

DOCTRINE

DOCTRINAL POINTS 1



A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver — Proverbs 25:11

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Preface

GOALS

We are a non-discriminating school and seek, through much prayer, study, and meditation, to provide the following goals to those who desire an opportunity to learn more of God's Word (Bible):

To Provide at No Cost: We believe there are hungry people who are looking for knowledge of Biblical scriptures. We supply correspondence study at no cost to the student, although we will accept tax-deductible love offerings.

To Know Jesus: We pray that people will see their need of Jesus. To know God's Word (Bible) is to know Jesus.

"And the Word [Jesus] was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

Joh.1:14

To Gain Knowledge of the Bible: knowledge of Biblical scripture is progressive, bringing you into spiritual maturity.

"But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

2Pe.3:18

To Build Faith: Knowledge of God's Word (Bible) builds up our faith that directs our spiritual walk [Rom.10:17]. Three times in the Bible we read, "*the just shall live by faith*" [Rom.1:17, Gal.3:11, Heb.10:38]. Faith provides direction to our lives [Psa.119:105]. When we need help, we are able to go to the Bible because we have learned to rightly divide the truth [2Ti.2:15].

To Become Established in God's Word (Bible): God wants us to become so established that we are not tossed around with every wind (spirit) of doctrine [Eph.4:14]. Being rooted in Biblical scripture, we are able to apprehend (grasp with the understanding) the fullness of God's truth. Through God's Word (Bible), Jesus sanctifies and cleanses us with a washing process [Eph.5:26].

To Run a Race of Faith: Oh that we might have a desire to know Jesus [Phi. 3:10-14] and run the race of faith!

BIBLE SCRIPTURE REFERENCE

All Biblical scripture references in this study book are taken from the King James Version. If any other translation is used, it will be shown following the Biblical scripture reference; e.g., Revised Version (RV), American Standard Version (ASV), etc.

The Bible contains · the mind of God, · the state of man, · the way of salvation, and · the happiness of believers. The Bible's doctrines are holy, its precepts binding, and its histories true. The Bible contains light to direct you, spiritual food to support you, and comfort to cheer you. Jesus is the grand subject of the Bible. God's Word (Bible) was designed for our good and the results are to the glory of God. Biblical scriptures should fill your memory, rule your heart, and guide your feet. Read the Bible slowly, frequently, and prayerfully. Biblical knowledge involves the highest responsibility. It rewards the greatest labor and condemns all who trifle with the Bible's sacred contents.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS

Do not try to master the Bible all at once or become upset if you do not understand what you have read. Biblical scriptures are revealed “*precept upon precept: line upon line; here a little, and there a little*” [Isa.28:10].

Read the lesson through at one sitting if possible, but do not hurry over it. Read it slowly and give it a chance to grip your heart and mind. As you read, ask God to give you something special from His Word. Stay in the lesson; do not skip around in the Bible. You are spending your time to gain knowledge of God's Word (Bible); learn to spend this time wisely.

There is no shortcut to getting Biblical knowledge; it is obtained through prayer, study, and meditation. We suggest that you get all you can directly from the Bible before consulting notes written by someone else. The Holy Spirit (God's gift) inspired the Word of God (Bible) and was given for the specific purpose of guiding us into all truth [Eph.1:17-18].

“Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.” Joh.16:13

Always read the lesson through at least once, more if possible. Observe the instructions given in the Bible concerning reading God's Word [1Ti.4:13, Eph.3:4].

PREPARING TO STUDY

When we study, our attitude is very important, “*And if any man think that he knoweth any thing, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know...*” [1Co.8:2].

Meditate on God's Word (Bible). Note the promise given to the man who meditates on Biblical scriptures day and night, “*He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prospers*” [Psa.1:1-3].

Take Biblical scripture at face value. Do not try to make it prove a point. Keep in mind that the Bible is the “*inspired word of God.*” There is a promise to those who read, hear, and keep Biblical scriptures, but a curse is pronounced on those who add to them.

“Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.” Rev.1:3

“For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book.” Rev.22:18

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To keep “private interpretation” from happening [2Pe.1:20], read the whole chapter; then ask yourself the following questions:

- To **whom** is it speaking?
- To what **time** or **age** does it refer?
- What is the **subject**?
- Do **other Biblical scriptures** bear out the same thought? [1Co.2:13]
- To what “**family**” does it belong; historic, prophetic, poetic, or doctrinal?

Other references, besides the Bible, that will help you study are:

- A good Collegiate Dictionary.
- Strong's or Young's Concordance.
- Vine's or Unger's Bible Dictionary.
- J. B. Jackson Dictionary of Proper Names (in the Bible). Available, at no cost, upon request.

NOTE

The above-listed references are only suggestions; there are many other good ones available to a student of the Bible.

PUBLICATION USE

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WORKBOOKS

Extra copies of this workbook (No. **GSB102**, **May 2020** revision) may be obtained by contacting Grace School of the Bible.

TERMINOLOGY

The following is an explanation of terminology and/or capitalization used in this workbook:

He	Capitalized “He” within a sentence refers to a previous mention of God, Jesus, or the Holy Spirit.	NT	New Testament abbreviation.
OT	Old Testament abbreviation.	Practical Teaching	Webster's: Practical — Capable of applying knowledge to some useful end. Biblical Teaching: Scriptural teachings the believer applies and practices (does) in their daily walk with Jesus Christ.

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Provisional Teaching	Webster's: Provisional — serving for the time being. Biblical Teaching: That which has been provided through the completed work of Jesus Christ at Calvary.	The Bride	The body of born-again believers who attain to the 1 st Rank that will be taken out of The Church.
The Church	The “mystical” body of Jesus made up of born-again believers [Eph.1:22-23].	The Law	Refers specifically to the Mosaic Law.
The Tribulation	The prophetic 7 years of tribulation that is yet to come upon the world.	The “Great” Tribulation	The last 3½ years of The Tribulation [Mat.24:21].

DISCLAIMER

The author and publisher of this study book used their best efforts to ensure the accuracy of this book. If you should discover any discrepancies, please notify Grace School of the Bible immediately.

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LESSON 30

God, The Father

FIRST MENTION

The first mention of God is seen in Genesis 1:1, “*In the beginning **GOD** created the heavens and the earth.*”

AGE OF GOD

First, we must understand God is eternal, “*The **ETERNAL GOD** is thy refuge,*” [Deu.33:27].

DEFINITION —	eternal	existing at all times, continued without intermission
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With that said, then the statements in Psalm 90:2 clarify what eternal is, “***BEFORE** the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou had formed the earth and the world, even **FROM EVERLASTING TO EVERLASTING**, thou art God.*”

IS THERE A GOD?

The Bible declares that God is. We see that God is shown through both negative and positive statements:

Negative	Positive
Psa.10:1-4	Deu.4:39 Psa.19:1-4 Isa.40:21-22 Rom.1:19-20

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD GOD

In Hebrews 11:6, the Bible states, “*for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.*” Therefore, we must **believe that He is**.

GOD’S NATURE

In John 4:24, we read, “*God is a Spirit.*” Because **God is spirit** in His nature, we understand that He does not have a human body.

DEFINITION —	spirit	an animating or vital principle held to give life to physical organisms: a supernatural being or essence
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DOES GOD HAVE A SHAPE?

Consider John 5:37, “*Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape*” and Philippians 2:6, “*being in the form of God*”

CAN GOD BEEN SEEN?

In Genesis 32:30, Jacob (after having wrestled with “*a man*” until daybreak) says, “*for I have seen God face to face*”

Exodus 24:11 states, “*also they saw God, and did eat and drink.*”

In Exodus 33:11, Moses wrote, “*And the LORD spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend.*” In this same chapter, God speaks to Moses saying, “*And he said, Thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me, and live.*”

“All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him.”

Mat.11:27

“And ye said, Behold, the LORD our God hath shewed us his glory and his greatness, and we have heard his voice out of the midst of the fire: we have seen this day that God doth talk with man, and he liveth.”

Deu.5:24

NAMES/TITLES OF GOD

	Reference(s)	
God of Hosts	Psa.80:7, 14, 19	
Holy One of Israel	2Ki.19:22	
Lord of Lords	Deu.10:17	
Most High God	Gen.14:18	
Father of Lights	Jam.1:17	
Lord of Sabaoth	Rom.9:29	Jam.5:4
Strength of Israel	1Sa.15:29	
Secret	Jdg.13:18	
Savior	Psa.106:21	Tiu.1:3

CHIEF ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTER) OF GOD

	Reference(s)	
Omniscient (All Wise)	Psa.139:1-6	Act.15:18
Omnipotent (All Powerful, Mighty)	Gen.17: 1	Rev.4:8
Omnipresent (All Present)	Psa.139:7-12	Act.17:27
Eternal (No Beginning or End)	Gen.21:33	Rom.1:20
Immutable, unchangeable	Psa.33:11 Heb.6:17-18	Mal.3:6
Invisible (to the natural eye)	Exo.33:20 1Ti.6:16	Joh.1:18

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
Incomprehensible	Job 5:9 Job 11:7	Job 9:10
Holy	Lev.11:44 Rev.4:8	1Sa.2:2
Merciful, gracious, longsuffering, good, just	Exo.34:6-7	Deu.32:4
Righteous	Joh.17:25	
Righteous Judge	2Ti.4:8	

PERSONALITIES OF THE GODHEAD

The Father

God was foretold in Isaiah 63:16 and Isaiah 64:8. Jesus was named in Isaiah 9:6, because for 1,000 years He will reign in His Father's stead. God's Fatherhood was introduced by Christ, and emphasized by the apostles.

The Son of God

Taught in the 4 Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John).

The Holy Spirit

The 3 distinct persons are seen in Matthew 3:13-17

Lesson 30, Questions — God & the Godhead?

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What book of the Bible teaches only about God?

2. In the Bible, where is God first mentioned?

3. Does the Bible declare that God is, and takes for granted His existence?
[Deu.33:27, Psa.90:2]

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. What should our attitude toward God be? [Heb.11:6]

5. In the Bible, what was God's first recorded act? [Gen.1:1]

6. By whom did God create all things? [Joh.1:1-3; Col.1:13, 16; Heb.1:1-2]

7. According to John 4:24, what is God's nature?

8. In Psalm 99:9, we are told that God's character is ____.

From the following Scriptures, what do we learn about God's attributes?

9.	Jer.23:24	
10.	1Jo.4:16	
11.	Gen.17:1	
12.	1Jo.1:5	
13.	1Jo.3:20	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

14. How old is God? [Deu.33:27, Job 36:26]

--

15. Did God have a beginning or an end? [Gen.21:33, Psa.90:2]

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. What is God's form or shape? [Deu.4:12]

--

17. May God be seen? [1Ti.1:17; compare with Exo.33:11, Deu.5:24, Mat.11:27]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

What **person** of the Godhead is shown in each of the following Scriptures?

18.	Mat.3:13	
19.	Mat.3:16	
20.	Mat.3:17	

21. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

22. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 31

Jesus, the Son of God

JESUS WAS...

	Reference(s)
The Word	Joh.1:1-2, 14 Rev.19:13 1Jo.1:1
Made Flesh	Joh.1:14

NAMES/TITLES OF JESUS

Before His human birth, an angel said Jesus should be called:

Title/Name Before Human Birth	Reference(s)
Jesus	Luk.1:31 Mat.1:16
Son of the Highest	Luk.1:32 Luk.2:8-11
Son of God	Luk.1:35

After his human birth, Jesus was called:

Title/Name After Human Birth	Reference(s)
Christ the Lord	Luk.2:11 (compare Luk.1:43)
The LORD's Christ	Luk.2:26
His Anointed	Psa.2:2
Lord Jesus Christ ¹	Found in the opening of many epistles authored by the apostles
Jesus	Luk.2:21 (compare Mat.1:21)
Emmanuel ("God with us")	Mat.1:23 Isa.7:14 Isa.8:8
Lamb of God (Redemption)	John 1:29
Son of God	Mat.4:6 Joh.1:34, 49
Son of Man	Joh.1:51 Mar.8:38 Mat.8:20
Only Begotten Son	Joh.1:14, 18 Heb.11:17 Joh.3:16, 18 1Jo.4:9

¹ "Lord" is His Authoritative Name. "Jesus" is His given name (as a man). "Christ" is the Greek word meaning "Messiah," in the Hebrew it means an "Anointed One," and in the English, it speaks of His empowerment.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Title/Name After Human Birth	Reference(s)
Chief Shepherd	1Pe.5:4

NOTE

The name "*Lord Jesus Christ*" is found 85 times in the New Testament:

- Act.11:17; 15:11, 26; 16:31; 20:21; 28:31
- Rom.1:7; 5:1, 11; 13:14; 15:6, 30; 16:18, 20, 24
- 1Co.1:3, 7-8, 10; 5:4; 8:6; 15:57; 16:22-23
- 2Co.1:2-3; 1:3; 8:9; 11:31; 13:14
- Gal.1:3; 6:14, 18
- Eph.1:2-3, 17; 3:14; 5:20; 6:23-24
- Phi.1:2; 3:20; 4:23
- Col.1:2-3
- 1Th.1:1, 3; 2:19; 3:11, 13; 5:9, 23, 28
- 2Th.1:1-2, 8, 12; 2:1, 14, 16; 3:6, 12, 18
- 1Ti.1:1; 5:21; 6:3, 14
- 2Ti.4:1, 22
- Tiu.1:4
- Phi.1:3, 25
- Jam.1:1; 2:1
- 1Pe.1:3, 8, 14, 16
- 2Jo.1:3
- Jud.1:4, 17, 21
- Rev.22:21

3 GREAT OFFICES OF JESUS

The 3 offices of Prophet, Priest, and King are all ascribed to Jesus:

	Reference(s)	
Prophet The 4 Gospels record His prophetic ministry from His baptism to the cross.	Deu.18:15 Act.7:37	Acts 3:22
Priest His priesthood began at the cross ² . He is the Aaron of the New Testament. The book of Hebrews especially describes this office, which began by Jesus offering Himself on the cross. His priesthood will never end [Heb.7:17, 24].	Heb.2:17 Heb.4:15 Heb.6:20	Heb.3:1 Heb.5:6 Heb.7:21
King His Kingship will begin when He takes His throne in heaven. He will reign for 1,000 years.	Mat.2:2 Joh.19:19-20 Rev.17:14	Mat.21:5 1 Ti.6:15 Rev.19:16

² The cross is the highest peak. Christ was the Offeror and the Offering. A prophet in the New Testament speaks for another to edification and exhortation. Christ's priestly ministry is that He lives and intercedes for others. Believers are priests and kings too [Rev.1:6].

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

The Son has declared the Father.

God is 3 Persons-1 nature;

Man is 1 person-3 natures.

Lesson 32, Questions — Jesus the Son of God

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What was Jesus before His human birth? [Joh.1:1-2, 1Jo.1:1]

--

2. Jesus was made _____. [Joh.1:14]

--

By what names was Jesus called before His human birth?

3.	Luk.1:31	
4.	Luk.1:32	
5.	Luk.1:35	

What names was Jesus given after His birth?

6.	Psa.2:2	
7.	Mat.1:23	
8.	Luk.2:11	
9.	Luk.2:21	
10.	Luk.2:26	
11.	Joh.1:18	
12.	Joh.1:29	
13.	Joh.1:34	
14.	Joh.1:51	
15.	Act.15:26	
16.	1Pe 5:4	

Describe the 3 great offices of Jesus Christ.

17.	Prophet	
-----	---------	--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

18.	Priest	
19.	King	

20. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

21. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 32

The Holy Spirit

THE SON AND THE HOLY SPIRIT

Jesus was...

	Reference(s)
Conceived by the Spirit	Mat.1:20 Luk.1:31-35
Filled with the Spirit	Luk.4:1
Led by the Spirit	Luk.4:1
Driven by the Spirit	Mar.1:12 (compare 2Pe.1:21)
Journeyed in the power of the Spirit	Luk.4:14
Taught by the power of the Spirit	Luk.4:15
Anointed with the Spirit	Luk.4:18 Act.10:38

NOTE

Isaiah 11:1-2 was fulfilled.

Study: [Rom.8:9-11](#), [Gal.4:6](#), [Phi.1:19](#), [1Pe.1:11](#), [2Co.3:17](#).

ATTRIBUTES OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The attributes of the Holy Spirit are the same as God's; with 3 attributes being specifically mentioned in Scripture:

	Reference(s)
Eternal	Heb.9:14
Omnipresent	Psa.139:7
Sanctifier of the hearts of men	Rom.15:19

HOLY SPIRIT'S OFFICES

The offices of the Holy Spirit are:

	Reference(s)
Reprover (convinces) of sin	Joh.16:8
Agent of the new birth	Joh.3:5-8
Witness to sonship	Rom.8:16 (compare Heb.10:13-15)
Comforter	Joh.14:26 Joh.15:26 Joh.16:7

	Reference(s)
Guide into all the Truth	Joh.16:13
Director of Ministers	Act.13:2-4 Act.8:29 Act.10:19-20 Act.16:6-7 Act.20:28
Inspirer of Scriptures	2Pe.1:21 (compare 2Ti.3:16, Act.1:16)
Distributor of Gifts/Manifestations	1Co.12:11 (compare Rom.12)

GIFTS/MANIFESTATIONS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

There are 2 distinct groups of “*gifts*” distributed by the Holy Spirit: Spiritual gifts [Rom.12:5-8] and manifestations of the Spirit [1Co.12:7-9].

Spiritual Gifts Given by the Holy Spirit	Manifestations (Gifts) of the Holy Spirit
In Romans 12 we see 7 distinct spiritual gifts given by the Holy Spirit: Whether prophecy, or ministry, or he that teacheth, or he that exhorteth, he that giveth, he that ruleth, and he that sheweth mercy.	The manifestations of the Holy Spirit are given in 1 Corinthians 12: The word of wisdom, word of knowledge, faith, the gifts of healing, the working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and the interpretation of tongues.

EMBLEMS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

	Reference(s)
Dove (peace, far seeing)	Mat.3:16
Fire (purifying, judgment)	Exo13:21 Psa78:14
Oil (power, soothing)	1Sa.16:1, 13 1Jo2:20, 27
Water (refreshing, fruitful)	Joh.7:38
South Wind (quickenning)	Joh.3:8 Act.2:2

The above citations show the distinct personality of the Holy Spirit. He spoke, commanded, reproved, hindered, drove, led, and taught. An influence or principle cannot do these things.

 The Holy Spirit is **the agent of all of God's doings**.

Lesson 32, Questions — The Holy Spirit

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

In the following Scriptures, what facts are found concerning the Son, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit?

1.	Mat.1:20	
2.	Luk.4:1	
3.	Mar.1:12	
4.	Luk.4:14	
5.	Luk.4:18	

What 3 attributes of the Holy Spirit are the same as God's 3 attributes?

6.	Heb.9:14	
7.	Psa.139:7	
8.	Rom.15:19	

Using the following Scriptures, name the offices of the Holy Spirit?

9.	Joh.16:8	
10.	Joh.3:5-8	
11.	Rom.8:16	
12.	Joh.14:26	
13.	Joh.16:13	
14.	2Pe.1:21	
15.	1Co.2:4, 11	

16. Does the Holy Spirit have anything to do with the ministers? [Act.20:28]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Name the 9 manifestations of the Spirit found in 1 Corinthians 12:8-10.]

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

List the 7 spiritual gifts given by the Holy Spirit. [Rom.12:6-8]

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33. Should these gifts/manifestations be in operation in churches today?

Yes ☐ No ☐

34. Therefore, should church be conducted any differently today than when it was first set up?

Yes ☐ No ☐

35. What is the evidence of the distinct personality of the Holy Spirit?

36. Who is the agent by which all of God's operations are performed?

Name the emblems (symbols) of the Holy Spirit.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

42. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

43. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 33

Proof of the Triune Godhead

THE NAME OF GOD IS PLURAL

In the Genesis 1-2, the Hebrew word for God is **ELOHIM**; and, it occurs 2,500 times in the Old Testament.

DEFINITION — Elohim

[Elohim](#), ordinarily translated "God" [[Gen.1:1](#)] is the most frequently used name in the Old Testament, as its equivalent [theos](#), is in the New Testament, occurring in Genesis alone approximately 200 times. (1) Its form is plural, but the construction is uniformly singular, i.e. it governs a singular verb or adjective. It is characteristic of Hebrew that extension, magnitude and dignity, as well as actual multiplicity, are expressed by the plural. Historic Hebrew is unquestionably and uniformly monotheistic. [[INTERNATIONAL BIBLE ENCYCLOPEDIA](#)]

TWO DISTINCT PERSONS

Two distinct persons were named before time began, and before Jesus' human birth:

	Reference(s)	
God and the Word	Joh.1:1-2, 14 1Jo.5:7	1Jo.1:1
Father and Son	Joh.1:18 Joh.17:5 Joh.16:27-28	Joh.3:16-18 Joh.8:42 Col.1:15-16

NOTE

See Daniel 3:25 (compare [Pro.8:12](#), 22-36 with [1Co.1:30](#)).

THREE DISTINCT TITLES

There are 3 distinct titles in the New Testament. They are **Father**, **Son**, and **Holy Spirit**.

	Reference(s)	
· Father (God, My Father)	Mat.3:16-17	Luk.24:49
· Jesus (Son, Me, My Son)	Joh.14:16-26	Joh.15:26
· Holy Spirit (Spirit of God, Comforter, Spirit of Truth, Holy Ghost)	Joh.16:13-15	Act.1:4-5
	Act.2:32-33	

The 3 distinct persons of the Godhead are manifested in Acts 1—11.

The full title **Lord Jesus Christ**, constantly occurs in the epistles, and directly expresses the Son of God officially anointed with the Holy Spirit. Who anointed Jesus? God did with the Holy Spirit.

Reference(s)	
Act.10:38	Joh.6:27
Eph.1:13	

THE OFFICES OF EACH PERSON

Each office is distinct from the others.

	Office of...
Jesus nor the Holy Spirit never fill the office of the Father.	God
The Father nor the Holy Spirit did not bear man's sins and die for all humanity .	Jesus
The Father nor the Holy Spirit are not mediators .	Jesus
The Holy Spirit will never be King or Bridegroom .	Jesus
The Father nor the Holy Spirit never occupies the office of Prophet or Priest .	Jesus
The Father nor the Holy Spirit is never termed the Head of The Church or Body of Christ.	Jesus
No one can be anointed with the Father or the Son.	Holy Spirit
The Father and the Holy Spirit cannot be anointed ; Jesus was.	Jesus

How unreasonable and impossible then, the teaching that the different functions of the 3 persons of the Godhead should be different manifestations of 1 person. In addition, that 1 person is Jesus Christ whom they call God. It destroys the Fatherhood of God, the eternal sonship of Jesus Christ, and the function of the Holy Spirit. Nevertheless, how simple, beautiful, and perfect the Bible teaching that there are 3 persons in the Godhead, each fulfilling a distinct function. There is only 1 of the Godhead who took on human form—Jesus.

THE 9 MANIFESTATIONS (GIFTS) OF THE SPIRIT

The 9 manifestations (gifts) of the Spirit [1Co.12:4-11] are the direct channels for the operations of the Holy Spirit. Nowhere are they called the gifts of the Father or of the Son. Yet, men still foolishly insist that the Holy Spirit and the Father is Jesus.

HOW THEY ADDRESS OR SPEAK ABOUT EACH OTHER

How they address each other, or speak about the each other, is a further proof of the Trine Godhead.

	Reference(s)	
God spoke to His Son	Mat.3:17 Mat.17:5 2 Pe.1:17	Mat.12:18 Luk.9:35
Jesus spoke of His Father	Joh.2:16 Joh.5:17-19, 43	Joh.4:21-24 Joh.8:42
Jesus spoke to His Father	In John 17 (in a prayer), Jesus expressed our oneness with one another, even as His oneness with the Father.	

They have definite, distinct personalities, yet are one in heart, nature, spirit, and aim.

NOTE

Notice what Jesus said the Holy Spirit should do:

- **Joh.14:26** — But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, *HE SHALL TEACH YOU ALL THINGS*, and *BRING ALL THINGS TO YOUR REMEMBRANCE, WHATSOEVER I HAVE SAID UNTO YOU*.
- **Joh.15:26** — But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, *HE SHALL TESTIFY OF ME*.
- **Joh.16:7-9** — ⁷ Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. ⁸ And when he is come, *HE WILL REPROVE THE WORLD OF SIN*, and *OF RIGHTEOUSNESS*, and *OF JUDGMENT*: ⁹ *OF SIN*, because they believe not on me.
- **Joh.16:13-14** — ¹³ Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will *GUIDE YOU INTO ALL TRUTH*: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and *HE WILL SHEW YOU THINGS TO COME*. ¹⁴ *HE SHALL GLORIFY ME*: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

The Holy Spirit is a distinct intelligence (person).

Reference(s)	
Act.7:51	Act.10:19
Act.13:2-4	Act.15:28
Act.16:6	Act.20:28
1Co.2:13	1Co.12:11

THE ETERNAL SUBJECTION OF THE SON TO HIS FATHER

After Jesus Christ's Millennial reign [[1Co.15:24-28](#)], we see the eternal subjection of the Son (Jesus) to His Father (God). This does not refer to 2 manifestations of 1 person, but of 2 definite persons with distinct manifestations.

TO WHOM THEN DO WE PRAY?

	Reference(s)	
To the Father	Mat.6:6	Luk.11:2
In Jesus' Name	Joh.16:23 Joh.15:16	Joh.14:13 Col.3:17

We cannot approach God in our name; the only merit is in the name of Jesus and His blood.

Lesson 33, Questions — Proof of the Triune Godhead

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How many persons are in the Godhead? [Eph.4:4-6]

2. In the Old Testament, what is the meaning of the Hebrew word Elohim?

As discovered from New Testament Scriptures in this lesson, list the name of each person of the Godhead as well as their main title and their office(s).

	Name	Main Title	Office(s)
3.			
4.			
5.			

6. To whom are we to pray? [Mat.6:6, Luk.11:2]

7. In what name are we to pray? [Joh.14:13, Joh.16:23]

8. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

9. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 34

The Man, His Creation

GOD'S PURPOSE

God's purpose was to create the man in His image, and that he might rule (have dominion) over the world God had just created [Gen.1:26-31].

GOD'S CLIMAXING ACT — MAN

Creation of man was God's climaxing act. Compare His preceding acts of creation, especially noting the creation of vegetable and animal life.

	Reference(s)	
God created the man...	Gen.1:27	Psa.8:5
· earthly, a living soul.	Gen.2:7	1Co.15:47
· in God's image:	Ecc.7:29	
o Intelligent or wise, having authority and power, good, moral, upright.		
o Social, sinless, innocent, but mortal.	Gen.2:17	Psa.8:5

THE ASPECTS OF MAN

DEFINITION — **Adam** earthy, red (Hebrew)

Before Adam's fall...

- Man had neither an old or new nature; he had an innocent nature.
- Man was sinless and had human righteousness (self-works).
- Adam and Eve did not eat meat because there was no need for shed blood in the garden until after Adam's fall.

	Reference(s)
Name: Adam (the first Adam)	Gen.5:2
Dominion: Over everything that moved on the earth.	Gen.1:26-28
Occupation: Gardener.	Gen.2:8-15
Food: Vegetables and fruits.	Gen.1:29 Gen.2:9
Dwelling Place: The Garden of Eden.	Gen.2:8
Wisdom and ability.	Gen.2:19-20
Innocent, not righteous.	Gen.2:25

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)
Duration of life.	Gen.2:17
Capable of propagating.	Gen.1:28
God consciousness and communication with God.	Gen.1:29 Gen.2:16-17 Gen.3:8-13
Knowledge of language (talked with God, named animals).	Gen.2:19 Gen.3:8-13
Sociability, need of companionship.	Gen.2:18
Wife, a <u>buildded</u> woman.	Gen.2:22
Marriage.	Gen.2:23-24 All accounts in Genesis 1-2 are typical of Christ and His Bride. Adam is typical of Christ. Eve is typical of His Bride.

NOTE

In Gen.2:22, the Hebrew word for made is buildded.

CONTRAST BETWEEN MAN AND JESUS

- Man (the First Adam) was created a living soul; Jesus (the Last Adam) was made a quickening spirit [1Co.15:45-47].
- Man was God's creation (creature); Jesus was God's only Son.
- Man was innocent; Jesus was holy.

Lesson 34, Questions — The Man, His Creation

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In Genesis 1:26 we read, "Let *us* make man." Who was part of this Divine Council?

--

Identify the reasons God created man?

2.	Gen.1:26	
3.	Gen.2:18	
4.	Isa.43:7	
5.	Psa.100:3	

6. What makes man distinct from all the other creatures God spoke into being? [Job 32:8]

--

7. Was man God's climaxing act of creation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

What kind of material did God use in making man, and what was the source of his life?

8.	What material was man made of? [Gen.2:7a]	
9.	What was the source of man's life? [Gen.2:7b]	

10. Although man was made in many ways like God, how is he different?

--

11. What is the meaning of Adam's name? [1Co.15:47]

--

12. How far did man's dominion reach? [Gen.1:28]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Describe the occupation and food in the garden.

13.	Occupation? [Gen.2:15]	
14.	Food? [Gen.1:29]	

15. Adam's dwelling place was a garden, of what does this fact speak? [Isa.51:3]

16. How was man's intelligence manifested? [Gen.2:19]

17. Man was innocent but, when temptation came, was he able to stand the test? [2Co.10:3-5]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

18. Adam was created a full-grown man; but how was Eve built? [Gen.2:21-22]

19. Of whom is Eve a type?

20. Why could God and man not have complete communion?

Based on 1 Corinthians 15:45-47, contrast the differences between the First Adam and the Last Adam?

		First Adam	Last Adam
21.	1Co.15:45		
22.	1Co.15:46		
23.	1Co.15:47		

24. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

25. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 35

The Man, His Fall

THE INSTRUMENT

The instrument of the fall ... “Now **THE SERPENT** was more subtle than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made” [Gen.3:1].

NOTE

Compare Rev.12:9 and 2Co.11:3.

THE SCHEME

The scheme of the fall was a question filled with **deception** [Gen.3:1].

God had forbidden that they not eat of the fruit of the tree of good and evil [Gen.2:17], but the serpent made it **sound like a lie** [Gen.3:4].

TOOK THE FRUIT

Adam and Eve ate of the fruit [Gen.3:6].

In 1 Timothy 2:14, we read that their act was called “*the transgression.*”

THE RESULTS OF MAN’S FALL

	Reference(s)	
Their eyes were opened.	Gen.3:7, 22	1Jo.2:16
They knew they were naked.	Gen.3:7	
They were afraid of God.	Gen.3:8-10	
They prevaricated (shifted the responsibility onto someone else).	Gen.3:12-13	
Curse came upon the serpent.	Gen.3:14	
Curse upon the ground.	Gen.3:17	
They had to toil to make the land produce.	Gen.3:19	
They were expelled from the garden.	Gen.3:23 1Ti.2:14 (who the transgressor was)	
Death.	Gen.2:17 Rom.5:12	Gen.3:19
Sin was transmitted to their offspring.	Gen.5:3 Rom.7:17-18, 20, 23	Rom.5:12, 18
Judgment upon all men.	Rom.5:16-18	Heb.9:27

"Adam fell:

from ignorance to guilt

from righteousness to unrighteousness

from wisdom to ignorance

from ignorance to knowledge

from innocence to shame

from unselfishness to selfishness

from life to death

from truth to falsehood

from blessing to curse

from pleasure to toil."

A. S. Copley

Lesson 35, Questions — The Man, His Fall

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Answer the following based on Genesis 3:1:

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Who was the originator of the 1 st question? | |
| 2. | The first questioner (the serpent) used psychology for his scheme; therefore, what was his purpose? [Compare 2Pe.3:17] | |

3. When the first questioner (the serpent) had the woman 's attention, what further steps did he take to fulfill his plan? [Compare Gen.2:17 with Gen.3:4]

--

In what 3-fold way was the temptation brought to Eve? [Compare Gen.3:6 with 1Jo.2:16]

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 4. | | 5. | |
| 6. | | | |

7. Up to this time, man was perfect as a human being; he was innocent, having human righteousness. What happened to man's human righteousness after partaking of the forbidden fruit?

--

8. Does this prove that human righteousness is insufficient?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. What difference do you see in the relation to God between the First Adam and the regenerated (born-again) man?

--

10. What indicated the first streak of self-righteousness? [Gen.3:7]

--

11. Who asked the 2nd question? [Gen.3:9]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

12. While wearing their self-made clothing, what was Adam's level of confidence before God? [Gen.3:10]

13. How did this wonderful man, the ruler of the earth, cheapen himself? [Gen.3:12]

14. Adam ate with his eyes open, of what is this a type? [Joh.10:18, Heb.12:2]

15. The woman pleaded **not guilty**; however, did God give the serpent any opportunity to excuse himself? [Gen.3:14]

Yes ☐ No ☐	
Give an explanation for your answer.	

16. Although God pronounced the curse, what marvelous promise is hidden in Genesis 3:15 upon which the whole Bible is based?

What were the results of the fall?

17.	Gen.3:7	
18.	Gen.3:22-23	
19.	Gen.3:8	
20.	Gen.3:12-13	
21.	Gen.3:14	
22.	Gen.3:14	
23.	Gen.3:17	
24.	Gene.3:19	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

25.

Gene.3:23

26. What new words were coined as a result of the fall?

27. What was the first prophetic type of redemption? [Gen.3:21]

28. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

29. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 36

The Man, His Fallen Nature

Man's fallen nature always refers to the **old creation**; also called the **old man**.

ADAM'S INDICTMENTS

	Reference(s)
Afraid (fear)	Gen.3:10
Deceitful	Gen.3:12-13
Self-righteous	Gen.4:3
Angry	Gen.4:5
Murderous	Gen.4:8
Liar	Gen.4:9
Fugitive, vagabond	Gen.4:12
Very wicked	Gen.6:5

The first recorded sin of man's fallen nature is being afraid (fear); it is the sin of unbelief and it brings forth deceitfulness. Anger is then the natural sequence which leads to murder that is accomplished by lying. All this results in the life of a vagabond and reaches its climax in complete wickedness.

The overall sin of man's fallen nature is **disobedience** to God's will or commandment.

"Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?" Gen.3:11

NOTE

In the Hebrew, the word **imagination** in **Gen.6:5**, signifies not only the imagination, but also "*purposes and desires*."

The heart, as described in Genesis 6:5, represents the life of the old creation (our fallen nature) which has become corrupt.

"The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" Jer.17:9

NOTE

The Heart: Jer.17:9, Psa.58:2, Mat.15:18-19, Mar.7:20-23, Luk.11:39.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

The Word of God divides spirit, soul, and body. We cannot but by the Spirit of God learn to discern Scripture.

JESUS CHRIST'S INDICTMENTS

Jesus recounts 13 indictments in Mark 7:21-23. These evils come from the heart.

THE APOSTLE PAUL'S INDICTMENTS

There are 17 indictments given in Galatians 5:19-21; often referred to as “*works of the flesh*.” Works of the flesh are outward manifestations of the old creation. Here the Apostle Paul teaches that no one can be saved by keeping The Law.

In Romans 1:29-32, we see 24 more indictments. These prove the world's absolute need of righteousness.

Another 16 indictments are listed in Romans 3:9-18.

All these indictments prove the world's absolute need of righteousness and clearly show that whether you are a Jew or Gentile, you are included! Here the Apostle Paul teaches that no one can be saved by keeping The Law.

JAMES' INDICTMENTS

James 3 lists 10 indictments, the results of an unbridled tongue.

	Reference(s)
Offend all	Jam.3:2
Boasteth great things	Jam.3:5
A fire	Jam.3:6
A world of iniquity	Jam.3:6
Defileth the whole body	Jam.3:6
An unruly evil	Jam.3:8
Speaks both blessing and cursing	Jam.3:10
Confusion	Jam.3:16
Every evil work	Jam.3:16

Study this chapter carefully. The tongue is an index to our inward condition and must be bridled.

FINAL DOOM OF FALLEN MAN, LAKE OF FIRE

The duration of the lake of fire doom lasts “*day and night forever and ever*”; it is eternal [Rev.20:10]. In Genesis, we saw that man's fall began with fear (being afraid) and in Revelation it ends with “*the fearful*” [Rev.21:8].

NOTE

Compare:

- Everlasting destruction [[2Th.1:8-9](#)],
- everlasting punishment [[Mat.25:46](#)], and
- resurrection of damnation [[Joh.5:29](#)].

The old creation is found to be completely bad. There are 89 indictments against the old creation. There are others, as the Apostle the Apostle Paul says, that are not mentioned.

We quit our meanness because something was put in us and not because something was taken out of us. It is Christ in us. Let us teach it!

Lesson 36, Questions — Man, His Fallen Nature

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Although man was created with human righteousness, what was the overall sin of his fall? [Gen.3:11]

2. Where is the source of wickedness located? [Pro.4:23, Luk.6:45]

3. Genesis 6:5 says, "*Every imagination of his heart was only evil continually.*" To what does he phrase his heart refer?

4. What does Christ say proceeds "*from within, out of the heart of men*"? [Mar.7:21-23]

The Apostle Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, also agrees concerning man's fallen nature. List his indictments in Galatians 5:19-21?

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22. What are these outward manifestations called, which come from the evil issues of the heart? [Gal.5:19]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

23. Is it possible to overcome these outward manifestations through human efforts and thus live a life of victory over sin?

Yes ☐ No ☐

24. Where does the Apostle Paul locate the dwelling place of sin in a believer? [Rom.7:18]

--

25. Who are included the 24 indictments in Romans 1:29-32 and Romans 3:9-18? [Rom.3:9, 23]

--

26. What are James' 10 indictments based on? [Jam.3:6]

--

27. Both the Old and New Testaments witness to man's complete fall. What man's final doom and how long will it last?

28. What is the final doom of man?
[Rev.21:8]

--

29. How long will this doom last?
[Rev.20:10]

--

30. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

31. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 37

The Man, Redeemed

REDEMPTION PLANNED

Redemption, and the new creation, was planned before time; it was not an afterthought.

	Reference(s)
The Divine counsel	Act.2:23 Eph.1:9 Rom.3:25 ("set forth" in the margin is "foreordained")
Foreordained	1Pe.1:18-20
Eternal life in Christ promised	2Ti.1:1 Tiu.1:2
Chosen in Christ before foundation of world	Eph.1:4-5, 11

REDEMPTION ANNOUNCED

Redemption was announced early; actually, right after the fall of man [Gen.3:15].

NOTE

Compare:

- the serpent's seed [Mat.3:7, Mat.13:38, Mat.23:33, Joh.8:44, Act.13:10, Gal.4:4, 1Jo.3:8] with
- the woman's seed [Psa.132:11; Isa.7:14, Mic.5:2, Mat.1:23, Luk.1:31; Gal.3:16].

REDEMPTION FORESHADOWED

We see redemption foreshadowed by this statement in Genesis 3:21 that "*the LORD God make coats of skins, and clothed them.*" We also see man's futile efforts in the fact that "*they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons*" [Gen.3:7]. Fig leaves had to be replaced when they wilted; the coat of skins would last much longer but would still have to be replaced.

There were many sacrifices made of many animals in the Old Testament. The **one sacrifice**, Jesus Christ, meet **all** The Law's demands and provided redemption for **all** mankind; therefore, no further sacrifices were needed.

THE REDEEMED

Who/What are Redeemed?

	Reference(s)
Israel	Exo.6:6 Exo.15:13 2Sa.7:23 Deu.21:8

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
Gentiles	Gal.3:11-13 1Ti.2:6	Mat.20:28
The firstborn	Exo.13:13	Num.3:12
The soul	Psa.49:8	Psa.34:22
The body	Rom.8:23 1Co.6:20	Eph.1:14
The land	Lev.25:23	

From What are They Redeemed?

From...	Reference(s)	
The power of Satan	Job 6:23	Heb.2:14-15
All iniquity (unrighteousness)	Gen.48:16 Tiu.2:14	Psa.130:8
The curse of The Law	Gal.3:13	Gal.4:5
Sickness (result of sin)	Job 33:24 Mat.8:16-17	Isa.53:4-5 1Pe.2:24
The grave (result of sin)	Psa.49:15 1Co.15:54-57	Hos.13:14

By the very fact that a sinner believes, he acknowledges that he is a sinner. For a sinner to go to heaven would be hell for him. What is hell for a sinner now? To be in the congregation of the saints. Why? Because the sinner's nature (old creation) has not changed and would be in direct conflict with the change of nature (new creation) which has already taken place in the congregation of the saints. The sinner must have a change of nature!

Lesson 37, Questions — The Man, Redeemed

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. By what act do we know that humanity's redemption was not an afterthought with God after the fall of man? [[Gen.3:21](#)]

2. Give other Scriptural proofs that redemption was planned before man's fall.

3. When was **eternal life** first promised? [[Tiu.1:2](#)]

Do you see clearly that God has chosen the entire new creation, not just certain individuals?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

4. Genesis 3:15 is the taproot of a great tree of Divine Truth. What is its declaration?

Contrast the serpent's seed with the seed of the woman.

	Serpent's Seed	Woman's Seed
5.	Who is the head of this seed?	
6.	What people are part of this seed?	
7.	What is the outcome of this seed?	

8. In the beginning, through what wonderful type did God foreshadow His durable and eternal redemption? [[Gen.3:21](#)]

9. What nations are included in redemption? [[1Ti.2:6](#), [Rom.5:18](#)]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

10. What wonderful truth is taught in Exodus 13:13?

11. Although the price has been paid for the redemption of both soul [[Psa.49:8](#) RV — “*life*”] and body [[1Co.6:20](#)], for what change are we waiting? [[1Co.15:53-54](#), [2Co.5:4](#)]

12. From what mighty tyrant's hand have we been delivered? [[Heb.2:14](#)]

13. Man has been redeemed from all what? [[Tiu.2:14](#)]

14. How do we appropriate this provision of deliverance in our daily life?

From what other taskmaster's dominions has man been redeemed? [[Gal.3:15](#), [Rom.8:21](#)]

15.

16.

17. Sickness is a result of sin. Is healing included in redemption? [[Isa.53:5](#), [1Pe.2:24](#)]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

18. Finally, what cruel enemy is conquered forever through redemption? [[1Co.15:54](#), [2Ti.1:10](#)]

19. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

20. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 38

Process of Redemption

JESUS CHRIST, THE REDEEMER

Moses was only a typical deliverer.

DEFINITION — **deliverer** redeemer (Greek).

"Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree:" Gal.3:13	"Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Mat.20:28
"18 Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; 19 But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." 1Pe.1:18-19	"This is that Moses, which said unto the children of Israel, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear." Act.7:37
	"Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." 1Ti.2:6
"Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." Tiu.2:14	

God healed the offense through the atonement made by the death of Jesus Christ.

THE WORLD RECONCILED TO GOD

Jesus Christ became the very root (sin, **our nature**), and the fruits (sins, **the deeds of our nature**), were counted over to Him.

Meditate on the God's marvelous grace expressed in the following scripture:

"To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation." 2Co.5:19

We do not receive a new nature by reconciliation, but by faith in reconciliation. Both sides of this issue are found in Romans 5:10-11 and 2 Corinthians 5:19-20.

Sin (Our Nature) is the Root

Sin is found in the flesh. Jesus Christ put to death our sinful nature as well as our sins.

Jesus...	Reference(s)
knew no sin	2Co.5:21 1Jo.3:5
was made sin	2Co.5:21
condemned (judged) sin	Rom.8:3
died unto sin once	Rom.6:10 Heb.7:27
put away sin	Heb.9:26
justified us from sin	Rom.5:8-9 Rom.6:7
made us free from all sin	Rom.6:18, 22-23 Rom.8:2

DEFINITION — **freed** **justified** (Greek) —when Jesus was raised from the dead

Sins (Our Deeds) are the Fruit of Sin in the Flesh

Jesus...	Reference(s)
gave Himself for our sins	Gal.1:4
was made a curse for us	Gal. 3:13 Deut.21:22-23
bore our sins	Isa.53:5-8, 11 Heb.9:28 1Pe.2:24
purged our sins, cleansed them by atonement	Heb.1:3 2Peter 1:9
washed or loosed us from sins	Rev.1:5 Eph.1:7 Col.1:14
was the propitiation for our sins; therefore, sins are not imputed unto us	Rom.3:25 Heb.2:17 1Jo.2:2 1Jo.4:10

DEFINITION — **propitiate** to be gracious, or appease by means of atonement.

NOTE

See Isa.44:22, Isa.38:17, Psa.32:1, Psa.103:12, Mic.7:19, Heb.8:12.

Lesson 38, Questions — Process of Redemption

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. In Deuteronomy 18:15, what was Moses' prophecy concerning the coming Redeemer?

2. How was this promise fulfilled? [Mat.20:28, Joh.1:45]

3. When Adam fell, he died (was separated) morally and physically to God. By what means can we now come again into the Presence of God? [Heb.10:19]

4. Does the statement "*God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself*" leave any room for boasting in ourselves? [Rom.11:6, Eph.2:8]

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. Is there any need of making restitution in order to be saved? [Joh.17:4, Joh.19:30]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you clearly see that reconciliation is God's side of redemption, as well as our appropriation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

6. How did Christ deal with our sin (nature) and our sins (deeds)? [1Pe 2:24]

7. Although Christ was counted the very root of sin, what one essential characteristic was the basis of redemption? [2Co.5:21, 1Pe.2:22]

8. How did Christ condemn sin? [Rom.8:3]

9. Christ had a holy nature. How then could He die unto sin? [Isa.53:6, 2Co.5:21, Heb.9:28]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

10. Out of whose sight did Christ put away sin?

11. Since Christ has liberated us from the hard taskmaster (sin), who is our present employer? [Rom.6:18]

12. The wonderful love of Christ is expressed in the words, "*He gave Himself for our sins.*" What is the aim of such grace? [Gal.1:4]

13. When Christ bore our sins on the cross, He redeemed the whole man (spirit, soul, and body). Why then do we suffer with sickness? [Heb.12:11, 1Pe.5:10, Jam.1:2-4]

14. How are we cleansed from sin? [Rev.1:5]

15. The sins of humanity required a payment be made to a righteous and holy God. What did Christ become to appease the wrath of God? [Joh.1:29]

16. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

17. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

Redemption is God's Provision
Salvation is Our Appropriation.

LESSON 39

Value of Redemption

PRICE OF REDEMPTION

Reference(s)	
Isa.53	1Co.15:3-4
Act.3:18	2Co.5:21
Act.26:23	Gal.3:13
Rom.4:25	Eph.1:7
Rom.5:6, 8, 10, 11	Heb.9:14, 26-28

In the Old Testament money was used to pay for redemption. Notice that in Numbers 3:49-51 the money was called “*redemption money*”; however, in Exodus 30:11-16 it was referred to as “*atonement money*.” Regardless of the name, redemption was purchased for a price.

RESULTS OF REDEMPTION

	Reference(s)
Reconciled us to God	Rom.5:10 2Co.5:19 Col.1:21

Much blood (barrels and barrels) was shed through the Old Testament sacrifices; which had only typical value.

The curses are lifted because Jesus died on the cursed tree. Therefore, we conclude that **healing** also flows out from the bruises caused by His atoning death on Calvary, not from the stripes on the way to the cross.

	Reference(s)
Made nigh.	Eph.2:13
Justified us.	Rom.5:8-9, 16, 18-19

We are justified by the blood of Jesus Christ because He took our place as sinners and died for us. His blood speaks of His life that He gave for our ransom. Jesus met the **just requirement** of The Law. Now, the believer can stand before God absolutely justified, even as His own Son is just.

We also read that Jesus “*became obedient unto death*” [Phi.2:8] so by the “*obedience of one shall many be made righteous*” [Rom.5:19]. We are now accepted in the beloved and can come to God in childlike love and confidence.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Freed man from:	Reference(s)
· the dominion of sin	Rom.6:7, 12, 14, 18
· the dominion of The Law	Rom.10:4 Eph.2:15
	Gal.3:13, 24 Col.2:14

We are freed and justified from the Divine Court and are now under God the Father's control.

By believing the Scriptures and reckoning with God that our flesh is indeed dead unto sin and alive to Him, we will not let sin reign in our mortal bodies. We are **under grace**! We depend alone upon God's grace, His finished work of redemption; therefore, we have the assurance that sin shall not have dominion over us for we are now servants of righteousness.

God...	Reference(s)
Delivered us from this evil age.	Gal.1:4
Enriched us in Christ	1Co.1:5 (compare 2Co.8:9)
Heaven opened to man	Heb.9:12 Heb.10:19 (compare Heb.4:16)
Sanctified us	Heb.10:10 Heb.13:12
Perfected us	Heb.10:14
Provided an eternal inheritance for us.	Heb.9:15

NOTE

The invaluable price purchased an eternal redemption. Study the 7 eternals in **Heb.5:9; 6:2; 7:16; 9:12, 14-5; 13:20.**

Notice how that God provided an **eternal redemption**, wrought by the **eternal Spirit** according to His **eternal covenant** which gives man an **eternal salvation** with an **eternal inheritance**; therefore, we enjoy **eternal life**. If this is rejected, **eternal judgment** follows.

DURATION OF REDEMPTION

"Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us." Heb.9:12

It is implied in Ephesians 4:30, "*And grieve not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.*"

WEALTH OF REDEMPTION

In God's sight, we were not only enemies, but also criminals; yet...

"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace." Eph.1:7

Justice is the backbone of this act of Grace—Redemption.

“On the cross hung 3 men:

One man had sin **ON** Him.

The second man had sin **IN** him.

The third man had sin **IN** him and **ON** him.”

A. S. Copley

Lesson 39, Questions — Value of Redemption

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What great price was paid for our redemption? [1Pe.1:18-19]

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Isaiah writes, "*He hath poured out His soul (life) unto death.*" What 3 things does Scripture say about how we esteem Christ's death? [Isa.53:4]

2.

--

3.

--

4.

--

5. Are we holding up the blood-stained banner despite modernism's ridicules that calls it a slaughterhouse religion?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Name the 7 eternal (everlasting) listed in Hebrews.

6.

Heb.5:9

7.

Heb.6:2

8.

Heb.7:16

9.

Heb.9:12

10.

Heb.9:14

11.

Heb.9:15

12.

Heb.13:20

13. Through sin, we became the enemies of God and were far away from Him. What change was wrought as a result of redemption? [Eph.2:13-15]

--

14. What is the believer's **standing** before God? [Rom.5:9, Col.1:21-22]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

As sinners, we knew the LORD as God, as saints we know Him as Father. What does this changed relationship mean to you?

15. What is the basis of our freedom from the dominion of sin? [Rom.6:6-7]

16. How is this judicial truth made practical in a Christian's life? [Rom.6:8-9, 11-12]

As a result of redemption, from what 2 basic dominions are we freed? [Rom.6:14]

17.

18.

Have you ever appropriated the healing streams that flow from Calvary?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

19. According to Galatians 1:4, what other great deliverance is ours?

What positive and glorious results are seen in the following Scriptures:

20.

1Co 1:5

21.

2Co 8:9

22.

Eph 1:18

23.

Eph 2:18

24. By Christ's offering up Himself, we are sanctified ("set apart, counted righteous, made holy, dedicated") provisionally [Heb.10:10]. How is this sanctification made practical in our lives? [Joh.16:13]

25. Through Jesus Christ's offering we are "*perfected forever*" in God's provision. Every one that is born-again is perfect in the new creation. What then is needed in a saint's career? [Eph.4:15-16]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

26. Though we may be poor in this world's goods, to what wonderful promise are we entitled through Christ's death? [[Heb.9:15](#)]

27. What is the duration of our redemption? [[Heb.9:12](#)]

28. What is the measuring line? [[Eph.1:7](#), [Eph.2:7](#)]

29. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

30. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 40

Redemption and Atonement

THE ATONING WORK OF JESUS CHRIST

The work of Jesus Christ to make atonement for fallen man is found throughout the Old Testament:

Exo.12:3-13	Psa.69:21
Lev.16	Isa.52:14
Num.9:12	Isa.53 (The atoning chapter)
Psa.16:10	Dan.9:26
Psa.22	Zec.11:13
Psa.34:20	

REDEMPTION IS WROUGHT BY WAY OF ATONEMENT

DEFINITION —	atonement	<u>kaphar</u> (Hebrew) to cover, cleanse, pardon, forgive, be merciful [Exo.29:33 , 37 , Lev.16:30-34]. It implies grave variance between 2 parties. Hence, atonement makes satisfaction between them; a ransom is paid.
	ransom	a means of loosing [Hos.13:14 , Mar.10:45 , 1Ti.2:6].
	redeem	<u>exagorazo</u> (Greek) meaning to rescue from loss.
	redemption	<u>lutroo</u> (Greek) meaning to release by paying a ransom price, to redeem; (a) in the natural sense of delivering [Luk.24:21] — setting Israel free from the Roman yoke; (b) in a spiritual sense [Tiu.2:14], of the work of Christ in redeeming (forgiving) men from all iniquity, in effect sending our sins away.

The word atonement (at-one-ment) is not a translation of the Hebrew word KAPHAR, but it is the interpretation of a translator because Old Testament sacrifices could only cover the sin(s) not the at-one sinner and God—only Christ's sacrifice could do that.

Atonement is also a theological term that stands for the whole sacrificial and redemptive work of Christ.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

“Atonement makes amends, or satisfaction, for wrong or injury; something done or suffered by way of reparation” [[WILSON'S DICTIONARY](#)].

Atonement implies that 2 parties cannot come to an agreement about something; therefore, something is needed to bring parties together. Atonement accomplishes the appeasement of the wrath of the offended party [[Gen.32:20](#), [Eze.16:63](#)] by bearing the penalty due the offender.

	Reference(s)
In the Old Testament, the Hebrew word KAPHAR is translated 3 times as "reconciliation".	Lev.6:30 Eze.45:15, 17

DEFINITION	reconciliation	KAPHAR (Hebrew) means to cover by a sin offering, to make atonement. In the Greek, the word is KATALLAGE and means "a thorough change from" [Rom.5:10-11 , Eph.2:16 , Col.1:20-21]; it is often translated as atonement.
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ATONEMENT MAKES PROVISION FOR CLEANSING FROM SIN

A propitiation is the offering which appeases the wrath of one against whom an offence has been committed. A propitiation was required to fully atone for all God's broken law...Jesus Christ was that propitiation.

DEFINITION —	propitiation	HILASTERION (Greek) a place of propitiation—the Mercy Seat where the blood was sprinkled [Rom.3:25 ; Heb.9:5 ; 1Jn.2:2 , 4:10] The work of the cross is the means whereby the barrier which sin puts between God and man is broken down. By Him giving up His sinless life sacrificially, Christ annuls the power of sin to separate God and the believer; communion is restored.
	mercy seat	The place where God met the High Priest to give "all things which I will give the in commandment unto the children of Israel" [Exo.25:22]; it was made to be the lid of The Ark [Exo.25:17-21].

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
The offended is propitiated by atonement	Lev.16:30-34 1Jo.2:2 Heb.2:17	Rom.3:25 1Jo.4:10 Heb.9:15
It is a corresponding price paid for harm done	1Ti.2:6	Mat.20:28

RECONCILIATION

The word [reconciliation](#) has the overall meaning of “*making a thorough, or complete change from one thing to another.*”

	Reference(s)	
Reconciliation indicates a thorough change has taken place.	Eph.2:16 2Co.5:18-19	Col.1:20-21
The sinner had to pay a ransom, make full amends or restitution.	Exo.21:23-25, 30 Num.31:50 1Pe.1:18	Job 33:24 1Ti.2:6
The Greek word LUTROO , meaning “ <i>to loose by a price,</i> ” is rendered “ redeem ” or “ redemption. ”	Luk.24:21 Heb.9:12	Tiu.2:14 1Pe.1:18-19
The Greek word APOLUTROSIS means “ <i>a loosing away.</i> ”	Rom.3:24 Eph.1:7, 14 Col.1:14	Rom.8:23 Eph.4:30 Heb.9:15

It is defined as the forgiveness of sins; that is, our sins are sent away, we are divorced from them. Calvary is between our sins and us.

PHASES OF REDEMPTION

DEFINITION —	justification	denotes "the act of pronouncing righteous, justification, acquittal;" its precise meaning is determined by that of the Greek verb DIKAIŌO , "to justify"; it is used twice in Romans, and there alone in the NT, signifying the establishment of a person as just by acquittal from guilt. [VINE'S EXPOSITORY DICTIONARY]
	regeneration	to bring forth; a new birth or re-birth; stresses the inception of a new state of things in contrast with the old
	sanctification	(a) separation to God, (b) the course of life befitting those so separated; to be consecrated to God, a setting apart

Atonement, ransom, propitiation, and reconciliation all apply to redemption, only in different phases:

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Phase of Atonement	Reference(s)
Redemption	Tiu.2: 14 Rom.3:24 Rom.8:23
Atonement	Exo.29:36-37 Lev.16:30-34
Reconciliation	Rom.5:10-11 Eph.2:16 Col.1:20-21
Propitiation	Rom.3:25 1Jo.2:2 1Jo.4:10
Ransom	Exo.30:12 1Ti.2:6 Mat.20:28
Mercy Seat	Heb.9:5

“Redeemed, how I love to proclaim it,
Redeemed by the blood of the Lamb;
Redeemed through His infinite mercy;
His child and forever I am.”

Fanny J. Crosby

Lesson 40, Questions — Redemption and Atonement

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How is redemption wrought?

2. What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew word that is translated [atonement](#)?

What does atonement imply and what does it accomplish?

3. Atonement implies...

4. Atonement accomplishes...

5. What word, that is correctly translated in the New Testament but only found 3 times in the Old Testament, is translated from the Hebrew word **KAPHAR**?

6. What benefits are derived through atonement for both parties, for the offender as well as for the offended one?

7. How did God satisfy the holy requirements of His government? [[Mat.20:28](#), [Rom.5:10](#), [Col.1:20](#), [1Ti.2:6](#)]

8. **Atonement** means more in the New Testament than in the Old Testament. Why? [[Heb.10:4-6](#)]

NOTE

Meditate on Col.1:20-22.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

9. How opposite are God's ways from men's ways! Through bloodshed peace is taken away among the nations, but God *"Made peace through the blood of His cross."* What lesson is seen in these statements?

--

10. Under the old covenant, the sinner had to pay a ransom to make restitution. Was this ransom the sinner paid enough? [Heb.10:1, 3-4]

Yes ☐ No ☐

List the Greek words translated redeem and redemption and their meaning.

	Greek Word	Meaning
11.	Redeem	
12.	Redemption	

13. Is the atoning work of Christ found only in the New Testament?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation for your answer.

14. What is the great atoning chapter of the Old Testament?

--

Give a definition of each the following terms that apply to the different phases of redemption:

15.	Redemption	
16.	Atonement	
17.	Reconciliation	
18.	Propitiation	
19.	Ransom	
20.	Mercy Seat	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

21. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

22. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

“To bring God near to us is to believe that we are in His Presence.”

A. S. Copley

LESSON 41

Redemption Typified

THE PASSOVER [EXO.12:1-30]

DEFINITION —	Abib	The first month of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews; afterwards called Nisan. It answers nearly to our April. It was so named, because grain, particularly barley, was in ear at that time of the year.
		Abib carries the meaning of " <i>green fruit</i> " or " <i>ears of corn.</i> "
	Passover	Comes from the Hebrew word PACACH meaning " <i>to pass</i> " or " <i>spring over</i> " or " <i>to spare</i> "; another meaning is " <i>thy broken piece.</i> "

Passover was first held in the month of Abib [Exo.13:4]. This month was also called Nisan after a Babylonian god. This is the first month of the Jewish sacred year. Later, they imitated the nations and made the beginning in the Fall (the Hebrews civil year). Because of the changes of the moon, the day of the Passover is changeable.

The Passover is an annual Hebrew festival on the evening of the 14th day of the month Abhibh (Abib, or Nisan, as it was called in later times). It was followed by, and closely connected with, a 7 days' festival of Matstsoth (Feast of Unleavened Bread).

The sacrificial lamb had to be without blemish and 1 year old. It referred to the "Messiah" because there was no moral, intellectual, or physical blemish in Jesus Christ. He was perfect in every way, innocent and full grown. On the 10th day of the month, the lamb was taken and kept under inspection for almost 4 days. The 10 days figure the period of Jesus Christ's life when He lived in seclusion before His Father, and the 4 days point to His public ministry in which He proved Himself to be without spot.

God saw only **one** lamb; called "*it*" [Exo.12:6]. The lamb was the Passover [Exo.12:11].

- The blood was a token of safety.
- The "*roasting with fire*" speaks of Jesus Christ's atoning death.
- The "*unleavened bread*" speaks of His holy humanity
- The "*bitter herbs*" of the bitterness of His sufferings.

To eat of the offering raw would imply that Jesus died as a martyr and not as our substitute. Unity and Christian Science eat Him **raw** because they reject His atoning death. The offerings boiled in water would imply that the intense heat would be modified, as if Jesus Christ did not suffer the severe, full judgment of God. There would also be less food value than in the roasted meat.

When Jesus Christ died, we also died with Him (spirit, soul, and body). When He arose as a new creation, we also came up with Him in resurrection.

"Let nothing of it remain" [Exo.12:10] means to appropriate Christ, not only what you like of Him, but the whole Christ in His fullness, every day, and in every circumstance. Do not leave any remainders. Burn them with fire. If any of the offering should be left over until the next day, it might spoil; and God would have nothing that represents His Son to be imperfect (spoiled).

Only the men who were circumcised could eat of the Passover.

DEFINITION — **circumcision** cutting off

Circumcision speaks of the death of the old creation. All the firstborn of Egypt died. However, Israel's firstborn died only in their substitute, the lamb.

HEALING AT MARAH [EXO.15:23-27]

Jesus Christ, the tree, was cast into the bitter waters of this world. He sweetened the bitterness for humanity through His substitutionary death. He was made a curse for us, to deliver us from the curse [Gal.3:13-14]. The crucifixion was foreshadowed in Deuteronomy 21:22-23. God is the gracious Healer of all human ills—**Jehovah-rapha**.

SERPENT ON THE POLE [NUM.21:6-9]

DEFINITION — **pole** The Hebrew word **NACAC** means "to be conspicuous as a signal, to raise a beacon, lift up as an ensign (sign, banner, cross)."

The serpent bit the children of Israel because they murmured, therefore they became bitter, poisoned by sin. Jesus Christ became the serpent lifted up on a pole (cross) to deliver us from the serpent's bite [2Co.5:21]. To some people the cross is only an idol.

THE SCAPEGOAT [LEV.16]

Christ is the scapegoat.

Reference(s)	
Isa.38:17	Jer.50:20
Mic.7:19	

Every year, it took 2 goats to carry away the sins of Israel for 1 year:

- One scapegoat represents Jesus Christ dying for us, and
- the other one speaks of Him casting our sins into the sea of forgetfulness.

Jesus Christ is also the "*fit man*" who took the goat away.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Both goats are implied in Hebrews 9:12-14.

“He will turn again, He will have compassion upon us;
He will subdue our iniquities; and Thou wilt cast
all their sins into the depths of the sea.”

Micah 7:19

Lesson 41, Questions — Redemption Typified

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

THE PASSOVER

Answer the following based on what was sacrificed in Exodus 12:

1.	What was sacrificed? [Exo.12:3]	
2.	How old was it? [Exo.12:5]	
3.	Why was it that old?	
4.	How long was it kept up for inspection? [Exo.12:3, 6]	
5.	Why was it kept that long?	
6.	In what condition must it be? [Exo.12:5]	
7.	Why must it be in that condition?	

8. Why were all of the lambs spoken of, as if only one lamb was slain? [Joh.1:29]

--

9. What blood is really meant in Exodus 12:13? [Lev.17:11, 1Jo.1:7]

--

10. Where was it to be sprinkled? [Exo.12:7]

--

What is the typical meaning of the following terms taken from Exodus 12:8-9?

11.	Roasted with fire	
12.	Unleavened bread	
13.	Bitter herbs	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 14. | Offering could not be eaten raw | |
| 15. | Offering could not be boiled in water | |
16. Who disobeys these today?
-
17. What is the meaning of the Passover? [Exo.12:12-13]
-
18. Who is our Passover? [1Co.5:7]
-
19. What feast followed the Passover? [Exo.12:15-20]
-
20. What is the meaning of the unleavened bread feast? [Joh.6:50-51]
-
21. What does leaven figure? [Mat.6:5, Luk.12:1; 1Co.5:6, 8]
-
22. Who dared not to eat the Passover? [Exo.12:43-45]
-
23. When was circumcision implemented? [Gen.17:4-6, 9-12]
-
24. Of what is circumcision a picture? [Col.2:11]
-
25. When was Israel to begin keeping the Passover? [Exo.12:25]
-
26. According to Numbers 9:1-4, what was Israel to do while in the wilderness of Sinai right after they came out of Egypt? [Num.9:1-5]
-

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

HEALING AT MARAH

27. Of what does the bitterness of the water at Marah figure? [[Mar.4:19](#)]

28. What does the tree symbolize?

29. How was life's bitterness sweetened? [[Gal.3:13-14](#)]

30. In Deuteronomy 21, where do we see the crucifixion of Christ foreshadowed?

31. Under grace, exactly what is God to us? [[Exo.15:26](#)]

THE SERPENT ON THE POLE

32. What does the serpent on the pole in Numbers 21:6-9 represent? [[Joh.3:14-15](#)]

33. How does the brazen serpent figure Christ? [[Isa.53:11-12](#), [2Co.5:21](#)]

What 2 blessings did believing bring them?

34.

35.

What became of the serpent and why? [[2Ki.18:4](#)]

36.

What became of
the serpent?

37.

Why?

38. Today, what has the cross become to some people?

THE SCAPEGOAT

Answer the following based on the scapegoat in Leviticus 16:

39.	What was the purpose of the scapegoat? [Lev.16:5]	
40.	Whose sins were confessed over the scapegoat? [Lev.16:21]	
41.	When were the sins confessed? [Lev.16:29-30]	
42.	How often were the sins confessed? [Lev.16:34]	
43.	Why was it done at that time?	
44.	To whom exactly does the scapegoat pertain? [Heb.9:12-14, 1Pe.3:18]	

45. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

46. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

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LESSON 42

Justification

There are 2 sides to redemption: (1) **God's side** and (2) **man's side**.

God's remedy for sin is redemption (the provisional side). Now, we study the practical side (man's side). It also has different phases. We start with justification.

DEFINITION —	justification	denotes "the act of pronouncing righteous, justification, acquittal;" its precise meaning is determined by that of the Greek verb ΔΙΚΑΙΩΟ , " <i>to justify</i> ;" it is used twice in Romans, and there alone in the NT, signifying the establishment of a person as just by acquittal from guilt [Psa.32:2 , 2Co 5:19]. [<i>VINE'S EXPOSITORY DICTIONARY</i>]
	imputation	According to the Scriptural usage, imputation (imputeth) denotes an attributing of something to a person, or a charging of one with anything, or a setting of something to one's account.

GOD IS JUST (RIGHTEOUS)

DEFINITION —	righteousness	The meaning is " <i>the character or quality of being right or just</i> ;" it was formerly spelled "rightwiseness," which clearly expresses the meaning. Used to denote an attribute of God, e.g., essentially the same as His faithfulness, or truthfulness, that which is consistent with His own nature and promises.
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DOCTRINE
Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
God is just	Deu.32:4 2Sa.23:3 Psa.18:2, 31, 46 Isa 65:16 Dan.4:37 Rev.15:3	2Sa.22:31 Job 34:10 Psa.92:15 Jer.10:10 Hab.1:12
God demands justice from man.	Lev.19:35-37 Pro.11:1 Eze.5:5-9 Gen.18:19 Mat.7:12 2Co.8:21	Deu.16:20 Jer.22:3 Mic.6:8 Isa.1:17 Rom.13:7 Col.4:1

MAN IS NOT JUST OR RIGHTEOUS

Reference(s)	
Exo.34:7 Job 9:2 Psa.143:2 Rom.3:10	Job 4:17 Psa.130:3 Ecc.7:20

SOME MEN ARE CALLED “JUST”

Reference(s)	
Gen.6:9 Pro.4:18 Pro.12:21 Luk.14:14	Pro.3:33 Pro.10:7 Mat.5:45 Act.24:15

Not by...	Reference(s)	
self-effort	Gen.3:7 Gen.4:3, 5	Isa.64:6 Job 9:20
The Law	Rom.3:20, 28 Gal.2:16, 19, 21 Gal.5:4	Rom.10:4 Gal.3:10-13, 18-19
religious ritual	Rom.4:10-11	

	Reference(s)	
God is the justifier, through redemption.	Rom.3:26	
We are justified by grace . Examples: Gen.6:8, 19:19	Rom.3:24 Eph.2:8 Act.15:11	Rom.4:16 Tiu.3:5, 7

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

We are justified by blood .	Rom.5:9 Heb10:29 Eph1:7 1Pe1:18-19	Heb.9:14 1Co.10:16 Eph2:13
We are justified by Christ's resurrection .	Rom.6:7 with Rom.1:4 and Rom.4:25 1Ti.3:16 1Pe.1:21	1Co.15:17
We are justified by faith .	Rom.3:25, 28 Rom.4:3, 5, 9, 16, 23, 24	Rom.5:1

NOTE

Contrast Jam.2:21-23, where Abraham was called the "*friend of God*" [2Ch.20:7].
Saints **live by faith**: Hab.2:4, Rom.1:17, Gal.3:11, Heb.10:38.

"**GRACE** is the judicial background of our justification. God had to deal righteously in harmony with the righteous government, to silence its voice. The **BLOOD** is the purchase price of our justification. The **RESURRECTION** of Christ was the channel from death to life. Those three are God's side. **FAITH** is the condition, the connecting link, between the blood and man. **WORKS** are the practical side of our justification, the proof that we are justified."

A. S. Copley

Lesson 42, Questions — Justification

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What is the meaning of the word **justification**?

--

2. Why is it of such great importance to understand well the provisional (God's side) side of redemption in connection with the practical or experimental (man's side) side?

--

3. We are studying about our experiences as results of God's provision. Explain the new relationship of being **justified to God**.

--

4. God cannot justify (clear the guilty) except by way of atonement. Why not? [**Deu.32:4**, **Job 34:10**, **Psa.92:15**, **Psa.99:9**]

--

5. What does God demand from man?

--

What do the following Scriptures say about man's condition as to being just or righteous?

6.	Psa.14:3	
7.	Psa.143:2	
8.	Rom.3:10	

9. In Genesis 6:9 we read, "*Noah was a just man and perfect.*" How can this apparent contradiction be reconciled?

--

10. May man be reckoned to be **just** either by his earnest, honest efforts or by keeping The Law? (Consider **Gal.5:4-6**)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

11. Is our justification based in any way on water baptism?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

12. We answered some negative questions concerning justification (that is, how we are **not** justified). What one word gives the positive reply to the question, "How are we justified?"

--

13. Who is the justifier?

--

14. How did God justify us? [Tiu.3:7]

--

From the following Scriptures, what Old Testament characters were justified by grace?

15.	Gal.3:6	
16.	Heb 11:4	
17.	Heb.11:7	

Sin created a great gulf between God and man. In Ephesians 2:13 we see that the blood of Christ removed that gulf. What do the following Scriptures say about how we are justified by the blood?

18.	Rom.5:9	
19.	1Pe.1:18-19	
20.	Eph.1:7	

21. Our sins nailed Christ to the cross. What did our justification demand?

--

22. We studied God's side of justification, what is the practical side of our justification? [Rom.4:5, Rom.5:1]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

23. Faith hitches on to grace. Faith and Law do not operate together, but notice the contrast in James 2:21: "*Was not Abraham our father justified by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar?*" How is this puzzle solved?

24. James mentions Abraham, who was called "*the friend of God*," as proof of justification by works [Jam.2:23, Isa.41:8]. When was Abraham called by that wonderful name; in his early career or in his later years?

25. The Apostle Paul teaches justification before God. What kind of justification does James teach?

Quote 4 citations found in the Bible which state how the just shall live by faith.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

31. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 43

Regeneration

“Salvation is a comprehensive term. It includes: The **forgiveness** of sins, **Justification** from all things. **Regeneration**. **Sanctification**. **Healing** for our bodies [Act.4:9-12]. **Resurrection**. **Translation**. **Glorification**.

Justification is imputed to us. Regeneration is imparted to us. Regeneration is a change of nature, a recreation.”

A. S. Copley

Regeneration, or the “**new birth**,” is another phase of man’s side of redemption (the practical side).

NOTE

The word “*regeneration*” occurs twice: Mat.19:28 and Tiu.3:5.

NECESSITY, NATURE, AND PROCESS

	Reference(s)	
The necessity of regeneration	Joh.3:3, 5	
The nature of regeneration	Joh.1:13	Joh,3:6
The process of being born-again	Joh.3:5	Tiu.3:5

NOTE

The words **begotten** and **born** come from 1 Greek word **GENNAO**. [Mat.1:16; Luk.1:13-14, 35, 57]. **GENNAO** means to “*procreate*” (properly, of the father, but by extension of the mother); figuratively, “*to regenerate*.” When referring to the father, it means “*to beget*”; when referring to the mother, it means “*to bear, to bring forth*” [Mat.1:16].

It is translated “*born*” in Joh.3:3, 7 and “*begotten*” in 1Pe.1:3 (if to be begotten means only conviction, then Peter was not begotten unto a living hope; but was only convicted about it).

Another application of **GENNAO** is that “*begotten*” refers to Jesus’ resurrection in Psa.2:7, Act.13:33, and Heb.1:5.

THE INSTRUMENT

	Reference(s)
The instrument of regeneration	1Pe.1:23 Eph.5:26

HOW IS REGENERATION EXPRESSED?

In the Old Testament:

	Reference(s)
The Law written on the heart	Jer.31:33 Heb.10:16
A new heart	Eze.36:26 Eze.18:31
Cleansing in both the Old Testament and New Testament	Jer.33:8 Eze.36:25 Eph.5:26

In the New Testament:

	Reference(s)
As eternal life	Joh.3:15-16
As saved	Joh.3:17
As a new creation	2Co.5:17
As Christ revealed within	Gal.1:16

HOW IS REGENERATION OBTAINED?

“¹² But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: ¹³ Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.” Joh.1:12-13

REGENERATION BY BAPTISM?

Baptismal regeneration is unscriptural—water is not a Savior, it is only a symbol. Infants are not born again by water baptism.

REGENERATION SUMMARY

Justification ³	Regeneration
A Governmental Act with God as the Sovereign	A Personal Act with God as the Father
Man is Pardoned by Divine Justice	Man is Begotten by Divine Love
Man has a New Standing	Man has a New Nature
Imputed (counted) Righteousness	Imparted (given) Righteousness

³ Authored by A. S. Copley.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Justification ³	Regeneration
Man is Counted Holy	Man is Made Holy
Man is Reckoned Innocent and Made a Citizen of Heaven	Man is made a Child of God and Heir
Man's Position is Changed	Man's Nature is Changed
Man is Accepted in Jesus Christ	Man is Made Alive in Jesus Christ
Man is Put Into Jesus Christ	Christ is Put Into Man

“**JUSTIFICATION** is a **GOVERNMENTAL** act, granted by God as **A SOVEREIGN**. **REGENERATION** is a **PERSONAL** act, granted by God as **A FATHER**. In the former, we are **PARDONED** by Divine **JUSTICE**. In the latter, we are **BEGOTTEN** by Divine **LOVE**. The first is **PRONOUNCED** upon the basis of Christ's **DEATH AND RESURRECTION** in our behalf. The last is **WROUGHT** through the power of the **INCORRUPTIBLE WORD OF GOD**. Of course, they occur at the same moment.

JUSTIFICATION gives the sinner, who believes, A **NEW STANDING**. The **NEW BIRTH** gives him a **NEW NATURE**. The former is **IMPUTED** righteousness, and we are **counted holy**. The latter is **IMPARTED** righteousness, and we are **made holy**. The former reckons us **INNOCENT**, and makes us citizens of God's kingdom. The latter makes us **CHILDREN** and heirs in God's family. **JUSTIFICATION** changes our **POSITION**. **REGENERATION** changes our **NATURE**. Both change our relationship to God. The former makes us **ACCEPTED** in Christ. The latter makes us **ALIVE** in Christ. The former puts **US INTO CHRIST**, the last Adam. The latter puts **CHRIST IN US**.”

A. S. Copley

Lesson 43, Questions — Regeneration

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How many times does the word regeneration occur in the New Testament?

--

Matthew 19:28 speaks of the national rebirth of Israel at Jesus' 2nd Coming; the whole world will be regenerated—it will have a renewal, a re-creation. To whom are Matthew 19:2 and Titus 3:5 directed?

2. Mat.19:2 is directed to _____?

3. Tiu.3:5 is directed to _____?

4. Justification affects the believer's change of relationship before God. What kind of change takes place in a person through the new birth (being born-again)?

--

5. Why is regeneration a necessity? [Joh.3:3-6]

--

6. Describe the process of the new birth. [Joh.1:12-13]

--

7. What is the proof that **begotten** and **born** are not 2 different experiences?

--

8. What is the instrument of regeneration? [1Pe.1:23]

--

With what words did the prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel express the new birth?

9. Jer.31:33

10. Eze.36:26

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

How do the New Testament writers express the new birth?

11.	Joh.3:15	
12.	Joh.3:17	
13.	2Co.5:17	
14.	Gal.1:16	

15. What is the essence of the new birth?

16. Why do we have to have a definite experience as a result of believing? [Joh.3:3]

17. Are infants born again by water baptism?

Yes ☐ No ☐

18. Why is baptismal regeneration unscriptural?

What 8 things are included in the comprehensive term “salvation”?

19.		20.	
21.		22.	
23.		24.	
25.		26.	

Note: The words healing and salvation are translated sometimes from the same identical word. Isaiah 53:4 says, *"Surely He hath borne our sicknesses"* (compare this with 1Pe.2:24).

27. Are we safe in believing that healing for our bodies is ours through redemption rights?

Yes ☐ No ☐

28. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

29. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 44

Sanctification

Another very important phase of redemption is **sanctification**.

DEFINITION — sanctification to make holy, i.e. (ceremonially) purify or consecrate; (mentally) to venerate: hallow, be holy, separation, consecration, and setting apart.

Synonym: Holiness [**Rom.6:19, 22;**
Heb.12:14].

The first mention of sanctification is in Genesis 2:

“And God blessed the seventh day, and **SANCTIFIED IT**: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.” Gen.2:3

Our hearts are bubble over with joy and gratitude to the triune God, who made a perfect provision for our sanctification long before the foundation of the world was laid. Our sanctification by the will of God means that God, in His provision, set apart those who would believe [**Heb.10:10 RV**]. He also supplies every present need for our practical sanctification, even today.

The same Holy Spirit, through whom we were chosen, is our empowerment. The same Holy Son of God, through whose death we were sanctified, is now our life. He becomes our positive and constant sanctification.

Turn to Romans 6 (“the book of books”) and earnestly and prayerfully study the best-tested recipe for deliverance from indwelling sin.

PROVISIONAL

	Reference(s)	
By God's will · Sanctification of the Gentiles [Rom.15:16]	1Th. 4: 3-7	Heb.10:10
By the Holy Spirit's choice	2Th.2:13	1Pet.1:2
Through Christ's death	Joh.17:19 Heb.9:13-14 Heb.13:12	1Co.6:11 Heb.10:10, 14

EXPERIMENTAL (PRACTICAL)

The root of the experimental side of sanctification is the new creation [**Eph.4:24**]. We must remember that our old creation (old man) was crucified with Jesus [**Rom.6:6**]. That was judicial and provisional.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

But to make this experimental (practical) in our lives, we have to put on the new man (new creation)...by faith [[Eph.4:24](#)].

	Reference(s)
Its basis (root) is the new creation	Eph.4:24
Through God's Word (the Bible)	Joh.15:3 Eph.5:26
By the Holy Spirit	1Co.6:11

How is Sanctification Experienced?

	Reference(s)
Know that we died with Christ	Rom.6:2-6
Reckon	Rom.6:11
Yield	Rom.6:13
Cleanse daily	2Co.7:1 1Jo.3:3
Increase in love	1Th.3:12-13
Pursue (follow) peace	Heb.12:14
Look unto Jesus	Heb.12:2, 15

The Results of Sanctification

	Reference(s)
Fruit unto sanctification	Rom.6:22
Everlasting life	Rom.6:22

PROGRESSIVE SANCTIFICATION

“**BE YE YIELDING UNTO GOD**” is not one act only, but a continuous attitude of the will of God, based wholly on resurrection ground. This is a wholesale abandonment to God by constantly yielding every member of our body to the Lord. Learning to yield ourselves to God is our progressive sanctification.

	Reference(s)
Sanctification cleanses the mind	Eph.4:23-24 Rom.12:1-2
The saints are taken out of babyhood	Eph.4:14-15
The saints learn to support ministers	1Th.5:12-13
Sanctification produces fruit	Joh.15:5 Gal.5:22-23
Sanctification produces healing	1Th.5:23 Heb.12:13

Assert your rights in Christ, and take your liberty in Him.
Sin shall not have dominion over you.

Lesson 44, Questions — Sanctification

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Where is sanctification mentioned first, and in what connection?

1.	Where is sanctification first mentioned in the Bible?	
2.	In what connection?	

What is the meaning of [sanctification](#) and with what word is it synonymous?

3.	Meaning of the word sanctification ?	
4.	With what word is sanctification synonymous?	

5. A wonderful provision was made by the triune Godhead for our sanctification. What part did God the Father have? [[1Th.4:3](#)]

--

6. How are we sanctified by the Holy Spirit? [[2Th.2:13](#), [Eph.1:4](#)]

--

7. In His High Priestly prayer Jesus said, "*I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth*" [[Joh.17:19](#)]. How did Christ sanctify Himself and the believers? [[Heb.10:9-10](#)]

--

8. We studied the provisional, or God's side of sanctification. But now we are meditating upon the practical (experimental), or our side. What is its root? [[Eph.4:24](#)]

--

Through what instrument were we sanctified and who is the power of our separation? [[1Co.6:11](#)]

9.	Through what instrument were we sanctified?	
10.	Who is the power of our separation?	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. First of all, what is the fundamental truth for freedom from sin in Romans 6:6?

12. As our substitute, Jesus identified Himself with us in our fallen state, He "*died unto sin*" [Rom.6:10]. The Scriptures also declare our identification with Him, "*We died with Christ*," "*to the sin*" (Greek) [Rom.6:2, 8]. Accordingly, what should be our attitude to this marvelous fact?

13. We agree with God that our old man died with Jesus 1,900 years ago; hence, what are we admonished to do, in Romans 6:11?

14. How often did Jesus die unto sin? [Rom.6:10]

15. How often do we need to die unto sin, if we were identified with Jesus in His death? [Rom.8:36, 1Co.15:31]

16. Sin is still in our flesh, but it is a condemned criminal; therefore, we reckon our body dead indeed unto sin. Can sin operate in a dead body?

Yes ☐ No ☐

As we continue to believe God, by the power of the Holy Spirit this reckoning becomes actual and real in us. Have you ever tried this sure remedy?

Yes ☐ No ☐

17. We were raised up together with Jesus [Rom.6:5, Col.3:1, Eph.2:6]. If we are occupied with reckoning ourselves alive unto God, we unconsciously reckon the old man dead. This is a double reckoning. What further step do we need to take to have victory? [Rom.6:13]

State other items that are advancing experimental (practical) sanctification.

18.	2Co.7:1	
19.	1Th.3:12-13	
20.	Heb.12:14-15	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

List the different points (results) of sanctification in its progressive state.

21.	Eph.4:23-24	
22.	Eph.4:14-15	
23.	1Th 5:12-13	
24.	Joh.15:5	
25.	Heb.12:13	

26. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

27. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 45

Eternal Life

The meaning, purpose, place, power, and dominion of divine grace in redemption are understood appreciatively by a knowledge of the relation of the 2 Adams⁴:

1. The **Adam of Eden** (first Adam, the old creation) and
2. the **Adam of Gethsemane** (last Adam, the new creation).

DEFINITION — **eternal life**

The phrase **eternal life** is made up of 2 Greek words:

eternal (AIONIOS, meaning "age perpetual")
life (ZOE, meaning "life time")

COMPARISON OF THE FIRST AND LAST ADAMS

First Adam (Old Creation)	Last Adam (New Creation in Christ)
Adam was the first Adam	He is the last Adam
He was only "a living soul" [1Co.15:45-49]	He became a quickening (life-giving) spirit
He was natural	He is spiritual
He was of the earth	He is both man and God
His offspring (humans) are of the earth	His offspring (human believers) are heavenly citizens
His offspring are mortal	He is immortal, eternal
He was a figure of Him (Jesus) to come	He is the Son of God
He was the creature.	He is the Creator

THE NEW CREATION

Eternal life implies a **new creation**, a new race vastly different from the life of Adam [2Co.5:17].

	Reference(s)
Eternal life is the Father's will.	Joh.6:40 with Joh.6:44, 47, 54 (compare Joh.3:16)
Eternal life was promised.	Tiu.1:2 1Jo.2:25

⁴ See tract titled "**THE 2 ADAMS**," written by A. S. Copley.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
To whom was eternal life promised?	Gen.1:26 (compare Act.2:21, 23)	
Eternal life was expected (Adam did not have eternal life).	Mat.19: 16 Joh.6:67-68	Luk.18:18 Tiu.3:7
Eternal life was rejected by some.	Joh.6:60 Act.28:24	Act.13:45-46
Jesus was commanded to teach eternal life. It was His great theme.	Joh.12:49-50	
Eternal life was taught by the apostles.	See how often it occurs in the Gospels, and in the Apostle Paul's writings.	
Eternal life is found throughout John's writings.	1Jo.1:1-3	
Eternal life is Christ Jesus . Jesus and eternal life cannot be separated.	1Jo.5:20 (compare Gal.1:16)	
Eternal life is in Christ Jesus .	1Jo.5:11-12	
Eternal life is the Gift of God.	Joh.3: 16 1Jo.5:11	Joh.5:24
Eternal life is received by faith.	Joh.3:16	

RELATIONSHIP TO JUSTIFICATION, NEW BIRTH

Eternal life's relation to justification is found in Tiu.3:7 where it states that we are justified according to the hope of eternal life. Eternal life is also the culmination. The new birth is the beginning of our personal experience of eternal life. Justification is brought about the same way. **Eternal life** is an **infusion**; **justification** is our **judicial relationship** to God (a change from sinfulness or iniquity to righteousness). The new birth is a change of nature.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE NEW BIRTH

Eternal life's relation to the new birth is found in John 3:3, 5, 14-16. Our whole Christian experience is comprehended in the expression "eternal life." As to our spirit, we receive eternal life when we believe. We receive title to our inheritance in the gift of eternal life. Laying hold on eternal life refers to the results of salvation; bringing our state up to our standing [**1Ti.6:12**] which is perfected as we increase in Christ.

GIFT TO THE WORLD

	Reference(s)	
Eternal life is a gift to the world.	Joh.3: 16	
Eternal life is an inheritance to believers.	Mat.19:16, 29 Gal.6:8 1Ti.6:12, 19	Rom.6:22-23 Joh.4:36

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

"Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou are also called, and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses."

1Ti.6:12

"Praise the Lord for life eternal, in my heart He's come to stay,
Praise the Lord for life eternal, hid with Christ in God away;
Oh, I fear no condemnation, for His blood does cover sin,
Praise the Lord for life eternal, He will keep me to the end.

H. G. Desha Jr.

Lesson 45, Questions — Eternal Life

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Of whom was the First Adam a figure or type? [Rom.5:14]

--

How does 1 Corinthians 15:47 define these 2 Adams?

2.

--

3.

--

4. What was the duration of the life of the First Adam and of the Last Adam? [2Co.5:17]

5.

The First Adam's life duration? [Gen.5:5]	
--	--

6.

The Last Adam's life duration? [Joh.8:58, Heb.1:3]	
---	--

Notice, "*Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is (not "has") a new creation*" [2Co.5:17]. Where are you, in Adam or in Christ?

--

7. What is the Father's will concerning everyone who "*seeth the Son and believeth on Him*"? [Joh.6:40]

--

8. What is the positive statement of John 6:47, prefaced by the double emphasis of "*verily, verily*"?

--

9. When was eternal life promised? [Tiu.1:2]

--

10. Did the nation of Israel have any expectation of eternal life?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give Scriptures to verify your answer.	
---	--

11. How was this precious message received? [Act.13:45-46, Act.28:24]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

What great theme was taught by both Jesus and His apostles, and upon whose authority?

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 12. | What great theme? | |
| 13. | Upon whose authority? | |

Study both the Gospel by John and 1 John, and state the number of times that eternal life occurs in each. Give some quotations from the Apostle Paul's writings also in which it occurs.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 14. | How many times is eternal life found in the Gospel of John. | |
| 15. | How many times is eternal life found in 1 John? | |
| 16. | Where is eternal life found in the Apostle Paul's writings? | |

What does [eternal life](#) mean to you?

17. What is God's verdict concerning eternal life? [[1Jo.5:20](#)]

18. God gave to a world, dead in trespasses and sin, the needed gift of eternal life. In what package was this love-gift wrapped? [[1Jo.5:11](#)]

19. How is this spiritual and eternal gift received?

20. What is the relationship between eternal life and justification? [[Tiu.3:7](#)]

21. What is the relationship between eternal life and the new birth? [[Joh.3:3, 15](#)]

22. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

23. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

By eating the Bread of Life, he receives life that lives forever.

"This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live forever." Joh.6:58

He cannot die (**spiritually**). If some say, you can pluck yourself out of God's hands. Does that not sound like conceit?

Do not blame us. Blame the Book of books for eternal life. The doctrine that fights eternal life is a reflection on God's love, His holiness, and His plan. It is terrible to believe that God would save a poor sinner, and then send him to hell. God has given us 2 immutable things as assurance:

- The **hope** set before us which is an anchor of the soul, and
- He confirmed it with **an oath** [Heb.6:13-20].

ENCOURAGES SPIRITUAL LAZINESS

The doctrine of eternal life encourages **laxity** and **spiritual laziness**. However, in Romans 5 we see the Apostle Paul's contradiction:

"¹⁷ For if by one man's offence death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ.) ¹⁸ Therefore as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. ¹⁹ For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. ²⁰ Moreover the law entered, that the offence might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound: ²¹ That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord."

Rom.5:17-21

ALLOWS PEOPLE TO DO AS THEY PLEASE

Eternal life doctrine **encourages people to do as they please**. The answer to this is that it encourages the **new man** to please the Lord; our **old man** was crucified with Christ. Looseness of conduct is not encouraged by the Lord Jesus Christ, or by the Apostle the Apostle Paul.

"¹ What shall we say then? Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? ² God forbid. How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein?"

Rom.6:1-2

We see, however, that Satan is the originator of such false charges.

DENIES SELF-JUDGMENT

The doctrine of eternal life **denies all self-judgment of** believers; therefore, there is no fear of God before their eyes.

	Reference(s)	
The Apostle the Apostle Paul teaches us to judge ourselves.	1Co.11:28-34	Rom. 6:11
We shall all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.	Rom.14:10	2Co.5:9-11

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)
Jesus walks as Judge amidst the churches. He is examining us now. We are before His judgment seat.	Rev.2 Rev.3

NOTE

Why do we believe the Bible?

We believe the Bible because the Holy Spirit witnesses to our spirit that it is the Word of God. The foretold prophecies have been, are, and will be fulfilled. It is the only book that gives us a revelation of God. It gives life to the believer.

WE ARE ADOPTED NOT BORN SONS

Not one of these, nor any other Scripture, teaches that we get into God's family by **adoption**.

DEFINITION — **adoption** The Greek word translated adoption means "sonship" or "the placing as a son."

	Reference(s)
It refers to New Testament saints.	Exo.4:22 (compare Hos.11:1)
It is a proof of the new birth.	Rom.8:15 Gal.4:5-6
It also refers to the resurrection of our bodies and to the consummation of sonship.	Rom.8:23
The same Greek word is used to express spiritual birth.	Joh.3:3-7 Tiu.3:5 1Jo.3: 1-2, 9
Refers to Israel as a nation.	Rom.9:4

We are **born of God**; therefore, we become the children of God.

ONCE IN GRACE, ALWAYS IN GRACE

This is not a Scriptural expression; therefore, we do not teach it.

Who fell from grace? The legalists:

"Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace."

Gal. 5:4

There may be a variety of meanings for the word **grace**. Some use the word **grace** for being saved. Why not rather use Scriptural terms like "*born again*" and "*saved*"?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

PERISH IF HAVEN'T ENDURED TO THE END

Some get saved but then they **THINK** that they will **perish if they do not endure to the end**.

Matthew 24:13 refers to enduring to the end of The Tribulation, but not to the end of life. They are saved from death. This does not refer to our soul's salvation. Man's soul is saved by faith not by endurance. A physical deliverance from death is the meaning.

	Reference(s)
Has no reference to believers. If it does, how can backsliders ever be saved?	Heb.6:4-6
Refers to Christ-rejecters.	Heb.10:26-29

	Reference(s)
Exactly what is eternal life?	2Co.5:17 Gal.1:16 Gal.2:20 Joh.17:2-3 1Jo.5:11-12, 20

	Reference(s)
Is salvation a thing or a person?	Psa.27:1 Luk.2:30

	Reference(s)
What did Jesus promise?	Joh.3: 16 Joh.5:24 Joh.6:38, 40, 47, 57-58 Joh.10:27-29

	Reference(s)
Could Jesus lie?	Joh.10:30 along with Tiu.1:2
Who rejected His promise?	Joh.10:31

	Reference(s)
What is the cause of such objections? It is ignorance, unbelief, and a hardened heart.	Joh.6:30, 60 Act.13:46 Act.28:24

Lesson 46, Questions — Eternal Security Arguments

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Is it possible that the doctrine of eternal life gives liberty to commit sin as some claim?
[Rom.6:15]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer and provide Scripture(s).	
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2. What is the nature of eternal life? [1Jo.3:9, 1Pe.1:23]

--

3. What does Romans 6:1-2 say regarding whether or not a believer has liberty to do wrong?

--

4. What is the Apostle Paul's attitude toward sin? [Rom.6:2, 12]

--

What do the following Scriptures say about sin?

5.

Rom.6:7	
---------	--

6.

Rom.6:18	
----------	--

7.

Rom.6:22	
----------	--

Exactly what is the end of a career victorious over sin; what are the results? [Rom.6:22]

8.

What is the end?	
------------------	--

9.

What results?	
---------------	--

10. Does eternal life give a false security as some claim?

Yes ☐ No ☐
--

What **Scriptural answer** would **YOU** give to such an opponent who says, “Eternal life gives a false security”?

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. Are not ignorance and unbelief the cause of accusations that eternal life gives false security?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Others claim that the doctrine of eternal life encourages people to do as they please. Does this teaching of eternal life encourage you to laxity, and spiritual laziness?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. What does the Apostle Paul say about looseness of conduct? [[Rom.6:2](#)]

--

13. According to Titus 1:2, what did God promise?

--

14. Who did Peter look to for true security? [[Joh.6:68](#)]

--

15. Would giving a false security mar Jesus' holy character?

Yes ☐ No ☐

How has God made us safe, and what assurance has He given? [[Heb.6:13-20](#)]

16. How has God made us safe?

17. What is His assurance?

18. Another objection is that we are adopted and not born. List New Testament Scripture references where the word [adoption](#) is used?

--

19. What is the meaning of the Greek word translated [adoption](#)?

--

20. To whom does Romans 9:4 refer?

--

21. The correct, literal rendering of the first part of Romans 9:4 is, "*To Israel pertaineth the sonship.*" What Old Testament Scriptures verify this truth?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

22. What change of relationship to God do we see in believing Israel that was caused by the 1st Advent of Christ? [Gal.4:3-7]

23. In Galatians 4:6, we saw that the Spirit of God's Son (His Divine Human Spirit) is that "*spirit of sonship*," which we receive when we are born again. Do you see clearly that "*the spirit of adoption*" [Rom.8:15] means sonship, and refers to the believers in the New Testament?

Yes ☐ No ☐

24. Today, only our spirit partakes of sonship. When will the consummation of our sonship come? [Rom.8:23, 1Jo.3:2]

25. Is "*once in grace, always in grace*" a Scriptural expression?

Yes ☐ No ☐
Give an explanation
for your answer.

26. Who then falls from grace? [Gal.5:4]

27. "*But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved*" [Mat.24:13] is another scarecrow for some people. What is the correct meaning of that verse?

28. Multitudes have been greatly confused over Hebrews 6:4-6 and Hebrews 10:26-29. To whom do these portions of Scripture refer?

29. In John 10:31-33, who rejected Jesus' promise of eternal life?

30. Shall we follow their footsteps and spread the Jews religion, or shall we boldly declare our liberty in Christ?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

31. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

32. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

"The Lord has the best for those that take the test" — *Simpson*

LESSON 47

Grace and Eternal Life

Friend, think of it! Grace was given to us "*before times eternal*" [2Ti.1:9 RV].

	Reference(s)	
When and how was grace was given?	2Ti.1:9	
When and how did it come?	Joh.1:14, 17	Heb.5:9
Where was grace displayed (manifested)? · On the cross · At Pentecost · By evangelism	Rom.5:20 Act.4:33 Act.8:4 Col.1:23	Heb.2:9 Act.11:23 Rom.10:17-18
What did grace provide and how?	2Co. 8:9	Eph.1:7-8
What is the power and dominion of grace?	Rom.5:17, 21	Rom.6:9, 12, 14
Grace brings salvation. · Eternal life is salvation.	Tiu.2:11 Joh.3:15-17	Tiu.3:7 Joh.4:14
Grace teaches 4 great truths: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	Tiu.2: 12-14	
Grace teaches to walk in the Spirit.	Gal.5:13-18	
Grace builds up the saints and assures them of an inheritance.	Act.20:32	
Grace abounds for every need, for every day	2Co.9:8	Rom.15:13
God is the source of the supply of grace	Heb.4: 16	Phi.4:19

WARNINGS

	Reference(s)
Some fall from steadfastness.	2Pe.3:17
Some fail of God's grace.	Heb.12:15
Some fall from grace. Who fall from grace? The legalists.	Gal.5:4

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

ENCOURAGEMENTS

	Reference(s)
Consolation of grace.	Jud1:24
Admonition of grace.	Heb.13:9
Benediction of grace.	2Pe.3:18

Now, does grace and eternal life encourage sinning, looseness, spiritual laziness, doing as you please, a false theory, or a false hope? No, never!

“Joyfully sing the praise of Heav’nly grace, till the saints in bondage see,
The law may rave; but God doth save all who will bow the knee,
And trust His pow’r each day and hour, for Calv’ry made men free.”

A. S. Copley

Lesson 47, Questions — Grace & Eternal Life

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Should the wonderful knowledge that grace was given to us "*before times eternal*" provoke us to sound the highest praises to the God of all grace?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. According to 2 Timothy 1:9, how was this wonderful gift of grace given?

3. Then, when does 2 Timothy 1:10 say that was grace manifested?

4. How did grace come to earth? [[Joh.1:14](#)]

In what 3-fold way was grace displayed?

5.	Rom.5:2	
6.	Act.4:33	
7.	Act.8:4, Rom.10:18, Col.1:23	

8. What provision did grace make for fallen humanity? [[Eph.1:7](#)]

9. Explain 2 Corinthians 8:9, “For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich.”.

10. What is the dominion of grace?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. A revised Yiddish Testament quote of Titus 2:11 reads: "*The grace of God that bringeth Jeshua (Jesus) in,*" instead of saying "*salvation*" (as the Authorized Version does). What does this prove to YOU as to the identity of these words: [Jesus](#), [salvation](#), and [eternal life](#)?

--

According to Titus 2:12-14, what 4 great truths does grace teach?

12.

--

13.

--

14.

--

15.

--

What is building material of grace and what is the objective of building?

16.

What is the building material of grace?

--

17.

What is grace's objective of building?

--

18. Grace is the **all-remedy** for everything at all times. What do the following Scriptures tell us about grace?

19.

2Co.9:8

--

20.

Rom.15:13

--

21.

2Co.12:9

--

22. Where do we find grace's source of supply? [[Heb.4:16](#)]

--

In spite of all the wonderful qualifications of grace and its all sufficiency, what 3 specific warnings are given concerning our failing? Give an explanation of each warning.

	Name of Warning	Explanation
23.	Warning 1 [2Pe.3:17]	
24.	Warning 2 [Heb.12:15]	
25.	Warning 3 [Gal.5:4]	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

26. What wonderful consolation is ours in Jude 1:24?

--

What is the Apostle Paul's admonition in Hebrews 13:9, and Peter's benediction in 2 Peter 3:18?

27.

Paul's admonition? [[Heb.13:9](#)]

--

28.

Peter's admonition? [[2Pe.3:18](#)]

--

29. Why grieve God's heart by disbelieving the precious and positive statements of His Word concerning grace and eternal life; should we not stand wholeheartedly for the defense of the Gospel?

Yes ☐ No ☐

30. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

31. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 48

Crucifixion of Christ

Knowledge of the Scriptural meaning of the crucifixion of Christ is our main purpose. Jesus did not die as a martyr for His cause, but He died the meritorious death of a substitute for sin.

ON WHAT DAY WAS CHRIST RAISED?

Christ was raised on the 1st day of the week. However, Matthew 28:1 seems to contradict this: *“In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulcher.”* From this verse, the Adventists try to prove that Christ arose on Saturday.

Christ was raised on the 3rd day of His interment.

Reference(s)	
Mar.16:1, 9	Luk.24:1-3
Joh.20:1, 14, 19	

NOTE

The Greek word **OPSE** means *"in the end of"*; it also means *"late," "long after."* *"As it began to dawn"* shows it was not in the end of the Sabbath, but long after it. The Diaglott and other translations say, *"after the Sabbath, as it was dawning to the 1st day of the week."*

THE 8 PROPHETIC STATEMENTS OF JESUS

Scripture Text	Reference
1. <i>“... and be killed, and be raised again the third day.”</i>	Mat.16:21
2. <i>“And they shall kill him, and the third day he shall be raised again...”</i>	Mat.17:23
3. <i>“... and the third day he shall rise again.”</i>	Mat.20:19
4. <i>“Command therefore that the sepulcher be made sure until the third day...”</i>	Mat.27:64
5. <i>“... shall kill him: and the third day he shall rise again.”</i>	Mar.10:34
6. <i>“Saying, The Son of man must suffer many things, ... and be slain, and be raised the third day.”</i>	Luk.9:22
7. <i>“... and the third day he shall rise again.”</i>	Luk.18:33
8. <i>“... and to rise from the dead the third day:”</i>	Luk.24:46

WITNESS/TESTIMONY OF RESURRECTION

	Reference(s)
Mark's testimony	Mar.16:9
An angel's witness	Luk.24:7 Luk.24:6 confirms it
Peter's witness	Act.10:40-41
The Apostle Paul's witness	1Co.15:4
It was " <i>according to the Scriptures</i> "	Lev.23:11 with 1Co.15:20

CHRIST, THE FIRST FRUIT

Jeremiah 2:3 and James 1:18 show the wave sheaf was "*of the first fruits*" of the Jewish harvest. The wave sheaf typified Christ's resurrection [1Co.15:20]. Thus, in type, God accepted Jesus, His Son, as the first fruit of the resurrection and as Lord and Head of the new creation.

NOTE

Compare another wave offering [Lev.23:15-21] with 1Co.12:13 "50 days after the former."

TIME COUNTING

NOTE

Notice the phrase "*on the morrow after the Sabbath*" [Lev.23:11].

Study "*tomorrow*" and "*on the morrow*" [Num.16:5, Num.22:41, Exo.9:6, Exo.18:13, Exo.32:6]. According to this type, Jesus rose after midnight.

3rd Hour = 9 a.m.	6th Hour = 12 noon	9th Hour = 3 p.m.
Mar.15:25, Act.2:15	Joh.19:14	Mat.27:45-46, 50

According to Matthew 27, Jesus died in the 9th hour of the day, (3 p.m.).

PASSOVER PREPARATION

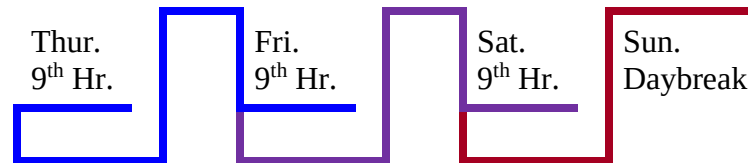
"*The preparation*" in John 19:31 was not an ordinary one for a regular weekly Sabbath, as Mark 15:42 and Luke 23:54 might suggest.

In John 19:14 "*the preparation of the Passover*" was a special preparation for a special feast. The high day, great day, was an extra Sabbath that came before the weekly Sabbath. The preparation day began Thursday at 6 p.m. Therefore, Christ was crucified Thursday, died at 3 p.m. (the 9th hour) and was buried by 6 p.m.

DEATH AND RESURRECTION DAY COUNTING

He was in the tomb 3 days:

- **Day 1:** The high-day Sabbath (Thursday),
- **Day 2:** The regular Sabbath (Friday), and
- **Day 3:** Saturday to Sunday or 1st day of the new week.



Jesus was not crucified on Friday. If He were, He was in the grave less than 36 hours. Jesus was not crucified on Wednesday, which would have left Him in the tomb 3½ days, a contradiction of plain statements. Some think Matthew 12:40 contradicts this statement.

He was in the heart of the earth 3 hours before His body was entombed.

NOTE

Eph.4:9, "*descended into the lower parts of the earth.*"

Mat.27:63, "After 3 days" is explained by Mar.14:58 and Joh.2:19-20.

	Reference(s)	
After His resurrection, the disciples always met on " <i>the first day of the week.</i> "	Joh.20: 19, 26 1Co.16:2	Act.20:7
The exceptions were to reach Jewish people with the Truth.	Act.13:14 Act.17:2	Act.16:13 Col.2:16

At times, Satan's people have keener ears than God's people. According to Matthew 27, they knew that Jesus said that He would be raised on the 3rd day. Should this not provoke us to have our ears pinned to the doorpost of God's will as revealed in His never-failing Word?

CHRIST IS OUR SABBATH

Reference(s)	
Mat.11:28-30	Heb.4:9-10

THE LORD'S DAY OR DAY OF CHRIST

The 1st day of the week is not "*the Lord's day*" [Rev.1:10]. **The Lord's day** is also called "*the day of Christ*" [Phi.1:6 and 2Th.2:2] and "*the day of the Lord*" [Joe.1:15]. All of these phrases refer to the time of Christ's Kingdom reign during the Millennium. During the Millennium (Jesus Christ's 1,000-year reign) will be the Father's Sabbath, as typified by the rest mentioned in Genesis 2:2.

Lesson 48, Questions — Crucifixion of Christ

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How may we determine the day of the crucifixion?

--

2. According to Mark 16:9, on what day was Christ raised?

--

3. Does Matthew 28:1 seem to contradict this?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

4. What do **all** the following prophetic statements, spoken by Jesus, foretell concerning His resurrection? [Mat.16:21, 17:23, 20:19, 27:64; Mar.10:34; Luk.9:22, 18:33, 24:46]

--

5. What does the historical record of the Bible prove concerning the day of Jesus Christ's resurrection? [Mar.16:9, Luk.24:7, Luk.24:21, Act.10:40, 1Co.15:4]

--

What did the wave sheaf of the Old Testament typify and when was it offered?

6. What did the wave sheaf typify? [1Co.15:20]

7. When was the wave sheaf offered? [Lev.23:11]

8. Was the day of preparation for the Passover an ordinary day?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

9. To what conclusion then, do we arrive, as to the day of Christ's crucifixion?

--

10. Does Matthew 12:40 contradict this?

Yes ☐ No ☐

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. Christ's resurrection was the beginning of a new order. When did the disciples meet for worship after Christ's resurrection? [Act.20:7]

12. Why then did the Apostle Paul attend the synagogue on the Sabbath?

13. Do Biblical Scriptures admonish the believer to keep holy days or Sabbaths?

Yes ☐ No ☐

14. What is the Biblical meaning of the phrase the Lord's Day?

15. Then, is it correct to call the 1st day of the week the Lord's Day?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

16. Who is our Sabbath? [Mat.11:28-30]

17. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

18. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 49

Where are the Dead?

In the Bible, we find several words that refer to the “**abode of the dead**.” This study looks into each of those “words.”

THE OLD TESTAMENT

DEFINITION — Sheol expresses the abode of the dead.
It comes from a root word that means "to make hollow."

NOTE

The Hebrew word **SHEOL** is sometimes incorrectly translated "**grave**" See scriptures: Gen.37:35, 1Sa.2:6, Job 14:13.

It is correctly translated "**hell**." See the Revised Version: Job 11:8; Psa.9:17; Psa.139:8; Pro.23:14; Amo.9:2.

Upper Sheol and Lower Sheol

Sheol comprises 2 compartments:

- **Upper Sheol** — Upper Sheol is the **abode of the righteous dead**, was called "**Abraham's Bosom**" in Luke 16:23 and "**Paradise**" in Luke 23:43
- **Lower (Lowest) Sheol** — Lower (Lowest) Sheol is the **abode of the wicked dead**.

Reference(s)	
Deu.32:22	Psa.86 13
Pro.9:18	Pro.15:24
Isa.14:9	

"**Bottomless pit**" or "**pit of the abyss**" answers to Lower Sheol.

Reference(s)	
Luk.8:31	Rev.9:1-2, 11
Rev.17:8	Rev.20:1

The word **Tartarus** also agrees with it. Tartarus is only known in Hellenistic Jewish literature from the Greek text, dated to 400–200 B.C. It was referred to as a dark abyss, said to be as deep below **Hades** as the earth is below heaven. In classical texts, the longer form of the Greek word **KATA-TARTAROO** is often related to the throwing of the Titans and rebels against God down to Tartarus.

In 2 Peter 2:4 the word hell is used. It is the word dungeons in the margin of the Revised Version. It is Tartarus in the Greek translation.

THE NEW TESTAMENT

Besides the word Tartarus, we also see that the words Hades and Gehenna. Seven are translated hell.

- Hades answers to Lowest Sheol, being the present abode of the wicked dead.

Reference(s)	
Luk.16:23	Mat.11:23
Mat.16:18	Rev.6:8
Rev.20:13-14	

- Upper Hades (or "Paradise") was the abode of the righteous dead.

Reference(s)	
Act.2:27, 31	
Luk.23:43 with Psa.16:10	

- Gehenna" (from the valley of Hinnom: [Jer.7:31, Jer.19:2-6]) will be the **final abode of the wicked**.

Unquenchable fire [Mat.13:39-42]

- "ye cursed" [Mat.25:41-46]
- "fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars" [Rev. 20:10, 14-15]
- "death and hell" [Rev.21:8]
- "not found written in the book of life" [Rev.21:8]

Reference(s)	
Mat.3:12	Mat.5:22, 29-30
Mat.10:28	Mat.18:9
Mat.23:15, 23	Mar.9:42-50
Luk.12:5	Jam.3:6

PRESENT ABODE OF THE SAINTED DEAD

	Reference(s)
Jesus preached to the spirits in prison.	1Pe.3:19
He brought up and took to heaven these prisoners.	Eph.4:8, 9 Mat.27:52-53
<u>Paradise</u> is now in the heavens.	2Co.12:2, 4 Rev. 2:7 Rev.22:2 (compare Phi.1:23; 2Co.5:6, 8; 2Ti. 1:10; 1Th.4:14)

Lesson 49, Questions — Where Are the Dead?

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Where alone do we find the answer to the question, "Where are the dead?"

2. What Hebrew word expresses the abode of the spirits of the dead?

3. What is the literal meaning of its root word?

What 2 English words, found in the Old Testament of the King James Version, are translated in place of Sheol and what is their meaning?

	Word	Word's Meaning
4.		
5.		

6. How many compartments comprise the place of the departed spirits in the heart of the earth?

What is implied by the following Scriptures?

7.	Deu.32:22	
8.	Psa.86:13	

9. Which Scriptures indicates the depths of Sheol?

10. How was Upper Sheol known to the Hebrews? [Luk.16:23, Luk.23:43]

11. Who were the occupants of Upper Sheol?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Using the following Old Testament Scriptures, list expressions you find for the abode of the wicked.

12.	Psa.9:17	
13.	Deu.32:22, Psa. 86:13	
14.	Pro.9:18	
15.	Pro.15:24, Isa.14:9	

16. What expression answers to this in the New Testament?

17. What Greek words in the New Testament are translated "hell"?

18. To what Hebrew word in the Old Testament does the word Hades of the New Testament answer?

19. At the present time, whose abode is in Hades?

20. What will be the final destiny of the souls and bodies of the wicked dead? [Rev.20:15]

21. From what word is the Greek word **GEHENNA** derived?

22. At the end of Christ's Millennial reign, Lowest Sheol, Hades, Tartarus (all meaning the same place) will be depopulated. Its inhabitants will be brought up and, in their resurrected bodies, will "*be punished with everlasting destruction from the Presence of the Lord*" and cast into their eternal abode [2Th.1:9]. What verses in Revelation 20 describe this fact?

23.	
25.	

24.	
-----	----------------------

26. In Revelation 20:14, to what do "*death and hell*" refer?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

The lake of fire was "*prepared for the devil and his angels.*" What do the following Scriptures say about how long their punishment will be?

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 27. | Mat.25:46 | |
| 28. | Rev.20:10 | |

29. Some religions set forth belief in a purgatory (a place of purging after death). When does our purging take place?

30. If we are not purged here, will we ever be purged?

Yes ☐ No ☐

31. Under the old covenant, we saw that all the spirits, good and bad, went down into the heart of the earth, but the wicked spirits went down into the lowest hell. Where did Jesus go after His death? [1Pe.3:18-19]

32. Jesus Christ's body was in the grave, but His soul and spirit were in the deep. Christ descended into the lower (not lowest) parts of the earth. What did He do with the captive spirits of Upper Sheol? [Eph.4:8]

33. Praise God! Through Christ's resurrection, **Abraham's Bosom** (Paradise) was taken to Christ's bosom. Where are the righteous dead now? [2Co.5:8, Phi.1:23]

34. Where is **Paradise** located now? [1Co.12:2, 4]

35. Then to what conclusion do we arrive concerning the erroneous doctrine of soul sleeping?

36. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

37. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

LESSON 50

Resurrection

The Old Testament speaks of death and the New Testament speaks of resurrection. The death of Christ dealt with our sins and left us in a death state, but the resurrection of Christ deals with a new beginning (new life).

	Reference(s)
Foretold by the Prophets of Old	Dan.12:2 Hos.13:14

	Reference(s)
The Jews Expected Resurrection	Job 19:25-27 Psa.49:15 Joh.11:24

	Reference(s)
Some Did Not see Resurrection	Act.17:31-32 Act.23:7-8

	Reference(s)
Jesus Announced Resurrection	Joh.5:28-29 Luk.14:14

HIS RESURRECTION GUARANTEED RESURRECTION

	Reference(s)
Proof of His Sonship	Rom.1:4
Revived Israel's Hope	1Pe.1:3
Basis of Justification	Rom.4:25 1Co.15:17 1Pe.1:21
Assurance of Christ's Intercession	Joh.14: 19 Heb.7:24-25
Christ is the First Fruit of Resurrection	1Co.15:20-23

RESURRECTION OF THE JUST

The Apostle the Apostle Paul did not only announce this marvelous truth, but practiced what he preached: *"If by any means, I may advance into the out-resurrection, that from among the dead"* [Phi.3:11 RV].

Reference(s)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Luk.14:14	Mat.22:32
A Precedent	Mat.27:52-53	
Announced by the Apostle Paul	1Th.4:13-16	1Co.15:21-23, 52
The Manner	1Co.15:35-50	

We read of varieties of seeds, of different kinds of flesh, of terrestrial and celestial bodies. 1 Corinthians 15:42 declares, "*So also is the resurrection of the dead,*" stating plainly different grades of resurrection.

	Reference(s)	
Time	Joh.6:39-40, 44, 54	Rev.20:5-6

In John 6, we read that the believers will be raised at the "*last day*" 4 times.

	Reference(s)	
Out-Resurrection <i>Note: The 1st resurrection includes all believers from Adam down to the very last changed body of Adam's race.</i>	Phi.3:11	1Co.15:5-8, 40-42 Rev.4, Rev.5 (the 4 living ones and 24 elders)
The Countless Company (the innumerable company)	Rev.7:9-17	

Another proof of ranks in resurrection is the innumerable company of Revelation 7. They "*came out*" [Rev.7:14] of the Great Tribulation, while the full over comers are "*kept out*" [Rev.3:10] of the hour of trial.

	Reference(s)	
The Man-Child	Rev. 12:5	Rev.14:1-5
Old Testament Saints	Dan.12:2	Hos.13:14

RESURRECTION OF THE WICKED DEAD

	Reference(s)	
	Joh.5:29	
When?	Rev.20:5, 12-15	

DESTINY OF THE WICKED

	Reference(s)	
	Heb10:26-29	Rev.20:15
	Rev.21:8	2Th.1:9

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Duration	Mat.18:8 Rev.20:10 2Th.1:7-9 Jud.1:7 (compare Gen.13:15, 2Sa.23:5, Psa.90:2)	Mat.25:41, 46 Rev.22:11 Mar.3:29
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Lesson 50, Questions — Resurrection

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

What did the Old Testament prophets tell us about the resurrection of the dead?

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|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Dan.12:2 | |
| 2. | Hos.13:14 | |

What Scriptures indicate that the Jews were expecting the resurrection?

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 3. | | 4. | |
| 5. | | | |

6. Job must have had a revelation of the coming of the Redeemer and the vision of the completion of God's work. What was his positive exclamation? [[Job 19:25-26](#)]

--

7. What guarantee do we have that the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead is not an illusion or a mirage, but the truth? [[1Co.15:20](#)]

--

8. What does the resurrection of Jesus prove concerning who He is? [[Mat.27:54](#)]

--

9. What does the resurrection of Jesus bring to Israel as a nation? [[1Pe.1:3](#)]

--

10. What is the basis of our justification? [[Rom.4:25](#) compare with [1Co.15:17](#), [1Pe.1:21](#)]

--

Because Christ is risen and lives forever, what benefits are ours?

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 11. | Joh.14:19 | |
| 12. | Heb.7:24 | |
| 13. | Heb.7:25 | |

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

14. According to 1 Corinthians 15:20-23, what is Christ called?

--

15. In our study, we saw that the resurrection was foretold by the prophets, expected by the Jews, announced by Jesus, and guaranteed by Jesus. Of how many resurrections does the Bible speak? [Act.24:15]

--

16. What period of time does the first resurrection encompass to complete its consummation?

--

17. Who were the first group of believers that were raised after Christ's resurrection?

--

What 6 facts are stated in Matthew 27:52-53 about those Old Testament saints (overcomers)?

18.

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19.

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20.

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21.

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22.

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23.

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Note: The 7th fact is that believers are not **dead** but they are asleep (A. S. Copley).

24. The Old Testament overcomers are a rank of believers who have already been raised. Could those be the cloud of witnesses to which the Apostle Paul alludes in Hebrews 12:1, who obtained a better resurrection? [Heb.11:35]

Yes ☐ No ☐

25. There was an out-resurrection in Israel. Why not in The Church?

--

What are the Apostle Paul's announcements in the following Scriptures?

26.

1Co.15:21-23, 52

--

27.

1Th.4:13-17

--

28. In John 6, the phrase raised at the last day is used 4 times; to what time does it refer?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

29. How does Philippians 3:11 indicate ranks in the resurrection of the just?

For the first time in Revelation 4 and 5, we see the 4 living ones (beasts) and 24 elders who are closely associated with the Lord in the throne room of heaven. What does their joyous song or hymn of praise reveal to us?

30.	Rev.4:8	
31.	Rev.4:11	
32.	Rev.5:9-10	

33. 1 Corinthians 15:42 declares, "*So also is the resurrection of the dead,*" stating plainly different grades of resurrections. Should this not inspire us to purpose to seek God's very best?

Yes ☐ No ☐

34. In Revelation 7 and Revelation 3:10, we plainly see 2 different ranks taken at 2 different times: One came out before The Tribulation and the other during The Tribulation. List as many other distinguishing marks you see between these 2 groups?

	Group Before Tribulation	Group During Tribulation
35.		
36.		
37.		
38.		
39.		
40.		

41. When will the man-child be translated and reach heaven?

42. When will be the resurrection of the wicked dead?

43. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

44. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 51

Baptism in the Spirit Vs. Anointing with the Spirit

The **baptism** in the Spirit and the **anointing** with the Spirit are not the same.

- The Baptism was God's sovereign act. It occurred once for all. There is but "*one baptism*" [Eph.4:5].
- The Anointing with the Spirit is personal, and is received by faith in God's promise. The whole Church was **baptized** in the Spirit once, and all at one time; however, individuals receive the **anointing** as they believe for it.

THE HOLY SPIRIT WAS PROMISED

	Reference(s)	
The Old Testament	Pro.1:23 Isa.44:3	Joe.2:28 Eze.36:27
The New Testament	Mat.3:11 Luk.24:49	Joh.14-16 Act.1:4-5, 8

THE PROMISE WAS FULFILLED

"And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance."

Acts 2: 1-4

	Reference(s)	
The " <i>promise of the Father</i> " and its fulfillments were wholly to Israel	Act.2:22 Act.2:36 Isa. 54:5	Act.3:12 Act.3:24-25
Jesus came to call Israel to Himself	Mat.10:5-6	

For 30 years, Jesus lived under The Law, and fulfilled its every demand. He was filled with the Spirit before He began His prophetic ministry of 3½ years [Luk.3:21-22, Luk.4:1]. Then He became Israel's **Redeemer** by death and resurrection, and is now in heaven as **Intercessor** of His people. God sent the Holy Spirit upon them that they might continue His prophetic ministry.

	Reference(s)	
The Holy Spirit would " <i>call out</i> " a people for Jesus' Name.	Acts 2:1-4, 36-38	Acts 15:14-18

Acts records 5 instances of the receiving of the Holy Spirit occurring at 5 different places and times:

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

No.	Description	Reference
1	The Holy Spirit came from heaven to earth . He came to the Jews first, once, and has been here ever since. Those disciples "began" to speak with other tongues, which indicates the expected continuance of tongues. Pentecost was a cosmopolitan event.	Act.2:1-11
2	The Holy Spirit fell also upon Samaria , the capital of the kingdom of Israel.	Act.8:14-17
3	The Holy Spirit fell upon the Gentiles .	Act.11:15-18
4	The Holy Spirit fell upon an individual, Saul , who became the apostle of the Gentiles.	Act.9: 17-18
5	The Holy Spirit came upon the 12 (number of completeness) disciples in Ephesus, the nucleus of The Church , which had the highest truths.	Act.19:1-7

Of these 5 instances, 2 of them have nothing to say about **speaking in tongues**. Tongues is **not the anointing**, it is only the **outward sign** that the person has indeed been filled with the Holy Spirit [1Co.14:22, Mar.16:17].

	Reference(s)
Isaiah prophesied of speaking in tongues	Isa.28:11-12
the Apostle Paul spoke in tongues	1Co.14:18

In 1 Corinthians 12 and 14, the Apostle Paul gives us the New Testament setting forth of the truth concerning tongues. There is a difference in speaking in tongues:

- At the **initial infilling**, tongues are for a sign. 1 Corinthians 12:10 refer to speaking in tongues as one of the 9 gifts of the Spirit. Some put undue stress on speaking in tongues, and others reject it.

We are not emphasizing tongues, but an entire yieldedness to God which includes yielding our "*unruly member*," the tongue, to God [Rom.6:13, 1Co.14:39-40].

THE BAPTISM AND THE ANOINTING

The **baptism** is the provision. The **anointing** is the appropriation.

The Apostle the Apostle Paul explains the nature, purpose, and extent, of that baptism:

"For in one Spirit were we all baptized into one body... and were all given (Greek) to drink." 1Co.12:13

Therefore, there is **ONE** body and **ONE** baptism [Eph.4:4-5]. After Pentecost, the believers acknowledged the **ONE** baptism.

	Reference(s)
By faith they " received " the Holy Spirit and	Act.9:17 Eph.5:18

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

They were " anointed " with the Spirit	2Co.1:21-22	1Jo.2:20, 27
They were " sealed " even as Jesus was sealed.	Eph.1:13	Act.10:38

Observe the words were "*all baptized ... and given to drink.*" All have the privilege, but all do not drink. All those who drink, do actually receive the Holy Spirit. They become filled, anointed, endued with "*power from on high.*"

■ Cardinal texts for those desiring the anointing with the Holy Spirit

Reference(s)	
Luk.11:13	Luk.24:29, 52-53
Act.1:4, 14	Act.2:38-39
Gal.3:13-14	Mar.11:24

THE TITLES OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

	Reference(s)	
Another Comforter	Joh.14:16, 26 Joh.16:7	Joh.15:26
Spirit of Truth	Joh.14:17 Joh.16:13-14	Joh.15:26
Holy Spirit (Holy Ghost)	Joh.14:26	Act.1:8 Act.2:4
Promise of the Father	Luk.24:49	Act.1:4
Power From On High	Luk.24:49	Act.1:8

When we are born, again we are **in the realm of the Spirit**; but when we receive the gift of the Spirit, **the Spirit is in us**. The Spirit of Christ is in us by the new birth. However, by the anointing with the Holy Spirit we know Christ is in us. Then as we walk in the Spirit by God's Word (Bible), Christ is "formed" in us [Gal.4:19]. The Holy Spirit comes into our lives to reveal and make real to us all the wealth of God's dear Son.

"That we should be to the praise of His glory."

Eph.1:12

Lesson 51, Questions — Baptism in the Spirit vs. Anointing with the Spirit

Name _____
Date Submitted _____

What command (charge) and what promise did Jesus Christ give to His disciples after His resurrection and before He departed? [Act.1:4]

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | What command (charge)? | |
| 2. | What promise? | |

By what prophets of old was the Holy Spirit promised?

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 3. | | 4. | |
| 5. | | | |

List the Scriptures in the Gospels verify this "*promise of the Father*"?

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|--|
| 6. | | 7. | |
| 8. | | 9. | |
| 10. | | | |

11. To whom was the "*promise of the Father*" made? [Act.3:25]

--

12. In what New Testament book do we find the advent of the Holy Spirit recorded?

--

What phenomenal signs accompanied the Holy Spirit's descent to earth? [Act.2:2-3]

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 13. | | 14. | |
|-----|--|-----|--|

List the scripture and describe each instance where the receiving of the Holy Spirit is recorded in the New Testament?

- | | Scripture Reference | Description |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 15. | | |

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Scripture Reference	Description
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		

20. What comforting prophecy did Isaiah concerning speaking in tongues make? [Isa.28:11-12]

21. Who is the speaker when the sign of tongues is manifested? [1Co.14:21]

22. Although we do not over-emphasize speaking in tongues, should we not be willing to yield the unruly member (the tongue), to the Holy Spirit and let Him subdue it and use it to speak with another tongue as the Spirit gives utterance?

Yes ☐ No ☐

What 2-fold truth is taught in 1 Corinthians 12:13?

23.

24.

25. Who is eligible for the Holy Spirit? [Joh.14: 17]

26. Is the commonly used term baptism for the infilling of the Holy Spirit scriptural?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation for your answer.

27. Of what practical value is the anointing with the Holy Spirit? [Act.1:8]

28. How long will the Comforter remain with the believer? [Joh.14:16]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

29. If the Holy Spirit is not an influence, nor a blessing, nor a good impression; what is He then?

--

List where in Scripture the following titles of the Holy Spirit are found:

30.	Another Comforter	
31.	Spirit of Truth	
32.	Holy Spirit (Holy Ghost)	
33.	Promise of the Father	
34.	Power From On High	

Using the following Scriptures, how we may receive the gift of the Holy Spirit?

35.	Mar.11:24	
36.	Luk.11:13	
37.	Luk.24:29	
38.	Luk.24:53	
39.	Act.1:4	
40.	Act.1:14	
41.	Act.2:38	
42.	Gal.3:13-14	

Have you received the Holy Spirit since you believed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

43. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

44. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 52

The Covenants

Various covenants are recorded in the Bible [[Eph.2:12](#), [Rom.9:4](#)].

DEFINITION — **covenant** An agreement between 2 parties, where one of the parties is infinitely superior to the other, as in a covenant between God and man.

THE NOAHIC COVENANT

The Covenant with Noah is referred to as the [Noahic Covenant](#).

	Reference(s)
Nature of the Covenant:	
· no more floods	Gen.9:15
· Universal and everlasting	Gen. 9:16

THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

The Covenant with Abraham is referred to as the [Abrahamic Covenant](#). This covenant included 2 parts: Land and progeny.

	Reference(s)
Land Covenant	Gen.15:18
Boundaries of the Land Covenant	Exo.23:31 1Ki.4:21
Progeny Covenant <i>Note: This covenant included the Land Covenant [Gen.17:8]</i>	Gen.17:2-8
Confirmed by an oath	Gen.22:15-18 Psa.105:8-11 Luk.1:73 Gal.3:17
Renewed to Isaac	Gen.26:2-5
Also renewed to Jacob	Gen.28: 13-15

THE MOSAIC COVENANT

This covenant with Israel is referred to as the [Mosaic Covenant](#); also, the Decalogue Covenant, and the Covenant of The Law)

	Reference(s)
Decalogue Covenant (10 Commandments, covenant of The Law).	Exo.19:5-6 Exo.34: 10-28

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Palestinian Covenant, the added covenant, made in the land of Moab, is a repetition or renewal of the Mosaic Covenant.

Deu.26:16 to 30:20

THE DAVIDIC COVENANT

The Covenant with David is referred to as the **Davidic Covenant**.

It is also called the "Kingdom Covenant"

- Solomon and Jesus Christ are embraced in it

Reference(s)

Psa.89:3-4 2Sa.7:8-16
1Ch.17:7

Psa.2:6, 12

COVENANT SIGNS

Rainbow (sign of God's mercy)

Circumcision

Sabbath

Salt (given in the wilderness with the offerings)

Reference(s)

Gen.9:16 (compare Rev.4:3)

Gen.17:11
Rom.4:11 (compare Col.2:11)

Exo.31:16-17 Eze.20:12

Lev.2:13 2Ch.13:5

THE NEW COVENANT

The **New Covenant** is in contrast with the Mosaic Covenant (old covenant of The Law). Though the Abrahamic Covenant is older than the Mosaic Covenant, yet it never gets old in quality. It always remains new.

This covenant is "new" only as compared with the Covenant of The Law (Mosaic Covenant) made with Israel; but not new as compared with the Abrahamic Covenant, or as referring to the Gentiles who are also blessed in the Abrahamic Covenant [[Gen.12:2-3](#)].

NOTE

Observe, that in [Gal.3:16](#) that "thy seed" primarily refers to Christ. The repetitions only confirm (establish) it [[Gen.15:18](#) and [Gen.17:2-8](#)].

The **New Covenant** is the renewal of the Abrahamic Covenant.

- Announced
- Messenger: Christ
- Surety: Christ
- Mediator: Christ
- Extent: Unchangeable

Reference(s)

Mal.3:1 Luk.1:72-73
Gal.3:16-18

Jer.31:31-34 Rom.11:26-27
Heb.8:8-13 Heb.9:15

Mal.3:1

Heb.7:22

Heb.12:24

Psa.89:34

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

- Time: Everlasting
- Sign(s): The Book and the Blood
God remembers His covenant.

Reference(s)	
Gen.17:13 Heb.13:20	Isa.55:3
Exo.24:7-8	Heb.9:19
Exo.2:24 Lev.26:42 Psa.106:45	Exo.6:3-5 Psa.105:8

Lesson 52, Questions — The Covenants

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. The Word of God is the book of covenants. Are there various covenants in the Bible?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. What is the meaning of the word covenant?

--

Answer the following based on God's covenant with Noah? [Gen.9:8-22]

3.	What was the nature of God's covenant with Noah? [Gen.9:15]	
4.	What was the scope of God's covenant with Noah? [Gen.9:16]	
5.	What was the positive sign of this covenant? [Gen.9:16]	
6.	What did this sign indicate? [Gen.9:17]	

The rainbow is always in the cloud of judgment, though not always seen. What Scriptural and personal lessons may we derive from this fact?

7.	What Scriptural lessons? [Psa.118:1-4]	
	What personal lessons for you?	

8. The covenant that God made with Noah was material and physical. God blessed Shem. With which of Shem's descendants did God make a covenant that surpassed the other? [Gen.17:2-5]

--

9. Upon what basis was the covenant made? [Gen.17:17-18]

--

10. What part did Abraham have in it?

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. What promise did God make to the patriarch Abraham? [Gen.15:18]

--

12. What were the boundaries of the promised land? [Exo.23:31]

--

13. What precious statement did God make concerning Himself, before He made the covenant with Abraham, that proved that He was well able to keep His promises? [Gen.17:1]

--

Of whom do the stars and the sand speak?

14. The stars? [Gen.15:5]

--

15. The sand? [Isa.10:22]

--

16. In God's mind, who is to be the ultimate seed of Abraham? [Gal.3:16]

--

17. Can this covenant be disannulled? [Heb.13:20]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

18. Why then was the Decalogue Covenant (the covenant of The Law) given to Israel? [Gal.3:24-26]

--

19. What does Luke 1:31-33 tell us about who will be the ultimate king on David's throne?

--

All these covenant signs are typical of spiritual truths in Christ; explain their symbolic meaning.

20. Rainbow

--

21. Circumcision

--

22. Sabbath

--

23. Salt

--

24. The New Covenant is simply the renewing of the old Abrahamic Covenant. Where was it first announced as the New Covenant? [Jer.31:31-34]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

--

25. Who is the messenger of the New Covenant? [Mat.11:10-11]

--

26. Why is Christ called "*the surety of a better covenant*"? [Heb.7:16, 21-22]

--

27. How did Jesus become the mediator of the New Covenant? [Heb.9:15]

--

28. God has a good memory if it concerns His promises, and a good forgetter if it concerns our sins. He told us several times to remember His covenant. Shall we heed His advice? [Heb.2:1-3a]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

29. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

30. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 53

The Church

"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid."

1Co.3:11

DEFINITION —	church	That which is called out (Greek: EKKLESIA)
	denomination	A religious denomination is a subgroup within a religion that operates under a common name, tradition, and identity.

IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

In the Old Testament the **called-out ones** are referred to as "*the saints*" [Psa.89:7] and "*the assembly of the upright*" [Psa.111:1].

	Reference(s)
"The church in the wilderness" was so named by Stephen	Act.7:38
· was called " <i>the Congregation</i> "	Exo.12:3
· also called the " <i>Assembly</i> "	Lev.23:36 Deu.16:8 Psa.111:1

IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

	Reference(s)
Jesus Christ is the foundation of The Church	1Co.3:11 Eph.2:20
· the Apostle Paul laid its foundation as the " <i>wise masterbuilder</i> ".	1Co.3:10-11
The Church was purchased by the blood of Christ	Act.20:28
Jesus Christ is the builder of The Church	1Co.1:2
· It is His property and it is called " <i>the church of God</i> ."	
In the Revised Version it is called " <i>The Church of the Lord</i> " (Christ).	
Jesus Christ is The Head of The Church.	Eph.1:22-23 Eph.4:15 Col.1:13-18 Col.2:19 (compare Act.2:36)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Reference(s)	
The location of The Church is "in Christ" not of the world.	Galatians 1:22	
The unity of the church	Eph.4:3-4, 16 1Co.11:29	1Co.10:16-17 1Co.12:27-29
· The unity of The Church demonstrated.	Act.1:14	Act.2:46.
The 8 symbols of The Church. · Is it possible to organize anyone of them? _____ _____. · What do they prove? _____ _____ _____.	Joh.15:2-4 Act.20:28 1Co.3:9, 16 1Co.10:16-17 2Co.11:2 Gal.6:10 Eph.2:19 2Ti. 2:20 1Pe.5:2-3	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
The Church inaugurated (constituted)	Act.2:33, 36-41	1Co.12:13
How do we get into The Church? By baptism in water? By being catechized? By church-joining?	Study Act.2:47 Act.5:14 Act.11:21, 24 (compare and note the contrast in Act.5:13)	
The first meeting place of The Church.	Act.12:5, 12 1Co.16:19 Phi.1:2	Rom.16:5 Col.4:15

Instead of man-made machinery, it would be well if the churches of today would follow the sound Word and the simple examples given therein and acknowledge Christ as their Head, their Life, their Light, their Wisdom, their Strength, their Director, and their Counselor.

Lesson 53, Questions — The Church

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

By what 2 names did the "*called out*" go by in the Old Testament?

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Psa.89:7 | |
| 2. | Psa.111:1 | |

3. In the New Testament, The Church is a distinct body from Israel. Upon what unshakable foundation was The Church built? [1Co.3:11]

--

4. What should the wonderful knowledge that Jesus Christ is the ever-present foundation, instill in our hearts? [Isa.28:16, 1Pe.2:6]

--

5. The apostles and prophets are also called the foundation. How do you reconcile this apparent discrepancy?

--

6. Who was the wise master builder that laid the foundation? [1Co.3:10]

--

7. What marvelous grace is extended to redeemed humanity who will be permitted to build on this edifice! What advice was given that should be conscientiously heeded? [1Co.3:10, 1Pe.4:11]

--

8. With what valuable price was The Church of the Lord (Christ) acquired? [Act.20:28]

--

9. What is The Church's Scriptural name? [1Co.1:2]

--

10. Who is the head of The Church? [Eph.4:15-16]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

What should be our attitude to the head of The Church, which loved us so dearly that He paid such an enormous price to make us His own possession? [2Co.4:2, 1Jo.3:18]

11.	Zec.8:16	
12.	2Co.4:2	
13.	1Jo.3:18	

14. Where is The Church located? [Eph.2:6]

15. Judging from its location, what is the nature of The Church?

16. There is only one Church (Christ's body) even though it is made up of local congregations. Of what is each individual congregation a sample? [Eph.4:12]

According to the Apostle Paul's writings, how is the unity of The Church expressed and kept?

17.	Eph.4:3	
18.	Col.3:14	
19.	Act.1:14	
20.	1Co.10:16-17	

Name the symbols of The Church.

21.	Joh.15:5	
22.	Act.20:28	
23.	1Co.3:9	
24.	1Co.10:16	
25.	2Co.11:2	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

26.	Gal.6:10	
27.	2Ti.2:20	

28. What does the word denominations imply?

--

29. When did The Church begin?

--

30. How was The Church conducted? [Act.2:46-47]

--

31. How does a person get into The Church? [Act.2:47]

--

32. In what simple but sufficient buildings were the first believers gathered? [Rom.16:5, 1Co.16:19, Col.4:15, Phm.1:2]

--

33. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

34. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 54

The Law and the Sabbath

SABBATH

The reason God commanded Israel to keep the Sabbath is explained in Exodus 20:11 and Deuteronomy 5:15.

	Reference(s)	
The origin of the Sabbath.	Gen.2:2	Heb.4:10

The Sabbath is an expression of God's grace to be remembered. Wondrous grace! Israel was commanded to keep the Sabbath as it put them in remembrance of God's work of creation and His rest which they should enter into [Exo.20:8-11].

NOTE

Study Exo.16:22-23, 25, 29-30.

DEFINITION —	Sabbath	The word <u>Sabbath</u> means "rest" [Lev.23:3, Heb.4:9-10] or "keeping of a Sabbath," (in the margin of Oxford Authorized Version). The Hebrew root word SHABHATH means "to desist, cease, rest."
	Decalogue	<u>Decalogue</u> is the name given by the Greek fathers to the 10 Commandments (or "the ten words" as the original is more literally rendered) [Exo.20:3-17]. These Commandments were at first written on 2 stone slabs [Exo.31:18]. The Decalogue is alluded to several times in the New Testament [Mat.5:17-19; Mar.10:19; Luk.18:20; Rom.7:7-8; Rom.13:9; 1Ti.1:9-10].

The first mention of the Sabbath is in Exodus 16:23, 29.

- One month after Israel left Egypt, manna fell, showing God's grace; then the Sabbath was instituted to be remembered.
- Another month later, The Law was given [Exo.20]. Up to that time, according to God's covenant with Abraham, Israel had been under grace [Gen.15:18, Gen.17:2]. To prove them

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

whether they would keep His Law, rather to teach them that they could not keep it [Act.15:10], God gave them the **Decalogue** (the 10 Commandments, The Law) [Gal.3:19].

The Sabbath was...

	Reference(s)
· A sign between God and Israel. .	Exo.31:17
· Adam is a figure, or shadow, of Christ [Rom.5:14].	Col.2:16-17
· Eve is a figure, or shadow, of Christ's Bride.	Gen.2:21-24 Eph.5:25-32
· A shadow (figure) of our rest in Christ.	Mat.11:28-30
· A shadow (figure) Israel's rest and God's rest during the Millennium.	Jer.46:27
· Pharaoh's rest, while Joseph reigned (Genesis), typified God's rest while His Son shall reign (Isaiah).	Gen.41:46 Isa.9:6-7

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS (DECALOGUE, THE LAW)

The Law is made up of more than just the 10 Commandments. However, to have only 10, you must omit 4 verses of Exodus 20:8-11. All of the commandments are negative, with the exception of the commandment in Exodus 20:12.

10 Commandments

Reference(s)
Deu.4 13 Deu.10:4

COVENANT SIGN OF CIRCUMCISION

In Genesis 17:9-14, God gave Abraham the **covenant sign of circumcision**. God had given Abraham a covenant of abounding grace. The token of the covenant, Abraham's only sign of acceptance that God required of him, was circumcision.

	Reference(s)
Circumcision is a symbol of the death of Christ.	Col.2:11
Moses reiterated that sign to Israel as the basis for observing the Passover.	Exo.12:44, 48-49
That was "the Lord's law" (rule) under grace, from the Patriarch to Moses.	Exo.13:9
Circumcision was not the Decalogue, nor a part of it. It was a sign and seal of God's grace.	Rom.4:11
God reviewed His acts of grace to Israel to prove whether they would keep His covenant of circumcision.	Exo.19:4-6

When Jesus died, circumcision had served its purpose.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

God spoke the 10 Commandments to Moses from Sinai [Exo.20]. The holy Sabbath of rest was in the center as an effectual word of grace, shielding Israel from the slaying power of The Law.

THE TABERNACLE

After uttering The Law (the 10 Commandments), God called Moses up into the mount and gave him the pattern of the Tabernacle and its furnishings and the religious ritual; all of which was an expression of divine mediation because of grace, as seen in Exodus 24 to Exodus 31 and Galatians 3:19-20.

Moses was the **mediator**, a type of Christ.

The Mercy Seat with the **Decalogue** under it in The Ark of the Covenant was the loudest note of grace. Only as surrounded with mercy was The Law harmless. With the **Sabbath** in the middle between the duties to God and the duties to operate, as a hub of a great wheel, The Law was powerless to destroy.

The great wheel, called a schoolmaster [Gal.3:24-26], served its purpose (so did the hub—the Sabbath) until Christ came.

"Christ is the end of The Law for righteousness to everyone that believeth." Rom.10:4

Christ is our rest [Mat.11:28-30].

Hence, after Jesus arose, the disciples always met for worship on the 1st day of the week [Joh.20:19].

	Reference(s)	
If they had done wrong, He would have corrected them. However, they continued thus.	Act.20:7	1Co.16:2
The exceptions were for taking the Truth to the Jews, who always met on the Sabbath day, or 7 th day of the week.	Act.13:14 Act.17:2	Act.16:13
There is no distinction of days now.	Rom.14:5	Col.2:16

Lesson 54, Questions — The Law and the Sabbath

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. The Sabbath is a gift of God. Where do we find the Sabbath first mentioned?
2. Why did God command Israel to keep it? [Exo.20:8-11]
3. What gracious act did God perform before He announced the Sabbath? [Exo.20:2]
4. Why was The Law given? [Joh.15:22, Gal.3:19]
5. In Exodus 20:10-11, what does the word remember imply?
6. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word **SABBATH**?
7. Jesus is our rest, and on God's rest day, the Millennium, Jesus will be busier than ever reigning and ruling while His Father is taking a rest. What narrative in Genesis 46 foreshadows this glorious time?
8. Of what is circumcision a symbol?
9. Moses required of the children of Israel to observe circumcision before commemorating the Passover. What spiritual lesson may we draw from this?
10. How is circumcision spoken of by the Apostle Paul? [Col.2:11]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. Why did God review His acts of grace to the children of Israel before He gave them The Law? [Exo.19:5]

12. What is the essential relation of The Law to the Sabbath?

13. According to Exodus 25:8, for what purpose did Moses receive the pattern of The Tabernacle, its furnishings, and its religious rituals?

14. How long did the great wheel (The Law, our schoolmaster), with the hub (the Sabbath) serve its God-appointed purpose? [Rom.10:4, Gal.3:24-26]

15. Why are believers instructed not to observe the “*handwriting of ordinances*”? [Col.2:13-15]

16. In Galatians 4:9, what are these ordinances called?

17. What did Christ do with these ordinances of days, months, times, etc.? [Eph.2:14-16]

18. Are we correct in making no distinction of days?

Yes ☐ No ☐

19. What did Peter call The Law? [Act.15:10]

20. After the resurrection of Jesus, on what day did the disciples gather to worship? [Joh.20:19, Act.20:7]

21. What caused an exception to meeting on that day? [Act.9:20]

22. How do people break God's Sabbath (rest)?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

23. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

24. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 55

Tithes and Offerings

TITHING WAS INTRODUCED

To whom do we pay tithe? Certainly, Abraham did not originate it because God taught him to tithe. Tithing was one of Abraham's "*steps of faith*" [Rom.4:12]. Tithing was introduced under grace not under The Law.

Reference(s)
Gen.14: 18-20

ABRAHAM TAUGHT TITHING

Abraham evidently taught tithing, because Jacob practiced it.

Reference(s)
Gen.28:20-22

THE APOSTLE PAUL PRACTICED TITHING

The Apostle Paul did not condemn tithing, but it is intimated that tithing was practiced in his day.

Reference(s)
Heb.7:8-9

TITHE BELONGS TO GOD

Reference(s)
Lev.27:30, 32

Nothing written in the Bible indicates that tithing was revoked. ... Tithing was instituted **before** the 10 Commandments were given.

NOTE

Tithes in their origin appear to have been an offering made unto God, and probably were something similar to the minchah, which we learn from Genesis 4 was in use almost from the foundation of the world. When God established a regular, and we may add an expensive worship, it was necessary that proper provision should be made for the support of those who were obliged to devote their whole time to it, and consequently were deprived of the opportunity of providing for themselves in any secular way. It was soon found that a tenth part of the produce of the whole land was necessary for this purpose, as a whole tribe, that of Levi, was devoted to the public service of God; and when the land was divided, this tribe received no inheritance among their brethren. Hence, for their support, the law of tithes was enacted; and by these the priests and Levites were not only supported as the ministers of God, but as the teachers and intercessors of the people, performing a great variety of religious duties for them which otherwise they themselves were bound to perform. As this mode of supporting the ministers of God was instituted by himself, so we may rest assured it was rational and just. Nothing can be more reasonable than to devote a portion of the earthly goods which we receive from the free mercy of God, to his own service

[[ADAM CLARK'S COMMENTARY](#)]

TITHE SUPPORTED THE LEVITES

The tithes were the support of the Levites.

Reference(s)	
Num.18:21, 24	Deu.14:22

The assemblies should support pastors.

Reference(s)
1Co.9:1-14

LEVITES TITHED TO THE PRIESTS

Levites gave a 10th of their tithes to the priests.

Reference(s)	
Neh.10:37-38	Num.18:26-30

The first fruits were for the priests.

Reference(s)	
Lev.23:10	Deu.18:3-5

VIOLATION OF TITHE

Violation of the command to tithe was reprov'd severely.

Reference(s)

Mal.3:8-9

TITHE OBSERVANCE BLESSED

Reference(s)

Mal.3:10	2Ch.31:5-10
Pro.3:9-10	

JESUS ENDORSED TITHING

Reference(s)

Mat.23:23

Though Jesus pronounced it a lesser matter, yet it was not to be neglected. Tithing is never called a type, shadow, or sign, which, like circumcision and the Sabbath, would someday be discontinued.

APOSTLE THE APOSTLE PAUL IMPLIED TITHING

Reference(s)

1Co.16:1-3

The basic measure is "*as God prospered.*" Couple this with Hebrews 7:2-9, surely the standard under grace is not less than it was under The Law. If the tithe was the Lord's under The Law, whose was it under grace in Abraham's day? Certainly, the same principles obtained under grace today, were in vogue in the Patriarch's time. If Melchizedek was worthy of receiving tithes, surely Jesus Christ is no less worthy. Will we let legalists be more liberal, than we under grace? There must have been a standard in the Apostle Paul's day that governed the amount to be given. What was that standard?

NOTE

Study Act.11:29-30, 2Co.8 and 9, and Gal.6:6.

PROCLAIMS RESURRECTION OF JESUS

Reference(s)

Lev.23:10-11 (compare with 1Co.15:20)

The wave sheaf was of the first fruits. The first fruits were the tithes of the harvest.

OBJECTIONS TO TITHING

The Apostle Paul alone mentions tithing; and, he alone names the 9 gifts of the Spirit.

Paying tithes sounds like legality, as if we were in debt. Is the word "*debt*" a scarecrow? The Apostle Paul says...

Reference(s)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

"I am a debtor," and expresses his readiness to pay debts.	Rom.1:14-15
Again, he says, " <i>brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh.</i> "	Rom.8:12
And again, " <i>Owe no man any- thing, but to love one another.</i> "	Rom.13:8

Lesson 55, Questions — Tithes and Offerings

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. Jesus said: "*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*" He exemplified this by giving His own life for the redemption of humanity; and, as a result, He is bringing many sons to glory. Therefore, should we consider God's standard of giving tithes as a cold/stern law or as a privilege? [2Co.9:7]

--

2. In the Bible, where do we find the first mention of tithes?

--

3. Regarding tithing, should we follow in Abraham's "*steps of that faith*"?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

What is the Bible's firm declaration as to the ownership of the tithe?

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 4. | Lev.27:30 | |
| 5. | 2Ch.31:6 | |

6. To whom was the tithe of Israel given? [Num.18:21]

--

7. Since tithe belongs to the Lord, and is holy unto Him, is it permissible to use it for any other common purpose?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. Was the ownership of tithe ever revoked? [1Co.9:14]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

9. What were the Levites required to do with all of "*your tithes*"? [Num.18:28, see Neh.10:38]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

10. Together, the 2 offices of the priest and Levite are a type of the double office of today's Gospel preachers. Should then preachers tithe their receipts?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

11. Where in 1 Corinthians 9 do we find scriptural proof that giving to those ministering in God's name was never abolished, but rather established by the Apostle Paul as "*ordained*" of God.

--

12. Today, to whom then should the 10th of a preacher income be given?

--

13. In Malachi 3:8-9, why was the violation of the command to tithe, so severely reprov'd?

--

14. The observance of tithing is blessed. Liberality brings a bursting experience. What is God's challenge to the believer? [Mal 3:10]

--

15. What stand did Jesus take concerning tithing? [Mat.23:23]

--

16. What does the Apostle Paul teach about tithing? [1Co.16:1-3]

--

17. Consequently, to whom does the tithe belong in this day of grace?

--

18. Should we limit our giving to the Lord to a mere 10th? [Pro.11:25]

--

19. There must have been a standard in the Apostle Paul's day that governed the amount to be given. What was the standard? [1Co.16:2]

--

There are other precious Scriptures on giving; what valuable personal lessons may we derive from them?

20.	Act.11:28-29	
21.	2Co.8:1-2	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

22.	2Co.9:6	
23.	Gal.6:6-7	

24. What do we proclaim with every tithe that we give? [Mat.10:8]

--

25. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

26. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 56

Predestination or Election?

In order to understand this difficult but glorious subject, we must first consider plain fundamental facts set before us in the Bible.

God found the inhabitants of the world engrossed in sin:

“And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins.” Eph.2:1

He loved the creature, but not his sin(s).

GOD'S NATURE

	Reference(s)
He is love.	1Jo.4:8, 16

GOD'S GOVERNMENT

	Reference(s)
He is just and holy.	Lev.11:44 Deu.32:4
He cannot do wrong.	Gen.18:25

GOD'S PLAN OF SALVATION

	Reference(s)
God gave His Son to die for all men.	Joh.3:16 Rom.5:6, 8, 10, 18
Jesus gave Himself.	Joh.10:11, 15
God wrought reconciliation for all.	2Co.5:19
· Christ is the propitiation.	1Jo.2:2 Rom.11:32 Gal.3:24
· None is omitted.	Heb.2:9 Act.10:34, 43 2Pe.3:9
· There is no other way.	Act.4:12

MAN'S PART

	Reference(s)
“Whosoever believeth.”	Joh.3:16, 36 Joh.5:24 Note: Joh.1:7 and Joh.20:31

The words "believe" or "believeth" occurs about 90 times in John's Gospel alone. Proving that salvation is by faith for "whosoever" will [Rom.10:11, 13].

DOCTRINE
Doctrinal Points 1

FIRST EXAMPLES OF MAN'S ATTITUDE

	Reference(s)
Abel and Cain	Gen.4:1-16

Redemption and salvation are foreshadowed in Genesis 3:21. Adam taught his children the way. Abel was not accepted arbitrarily, nor Cain thus rejected.

NOTE

Study the results of both in Mat.23:34-37, Heb.11:4, and 1Jo.3:12.

APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS

Reference(s)
Eph.1:4-5, 11

A new creation was marked out. The word “**us**” is collective, not individual. God's choice did not determine my faith. However, my faith determined His choice.

What is the “**good pleasure**”?

Answer: To save each one that would believe [1Co.1:21] not the one that was marked out or elected. **The plan, purpose, and process** are absolute, fixed, irrevocable, **and independent of the creature**. **The results** are relative, **dependent upon man's attitude** to God's Son.

OBJECTIONS

	Reference(s)
Faith is a “gift”	Eph.2:8 (compare Rom.10:17)

DIFFICULT PORTIONS

Names Written Beforehand

	Reference(s)
	Rev.13:8 Rev.17:8

When was the Lamb slain? When were the names inscribed?

NOTE

The word “*name*” stands for nature, and expresses character.

God saw a new race from the beginning. The only way to get out of this difficulty is to fall back on Ephesians 1:4-5. The whole new creation was inscribed. Names are inscribed on God's hands. Hands speak of power, care, and protection. It does not refer to our own name, but to our name as a part of the new creation.

Reference(s)	
Psa.2:7 (compare with Act.13:32-37)	
Psa.139:15-16	1Co.12:12-13
Eph.2:4-6	

The Revised Version and other versions show "*days*" for the word "*members*." This was not said of David. He was not in the deep. It refers only to Christ.

NOTE

On unformed substance (see [Rom.4:17](#)).

Sovereignty and Free Will

God created all things sovereignly. He planned a new creation sovereignly also. His process of production also is sovereign. No creature had a hand or voice in it. Man may only agree with God's process; that is, believe it and receive it. Man's will determines who enters. No one can evade Christ's "*whosoever*." God did not decree certain ones to be saved and others to be damned.

God sovereignly appoints His servants.

- He chose Moses to lead and shepherd Israel.
- Jeremiah was called to be a prophet to Israel.
- Jesus chose, equipped, and sent 12 apostles to serve.

NOTE

Study the gifts of [Rom.12:6-8](#) and [1Co.12](#).

Nevertheless, those men were not dearer to Him because they were leaders. The sovereignty of God is expressed in predestination. Some Bible teachers make a mistake and put God's sovereignty into the sphere of human will. They destroy the liberty of men. It contradicts the "*whosoever*."

THREE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Stay by John 3:16 (as to experience of the sinner).
- Distinguish between predestination and foreknowledge.
- Distinguish between the call to salvation ("*whosoever will*") and the call to service (sovereign).

Lesson 56, Questions — Predestination or Election?

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. How did God find the inhabitants of the world? [[Eph.2:1](#)]

--

2. What is God's nature? [[1Jo.4:8, 16](#)]

--

What is the character of God's government?

3.	Lev.11:44	
4.	Deu.32:4	
5.	Gen.18:25	

6. How could God show mercy to His fallen creatures that He loved, and yet be in harmony with His holy and just character? [[Rom.5:6](#), [1Jo.4:9](#)]

--

7. For whom did Jesus die? [[2Co 5:14-15](#)]

--

What 4 classes of people are specified in Romans 5:6, 8, 10?

8.		9.	
10.		11.	

12. How was Christ's death brought about? [[Gal.1:4](#)]

--

13. Did it take place by His voluntary will or by a stern decree? [[Joh.10:15](#), [Luk.22:42](#)]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Answer the following based on 2 Corinthians 5:19:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 14. | Through whom was reconciliation wrought? | |
| 15. | Was reconciliation for certain selected people or for the world? | |

What other Scriptures confirm and emphasize the truth of unveiling Christ as the propitiation for all humanity?

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 16. | | |
| 17. | | |
| 18. | | |

19. God wants us to think logically as He does; therefore, is God a respecter of persons? [2Ch.19:7, Rom.2:11, Eph.6:9, 1Pe.1:17]

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

20. Why has not God poured out His wrath on wicked men long ago? [2 Peter 3:9]

--

21. In the foregoing questions, we looked at God's side of salvation, where grace was displayed through redemption; God's side is fixed, arbitrary, and irrevocable. What is man's part? [Joh.3:15, Joh.3:36, Joh.5:24, Joh.20:31]

--

22. God's provision of salvation is absolute. What determines man's obtaining salvation? [Act.26:18]

--

23. On God's part we see the absoluteness and arbitrariness of divine love exhibited. What is divine love's offer to poor, fallen humanity? [Joh.3:16]

--

24. We have the first examples of man's attitude in Abel and Cain. Why is it an impossibility to believe that Abel was predestinated to be saved and Cain to be lost?

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

25. Ephesians 1:4-5 seem to contradict this view of predestination. Who is meant by the words "us" and "we" in Ephesians 1:4-5"

--

26. Who is the only one who is predestinated as an individual? [1Pe.1:19-21, Rev.13:8]

--

27. God has foreordained us "according to the good pleasure of His will." What is that good pleasure? [2Th.1:11-12]

--

28. Some object by saying, "Faith is the gift of God." Yes, it is; but how is faith received? [Rom.10:17]

--

Let us consider some difficult portions regarding predestination and election:

29.	When are the names written in the Lamb's book of life?	
30.	Whose names are inscribed in the Lamb's book of life?	
31.	To whom does Psa.139:15-16 refer?	

32. According to Ephesians 1:11, what 2 events took place before God's act of predestination?

--

33. God's predestination occurred in the distant past, before time began. The process of this plan is sovereign. What is man's obligation toward God's plan?

--

34. Whose will determines who becomes a part of the new creation?

--

What is the distinction between God's call to salvation and His call to service?

35.	God's call to salvation is:	
36.	God's call to service is:	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

37. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

38. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 57

Dominions

GOD'S UNIVERSAL DOMINION

DEFINITION —	Enoch	dedicated, disciplined
	Noah	repose, consolation
	Nimrod	strong, valiant, let us rebel
	Babel	confusion
	Erech	length, size
	Accad	only a pitcher, castle, fortress
	Calneh	the wall is complete

	Reference(s)
First mention of dominion.	Gen.1:16
First mention of man's dominion.	Gen.1:28 Gen.9:2
Location of God's throne.	Psa.11:4 Psa.103:19
God's universal dominion.	Dan.4:34-35
Progress of mankind:	Gen.4:17
· Enoch (Chanoth) built a city.	
· Then came the flood.	Gen. 6-8
· After the flood, Noah was a farmer.	Gen.9:20
· Nimrod was a hunter and a king.	Gen.10:9-10
· The beginning of man's rule over man.	Gen.10:32

GOD'S DOMINION OVER ISRAEL

	Reference(s)
1,491 B.C.	Exo.19:6 Deu.7:6-8 Deu.32:7-14 Amo.3:2

Imperial Government (Theocracy)

God ruled over Israel as His family for about 550 years (including their wilderness journey, Joshua's leadership, and the Judges [Act.13:20]). This type of government is referred to as a **theocracy** (also known as an **Imperial Government**) thus making God an autocrat.

DEFINITION —	theocracy	a form of government in which anyone (Devine or human) is the source from which all authority derives.
	Autocrat	anyone who rules with total power; one who has undisputed influence or power.
	democracy	a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them, directly or indirectly, involving periodically held free elections.

MAN'S RULE BEGAN

Man's rule began under Samuel when Israel clamored for a king in order to be like the other nations. Saul was man's choice [1Sa.8:5, 19-20; 1Sa. 9:17; Hos.13:11].

- While Saul was reigning, David was in training [1Sa.].
- David reigned 40 years [2Sa., see 1Ki.2:11].
- Israel was divided into Israel and Judah.
- Solomon reigned in Jerusalem. Jeroboam reigned in Shechem in Samaria.
- Israel taken captive in 720 B.C. [2Ki.17:5-6].
- Judah taken captive in 606 B.C. [2Ki.24:11-14].

World Dominion Given to the Gentiles

In 606 B.C., the Jewish dynasty was dissolved and world dominion given to Nebuchadnezzar when he took the last 2 tribes of Israel (Judah) into captivity.

In 720 B.C. Israel (the 10 tribes) were taken captive to Assyria [2Ki.17:5-6, 2Ki.24:11-14, Jer.25:9-11, Jer.27:3-6, Jer.28:14, Dan.1:1-2, Luk.21:24 (compare Hos.3:4-5)].

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST**Christ's Kingdom**

- The kingdom introduced. by John the Baptist and later Jesus Christ [Mat.3:1-2, Mat.4:17].
- The kingdom expressed by parables [Mat.13 (note Verse 11)].
- The King of this kingdom was rejected and crucified.
- Emphasized by the slaying of Stephen [Act.7:57-59].
- It was confirmed by refusing the Apostle Paul's message [Act.13:46].
- A parenthetical plan, Christ's Church (with relation to Israel) [Mat.16:18].
- The Kingdom and The Church are blended. The mystery is revealed [Eph.3:1-16].
- The Kingdom is within [Luk.17:21, Rom.14:17].
- It culminates with the "Heavenly Kingdom." [2Ti.4:18]
- Peter's interpretation of The Kingdom. [1Pe.2:1-9]. This is partly applicable today, but will be fully fulfilled later.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

- The kingdom of the heavens (the kingdom of God): God's dominion in heaven and earth (Matthew—of Heavens; Mark & Luke—of God).
- It includes Christ's church and kingdom, and the "*kingdom of the Father*."

Christ's Kingdom is Universal

His Millennial Reign [[Dan.7:14, 27](#); [Mat.8:11](#); [Mat.13:41](#); [Mat.25:31, 34](#); [Luk.22:29-30](#)]

KINGDOM OF THE FATHER

	Reference(s)
	Mat.13:43 1Co.15:24-28
	Mat.26:29

Lesson 57, Questions — Dominions

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. God is the universal Ruler, so where is His throne? [Psa.11:4]

2. Who was the first person God gave dominion over the earth? [Gen.1:26]

3. Do we have any record that God ever revoked this grant of dominion, because of man's fall? (compare Gen.1:28 with Gen 9:2)

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

4. According to Daniel 4:34-35, what is God's dominion in the affairs of men?

5. Who stepped up and usurped that dominion? [Eze.28:12-19, Eph.2:2, 2Co.4:4]

6. When is man fully equipped and qualified to have dominion?

7. Who was the builder of the first city? [Gen.4:17]

8. How was city life brought to an end? [Gen.6-8]

9. Noah began simple country life, but did men continue this manner of living? [Gen.10:9-10]

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. Whose is the first recorded kingdom in Scripture where man is ruling over man? [Gen.10:10]

11. When man tried to establish a united kingdom in opposition to God, what happened? [Gen.11:7-8]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

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12. What wonderful proposal was extended to Israel after their miraculous deliverance out of Egypt? [Exo.19:6]

--	--

13. Of what was the acceptance of this proposal a beginning? [Deu.7:6-8, Deu.32:9, Amo.3:2a]

--	--

14. Whom did God set bounds on when dividing the nations? [Deu.32:8]

--	--

15. In the beginning, Israel was a family; then they became a kingdom. Until Saul was made king, under what form of government were they? [Act.13:20]

--	--

16. Why was their form of government changed? [1Sa.8:4]

--	--

17. Did God mean to introduce democratic rule by giving Saul to rule over Israel? [1Sa 8:7]

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
---	--

18. Israel rebelled against God; therefore, God gave world dominion to Nebuchadnezzar. When was world dominion given to Nebuchadnezzar? [2Ki.24:11-14, Jer.25:9-11, Jer.27:3-6, Jer.28:14, Dan.1:1-2]

--	--

19. Which sort of government among the nations is Scriptural: Democratic or imperial?

--	--

20. How did the Lord indicate His choice of a king for Israel? [1Sa.9:16]

--	--

Will Christ's reign be democratic or imperial and why? [Eph.1:9-10]

21.	Christ's reign democratic or imperial?	
22.	Why?	

23. When was the kingdom of heaven introduced? [Mat.3:1-2]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

24. How was the kingdom of heaven expressed? [Luk.17:21]

25. Was the kingdom of heaven accepted?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

26. What is the kingdom of heaven in mystery? [Col.1:27, Eph.3:6]

27. Who is the foundation of The Church? [1Co 3:11]

28. To whom did God give temporary dominion to “*the kingdom of heaven*”? [Mat.16:18-19]

29. Define the term “the kingdom of the heaven.”

30. Where is “*the kingdom of God*” now? [Luk.17:21]

31. What will be the culmination of the kingdom of God?

32. How only may anyone enter into “*the kingdom of God*”? [Joh.3:5]

33. What should we term today’s regime: The Kingdom or The Church?

Do you see clearly the distinction between The Kingdom and The Church

34. When will The Kingdom truly be established?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

35. Who will form the nucleus of The Kingdom?

36. What will be its prevailing features? [1Pe.2:5, 9-10]

37. Will The Church be part of The Kingdom on earth?

Yes ☐ No ☐

38. In 2 Timothy 4:18, what term does the Apostle Paul use to refer to The Church? [2Ti.4:18]

39. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

40. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 58

Dominions, Matthew 13 Parables

DEFINITION —	parable	a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson; a fictitious, true/untrue, narrative true to human nature; a comparison of 2 things through a story that has dual meanings and is always attributed to humans.
	allegory	a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically moral or political.
	fable	a short story told always using animals, not humans, as examples.

Matthew 13 is the parable chapter of the New Testament. The 7 parables of this chapter are called "**the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven.**"

The multitude of people did not have a revelation of the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven; therefore, Jesus had to present it to them in parables in such a way that they were able to understand it. In Matthew, the phrase "*the kingdom of heaven*" agrees with "*the kingdom of God*" in the Gospels of Mark and Luke. They both mean God's universal dominion.

NOTE

Amos also speaks of different spheres in heaven [[Amo.9:6](#)]. They are called "*stories*," "*steps*" (Isaac Lesser), and "*chambers*" (Revised Version).

It embraces Christ's Church now, and "*His heavenly kingdom*" [[2Ti.4:18](#)], Christ's Millennial Kingdom, and the "*kingdom*" of the "*Father*" [[Mat.13:43](#), [1Co.15:24-28](#)].

The **first 4 parables** of Matthew 13 were spoken to the multitude. The Jews had rejected Christ; hence, He turned, as it were, to the Gentiles.

The **next 3 parables** were spoken in a house [[Mat.13:36](#)]. Jesus sent the multitude away and went into a house, where he spoke to His disciples (Israel).

Dispensationally

The parables have some correspondence dispensationally with the different Church periods in Revelation 2 and Revelation 3.

PARABLE 1 — THE SOWER [MAT.13:3-23]

	Reference(s)
The "Sower" is " <i>the Son of Man</i> ."	Mat.13:3, 37
The field is the world, the soil is the heart of man.	Mat.13:19
The fowls and birds figure evil spirits.	Mat.13:4, 32

In the Greek, "*the SOWER*" and "*that which he had SOWN*", come from the same Greek word **SPEIRO** meaning "*to sow seed*".

1ST HEARERS: Although the seed is sown in the hearts of the **wayside hearers** [Mat.13:19], yet the ground is not broken up with conviction; it is not mixed into the soil by faith. The seed is only lying loosely on the surface; therefore, Satan picks it up.

2ND HEARERS: There is no complete conviction in the **stony ground hearers**, no broken spirit. They endure for a while, join a church, and are apparent believers; often leaving their belief behind because of a hard trial or difficult relationship.

Note: The first 2 kinds of hearers **are not saved**.

3RD HEARERS: **Thorny hearers**, are saved, but not entirely fruitful [Luk.8:14]. The 3 thorns: Cares, riches, and pleasure hinder these hearers.

Reference(s)
Luk.8:18 explains Mat.13:12

Those that have an open heart for the Truth shall receive more truth. However, "*whosoever hath not*" (means one that "*seems to have*" or who makes a profession only without possession) from him will be taken away the opportunity and privilege of hearing the Truth.

4TH HEARERS: **Good ground hearers**, are saved and fruitful. Matthew 13:23 speaks of 3 degrees of fruitfulness in believers:

"But he that **RECEIVED** seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and **UNDERSTANDETH** it; which also **BEARETH FRUIT**, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty."

Mat.13:23

The hundredfold fruit bearers are the full overcomers.

Dispensationally
This parable refers to the beginning of The Church, which was Ephesian in character.

PARABLE 2 — WHEAT & TARES**[MAT.13:24-30, 36-43]**

Matthew 13:24-25, 38 describes 2 kinds of seeds: Wheat and tares.

	Reference(s)
The Word received, makes wheat of men—believers.	Mat.13:23
End of the world	Mat.13:40, 49 Mat.24:3
His kingdom; Christ's 1,000-yr. Millennial reign	Mat.13:41
The Word rejected, makes tares of man; children of wrath—sinners	Mat.13:43 1Co.15:24-28

Wheat stems and tare stems look alike; they can only be distinguished when the wheat is ripe. In addition, tares entwine around the wheat stalks. The tares figure religious sinners (compare [Joh.8:44](#)). For such there is no salvation.

There will be an end to “sorrows” [[Mat.13:8](#)]. In Matthew 24:3, the word [end](#)...from the Greek word **CHRONOS** (“a space of time”, “a fixed occasion”) references a period of time that is coming to an end...the end of an age. At the end of the Church Age, there will be a separation of the true and the false. However, the final fulfillment of this parable will come at the end of the Millennial Age.

“For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles: these are the beginnings of [SORROWS](#) { **Gr. pains of woman in birth travail**}. ”

Mar.13:8

“All these are the beginning of [SORROWS](#) { **Gr. grief**}. ”

Mat.24:8

"Children of wrath" may get saved but their fleshly desires lead them astray (picture of the Ephesian saints).

“Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience: Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires {**Gr. wills**} of the flesh and of the mind; and were [BY NATURE THE CHILDREN OF WRATH](#), even as others.”

Eph.2:2-3

The phrase [end of the world](#) [[Mat.13:39](#)] is literally translated, “consummation of [THE AGE](#). ” However, the word [age](#) here does not refer to the Church Age, but to the Millennial Age. After Christ’s Millennial reign, all things will be subjected unto His Father, and the Father will be the sole ruler of the whole universe—His will be all in all.

The “furnace of fire” [[Mat.13:42](#)] (see [Mat.24:41, 46](#)) corresponds to the lake of fire [[Rev.20:14](#)].

Dispensationally
The church of Smyrna answers to the 2 nd parable.

PARABLE 3 — THE MUSTARD SEED**[MAT.13:31-32]**

The **herb** becoming a "tree" indicates an unusual growth, and figures the enormity of Christendom. A tree has a trunk, great limbs, smaller limbs, and still smaller limbs, and twigs. The **trunk** figures the organization of the professed church, the **limbs** the religious leaders.

The **oneness of the tree** figures the hidden union of the Catholic and Protestant churches as they are merging today. By domineering over others, how unlike the wheat (which has no "big heads") they are. All have about the same height and size.

Birds (representing demons) lodge in the tree.

Dispensationally

The church of Pergamos (married to the world, dwelling on earth where Satan's seat is, and endorsing evil doctrine) answers to this parable.

PARABLE 4 — LEAVEN IN MEAL [MAT.13:33]

Leaven represents evil. We see this in...

- the self-righteous evil doctrine and hypocrisy of the Pharisees;
- the doctrine of the Sadducees who did not believe in angels, or spirits, or resurrection of the dead; also malice, wickedness, and
- Herod's national dominion.

NOTE

Study Mat.16:6, Mar.8:15, Luk.12:1, and 1Co.5:6-8.

The false church is figured by the "woman" [Rev.2:20, Rev.17:1-2, Rev.19:2].

The **meal** represents God's Word (the Bible).

The **3 measures** represent the Trinity, the basic doctrine of the Bible. The Catholic Church claims to be the teacher of Scripture. She has leavened the truth with legality, self-righteousness, hypocrisy, man-rule, and sectarianism. Protestants have copied her teachings [Rev.2:15, 19-20]

Dispensationally

The church in Thyatira answers to this parable. Observe how Satan appears in each parable: as fowls devouring seed, himself sowing tares, demons lodging, his doctrines disseminating.

Note the decline of Christendom.

- **Ephesus** opposed error (by God's Word [the Bible]);
- **Smyrna**, the wheat, died for the Truth;
- **Pergamos**, the mustard seed, never dies but grows and allows error to be taught;
- **Thyatira**, the woman, teaches error and corrupts all.

Psalms 78:2 is fulfilled by these parables.

NOTE

Compare Eph.3:9.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

PARABLE 5 — THE TREASURE [MAT.13:44]

	Reference(s)	
"The field is the world."	Mat.13:38	
Jesus is the "man" who, for the joy set before Him, bought the field.	Mat.13:44 Heb.2:10	Pro.8:31 2Co.8:9
Describes how He sold all to enrich God and man.	Mat.16:218	Eph.1:22-23

Dispensationally

Sardis answers to this parable.

PARABLE 6 — THE PEARL [MAT.13:45-46]

The Lord is the "merchant man" who found this valuable pearl.

	Reference(s)
The Church glorious is The Bride.	Eph.5:27, 32

People, who do not believe in ranks, cannot understand these 2 parables.

A bride for His Son was God's supreme objective in the plan of redemption. From the rib, taken from Adam's body, God "built" Eve for Adam [Gen.2:22].

The marriage feast will be the greatest event in heaven [Rev.19:7-9]

Dispensationally

This parable refers to Philadelphia.

PARABLE 7 — THE NET [MAT.13:47-52]

Christ, through His ministers, cast the net into the sea.

Reference(s)	
Mat.4: 19	Joh.21:8
Act.2:41	Act.4:4

The net represents evangelism [Rev.14:6]. The kingdom in mystery [Rev.14:11], cannot be limited to getting people saved because "every kind" (both bad and good) is caught.

Reference(s)
Mat.22:10

The Gospel draws all men and has a powerful attraction.

Reference(s)
Joh.12:32

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

However, all do not believe unto salvation. Multitudes are religious, belong to sects; but few only are saved. At the consummation of the ages, the net will be full.

Reference(s)	
Mat.22:14	Mat.13:47-49

Dispensationally
Laodicea answers to this parable.

Lesson 58, Questions — Dominions, Matt.13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

INTRODUCTION

1. By what name is Matthew 13 known?

--

2. What is a parable?

--

3. Why did Jesus speak in parables? [Mat.13:11]

--

What other phrase about the [kingdom of heaven](#) is used in other Gospel records and what does it embrace?

4.	What other phrase is used in other Gospel records?	
5.	What does this phrase embrace?	

6. To whom were the first 4 parables of Matthew 13 spoken?

--

7. To whom were the remaining 3 parables of Matthew 13 spoken?

--

PARABLE 1 — THE SOWER

Give what each of the following represent or are a type of:

8.	Who is the sower?	
9.	What does the field represent?	
10.	What does the seed represent?	
11.	The soil represents ____?	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

12. Fowls and birds represent ____?

In this parable there are 4 different **hearers** (where the seed lands); give an explanation of each.
[Mat.13:4-8, Luk.8:12-15]

[Click,Key Question Text]

13. Wayside Hearers

14. Stony Ground Hearers

15. Thorny Hearers

16. Good Ground Hearers

Name the 3 thorns that hindered the thorny hearers? [Luk.8:14]

17.

18.

19.

20. Are all these hearers in the world today?

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. What is the difference between people 1,900 years ago, and today? [1Ti.4: 1-3; 2Ti.3:1-5, 13]

22. Which of the 7 churches answer to this parable? [Rev.2:1-7]

PARABLE 2 — THE WHEAT AND THE TARES

Give what each of the following represent or are a type of:

23. What is the seed of each sower?

24. The good seed represents ____?

25. Whom do the tares represent?

26. Explain Matthew 13:29 (compare Luk.8:5-18).

27. According to Matthew 13:39, when will the harvest be?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

--

28. What is "*the kingdom of their Father*"? [Mat.13:43]

--

Briefly, explain the following:

29.	Mat.13:12 (compare with Luk.8:18).	
30.	To what does the " <i>furnace of fire</i> " refer? [Mat.13:42, Rev.20:10, 14-15]	

31. What prominent characters are in this parable?

--

32. Which church answers to the second parable? [Rev.2:8-11]

--

PARABLE 3 — THE MUSTARD SEED

Give what each of the following represent or are a type of:

33.	What do the birds that lodge in the tree symbolize?	
34.	Of what does the phenomenal, but unsubstantial, growth of this tree speak?	

35. Does the mustard sees have any food value?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Give an explanation for your answer.	
--	--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

List the differences between the wheat field and the mustard seed tree; and give the symbolism?

	The Wheat Field	Mustard Seed Tree
36.		
37.		

38. Which church answers to this parable? [Rev.2:12-17]

PARABLE 4 — LEAVEN IN MEAL

39. Leaven represents 8 evils. Could the Gospel be called **leaven**?

Yes ☐ No ☐

40. What is the effect of leaven?

41. How is leaven made inactive?

42. Of whom is the woman figure?

43. What does the meal represent?

44. Why are there 3 different measures mentioned?

45. Which church answers to this parable? [Rev.2:18-29]

46. Where do Ephesus and Smyrna dwell?

47. Where do Pergamos and Thyatira dwell?

How does Satan appear in each parable we've studied so far?

48.	The Sower	
-----	-----------	--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

49.	The Wheat and the Tares	
50.	The Mustard Tree	
51.	Leaven in Meal	

What decline is seen in Christendom (each of the 4 churches), corresponding with these 4 parables?

52.	The Sower	
53.	The Wheat and the Tares	
54.	The Mustard Tree	
55.	Leaven in Meal	

56. What Old Testament Scripture is fulfilled by these parables?

57. What hidden mystery is beginning to be unveiled? [[Rom.2:10-11](#)]

PARABLE 5 — THE TREASURE

58. What is the field?

59. Whom does "a man" figure?

60. What caused the joy?

61. How did Jesus sell all and buy the treasure? [[Phi.2:6-8](#)]

62. Which church answers to this parable? [[Rev.3:1-6](#)]

PARABLE 6 — THE PEARL

63. Who does the merchantman represent?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

64. How many pearls did He find? [Mat.13:46]

65. What was purchased the pearl?

66. Who is the pearl?

67. The pearl is a perfect symbol of unity. How is a pearl formed?

68. What was God's supreme objective in the plan of redemption?

69. What will be the greatest event in heaven? [Rev.19:7]

70. Which church answers to this parable? [Rev.3:7-13]

PARABLE 7 — THE NET

71. Who casts the net?

72. Exactly what does the net represent?

73. When will it be full?

74. What church answers to this parable? [Rev.3:14-22]

75. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

76. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 59

Dominions, Other Parables 8-10

PARABLE 8 — INSOLVENCY [MAT.18:22-35]

DEFINITION — **insolvency** state of being unable to pay all debts.

This parable portrays God's limitless forgiveness .

- Redemption is the ground for it.
- Grace is the provisional cause with the blood being the procuring price.
- The Holy Spirit is the active agent of redemption.
- Faith is the condition, or connecting link.

Reference(s)

Eph.1:7

Rom.5:9-10

For Israel, there were 70 weeks (or 490 years) of mercy, which was severed after their 70 years of Babylonian captivity.

Reference(s)

Dan.9:24 (compare Mat.18:22)

Their time of mercy ended at Stephen's death. The king represents God and the servants represent Israel. The servant's indebtedness was great.

Reference(s)

Act.7:54-60

NOTE

A talent of silver was \$1,000 and a talent of gold was \$15,000. Therefore, if what the servant owed was a debt of gold, the value of his debt was \$150,000,000.

Israel was insolvent, unable to pay their debt to God; so are all men. The Lord forgave all the insolvent and penitent.

Reference(s)

Mat. 18:26-27

Forgiveness is always God's attitude toward the penitent.

Reference(s)	
Exo.9:27	1Ki.21:29
Rom.3:25 (RV)	

The servant treated his fellow servant, who owed him only a small debt, unmercifully. Israel was guilty of failing to show true judgment, mercy, compassion, and faith, to their brethren.

Reference(s)	
Zec.7:9-12	Mat.23:4, 14, 23

God's principle is always "*forgive and ye shall be forgiven.*"

Reference(s)	
Mat.6:14-15	Luk.6:36-37

NOTE

God does not commit to prison for non-payment, but to tormentors for chastisement. Study [2Ki.15:29](#), [17:6-7](#), [18:9-12](#), [24:10-16](#).

Dispensationally

PARABLE 9 — HIRED LABORERS [MAT.20:1-16]

This parable speaks of rewards, but salvation is implied. In Matthew 20:1, the "*man*" ("*householder*") is the Lord, who hired laborers "*early in the morning.*" This refers to Israel's beginning as a nation.

	Reference(s)	
	Exo.33:13	Lev.25:42
	Neh.1:10	
God gave Israel The Law, which they promised to keep.	Exo.19:8	Deu.5:27

The 3rd, 6th, and 9th hours, figure those of Israel under law, but who accepted God's grace. No certain specific wage was promised, but "*whatsoever is right.*" Hence, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, and the righteous prophets and kings were well rewarded for their faith and obedience.

The idlers in Matthew 20:6 are the Gentiles. They were called under grace.

	Reference(s)	
	Eph.3:6-7	
" <i>Whatsoever is right</i> " is their promised wage.	Eph. 3:7	Rom.11:11-13

The first toilers had no right to murmur. They agreed to work for a penny. What is right under grace is more than right under The Law.

Wages are measured by what man does; grace is measured by what God is and does. God has a perfect right to do with His own as He pleases. If He desires to show mercy, no man can hinder Him.

Dispensationally

PARABLE 10 — THE FIG TREE, [MAT.21:18-22, 24:32-35]

The fig tree figures Israel.

Reference(s)
Isa.5:7 Joe.1:7

As the fig tree had leaves but no fruit, so Israel had only a profession.

Reference(s)
Isa.43:23-24

Jesus hungered for fruit—for fellowship with His people.

In Luke 21:29, “*all the other trees*” refer to the nations. Jesus cursed the fig tree, and it withered away.

The mountain that was removed into the sea also speaks of Israel that was dispersed among the nations.

Lesson 59, Questions — Dominions, Other Parables 8-10

Name _____
Date Submitted _____

PARABLE 8 — INSOLVENCY

1. What was the reason for Jesus speaking this parable? [Mat.18:21-22]

2. What is the limit of God's mercy and forgiveness? [Psa.136]

3. What is the basis of God's forgiveness? [Eph.1:7]

4. Who is the king in Matthew 18:23?

5. Who are the servants?

6. Was the king wealthy?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. How much was the servant's indebtedness? [Mat.18:24]

8. Could the servant ever have paid this indebtedness?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Were his wife and children, plus all his wealth, sufficient to pay his debt?
[Mat.18:25]

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. What did the servant's lord do when the insolvent servant humbled himself? [Mat.18:27]

11. What always is God's attitude toward the penitent?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

12. How did the servant treat his fellow servant who owed him only 100 pence? [Mat.18:28-30]

--

13. Did he show mercy when he was asked for it?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give an explanation
for your answer.

--

14. What name did the great lord call his debtor? [Mat.18:32]

--

15. What did he do with him? [Mat.18:34]

--

16. Of whom are the "tormentors" a picture?

--

17. What principle, noted in Luke 6:37, did Jesus set forth in this parable?

--

PARABLE 9 — HIRED LABORERS

18. Whom does "a man" represent?

--

19. What time does "early morning" represent?

--

20. Explain "agreed for a penny a day."

--

21. What pay was promised to Abraham? [Gen.15:1]

--

22. In Matthew 20:6, who are the "others standing idle"?

--

23. When asked "why stand ye all the day idle", their answer was ____? [Mat.20:7a]

--

24. What wage were these men to receive? [Mat.20:7b]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

-
25. When did the Lord call the Gentiles? [Act.10]
26. Were the Gentiles called under The Law or under grace? [Eph.3:6-7]
27. What spirit does legality manifest? [Mat.20:11, compare with an example in Luk.15:29-30]
28. Why do those under grace not murmur? [See example in Luk.15:18-19]
29. Had the first toilers a right to murmur? [Mat.20:13]
30. What right does God have? [Mat.20:15]
31. Although God does not actually hire laborers as the householder did, when will those who are laborers for God be rewarded? [Mat.20:8, Heb.11:39-40, Rom.11:33-35]

PARABLE 10 — THE FIG TREE

32. Whom does the fig tree figure?
33. Who do the other trees represent?
34. What do leaves represent?
35. What had Jesus a right to expect from this fig tree?
36. What did Jesus cursing the fig tree symbolize? [Luk.19:41-44]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

37. Matthew 24:35 tells us about what certainty of this prophecy?

38. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

39. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 60

Dominions, Other Parables 11-13

PARABLE 11 — THE HOUSEHOLDER AND THE VINEYARD [MAT.21:33-46]

The householder represents God and the vineyard represents Israel.

Reference(s)
Isa.5:1-7

Israel was **hedged** in by the nations. The tower figures the temple, and the winepress figures Calvary. Sowing the seed of the truth brings joy (wine) but rejected truth brings judgment.

Reference(s)
Isa.63:2-3

The husbandmen refer to the kings and elders of Israel.

From the beginning, the time for fruit bearing was about Israel as a nation. However, when the prophets came unto them, they found no fruit.

	Reference(s)
They rejected the "servants," the prophets.	Mat.21:35 2Ch.24:21 Jer.26:23
They also rejected the son (God's Son).	Mat.12:14 Mat.26:59

NOTE

Note how the Jews answered against themselves in [Mat.21:40-41](#).

The "other husbandmen" are the Gentiles.

Reference(s)
Mat.21:42 (compare Gen.49:24, Psa.118:22, Act.4:11)

As a new creation, the remnant of Israel will be fruitful as "a nation."

Reference(s)
Mat.21:43 Rom.11:23-24 Hos.1:9-11

1 Peter 2:5-10 gives the spiritual status of The Kingdom.

Pewter refers to Israel as **a nation** however The Church is never called a nation.

Those with a contrite and broken spirit, fall upon the stone. By falling on the stone, we are saved.

Christ-rejecters are ground to powder.

Reference(s)
Mat.21:44

The love of Christ received, becomes a blessing; the love of Christ rejected, becomes a curse.

Christ-rejecting Israel will be trodden down by the Gentiles "*until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.*" However, later, the Gentile powers, which are in opposition to Christ the stone, will be ground to powder.

Reference(s)
Luk.21:24

PARABLE 12 — THE GREAT SUPPER
[LUK.14:15-24]

Israel received the first invitation to the great Gospel banquet.

Reference(s)
Act.3:25-26 Act.13:46 Rom.1:16

Three excuses for not attending are recorded: farm, oxen, and wife. Compare these with the hindrances in Luke 8:14 (cares, riches, and pleasure); wealth, toil, and pleasure, prevent men from accepting Christ.

The Gospel was given to the Gentiles after Israel, as a nation, refused it.

Reference(s)
Act.13:46 Act.28:22

"God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life."

Act.11:18b

They are included in the plan of salvation. Today, we see Luke 14:23 fulfilled. The Christ-rejecters shall not taste of the Gospel supper.

PARABLE 13 — THE MARRIAGE FEAST
[MAT.22:1-14]

The king refers to God and the son to Jesus, His Son.

In Matthew 10:5-7, we see that through His servants (the disciples) the house of Israel was invited to the marriage feast.

Reference(s)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Another invitation was sent through The Church apostles.	Act.13:2, 38-41
The leaders of Israel rejected God's offering, and slew Christ.	Act.2"22-23
God's judgment followed. Jerusalem was burned in 70 A.D.	Mat.22:7
God's messengers were sent to the Gentiles.	Mat.22:9-10

The king came in to meet the guest in the banquet room chamber and saw a man "*without a wedding garment.*" This garment speaks of God's righteousness.

Reference(s)	
Isa.61:10	Rev.6:11
Rev.7:13-14	

The judgment of all believers is taking place now; because in Revelation 1:13 we see the righteous Judge is walking now in the midst of the candlesticks.

	Reference(s)
In his lifetime, the Lord judged the Apostle Paul.	1Co.4:4
Before his departure, he learned what his reward would be.	2Ti.4:6-8

Love for Christ's appearing was the controlling power of his life, and should be of our lives. The decision of the Judge will be made known at the Lord's return.

	Reference(s)
	1Co.3:13 1Co.4:5
The " <i>speechless</i> " one was cast into "outer darkness." [Mat.22:12]	Mat.13:42 Mat.24:51 Luk.13:28 (compare Mat.8:11-12)
Saved folk are termed good.	Act.11:24
All are called, but those who believe unto salvation are chosen.	Mat.22:14

Lesson 60, Questions — Dominions, Other Parables 11-13

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

PARABLE 11 — THE HOUSEHOLDER AND THE VINEYARD

Identify who the following represent:

1.	The vineyard?	
2.	The tower? [Psa.18:2]	
3.	The householder?	
4.	The servants?	
5.	The winepress?	
6.	The husbandmen?	
7.	The “other husbandmen”?	
8.	“His son”?	

9. Who planted the vineyard?

10. When was the time of fruit?

11. What husbandmen killed the son?

12. What nation will be fruitful?

13. Who falls on the stone?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

14. Who is ground to powder?

PARABLE 12 — THE GREAT SUPPER

15. Whom does the “*certain man*” invite first? [Luk.14:16]

There are 3 excuses recorded, what are they? [Luk.14:18-20]

16.

17.

18.

Using the 3 excuses, what 3 things prevent people from accepting Christ?

19.

20.

21.

22. Which should come first, the Word of God or the wife?

23. What is God's attitude toward Israel for rejecting the Gospel?

24. Whom does Israel's rejection really reject? [Act.2:36]

25. To whom did the Gospel go when the Jews refused it? [Act.13:46]

26. When is Luke 14:23 fulfilled?

27. Who shall not taste of this supper? [Luk.14:24]

PARABLE 13 — THE MARRIAGE FEAST

28. Whom does the king of Matthew 22:2 represent?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

29. Who is his son?

--

30. Who were the servants?

--

31. Who were invited?

--

32. Who are the other servants?

--

33. What is the meaning that "*oxen and fatlings are killed*"? [Heb.9:12-14, 26]

--

34. Explain Matthew 22:6, "*And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them spitefully, and slew them.*" [Mat.27:20, 31, 35]

--

35. Whom did Israel slay?

--

36. What city does Matthew 22:7 refer to?

--

37. When was this city burned?

--

38. Who are the servants of Matthew 22:9-10?

--

39. To whom did these servants go?

--

When did the king come in to see the guests and into what room did he enter?

40.

When did the king come in to see the guests?

--

41.

Into what room did he enter?

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

42. What do Mark 16:16 and John 3:5 say about the possibility of an unsaved person getting into heaven?

--

Answer the following about the Apostle Paul:

43.	When was the Apostle Paul judged??	
44.	When did this judgment take place?	
45.	When did he learn what his reward would be?	

46. When will the decision of the Judge be made known?

--

47. What did the king see? [Mat.22:11]

--

48. What does the "wedding garment" figure? [Isa.61:10]

--

49. The speechless one was "*speechless*"; therefore, where was he sent? [Mat.22:13]

--

50. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

51. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 61

Dominions, Other Parables 14-16

PARABLE 14 — THE TALENTS [MAT.25:14-30]

The **traveler** represents the Lord Jesus. The **traveler's servants** are the Lord Jesus' ministers.

The goods or **talents** (money), which he distributed according to their "*several ability*," is the Word of God (Bible) with its accompanying gifts and responsibilities.

Even though the 1st and 2nd servants received different amounts of money, they each made a 100% profit. If we use our gifts and opportunities faithfully according to our abilities, we may derive the same percentage as a result.

The faithful servants gained a 4-fold reward (100% more), praise, the promise of ruler ship, and the glorious hope of entering into the joy of the Lord.

NOTE

The value of a talent was approximately \$1,500.

The indolent servant was without excuse. Nothing is too small or unimportant to be used. Everything we have belongs to God. We can use it for His glory and return it to Him. To hide the talent in the earth, speaks of misuse in earthly investments, or sowing to the flesh. There are great losses for the indolent:

- No gain, the only gift taken away.
- Instead of praise, he received rebuke.
- Outer darkness is his destiny. How sad!

The owner also suffered loss. God and men are profited by spiritual investments.

■ This parable speaks primarily of service. The principle is to put to use what the Lord gives. Faithfulness is a praiseworthy trait. Faithfulness, full of faith, makes us fit for service. It would be unwise of the Lord to put a heavier burden of service upon us than we are able to bear.

Dispensationally

Dispensationally the traveler's servants refer to the nation of Israel.

PARABLE 15 — THE POUNDS [LUK.19:11-27]

The **nobleman** is the Lord Jesus Christ. His going "*into a far country*" speaks of His entering into heaven during this Church Age, and receiving His kingdom before His return.

Reference(s)

Compare Rev.4 and Rev.5

He gave to his "*ten servants...ten pounds*" for trading (a pound was worth \$25).

NOTE

The number 10 speaks of responsibility according to ability. We have 10 fingers to work efficiently and 10 toes to walk uprightly.

The **10 pounds** represent the Word of God (Bible) and spiritual gifts. God gives us spiritual goods. He furnishes the capital, and He wants us to use it according to our abilities. Scattering God's Word (Bible) of God will bring returns to us.

The **hating citizens** [Luk.19:14] refer to Christ-rejecting Jews.

NOTE

Note the difference in the gain of these servants from that of the talent! Here different amounts of percentage are seen. Both servants with the talents gained 100%; but the 1st servant to whom the pound was given gained 1,000%, while the 2nd servant gained 500%.

The **napkin of the indolent** figures pleasure and comfort. His pound was given to the one that had 10 pounds.

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Rev.2:10b

PARABLE 16 — THE SHEEP AND GOATS
[MAT.25:31-46]

Israel was and is God's chosen people, and no other nation could compare with them.

God divided the nations "*according to the number of the children of Israel.*"

	Reference(s)	
	2Sa.7:23	1Ch.17:21
He protected them and gave them the lands of the heathen.	Deu.32:8-9 Act.17:26	Psa.105:13-15
The nations are considered 'as a drop of a bucket ... nothing.	Isa.40:15-17	Psa.62:9

All nations will be gathered before the Lord.

The Antichrist and the beasts in Daniel 7:11-12 refer to the nations.

Reference(s)
Compare Mat.25:32 with Dan.7:11-12

Their separation is based upon their attitude toward Christ's "*brethren*," the Jews.

Reference(s)

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

	Mat.25:40, 45
The character of the sheep will be RIGHTEOUS . This is an outward expression of their inward righteousness.	
· For the righteous, the kingdom is prepared.	Mat.25:37, 46 Mat.25:34
· They shall go into "life eternal".	Mat.25:46
The goats are " <i>cursed</i> ." Their destination will be everlasting fire ("the lake of fire").	Rev.20:10

NOTE

Study the word prepared.

This parable will be fulfilled at the revelation of Christ to Israel, during the time of tribulation.

Reference(s)
Mat.24:21-28

We see a parallel in the Apostle Paul's life. As the nations persecuted the Jews, even so the Apostle Paul persecuted Jesus. It is dangerous to persecute God's chosen people. God is not only a God of love but of vengeance.

Men's attitude toward God's people speaks of their attitude toward God.

Reference(s)
Act.9:4-5 Deu.32:41 Heb.10:30

Lesson 61, Questions — Dominions, Other Parables 14-16

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

PARABLE 14 — THE TALENTS

Identify who the following represent:

1.	A man (the traveler)?	
2.	The servants?	
3.	The goods?	

4. How are the goods distributed? [Mat.25:14-15]

5. What similar thought is seen in the parable of Matthew 13:23?

6. What was the result of trading by the first 2 servants? [Mat.25:16-17]

7. What is the spiritual lesson to the believer from this doubled gain?

8. What was the value of a talent?

9. Was the lesser amount received by the last servant an excuse for him to be indolent?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. To whom did the money belong?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

11. What is the meaning of hiding it in the earth?

--

What 4-fold profit resulted from investing or trading? [Mat.25:20-21]

12.

--

13.

--

14.

--

15.

--

There were losses to the indolent and the owner, what were they?

16.

What were the losses to the owner? [Mat.25:27-29]

--

17.

What were the losses to the indolent? [Mat.25:28-29]
--

--

18. Who are profited by spiritual investments?

--

19. On whom is the greater responsibility? [Luk.12:48]

--

20. What is the character announced of each servant? [Mat.25:21, 23, 26, 30]

--

21. What trait is especially praiseworthy and ensures certain success?

--

22. What happened to the slothful servant? [Mat.25:28, 30]

--

23. Does this parable chiefly refer to salvation or to service?

--

PARABLE 15 — THE POUNDS

24. Why did Jesus give this parable? [Luk.19:11]

--

25. Who is the nobleman in this parable?

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

26. What does the nobleman going into a far country figure? [Luk.19:12]

--

27. What time does Luke 19:12 represent? [Luke 19:15]

--

28. What is the significance of the number 10?

--

How much was the value of a pound what does it represent?

29. How much was the value of a pound?

--

30. What does this “pound” represent?

--

31. Whom do the hating citizens represent?

--

32. Why was the gain different from that of the talents?

--

33. Of what is the napkin a figure?

--

34. To whom did the money belong?

--

35. What was done with the 3rd man's pound?

--

PARABLE 16 — THE SHEEP AND GOATS

36. What was God's relationship with Israel?

--

37. What is His attitude toward the other nations in their treatment of Israel? [Gen.12:3]

--

38. What is His view of the nations? [Isa.40:15, 17]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

39. What time is expressed by Matthew 25:31?

40. Who will be gathered before the Lord?

41. On what is their separation based?

42. Exactly whom is meant by “*My brethren*”?

43. Is that to be taken personally or nationally?

44. What will be the character of the sheep? [Mat.25:37]

45. What does Jesus call the goats? [Mat.25:41]

46. Where is “*everlasting fire*” found?

47. For whom was it prepared? [Mat.25:41]

48. What was prepared for the righteous? [Mat.25:46]

49. When were those preparations made?

50. Where is the devil now? [Eph.2:2, Eph.6:12]

51. Where will Satan be during the Millennial reign of Christ? [Rev.20:1-3]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

52. Where will the devil be finally imprisoned? [Rev. 20:10]

53. When will this parable be fulfilled?

54. What parallel is there in the Apostle Paul's life?

55. Why is it not safe to persecute God's people, the Jews? [Deu.32:43, Jdg.5:2]

56. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

57. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

LESSON 62

The 2nd Coming of Jesus Christ

OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECIES

Some of these prophecies are given in type:

Shiloh (rest, peace-bringer) Gen.49:10
Star, Scepter Num.24:17-19
Davidic Promise 2Sa.7:12-16

NOTE

Compare [Psa.72:8-11](#), [Psa.45:6](#), [Heb.1:8](#).

His Anointed, King, Son Psa.2:2, 6-7, 12
Governor Psa.22:27-31

NOTE

Compare [Psa.40:7](#), [96:13](#), [98:9](#), [102:16](#), [110:1-2](#), [118:26](#).

A son is given Isa.9:6-7
Branch, Root, Ensign Isa.11:1-5, 10
Eliakim, a type of the Lord Isa.22:20-24
Redeemer Isa.40:10; 59:20

NOTE

Compare [Rom.11:26](#).

Salvation Isa.62:11
Branch, King, the Lord our Righteousness Jer.23:5-6; 33:15
One Shepherd Eze.34:23
Stone Dan.2:34
Son of Man Dan.7:13-14
Ruler in Israel Mic.5:2
Pierced, feet Zec.12:10; 14:4
Messenger of the Covenant Mal.3:1
Sun of Righteousness Mal.4:2

NEW TESTAMENT PROPHECIES

Words of Christ Concerning His 2nd Coming

Reference(s)	
Mat.16:27	Mat.24:30
Mat.25:13, 31	Mat.26:64
Mar.13:26	Luk.12:37
Joh.14:3	Rev.2:25
Rev.3:3, 11	Rev.22:7, 12, 20

Words of the Apostles Concerning His 2nd Coming

	Reference(s)	
the Apostle Paul	1Co.1:7 1Co.15:23 1Th.3:13 1Th.5:23 2Th.3:5 2Ti.4:18 Heb.9:28	1Co.11:26 1Th.2:19 1Th.4:15-16 2Th.1:7 1Ti.6:14 Tiu.2:13 Heb.10:37
James	Jam.5:7-8	Act.15:13, 16
Peter	2Pe.1:16	2Pe.3:12
John	1Jo.2:28 Rev.1:7	1Jo.3:2 Rev.19:11-16

RESULTS OF HIS COMING

	Reference(s)	
To the church (the out-resurrection from among the dead).	Joh.5:28-29 1Co.15:51-52	1Th.4:15-17 Phi.3:11
To Israel.	Joh.5:28-29 Amo.9:11 (compare Act.15:16) Hos.3:4-5 Isa.65:17-25	Dan.12:2 Isa.2:1-5
To the nations.	Mat.25:31-46	Rev.19:11-21

SIGNS OF HIS COMING

Reference(s)	
Mat.24:3 Luk.21:7	Mar.13:4

Deceivers, false prophets	Mat.24:4-5, 11, 23-26
Wars and rumors of wars	Mat.24:6-8, 21-22
Persecutions and killing	Mat.24:9-10, 16-20
Iniquity-the love of many shall wax cold	Mat.24:12
The Gospel of the kingdom preached to all nations	Mat.24:14
The setting up of the abomination of Daniel 9:27 in the temple	Mat.24:15
Great tribulation (Jacob's trouble in Jeremiah 30:7)	Mat.24:21
Shortening of days	Mat.24:22
Great earthquakes, famines, pestilences, signs from heaven	Luk.21:11
Jerusalem compassed with armies	Luk.21:20
Distress of the nations (the sea and waves roaring)	Luk.21:25
Men's hearts failing	Luk.21:26
Sun and moon darkened; powers of the heavens shaken	Mat.24:29

NOTE

Study Mat.24, Mar.13, and Luk.21.

MANNER OF HIS COMING

"Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?
this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in
like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."

Act.1:11

	Reference(s)	
He appears to The Church before The Tribulation.	Rev.3:10; 1Th.4:13, 17 Phi.3:11 (out-resurrection)	1Th.3:13 1Co.15:51-52
His revelation in glory after The Tribulation.	Mat.24:27, 30 Luk.21:27 2Pe.3:10-12	Mar.13:26 2Th.1:7-10

TIME OF HIS COMING

Reference(s)	
Mat.24:36, 42, 44 Mar.13:33, 35 Rev.3:3	Mat.25:13 1Th.5:1-2 Rev.16:15.

NOTE

Consider and appropriate 1Th.5:1, 4-6.

CONDITIONS AT HIS COMING

		Reference(s)
Religious	<i>"... a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed"</i>	2Th.2:2-3
National	<i>"For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them"</i> The great tribulation of Matthew 24:21-22 (Known as "Jacob's trouble" in Jer.30:7)	1Th.5:2-3
Social	<i>"But as the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be"</i> <i>"Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot; they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded."</i>	Mat.24:37-41 Luk.17:26-32

WARNINGS TO WATCH FOR HIS COMING

Reference(s)	
Mat.24:42	Mat.25:13
Mar.13:33-37	Luk.12:37-40
Luk.21:36	1Th.5:6
Rev.16:15	

Lesson 62, Questions — The 2nd Coming of Jesus Christ

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

1. What glorious theme and hope in God's Holy Word purifies the saint and inspires him to be whole-hearted yielded? [1Jo.3:3]

--

2. What great promise was given to King David, which implied in its ultimate fulfillment the 2nd coming of the Messiah? [2Sa.7:12-13]

--

3. In Isaiah 9:6, "*For unto us a Child is born*" refers to the 1st Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of what future time do the words "*a Son is given*" speak?

--

What other descriptive names do we find applied to the 2nd Coming of Christ in Isaiah?

4.	Isa.11:1	
5.	Isa.11:10	
6.	Isa.22:20-24	
7.	Isa.25:9	
8.	Isa.59:20	
9.	Isa.62:11	

10. What other Old Testament prophets referred to Christ's 2nd Advent?

--

How do each of the following citations describe Jesus Christ?

11.	Jer.23:5-6, 33:15	
12.	Eze.34:23	
13.	Dan.2:34	
14.	Dan.7:13	

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

15.	Mic.5:2	
16.	Zec.12:10	
17.	Mal.3:1	
18.	Mal.4:2	

Before His death, what are Christ's own words concerning His 2nd Coming?

19.	Mat.16:27	
20.	Mat.24:30	
21.	Mat.25:31	
22.	Mat.26:64	
23.	Mar.13:26	
24.	Luk.12:37	
25.	Joh.14:3	

26. What admonition does Jesus give in Revelation 2:25 concerning His return?

What did the Apostle say in some of his writings concerning Christ's 2nd Advent?

27.	1Co.1:7	
28.	1Th.3:13	
29.	1Th.4:16	
30.	1Th.5:23	
31.	2Th.1:7	
32.	Tiu.2:13	
33.	Heb.10:37	

34. What is the admonition of James? [Jam5:7-8]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

35. What is Peter's testimony concerning Christ's coming again? [1Pe.1:16]

--

36. What is the great theme of the book of Revelation? [Rev.1:7]

--

37. How do John's epistles relate Christ's return? [1Jo.3:2]

--

38. What was the joyful message of the angels? [Luk.1:32-33, Act.1:11]

--

Which parables teach the truth of Jesus' coming?

39.

--

40.

--

41.

--

42.

--

43.

--

44.

--

List which Gospel writers describe the signs of His coming and the specific chapter?

45.

--

46.

--

47.

--

Using the following Scriptures, what signs herald His coming?

48.

Mat.24:12	
-----------	--

49.

Mat.24:14	
-----------	--

50.

Mat.24:24	
-----------	--

51.

Mar.13:25	
-----------	--

52.

Luk.21:9-11	
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53.

Luk.21:20	
-----------	--

54.

Luk.21:25	
-----------	--

55.

Luk.21:26	
-----------	--

56. When will the appearance of Jesus to The Church take place?

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

--	--	--

57. Where will the saints meet the Lord when the trumpet sounds? [1Th.4:17]

--	--	--

58. What will be the hope of the 1st Rank overcomers? [Phi.3:11, Rev.3:10]

--	--	--

59. When will the revelation of Jesus Christ to the world take place?

--	--	--

In what terms does Scripture describe the revelation of Jesus Christ?

60.	Mat.24:27	
61.	Mat.24:30	
62.	Jud.1:14	

63. In what official capacity will Christ come to them? [Rev.19:15-16]

--	--	--

64. What does Revelation 3:3 say about the world knowing the time of His coming?

--	--	--

65. Who does know the time of His coming? [Mat.24:36]

--	--	--

66. What will the religious condition be preceding the return of Jesus Christ? [2Th.2:3]

--	--	--

67. What national conditions will exist at that time? [1Th.5:3]

--	--	--

68. What will be the social condition of the human family then? [Mat.24:37-39]

--	--	--

69. Are the present-day conditions similar to the time of Noah, and of Lot?

		Yes ☐ No ☐
--	--	--

70. Is that an indication that we are very near the time of the Lord's coming?

		Yes ☐ No ☐
--	--	--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

What specific warnings did the Lord give to believers concerning His return?

71.	Mat.24:42	
72.	Mar.13:33	
73.	1Th.5:6	

What will be the results to the believers of Christ's appearing?

74.	Mat.25:46	
75.	1Co.15:52-53	
76.	1Th.4:16	

77. What does 2 Corinthians 4:17 tell us about the significance of our trials and tests when compared with "*that glorious hope*"

--

78. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

79. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

LESSON 63

Judgments and Rewards

JUDGMENTS

Of man in Eden	Gen.3
The flood in the time of Noah	Gen.7-9
Sodom and Gomorrah	Gen.18-19, 2Pe.2:5-6
Israel's double captivity	2Ki.17, 24, 25
The cross	Joh.16:11; 18:31
Of the saints	1Co.11:31-32, 1Pe.4:17
Of the world	Act.17:31
Of the nations	Mat.25:31-46
Of the wicked	Rev.20:7-15

JUDGMENT OF THE BELIEVERS

The standing is obtained and the destiny is settled, when a sinner believes on Jesus unto salvation

Reference(s)	
Joh.5:24	Rom.10:8-13

The Judge is the Lord Jesus Christ.

Reference(s)	
Joh. 5:22, 27	Act.10:42
1Co.4:4	2Co.5:10
Rom.14:10	Rom.2:16

As set forth in the Apostle Paul's Gospel, Christ is not only the Judge but He is the standard by which all men will be measured.

The teaching in the Apostle Paul's epistles is that spiritual food enables believers to come into full growth in Christ.

Reference(s)	
Act.20:32	Eph.4:13, 16
Rom.16:25	

Men will not be sent to eternal punishment because of their sins, but because they reject Christ according.

JUDGMENT TIME AND THE JUDGE

	Reference(s)
The time of judgment is now!	1Co.4:4 2Ti.4:6-8 1Pe.4:17 Rev.2-3
Jesus is walking in the midst of the 7 golden candlesticks judging the saints.	Rev.2:1
The judgment seat of Christ.	Rom.14: 10 2Co.5:10 2Ti. 4:1
The decision of the judge.	1Co.3:13 1Co.4:5

NOTE

Compare **Mal.3:16-18** and **2Ti.4:6-8** where it is rendered “manifested” or “when He comes.”

REWARDS TO THE BELIEVERS

Now, we will consider the glorious theme of rewards.

	Reference(s)
The Lord will be the Rewarder.	Heb. 11:6
The exceeding great reward.	Gen 15:1

Rewarded for secret prayer and alms giving Mat.6:6-18
 Rewarded for enduring persecution Mat.5:12; Luk.6:23
 Rewarded for obeying God’s Word (Bible) Psa.19:11
 Rewarded for returning good for evil Pro.25:22
 Rewarded for wholehearted service Col.3:24

THE MEASURE OF REWARDS

Reference(s)
2Co.5:10 2Co.9:6 Gal.6:8 Rev.22:12 (compare Mat.10:41-42; Mat.19:29; 1Ti.6:12, 19)

REWARDS ITEMIZED

Fruit of the Tree of life (the basis of all rewards) Rev.2:7
 Crown of life Rev.2:10
 Protection from 2nd death Rev.2:11
 Hidden manna Rev.2:17
 New name on a white stone 7 Rev.2:17
 Power over the nations Rev.2:26

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

Morningstar Rev.2:28
 Clothed in white Rev.3:5

NOTE

Compare the "*crown of righteousness*" [2Ti.4:8].

Name confessed in heaven Rev.3:5
 Kept from tribulation Rev.3:10
 A pillar Rev.3:12
 Three names engraved Rev.3:12
 Sit on Christ's throne with Him Rev.3:21

NOTE

Compare 2Ti.2:12.

Inherit eternal life Mat.19:29, Gal.6:8
 Inherit all things Rev.21:7

These are not all for all believers. The kind and degree of the remuneration depends upon the measure of overcoming. The righteous Judge will not overlook the smallest ministry.

Reference(s)	
Mat.10:41-42	Heb.6:10
Heb.5:11-13	

THE 3 PRIMARY JUDGMENTS

No.	Where	Judgment
1	In Eden	Man was judged and expelled from the garden because of sin.
2	At Calvary	Jesus Christ was judged in the place of all humanity, and all were cut off provisionally in His death.
3	At the great white throne	All will be judged who have rejected Jesus, the sin-bearer.

THE 7 DISPENSATIONAL JUDGMENTS

No.	Age	Judgment
1	 Innocence	Ended in sin and expulsion from the garden.

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

2		Conscience	Ended in great wickedness and judgment by the flood.
3		Human Government	Ended in pride and self-exaltation with judgment by destruction of their works, confusion of tongues, and dispersion.
4		Promise	Ended with judgment upon the Egyptians and the deliverance of Israel out of Egypt.
5		Law	Ended in disobedience to God and rejection of Christ. Judgment on Israel: They were scattered into all the nations.
6		Grace	Ends in apostasy, with judgment on the nations and the false church.
7		Millennium	Ends with the rebellion of nations, and judgments from God.

Lesson 63, Questions — Judgments and Rewards

Name _____

Date Submitted _____

Describe the 3 primary judgments from this lesson.

1.

2.

--

3.

--

Give the name of each of the 7 dispensations and the judgments that ended each period.

4.

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5.

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6.

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7.

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8.

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9.

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10.

--

What judgments do believers experience?

11.

12.

--

13.

--

14. Our special interest is focused upon the judgment of believers. Does it apply to their standing or to their state? [[Eph.4:1](#)]

--

15. Who then is the judge? [[Joh.5:22](#)]

--

16. How did the Son obtain this exalted place as judge? [[Joh.6:38](#)]

--

17. How far-reaching is His judgment? [[Act.10:42](#)]

--

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

18. According to whose teaching are we judged by Jesus Christ? [Rom.2:16]

Then, do you see the importance of knowing and appropriating the Apostle Paul's Gospel as given in his epistles?

19. Where and when are we judged?

20. Did Peter and the Apostle Paul agree on the point as to when judgment takes place? [1Pe.4:1]

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. In Revelation 1:13 we see Jesus walking in the midst of the candlesticks, what does this suggest?

22. What will be the loss to the one who builds with wood, hay, and stubble? [1Co.3:10-14]

23. What will be the loss to the one that sows to the flesh? [Gal.6:8, Col.3:25]

24. What is the "*exceeding great reward*" that inspires us untiringly to press forward? [Gen.15:1, Phi.3:8]

For what are we rewarded?

25.	Mat.6:6	
26.	Mat.5:11	
27.	Psa.19:11	
28.	Pro.25:21-22	
29.	Col.3:23-24 (RV)	

30. According to what measure are we rewarded? [2Co.5:10]

DOCTRINE

Doctrinal Points 1

31. What reward is promised to the Smyrna saints? [Rev.2:10]

--

32. What is the significance of their rewards? [Rev.2:11]

--

Every one obtains some reward he needs, according to his characteristic. The Pergamite receives something to eat, Thyatira given something to do, and Sardis has something to wear. What are their various rewards?

33. Pergamos [Rev.2:17].

--

34. Thyatira [Rev.2:26].

--

35. Sardis [Rev.3:5].

--

36. What will be the reward of the full overcomer, the Philadelphian saint? [Rev.3:12]

--

37. What promise is given to the overcomer of Laodicea? [Rev.3:21]

--

38. Since eternal life is a gift of God, how is it then reckoned as a reward?

--

39. In Revelation 21:7 we read, "*Inherit all things.*" Is this aiming too high, or is it possible to reach that goal?

--

40. What question(s) do you have about this lesson?

--

41. What has impressed you most in the study of this lesson?

--

“Judgment of the believers...

Past — at Calvary (provisional)

Present — self-judgment (experimental)

Future — rewards meted out (actual).”

Alice S. Mooneyhan

REF. MATERIAL

GSB102 Study Documents

Additional reference documents [[GSB102-RM](#)] have been compiled and published for the student's personal use during the study of this course. The student is encouraged to use these documents as visual aids and/or to provide historical information; however, commentaries or these study documents should never be used as a substitute for God's Word (the Bible).

Unless the specific author is known, no cross-reference is made as to authorship; however, when data is pulled from specific websites, books, etc., a footnote is added where appropriate.

15 Marvelous Results of Justification When Saved	Crucifixion Events in Jewish Time
Atonement and Redemption	Passover Week
Biblical Time/Clocks	Tithes
Christ and His Bride	Where Are the Dead?

This page is provided as a place to record proper names and their meanings gleaned during the study of this course.

[illegible]

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