

Study Guide To The Bible

Twelve Lessons

Prepared by:

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Preface

One of the records of Jesus commissioning his disciples is found in Matthew 28:18-20. This commission contains a two-fold imperative: (1) Go and make disciples; (2) Continue to teach them to observe all Jesus had commanded. This is well illustrated by Jesus in His public ministry. He first made disciples, and then trained them for a possible three and one-half years by His life, teachings, attitude and actions. They were there learning and experiencing at the feet of the Master Teacher! Then, He sent them out to get their feet wet among their own people. And when all things were in readiness, He sent them into all the world!

THE NECESSITY OF TRAINING OTHERS TO HELP

Did Jesus expect only the Apostles to go and teach the whole world? Common sense would cause us to say, “NO!” The early Christians were evidently trained as well. Acts 2:42 indicates they steadfastly engaged in worship and learning of the Apostles’ doctrine. Then, when persecution came, the church was scattered. While the Apostles stayed in Jerusalem for the time being, those who were scattered went everywhere preaching the word (Acts 8:1-4). Acts 8:5-40 is a recorded example of this being done by one who was not an Apostle.

As the church multiplied over the Roman world, the need for leadership in them was great; but as well, there was a need for all to be involved in the work of the Lord. God provided that special leadership of Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Shepherds, and Teachers to bring the churches to a mature status in Christ and capable of teaching and training others who would be reached with the gospel (Ephesians 4:11-16). A constant emphasis was placed upon teaching, training others to teach (2 Timothy 2:2). In Hebrews 5:12, Christians were rebuked because they had not developed sufficiently over a period of time to be able to teach others.

The ideal would be to have every Christian so well taught and trained that they could sit down with a Bible in their hands and teach a lost person the Way of Salvation! Some would be more effective than others, naturally; but all should feel the responsibility, and all should do what they can to the extent of their time, ability, training, and opportunity.

THE VALUE OF SPECIALLY DESIGNED BIBLE STUDIES

When an effort is made to show a concern for a person and an attempt is made to talk with them about the importance of their soul, many become disillusioned and discouraged because of a lack of interest on their part. It is quickly discovered that few really want to talk about the Bible, much less to study it together. In order to teach another, it is necessary to keep looking, asking, and praying that one may be found with whom to study.

But what do you do when you find that person who is interested in studying? This is where a specially designed Bible study series can be so helpful and effective. The study needs to take one where he or she is and develop their knowledge to the point of understanding God's Truth sufficiently to make the decision to become a child of God.

We are convinced that each person needs to find such a study for themselves; then, learn it well so that they can make a good presentation of God's Word to the interested person. It might be well to present the study to someone in your home or to a friend who is already in the church and ask for suggestions from them on how well you did. When you feel comfortable with the study series, then make a presentation to an interested friend who wants to learn.

CONCLUSION

It must be realized that even an honest-minded person can be handicapped in his attempt to correctly understand the Bible. It is not a lack of intelligence. Rather, it may be that they have been so strongly mistaught that they will need help in getting a proper approach to the Bible that will enable them to overcome their erroneous teaching. Or, they may need help in pulling together Scriptures that give a correct conclusion to what the Bible is actually saying. This is where we can be the most help to one who is open to learn.

This 12-lesson study series has been prepared to be used to help assist others to a correct and greater understanding of God's Word. Use it with love, and rejoice in the fruit that is born from a study of the Word of God.

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Lesson One

Basic Facts About The Bible

Origination of the term “Holy Bible.” The word **BIBLE** comes from the Greek word, *biblos*, which came to mean “*Writings.*” The term “*Holy Bible*” emphasizes the **sacredness** of these writings. The following are terms used in the Bible to describe itself:

II Timothy 3:16 _____ **Hebrews 4:12** _____
Jude 3 _____ **John 17:17** _____

Languages of the Bible. **The Old Testament** was mostly written in the _____ language. This was one of the Semitic languages used in Southeast Asia. After 600 B.C., it’s use ceased among the Jewish people as their spoken language and was succeeded by the _____ language which was spoken in Jesus’ day. The scribes and religious leaders still used the Hebrew language since the Old Testament was mostly written in Hebrew. **The New Testament** was written in the _____ language. This was the principal language of the Gentile (Greek) world at the time of Jesus. It was the language of the common people (koine Greek); thus, making the circulation of the New Testament much easier among all nations.

Writers of the Bible. The Bible began to be written down about _____ B.C., and the last book is believed to have been written in _____ A.D., covering a total period of about _____ years.

Old Testament Writers:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. _____ (5) | 4. _____ (1) | 7. _____ (1) |
| 2. _____ (1) | 5. _____ (4) | 8. _____ (1) |
| 3. _____ (2) | 6. _____ (1) | |

NOTE: The remaining 17 books of Prophecy carry the name of the writer with the exception of Lamentations. It was written by Jeremiah. This gives an additional 16 writers added to the above writers, making a total of _____ writers of the Old Testament.

New Testament Writers:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. _____ (1) | 4. _____ (5) | 7. _____ (1) |
| 2. _____ (1) | 5. _____ (14) | 8. _____ (1) |
| 3. _____ (2) | 6. _____ (2) | |

Number of Writers of the Bible _____

Number of Books of the Bible: _____ **O.T. Books** _____ **N.T. Books** _____ **Total Books.**

Arrangement of the books of the Bible. The present arrangement of the books of our English Bible has come down to us from the third century A.D. It was an effort to group books that were of the same nature.

Arrangement of Old Testament Books:

Section 1 - _____ books of _____
Section 2 - _____ books of _____
Section 3 - _____ books of _____
Section 4 - _____ books of _____
Section 5 - _____ books of _____

Arrangement of New Testament Books:

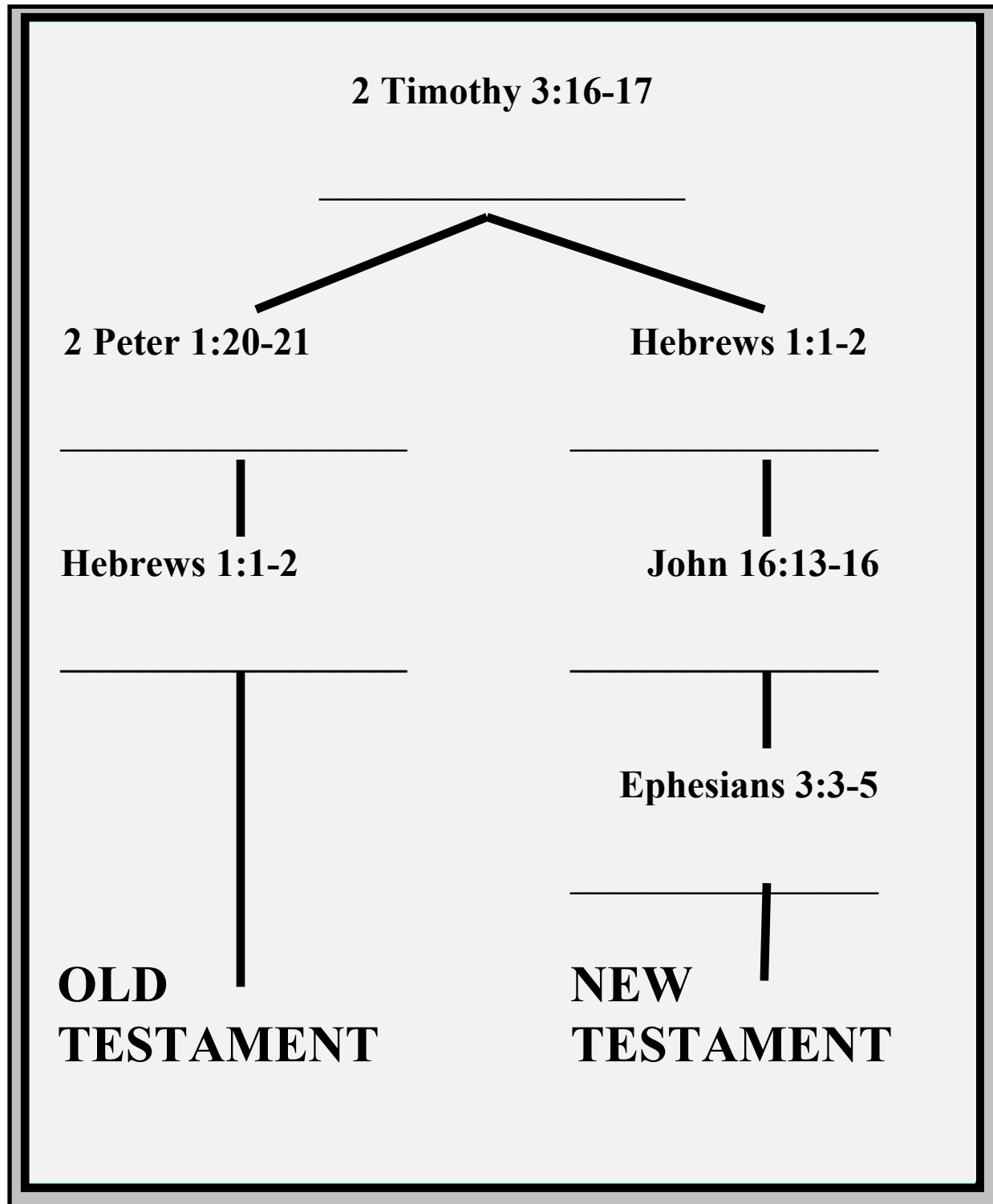
Section 1 - _____ books of _____
Section 2 - _____ books of _____
Section 3 - _____ books of _____
Section 4 - _____ books of _____
Section 5 - _____ books of _____

Jesus gives an indication of how the Jews had arranged the Old Testament books in Luke 24:44:

“And he said unto them, these are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the Law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning me.”

The Law of Moses (1st five books); the Prophets (12 books of History & 17 books of Prophecy); and the Psalms (books of poetry or wisdom).

Origination of the Bible: Since the Bible is here, it had to have an origin somewhere back in time. The following Scriptures indicate the process of the giving of the Bible to mankind.



Please read the following questions and Scripture References and answer appropriately.

1. How strong is your faith in the Bible being the *INSPIRED Word of God?* (2 Tim. 3:16)

- Very strong?
- Strong?
- Fairly strong?
- Have doubts?
- Do not believe it is inspired of God.

2. Please indicate which of the following should be our Authority in Religion:

- The Doctrines and Commands of men. (Matthew 15:7-9; Mark 7:6-7)
- Man's Conscience. (Acts 23:1; Acts 8:1-4)
- The Philosophy of men. (Colossians 2:6-8)
- The Traditions of men. (Colossians 2:6-8; Mark 7:8-9)
- Man's own ideas. (Proverbs 14:12; Jeremiah 10:23)
- The Bible (Word of God). (Matthew 4:4; 7:21)

3. Please indicate what you understand God will use to judge mankind in the Judgment: (Revelation 20:12; John 12:48; Romans 2:16)

- The Doctrines and Commands of men.
- Man's Conscience.
- The Philosophy of men.
- The Traditions of men.
- Man's own ideas.
- The Bible (Word of God).

3. Why should men be obedient to God and His Word?

- a) Matthew 7:21 _____
- b) James 1:25 _____
- c) Hebrews 5:8-9 _____
- d) I Peter 1:22 _____
- e) Romans 6:17-18 _____

4. What does the Bible say will happen to the disobedient?

- a) Matthew 25:46 _____

Lesson Two

Completeness and Preservation of the Bible

Please indicate your understanding of the present condition of the Bible:

- God revealed His complete message to mankind by the end of the first Century and He does not have to add anything to it.
- The Bible is not complete and God is still revealing His message to mankind today.

It is important that we understand what the Bible claims in regard to these questions. The following Questions and Scriptures should help make this clear.

IS THE BIBLE COMPLETE?

1. Into how much truth were the Apostles to be guided? (John 16:13)
2. What is the Word of God called? (James 1:25)
4. How much information has God given us concerning life and godliness? (II Peter 1:3)
5. What are the Scriptures able to do for man? (II Timothy 3:16-17)
6. What warning was given in regards to the Bible? (Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18-19)
7. Can man direct his steps better than God? (Jeremiah 10:23; I Corinthians 1:20-21; 2:8-9)
8. Can the Bible be looked upon as *infallible* and *free of error* as **God originally gave it?** (James 1:25)
 - Yes**
 - No**
9. If you believe the Bible is the Word of God (Hebrew 4:12), what should be your attitude towards it? (James 1:22)
10. **Do you believe the Bible was completed by the Apostles by the end of the first Century?**
 - Yes**
 - No**

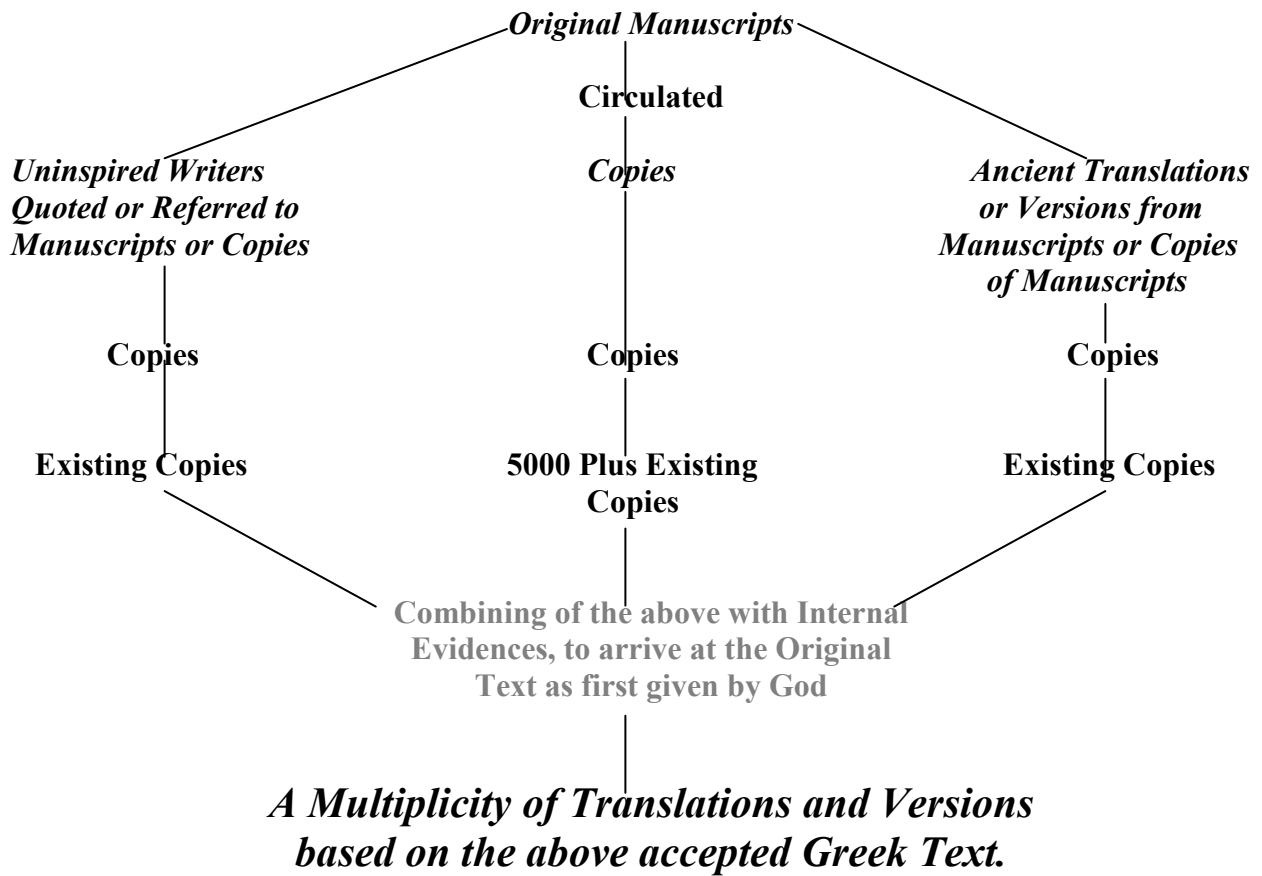
PRESERVATION OF THE BIBLE

The Bible began to be written down about 1490 B.C. and was put into its finished form in 96 A.D. It took a few more years for the final product to be circulated sufficiently that it could be recognized as a completed book. But that was almost 2000 years ago.

Two Important Questions:

- Can we be sure we have the same book today as it was first given to mankind?
- Is there any proof or evidence that can be seen to help convince an open mind?

EVIDENCE FOR THE NEW TESTAMENT



IMPORTANT QUESTION: What assurance do we have from Jesus that the Bible has been preserved for mankind? (Matthew 24:35) _____

WHAT THE BIBLE CLAIMS IT CAN DO FOR MAN

(Please fill in the appropriate Scripture statements in the blanks)

1. Acts 2:37—“Now when they heard this, they were _____ in their hearts.”
2. Romans 10:17—“So then _____ comes by hearing.....the word of God.”
3. John 8:32—“You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you _____.”
4. 1 Peter 1:22—“Seeing you have _____ your souls in obeying the truth.”
5. James 1:21—“.....receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to _____
Your soul.”
6. 2 Cor. 5:19—“....and hath committed unto us the word of _____.”
7. John 15:3—“Now you are _____ through the word I have spoken unto you.”
8. 1 Peter 1:23—“_____, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which lives and abides forever.”
9. 2 Timothy 3:16-17—“That the man of God may be _____ thoroughly
_____ unto all good works.”
10. 1 Peter 2:2—“As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that you may
_____ thereby.”
11. 1 Thess. 3:2—“And sent Timothy....to _____ you, and to _____
you concerning your faith.”

WHEN CAN THE WORD OF GOD DO THESE THINGS?

1. James 1:22—“But be you _____ of the word, and not hearers only.....”
2. Matthew 7:21—“Not everyone that says to me, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of
heaven; but he that _____ the will of My Father....”

HOMEWORK

(NOTE: This homework will emphasize the need for Reverence for God and His Word)

A lack of godly fear is destructive! Adam and Eve fell into sin for lack of proper reverence for what God said (**Genesis 3:1-7**). Nadab and Abihu were destroyed because they did not respect God's Word (**Leviticus 10:1-10**). King Saul was rejected because he feared the people more than God (**I Samuel 15:24**).

Many people today fear only human power and wrath and are led by their own desires and pleasures because they have a low regard or no regard for God.

Reverence is godly fear, a deep awe in the presence of God, but not necessarily terror. It is profound admiration for God inspired by faith in His power, wisdom and justice. This is what motivates repentance, obedience, and a godly life (**2 Corinthians 7:10; Hebrews 3:16-19; 12:28**).

Reverence for God helps to make us teachable, willing to hear and follow Divine testimony (**Luke 10:38-42**). Reverence causes us to seek for God's approval, eager to hear His Word so that we may be obedient children.

Please read the following Scriptures and indicate in your own words how men can show Reverence and Respect to God and His Word.

Old Testament:

- 1. Deuteronomy 4:2 _____
- 2. Deuteronomy 12:32 _____
- 3. Psalms 119:11 _____
- 4. Proverbs 3:5 _____
- 5. Jeremiah 10:23 _____

New Testament:

- 1. Matthew 7:21 _____
- 2. Acts 5:29 _____
- 3. Galatians 1:6-9 _____
- 4. 2 John 9 _____
- 5. Revelation 22:18-19 _____

Lesson Three

An Overview of the Bible

Even though the Bible has two major divisions, it is really only one book. While the **Old Testament** records the history of God's dealing with the chosen nation of _____, the **New Testament** records the brief history of God's dealing with His new chosen people, _____ (kingdom of God). The following outline is an overview of the Bible. It would be well that you learned it by heart.

15-Point outline of the Bible's Contents

1. From Creation to Great Flood (Genesis 1-6)-----Beginning to 2348 B.C.
2. From Flood to Abraham (Genesis 7-11)-----2348—1921 B.C.
3. Beginnings of Chosen Nation (Genesis 12-45)-----1921—1706 B.C.
4. Chosen Nation in Egypt (Genesis 46-50; Exodus 1-14)-----1706—1491 B.C.
5. Chosen Nation in Wilderness (Exodus 15-40; Leviticus, Numbers; Deuteronomy)-----1491—1451 B.C.
6. Chosen Nation Conquering Canaan (Joshua)-----1451—1444 B.C.
7. Chosen Nation under Judges (Judges, Ruth; I Samuel 1-8)-----1444—1075 B.C.
8. The United Kingdom (I Samuel 9-31; 2 Samuel; I Kings 1-11)-----1075—955 B.C.
9. The Divided Kingdom (I Kings 12-22; 2 Kings 1-16)-----955—722 B.C.
10. Chosen Nation as Remnant in Judah (2 Kings 17-23)-----722—586 B.C.
11. Chosen Nation in Babylonian Captivity (2 Kings 24-25)-----586—536 B.C.
12. Chosen Nation Re-established in Judah (Ezra; Nehemiah; Esther)-----536—434 B.C.
13. Between the Testaments-----434—4 B.C.
14. Birth & Life of Christ (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John)-----4 B.C.—29 A.D.
15. The Church, It's beginning & spread (Acts)-----29—63 A.D

THE VALUE OF AN OVERVIEW

A major mistake in the approach to understanding the Bible is to draw conclusions from isolated passages and not from the overall contexts of the Bible. A correct conclusion cannot be drawn in many instances without a proper overview of its contents. This should and will be illustrated in future lessons and homework. Please realize the value of the above outline and of the following information in this lesson.

Old Testament Time Line

Books of History

- Genesis..()—()
- Exodus.....()—()
- Leviticus.....()
- Numbers.....()—()
- Deuteronomy.....()
- Joshua.....()—()
- Judges.....()—()
- Ruth.....()—()
- I Samuel.....()—()
- 2 Samuel.....()—()
- I Kings.....()—()
- 2 Kings.....()—()
- I Chronicles..()------()
- 2 Chronicles.....()------()
- Ezra.....()—()
- Esther.....()—()
- Nehemiah.....()—()

Books of Poetry

- Job.....()??
- Psalms.....()
- Proverbs.....()
- Ecclesiastes.....()
- Song of Solomon.....()

Books of Prophecy

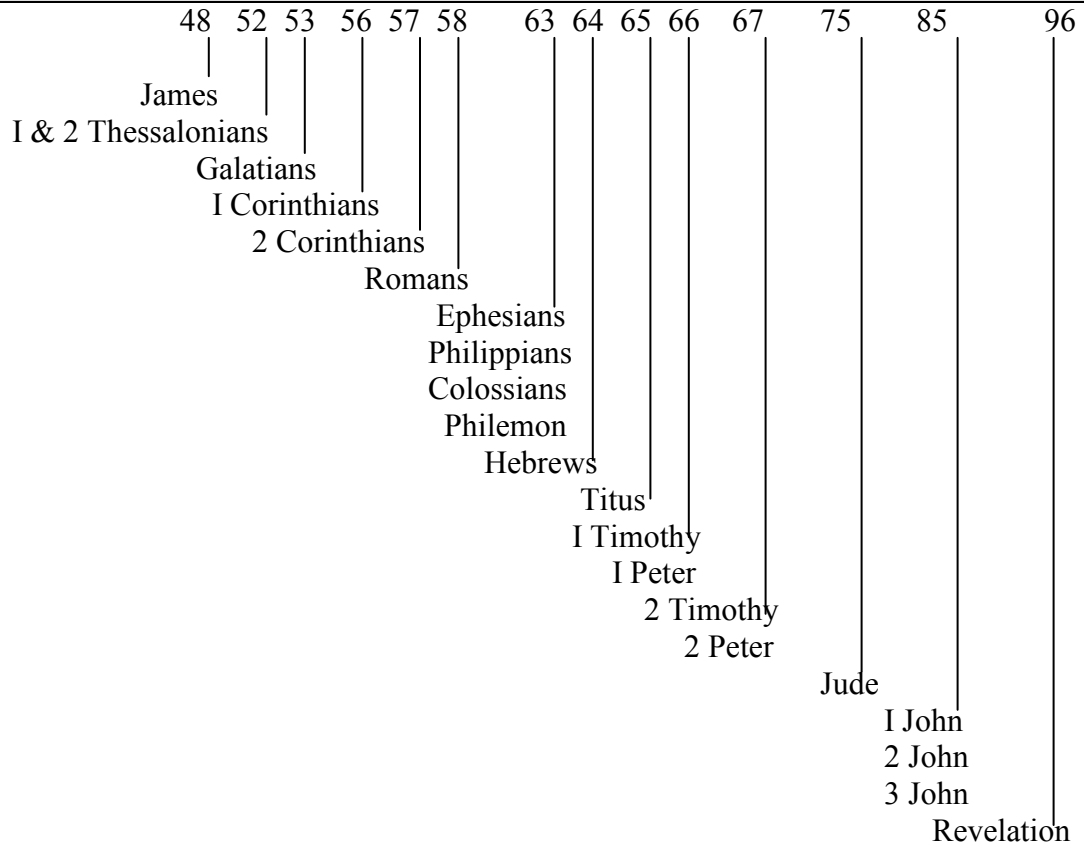
- 9th Century Prophets:** Joel.....()
- 8th Century Prophets:** Jonah.....()
 - Amos.....()
 - Hosea.....()
 - Isaiah.....()
 - Micah.....()
- 7th Century Prophets:** Nahum.....()
 - Zephaniah.....()
 - Jeremiah.....()
 - Lamentations.....()
 - Habakkuk.....()
- 6th Century Prophets:** Obadiah.....()
 - Ezekiel.....()
 - Daniel.....()
 - Haggai.....()
 - Zechariah.....()
- 5th Century Prophet:** Malachi.....()

New Testament Time Line

Books of History

Matthew... ()----- ()— ()
 Mar..... ()— ()
 Luke..... ()--- ()--- ()— ()
 John..... ()— ()
 Acts..... ()----- ()

Letters to Christians



Please Note: The above books have been re-arranged in their chronological order to be read with the historical background in mind.

Special Reading Assignment: As soon as possible, please read quickly through the **Gospel of Luke** and then directly into and through the **Acts of Apostles**. This will give you the basic overview of the history of the New Testament. Many of the above **Letters to Christians** will fit into the historical background.

HOMEWORK

Why Study the Bible for Ourselves?

The following Scriptures will help us to see the great value of learning to read and study the Bible for ourselves!

1. God rejected the Jewish people because they had rejected what? (**Hosea 4:6**) _____
2. The Bereans were called “*more noble*” than the Thessalonians because they did what? (**Acts 17:10-12**) _____
3. What two kinds of people will be punished by God? (**2 Thessalonians 1:7-8**) _____
4. Why did Jesus say man cannot live by bread alone? (**Matthew 4:4**) _____
5. Can man just believe anything he desires and still be set free from sin and its penalty? (**John 8:32**) _____
6. The wise man tells us to _____ the truth and _____ it not! How can we do this? (**Proverbs 23:23**) _____
7. The words of Jesus are important because they will _____ us in the last day. (**John 12:48-49**) _____
8. What kind of attitude did Cornelius show in regards to hearing the Word of God? (**Acts 10:31-33**) _____

Is there a more important book to demand our time and our attention?

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Set aside some time each day to read the Bible.
2. Get a special plan of reading to follow.
3. Think about what you read and how it applies to your everyday life.

Lesson Four

One Book, One Theme: The Redemption of Fallen Man

Even though the Bible has two major sections, the **Old** and **New Testaments**, and is made up of 66 individual books, yet it is still **one book** with **one theme** from beginning to end---God's plan for the ultimate redemption of fallen man. This lesson helps to show why man needs to be redeemed and how God planned to bring this about.

THE CREATION OF MAN

1. In whose **IMAGE** was man created? (Genesis 1:26,27)
2. Is God flesh and bones as His creatures are? (John 4:24)
3. Was man created in the **physical** or **spiritual** image of God?
4. What choice did God give to man in the Garden of Eden? (Genesis 2:16-17)
5. Why do you suppose this choice was given to man?
6. Did God know ahead of time what choice man would make? (Ephesians 1:4)

THE ENTRANCE OF SIN INTO MAN'S WORLD

1. Who tempted the woman to eat of the forbidden fruit? (Genesis 3:1-3)
2. What ideas did the serpent present to Eve that appealed to her? (Genesis 3:4-5)
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
3. What did Eve see? (Genesis 3:6)
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
4. What are the three avenues of temptation stated by the Apostle John? (I John 2:16)
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
5. What is **SIN** called? (I John 3:4)
6. What are the results of Sin upon man? (Genesis 2:17; Romans 6:23)

7. What are the two kinds of death that man can experience?
 - a) Genesis 3:22-24; James 2:26 _____
 - b) Isaiah 59:1-2; Ephesians 2:1, 5 _____
8. Did Adam and Eve die the day they ate of the forbidden fruit or did God lie? (Genesis 2:17)

MAN'S NEED FOR REDEMPTION

1. What is the threatened price that man must pay because of his sins? (Romans 6:23; 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9)
2. Is man capable of removing his own sins by his own power? (Mark 2:6-7)
3. If man cannot remove his own sins, then to whom can he turn for Redemption from the penalty of his sins? (John 6:67-68; I Peter 1:18-19)

GOD'S PLAN OF REDEEMING MAN

1. Through what **person** and **nation** did God say the Redeemer would come to "bless all nations?" (Genesis 12:1-3, 7; 22:18; Galatians 3:15-16)
 - a) **Person** _____
 - b) **Nation** _____
2. About whom is Isaiah speaking in Isaiah 53:1-12?
3. Of whom is Jesus a descendant? (Matthew 1:1)
4. What does the name Jesus mean? (Matthew 1:20-21)
5. Whom does John the Baptizer identify as God's lamb that would be sacrificed for the sins of the world? (John 1:29)

JESUS: The Hope of the World!

It is imperative that YOU understand the important role Jesus plays in God's Plan to Redeem mankind! Please evaluate the following things said about Jesus!

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

1. He was miraculously born of a virgin named Mary. (Matthew 1:18)
2. He stated His mission at the early age of twelve. (Luke 2:49)
3. He publicly & privately taught the people for about 3 ½ years. (Matthew 4:17)
4. He performed all kinds of miracles to prove He was the Redeemer God had promised to send. (John 20:30-31)
5. He was willingly put to death for the sins of mankind. (1 Timothy 2:5-7)
6. But God raised Him up the 3rd day as He had foretold. (1 Corinthians 15:3-4)
7. After His resurrection, He appeared to many to prove He had been raised as was also foretold. (1 Corinthians 15:5-8)
8. After a period of 40 days, He ascended back to the Father and is seated at the right hand of God, reigning as king over His kingdom (the church). (Acts 2:32-36)

Claims Made About Jesus in John Chapter One

1. He was with God and was God. (1:1)
2. He was in the beginning with God. (1:2)
3. All things were made by Him. (1:3)
4. In Him was life. (1:4)
5. He can give the right to become children of God to those who believe. (1:12)
6. His glory is that of the only begotten of the Father. (1:14)
7. Grace and Truth came through Jesus Christ. (1:17)
8. He alone has seen the Father and has declared Him unto mankind. (1:18)
9. He is the Lord. (1:23)
10. He is the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world. (1:29)
11. He baptizes with the Holy Spirit. (1:30)
12. He is the Son of God. (1:34)
13. He is the Messiah (the Christ). (1:41)

WHO IS JESUS TO YOU? (John 6:68)

O A Fraud—An irresponsible person.

O Who the Bible Claims Him to be—the Son of God!

HOMework

Proper Attitude Towards the Bible

Man is not able to guide himself! Only our Creator can give man proper guidance (Jeremiah 10:23). It certainly follows therefore that man should be very thankful to God for revealing His Holy, Inspired, Infallible Word to guide him in the path of light (Psalms 119:104, 105). The Psalmist rejoiced and delighted in the Word of God. He said: ***“I have rejoiced in the way of thy testimonies, as much as in all riches. I will meditate in thy precepts, and, have respect unto thy ways. I will delight myself in thy statutes: I will not forget thy word.”***(Psalms 119:114-116).

The following questions are designed to help you to see the proper attitudes that you should show toward the Word of God.

1. What proper attitude was lacking in 2 Thessalonians 2:10?
2. With what attitude should you receive the Word of God? (James 1:21)
3. What assurances do you have that you can understand the message of God?
 - a) Ephesians 3:3-4 _____
 - b) Revelation 2:11 _____
4. What happens when you close your mind to God’s Word? (Matthew 13:14-16)
5. What terms did Stephen use to identify people who resisted the message of the Holy Spirit? (Acts 7:51-53)
6. Why did Jesus say people worshipped God in vain? (Mark 7:6-13)
7. What will happen if you do not abide in the doctrine (teaching) of Christ? (II John 9)
8. What is said of those who pervert the Gospel of Christ? (Galatians 1:6-9)

Lesson Five

Two Great Covenants

God has dealt with mankind in different ways from the beginning. The chart below helps to illustrate this fact.



THE GENTILE WORLD

1. What **LAW** were the **Gentile nations** under from the beginning of time?
 - a) Genesis 4:1-7 _____
 - b) Romans 2:14,15 _____
 - c) Romans 1:18-32 _____
2. What term is used to identify this arrangement? (See above chart) _____

THE NATION OF ISRAEL

1. What **LAW** did God give to Abraham’s descendants to govern them as a nation when they went into the promised land? (Deuteronomy 4:1-5) _____
2. Was this **LAW** given to any other people or nation? (Deuteronomy 4:6-8; Psalms 147:19-20)
3. What term is used to identify this arrangement? (See above chart) _____
4. What special laws were included in the “Law of Moses?” (Deuteronomy 4:13)

5. What promise did God make to the Israelite nation if they would keep His Law? (Deuteronomy 5:29, 32, 33) _____

6. What warning did God give to them if they broke His Law?
 - a) Leviticus 26:14-18 _____

 - b) Leviticus 26:33 _____

7. Which one of the two listed below was a fulfillment of God’s promise to Abraham to “bless all nations?” (Galatians 3:15-19)
 - O *The Law of Moses?***
 - O *The coming of the Seed of Abraham?***
8. For how long was the Law of Moses to govern the nation of Israel? (Galatians 3:19-25)
9. What is said about the Old Covenant?
 - a) Hebrews 8:6-8 _____
 - b) Galatians 3:10 _____
 - c) Hebrews 10:28 _____
10. Would you like to be under the Old Covenant?

ALL NATIONS

1. Did God plan to make a “New Covenant” (New Testament) with the nation of Israel? (Jeremiah 31:31-34)
2. Who took away the first in order to establish the second? (Hebrew 10:9)
3. When did the New Covenant (New Testament) go into force? (Hebrews 9:16-17)
4. Who are to come under this New Covenant besides the nation of Israel? (Genesis 22:18; Mark 16:15)
5. What term is used to identify this arrangement? (See above chart) _____
6. What happened to the Old Covenant when Jesus gave us the New & Better Covenant? (Hebrews 8:13; Colossians 2:14) _____
7. Why should we study the Old Testament today?
 - a) I Corinthians 10:11-12 _____
 - b) Romans 15:4) _____

Review

In order to be sure that you have grasped the concepts in this lesson, the following questions have been prepared to review the thoughts presented.

1. Under which Covenant was Jesus born and did He live? (Galatians 4:4-5)

2. What did Jesus' death do for mankind with reference to the Law of Moses? (Galatians 3:13) _____

3. Why should anyone want to go back under the Law of Moses in order to be acceptable with God? _____

4. Are we to go to the Old Covenant as a source of authority for religious practices today? (Galatians 5:1-4) _____

5. Are we under any of the Old Covenant Laws today? (Galatians 5:1-4) _____

6. Are we under the Ten Commandments found in the Old Covenant? (Hebrews 7:12)

7. In what sense did Jesus come to "fulfill" the Law? (Matthew 5:17-18) _____

8. Why is the New Covenant so much more desirable as a law for us today? _____

9. Should we just ignore the Old Testament in our reading and studying of the Bible?

Homework

Basic Rules of Bible Study

Did God intend for the Bible to be a confusing book? Even though it does contain some statements which are “hard to be understood”(2 Peter 3:16); yet, it certainly was not meant to be confusing. However, due to widespread mishandling of the Bible, it has been made to appear confusing.

With few exceptions, most distortions of the Scriptures can be traced to a common source—improper methods of interpretation! It is through a wide variety of ill-informed approaches to interpretation that preachers have succeeded in warping the Scriptures and have confused and misled untold millions of people.

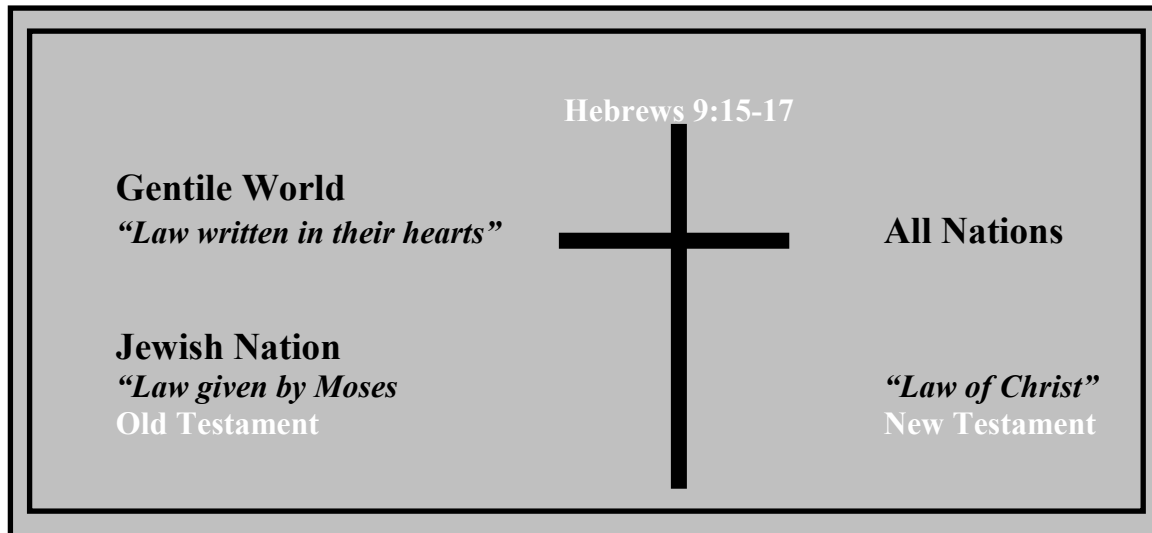
The following are a few illustrations of the common sense approach that should be taken to a proper understanding of the Word of God.

1. **Is Jesus speaking for Himself or quoting someone else in Matthew 11:19?**
2. **To whom is Jesus speaking in Matthew 10:5-6?**
3. **In which Covenant is the command given to “keep the Sabbath day holy”? (Exodus 20:8-10)**
4. **Is the statement, “this is my body,” in Matthew 26:26 to be understood literal or figurative?**
5. **If you have another version of the Bible besides the King James version, find out the proper word for “prevent” as found in I Thessalonians 4:15?**
6. **Can “faith only” save a man, or does his faith have to be put into action before he is saved? (John 3:16; James 2:24)**
7. **Can you harmonize these two passages?**
 - a) **Matthew 7:1-2** _____
 - b) **John 7:24** _____
8. **Does Revelation 20:4 teach that Jesus is coming back to earth to reign for 1000 years?**

Lesson Six

A Testament (Will) Put Into Force

To learn an important **Biblical Principle** and not know how to use it would be disappointing. The purpose of this lesson is to help make this application clear by visual aids, examples and questions.



A Problem To Be Solved

Please Note that the following 3 questions will have conflicting answers on the question of salvation. They will present the problem to be solved and the remainder of the questions will help show a solution that harmonizes the Bible answers.

1. What was the thief on the cross told to do (or what did he do) in order to go to Paradise with Jesus? (Luke 23:39-43; Matthew 27:44)
2. What did Jesus tell the Rich Young Ruler to do to have Eternal Life? (Luke 18:18-20)
3. What did Jesus tell His Apostles to preach to all nations and what were they to tell them to do to be saved? (Mark 16:15-16)

The Solution to the Problem

1. Under which Testament (Covenant) did the thief live? _____
2. Under which Testament (Covenant) did the Rich Young Ruler live? _____
3. Under which Testament (Covenant) was the great commission given in Mark 16:15-16?

The Application of the Principle

1. When did the New Testament go into force? (Hebrews 9:16-17)
2. What did Jesus tell the apostles to wait for before beginning to preach the gospel to all nations? (Acts 1:4-5; John 16:13-15)
3. When did the Holy Spirit come upon the apostles to guide them in their preaching all truth to all nations? (Acts 2:1-4)
4. After convincing these devout Jewish people that Jesus was both Lord and Christ, what did he command them to do to receive the remission (forgiveness) of their sins? (Acts 2:36-41)
5. Are these things bound upon all mankind today? (Acts 2:38; Matthew 16:18-19; 18:18; Mark 16:15-16)

Some Observations

1. Why isn't the paralytic man's forgiveness an example for us today? (Mark 2:1-11)
2. Why isn't the woman's forgiveness in John 8:1-11 an example for us today?
3. Does the answer Jesus gave the Rich Young Ruler apply to us today? (Luke 18:18-20)
4. Was the thief on the cross a "child of God" under the Old Covenant? (Genesis 17:9-14)
5. How do we know that the thief on the cross had **NOT** been baptized with John's baptism? (Matthew 3:5-6)
6. Do we have the right or power to change the Testament (Will) of Christ that was bound upon mankind by the apostles?
7. Should we tell people they can be saved a different way than what Peter told the people in Acts 2:38?

Review

“The Binding of Jesus’ Will”

JESUS
told the _____
to wait in the city of _____
for the coming of the _____
So that when He came, they were to _____
to all nations or peoples beginning in _____
They told the people to _____
and be _____
to receive the Remission of Sins!

HOMEWORK

Why Be A Christian?

Man has to be motivated to do what he does in most instances. We are made this way! Therefore, we can expect to find good reasons for being a Christian in the way of Rewards and Blessings. The following Scriptures are given to illustrate this concept.

Acts 2:38 _____

Ephesians 1:3 _____

Romans 8:28 _____

Romans 8:37 _____

Philippians 4:13 _____

Philippians 3:21 _____

Matthew 6:33 _____

Philippians 4:6-7 _____

1 Corinthians 15:57 _____

1 John 5:13 _____

Lesson Seven

All Thy Commandments are Truth

One of the grave errors made in studying the Bible is to consider one verse to be the Truth of God, but when another verse seems to be contrary to my understanding, it is rejected as not being God's Truth. This is not only being dishonest with the Bible, but it usually leads to our being wrong in our beliefs and practices! There is an important *principle* here that must be understood and respected.....*Take all of what the Bible says on a subject and then form a correct understanding of God's Truth!*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS PRINCIPLE

Please read carefully the following Scriptures and check the statement which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

Matthew 23:23

- 1. Jesus said they should have given a tithe;
- 2. Jesus said they should have done the weightier matters.
- 3. Both must be done to be acceptable.

Matthew 22:37-40

- 1. Jesus taught that men must love God.
- 2. Jesus taught that men must love their neighbor.
- 3. Both must be done to be acceptable.

James 1:22

- 1. James teaches that men must hear the word.
- 2. James teaches that men must do what the word says.
- 3. Both must be done to be acceptable.

John 3:16; James 2:18-20, 24

- 1. Jesus teaches that men must believe to be saved.
- 2. James teaches that men must have works to be saved.
- 3. The correct understanding is that men must have a working, obedient faith.

1 John 3:18

- 1. Men need to love in word.
- 2. Men need to love in deed.
- 3. Men need to do both to have true love.

James 1:27

- 1. Men need to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction.
- 2. Men need to keep themselves unspotted from the world.
- 3. It takes both to have pure and undefiled religion.

APPLICATION OF THIS PRINCIPLE

The following is a big problem in the religious world that has partially been caused by translators of the Bible. When the word *baptism* is used, different ideas come to the minds of different people. Why? Partially because the word has not been *translated!* It has been *transliterated!* The following is a way of helping to illustrate this fact. Please fill in the English letters directly below the Greek letters.

Greek Letters: Βαπτίζω

English Letters: _____

Since the word is not translated, how can the average Bible reader know what God is commanding when he commands **baptizo** (baptise)? If you do not have access to a Greek Lexicon, you can still find the answer from the Bible by applying our principle. That is, get all the Scriptures together that give any indication of **how** baptism was performed and then draw your conclusion from the Bible. Below are these Scriptures. Please put in the blank to the right what is indicated about baptism.

John 3:23	_____
Acts 8:35-38	_____
Acts 8:39	_____
Romans 6:4	_____
Romans 6:5	_____
Colossians 2:12	_____

How does the Bible say that baptism is performed? _____

Sprinkling, Pouring, and Immersion are three different actions. There are also three different Greek words used to express these actions. See what each Greek word means below:

Hebrews 9:13 (Rantizo) (Ραντιζω)	_____
Acts 2:17 (Cheo) (Χηω)	_____
Romans 6:4 (Baptizo) (Βαπτίζω)	_____

What action did God command? _____

A FULLER APPLICATION OF THIS PRINCIPLE

The principle:

- (a) Pull together all passages on a given subject;
- (b) Draw conclusions from all the facts;
- (c) Be sure that your conclusion harmonizes with all the Scriptures!

Baptism in the New Testament

1. **Baptism of the nation of Israel in the Red Sea.** (I Corinthians 10:2)
 - a) It is figurative.
 - b) It is past historical incident.
2. **John's baptism.** (Matthew 3:6-7, 11, 13-14, 16; Mark 1:4, 5, 8-10; Luke 3:3, 7, 12, 16, 21, 7:29-30; 20:4; John 1:25-26, 28, 31, 33; 3:22-23, 26; 4:1-2; 10:40; Acts 1:5, 22; 10:37; 11:16; 13:24; 19:3-4)
 - a) During the public ministry of Jesus.
 - b) No longer valid. (Acts 19:1-7)
3. **Baptism of Jesus' suffering.** (Matthew 20:22-23; Mark 10:38-39; Luke 12:50)
 - a) Figurative.
 - b) Past historical event.
4. **Baptism of the Holy Spirit.** (Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:5; 11:16)
 - a) Promised by Jesus. (Acts 1:5)
 - b) Fulfilled. (Acts 2:1-4; 11:14-18)
5. **Baptism in water under the Great Commission.** (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16)
 - a) A command to believers. (Acts 2:38, 41; 8:12-13; 16, 36, 38; 9:18; 10:47-48; 16:15, 33; 18:8; 19:5; 22:16; Romans 6:3-4; 1 Corinthians 1:13-17; 12:13; 15:29; Galatians 3:28; Ephesians 4:5; Colossians 2:12; Hebrews 6:2; I Peter 3:21)
 - b) In order to be saved----to have remission of sins. (Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38)
 - c) Superseded John's baptism. (Acts 19:1-7)
6. **Baptism of fire.** (Matthew 3:11; Luke 3:16)
 - a) A future punishment. (Revelation 20:14-15)

QUESTIONS

1. In Acts 2 (A.D. 33), how many kinds of baptisms are mentioned?
 - a) Acts 2:1-4 (Acts 1:4-5) _____
 - b) Acts 2:38, 41 _____
2. In Ephesians 4:5 (A.D. 63), how many kinds of baptisms were still valid? _____
3. Which one, and why? _____
4. Which one was a *promise* and which one was a *command*?
 - a) **Promise** _____
 - b) **Command** _____

Homework

Conversions in the Book of Acts

Please fill in the blanks provided---either what people were told to do or what they did in order to be right with God.

Acts 2:14-47-----Verse 21 _____
Verse 37 _____
Verse 38 _____
Verse 41 _____
Verse 44 _____

Acts 8:5-13-----Verse 6 _____
Verse 12 _____
Verse 13 _____

Acts 8:26-39-----Verse 30-31 _____
Verse 35 _____
Verse 36-37 _____
Verse 38-39 _____

Acts 10:1-11:18-----Verse 6 (11:14) _____
Verse 35 _____
Verse 43 _____
Verse 47-48 _____
Ch. 11:18 _____

Acts 16:25-34-----Verse 31-32 _____
Verse 33 _____
Verse 34 _____

Acts 22:6-16*-----Verse 10 _____
Verse 16 _____

(*See also Acts 9:1-18; 26:12-18)

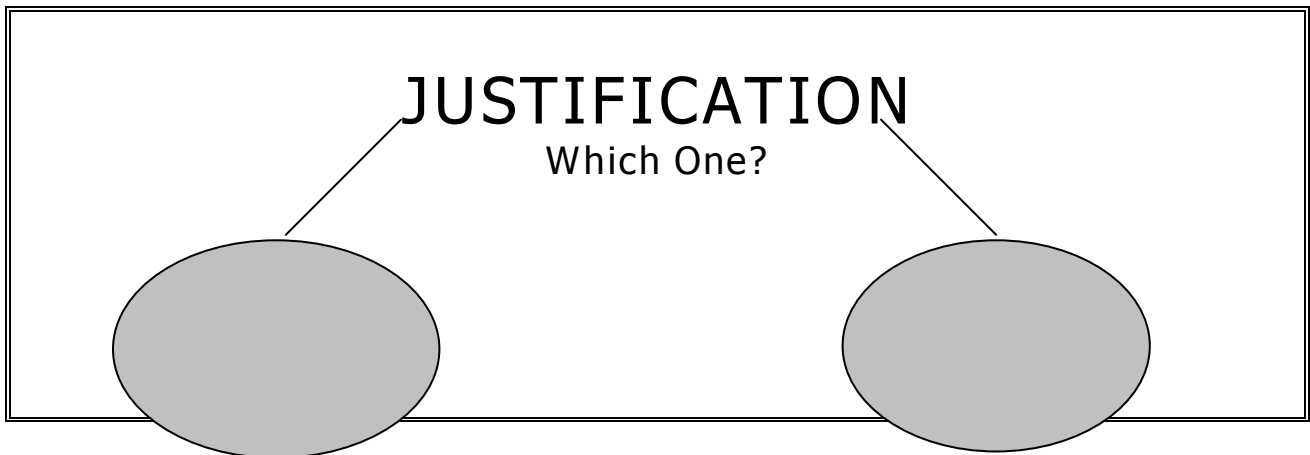
Lesson Eight

The Harmonious Nature of Truth

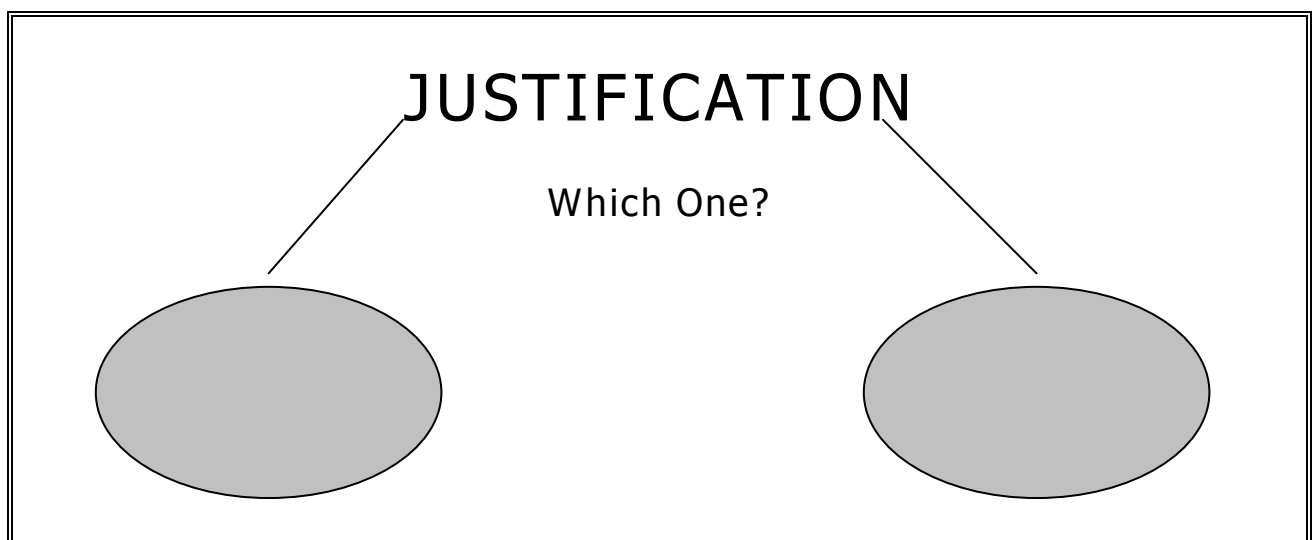
Truth is Truth! It is not **error**, nor is it a **lie!** Truth is in complete harmony with itself. This is a very important concept if a right understanding of the Bible is desired. Many have stated that they believe the Bible contradicts itself. On the surface, without a careful study of the context (and comparing other Scriptures on the same subject), it is easy to see why people would draw this conclusion. Not understanding this important principle has played havoc in the religious world. We would like to illustrate how this principle easily solves the “great” problems that some people have in understanding the Bible correctly.

THE PRINCIPLE:
Truth is in complete harmony with itself when properly understood.

1. According to Romans 4:2, was Abraham justified by his works?
2. What does the Scripture say about Abraham’s being accounted as righteous? (Romans 4:3)
3. What does it mean that the man who works is owed a debt? (Romans 4:4)
4. By what is a man accounted righteous? (Romans 4:5)
5. What two **SYSTEMS OF JUSTIFICATION** are being contrasted in these verses?
 - a) Romans 4:2, 4 _____
 - b) Romans 4:3, 5 _____

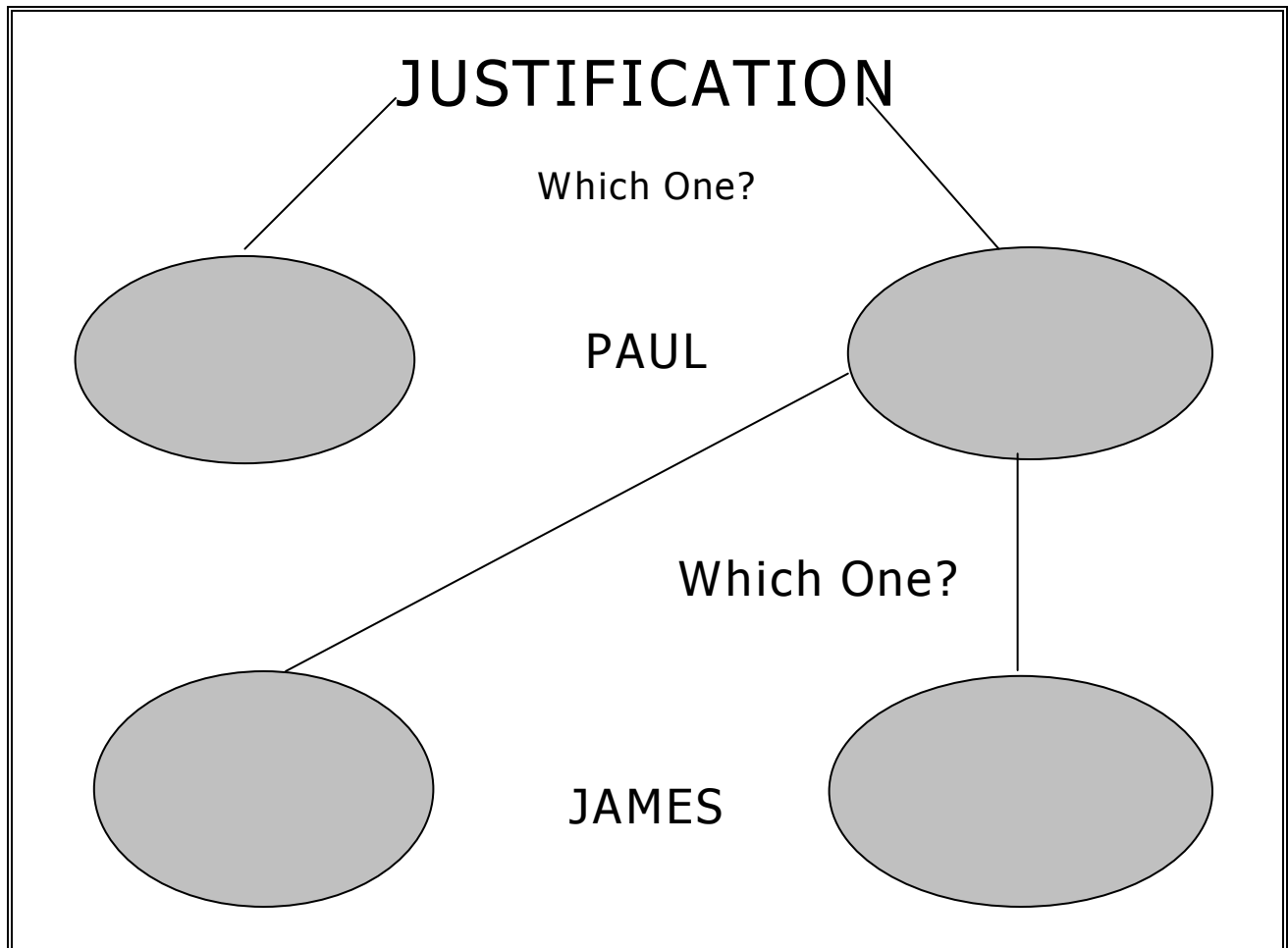


6. Upon what basis can a man be justified by **Law**? (Romans 2:13)
7. What if a person does not keep the **whole** Law? (James 2:10)
8. What is the result of one who breaks the **Law of God**? (Galatians 3:10)
9. Can a person be justified by the “**Works of the Law**?” (Galatians 3:11; Romans 3:20)
10. If a man cannot be justified by “**Works of Law**”, then by what can he be justified?
 - a) Titus 3:5-7 _____
 - b) Ephesians 2:8-9 _____
 - c) Romans 3:19-26 _____
11. How does James say **Abraham** was justified? (James 2:21)
12. Is this a contradiction of what Paul stated in Romans 4:1-5?
13. Does James say Abraham was justified by **Faith**? (James 2:22-23)
14. What **two things** is James contrasting in regards to man’s justification? (James 2:17-24)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____



- 15. By what **KIND** of faith is a man justified? (James 2:22, 24)
- 16. **WHEN** does faith save or justify? (James 2:24)
- 17. What part do **WORKS** play in man's justification before God? (James 2:22)
- 18. How do you explain the following Scriptures in the light of the above study?
 - a) James 1:22 _____
 - b) Romans 6:17-18 _____
 - c) Matthew 7:21 _____
 - d) John 12:42-43 _____
 - e) Hebrews 5:8-9 _____
 - f) I Peter 1:22 _____

HARMONY OF PAUL AND JAMES



Homework

Counting the Cost to Follow Christ

Remember the ol' days of youth and the **water-hole** not far away where many of the neighborhood children would swim. In the **Spring**, while the water was still cool, there was a reluctance to jump in. Finally, one brave soul would jump in, shiver a little, and look back, saying: ***“Come on in, the water’s fine. What are you waiting on?”*** So, one after another would get up the courage to ***“take the plunge!”***

In a similar way, God is calling on us to surrender to Him and become His follower. Some have “made the plunge.” Others have no plans to do so. While others are undecided, God is calling on us to make the plunge, to complete surrender to Him.

1. Why is it so important for you to follow Christ? (John 14:6)
2. What kind of commitment is God calling for you to make? (Romans 12:1)
3. How is this commitment described? (See the following passages):
 - a) Matthew 10:34-37 _____
 - b) Matthew 10:38 _____
 - c) Matthew 10:39 _____
 - d) Luke 14:33 _____
4. What does Jesus advise you to do before becoming His follower? (Luke 14:28-32)
5. For how long should you be a follower of Jesus? (Revelation 2:10)
6. Does commitment to God and popularity with the world go hand in hand? (John 15:18-19)
7. Does commitment to God involve giving yourself in service to others? (Matthew 20:25-28; James 1:22-25)

What would hinder you from full commitment?

- O Unwillingness to surrender all to Jesus?*
- O Love others more than God?*
- O Love the world more than having a hope of Heaven?*
- O Other_____?*

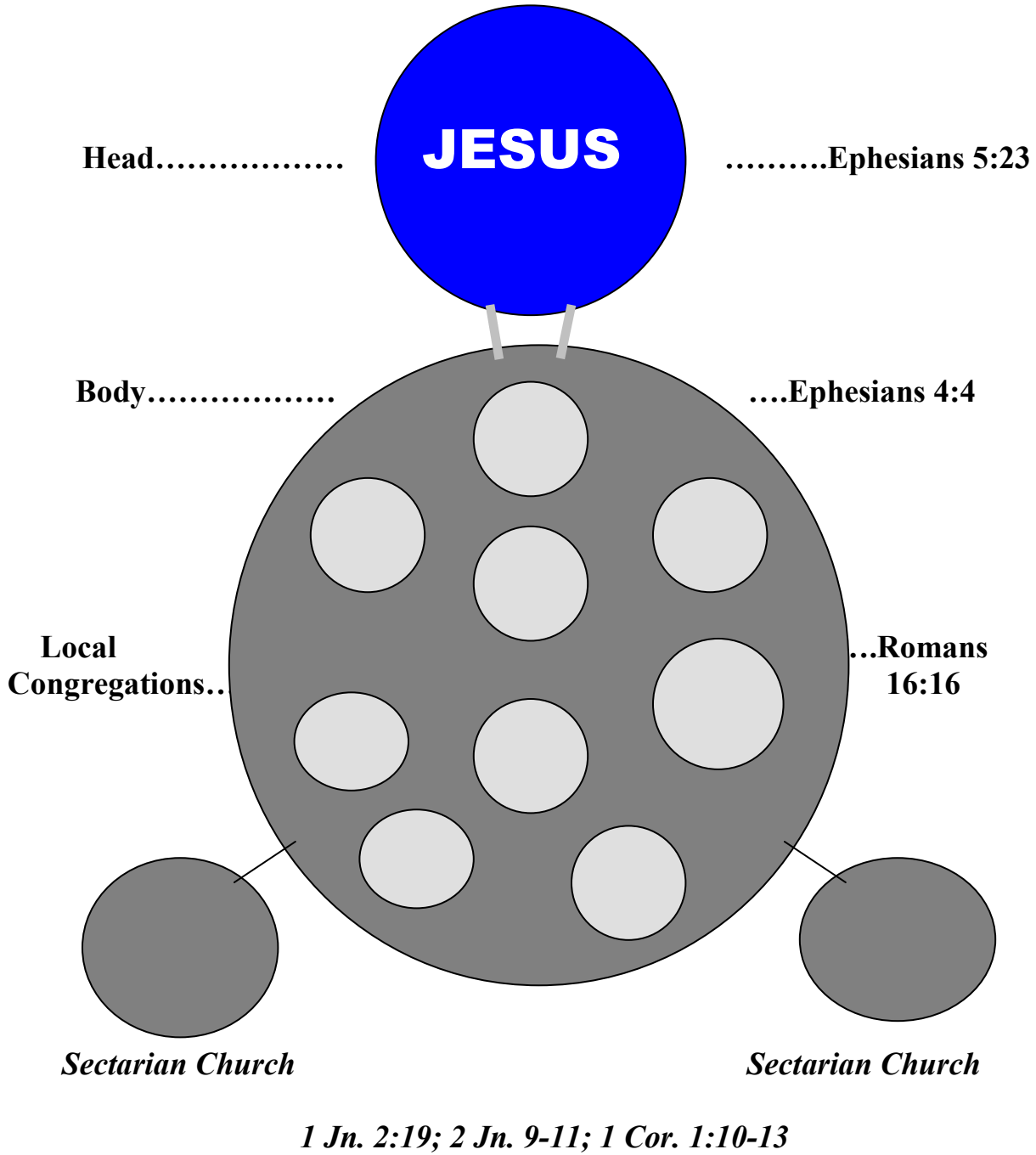
Lesson Nine

God's Redeemed People

“A Redeemer is coming!” was the message of the Old Testament. The New Testament opens with the message: ***“A Redeemer has come!”*** The Redeemer was to redeem a special people unto the Lord who would become His church (the called out people) or the new kingdom of God among men. We need to understand the great importance that the Bible gives to this group of people.

1. What did Jesus state about this new kingdom of God?
 - a) Matthew 4:17 _____
 - b) John 3:3-5 _____
 - c) Matthew 16:18-19 _____
 - d) Mark 9:1 _____
2. When did the church begin? (Isaiah 2:2-3; Acts 2:16-17)
3. Who could enter it? (Isaiah 2:2-3; Acts 1:8; 2:5)
4. Where did the church begin? (Isaiah 2:2-3; Acts 2:5)
5. Who entered the church? (Acts 2:38, 41, 47)
6. In what did the believers continue steadfastly? (Acts 2:42)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
7. What should all you do in regards to the kingdom or church? (Matthew 6:33)
8. What two kingdoms are contrasted in Colossians 1:13-14?
9. Why should you want to be in the church (in Christ)?
 - a) Acts 2:47 _____
 - b) Acts 20:28 _____
 - c) Ephesians 1:3 _____
 - d) 2 Corinthians 5:17 _____
 - e) 1 John 5:11 _____
10. How many churches did Jesus build? (Matthew 16:18; Ephesians 4:4)
11. ***Why is it important for you to be a member of Christ's church?***

The Universal Body (Church) of Christ (Matthew 16:18)



1 John 2:19; 2 John 9-11 I Corinthians 1:10-13

Identifying Marks of the Lord's Church

1. BUILDER & FOUNDER (Matt. 16:18).....Jesus
2. BEGINNING PLACE (Luke 24:47; Acts 1:4-5; 2:1.....Jerusalem
3. FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH (I Corinthians 3:11).....Jesus
4. COLLECTIVE TERMS (I Cor. 1:2).....Church of God
 (Rom. 16:16).....Church of Christ
 (1 Tim. 3:15).....Family of God
 (Col. 1:13).....Kingdom of God's dear Son
 (Col. 1:18).....Body of Christ
 (Eph. 2:21).....Temple of God
5. INDIVIDUAL TERMS (1 Cor. 1:2).....Saints
 (1 Cor. 12:12-13).....Members of the body
 (1 Peter 2:5).....Priests
 (Acts 11:26).....Disciples, Christians
 (1 John 3:1).....Sons of God
 (Gal. 6:1).....Brethren
6. WORSHIP OF CHURCH (John 4:24).....in Spirit and in Truth
 (See Homework for details)
7. GOVERNMENT (Universal over congregations) (John 18:37).....Jesus as King
 (Eph. 5:23).....Jesus as Head
8. GOVERNMENT (Congregational) (Tit. 1:5).....Appoint Elders in each Church
 (Phil. 1:1).....Bishops (Elders) and Deacons
 (Eph.4:11-13).....Evangelists and Teachers
9. MISSION (Matthew 28:18-20).....Preach Gospel to all Nations
 Teach all that Jesus has Commanded
10. RULE OF FAITH (2 Tim. 3:16-17).....New Covenant of Christ
11. MEMBERSHIP INTO THE CHURCH (Acts 2:37, 38, 41).....Faith
 Repentance
 Baptized
 Added to church
12. CHURCH MEMBERS SHOULD BE CHARACTERIZED BY:
 - a) Rom. 10:17; Heb. 11:6; John 8:24.....Strong Faith
 - b) John 13:35; Matt. 5:43.....Love for one Another
 - c) James 4:6-10.....Spirit of Humility
 - d) Titus 3:8.....Lives filled with good Works
 - e) Rom. 8:6.....Spiritual Mindedness
 - f) Rom. 8:24.....Hope of Heaven

Are you searching for a church like this?

Homework

OBEDIENCE TO GOD

*Commands of God are both **GENERAL** and **SPECIFIC** in nature. When a command is **GENERAL**, man's judgment has to be used to carry it out to the best of his knowledge. But when the command is **SPECIFIC** in nature, then we have to carry it out the way the Lord specifies!*

1. Out of what was NOAH to build the ARK? (Genesis 6:14) _____
2. Did NOAH have a choice in this matter? _____
3. Whom did Jesus say we were to worship? (Matthew 4:10) _____
4. Whom could we worship if Jesus had said "Just Worship?" _____
5. Was Naaman told where to go and dip seven times to be healed? (2 Kings 5:10) _____
6. Could he have dipped in any other waters and been healed? _____
7. In remembering Jesus' death, what two elements did Jesus say were to be used to represent His body and His blood respectively? (Matthew 26:26-29)

8. Could we use anything else besides these two elements and still be obedient to God? _____
9. If Jesus had not **SPECIFIED** what He wanted, then what could we use? _____
10. Has God **SPECIFIED** the kind of music He wants in worship? (Ephesians 5:19) _____
11. Would we be obedient to God by using another kind of music? _____
12. If God had said, "Make music to me," then what could we use? _____
13. Is it a sin to forsake the assembly for worship? (Hebrews 10:24-25) _____
14. What kind of an attitude is being shown by people who add or change the worship that God has prescribed? (Matthew 15:7-9) _____
15. What kind of activities has God stated that He wants in worship to Him? (Acts 2:42; John 4:24; Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 11:17-34; 14:15; 1 Corinthians 16:1-2) _____

Lesson Ten

Apostasy, Reformation, And Restoration

Mankind never seems to stay faithful to God for very long as a general rule. He has demonstrated his failures to God over and over through the centuries. The most obvious and well-known illustration of this fact is seen in the Israelite people. They would be faithful to God for a while, usually when they had good leadership, and then they would gradually drift away again. Read **Judges 2:7, 11-12, 16-19**.

Principle
“Depart from the Word of God, and you depart from God!”

1. What three terms describe Israel’s falling away from God? (Isaiah 1:2-4)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
2. If a person has the choice to become a child of God, can he also have the choice to leave God, if he so desires? (Hebrews 3:12; 6:4-6) _____
3. How does one leave God?
 - a) Hebrews 3:12 _____
 - b) 2 John 9 _____
4. If one has left God (turned from His Word) and wants to return to God, what must he do and with what kind of an attitude?
 - a) 2 Kings 22:2 _____
 - b) 2 Kings 22:15-20 _____
 - c) 2 Kings 23:1-3 _____
 - d) 2 Kings 23:24-25 _____
 - e) Acts 8:22 _____
5. The New Testament foretells of an apostasy of the church. Please list the characteristics of this falling away from the following passages.
 - a) **Acts 20:28-32:**
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - b) **1 Timothy 4:1-5:**
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

c) *2 Thessalonians 2:1-12:*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Brief Historical Sketch

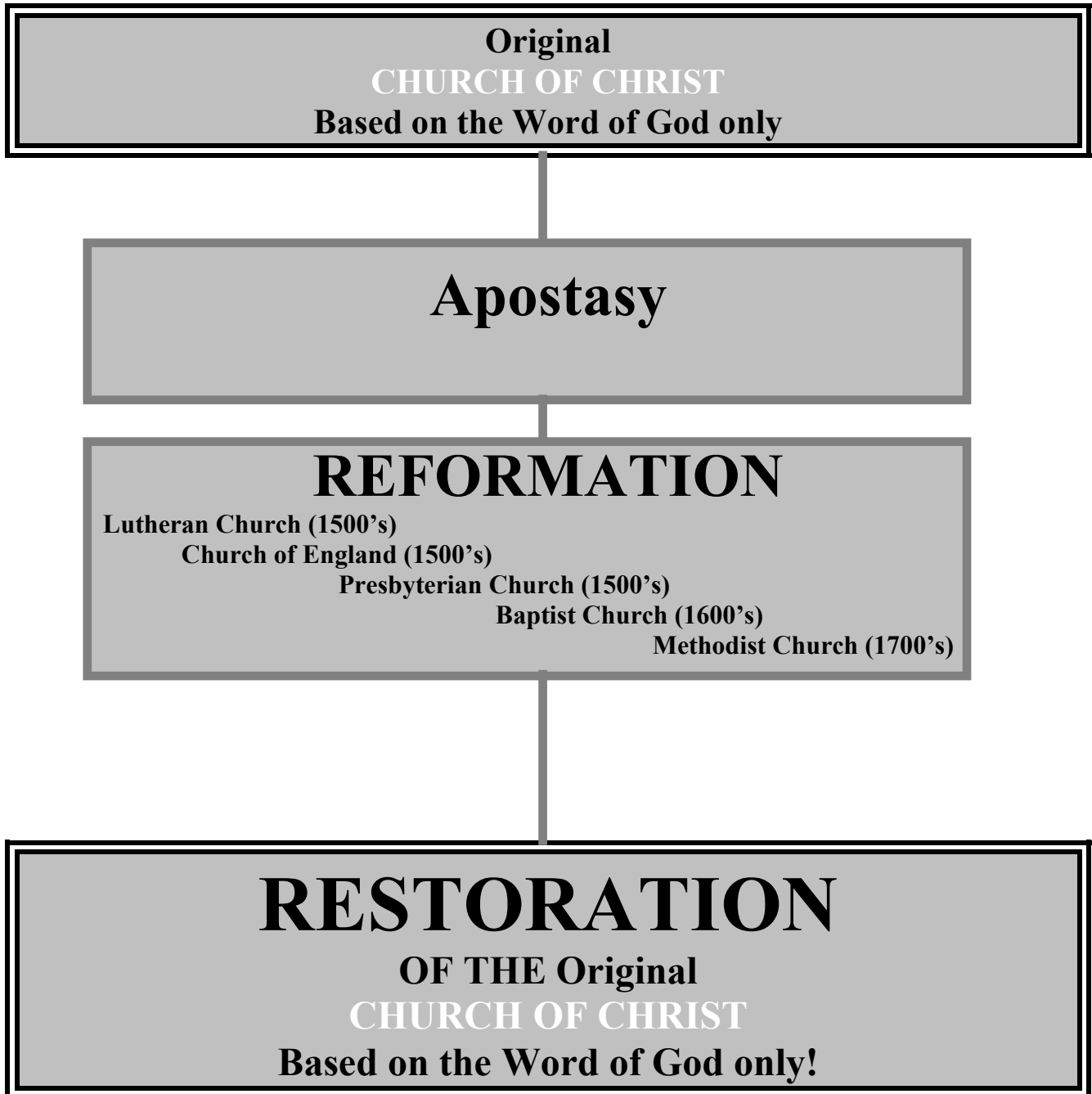
The church as God revealed it in His Word was gradually changed by men over a period of several hundred years into a “man-made” church with its own government and its human doctrines and commands to be followed. While some basic fundamentals of Christianity were retained, yet, many changes were made through the centuries. All efforts to stop this downhill slide were met with firm rebuke, persecution and even death in many instances. This apostate church continued to become more and more corrupt.

It was not until the 1500’s that sufficient efforts were made to begin bringing about some changes. But because of strong resistance, these efforts began to divide up into several different religious groups started in different countries: The Lutheran church in Germany; the Church of England in England (known as the Episcopal Church in America); the Presbyterian Church in Scotland; the Methodist Church in England and America; and the Baptist Church in England and America. Other lesser known churches were also started during this same period of time. Since the 1700’s, more and more churches have been started by men. All of these have their own sectarian name, special form of government, and their own doctrines to govern their churches.

However, serious and honest-minded people could not reconcile all these churches with what the Bible taught. So one after another began advocating a **Restoration** of the church as it was in its beginning. The approach was: **1) Just go by the Word of God only; 2) Drop all human names that divide people; 3) Just become a Christian the same way they did in the first century, by obeying the gospel; 4) Become a member of the Lord’s church, the body of Christ.** Churches of Christ exist today throughout the world as a result of these early efforts at **Restoration**.

6. If people who have left God want to return to Him, what must they do?

Apostasy - Reformation - Restoration



Homework

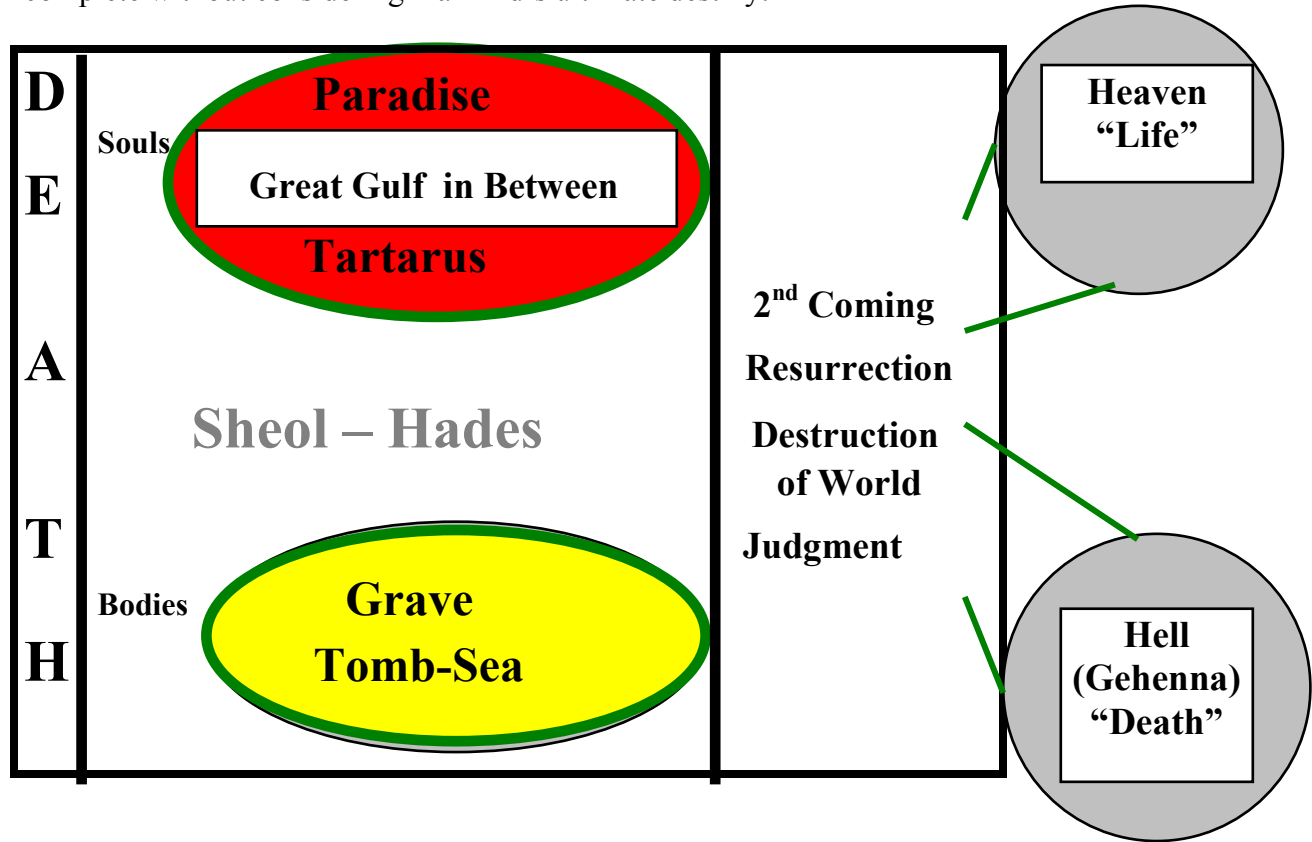
The Worship of God

1. What does God have a **right** to expect of His creatures? (Matthew 4:10)
2. What are **two requirements** in worship to God? (John 4:24)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
3. Does God want **private worship**? (Matthew 6:5-8) _____
4. Does God want **public (assembly) worship**? (1 Corinthians 11:17-30) _____
5. What **warnings** are given about the public (assembly) worship?
 - a) Hebrews 10:25 _____
 - b) 1 Corinthians 14:26 _____
 - c) 1 Corinthians 14:40 _____
6. What **two things** were specifically indicated as being done on the first day of the week (Sunday)?
 - a) Acts 20:7 _____
 - b) 1 Corinthians 16:1-2 _____
7. What **other things** were done when they assembled, but can be done at other times besides Sunday?
 - a) Acts 20:7 _____
 - b) 1 Corinthians 14:15 _____
 - c) Acts 12:12 _____
8. What will cause **my worship** to be in vain?
 - a) Acts 17:23 _____
 - b) Matthew 15:7-9 _____
9. What is the **prime purpose** of all of our worship activities? (1 Corinthians 10:31)
10. What is the **secondary purpose** of our public (assembly) worship? (1 Corinthians 14:26)

Lesson Eleven

Mankind's Eternal Destiny

The concept of **Redemption** is a saving of man from his **Just** punishment for sin and making it possible to enjoy eternal life with God after this life is over. This series of studies would not be complete without considering mankind's ultimate destiny!



Body and Soul

1. Where does the **BODY** go upon physical death? (Ecclesiastes 12:7) _____
2. Where does the **SPIRIT** go upon physical death? (Ecclesiastes 12:7) _____
3. Where does the **RIGHTEOUS SOUL** go upon physical death? (Luke 23:43; Acts 2:30-32; Luke 16:19-22) _____
4. Where does the **UNRIGHTEOUS SOUL** go upon physical death? (Luke 16:23; 2 Peter 2:4) _____
5. Why is there a **GREAT GULF** fixed between them? (Luke 16:23-26) _____

Death and Hades

6. Who has the Keys of Death and Hades? (Revelation 1:18) _____

7. What will happen to Death and Hades at Jesus' return? (Revelation 20:14) _____

Jesus' Return

8. Will Jesus' return be private or public? (1 Thessalonians 4:16-17) _____

9. When will He return? (Matthew 25:13; 24:36; 2 Peter 3:10; 1 Thessalonians 5:2-3) _____

10. What is the purpose of His coming again?

a) John 5:28-29 _____

b) 2 Peter 3:10 _____

c) Matthew 25:31-32 _____

d) Matthew 25:41 _____

e) Matthew 25:46 _____

f) 1 Corinthians 15:22-28 _____

Fear or Confidence?

11. Who will have no reason to fear at His return?

a) Matthew 18:3-4 _____

b) 1 John 4:17-18 _____

12. Will man have another chance after death to be saved? (Luke 16:22-26) _____

13. How long is man's punishment to be for sin? (Matthew 25:46) _____

14. How long is man's reward to be in Heaven? (Matthew 25:46) _____

15. Will all men be raised some day? (John 5:28-29) _____

16. With what kind of a body will the Christian be raised? (1 Corinthians 15:35-44) _____

Victory

17. If all men are to be raised, then in what sense does the Christian gain a victory in Christ? (1 Cor. 15:54-57) _____
18. Who also will be punished besides sinful man? (2 Peter 2:4; Revelation 20:10, 15) _____

Heaven

19. In what terms is heaven described?
- a) Revelation 2:7 _____
 - b) Revelation 21:1 _____
 - c) John 14:2 _____
 - d) 2 Peter 1:11 _____
 - e) 1 Corinthians 3:14 _____
 - f) 2 Timothy 4:8 _____

Hell

20. In what terms is hell(gehenna) described?
- a) 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9 _____
 - b) Matthew 25:46 _____
 - c) Mark 9:44-45 _____
 - d) Revelation 20:15 _____
 - e) Matthew 25:30 _____

GOD IS FAITHFUL!

21. Will God do what He has promised in the way of reward and punishment for man? (2 Peter 2:4-10; Hebrews 6:16-19) _____

Homework

“Walk in Newness of Life”

When one becomes a Christian, he not only has an opportunity to start over again, but the direction for his life will be changed to conform to the will of his new Master, Jesus Christ.

1. (2 Corinthians 5:17). If any man is in Christ, he is a _____.
2. (Romans 6:1). A new creature is no longer to continue in _____.
3. Newness of life involves:
 - a) Romans 12:2.... “A transformation of our _____”.
 - b) Romans 12:2.... “Not conforming to this _____”.
 - c) Colossians 3:1-2.... “Seeking things that are _____”.
 - d) 2 Corinthians 6:17.... “Not touching (holding on to) the _____”.
 - e) Ephesians 4:22.... “Putting off the _____”.
 - f) Ephesians 4:24.... “Putting on the _____”.
4. What are some things to be put away from our lives? (Ephesians 4:25-31)

a) _____	e) _____	h) _____
b) _____	f) _____	l) _____
c) _____	g) _____	j) _____
d) _____		
5. What are some things to be put on in our lives? (Ephesians 4:32)

a) _____	b) _____	c) _____
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6. What are some sins that Christians are to avoid? (Galatians 5:19-21)

a) _____	g) _____	m) _____
b) _____	h) _____	n) _____
c) _____	l) _____	o) _____
d) _____	j) _____	p) _____
e) _____	k) _____	q) _____
f) _____	l) _____	r) _____
7. What are some good things the Christian is to put on in his life? (Galatians 5:22-23)

a) _____	e) _____	h) _____
b) _____	f) _____	l) _____
c) _____	g) _____	j) _____

Lesson Twelve

Devoted Follower

“Ye are not your own.....For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God’s.” (1 Corinthians 6:19-20)

1. What are some specific things Christ calls upon His followers to do?

- a) 2 Corinthians 7:1 _____
- b) 1 Peter 1:15-16 _____
- c) Ephesians 4:22 _____
- d) Ephesians 4:24 _____
- e) 2 Peter 3:18 _____

2. What must I realize in order to be a devoted follower of Christ?

- a) 1 Peter 2:9 _____
- b) 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 _____
- c) Galatians 1:10 _____
- d) Revelation 22:17 _____

3. What will help me to be a devoted follower?

- a) 2 Timothy 2:15 _____
- b) Psalms 1:1-2 _____
- c) Psalms 119:11 _____
- d) 1 Timothy 4:7 _____
- e) 1 Corinthians 15:33 _____
- f) 2 Peter 2:20-22 _____
- g) Matthew 15:16-20 _____
- h) 1 John 1:9 _____
- i) James 5:16 _____

4. What obligation does a knowledge of truth bring?

- a) 2 Thessalonians 2:10 _____
- b) 1 Peter 1:22 _____
- c) Luke 12:47-48 _____

5. What Choices do I need to make?

Matthew 6:24 _____

- a) Romans 6:16 _____
- b) 1 John 1:6-7 _____

6. How does one show his love for God?

- a) 1 John 5:3 _____

7. Why is it so important to be born again?

- a) John 3:3-5 _____

8. Is the fear of HELL a legitimate reason for becoming a Christian?

- a) Matthew 10:28 _____

9. What is obedience from the heart? (Romans 6:17-18)

- a) What is the Right Knowledge? _____
- b) What is the Right Attitude? _____
- c) What is the Right Action? _____
- d) What is the Right Results? _____
- e) What made their obedience acceptable? _____

- f) Could these people have “obeyed from the heart” if they were taught incorrectly? (Romans 10:1-2) _____
- g) Would they have been made free from sin if they had been insincere, but baptized? (Matthew 15:8) _____
- h) Would they have been made free from sin if they had been sincere, but sprinkled with water instead of immersed, as God commands? (Matthew 7:21-23) _____

10. A TEST EXAMPLE (Acts 19:1-7)

- a) Were they immersed to obey God when they were baptized with John's baptism? _____
- b) Were they sincere? _____
- c) Then, why did they need to be baptized again? _____

11. What is said about those who profess to know God, but do not obey Him?

- a) 1 John 1:5-7 _____

12. Am I manifesting a spirit of obedience by doing what God tells me to do?

Concluding Questions

- 1. Have you become a Christian in God's appointed way?
 - Yes
 - No
- 2. Have you made a commitment to let Him be Lord of your life?
 - Yes
 - No
- 3. Are you willing to pay the cost of becoming a Christian and living the Christian life?
 - Yes
 - No
- 4. Have you considered the alternative?
 - Yes
 - No
- 5. If you are not yet a follower of Christ, what do you need to do to become His follower?
 - Believe in Jesus as the Son of God?
 - Repent (Change my mind towards God)?
 - Confess Christ as the Son of God?
 - Be Immersed into Christ?
- 6. *MAY WE ASSIST YOU IN SOME WAY?*

Reference Works For Growth

- 1. A Bible with study aids.**
 - a) Maps
 - b) Small concordance
 - c) Center References
 - d) Background information
- 2. More than one version of the Bible.**
 - a) Some Bibles have two versions together.
 - b) Some New Testaments have four versions together.
- 3. Good English Dictionary.**
 - a) Caution must be exercised in using these with reference to words that are used differently now than when the Bible was written.
- 4. Good Bible Dictionary.**
 - a) One or more volumes.
 - b) Some good pictorial Bible Dictionaries re available now.
- 5. Complete Concordance of the Bible**
 - a) Cruden's, Young's, Strong's.
 - b) Keyed to the translation you have chosen.
- 6. Commentaries on the Bible.**
 - a) These need to be conservative and scholarly (widely accepted).
 - b) Preferably more than one set for comparison purposes.
 - c) These must be used with caution.
- 7. Bible Encyclopedia.**
 - a) There are several good standard works to choose from.
 - b) Usually several volumes (typically 3 to 5).
 - c) There are also pictorial Encyclopedias available now.
- 8. Bible Background Studies.**
 - a) Studies of customs, traditions, histories and such.
- 9. Greek Language Helps.**
 - a) Example: Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words.
 - b) An Inter-linear New Testament.
 - c) A Greek-English Lexicon.
 - d) Grammar studies in the Greek language.

