

# *LIVING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE*



*...why stand ye gazing up  
into heaven? this same  
Jesus, which is taken up  
from you into heaven, shall  
so come in like manner as  
ye have seen him go into  
heaven. Acts 1:11*

*Behold, he cometh with  
clouds; and every eye shall  
see him...Rev. 1:7*

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## LESSON 1

# THE CHURCH/KINGDOM

**INTRODUCTION.** Before the world was created God purposed to send his Son into the world to save mankind from their sins. The Old Testament prophecies tell of the Savior to come and the kingdom He would establish. The New Testament relates the story of Jesus Christ, the Savior—his birth, ministry, death, burial, and resurrection. Following Jesus' ascension to heaven, the story continues with the establishment of the kingdom on the day of Pentecost, the growth of the kingdom, instructions to the citizens of the kingdom for Christian living, and last, the victory of Christ over Satan in Revelation.

### A. SOME FACTS ABOUT JESUS' CHURCH AND KINGDOM

1. When Jesus began his ministry, He said the time was fulfilled and the \_\_\_\_\_ was at hand. (Mark 1:15)
2. What did Jesus say He would build (future)? (Matt. 16:18)
3. What did Jesus say about his kingdom? (John 18:36)
4. Jesus, who has gone to heaven, is where? Who is subject to him? (I Pet. 3:21-22)
5. When Christ comes again—the end—He will deliver up the kingdom to whom? (I Cor. 15:24)
6. How long will Jesus reign over his kingdom? What is the last enemy? (I Cor. 15:25-26)

**CONCLUSION.** When Jesus came to earth and began his ministry, He said his kingdom was at hand—near, and He promised to build his church. When He ascended to heaven, He sat down at the right hand of God who made the angels, authorities, and powers subject to him. Jesus is now reigning over his kingdom—the church—which is a spiritual, not worldly, kingdom. He will continue to rule until all his enemies are destroyed. The last enemy to be destroyed is death, and then Jesus will deliver up the kingdom to the Father.

**B. THE NATURE OF THE CHURCH/KINGDOM.** Different words and terms are used in the New Testament to describe the church or kingdom. Each of these terms emphasizes a different view or feature of the church or kingdom.

1. The word *kingdom* illustrates the type of government.
  - a. What has been given to Jesus? (Matt. 28:18)
  
  - b. Where is Jesus Christ today? (Mark 16:19)
  
  - c. Over what territory does Jesus reign? (Mark 16:15)
  
  - d. The law for the kingdom is what? (Isa. 2:3; Luke 8:11)
  
2. The word *church* describes the people. Church (Gr., *ekklesia*, from *ek*, "out of," and *klesis*, "a calling") is an assembly or gathering of people. The church is the called out people of the world. Church can refer to the *universal*—all the called out, or it can mean the *local* congregation.
  - a. *Universal:* The Lord added to the church those who were \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Acts 2:47)
  
  - b. *Local:*
    - (1) When Saul (Paul) went to Jerusalem after his conversion in Damascus, what did he try to do? (Acts 9:26)
  
    - (2) When Paul and Barnabas concluded their first journey, what did they do? (Acts 14:23)

3. The word *body* explains the organization of the church.
  - a. Who is the head? (Eph. 1:20-23; 5:23)
  - b. What is the body? (Eph. 1:22-23; 5:23)
  - c. How many bodies are there? (Eph. 4:4)
  - d. How many heads (Lords) are there? (Eph. 4:5)
  - e. Just as the physical body has many parts (arms, hands, legs, feet, etc.) and each part has its own function, so the spiritual body of Christ has many parts or members and each member has his own place and duty. As the parts of our physical body must work together for us to function properly, so the members of the spiritual body depend upon one another to accomplish God's work. When every member does his or her share, the body is edified or built up in \_\_\_\_\_. (Eph. 4:16)
4. The word *family* portrays the relationship to God.
  - a. Who is the Father? (Eph. 4:6)
  - b. Those who have faith in Christ Jesus are what? (Gal. 3:26)
  - c. What did Paul call members of the church? (Eph. 6:23)
5. The word *temple* denotes the dwelling place of God.
  - a. Paul told the Christians (church) at Corinth that they are God's husbandry (field) and God's \_\_\_\_\_. (I Cor. 3:9)

b. The foundation which is laid for this building is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(I Cor. 3:11)

c. This building is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ of God and the  
\_\_\_\_\_ dwells in it. (I Cor. 3:16)

d. If any one defiles (destroys) the temple of God, God will \_\_\_\_\_  
him. (I Cor. 3:17)

*Note.* The church, built on the foundation of Jesus Christ, is a spiritual building in which the Holy Spirit dwells.

e. Just as the whole church is a temple, the body of the individual Christian is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit who dwells in it, whom we have from God, and we are not our own, for we were bought at a price. (I Cor. 6:19-20)

6. The word *bride* represents the relationship to Christ. The church is described as the bride of Christ.

a. Paul said the church at Corinth was betrothed to one \_\_\_\_\_ who is Christ. (II Cor. 11:2)

b. Paul told the Romans they were \_\_\_\_\_ to him (Christ) who was raised from the dead. (Rom. 7:4)

c. As the \_\_\_\_\_ is subject to Christ, in the same manner \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to their husbands. (Eph. 5:24)

d. Husbands are to love their \_\_\_\_\_ even as Christ loved the \_\_\_\_\_ and gave himself for it. (Eph. 5:25)

**CONCLUSION.** The kingdom of God is a spiritual kingdom ruled by Jesus Christ, the King, who is in heaven reigning. The church is the called out people of the world who become citizens of the kingdom when they obey the King. The church is the body and Christ is the head of the body. The church is the family of God who is the Father, and those who have faith in Jesus Christ are called the sons of God. The church is the temple or dwelling place of God. The church is a bride betrothed to her husband who is Christ .

## LESSON 2

# THE STEPS OF SALVATION

**INTRODUCTION.** God planned the kingdom or church before the creation of the world (Eph. 3:10-11). In order to be a citizen of the kingdom or church of Jesus Christ, there are certain steps one must take.

God's part in the salvation of man began with love: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). God sent his Son into the world to be the perfect sacrifice for sin. Jesus offered his body upon the cross as that sacrifice, and the blood he shed cleanses us from all sin (Heb. 10:10; I John 1:7). The Holy Spirit revealed to us through the word—the Bible—the things God prepared for those who love him (I Cor. 2:9-10). Thus man's salvation was planned by God, fulfilled or accomplished by Jesus, and revealed by the Holy Spirit.

But man has a part in his salvation, too. In order to receive eternal salvation, one must obey the gospel of Jesus Christ (Heb. 5:8-9).

### I. THE STEPS OF SALVATION

#### A. Hear

1. How does one obtain faith? (Rom. 10:17)
2. What must one hear? (Rom. 10:17)

#### B. Believe

1. In order to come to God, we must do what? (Heb. 11:6)
2. Jesus said we would die in our sins unless we do what? (John 8:24)

**C. Repent**

1. Jesus said we would perish unless we do what? (Luke 13:3)
2. What does God command? (Acts 17:30)

**D. Confess**

1. Who will Jesus confess before his Father in heaven? (Matt. 10:32)
2. With the mouth \_\_\_\_\_ is made unto salvation. (Rom. 10:10)

**E. Be Baptized**

1. Who will be saved? (Mark 16:16)
2. What is necessary for the remission of sins? (Acts 2:38)

**F. Remain Faithful**

1. After one has obeyed by following these steps, what is necessary in order to receive the crown of life? (Rev. 2:10)
2. Baptism is for the remission of past sins. If one sins after he has been baptized, what is necessary to receive forgiveness? (Acts 8:22; I John 1:9)



**II. EXAMPLES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT OF THE STEPS OF SALVATION**

Below is a chart which lists the conversions of people to Jesus Christ in the book of Acts. Place a check mark in each box that denotes what the person or persons did when they obeyed the gospel. Check only those things specifically mentioned in the text. The first conversion is marked (√) as an example.

***CONVERSIONS IN ACTS***

<b>The Conversion</b>	<b>Believed</b>	<b>Repented</b>	<b>Con-fessed Christ</b>	<b>Baptized</b>
Acts 2:37-41 3000 on Pentecost		√		√
Acts 8:5, 12-13 Samaritans, Simon				
Acts 8:36-38 Ethiopian Nobleman				
Acts 9:17-18; 22:12-16 Saul of Tarsus				
Acts 10:1, 44, 47-48 Cornelius				
Acts 16:14-15 Lydia				
Acts 16:27-34 Philippian Jailer				
Acts 18:8 Corinthians				

## LESSON 3

### ELEMENTS OF WORSHIP I: PRAYER

**INTRODUCTION.** Men have worshipped God or gods since the beginning of time. In Old Testament times the one, true God in heaven required men to offer animal sacrifices to him in their worship. Since the blood of bulls and goats could not take away sin, Jesus offered himself once as the perfect sacrifice for sin (Heb. 10:1-18). Today Christians are commanded to offer up *spiritual* sacrifices (I Pet. 2:5) and to present their bodies as a *living* sacrifice, holy, and acceptable to God (Rom. 12:1).

Shortly after the church was established on the day of Pentecost, the followers of Christ "continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers" (Acts 2:42). Today we follow this example in our worship to God and include singing which is commanded in other scriptural passages.

*Prayer* is the subject for this lesson.

**A. THE MODEL PRAYER.** In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus taught his disciples how to pray. This prayer of Jesus is a model or example for us to follow (Matt. 6:9-13).

1. To whom do we pray and give praise? (Matt. 6:9)
  
2. Whose will is to be done? (Matt. 6:10)
  
3. For what necessities may we ask? (Matt. 6:11) For what other necessities could we pray?
  
4. We may ask forgiveness of our sins when we do what? (Matt. 6:12)
  
5. We need to pray for deliverance from what? (Matt. 6:13)
  
6. What other praise might we offer to God? (Matt. 6:13)

**B. FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRAYER**

1. How do we make known our requests to God? (Phil. 4:6)
2. In whose name (by whose authority) do we pray? (Col. 3:17)
3. For whom should we pray? Why?
  - a. Matt. 5:44-45
  - b. I Tim. 2:1-3
  - c. James 5:16
4. Name three ways to approach God. (Matt. 7:7)
5. Why do we not always receive what we ask? (James 4:3)
6. We do not always know how to pray as we ought. Who makes intercession (petitions) for us? (Rom. 8:26, 34)
7. How often are we to pray? (I Thess. 5:17)

**C. JESUS' PRAYER** (John 17). Jesus prayed upon many occasions. On the night He was betrayed, Jesus and his disciples observed the Passover supper together. When the supper was concluded, Jesus lifted his eyes to heaven and prayed. This prayer expresses Jesus' deep reverence for God and his tender

love for mankind. In the same manner we should pray to God in reverence and love expressing our complete faith in him.

1. *Jesus prayed for himself* (John 17:1-5). In this part of the prayer, Jesus expressed deep communion between himself (the Son) and the Father.
  - a. Jesus said, "Father, the hour is come; \_\_\_\_\_ thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." (John 17:1)
  - b. Jesus said the Father had given him power over all flesh to give eternal life to those who obey him. What is eternal life? (John 17:3)
    - (1) to know the only true \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) to know \_\_\_\_\_ whom God sent
  - c. While Jesus was on earth, He had \_\_\_\_\_ the work God gave him to do. (John 17:4)
  - d. Jesus asked the Father to glorify him with the glory which He had with God before \_\_\_\_\_. (John 17:5)
2. *Jesus prayed for his disciples* (John 17:6-19). He petitioned the Father to bless them and protect them, and He prayed for their unity.
  - a. The Father gave the disciples to Jesus who gave them the words of God. When the disciples received the words of God from Jesus, what did they know and believe? (John 17:8)
  - b. Jesus petitioned for unity: He asked the Father to keep those whom "thou hast given me, that they may be \_\_\_\_\_, as we are." (John 17:11)
  - c. While He was with them, Jesus guarded the disciples and not one was lost (perished) except whom? (John 17:12)
  - d. Jesus gave his disciples the word of God. How did the world regard the disciples? (John 17:14)

- e. Jesus prayed that the Father keep them from what? (John 17:15)
  - f. Jesus prayed that the disciples be sanctified in truth. What is truth? (John 17:17)
3. *Jesus prayed for future believers* (John 17:20-23). He prayed for those who believe on him through the preaching of the gospel, and for their unity.
- a. Jesus prayed not only for his disciples, but for future believers that they may be \_\_\_\_\_ as the Father and He are one. (John 17:20-21)
  - b. This unity or oneness will be possible because "the \_\_\_\_\_ which thou gavest me I have given them..." (John 17:22)
  - c. The purpose of this unity or oneness is that the world may know that "thou hast sent me, and hast \_\_\_\_\_ them, as thou hast loved me." (John 17:23)
4. *Jesus ended his prayer, including both his present and future followers and expressing confidence in the righteousness of the Father* (John 17:24-26). He prayed that the disciples would be with him and behold his glory in heaven. The world did not know the Father, but Jesus had declared the name of the Father to his present disciples and would make the Father known to his future followers.
- Jesus prayed that his followers would have in them the same love as God had for whom? (John 17:26)

**CONCLUSION.** In this solemn and beautiful prayer, Jesus prayed to the Father for himself, for his disciples, and for future believers. He prayed for his glorification, He commended the disciples to the protection and blessing of God the Father, and He prayed for the unity of his followers.

## LESSON 4

### ELEMENTS OF WORSHIP II: SINGING

**INTRODUCTION.** The first reference to music in the Bible is in connection with a descendant of Cain. Jubal is called the "father" of those who handle or play the harp and the organ (KJV). Organ is translated pipe in the ASV, and flute in the NKJV (Gen. 4:21). In the Old Testament both singing and instrumental music accompanied the worship of God and other activities such as work, war, victories, banquets, feasts, etc. Music as one of the acts of worship in the New Testament is limited to singing.

#### A. SOME EXAMPLES OF MUSIC IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. The earliest recorded song in the Bible is a song of Moses (Ex. 15:1-18). In this song Moses and the children of Israel praise God for what military victory over their enemies? (Ex. 15:4)
  
2. Shortly before Moses died, God commanded him to write a song and teach it to the children of Israel (Deut. 32:1-43). This song was to be a \_\_\_\_\_ for God against the children of Israel (Deut. 31:19), and a reminder for the people to command their children to observe all the \_\_\_\_\_ (Deut. 32:44-46).
  
3. When the children of Israel marched around the walls of Jericho, what did they do? What did the priests do? What happened to the walls of the city? (Josh. 6:15-16, 20)
  
4. When Gideon defeated the Midianites, his men were armed with trumpets and torches covered with pitchers. Describe what happened in the battle. (Judg. 7:20-21)
  
5. How did David help King Saul who was troubled with an evil spirit? (I Sam. 16:23)
  
6. When David returned from killing Goliath, what did the women in every city do? (I Sam. 18:6-7)

7. Music in worship in the Old Testament:
- a. When Hezekiah was king, Levites were set in the house of the Lord with musical instruments according to the commandment of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ the king's seer, and of \_\_\_\_\_ the prophet; for the commandment was of the \_\_\_\_\_ by his prophets. (II Chron. 29:25)
  - b. When Hezekiah commanded to offer the burnt offering upon the altar, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord began, with the \_\_\_\_\_, and with the \_\_\_\_\_ of David. (II Chron. 29:27)
  - c. All the assembly \_\_\_\_\_, the singers \_\_\_\_\_, and the trumpeters \_\_\_\_\_; all this continued until the burnt offering was finished. (II Chron. 29:28)
  - d. When the offering was finished, the \_\_\_\_\_ and all that were present with him, bowed themselves and \_\_\_\_\_. (II Chron. 29:29)

**CONCLUSION.** In the very beginning of the Bible a descendant of Cain invented musical instruments—the harp (a stringed instrument) and the organ, pipe, or flute (wind instruments). Songs were sung by the Israelites to celebrate military victories and to remind the people of God's law. Trumpets were used in battles while music soothed troubled spirits and welcomed heroes. In the days of the Israelite kings, singing and instruments of music were used in the worship of God. This music was authorized by David, the king, Gad, the seer, and Nathan, the prophet, at the commandment of the Lord by his prophets.

**B. MUSIC IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.** The instructions to the churches in the New Testament regarding music are very specific.

1. The Ephesians were instructed to speak to one another in psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs in what manner? (Eph. 5:19)
2. The Colossians were instructed to teach and admonish one another with psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs in what manner? (Col. 3:16)

3. The writer to the Hebrews states that Jesus by his sufferings has become the captain (author) of salvation to many. Those whom Jesus has sanctified, the sons of God, are united or one with Jesus, and He is not ashamed to call them brethren (Heb. 2:9-11). The Hebrew writer then quotes from Ps. 22:22, a psalm of David having special reference to Jesus. "I will declare thy name unto my brethren, in the midst of the church [congregation, assembly] will I \_\_\_\_\_ unto thee." (Heb. 2:12)
4. According to the Hebrew writer, how do we praise God? (Heb. 13:15)
5. In Paul's letter to the Romans, he states that Christ has granted salvation to both Jews and Gentiles, and thus the Gentiles might glorify God for his mercy (Rom. 15:7-9). Paul then quotes Ps. 18:49 (also II Sam. 22:50), a psalm or song of David, which looks forward to the time when both Jews and Gentiles, together as one, sing praises to God. "...I will confess to thee among the Gentiles, and \_\_\_\_\_ unto thy name." (Rom. 15:9)
6. What did Jesus and his disciples do following their observance of the Passover and Lord's Supper? (Matt. 26:30)
7. What did Paul and Silas do while in prison in Philippi? (Acts 16:25)

**CONCLUSION.** There are very few references to music in the New Testament, but the instructions to the churches are specific and limited to singing. Although God allowed instruments of music in the worship during Old Testament times, these instruments are not authorized in the New Testament church.

The purpose of singing in the worship of the church is to give praise and thanksgiving to God, and to teach and admonish one another. The melodies (thoughts, sentiments) come from a sincere heart and are expressed by speaking the words of the song.

Christians may praise God in song in the assembly, in times of joy, or in times of sorrow and distress. However, we must be careful to sing songs that teach the truth, and we must be certain we understand the meaning of the words we sing. Otherwise our singing is vain worship.

Give an example of a song that praises God, and a song that teaches or admonishes one another.



## LESSON 5

### ELEMENTS OF WORSHIP III: GIVING

**INTRODUCTION.** Giving tithes is an ancient custom that was practiced in many nations and cultures of the world. A tithe is one-tenth of a person's income or property given as a religious offering.

The first mention of a tithe in the Bible is in reference to Abraham's victory over the invading Mesopotamian kings. As Abraham returned from the battle, he met Melchizedek, king of Salem and priest of the Most High God. Abraham gave to Melchizedek "tithes of all" the spoils of his victory (Gen. 14). Later Jacob made a covenant with God to give him a tenth of all he received (Gen. 28:20-22).

Under the Law of Moses the children of Israel were required to tithe the produce of the ground and cattle (Lev. 27:30-34). The prophet Malachi accused the children of Israel of robbing God of tithes and offerings (Mal. 3:7-12).

Although tithes are not commanded for the members of the New Testament church, nevertheless Christians are required to give of their means to the Lord to support the work of the church. The work of the New Testament church, the church of Jesus Christ, is to:

- Preach the gospel to the world (Matt. 28:19-20; Mark 16:15);
- Edify or build up, encourage, admonish the saints—Christians, members of the church (Eph. 4:11-13);
- Care for the needy saints—Christians, members of the church (Rom. 15:25-26).

The New Testament provides us with instructions and examples in order to accomplish this work.

#### A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR GIVING

1. Paul instructed the churches in Galatia and Corinth to lay by in store when? What amount? (I Cor. 16:1-2)
  
2. What does Paul say about sowing and reaping? (II Cor. 9:6)
  
3. How does one determine the amount to give? (II Cor. 9:7)

4. In what manner does one give? (II Cor. 9:7)
  
5. God loves what kind of giver? (II Cor. 9:7)
  
6. What instructions did Jesus give to his disciples regarding the giving of alms? (Matt. 6:3-4)

## **B. EXAMPLES OF GIVING IN ORDER TO PREACH THE GOSPEL**

1. In Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, he defended the right of a preacher of the gospel to be supported by those among whom he labors. He then gave examples of those who are supported by the work they do. Soldiers do not go to war at their own expense; those who plant vineyards eat the fruit of the vineyards; those who feed flocks drink the milk of the flocks (I Cor. 9:1-8).
  - a. What does the Law of Moses say about the ox who is treading out the corn? (I Cor. 9:9)
  
  - b. One that plows and one that threshes does his work for what purpose? (I Cor. 9:10)
  
  - c. Paul concluded that he sowed spiritual things (the gospel), and therefore he should reap what? (I Cor. 9:11)
  
  - d. What has the Lord ordained (commanded)? (I Cor. 9:14)

2. Although Paul defended his right to be supported by the Corinthians while he preached and worked among them, he had not taken wages from them. Rather, he had "robbed" other churches, taking wages from them in order to preach to the Corinthians (II Cor. 11:7-8).
  - a. Who had supplied his needs? (II Cor. 11:9)
  
  - b. What other support did Paul have while he was in Corinth? (Acts 18:1-3)
  
3. According to Paul, the Macedonians had supplied his needs while he was in Corinth (II Cor. 11:9).
  - a. What church in Macedonia had fellowship with Paul in the giving and receiving? (Phil. 4:15)
  
  - b. The Philippians had also sent support to Paul while he was in what city? (Phil. 4:16)
  
  - c. What other means of support did Paul have in Thessalonica? (II Thess. 3:8)
  
  - d. Although Paul had the right to receive support from the Thessalonians, why did he not require them to assist him? (II Thess. 3:9)

**C. EXAMPLES OF GIVING TO HELP NEEDY SAINTS.** Although individuals may (and should) assist people who are in need, money that is contributed to the church should be used only to help other Christians. There are many examples in the New Testament of churches assisting needy saints (Christians).

1. How did some early followers of Jesus help other believers who were in need? (Acts 2:44-45)

2. When some needy widows in the early church were neglected, what did the apostles do to relieve the situation? (Acts 6:1-3)
  
3. When a famine occurred in Judea, the church in Antioch of Syria sent relief to whom? (Acts 11:27-29)
  
4. Paul commended the churches of Macedonia and Achaia for their liberality.
  - a. At another time what did the churches of Macedonia and Achaia do? (Rom. 15:25-26)
  
  - b. The churches of Macedonia, although in a great trial of affliction, in the abundance of their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gave liberally. (II Cor. 8:1-2)
  
  - c. The churches of Macedonia were generous with their gift because first they gave what? (II Cor. 8:5)

#### **D. PEOPLE WHO SHOULD *NOT* BE SUPPORTED BY THE CHURCH**

1. Who should not be supported? (II Thess. 3:10-11)
  
2. A widow (one in need) should not be supported by the church if she has what? (I Tim. 5:3-4)
  
3. One who refuses to support his own family has \_\_\_\_\_ and is worse than \_\_\_\_\_. (I Tim. 5:8)

## LESSON 6

### ELEMENTS OF WORSHIP IV: THE LORD'S SUPPER

**INTRODUCTION.** Today there are monuments and memorials to honor famous people, historical places, and special events such as the Washington monument in Washington, D. C., the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, and the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. On the night Jesus was betrayed, He instituted the Lord's Supper as a memorial to his death which He was about to suffer.

Prior to the betrayal in the Garden of Gethsemane by Judas Iscariot, Jesus and his disciples celebrated the Passover feast. Following the Passover meal, Jesus and his disciples partook of the Lord's Supper. The Passover feast commemorated the time the Lord passed over the houses of the Hebrews when he slew the firstborn of Egypt, and the subsequent deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage. In a like manner, the Lord's Supper commemorates Jesus' death and our deliverance from the bondage of sin. At the first Passover celebration in Egypt, the children of Israel were saved by sprinkling the blood of the lamb that was slain on their door posts and lintel (Ex. 12:7). We are saved by the blood of the Lamb of God, who was slain as our Passover (I Cor. 5:7).

For the memorial to his death (the Lord's Supper), Jesus passed bread and the fruit of the vine to his disciples. As all leaven was removed from the Jewish homes during the Passover feast, the bread was unleavened. The fruit of the vine was the juice of the grape.

#### A. THE FIRST LORD'S SUPPER

1. After Jesus and his disciples ate the Passover meal, Jesus took bread and did what? (Matt. 26:26)
2. What did He say the bread represented? (Matt. 26:26)
3. What did Jesus do with the cup? (Matt. 26:27)
4. What did He say the cup represented? (Matt. 26:28)

5. What kind of bread was used for the first Lord's Supper? (Ex. 12:8, 11, 15-20, 24-27; Lev. 23:5-6; Matt. 26:17-20)
6. What drink was used? (Matt. 26:29)
7. When would Jesus drink of the fruit of the vine again? (Matt. 26:29)

**B. EXAMPLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH OBSERVING THE LORD'S SUPPER**

1. The 3000 who obeyed the gospel and were baptized on the day of Pentecost continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine (teaching) and fellowship, in \_\_\_\_\_, and in prayers. (Acts 2:42)
2. What did Paul and his companions do while they were at Troas (during Paul's third journey)? (Acts 20:6-7)

**C. PAUL'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CORINTHIANS.** Paul reproved the Corinthians for the manner in which they were partaking of the Lord's Supper. They were not eating together, and they had made a common meal out of their observance (I Cor. 11:17-22). He continued his message by instructing them in the purpose of the memorial (I Cor. 11:23-32).

1. What does the bread represent and what is the purpose of eating it? (I Cor. 11:23-24)
2. What does the cup represent and what is the purpose of drinking of it? (I Cor. 11:25)
3. When we eat the bread and drink of the cup, what do we do? (I Cor. 11:26)

4. If we eat and drink in an unworthy manner, we are guilty of what? (I Cor. 11:27)
  
5. When we eat and drink, we should do what? (I Cor. 11:28)
  
6. If we do not discern the Lord's body (the church, assembly of Christians), we eat and drink what to ourselves? (I Cor. 11:29)

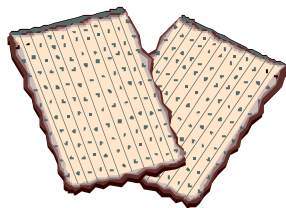
*Note.* The Corinthians were not discerning or making the proper distinction between partaking the Lord's Supper and the common meal. Because of their improper manner in observing this memorial, judgment was inflicted upon them and many were weak, sick and asleep (vs. 30). Whether these infirmities were physical or spiritual is not clear, but Paul was dealing with spiritual problems in this context.

7. If we judge (discern) ourselves, we will not be \_\_\_\_\_. (I Cor. 11:31)

*Note.* These Corinthians were chastened (punished, judged) by the Lord for their improper observance of the Lord's Supper in order to restore them to proper worship that they should not be condemned with the world (vs. 32).

#### **D. PAUL'S FINAL ADMONITION TO THE CORINTHIANS.**

1. What were the Corinthians to do when they came together to eat (the Lord's Supper)? (I Cor. 11:33)
  
2. If any were hungry, what were they to do? (I Cor. 11:34)



### **CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE LORD'S SUPPER**

- ➔ *Who is to partake?* Believers (Acts 2:41-42)  
Disciples (Acts 20:7)
  
- ➔ *When do we partake?* In the kingdom (Matt. 26:29; Mark 14:25)  
The first day of the week (Acts 20:7)
  
- ➔ *Where do we partake?* In the assembly (Acts 20:7; I Cor. 11:20, 33)
  
- ➔ *What do we partake?* Unleavened bread (Matt. 26:26; Mark 14:22; Luke 22:19; I Cor. 11:23-24; Ex. 12:8)  
Fruit of the vine (Matt. 26:29; Mark 14:25)
  
- ➔ *How do we partake?* *In the assembly and by the assembly:*  
To show or proclaim to one another the Lord's death until He comes (I Cor. 11:26)  
In a worthy manner—examining ourselves, reflecting on the sacrifice of Jesus (I Cor. 11:27-28)  
Discerning the body—respecting the assembly by partaking together (I Cor. 11:29, 31)

The Lord's supper is therefore a memorial Christians observe each first day of the week to commemorate the death of Jesus Christ. When we partake, we:

- ➔ *Look backward* To Jesus' death upon the cross
  
- ➔ *Look forward* To Jesus' coming again
  
- ➔ *Look inward* Examine ourselves
  
- ➔ *Look outward* Proclaim to one another the Lord's death till He comes



## LESSON 7

# ELEMENTS OF WORSHIP V: PREACHING AND TEACHING

**INTRODUCTION.** After choosing the twelve disciples, Jesus sent them forth to preach to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. This is called the *limited commission*, for they were to preach to the Jews only (Matt. 10:1, 5-42; Mark 6:7-13; Luke 9:1-6).

Prior to his last journey to Jerusalem, Jesus sent out seventy disciples as advance messengers along the route He intended to take. The disciples went on their mission, two by two, to prepare the people to receive Jesus. Jesus compared the people to a field of ripe grain ready to be harvested. He informed his disciples the laborers or reapers were few, and He instructed them to pray for more workers (Luke 10:1-20).

Before his ascension to heaven, Jesus met with his disciples on a mountain in Galilee. He instructed them to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature (Mark 16:15), teaching all nations to observe all things He had commanded (Matt. 28:19-20). This is called the *great commission* because the disciples were to go into all the world.

After Jesus ascended to heaven, the twelve apostles preached to the crowd that was gathered in Jerusalem to celebrate the feast of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-13). Following the sermon by Peter which is recorded, three thousand obeyed his instructions to repent and be baptized for the remission of their sins (Acts 2:14-41). These three thousand then "continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine [teaching]" (Acts 2:42). The remainder of the book of Acts deals with the preaching of the apostles and others to the world in accordance with Jesus' instructions.

The work of the church is to preach the gospel to the world, to edify or build up the saints, and to care for needy Christians (Mark 16:15; Eph. 4:11-12; Rom. 15:25-26). Caring for needy Christians has been discussed in the lesson on giving. This lesson deals with preaching and edifying.

### A. PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO THE WORLD

1. Jesus instructed his disciples to be witnesses where? (Acts 1:8)
2. God chose Saul (Paul) to bear his name before whom? (Acts 9:15)

3. Even when Paul was a prisoner, the Lord told him he would bear witness in what place? (Acts 23:11)

4. *Paul's message to the Corinthians.*

a. It was God's plan to save those who believe by what method? (I Cor. 1:21)

b. Paul said he and the other apostles spoke the wisdom of God which was planned before the world was created. This wisdom was hidden from the rulers of the world, for if they had known God's wisdom they would not have crucified Jesus (I Cor. 2:6-8). Paul quoted from Isa. 64:4, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath \_\_\_\_\_ for them that love him." (I Cor. 2:9)

c. How did God reveal these things to the apostles? (I Cor. 2:10)

*Note.* The blessings of salvation through Jesus Christ were not known to man before Jesus came to earth, but now these blessings are revealed to us by the Holy Spirit through the word (New Testament).

5. *Paul's message to the Romans.*

a. Who shall be saved? (Rom. 10:13)

b. How can we call on the Lord and believe in him if we have not heard of him—who is necessary? (Rom. 10:14)

c. How can one preach—what is necessary? (Rom. 10:15)

d. Paul quoted from Isa. 52:7, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring \_\_\_\_\_ of good things!" (Rom. 10:15)

6. How successful were the apostles in preaching the gospel to the world in the first century?
  - a. What did the Thessalonians say about Paul and his companions? (Acts 17:6)
  - b. Paul said the gospel had been preached to whom? (Col. 1:23)

## B. EDIFYING (BUILDING UP) THE SAINTS

### 1. *Paul's message to the Ephesians.*

- a. Christ gave apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the saints, for the work of the \_\_\_\_\_, for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body of Christ. (Eph. 4:11-12)

*Note.* To each Christian Christ bestows grace or gifts according to a measure (Eph. 4:7)—gifts of grace of some kind in some degree in order to provide for spiritual growth. In New Testament times many received spiritual gifts (miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit) in order to confirm the word until the gospel was fully revealed and recorded (I Cor. 13:10; Jas. 1:25; Jude 3).

- b. Why does the body of Christ need to be edified?
  - (1) to come in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the faith (Eph. 4:13);
  - (2) and of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Son of God (Eph. 4:13);
  - (3) to become a \_\_\_\_\_ man (Eph. 4:13);
  - (4) that we are no longer children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every \_\_\_\_\_ by the sleight (trickery) of men, in craftiness and deceitfulness (Eph. 4:14);
  - (5) but speaking \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 4:15);
  - (6) that we may grow up in \_\_\_\_\_ into Christ, the head of the body (Eph. 4:15);
  - (7) that the body joined and knit together, with each part working, doing its share, causes the body to increase (grow) for the edifying (building up) of itself in \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 4:16).

2. *The message to the Hebrews.*

- a. The writer to the Hebrews encourages that we consider one another in order to do what? (Heb. 10:24)
  
- b. In order to accomplish this, we must not forsake what? (Heb. 10:25)

3. *Paul's message to Timothy.*

- a. Paul instructed Timothy to commit the things he had heard from Paul to whom? Why? (II Tim. 2:2)
  
- b. Paul told Timothy to: (II Tim. 4:2)
  - (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the word
  - (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in and out of season
  - (3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with all longsuffering and doctrine (teaching)

**CONCLUSION.** Jesus instructed his disciples to preach the gospel to the world, beginning in Jerusalem, Judea, and Samaria. The apostles did as Jesus commanded and some thirty years after Jesus' ascension to heaven, Paul said the gospel had been preached to every creature.

God planned before He created the world to save the world by the foolishness of preaching. The Holy Spirit revealed the mind of God to the apostles who then preached and recorded the wisdom of God's word. In order to call on the name of the Lord (believe on the Lord and be saved), one must hear the word. The feet of those who bring the glad tidings of the word of God are thus called beautiful.

In addition to preaching the gospel to the world, preaching and teaching involves edifying or building up the church. This is accomplished by reproof (convincing), rebuking, exhorting, and speaking the truth in love.

## LESSON 8

### LOVE

**INTRODUCTION.** "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God..." (I John 3:1). Love includes God's love for his Son and man, Jesus' love for his Father and man, man's love for God and Jesus Christ, and man's love for his fellow man.

#### A. THE GREATEST COMMANDMENT

1. What is the first and greatest commandment? (Matt. 22:37-38)
2. What is the second commandment? (Matt. 22:39)

#### B. LOVE: GOD'S PART AND CHRIST'S PART

1. How does John describe God? (I John 4:8)
2. Why does the Father love Jesus, the Son? (John 10:17-18)
3. How does the world know that Jesus loves the Father? (John 14:31)
4. When did God love us? (Rom. 5:8)
5. How did God show his love for us? (I John 4:9)
6. Because of his love for man, God sent his Son to be what? (I John 4:10)

7. What is the greatest kind of love? (John 15:13) Who demonstrated this kind of love?
  
8. Neither tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril nor sword can separate us from the love of Christ. When we endure these sufferings, we are more than \_\_\_\_\_ through him that loved us. (Rom. 8:35-37)
  
9. What *cannot* separate us from the love of God in Christ (God's love revealed in the gift of Christ to redeem us)? (Rom. 8:38-39)
  
  
10. What *can* separate us from God? (Isa. 59:2)

### **C. LOVE: MAN'S PART**

1. How does man show his love for God? (I John 5:3)
  
2. Describe God's commandments. (I John 5:3)
  
3. What blessing do those who love God have? (Rom. 8:28)
  
4. What commandment did Jesus give? (John 15:12)
  
5. One that hates his brother is the same as what? (I John 3:15)
  
6. How do we show our love for one another? (I John 3:18)
  
7. What should we do for our enemies? (Matt. 5:44)

**D. CHARACTERISTICS OF LOVE.** The Corinthians had received spiritual gifts (miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit), but they did not always use these gifts appropriately, and some complained they had not received the greater or higher gifts. Paul instructed them in the nature of these gifts, then stated he would show them “a more excellent way” (I Cor. 12). Continuing his discussion of spiritual gifts, he explained their temporary nature and the superiority of love (I Cor. 13).

1. Those who speak with the tongues of men and angels but have not love have become as \_\_\_\_\_ . (I Cor. 13:1)
2. Those who have the gifts of prophecy and the faith to remove mountains but have not love are \_\_\_\_\_ . (I Cor. 13:2)
3. Those who give all their goods to the poor and their bodies to be burned (suffer for the gospel) but have not love, it \_\_\_\_\_ . (I Cor. 13:3)
4. Describe love: (I Cor. 13:4-7)
  - a. love \_\_\_\_\_ long and is \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. love does not \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. love does not \_\_\_\_\_ itself, is not puffed up
  - d. love does not behave itself \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. love does not \_\_\_\_\_ its own
  - f. love is not easily \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. love thinks no \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. love rejoices not in \_\_\_\_\_ but in \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. love \_\_\_\_\_ all things, \_\_\_\_\_ all things, \_\_\_\_\_ all things, \_\_\_\_\_ all things
5. Love never fails, but what will become of prophecies, tongues, and knowledge (the spiritual gifts)? (I Cor. 13:8)

6. When that which is perfect is come, what will be done away? (I Cor. 13:10)

*Note.* The spiritual gifts which helped to instruct and guide the early church were to continue until the complete (perfect) will of God was revealed, then they would pass away.

7. Although the spiritual gifts would pass away, what three things remain? What is the greatest of these? (I Cor. 13:13)

**CONCLUSION.** God loved man so much He sent his only Son into the world to save man from his sins. Jesus, the Son, loved the Father so much He came to earth to do the Father's will. Jesus loved man so much He died on the cross, willing to be the perfect sacrifice for sin in order to save man from his sins.

To receive this salvation man must love God. The love of man for God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, the Son, is demonstrated by obedience to their commandments. The love of man for others is demonstrated by his deeds and truth.

*For God so loved the world,  
that he gave his only begotten Son...John 3:16*

*Therefore doth my Father love me,  
because I lay down my life...John 10:17*

*Greater love hath no man than this,  
that a man lay down his life for his friends.  
John 15:13*

*For this is the love of God,  
that we keep his commandments...I John 5:3*

*Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself...Matt. 22:39*





## LESSON 9

# THE FAMILY

**INTRODUCTION.** In the very beginning in the Garden of Eden after God created the first man, Adam, He said it was not good for man to be alone. God then created for the man a woman, Eve, to be his wife and companion. God's plan was for the man to leave his father and mother, to cleave unto his wife, and for the two to become one flesh (Gen. 2:18, 21-24). God's instructions to Adam and Eve were to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth (Gen. 1:27-28). The man and woman then had three sons, Cain, Abel, and Seth, and other sons and daughters (Gen. 4:1-2, 25; 5:3-4). Thus, it was God who authorized marriage and designed the family unit.

### A. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HUSBAND

1. What is the husband's relationship to his wife? (Eph. 5:23)
2. This is similar to what other relationship? (Eph. 5:23)
3. How are husbands to love their wives? (Eph. 5:25)
4. Husbands should love their wives as they love what? (Eph. 5:28)
5. A man who loves his wife also loves whom? Why? (Eph. 5:28-29)
6. When a man marries what is he supposed to do? (Eph. 5:31)
7. Husbands are to dwell with their wives according to knowledge (understanding), giving what to them? (I Pet. 3:7)

## B. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WIFE

1. What is the wife's duty to her husband? (Eph. 5:22)
2. This is similar to what other relationship? (Eph. 5:24)
3. As the man is to love his wife as himself, what is the wife's duty? (Eph. 5:33)
4. If the wife's husband is not a Christian, how should she conduct herself in order to win him to Christ? (I Pet. 3:1-2)
5. Instead of adorning herself in an outward manner (elaborate hair-do, jewelry, fine clothes), what will be more likely to convert her husband? (I Pet. 3:3-4)

## D. DIVORCE

1. When Jesus was asked by the Pharisees if it was lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause, he quoted Gen. 2:24 to them, and added that what God had joined together, man should not do what? (Matt. 19:5-6)
2. Jesus then said that whoever put away his wife except for \_\_\_\_\_, and marries another, commits \_\_\_\_\_. (Matt. 19:9)
3. Anyone who marries the one who has been put away commits \_\_\_\_\_. (Matt. 19:9)

**CONCLUSION.** The marriage laws of the New Testament, our guide today, are very clear. Marriage is a lifetime commitment authorized by God. Dissolving the marriage for any reason other than fornication results in sin.

#### **D. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHILDREN**

1. At Mount Sinai God delivered the ten commandments to the children of Israel. What was the fourth commandment? (Ex. 20:12)
2. What promise was given for obedience to the commandment? (Ex. 20:12)
3. What was the penalty for cursing one's parents in the Old Testament Law? (Ex. 21:17; Lev. 20:9)
4. According to Paul in his letter to the Ephesians, why should children obey their parents? (Eph. 6:1)
5. Paul then quoted Ex. 20:12, stating this is the first commandment with promise (Eph. 6:2). What is the promise for obeying one's parents? (Eph. 6:3)
6. What other reason is given for children to obey their parents? (Col. 3:20)

#### **E. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTS**

1. What admonition is given to fathers? (Eph. 6:4)
2. Why should fathers not provoke their children? (Col. 3:21)
3. Why does a father correct his child? (Prov. 3:12)
4. A father who hates his son does what? A father who loves his son does what? (Prov. 13:24)

## LESSON 10

### THE ARMOR OF GOD

**INTRODUCTION.** Christians are sometimes compared to soldiers, while the Christian life is referred to as warfare (II Cor. 10:3-4; I Tim 1:18). Paul told Timothy to suffer hardship as a good soldier of Christ (II Tim. 2:3), and he called Epaphroditus and Archippus fellow soldiers (Phil 2:25; Phile. 2).

As Christians we are truly soldiers in the army of God: we have enemies to fight, we have a captain for whom we fight, we have a banner under which we fight, and we have rules of warfare to follow as we fight. Since Christians are soldiers engaged in warfare, then they must be prepared for battle. They must have the proper armor to protect them and the necessary weapons to fight.

**A. THE ARMY.** Christians are engaged in spiritual, not physical, warfare.

1. Paul explained to the Corinthians that although we are in the flesh (physical body), we do not war according to the flesh (physical warfare) (II Cor. 10:3). Neither are our weapons carnal (physical), but they are mighty pulling down \_\_\_\_\_, casting down \_\_\_\_\_, and every high thing that exalts itself against the \_\_\_\_\_. (II Cor. 10:4-5)
2. The Christian's enemies are: (Eph. 6:11-12)
  - a. the wiles of the devil
  - b. flesh and blood
  - c. principalities
  - d. powers
  - e. rulers of darkness
  - f. spiritual hosts of wickedness in heavenly places
3. Who is the captain (the captain of our salvation) for whom Christians fight? (Heb. 2:9-10)
4. Who shall stand as an ensign (banner, flag) of the people, for the Gentiles (nations) to seek? (Isa. 11:10)

*Note.* As soldiers carry an ensign (banner, flag) into battle to identify their fighting unit, so Christians have a banner, Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Jesse.

5. What are the rules of the Christian's warfare? (Eccl. 12:13)

**B. THE ARMOR.** In New Testament times the Roman Empire ruled the world. The armor of God is thus compared to the armor of the Roman soldier.

1. Why do we need the whole armor of God? (Eph. 6:13)

2. *The loins* (the hips and lower abdomen). Girding the loins refers to the practice of binding the long, flowing garments the people wore in early times with a belt when they were about to start on a journey or commence any work. Thus girding the loins means to get ready to do something difficult or strenuous.

a. The loins of the Christian are girded with what? (Eph. 6:14)

b. What is truth? (John 17:17)

3. *The breastplate*. The Roman breastplate was a piece of metal that covered the body from the neck to the thighs. It was made of rings, like scales, fastened together to be flexible but still protect from swords, spears, or arrows.

a. What is the Christian's breastplate? (Eph. 6:14)

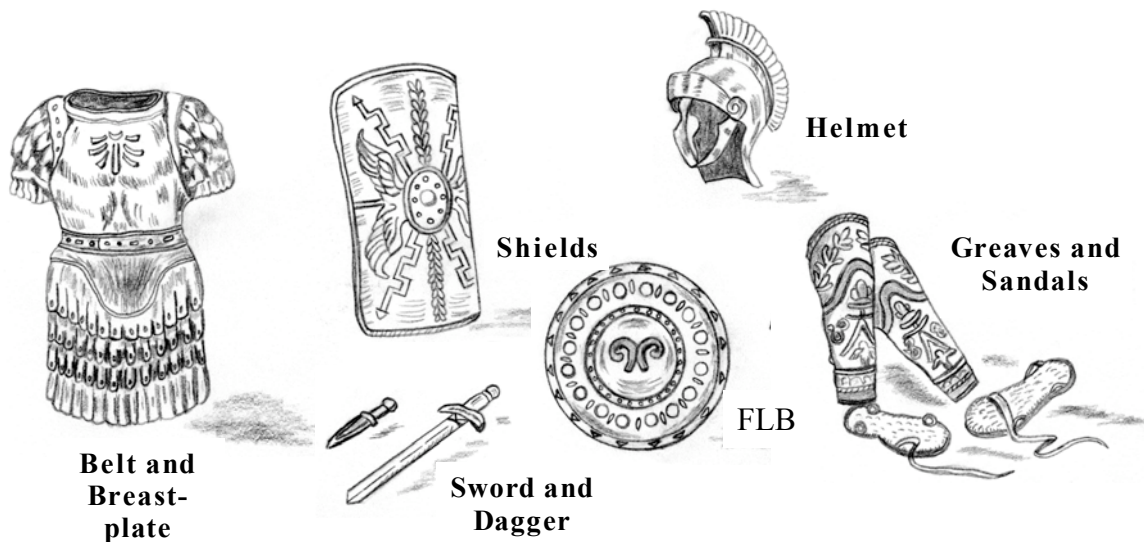
*Note.* Righteousness is the quality of being right or just; it is the sum total of the requirements of God.

b. Where is the righteousness of God revealed? (Rom. 1:16-17)

c. How does Paul describe the breastplate in his letter to the Thessalonians? (I Thess. 5:8)

4. *The feet.* Protection of the Roman soldiers' feet included sandals and greaves. Sandals were made with thick leather soles fitted with nails or spikes so the soldier could stand firmly and steadfastly, but also fitted in such a manner it was difficult to walk backward. The greaves were made of brass and fitted to the leg from the ankle to the knee.
  - a. The feet of the Christian soldier are shod (covered) with what? (Eph. 6:15)
  - b. As Christians walk about in their spiritual warfare, they must be prepared to fight what? In order to obtain what? (I Tim. 6:12)
  
5. *The shield.* The Roman shield was either one which was circular about three feet in diameter, or one that was four feet long and two and one-half feet wide. The shield was held on the left arm and could be turned in any direction to ward off danger.
  - a. The Christian's shield is what? (Eph. 6:16)
  - b. For what is it used? (Eph. 6:16)
  - c. How shall the just (righteous) live? (Rom. 1:17)
  
6. *The Helmet.* The Roman helmet was a cap made of thick leather or brass to protect the head from blows.
  - a. The Christian's helmet is what? (Eph. 6:17)
  - b. In his letter to the Thessalonians, Paul refers to the helmet as what? (I Thess. 5:8)
  - c. What is the Christian's hope? (Tit. 1:2)

7. *The sword of the Spirit.* The regular weapon of the Roman soldier was a short sword used for fighting in close contact. The sword of the Spirit is the only weapon the Christian has.
- a. What is the sword of the Spirit? (Eph. 6:17)
  
  - b. Describe the word of God. (Heb. 4:12)
  
  - c. What weapon did Jesus use against Satan in the wilderness? (Matt. 4:4, 7, 10)
8. In addition to his armor, the Christian soldier also needs to pray when? (Eph. 6:18)
9. The Christian armor is designed to make us \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ of his might. (Eph. 6:10)



## LESSON 11

### FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT

**INTRODUCTION.** Jesus, on the eve of his crucifixion, compared himself to a vine and his disciples to the branches. "I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing" (John 15:5).

Our deeds and actions are often called fruits in the New Testament. Christians are to produce fruits of righteousness. In his letter to the Galatians, Paul lists the fruit of the Spirit—nine virtues all Christians should acquire (Gal. 5:22-23).

#### A. BEARING FRUITS

1. How can Christians be disciples and glorify God? (John 15:8)
2. Christians are filled with what kind of fruits by Jesus Christ to the glory of God? (Phil. 1:11)
3. How can we know a false prophet? (Matt. 7:15-16)
4. What kind of tree brings forth good fruit, and what kind of tree brings forth evil fruit? (Matt. 7:17-18)
5. What is done to a tree that does not bring forth good fruit? (Matt. 7:19)
6. Describe the wisdom from above. (James 3:17)
7. How is the fruit of righteousness sown? (James 3:18)



**B. FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT.** If we allow the Spirit of God to rule within us and control our lives, then we have the ability to restrain evil thoughts and desires. We can allow righteousness to grow in our hearts and lives and produce spiritual fruit.

Below is a list of the fruit of the Spirit given by Paul in his letter to the Galatians (Gal. 5:22-23). The left hand column lists the Greek words. The remaining columns list the words as they are translated in various Bible versions.

### ***FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT***

<b>Greek</b>	<b>KJV</b>	<b>ASV</b>	<b>NASB</b>	<b>NKJV</b>	<b>NIV</b>
<i>agape</i>	love	love	love	love	love
<i>chara</i>	joy	joy	joy	joy	joy
<i>eirene</i>	peace	peace	peace	peace	peace
<i>makrothumia</i>	longsuffering	longsuffering	patience	longsuffering	patience
<i>chrestotes</i>	gentleness	kindness	kindness	kindness	kindness
<i>agathosune</i>	goodness	goodness	goodness	goodness	goodness
<i>pistis</i>	faith	faithfulness	faithfulness	faithfulness	faithfulness
<i>prautes or praotes</i>	meekness	meekness	gentleness	gentleness	gentleness
<i>enkrateia</i>	temperance	self-control	self-control	self-control	self-control

### C. DEFINITIONS AND MEANINGS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES OF THE GREEK WORDS FOR THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT

→ *Agape*—love which is directed first to God and expresses itself in obedience to his commandments; love which is directed to men and seeks the welfare of all; *agape* love is love that is learned by knowing God's word; it is not the natural and tender affection we have for our family and friends which is *phileo* love.

1. *Agape*—love. This is the greatest of all Christian virtues (I Cor. 13:13). No better illustration of this love can be found than the love God has for mankind—He loved the world, understood its sinfulness, and planned the way to remove the sin.
  - a. What did God do for man? (Rom. 5:8)
  - b. What did Christ do? (John 15:13)
  - c. Our love for God and Jesus is demonstrated in what manner? (John 14:15)
  - d. Our love to others is demonstrated when we do what? (John 15:12)

→ *Chara*—joy, delight; gladness; similar to *chairo* which means "to rejoice."

2. *Chara*—joy. The kingdom of God is not meat and drink but what? (Rom. 14:17)

→ *Eirene*—harmonious relationships between men; friendliness; harmonious relationships with God through the gospel.

3. *Eirene*—peace. What are we encouraged to do? (Rom. 12:18)

→ *Makrothumia*—forbearance, patience; longsuffering from *makros*, "long," and *thumos*, "temper"; slowness in avenging wrongs.

4. *Makrothumia*—longsuffering (patience). Paul told Timothy to preach the word, reprove, rebuke, and exhort in what manner? (II Tim. 4:2)

→ *Chrestotes*—goodness of heart; upright, righteous; goodness expressed in action, in grace, tenderness, and compassion toward others.

5. *Chrestotes*—gentleness (kindness). We should be \_\_\_\_\_ one to another, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us. (Eph. 4:32)

→ *Agathosune*—moral quality of being good; uprightness of heart and life; honorable, pleasing to God; doing what is good and beneficial to others, sometimes expressed in a stern manner.

6. *Agathosune*—goodness. Jesus gave us an example of doing something good and beneficial, but in a stern and harsh manner. What did Jesus do in the temple? (John 2:13-16)

→ *Pistis*—firm persuasion based upon hearing; trustworthiness; fidelity.

7. *Pistis*—faith (faithfulness). Christians are to be faithful to God, his word, and his will. Also a Christian is to be faithful to his own word and promises, to his neighbors and friends, and to his family. Paul told Titus to exhort servants to be in subjection to their masters, and to be well pleasing in all things, not purloining (pilfering, stealing), but showing all \_\_\_\_\_. (Tit. 2:10)

→ *Prautes* or *praotes* (not easily expressed in English)—a condition of mind and heart; the spirit by which we accept God's dealings with us as good, without disputing or resisting; although meekness involves humility (showing no resentment or vengeance when wronged by men), it also involves power (remaining firm and unyielding to what is right).

8. *Prautes*—meekness. Christ is the perfect example of meekness and submissiveness, yet firmness for right and truth. As Christians we should strive to be like Christ. If another Christian is guilty of a trespass, those who are spiritual should restore such a one how? Why? (Gal. 6:1)

→ *Enkrateia*—from *kratos*, "strength"; self-control; controlling the desires and passions.

9. *Enkrateia*—temperance (self-control). In his first letter to the Corinthians, Paul compares the Christian life to running a race. In a race all run, but only one receives the prize. Although there is no limit to the number of winners in the Christian race, each should run as though he is the only one who will win. What quality in all things is necessary for one who runs a race and competes for the prize? (1 Cor. 9:24-25)

10. If we live by the spirit, we should \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit. (Gal. 5:25)



Love Joy Peace  
Longsuffering Gentleness  
Goodness Faith  
Meekness Temperance

## LESSON 12

### FAITH

**INTRODUCTION.** What is faith? The Biblical definition is given in Heb. 11:1. "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." But what does that mean?

Faith is the substance (confidence, assurance in God and his word) of the things hoped for (the glorious promises of God revealed in the gospel which are in the future). Faith is the evidence (conviction in our minds) of the things not seen (the invisible things of the universe, past, present, and future, revealed to us by the Holy Spirit in the word of God).

Faith, then, is our confidence in God and his promises, and our conviction that the things revealed in the word of God are true.

#### A. FAITH

1. How do we obtain faith? (Rom. 10:17)
2. Why is it impossible to be pleasing to God without faith? (Heb. 11:6)
3. Who is the author of our faith? (Heb. 12:2)
4. Who is the author of our salvation? To whom is it given? (Heb. 5:8-9)
5. Faith by itself without \_\_\_\_\_ is dead. (James 2:17)
6. James compares faith without works to what? (James 2:26)

**CONCLUSION.** Faith comes by hearing the word of God, and we cannot be pleasing to God without it. The faith that saves is a working and active faith which involves obedience to Jesus Christ who is the author of our faith and salvation. We cannot be saved without faith, but neither can we be saved by faith alone—it must be accompanied by obedience and works.

**B. GREAT PEOPLE OF FAITH.** Have you ever been to a museum which has displays of great and famous people? The Bible has its museum of great and famous people in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. As you wander through this museum chapter looking at the displays, you see people who had faith in promises and blessings for which they had to wait and hope, and faith in things they could not see. All had faith and all were obedient.

1. What did the first great character of faith in the Bible, Abel, do by faith? (Heb. 11:4)
  
2. What did Enoch do by faith? (Heb. 11:5)
  
3. What did Noah do by faith? (Heb. 11:7)
  
4. By faith Abraham:
  - a. became a sojourner in a land of \_\_\_\_\_ not his own (Heb. 11:8-9)
  - b. dwelt in tents looking (waiting) for the \_\_\_\_\_ whose builder is God (Heb. 11:9-10)
  - c. offered Isaac his only \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 11:17-18)
  - d. concluded that God could raise Isaac from the \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 11:19)
  
5. By faith Sarah was able to have a child when she was past age because of what? (Heb. 11:11)
  
6. By faith Isaac blessed Jacob and Esau concerning what? (Heb. 11:20)
  
7. By faith what did Jacob do as he was dying? (Heb. 11:21)
  
8. By faith Joseph, when he was near death, mentioned the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt and gave commandment concerning what? (Heb. 11:22)

9. By faith Moses:

- a. was hidden by his parents for three months because they were not afraid of what? (Heb. 11:23)
  
- b. when he was grown, refused what? (Heb. 11:24)
  
- c. chose to share ill treatment with God's people rather than what? (Heb. 11:25)
  
- d. considered the reproach of Christ (reproach suffered for Christ's sake) greater riches than the treasures of Egypt because he looked to what? (Heb. 11:26)
  
- e. forsook Egypt not fearing the king, and endured, seeing whom? (Heb. 11:27)
  
- f. kept the Passover and the sprinkling of the blood for what reason? (Heb. 11:28)
  
- g. passed through the Red Sea on dry land, while the Egyptians attempting the same thing were what? (Heb. 11:29)

10. What happened to the walls of Jericho by faith? (Heb. 11:30)

11. Rahab did not perish with the others of Jericho because she did what by faith? (Heb. 11:31)

**C. OTHER GREAT CHARACTERS OF FAITH** were Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah, David, Samuel, and the prophets. The deeds performed by these through faith are innumerable: (Heb. 11:32-38)

- they subdued kingdoms
- they wrought (worked) righteousness
- they obtained promises
- they stopped the mouths of lions
- they quenched the violence of fire
- they escaped the edge of the sword
- out of weakness they were made strong
- they waxed (became) valiant in fight (battle)
- they turned to flight the armies of the aliens
- women received their dead raised to life again
- others were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection
- others had trials of mockings, scourgings, imprisonment
- they were stoned, sawn asunder, tempted, slain with the sword
- they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented
- they wandered in deserts, mountains, dens, caves.

1. All these who were faithful did not receive what? (Heb. 11:39)

*Note.* They all received promises, but they did not receive the blessings or fulfillment of the promise regarding the coming of Jesus Christ and the gospel age. Nevertheless they continued in faith to their death.

2. God provided a better thing for us, that they should not be made \_\_\_\_\_ apart from us. (Heb. 11:40)

*Note.* God provided a better thing (the new covenant or testament built on better promises) for us today (Heb. 8:6). Although these great people served God through their faith, they were not made perfect or complete until Jesus Christ shed his blood upon the cross as the perfect sacrifice for sin.



## LESSON 13

# THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

**INTRODUCTION.** The Bible is the revealed mind of God—his plan for the salvation of mankind. The theme is Jesus Christ, the Son of God. From Genesis to Malachi, Jesus is coming; from Matthew to Acts 1:11, Jesus is here; from Acts 1:11 to the end of Revelation, Jesus is coming again.

The night before his crucifixion Jesus said He was going away, but He assured his disciples He was coming again. In the closing words of Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, Jesus repeats his promise to come again.

### A. THE PROMISE

1. During Jesus' last supper with his disciples, He told them not to be troubled but to believe in God and him, for in his Father's house were many mansions. What was Jesus going to do? (John 14:1-2)
2. If He went to prepare a place, then He would do what? (John 14:3)

### B. THE MANNER OF JESUS' COMING

1. How did Jesus ascend to heaven? (Acts 1:9)
2. How will He come again? (Acts 1:10-11)
3. When Jesus comes again in the clouds, who will see him? (Rev. 1:7)
4. Who will come with Jesus? (II Thess. 1:7)
5. What will occur at that time? (II Thess. 1:8)

### **C. THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD**

1. What sounds will occur when the Lord descends from heaven? (I Thess. 4:16)
  
2. Who shall rise first? (I Thess. 4:16)
  
3. The Christians who are alive at his coming shall do what? (I Thess. 4:17)

*Note.* Paul in this message to the Thessalonians deals *only* with the righteous living and the righteous dead when Jesus returns. The righteous dead shall be resurrected first; then the righteous living shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air and be with him always.

4. Who will hear the voice of Jesus? (John 5:28)
  
5. What will happen to those who come forth from the tombs? (John 5:29)
  - a. those who have done good
  
  - b. those who have done evil

*Note.* In this passage Jesus discusses *all* the dead, both the righteous and wicked.

### **D. THE SPIRITUAL BODY**

1. It has not been revealed what we shall be, but when Jesus appears, we shall be like \_\_\_\_\_, for we shall see him as He is. (I John 3:2)

2. Paul compares the contrast between the physical body and spiritual body to the process of growing grain. As long as seed remains in a bin, it appears to be dead, but when the seed is planted in the ground, it decomposes first then grows. The plant which develops from the seed has no resemblance to the seed itself. This is similar to the resurrection of the dead. (I Cor. 15:42-44)

*The physical body is:*

*The spiritual body is:*

sown in corruption

raised in \_\_\_\_\_

sown in dishonor

raised in \_\_\_\_\_

sown in weakness

raised in \_\_\_\_\_

sown a natural body

raised a \_\_\_\_\_

3. Paul tells a mystery: (I Cor. 15:51-54)
  - a. All shall not sleep (die), but all shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. How quick will be the change?
  - c. When will the change occur?
  - d. The corruptible will put on \_\_\_\_\_, and the mortal will put on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. When that occurs then death is swallowed up in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **E. THE SUDDENNESS OF THE SECOND COMING**

1. When will Jesus come again? (Mark 13:32)
2. The day of the Lord will come in what manner? (II Pet. 3:10)
3. Describe the heavens and earth at the second coming. (II Pet. 3:10)
4. Since all these earthly things will be dissolved, we should be what kind of persons? (II Pet. 3:11)

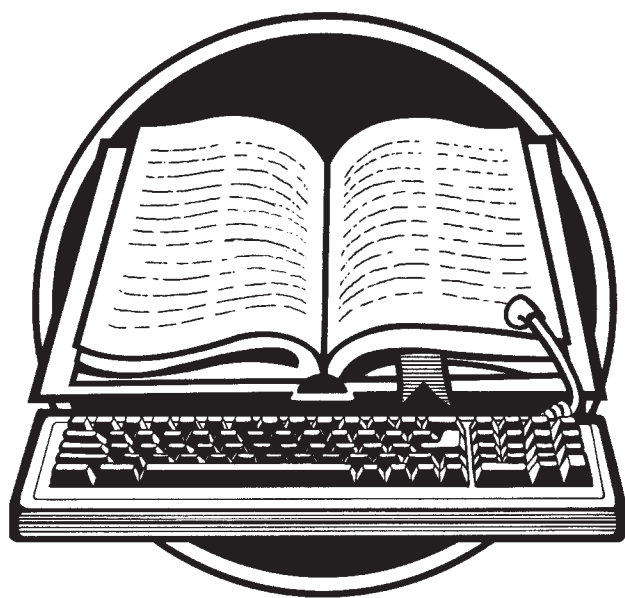
**F. THE JUDGMENT.** When the son of man shall come in his glory, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory, and the nations shall be gathered before him (Matt. 25:31-33).

1. To those on the right hand, He will say, Come, \_\_\_\_\_ the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. (Matt. 25:34)
2. To those on the left hand, He will say, \_\_\_\_\_ from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. (Matt 25:41)

**G. THE NEW HEAVENS AND NEW EARTH**

1. What will dwell in the new heavens and new earth that are promised? (II Pet. 3:13)
2. What blessings are promised in the new heaven and new earth? (Rev. 21:4)
  - a. God shall wipe away \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. no more \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. no \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. no \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. no more \_\_\_\_\_
3. What about the night and sun? Who will give the light? (Rev. 22:5)
4. Who will inherit these things? (Rev. 21:7)

**CONCLUSION.** During the last supper with his disciples, Jesus told them He was going away, but He assured them that He would come again. When Jesus comes again, He will come in the clouds and every eye shall see him. All in the graves will hear his voice and come forth—those who have done good to the resurrection of life, while those who have done evil to the resurrection of condemnation. The righteous dead in Christ shall rise first; then those righteous who are alive shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air and be with him always. The day and hour of Jesus’ second coming is known to the Father only and will come as a thief in the night. “Surely I come quickly” (Rev. 22:20).



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