

Growing In The Grace And Knowledge of Christ

By

JOHN WADDEY

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DEDICATION

To Mike J. Mitchell, faithful Christian, a capable preacher, beloved brother and friend in deed who encouraged me to prepare these lessons.

PREFACE

While spending a summer in the Caribbean Island of Trinidad doing mission work, the author saw a great need for study materials for new converts. When asked to teach a class for these babes in Christ, it was necessary to prepare the lessons from scratch since nothing was available there, nor elsewhere that would adequately meet that special need. With the encouragement of Don and Charlotte Latham, Christian missionaries with whom I was staying, a large number of these lessons were done. Written and printed during the day, they were then taught to the congregation that night. So great was the interest and enthusiasm that the classes continued for 17 nights in succession. This convinced me of the need to expand them with more needed lessons for the new Christian. My thanks are extended to J.C. Choate, another great missionary, for making these available to the brotherhood in book form. And they go forth with the prayer that brethren around the world will find them helpful in "confirming the souls of the disciples" (Acts 14:22). We gladly extend permission for them to be translated into any tongue where they might serve a useful purpose. My thanks also to Reba Waddey and June Jernigan for typing the manuscript.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the third time that we have printed this book, but we do not plan for it to be the last. We are very grateful to the author for his willingness to share this material with us.

John Waddey prepared these lessons originally for new Christians in Trinidad and presented them personally while there on a campaign. They were received so well that he decided to put them in permanent form.

The new Christian definitely needs help. He needs to be in position to study subjects that will encourage him to grow, develop, and to become mature as a child of God. This will inspire him not only to be faithful but also to develop his abilities so that he might be able to effectively teach others. And herein lies the main purpose for printing this book.

Since these lessons appear in outline form it will be up to you to study them, along with the scripture references, and then to adapt them to your own needs and uses. God bless your efforts and may he reward you according to the way you study and treasure His word.

J.C. Choate
Winona, Miss.
Sept 1, 1980

Note: This is the first printing of this book in South Africa. Thanks to Bro. Peter Mostert and others who have helped to make it possible.

J.C. Choate
Jan. 25, 1985

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GENERAL SUBJECTS

WHAT IS A NEW CHRISTIAN?

I. He is a Disciple, Matt. 28:19; Acts 11:26.

- A. We are students in the school of Jesus.
- B. A disciple is a learner, a student.
- C. Our text-book is the Bible.
- D. No education comes swiftly or easily. Long hours of hard work are absolutely essential if we would become "well educated in Christ".
- E. We will be disciples if we live 100 years, since God's word is inexhaustible in its treasures of knowledge.
- F. To be good disciples we need to read our Bible daily. Read every tract and booklet we can come by, take every Bible correspondence course offered and attend every class and lecture offered by the church. The true disciple wants to learn all he can about Christ, His Church, His Doctrine, His way of Life.

II. He is a New born babe, I Pet. 2:2.

- A. His Christian life has just begun, there are many things he does not know that he must learn to do.
- B. Every babe needs help, guidance and care.
- C. He will make many mistakes, Rom. 3:23.
- D. He is far from perfect in his conduct and practice of Christianity.

1. Phil. 3:13.
 2. I John 1:8-10.
- E. He has constant access to forgiveness and mercy.
1. I John 1:6-10.
 2. I John 2:1-3.
- F. Babes must have the milk of God's word, if they are to be healthy, I Pet. 2:2.
- G. Babes are not yet ready for the strong meat of God's word. Heb. 5:12-14.
1. Begin your reading and study in the "milk" books, the Gospels, Acts, Philippians, I and II Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Peter, James and Jude.
 2. Strong meat books such as Romans, Hebrews, Revelation and others should be saved for future study.

III. He is a Servant of Christ, Rom. 6:15-18.

- A. A "bond servant" is the property of his master.
- B. We have been purchased from sin by the Lord, I Cor. 6:19-20.
- C. The price was very costly, the death of Jesus, I Pet. 1:18-19.
- D. As servants we have no will of our own, we must always do the Master's will without complaint, Matt. 26:39; Gal. 2:20.
- E. We must be willing to obey *all* commands, and do even the most menial tasks for the Master, Matt. 20:26-28; John 13:12-17.

IV. He is a Branch in the true vine, Jesus, John 15:1-7.

- A. We must abide in Jesus or die, vs. 4.
 - B. We must bear fruit for Christ, vs. 2,8.
 - 1. Fruit is anything we do for the cause of Jesus: soul-winning, ministering to the sick and needy, teaching the gospel, working for crusades, helping to build up the church. This includes working with our hands as well as teaching.
 - C. The fruitless Christian will be cut off and “burned up in the *fire*”, vs. 6.
 - 1. Just being baptized is not enough. Christianity is a life of work and service.
- V. He is a Soldier in the army of Christ, II Tim. 2:3.**
- A. Our captain is Jesus, Heb. 2:10.
 - B. Our war is not carnal, or a fleshly, worldly war. It is, rather, a *spiritual war* for the minds and loyalties of men, II Cor. 10:3-5.
 - C. Soldiers are expected to obey the regulations of their captain.
 - D. No soldier on service entangles himself in the affairs of this life, II Tim. 2:4.
 - E. *We must be willing to lay down our life for our King, Jesus*, Phil. 2:25-30.
 - F. We must enter willingly into the battle for the souls of men, I Tim. 6:12.
 - G. We will receive a good soldier’s reward, II Tim. 4:6-8.

**MAY GOD BLESS YOU
AS YOU GROW SPIRITUALLY
IN CHRIST JESUS**

BEING LIKE CHRIST IN DAILY LIFE

Christ left us an example that we should follow in His steps, I Pet. 2:21. We must imitate Christ in our life and conduct, I Cor. 11:1. Attending worship services is the easiest part of Christianity. Living the Christ-like life in our private daily life is much harder. "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. Giving no occasion of stumbling either to Jews, or to Greeks, or to the church of God." I Cor. 10:31-32.

I. Being Christ-Like In Our Homes.

A. Marriage is the only honorable way for a man and woman to live together and share the bed, Heb. 13:4.

1. Marriage is for a life-time, Matt. 19:4-6.
2. Divorce and remarriage is forbidden, except for fornication, Matt. 19:9. God hates putting away (divorce), Malachi 2:16.

B. Duties of Christian Husbands:

1. Love your wives as Christ loved the church, Eph. 5:25, 28-29.
2. Leave your father and mother and cleave to your wife, Eph. 5:31.
3. Be not bitter against them, Col. 3:19.
4. Honor the women as the weaker vessel, I Pet. 3:7.
5. Recognise her as a "joint-heir" of grace, I Pet. 3:7.
6. Dwell with your wife according to knowledge, I Pet. 3:7.

7. Provide for her, I Tim. 5: 8.
 8. Be loyal to her; do not turn aside to another woman, Malachi 2:15b; I Thess. 4:3-7.
 9. Render to your wife her due, I Cor. 7:2-5.
- C. Duties of Christian Wives:
1. Be in subjection to your own husband, Eph. 5:22.
 2. Recognize him as the head of the family, Eph. 5:23.
 3. Love your husband, Titus 2:3-5.
 4. Keep the home and children.
 5. Render to the husband his due, I Cor. 7:2-5.
 6. Be a virtuous woman, Prov. 31:10-31.
 7. Be loyal to your husband: do not turn aside to another man, I Thess. 4: 3-7.
- D. Duties of Christian Parents:
1. Remember children are a gift from God, Ps. 127:3.
 2. We should limit our children to the number we can provide for.
 3. We must provide them food, clothes and shelter, I Tim. 5:8.
 4. We must provide them proper moral and spiritual guidance, Eph. 6:4.
 5. We must give them proper discipline, Heb. 12:7-11; Prov. 13:24.
 6. We owe them a proper Christian example to follow, Prov. 20:7; I Cor. 11:1; Deut. 32:7.
 - (a) Bring them to all church services.
 - (b) Teach them the Bible at home.
 - (c) Teach them to pray.

(d) Teach them Christian virtues.

E. Duties of Children to parents:

1. Obey your parents in the Lord, Eph. 6:1.
2. Honor your parents, respect them, Eph. 6:2.
3. Care for them in their old age, I Tim. 5:4, 16.

II. Being Christ-like in our Work.

A. Work is ordained of God, Gen. 3:17-19.

1. Work is honorable, laziness is dishonorable, II Thess. 3:7-12.

2. If one will not work, neither should he eat.

B. We must work on our jobs as unto God, Col. 3:23.

C. We must work even when the "BOSS" is not watching us, Col. 3:22.

D. Work with good-will, Eph. 6:6.

E. Be a good example to them as a Christian, Titus 2:7-10.

F. Be completely honest and truthful.

1. Rom. 12:17, "Take thought for things, honorable in the sight of all men."

2. Eph. 4:25, "Put away falsehood, speak ye truth...".

3. Eph. 4:28, "Steal no more; but rather let him labor".

III. The Christian and his Recreation.

A. Christianity is not a sad, morbid religion. It is one of joy and happiness, Phil. 4:4; 12:3.

B. The Christian can do anything that is true, honorable, just, pure, lovely and of good report, Phil. 4:8.

- C. God does not give us a long list of “THOU SHALT NOTS”, rather He gives us principles by which every deed, amusement or recreation can be judged.
1. Matt. 7:12, “All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them.”
 2. Rom. 13:8-10, All commands are summed up in the command to love our neighbour.
 3. I Cor. 10:31, Whatsoever we do must be to the glory of God.
 4. I Cor. 8:10-13, We must not cause our brother to be offended by our activities, Rom. 14:21.
 5. Rom. 14:23, We must not do a thing if we have guilty doubts about it being right or wrong.
 6. Matt. 7:16-20, We can judge a tree by its fruits, also we can judge an activity by its fruit.
 7. Rom. 12:17, We must take thought for things honorable in the sight of all men.
 8. I Cor. 3:16-17, We are the temple of the Holy Spirit, if we defile our bodies, God will destroy us.
 9. I Cor. 6:19-20, We must glorify God in our bodies.
 10. I Cor. 6:18, We must flee fornication, anything that would lead us into fornication must be rejected.
 11. Matt. 5:28, Lusting is sinful.

12. I Cor. 6:12, Do not become the slave of any habit.
13. I Tim. 2:9, We must adorn ourselves modestly before others.
14. Matt. 5:16, We must let our light shine that men can see God in us.
15. II Peter 1:16, Christians must practice self-control.
16. Matt. 13:22, Nothing must be allowed to choke out the word of God in my life.
17. Rom. 12:1-2, Does this make me more like the sinful world, or more like Christ?
18. If you will always ask yourself: Would Christ do this? If he were with me personally, would I want to do this? You will find it easy to discern what is right and wrong.

God places the responsibility for making moral decisions upon the heart of each Christian. We make those decisions by comparing every deed with the above stated principles from God's word. Perhaps you can think of other principles. Remember, we live Christianity SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, not just in WORSHIP on the LORD'S DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS DUTY TO HIS FELLOW-MAN

A Christian is more than a church-goer. He is one who is like Christ in every aspect of his life. Christianity

demands a certain standard of conduct toward our fellow-man. "THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOUR AS THYSELF." Matt. 22: 39.

I. Duties To All Men.

- A. Romans 13:8-10, Love all men.
 - 1. What Christian love is, I Cor. 13:4-7.
- B. Gal. 6:10, Do good to all men.
- C. Matt. 5:14-16, Be a light to all men to teach them of Christ, Phil. 2:15-16.
- D. Luke 10:25-37, Be a good Samaritan.
- E. Do not sin against your neighbour.
 - 1. Respect his possessions, Rom. 13:9, Do not steal.
 - 2. Speak the truth with your neighbour, Eph. 4:25, Do not lie.
 - 3. Do not slander your neighbour's good name, Ps. 101:5.
 - 4. Respect your neighbour's mate, Deut. 5: 21; I Thess. 4:3-7.
 - 5. Never defraud a worker of his just wages, James 5:1-6.
 - 6. Owe no man anything, Romans 13:8. Leave no honest debt unpaid.
 - 7. Respect the person of no man because of race or riches, James 2:1-9.
 - 8. Do not judge your neighbour; that is, do not criticize or condemn him unjustly, Matt. 7:1; John 7:24.
 - 9. Never meddle in other men's matters, I Pet. 4:14-17.

F. Show your neighbour your Christianity.

1. Phil. 1:27, Let your manner of life be worthy of the gospel.
2. Eph. 4:29, Let no corrupt speech proceed out of your mouth, but such as is good for edifying. That it may give grace to them that hear.
3. Eph. 5:11, Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but reprove them.

II. Duties To Lost Sinners.

- A. Mark 16:15-16, Go, teach him the gospel.
- B. I Pet. 3:15, Be ready always to give him an answer for your faith.
- C. Titus 3:9, Shun foolish questionings that are unprofitable.
- D. II Tim. 2:24-26, Do not strive; correct them that oppose themselves.
 1. Matt. 7:6, Do not cast your pearls before swine.

III. Duties To Enemies.

- A. Overcome his evil with your good, Rom. 12:21.
 1. Bless them that persecute you, Rom. 12:14.
 2. Render to no man evil for evil, Rom. 12:17.
 3. Be at peace with all men, if possible, Rom. 12:18.
 4. Avenge not yourself, but give place to the wrath of God, Rom. 12:19.
 5. If your enemy is hungry, feed him, Rom. 12:20.

- B. Matt. 5:43-48, Love your enemies (show them goodwill) and pray for them.
- C. Matt. 5:38, Turn the other cheek,

IV. Duties Toward Men In Government.

- A. Rom. 13:1-7, Be in subjection to rulers.
 - 1. Pay your taxes.
 - 2. Honor men in office.
- B. I Pet. 2:13, Be subject to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake.
- C. Acts 5:29, When man's law conflicts with God's we must obey God before man.

V. Duties To Fellow-Christians.

- A. Gal. 6:2, Bear one another's burdens.
- B. Gal. 6:1, Help restore the fallen.
- C. Eph. 4:32, Be kind, tenderhearted, forgiving.
- D. I Pet. 4:8-9, Use hospitality without murmuring.
- E. I Thess. 2: 10, Behave yourself, holy, righteously, and unblameably.
- F. Rom. 12:10, In honor, prefer fellow-Christians.
- G. Rom. 12:13, Communicate to the necessities of the saints.
- H. Phil. 2:2-4, Be of one accord, each counting others better than himself.
- I. I Pet. 5: 5, Younger, be subject to the older, serve one another.
- J. Rom. 14:1, Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, yet not to doubtful disputations.
 - 1. Rom. 14:13, Let no man put a stumbling block in his brother's way, Rom. 14:16.
 - 2. Rom. 15: 1, The strong ought to bear the

infirmities of the weak, and not please themselves.

VI. Duties To The Poor.

- A. Jas. 1:27, Pure religion is benevolent.
- B. Gal. 6:10 Christian benevolence is to be extended to Christian and non-Christian alike.
- C. Prov. 19:17, He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth unto Jehovah.
- D. Prov. 21:13, Only the merciful shall obtain mercy.
- E. Prov. 28:27, Be generous or receive the curse of God.

Matt. 25:31-40, Our final acceptance into eternal rest will hinge largely upon the way we have dealt with our fellowman, for what we do unto them, we do unto Christ.

TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A disciple is a (a) teacher (b) learner (c) profession?
2. Christians remain in the disciple stage (a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) always?
3. The new babe in Christ is (a) imperfect (b) perfect (c) hopeless?
4. The milk a Christian babe feeds upon is (a) literal milk (b) Christian friendships (c) God's Word?
5. Which is a "strong meat" book? (a) II Thessalonians (b) Romans (c) Jude?
6. As servants we must do (a) all Christ's commands (b) all his reasonable commands (c) all His commands that are convenient?

7. Christian fruitbearing is (a) giving our money (b) soul-winning (c) all these and others?
8. I am a good soldier of Christ (a) always (b) most of the time (c) none of the time?

TRUE OR FALSE

- T F 1. Attending worship is the easiest part of Christianity.
- T F 2. Marriage is the most honorable way for a man and woman to live together.
- T F 3. We can divorce and remarry only because of fornication on our mates' part.
- T F 4. God does not hate "putting away" (divorce).
- T F 5. Young married couples should live with their parents for a few years.
- T F 6. Women are equal to men mentally and physically.
- T F 7. Wives are to be in subjection to their husbands.
- T F 8. We should have all the children we can.
- T F 9. God says to chastize our children for discipline.
- T F 10. If we attend worship services, home Bible study is unimportant.
- T F 11. Children are obligated to care for their aged parents.

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. We must work on our jobs as unto Col. 3:23.
2. We must take thought for things in the sight of all men. Rom. 12:17.
3. "Steal no more; but rather Eph. 4:28.
4. Christianity is not a religion. It is one of joy.

5. We are not governed by “thou shalt nots” so much as by which help us judge each choice of life.
6. Our bodies are a of the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 3:16.
7. If you would always be sure of your actions, ask yourself, would do this?
8. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as Matt. 22:39.
9. I must love men. Rom. 3:8-10.
10. To judge a man is to him unjustly.
11. Let no proceed out of your mouth. Phil. 1:27.
12. Be ready always to give an for the hope that lies within you. I Pet. 3:15.
13. The best way to overcome evil is with Rom. 12:21.
14. If my enemy is hungry, I should him. Rom. 12:20.
15. The Christian is to be in to rulers. Rom. 13:1-7.
16. We must obey rather than Acts 5:29.
17. Bear one another’s Gal. 6:2.
18. The younger are to be unto the I Pet. 5:5.
19. Pure religion is to and Jas. 1:27.
20. Our benevolence must extend to Christians and to alike. Gal. 6:10.

MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE CHURCH

Being a Christian means being a part of the Lord's church.

We cannot be faithful Christians without being faithful members of the church. If we quit the church, we quit Christ, and we forfeit our claim on eternal life in heaven.

The faithful Christian is anxious to fulfil his duties and responsibilities to the church.

I. The Church Is God's Congregation Or Assembly.

- A. I must assemble with the Church at every gathering, Heb. 10:25.
- B. When I assemble to worship God, I must conduct myself with reverence and awe, Heb. 12:28-29.
- C. When I assemble on the first day:
 - 1. It is to break the bread, Acts 20:7.
 - 2. It is to sing praise to God, Eph. 5:19.
 - 3. It is to give a gift unto God, I Cor. 16:1-2.
 - 4. It is to study God's word, Acts 20:7; Acts 2:42.
 - 5. It is to pray, Acts 12:12.
 - 6. I must give my support to the Church by my presence and participation.

II. The Church Is God's Kingdom On Earth.

- A. We must be loyal to king Jesus and obey His every commandment, Heb. 5:8-9.
- B. We must defend and protect the Church from its enemies.

1. Phil. 1:16.
 2. II Cor. 10:3-6, Remember this is a spiritual battle not a physical, carnal one.
- C. We must work for the unity and peace of the Kingdom of Christ.
1. Matt. 12:25.
 2. Matt. 5:9, "Blessed are the peace makers."
 3. I Cor. 12:25, "there should be no schism in the body."
 4. Gal. 5:20, Sedition-division, is a work of the flesh and those guilty, cannot inherit the Kingdom, Prov. 6:16-19.
 5. Tit. 3:10, a factious man must be rejected.
 6. If your brother has sinned against you, go show him his fault, Matt. 18:15-18.
 7. If you sin against your brother, go and be reconciled unto him, Matt. 5:23-24.
- D. We must support it financially.
1. II Cor. 8:1-5, First give yourselves, then your riches to God.
 2. II Cor. 9:7, God loves a cheerful giver.
 3. I Cor. 16:1-2, Giving is an order, not an option.

III. The Church Is The School Of Christ, training Christians for heaven.

- A. II Tim. 2:15, Study to show yourself approved unto God.
- B. Attend school regularly, Heb. 10:25.
- C. Heb. 5:12-14, Study and grow to be a teacher of the Word; both to saints and sinners.

- D. Grow up spiritually to maturity that you can help provide stability and leadership to the church, I Cor. 14:20; Eph. 4:13-15.
- E. Men should set as their goal to meet the qualifications of elders, I Tim. 3:1-7; Tit. 1:5-9.
 - 1. Only when men have attained these qualifications can the church choose its elders.

IV. The Church Is The Family Of God.

- A. We must behave ourselves properly as members of the family, I Tim. 3:15.
 - 1. We must be holy in words, deeds and thoughts lest we bring shame on the name of our Father and the family.
 - (a) Eph. 4:25-32.
 - (b) Tit. 3:3-8.
 - (c) I Pet. 3:11-12.
 - 2. We must be ready to do every right and good thing.
 - (a) Tit. 2: 14.
 - (b) evangelistic works.
 - (c) benevolent works.
 - (d) social works.
 - (e) congregational works.
 - 3. We must abstain from every appearance of evil, I Thess. 5:21-22.
- B. We must be patient with our brothers and sisters in Christ, Col. 3:12-14.
- C. We must be helpful with new "babes in Christ", I Thess. 2:7-8.
- D. We must be concerned with fellow Christians, Rom. 12:9-10, 13-16.

V. Leadership In The Church.

- A. Only those willing to serve others as a servant can be leaders in the church, Matt. 20:20-28; John 13: 12-17.
- B. Do not desire to have “the pre-eminence” over any brother, III John 9-11.
- C. Never try to “lord it over” any brother, I Pet. 5:3.
- D. Never try to make rules or laws to impose on your brother, James 4:11-12.
 - 1. Gal. 2:4-5, Christ gives us much liberty. No man has the right to take it away.
 - 2. I Tim. 4:1-3, “Forbidding-brethren” are sinners.
- E. When elders are chosen, honor and respect them; obey them.
 - 1. Heb. 13:7, 17.
 - 2. I Thess. 5:12-13.
- F. Respect spiritual leaders, yet always check their teaching by the Bible to see that they are true to God’s word.
 - 1. Acts 17:11.
 - 2. I John 4:1.
- G. Men must take the lead in the worship and work of the church.
 - 1. I Tim. 2:8-15.
 - 2. I Cor. 14:33-34.
- H. Women must accept their secondary role in the church, I Cor. 11:3.

1. Women can teach women, Tit. 2:3-4.
2. Women can teach children, II Tim. 1:5; 3:15.
3. Women can assist men in the work of the gospel.
 - (a) Phil. 4:2-3.
 - (b) Acts 18:24-26.

HOW TO STUDY AND UNDERSTAND* THE BIBLE

1. Read it **OFTEN**. "Blessed is the man that delights in the law of Jehovah and meditates on it day and night", Ps. 1:2.
2. Read it **SLOWLY**. "Every one that is hasty, hasteth only to want", Prov. 21:5.
3. Read it **REGULARLY**. "These words which I command thee . . . shall be upon thy heart; and thou shalt talk of them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up". Deut. 6:6, 7.
4. Read it **EARNESTLY**. "Therefore, we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things that were heard, lest haply we drift away from them", Heb. 2:1.
5. Read it **PERSISTENTLY**, "Give heed to reading . . . Be diligent in these things: give thyself wholly to

* From a sermon by Ashley S. Johnson.

them: that thy progress may be manifest . . . Continue in these things". I Tim. 4:13-16.

6. Read the **WORDS** by finding out their meaning. Use a dictionary.
7. Read the **THOUGHT** by grasping the author's meaning. The inspired writers "combined spiritual things with spiritual words", I Cor. 2:13.
8. Read it **PROGRESSIVELY** in its natural order and sequence.
9. Read it **NATURALLY** as you would any other book, ancient or modern.
10. Read but a **LITTLE AT A TIME**, fixing each thought in your mind, till you comprehend it and make it yours. "Therefore, shall the word of Jehovah be unto them precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line: here is little there a little:" Is. 28:13.
11. Read with a **PRAYERFUL HEART**, a teachable mind and a broken and contrite spirit. "To this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and that trembleth at my word", Is. 66:2.
12. Read it **REMEMBERING** that dangerous errors grow out of imperfect and one-sided views of things. "Take heed how ye hear" Luke 8:18. We must seek "The whole counsel of God", Acts 20:27.
13. Read **EACH PASSAGE** as if it were the only one, and then read it again in relation to the stupendous whole. Some who take a verse from its setting, or fail to consult the whole composited of teaching on the subject "wrest the scriptures unto their own destruction". II Peter 3:16. Taking separate verses by themselves, the Bible can be forced to teach most anything.

14. Read, **REMEMBERING** that **ALL** Truth is harmonious and that God being its author, will at last make it plain to you, "If any man willeth to do His will, He shall know of the teaching, whether it is of God . . .", John 7:17.
15. Read **ASKING YOURSELF**:
 1. Who wrote this?
 2. When did he write?
 3. Why did he write?
 4. For whom did he write?
16. Read it **REMEMBERING** there are two testaments: an old and a new, Heb. 8:6, 13. We must always rightly divide the word of truth, II Tim. 2: 15. The Old is the New Testament concealed. The New is the Old Testament revealed.
17. Read it, not to store your mind with "arguments" or to teach others, but to feed yourself, **TO ENLIGHTEN YOURSELF** in the ways of God. As young Samuel, say, "Speak Lord, thy servant heareth", I Sam. 3:9.
18. Read it, **FEELING** that the **PROMISES** of God are not for some other people or age, but for you now: bring yourself face to face with God and His Truth. "Whereby he hath granted unto us His previous and exceeding great promises . . .", II Pet. 1:4.
19. Read it **COMPARING SCRIPTURE** with scripture. Like the Bereans, search the scriptures to see if these things are so, Acts 17:11.
20. Read it **RESISTING** the devil, remembering he is always ready to catch the word out of your heart", Jas. 4:7; Matt. 13:19.

21. Read it **FORCING YOUR FAITH** out of the promises of God. We must “walk by faith, not by sight”, II Cor. 5:7.
22. Read it **ENDEAVORING** to see with the eye of those who took part in or witnessed the scene portrayed. Remember those things were written for **OUR** learning, Rom. 15:4.
23. Read it **DETERMINED TO OBEY** from the heart . . . from that moment on, all you have learned. “Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves”, Jas. 1:22.

BASIC BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

INTRO: The Bible is the text book of Christianity. Without the Bible there could be no salvation, no church, no hope of heaven. This is true since all these things are revealed to us exclusively in the Scriptures. Since every Christian is a disciple and since a disciple is a student or learner, it is essential that we be thoroughly familiar with the Bible and its contents. These lessons will help you in this way, if you will carefully study them.

I. Key Facts About the Bible,

- A. It is a library of 66 books bound in one jacket.
 1. These many books blend together and complement each other so thoroughly that they are *one*. A common theme dominates all: i.e. God's desire to save man and the Messiah who accomplished it.

- B. These 66 Books were written by some 40 authors over a period of 1600 years, beginning in 1500 B.C.—100 A.D. In spite of a great difference in their time of writing, background, training and circumstances, they all agree completely in their message.
- C. The Bible is naturally divided into two major divisions:
 - 1. Old Testament with 39 books.
 - a. This portion was written first of all to the Jewish nation and has been passed down to Christians as God's Revelation from former times that is the foundation upon which the new covenant and Christianity stand.
 - 2. New Testament with 27 books.
 - a. These scriptures are the authority, standard and guide for God's people in the Christian age, John 12: 48.
- D. The men who wrote these 66 books were holy men of God, who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit, II Pet. 1:21. This divine guidance is called "inspiration", II Tim. 3:16. Inspiration provided the author the spiritual thought and then guided him into the right choice of words to express that thought, I Cor. 2:13.

II. Classification of the Bible Books.

- A. *Law of Moses*—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.

- B. *History of the Jewish nation*—Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I-II Samuel, I-II Kings, I-II Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther.
- C. *Poetry and Praise of the Chosen Nation*—Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon.
- D. *Prophetic*—
 - 1. *Major Prophets*, being larger books—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel.
 - 2. *Minor Prophets*, being shorter books—Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.
- E. *Biographical*, being the story of Christ—Matthew, Mark, Luke, John.
- F. *History*—Acts of Apostles.
- G. *Epistles*, being letters to churches and individuals—
 - 1. *Paul's Epistles*—Romans, I-II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I-II Thessalonians, I-II Timothy, Titus, Philemon.
 - 2. *General Letters*—Hebrews, James, I-II Peter, I-II-III John, Jude.
- H. *Prophecy*—Revelation.

III. **General Theme of the Books of the Bible.**

- 1. *Genesis*—The book of Beginnings: beginning of the material world, life on earth, human life, marriage, sin, religion, prophecy, the Jewish nation.
- 2. *Exodus*—The exit of the Hebrews from Egypt.

3. Leviticus—The ordinances and regulations of the Levitical priesthood.
4. Numbers—Relates two census numberings of the men of war of the nation.
5. Deuteronomy—Meaning: Rehearsal. Moses rehearsed the events of the Exodus and the 40 years of wandering.
6. Joshua—The Conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.
7. Judges—The Conflicts and Victories of the first 303 years in Canaan.
8. Ruth—Beginning of the Messianic Family of David.
9. I Samuel—The kingdom organized under King Saul.
10. II Samuel—David's Reign, the spiritual view.
11. I Kings—The Kingdom divided.
12. II Kings—The History of the Divided Kingdom.
13. I Chronicles—David's reign, the political viewpoint.
14. II Chronicles—History of the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
15. Ezra—The return from Babylonian Captivity.
16. Nehemiah—The Rebuilding of Jerusalem.
17. Esther—The Jewish girl who saved the nation from extermination.
18. Job—Why God allows man to suffer.
19. Psalms—The prayers and songs of Israel.
20. Proverbs—A guide to practical Godliness.
21. Ecclesiastes—Man's search for meaning and happiness in life.

22. Song of Solomon—The beauty of Wedded Love, typical of God's love for His people.
23. Isaiah—The Messianic Prophet.
24. Jeremiah—God's Messenger to a dying nation.
25. Lamentations—A funeral song for a dead nation.
26. Ezekiel—The prophet to the Nation in captivity.
27. Daniel—The prophet to the Gentile Kings.
28. Hosea—The prophet with a broken heart, signifying God's love for an apostate nation.
29. Joel—The prophet of Pentecost.
30. Amos—The judgments of God upon the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
31. Obadiah—The judgment of Edom.
32. Jonah—The prophet who tried to run away from God.
33. Micah—Judgments upon Samaria and Jerusalem.
34. Nahum—The Doom of Nineveh predicted.
35. Habakkuk—The prophet who complained to God.
36. Zephaniah—Judgments promised to Judah and Gentiles.
37. Haggai—An exhortation to Rebuild the Temple.
38. Zechariah—Prediction that God will send Messiah to the Restored Nation.
39. Malachi—A rebuke to a Disobedient Nation.
40. Matthew—Presents Jesus as the Messianic King to the Jewish Nation.
41. Mark—The busyman's Gospel presents Jesus to the Roman world.
42. Luke—The Gospel of the Perfect Son of Man presents Jesus to the Greek world.

43. John—Stresses the Deity or Godhead of Jesus and strives to convince men of that.
44. Acts—Presents some of the apostles, namely Peter and Paul. It tells of the ministry of the Holy Spirit on earth, the founding of the church and how people were converted to Christianity.
45. Romans—Shows the superiority of Salvation by Faith in Jesus to religion based on human works of the Law of Moses. It is the pivotal book of Christian doctrine.
46. I Corinthians—Deals with church problems.
47. II Corinthians—Paul defends his apostolic authority.
48. Galatians—Contrasts the liberty found in Christ with the legal bondage of the Old Covenant.
49. Ephesians—This sets forth the grandeur and glory of the church of Christ.
50. Philippians—Often called Paul's love letter, wherein he commends that church for its missionary support and loyalty.
51. Colossians—The pre-eminence of Christ.
52. I Thessalonians—The Second Coming of Christ.
53. II Thessalonians—Further discussion of the second coming and prediction of the great apostasy.
54. I Timothy—Instructions to a young minister.
55. II Timothy—Further ministerial instruction and Paul's final words.
56. Titus—On setting a church in order.
57. Philemon—Sets forth the Christian's attitude toward Slavery.

58. Hebrews—The Superiority of Christ and his New Covenant over all others.
59. James—Demonstrates the nature of true faith.
60. I Peter—Written to encourage Christians in Persecution.
61. II Peter—A warning against Apostasy.
62. I John—The meaning of Christian Love.
63. II John—The importance of abiding in Christ and His teaching.
64. III John—A commendation to Gaius for his support of missionaries, and a rebuke to Diotrephes who desired pre-eminence in the church.
65. Jude—The Condemnation of Apostates.
66. Revelation—A prophecy of the ultimate triumph of Christ and His Church over Satan, Paganism and corrupt religion.

IV. There are three Major periods of Bible History

- A. *Patriarchal Age*: From Adam to the giving of Law to Moses, 1450 B.C.
 1. The Father or Patriarch directed the family religion.
 2. There was no written message from God; rather He spoke to the father directly. Heb. 1:1.
 3. Religion was not organized beyond the family. They offered animal sacrifices on the family altar.
 4. Covered in Genesis, Exodus 12.
- B. *Mosaic Age*: From Moses on Mt. Sinai to the Death of Christ, 33 A.D.

1. John 1:17; Col. 2:14-16.
 2. A national Religion given to the Jewish Nation.
 3. The tribe of Levi the exclusive priestly family.
 4. A written revelation given through Moses, and other inspired prophets.
 5. Covers Bible books from Exodus 13-John.
- C. *Christian Age:* From Calvary until the second coming of Christ.
1. Heb. 9: 15-17.
 2. The new covenant revelation comes from Jesus through inspired men, Heb. 1: 1-2.
 3. Christ is the high priest and mediator, each Christian is a priest, I Pet. 2:5, 9.
 4. It is an international religion, Mk. 16:15.
 5. Animal sacrifices done away; Christ's death suffices for all times, Heb. 10:10-14.
 6. Covers the New Testament books from Acts-Revelation.

V. **Key Persons of Bible History.**

- A. People who lived before the Flood:
1. Adam—first human being, created by God.
 2. Eve—first woman, created by God, the mother of all the living.
 3. Cain—first person born on earth, first murderer, having killed his brother Abel.
 4. Abel—second son of Adam and Eve, first to be murdered.

5. Seth—Adam's son who took Abel's place and succeeded his father as patriarch.
6. Enoch—a man who walked with God and was translated. He did not die, God took him.
7. Noah—of the tenth generation from Adam. The head of the only righteous family left on earth. Was commissioned by God to build an ark in which was saved his family and as a remnant of all earth-life from the world-wide flood.
8. Sons of Noah:
 - Shem—father of the Semitic nations.
 - Ham—father of the Hametic nations.
 - Japheth—father of the Indo-European nations.

B. People who lived after the Flood:

1. Job—a wise man of the land of Uz (Edom) who was a godly patriarch. He was subjected to severe testing by Satan, enduring it successfully.
2. Nimrod—founder of the Babylonian kingdom and likely the first humanly or organized civil government.
3. Terah—of Ur of the Chaldees, the father of Abraham.

C. The Hebrew Fathers:

1. Abram—(exalted father) later called Abraham (father of multitudes, the founder of the Hebrew nation, and great man of faith).
2. Sarai—later called Sarah (princess) wife of Abraham, mother of Isaac.

3. Lot—nephew of Abraham, moved to Sodom, lost his possessions and wife in the destruction of those cities. The father of Moab and Ben-Ammi by his own daughters.
 4. Isaac—son of Abraham and Sarah. The son of promise, through whom the promises of God were fulfilled. His father was willing to offer him on the altar in obedience to God.
 5. Rebekah—wife of Isaac.
 6. Hagar—Egyptian handmaid of Sarah who gave Abraham a son named Ishmael.
 7. Ishmael—son of Abraham by Hagar, father of the Ishmaelite (Arab) nation.
 8. Esau—one of twin sons born to Isaac and Rebekah. A profane man who sold his birthright, founder of the Edomite nation.
 9. Jacob—one of twin sons born to Isaac. Bought Esau's birthright; deceived his father into conferring on him the family birthright privileges. His name was changed to Israel (prince of God).
 10. Jacob's 12 sons, who became heads of the twelve tribes of Israel:

(a) Reuben	(e) Issachar	(i) Dan
(b) Simeon	(f) Zebulun	(j) Naphtali
(c) Levi	(g) Joseph	(k) Gad
(d) Judah	(h) Benjamin	(l) Asher
 11. Rachel—favorite wife of Jacob.
- D. Names connected with the Exodus:

1. Moses—the deliverer of Israel from Egyptian bondage and received the Law from God.
2. Aaron—Moses' brother and spokesman, first high-priest of the Levitical priesthood.
3. Miriam — sister of Moses who watched over him as an infant and was later a prophetess.
4. Nadab and Abihu— sons of Aaron, priests who were punished with death for disobeying God in their worship duties.
5. Joshua—one of 12 spies sent to spy out Canaan, Moses' military leader and successor who led the nation in capturing Canaan.
6. Caleb—one of the twelve spies who faithfully served God. Only he and Joshua of the original adult population lived to enter the promised land.

E. The Judges:

1. Othniel—delivered Israel from Cushanrishathaim, king of Mesopotamia.
2. Ehud—delivered Israel from Eglon, king of Moab.
3. Shamgar—delivered Israel from the Philistines.
4. Deborah—delivered Israel from Jabin, king of Canaan. She was the only woman judge.
(a) Barak, was Deborah's military leader.
5. Gideon—delivered Israel from the Midianites.
6. Abimelech—a usurper.
7. Tola.

8. Jair.
9. Jephthah—led Israel in victory over the Ammonites. He sacrificed his only daughter because of a rash vow made prior to his battle.
10. Ibzan.
11. Elon.
12. Abdon.
13. Samson—the man of supernatural strength, led Israel against the Philistines.
14. Eli—the priest-judge.
15. Samuel—the last and greatest of the judges. A priest, judge and prophet. He anointed Israel's first two kings.

F. Notable Hebrew Kings:

1. Saul—the son of Kish, first king of the united kingdom. He turned away from God and died in dishonor. He ruled 40 years.
2. David—the greatest of the Hebrew monarchs. Ruled 40 years. Consolidated the nation and made it a world power. Although he made several serious mistakes, he was declared to be a man after God's own heart. He wrote many of the Psalms.
3. Solomon—son of David, last king of united Israel. Ruled 40 years in great prosperity and power. The world's wisest man. He wrote Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Solomon.
4. Rehoboam—son of Solomon, provoked the division of the nation into two warring

factions leaving him ruler of Judah and Benjamin.

5. Jeroboam — the first king of the northern kingdom of Israel.
6. Ahab—the worst king of northern Israel.
7. Jezebel—wife of Ahab, persecutor of true Jehovah worshippers.
8. Athaliah—only woman ruler of the southern kingdom of Judah, the daughter of Jezebel. A wicked woman.
9. Hezekiah—noble king of Judah, led the nation through troublous times with rival neighbours and Assyria. God prolonged his life 15 years.
10. Josiah—youthful reformer king of Judah, died prematurely in battle with Pharoah Necho of Egypt.

G. Great Hebrew Prophets:

1. Nathan—counsellor of David who rebuked him for his sin with Bathsheba.
2. Elijah—the Tishbite, great prophet to the northern kingdom of Israel. He was taken from earth without death by God in a chariot of fire.
3. Elisha—successor of Elijah, notable prophet to the north, performed many notable miracles.
4. Micaiah—prophet of the north who rebuked king Ahab and was imprisoned for it.
5. Isaiah—the greatest of the writing prophets. Served in the court of the Kings of Judah,

predicted many details of Messiah's life and work.

6. Jeremiah—last great prophet before the fall of Judah to Babylon. He suffered greatly for his preaching.
7. Baruch—Jeremiah's secretary and helper.
8. Daniel—Jewish prophet who served in the courts of the kings of Babylon and Persia during the captivity. Predicted Messiah's kingdom.
9. Ezekiel—prophet who lived among the Jewish exiles in Babylon. Predicted the restoration of the Hebrew to their homeland.

H. Other Old Testament Characters:

1. Ruth—a Moabite girl who after marrying a Hebrew was widowed, then married Boaz and became a foreparent of David and Christ.
2. Esther—a Jewish maiden selected to be queen of the Medo-Persian Empire. She saved her people from extermination.
3. Mordecai—her uncle who counselled and advised her.
4. Ezra—Jewish scribe who led in the restoration of the nation from Babylon.
5. Nehemiah—led the way in rebuilding the city of Jerusalem after the captivity in Babylon.
6. Nebuchadnezzar—king of Babylon who conquered Judah and carried them into captivity.

7. Cyrus—king of Persia who conquered Babylon and freed Israel.
8. Darius—king of Persians under whom Daniel served.

NEW TESTAMENT

I. Christ's Contemporaries.

1. Mary of Nazareth—the virgin mother of Christ.
2. Joseph—his earthly step-father who raised Him.
3. James, Joses, Judas, Simon—half brothers of Jesus, sons of Joseph and Mary.
4. Zacharias—the priest, father of John the Baptist.
5. Elizabeth—aged mother of John the Baptist, a kinswoman of Jesus' mother.
6. John the Baptist—a prophet of God, raised up to prepare the way for the Lord Jesus. Lived a separate and ascetic life. Was imprisoned and beheaded by Herod Antipas for rebuking his illegal marriage.
7. Herod the Great—an Idumean, who secured the title of king over Palestine from the Romans. He was a ruthless murderer who sought to kill the infant Jesus.
 - (a) Archelaus, son of Herod, ruled Judea.
 - (b) Herod Antipas, another son who ruled Galilee.
 - (c) Herodias, adulterous wife of Herod Antipas.
 - (d) Salome, daughter of Herodias, whose dance occasioned the death of John the Baptist.
8. Nicodemus—Jewish ruler and teacher who sought

out Jesus and finally became a disciple, claiming the body of Jesus.

9. The Twelve Apostles:
 - (a) Simon Peter, also known as Cephas, Simeon and Simon Son of Jonas, outspoken leader of the apostles.
 - (b) Andrew, brother of Peter, led Peter to Christ.
 - (c) James, the son of Zebedee, brother of John and cousin of Jesus, beheaded by Herod.
 - (d) John, the brother of James, early known as "Boanerges, son of thunder" later came to be called the "apostle of love". He wrote a gospel, three small epistles and Revelation.
 - (e) Philip, one of the least known apostles of Christ.
 - (f) Bartholomew.
 - (g) Thomas, who doubted the Lord's resurrection but was convinced by the personal appearance of Jesus.
 - (h) Matthew—Levi, was a publican before his call to follow Christ. He wrote the gospel that bears his name.
 - (i) James, the son of Alphaeus, sometimes called James the Less.
 - (j) Thaddaeus, also called Judas, the son of James.
 - (k) Simon, the Canaanite or Canaanite or Zealot.
 - (l) Judas Iscariot who betrayed Jesus.
10. Zacchaeus—a rich publican of Jericho, was won when Christ visited in his home.

11. Mary, Martha and Lazarus—a family of disciples at Bethany whom Jesus loved and often visited. He raised Lazarus from the dead after four days.
12. Caiaphas—high priest of the Jews who ordered Christ's death.
13. Annas—father-in-law of Caiaphas, former high-priest who was the power behind the throne.
14. Pontius Pilate—Roman governor of Judea who authorized Jesus' death.
15. Mary Magdalene—faithful convert who ministered unto Christ during his ministry and was with him in his death. A witness to the resurrection.
16. Simon of Cyrene—helped Jesus bear his cross.
17. Joseph of Arimathea—a rich disciple who claimed the body of Jesus and buried it in his new tomb.

II. Names to Remember from the Acts of Apostles.

1. Theophilus—a disciple to whom Luke addressed his gospel and the Acts.
2. Matthias—disciple chosen to replace Judas as an apostle.
3. Barnabas—also called Joseph, a Levite from Cyprus; an early convert known for his generosity, mission work and ability to exhort the church.
4. Ananias and Sapphira—early converts were killed by God for lying about their gifts to the church.
5. Gamaliel—a Jewish leader and teacher who

counselled moderation and tolerance toward the apostles.

6. Seven deacons of the Jerusalem church:
 - (a) Stephen, outstanding preacher and first Christian martyr.
 - (b) Philip, notable preacher who evangelized Samaria.
 - (c) Prochorus.
 - (d) Nicanor.
 - (e) Timon.
 - (f) Parmenas.
 - (g) Nicolas.
7. Simon of Samaria—formerly a sorcerer, converted by Philip, rebuked by Peter for offering to buy the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
8. Saul—later called Paul, a Jewish persecutor who was confronted by Christ on the road to Damascus. Became the great apostle to the Gentiles and wrote 13 New Testament books.
9. Ananias of Damascus—a Christian who baptized Saul.
10. Cornelius—a Roman officer living at Caesarea, the first Gentile admitted to the church.
11. Dorcas—called Tabitha, a devout and benevolent woman of Joppa who was raised from the dead by Peter.
12. Sergius Paulus—Roman proconsul of Cyprus, converted by Paul and Barnabas.
13. Elymas—a sorcerer who withstood Paul's attempt to win Sergius Paulus and was struck blind.
14. Silas called Silvanus, who accompanied Paul on his second missionary trip.

15. John Mark a young disciple who accompanied Paul and Barnabas on their first journey, but turned back. Later he travelled with Barnabas. He wrote an account of Christ's life.
16. Lydia—a woman converted at Philippi. A seller of purple.
17. Apollos—an Alexandrian Jew, converted by Priscilla and Aquila. He was a brilliant and eloquent preacher.
18. Priscilla and Aquila—Jewish Christians from Rome with whom Paul worked in Corinth and Ephesus.
19. Luke—a medical doctor who worked and travelled with Paul. He wrote a gospel and the Acts of Apostles.
20. Agabus—a Christian prophet from Jerusalem who predicted Paul's imprisonment.
21. Timothy—young preacher from Lystra who travelled with Paul and later served at Ephesus. Two epistles were addressed to him.
22. Titus—young preacher who Paul left at Crete to set things in order.
23. Demas—a preacher who forsook Paul, having loved this present world.
24. Hymenaeus and Alexander—Christians who made shipwreck of the faith and blasphemed. They were excluded by Paul.
25. Hymenaeus and Philetus—Christians who erred, teaching the resurrection was already past.
26. Philemon—a wealthy disciple to whom Paul wrote seeking release of a slave named Onesimus.

27. Gaius—recipient of John's third letter.
28. Diotrephes—a false brother who desired preeminence over the church, whom John rebuked.
29. Demetrius—a faithful witness for Christ.
30. Antipas—a martyr for the faith from Pergamum.

VII. Key Nations, Cities and Places of the Bible.

- A. Eden—garden home of Adam and Eve.
- B. Ur of Chaldees—a city located in ancient Babylon, near the Euphrates river; early home of Abraham.
- C. Canaan—early name of Palestine.
- D. Egypt—same location as today, land of captivity for Hebrews.
- E. Wilderness of Sin—located between Egypt and Canaan, through which Israel wandered.
- F. Jericho—first Canaanite fortress taken by the Hebrews.
- G. Shiloh—early resting place for the tabernacle in Canaan.
- H. Jerusalem—a former Canaanite fortress captured by David and made the royal city of the Israelite nation. The place of Christ's death and the establishment of the church.
- I. Samaria—capital of the northern kingdom of Israel. The centre of idolatry for that nation.
- J. Assyria—powerful eastern kingdom that dominated the middle east for centuries. It fell in 612 B.C.
- K. Nineveh—royal city of Assyria. One of the

greatest cities of the ancient world.

- L. Babylon—the name of the kingdom and capital city of the first “world-empire”. It’s most notable king was Nebuchadnezzar. It fell in 536 B.C.
- M. Medo-Persian Empire—Under Cyrus, this nation overthrew Babylon in 536 B.C. and lasted till 336. This is present day Iran. It’s capitals included Shushan and Ekbatana and Persopolis.
- N. Greece—the third world empire, made great by its young king Alexander. Its capital was Athens.
- O. Damascus—capital of Syria, a northern neighbor of Israel.
- P. Tyre and Sidon—sister cities of the Phoenician kingdom, on the Mediterranean coast, north of Israel.
- Q. Rome—fourth world empire, also name of the capital city. Conquered the Jews in 44 B.C. and destroyed their nation in 70 A.D.
- R. Cyprus and Crete— islands of the Mediterranean, near to Palestine, scenes of early evangelistic work.
- S. Antioch—port city of Syria, north of Galilee, site of first church of both Jews and Gentiles.
- T. Samaria—district between Judea on the south and Galilee on the north. Inhabited by a mixed race. A great hostility existed between them and the Jews. Site of Philip’s mission work.
- U. Galilee—northern province of Palestine.

- V. Nazareth—located in Galilee, home of Jesus in his youth.
- W. Bethlehem—place of Jesus' birth in Palestine.
- X. Athens, Corinth, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea—cities of Greece where Paul preached the gospel.
- Y. Asia, Asia Minor—present day Turkey, scene of intense missionary work by Paul and others.
- Z. Ephesus, Laodicea, Colosse, Galatia—cities and districts in Asia, where the gospel was preached.

VIII. Geographical Facts about the Bible.

- A. Nile River—chief river of Egypt.
- B. Euphrates River— flowed through Assyria and Babylon. Formed a north eastern boundary for Solomon's kingdom.
- C. Jordan River—flows north to south through Palestine.
- D. Sea of Galilee—also called Sea of Tiberias and Chinnereth, a lake in northern Palestine, out of which flows the Jordan.
- E. Dead Sea or Salt Sea—located south east of Jerusalem. So named because of the saltiness of its waters that leave it sterile and barren.
- F. The Great Sea—the Mediterranean.
- G. Red Sea—forms an eastern boundary to Egypt. The Israelites crossed the northern reaches of it in leaving Egypt.
- H. Mt. Sinai—also called Mt. Horeb, a mountain in the Sinai peninsula where Moses saw the burning bush and received the Law.
- I. Mt. Nebo—the mountain upon which Moses

died. A particular peak of which was called Pisgah.

- J. Mt. Ararat—a mountain chain located in Armenia.
- K. Mt. Zion—one of the hills upon which Jerusalem was built. Often used symbolically for the nation of God.
- L. Mt. of Olives—a hill outside of Jerusalem, a favorite place of rest for Christ, also the place of His ascension.
- M. Mt. Carmel—a coastal mountain in Galilee where Elijah met the prophets of Baal.
- N. Mt. Lebanon—towering mountain that formed the northern boundary of Palestine. Renowned for its snows and cedars.
- O. River of Egypt—small stream that formed the southern boundary of Palestine.
- P. Wilderness—barren, desolate hill country south-east of Jerusalem towards the Dead Sea.
- Q. Sharon—coastal plains of Palestine.
- R. Plain of Esdraelon — fruitful valley in southern Galilee, scene of numerous major battles.
- S. Kidron—a brook that flowed at the foot of the Mt. of Olives.

IX. Key Institutions and Offices of the Bible.

- A. Covenant—an agreement made between two parties, in scriptures, between God and man.
- B. Tabernacle—portable house of worship used by Hebrew pilgrims for 500 years.
- C. Temple—permanent house of worship built by

Solomon in Jerusalem. It was destroyed in 586 by the Babylonians, and rebuilt in 520 B.C. Again wrecked by Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria and rebuilt by Herod the Great.

- D. Passover—annual feast of the Hebrews to commemorate God's passing over them when he smote the first born of Egypt. Also called feast of unleavened bread.
- E. Pentecost—an annual festival celebrated 50 days after Passover. The name means fiftieth. Also called feast of weeks. The time for offering first fruits of the harvest. The day the church was established. It always fell on Sunday.
- F. Feast of Tabernacles—or Feast of Ingathering, an annual festival.
- G. Feast of Trumpets—the first day of the seventh month, welcomed the civil year.
- H. Day of Atonement—the only official fast day of the year, when the high priest entered the holy of holies to offer the atoning sacrifice for the nation.
- I. Feast of Lights—or Dedication commemorating the cleansing of the temple by Judas Maccabee.
- J. Feast of Purim—commemorating Israel's deliverance from extermination in the days of Queen Esther.
- K. Levites—those men of the tribe of Levi who assisted in the temple service.
- L. Priests—Levites of the family of Aaron who were authorized to do service at the sacrificial altar.
- M. High-priest—that one man, descended from Aaron, who was the spiritual leader of the nation, who

only could enter the holy of holies.

- N. Nazarite—a person under the Nazarite vow who touched no product of the vine and used no razor while under his vow.
- O. Scribes— Jewish religious men whose chief job consisted in copying, studying and teaching the sacred writings.
- P. Pharisees—a small but powerful political religious group that dominated Palestine in Jesus' day. Their main influence was in the synagogues. They were legalists and very strict in their religion. Jesus denounced them as hypocrites. They stressed the resurrection, belief in angels and immortality.
- Q. Sadducees—a powerful political religious body in Jesus' day who opposed the Pharisees politically and doctrinally. They controlled the Temple and High priest's office.
- R. Rabbi—Jewish designation for religious teacher.
- S. Apostles—a group of twelve leaders chosen by Christ and given authority to act and speak in His name in setting up the kingdom of Christ and declaring its faith.
- T. Elders—in the Old Testament, older leaders of each tribe and city and synagogue who served as leaders, counsellors, advisors and judges over the people. In the New Testament spiritual leaders of the congregations. Also called bishops, shepherds and pastors. High standards of qualifications are given in I Tim. 3 and Tit. 1.
- U. Deacons—servants chosen by the church to assist the elders in the Lord's work.

- V. Prophet—a spokesman for God. An inspired teacher who sometimes foretold future events.
- W. Stoics—Grecian philosophers who taught that the greatest happiness and good came by denying oneself all physical pleasures.
- X. Epicureans—Grecian philosophers who felt that physical pleasure was the highest good.

TEST
ON
BASIC BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

1. The Bible consists of (a) 65 (b) 66 (c) 67 books?
2. The father of Shem, Ham and Japheth was (a) Enoch (b) Nimrod (c) Noah?
3. God appeared unto Moses on Mt. (a) Sinai (b) Nebo (c) Pisgah?
4. James and John were the sons of (a) Zacchaeus (b) Zebedee (c) Zacharias.
5. Jesus ascended from Mt. (a) Lebanon (b) Horeb (c) Olives.
6. The Jewish high-priest who ordered Jesus' death was (a) Caiaphas (b) Annas (c) Ananias.
7. Which of these was a great prophet? (a) Hezekiah (b) Mordecai (c) Zechariah.
8. Which of these was the western boundary of Palestine? (a) Euphrates (b) Mediterranean Sea (c) Dead Sea.
9. One of these was not a judge, which? (a) Eli (b) Gideon (c) Barnabas (d) Samson.
10. David wrote (a) all the Psalms (b) none of them (c) some of them.

11. Solomon's son who took the throne after him was (a) Rehoboam (b) Jereboam (c) Josiah.
12. The New Testament has (a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 28 books.
13. The Holy Spirit is (a) a divine person (b) an angel (c) the influence of God.
14. Jesus is (a) an arch angel (b) the Godman (c) a perfect human being.
15. The church began on (a) Passover (b) Day of Atonement (c) Pentecost.
16. True False: Abel was the first child born on earth.
17. True False: Abraham was willing to offer Lot on the altar.
18. True False: The ark was made of gopher wood.
19. True False: Barabbas was chosen to take Judas' place.
20. True False: Barnabas went with Paul on the first missionary journey.
21. True False: Simon the Zealot was also called the Canaanite.
22. True False: Paul baptized the first Gentiles into Christ.
23. True False: Philemon was a young preacher to whom Paul wrote.
24. True False: James the son of Zebedee wrote the Acts.
25. True False: Jesus was born in Bethlehem.
26. True False: Herod the Great rebuilt the Jewish temple.
27. True False: Noah's Ark rested on Mt. Tabor following the flood.
28. True False: Abraham only fathered one son, Isaac.
29. True False: Passover commemorated the passing over the Red Sea.

30. True False: Moses did not enter the promised land.
31. After Abel's death Adam and Eve had a son named
32. Isaac had twin sons named Jacob and
33. The priestly tribe of the Hebrews was
34. The nation that conquered and destroyed Jerusalem in 587 was
35. The king of freed the Jews from their 70 years exile.
36. Moses' assistant and spokesman was
37. was the Messianic prophet.
38. Abraham's wife was
39. Jesus' body was claimed by
40. helped Jesus carry his cross.
41. was a physician and helper to Paul.
42. The first Christian to die for the faith was
43. The one book of history in the New Testament is
44. The book of deals with the problem of human suffering.
45. Paul left in Crete to set the church in order.

Match the words and definitions in the two columns.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|--|
| 46. Tabernacle | ..... | a. one of 12 men chosen by Christ to lead his church |
| 47. epistle | ..... | b. Jewish religious teacher |
| 48. prophet | ..... | c. letter |
| 49. rabbi | ..... | d. servants of the church |
| 50. Stoic | ..... | e. Jewish house of worship and study |

51. Jordan	.....	f. father and head of a family clan
52. apostle	.....	g. the 50th day after Pass-over
53. deacon	.....	h. rule of the Lord's church
54. Pentecost	.....	i. an agreement between God and man
55. Messiah	.....	j. portable house of worship given to the Hebrews
56. elder	.....	k. Greek philosopher
57. judge	.....	l. a spokesman for God
58. synagogue	.....	m. a river in Palestine
59. covenant	.....	n. Christ, the anointed one
60. Patriarch	.....	o. Hebrew ruler in early years in Canaan
		p. Pagan religion
		q. ancient religious custom

DOCTRINES OF THE BIBLE

THE DOCTRINE OF GOD

The Christian religion is founded on belief in and worship of Jehovah God. To fully appreciate our God, we must learn about His nature and being. Many denominations teach error about the nature of God.

I. Our God Reveals Himself Unto Man In Three Personalities.

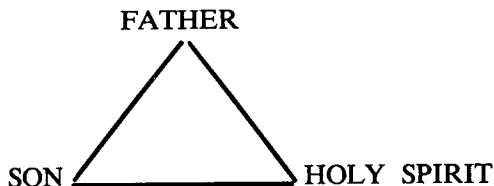
- A. Matt. 3:16-17, at Jesus' baptism we see Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- B. Matt. 28:19-20, Christian baptism is into the name of the Sacred Three.

C. The term "GOD" is applied to Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

1. John 6:27, "God the Father".
2. Titus 2: 13, "The great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ"; John 1:1-3, 14, "The Word was God... the Word became flesh and dwelt among us".
3. Acts 5:3-4, when Ananias lied unto the Holy Spirit, Peter said he had lied unto God.

D. The Father, the Word-Jesus and the Holy Spirit are all called God in the scriptures. Together they composed the "GODHEAD", Acts 17:29.

E.



These three together are the ONE GOD of the scriptures, Mk. 12:29.

F. Our God is One:

1. He has no rivals. There are no other gods than ours.
2. He is ONE in contrast to the many warring gods of heathenism.
3. There is one seat of Divine government.
4. The three persons of the Godhead are perfectly united in planning, decrees and action.
5. They are one in character.
6. They are one in desire to save man from sin.

7. The word ONE often describes intimacy, fellowship and unity.
 - (a) Matt. 19:5, Husband and wife are one flesh.
 - (b) John 17:20, All Christians should be one.
 - (c) Thus the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are the one God of Deut. 6:4.
 - (1) This is not irrational, rather it is beyond finite man's ability to fully comprehend the infinite God.

II. Attributes Of God.

- A. God is Incomprehensible.
 1. I Cor. 2:16, "Who hath known the mind of the Lord."
 2. Is 40:18, "To whom then will ye liken God? or what likeness will ye compare unto him?"
 3. Is. 55:8-9, "My thoughts are not your thoughts ... saith the Lord."
- B. He is Invisible.
 1. I Tim. 1:17, "The king, eternal, immortal, invisible, the only God."
 2. John 1:18, "No man hath seen God at any-time."
- C. God is a Spirit, John 4:24.
 1. "A spirit hath not flesh and bones," Luke 24:39.
 2. He is not material like we are.
- D. God is Infinite, unlimited in all his being.
 1. Jer. 23:24, "Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith Jehovah."

2. I Kings 8:27, "Heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee."
- E. God is all powerful.
1. Gen. 18:14, "Is anything too hard for Jehovah?"
 2. Matt. 19:26, "With God, all things are possible."
- F. Our God is all-wise, He knows everything.
1. Acts 15:18, "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world."
 2. Hebrews 4:13, Nothing is hidden from him.
- G. He is present everywhere.
1. Ps. 139:3-10, There is no place to hide from God.
 2. Jer. 23:23-28.
- H. He is perfectly Holy.
1. Ps. 111:9, "Holy and Reverend is his name."
 2. Jas. 1:13, "God cannot be tempted with evil."
 3. Ps. 145:17, "The Lord is righteous in all His ways, and holy in all His works."
- I. God is Perfectly Just.
1. Ps. 89:14, "Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne."
 2. Rev. 19:2, "True and righteous are His judgments."
- J. He is Totally Good.
1. Ps. 52:1, "The goodness of God endureth continually."
 2. Ps. 100:5, "The Lord is good: His mercy is everlasting."

K. God is Completely Impartial.

1. Deut. 10:17, "For the Lord . . . regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward."
2. Acts 10: 34, "God is no respecter of persons."

L. He is Unchanging.

1. Mal. 3:6, "I am the Lord, I change not."
2. Jas. 1:17, "With whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

M. God is Self-existing.

1. Acts 17:24, He needs nothing from anyone, seeing he gives life to all things.
2. Exodus 3: 14, "I AM THAT I AM."

N. He is Eternal.

1. Ps. 90:2, "From everlasting to everlasting thou art God."
2. Rev. 1:8, "The Lord God, who is and who was and who is to come . . ."

O. He is Creator of all things that exist.

1. Acts 17:24, "... God that made the world and all things therein."
2. Gen. 1:26-27, "God created man in his own image."
3. Ps. 103:13, As creator, God is the father of mankind.

P. God is a Unique being, the only one of His kind.

1. Exodus 3:14.
2. Deut. 4:35.

III. Names Of God And Their Meanings.

- A. *God, the mighty one*, Gen. 1: 1. The name "GOD" sometimes refers to the Father, Eph. 6:23, other

times it describes the nature of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, John 1:1,14.

- B. *Lord*, emphasizes his sovereignty over man, Judges 6:15.
- C. *Jehovah*, the self-existent one; the God of the covenant, Exodus 6:3.
- D. *Rock*, He is steadfast and a safe fortress behind which the believer can find safety, Ps. 18:2, 31.
- E. *Mighty one*, The God who fights for Israel against her enemies, Ps. 24:8; 9:6.
- F. *Almighty*, the God of great power and might, before whom no man can stand.
- G. *Holy One of Israel*, He is above all other creatures, He only is God, He is Israel's God, Ezek. 39:7.
- H. *Most High*, God is lifted far above all other gods and men, Deut. 32:8.
- I. *Lord of Hosts, or Lord of Sabaoth*. He is the Creator, Ruler and Leader of the heavenly angels and beings, Is. 1:9; Rom. 9:29; Jas. 3:4.
- J. *Jealous*, The name does not have an evil meaning as with us but signifies "righteous zeal." Jehovah's zeal for his own name and glory. Exodus 34:14.
- K. *I AM THAT I AM*. I will be that I will be. God the keeper of the covenant promises, Ex. 3:13-15.
- L. *Jehovah-jireh*, Jehovah will provide, Gen. 22:14.
- M. *God that seeth*, God sees the distress of His children and saves them, Gen. 16:13.

- N. *God, the God of Israel*, El-el'oh-Israel, Gen. 33:20.
- O. *Father*, Matt. 6: 9.
- P. *King*, I Tim. 1: 17.
- Q. *Potentate*, I Tim. 6: 15.
- R. *Master*, Eph. 6: 9.
- S. *Shepherd and Bishop of souls*, I Pet. 2: 25.

IV. How God Has Revealed Himself To Man.

- A. *Creation.*
 - 1. Rom. 1:20.
 - 2. Ps. 19:1-4.
- B. *Angels-Heavenly Messengers.*
 - 1. Judges 13:2-4.
 - 2. Gal. 3:19.
- C. *Incarnation, when Christ became flesh.*
 - 1. John 1:1-3.
 - 2. Heb. 1:1-2.
 - 3. Only in Jesus is the likeness of God seen.
II Cor. 4:4; Col. 1:15.
- D. *Revelation, the Scriptures.*
 - 1. II Tim. 3:16-17.
 - 2. John 16:13-15, Revelation of Scriptures came through the Holy Spirit.
- E. *History convinces us that there is a just Judge and Ruler.*
 - 1. Prov. 14:34.
 - 2. Ps. 33:12.
 - 3. Dan. 2:21; 4:17, 32.
- F. *Providence shows us that there must be a Great Provider.*
 - 1. Ps. 37:25.

2. Matt. 6:33.

There is no God other than Jehovah. He is revealed unto us as Father, Son and Holy Spirit. He loves righteousness and hates iniquity, Heb. 11:6, "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek after him.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST

Without Christ there can be no Christianity. Without proper faith in Him, there can be no salvation. It is essential that we understand what the Scriptures reveal about the Saviour.

I. He is eternal.

- A. Rev. 1:8, 17-18.
- B. Heb. 1:8.

II. He is Creator.

- A. John 1:1-4.
- B. Col. 1:15-16.

III. He is the Word of God.

- A. John 1:1-2, 14.
- B. He is the Revealer of God's will for man.

IV. He was equal with the Father, Phil. 2:5-6.

V. He has the attributes and nature of God.

- A. Heb. 1:8.
- B. John 1:1-3, 14.
- C. Titus 2:13.
- D. He is not the Father, but has the same nature or godhood that the Father has, Col. 2:9.

VI. He is called Jehovah.

- A. Ex. 3:13-15; John 8:58.
- B. Is. 43:11, I, even I am the Lord (Jehovah) and besides me there is no Saviour.
 - 1. Jehovah is the only Saviour.
 - 2. But Jesus is Saviour, Tit. 2:13.
 - 3. Therefore Jesus is Jehovah.
- C. The word Jehovah is not the exclusive name of the Father, but is also given to Christ.

VII. He is the Son of God.

- A. John 3:16, "only begotten son."
- B. He did not become the "Son" of God until he was conceived in Mary, Lk. 1:35.
- C. Before his earthly advent, he was known as the Word of God, which was God, John 1:1-3.

VIII. He was born of a Virgin.

- A. Is. 7:14.
- B. Matt. 1:18-23.

IX. He is the First-born of all creation.

- A. Col. 1:15.
- B. This does not mean that God the Father first created Christ, then other creatures.
 - 1. Rather, Christ stands in relation to God and all other creatures as a "first born son" who will inherit the power and wealth of the Father and rule over his brethren, Gen. 27:1-33.

X. He is Saviour.

- A. Matt. 1:21.
- B. Titus 3:5-6.

XI. He is Redeemer.

A. Titus 2:13-14.

XII. He is God's High-Priest.

A. Heb. 6:20, after the order of Melchizedek.

B. Heb. 4:14-16.

XIII. He is the Lamb of God.

A. John 1:29.

B. Heb. 10:10, His death was as the sacrificial lamb.

XIV. He is the Head of the church.

A. Eph. 1:22.

B. Eph. 5:23.

XV. He now Reigns on David's throne in heaven.

A. The prophecy, I Chron. 17:10-14; Is. 9:7; Jer. 20:5-6.

B. The fulfillment:

1. Lk. 1:32.

2. Acts 2:29-36.

3. Acts 15:16-18.

4. Zech. 6:12-13.

(a) Christ would reign on the throne at the same time he was priest.

(b) He became high-priest when he ascended to heaven, Heb. 8:1-2; Heb. 8:4.

(c) Therefore he now reigns on the throne of David as he ministers as high-priest.

XVI. He has all authority, Matt. 28:18.

XVII. He is the Revelation of God to man.

A. Heb. 1:1-3.

B. John 14:9.

XVIII. He is Coming Again.

- A. To raise the Dead.
 - 1. I Thess. 4:15-16.
 - 2. John 5:28-29, all the dead will be raised at that time.
- B. To destroy the old heavens and earth, II Pet. 3:10-13.
- C. To judge all men according to their works, Matt. 25:31-32.
- D. Not to reign 1000 years as false teachers say.

XIX. He will be subject to God the Father, I Cor. 15:24-28.

Except we believe that he is the divine Son of God and obey him, we cannot be saved, John 8:24; Heb. 5:8-9.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Romans 8:9

“If any man hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his.”
Only those who have the Spirit of Christ are saved, thus it is important that we understand what the scriptures teach about the Spirit.

I. The Holy Spirit is a person.

- A. The masculine personal pronoun “he” is used to refer to the Spirit, John 14:16, “He shall teach you all things.”
- B. The Spirit functions as a person:
 - 1. John 15:26, “He shall testify of me.”
 - 2. Acts 16:7, “the Spirit suffered them not.”
- C. We can grieve the Spirit, Eph. 4:30.

II. The Holy Spirit is a person of the Godhead along with the Father and Son.

- A. The Spirit is mentioned jointly with the Father and Son.
 - 1. Matt. 28:19.
 - 2. II Cor. 13:14.
 - 3. Jude 20-21.
- B. Peter calls the Holy Spirit "God".
 - 1. Acts 5:3, Ananias lied unto the Holy Spirit.
 - 2. Acts 5:4, In so doing he had lied unto God.
 - 3. Therefore, the Holy Spirit is God.
 - (a) He is not the Father, but is a divine person with the same attributes as God the Father.

III. The work of the Holy Spirit.

- A. John 16:13, He guided the apostles into all the truth.
- B. John 15:26, He bore witness of Christ.
- C. John 16:7, He comforts God's children.
- D. John 16:7-11, He convicts the world.
- E. He guided the apostles in establishing God's kingdom on earth, Acts 1:8, 2:1-4. Note throughout Acts His works.
- F. He inspired them to write the Scriptures.
 - 1. II Pet. 1:21, Holy men were moved by the Holy Spirit to write.
 - 2. I Cor. 2:6-13, The Spirit revealed the mind of God to the inspired men.
 - 3. Eph. 6:17, The Bible is the sword of the Spirit.

G. The Spirit gave the apostles miraculous gifts to prove they were sent from God and thus confirm their message.

1. Heb. 2:3-4.

2. These gifts were "in part" or partial or temporary and lasted only until "that which was perfect" came. When the perfect New Testament was completed, then the miracles ceased to be given, I Cor. 13:8-11.

H. In converting alien sinners, the Holy Spirit works only through the written word of God.

1. The gospel is the power of God to save, Rom. 1:16.

2. Every example of conversion in the book of Acts shows that the Holy Spirit worked through Christians who taught the gospel to save sinners. So it is today.

3. Every person saved is born of water and spirit, John 3:5.

(a) Acts 2:38, When baptized, we receive remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.

(b) Titus 3:5, The washing of regeneration and the renewal of the Holy Spirit is God's channel of salvation.

IV. The Holy Spirit and the Christian.

A. Jesus promised the Holy Spirit to His disciples.

1. John 7:38-39.

B. The Holy Spirit is given to each saved person.

1. Acts 5:32, "the Holy Spirit, whom God hath given to them that obey him."

2. Acts 2:38, "be baptized . . . and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."
3. Gal. 4:6, "because ye are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts. . ."
4. Heb. 6:4, Christians "were made partakers of the Holy Spirit."
5. I Thess. 4:8, "God who hath also given unto us His Holy Spirit."

C. The Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian in a *non-miraculous* way.

1. II Tim. 1:14, "through the Holy Spirit which dwelleth in us."
2. Rom. 8:9, "But ye are . . . in the Spirit, if so be that the spirit of God dwelleth in you." also see Rom. 8:11.
3. I Cor. 3:16, "ye are a temple of God, and . . . the Spirit of God dwelleth in you."
4. I Cor. 6:19, "your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit which is in you. . ."
5. Eph. 5:18, "Be filled with the Spirit. . ."
6. I John 3:24; 4:13, "He hath given us of his Spirit."

D. What the Holy Spirit does for the Christian:

1. I John 3:24, the Spirit which he gave us is evidence that God abideth in us.
2. Titus 3:5, The Spirit renews us.
3. Eph. 1:13-14.
 - (a) He is God's seal upon the Christian, marking him as God's own possession, Rev. 7:2-3.
 - (b) He is our earnest of our inheritance, that

is our pledge of a home in heaven in eternity, II Cor. 1:22.

- (c) Rom. 8:23, He is the first fruits of our salvation.
- 4. II Thess. 2:13, He helps in our sanctification, I Cor. 6:11.
- 5. Rom. 8:13, He helps us to mortify the sinful lusts and deeds of the flesh.
- 6. Eph. 3:16, He strengthens us in the inner man.
- 7. Rom. 5:5, He sheds the love of God abroad in our hearts.
- 8. John 14:16, 16:7, He comforts the child of God.
- 9. Gal. 5:22, He helps us produce the fruit of the Spirit.
- 10. Rom. 14:17, we have peace and joy in the Holy Spirit.
- 11. Rom. 15:13, He helps us to abound in hope.
- 12. Phil. 2:1, we have fellowship of the Spirit.
- 13. Rom. 8:14, we are led by the Spirit. Not by special revelation, but by the Spirit's message, our scriptures, Gal. 5:18.
- 14. Rom. 8:16, He bears with our spirit that we are Christians.
- 15. Rom. 8:26, "The Spirit helpeth our infirmity."
- 16. Rom. 8:26, "The Spirit himself maketh intercession for us."
- 17. Jude 19, He helps us pray, Rom. 8:26.

18. Rom. 8:11, He will have a part in our resurrection from the grave, Gal. 5:5.

In all the above, we have seen that the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian in a *non-miraculous* way. This produces no miracle or revelation of truth, only moral spiritual strength and blessings.

V. Sinning Against the Holy Spirit.

- A. Acts 7:51, Sinners can resist the Holy Spirit.
- B. Acts 5:3, we can lie unto the Spirit, Acts 5:9, "tempt the Spirit."
- C. Mark 3:29, when enemies accused Jesus of casting out devils by the power of the devil, they were warned against blaspheming the Holy Spirit.
- D. Eph. 4:30, "Grieve not the Holy Spirit."
- E. I Thess. 5:19, "Quench not the Spirit."
- F. Heb. 10:29, Backsliders despise the Spirit.

VI. Four measures of the Holy Spirit.

- A. John 3:34, Jesus had the Spirit without measure, or in an unlimited degree.
- B. Acts 1:5, 8, The apostles had the Baptismal measure of the Holy Spirit.
 - 1. This gave them power and authority over the church.
 - 2. They could work miracles, Acts 3:6-7; 9:40.
 - 3. They could speak the gospel in "tongues", that is, in foreign languages they had never studied, Acts 2:4, 6, 11.
 - 4. They could pass the miraculous gifts on to others, Acts 8:14-17.

5. They were inspired to write the scriptures, John 16:13.
 6. They are only two recorded instances of Holy Spirit Baptism:
 - (a) The apostles, Acts 1:5; 2:1-4.
 - (b) The household of Cornelius, the first Gentile converts. Acts 10:44; Acts 11:15-17.
- C. The "Laying on of hands measure", Acts 8:14-17.
1. The apostles laid hands on Philip, Acts 6:5-6.
 2. Philip preached and worked miracles, Acts 8:6-7.
 3. Philip could not pass on the power of miracles, Acts 8:14-16.
 4. It was necessary that the *apostles* lay hands on a man before he could work miracles.
 5. Since there are no apostles alive to lay hands on us today, no man can receive miraculous gifts.
- D. The "Ordinary" Measure, whereby the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian in a non-miraculous way:
1. Acts 2:38.
 2. Acts 5:32.
 3. Gal. 4:6.
 4. I Cor. 6:19.

This ordinary measure of the Holy Spirit is the only measure available to the Christian today. Let us study, learn and appreciate these rich blessings the Spirit brings us.

TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. God reveals himself in (a) one (b) two (c) three personalities.
2. The word "God" applies to (a) Father (b) Son (c) Holy Spirit (d) all three.
3. "Jehovah" means (a) the self-existent one (b) the rock (c) the mighty one.
4. The Holy Spirit is (a) the power of God (b) a cherubim (c) the third person of the God-head.
5. In converting sinners, the Holy Spirit works (a) through the Scriptures (b) directly on the sinners heart (c) directly through the teacher.
6. The Holy Spirit is given to (a) no one (b) preachers (c) all saved people.
7. Today Christians have the (a) baptismal measure (b) the non-miraculous measure (c) the laying on of hands measure of the Holy Spirit.

TRUE OR FALSE

- T F 1. Many denominations teach error about the nature of God.
- T F 2. Jesus is called God.
- T F 3. The Holy Spirit is not called God.
- T F 4. The word "ONE" means more than "unit one".
- T F 5. The triune nature of God is irrational.
- T F 6. God is invisible.
- T F 7. Spirits have flesh and bones.
- T F 8. God is present everywhere.
- T F 9. God is generally impartial.

- T F 10. God is only dependent on a few things, we are dependent upon many.
- T F 11. God has but one name to honor him.
- T F 12. Lord of Sabaoth means Lord of Saturday.
- T F 13. Incarnation means to return after death in another form.
- T F 14. Jesus shares the name Jehovah with the Father.
- T F 15. Christ's birth was normal.
- T F 16. Christ was the first thing God created.
- T F 17. Christ must wait until he returns to reign on David's throne.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. If any man hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is.....
2. The Bible is the of the Spirit, Eph. 6:17.
3. We are born of water and spirit when we are
4. God sends His spirit into our hearts because we are, Gal. 4:6.
5. The Holy Spirit us in the inner man, Eph. 3:16.
6. Jesus had the Spirit measure, John 3:34.
7. Men on whom the Apostles laid their hands (could or could not) pass the miraculous gifts on to another.

THE DOCTRINE OF ANGELS

Eph. 3:14-15. This subject is supposed by many to belong to the dreamy realm of speculation. But it is a God-given theme to comfort His children and to warn the sinner.

1. God's family is throughout the earth, the paradise of Hades and heaven.
2. We will discuss the angelic sons of God.

I. What is an Angel?

A. A Messenger:

1. Earthly angels, a person who bears a message, Rev. 2:8, "To the angel of the church in Smyrna."
2. Infernal angels, Matt. 25:41, "The Devil and his angels."
3. Heavenly angels, Rev. 22:8, "The Lord . . . sent his angel to show unto his servants the things which must . . . come to pass."

B. What is their Origin?

1. They are not departed Saints.
 - (a) John 5:28-29.
 - (b) Acts 2:34, "For David ascended not into the heavens . . ."
2. Angels are CREATED beings.
 - (a) Col. 1:16-17.
 - (b) Being created, they are not eternal.
3. When were they Created?
 - (a) Not in the six days of creation; For all things created are listed but not angels.

- (b) Job 38:4-7, "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth . . . when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy."
- (c) II Pet. 2:4, God cast down angels that sinned . . . but the leader of these was in the garden early, evidently he fell before creation of man.

II. The Appearance of Angels.

- A. In their Natural State, **INVISIBLE** to the Unaided Human Vision.
 - 1. Balaam, Num. 22:31.
 - 2. Elisha and his servant, II Kings 6:15-17.
- B. What is their form? Any God pleases to give them.
 - 1. Horses and chariots of fire, II Kings 6:17.
 - 2. Exodus 3:2, "the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush."
 - 3. Heb. 1:7, "who maketh his angels winds, and his ministers a flame of fire."
 - 4. Most often as men, Gen. 19: 1; Lot, Mk. 16: 5; Acts 1:10.

III. Attributes of Angels.

- A. Intelligent and wise, But **NOT ALL-WISE**. Matt. 24:36, "But of that day, and hour knoweth no one, not even the angels of heaven. . ."
- B. Not Omnipresent (angels went to Lot, Gen. 18:16).
 - 1. They had to go to a place when it was necessary for them to be there.

2. Dan. 9:20-23, They are capable of travelling at rapid speeds.
 3. Rev. 14:6, "Saw an angel flying in mid heaven. . ."
- C. Not All-powerful, but receive Power from God.
1. II Sam. 24:15-16.
 2. Matt. 28:2, "there was a great earthquake: for an angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled away the stone, and sat upon it. His appearance was as lightning, and his raiment white as snow."
 3. Acts 12:6-10.
- D. Do Not Marry: Matt. 22:30, "in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as angels in heaven."
- E. They are HOLY but not to be WORSHIPPED, Rev. 22:8-9, "I fell down to worship before the feet of the angel that showed me these things. And he saith unto me, See thou do it not: I am a fellow servant with thee. . ."
- F. Angels are Under Law.
1. Ps. 103:20, "Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, harking unto the voice of his word."
 2. They are thus subject to sin and punishment for violation.
 - (a) II Pet. 2:4, "If God spared not angels when they sinned, but cast them down to hell . . . to be reserved unto judgment. . ."
 - (b) I John 3:4, "Sin is transgression of God's law."

G. Their Number:

1. Matt. 26:53, "more than twelve legions," 60,000 plus.
2. Heb. 12:22, "Innumerable host of angels."

IV. The Mission of Angels.

A. They Minister unto and watch over the children of God.

1. Matt. 4:11, "ministered unto him."
Lk. 22:43, "strengthening him."
2. Acts 12:6, in answer to prayers.
Dan. 9:3-20.
3. Protection, Ps. 91:11, "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up on their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone."
4. Ps. 34:7, "the angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear him, and delivereth them."
5. Heb. 1:14, "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to do service for the sake of them that shall inherit salvation?"
6. Matt. 18:10, "See that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven."

B. They are God's providential agents in governing the affairs of the world. Rev. 7:1, I saw four angels, standing at the four corners of the earth,

holding the four winds of the earth, that no wind should blow on the earth. . .”

- C. They are God’s agents to Punish the Wicked.
 - 1. Acts 12:23, “an angel of the Lord smote him (Herod) because he gave not God the glory . . . he was eaten of worms.”
 - 2. II Chron. 32:21-22, “And the Lord sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty men of valour and the leaders and captains in the camp of the king of Assyria.”
- D. They escort the souls of the dead to the Hadean realm.
 - 1. Lk. 16:22, Lazarus.
- E. They will be Employed in Judgment.
 - 1. Matt. 13:41, “The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all those that cause stumbling, and them that do iniquity and shall cast them into the furnace of fire.”
 - 2. II Thess. 1:7-9.

V. The Destiny of Angels.

- A. The faithful Angels will stand before God with the Redeemed.
 - 1. Heb. 12:22-23.
 - 2. Rev. 7:9-12.
- B. The Disobedient will be cast into hell with the Devil.
 - 1. Matt. 25:41.

The angels in heaven watch for the Repentance of lost men and women and upon their salvation there is JOY

among the angels in heaven. Today won't you let them have a jubilee? They will minister to and care for you in life, gently ferry your soul in death and gather you to glory in the GREAT day of Judgment.

THE DOCTRINE ABOUT SATAN

We live in a world charged with good and evil. We are so created that each must determine his own destiny by choosing to do good or evil. Our Creator daily exerts His great power to prompt us to choose the good that He may bless us. Satan, the personification of evil, uses every scheme to lead us to sin. It is imperative that we be acquainted with our foe if we are to win in this desperate struggle.

I. The Origin Of Satan.

The Bible makes no attempt to prove Satan's reality. It accepts this as fact. Scripture does not state specifically the origin of Satan. However, there are some statements and truths that incidentally may shed light on this mystery.

Through Christ, God created *all* things, Col. 1: 16. This included all things of earth and the heavenly creatures, angels. ALL THINGS God created were good, Gen. 1:31.

Some of the *angels* were not satisfied with their station assigned by the Almighty. They rebelled and fell from their holy sphere. Jude says, "And angels that kept not their own principality (proper habi-

tation), he hath kept in everlasting bonds under darkness unto the judgment”, vs. 6. “God spared not angels when they sinned . . . but cast them down to Tartarus”, II Peter 2: 4. Paul speaks of *pride* being the condemnation of the devil, I Tim. 3:6. There is perhaps an allusion to this historic event in Rev. 12:7-9. There John tells of a “war in heaven: Michael and his angels going forth to war with the dragon . . . and his angels: and they prevailed not, neither was their Place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast down . . . the Devil and Satan, he was cast down to the earth and his angels . . . with him.”

II. SATAN'S MISSION is to Alienate and Destroy all men from God and make them his Slaves.

Hardly had the first couple begun their lives when the arch-fiend made his appearance. With diabolical skill he deceived the woman and succeeded in bringing sin and death to them and all who would follow them, Gen. 3:1-9. No wonder Jesus called him a Liar and Murderer from the beginning, John 8:44. He is the ACCUSER of the brethren, Rev. 12:10. He dared to walk into the august presence of God and accuse faithful Job. Then with fiendish glee he set about to torment Job into sin, Job 1:6ff: Joshua, God's high-priest, had for an adversary, Satan at his right hand, Zech. 3:1. So brazen is he that he even tried to seduce Jesus and corrupt him, Matt. 4:11. To Peter Jesus said, “Satan hath desired thee that he may sift thee as wheat”, Lk. 22:31. Unable to personally destroy Christ, “the devil . . . entered into

the heart of Judas . . . and led him to betray his Master, John 13:2.

III. Some FACTS we need to know ABOUT SATAN. Paul warned, "that no advantage be gained over us by Satan; for we are not ignorant of his devices". He is constantly scheming and Planning to destroy us.

- A. Satan would have you think he is a man with horns, a red suit, a long tail and pitchfork. Really he is a SPIRITUAL BEING who works through human beings. Nor is he a "roaring lion", but is AS one. That is, stalking his victim, cruel, heartless, deadly.

For his helpers, Satan has hosts of wicked spirits, Eph. 6:11-13. He has men who fashion themselves into apostles of Christ . . . and even Satan fashioneth himself into an angel of light. His ministers fashion themselves into ministers of righteousness, II Cor. 11:13-15.

- B. Satan does not spend much time on thieves, drunkards, liars and the like. They are his already. He concentrates on good people, Christians.
- C. Satan is in the 'RELIGION BUSINESS'. He has churches, Rev. 2:9. He has a theology, Rev. 2:24. He has spiritual children, John 8:44. He has a spiritual kingdom, Col. 1:13.
- D. Satan has usurped and controls the kingdom of the earth, Lk. 4:5.
- E. Because of his power over the people of the world, he is called "Prince of this world", John 12:3, and

“God of this world”, II Cor. 4:4.

- F. Satan hates the church of Christ and actively persecutes and seeks to destroy it, Rev. 12:13; II Tim. 3:12.

IV. SATAN’S DESTINY is clearly predicted. “The Devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone . . . and they shall be tormented day and night forever . . .”, Rev. 20:10.

Our defence against Satan is the Sword of the Spirit, the word of God (Eph. 6:17), and faith in the same and its author, I John 5:4. Rev. 20:1-3 pictures Satan bound by a chain. A careful reading of Christ’s temptation in Matt. 4:1-11 reveals that chain to be the Word of God.

God has provided us the armor and weapons for this perpetual battle: A girdle of truth, a breast-plate of righteousness, shoes of the gospel of peace; a shield of faith, a helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, the Bible, Eph. 6:10-17. With prayer these make us invincible. But did you notice, no protection is given for our back? We must actively resist Satan and he will flee from us, Jas. 4:7. In spite of Satan’s great antiquity, experience, power, and evil devices, we can be “more than conquerors” through Jesus who loved us and died for us, Rom. 8:37.

THE DOCTRINE OF SIN

Like a deadly plague, sin spreads its poisonous breath over every intelligent creature on the earth; defiling, separating, killing all who fall under its influence. None escape, Rom. 3:9, 23.

I. The Origin of Sin.

- A. All things created by God through Christ were declared to be good.
 - 1. Col. 1:16.
 - 2. Gen. 1:31, "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good."
 - 3. Jas. 1:13-15, God tempts no man.
- B. Two classes of God's creation were granted the power of moral and spiritual volition.
 - 1. Angels.
 - 2. Men.
- C. Some angels, rebelled against God and were cast down from their exalted station.
 - 1. II Pet. 2:4.
 - 2. I Tim. 3:6.
 - 3. Rev. 12:7-9, seems to allude to this.
- D. The fallen angel, Satan, tempted the first human pair and led them to SIN.
 - 1. Gen. 3:1-6.
 - 2. Rom. 5:12, This opened the flood gate for all the sin of the race to pour through.
 - 3. Satan is the father of Lies, and all other sin and is a murderer from the beginning.
 - (a) John 8:44.

II. The Nature of Sin.

- A. Sin is *Missing the mark*, Rom. 3:23. God set the mark or goal before us, when we fall short or go beyond that, we sin.
- B. Sin is *Transgression* of God's Law, I John 3:4. Duty is represented in the Scripture as a path along which we should walk, and to sin is to go out of the way of God's commandments into a forbidden land.
- C. Sin is presented as *Rebellion*.
 - 1. Rom. 1:28-29a.
 - 2. Ezek. 20:21.
 - 3. God is the creator and ruler of the universe. To sin is to rebel against His paternal rule. It is to put oneself in the place of God.
- D. To sin against God implies *Distrust* of Him and a *willingness to Deceive Him* and act treacherously towards Him.
 - 1. Eve.
 - 2. Israel at Kadesh Barnea, Num. 14:11-12.
 - 3. Why do men hide their deeds in darkness?
- E. Sin is *Iniquity*. Sin is a perversion or distortion. It is a wrong; a wrench, a twist to our nature. It destroys the balance of our faculties and leaves us unbalanced morally and spiritually. Man is like a top spinning and thrown off its centre, he is unable to recover himself.
 - 1. Matt. 7:23, "Iniquity" means that which is twisted or crooked. It is the failure to walk a straight line.

- F. Sin is a state of *Unrest*.
1. Is. 57:20.
 2. Jude 12-13.
- G. Sin is *Toil* and *Travail*.
1. Wickedness is weariness, it is work without profit, painful, sorrowful vanity.
 2. Ps. 38:4.
 3. Prov. 13:15, "The way of the transgressor is hard."
 4. Matt. 11:28.
- H. Sin is *Ruin*, a breaking in pieces, adversity, calamity, distress, misery and trouble, Prov. 6:14b-15.
- I. Sin is *Vanity*. The Hebrew word "aven" suggests not so much breach of law or injury done to another, as a course of conduct which in the end proves *unprofitable* to the doer. It presents the evil devices of man in the false, hollow, unreal aspect. It puts a stamp of nothingness or unreality upon every departure from God's law. Prov. 22:8, "He that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity", KJV.
- J. Sin is *Abnormal* and *unnatural*.
1. God made man for virtue and goodness, purity and love, faith and loyalty to God.
 2. Sin reverses this.

Sin comes in many varieties: commission, omission, secret sins, presumptuous sin, sins of ignorance.

- A. But all sin separates from God, Is. 59:1-2.
1. The wages of sin is death, Rom. 6:23.

- B. Only the shedding of blood can take away sins, Heb. 9:22.
 - 1. I John 1:7, the blood of Jesus cleanses from all sin.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE BLOOD OF CHRIST

It has always been true that “apart from shedding of blood there is no remission” of sin, Heb. 9:22.

I. The Blood of the New Covenant. Zech. 13:1; Heb. 10:1-10; John 1:29.

- A. His Blood dedicated and sealed the New Covenant, Heb. 9:16-18; Lk. 22:20.
- B. His Blood paid the price for the sins of the world, Eph. 1:6-7; Rev. 7:14.
- C. His Blood purchased the Church, Acts 20:28.
- D. His Blood opened the doors of heaven to fallen men, Heb. 10:19-20.

II. In order to benefit from the Blood that was freely given for every Man (Tit. 2:11), we must appropriate to ourselves its blessings by faithful obedience. Heb. 5:8.

- A. We must study the New Covenant, II Tim. 2:15.
- B. We must become a part of the church to benefit from the purchase price, Acts 20:28.
- C. We must be baptized that the Blood may wash away our sins.
 - 1. Heb. 9:14, Blood cleanses the conscience.

2. I Pet. 3:21, Baptism brings a clear conscience.
 3. Hence we must be baptized.
- D. We commune weekly in memory of His shed blood, Matt. 26:28.
 - E. We live in daily contact with His blood, I John 1:7.

The heavenly guests washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, Rev. 7:14. Acts 22:16 tells us when our souls are washed white in His blood; when we are baptized to wash away our sins.

THE DOCTRINE OF "FAITH"

The foundation of all relationships with God is faith. Faith is the basis of all hope. It is the link that binds the saved to the Saviour. Perhaps the most commonly used religious term in the western world is "faith" . . . and yet it is one of the most misunderstood and abused words in our vocabulary.

I. Faith is Not:

- A. Many themes can best be understood by noting negatively what they are not.
- B. Faith is not blind, thoughtless gullibility.
 1. Rom. 10:17, It is based on facts.
 2. John 20:30-31.
- C. Faith is not emotionalism.
 1. It is based on facts and knowledge, the rational mind.

2. II Tim. 1:12.
 3. Gal. 3:1-2, "the hearing of faith."
 4. No Bible example of "playing with emotions."
- D. Faith is not foolishness like snake-handling, etc.
1. Never does the Bible present it in this light.
 2. Always believers are sane, self-controlled, reasonable people.
- E. Faith is not rationalism. We will not understand everything in Christianity with our human reason, II Cor. 5:7.

II. Faith is:

- A. Belief of testimony given by God in His word, Rom. 10:17.
- B. Faith is trusting God and Jesus, Heb. 11: 8.
- C. Faith is believing God's promises and threats.
- D. Faith is obeying God just as He has directed.
 1. Heb. 11:4, Abel.
 2. Gal. 5:6.
- E. Faith is doing God's will even when it is extremely distasteful or dangerous.
 1. Heb. 11:17, Abraham offered Isaac.
 2. Heb. 11:29, Israel at the Red Sea.
- F. Faith is *assurance* of things hoped for, conviction of things not seen, Heb. 11:1.
- G. Faith is trusting God and not self for salvation, Eph. 2:8-9.
- H. Faith is accepting Christ as Lord and Saviour, John 1:11-12.
- I. Faith is an active, positive, energetic response of the human heart to God, Gal. 5:6.

- J. Faith without works is dead, James 2:26.
- K. Faith is doing God's will, even though you do not fully comprehend all involved, II Cor. 5:7.
- L. Faith is a growing thing.
 1. Lk. 17:5, "Lord increase our faith."
 2. Matt. 17:20, "grain of mustard seed."
 3. Acts 11:24, "full of faith."
- M. Faith is a shield, Eph. 6:16.
- N. Faith is a breastplate, I Thess. 5: 8.
- O. There is a law of faith, Rom. 3:27.
- P. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin, Rom. 14:23.
- Q. Christ is the author and perfecter of our faith, Heb. 12:2.

III. Blessings of Faith:

- A. Justified by faith, Rom. 5:1.
- B. Made righteous by faith, Rom. 3:21-25.
- C. We live by faith, Gal. 3:11.
- D. We are children of God by faith, Gal. 3:26.
- E. Saved by faith, Eph. 2:8.
- F. Christ dwells in our hearts by faith, Eph. 3:16-17.
- G. Sanctified by faith, Acts 26:18.
- H. Purify our hearts by faith, Acts 15:9.
- I. Made to stand by faith, II Cor. 1:24.
- J. We have access to God by faith, Eph. 3:12.
- K. There is joy of faith, Phil. 1:25.
- L. But not by faith only, James 2:24.

THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISM

Baptism is certainly an important doctrine of Christianity. Everyone in the church had to first be baptized, I Cor. 12:13. So that we can fully appreciate our baptism and properly teach others, we consider this lesson.

I. The Importance of Baptism.

- A. Christ commands that all men be taught, convinced, and baptized in order to be saved. Mk. 16:15-16.
 - 1. Peter, an apostle, commanded Cornelius to be baptized in the name of Jesus, Acts 10:48.
- B. To enter the kingdom of heaven, one must be born of water and spirit, John 3:5, (this certainly involves baptism, compare Acts 2:38).
- C. Peter said, "Baptism doth also now save us," I Pet. 3:21.
 - 1. Acts 22: 16.

II. What is the Action of Baptism?

- A. Baptism is a *burial* with Christ, Rom. 6: 4; Col. 2:12.
- B. Baptism requires water, Acts 10:47.
- C. It requires much water, John 3:23.
- D. The definition of the greek term *baptizo* is "dip or immerse."
- E. Therefore Christian baptism is an immersion and not sprinkling or pouring of water upon the candidate.

III. Who can Administer Baptism?

- A. The Great Commission lays the responsibility of teaching and baptizing upon all Christians, Matt. 28:19-20.
 - 1. Hence any brother can baptize the person he teaches.
- B. The validity of one's baptism does not depend upon who baptizes us, but upon the faith and purpose of the person being baptized.
 - 1. Remember Christ is the Saviour, not the baptizer, Tit. 2:13.
 - 2. The Bible does not specify any class of people to do the baptizing such as "ordained clergymen".

IV. Who can be baptized?

- A. We are to present every man and woman on earth the opportunity to believe and be baptized, Mk. 16:15-16.
- B. Only those who have heard the gospel are proper candidates for baptism.
 - 1. Mk. 16:15-16.
 - 2. Rom. 10:14.
- C. Only those capable of believing are suitable for baptism.
 - 1. Heb. 11:6.
 - 2. Mk. 16:15-16.
- D. Only *penitent* sinners can be baptized, Acts 2: 38.
 - 1. A person must realize his lost condition.
 - 2. He must have resolved to turn from his sin.

- E. Only one who is able and willing to confess Christ as Lord can be baptized.
 - 1. Rom. 10:9-10.
- F. Since baptism is for remission of sins (Acts 2: 38), a proper candidate must be a sinner who is seeking forgiveness of his sins.
- G. Since infants and small children cannot understand the gospel, or believe it; have no sins to repent of; cannot confess any faith and cannot be baptized of their own will, they cannot be scriptural subjects for baptism.

V. What is the Purpose of Baptism?

- A. Baptism is “for remission of sins”, Acts 2:38.
 - 1. Baptism is to “wash away sins”, Acts 22:16.
 - a. The blood of Jesus forgives our sins, when we are baptized, I John 1:7.
 - 2. Baptism “saves us”, I Pet, 3:21; Mk. 16:16.
- B. Baptism puts us into Christ, Gal. 3:27.
 - 1. Baptism puts us into Christ’s death, Rom. 6:3-4.
- C. Baptism puts us into the one body, the church, I Cor. 12:13.
 - 1. Baptism allows one to enter the kingdom, John 3:3-5.
- D. Baptism is “into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,” Matt. 28:19.

VI. Illustrations that Show Us What Baptism Is Like.

- A. It is like a *birth* in that it is “a coming forth” into a new life relationship, John 3:1-5.

- B. It is like a *burial and resurrection* in that one is immersed in water and then raised up from it, Rom. 6:1-5.
 - 1. Every new soul added to the church re-enacts the death, burial and resurrection of Christ.
- C. Baptism is like the *purification and preparation of a bride for her wedding*, Eph. 5:25-27.
- D. It is like the ritual of *circumcision*, in that the old life of sin is "cut off" and forgiven when one is baptized, Col. 2:10-12.
- E. Baptism is like the *purification rites* of the Jewish religion, Heb. 10:19-23.
- F. It is like the *giving of life to the dead*, Tit. 3:4-7.
- G. Baptism is the entrance *initiation into the one body*, I Cor. 12:13.
- H. Baptism is a *union with Christ*; it puts one into Christ and in it one is clothed with Christ, Gal. 3:26-27.
- I. It is like the *flood* in that it separates the righteous and the wicked, I Pet. 3:20-21.
- J. Baptism is the *dividing line* between the saved and the lost, I Cor. 6:9-11.

VII. How Many Kinds of Baptism are Authorized?

- A. There are many Baptisms mentioned in the New Testament.
 - 1. John the Baptist's baptism, Lk. 7:29.
 - a. It was superceded by the baptism of Christ, Acts 19:1-5.
- B. The baptism of suffering which Christ endured, Lk. 12:50.

1. Here the word baptism is used metaphorically meaning to be immersed or overwhelmed in suffering.
- C. Baptism of the Holy Spirit (Holy Ghost, King James Version), Acts 1:5.
1. A careful study will point out that Holy Spirit baptism was:
 - (a) a promise, not a command.
 - (b) administered by Christ, not man.
 - (c) to bring spiritual (miraculous) gifts, not to save.
 2. It was given to *only* two groups:
 - (a) The apostles, Acts 1:26-2:4. They were the assistants to Christ in establishing the church and writing the Scriptures. Also they represented the Jewish nation.
 - (b) Cornelius and his family, Acts 10:44-47; 11:15-18. They were the first representatives of the Gentile people.
 - (c) No other cases or examples have been seen in Scripture or secular history.
- D. Baptism of fire, Matt. 3:11-13.
1. The context clearly shows this to be a figurative use of the word which describes the punishment of hell for the wicked.
- E. There is one literal baptism authorized by the Lord for man today, Eph. 4:5.
1. It is a burial, Rom. 6:3-4, that is an immersion in water, Acts 10:47.
 2. Obviously there can not be sprinkling, pour-

ing, infant baptism, Holy Ghost baptism in addition.

VIII. What about Re-baptism?

- A. If one has received scriptural baptism, i.e., an immersion in water for remission of sins as a responsible, penitent believer, which put him into Christ, he need never be baptized again.
- B. But if your baptism was in any way deficient from the scriptural teaching, you can and should be immersed again with the one baptism, Acts 19:1-6.

TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. An angel is (a) saved human being (b) messenger (c) good man.
2. Angels are (a) created beings (b) eternal (c) procreated like man.
3. Angels are (a) all powerful (b) powerful (c) like us.
4. How many angels are there? (a) 60,000 (b) 1 million (c) innumerable.
5. Likely, Satan is (a) a fallen angel (b) an evil man (c) an evil god.
6. Sin is (a) a mistake (b) inherited (c) missing the mark.
7. Sin can be taken away by (a) good works (b) shed blood (c) penitence.
8. The blood of Christ saves us (a) when we believe and are baptized (b) when we believe (c) without any conditions.
9. Faith is (a) belief of testimony (b) a wonderful feeling (c) blind belief without any questions.

10. We are baptized to (a) receive remission of sins (b) join the church (c) because we have been saved.

TRUE OR FALSE

- T F 1. Angels never marry.
T F 2. Angels are not under Law.
T F 3. Normally angels are invisible to human vision.
T F 4. Angels are all wise.
T F 5. Angels help us today.
T F 6. Pride was the condemnation of the devil.
T F 7. Satan's mission is not to alienate men from God.
T F 8. Satan was a murderer from the beginning.
T F 9. Satan is a roaring lion.
T F 10. Satan is in the religion business.
T F 11. Sin is inherited.
T F 12. Sin entered the world through Adam.
T F 13. Iniquity is not the same as sin.
T F 14. The blood of animals dedicated the New Covenant.
T F 15. The church was purchased with Christ's blood.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The blood of Christ saves us when we are
2. We live in daily contact with his I John 1:7.
3. The foundation of all relationships with God is..... Heb. 11:6.
4. Faith is the of things hoped for, the of things not seen. Heb. 11:1.
5. Faith (is, is not) a growing thing.
6. We are saved by faith, but not by faith Jas. 2:24.

7. He that believeth and is shall be saved. Mk. 16:16.
8. Baptism doth also now us. I Pet. 3:21.
9. The definition of the word baptism is
10. can baptize the person he teaches. Matt. 28:19-20.
11. ye and be baptized in the name of Jesus, Acts 2:38.
12. Infants cannot the gospel, therefore they cannot be
13. Baptism allows one to enter the John 3:5.
14. In baptism we re-enact the, and of Christ. Rom. 6:1-5.
15. Today there is baptism. Eph. 4:5.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH

The greatest institution in the world is the church of Christ. Great confusion exists in the religious world because men do not understand the Biblical doctrine of the church.

I. The Church Prophesied.

- A. Dan. 2:44, It would be set up in the days of the fourth world empire, the Roman Empire,
 1. It will be an everlasting kingdom.
 2. It will be superior to world kingdoms.
- B. Is. 2:2-4.
 1. The Lord's mountain or kingdom would be established in the latter days.

2. It would be superior to all worldly kingdoms
3. It would be a world-wide universal kingdom.
4. It would be a teaching kingdom.
5. It would be a peaceable kingdom.
6. It would begin at Jerusalem.

II. The Church Prepared for.

- A. Matt. 3:1-4, John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way for Christ and his kingdom.
- B. Matt. 4:17, Jesus also was preparing people for his Kingdom.
- C. Matt. 16:18-19, Jesus promised that he would build his church at some future date.
- D. Mk. 9:1, Most of his disciples would live to see the kingdom come with power.
 1. The power came with the coming of the Holy Spirit and the church was established on the Pentecost following his resurrection, Acts 1:8 and Acts 2:1-4, 47.

III. The Church Purchased.

- A. Acts 20:28, "The church . . . which he purchased with his own blood."
- B. Eph. 5:25, "Christ . . . loved the church and gave himself up for it."

IV. The Church Established.

- A. Acts 2:1-37, The Holy Spirit came, the gospel was preached, souls were saved, the saved were added to the church.

For the first time it is spoken of as a reality and people were coming into it.
- B. Acts 11:15, "the Holy Spirit fell on them, even as on us at the beginning."

V. The Head of the Church.

- A. Eph. 1:22, God . . . “gave him to be head over all things to the Church which is his body . . .”.
- B. Eph. 4:15, “grow up in all things into him, who is the head, even Christ . . .”.

VI. Its Foundation.

- A. Matt. 16:18, “upon this rock I will build my church.”
 - 1. That is the truth confessed by Peter, “thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God,” Matt. 16:16.
- B. I Cor. 3:11, “other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Christ Jesus.”
- C. Eph. 2:20, “built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus himself being the chief corner stone.”

VII. Its Universality.

- A. Is. 2:2-4, “all nations shall flow unto it.”
- B. Matt. 2:19, “make disciples of all nations.”
- C. Mk. 16:15-16, “Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation” . . . every creature.
- D. Gal. 3:28, “there can be neither Jew nor Greek . . . for ye all are one man in Christ.”

VIII. The Oneness of the Church.

- A. Matt. 16:18, “I will build my *church*” . . . not Churches.
- B. Eph. 4:4, “There is *one body*.”
 - 1. Col. 1:18, “he is head of the body, the church.”
 - 2. Therefore, there is one church.

- C. I Cor. 12:13, “were we all baptized into *one body*.”
- D. I Cor. 12:20, “they are many members, but one body.”

IX. Divisions and Factions among Christians are Sinful.

- A. I Cor. 1:10, “that there be no divisions among you.”
- B. Rom. 16:17-18, “...mark them that are causing divisions...contrary to the doctrine which ye learned, and turn away from them for they that are such serve not our Lord Christ...”
- C. Tit. 3:10-11, “A factious man... refuse: knowing that such a one is perverted, and sinneth...”

X. Its Structure and Government.

- A. Christ is the only head, Eph. 1:22.
- B. He empowered his apostles to set up his kingdom and announce the rules of it.
 - 1. Lk. 22:30, “ye shall sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes.”
 - 2. Matt. 16:19, “whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven...”
 - 3. John 20:22-23, “whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them.”
 - 4. John 13:20, “He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me.”
 - 5. Eph. 2:20-22, “built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets.”
 - 6. The apostles’ work was in the foundation of the structure of the church and their record-

ed teaching in the Bible yet stands. The apostles have no successors chosen to take their place.

- C. Elders (The words pastor, bishop, shepherd, all refer to the elders, Acts 20:17, 28-29).
 - 1. Tit. 1:5, Elders are to be appointed in every place where the church is established.
 - 2. Acts 14:23, "appointed for them elders in every church."
 - 3. Elders are to have the oversight in their congregation, Acts 20:28.
 - (a) They are to rule only in their own congregation, I Pet. 5:2.
 - 4. The congregation is to obey its elders so long as they lead in God's true way, Heb. 13:17.
 - 5. Each church is to have more than one elder. The Bible always speaks of a plurality of elders.
 - 6. The qualifications of elders are found in I Tim. 3:1-7 and Titus 1:5-9.

- D. Deacons, servants, Acts 6:1-6.
 - 1. They serve under the oversight of the elders. They have no authority in their office. It is rather a good work to be done.
 - 2. The qualifications for deacons are found in I Tim. 3:8-13 and Acts 6:1-5.

- E. Evangelists, they are also called ministers and preachers. I Tim. 4:6 and II Tim. 4:2-5.
 - 1. Evangelists serve under the elders and have no ruling authority in the church.

2. Their job is preaching the Word of God, II Tim. 4:1-5.
- F. The Congregation of saints.
1. Every Christian is a royal priest, I Pet. 3:5, 9.
 2. There is no "clergy or laity".
 3. All are brethren, Matt. 23:8.
 4. Every faithful Christian brother is privileged to participate in every Christian activity, except for those limitations the Scriptures lay down.
 - (a) Only men qualified and chosen as elders may be "overseers" of a congregation, Acts 20:28; I Tim. 3:1-7; Heb. 13:17.
 - (b) Women may not teach or usurp authority over men, I Tim. 2:12.
 5. As members of the body of Christ, each member is needed and makes an important contribution to the well-being of the congregation, I Cor. 12:12-27.

XI. The Worship of the Church.

- A. It is ordained of God, I Cor. 4:6.
 1. John 4:24.
- B. We worship on the first day of the week.
 1. Acts 20:7, "upon the first day of the week when we were gathered together to break bread..."
 2. I Cor. 16:1-2, "upon the first day of the week let each one of you lay by him in store..."

3. Christ was resurrected on the first day, John 20:1.
4. He appeared to the disciples on the first day, John 20:19, 26.
 - (a) Every time the day is stated, it is said to be the first day.
5. The church began on Pentecost which always came on the first day of the week, Acts 2:1-4, 47.
 - (a) Compare Lev. 23:15-21.

C. Avenues of worship:

1. Lord's Supper, Mk. 14:22-25.
2. Praying, Acts 2:42.
3. Singing, Eph. 5:19.
4. Teaching, Acts 20:7.
5. Bringing offerings to God, I Cor. 16:1-2.

XII. The Mission of the Church.

- A. Glorify God, Eph. 3:20.
- B. To uphold the truth of God before the world, I Tim. 3:15.
- C. To reprove the unfruitful works of darkness, Eph. 5:11.
- D. To make known to all men the manifold wisdom of God, Eph. 3:10.
- E. Preaching the Gospel to every creature, Mk. 16:15.
 1. Seeking to save the lost, I Cor. 9:20-22.
- F. Perfecting the Saints, Eph. 4:12.
 1. Helping every Christian to grow up in Christ, Eph. 4:15.

2. Feeding new babes in Christ, the milk of the word, I Pet. 2:2.
- G. Serving those who are in need, Eph. 4:12.
1. The sick.
 2. Those in prison.
 3. The hungry and naked, Matt. 25:34-44.
 4. The widows and orphans, Jas. 1:27.
 5. The church is obligated to help all men, even sinners, but its first duty is to saints, Gal. 6:10; 1:2.

XIII. The Rule of Faith and Authority of the Church.

- A. The Lord Jesus has all authority, Matt. 28:18.
1. Christ has given us a new covenant, Heb. 9:12.
 2. The apostles and prophets recorded that will for us, Acts 2:42.
 - (a) The Holy Spirit guided them in correctly recording Christ's will, John 16:12-15.
 - (b) I Cor. 14:37, Paul's writings were the commandments of the Lord.
- B. We are under the new covenant of Jesus, not the old covenant of Moses.
1. Rom. 7:1-4:6, We have been discharged from the law.
 2. Col. 2:14, 16-17, The law was nailed to the cross with Christ.
 3. Heb. 8:6-9, The new is a better covenant.
- C. We accept and honor both old and new Testaments as God's word. But only the new

Covenant is our law of faith and practice John. 12:48.

1. Rom. 15:4, The Old Testament gives us comfort and hope.
2. I Cor. 10:6, 11, We learn from the mistakes and virtues of Old Testament characters.
3. From it we learn of the origin of our world and our own origin.
4. It helps us to understand much of the New Testament teachings.
5. Its Prophecies are of great value in confirming our faith in God, Christ and the Bible.

XIV. The names Given to the Church.

- A. Church of God, I Cor. 1:2, gives honor to the Father.
- B. Churches of Christ, Rom. 16:16, points out Christ's role as founder, head and owner.
- C. Church of the Lord, Acts 20:28, again the relation of the Church to Christ her Lord and Master.
- D. Church of the first-born, Heb. 12:23. The church is made up of saved children of God, who all are counted as "first-born sons" by the Father.
- E. The Church, Acts 8:1, Since there was only the one church, it really needed no special, exclusive name to distinguish it from others.
- F. From the above, we can see that there was no *one* name given, rather all of these names were descriptive of the nature of the church. Any one of them would be acceptable today.

XV. Names Given To Its Members.

- A. Christians Acts 11:26, like Christ.
- B. Saints, Rom. 1:7, set aside for Christ, I Cor. 1:2.
- C. Brethren, Acts 21:17, the relationships between Christians is like a family of brothers and sisters.
- D. Children of God, Phil. 2:15.
- E. Disciples, Acts 6:1, students or learners of Christ.
- F. Believers, Acts 5:14, they who believed in Jesus.
- G. Calling disciples after the names of men is forbidden, I Cor. 1:11-15; 3:3-5.

XVI. What the Church is Like unto.

- A. A body, I Cor. 12:12-27.
 - 1. Christ is the head, Eph. 1:22.
 - 2. Our relationship to Christ is like that of the body to the head. Separated from the head the body dies.
 - 3. Our individual relation to the total body is seen. Remove a small member from the body and it dies. Separate the member from the Lord's body, the church, and he dies spiritually
- B. A kingdom, Matt. 16:18-19.
 - 1. This describes the government of the church.
 - 2. Christ is the king, with sole authority, Matt. 28:18.
 - 3. All Christians are loyal subjects to the king.

- C. Bride, Eph. 5:22-32.
 - 1. Christ is the groom, the church, his bride.
 - 2. This shows the love existing between Christ and His Church.
 - 3. Also it reminds us of our responsibility to our Lord, even as a good wife.
- D. "Church" means "a called out body of people", Matt. 16:18.
 - 1. So the members of the church are called out of the sinful world into the kingdom of Christ, I Pet. 2:9.
- E. A Family, I Tim. 3:15.
 - 1. God is the father, Ps. 103:13.
 - 2. Christ, the elder brother.
 - 3. All Christians are brothers and sisters in the family, Rom. 8:16-17.

XVII. The Church's Role in Salvation.

- A. God adds the saved to the church, Acts 2:47.
- B. Christ is the saviour of the church, Eph. 5:23.
- C. The church (God's saved people) was purchased by the blood of Christ, Acts 20:28.
- D. The church itself does not save a man, but every saved person is put into the kingdom by Christ the Saviour.
- E. If you are not in the church, you are not yet saved.
- F. Remember the church is not the building the church meets in. The church is God's saved people. The church is essential to salvation.
 - 1. The Church is Christ's body, I Cor. 12:12-27. Can one be saved out of Christ?

2. The church is Christ's kingdom, Matt. 16: 18-19. Can one be saved out of the kingdom of Christ?
3. The church is the family of God, I Tim. 3:15. Can one be saved and not be a member of God's family?

Thank God for Christ and his church. May we faithfully follow Christ and work for the spread of his church throughout the whole world as we grow in grace and knowledge.

Maranatha, O Lord Come! I Cor. 16:22.

THE DOCTRINE OF WORSHIP

Man is a worshipping being. All men venerate and adore something or someone. To worship literally means "to make obeisance, do reverence to". *Vine's Dict. of N.T. Words*.

- A. God is the only true object of worship.
 - 1. Deut. 5:7, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me".
 - 2. Rev. 22:9, "worship God".
 - 3. Matt. 4:10.
 - 4. Acts 10:25-26, We cannot worship even good religious leaders.
 - 5. Rev. 22:8-9, We cannot worship angels.

- B. God seeks for true worshippers to worship him in spirit and truth, John 4:23.
 - 1. There are many kinds of worship that are unacceptable:
 - (a) Vain worship, Matt. 15:9.
 - (b) Ignorant Worship, Acts 17:23.
 - (c) Will-worship, Col. 2:23.

- C. Worship to be acceptable must be:
 - 1. In spirit . . . spiritual worship, John 4:24.
Man has to have the right spiritual attitudes.
 - (a) Heb. 11:6, He must have faith.
 - (b) Matt. 22:37-39, He must love God.
 - 2. In truth . . . according to the truth of God's word, John 17:17.

- D. Christian worship is of a “spiritual nature” in contrast to the “carnal” ordinance and “fleshly” worship of the Old Covenant of Moses, Heb. 7:15-16; Heb 8:8-10; II Cor. 3:6-9.
- E. Access to the Father is through Christ, John 14:1-3.
- F. We must approach God with reverence and awe, Heb. 12:28.

God has ordained those avenues of worship that please Him and set them forth in the New Testament.

I. The Lord's Supper.

- A. Matt. 26:26-29, The elements of the supper:
 - 1. Unleavened bread, compare Mk. 14:12, 22.
 - (a) Ex. 12:14-15, No leaven was allowed to be eaten at the passover season.
 - (b) Leaven put away, signified sin put out of their lives.
 - (c) Christ is our Passover, I Cor. 5:7-8.
 - 2. Fruit of the vine . . . juice of the grape.
 - (a) Whether fermented or unfermented is not specified in the Scriptures.
- B. Four looks at the Lord's Supper:
 - 1. Look within, I Cor. 11:28, “Let a man prove himself.”
 - 2. Look without, I Cor. 11:26, “ye proclaim the Lord's death.”
 - 3. Look back, I Cor. 11:24-25, “in remembrance of me.”

4. Look forward, I Cor. 11:26, "till he come".
- C. Four things that hinder our communion:
1. Divisions and factions, I Cor. 11:17-19.
 2. Confounding the Lord's Supper with a common meal, I Cor. 11:20-22.
 3. Eating it in an unworthy manner, I Cor. 11:28-30.
 4. Eating without discerning the Lord's body, I Cor. 11:28-30.
- D. Four things the Lord's Supper is:
1. A proclamation, I Cor. 11:26.
 2. A memorial of Christ's death, I Cor. 11:25.
 3. A communion, a sharing, I Cor. 10:16.
 4. A supper, I Cor. 11: 20; Lk. 22: 29-30.
- E. The day appointed for the supper is "the first day of the week," Acts 20:7.
1. We are to continue steadfastly in it, Acts 2:42.
 2. As the Sabbath day of the old covenant was a weekly observance, so is the communion of the Lord's Day, Deut. 5:1-15.
 3. The main purpose of the Lord's day assembly was 'to break bread', Acts 20:7.
 4. The unanimous voice of church history is that early Christians communed weekly.

II. Giving our Gifts unto God.

- A. I Cor. 16:1-2.
1. It is an order to all churches.
 2. It is to be done on the first day of the week.

3. Everyone is to give his gift.
 4. The standard of our giving is "as he may prosper".
- B. We must first give ourselves unto God, II Cor. 8:5.
 - C. Giving is a grace we are to abound in, II Cor. 8:7.
 - D. When each gives as he is able, there is equality. The prosperous providing what the poor lack, II Cor. 8:13-14.
 - E. We should plan our giving and promise aforetime, II Cor. 9:5.
 - F. Each Christian is to purpose or plan his giving to God, II Cor. 9:7.
 - G. Each is to personally decide the amount of his gift, II Cor. 9:7.
 1. No officer or committee has the right to decide this for you.
 - H. Gifts must be given cheerfully, not grudgingly or of necessity, II Cor. 9:7.
 - I. God blesses us in proportion as we give to Him, II Cor. 9:6; Lk. 6:38.
 - J. Surely our giving should begin at 10% of our income, since this is the minimum that godly men gave in ancient times, Gen. 14:20; Deut. 14:22.

III. Prayers.

- A. Acts 2:42.
- B. Pray through Christ.
 1. John 14:13.

2. I Tim. 2:5, Christ is the ONE, the only, mediator between God and man.
- C. Prayer is conditioned on our abiding in the words of Christ, John 15:7.
- D. Our prayers must be in accord with God's will, Matt. 26:39.
- E. Selfish prayers are not answered, James 4:3.
- F. Prayer must be fervent, James 5:17.
- G. Prayer must be persistent, I Thess. 5:17; Lk. 18:1.
- H. The Holy Spirit helps us when we do not know how to pray as we ought, Rom. 8:26
- I. Prayers must be coupled with faith, Jas. 1:5-6.
- J. God does answer prayers of His children, I Pet. 3:12.
- K. In prayer:
 1. we request.
 2. we give thanks.
 3. we praise.
 4. we intercede.
 5. we confess.

IV. Singing.

- A. We sing psalms, hymns, spiritual songs, Eph. 5:19.
 1. Not just any kind of songs will do.
- B. We speak one to another, Eph. 5:19, teaching and admonishing one another, Col. 3:16.
- C. Sing with grace in our hearts unto God, Col. 3:16.
- D. Do in the name of Christ, by his authority, Col. 3:17.

- E. We sing and make melody in our hearts to the Lord, Eph. 5:19.
- F. Our song worship is "a sacrifice of praise to God ... the fruit of our lips which make confession to His name," Heb. 13:15.
- G. We do not use man-made musical instruments in our worship:
 1. Since he did specify vocal music.
 2. Since God did not command it. Compare Lev. 10:1-3.
 3. Since we must not go beyond what is written, I Cor. 4:6.
 4. Since we must not add to the commands of God, Prov. 30:6; Rev. 22:18-19.

V. Teaching.

- A. Acts 2:42, "They continued stedfastly in the Apostles teaching."
- B. Acts 20:7, "and upon the first day of the week, when we were gathered together to break bread, Paul discussed with them ..."
- C. I Cor. 14:26, "Let all things be done unto edifying."
- D. I Cor. 14:31, "For ye all can prophecy one by one, that all may learn, and all may be exhorted."
- E. I Cor. 14:33, "God is not a God of confusion but of peace."
- F. I Cor. 14:34, "let the women keep silence in the churches."
- G. I Pet. 4:11, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God."

H. Acts 20:20, "I shrank not from declaring unto you anything that was profitable."

I. Acts 20:26, "I shrank not from declaring unto you the whole counsel of God."

VI God is equally concerned with the condition and attitude of our heart as with our correctness of form and practice in worship.

A. Is. 1:11-17.

B. Amos 6:21, God actually hates hypocritical worship.

C. Mal. 1:10.

TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Daniel prophesied that the church would be established in the days of the (a) second (b) fourth (c) fifth world empire.
2. John the Baptist was sent to (a) prepare the way for (b) establish (c) enjoy the kingdom of Christ.
3. The church began on the day of (a) Atonement (b) Pentecost (c) Purim. Acts 2:1-47.
4. The foundation of the church is (a) Peter (b) the apostles (c) Christ. I Cor. 3:11.
5. The church is an (a) international (b) national (c) local organisation.
6. Which word refers to the spiritual leaders of the church? (a) bishops (b) elders (c) pastors (d) all of these.
7. Elders are to rule only in their (a) area (b) town (c) congregation.

8. The royal priesthood is reserved for (a) preachers (b) pastor (c) father.
9. The royal priesthood is reserved for (a) preachers (b) all Christians (c) men.
10. Women may not teach men (a) ever (b) publicly (c) privately.
11. We take the Lord's Supper on (a) first day (b) Thursday (c) any day. Acts 20:7.

TRUE OR FALSE

- T F 1. There are six main channels of worship.
- T F 2. We should not seek to reprove works of darkness.
- T F 3. The church should even help sinners when they are in need. Gal. 6:10.
- T F 4. Jesus has most authority. Matt. 28:18.
- T F 5. Paul's writings were the commands of the Lord.
- T F 6. We are now under both the Old and New Covenants.
- T F 7. The New Covenant is better than the Old Covenant.
- T F 8. The church has no one specific name.
- T F 9. Christians are "like Christ".
- T F 10. "Kingdom" describes the government of the church

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The Church is God's people.
2. is the only true object of worship.
3. Cornelius bowed down unto Acts 10:25-26.
4. John was forbidden to worship an Rev. 22:8-9.

5. In Matt. 15:9 Jesus warned against worship.
6. The men of Athens worshipped in Acts. 17:23.
7. Acceptable worship must be in and John 4:24.
8. All worship must be offered through the one mediator. I Tim. 2:5.
9. The elements of the Lord's Supper are and Matt. 26:26-29.
10. To eat the Lord's Supper unworthily means to partake in an I Cor. 11:28-30.
11. The Lord's Supper proclaims the I Cor. 11:26.
12. The disciples broke bread on the of the week. Acts 20:7.
13. Laying by in store is an of the apostle. I Cor. 16:1-2.
14. The helps us when we do not know how to pray. Rom. 8:26.
15. Prayers must be asked in Jas. 1:6.
16. We are to sing and make melody in Eph. 5:19.
17. We must not add to the of God, Rev. 22:18-19.
18. We must teach the of God, Acts 20:26.