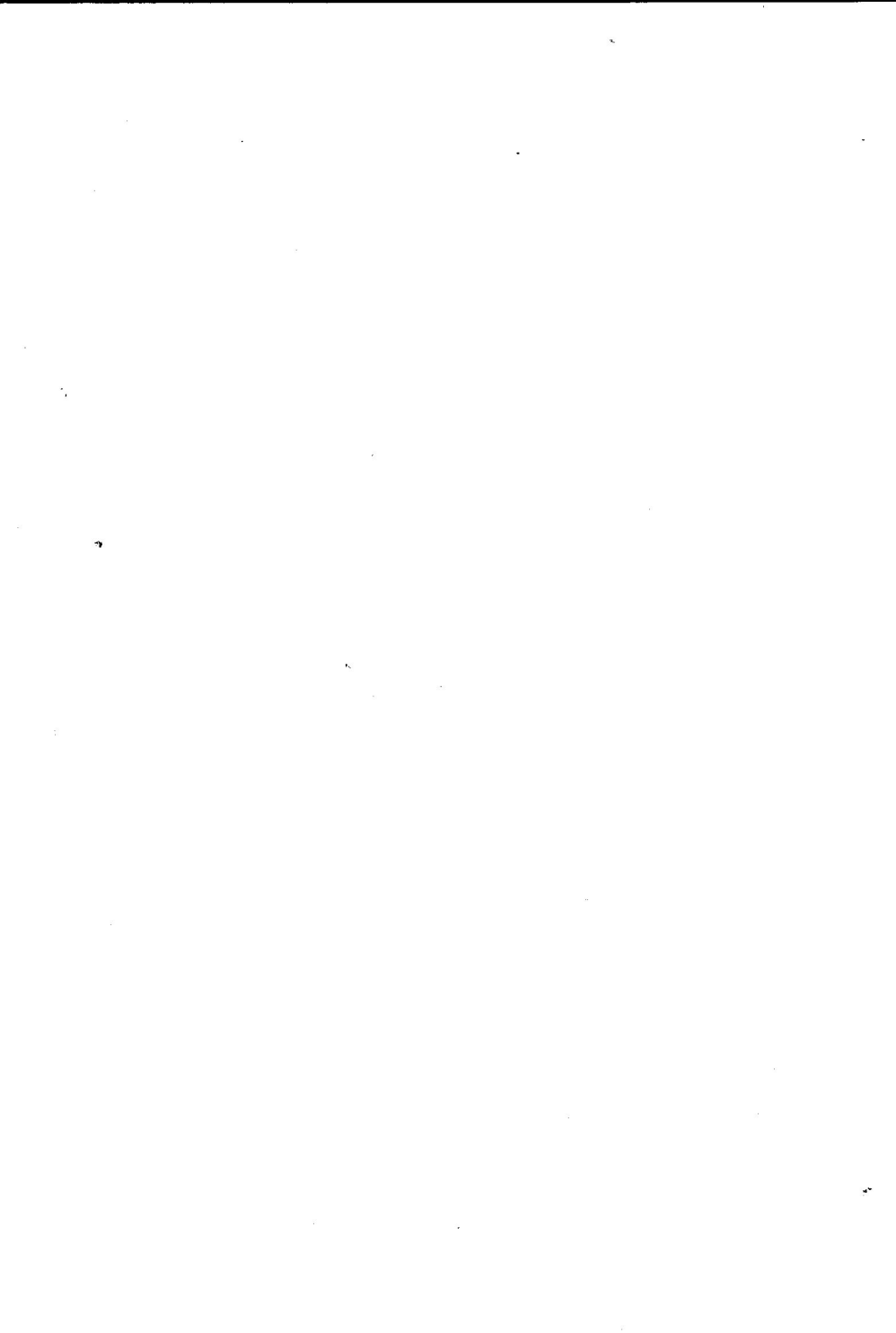


FUNDAMENTALS of the Faith



WAYMON D. MILLER



Fundamentals of The Faith

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I

God

INTRODUCTION:

1. God is the supreme being of the universe, the Creator of all things, and the first person of the Godhead.
 - (a) Man is compelled to worship God because of who He is and what He is.
 - (b) The better understanding we have of God, the more man desires God, and the keener is our sense of responsibility to Him.
 - (c) As man learns more of God, he realizes that he is dependent upon Him for life, material blessings, and spiritual salvation.
2. The Bible is a history of man relationships with God.
 - (a) The purpose of the Bible is to relate the development of the scheme of redemption.
 - (b) The scheme of redemption is unfolded to us by showing it in human history, and in man's experiences with God.
 - (c) The Bible shows throughout man's history how he has pleased or displeased God, what the will of God is for man, and how God proposes to save man eternally.
3. It is needful that man understand God and His will.
 - (a) Without a proper understanding, man will worship God in ignorance. (Acts 17:23; Romans 10:1-3).
 - (b) The starting point of religion is a true knowledge of the true God.
 - (c) The purpose of this lesson will be to present matters about God that are vital to know.

I. QUALITIES OF GOD:

1. God is all-powerful — *omnipotent*. (Genesis 18:14; 1 Chronicles 29:12; Job 26:14; Psalms 89:8; Isaiah 26:14; Revelation 19:6).
2. God is present everywhere — *omnipresent*. (Genesis 28:15; Psalms 139:7-10; Proverbs 15:3; Jeremiah 23:24; Amos 9:2; Acts 17:27).
3. God knows everything — *omniscient*. (1 Samuel 2:3; Job 28:24; 42:2; Psalms 44:21; 139:3-4; 147:5; Romans 8:27; Hebrews 4:13).
4. God is changeless — *immutable*. (Psalms 89:34; 102:25-26; Ecclesiastes 3:14; Isaiah 40:28; Lamentations 3:22-23; Daniel 6:26; Malachi 3:6; James 1:7).
5. God is a spirit. (John 4:23-24; Luke 24:39).

II. THE CHARACTER OF GOD:

1. God is glorious. (Exodus 15:11; Psalms 145:5).
2. God is perfect. (Deuteronomy 32:4; 2 Samuel 22:3; Ecclesiastes 3:14; Matthew 5:48).
3. He is holy. (Psalms 98:1; Isaiah 43:3; 57:15; 1 Peter 1:16).
4. God is great. (Deuteronomy 5:24; 32:3; Psalms 145:3; 150:2).
5. God is just. (Deuteronomy 32:4; 2 Chronicles 19:7; Isaiah 45:21; Acts 10:34-35; James 3:17; 1 Peter 1:17).
6. God is true. (Jeremiah 10:10; John 17:3).
7. He is upright. (Psalms 25:8; 92:15).
8. He is righteous. (Exodus 9:27; Psalms 19:9; 50:6; 71:19; 145:17; Jeremiah 23:6).
9. God is good. (Psalms 33:5; 52:1; 86:10).
10. He is gracious. (Exodus 34:6; Numbers 6:25; Psalms 84:11; 116:5; Jonah 4:2; Romans 3:24; 1 Corinthians 1:4; 15:10; Ephesians 2:7; Titus 2:11).
11. He is faithful. (Deuteronomy 7:9; 1 Kings 8:56; Psalms

- 36:5; 119:90; 1 Corinthians 1:9; 10:13; 2 Thessalonians 3:13; Hebrews 10:23).
12. He is merciful. (1 Chronicles 16:34; Psalms 36:5; 62:11-12; Lamentations 3:22-23; Luke 1:50; Romans 12:1).
 13. He is long-suffering. (Exodus 34:6; Numbers 14:18; Micah 7:1; Jeremiah 15:15; Romans 15:5; 1 Peter 3:20; 2 Peter 3:9,15).
 14. He is compassionate. (Exodus 20:6; 2 Kings 13:23; Psalms 78:38-39; 103:14; Lamentations 3:22; Micah 7:19).
 15. He is kind. (Psalms 42:8; 51:1; 63:3; Isaiah 54:10).
 16. He is generous. (Psalms 68:19; Matthew 6:30; 7:11; Romans 8:32; 1 Timothy 6:17).
 17. He is loving. (Deuteronomy 7:7-8; Jeremiah 31:3; Hosea 11:4; Malachi 1:2; John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 8:39; 1 John 3:1; 4:7,10,16; Jude 1:21).
 18. He is majestic. (Exodus 15:1; 1 Chronicles 16:27; Psalms 8:1; 48:1; Isaiah 6:1; 57:15; 1 Timothy 1:17; Revelation 4:11).
 19. He reigns supreme over all things. (1 Samuel 2:8; Matthew 11:25; Romans 13:1; 1 Corinthians 8:5-6).
 20. God possesses infinite riches with which to bless his creatures. (1 Chronicles 29:12-14; Psalms 104:24; Ecclesiastes 5:19; Romans 11:33).
 21. God is transcendentally above all. (1 Kings 8:27; Psalms 113:5; 123:1; Isaiah 33:5; 57:15; 1 Timothy 6:16).
 22. God is the author of all truth. (Numbers 23:19; Psalms 57:3; 100:5; 119:86, 160; John 3:33; 17:17; Hebrews 6:18; Revelation 16:7).
 23. God is invisible. (Exodus 33:23; John 5:37; 6:46; 2 Corinthians 4:18; 1 Timothy 1:17; Hebrews 11:27; 1 John 4:20).
 24. God is universal. (Genesis 18:18,25; Psalms 22:7; 33:14;

50:12; 97:1; Isaiah 40:28; 66:1; Zechariah 9:10).

III. WHAT GOD HAS DONE FOR US:

1. God created the universe. (Genesis 1:1; 2 Kings 19:15; Nehemiah 9:6; Psalms 33:6; 102:25; 146:5-6; Proverbs 3:19; Isaiah 42:5; Jeremiah 10:12; Amos 9:6; Zechariah 12:1; Acts 4:24; 17:25; Ephesians 3:9; Colossians 1:16-17; Hebrews 3:4; 11:3; Revelation 4:11).
2. God created man, and in His image. (Genesis 1:27-31; Proverbs 20:12; Isaiah 45:12; Jeremiah 27:5; Zechariah 12:1; Acts 17:24-25).
3. God was concerned with man's eternal salvation, and made all provisions essential to it. (Genesis 3:15; John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 8:32; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Ephesians 2:8-10; 1 Timothy 2:4; 2 Timothy 1:9; Titus 2:11; 3:5; 1 John 4:9-10).
4. God sustains and strengthens His saints. (Exodus 33:22; Psalms 23:1-2; 33:18; 46:1; 125:2; 55:22; 34:15-19; 2 Chronicles 16:9; Joshua 1:5; Jeremiah 16:19; Matthew 6:26-33; 1 Peter 5:7).
5. God has provided an eternal inheritance for the righteous. (Matthew 16:27; Romans 2:7; 2 Corinthians 5:1-2; Colossians 3:4; 2 Timothy 4:8; Hebrews 11:6,16; 1 Peter 1:3-4; Revelation 2:10; 22:5).
6. God will punish the wicked. (Proverbs 11:21; Ezekiel 18:20; Matthew 13:40-42; 25:31-46; Acts 24:25; Romans 14:10-12; 2 Corinthians 5:10-11; Hebrews 10:31; Revelation 14:10-11; 20:12-15).

IV. WHAT GOD REQUIRES OF US:

1. Man's primary obligation in this life is to fear God and obey Him. (Deuteronomy 6:18; Ecclesiastes 12:13; Luke 2:49; John 9:4; Acts 5:29).
2. God expects man to trust Him. (Psalms 4:5; 27:13; Proverbs 3:5; Job 13:15).

3. We must love God. (Deuteronomy 6:5; 13:3; Joshua 22:5; Psalms 116:1; 145:20; Luke 10:27; Romans 8:28; 1 John 4:19).
4. God demands obedience to His will. (Deuteronomy 11:26-28; 13:4; 28:14; Ecclesiastes 12:13; Ezra 7:23; Matthew 7:21; Romans 6:17; Hebrews 5:8-9; James 1:25; Revelation 22:14).
5. God expects men to desire Him. (Psalms 27:4; 84:2; Matthew 5:6).
6. God requires our exclusive devotion. (Exodus 34:14; Deuteronomy 4:35; 5:6-7; Isaiah 44:6; Matthew 4:10; 6:24).
7. God is deserving of our praise and adoration. (1 Chronicles 16:25; Psalms 100:4; 148:7-13; Luke 24:52-53).
8. God is the worthy object of our worship. (Exodus 34:14; Psalms 95:6; John 4:21-24; Ephesians 3:14; Revelation 5:13).
9. God demands that we become his servants. (Joshua 24:15; Ezra 5:11; Daniel 6:20; Matthew 4:10; Acts 27:23; Romans 6:16-18,22).
10. Our prayers are addressed to Him. (Psalms 5:2; 10:17; 65:2; 99:6; Isaiah 58:9; Matthew 4:10; Luke 22:42; 1 John 5:14-15; Revelation 5:8).

V. BLESSINGS WE RECEIVE FROM GOD:

1. We can become His children. (Deuteronomy 14:11; Psalms 103:13; Matthew 5:9; Luke 6:35; John 1:12; Romans 8:16,21; Galatians 3:26-28; 1 John 3:1-2).
2. We can enter into His kingdom. (Matthew 4:17; 13:11; 19:24; Mark 12:34; Luke 8:1; 14:15; John 3:5).
3. We can become a member of His family. (Matthew 5:48; Luke 11:2; Ephesians 1:10; 2:19; 3:15; 1 Timothy 3:15; Hebrews 3:6).
4. We may receive His grace. (Numbers 6:25; Psalms 84:11; Jonah 4:2; Romans 3:24; 1 Corinthians 1:4;

- 15:10; 2 Corinthians 1:12; Ephesians 2:7; Titus 2:11).
5. He grants us forgiveness. (Nehemiah 9:17; Psalms 25:11; 85:2; 103:3; 130:4; Isaiah 1:18; 44:22; 55:7; Jeremiah 31:34; Ephesians 4:32).
 6. We are sustained by Him. (Psalms 3:5; 55:22; 94:17; 119:117; Isaiah 59:16; 2 Corinthians 1:21; 1 Peter 5:7).
 7. We are able to enjoy spiritual union with God and Christ. (John 17:21).
 8. We have access to God. (Psalms 65:4; John 14:6; Ephesians 3:11-12; Hebrews 7:19, 25; 1 Peter 3:18; Romans 5:1-2).
 9. We receive the promises of God. (2 Corinthians 7:1; Galatians 3:22; Hebrews 10:23; 11:13; 2 Peter 1:4; 3:13).
 10. We have His protective care. (Exodus 14:14; 2 Chronicles 16:9; 32:8; Psalms 62:2; 94:22; 125:2).
 11. He shows a personal concern for us. (Genesis 22:8; Deuteronomy 33:27; 1 Samuel 7:12; Psalms 23:1; 121:1; Matthew 6:30-32; Romans 8:28; Philippians 4:19; 1 Peter 5:7).
 12. God is our King. (Psalms 5:2; 44:4; Isaiah 44:6).
 13. We receive salvation from Him. (Psalms 3:8; 18:2; 27:1; 37:39; Isaiah 12:2; Jeremiah 3:23; 2 Timothy 1:9).
 14. He is our spiritual Father. (Deuteronomy 32:6; Isaiah 63:16; 64:8; Matthew 5:48; 6:8-9; 10:29; John 4:23; 14:6; 1 Corinthians 8:6; Ephesians 4:6; James 1:17).
 15. He is our Friend. (Genesis 5:22; Psalms 145:18; Isaiah 41:8; James 2:23).
 16. He is our Helper. (Psalms 33:20; 46:1; 50:15; Hebrews 13:6).
 17. He is our Guide. (Exodus 15:13; Psalms 23:2; 37:23;

- 48:14; 139:9-10; Isaiah 42:16; 58:11; Luke 1:78-79; 2 Thessalonians 3:5).
18. We receive all material blessings from Him. (Deuteronomy 8:18; 1 Chronicles 29:14; Matthew 23:33; John 3:27; 1 Corinthians 4:7; James 1:17).
19. We have fellowship with Him. (Exodus 20:21; John 17:21; Ephesians 2:19; 3:9; 1 John 1:3).

QUESTIONS

1. Why does man desire to know about God?
2. As man learns more about God, what things does he realize?
3. What is the primary purpose of the Bible?
4. Unless man has a proper understanding of God, what is he likely to do?
5. The starting point of religion is.....
6. Four qualities God possesses are: (a)....., (b)..... (c)....., and (d).....
7. Name some of the traits of God's character.
8. What are some things God has done for us?
9. Man's primary responsibility is to: (a) know himself, (b) earn a living for his family, (c) fear God and obey him.
10. God is satisfied with a share of man's devotion. True..... False.....
11. Is it unreasonable for God to expect man to desire Him, obey Him, and serve Him? Why?
12. What are some of the provisions God has made for our salvation?
13. What is the relation between becoming saved, entering God's family, and entering His kingdom?
14. In His relationship with His people: (a) God's laws are adequate to satisfy all our needs, (b) He is little concerned with our problems, (c) He takes a personal interest in our problems.
15. What are some of the blessings we receive from God?

II

Christ

INTRODUCTION:

1. Christ is the focal point of the Bible, and upon Him all Scriptures converge.
 - (a) He is the central theme of the Scriptures, and His role in human redemption is of supreme importance.
 - (b) The first promise and prophecy of human salvation makes reference to the role of Christ in this. (Genesis 3:15).
 - (c) Four books, the Gospels, are devoted to His life, teachings, and works, informing us of who He was and what He did for us.
 - (d) We learn from the Gospels that the Son of God became the Son of man that we might be the sons of God.
 - (e) The New Testament presents Christ as the promised Messiah, the Savior, the Redeemer, the High Priest, the Lawgiver, and our Mediator.
2. Christ was the favorite theme of Old Testament prophets.
 - (a) The largest class of prophecies are the Messianic prophecies, or ones referring to the coming Messiah.
 - (b) Every Old Testament prophet, from Moses to Malachi, speaks of Christ as the promised Messiah, and their statements find a precise fulfillment in Him.
 - (c) The New Testament affirms that Christ is the fulfillment of prophecy, He existed with God from eternity, He is divine in the same sense of the

Father, He was born miraculously of a virgin, He taught soul-saving truth, He performed miracles to confirm His deity; He died for our sins, was raised, and returned to Heaven.

I. CHRIST IS DIVINE IN NATURE:

1. The divinity of Christ is frequently affirmed in the Scriptures.

- (a) He was "Emmanuel," or "God with us." (Matthew 1:23).
- (b) He was the divine Word of God. (John 1:1).
- (c) He was equal with God. (John 5:18; Philippians 2:6).
- (d) He came from God and returned to God. (John 13:3,5).
- (e) Thomas confessed Him to be God. (John 20:28).
- (f) He was "God manifest in the flesh." (1 Timothy 3:16).
- (g) He is referred to as "the true God." (1 John 5:20).
- (h) He was the promised Messiah. (John 1:41; 4:25).
- (i) He was the Son of God. (Matthew 16:16; John 3:16; 6:69; 1 John 4:9).
- (j) He is called "the great God and Savior." (Titus 2:13 cf. Isaiah 9:6).
- (k) He is "God over all." (Romans 9:5).
- (l) He is the "King of kings and Lord of lords." (1 Timothy 6:15; Revelation 1:5; 17:14; 19:16).
- (m) He is "Lord of all." (Acts 10:36; Romans 10:11-13).
- (n) He was one with the Father. (John 10:30,38; 12:45; 14:7-10; 17:10).
- (o) He was entitled to equal honor with the Father. (John 5:23).
- (p) He is the object of worship. (Acts 7:59; 2 Corinthians 12:8-9; Hebrews 1:6; Revelation 5:12).

- (q) He is the object of faith. (John 3:18,36; 8:24; 14:1; 1 Peter 2:6).
2. Jesus possessed the attributes of a divine person.
- (a) He is the beginning and end of all things. (Revelation 22:13).
 - (b) He was the Creator, with the Father, of the universe. (John 1:1-3; Ephesians 3:9; Colossians 1:15-17; Hebrews 1:10-12).
 - (c) He is eternal. (Isaiah 9:6; Micah 5:2; John 1:1; Colossians 1:17; Hebrews 1:8-10; Revelation 1:8).
 - (d) He is omnipresent. (Matthew 18:20; 28:20; John 3:13).
 - (e) He is omnipotent. (Philippians 3:21; Revelation 1:8).
 - (f) He is omniscient. (John 16:30; 21:17).
 - (g) He is changeless. (Malachi 3:6; Hebrews 1:12; 13:8).
3. The deity of Christ as further attested in these supernatural considerations:
- (a) Jesus was pre-existent; that is, He existed before coming into the world. (John 8:56-58; 1 Corinthians 15:47; Philippians 2:6-7; Colossians 1:17; 1 John 1:1).
 - (b) Jesus performed miracles during His ministry. (John 2:23; 3:2; 6:14; 20:30; Mark 6:2; Luke 19:37; Acts 2:22).
 - (c) Jesus gave a supernatural witness to His deity. (John 3:11; 5:30-31,36-37,39; Acts 1:3; Revelation 1:5).
 - (d) He possessed perfection of character. (John 8:46; 19:4; 2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 2:10; 5:9; 7:26; 1 Peter 2:21-23).
 - (e) His resurrection was a great miracle. (Mark 16:6; John 11:25-26; Acts 1:3; 2:24,32; Romans 1:4;

- 8:11; 1 Corinthians 15:14; 2 Corinthians 4:14; Ephesians 1:19-20).
- (f) His ascension was supernatural. (Mark 16:19; John 3:13; Acts 1:11; Hebrews 4:14).
 - (g) The scope of His authority is supernatural. (Matthew 8:27; 28:18; Mark 1:22,27; 2:10; John 5:26-27; Acts 2:36; 1 Peter 3:22).
 - (h) He was the fulfillment of prophecy. (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:1; Acts 13:23; Galatians 4:4; Matthew 1:22-23, et. al.).

II. THE ROLE OF CHRIST IN HUMAN REDEMPTION:

1. Christ is the promised Savior and Redeemer:

- (a) Christ was the promised "seed of woman." (Genesis 3:15).
- (b) He was to be born of a virgin. (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-33).
- (c) Christ was the seed of Abraham, through whom all nations would be blessed. (Genesis 12:1-3; 22:17-18; Galatians 3:16,26-29).
- (d) It was prophesied that He would be born in Bethlehem. (Micah 5:2; Luke 2:4,11).
- (e) The Lord was to come in humble circumstances. (Isaiah 49:7; 53:2; Matthew 8:20; Mark 6:3; Luke 2:7-24).
- (f) The Lord would employ supernatural power. (Isaiah 35:3-6; 42:7; John 5:36-37; 10:24-25).
- (g) The Redeemer would be despised and rejected of men. (Isaiah 53:3-7; Luke 23:18-21; John 1:10-11).
- (h) The Messiah would suffer for sins, and experience a violent death. (Psalms 22:16; Isaiah 53:8; Luke 23:23,33; John 19:34; 20:25).

2. The redemptive work of Christ.

- (a) He came to become our Savior. (Matthew 1:21; Luke 19:10; 1 Timothy 1:15).
- (b) His life was given as a ransom. (Mark 10:45; 1 Timothy 2:6).
- (c) He became accursed for us. (2 Corinthians 5:21; Galatians 3:13).
- (d) He sacrificed himself for our sins. (Hebrews 9:26; 10:10,12,14).
- (e) He offered His own blood for our sins. (Matthew 26:26-28; Hebrews 9:14; 1 John 1:7; Revelation 1:5).
- (f) Christ possessed a redeeming love for us. (John 13:34; 15:13; Galatians 2:20; Ephesians 3:19; 5:2).
- (g) In the eternal purposes of God, the Lord was the great sin offering. (Isaiah 53:7-8; John 1:29; Revelation 13:8).
- (h) Christ died for our sins. (1 Corinthians 15:3; Romans 5:10; Hebrews 12:2).
- (i) The death of Christ was a propitiation for our sins. (Romans 3:23-27; Hebrews 2:17).
- (j) His death brought an end to the law of Moses. (Ephesians 2:12-16; Colossians 2:13-14).
- (k) Christ died to purchase the church. (Acts 20:28; Ephesians 5:25-27).
- (l) He was resurrected for our hope. (John 11:25-26; Romans 1:4; 1 Corinthians 15:12-19; 2 Corinthians 4:14; 1 Peter 1:3).

III. THE OFFICES CHRIST OCCUPIES:

1. The Alpha and Omega. (Revelation 1:8; 22:13).
2. Our Advocate. (1 John 2:1).
3. The Apostle of our profession. (Hebrews 3:1).
4. The Author and Finisher of our faith. (Hebrews 12:2).

5. The blessed and only Potentate. (1 Timothy 6:15).
6. The Captain of our salvation. (Hebrews 2:10).
7. The chief Shepherd. (John 10:14-15; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 5:4).
8. The chief Corner Stone. (Ephesians 2:20; 1 Peter 2:6).
9. Our Deliverer. (Romans 11:26).
10. The great High Priest. (Hebrews 4:14).
11. The head of the church. (Ephesians 5:23; Colossians 1:18).
12. The King of kings. (1 Timothy 6:15; Revelation 1:5; 17:14).
13. Our law giver. (Isaiah 33:22; Romans 8:1-2).
14. Our Mediator. (1 Timothy 2:5).
15. Our Messiah. (Daniel 9:25; John 1:41).
16. Our Passover. (1 Corinthians 5:7).
17. The Prince of peace and life. (Isaiah 9:6; Acts 3:15).
18. Our Prophet. (Luke 24:19; John 7:40).
19. Our Redeemer. (Job 19:25; Isaiah 59:20; 60:16).
20. The Savior. (2 Peter 2:20; 3:18).
21. The Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. (1 Peter 2:25).
22. The Son of God. (Luke 1:35,49).
23. The Son of man. (John 5:27; 6:37).

QUESTIONS

1. The first prophecy in the Bible has reference to Christ.
True..... False.....
2. The books that discuss the life work of Christ are called the Name them.
3. The chief theme of the Old Testament prophets was: (a) the flood, (b) the end of the world, (c) Christ.
4. The term "Emmanuel" means
5. Was Jesus ever referred to as "God?" Yes..... No.....
(a) How is Christ distinguished from the Father?
6. It is impossible for one to be saved without believing in Christ.
True..... False.....

7. Jesus took a (passive, active) part in creation. (Underscore the correct word.)
8. List at least three divine attributes of Christ:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
9. Jesus was born in the city of, and His parents were..... and
10. Why did Jesus perform miracles during His ministry?
11. The miracle connected with the Lord's birth concerned His being born: (a) prematurely, (b) of a virgin, (c) of earthly parents.
12. What is the significance of Christ being the seed of Abraham?
13. What is the extent of the authority Christ now possesses?
14. Why was it necessary for Christ to die?
15. Three offices Christ now holds are:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

III

The Holy Spirit

INTRODUCTION:

1. The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Godhead, and as such He has a vital relation to our salvation.
 - (a) The three Persons comprising the Godhead are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
 - (b) The function of the Holy Spirit is an important one, and it is needful for us to know what He does for us.
 - (c) In realizing that the Holy Spirit is one of the three divine Persons, we can appreciate the importance of His position and duties.
2. There is much misunderstanding about the Spirit and His work.
 - (a) The New Testament refers to the Holy Spirit and His work a total of 264 times.
 - (b) But though He is frequently discussed, the image many have of the Spirit is vague, indistinct, and mysterious.
 - (c) Many views held about the Spirit have been traditional; superstitious, and erroneous rather than Scriptural.
 - (d) While problems are present in studying about the Holy Spirit, there are many things we can and should know about Him.

I. THE IDENTITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

1. He is a member of the Godhead, and is therefore a divine Person. (Ephesians 4:4-6).

- (a) He is referred to as God. (Acts 5:3-4).
 - (b) His name is associated with the Father and the Son. (Matthew 28:19).
 - (c) He is eternal. (Hebrews 9:14).
 - (d) He is omnipotent. (Luke 1:35; Romans 15:19).
 - (e) He is omnipresent. (Psalms 139:7-13).
 - (f) He is omniscient. (1 Corinthians 2:10). *through the word*
 - (g) He participated in the creation. (Genesis 1:26-27; Job 33:4).
2. The Holy Spirit is, in view of the foregoing, a divine Person.
- (a) Personal pronouns are used to refer to Him. (John 16:13-14).
 - (b) He is frequently styled merely as "the spirit." (Matthew 4:1).
 - (c) He is called "the Spirit of the Lord." (Luke 4:18).
 - (d) He is called the "Comforter." (John 14:16).
 - (e) He is called "the Spirit of truth." (John 14:17).
 - (f) He is called the "eternal Spirit." (Hebrews 9:14).
 - (g) He is called "the Spirit of God." (Genesis 1:2; 1 Corinthians 2:11).
 - (h) He is called "the Spirit of Christ." (Romans 8:9; 1 Peter 1:11).
 - (i) He is called "the Spirit of life." (Romans 8:2).
 - (j) He is called the "Spirit of grace." (Hebrews 10:29).
 - (k) The Spirit possesses power of himself. (Romans 15:13).
3. The emotions which the Spirit experiences further suggest His personality.
- (a) He can be vexed. (Isaiah 63:10).
 - (b) He can be grieved. (Ephesians 4:30).
 - (c) He can be tempted. (Acts 5:9).
 - (d) He can be resisted. (Acts 7:51).
 - (e) The Spirit intercedes in our prayers. (Romans 8:26).

(f) He can be grieved. (Ephesians 4:30)

- (f) The Spirit searches all things. (1 Corinthians 2:10).
 - (g) The Spirit speaks warnings. (1 Timothy 4:1-2).
 - (h) The Spirit testifies of God. (John 15:26).
 - (i) The Spirit invites sinners to salvation. (Revelation 22:17).
4. The Spirit possesses qualities of a person.
- (a) He possesses a mind. (Romans 8:27).
 - (b) The Spirit has ability to know and think. (1 Corinthians 2:10-11).
 - (c) The Spirit has the power to act. (Genesis 1:2).
 - (d) He possesses individuality. (John 16:7-11).
 - (e) The Spirit possesses character. (John 16:13-15).
 - (f) He has power to exercise His will. (Acts 16:7; 21:11-14).
 - (g) He has ability to give life. (Job 33:4; John 3:5-6; Galatians 6:8).
 - (h) The Spirit has the capacity to love. (Romans 5:3-5; 15:30).
 - (i) He has ability to exercise His influence. (Luke 24:26-49).
 - (j) He has the ability to speak. (1 Timothy 4:1).
 - (k) He is capable of bearing witness. (John 15:26).
 - (l) He has the power to order and forbid. (Acts 16:6).

II. MEASURES OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

1. The largest measure of the Spirit discussed in the New Testament is the "baptismal measure."
- (a) It was prophesied that the Spirit would come upon "all flesh." (Joel 2:28-30).
 - (b) John the Baptist predicted that Christ would baptize with the Holy Spirit. (Matthew 3:11).
 - (c) Jesus promised a supernatural measure of the Spirit to the apostles. (John 14:26).
 - (d) The baptism of the Spirit was promised the apostles

just before the Lord's ascension and Pentecost. (Acts 1:4-5).

- (e) Peter affirmed that the miraculous measure of the Spirit received by the apostles on Pentecost fulfilled Joel's prophecy. (Acts 2:1-16).
 - (f) A baptism of the Spirit was also received by Cornelius and his household — Gentiles — thus "all flesh" received it. (Acts 10:44-46; 11:15-17; 15:7-9).
2. Special miraculous gifts of the Spirit were possessed by early saints.
- (a) Jesus promised believers would be able to cast out devils, speak with new tongues, take up serpents, drink deadly poison without harm, and heal the sick. (Mark 16:17-18).
 - (b) Supernatural gifts of the Spirit listed by Paul are: wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing power, miracle-working ability, prophecy, discerning of spirits, tongues, and interpretation of tongues. (1 Corinthians 12:4-10).
 - (c) Paul explained that these supernatural gifts were given to the infant church during its formative period. (Ephesians 4:11-14).
 - (d) Supernatural signs were specially given to confirm the Word then being revealed. (Mark 16:19-20; Hebrews 2:3-4).
 - (e) The supernatural gifts of the Spirit were received by laying on of the hands of the apostles. (Acts 8:14-22; 19:4-6; Romans 1:11; 2 Timothy 1:6).
 - (f) These supernatural gifts were temporary, and would cease when they had served their purpose. (1 Corinthians 13:8-19; Hebrews 2:3-4; Jude 3).
3. The usual measure of the Spirit was received by all saved.

- (a) All who are saved receive the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2:38-39; 5:32; Romans 8:9; Galatians 4:6).
- (b) The Spirit dwells in Christians. (Romans 8:9; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:15). *through the word*
- (c) Christians walk after the Spirit. (Romans 8:1).
- (d) Through the Spirit the Christian mortifies the deeds of the body. (Romans 8:13).
- (e) Children of God are led by the Spirit. (Romans 8:14). *through the word*
- (f) The Spirit bears witness with us. (Romans 8:16).
- (g) Intercessions are made for us in prayer by the Spirit. (Romans 8:26-27).
- (h) God sends His Spirit into the heart of His children. (Galatians 4:6).
- (i) We live after the Spirit, and walk after Him. (Galatians 5:25).
- (j) Through Christ and the Spirit we have access to God. (Ephesians 2:18).
- (k) Christians are "filled with the Spirit." (Ephesians 5:18). *through the word Col. 3:16*
- (l) We are sanctified by the Spirit. (2 Thessalonians 2:13; 1 Peter 1:2).
- (m) Christians must bear the fruit of the Spirit. (Galatians 5:22-23).

III. THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT:

1. The Bible discusses definite work performed by the Holy Spirit.

- (a) The Spirit spoke through the prophets. (Acts 1:16; 1 Peter 1:11; 2 Peter 1:21).
- (b) He strives with sinners. (Genesis 6:3).
- (c) He reproves the world of sin. (John 16:8).
- (d) He enables men to have conviction of Christ. (1 Corinthians 12:3).

- (e) He bears testimony of Christ. (John 15:26).
 - (f) He glorifies Christ. (John 16:14).
 - (g) By Him we know the things of God. (1 Corinthians 2:10-11).
 - (h) He gave spiritual gifts. (1 Corinthians 12:4-11).
 - (i) The natural man does not receive the things of the Spirit. (1 Corinthians 2:14).
 - (j) The Spirit was included in apostolic benedictions. (2 Corinthians 13:14).
 - (k) The Spirit gives life. (2 Corinthians 3:6).
 - (l) We are saved by a washing of regeneration and a renewal of the Holy Spirit. (Titus 3:3-6).
2. The relation of the Christian to the Spirit.
- (a) Through the Spirit we mortify the deeds of the body. (Romans 8:13; Galatians 5:16-18, 24-25).
 - (b) We are led by the Spirit. (Romans 8:14).
 - (c) One who does not have the Spirit does not belong to God. (Romans 8:9).
 - (d) God has sent the Spirit into our hearts. (Galatians 4:6).
 - (e) We receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2:38).
 - (f) We are the temple of God, and the Holy Spirit dwells in us. (1 Corinthians 3:16-17).
 - (g) God gives the Spirit to them that obey Him. (Acts 5:32).
 - (h) Christians are urged to be filled with the Spirit. (Ephesians 5:18).
 - (i) The Spirit bears witness with our spirit. (Romans 8:16).
 - (j) He helps our infirmities. (Romans 8:16).
 - (k) He assists and intercedes for us in prayer. (Romans 8:26-27).
 - (l) The Holy Spirit is given to Christians. (Romans 5:1-5).

- (m) We are sealed and given an earnest by the Spirit. (2 Corinthians 1:21-22; Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30).
- (n) Christians mind the things of the Spirit. (Romans 8:5-7).
- (o) By the Spirit we are sanctified. (Romans 15:16; 1 Corinthians 6:11).
- (p) The Spirit comforts the church. (Acts 9:31).
- (q) Prayer is offered "in the Spirit." (Ephesians 6:18).

QUESTIONS

1. To appreciate the importance of His position, it must be realized that the Holy Spirit is a.....
2. Much of the confusion about the Holy Spirit is due to the fact that this is a subject not often discussed in the Bible.
True..... False.....
3. The Holy Spirit possesses the following characteristics of a divine Person:.....,
..... and
4. The Holy Spirit is called: "the Comforter," "the Spirit of God," "the spirit of Elijah," "the Spirit of the Lord," "the Spirit of truth," and "the Spirit of grace." (Strike out the incorrect one.)
5. It is possible for the Spirit to be: vexed, astonished, grieved, overwhelmed, tempted, resisted, amazed. (Underscore the correct words.)
6. Name four things the Spirit does which illustrates that He possesses qualities of a person:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
 - (d).....
7. How would you describe the "baptismal measure" of the Holy Spirit?
8. How can it be shown that the "baptismal measure" of the Spirit is not to be received by everyone?
9. What were some of the supernatural gifts of the Spirit possessed by many early saints?

10. For what purpose were miracles performed?
11. Why are miraculous gifts of the Spirit not needed in the church today?
12. When one now becomes a Christian he is promised: (a) the usual measure of the Spirit, (b) miracle-working spiritual gifts, (c) the baptism of the Spirit.
13. It can be said that Christians possess the Spirit. True.....
False.....
14. What are some of the things done by the Holy Spirit?
15. Name some of the things the Holy Spirit does for Christians.

IV

Obedience

INTRODUCTION:

1. Obedience is an eternal principle.
 - (a) It is a principle that God has always required in every age in His dealings with man.
 - (b) The first responsibility God assigned man involved obedience. (Genesis 3:1-6).
 - (c) In obedience God blesses man; in disobedience He is displeased. (Deuteronomy 11:26-28).
 - (d) Obedience is to follow the will of God, and rebellion results when man refuses to do this. (Joshua 1:18).
2. Obedience is acceptance of the law of God.
 - (a) God reveals His will through His law or Word. (Hebrews 1:1-2).
 - (b) God expects man to receive and obey His will. (Deuteronomy 11:18-21).
 - (c) In refusing to accept God's law, man is disobedient and condemned. (Hebrews 2:1-3).

I. OBEDIENCE IN RELATION TO GOD'S LAW:

1. The nature of the law of God, as defined by the Bible.
 - (a) The law of God is pure. (Psalms 19:8).
 - (b) The law of God is perfect. (Psalms 19:7; Romans 12:2).
 - (c) The law of God is divine truth. (Psalms 119:142, 151).
 - (d) God's law is spiritual in nature. (Romans 7:14).

- (e) The law of the Lord is holy, just, and good. (Romans 7:12).
- (f) The law of God is not grievous. (1 John 5:3).
- 2. Proper attitudes toward the law of God.
 - (a) We should love the law of God. (Psalms 119:97, 113).
 - (b) Peace is obtained by loving God's law. (Psalms 119:165).
 - (c) The law of God should be delightful to us. (Psalms 119:77; Romans 7:22).
 - (d) We should prepare our hearts to seek the law of the Lord, and do it. (Ezra 7:10).
 - (e) One should pledge himself to do the law of God. (Nehemiah 10:29).
 - (f) We should prayerfully seek an understanding of God's law. (Psalms 119:18).
 - (g) Keeping the commandments of God should be a source of great consolation. (Psalms 119:54-64).
 - (h) When an understanding of God's law is gained, we should determine to obey it. (Psalms 119:32-35).
 - (i) The law of God should be inscribed on our hearts. (Jeremiah 31:33; Hebrews 8:10).
 - (j) We should give time to meditation upon the law of God. (Psalms 1:2; 119:24,97).
 - (k) Israel was to diligently teach their children the law. (Deuteronomy 6:6-7).

II. GOD REQUIRES OBEDIENCE:

- 1. Obedience to the law of God has always been required.
 - (a) Obedience was commanded of Adam. (Genesis 2:16-17).
 - (b) Obedience was required of Noah. (Genesis 6:14-22).
 - (c) Obedience or disobedience was to be a blessing or

a curse to Israel. (Deuteronomy 11:26-27).

- (d) Israel was to obey whatever God had commanded. (Deuteronomy 12:32).
- (e) Israel was to keep God's commandments and obey His voice. (Deuteronomy 13:4).
- (f) To fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man. (Ecclesiastes 12:13).
- (g) Only those who do the will of God enter the kingdom. (Matthew 7:21).
- (h) If one loves the Lord he will obey Him. (John 14:15,21,23; 15:10).
- (i) One cannot truly belong to Christ without obeying Him. (Luke 6:46).
- (j) Salvation is offered only to those who obey the Lord. (Hebrews 5:8-9).
- (k) Those who hear and obey the Lord are wise. (Matthew 7:24-25).
- (l) Obedience proves our love for God. (1 John 5:3).

2. Things involved in obedience.

- (a) Obeying the voice of God. (Exodus 19:5; Jeremiah 7:23).
- (b) Obeying the law of God. (Deuteronomy 11:26-27; Isaiah 42:24).
- (c) Obeying Christ the Son of God. (2 Corinthians 10:5).
- (d) Obeying the gospel. (Romans 6:17; 10:16-17).
- (e) Keeping the commandments of God. (Ecclesiastes 12:13).
- (f) Being in subjection to civil powers. (Romans 13:1-2).
- (g) Having a sincere faith in God. (Hebrews 11:6).

3. Elements of true obedience.

- (a) Faith is the basis of obedience. (Hebrews 11:6).
- (b) Love for Christ inspires obedience. (John 15:23).

- (c) Sincerity must characterize it. (Matthew 5:1-5).
- (d) It must involve reverence. (Ecclesiastes 12:13).
- (e) True obedience comes from the heart. (Romans 6:17-18; Deuteronomy 10:16).
- (f) It involves more than formal observance of commands. (Matthew 23:23, 27-28).

III. BLESSINGS OF OBEDIENCE:

1. God blesses those who comply with His will.

- (a) God will bless those who walk in His law. (Psalms 119:1).
- (b) Adam enjoyed all the blessings of Eden while he was obedient to God. (Genesis 2:8-17).
- (c) The blessings Israel was to receive of God depended upon their obedience. (Deuteronomy 10:12-13).
- (d) God would bless the Jews in many ways if they obeyed Him. (Deuteronomy 28:1-13).
- (e) God promised that if Israel was obedient He would not forsake, destroy, or forget them. (Deuteronomy 4:30-31).
- (f) The obedient shall enjoy prosperity and pleasure before the Lord. (Job 36:11).
- (g) Israel was to live through obedience. (Isaiah 55:3).
- (h) God would be Israel's God and they His people if they obeyed Him. (Jeremiah 7:23).
- (i) Through obedience one enters into the kingdom of God. (Matthew 7:21).
- (j) The obedient is related to Christ as a brother, sister, or mother. (Matthew 12:50).
- (k) It is futile to address Jesus as "Lord" without obeying Him. (Luke 6:46).
- (l) The Holy Spirit is given to them that obey God. (Acts 5:32).
- (m) Righteousness is obtained through obedience. (Romans 6:16).

- (n) We are made free from sins when we obey. (Romans 6:17-18).
- (o) Eternal salvation is promised the obedient. (Hebrews 5:8-9).
- (p) One who does the will of God will be blessed. (James 1:25).
- (q) A right to the tree of life, and entrance into heaven, are promised to the obedient. (Revelations 22:14).

IV. PUNISHMENT FOR DISOBEDIENCE:

1. Painful results have always followed disobedience to God.
 - (a) Adam and Eve were driven from Eden, and deprived of its blessings. (Genesis 3:13-19).
 - (b) Cain exclaimed that his punishment was unbearable. (Genesis 4:13).
 - (c) Disobedience is foolish and costly. (1 Samuel 13:13-14).
 - (d) God curses those who do not obey His covenant. (Jeremiah 11:3).
 - (e) Disobedience causes us to forfeit the promised blessings of God. (Joshua 5:6; 1 Samuel 2:30).
 - (f) The Jews would incur many painful curses by disobedience. (Deuteronomy 28:15-53).
 - (g) The fury of God's anger is poured upon the disobedient. (Isaiah 42:24-25).
 - (h) Under the law of Moses, every transgression received its just reward. (Hebrews 2:2).
 - (i) The disobedient are deserving of the penalties they receive. (Daniel 9:9-15).
 - (j) God was to destroy Israel if they would not obey His voice. (Deuteronomy 8:19-20).
 - (k) The way of the transgressor is hard. (Proverbs 13:15).
 - (l) Israel was to be bitterly punished for forsaking God's law. (Jeremiah 9:13-15).

- (m) God will mock and refuse to hear the cries of the disobedient. (Proverbs 1:24-28).
 - (n) The wrath of God comes upon the children of disobedience. (Ephesians 5:6).
2. The disobedient shall be eternally punished.
- (a) One who knows the Lord's will, but does not do it, shall be beaten with many stripes. (Luke 12:47).
 - (b) Severe eternal punishment awaits those who turn away from Christ. (Hebrews 10:26-29).
 - (c) The impenitent shall receive wrath in the day of wrath. (Romans 2:5).
 - (d) Those who do not obey the truth shall receive wrath, tribulation, and anguish. (Romans 2:8-9).
 - (e) When the Lord returns He will take vengeance upon those who obey not the gospel. (2 Thessalonians 1:7-9).

QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the statement that "obedience is an eternal principle"?
2. We can account for disobedience because the law of God is imperfect, unreasonable, and grievous. True..... False.....
3. What are some of the correct attitudes one should have toward the will of God?
4. What did Adam have in common with Noah in serving God?
5. The law of Moses was set before Israel as a.....or a.....
6. The whole duty of man is defined as to.....
7. In one of the Lord's parables a wise and obedient person was represented as: (a) the good Samaritan, (b) the prodigal son, (c) a man who built his house upon a rock.
8. By obedience we can demonstrate our.....for God and Christ.
9. Some elements of true obedience are: faith, prayer, sincerity, repentance, love for Christ, a knowledge of the Bible. (Strike out the improper words.)

10. One cannot accept Christ without obeying His will. True.....
False.....
11. When one has rendered formal obedience to the commands of God,
then he has done all that is required of him. True.....
False.....
12. How long did Adam enjoy the blessings of Eden?
13. Is Jesus truly the Lord to a person who does not obey Him?
14. What has always been God's invariable rule in obedience?
15. What will be the ultimate fate of the disobedient?

Next Sunday
May 5

V

The Law and The Gospel

INTRODUCTION:

1. An understanding of the relation between its two major divisions is essential to an understanding of the Bible.
 - (a) The two major divisions of the Bible are the Old Testament and the New Testament.
 - (b) The entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, comprises God's will in all ages.
 - (c) All of these sixty-six books are inspired of God, are divine revelations, and form inspired Scriptures.
2. There is a distinct difference between the Old and New Testaments.
 - (a) With the exception of the first eleven chapters of Genesis, all of the Old Testament concerns the Jews and God's laws with them.
 - (b) It can be simply stated that the Old Testament concerns the Jewish religion, while the New Testament discusses the Christian religion.
 - (c) While the Old Testament was concerned with the Jewish religion, many important lessons may be learned from it.
 - (d) While Christians are not under the Old Testament law, this does not mean we reject Old Testament truths.
3. There is a great deal of value in studying the Old Testament.
 - (a) The Old Testament spans a period of 4,000 years

Patristical age 2500 years
Jewish age 1500 years
4000

of man's relationship with God, and illustrates how man may please or displease Him.

- (b) The events recorded in the Old Testament have a practical value for us. (Romans 15:4; 1 Corinthians 10:11).
- (c) The Old and New Testaments are vitally related, for one cannot be fully understood without the other.
- (d) The Jewish religion and Scriptures foreshadowed the coming of Christ and Christianity.
- (e) Many Old Testament truths could not be fully understood without seeing their fulfillment in the New Testament, and many New Testament truths could not be fully appreciated without viewing their types, shadows, symbols, and figures in the Old Testament.
- (f) It has been well said that "the Old Testament is the New Testament concealed, while the New Testament is the Old Testament revealed."

I. THE LAW OF MOSES CONSIDERED:

1. Significant facts about the giving of the law of Moses:

- (a) The law was given from Mt. Sinai, or Horeb. (Exodus 19:11,20; Deuteronomy 4:10,15).
- (b) It was given by the disposition of angels. (Acts 7:53).
- (c) Moses was the mediator through whom the law was given. (Deuteronomy 5:5, 27-28; John 1:17; Galatians 3:19).
- (d) The law of Moses was given solely to the Jews. (Deuteronomy 4:8; 5:2-3; Psalms 147:20; Romans 3:19).
- (e) The Jews were forbidden to approach Mt. Sinai while the law was being given. (Exodus 19:13, 21-24; Hebrews 12:20).

- (f) Numerous miracles occurred at the giving of the law. (Exodus 19:16-19).
- (g) Israel was terrified at receiving the law. (Exodus 19:16; 20:18-20; Deuteronomy 5:5, 23-25).
- (h) The entire law of Moses was written in a book. (Deuteronomy 31:9).
- (i) The book of the law was placed in the side of the ark of the covenant. (Deuteronomy 31:26).
- (j) The ten commandments on the tablets of stone were also placed in the ark of the covenant. (Deuteronomy 10:5).

2. The law of Moses was called by numerous terms.

- (a) "The word spoken by angels." (Hebrews 2:2).
- (b) "The ministration of death." (2 Corinthians 3:7).
- (c) "The ministration of condemnation." (2 Corinthians 3:9).
- (d) "The lively oracles." (Acts 7:38). *Stephen*
- (e) It was styled a "fiery law." (Deuteronomy 33:2).
- (f) "The law of Moses." (Ezra 7:6).
- (g) "The law of the Lord." (2 Chronicles 34:14).
- (h) "The book of the law." (Deuteronomy 30:10; Joshua 1:8).
- (i) "The book of Moses." (2 Chronicles 25:4; 35:12).
- (j) "The law of sin and death." (Romans 8:2).

Check?

3. The responsibilities of Jews to the law.

- (a) They were obligated to know the law. (Exodus 18:16).
- (b) It was their duty to keep the law. (Deuteronomy 4:6; 6:2).
- (c) They were to lay the law upon their hearts. (Deuteronomy 6:6; 11:18).
- (d) They were to teach the law diligently to their children. (Deuteronomy 6:7; 11:19).

Discuss
Deut.
6:7

- (e) They were to constantly meditate upon the law. (Deuteronomy 6:7-9).
 - (f) They were commanded to remember it. (Malachi 4:4).
 - (g) Kings were required to have a copy of it, read it, and rule by its precepts. (Deuteronomy 17:18-19).
 - (h) Priests and Levites were to teach the law. (Deuteronomy 31:9-13; 33:8-10; Nehemiah 8:7; Malachi 2:7).
 - (i) The law was to be publicly read by priests in the sabbatical year at the feast of tabernacles. (Deuteronomy 31:9-13).
4. According to classes of matter discussed, there are three divisions to the law of Moses:
- (a) *Moral*. This section of the law referred to all its moral requirements. (Deuteronomy 5:6-22).
 - (b) *Ceremonial*. This referred to the worship prescribed by the law. (Leviticus 7:37-38; Hebrews 9:1-7).
 - (c) *Civil*. This portion related to laws which regulated Israel as a nation. (Deuteronomy 9:7-11).

II. THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW, AND ITS ABOLITION: ✓

1. The law of Moses was given for several purposes:
 - (a) It was given to create a nation of the descendants of Abraham. (Genesis 12:1-3; 13:14-16; 15:18-19).
 - (b) The law was given only to the Jews, who were the descendants of Abraham. (Deuteronomy 5:1-3; Romans 3:1-2,19).
 - (c) The law was given to reveal and define sin. (Romans 7:7).
 - (d) It was added because of transgressions. (Galatians 3:19).
 - (e) The law served as a schoolmaster to lead us to Christ. (Galatians 3:24).

- (f) The law foreshadowed Christ and the gospel. (Hebrews 10:1).
2. Imperfections and limitations of the law.
- (a) The law was weak and of limited ability. (Romans 8:3).
 - (b) It could not impart righteousness. (Galatians 2:21; 3:21).
 - (c) It could not impart life. (Galatians 3:21).
 - (d) With imperfect sacrifices, its worshippers could not be made perfect. (Hebrews 10:1).
 - (e) Its priests were frail, faulty, and mortal. (Hebrews 7:28; 8:7).
 - (f) Its animal sacrifices could not secure pardon. (Hebrews 9:18-28; 10:3-4,6,8,10-11).
 - (g) No spiritual perfection was obtained under the law. (Hebrews 7:11,19; 8:8-12; 9:1-10; 10:12).
 - (h) It was a covenant of bondage, and a "yoke of bondage." (Galatians 4:24-25; 5:1).
3. The abolition of the law of Moses.
- (a) It was prophesied that the law of Moses would end, and a new covenant would be given. (Jeremiah 31:31-32; Zechariah 11:10).
 - (b) The law existed from Moses to Christ. (John 1:17).
 - (c) Christ was to fulfill the law. (Matthew 5:17-18).
 - (d) We are dead to the law by the body of Christ. (Romans 7:4).
 - (e) Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law. (Galatians 3:13).
 - (f) The Lord abolished the law in his death. (Ephesians 2:15-16).
 - (g) Christ "blotted out" the law by "nailing" it to his cross. (Colossians 2:13).
 - (h) The giving of a new covenant made the old covenant invalid. (Hebrews 8:13).

- (i) Christ took away the first covenant that he might establish another. (Hebrews 10:9).
- (j) The new testament became in force after the death of Christ. (Hebrews 9:16-17).
- (k) We are now dead to the law, delivered from it, and free from it. (Romans 7:4,6; 8:2).
- (l) Justification is now obtained through faith in Christ, not by the works of the law. (Galatians 2:16; Romans 11:6).
- (m) If righteousness were now obtained by the law, then Christ died in vain. (Galatians 2:21).
- (n) Since the law has been abolished, none of its ceremonies profit anything. (Galatians 5:2).
- (o) We are not to become entangled again with the "yoke of bondage." (Galatians 5:1).
- (p) We are not under the law, but are under grace. (Romans 6:15; Galatians 5:4).

III. THE GOSPEL OF GHRIST:

1. The gospel of Christ is in many ways superior to the law of Moses.
 - (a) Complete justification by faith is obtained in Christ. (Romans 3:23-25; Galatians 2:16; 3:26-27).
 - (b) Spiritual perfection is attained through the priesthood of Christ. (Hebrews 7:11).
 - (c) The gospel is a "better testament." (Hebrews 7:22; 8:7).
 - (d) Under the gospel is found the true spiritual tabernacle — the church. (Hebrews 8:2,4; 9:11).
 - (e) The old covenant was dedicated with the blood of animals, the new one with the blood of Christ. (Hebrews 9:18-28).
 - (f) The old covenant purified the flesh, the new one purifies the conscience. (Hebrews 9:13-14; 10:22).
 - (g) The gospel features a superior priesthood which

offers a perfect atonement. (Hebrews 7:27-28; 10:10, 12-14).

- (h) The new covenant provides the blood of Christ as the cleansing agent. (Hebrews 9:13-14).
 - (i) Under the gospel, Christ is our Mediator. (Hebrews 9:15).
 - (j) The new covenant is a faultless one. (Hebrews 8:7).
2. The law of Moses and the gospel of Christ contrasted.
- (a) The law featured Moses as its leader and law-giver, while the gospel features Christ in these roles. (Hebrews 3:1-6).
 - (b) The law was a legalistic system, but the gospel is a system of grace. (John 1:17; Titus 2:11).
 - (c) The law was addressed to one nation, while the gospel is addressed to all nations. (Malachi 4:4; John 3:16-17).
 - (d) The commandments of the law were written on tablets of stone, while the gospel is inscribed in the heart. (Jeremiah 31:3; 2 Corinthians 3:3; Hebrews 8:7-11).
 - (e) The law involved the ministration of death, while the gospel involves the ministration of righteousness. (Exodus 32:26-29; Acts 2:41; 2 Corinthians 3:4-11).
 - (f) The law had a changeable priesthood, the gospel a changeless one. (Hebrews 7:11-17, 22-38).
 - (g) The law created a national religion, the gospel an universal one. (Matthew 10:5-6; 28:18-19).
 - (h) The law had an annual atonement, the gospel has an everlasting one. (Leviticus 16:34; Romans 5:8-11; 10:14-23; Hebrews 10:12; 1 Peter 3:18).
 - (i) The law led to the possession of temporal Canaan, the gospel to an eternal inheritance. (Genesis 12:6-7; Numbers 13:25-27; Joshua 5:12; 1 Peter 1:3-5).

3. Important considerations about the gospel.

- (a) It is good tidings of great joy for all people. (Luke 2:10-11, 31-32).
- (b) The gospel is the power of God unto salvation. (Romans 1:16; 1 Corinthians 1:18).
- (c) Important elements of the gospel are the facts of Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. (1 Corinthians 15:1-3).
- (d) The gospel is an exhibition of the grace of God. (Acts 20:24).
- (e) It was the means of bringing life and immortality. (2 Timothy 1:10).
- (f) It was preached in prophetic form to Abraham. (Genesis 22:8; Galatians 3:8).
- (g) It is addressed to every creature. (Mark 16:15-16).
- (h) It was preached to every creature in the apostolic age. (Colossians 1:6,23).
- (i) The gospel must be believed. (Mark 1:15; Hebrews 4:2).
- (j) The gospel will be the means of final judgment. (Romans 2:16).
- (k) Failure to obey the gospel will bring tragic results. (2 Thessalonians 1:7-9).
- (l) Obedience to the gospel brings peace. (Luke 2:10, 14; Ephesians 6:15).
- (m) Reception of the gospel produces hope. (Colossians 1:23).

4. The gospel is referred to by the following expressions:

- (a) "The glorious gospel." (2 Corinthians 4:4).
- (b) "The everlasting gospel." (1 Peter 1:25; Revelation 14:6).
- (c) "The gospel of peace." (Ephesians 6:15).
- (d) "The gospel of God." (Romans 1:1; 1 Thessalonians 2:8).

- (e) "The gospel of Christ." (Romans 1:9,16; 2 Corinthians 2:12).
 - (f) "The gospel of the kingdom." (Matthew 24:14).
 - (g) "The gospel of salvation." (Ephesians 1:13).
 - (h) "The gospel of the grace of God." (Acts 20:24).
5. Responsibilities of Christians to the gospel.
- (a) Christians should have fellowship in preaching the gospel. (Philippians 1:5).
 - (b) The truth of the gospel must be maintained. (Galatians 1:6-7; 2:14; 2 Timothy 1:13).
 - (c) We should not be ashamed of the gospel. (Romans 1:16; 2 Timothy 1:8,12).
 - (d) Christians must live in submission to the gospel. (2 Corinthians 9:13).
 - (e) We should earnestly contend for the faith of the gospel. (Philippians 1:17,27; Jude 3).
 - (f) We should live in a manner becoming of the gospel. (Philippians 1:27).
 - (g) If necessary, Christians should sacrifice their lives for the gospel. (Luke 8:35; Acts 20:22-24).
 - (h) Nothing must be done to hinder the gospel. (1 Corinthians 9:12).
 - (i) If we preach another gospel we shall be cursed. (Galatians 1:8).

QUESTIONS

1. The two major divisions of the Bible are the.....
and.....
2. Largely speaking, the Old Testament is a discussion of the.....
..... religion, while the New Testament is a discus-
sion of the..... religion.
3. The Old Testament and the New Testament are related: (a) in
a minor sense, (b) not related at all, (c) in a vital way.
4. The leading figure of the Old Testament law, who was its law-
giver and leader of the Jews, was.....

5. The law was given to the Jews on: (a) Mt. Moriah, (b) Mt. Sinai, (c) Mt. Nebo.
6. One distinction between the Old and New Testaments is that the law of Moses was an unwritten law. True..... False.....
7. The law of Moses was called: "the law of the Lord," "the word spoken by angels," "the Hammurabi code," "the law of sin and death," and "the Patriarchial covenant." (Strike out wrong expressions.)
8. The three divisions of the law of Moses were: (a), (b) and (c)
9. Name two important purposes that the law of Moses served. (a) (b)
10. Christ came to: fulfill the law, abolish the law in his death, redeem us from the curse of the law, blot out the law. (Are all of these statements correct?)
11. In that the law of Moses has been abolished, it is not now proper to keep any part of it. True..... False.....
12. Name three ways in which the gospel is superior to the law of Moses: (a) (b) (c)
13. The law of Moses can be described as a system, while the gospel is a system of.....
14. What is the scope of the gospel?
15. Name two responsibilities Christians have to the gospel. (1) (2)

VI

Man and His Salvation

INTRODUCTION:

1. The story of a man, his fall into sin, and his salvation is the great drama unfolded in the Bible.
 - (a) Among the first things seen in the Bible are man, his experiences with God, and God's law for man in Eden. (Genesis 2:16-17).
 - (b) Defying the will of God, man rebelled, and did exactly what God had forbidden. (Genesis 3:1-6).
 - (c) In disobedience, the relation of man and God has changed, Adam was driven from Eden, and suffered many painful consequences. (Genesis 3:9-19).
 - (d) The record of man's first disobedience involves a consistent pattern in sin: God's law, man's disobedience, and penalty.
2. After the fall of man into sin, God began to plan for man's salvation.
 - (a) The law has always demanded punishment for sin. (Genesis 2:16-17; Ezekiel 18:20; Romans 6:23).
 - (b) God's mercy, however, desired to rescue man from this horrible punishment. (Ephesians 2:1-5, 8-10; Titus 3:3-5).
 - (c) The types, symbols, figures, and prophecies of the Old Testament pointed toward the coming of a Savior. (Genesis 3:15; Isaiah 7:14; 9:6-7; 53:1-9; Matthew 1:20-21; John 3:14-15; Hebrews 10:1).
 - (d) The love, mercy, and justice of God are shown in

giving of His Son for our sins. (John 3:16; Romans 3:23-26; 5:8-10; 1 John 4:10).

- (e) By accepting God's will, man can eventually gain everlasting salvation in heaven. (John 14:1-3; 2 Timothy 4:6-8; Revelation 22:14).

I. MAN AND HIS EXPERIENCES WITH SIN:

1. Man originally existed in a glorious state.

- (a) God created man in His own image. (Genesis 1:26-27; 1 Corinthians 11:7; James 3:5).
- (b) After creating man from dust, God made him a living soul. (Genesis 2:7; 1 Corinthians 15:45).
- (c) The Garden of Eden was the first home of man. (Genesis 2:15).
- (d) Man was given dominion over all other creatures. (Genesis 1:28; 2:19-20; Psalms 12:13).
- (e) Woman was formed to be man's helpmate. (Genesis 2:18, 21-25).
- (f) Man was given the duty of obeying God. (Genesis 2:16-17; Ecclesiastes 12:13).
- (g) Man was made morally perfect and upright. (Ecclesiastes 7:29; Ezekiel 28:15)

2. The disobedience of man brought tragedy.

- (a) Man disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit. (Genesis 3:1-2).
- (b) Sin filled Adam with a sense of shame. (Genesis 3:7,10).
- (c) Because of his disobedience man was painfully punished. (Genesis 3:16-19).
- (d) Adam was also driven from the paradise of Eden. (Genesis 3:23-24).
- (e) The whole human race was involved in Adam's ruin. (Romans 5:12-19).

3. The faculties man possesses.

- (a) He possesses a physical body. (Matthew 6:25).

- (b) He has a soul. (Matthew 16:26; Luke 12:20; 1 Peter 4:19).
 - (c) He possesses a spirit. (Proverbs 18:14; 1 Corinthians 2:11).
 - (d) He has affections. (1 Chronicles 29:3; Matthew 22:37; Colossians 3:2).
 - (e) He has will power. (Matthew 16:24; 2 Peter 1:21; Revelation 22:17).
 - (f) He has understanding. (Psalms 119:34; Ephesians 1:18; 4:18; 5:17).
 - (g) He has a conscience. (Romans 2:15; 1 Timothy 4:2).
 - (h) He has memory. (Genesis 41:9; Luke 16:25; 1 Corinthians 15:2).
 - (i) He has knowledge. (Matthew 9:6; 1 Corinthians 2:12; Philippians 3:10; 2 Timothy 1:12).
4. This present life does not fulfill the needs of man.
- (a) This life is frail and uncertain. (Psalms 39:4; James 4:13-14).
 - (b) It is of few days and full of trouble. (Job 14:1-2).
 - (c) Our mortal life is extremely brief. (Job 9:25-26; 1 Peter 1:24).
 - (d) This present life is also vain. (Ecclesiastes 6:12).
 - (e) The cares and pleasures of this life can be dangerous. (Luke 8:14; 21:34; 2 Timothy 2:4).
 - (f) The kingdom of God is more important than our lives. (Matthew 6:25).
 - (g) Man often considers this life of supreme value. (Job 2:4).
 - (h) We should be willing to give our lives for Christ. (Matthew 10:39; Luke 14:26; Acts 20:24).
 - (i) The brevity of life should encourage us to use it properly. (Deuteronomy 32:29; Psalms 90:12).

- (j) The value of man's life is not determined by his possessions. (Matthew 4:4; Luke 12:15).
- (k) We should place emphasis upon the spiritual rather than material values. (Matthew 6:19-21; Colossians 3:1-2).
- (l) We look for a better life than this one. (1 Corinthians 15:19;; 2 Corinthians 5:1-2; Hebrews 11:9-10).
- (m) The death of a child of God is not tragic. (Psalms 23:4; Philippians 1:21,23; 1 Corinthians 15:50-57; 2 Timothy 4:6-8).

II. SIN AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON MAN:

1. The nature of sin is described in the Bible.

- (a) Sin is produced by lust. (James 1:14-15).
- (b) It is rebellion against God. (Deuteronomy 9:7; Joshua 1:18).
- (c) It is called "the unfruitful works of darkness." (Ephesians 5:11).
- (d) Sin is abominable to God. (Proverbs 15:9; Jeremiah 44:4,11).
- (e) Sin is reproachful. (Proverbs 14:34).
- (f) It originates in the heart. (Matthew 15:19).
- (g) Sin is deceitful. (Hebrews 3:13).
- (h) It is of the devil. (John 3:8; 8:44).
- (i) Sin is universal. (1 Kings 8:46; Ecclesiastes 7:20; Romans 3:23).
- (j) Sin separates man from God. (Isaiah 59:1-2; Colossians 1:21-22).
- (k) It results in spiritual death. (Romans 6:23; James 1:15).
- (l) Sin will deprive man of heaven. (1 Corinthians 6:9-10; Galatians 5:19-21; Revelation 21:27).

2. What sin is.

- (a) Sin is a transgression of God's law. (1 John 3:4).

- (b) Sin is digression from the will of God. (Deuteronomy 4:2; 12:32; 28:14).
 - (c) Rebellion against the will of God is sin. (Jonah 1:1-3; Matthew 7:21).
 - (d) Substitution for what God has commanded is sin. (Leviticus 10:1-2).
 - (e) Omission of what God has required is sin. (James 4:17).
 - (f) Perversion of the truth of God is sin. (Galatians 1:6-8; 2 Peter 3:16).
 - (g) Ignorance of the will of God can produce sin. (Leviticus 5:17; 1 Timothy 1:12-13 cf. Acts 23:1).
 - (h) Partial obedience is sin. (1 Samuel 15:1-23).
 - (i) Sin may be unintentional. (2 Samuel 6:6-7).
 - (j) All unrighteousness is sin. (1 John 5:17).
 - (k) Whatever is not of faith is sin. (Romans 14:23).
3. What sin does to us.
- (a) Sin defiles us. (Isaiah 59:1-3).
 - (b) Sin reproaches us. (Proverbs 14:34).
 - (c) Sin deceives us. (Hebrews 13:3).
 - (d) Sin separates us from God. (Isaiah 59:1-2; Colossians 1:21-22).
 - (e) Sin results in death. (Romans 6:23; James 1:15).
 - (f) Sin robs us of God's blessings. (Jeremiah 5:25).
 - (g) Sin causes us to be without Christ, without God, and without hope. (Ephesians 2:12).
 - (h) Sin excludes the sinner from heaven. (Galatians 5:19-21; Ephesians 5:5; Revelation 21:27).
4. What we should do about sin.
- (a) Sin should be confessed. (Job 33:27-28; Proverbs 28:13).
 - (b) Sin should be mourned. (Psalms 38:18; Jeremiah 3:21).

- (c) Sin should be hated. (Psalms 97:10; Proverbs 8:13; Romans 12:9).
- (d) Sin must be put away. (Job 11:14).
- (e) Sin should be forsaken. (Psalms 34:14; 2 Timothy 2:19).
- (f) We must strive to guard against sin. (Psalms 39:1; 1 John 2:1).
- (g) We must avoid even the appearance of sin. (1 Thessalonians 5:22).
- (h) We must mortify sin. (Romans 8:13; Colossians 3:5).
- (i) We must die to sin. (Romans 6:11).
- (j) Sin must no longer reign in our bodies. (Romans 6:12-13).
- (k) We must turn from all our sins. (Ezekiel 18:21).
- (l) The Word of God is hidden in our hearts that we might not sin. (Psalms 17:4; 119:11).

III. HOW WE ARE SAVED FROM SIN:

1. Christ is the central figure of our salvation.
 - (a) He is the Captain of it. (Hebrews 2:10).
 - (b) He is the Author of it. (Hebrews 5:9).
 - (c) He came to bring salvation. (Matthew 1:21; 18:11; 1 Timothy 1:15).
 - (d) His blood is the means of it. (Matthew 26:26-28; 1 John 1:7; Revelation 7:14).
 - (e) He is able to save to the uttermost. (Hebrews 7:25).
 - (f) The salvation Christ brings is great. (Hebrews 2:3).
2. Things related to our salvation.
 - (a) God. (Psalms 3:8; 37:39; 1 Timothy 4:10).
 - (b) Christ. (Isaiah 63:9; Ephesians 5:23).
 - (c) The gospel. (Romans 1:16; Ephesians 1:13).
 - (d) Grace. (Ephesians 2:5,8; 2 Timothy 1:9; Titus 2:11).

- (e) The love of God. (John 3:16; Romans 5:8; 1 John 4:9-10).
- (f) Mercy. (Psalms 6:4; Titus 3:5).
- (g) The death of Christ. (Romans 5:10; Hebrews 9:15).
- (h) The resurrection of Christ. (1 Corinthians 15:17; Romans 4:25).
- (i) The life of Christ. (Romans 5:10).
- (j) Preaching. (1 Corinthians 1:21).
- (k) Words that are preached. (Acts 10:22; 11:13; James 1:21).
- (l) Faith. (Romans 5:1).
- (m) Repentance. (Luke 13:3; Acts 3:19).
- (n) Confession. (Romans 10:9-10).
- (o) Baptism. (Mark 16:15-16; 1 Peter 3:21).
- (p) Obedience. (Matthew 7:21; Hebrews 5:9).
- (q) Hope. (Romans 8:24).

QUESTIONS

1. What is the great drama unfolded in the Bible?
2. The love, mercy, justice, and grace of God are best illustrated in His.....
3. Before man fell into sin, he originally: (a) had no moral nature, (b) was morally upright, (c) was totally depraved.
4. As a penalty for his sin, God said Adam would: die, would have to work for his bread, would lose Eden, would be wiser. (Strike out incorrect statement.)
5. Discuss how the whole human race was affected by Adam's sin.
6. Some of the faculties man possesses are: knowledge, affection, a spirit, personality, culture, will power, language, memory. (Under-score the right terms.)
7. List three things that will illustrate the nature of sin:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....

8. When we say that sin brings death, this means: (a) spiritual death, (b) physical death, (c) both. (Underscore the right answer.)
9. If a sin is committed unintentionally or in ignorance, God will overlook it. True..... False.....
10. What are three things sin does to a person?
(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
11. Healthy attitudes to take toward sin is to: ignore it, mourn it, forget it, hate it, enjoy it while we can, shun it, confess it, make light of it, deny its existence. (Underscore correct terms.)
12. In what way is Christ the central figure in our salvation?
13. God abhors sin because: he has power to forbid it, it is rebellion to Him, it dishonors His will, it defiles His creatures, it is as practical as obedience, it is deceptive. (Are all of these statements correct? If not, which aren't?)
14. Sin causes a person to be without....., without....., and without.....
15. Our salvation is by: (a) faith alone, (b) the work of God alone, (c) many different things.

VII

Faith

INTRODUCTION:

1. Faith is a basic attitude, and underlies every acceptable act of obedience.
 - (a) It is an eternal principle, in that it is an attitude God has always required of man.
 - (b) It is universally necessary, for all men everywhere must have faith to be saved.
 - (c) It is a continuous principle, for it continues throughout the life of the servant of God.
 2. The importance of faith is seen in the frequency with which the idea appears in the Bible.
 - (a) Oddly, the word *faith* in the sense of belief does not occur a single time in the Old Testament.
 - (b) *Faith* in its various forms is found 247 times in the New Testament.
 - (c) *Believe* is found some 301 times in the Bible; 45 times in the Old Testament and, 256 times in the New Testament.
 - (d) John discusses belief more than any New Testament writer. He mentions the subject 99 times in his gospel, while it is mentioned 10 times or less in each of the other gospels.
 - (e) John does not, however, use the noun *faith*, and is the only New Testament writer not to use it at all in his writings.
- I. HOW "FAITH" IS USED IN THE BIBLE:
1. A historical faith is discussed in the Bible.

- (a) Historical faith is merely mental agreement, and is not the type of faith that saves.
 - (b) One is not saved by agreeing with the truth, but by trusting in the Lord and obeying His will. (Luke 6:46).
 - (c) Faith of this intellectual sort will not save, because it lacks the obedience God requires. (James 2:17, 19,24).
 - (d) Many of the chief rulers believed on Christ in this sense, but were not saved. (John 12:42-43; cf. Acts 26:28).
2. There is also faith that does not continue unto salvation.
- (a) It may be genuine so long as it lasts, but it does not persevere unto salvation.
 - (b) This type of faith is illustrated by the stony ground in the parable of the sower. (Matthew 13:20-21).
 - (c) Some who fail to hold faith and a good conscience make shipwreck of their faith. (1 Timothy 1:19-20).
 - (d) The Christian is urged to hold fast the profession of his faith. (2 Timothy 2:19; Hebrews 10:23).
3. Faith is used in the New Testament to represent the truth.
- (a) Felix summoned Paul and "heard him concerning the faith in Christ." (Acts 24:24).
 - (b) The "faith" of Romans had been spoken of throughout the world. (Romans 1:8).
 - (c) In that the Word of God contains the truth that produces faith, it is styled "the word of truth." (Romans 10:8).
4. The expression *the faith* is used to refer to the whole body of truth of Christianity.
- (a) It is used in this way for what is believed, or the contents of belief.

- (b) Some were converted to *the faith* which they once opposed. (Acts 6:7; Galatians 1:23).
 - (c) Christians are urged to strive together for *the faith* of the gospel. (Philippians 1:27 cf. 1 Timothy 4:1).
 - (d) We are to contend earnestly for *the faith*. (Jude 3).
5. Faith is used in a broad way to include all that is involved in obeying and serving the Lord.
- (a) The phrase "all that believed" described those who obeyed the will of the Lord. (Acts 2:38,44; 5:14; 16:31-34; 19:18).
 - (b) The Corinthians were urged to faithfulness, unless they had "believed" in vain. (1 Corinthians 15:2 cf. Acts 18:8).

II. BLESSINGS THAT COME BY FAITH:

1. Faith is essential to every act pleasing to God, and the blessings we receive from Him are through faith. (Hebrews 11:6).
2. There are numerous blessings which come through faith.
 - (a) Remission of sins is obtained through faith. (Acts 10:43; Romans 3:25).
 - (b) Justification with God comes through faith. (Romans 3:28; 5:1).
 - (c) Salvation is offered on the ground of faith. (Mark 16:16; Acts 16:31).
 - (d) Spiritual life is received by faith. (John 20:31; Galatians 2:20).
 - (e) Eternal life is received through faith. (John 3:15-16; 6:40).
 - (f) Faith is the means of our becoming children of God. (Galatians 3:26-27).
 - (g) Purification of the heart is received through faith. (Acts 15:9).
 - (h) Forgiveness of sins is by faith. (Acts 26:18).

- (i) Passing from spiritual darkness to light is achieved by faith. (John 12:46).
 - (j) The eternal rest inherited by saints is received by faith. (Hebrews 4:1-3).
 - (k) Christians are preserved by faith. (1 Peter 1:5).
 - (l) We become sons of God by faith. (John 1:11-12; Galatians 3:26).
 - (m) Access to God is through faith. (Romans 5:2; Ephesians 3:12).
 - (n) The promises of God are received through faith. (Galatians 3:22; Hebrews 6:12).
 - (o) Answer to prayer is based upon faith. (Matthew 21:22; James 1:6).
3. Saving faith is obedient faith.
- (a) True saving faith is faith that obeys the will of God. (James 2:17,24).
 - (b) Faith is defined as: "A conviction, full of joyful trust, that Jesus is the Messiah — the divinely appointed author of eternal salvation in the kingdom of God, conjoined with obedience to Christ." (*Greek-English Lexicon*, Thayer, p. 511).
 - (c) Another Greek authority added: "When a man obeys God he gives the only possible evidence that in his heart he believes God." (*Dictionary of N. T. Words*, W. E. Vine, vol. III, p. 24).
 - (d) Jesus made it clear that mere acknowledgement of Him is worthless without obedience. (Luke 6:46).
4. All of the great examples of blessings received by faith involve an obedient faith.
- (a) "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice . . ." (Hebrews 11:4).
 - (b) By faith Noah prepared the ark. (Hebrews 11:7).
 - (c) By faith Abraham obeyed God's call. (Hebrews 11:8).

- (d) By faith Abraham offered Isaac. (Hebrews 11:17).
- (e) By faith Moses made his great choice. (Hebrews 11:24-26).
- (f) By faith Israel passed through the Red Sea. (Hebrews 11:29).
- (g) By faith the walls of Jericho fell. (Hebrews 11:30).

III. THE RELATION OF FAITH TO THE CHILD OF GOD:

1. Faith has a vital role in the life of the child of God.
 - (a) We walk by faith. (Romans 4:12; 2 Corinthians 5:7).
 - (b) The Christian stands by faith. (Romans 11:20; 2 Corinthians 1:24).
 - (c) We live by faith. (Galatians 2:20).
 - (d) By faith we overcome the world. (1 John 5:4-5).
 - (e) The devil is resisted by faith. (1 Peter 5:9).
 - (f) The devil is overcome by faith. (Ephesians 6:16).
 - (g) We are sustained by faith. (Psalms 27:13; 1 Timothy 4:10).
 - (h) Christ dwells in our hearts by faith. (Ephesians 3:17).
 - (i) We have the full assurance of faith. (2 Timothy 1:12; Hebrews 10:22).
 - (j) The good works of a Christian demonstrates his faith. (James 2:21-25).
 - (k) The trial of our faith shows it to be precious. (1 Peter 1:6-7).
 - (l) Trials of our faith work patience. (James 1:3).
2. What faith means to the child of God.
 - (a) We are to commit our ways unto the Lord and trust in Him. (Psalms 37:5).
 - (b) Job affirmed that if God slew him he would still trust in Him. (Job 13:15).
 - (c) Those who put their trust in God will be blessed. (Psalms 2:12).

- (d) David said he would have fainted unless he had believed. (Psalms 27:13).
 - (e) If we trust in the Lord we shall not be afraid. (Isaiah 12:2).
 - (f) We are to trust in God and lean not upon our own understanding. (Proverbs 3:5).
 - (g) All things are possible to one who believes. (Mark 9:23).
 - (h) Christians wear the breastplate of faith and love. (1 Thessalonians 5:8).
 - (i) We are to fight the good fight of faith. (1 Timothy 6:12).
3. Exhortations to Christians about faith.
- (a) Christians are urged to abound in faith. (2 Corinthians 8:7).
 - (b) We are to hold faith in a good conscience. (1 Timothy 1:19).
 - (c) We should pray for our faith to be increased. (Luke 17:5).
 - (d) We must be grounded and settled in faith. (Colossians 1:23).
 - (e) The child of God must be strong in faith. (Romans 4:20-24).
 - (f) We must continue in faith. (Acts 14:22; Colossians 1:23).

QUESTIONS

1. Faith is a basic attitude because.....
2. The frequency with which a subject is mentioned in the Bible has nothing to do with its importance. True..... False.....
3. The New Testament writer who discussed faith most often was:
(a) John, (b) Paul, (c) Peter.
4. Historical faith will not save because it lacks.....
5. The stony ground represented the kind of faith that: does not fail, does fail, never existed. (Underscore the right answer.)

6. To contend for the faith means to contend for.....
7. "Faith" is sometimes used in a broad way to include: (a) about half of all we do, (b) little of what we do, (c) all we do in obeying God.
8. The word "faith" does not occur a single time in the Old Testament. True..... False.....
9. Historical faith is.....
10. Complete this statement: "Without faith it is....."
11. Name three blessings that are said to come by faith:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
12. It may be said that true Scriptural faith contains the elements of conviction, trust, and obedience. True..... False.....
13. All of the great Biblical examples of faith illustrate that faith must.....
14. Some things faith does for a Christian are:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
15. The Christian is urged to: abound in faith, forget it since faith cannot be lost, hold faith in a good conscience, pray for an increase in faith, be strong in faith. (Strike out incorrect statement.)

*Repentance is not a nightmare
Conversion is not Convulsions*

been to read *essentials Acts 2:20*
be involved *Discuss just Acts 3:19*
Rom 2:4

Discuss right before
3 Repentance before
VIII

Repentance

Repentance
and

INTRODUCTION: *Discuss Luke 17:3 forgiveness*

1. Inspiration intended for man to know he must repent, for the subject is often discussed in the Bible.

(a) The word *repent* is found 106 times in the Bible in its various forms.

(b) It is used to refer to sorrow or regret 28 times, a change of mind or will 25 times, and a change of heart followed by reformation of life 53 times.

(c) From these usages of the word a definition of repentance may be formed: "Repentance is a sorrow for sin producing a change of mind and will toward sin, and followed by a reformation of life."

(d) Man has always needed to turn from his sins, so God has always required repentance.

2. Repentance involves the following right attitudes:

(a) A right attitude toward sin — a godly sorrow over it. (2 Corinthians 7:9-10).

(b) A right attitude toward God — seeking His forgiveness and returning to Him. (Psalms 51:1-4; Luke 15:18).

(c) A right attitude toward self — the humbling of self and the expression of contrition. (Luke 15:19).

(d) A right attitude toward others — a restitution to others for wrongs committed against them. (Luke 19:8; Acts 16:33).

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF REPENTANCE:

1. Some things said about repentance suggest its importance.

- (a) Repentance is universally required. (Ezekiel 18:30-32; Luke 24:46-47; Acts 17:30).
- (b) It was taught and enforced by Christ. (Revelation 2:5,16; 3:3).
- (c) Christ came to call sinners to repentance. (Matthew 9:13).
- (d) Christ was exalted that repentance might be made possible. (Acts 5:31).
- (e) Repentance is necessary to the pardon of sins. (Acts 2:38; 3:19; 8:22).
- (f) *No more repentance* → The danger of neglecting repentance is stressed. (Matthew 11:20-24; Luke 13:3-5; Revelation 2:22).

2. Attitudes which accompany repentance.

- (a) Conviction of sins. (1 Kings 8:37-39; Proverbs 28:13; Acts 2:37-38; 19:8).
- (b) Restitution, when possible. (Numbers 5:6-8; Leviticus 6:1-7; Luke 19:8-9).
- (c) Pain and remorse for having wronged God through sin. (Psalms 51:1-12).
- (d) A spirit of humility because of sin. (2 Chronicles 7:14; James 4:9-10).
- (e) A sense of shame. (Ezra 9:6-15; Jeremiah 31:19; Ezekiel 16:61-63).
- (f) Self-abhorrence. (Job 42:6).
- (g) Confession of sins. (Leviticus 26:40; Job 33:27; Luke 15:18).
- (h) *Christ Jesus* → Belief in Christ. (Matthew 21:32; Luke 1:15).
- (i) Turning to God. (Acts 3:19; 26:20).
- (j) Turning from transgressions. (Ezekiel 18:30).
- (k) Joy in heaven results from it. (Luke 15:7,10).

- (l) It is evidenced by good fruit. (Isaiah 1:16-17; Matthew 3:8; Acts 26:20).
- (m) Sackcloth, ashes, fasting, and prayer were often used in connection with repentance. (1 Kings 21:27).

3. The preaching of repentance was featured in the New Testament.

- (a) It was preached by John the Baptist. (Matthew 3:2).
- (b) It was preached by Christ. (Matthew 4:17).
- (c) It was preached by the twelve. (Mark 6:12).
- (d) It was preached by Christ to various cities. (Luke 13:3-5).
- (e) It was included in the great commission. (Luke 24:47).
- (f) The apostles preached it on Pentecost. (Acts 2:38).
- (g) Peter preached repentance in Jerusalem. (Acts 3:19).
- (h) Paul stressed it in preaching in Athens. (Acts 17:30).
- (i) Repentance was to be preached in the name of Christ among all nations. (Luke 24:47).
- (j) Paul rejoiced that the Corinthians repented. (2 Corinthians 7:9).

4. Blessings connected with repentance.

- (a) Remission of sins. (Luke 24:47; Acts 2:38).
- (b) The gift of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2:38).
- (c) Salvation from destruction. (Luke 13:3).
- (d) Spiritual life. (Acts 11:18).
- (e) Spiritual salvation. (2 Corinthians 7:10).

II. WHY IS REPENTANCE NECESSARY?

1. Incentives which cause man to repent.

- (a) The goodness of God. (Romans 2:14; James 1:17).
- (b) The severity of God. (Romans 2:2; 3:5).

- (c) The longsuffering of God. (Genesis 6:3; 1 Peter 3:20; 2 Peter 3:9).
- (d) The chastisements of God. (1 Kings 8:47; Revelation 3:19).
- (e) The thought of eternal destruction. (Luke 13:3).
2. Attitudes which are not repentance.
- (a) Sorrow alone, though godly sorrow leads to repentance. (2 Corinthians 7:9-10).
- (b) Fear alone, for one can be afraid but not repent. (Acts 24:24-25).
- (c) Regret alone, since one may regret his sins without correcting them. (Matthew 27:3-5).
- (d) Reformation alone, since one can reform without truly repenting. (Matthew 3:8).
- (e) Restoration alone, though this is involved where possible. (Luke 19:8-9).
- (f) Conviction of sin alone, for one may be convicted without being converted. (Genesis 4:9-13; Acts 2:37-38, 41).
- Change of mind*
3. The Bible states several times that God repented.
- (a) It repented God that He had created the human race. (Genesis 6:6-7). *regret*
- (b) God repented of His decision to destroy the Jews at Mt. Sinai. (Exodus 32:14). *Change of mind*
- (c) God repented of His purpose to destroy the Jews in the days of the judges. (Judges 2:16-18). *Change of mind*
- (d) He repented that He had appointed Saul to be king. (1 Samuel 15:11,35). *regret*
4. Attitudes of the wicked toward repentance.
- (a) The wicked are not disposed to repent. (Jeremiah 8:6; Matthew 21:32).
- (b) The severe judgments of God do not induce some wicked persons to repent. (Revelation 9:20-21; 16:9).

- (c) God will not use miraculous interference to bring the wicked to repentance. (Luke 16:30-31).
 - (d) Wicked persons are condemned for refusing to repent. (Matthew 11:20; Revelation 2:21).
 - (e) Some become so involved in sin that they cannot be induced to repent. (Hebrews 6:4-6).
5. Examples of repentance.
- (a) David repented for numbering the tribes. (2 Samuel 24:16-17).
 - (b) Job repented in dust and ashes. (Job 42:1-6).
 - (c) David repented of his sins, and begged God's forgiveness. (2 Samuel 12:13; Psalms 51).
 - (d) Ninevah repented at the preaching of Jonah. (Jonah 3:5-8; Matthew 12:41).
 - (e) Peter repented for denying Christ. (Matthew 26:69-75). *Went Bitterly*
 - (f) Zacchaeus repented for the possibility of fraud. (Luke 19:8).
 - (g) The thief on the cross. (Luke 23:40-41).
 - (h) The prodigal son. (Luke 11:13-20). *Came home*
 - (i) The repentant son. (Matthew 21:28-31).
6. Examples of repentance that appears insincere.

- (a) Saul. (1 Samuel 15:24-28).
- (b) Ahab. (1 Kings 21:27-29).
- (c) Judas. (Matthew 27:3-5).

QUESTIONS

1. Repentance is a subject frequently discussed in the Bible, being found in it: (a) more than 25 times, (b) more than 70 times, (c) more than 100 times.
2. Ideas that are involved in repentance are: change of heart, regret, change of religion, change of mind, sorrow, sympathy, reformation. (Cross out wrong expressions.)
3. Repentance involves a right attitude toward.....,,, and

4. If we have taken that which belongs to another, when we repent we will restore it, if possible. True..... False.....
5. When we say that repentance is universally essential, we mean that it is.....
6. The danger of neglecting repentance is because: (a) we might forget to do so, (b) we shall be lost if we don't repent, (c) we will grow more careless.
7. Peter once preached, "..... ye therefore, and be....., that your sins may be blotted out . . ."
8. Jesus said that there is more joy in heaven over....., than over..... that need no repentance.
9. Repentance was made a condition of pardon in the great commission. True..... False.....
10. In his great sermon on Mars Hill, Paul contended that God "commandeth..... every where to....."
11. Paul was made sad because the Corinthian church needed so badly to repent but refused to do so. True..... False.....
12. Things that are incentives to repentance are: God's goodness, a desire for social approval, the severity of God, a desire for prominence in the kingdom, the thought of being lost. (Strike out wrong expressions).
13. Blessings received through repentance are: (a) the gift of the Holy Spirit, (b) Remission of sins, (c) spiritual life, (d) none of these, (e) all of these.
14. If I regret that I have committed sin, then this is repentance. True..... False.....
15. The example of..... is a Biblical example of repentance.

IX

Baptism

INTRODUCTION:

1. Baptism is a subject discussed often in the New Testament, and its importance is very clearly stressed.
 - (a) In the discussion of this subject, baptism is mentioned 95 times in the New Testament.
 - (b) The information revealed in the Bible on the subject is clear, and there is nothing complicated about it.
 - (c) It is discussed with seriousness, and repeatedly there is shown the importance, value, and purpose of baptism.
 - (d) Not one statement is made to minimize its importance, or to discredit its relation to salvation.
2. Despite this clarity, baptism is a much disputed subject.
 - (a) Some of the most violent controversies in church history have surrounded this subject.
 - (b) One extreme view contends that baptism is of such value that it alone is able to save — “baptismal regeneration.”
 - (c) An opposite extreme view contends that baptism has no connection whatever with salvation.
 - (d) Surely the Bible provides answers to these controversies.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT BAPTISM:

1. There are six baptisms discussed in the New Testament.

- (a) The baptism of the Israelites. (1 Corinthians 10:1-2).
 - (b) The baptism of John the Baptist. (Matthew 3:1-6).
 - (c) The baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Matthew 3:11; Acts 2:1-4; 10:1-2,44).
 - (d) The baptism of fire. (Matthew 3:1-6).
 - (e) The baptism in sufferings. (Mark 10:35-40).
 - (f) The baptism under the gospel. (Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-16; John 3:5; Acts 2:38; Ephesians 4:4).
2. John's baptism is the first discussed in the New Testament.
- (a) Great numbers from Jerusalem, Judea, and the region around Jordan went to John to be baptized. (Matthew 3:5).
 - (b) John baptized in the Jordan River. (Matthew 3:6).
 - (c) Repentance was a requirement of this baptism. (John 3:8).
 - (d) Those baptized of John confessed their sins. (Matthew 3:6).
 - (e) John baptized with water unto repentance. (Matthew 3:11); Acts 13:34).
 - (f) John baptized where much water was available. (John 3:23).
 - (g) Belief in Christ was essential for those receiving John's baptism. (Acts 19:4).
 - (h) Those baptized of John "justified God." (Luke 7:29).
 - (i) The baptism of John was from heaven. (Matthew 12:50).
 - (j) John was sent of God to baptize. (John 1:33).
 - (k) Jesus was baptized of John to "fulfill all righteousness." (Matthew 3:13-15 cf. Psalms 119:172).
 - (l) Apollos erred in preaching John's baptism after

- the gospel was effective. (Acts 18:24-28).
- (m) Those who received John's baptism after the gospel age began were baptized in the name of Christ. (Acts 19:1-5).
3. Jesus was the first individual whose baptism was discussed in the New Testament.
- (a) His baptism was the first public act at the beginning of His ministry.
 - (b) He journeyed from Galilee to Jordan — a distance of some 70 miles — to be baptized. (Matthew 3:13; Mark 1:9).
 - (c) When Jesus requested baptism, John at first refused. (Matthew 3:14-15).
 - (d) Jesus explained the purpose of His baptism was "to fulfill all righteousness." (Matthew 3:15 cf. Psalms 119:172).
 - (e) Upon the baptism of Jesus, miracles occurred in sanction of the act. (Matthew 3:16; Luke 3:21).
 - (f) Upon His baptism, God dramatically proclaimed Christ to be His Son. (Matthew 3:17).
4. Baptism is called by several terms in the New Testament.
- (a) It is being "born of water." (John 3:1-5).
 - (b) It is called the "washing of water." (Ephesians 5:26).
 - (c) It is styled the "washing of regeneration." (Titus 3:5).
 - (d) It is a washing of the body. (Hebrews 10:22).
5. Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John, though He did not personally do the baptizing. (John 4:1-2).
6. Baptism under the gospel is administered in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. (Matthew 28:19).
7. There is now but one baptism. (Ephesians 4:5).

8. Two incidents in the Old Testament typified baptism.
 - (a) The ark and Noah's salvation. (1 Peter 3:20-21).
 - (b) The passage of Israel through the Red Sea. (1 Corinthians 10:1-2).

II. BAPTISM IS ESSENTIAL TO SALVATION:

1. The idea that baptism is essential to salvation is clearly and frequently stated in the New Testament.
 - (a) To enter the kingdom one must be born of water and the Spirit. (John 3:5).
 - (b) All nations must be taught and baptized. (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - (c) Jesus promised salvation to those who believe and are baptized. (Mark 16:16).
 - (d) The command of baptism has universal application. (Mark 16:15-16).
 - (e) Every one on Pentecost was directed to repent and be baptized. (Acts 2:38).
 - (f) Those who gladly received the word on Pentecost were baptized. (Acts 2:41).
 - (g) When men and women believed the preaching about the kingdom of God, they were baptized. (Acts 8:12).
 - (h) When Christ was preached to the Ethiopian, he was moved to request baptism. (Acts 8:36-38).
 - (i) Peter commanded the household of Cornelius to be baptized. (Acts 10:48).
 - (j) When the Philippian jailor received word of the Lord, he was baptized the same hour of the night. (Acts 16:32-33).
 - (k) Saul was commanded of Ananias to tarry no longer, but to arise and be baptized. (Acts 22:16).
 - (l) One enters into a proper spiritual relation with Christ in baptism. (Romans 6:3-6).

- (m) We are baptized into Christ to put on Christ. (Galatians 3:26-27).
- (n) In that baptism is a "washing of regeneration," we must be baptized to be regenerated. (Titus 3:5).
- (o) Peter affirmed that baptism is related to our salvation. (1 Peter 3:21).

III. THE PURPOSE AND FORM OF BAPTISM:

1. The purpose of baptism is defined in the New Testament.
 - (a) In the case of Christ, baptism was to "fulfill all righteousness." (Matthew 3:15).
 - (b) Those baptized of John were baptized to "justify God." (Luke 7:29).
 - (c) Jesus commanded every creature to be baptized to be saved. (Mark 16:15-16).
 - (d) Every one is required to be baptized to obtain "the remission of sins." (Acts 2:38).
 - (e) Baptism is observed to wash away sins. (Acts 22:16).
 - (f) In baptism we are united with Christ; we depict the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ; we crucify the man of sin, destroy the body of sin, and arise to walk in newness of life. (Romans 6:3-6).
 - (g) We are baptized into Christ, and put on Christ. (Galatians 3:26-27).
 - (h) In telling them words of salvation, Peter commanded Cornelius and his house to be baptized. (Acts 10:48; 11:14).
 - (i) In receiving the gospel that saved them, the Corinthians were baptized. (Acts 18:8; 1 Corinthians 15:1-4; Romans 1:16).
 - (j) Peter contended that we receive baptism in order to receive salvation. (1 Peter 3:21).
 - (k) Those who refuse to be baptized reject the counsels of God. (Luke 7:30).

2. Numerous scriptural considerations show that immersion was the form of baptism ordained of God.
 - (a) The word "baptize" in the New Testament means "to dip," "immerge, submerge." (*Lexicon*, Thayer, p. 94).
 - (b) "Much water" was essential to John's baptism. (John 3:23).
 - (c) When Jesus was baptized He "went up straightway out of the water." (Matthew 3:16).
 - (d) In the days of the New Testament, the subjects went to the place of baptism. (Matthew 3:5-6, 13; Acts 8:36).
 - (e) The Ethiopian came to the water, went down into the water, was baptized, and came up out of the water. (Acts 8:36-39).
 - (f) Baptism in the New Testament symbolizes a death, burial, and a resurrection. (Romans 6:3-6).
 - (g) Sprinkling for baptism was first practiced by Novatian in 251 A. D.
 - (h) Sprinkling was not generally endorsed until the Council of Ravenna, in 1311 A. D.

QUESTIONS

1. The reason why so much disagreement exists over baptism is that it is not clearly discussed in the Bible. True.....
False.....
2. The Bible discusses the importance, value, and purpose of baptism, and never minimizes its importance. True.....
False.....
3. Two opposite and extreme views on baptism contend:
 - (a)
 - (b)
4. The six baptisms mentioned in the New Testament are the baptisms of: (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

5. The first baptism discussed in the New Testament was performed by: (a) Stephen, (b) Jesus, (c) John the Baptist.
6. Because John baptized Jews only, they were not required to have faith in Christ. True..... False.....
7. When Jesus was baptized of John, He did so to.....
8. If one has not been baptized properly, what in your view does the Bible suggest for him to do? (a) It doesn't matter, since sincerity is what really counts. (b) It should be performed again in a proper way. (c) Since baptism is unimportant, forget it.
9. Those in Ephesus who were baptized again had this rite repeated because: John had baptized them, Paul hadn't baptized them, Apollos had baptized them, John's baptism was not divinely authorized, John's baptism was no longer valid. (Underscore correct answer.)
10. When Jesus was baptized: He traveled a long distance, John objected, it was "to fulfill all righteousness," miracles occurred, God confessed Him. (Are all of these statements correct?)
11. List three expressions by which baptism is called:
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
12. Baptism under the gospel is administered in the name of.....,, and.....
13. Are there any incidents in the Old Testament that illustrate baptism? Yes..... No.....
14. When the New Testament defines the purpose of baptism, it invariably shows it to be essential to salvation. True..... False.....
15. Immersion is the correct form of baptism because: that's what the word means, this view is traditionally held, baptism of the New Testament followed this form, it was generally endorsed by the Council of Ravenna in 1311 A. D. (Underscore correct statements.)

X

The Christian Life

INTRODUCTION:

1. In becoming a Christian we only begin our efforts to gain eternal salvation.
 - (a) We are expected to grow and develop spiritually. (1 Peter 2:2; 2 Peter 3:18).
 - (b) The Christian strives to attain maturity. (Hebrews 5:12-14; 6:1).
 - (c) We must be steadfastly dedicated to the principles of Christ. (Acts 2:42; 1 Corinthians 15:58).
 - (d) Zeal for good works must be possessed. (Ephesians 2:10; Titus 2:14).
 - (e) A faithfulness to Christ to the very end of our lives is required. (Matthew 24:13; Revelation 2:10).
 - (f) If we renounce Christ, our end will be a tragic one. (Hebrews 10:26-29; 2 Peter 2:20-21).
2. Remaining a faithful Christian is not an easy task.
 - (a) Jesus defined the Christian way as "strait" and "narrow." (Matthew 7:13-14).
 - (b) It is estimated that from one-half to as high as 75% of all professed Christians will eventually return to the world.
 - (c) The most of the New Testament — 21 of its 27 books — was written to inform us how to live the Christian life.
 - (d) Diligent efforts must be made to serve the Lord faithfully, in view of the fact that one can make "shipwreck" of his faith (1 Timothy 1:19), "de-

part from the faith" (1 Timothy 4:1), "cast off" his faith (1 Timothy 5:12), "err from the faith" (1 Timothy 6:10), have his faith "overthrown" (2 Timothy 2:18), and become "reprobate" to the faith (2 Timothy 3:8).

I. BASIC ATTITUDES OF THE CHRISTIAN:

1. Proper attitudes are essential to acceptable Christian living.
 - (a) The Sermon on the Mount, which presents the essence of Christianity, is largely a discussion of proper attitudes.
 - (b) Anger leading to murder is condemned. (Matthew 5:21-22).
 - (c) Worship is impossible while one is at variance with a brother. (Matthew 5:23-24).
 - (d) Agreement with an adversary is required. (Matthew 5:25-26).
 - (e) Physical lust is forbidden. (Matthew 5:27-28).
 - (f) Members of the body guilty of offense must be severely disciplined. (Matthew 5:29-30).
 - (g) Insincerity in taking oaths is condemned. (Matthew 5:33-37).
 - (h) We are commanded to not resist evil, but to submit to abuse. (Matthew 5:38-42).
 - (i) Love for enemies is required. (Matthew 5:43-48).
 - (j) Insincerity and display in alms is forbidden. (Matthew 6:1-4).
 - (k) Insincerity and display in prayer is condemned. (Matthew 6:5-8).
 - (l) Forgiveness of others is required. (Matthew 6:14-15).
 - (m) Insincerity and display in fasting is condemned. (Matthew 6:16-18).

- (n) Right attitudes toward material and spiritual values is stressed. (Matthew 6:19-21).
- (o) A proper sense of allegiance is stressed. (Matthew 6:24).
- (p) Proper attitudes toward material needs and the kingdom are stressed. (Matthew 6:25-34).
- (q) A hypocritical judgment of others is condemned. (Matthew 7:1-5).
- (r) The "golden rule" is given, which involves a proper attitude toward others. (Matthew 7:12).

2. Principles that govern Christian behavior.

- (a) A desire to be saved eternally moves one to enter the "strait gate." (Matthew 7:13-14).
- (b) The Christian is the salt of the earth and light of the world. (Matthew 5:13-16).
- (c) The fruit borne by a person indicates his character. (Matthew 7:15-20).
- (d) A branch must abide in Christ to bear fruit. (John 15:1-6).
- (e) Obedience to the Lord's will, not a mere profession of Him, is necessary. (Matthew 7:21).
- (f) Building of a house upon a rock illustrates the acceptable action of obedience. (Matthew 7:24-29).
- (g) The scribes and Pharisees were condemned because "they say, and do not." (Matthew 23:1-3).

3. The three-fold obligation of Christians:

- (a) Obligation to God. (Matthew 22:37-38).
- (b) Obligation to others. (Matthew 22:38).
- (c) Obligation to self. (Acts 2:40).

II. QUALITIES A CHRISTIAN MUST DEVELOP:

1. Personal moral purity must be developed.

- (a) Christ is our moral example. (John 13:15; 1 Peter 2:21-24).

- (b) The Christian cannot continue living in sin. (Romans 6:1-2,6).
 - (c) We must not yield ourselves to sin. (Romans 6:11-13).
 - (d) The unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God. (1 Corinthians 6:9-11).
 - (e) Christians must mortify the evil deeds of the flesh. (Colossians 3:5-10).
 - (f) Immoral people have no inheritance in the kingdom of Christ. (Ephesians 5:3-5).
 - (g) Those who perform the works of the flesh shall not inherit the kingdom of God. (Galatians 5:19-21).
 - (h) The pure in heart shall see God. (Matthew 5:8).
 - (i) The Christian has put on Christ and makes no provisions for the flesh. (Romans 13:14).
 - (j) The new man put on by the Christian is righteous and holy. (Ephesians 4:22-24).
 - (k) The Christian must live soberly, righteously, and godly. (Titus 2:11-12).
 - (l) One who is born of God cannot continue to practice sin. (1 John 2:1; 3:6-9).
 - (m) If we devote ourselves to worldly things God's love is not upon us. (1 John 2:15-16).
 - (n) The Christian must shun even the appearance of evil. (1 Thessalonians 5:22).
2. The Christian must develop proper relationships with others.
- (a) He must love his neighbor as himself. (Matthew 7:12; 22:39).
 - (b) It is imperative that we love one another. (John 15:12; Romans 10:12; 1 Corinthians 13:1-7; Ephesians 5:2; Hebrews 13:1; 1 John 4:7-8, 11-14, 20).

- (c) A proper attitude must be had for those who abuse us, even for our enemies. (Matthew 5:43-44; 6:14; Romans 12:20).
 - (d) We must be forgiving to those who have wronged us. (Matthew 6:14; 18:21-22; Ephesians 3:31-32; Colossians 3:13).
 - (e) We must strive to live at peace with all men. (Romans 12:18; Hebrews 12:14).
 - (f) The temper must be brought under control. (Ephesians 4:26; James 1:19).
 - (g) A sympathetic attitude must be had for others. (Galatians 6:2; 1 Thessalonians 5:14).
 - (h) The Christian must be helpful to those in need. (Matthew 25:36; Luke 10:30-37; James 1:27).
 - (i) Civil authorities must be respected. (Matthew 22:15-21; Romans 13:1-7; 1 Timothy 2:1-2; 1 Peter 1:17).
 - (j) We must love the souls of men. (Matthew 16:26; Romans 1:14-15).
3. Proper spiritual attitudes must be developed.
- (a) We must strive to perfect holiness. (Matthew 5:48; 2 Corinthians 7:1; 2 Timothy 3:17).
 - (b) We must abound in the work of the Lord. (1 Corinthians 15:58; 2 Corinthians 8:7; 1 Thessalonians 4:1).
 - (c) It is essential that we have a supreme devotion to God. (Matthew 6:33; 22:37).
 - (d) Spiritual values must be held supreme with us. (Matthew 4:4; 6:19-20; John 6:27; Colossians 3:1-2).
 - (e) Self-denial must be experienced. (Matthew 10:37-38; 16:24-25; Luke 14:26-33).
 - (f) Prayer must become a habitual experience. (Mat-

- thew 6:9-13; 1 Thessalonians 5:17; 1 Timothy 2:8; Philippians 4:6).
- (g) The Christian strives to become rooted, grounded, and edified in the faith. (Ephesians 2:21-22; 3:17; Colossians 1:23; 2:6-7).
 - (h) A sense of complete devotion to Christ must be developed. (1 Corinthians 6:10-20; Galatians 2:20; Philippians 1:21).
 - (i) A constant growth in knowledge of God's will is essential. (Ephesians 5:17; Colossians 1:9; 3:16; 2 Peter 3:1).
 - (j) Humility must be developed in the Christian attitude. (Matthew 18:4; 20:26-28; Ephesians 4:1-2; Colossians 3:12; 1 Peter 5:5).
 - (k) The quality of patience must be developed. (Romans 2:7; 12:12; Galatians 6:9; Hebrews 6:12; 10:36).
 - (l) The Christian must persevere in the faith of Christ. (Matthew 10:22; Acts 13:43; 14:22; Hebrews 6:10-11; 12:2-3).
 - (m) Faithfulness is essential to acceptable Christian service. (Matthew 24:13; Luke 16:10-12; Acts 2:42; 1 Corinthians 15:58; Revelation 2:10).
 - (n) Soul-winning is a personal duty. (Proverbs 11:30; Ezekiel 3:18-19; Matthew 16:26; John 6:44-45; Romans 1:14; 10:13-14).
 - (o) Severe self-discipline is necessary. (Romans 8:13; 1 Corinthians 9:27; Titus 2:12; 1 Peter 2:11).
 - (p) The "Christian graces" summarize the qualities we must possess. (2 Peter 1:5-10).

III. WHAT CHRISTIANS ARE:

1. There are numerous descriptive terms applied to Christians, which define what we are.
 - (a) Believers. (Acts 2:44; 5:14; 1 Timothy 4:12).

- (b) Brethren. (Acts 12:17; 1 Corinthians 15:58; James 2:5).
- (c) Children of God. (John 11:52; 1 John 3:1,10).
- (d) Children of light. (Luke 16:8; Ephesians 5:8; 1 Thessalonians 5:5).
- (e) Children of the kingdom. (Matthew 13:38).
- (f) Chosen generation. (1 Peter 2:9).
- (g) Disciples of the Lord. (John 8:31-32; 15:8).
- (h) Elect of God. (Colossians 3:12; Titus 1:1).
- (i) Fellow-citizens with the saints. (Ephesians 2:19).
- (j) Heirs of God. (Romans 8:17; Galatians 4:17).
- (k) Living stones in God's temple. (1 Peter 2:5).
- (l) Members of Christ. (1 Corinthians 6:15; Ephesians 5:30).
- (m) Peculiar people. (Titus 2:14; 1 Peter 2:9).
- (n) The people of God. (Hebrews 4:9; 1 Peter 2:10).
- (o) Pillars in the temple of God. (Revelation 3:12).
- (p) A royal priesthood. (1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 2:6).
- (q) Servants of Christ. (1 Corinthians 7:22; Ephesians 6:6).
- (r) Sons of God. (John 1:12; Philippians 2:15; 1 John 3:1-2).

QUESTIONS

1. In becoming a Christian we: (a) can be assured of salvation regardless of our efforts, (b) have only begun efforts to gain eternal salvation, (c) have fulfilled our most important obligations to God.
2. In Christian growth we: attain maturity, possess zeal, exhibit faithfulness to Christ, are dedicated, and grow in grace. (Are all of these statements correct?)
3. Jesus taught that living the Christian life is: (a) difficult, (b) not difficult, (c) requires no more effort than being a sinner.
4. Is the spiritual mortality rate among professed Christians very high? Yes..... No.....

5. Of the.....books in the New Testament,.....were written to inform us how to live the Christian life.
6. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus was concerned largely with teaching about proper.....
7. The "golden rule" has to do with proper attitudes toward.....
8. The Christian is required to forgive only if the person who wronged us is properly penitent. True..... False.....
9. What attitude did Jesus require of us toward our enemies?
10. The Christian attitude requires us to: (a) submit to mistreatment, (b) retaliate for mistreatment, (c) sue the person who abuses us.
11. Insincerity is condemned by Christ in.....,....., and.....
12. A thing becomes sinful to us when we: (a) plan to do it, (b) carry out these plans, or (c) lust after it.
13. Jesus said, "Blessed are the....., for they shall see God.
14. The Christian has put on Christ, and: makes no provisions for the flesh, makes allowances for his weaknesses, knows no man can be perfect. (Underscore the correct statement.)
15. Name three spiritual qualities that the Christian must develop.
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)

XI

The Church

INTRODUCTION:

1. The church is discussed as an important institution in the New Testament.
 - (a) The word *church* is purely a New Testament one, being found first in the Bible in Matthew 16:18.
 - (b) The term *church* is found 114 times in the New Testament.
 - (c) The importance and value of the church are repeatedly stressed in the New Testament.
2. Ways in which the church is considered in the New Testament.
 - (a) In a universal sense. (Matthew 16:18).
 - (b) In a local sense. (1 Corinthians 1:2).
 - (c) In a provincial sense. (2 Corinthians 8:1; Galatians 1:2).
3. There are extreme views held regarding the church.
 - (a) The Catholic view is that the church itself has power, authority, and salvation, and is both temporal and spiritual in nature.
 - (b) The popular view in the religious world holds that the church is a non-essential institution.
4. The church and the kingdom are the same.
 - (a) Both of these terms refer to Christians, and their relationship with Christ.
 - (b) The term "church" refers to the idea that the Lord's people are a "called out" one.

- (c) The term "kingdom" refers to the idea that the Lord reigns as the supreme ruler over us.
- (d) Both terms are used primarily to suggest our relationship with Christ, rather than organization or an institution.
- (e) The words "church" and "kingdom" are used interchangeably in the New Testament. (Matthew 16:18-19; Colossians 1:2,13).

I. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH:

1. Isaiah prophesied of the establishment of the church, or the coming kingdom. (Isaiah 2:2-3).
 - (a) It would come in "the last days" — the New Testament age. (Acts 2:16-17; Hebrews 2:1-2).
 - (b) It would be "established in the top of the mountains" — amid other governments. It was established during the Roman empire.
 - (c) "All nations shall flow into it" — people of all nations would enter it. (Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 10:34-35).
 - (d) It would be established in "Zion" — Jerusalem. (1 Kings 8:1).
 - (e) It would be established when the "word of the Lord" went forth from Jerusalem. (Acts 1:4-8; 2:1-5,47).
2. Nebuchadnezzar's dream and Daniel's interpretation referred to the kingdom. (Daniel 2:31-45). The four universal kingdoms of this vision were:
 - (a) Babylonian empire (606-536 B. C.), represented by the head of gold.
 - (b) Medo-Persian empire (536-330 B. C.), represented by the breast and arms of silver.
 - (c) Greek empire (330-63 B. C.), represented by the belly and thighs of brass.

- (d) Roman empire (63 B. C.-476 A. D.), represented by the legs of iron, and feet of iron and clay.
- 3. The earliest preaching in the New Testament pointed to the coming kingdom.
 - (a) John the Baptist preached that it was "at hand." (Matthew 3:1-2).
 - (b) Jesus taught the kingdom was to come. (Matthew 6:9-10; 16:18; Mark 1:15; 9:1; Luke 10:9; 19:11; 22:18; Acts 1:6).
 - (c) The twelve disciples were sent to preach the kingdom is "at hand." (Matthew 10:7).
 - (d) Before Pentecost the disciples looked forward to the coming of the kingdom. (Mark 15:43; Acts 1:6).
- 4. The church had its beginning on Pentecost.
 - (a) The kingdom was to begin when the law of the Lord went forth from Jerusalem (Isaiah 2:2-3; Luke 24:47), the law of the Lord was first preached on Pentecost in Jerusalem (Acts 2:31-38), and Pentecost was designated as "the beginning" (Acts 11:15).
 - (b) The apostles were to see the kingdom come with power (Mark 9:1), they were commanded to tarry in Jerusalem until endued with power (Luke 24:49), they were to receive power with the coming of the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:8), and the Holy Spirit came upon Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4).
 - (c) Pentecost marks the beginning of the preaching of the gospel (Acts 2:22-36), the beginning of the preaching of remission of sins (Luke 24:47), the beginning of salvation under the gospel (Acts 2:37-38), and the beginning of the Church (Acts 2:47).
 - (d) After Pentecost the church, or kingdom, was always

referred to as being in existence. (Acts 2:47; 5:11; 8:1; 14:23; Colossians 1:13; Hebrews 12:28).

II. WHAT THE CHURCH IS:

1. What the church is may be seen in the meaning of the term itself.
 - (a) *Church* is from the Greek word *ekklesia*, which means the "called out."
 - (b) The church is composed of ones the Lord has called out of the world by the gospel into His service.
2. The nature of the church may also be seen by the terms applied to it.
 - (a) The church is called the "body of Christ." (Ephesians 1:22-23).
 - (b) It is called the "bride" of Christ. (Revelation 21:9).
 - (c) It is called the "flock" of God. (1 Peter 5:2).
 - (d) It is called the "family" of God. (Ephesians 3:15).
 - (e) It is called the "house of God." (1 Timothy 3:15).
 - (f) It is called the "household of God." (Ephesians 2:19).
 - (g) It is called the "kingdom" of God. (Colossians 1:13).
 - (h) It is called the "temple" of God. (Ephesians 2:19-22).
3. The titles applied to the church are descriptive of its nature.
 - (a) It is called the "church of God." (Acts 20:28).
 - (b) It is called the "church of the living God." (1 Timothy 3:15).
 - (c) It is called the "church of the firstborn." (Hebrews 12:23).
 - (d) It is called the "general assembly." (Hebrews 12:23).

- (e) It is called the "heavenly Jerusalem." (Galatians 4:26).
 - (f) It is called the "pillar and ground of the truth." (1 Timothy 3:15).
 - (g) It is called "churches of Christ." (Romans 16:16).
4. Individual members of the church were called by several terms.
- (a) They were called "believers." (Acts 5:14).
 - (b) They were called "disciples." (Acts 6:1).
 - (c) They were called "saints." (Acts 9:13; Romans 1:7).
 - (d) They were called "Christians." (Acts 11:26; 1 Peter 4:16).
 - (e) They were called "members." (1 Corinthians 12:27).
 - (f) They were called "sons of God." (1 John 3:1-2).
 - (g) They were called "priests." (1 Peter 2:9; Revelation 1:6).
5. What the church is may also be seen by the relation of Christ to it.
- (a) Christ is its founder. (Matthew 16:18).
 - (b) He is its foundation. (1 Corinthians 3:11; Ephesians 2:20; 1 Peter 2:4-6).
 - (c) Christ purchased the church with His blood. (Acts 20:28; Hebrews 9:12).
 - (d) The Lord loved the church, and gave Himself for it. (Ephesians 5:25).
 - (e) It was sanctified and cleansed by Christ. (1 Corinthians 6:11; Ephesians 5:25-27).
 - (f) The church is the spiritual body of Christ. (Ephesians 1:22-23; Colossians 1:18,24).
 - (g) Christ is the head of the church. (Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:23).

- (h) The church is subject to Christ. (Romans 7:4; Ephesians 5:24).
 - (i) Christ is the Savior of the body. (Ephesians 5:23).
6. Other important considerations about the church.
- (a) The church belongs to God. (1 Timothy 3:15).
 - (b) The gates of hell would not prevail against it. (Matthew 16:18).
 - (c) The church would reflect glory to God throughout all generations. (Ephesians 3:21).
 - (d) Through the church is made known the manifold wisdom of God. (Ephesians 3:10).
 - (e) The saved were added to the church. (Acts 2:47).
 - (f) There is but one body. (Ephesians 4:4; cf. 1:22).
 - (g) The church is a glorious institution. (Ephesians 5:27).
 - (h) The kingdom cannot be moved. (Hebrews 12:28).
 - (i) The Lord will deliver the kingdom up to God at His coming. (1 Corinthians 15:24).

III. ITS ORGANIZATION, WORSHIP, AND WORK:

1. The church in the universal sense has no earthly organizational structure.
 - (a) Christ reigns over the church collectively as its "head" (Ephesians 1:22-23), and its "blessed and only potentate" (1 Timothy 6:15).
2. Congregations are completely independent and self-governing.
 - (a) Elders are the highest officers in the congregation. (Acts 14:23; 20:28-31; 1 Timothy 3:1-7; Titus 3:5-11).
 - (b) Deacons, who are assistants to elders, are also found in the congregation. (1 Timothy 3:8-13; Philipians 1:1).
 - (c) Evangelists, preachers, or ministers were found in the New Testament church. (Mark 16:15-16; Acts

5:42; 21:8; Romans 10:13-15,17; 2 Timothy 4:1-4).

- (d) Teachers were found in the New Testament church. (Acts 18:26; Ephesians 4:11; 1 Timothy 1:3; 4:11; 2 Timothy 2:2; Titus 2:4).
- (e) Christians generally who made up the church were "members." (Romans 1:24).

3. Worship is an important function in the church.

- (a) God requires His people to worship. (John 4:23-24; Revelation 22:8-9).
- (b) Christians are urged not to forsake assembly. (Hebrews 10:25).
- (c) On the Lord's day Christians observed the Lord's Supper. (Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 11:23-29).
- (d) They sang hymns of praise in worship. (Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16).
- (e) Prayer was another exercise in worship. (Acts 2:42; 1 Timothy 2:1,8).
- (f) Instruction in the Word of the Lord was received in assembly. (Acts 2:42; 1 Corinthians 14:12; Colossians 4:16).
- (g) They gave to the Lord as they were prospered. (1 Corinthians 16:1-2; 2 Corinthians 8:1-5).

4. The church exists to fulfill a three-fold obligation.

- (a) Evangelism. It has the obligation of preaching the gospel to others. (Acts 8:1-4; 13:1-3; Ephesians 3:10; 1 Thessalonians 1:2-8).
- (b) Edification. It has the obligation to strengthen and edify its own members. (1 Corinthians 14:12; 2 Corinthians 12:19; Ephesians 4:16,29).
- (c) Benevolence. It has the duty of ministering to the needy. (Romans 12:13; 2 Corinthians 9:6-11; Galatians 6:10,15,25-27).

5. The importance of membership in the church.

- (a) To be a member of the church means we are a member of the family of God. (Galatians 3:26-27; Ephesians 2:19).
- (b) To be a member of the church is to be a living stone in God's spiritual temple. (1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Peter 2:5).
- (c) To be a member of the church is to be a citizen in the kingdom of Christ. (Colossians 1:12-13).
- (d) To be a member of the church is to be a member of Christ's spiritual body. (Ephesians 1:22-23).
- (e) To be a member of the church is to be among those for whom Christ died. (Acts 20:28; Ephesians 5:25).
- (f) To be in the church is to be with the saved. (Acts 2:47; Ephesians 5:23).
- (g) One enters the church when he becomes a Christian. (Acts 2:38,41,47; John 3:5).

QUESTIONS

1. The word "church" is used many times in both the Old and New Testament. True..... False.....
2. The three senses in which the church is discussed in the Bible are:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
3. The word "church" means.....
4. The word..... and.....are used interchangeably in the New Testament.
5. The four world empires of Nebuchadnezzar's dream were:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
 - (d).....
6. Early in the New Testament, numerous ones preached that the kingdom was.....

7. Before Pentecost the kingdom was referred to....., and after Pentecost.....
8. Some of the apostles would not taste death until they saw the kingdom come. True..... False.....
9. The church began in what city? (Antioch, Jerusalem, Rome) On what day? (Pentecost, Passover, the Sabbath) (Underscore the correct answers.)
10. The church is called God's: bride, flock, family, society, house, temple, group, kingdom. (Mark out incorrect terms.)
11. Some titles applied to the church are: "church of God," "general assembly," "heavenly Jerusalem," "churches of Christ," and "universal body." (Are all of these titles correct?)
12. Three obligations of the church are in the areas of:
 - (a).....
 - (b).....
 - (c).....
13. The importance of being a member of the church is seen in that: it is morally proper, it is a social obligation, it is the same as being a Christian. (Underscore the correct answer.)
14. Officers of the local church are and
15. How does one become a member of the church?

XII

Worship

INTRODUCTION:

1. Worship fills an instinctive human need.
 - (a) The Greeks called man *anthropos*, meaning "the upward looking one."
 - (b) Immanuel Kant said, "Man is the creature of religious instincts, and must worship something."
 - (c) One of the first recorded human experiences was of worship. (Genesis 4:3-7).
 - (d) Man's need for God is intense. (Psalms 42:1; 63:1).
 - (e) Worship is the most solemn, sacred, and holy act man ever performs.
2. The Scriptures testify of how thrilling an experience is worship.
 - (a) "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go unto the house of the Lord." (Psalms 122:1).
 - (b) "Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house." (Psalms 26:8,12).
 - (c) "One thing have I desired of the Lord . . ." (Psalms 27:4-6).
 - (d) "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts." (Psalms 4:1-2,4,10).
 - (e) "What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" (Psalms 116:12-14).
 - (f) "I will worship toward thy holy temple . . ." (Psalms 138:2).

I. HOW IS WORSHIP PERFORMED?

1. The Bible contains numerous exhortations for man to worship God.
 - (a) God should be glorified, an offering should be presented, and worship done "in the beauty of holiness." (1 Chronicles 16:29).
 - (b) God's name should be properly honored. (Psalms 29:2).
 - (c) We should worship, bow down, and "kneel before the Lord our maker." (Psalms 95:6).
 - (d) All the earth should fear the Lord and worship Him. (Psalms 96:9).
 - (e) Because God is holy, we should exalt Him and worship at His footstool. (Psalms 99:5).
 - (f) We should stand in the Lord's house, proclaim His Word, and worship Him. (Jeremiah 7:2).
 - (g) God seeks those to do so who will worship Him in spirit and in truth. (John 4:23).
2. Various postures in worship are described in the Bible.
 - (a) Some were "bowed down" in worship. (Genesis 24:26,48).
 - (b) Others "bowed their heads." (Exodus 12:27).
 - (c) Moses "bowed his head toward the earth." (Exodus 34:8).
 - (d) Jehoshaphat "bowed his head with his face to the ground." (2 Chronicles 20:18).
 - (e) Job "fell down upon the ground, and worshipped." (Job 1:20).
 - (f) In approaching the infant Jesus, the wise men "fell down, and worshipped him." (Matthew 2:11).
 - (g) Paul spoke of worship being done by one "falling down on his face." (1 Corinthians 14:25).
3. The meaning of "worship."

- (a) Old Testament words for "worship" mean "to bow down, do obeisance."
- (b) New Testament words for "worship" mean "glory, esteem," "to be reverential, pious," "to kiss (the hand) toward," "venerate, reckon venerable."
- (c) Worship is the presentation of one's self before God. (Joshua 24:1).

II. ATTITUDES ESSENTIAL TO WORSHIP:

1. Proper attitudes in worship are required.

- (a) Reverence. (Exodus 3:5; Deuteronomy 9:18; Psalms 4:4; 5:7; Habakkuk 2:20; Hebrews 12:28).
- (b) Adoration. (Psalms 95:6; 99:9; 103:1; Jude 1:25).
- (c) Exaltation. (Psalms 18:46; 97:9; 118:28; Isaiah 6:3; Revelation 4:8; 5:13).
- (d) Praise. (Psalms 50:23; 100:4; 103:1; 134:1; 147:1; 148:1-13; 113:3; Luke 24:52-53; Hebrews 13:15).
- (e) Humility. (Numbers 20:6; Psalms 95:6; Isaiah 52:15; Luke 18:13; James 4:6).
- (f) Awe. (Deuteronomy 6:13; Job 37:22; Psalms 4:4; 33:8; 95:6; 119:161; Philippians 2:10).
- (g) Gratitude. (Deuteronomy 8:2,10; Psalms 63:3; 107:8; 116:17; 119:62; 2 Corinthians 9:15; Ephesians 5:20).
- (h) Honor. (1 Chronicles 29:12; Psalms 115:1; Matthew 15:8; John 5:23; 1 Timothy 1:17; Revelation 5:12; 14:7).
- (i) Thanksgiving. (Psalms 92:1; 95:2; Ephesians 5:20; James 1:17).
- (j) Homage. (Psalm 9:1; 95:6; 145:10; 148:3; Luke 24:53).

2. Some improper attitudes in worship:

- (a) Arrogance and pride. (Luke 18:9-14).

- (b) Pretension and display. (Matthew 5:1-8).
- (c) Idolatry. (Exodus 32:7-10).
- (d) Worshipping any but God. (Exodus 34:14; Deuteronomy 8:19-20).
- (e) Turning from the commandments of God. (1 Kings 9:6-9; 11:31-33).
- (f) Sacrifices of sinful people. (Isaiah 1:10-17).
- (g) Ignorance. (Acts 17:23; Romans 10:1-2).
- (h) Bitterness and strife. (Matthew 5:23-24).
- (i) Hypocrisy. (Matthew 23:23-33).
- (j) Confusion and discord. (1 Corinthians 14:33).

III. THE NATURE OF WORSHIP:

1. Why should we worship God? :

- (a) He is our Lord and we should do so. (Psalms 45:11).
- (b) To honor His name and praise Him. (Psalms 66:1-4).
- (c) In recognition of His holiness. (Psalms 99:5,9; Revelation 15:4).
- (d) Because of His lovingkindness, His truth, and His word. (Psalms 138:1-2).
- (e) Because He is worthy of it. (Revelation 4:10-11; 15:14; 7:11-12).
- (f) To properly glorify Him. (Revelation 14:7).
- (g) Because He is our God, and we are His people. (Psalms 95:6-7).

2. In the Old Testament period, three types of worship were performed.

- (a) Private. (Genesis 24:26; Exodus 34:8).
- (b) Family. (Genesis 8:20; 12:7).
- (c) Public. (Psalms 42:4; Chronicles 29:20).

3. Elements in worship under the law of Moses.

- (a) Sacrifices: daily (Exodus 29:38-39), weekly (Numbers 28:9-10), monthly (Numbers 28:11), and

- annually (Leviticus 16:3-19 cf. Hebrews 10:1-3).
- (b) Ceremonial acts. (2 Chronicles 5:2-14; 7:6-7).
 - (c) Public acts of worship. (2 Chronicles 6:12-20).
4. Altars played a prominent role in Old Testament worship.
- (a) An altar was used in the first act of worship described in the Bible. (Genesis 4:3-4).
 - (b) They were built of earth or unhewn stone. (Exodus 20:24-25; Deuteronomy 27:5-6).
 - (c) Natural rocks sometimes were used as altars. (Judges 6:19-21; 13:19-20).
 - (d) The law of Moses specified the use of two in the tabernacle: one for burnt offerings and one for incense: (Exodus 27:1-8; 30:1-6).
 - (e) Numerous personal altars are mentioned in the Old Testament. (Genesis 8:20; 12:7-8; 26:25; 33:20; Exodus 17:15; Joshua 8:30-31; 1 Samuel 7:17; 2 Samuel 24:21).

IV. WORSHIP IN THE NEW TESTAMENT:

1. Rules established in the New Testament for worship.
- (a) Anything done in public worship should be done for edification, exhortation, and comfort. (1 Corinthians 14:3).
 - (b) That which is spoken should be "words easy to understand." (1 Corinthians 14:9).
 - (c) Prayer and singing should be done with understanding. (1 Corinthians 14:15-16,19).
 - (d) All things must be done "unto edifying." (1 Corinthians 14:26).
 - (e) Women are to keep silence. (1 Corinthians 14:34-35).
 - (f) All things are to be done decently and in order. (1 Corinthians 14:40).

- (g) Factionalism is condemned. (1 Corinthians 11:17-18).
 - (h) Items of worship must not be debased. (1 Corinthians 11:20-22).
 - (i) Self-examination should be done. (1 Corinthians 11:28).
 - (j) Discernment must be exercised. (1 Corinthians 11:29).
 - (k) Worship is not confined to any locality. (John 4:20-23).
 - (l) It must be performed in spirit and truth. (John 4:24).
 - (m) Acceptable worship must come from the heart. (Matthew 15:8).
 - (n) Worship after the doctrine and commandments of men is vain. (Matthew 15:9).
 - (o) Steadfastness in worship was demonstrated by the early saints. (Acts 2:42).
 - (p) God is not worshipped in a material manner. (Acts 17:24-25).
 - (q) Forms, ceremonies, and rituals are of themselves empty and vain. (Matthew 23:23-28).
2. Two types of worship are seen in the New Testament.
- (a) Public. (1 Corinthians 14:23).
 - (b) Private. (Acts 16:25).
3. Elements of New Testament worship.
- (a) The early saints assembled for public worship. (Acts 20:7; Hebrews 10:25).
 - (b) The Lord's supper was observed. (Matthew 26:26-28; Acts 2:42; 20:7; 1 Corinthians 11:24-29).
 - (c) Singing of hymns was an act of worship. (1 Corinthians 14:15; Ephesians 5:19; Colossians 3:16).
 - (d) Prayer was engaged in. (Acts 2:42; Philippians 4:6; 1 Peter 3:12).

- (e) Giving of material means was done. (Luke 6:38; 1 Corinthians 16:2; 2 Corinthians 8:1-8; 9:6-7).
- (f) Edification of Christians was practiced. (Acts 2:42; Colossians 4:16; 1 Thessalonians 5:27).

QUESTIONS

1. Worship is a practice that is: (a) instinctive, (b) a product of education, (c) difficult to develop.
2. In describing his strong desire for God, David said that his soul _____ and his flesh _____ after God.
3. David described his pleasure in worship by saying, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go unto _____."
4. Man is so inclined to worship that he does not need to be exhorted to do so. True..... False.....
5. Where the postures of worship are described in the Bible, what position is man usually seen to be in?
6. Old Testament words for "worship" simply mean.....
7. New Testament words for "worship" literally mean.....
8. Some attitudes necessary to acceptable worship are: reverence, gratitude, pride, honor, adoration, flattery, and homage. (Strike out incorrect words.)
9. If we approach worship and remember that our brother has ought against us, what does the Lord instruct us to do?
10. Under the Old Testament, three types of worship were: (a)....., (b)....., and (c).....
11. In view of the meaning of "worship," when, where, and under what circumstances may a Christian worship?
12. Christianity is so flexible that no strict rules for worship are set forth. True..... False.....
13. What are three attitudes that would render worship invalid? (a)..... (b)..... (c).....
14. In the light of New Testament rules for public worship, would a woman be permitted to preach? Yes..... No.....
15. In public worship, Christians are to: sing, play, pray, assemble, take the Lord's supper, perform baptism, give, receive, and study. (Strike out incorrect terms.)

XIII

Beyond This Life

INTRODUCTION:

1. Immortality has been the eternal hope of man everywhere.
 - (a) The expectation of life beyond death is a thought pervading even the pagan religions and philosophies.
 - (b) Socrates said, "All men's souls are immortal, but the souls of the righteous are both immortal and divine."
 - (c) Aristotle said, "Whatsoever that be within us that feels, thinks, desires, and animates, is something celestial, divine, and, consequently, imperishable."
 - (d) In considering the marvels of man's spiritual nature, Cicero was moved to say: "I believe and am firmly persuaded that a nature which contains so many things within itself cannot but be immortal."
2. A blessed life with God beyond is the supreme hope of servants of God.
 - (a) Job affirmed his conviction that after his body was destroyed he would see God. (Job 19:24-25).
 - (b) David affirmed, "I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord." (Psalms 118:17).
 - (c) Solomon affirmed the fact that though the body returned to dust the spirit shall return to God. (Ecclesiastes 12:7).
 - (d) Jesus assured us that one who lives and believes in Him shall never die. (John 11:25-26).

- (e) The great aim of the Christian life is to fight the good fight of faith, and "lay hold on eternal life." (1 Timothy 6:12).
- (f) So the great facts awaiting all men after death is Christ's coming, the resurrection, the judgment, and our eternal destiny.

I. CHRIST IS COMING AGAIN:

1. Reasons why His coming will be an awesome event.
 - (a) It will mark the end of all things with which we now have to do. (1 Corinthians 15:24).
 - (b) It will mark the end of the period of redemption and the opportunity for salvation. (2 Corinthians 6:2; Hebrews 3:15).
 - (c) It will mark the end of the period of grace, mercy, and love for sinners, and there will begin a period of judgment and eternal justice. (Acts 17:30-31).
 - (d) It will mark the beginning of our eternal destinies. (Matthew 25:46).
2. The New Testament teaches that there will be a future, literal, personal return of Christ.
 - (a) Of this Christ personally testified. (John 14:1-3).
 - (b) The angels testified of this. (Acts 1:11).
 - (c) The Lord's supper symbolizes His return. (1 Corinthians 11:26).
 - (d) Inspiration affirmed, "He that shall come will come, and will not tarry." (Hebrews 10:37).
3. The exact time of His coming is not known.
 - (a) No man knows the day or hour. (Matthew 24:36).
 - (b) We are exhorted, in view of the uncertain hour of His coming, to be ready. (Luke 12:40).
 - (c) His return will be as unexpected as a thief in the night. (1 Thessalonians 5:1-4).
 - (d) At His return all material things will have their end. (2 Peter 3:10).

4. The manner in which Christ will come.
 - (a) He will come in the glory of His Father. (Matthew 16:27).
 - (b) He will come in His glory, accompanied by angels, and shall sit upon the throne of His glory. (Matthew 25:31).
 - (c) He will come in a cloud with power and great glory. (Luke 21:27).
 - (d) When He comes every eye shall see Him. (Revelation 1:7).
 - (e) He will come in flaming fire. (2 Thessalonians 1:8).
 - (f) He will come as He ascended. (Acts 1:11).
 - (g) He will come with a shout of the archangel, and with the trump of God. (1 Thessalonians 4:16).
 - (h) Angels will accompany Him. (Matthew 16:27; 25:31).
 - (i) He will come with His saints. (1 Thessalonians 3:13; Jude 14).
5. Events that will occur at His coming.
 - (a) The resurrection. (John 11:23-26).
 - (b) He will deliver up the kingdom, and put down all rule, authority, and power. (1 Corinthians 15:24).
 - (c) The living shall be changed to immortal. (1 Corinthians 15:51-54).
 - (d) The judgment. (Matthew 25:31-34).
 - (e) The destruction of the world. (2 Peter 3:10).
 - (f) Saints shall be caught up to meet Christ. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).
 - (g) Vengeance shall be executed upon the wicked. (2 Thessalonians 1:7-9).
6. Why the Lord is coming again.
 - (a) To be glorified in His saints, and be admired by them. (2 Thessalonians 1:10).

- (b) To bring final salvation to the saints. (Hebrews 9:28; 1 Peter 1:5).
- (c) To bring to light things now hidden. (1 Corinthians 4:5).
- (d) To surrender the reign He now possesses. (1 Corinthians 15:24).
- (e) To execute judgment. (Matthew 25:31-46; 2 Timothy 4:1).
- (f) To destroy death. (1 Corinthians 15:25-26).
- (g) To raise the dead. (John 5:28-29).

II. THE RESURRECTION:

1. Some general considerations about the resurrection.

- (a) The resurrection is an idea found in the Old Testament. (Job 19:26; Psalms 16:10; 49:15; 26:19; Daniel 12:2; Hosea 13:14).
- (b) The idea of the resurrection is not incredible. (Mark 12:24; Acts 26:8).
- (c) The fact of the resurrection is not unreasonable. (John 12:24; 1 Corinthians 15:34-49).
- (d) The doctrine of the resurrection is a fundamental principle of the gospel. (1 Corinthians 15:1-4, 13-14; Hebrews 6:1-2).
- (e) Christ affirmed the fact of the resurrection. (Matthew 22:23-33; Luke 14:12-14; John 5:28-29).
- (f) The apostles preached the doctrine of the resurrection. (Acts 4:2; 17:18; 24:15).
- (g) The fact of the resurrection is confirmed by Biblical examples. (1 Kings 17:17-22; Matthew 9:23-25; 27:52; John 11:39-44; Hebrews 11:35).
- (h) The certainty of it is assured us by Christ's resurrection. (1 Corinthians 15:12-20).
- (i) It will involve all the dead. (John 5:28; Acts 24:15; Revelation 20:13).

2. What the resurrection will mean to the righteous.
 - (a) The Lord will raise the righteous. (John 11:25-26; Acts 4:2; 1 Corinthians 15:21-22).
 - (b) They shall be glorified with Christ. (Colossians 3:4).
 - (c) They shall be raised to eternal life. (Daniel 12:2; John 5:28-29).
 - (d) They shall then receive incorruptible bodies. (1 Corinthians 15:42-45).
 - (e) Their bodies shall be like Christ's glorious body. (Philippians 3:21; 1 John 3:2).
 - (f) When Christ returns He will bring those who now sleep with Him. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-14).
 - (g) The fact of the resurrection is a great consolation to be saved. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).
3. The resurrection of the wicked will be tragic.
 - (a) They shall be raised to shame and everlasting contempt. (Daniel 12:2).
 - (b) Theirs will be a resurrection of damnation. (John 5:29).

III. THE JUDGMENT:

1. Some general considerations.
 - (a) The judgment was predicted in the Old Testament. (1 Chronicles 16:33; Psalms 9:7; 96:13; Ecclesiastes 3:17).
 - (b) A day has been appointed for judgment. (Acts 17:32; Romans 2:16; Hebrews 9:27).
 - (c) The judgment is one of the basic principles of the gospel. (Hebrews 6:1-2).
 - (d) Books will be opened and used in the judgment. (Daniel 7:10; Revelation 20:12).
 - (e) The saints shall be blessed at the judgment. (2 Timothy 4:8; Revelation 11:18).

- (f) The wicked shall be condemned. (Matthew 7:22-23; 25:41).
 - (g) The word of Christ will be a standard of judgment. (John 12:48).
 - (h) Neglect of present opportunities will increase our guilt in the day of judgment. (Matthew 11:20-24; Luke 11:31-32).
 - (i) Christ will preside over it. (John 5:22,27; Acts 10:42; Romans 14:10; 2 Corinthians 5:10).
 - (j) The judgment will occur at the second coming of Christ. (Matthew 25:31; 2 Timothy 4:1).
2. Terms by which the judgment is called.
- (a) The day of wrath. (Romans 2:5; Revelation 6:17).
 - (b) The day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. (2 Peter 3:7).
 - (c) The revelation of the righteous judgment of God. (Revelation 2:5).
 - (d) The judgment of the great day. (Jude 5).
 - (e) The day of destruction. (Job 21:30).
3. Things upon which the judgment will be based.
- (a) Our actions. (Ecclesiastes 11:9; 12:14; Revelation 20:13).
 - (b) Our words. (Matthew 12:36-37; Jude 15).
 - (c) Our thoughts. (Ecclesiastes 12:14; 1 Corinthians 4:5).
4. Those who will be involved in the judgment.
- (a) All nations. (Matthew 25:32).
 - (b) All men. (Hebrews 9:27; 12:23).
 - (c) The small and great. (Revelation 20:12).
 - (d) The righteous and the wicked. (Ecclesiastes 3:17).
 - (e) The living and dead. (2 Timothy 4:1; 1 Peter 4:5).
5. The final sentences pronounced at the judgment.
- (a) The saints shall enter into eternal life. (Matthew 25:46).

- (b) The wicked shall enter eternal punishment. (Matthew 13:40-42; 25:46).

IV. OUR ETERNAL DESTINIES:

1. How the eternal rewards of the righteous are described.
 - (a) A crown of righteousness. (2 Timothy 4:8).
 - (b) A crown of glory. (1 Peter 5:4).
 - (c) A crown of life. (James 1:12; Revelation 2:10).
 - (d) An incorruptible crown. (1 Corinthians 9:25).
 - (e) The inheritance of the saints. (Acts 20:32; 26:18; Colossians 1:12).
 - (f) An eternal inheritance. (Hebrews 9:15).
 - (g) An incorruptible inheritance. (1 Peter 1:4).
 - (h) Everlasting life. (John 6:40; 17:2-3; 1 John 5:11).
 - (i) An enduring substance. (Hebrews 10:34).
 - (j) A city which hath foundations. (Hebrews 11:10).
 - (k) The joy of the Lord. (Matthew 25:21).
 - (l) Rest from labors. (Hebrews 4:9; Revelation 14:13).
 - (m) Treasures in heaven. (Matthew 6:19-20; 19:21).
 - (n) A house not made with hands. (2 Corinthians 5:1-2).
 - (o) Mansions in the Father's house. (John 14:1-3).
2. Heaven is the eternal abode of the righteous.
 - (a) It is where the names of the saints are written. (Luke 10:20; Hebrews 12:23).
 - (b) The righteous shall be rewarded there. (Matthew 5:12; 1 Peter 1:4).
 - (c) The treasure of the saint is there. (Matthew 6:20; Luke 12:23).
 - (d) It is a place where flesh and blood cannot enter. (1 Corinthians 15:50).
 - (e) It is a place of supreme happiness. (Revelation 7:15-17).
 - (f) It is the paradise of God. (Revelation 2:7).

(g) The saved have a place reserved there. (1 Peter 1:3-4).

3. Hell is the place of eternal punishment of the wicked.

(a) It is a place of everlasting punishment. (Matthew 25:46).

(b) It is a place of everlasting fire. (Isaiah 33:14; Matthew 25:41).

(c) It is described as a furnace of fire. (Matthew 13:42, 50).

(d) It is called a lake of fire. (Revelation 20:15).

(e) It is a place of fire and brimstone. (Revelation 14:10).

(f) It is a place of unquenchable fire. (Matthew 3:12).

(g) It is prepared for the devil and his angels. (Matthew 25:41).

(h) It is the destiny of the wicked. (Psalms 9:17).

(i) The wise seek to avoid it. (Proverbs 15:24).

4. The fate and punishment of the wicked is described as:

(a) Death. (Romans 6:23).

(b) Darkness. (Matthew 8:12; 2 Peter 2:17).

(c) Resurrection of damnation. (John 5:29).

(d) Resurrection to shame and everlasting contempt. (Daniel 12:2).

(e) Everlasting fire. (Matthew 25:41; Jude 7).

(f) Everlasting destruction. (Psalms 52:5; 92:7; 2 Thessalonians 1:9).

(g) Damnation of hell. (Matthew 23:33).

(h) Blackness of darkness. (2 Peter 2:17; Jude 13).

(i) Everlasting burnings. (Isaiah 33:14).

(j) Everlasting damnation. (Mark 3:29).

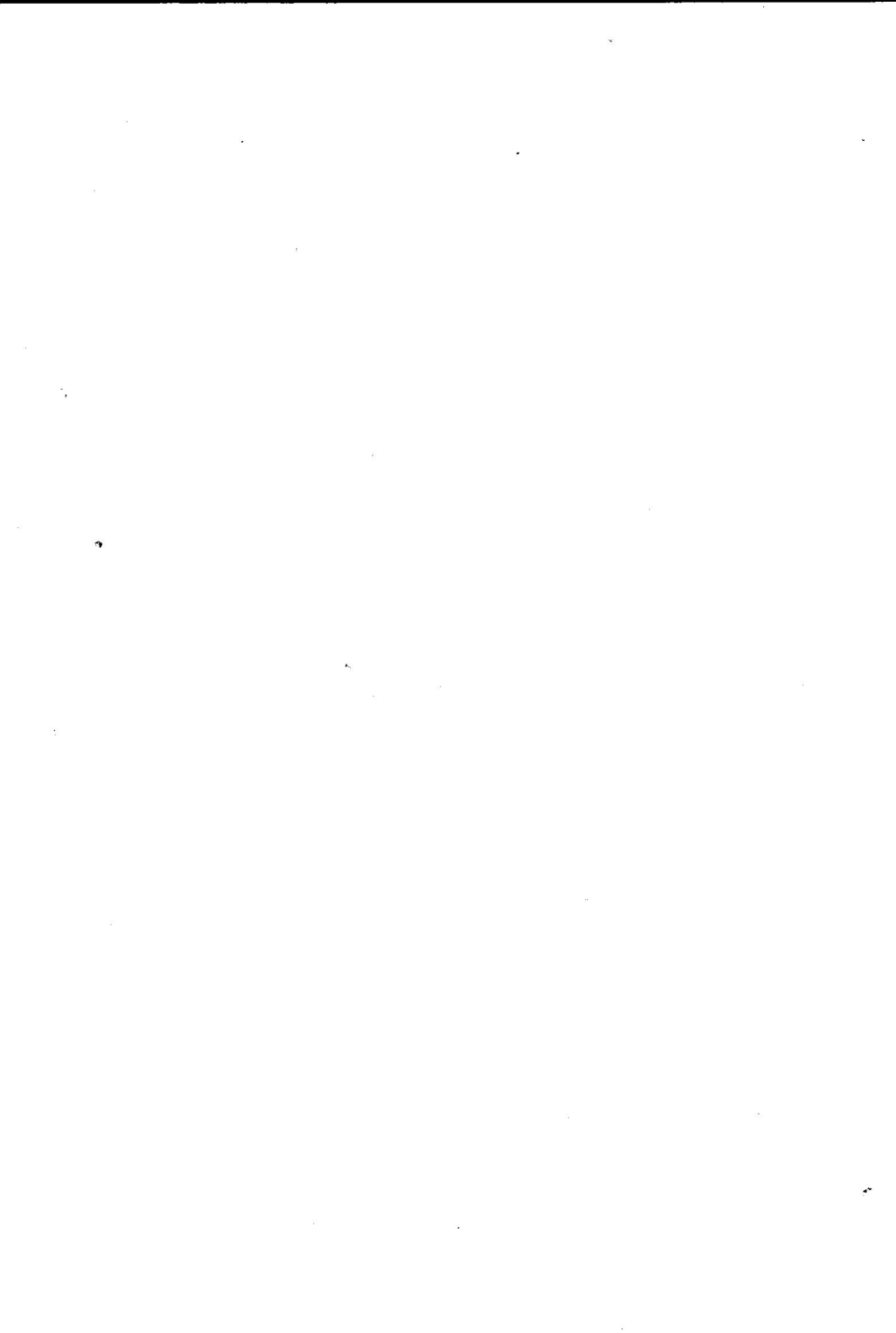
(k) The wine of God's wrath. (Revelation 14:10).

(l) Torment with fire. (Revelation 14:10).

- (m) Torment forever and ever. (Revelation 14:11).
 (n) Banishment from God's presence. (2 Thessalonians 1:8-9).

QUESTIONS

1. A life beyond death is the universal expectation of man.
 True..... False.....
2. People in the Old Testament did not really expect immortality.
 True..... False.....
3. When the Lord will return: (a) is not stated, (b) is clearly stated,
 (c) can be determined by world history.
4. The Lord will come: as He ascended, every eye shall see Him, in
 a cloud, to Jerusalem, in glory, with angels, to extend mercy.
 (Strike out incorrect terms.)
5. Name three things that will occur when the Lord returns:
 (a)
 (b)
 (c)
6. The Lord is coming again to: convert the ungodly, surrender His
 reign, demonstrate His deity, raise the dead, execute judgment,
 enforce the gospel. (Underscore correct expressions.)
7. We believe the doctrine of the resurrection because: it is not
 incredible, the idea is found in the Old Testament, it is not un-
 reasonable, it is a basic gospel principle, Christ's resurrection
 prove it, the apostles preached it, there are Bible examples of it.
 (Are all of these statements true?)
8. Discuss some things the resurrection will mean to the righteous.
9. The resurrection of the wicked is called a "resurrection of.....
"
10. Christians can know exactly what they will be like after the
 resurrection. True..... False.....
11. One of the books used in the judgment will be the book of
12. Discuss your understanding of what the judgment will be like.
13. At the judgment, will be present,,
 will preside over it, and will be used as the
 basis of judgment.
14. What, in your judgment, will heaven be like?
15. What, in your judgment, will hell be like?



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