

Encyclopedic Bible Study Guide

Grow In Grace & Knowledge: Shelf 4 — Volume 31

AUTHORITY

Since the word of God has come from God through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, then in all matters of faith the word of God must be our final authority. This means that when we discuss matters of faith, the Bible must be our final source to confirm our faith.

A. The authority of Jesus:

1. Jesus as God is to be worshiped (Ps 89:7; Mt 14:33).
2. Jesus had authority on earth (Mt 7:29; 28:18; Mk 1:22,27; Lk 20:2-8; Jn 13:3; 17:2).
3. Jesus had authority to forgive sins (Lk 5:24).
4. Jesus had authority over demons (Mk 1:27).
5. Jesus had authority to judge (Jn 5:22,27; At 17:30,31).
6. Jesus now has all authority over all things (Mt 28:18; Jn 13:3; 17:2).
7. Jesus rules with all authority (1 Co 15:24; Ep 1:20-23; 1 Pt 3:22; Rv 12:5; 19:15).
8. Jesus upholds all things by His power (Hb 1:3).
9. Jesus is head over all things (Cl 1:16).
10. Jesus is King and Lord of all things (1 Tm 6:15)

B. Authority of God's word:

1. It is inspired (2 Tm 3:16,17; 2 Pt 1:20,21).
2. It is God's commandment (1 Co 14:37).
3. It is the truth (Jn 14:26; 16:13; 2 Pt 1:3).
4. It is all-sufficient (2 Tm 3:16).
5. It is God's final authority for man (Dt 4:2; Gl 1:6-9; Jd 3; Rv 22:18,19).
6. It will be the standard of judgment (Jn 12:48).
7. It must be obeyed (Jn 14:15; 15:14; 2 Jn 9).
8. It will save our souls (Js 1:21).

C. Authority of the word among the disciples:

1. Disfellowship (1 Co 5:4,5,11; 2 Th 3:6).
2. Identify factious person (Rm 16:17,18).
3. Select evangelists and organize (At 6:1-6).
4. Designate elders (At 14:23; Ti 1:5).

D. Authority of civil government:

1. Citizens obey civil law (Rm 13:1-7; Ti 3:1,2; 1 Pt 2:13-17).
2. Citizens must live righteously (1 Pt 3:8-17).
3. Citizens must live in harmony with God's law (At 4:18-20; 5:27-29).

4. Citizens must pray for rulers (1 Tm 2:1,2).
5. Citizens must honor rulers (1 Pt 2:17).
6. Citizens must pay taxes (Mt 22:21).
7. Citizens must not rail against authorities (Jd 8).

BAPTISM

(Immersion)

The English word “baptism” is a transliteration of the Greek word *baptizo*, which means “to dip,” “to plunge,” “to immerse,” or “to overwhelm.”

A. Definition of baptism (immersion):

1. One is buried by immersion (Rm 6:4).
2. One is buried with Christ (Cl 2:12).
3. Much water is required for immersion (Jn 3:23).

B. Candidates for immersion:

1. Those taught the gospel (Mt 28:19,20; Jn 6:45).
2. Those who believe the gospel (Mk 16:16; At 2:36-38; 8:36,37; 16:30-33).
3. Those who repent of sins (At 2:36-38,41; 3:19).
4. Those who are adults (At 8:12).

C. Reasons for immersion:

1. To become a new person (Rm 6:4,5).
2. To be in Christ (Rm 6:3; Gl 3:26,27).
3. To put on Christ (Gl 3:27).
4. To be of Christ (1 Co 1:12,13).
5. To be regenerated (Ti 3:5).
6. To be washed of sin (At 22:16).
7. To receive remission of sins (At 2:38).
8. To be saved (Mk 16:16; 1 Pt 3:21).
9. To be freed from condemnation (Mk 16:16).

D. Examples of immersion:

1. The Jews on Pentecost (At 2:31-47).
2. The Samaritans (At 8:5-13).
3. The Ethiopian eunuch (At 8:26-40).
4. Saul of Tarsus (At 9:10-19).
5. Cornelius and his household (At 10:24-48).
6. Lydia and her household (At 16:13-15).
7. The Philippian jailor (At 16:25-34).
8. The Corinthians (At 18:8).
9. The Ephesians (At 19:1-5).

E. Spiritual blessings resulting from immersion:

1. Forgiveness of sins (Ep 1:7).
2. Redemption (Rm 1:14; Cl 1:14).
3. Becoming a new creation (2 Co 5:17).
4. Fellowship with the sons of God (Gl 3:26,27).
5. Eternal life (1 Jn 5:11).
6. Receiving the seal of the Spirit (Ep 1:13).
7. Being in a state of no condemnation (Rm 8:1).

8. Sanctification from all sins (1 Co 1:2; 6:9-11).
9. Eternal salvation (2 Tm 2:10).

BENEVOLENCE

Benevolence is one's goodwill toward his fellow man without expecting repayment. One manifests his brotherhood toward humanity by reaching out and having mercy on others.

A. Commandments concerning benevolence:

1. Help orphans and widows (Js 1:27).
2. Remember the poor (Mt 19:21; Gl 2:10).
3. Give to the needy (At 20:34,35; Ep 4:28).
4. Help the saints (1 Co 16:1,2; Gl 6:10; 1 Jn 3:16-23).

B. Examples of benevolence:

1. Parable of the Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37).
2. Benevolence of the early Christians (At 2:45; 4:32-37; 6:1-6; 1 Co 16:1,2; 2 Co 9).
3. Benevolence of Philipians (2 Co 8:1-4; Ph 4:14-18).

C. Rewards for being benevolent:

1. Produces rewards to come (1 Tm 6:17-19).
2. Produces blessedness (At 20:32-35).
3. Enriches one's life (Pv 11:25; Is 58:10,11).
4. Exemplifies God's grace (Rm 12:6,13).
5. Brings reward in life (Lk 6:38).
6. Produces happiness (Jn 13:17).

BLOOD

The significance of a blood sacrifice is based on the fact that life is offered for the saving of another life. In the spiritual realm, sacrificial death takes place in order that another might have eternal life.

A. Old Testament blood offering of animals:

1. Life is in the blood (Lv 17:11).
2. No forgiveness without shedding of blood (Hb 9:22).
3. Animal blood was offered for atonement (Lv 17:11).
4. Animal life was offered to ratify a covenant between man and God (Hb 9:19,20).
5. Blood sacrifice was offered annually (Hb 9:7).
6. Animal sacrifice could not bring forgiveness of sins (Hb 10:1-4).

B. New Testament blood offering of Jesus:

1. Jesus offered His blood only once for all for all time (Rm 3:25; Hb 9:12,25-28).
2. New covenant instituted by the blood offering of Jesus (Mt 26:28; Mk 14:24).
3. We symbolically drink Jesus' blood (Jn 6:53-56).
4. We commune with Jesus' blood (1 Co 10:16).
5. Brought near to God by Jesus' blood (Ep 2:13).
6. Set free by Jesus' blood offering (Rv 1:5).
7. Justified by Jesus' blood offering (Rm 5:9).

8. Atonement was accomplished by the blood offering of Jesus (Rm 3:25).
9. Redemption was accomplished by the blood offering of Jesus (Ep 1:7; Cl 1:14; Hb 9:12).
10. Peace with God through Jesus' blood (Cl 1:20).
11. Cleansed of sins by Jesus' blood offering (Hb 13:12; 1 Jn 1:7; Rv 7:14).
12. Bought from sin by Jesus' blood offering (At 20:28; 1 Co 6:19,20; 1 Pt 1:18,19).
13. Victorious over death by Jesus' blood (Rv 12:11).
14. Enter holy place through Jesus' blood (Hb 10:19).
15. One can turn from Jesus' blood (Hb 10:29).

CHRISTIAN

The name "Christian" refers to one who is a disciple of Christ, and thus, follows the instructions of His word. Christians seek to live incarnationally as the Son of God was incarnational for them. Christians are known, therefore, because of their servant relationships with others.

A. References to the disciples as Christians:

1. Disciples were first called Christians in Antioch of Syria (At 11:26).
2. Agrippa thought Paul wanted to make him a Christian (At 26:28).
3. Disciples are to glorify God in this name (1 Pt 4:16).

B. References to the disciples:

1. Saints (At 9:13; Rm 1:7; 8:27; Ep 1:1; Ph 1:1).
2. Children of God (Gl 3:26; 4:5; 1 Jn 3:1,2).
3. Brethren (Jn 20:17; At 15:23; Ph 4:21; 1 Pt 2:17).
4. Members (1 Co 12:27).
5. Servants (Rm 16:1,2).
6. Priests (1 Pt 2:5,6; Rv 1:6).
7. Believers (At 15:23; Gl 6:10; 1 Tm 4:12).

COMING OF JESUS

The Greek word *parousia* is often translated "coming" in the English Bible. The word means "presence." Jesus' presence (coming) was manifested "in time" in His judgment on Jerusalem in A.D. 70. He will be manifested at the "end of time" when He comes again.

A. Events of Jesus' final coming:

1. He will come (Jn 6:40,44).
2. He will come quickly (1 Th 5:2).
3. He will descend with a shout (1 Th 4:16).
4. He will come at the sound of the trumpet (1 Co 15:52).
5. He will be seen by every eye (Rv 1:7).
6. He will come in the clouds (At 1:9-11).
7. He will come with fire (2 Th 1:7-9).
8. He will come with angels (Mt 25:31; 2 Th 1:7-9).
9. He will bring the souls of saints (1 Th 3:13; 4:14).

10. He will raise the dead (Jn 5:28,29).
11. He will bodily change Christians (1 Co 15:52).
12. He will reunite the souls of the righteous with their resurrected bodies (1 Th 4:14-16).
13. He will judge the living (Jn 12:48).
14. He will take the righteous to heaven (1Th 4:16,17).
15. Earth and heavens will pass away (2 Pt 3:9-11).
16. Satan, his angels and the wicked will be cast into the destruction of hell (Mt 25:41; 2 Th 1:7-9).

B. The time of Jesus' final coming:

1. He will come at an unexpected time (1 Th 5:2,3).
2. He will come as a thief (1 Th 5:2).
3. He will come at the last trumpet (1 Co 15:51,52).
4. He will come at an unknown time (Mt 24:27,26).
5. He will come regardless of scoffers (2 Pt 3:3,4).

C. Why Jesus is coming again:

1. Coming to enlighten hidden things (1 Co 4:5).
2. Coming to take vengeance (2 Th 1:7-9).
3. Coming for the bodies of dead saints (1 Th 4:16).
4. Coming for living saints (1 Th 4:17).
5. Coming to execute judgment (2 Tm 4:1; Jd 14).
6. Coming to resurrect the dead (Jn 5:28,29; 1 Co 15:50-58).
7. Coming to destroy physical death (1 Co 15:24-26).
8. Coming to reward the saints (Mt 16:27; Jn 5:28,29; 2 Tm 4:6-8).
9. Coming to glorify saints (Ph 3:20,21).
10. Coming to reveal glory to saints (Rm 8:18).

D. Attitude toward Jesus' final coming:

1. We should pray for coming (Rv 22:20).
2. We should love His coming (2 Tm 4:8).
3. We should look for His coming (Ti 2:13; Ph 3:20,21; Hb 9:28).
4. We should wait for His coming (1 Co 1:7; 1 Th 1:10).
5. We should have comfort and confidence in His coming (2 Th 1:7; 1 Jn 2:28).
6. We should be ready for His coming (Mt 25:1-13).
7. We should desire His coming (2 Pt 3:12).
8. We should hope for His coming (1 Pt 1:13).
9. We should look forward to receiving Him (1 Pt 4:13).

CONFESSION

Confession of Jesus as our Lord and confession of our sins are a proclamation of our commitment to be disciples of Jesus. Confession manifests our dependence on Jesus. Confession of our faults manifests our dependence on one another.

A. Confession of Jesus:

1. Confess Son of God came in the flesh (2 Jn 7).
2. Confess Jesus with our life (Mt 10:32,33).
3. Confess Jesus with confidence (Jn 9:22; 12:42,43; 2 Tm 2:12).

4. Confess Jesus as our Lord (Rm 10:9,10).
5. Confess Jesus before men (Lk 12:8; Jn 9:22).
6. Confess in order to have the Father (1 Jn 2:23; 4:15).
7. Confession should be by all (Ph 2:9,10).
8. Confession proves we are of God (1 Jn 4:2).
9. Must not turn from our confession (Hb 3:1; 4:14).
10. Faithful will be confessed before God (Mt 10:32).
11. Victorious will be confessed before God (Rv 3:5).

B. Confession of our sins:

1. Forgiveness is conditioned on confession (1 Jn 1:9).
2. Self-deceived will not confess (1 Jn 1:8-10).

C. Confession to one another:

1. Confess faults to one another (Js 5:16).

COVENANT

A covenant is an agreement between two parties that is based on conditions. As Israel was in a special covenant relationship with God, God's people are now in a covenant relationship with Him. The condition for the covenant is law that is established by God.

A. Examples of covenants between God and man:

1. God's covenant with Noah (Gn 6:18).
2. God's covenant with all mankind (Gn 9:9-16).
3. God's covenant with Abraham (Gn 15:18; 17:2-21).
4. God's covenant with Israel (Ex 6:4,5; 34:10-28).
5. God's covenant with David (2 Ch 7:18).

B. God's covenant with Christians:

1. Prophecy of the new covenant (Jr 31:31-34; Hb 8:8).
2. Christians are in a new covenant (Hb 8:13).
3. Jesus is mediator of new covenant (Hb 8:6; 12:24).
4. Jesus offered blood for the new covenant (Mt 26:26-28; Hb 13:20).
5. We have an everlasting covenant (Hb 13:20).

CROSS (Crucifixion)

Death by nailing on a cross of wood was a common means of Roman execution. The Greek word *stauros* referred to an upright stake on which convicted criminals were commonly executed by the Roman government.

A. Prophecy of the cross (crucifixion):

1. The cross was planned before creation (Rv 13:8).
2. Jesus would crush Satan at the cross (Gn 3:15).
3. Jesus would suffer for our sins (Is 53).
4. Events of the cross were foretold (Ps 22).

B. The event of the cross:

1. Record of crucifixion (Mt 27; Mk 15; Lk 23; Jn 19).
2. Jesus died before witnesses (At 26:26).

3. His death gave witness to His sonship (Mt 27:54).
4. Jesus willingly died (Jn 3:14-16; 8:28; 10:18).
5. He was cursed for our sake (2 Co 5:21; Gl 3:13).
6. He endured the cross for the joy after it (Hb 12:2).
7. He humbled himself to a death on the cross (Ph 2:5-8).

C. Purpose of the cross:

1. To take away sins (Jn 1:29; Hb 2:9).
2. To bear our sins in His body (2 Co 5:21; 1 Pt 2:24).
3. To save us from our sins (Mt 1:20,21).
4. To wash us of our sins (1 Jn 1:7; Rv 1:5).
5. To reveal God's grace (Ti 2:11).
6. To redeem us from sin (Ti 2:14).
7. To reconcile us to God (Rm 5:8-10; Ep 2:14-16).
8. To establish a new covenant (Mt 26:28).
9. To purchase His body, the church (At 20:28).

D. Effect of the cross:

1. It is the power of God to salvation (1 Co 1:18-24).
2. Christians boast in the cross (Gl 6:14).
3. Christians preach the cross (1 Co 2:2).
4. Christians bear their own cross as Jesus bore their sins on the cross (Mt 10:38; Lk 9:23; 16:24,25; Gl 2:20; 5:24; 6:14).

DEATH

We must physically die because we have been separated from the tree of life. In physical death, the body and spirit are separated. Death is the loss of life that results in the separation of the body and spirit.

A. Description of physical death:

1. Death is an appointment (Hb 9:27).
2. Death is a necessity (1 Co 15:22).
3. Death was introduced into the world by Adam (Gn 3:22; 1 Co 15:21).
4. Death is a termination of the present physical body (1 Co 15:51,52).
5. Death is a sleep of the body (Jn 11:11-14; At 7:60; 13:36; 1 Th 4:13-18).
6. Death is being unclothed with the body (2 Co 5:1-8).
7. Death is a separation of spirit and body (Js 2:26).
8. Death is giving up the spirit (Gn 25:18; Jb 3:11).
9. Death results in return of spirit to God (Ec 12:7).
10. Death results in a return of the body to dust (Gn 3:19; Ec 12:7).
11. Death is the dissolving of our earthly tabernacle (2 Co 5:1; 2 Pt 1:13,14).
12. Death results in our departure from this world (Ph 1:23; 2 Tm 4:6).

B. The Christian and physical death:

1. Death of the saint is noticed by God (Ps 115:15).
2. Death is a rest for the Christian (Rv 14:13).

3. Death to be with Jesus is better for the Christian (Ec 7:1; Ph 1:23).
4. Death is gain for the Christian (Ph 1:21).
5. Death is victory for the Christian over physical death (1 Co 15:50-57).
6. Death is not without hope (Ph 3:12-14; 1 Th 4:13-18; Ti 1:2; Hb 6:18,19).
7. Death will be terminated by the resurrection (1 Co 15:26; Rv 20:11-15).

C. Description of spiritual death:

1. It is caused by sin (Is 59:2; Rm 6:23).
2. It is caused by separation from God (Is 59:1,2; 2 Th 1:9).
3. It is the state of the wicked (Mt 25:41,46).
4. It will lead to the second death (Rv 20:14; 21:8).
5. It will result in eternal destruction (2 Th 1:7-9; Rv 20:13-17).
6. It does not affect the Christian (Jn 8:51,52).

D. Description of the second death:

1. It is the final separation from God (Rv 20:6).
2. It is being cast into destruction (Mt 10:28; Rv 20:14).
3. Christians will not suffer second death (Rv 2:11).
4. The wicked will suffer the second death (Rv 21:8).

DEMONS

Demons are also referred to as unclean spirits, evil spirits, and the devil's angels. God allowed demons to possess people in the first century in order to reveal the authority and power of Jesus and His disciples over Satan's kingdom of darkness.

A. Cases of demon possession in first century:

1. Matthew 8:28-34 (Mk 5:1-20; Lk 8:26-39)
2. Luke 8:1-3
3. Matthew 9:32-34
4. Matthew 12:22,23 (Mk 3:20-27)
5. Matthew 15:21-23 (Mk 7:24-30)
6. Matthew 17:14-21 (Mk 9:17-29; Lk 9:37-43)
7. Luke 4:33-37 (Mk 1:21-28,32-34)
8. Acts 8:7
9. Acts 16:16-18
10. Acts 19:13-16

B. The beliefs of demons:

1. They recognized their final judgment (Mt 8:29; 25:41; Mk 1:24; 2 Pt 2:4; Jd 6).
2. They believed in God (Lk 8:28; Js 2:19).
3. They recognized the deity of Jesus (Mt 8:29; Mk 1:24; Lk 4:34).
4. They recognized the sovereignty of Jesus (Mt 8:29; Mk 5:6,7; Lk 8:31).
5. They recognized their own termination (Mk 1:24; Lk 4:33-36; 2 Pt 2:4; Jd 6).

C. Biblical definition of demon possession:

1. Demons could comprehend the prophecies of their own doom (Mt 8:29).
2. Demons could speak (Mk 1:34).
3. Demons could carry on a coherent conversation (Mk 5:7).
4. Demons could obey (Mt 8:16; 17:18).
5. Demons could entreat (Lk 8:31).
6. Demons had intellectual abilities (Mt 8:29; Mk 1:24).
7. Some demons stimulated the physical strength of those they possessed (Lk 8:29).
8. Some demons possibly caused physical deformities (Lk 13:11-17).
9. Some demons possibly caused blindness (Mt 12:22).
10. Some demons possibly caused muteness (Mk 9:17,25).
11. Some demons possibly drove the individual they possessed to suicidal mania (Mk 9:22).
12. Some demons possibly caused mental disorders (Mt 8:28,29; Lk 8:26-36).
13. Demons could easily be cast out by the word of Jesus (Mt 17:18; Lk 9:41,42).
14. Demons could easily be cast out by Jesus' disciples (Lk 10:17; At 16:16-18; 19:11,12).
15. Demons could pass through "waterless places" and not find rest (Mt 12:43-45).
16. Demons could leave people and enter animals (Mk 5:12-14).
17. Demons indwelt ordinary people who did not practice occult religions that promoted psychological and mental control (See Mk 9:14-29). The possessed son had been troubled with an unclean spirit from childhood.
18. Demons recognized and confessed the Son of God (Lk 8:28).
19. Demons confessed the one true God (Lk 8:28).

D. Characteristics of New Testament exorcism:

1. Exorcism was in the name of Jesus (Lk 10:17; At 16:18).
2. Exorcism was by word only (Mt 8:16).
3. Exorcism was by the finger of God (Lk 11:20).
4. Exorcism was by command (At 16:18; 19:13-15).
5. Exorcism was a miraculous work (At 8:7,13).
6. Exorcism was worked only by Jesus and His disciples in the first century (Mt 9:32-34; Mk 9:38-41; 16:17; Lk 10:17-20).

DISCIPLINE

Discipline refers to the self-restraint of an individual to first conform to the will of God. Through discipline, the disciple of Jesus voluntarily controls his or her behavior with a spirit of sobriety. It is the responsibility of every Christian to exercise self-control over behavior and emotions.

A. Those the church is to discipline:

1. Those who do not work to financially support themselves (2 Th 3:6-15).

2. Those who continue in sin (1 Co 5:11).
3. Those who cause division (Rm 16:17,18; Ti 3:10).
4. Those who will not repent (1 Co 5:3-5,13).

B. Nature and extent of disfellowship:

1. Have no company with the disfellowshipped (1 Co 5:11; 2 Th 3:14).
2. Put away the sinner from fellowship (1 Co 5:13).
3. Treat the sinner as an unbeliever (Mt 18:15-17).
4. Admonish the sinner as a brother (2 Th 3:15).
5. Faithful not obligated to pray for some rebellious brothers who refuse to repent (1 Jn 5:16).

C. Conduct of church in disfellowshipping sinner:

1. Pray for the one who is in sin (Ph 4:6; 1 Jn 5:16).
2. First privately warn sinner (Mt 18:15).
3. Take witnesses to confront sinner (Mt 18:16).
4. Take case of unrepentant before church (Mt 18:17).
5. Seek to restore the sinner with a spirit of love (2 Co 2:6-9; Gl 6:1; Cl 3:13).
6. Sinner should be reprovved before the church (1 Tm 5:20).
7. Special care should be taken in reference to elders who are accused of sin (1 Tm 5:19).
8. Whole church is involved in withdrawal of fellowship (1 Co 5:4-7,13).
9. Faithful are not required to pray for those who refuse to repent (1 Jn 5:16).

D. Reasons for discipline:

1. To cause sinner to be ashamed (2 Th 3:14).
2. To promote sinner's repentance (1 Co 5:5).
3. To purge sin from the church (1 Co 5:6,7).
4. To prove obedience of the church (2 Co 2:9).
5. To strike fear in hearts of the faithful (At 5:11; 2 Co 7:11; 1 Tm 5:20).

DIVISION

Unity among God's people is a manifestation that each member of the body has submitted to the authority that comes from Jesus. This means that in matters of faith, all the members have submitted to the final authority of the word of God.

A. The sin of division:

1. Faction and parties are wrong (Gl 5:19,20).
2. Division is condemned (1 Co 1:10-13; 2 Co 13:11).
3. Division is carnal (1 Co 3:3).
4. God hates division (Pv 6:19).
5. Factious man is to be rejected (Ti 3:10).
6. The disciples must turn from the one who causes division by binding his will on others (Rm 16:17,18).

B. Things that cause division:

1. A factious person (Ti 3:10).

2. Teaching a gospel of legalism (Gl 1:6-9).
3. Carnally minded Christians (1 Co 3:1-9).
4. Those who do not obey (Rm 2:8).
5. Those who speak evil of the truth of the gospel (2 Pt 2:1,2).
6. A sectarian spirit by calling oneself after the names of men (1 Co 1:12,13; 3:3-5).
7. Binding traditions of men (Mt 15:1-9; Mk 7:1-9).
8. Binding religious traditions as law (Mk 7:1-9; Gl 1:6-9; 4:17; Rv 22:18,19).
9. Recruiting members to follow legalistic teachings that are either religious rites or ceremonies (Gl 4:17).
10. Drawing away disciples after one's self or personal opinions (At 20:30).
11. By those who serve themselves (Rm 16:17,18).

C. Why division is wrong:

1. It causes unbelief (Jn 17:20-22).
2. It is based on the carnal thinking of believers (1 Co 1:10; 3:3; Ph 1:27).
3. It is contrary to teaching of the one universal body of Christ (Ep 4:4; Cl 1:18).
4. It divides those who are in Christ (Ps 133; 1 Co 1:13; 12:13-25).
5. It is contrary to unity (Ep 2:11-22; 4:4-6).
6. It validates the teachings of men (Cl 2:20-23).

DIVORCE

Divorce (Gr., *apoluo*) is the dissolving of a marriage contract between a man and a woman, and thus freeing each party from marital responsibilities.

A. Old Testament teaching on divorce:

1. God discouraged divorce (Dt 24:1-4).
2. Some hardened themselves against God's law of marriage (Mt 19:8).
3. God allowed Moses to give a certificate of divorce (Dt 24:1-4; Mt 19:8).
4. God's original law was one man for one woman for one's entire life (Gn 2:21-24; Mt 19:8).
5. God hates divorce (Mt 2:16).
6. Some Jews put their wives away because they married outside their covenant relationship with God (Ez 9:1-15; 10:1-44).

B. New Testament teaching on divorce:

1. Marriage is binding (Mt 19:3-9; Mk 10:2-9; Rm 7:2,3).
2. Fornication gives right to break the marriage contract with one's mate (Mt 5:27-32; Mk 10:11,12).
3. Putting away one's spouse except for fornication, and subsequent remarriage, makes one an adulterated person (Lk 16:18).
4. Adulterers will be judged (Hb 13:4; Rv 21:8).
5. Adulterers will not inherit kingdom (1 Co 6:9,10).

6. Separation is possible when living together is impossible (1 Co 7:10,11).
7. Separated couples must remain unmarried, or be reconciled to one another (1 Co 7:11).
8. Christian who is deserted by an unbelieving spouse is not under the bondage of the marriage contract (1 Co 7:10-15).

DRUNKENNESS

Drunkenness (Gr., *methe*) is the loss of the control of one's senses because of the intoxicating influence of alcohol.

A. Drunkenness causes the following:

1. One to be mocked (Pv 20:1).
2. Foolish behavior (Is 28:7).
3. Loss of financial well-being (Pv 23:21).
4. Loss of self-control (Pv 20:1).
5. Injustice to others (Is 5:22,23).
6. Disorderly behavior (Gn 9:21,22; Mt 24:48-51; Rm 13:13).
7. Stumbling in life (Pv 26:9).
8. Death (Dt 21:20,21).

B. Negative spiritual results of drunkenness:

1. Disfellowship from church (1 Co 5:11).
2. Rejection from kingdom (1 Co 6:10; Gl 5:21).
3. Sometimes physical death (Dt 21:20,21).
4. Eternal damnation (Gl 5:19-22).

FAITH

Faith (Gr., *pistis*) is a conscious belief in that which is beyond one's empirical world. Superstition is belief without evidence, whereas faith is based on evidence.

A. Definition of obedient faith:

1. Faith is the evidence of unseen things (Hb 11:1).
2. Faith completes assurance (Rm 4:20,21).
3. Faith is expressed in work (Jn 6:29; 1 Th 1:3).
4. Faith originates in the heart (Rm 10:9,10).
5. Faith works through love (Gl 5:6).
6. Faith hearkens to God's will (Rm 10:16).
7. Faith obeys (Rm 10:16; Hb 11:4-31).
8. Faith without works is dead (Js 2:14-26).
9. Faith is not walking on the foundation of the things we experience (Jn 20:24-29; 2 Co 5:7).

B. Sources of obedient faith:

1. Faith comes by hearing and believing the gospel (Mk 16:16; Jn 17:20; Rm 10:17).
2. Jesus is the author of faith (Hb 12:2).
3. Faith is produced by believing that Jesus is the Christ and Son of God (Jn 20:30,31).
4. Faith stands in the power of God (1 Co 2:5).
5. Faith comes by following heroes of faith (Hb 11).

C. Necessity of obedient faith:

1. Necessary to believe (Jn 8:24).
2. Necessary for salvation (Mk 16:16; Jn 3:16-18).
3. Necessary for remission of sins (At 10:43).
4. Necessary to please God (Hb 11:6).
5. Necessary for eternal life (Jn 3:36).
6. Necessary for justification (At 13:39).

D. Results of obedient faith:

1. Peace (Rm 5:1; Ph 4:6).
2. Sanctification (At 15:9).
3. Justification (Rm 3:27,28).
4. Life in Christ (Jn 20:31).
5. Eternal life (Jn 3:16; 6:47; 20:31).

E. Examples of obedient faith:

1. Old Testament patriarchs (Hb 11).
2. Jesus (Jn 13:1-17; Gl 2:16).
3. Moses (Hb 3:2-5).
4. The Wise Steward (Lk 12:41-48).
5. Multi-talented people (Mt 25:14-30).
6. The centurion (Mt 8:5-13; 9:20-29).
7. Christians who stand faithful (1 Co 4:1ff; 15:58; 16:13; Ep 6:10; Ti 2:10; Rv 2:10).

FAITHFULNESS

Faithfulness refers to one's dependence on the gospel of God's grace, and thus remaining true to the conditions of the covenant one has with God.

A. God is faithful ...

1. ... to those He calls (1 Th 5:24).
2. ... to forgive sin (1 Jn 1:9).
3. ... to provide a way of escape (1 Co 10:13).
4. ... to protect us from evil (Ps 31:23; 2 Th 3:3).
5. ... to keep His promises (1 Co 1:9; Hb 10:23).
6. ... to establish the saints (2 Th 3:3).

B. We must be faithful:

1. Faithfulness required (Lk 16:10-12; 1 Co 4:2).
2. Faithful stewards (Mt 24:45-49; Ti 2:10).
3. Faithful servants (Mt 25:14-23; Ep 6:5-9).
4. Faithful over small things (Lk 19:17).
5. Faithful people preach gospel (2 Tm 2:2).
6. Faithful unto death (Rv 2:10; 17:14).
7. Faithful wives (1 Tm 3:11).

C. Examples of faithfulness:

1. Jesus (Hb 3:2).
2. Abraham (Gl 3:9).
3. Timothy (1 Co 4:17).
4. Tychicus (Ep 6:21; Cl 4:7).
5. Epaphras (Cl 1:7).

6. Onesimus (Cl 4:9).
7. Moses (Nm 12:7; Hb 3:5).
8. Antipas (Rv 2:13).

D. Christians must be faithful in ...

1. ... caring for orphans and widows (Js 1:27).
2. ... helping others (Gl 6:2).
3. ... giving to others (Mt 6:1-4; 10:8; 1 Co 16:1,2).
4. ... assembling with the saints (Hb 10:24,25).
5. ... prayer (1 Th 5:17).
6. ... teaching (1 Tm 3:2; 4:11,13; 5:17; 6:2).

E. Rewards of the faithful:

1. Crown of life (Rv 2:10).
2. Enter the presence of the Lord (Mt 25:21).
3. Abound with blessings (Pv 28:20).

FALSE TEACHERS

The biblical definition of a false teacher is one who denies a fundamental teaching upon which Christianity is founded, that is, the truth of the gospel. Anyone who would question or deny the gospel of the incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, coronation, or consummation of the Son of God would be a false teacher.

A. Existence of false teachers:

1. They were prophesied by Jesus (Mt 24:24).
2. They exist today because they existed in Israel (2 Pt 2:1,2).
3. They existed in the last days of national Israel (2 Th 2:10-12; 2 Tm 3:1-9).
4. They would be among the disciples until Jesus comes (At 20:28-30; Ti 1:10,11).

B. Character of false teachers:

1. They serve themselves (Rm 16:17,18).
2. They are arrogant (2 Pt 2:12-19; Jd 8-16).
3. They do not love truth of the gospel (2 Th 2:10-12).
4. They do not understand truth of the gospel (1 Tm 1:7).
5. They seek to recruit a following (Gl 4:17).
6. They seek to escape persecution (Gl 6:12).

C. Work of false teachers:

1. They seek to recruit to their teaching (Gl 4:17).
2. They speak empty words (Ep 5:6ff; 2 Pt 2:18,19).
3. They are deceitful workers (2 Co 11:13-15).
4. They teach false doctrines (1 Tm 4:1-4).
5. They teach another gospel (Gl 1:6-9).
6. They go beyond the truth of the gospel (2 Jn 9).
7. They deny the incarnation of the Son (2 Jn 7).
8. They bind their opinions (Rm 16:17,18).
9. They teach self-justification through perfect law-keeping (Rm 3:19-31; Gl 2:16; 3:11,12; 5:4).

D. Reward of false teachers:

1. They are to be marked by church (Rm 16:17,18).
2. They will eventually be accursed (Gl 1:6-9).
3. They will suffer the darkness of hell (2 Pt 2:17; Jd 13-15; Rv 21:8).

FAMILY

God's purpose for the family is to produce citizens for this world who will be able to cohabit with one another in life. The family is an institution of God that is based on divine principles.

A. Principles concerning marriage:

1. God instituted one man for one woman for life (Gn 2:18,21-24; 3:16; Mt 19:4-8).
2. God allows putting away of spouse if fornication is committed by either spouse (Mt 5:31,32; 19:3-9; Mk 10:2-12; Lk 16:18; Rm 7:1-3; 1 Co 7:1-7).
3. God allows separation when living together is impossible (1 Co 7:10-17).
4. Deserted believer is not under the bondage of the marriage contract (1 Co 7:15).
5. Sexual relations outside marriage is adultery (Rm 7:1-3).

B. Responsibilities of family members:

1. The husband is the head of the wife (Ep 5:23).
2. Husbands must love their wives (Ep 5:25).
3. Wives are to be in subjection to husbands for the sake of the children (Ep 5:22; Cl 3:18).
4. Wives are to love husbands and children (Ti 2:4).
5. Wives are to be keepers of the home (Ti 2:5).
6. Wives follow husbands (1 Co 9:5; 1 Pt 3:5,6).
7. Children are to be obedient to parents (Ep 6:1; Cl 3:20).
8. Fathers are to admonish children (Ps 22:6; Ep 6:4).
9. Parents are to teach children (Dt 6:1-9; Pv 22:6).

FASTING

Fasting is depriving the body of either food or drink in order to focus one's attention on the spiritual nature of man. Fasting is not a command. It is often coupled with prayer in order to manifest one's dependence on God's help.

A. Fasting in the Old Testament:

1. Fasting (Jg 20:26; 1 Sm 7:6; 2 Sm 12:21-23; Ps 35:13; 69:10; 109:24; Is 58:3,4; Jr 14:12; Ez 8:23; Dn 9:3; Ne 1:4; Et 4:16; Jl 2:12).

B. Fasting in the New Testament:

1. Fasting is a ministry (Lk 2:37).
2. Jesus fasted forty days (Mt 4:2).
3. The Pharisees and John's disciples fasted (Mt 9:14,15; Mk 2:18; Lk 5:33-35; 18:12).
4. The early evangelists fasted (At 13:1-3).
5. Jesus expected His disciples to fast (Mk 9:29).
6. Jesus gave instructions on fasting (Mt 6:16-18).

FEAR

Fear of God is a positive attitude in one's life, for the fear of God is defined as obedience to His will. Fear of that which is in our environment is a negative attitude that works against faith, for faith and love work against fear.

A. The things that men fear:

1. Fear of God (Gn 42:18; Ps 19:9; 34:9; 36:1; 111:10; Ec 12:13; Mt 10:28; 1 Pt 2:17).
2. Fear of man (Pv 29:25; Jn 9:22; At 5:26).
3. Fear of death (Ps 23:4; Hb 2:15).

B. Biblical exhortations concerning fear:

1. Do not fear that which is of this world (Is 35:4; Mt 1:20; 10:31; 28:5; Lk 12:32; At 27:24; 2 Tm 1:7; Hb 13:6; Rv 2:10).
2. Godly fear (Hb 5:7).
3. Fear promotes obedience to the will of God (Lv 25:17,36,43; Dt 6:13-15; 7:4; At 10:35; 13:16,26; 2 Co 5:10; Rv 14:9,10).
4. Necessary fear (Rm 11:20; Hb 4:1).
5. Cases of fear (Gn 22:12; 28:16,17; 42:18; Ex 1:17,21; 9:20; Mk 5:33; At 10:2; Hb 11:7).

FORGIVENESS

Forgiveness is the release from the mind and heart of the offended feelings of resentment toward an offender, which feelings, if harbored, will hinder the spiritual and emotional growth of the offended. Unforgiveness leads to bitterness.

A. God's forgiveness:

1. God is ready to forgive our sins (Ps 86:5).
2. God forgives trespasses (Cl 2:13; 1 Jn 2:12).
3. God forgives all manner of sin (Mt 12:31).
4. God will not forgive sin against the Spirit (Mt 12:31).
5. God remembers our sins no more (Hb 10:17).
6. God forgives for the sake of Christ (Ep 4:32).
7. Forgiveness is in Christ (Ep 1:7; Cl 1:14).
8. Confessed sin is forgiven (1 Jn 1:9).
9. God forgives those who forgive (Mt 6:14,15).
10. Jesus forgave sin when on earth (Mt 9:6).

B. Christians forgiving one another:

1. Blessed are the merciful (Mt 5:7; Lk 6:35-37).
2. Forgive an evil person (Mt 5:39-46; Lk 6:27-34).
3. Forgive as we have been forgiven (Mt 6:12).
4. Forgive to be forgiven (Mt 6:14,15, Mk 11:25).
5. Continually forgive (Mt 18:21-35).
6. Have a forgiving spirit (Ep 4:32).
7. Have a forbearing spirit (Cl 3:13).
8. Forgive the repentant (Mt 18:21,22; Lk 17:3,4).
9. Forgive enemies (Pv 24:17; 25:21; Rm 12:20).
10. Forgive persecutors (1 Co 4:12,13).
11. Vengeance belongs to God (Rm 12:14,17-21; 1 Pt 3:9).

FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS

Fundamental, or essential beliefs concerning the truth of the gospel, must be believed and obeyed in order for one to be a child of God. This is truth concerning the incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, coronation and consummation in reference to the gospel journey of Jesus into and out of this world.

A. Essential beliefs of the Christian (Ep 4:4-6):

1. One God (Dt 6:4; Mt 2:10).
2. One Lord (At 2:36; Ep 1:20-23; Ph 2:5-11; 1 Pt 3:22).
3. One Holy Spirit (1 Co 12:4-7).
4. One faith (Rm 10:8; Cl 2:6,7; Jd 3).
5. One body (the church) (At 20:28; 1 Co 12:12-27; Ep 5:23-27; Cl 1:18).
6. One hope (Ti 1:2; Hb 6:18,19; 1 Pt 1:3-12).
7. One immersion (At 2:38; Rm 6:3-6; 1 Co 12:13).

B. Essential behavior of the Christian:

1. Abhor the works of the flesh (Gl 5:19-21; Ep 5:5).
2. Live in response to the gospel (1 Th 4:3; Rv 21:8).
3. Live after the fruit of the Spirit (Gl 5:22,23).

C. Essential attitudes of the Christian:

1. Love God with heart, soul and mind (Mt 22:40).
2. Love neighbor as self (Mt 22:39; Gl 5:14).
3. Love as Jesus loved us (Jn 13:34,35).

GIVING

Giving of oneself and one's possessions is an expression of one's appreciation and thanksgiving for his salvation by the grace of God.

A. The nature and reason for giving:

1. We are entrusted with God's goods (Lk 16:1-13).
2. We are to produce (Mt 25:14-30).
3. We are to sacrifice our lives (Rm 12:1,2).
4. We are to deny ourselves (Lk 9:23).
5. We are to forsake the world (Mt 6:34; 1 Jn 2:15).
6. We are to crucify ourselves (Rm 6:6; Gl 2:19-21).
7. We are to set minds on things above (Cl 3:1,2).

B. Attitudes for giving:

1. Give according to ability (1 Co 16:1,2).
2. Give liberally (2 Co 9:6-15).
3. Give out of our poverty (Mk 12:42,43; 2 Co 8:1-4).
4. Give cheerfully (Mt 10:8; Lk 6:38; 12:33; 2 Co 9:7).
5. Give humbly (Mt 6:1-4).
6. Give with purpose (At 11:29; 2 Co 8:3-12; 9:7).

C. What to give:

1. Money (At 4:32-35; 1 Co 16:1,2; 2 Co 9).
2. Material things (Ph 4:18,19).
3. Ourselves (Rm 12:1,2; Gl 2:20).

D. When to give:

1. Whenever needs arise (Mt 5:42; 1 Co 16:1,2; Gl 6:10; Ep 4:28).
2. On regular basis for special needs (1 Co 16:1-3).
3. When we are taught the word of God (Gl 6:6).

E. Motives for giving:

1. Because of love (1 Co 13:3; 2 Co 5:14; 1 Jn 3:17).
2. Because it is more blessed to give (At 20:35).
3. Because we are debtors to God (Rm 1:14).
4. Because we want the gospel preached to the lost (At 8:4; 2 Co 11:7-9; 3 Jn 7,8).
5. Because others need help (At 2:44,45; 4:32-37).
6. Because we are commanded (1 Co 9:14).

GOD

All things exist because there is a Higher Power, God (Gr., *theos*), from whom all things have originated. It is the logical assumption for the existence of all things. God, therefore, exists apart from the minds of men.

A. The nature of God:

1. He is eternal (Ex 3:13,14; Ps 102:24-27; Is 57:15).
2. He is all-knowing (omniscient) (Jb 37:16; Ps 139:2-4; 147:4,5; Mt 10:29,30; Rm 11:22-36).
3. He is everywhere (omnipresent) (Ps 139:8-12; Jr 16:17; 23:23,24; At 17:28,29; Hb 4:13).
4. He is all-powerful (omnipotent) (Gn 1:3,11; Ps 33:8,9; Is 40:21-31; Jr 32:17; Hb 13:5,6; Rv 11:17).
5. He knows the hearts of all men (1 Kg 8:39; Lk 16:15; At 1:24; Rm 8:27; Rv 2:23)
6. He is unchangeable (Nm 23:19; 1 Sm 15:29; Js 1:17).
7. He is faithful (Is 49:7; Rm 3:3-5; 1 Co 1:9; 10:13; 1 Th 5:23,24; 2 Th 3:3; 1 Pt 4:19; 1 Jn 1).
8. He is impartial (Dt 10:17; At 10:34,35; Rm 2:11).
9. He is merciful (Mt 5:45; Lk 6:36; 15:11-24; Rm 2:4).
10. He is holy (Is 6:3; Js 1:13; 1 Pt 1:15,16; Rv 4:8).
11. He is love (Jn 3:16; 1 Jn 3:1; 4:7,8,19).

B. Man's response to God's existence:

1. We must not create a concept of god after our own image (Ex 20:1-6; At 14:8-15; 17:16-31; 1 Jn 5:21).
2. We should seek God (Dt 4:29; Mt 6:33; At 17:27).
3. We should trust God (Pv 2:6; 3:5; Mk 11:22; Hb 11:6).
4. We should worship only God (Dt 10:12,21; Ec 12:13; Jn 4:23,24; Hb 12:28,29).
5. We should obey God (Jn 14:15; 15:14; 1 Jn 5:3).
6. We should love God (Mt 22:37-40).

GOSPEL

The English word "gospel" is a translation of the Greek word *euangelion* which means "good news." The gospel is the good news of Jesus' incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, corona-

tion and eventual consummation of all things when He comes again. The gospel is reported through the inspired word of God.

A. Facts about the gospel:

1. The gospel is good news (Lk 2:10,11).
2. The central message of the gospel is Jesus' death for our sins, His burial and His resurrection for our hope (1 Co 15:1-4).
3. The gospel can be declared, preached, received and testified to (Mk 1:14,15; At 20:24; 1 Co 15:1,2).
4. The gospel is glorious (2 Co 4:4; 1 Tm 1:11).
5. The gospel is the mystery of God that is revealed (Ep 1:9; 3:3,4; 6:19; Cl 1:26,27; 4:3).
6. The gospel is God's grace revealed to man through the cross (Gl 2:5,14; Ti 2:11).
7. The gospel is God's power unto salvation (Rm 1:16).
8. We will be judged by the gospel (Rm 2:16).
9. Those who do not obey the gospel will be lost (Mk 16:15,16; 2 Th 1:7-9; 1 Pt 4:17).

B. Results of obedient response to the gospel:

1. Immersion into the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus (Mk 16:16; Rm 6:3-6; 2 Th 1:7-9; 1 Pt 4:17).
2. Salvation (Rm 1:16; 1 Co 15:2; 2 Tm 2:10).
3. Being born anew (Jn 3:3-5; 1 Co 4:15).
4. Coming into a relationship with Christ (Rm 6:3).
5. Having a good conscience toward God (1 Pt 3:21).
6. Answering the call of the gospel (2 Th 2:13,14).
7. Fellowship with one another (Ph 1:5,27).

GRACE

In reference to our salvation, grace (Gr., *charis*) is the unmerited favor of God toward man. Grace was made possible by the sacrificial offering of Jesus on the cross. Grace, therefore, must be a free gift of God because we cannot, through meritorious works or perfect keeping of law, earn God's favor and justification. God saves by grace because of our obedient response to the truth of the gospel.

A. Origin of grace:

1. Grace was given by God (Rm 15:15; Ep 2:8).
2. Grace came through Jesus (Jn 1:17; Rm 1:5).
3. Grace revealed through Jesus (1 Co 1:4; Ep 4:7).
4. Grace revealed on the cross (2 Tm 1:9; Ti 2:11).
5. Grace is accessed by faith (Rm 5:2).

B. Description of grace:

1. Grace is great (At 4:33).
2. Grace is glorious (Ep 1:6).
3. Grace is abundant (Rm 5:15-20).
4. Grace is the gift of God (Ep 2:8; 3:7).
5. Grace is free (Rm 5:15).

C. Results of grace:

1. God's unmerited favor toward man (Rm 5:8; Ep 2:4,8,9; Ti 2:11; 3:5).
2. Justification from sin (Rm 3:23,24; Ti 3:7).
3. Made alive with Christ (Ep 2:5-8)
4. Salvation (At 15:11; Rm 8:1).

D. Relationship between grace and salvation:

1. We are saved by grace (Ep 2:5).
2. We are justified by grace (Rm 3:23,24; Ti 3:7).
3. We stand in the realm of grace (Rm 5:2; 1 Pt 5:12).
4. We grow in the realm of grace (2 Co 8:7; 2 Pt 3:18).
5. We continue in grace (At 13:43).
6. We hope through grace (2 Th 2:16).
7. We abound through grace (Rm 5:17; 2 Co 9:8).
8. We are called by grace (Gl 1:15,16; 2 Tm 1:9).
9. The humble receive grace (Js 4:6; 1 Pt 5:5).
10. We can fall from grace (Gl 5:4).
11. We must not turn grace into lascivious living (Rm 6:1,2; Jd 4).
12. We cannot earn grace (At 13:39; Rm 4:4; Ep 2:9; Ti 3:4,5).
13. We are taught to live godly (Ti 2:11,12).

HEAVEN

Heaven is the future realm of dwelling wherein those who have obeyed the gospel will have access to eternal life because they are in the presence of God. The preaching of the gospel, therefore, is presenting the opportunity to unbelievers that they too can join with all the obedient in an eternal dwelling.

A. The nature of heaven:

1. Dwelling place of God (Mt 6:9; 10:31,32; 18:10).
2. Dwelling place of Jesus (Hb 8:1; 9:24; 10:12).
3. Realm from which Jesus came (Jn 16:28).
4. Dwelling place of angels (Mt 18:10).
5. Place of no flesh and blood (1 Co 15:50).

B. The spiritual environment of heaven:

1. Place of rest (2 Co 5:1-10; Hb 4:1-4,9-11, Rv 14:23).
2. Place of joy (Mt 25:21; Lk 15:7,10; Rv 21:4).
3. Place of no sorrow (Rv 7:16,17; 21:4).
4. Place of righteousness (2 Pt 3:13; Rv 22:15).
5. Place of glory (Rm 8:18; 2 Co 4:17; Cl 3:4).
6. Place of no death (Lk 20:35,36; Rv 20:14; 21:4).
7. Place of eternity (Mt 25:46; 1 Th 4:17; Hb 5:9).

C. The purpose of heaven:

1. Reward for the obedient (Mt 5:11,12; Cl 3:24).
2. Inheritance for God's children (Ep 1:14; Cl 1:12; 3:24; 1 Pt 1:4).
3. Immortality for the mortal (1 Co 15:42,50; 2 Co 5:4).
4. Crown of victory for the faithful (1 Co 9:24,25; 2 Tm 4:8; Js 1:12; 1 Pt 5:4; Rv 2:10).

D. Those who will inherit heaven:

1. The pure in heart (Mt 5:4-10).

2. The persecuted Christian (Mt 5:12; Rv 2:10).
3. The undefiled (Rv 21:27).
4. The moral believer (Gl 5:19-21; Rv 22:15).
5. Obedient faithful Christians (Mt 25:31-40).

HELL

The Greek word *gehenna* is translated “hell.” The English word “hell” is also used in some translations to translate the word *hades*, a word that refers to the unseen realm of the dead. *Gehenna* originally referred to the consumption of waste in the Valley of Hinnom outside the walls of Jerusalem.

A. The use of *gehenna* in the New Testament:

1. Jesus referred to *gehenna* (hell): (Mt 5:22,29,30; 10:28; 18:9; 23:15,33; Mk 9:45; Lk 12:5).
2. James referred to *gehenna* (Js 3:6).

B. Description of hell:

1. A place of punishment (Mt 25:46; Hb 10:29).
2. A place of condemnation (Mt 23:33; Jn 5:29).
3. A place of destruction (Mt 7:13,14; 2 Th 1:9).
4. A place of fiery torment (Mt 18:8; 25:41; Mk 9:48; Rv 19:20; 20:10,14,15; 21:8).
5. A place of darkness (Mt 8:12; 25:30; Jd 13).
6. A place of anguish (Mt 8:12; 25:30).

C. Occupants of hell:

1. Satan and his angels (Mt 25:41; see Mt 8:29; 2 Pt 2:4; Jd 6).
2. Those who do not know God (2 Th 1:7-9).
3. Those who do not obey the gospel (2 Th 1:7-9).

HOPE

The Christian hopes in that which is yet to come. Hope is based on one’s faith that God has prepared for His people something far greater than our existence in this present world. Therefore, hope is a vital emotional foundation on which Christian attitudes are built.

A. The origin of hope:

1. Originates from the word of God (Ps 119:42,43,81, 114,147).
2. Originates from God’s promises (At 26:6,7; Ti 1:2).
3. Originates from the oath of God (Hb 6:18,19).
4. Originates from trusting God (Ps 78:7; 146:5; Jr 17:17; Rm 15:13).
5. Originates from love (1 Co 13:7).

B. Description of the Christian’s hope:

1. It is better (Hb 7:19).
2. It is good (2 Th 2:16).
3. It is blessed (Ti 2:13).
4. It is steadfast (Hb 6:19).
5. It is living (1 Pt 1:3).

C. That in which Christians hope:

1. Final coming of Jesus (Rm 8:22-25; Ti 2:13; Rv 22:20).
2. The bodily resurrection (At 23:6; 2 Co 5:1-8).
3. Eternal life (Ti 1:2; 3:7).
4. Glory (Rm 5:2; 8:18; Cl 1:27).
5. Christ (1 Co 15:19; 1 Th 1:1).

D. Emotional results of hope:

1. Hope gives peace of mind (At 2:26; Ph 4:6).
2. Hope generates boldness (Rm 5:5).
3. Hope produces rejoicing (Rm 12:12).
4. Hope encourages unity (Ep 4:4).
5. Hope gives assurance (Pv 14:32; Hb 6:11).
6. Hope is an anchor for life (Hb 6:18,19).
7. Hope produces moral discipline (1 Jn 3:3).

HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit is the third personality of the Godhead who has no specific name. He is the Holy Spirit who works in and through Christians in this dispensation of time in order to accomplish the continued work of King Jesus. It is beyond our understanding to comprehend all that the Spirit does, for His work is not limited to our understanding of what He does.

A. References to the Holy Spirit:

1. Spirit (At 2:4; 1 Tm 4:1).
2. Spirit of truth (Jn 14:17; 16:13).
3. Holy Spirit (Mt 3:11; 28:19).
4. Spirit of God (1 Co 6:11; Ph 3:3).
5. Spirit of Christ (Rm 8:9; Ph 1:19).

B. The Holy Spirit as a manifestation of God:

1. God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit have manifested themselves as three on the same occasions (Gn 1:26; Mt 3:16,17; 28:20; Mk 1:9-11; At 10:38; 1 Co 12:4-6).
2. The Spirit is Lord (2 Co 3:16-18).
3. The Spirit is omniscient (Is 40:12-17; 1 Co 2:10,11).
4. The Spirit is omnipresent (Ps 139:7-10).
5. The Spirit is eternal (Hb 9:14).

C. The Holy Spirit during the ministry of Jesus:

1. Jesus was conceived by the Spirit (Mt 1:18-20).
2. The Spirit came upon Jesus (Mt 3:16).
3. Jesus was full of the Spirit (Lk 4:1; Jn 4:34).
4. Jesus administered the Spirit (Mt 8:11; At 1:5; 11:16).
5. Jesus promised the Spirit to the apostles (Jn 14:26; 16:13; 20:22).
6. Jesus worked through the Spirit (Mt 12:18,28; Lk 4:14; At 1:2).
7. Jesus worked through the Spirit to raise Himself from the dead (Jn 10:17,18; Rm 8:11).

D. The Christian and the Holy Spirit:

1. Christians received the Spirit (At 2:38; Gl 3:2,3,14).

2. Christians have the Spirit (1 Co 6:19; 7:40).
3. Christians have the indwelling of the Spirit (Rm 8:9; 1 Co 3:16; 6:19; Ep 2:22; 2 Tm 1:14).
4. Christian's body is the temple of the Spirit (1 Co 3:16).
5. Christian behavior should manifest the fruit of the Spirit (Gl 5:22,23).
6. Christians are strengthened by the Spirit (Ep 3:16).
7. Christians are filled with the Spirit (Ep 5:18,19).
8. The Spirit is the guarantee of the Christian's sonship (Rm 8:15,16; Gl 4:6; Ep 1:14; 4:30).

E. First century work of the Spirit:

1. Joel prophesied that the Spirit would be poured out on all flesh (Jl 2:28).
2. Jesus promised that the apostles would be baptized with the Spirit (At 1:1-8).
3. The apostles were baptized with the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost in A.D. 30 (At 2:1-4).
4. By the laying on of the hands of the Christ-sent apostles the miraculous gifts of the Spirit were given to others (At 18:8; 19:6; Rm 1:11).
5. Jesus promised that the early church as a group would work miracles (Mk 16:14-20; Hb 2:3,4).
6. The Holy Spirit inspired the written word of God in order to guide Christians throughout the centuries (2 Tm 3:16,17; 2 Pt 1:3; Jd 3).
7. The miraculous gifts passed away with the completion of the written word of God (1 Co 13:8-10).
8. The Bible warns of those who would deceive others through false miraculous works (Mt 24:11,23,24; 2 Th 2:9-12).
9. The Spirit continues to lead Christians today through the word of God (Rm 8:14; Gl 5:18)

JERUSALEM'S DESTRUCTION

Jesus' prophecy of the termination of national Israel with the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple is recorded in Mt 24, Mk 13 and Lk 21. This prophecy was fulfilled in A.D. 70. The parables that lead up to this prophecy are recorded in Mt 13:3-9,36-42; 21:33-46; 22:1-14; 23:29-39. This destruction was the coming of Jesus in time in judgment on national Israel.

A. Jesus' Mt 24 prophecy of events surrounding the fall of Jerusalem and national Israel:

1. Jewish nationalism in reference to Jerusalem (vs 1).
2. Imminent destruction of Jerusalem (vs 2).
3. Disciples question Jesus about destruction (vs 3).
4. Warning against false messiahs (vss 4,5).
5. Rumors of Roman wars against the Jews (vs 6).
6. Consequences of wars against the Jews (vs 7).
7. Beginning of Jews' sorrows from war (vs 8).
8. Jewish disciples persecuted (vs 9).
9. Jewish disciples offended and betrayed (vs 10).
10. Dangers of false teachers in times of trial (vs 11).

11. Presence of anarchy and lovelessness (vs 12).
12. Endure to end of national Israel (vs 13).
13. Preach to all the Roman Empire (vs 14).
14. Abomination of Roman armies (vss 15-18).
15. Pray for easy flight from Jerusalem (vss 19,20).
16. Great tribulation of national Israel (vs 21).
17. War shortened for the sake of Christians (vs 22).
18. Proclamation of false messiahs (vs 23).
19. Rise of false messiahs and preachers (vs 24).
20. Warning against deception (vs 25).
21. Final coming will be self-evident (vss 26,27).
22. Consumption of the nation of Israel (vs 28).
23. Downfall of national Israel (vs 29).
24. Signal that Jesus is presently reigning (vs 30).
25. Evangelists go forth to preach the gospel (vs 31).
26. Parable of the Fig Tree (vss 32,33).
27. Prophecy fulfilled in generation of Jesus' disciples (vs 34).
28. God's word will endure through Israel's fall (vs 35).
29. While on earth Jesus did not know when the fall would come (vs 36).
30. The wicked Jews will be taken away (vss 37-39).
31. The gospel-obedient Jews will be left (vss 40,41).
32. Watch for the signs of Roman's coming (vs 42).
33. Destruction will come upon unwatchful (vss 43,44).
34. Be a faithful and wise servant in kingdom (vss 45-47).
35. Evil servant will be destroyed (vss 48-51).

B. New Testament writers and the termination of national Israel:

1. The coming judgment of national Israel was near when James wrote in A.D. 67,68 (Js 5:7,8).
2. It was the last times of national Israel when Jude wrote in A.D. 65 to 67 (Jd 17,18).
3. The hour of judgment had come on national Israel when Peter wrote around A.D. 65 (1 Pt 4:17,18).
4. Antichrists were present, and thus, John wrote in the last hour of national Israel in A.D. 65-68 (1 Jn 2:18).

JESUS CHRIST

The word "Christ" is from the Greek word *cristos* that means "the anointed." Christ is the equivalent Greek word for the Jewish Messiah. Jesus was the anointed one of God who fulfilled all prophecy concerning the Messiah of Israel.

A. Prophecy of the Messiah (Christ):

1. Seed of woman would crush Satan (Gn 3:15).
2. Descendant of Abraham (Gn 12:1-3; see Gl 3:16).
3. Descendant of Isaac (Gn 21:12; see Hb 11:18).
4. Born of Judah (Gn 49:10; see Hb 7:17).
5. Descendant of David (2 Sm 4:12ff; see Rv 22:16).
6. Born of a virgin (Is 7:14; see Mt 1:23).
7. Born in Bethlehem (Mc 5:2; see Mt 2:1,8; Jn 7:42).
8. Born during Roman Empire (Dn 2:44; 7:13,14).

9. Have a forerunner (Ml 3:1; 4:5; see Mt 3:1-3).
10. Slaughter of babies at birthplace (Jr 31:15; see Mt 2:16-18).
11. Sojourner in Egypt (Hs 11:1; see Mt 2:15).
12. Live in Galilee (Is 9:1,2; see Mt 4:15).
13. Live in Nazareth (Mt 2:23).
14. Teach in parables (Ps 78:2; Is 6:9,10; see Mt 13:34,35).
15. Would be betrayed (Ps 41:9; see Mk 14:66-72).
16. Die with malefactors (Is 53:9,12; see Lk 22:37).
17. Would be pierced (Ps 22:16; see Jn 19:34-37).
18. Would rise from the dead (Ps 16:10; see At 2:32).
19. Would ascend to heaven (Ps 68:18; see Lk 24:51).

B. References to Jesus:

1. King (Mt 2:2; 21:15; Jn 18:36).
2. Lord (At 2:36; Rm 10:9; Ph 2:11).
3. Emmanuel (Is 7:14; Mt 1:23).
4. Alpha and Omega (Rv 22:13).
5. Good Shepherd (Jn 10:1-14; 1 Pt 2:25; 5:4).
6. Prince of peace (Is 9:6).
7. God (Is 9:6; Jn 1:1,2; 1 Jn 5:20).
8. High Priest (Hb 3:1; 4:14; 7:26).
9. Lamb (Jn 1:29; At 8:32-35).
10. Prince of life (At 3:15).
11. Savior (At 4:12; Ep 5:23; 1 Jn 4:14).
12. The Word (1 Jn 1:1,2).
13. Son of David (Mt 1:1; Lk 1:32; Rv 5:5; 22:16).
14. Son of Man (Mk 2:27,28; Lk 19:10).
15. Prophet (Jn 1:21; Lk 13:33; At 3:22-26).
16. Bridegroom (Mt 9:14,15; 2 Co 11:2; Rv 19:7; 21:9).
17. Bread of life (Jn 6:35-68).
18. The Just One (At 3:14; 7:52; 22:14).

C. Divine characteristics of Jesus:

1. He was holy (Lk 1:35; Rv 3:7).
2. He was righteous (Is 53:11; At 3:14; 1 Jn 2:1).
3. He was sinless (Jn 8:46; 2 Co 5:21; Hb 4:15; 7:26).
4. He was faithful (2 Th 3:3; 2 Tm 2:13).
5. He was obedient (Jn 4:34; 6:38; Hb 5:8).
6. He was compassionate (Lk 7:13; 19:41; Hb 2:17).
7. He was loving (Jn 13:1; 15:13,14).
8. He was forgiving (Lk 23:34).
9. He was humble (Is 53:7; Ph 2:8).
10. He was sacrificial (Ph 2:5-7).

D. Human characteristics of Jesus:

1. He was born of a woman (Lk 1:30,31; Gl 4:4).
2. He was flesh and blood (Jn 1:14; Hb 2:14).
3. He knew hunger (Mt 4:2; 21:18).
4. He knew thirst (Jn 4:7; 19:28).
5. He knew sorrow and grief (Is 53:3,4; Lk 22:44).
6. He could be tempted (Hb 4:15).
7. He knew what it was to be tired (Jn 4:6).

E. Ministry of Jesus:

1. To reveal the Father (Jn 1:18; 14:7-9).
2. To be an atoning sacrifice for sins (Jn 1:29; 1 Co 15:1-4; Ep 1:7; Hb 9:14,28; 1 Jn 3:5).
3. To destroy the works of the devil (Jn 1:4; 8:12,32; 10:10; 17:3; Hb 2:14,15; 1 Jn 3:8).
4. To become our High Priest (Hb 2:17,18; 4:14-16; 7:25).
5. To work on our behalf from heaven (Rm 8:34; Hb 1:1-3; 7:25; 12:25; 1 Jn 2:1).
6. To give hope of the resurrection (1 Co 15:20-22).

JUDGMENT

God has come in judgment on nations and people “in time.” These judgments illustrate His coming in judgment on the world through Jesus at the “end of time.” The purpose of His judgments in time is to bring about the purpose for the existence of the world, that is, to encourage obedience to His will in order that believers come into His realm of eternal existence.

A. Time of the final judgment:

1. At the last day (Jn 12:48).
2. At an appointed day (At 17:31).
3. Immediately for those who die (Hb 9:27).
4. When Jesus returns for the living (Mt 25:31,32).

B. Description of the day of judgment:

1. All judged before Jesus (2 Co 5:10).
2. A day of wrath for wicked (Rm 2:5; Rv 6:15-17).
3. A day of destruction (2 Th 1:7-9; 2 Pt 3:7).
4. All will be revealed (Mk 4:22; Rm 2:16; 1 Co 4:5).
5. A day of fiery indignation (Hb 10:27).
6. Judgment without respect of persons (1 Pt 1:17).
7. Judgment by God’s standard (Jn 12:48; Rv 20:11-15).
8. Our works will be manifested (1 Co 3:13; 2 Co 5:10).
9. Saints can be bold toward (1 Jn 4:17).
10. Jesus will reward (Rv 1:23; 20:12; 22:12).

C. Standard of judgment:

1. Judged by Jesus’ word (Jn 12:48; Rm 2:16; Js 2:12).
2. Judged from the book of life (Rv 20:12,15).
3. Judged by deeds (Mt 16:27; 25:31-46; Rm 2:6; 2 Co 5:10; 1 Pt 1:17; Rv 20:13).

D. Jesus will judge:

1. Jesus has authority to judge (Jn 5:22; At 17:31).
2. Jesus is ordained to judge (Mt 16:27; At 10:42).

E. Results of judgment:

1. Wicked and righteous will be separated (Mt 25:32,34, 41,46).
2. Righteous rewarded with life (2 Tm 4:8; Rv 11:18).
3. Wicked will suffer destruction (Mt 10:28; 2 Th 1:7-9).
4. Saints will rest (Jn 5:29; Rv 14:13).

JUSTIFICATION

Justification means that we are legally made right before God as a result of God's forgiveness of our sins through the sacrificial blood offering of Jesus.

A. Origin of justification:

1. Made available through grace (Rm 3:24; 5:17-21; Ti 3:7).
2. Made possible by Jesus' blood (Rm 5:9).
3. Made possible by Jesus' resurrection (Rm 4:25).
4. Made possible by sacrifice of Jesus (Rm 5:18).
5. Made applicable by faith (At 13:39; Rm 3:26-28; 5:1; Gl 3:8,24).

B. Means of justification:

1. Justified by God's grace (Rm 3:24).
2. Justified by faith (Rm 3:28; 5:1; Gl 3:8).
3. Justified by works (Js 2:21-25).
4. Justified by Jesus' blood (Rm 5:9).

C. Necessity of justification:

1. To receive forgiveness of sins (At 13:38,39).
2. To have peace with God (Rm 5:1).
3. To be heirs of eternal life (Ti 3:7).

D. Conditions for justification:

1. Believe in Jesus (At 13:39; Rm 3:26; 5:1).
2. Obey the gospel (Rm 8:30; 2 Th 2:14).
3. Abide in faith (Rm 3:26-30; 5:1; Gl 3:24).
4. Maintain works (Ep 2:10; Js 2:21-26).

E. One is not justified by the following:

1. Perfect keeping of law (Rm 3:20; Gl 2:16; 5:4).
2. Meritorious good deeds (Rm 11:6; Ep 2:9).
3. Faith only (Js 2:21-26).

KINGDOM REIGN

In reference to God's authority, the word "kingdom" (Gr., *basileia*) refers to kingdom reign from heaven. In this time, the church (Gr., *ekklesia*) is the assembly of those on earth who have submitted to the kingdom reign of Jesus from heaven.

A. Reign of the Father in the Old Testament:

1. Father was king (Ps 10:16; 24:10; 44:4; Is 33:22; Jr 10:10).
2. Father reigned (Ex 15:18).
3. Father was king and head over all (1 Ch 29:11,12; Ps 103:19).
4. Father ruled over all nations (Ps 22:27,28).

B. Prophecy of Jesus' reign on David's throne:

1. Father would give reign to Son (Dn 2:31-45).
2. Jesus would ascend to reign (Dn 7:13,14).
3. Jesus would reign on David's throne of authority from heaven (1 Ch 28:5; 29:23; At 2:14-36).

4. Father would give reign to Son (Mt 28:18; Jn 3:35; 13:3; 17:2; 1 Co 15:26-28).

C. Jesus' present kingdom reign:

1. Jesus ascended to reign (At 1:9-11).
2. His kingdom came with power (Mk 9:1; At 2:1-4).
3. He is King of kings (1 Tm 6:15; Rv 1:5; 17:14; 19:16).
4. He reigns at the right hand of God (Hb 8:1).
5. He reigns over all (Ep 1:20-22).
6. He reigns over the nations (Rv 2:26,27; 12:5).
7. Angels are subject to His kingship (Hb 2:8; 1 Pt 3:22; Rv 11:15).
8. All should now bow to Him (Ph 2:5-11).
9. Christians presently reign with Him (Rm 5:17; 2 Tm 2:11,12).
10. He will reign until final coming (1 Co 15:26-28).

LEADERSHIP

Leadership among the people of God is carried out by the loving servanthood of those who seek to service the needs of others. Leaders are thus identified by serving the needs of the church.

A. Principles of gospel leadership:

1. Understand the mission of Jesus (Mt 28:19,20; Mk 16:15; At 5:42).
2. Self-examination of one's life (Rm 11:20; 1 Co 10:12; 11:28; 2 Co 13:5; Gl 6:1,4; Js 1:22-25).
3. Love the church (Mt 20:28; Jn 10:11; 13:34,35; 15:13).
4. Set examples of service (1 Co 11:1; 1 Tm 4:12).
5. Humbly serve (Mt 20:28; Mk 10:45; 1 Co 16:15,16; Gl 6:1,2; Hb 13:17; 1 Jn 5:16).
6. Be recognized for leadership (At 6:3; 14:23; 15:22; 1 Tm 3:1-7; Ti 1:4-9).
7. Have the backing of the disciples (At 6:5; 15:22; 1 Co 16:3; 2 Co 2:6; 8:16-24).
8. Be a visionary (Jg 5:2; Mt 28:19; Mk 16:15; At 9:15; 20:24; Rm 15:23,24; Ph 3:14).

B. Jesus' Mt 23 teaching on legalistic leadership in contrast to servanthood leadership (Lk 11:37-54):

1. Lordship leaders like to dictate decisions (vs 2).
2. Lordship leaders say and do not (vss 3,4; Gl 6:13).
3. Lordship leaders love positions (vss 5-7).
4. Servant leaders do not need public recognition (vs 8; At 10:25,26; 14:14,15).
5. Servant leaders do not resort to traditions (vs 9; Mk 7:1-9).
6. Servant leaders do not resort to their position to maintain authority (vs 10).
7. Servant leaders manifest humility (vss 11,12; Mk 10:43,44).
8. Conduct of dictatorial and legalistic leaders:
 - a. One becomes a self-appointed guardian of the truth (vs 13).
 - b. One subjects others to his interpretations and opinions (vs

15; Mk 7:9).

- c. One emphasizes trivial details over the most important commands of the law (vss 16-22).
- d. One neglects the weightier matters of the law by concentrating on the lesser matters (vss 23,24; Mt 12:8).
- e. One gives heed to ceremonial cleansing instead of inward sanctification (vss 25,26).
- f. One gives an outward appearance of religiosity, but inwardly he is spiritually and morally dead (vss 27,28).
- g. One publicly honors the fathers, but inwardly aligns himself with those who oppose the saints (vss 29-36).

LORD'S DAY

The term "Lord's Day" was used in the first and second century writings of Christians to refer to the first day of the week, or Sunday.

A. Christians and the Lord's Day:

1. It is the day after the Sabbath (Mt 28:1; Mk 16:1,2).
2. Sunday is called the Lord's Day (Rv 1:10).
3. Jesus was raised on this day (Mk 16:9; Jn 20:1,19).
4. Christians meet on this day (At 20:27; 1 Co 16:1,2).
5. Christians made special contributions on Sunday (1 Co 16:1,2).
6. Christians ate their love feast and partook of the Lord's Supper on Sunday (At 20:7; 1 Co 11:20-29).
7. The church was established on the Jewish feast of Pentecost, which is Sunday (At 2:1).

LORD'S SUPPER

The Lord's Supper was instituted by Jesus for His disciples when He ate the Jewish Passover meal with them the night of His betrayal. The early disciples continued the tradition of a meal, during which they partook of the Supper. The Supper remained connected to the love feast until the fourth century A.D., when it was eventually separated from the love feast meal, which meal eventually faded away at the assembly of the saints.

A. References to the Lord's Supper:

1. The Supper was eaten during the breaking of bread (At 2:42; 20:7).
2. The Supper is a communion (fellowship) with Jesus and with one another (1 Co 10:16).
3. It is called the Supper with the Lord (1 Co 11:20).

B. Remembering Jesus through the Lord's Supper:

1. The bread is in memory of the body of Jesus (Mt 26:26; 1 Co 11:24).
2. The one bread is a reminder that there is one body (1 Co 10:16,17).
3. The fruit of the vine is in memory of the blood of the covenant (Mt 26:27,28; Lk 22:19,20).
4. The Supper is in memory of Jesus' death and our covenant

with God (Lk 22:19,20; 1 Co 11:27-34).

C. First disciples regularly partook of the Supper:

1. The first disciples gathered on Sunday (1 Co 16:1,2).
2. The first disciples ate a love feast when they came together on Sunday (At 20:7; 1 Co 11:20-29).
3. The first disciples partook of the Supper as often as possible (1 Co 11:24,25).
4. The first disciples had a love feast, during which they partook of the Supper (At 20:7; 1 Co 11:17-34; 2 Pt 2:13; Jd 12).

LOVE

The Greek word *agape* is an action word of strong emotion that was used in the New Testament to express relationships between two parties. It is the word that is commonly used to refer to the love that exists between God and man and between Christians. *Agape* love defines the nature of the people of God.

A. God's love:

1. God is love (1 Jn 4:16).
2. God's love revealed in Christ (Jn 3:16; 1 Jn 4:8-11).
3. God loved those whom He had created (Jn 3:16; Rm 5:8; Ti 3:4; 1 Jn 4:19).
4. God loves His children (2 Th 2:16; 1 Jn 3:1).
5. God loves a cheerful giver (2 Co 9:7).

B. Jesus' love:

1. Jesus loved His disciples (Jn 13:1; 15:9-13).
2. Jesus sacrificed Himself because of love (Gl 2:20).
3. Jesus gave an example of love (1 Jn 3:16).
4. Jesus' love is enduring (Rm 8:35).
5. Jesus loves the church (Ep 5:2,25).
6. Jesus' love motivates love (2 Co 5:14; 1 Jn 4:19).

C. The Christian's love:

1. Love God (Mt 22:37,38).
2. Love one another (Jn 13:34,35; 15:12; Rm 12:9; Gl 5:13-15; 1 Th 3:12; 1 Pt 1:22; 2:17; 1 Jn 2:10; 4:7,21).
3. Love enemies (Mt 5:44).
4. Love the Lord (Jn 8:42; 1 Co 16:22; 2 Co 5:14).

D. Nature of love:

1. Nature of love explained and illustrated (1 Co 13).
2. Love sacrifices for others (Jn 15:9-13; 2 Co 5:14; 1 Jn 3:16,17; 4:9-11).
3. Love is the first commandment (Mt 22:37,38).
4. Love destroys fear of judgment (1 Jn 4:17-19).
5. Love is fruit of the Spirit (Gl 5:22).
6. Love works no harm to others (Rm 13:10).
7. Love is from the heart (Mt 22:37).
8. Love works through faith (Gl 5:6).

E. Love and obedience:

1. Love is doing God's commandments (1 Jn 5:2,3).

2. Love is doing Jesus' commandments (Jn 14:15,21-24; 15:14).
3. Love moves one to obey God's word (Jn 15:10).
4. Love brings assurance through obedience (1 Jn 2:3-5).
5. When obedience ceases love ceases (Rv 2:4,5).

MIRACLES

The miraculous work of God in the Bible was revealed to the senses of people for specific purposes. Confirming miracles were not perceived through faith, but through the sense perceptions of those who beheld the miracles. Though God works behind the scene of sense perceptions today, this work is perceived through faith. There is a difference between this providential work of God in the lives of His people today and the confirming miraculous work of God in the first century in order to validate Jesus as the Son of God, and the gospel message of the disciples as they went forth to preach.

A. Greek words used to define miracles:

1. A miracle as a *teras* (wonder) referred to the impact the miraculous work had on men (At 2:22,43; 4:30; 5:12; 6:8; 15:12; Hb 2:4).
2. A miracle as a *semeion* (sign) referred to God who worked the miracle (Mk 16:20; Jn 3:2; At 14:3; 2 Co 12:12; Hb 2:4).
3. A miracle as a *dunamis* (power) referred to the supernatural power that was self-evident in the signs (Mt 12:28; At 2:22; 15:12; 19:11).
4. A miracle as an *ergon* (work) referred to the environment in which God dwells (Jn 5:36; 6:28,29; 7:21; 10:25,32,37,38; 14:11,12; 15:24).

B. Definition of true confirming miracles:

1. A confirming miracle was perceived by the senses of man (At 4:14-16; 26:26).
2. A confirming miracle was unquestionably perceived as a miraculous happening (Ex 14:13; 1 Kg 18:17-46; Mk 16:20; Jn 3:2; 5:26; 10:38; 11:43-45; 14:11; At 2:22; Hb 2:3,4).
3. A confirming miracle was not the ordinary occurrence of natural laws (Mt 8:23-27; Mk 4:35-41; 6:45-52; Jn 2:1-11).
4. A confirming miracle was instantaneous (At 3:6-8).
5. A confirming miracle could not be denied by unbelievers (1 Kg 18:30-40; Jn 11:45,46; At 4:14-16; 26:26).
6. A confirming miracle could be clearly seen (At 4:14-16; 26:26).

C. Purpose of confirming miracles:

1. Confirming miracles revealed God's glory (Jn 11:4,40-42).
2. Confirming miracles revealed Jesus' glory (Jn 2:11).
3. Confirming miracles proved Jesus' sonship (Mt 11:2-6; Lk 7:20-22; Jn 3:2; 4:48; 5:36; 9:16; 11:42; 20:30,31).
4. Confirming miracles proved God's messengers (Mk 16:17-20; Jn 3:2; 2 Co 12:12; Hb 2:3,4).
5. Confirming miracles confirmed the word of God (Mk 16:20; Hb 2:3,4).

D. The confirming miracles of Jesus:

1. Turning of water into wine (Jn 2:1-11).
2. Healing of the nobleman's son (Jn 4:46-54).
3. First catch of fish (Lk 5:1-11).
4. Capernaum demoniac (Mk 1:23-27; Lk 4:33-36).
5. Healing Simon's mother-in-law (Mt 8:14-17; Mk 1:29-31; Lk 4:38-40).
6. Healing a leper (Mt 8:1-4; Mk 1:40-45; Lk 5:12-14).
7. Healing a paralytic (Mt 9:1-8; Mk 2:1-12; Lk 5:17-26).
8. Healing an impotent man (Jn 5:1-16).
9. Healing man with withered hand (Mt 12:9-13; Mk 3:1-5; Lk 6:6-11).
10. Healing centurion's servant (Lk 7:1-10).
11. Healing centurion's son (Mt 8:5-13).
12. Healing widow's son (Lk 7:11-16).
13. Healing blind & mute man (Lk 7:11-16).
14. Calming of stormy sea (Mt 8:23-27; Mk 4:35-41; Lk 8:22-25).
15. Healing Gadarene demoniacs (Mt 8:28-32; Mk 5:1-20; Lk 8:26-29).
16. Healing woman with issue of blood (Mt 9:20-22; Mk 5:25-34; Lk 8:43-48).
17. Raising of Jairus' daughter (Mt 9:18,19,23-26; Mk 5:22,24,35-43; Lk 8:41,42,49-56).
18. Healing two blind men (Mt 9:27-31).
19. Healing a dumb demoniac (Mt 9:32,33).
20. Feeding the 5,000 (Mt 14:15-21; Mk 6:34-44; Lk 9:12-17; Jn 6:5-14).
21. Walking on the water (Mt 14:25-32; Mk 6:45-51; Jn 6:14-21).
22. Healing Syrophenician daughter (Mt:15:21-28; Mk 7:24-30).
23. Healing deaf and dumb (Mk 7:31-37).
24. Feeding the 4,000 (Mt 15:32-39; Mk 8:1-9).
25. Healing a blind man (Mk 8:22-26).

E. Passing of confirming miracles:

1. Miracles confirmed the spoken word of God's messengers in the first century (Mk 16:20; Hb 2:3,4).
2. Miraculous gifts were given only by the laying on of the Christ-sent apostles' hands (At 8:18; Rm 1:11).
3. The word of God has been confirmed, and thus the open miraculous confirmation of God's messengers and His word has passed away (1 Co 13:8-10).
4. The word of God is now sufficient to produce faith and godly direction (Jn 20:30,31; 2 Tm 3:16,17; 2 Pt 1:3).
5. God continues to work today in a providential manner behind the curtain of natural law (Rm 8:28; Ep 3:20).
6. Those who believe, and yet have not seen miracles, are more blessed (Jn 20:24-29).

OBEDIENCE

Obedience is one's response to the gospel of God's grace. Obedience to the conditions of the new covenant is the natural response of those who are thankful for the gospel.

A. Obedience is the following:

1. Yielding to God's will (Rm 6:16,17; Js 4:6-10; 1 Pt 5:6,7).
2. Doing God's will (Mt 7:21-27; Js 1:22-25; 1 Jn 3:18).
3. Willingness to forsake all in response to the gospel (Mt 10:37-39; Mk 10:29,30; Lk 9:23,61,62; 14:25-35; Rm 12:1,2; Gl 2:20; Ph 3:7,8).
4. Forsaking the world (Mt 6:34; Js 4:4; 1 Jn 2:15).
5. Focusing on things above (Mt 6:19-21,33; Cl 3:2).
6. Walking in response to Jesus (Jn 15:14; Gl 1:10; 1 Th 2:4).
7. Living after spiritual examples (Jn 13:15; 1 Co 11:1; 1 Pt 2:21).
8. Offering one's life as a spiritual sacrifice (Rm 6:13,16,19; 12:1,2; 2 Co 8:5; Ph 3:7,8; Hb 13:15,16; 1 Pt 2:5).
9. Doing the righteousness of God (At 10:34,35; 1 Jn 2:29).
10. Loving Jesus (Jn 14:15; 15:14).
11. Loving others as we have been loved (1 Jn 4:19).

B. Examples of obedience:

1. Abraham (Gn 22:2,3; Hb 11:8-10).
2. Jesus as the Son of God (Lk 22:42; Jn 4:34; 5:30; 6:38; 7:17; 9:31; Hb 5:8,9).
3. The faithful in the Old Testament (Hb 11).
4. The twelve apostles (Mt 4:20-22; 19:29; Lk 5:10,11,28; 18:28).
5. Paul (Ph 3:4-11; Gl 2:20).
6. The disciples of Jesus (Lk 9:23).

PARABLES OF JESUS

A parable is a metaphorical story that reveals a specific truth. Parables were taken from real-life situations in order to teach spiritual truths.

A. The parables of Jesus:

1. The sower (Mt 13:3-8,18-23; Mk 4:3-8,14-20; Lk 8:5-8,11-15).
2. The tares (Mt 13:24-30,36-43).
3. The scattered seed (Mk 4:26-29).
4. The mustard seed (Mt 13:31,32; Mk 4:30-32; Lk 13:18,19).
5. The leaven (Mt 13:33; Lk 13:20,21).
6. The hidden treasure (Mt 13:44).
7. The pearl (Mt 13:45,46).
8. The net (Mt 13:47-50).
9. The unmerciful servant (Mt 18:23-35).
10. The laborers (Mt 20:1-16).
11. The two sons (Mt 21:28-32).
12. The tenants (Mt 21:33-44; Mk 12:1-12; Lk 20:9-18).
13. The wedding banquet (Mt 22:1-14).
14. The virgins (Mt 25:1-13).
15. The talents (Mt 25:14-30).
16. The householder (Mk 13:33-37).
17. The curse of the fig tree (Mt 24:32,33; Mk 13:28,29; Lk 21:29-31).
18. The two debtors (Lk 7:41-43).

19. The good Samaritan (Lk 10:30-37).
20. The friend at midnight (Lk 11:5-8).
21. The rich fool (Lk 12:16-21).
22. The watchful (Lk 12:35-40).
23. The wise steward (Lk 12:41-48).
24. The barren fig tree (Lk 13:6-9).
25. The wedding guest (Lk 14:7-11).
26. The great supper (Lk 14:15-24).
27. The cost of commitment (Lk 14:25-35).
28. The lost sheep (Mt 18:12-14; Lk 15:3-7).
29. The lost coin (Lk 15:8-10).
30. The prodigal son (Lk 15:11-32).
31. The unjust steward (Lk 16:1-13).
32. The unprofitable servant (Lk 17:7-10).
33. The persistent widow (Lk 18:1-8).
34. The Pharisee and the tax collector (Lk 18:9-14).
35. The ten minas (Lk 19:11-27).

PRAYER

Prayer is an expression of one's most inner feelings of thanksgiving to God and pleading for His help. In the Bible, prayer is often coupled with fasting on the part of the one who prepares his or her mind for prayer.

A. Necessity of prayer:

1. Pray after Jesus' example (Lk 5:16; 6:12; 22:45).
2. Jesus gave a model prayer (Lk 11:1-4).
3. Example of the Christian's prayers (At 2:42; 6:4; 12:5; Rm 1:9; 12:12).

B. How to pray:

1. Pray to God the Father (Mt 6:9; Jn 16:23,26).
2. Pray with the right to approach God through Jesus (Jn 14:13; Rm 1:8; Cl 3:17).
3. Pray in faith (Mt 21:22; Js 1:6,7).
4. Pray earnestly (Cl 4:12; Js 5:16,17).
5. Pray believing (Mt 21:22; Mk 11:24).
6. Pray everywhere (1 Tm 2:8).
7. Pray publicly (At 4:23-31).
8. Pray in secret (Mt 6:4-6).
9. Pray in humility (Js 1:5-8).
10. Pray unselfishly (Js 4:3).
11. Pray with thanksgiving (Ph 4:6).
12. Pray according to God's will (1 Jn 5:14).
13. Pray unceasingly (Rm 12:12; Cl 1:3,9; 1 Th 5:17; 3:10).
14. Pray intensely (Mt 7:7-11; Cl 4:12).
15. Pray out of obedient living (1 Jn 3:22; Js 5:16).

C. That for which to pray:

1. Persecutors (Mt 5:44).
2. Wisdom (Js 1:5-8).
3. Daily bread (Mt 6:11).
4. That God's will be done (Mt 6:10).

5. Forgiveness (Mt 6:12).
6. For relief from temptation (Mt 6:13).
7. For one another (Js 5:16).
8. For deliverance from trials (Mt 6:13; 2 Th 3:1,2).
9. For relief from sickness (Js 5:14,15).
10. Wisdom for leaders (1 Tm 2:1,2).
11. For laborers in God's harvest (Mt 9:38).

D. God's response to prayer:

1. He restores health (2 Kg 20:1-4; Js 5:13-16).
2. He opens doors (Mt 6:9-13; 1 Co 16:9; 2 Co 2:12).
3. He provides food (Mt 6:25-34).
4. He provides escape from sin (1 Co 10:13).
5. He delivers (Rm 15:30-32; 2 Tm 4:18; 2 Pt 2:9).
6. He raises up evangelists (Mt 9:38; 1 Tm 1:12).
7. He limits temptations (Ps 125:3; Lk 22:32; 1 Co 10:13).
8. He aids in our service (1 Co 8:6).
9. He gives safe journeys (Rm 1:9,10).
10. He protects (Pv 18:10; 29:25; 2 Co 1:10,11; PI 22).
11. He changes adversity (Ph 1:12-19).
12. He produces opportunities (At 19:8-10; Cl 4:3; PI 14).
13. He helps us stand (Cl 4:12; 2 Jn 4; 3 Jn 3,4).
14. He brings brethren together (1 Th 3:10).
15. He brings forth fruit (1 Co 3:5,6; 1 Th 1:2-8; 2 Th 1:11,12).
16. He makes fruit glorify Jesus (1 Co 1:31; 1 Th 2:20).
17. He opens doors for preaching (Ep 6:18,19; 2 Th 3:1,2).
18. He delivers from wicked (2 Th 3:1,2; 2 Tm 4:17).

PREACHING

The Greek word *euangelizo* is used in the New Testament to refer to believers announcing the good news to unbelievers. The other Greek word, *kerusso*, is likewise used to proclaim the gospel to unbelievers.

A. Preaching is a work of all believers.

1. Must preach the gospel (Mt 28:19,20; Mk 16:15).
2. Must preach to the lost (At 5:42).
3. Must preach God's wisdom (Ep 3:10,11).
4. Must edify the church (Ep 4:11,12; 2 Tm 4:2).
5. Must send out preachers (Rm 10:8-15; 3 Jn 5-8).
6. Must support preachers (1 Co 9:14; Gl 6:6).

B. References to preachers:

1. He is an evangelist (At 21:8; Ep 4:11).
2. He is a minister (2 Tm 4:5; 1 Pt 4:11).
3. He is a servant (2 Tm 2:24).
4. He is a proclaimer (Rm 1:15; Gl 4:13).

C. Work of the preacher:

1. Proclaim the truth of the gospel (2 Tm 4:2).
2. Preach to the lost (Rm 10:14,15).
3. Warn against error (1 Tm 1:3,10; 4:1-3,6,11-16; 2 Tm 1:13; 4:2-4; Ti 2:1).

4. Set forth selected elders (1 Tm 3:1-13; Ti 1:5-9).
5. Reprove elders who sin (1 Tm 5:19-21).
6. Provide an example (1 Tm 4:12; 6:11; Ti 2:7).
7. Teach (2 Tm 2:2; Ti 3:8ff).
8. Refuse false teaching (1 Tm 4:7; 6:20,21; 2 Tm 2:23).
9. Lead by example and teaching (Ti 1:5).

D. Life of the preacher:

1. Be honest and pure (1 Tm 5:22; 6:11; 2 Tm 2:22).
2. Be enduring in hardship (2 Tm 2:3-5; 3:12).
3. Be courageous (At 20:22-24; 2 Tm 1:8).
4. Be diligent (1 Co 15:10).
5. Be faithful (Rm 15:17-19).
6. Be industrious (2 Co 10:12-16; 1 Tm 4:15).
7. Be in control of one's self (1 Co 9:25-29).
8. Be sincere (2 Co 4:1,2).
9. Be prayerful (At 6:4; 1 Th 5:17).
10. Be impartial (1 Tm 5:21).
11. Be obedient (At 16:9,10; 1 Tm 6:14).
12. Be godly (1 Tm 4:7,8).
13. Be in the truth of the gospel (2 Tm 3:14).
14. Be an example (1 Tm 4:12; Ti 2:1).
15. Be meek (Ti 3:2).
16. Be in control of speech (2 Tm 2:24,25).
17. Be cautious about controversies (Ti 3:9).
18. Be longsuffering (2 Tm 4:2).
19. Be serious (2 Tm 4:5).
20. Be confident (2 Tm 1:6,7).
21. Be cautious about behavior (1 Tm 4:16; 5:22).
22. Be a teacher (1 Tm 4:11,16).

REDEMPTION

Redemption is being delivered from what one cannot deliver himself. It is as Israel was redeemed from captivity from which they could not deliver themselves. Likewise, Christians have been redeemed from sin. Under no circumstances could the alien sinner deliver himself or her self from the bondage of sin by good works or meritorious works of law. For this reason, everyone had to be delivered from sin by grace.

A. Redemption in Old Testament:

1. Israel was redeemed as a nation out of Egyptian bondage (Ex 6:6; 15:13).
2. Laws were given to Israel concerning redemption in their society (Lv 25:25-49; 27:13-31).
3. Examples of redemption (Rt 4:4-6; Is 44:22,23).
4. Israel looked for spiritual redemption (Lk 2:38).

B. The Christian's redemption by the Son of God:

1. God's people redeemed through Jesus (Lk 1:68).
2. Redeemed by Jesus' blood (Ep 1:7; Cl 1:14; Rv 5:9).
3. Blood redeemed those under the law (Hb 9:15).
4. Redeemed from the curse of law (Gl 3:13).

5. Redeemed from justification through perfect law-keeping (Gl 4:5).
6. Redeemed from iniquity (Ti 2:14).
7. Redeemed in Christ (Rm 3:24; 1 Co 1:30; Ep 1:7; Cl 1:14).
8. Redeemed for all time (Hb 9:12).
9. Wait for redemption of body (Rm 8:23).
10. Church redemption in the end (Ep 1:13,14; 4:30).

REPENTANCE

Repentance is a change in thinking and life behavior because one changes his or her heart in response to the gospel. True repentance must be manifested by the change of one's behavior.

A. Definition of repentance:

1. It is a change of mind (Mt 21:28,29).
2. It is returning to our "first love" (Rv 2:5).
3. It is turning to God (1 Sm 7:3; At 9:35; 26:20; Lk 17:4).
4. It is part of conversion to God (At 3:19; 15:3).
5. It produces joy in heaven (Lk 15:7,10).
6. It is the product of godly sorrow (2 Co 7:9,10).

B. Repentance is commanded:

1. Jesus said we must repent (Lk 13:3,5).
2. God commands repentance (At 2:38; 8:22; 17:30,31; 2 Pt 3:9).
3. Men must repent of wickedness (Rv 2:16,21,22).

C. Things that stimulate repentance:

1. Fear of judgment (At 17:30,31).
2. The goodness and gospel of God (Rm 2:4).
3. The patience of God (2 Pt 3:9).
4. Conviction of our sins (At 2:37,38).
5. Godly sorrow (2 Co 7:10).
6. Exhortation by brothers (Lk 17:3; Gl 6:1; 1 Jn 5:16).

D. Why people do not repent:

1. Because of willful sinning (Hb 6:6).
2. By failing to see sinful self (Lk 18:9-14; Js 1:23,24).
3. By not hearing the gospel (Mk 16:15,16)

RESURRECTION

Resurrection in reference to our physical bodies means that this present body will be bodily resurrected, though it will be changed. We do not know the nature of the resurrected body, though we will be resurrected to be like Jesus now is.

A. Resurrection of Jesus:

1. Was prophesied (Ps 16:10,11; At 13:34,35).
2. Was prophesied by Jesus (Mk 9:9,10; Jn 2:19-22).
3. Was preached by apostles (At 2:32; 1 Co 15).
4. Was declaration of Jesus' sonship (Rm 1:4).
5. Was bodily (Jn 20:27-31).

B. Time of the final resurrection:

1. At Jesus' final coming (1 Th 4:13-18; Mt 25:31ff).
2. At the sound of last trumpet (1 Co 15:52; 1 Th 4:16).
3. At the end of all things (1 Co 15:20-28).
4. At the last day (Jn 6:39-44; 11:23,24).
5. At the last hour (Jn 5:28,29).

C. Those who will be resurrected:

1. The good and evil (Jn 5:28,29).
2. The righteous saints (1 Th 4:13-18).
3. The just (Lk 14:14).

D. Certainty of the resurrection:

1. Was made certain by Jesus' resurrection (1 Co 15:20-22; Cl 1:18).
2. Made possible by God's power (1 Co 6:14; 2 Co 4:14).
3. Preached by inspiration of Spirit (At 1:22; 4:2,33; 17:18,32).

E. Bodily resurrection of the saints:

1. We will be changed (1 Co 15:51).
2. We will be changed to have a body like Jesus (Ph 3:21; 1 Jn 3:2).
3. We will have a glorious body (1 Co 15:43; Ph 3:21).
4. We will have an incorruptible body (1 Co 15:52-54).
5. We will have a habitation from God (2 Co 5:1-8).
6. We will have a spiritual body (1 Co 15:44).
7. We will be like angels (Mt 22:30).
8. We do not fully know what we will be (1 Jn 3:2).

F. Resurrection of the righteous:

1. Raised to forever be with the Lord (1 Th 4:17).
2. Raised to everlasting life (Jn 5:29).
3. Raised to certain life (Mt 25:46).
4. Raised to receive glory (Rm 8:18; 1 Co 15:43).
5. Raised to have an incorruptible body (1 Co 15:42).
6. Raised to receive immortality (1 Co 15:50-54).
7. Raised to receive a reward (Lk 14:12-14).

G. Resurrection of the unrighteous:

1. Raised for judgment and condemnation (Mt 7:23; 24:41; At 10:42; 2 Co 5:10).
2. Raised for certain punishment (Mt 25:46).
3. Raised to experience God's wrath (Rm 2:5; 1 Th 1:10).
4. Raised for certain destruction (2 Th 1:9; Ph 3:19).

SATAN

Satan (Gr., *satanas*), the devil (Gr., *diabolos*), and serpent, is the adversary of God and His people. He works against all that is good and right in order to bring into destruction those who are created by God.

A. Satan is the adversary:

1. Adversary of God and Christ (Mt 4:10; 12:26; Mk 1:13; 3:23,26; 4:15; Jn 13:27).

2. Adversary of God's people (Jb 1:6-11; 2:1-5; Lk 22:31; At 5:3; Rm 16:20; 1 Co 5:5; 7:5; 2 Co 11:14; 12:7; 1 Th 2:18; 1 Tm 1:20; 5:15; Rv 12:9).
3. Adversary of all men (Lk 13:16; At 26:18; 2 Th 2:9; Rv 12:9,10; 20:7).
4. He is a real spiritual entity (Jn 14:30; 2 Co 5:21; Hb 4:15).

B. The work of Satan:

1. He tempts (Mt 4:1; Lk 4:2,13; 1 Co 7:5; Ep 4:27).
2. He ensnares (1 Tm 3:7; 2 Tm 2:26).
3. He devours (1 Pt 5:8).
4. He takes captive (2 Tm 2:26).
5. He is an enemy (Mt 13:39).
6. He takes advantage of us (2 Co 2:11).
7. He hinders (1 Th 2:18).
8. He is the father of liars (Jn 8:44).
9. He oppresses (At 10:38).
10. He fills one's heart (At 5:3).

C. In view of Satan, what Christians must do:

1. Do not give opportunity to Satan (Ep 4:27).
2. Stand against (Ep 6:11).
3. Resist (Js 4:7).
4. Crush under our feet (Rm 16:20).

D. The doom of Satan:

1. Doom sealed by the cross of Christ (Lk 10:18; Rv 20:2,10).
2. Christ triumphed over (Hb 2:14; 1 Jn 3:8).
3. Christians have victory over (Rm 16:20).
4. Satan will be destroyed (Mt 25:41; Rv 20:10).

SIN

The Greek word for sin (Gr., *harmartia*) means to "miss the mark." Sin, therefore, is one missing the mark of perfection in order to be considered righteous before God. All have sinned, and thus, it is not possible for anyone to keep any law perfectly in order to stand justified before God.

A. Definition of sin:

1. Sin is breaking God's law (1 Jn 3:4).
2. Sin is not doing biblical principles of good (Js 4:17).
3. Sin is doing that which is against one's conscience (Rm 14:23).
4. Sin is doing unrighteousness (1 Jn 5:17).
5. Sin is not inherited from the parents (Ez 18:20).
6. Sin against the Holy Spirit is rejection of the gospel, and thus is unforgivable (Mt 12:31; Mk 3:29; Lk 12:10; Hb 6:4-8; 10:26-31; 1 Jn 5:16).

B. Things that cause sin:

1. One's own heart (Mt 15:19).
2. The work of Satan (Jn 8:44; 1 Pt 5:8).
3. The lust of man (Js 1:13-15; 1 Jn 2:15,16).

4. Pride of life (1 Pt 5:6,7).
5. Love of the world (Js 4:4; 1 Jn 2:15).

C. Results of sin:

1. Destruction from presence of God (2 Th 1:7-9).
2. Separation from God (Is 59:1,2).
3. Spiritual death (Rm 6:23; Ep 2:1-3).
4. Eternal separation from Jesus (Mt 7:21-23).

D. Solution for sin:

1. Cleansing of Jesus' blood (Ep 1:3,7; 1 Jn 1:7-9).
2. Jesus' death makes forgiveness possible (Is 53; 1 Pt 2:24).
3. Sin can be forgiven (1 Jn 3:5,6).
4. One is baptized for remission of sins (At 2:38).
5. In baptism God washes away sin (At 22:16).

SINGING

The Greek word *psallo* refers to the use of the vocal cords in order to produce a melody in song. Singing is a medium by which the word of God is taught, as well as the means by which Christians edify one another. Worshipful singing originates from the heart.

A. The Christian and singing:

1. We should sing as Jesus sang (Mt 26:30; Mk 14:26).
2. We should sing everywhere as Paul and Silas sang in prison (At 16:25).
3. We should sing with understanding of what we sing (1 Co 14:15).
4. We should sing with melody in our hearts (Ep 5:19).
5. We should teach and admonish one another through songs (Cl 3:16).
6. We should sing with a merry heart (Js 5:13).
7. We should sing as the people of God (Hb 2:12).
8. We should praise God in singing (Rm 15:9).

STUDY

Bible study is the natural behavior of those who love God, and thus, hunger and thirst after what He has revealed. True disciples are those who continually seek God's directions in the Bible in order to pattern their behavior after His word.

A. Correct attitudes toward Bible study:

1. Love truth of the gospel (Ps 119:97; 2 Th 2:10-12).
2. Have faith in God (Hb 11:6).
3. Be diligent intellectually (2 Tm 2:15; Ti 2:14).
4. Respect Bible as God's word (1 Th 2:13; 2 Tm 3:16,17; 1 Pt 1:20,21).
5. Expect to know the truth of the gospel (Jn 8:31; Ep 3:3-5).
6. Pray for wisdom in study (Js 1:5-8).

B. Correct motives for Bible study:

1. Motivated to know the truth of the gospel (Ps 23:2,3; Mt 5:6; Jn 7:17; 8:32).

2. Motivated to obey God (Jn 15:14; Js 1:22-25).
3. Motivated to know how to war against Satan (Ep 6:10-18; 2 Tm 2:14,15; 4:1-4).
4. Motivated to save one's self (Jn 6:63; 1 Tm 4:16; Js 1:21).
5. Motivated to teach (Hb 5:12; 2 Tm 2:15; 1 Pt 3:15).
6. Motivated by Paul's example (2 Tm 4:13).
7. Motivated to grow in knowledge (Cl 1:10; 1 Pt 3:18).
8. Motivated by thirst for righteousness (Mt 5:6; 1 Pt 2:2).
9. Give heed to reading God's word (1 Tm 4:13).

C. Correct reasons for Bible study:

1. To grow in faith (Rm 10:17; Hb 11:6).
2. To know God and Jesus (Jn 17:1-3; 1 Jn 2:2-4).
3. To know the way of salvation (Rm 1:16; 1 Co 15:1,2; Js 1:21).
4. To know the truth of the gospel (Jn 8:32; 17:17; 1 Pt 1:22,23).
5. To learn from the Old Testament (Rm 15:4).
6. To be admonished (1 Co 10:11).
7. To be considered noble by God (At 17:11).
8. To be approved by God (2 Tm 2:15).
9. To become furnished for good works (2 Tm 3:17).
10. To be instructed in righteousness (2 Tm 3:16).
11. To be wise unto salvation (2 Tm 3:15).

TEACHING

The more one studies the word of God, the more he is motivated to share with others what he has learned. Preaching is a ministry of the believers to unbelievers in reference to the gospel, whereas teaching is a ministry of the believers with believers.

A. Those who are to teach:

1. Preachers (At 14:21; 1 Tm 6:2; 2 Tm 2:2,24-26).
2. Elders (1 Tm 3:2).
3. All Christians (Mt 28:19,20; At 5:42; 20:20; Hb 5:12).
4. Experienced Christian women (Ti 2:3,4).
5. Parents (Dt 6:4-9; 11:18-20).

B. When and where to teach:

1. Every day (Lk 9:23; At 5:42).
2. Everywhere (At 5:42).
3. In religious centers (Mt 26:55; At 17:1-3; 18:4).
4. In educational centers (At 17:16ff).
5. In schools (At 19:8-10).

C. What to teach:

1. The truth of the gospel (Rm 1:13-16; 2 Tm 2:2; Hb 8:11,12).
2. The teachings of Jesus (Mt 28:20).
3. Good things (Ti 2:3).
4. Christian attitudes and behavior (1 Tm 4:6-11; Ti 2:4,5).
5. The word of God (Ps 119:12,26,66; 2 Jn 9).
6. The apostles' examples (2 Th 2:15; 1 Tm 1:3).
7. The Old Testament (Rm 15:4; 1 Co 10:11).

D. The teacher:

1. Must take heed to self (1 Tm 4:16).
2. Must discipline self (1 Co 9:27).
3. Must be knowledgeable of the Bible (1 Tm 1:7).
4. Must realize great responsibility (Js 3:1).

TEMPTATION

Temptation arises within ourselves when we are enticed to fulfill the lusts of the flesh, lusts of the eyes, and the pride of life in a way that is contrary to the will of God. Therefore, Christians must exercise self-control in all areas of speech and behavior in order that they not be led astray by yielding to temptation.

A. How man is tempted:

1. By the work of Satan (Mt 4:3; 6:13; Lk 22:31,32; 1 Co 7:5; 1 Th 3:5).
2. By yielding to our lusts (Js 1:14; 2 Pt 2:18).
3. By the influence of the world (1 Jn 2:15-17).
4. By the riches of the world (Mt 13:22; 1 Tm 6:9).

B. Important facts about temptation:

1. God does not tempt man (Js 1:13).
2. Satan will flee when resisted (Js 4:7).
3. God provides a way of escape from temptation (1 Co 10:13; Js 1:12).
4. Pray for strength (Mt 6:13; 26:41; Mk 14:38; Lk 22:46).
5. Overcoming temptation produces growth (Js 1:2-4,12; 1 Pt 1:5,6).
6. God delivers the tested (2 Pt 2:9; Rv 3:10).
7. The weak may fall (Lk 8:13).
8. Jesus was tempted as we are (Mt 4:1ff; Hb 2:18; 4:15).
9. Jesus aids the tempted (Hb 2:18).

TEN COMMANDMENTS

Except for the fourth commandment concerning the Sabbath, that was a special sign of the covenant between God and the nation of Israel, the principles of the other nine commandments in Ex 20 are found in the New Testament. This is true because the moral teachings of the commandments have always been principles of God by which people should live.

A. Principles of the commandments for Christians under the new covenant:

1. Do not worship other gods (Mt 4:10; At 14:15; 17:24-28; 1 Co 8:5,6; Rv 22:9).
2. Do not worship idols (At 14:15; 15:20; 17:29; Rm 1:20-24; 1 Co 8:4-6; 10:7; 1 Jn 5:21).
3. Do not swear (Mt 5:34; 12:36; Ep 4:29; Cl 3:8; Js 5:12).
4. Do not disobey parents (Ep 6:1-3; Cl 3:20; 1 Tm 5:8).
5. Do not hate (Mt 5:21,22,38,39; Rm 13:9; 1 Pt 4:15; 1 Jn 3:15).
6. Do not lust (Mt 5:27,28; 19:8,9; 1 Co 6:9; Gl 5:19).
7. Do not steal (1 Co 6:10; Ep 4:28; 2 Th 3:10-12; 1 Pt 4:15).

8. Do not lie (Ep 4:24; Cl 3:9; Rv 21:8; 22:15).
9. Do not covet (Lk 12:15; 1 Co 5:11; Ep 5:3; Cl 3:5).

TONGUE

The manner by which one speaks, and the content of what he says, is the manifestation of what one thinks and feels. Christians seek to control the use of their speech in their relationships with others. For this reason, Christians must control what they say in their relationships with others.

A. Nature of the tongue:

1. Causes great problems (Js 3:5).
2. Causes sin (Ps 39:1).
3. Causes trouble (Pv 21:6).
4. Cannot be totally controlled (Js 3:6).
5. Death and life are in its power (Pv 18:21).

B. Evils of the uncontrolled tongue:

1. Backbiting and gossip (Pv 25:23; 1 Tm 5:13).
2. Hypocrisy (Pv 22:23; 1 Tm 3:8).
3. Hastiness (Pv 29:20; Js 1:19).
4. Falsehoods (Ps 120:3; Pv 21:6).
5. Perverseness (Pv 17:20).
6. Deceit (Pv 6:24; 12:19; Mc 6:12; Rm 3:13).
7. Vain religion (Js 1:26).

C. Instructions concerning the tongue:

1. Be slow to speak (Js 1:19).
2. Speak with graciousness (Ec 10:12).
3. Speak with grace seasoned with salt (Cl 4:6).
4. Control how much one speaks (Ps 34:13; Js 1:26).
5. Speak with wisdom (Ps 37:30; Js 3:13-18).
6. Speak with kindness (Pv 31:26).
7. Be an example in speech (1 Tm 4:12).

TONGUES (Languages)

The Greek word that is often translated “tongues” (*glossa*) is better translated “languages.” Speaking in a language meant that the speaker was saying words that were different than his first language. In the New Testament, speaking in languages meant that one spoke in a language by the aid of the Holy Spirit that he had never before learned or spoken. The miraculous speaking in languages was for the benefit of rapidly preaching the gospel to every ethnic group of the world.

A. The Christian and languages:

1. The apostles spoke in different languages on Pentecost by the aid of the Holy Spirit (At 2:1-4,6-8,11).
2. The household of Cornelius spoke in different languages to validate their acceptance by God (At 10:44-46; 11:15-18).
3. The Ephesians spoke in other languages (At 19:1-6).
4. The Corinthians misused the gift of languages (1 Co 12; 14).

5. Speaking in inspired languages ceased with the revelation of the complete word of God (1 Co 13:8-10).

THOUSAND-YEAR REIGN

Revelation was written with many symbols, or figures of speech (Rv 1:1). By the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, John prophesied that what he said would “shortly come to pass” in the lifetime of the first readers of Revelation (Rv 1:1; 22:6), and thus, these things came to pass soon after he wrote them. Revelation 20 below is a principle revelation concerning the immediate future of the recipients of the book:

A. The Christian and the “thousand years”:

1. Messenger comes with authority to bind Satan (vs 1).
2. Satan is bound by the gospel (vs 2; see Jn 12:31; Lk 10:17-19; 1 Co 15:20-22; Ep 1:20-23; Cl 2:15; Hb 2:14,15).
3. Disciples are guarded against Satan by power of the gospel (vs 3; see Rm 1:16; 1 Co 10:13; 1 Pt 5:8).
4. Saints reign in life with the power of the gospel (vs 4; see Mt 19:28; Rm 5:17; 2 Tm 2:11,12).
5. First resurrection is from waters of baptism (vs 5; see Jn 5:24-29; Rm 6:3-6; Ep 2:5,6; Cl 2:12,13).
6. Termination of those now dead in sin (vs 6; see Rv 2:11; 20:14; 21:8).
7. Limited release of Satan (vss 7,8).
8. Deliverance of the church (vs 9; Rv 2:10).
9. Judgment and condemnation of Satan (vs 10; see Mt 25:41).
10. Revelation of the Great White Throne (vs 11; see Jn 5:22; 12:48; At 17:31; 2 Co 5:10; 2 Tm 4:1; Rv 6:14; 16:20).
11. Judgment of the righteous (vs 12; see Rv 14:13).
12. Judgment of the wicked (vs 13; see 2 Th 1:7-9).
13. The end of physical death (vs 14; see 1 Co 15:26-28).
14. Destiny of the wicked (vs 15; see Mt 7:23; 25:41).

UNITY

Unity of the body of Christ is a fundamental teaching that is manifested in the oneness of believers in their common covenant relationship with God. Unity is inherent in the gospel, and thus all those who have obeyed the gospel throughout the world are one united body in Christ.

A. Unity is commanded:

1. Be of the same mind (Rom 15:5,6; 1 Co 1:10; 2 Co 13:11).
2. Speak the same thing (1 Co 1:10).
3. Be united on fundamental teachings (Ep 4:4-6).
4. Jesus prayed for unity (Jn 17:20-23).
5. The body is to be united (1 Co 12:13-25).
6. Maintain oneness of the faith (Ep 4:13-16).
7. Be united in apostles' teaching (At 2:41-47).
8. Be of one mind (Ph 2:2; 3:16).
9. Walk by the same rule (Ph 3:16,17).
10. Endeavor to keep unity of the faith (Ep 4:3).

11. Strive together for unity of the faith (Ph 1:27).
12. It is good to dwell in unity (Ps 133:1).

B. Causes for disunity:

1. False teachers (Ti 3:10; 2 Jn 9-11).
2. Unnecessary arguments over opinions (1 Tm 1:4; 6:4; 2 Tm 2:16,23).
3. Argumentative attitudes (2 Tm 2:14).
4. Misapplying the Scriptures (2 Pt 3:16).
5. Carnal thinking (1 Co 3:3).
6. Binding traditions and opinions (Gl 1:6-9; 4:17).
7. Compelling others to submit to legalistic doctrine (Gl 6:12).

WORSHIP

Worship is a daily reverential outpouring of one's heart in response to the gospel of Jesus. Worship is not confined to a specific location, but comes forth from the heart of those who respond to the daily presence of God in their lives. Worship is not acted out through meritorious rituals and ceremonies, but is a natural expression of thanksgiving for the gospel.

A. Worship is reverential homage of God:

1. Worship God (Mt 4:10; Jn 4:21-24; 1 Co 14:25; Rv 4:10; 7:11; 11:16; 19:10; 22:9).
2. Worship of Jesus while on earth (Mt 2:2-11; 8:2; 9:18; 14:33; 15:25; Jn 9:38; Hb 1:6).

B. Types of worship:

1. Ignorant worship (At 17:23).
2. Vain worship (Mt 15:8,9; Mk 7:1-9).
3. Man-made worship (Cl 2:23).
4. True worship in spirit (Jn 4:23,24; Ph 3:3).

C. The Christian's worship:

1. God seeks worshipers (Jn 4:23).
2. Worship in spirit and truth (Jn 4:24).
3. Worship is not confined to a location (Jn 4:21).
4. Worship is not legally performed through man-made rituals and ceremonies (At 17:24,25).
5. Worship can take place at any time and place (Mt 2:2,11; 8:2; 9:18; 15:25; 28:9; Mk 15:19; At 8:27).
6. Worship as a living sacrifice (Rm 12:1).

YOUTH

It is the purpose of the home to maintain the principles and attitudes that must be instilled within the thinking and hearts of young people. The home is the environment wherein young people are trained for adulthood and to be a benefit to society. The children should submit to the direction of the parents in order that they reflect the spirit of Jesus in the world.

A. The young should manifest the following:

1. Abstain from evil (1 Th 5:22).

2. Be mature in mind (Ti 2:6).
3. Flee lusts of the flesh (2 Tm 2:22).
4. Keep law of God (Pv 7:1ff; 28:7).
5. Remember God (Ec 12:1).
6. Be an example (1 Tm 4:12).
7. Be enthusiastic (1 Sm 17:26-50).
8. Listen to the word of God (Ps 119:9).
9. Praise God (Ps 148:12).
10. Listen to parents (Pv 10:1; 13:1; 17:25).
11. Be obedient to parents' instructions (Ep 6:1).
12. Honor parents (Ep 6:2).

B. The young should not do the following:

1. Have evil companions (1 Co 15:33).
2. Despise father's instructions (Pv 15:5).
3. Allow others to despise them (1 Tm 4:12).
4. Be self-willed (Lk 15:11-21).
5. Be disobedient to parents (Ep 6:1).



ABBREVIATIONS

OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis - **Gn**, Exodus - **Ex**, Leviticus - **Lv**, Numbers - **Nm**, Deuteronomy - **Dt**, Joshua - **Ja**, Judges - **Jg**, Ruth - **Rt**, 1 Samuel - **1 Sm**, 2 Samuel - **2 Sm**, 1 Kings - **1 Kg**, 2 Kings - **2 Kg**, 1 Chronicles - **1 Ch**, 2 Chronicles - **2 Ch**, Ezra - **Er**, Nehemiah - **Ne**, Esther - **Et**, Job - **Jb**, Psalms - **Ps**, Proverbs - **Pv**, Ecclesiastes - **Ec**, Song of Solomon - **Ss**, Isaiah - **Is**, Jeremiah - **Jr**, Lamentations - **Lm**, Ezekiel - **Ez**, Daniel - **Dn**, Hosea - **Hs**, Joel - **Jl**, Amos - **Am**, Obadiah - **Ob**, Jonah - **Jh**, Micah - **Mc**, Nahum - **Nh**, Habakkuk - **Hk**, Zephaniah - **Zp**, Haggai - **Hg**, Zechariah - **Zc**, Malachi - **Ml**

NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew - **Mt**, Mark - **Mk**, Luke - **Lk**, John - **Jn**, Acts - **At**, Romans - **Rm**, 1 Corinthians - **1 Co**, 2 Corinthians - **2 Co**, Galatians - **Gl**, Ephesians - **Ep**, Philipians - **Ph**, Colossians - **Cl**, 1 Thessalonians - **1 Th**, 2 Thessalonians - **2 Th**, 1 Timothy - **1 Tm**, 2 Timothy - **2 Tm**, Titus - **Ti**, Philemon - **Pl**, Hebrews - **Hb**, James - **Js**, 1 Peter - **1 Pt**, 2 Peter - **2 Pt**, 1 John - **1 Jn**, 2 John - **2 Jn**, 3 John - **3 Jn**, Jude - **Jd**, Revelation - **Rv**

International Bible Institute Library

≈ Bible Curriculum For Bible Study ≈

Free Bible Study Courses & Books From

www.roger-e-dickson.org