



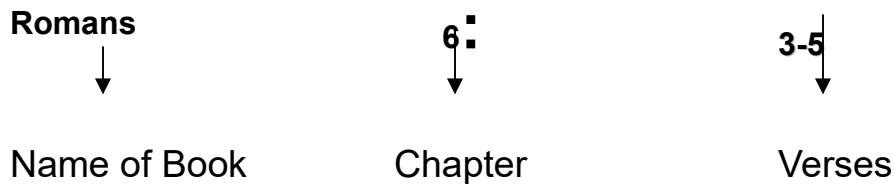
Bible Basics

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HOW DO I FIND A SCRIPTURE IN THE BIBLE

For Example: Romans 6:3-5



Step One: Find the Name of the Book – Romans

- A. Look in the index at the front of your Bible for the listing of the books and there will be a page number
- Turn to the page number listed in the index and you will find the name of the Book in bold print
- This is just the beginning of the book.

Step Two: Find the chapter in the book – Romans 6:

- A. When you look at the page of a Bible You will see large bold letters
- B. Each Book starts with 1. Find the large number **6**

Step Three: Find the verses:

- A. After the chapter is found you will find small numbers throughout the page.
- B. These small numbers indicate verses.
- C. Each Chapter starts over with the number 1. The example starts at 3

Did You Find This?

Romans 6:3-5

Or don't you know that all of us who were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into his death? [4] We were therefore buried with him through baptism into death in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, we too may live a new life. [5] If we have been united with him like this in his death, we will certainly also be united with him in his resurrection.

THE WORD OF GOD

1. 2 Timothy 3:16-17

- A. All Scripture is _____ by God
- B. It is to be applied to our lives.

2. Hebrews 4:12-13

- A. The Word is _____ and _____.
- B. The Word _____, penetrates.
- C. The Word _____ thoughts and attitudes of the _____.

3. 2 Peter 1:20-21

- A. There is no private _____ of the Bible.
- B. The Holy Spirit _____ (inspired) the men who wrote the books of the Bible.

4. John 8:31-32

- A. No one can find the truth by feelings.
- C. Everyone must _____ on to and follow the teachings of Jesus to be a true disciple.
- D. Religious people can be wrong.
- E. Being sincere does not equal truth.

5. Matthew 15:1-9

A. Do not go by _____ or creeds.

1. Creed: is a statement of beliefs that is in addition to the Bible.

B. Worship by _____ (which supersede the word of God)
is _____ worship.

6. I Timothy 4:16

A. Watch your _____ and _____ closely

1. Doctrine-is the teachings of the Bible.

B. Which is more important, life or doctrine? _____.

C. Why is it so important to learn, teach, and live the right doctrine?

To save _____ and _____ who hear you.

D. Who are some of the people that hear you?

7. Acts 17:10- 12

A. You must examine what religious leaders say.

B. The Bereans received the Word with _____.

C. Is this your attitude towards the Word?

8. John 12:48

A. Why study the Bible? The Word will _____ us.

B. Which is the correct way to live? By the Word, my feelings, my traditions, or my wants.?

THE BIBLE

66 Books	40 Writers	1500 Years in Writing	4000 years of History
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<u>THE OLD TESTAMENT</u> 39 Books	<u>THE NEW TESTAMENT</u> 27 Books
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<p><u>LAW</u></p> <p>Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy</p> <p><u>HISTORY</u></p> <p>Joshua Judges Ruth 1 Samuel 2 Samuel 1 Kings 2 Kings 1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther</p>	<p><u>POETRY</u></p> <p>Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Solomon</p> <p><u>PROPHECY</u></p> <p><u>MAJOR PROPHETS</u></p> <p>Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel</p> <p><u>MINOR PROPHETS</u></p> <p>Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah</p> <p>Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi</p>	<p><u>GOSPELS</u></p> <p>Matthew Mark</p> <p>Luke John</p> <p><u>HISTORY</u></p> <p>Acts</p> <p><u>LETTERS</u></p> <p>Romans 1 Corinthians 2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians Philippians Colossians 1 Thessalonians 2 Thessalonians 1 Timothy 2 Timothy</p> <p>Titus Philemon Hebrews James 1 Peter 2 Peter 1 John 2 John 3 John Jude</p> <p><u>PROPHECY</u></p> <p>Revelation</p>
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DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE

1. The Bible is made up of _____ books.
2. The Bible is divided into _____ large sections.
 - A. Old Testament (Abbreviated O.T.)
 - B. New Testament (Abbreviated N.T.)
3. The Old Testament has _____ books and the New Testament has _____
4. The O.T. and the N.T. have four _____ each to them.
5. The Four division of the O.T. are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
6. The Books of Law in the O.T. are the first five books of the Bible:
_____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
7. The Books of History in the O.T. are _____, _____, _____, I & 2
_____, 1 & 2 _____, 1&2 _____, _____, _____,
_____.
8. The Books of Poetry in the O.T. are: _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____.

9. The Books of Prophecy in the O.T. are:

A. 5 Major prophets because of length

1. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____,

B. 12 Minor Prophets because of shortness in length are:

1. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

10. The Four Divisions of the N.T. are: _____, _____, _____,
_____.

11. The first four books of the N.T. are called the _____. They are _____,
_____, _____, _____.

12. The Book of History is made up of the book of _____.

13. 21 of the books of the N.T. are _____.

A. _____, 1&2 _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, 1&2 _____, 1&2 _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____, 1&2 _____, 1&2&3 _____,
_____.

14. There is one Book of prophecy in the N.T called _____.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS

INTRODUCTION: I Peter 2:9-10

Darkness Not a People of God No Mercy	Light People of God Mercy
Lost Not a Christian Not a Disciple	Saved Christian Disciple

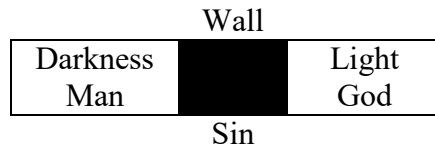
A. Every person is either in the _____ or the _____. There is no middle.

B. Where are you?

1. Darkness

A. Isaiah 59: 1-2 (Read)

1) Sin _____ us from God.

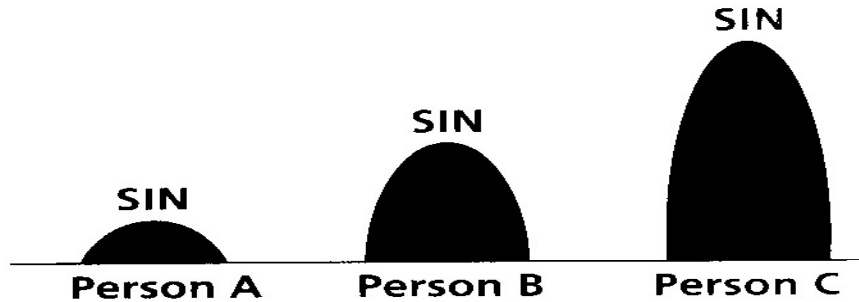


2) In order for a man to have a relationship with God the _____ must be broken down - sin must be forgiven.

3) The point in time when sin is _____ is the point in time a person is saved.

B. Romans 3:23-25 (Read)

1) Who has sinned? _____!



2) Who is further away from God? All _____, all _____.
therefore a good moral life does not save you.

3) Faith in the _____ of Jesus _____ you (vs 25)

C. What is Sin?

1) Galatians 5:19-21 (sins of commission)

2) James 4:17 (sins of omission)

D. What is eternal consequences of sin? Romans 6:23

Wages of Sin	Gift of God
Death	Eternal Life
Hell	Heaven
Darkness	Light

Just two alternatives

2. Light

A. John 3:1-7 (read)

1) Born _____ (vs 3), born of _____ and _____ (vs 5),
born _____. (v.7)

B. What message must one believe to be in the light (to be saved?)

Acts 2:22-24

1) Jesus is from _____ - miracles. (vs 22)

2) Jesus was physically _____ from the dead (v. 24)

3) Everyone is responsible for the _____ of Christ (vs 23)
all have sinned (Romans 3:23).

C. Response of people Acts 2:37

1) Cut to the _____.

2) What shall we do?

D. Once the people believed, what did they do? Acts 2:38-42

1) Repented (Greek = turn)

2) Be baptized (Greek = to be immersed)

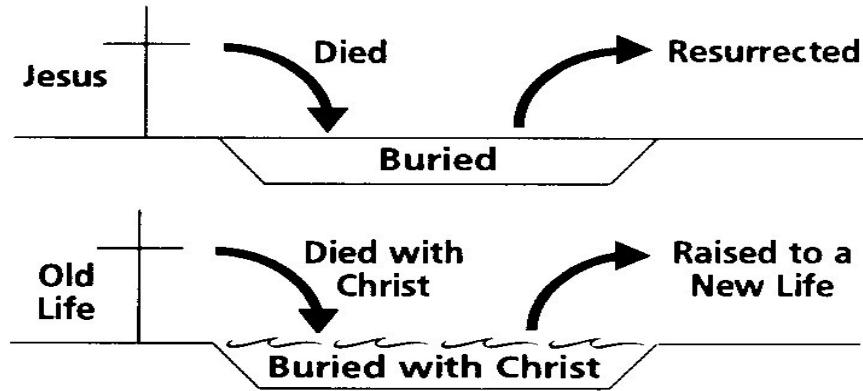
3) Purpose of Baptism

a. To _____ Jesus Christ as your Lord and Savior

b. Sins _____ - Therefore this is the point in time a
person is saved.

c. Holy Spirit given each who were baptized - the power to live
God's commands.

E. Baptism Romans 6:1-4 Baptism is the sharing (a participation) in the _____, _____, and _____ of Christ (more than just a symbol)



3. Baptism In Scriptures:

- A. Ephesians 4: 4-6 There is _____ baptism.
- B. Acts 2:38 Baptism in the name of Jesus is for the _____ of sins.
- C. Acts 22:16 Arise and be baptized ... calling on the _____ of the Lord.
- D. Matthew 28:19 Therefore go and make disciples ... _____ them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- E. Mark 16: 16 Whoever believes and is _____ will be saved.
- F. I Peter 3:21 ... baptism that now _____ saves you.
- G. Galatians 3: 27 for all of you who were baptized into Christ have _____ yourselves with Christ.
- H. Colossians 2:12 ... having been buried with him in baptism and raised with him through your _____ in the power of God...

LIGHT AND DARKNESS II

1. Review Plan of Salvation

- A. _____ Romans 10:17
- B. _____ Hebrews 11:6
- C. _____ Luke 13:3
- D. _____ Romans 10:9,
I Timothy 6:12
- E. _____ Acts 2:38; 22:16
I Peter 3:21

2. The Major Conversions in Acts

A. Conversions

- 1. Acts 2:36-47 _____
- 2. Acts 8:26-39 _____
- 3. Acts 16:22-34 _____
- 4. Acts 18:24-26 _____
- 5. Acts 19:1-5 _____
- 6. Acts 22:3-16 _____

B. Questions concerning Conversions

- 1. What was Preached? _____

- 2. What was the person's response
to the message? _____

3. How long did the person(people) take to make the decision?

4. What was their response after baptism?

3. Incomplete Doctrines:

A. “Pray Jesus into your heart.” This phrase is never mentioned in the Bible.

So how can it be the way to be saved?

B. “**Accept Jesus into your heart**”: (Same teaching as praying Jesus into your heart - just different terminology.) Based on Romans 10:9.

1. You must look at scripture in context. Paul was addressing the problem of the Israelites: unbelief that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God. Read further on to Romans 10:13. When do you call on the name of the Lord? Read Romans 6:1-4.

2. When did Paul say he called on the name of the Lord? Acts 22:16.

C. **Infant baptism:** Three things that make this a _____ doctrine.

1. The Bible does _____ mention babies being baptized.

2. This teaching means babies are born in _____ and is NOT in the Bible.

3. A baby cannot have _____, and since we are baptized through faith in the power of God (Colossians 2:12), babies cannot be baptized for the right reason.

D. **Original Sin:**

1. This false doctrine states that we are born in sin, therefore, babies must be baptized. If babies die before being baptized then they would be _____ lost according to this false teaching.

2. Read Ezekial 18:20

Teaches there is no original sin; each person is _____ for his own actions and will be _____ accordingly. Therefore, babies are born sinless and will be saved if they die.

E. “Baptism does not save you”: Read I Peter 3:21.

1. Baptism does _____ you through the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
2. Acts 2:38 teaches that sin is _____ at baptism - one is saved at the point _____ is forgiven.

F. “Baptism is a work - yet we are saved by faith” (Ephesians 2:8)

1. Baptism is a command of Jesus Read Mark 16:16
2. Colossians 2:12 teaches we are saved by _____ - in the _____ of God at baptism.

G. “Baptism is an outward sign of an inward grace”

- 1.) Romans 6:2-4 states that baptism is an actual participation in the _____, _____, and _____ of Christ. It is not merely a sign, seal, or symbol.

I. The thief on the cross was not baptized and Jesus told him that they would see each other in paradise”:

1. Jesus had not even died yet.
2. Jesus was under the Old Covenant until his death, burial, and resurrection.
3. Baptism is a participating in the _____ of Christ and he had not died yet. Read Romans 6:2-4.

4. While Jesus was on earth he had the _____ to forgive sins.

Read Matthew 9:2-6.

J. Believer's Baptism: This false teaching is baptism as an adult, but is not done in conjunction with the understanding that one is being saved at this point in time (John 3:5, Acts 2:38).

1. Retroactive understanding is not sufficient for salvation.

Baptism the "Wedding Ceremony"

The Bible compares the relationship between Christ and the church as a bride and groom. In Jewish custom it was up to the Father of the Groom to negotiate a price with the Bride's father. When the price was agreed upon, the groom would take a cup of wine and offer it to the bride. It was up to the future bride to accept the groom's offer. The price that Jesus offers us is His all. He went to cross for our sins. He offers the grace of his father, unconditional love, forgiveness, eternal life, His name, and through the Holy Spirit a chance to be a part of God's family. Jesus turns to each one of us and gives us this great offer.

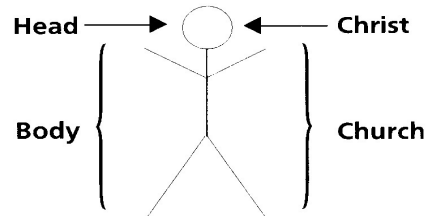
Baptism is when we say we accept Jesus' gracious offer.

Are you ready to say "I Do" to Christ in baptism?

Please let Alex know that you want to be baptized.

THE CHURCH

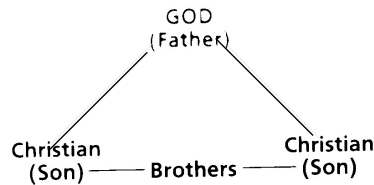
1. Colossians 1:15-18



A. The church is the _____ of Christ. The body needs the head. The church is essential to Christianity.

2. Ephesians 2:19- 21

A. The church is the _____ of God.



B. I Corinthians 12:12 - 13: Baptized into the body of Christ, the _____.

C. Romans 6:3-4 teaches we are also baptized into Christ. Baptism is when we become a _____ of the church, the family of God.

D. Acts 2:47 "...and the Lord added to them day by day those that were saved."

E. "*Ekklesia*" – (Greek for church) – means called out body

1. The church is the called out People.

3. Ephesians 2:20

A. Cornerstone: _____

B. Foundation: _____ and _____

1) Apostles = N. T.

2) Acts 1:21-22 Qualifications of an Apostle.

a. Beginning of Jesus' ministry: when Jesus was baptized by John.

b. End of Jesus ministry : when Jesus left.

3) Why are there no Apostles today?

a. No one can meet any these _____..

4) Prophets = O.T.

C. The church is based on the _____ of God only.

4. Have you ever wondered why there are so many denominations? (450 or more exist in the U.S. alone)

A. The Bible teaches there is _____ church.

1) Ephesians 4:4-6 - One _____

2) Romans 12:4-5 - One _____

3) I Corinthians 12:12-13 - One _____.

B. I Corinthians 1:10-13: no divisions. Following personalities and in time their writings (traditions) have caused divisions (Matthew 15:6-9)

1) Denominations

De nomin ation

Latin Latin English

of name group

2) Denomination = a group of a name. Means a common denominator. A denomination is ruled by a central body. i.e. SBC (Southern Baptist Convention).

3. Examples of Denominations

- Lutheran From Martin Luther
- Methodist From John & Charles Wesley
- Presbyterian From John Calvin & John Knox
- Mormon From Joseph Smith
- Catholic Tradition through the ages.

4. There are no Denominations in the Bible

5. What is the one church called in the Bible?

# Times	Name
95 times	“the church”
68 times	“kingdom of God Mat. 13
32 times	“kingdom of heaven
11 times	“church of God 1 Cor. 1:2
1 time	“body of Christ” 1 Cor. 12:27
1 time	“churches of Christ Rom. 16:16
1 time	“my church” Mat.16:18
1 time	“church of the Lord” Acts 20:28
1 time	“church of the first born one. Heb 12:23
1 time	church of the saints 1 Cor. 14:33

6. How do you know the true church?

A. The true church follows the _____ and the Bible is the only authority.

B. Any religion that follows other teachings, traditions, or creeds, that are not found in the Bible are not true _____.

1. For example: The Catholic church follows many traditions that are not found in the Bible. The Mormons have the Book of Mormon which is written by a man named Joseph Smith who was shot escaping from jail. The Book of Mormon is thought to be equal to the Bible by Mormons.

7. I Corinthians 12:14-27

A. We _____ the body. The body needs us.(vs 21)

B. Be involved on a _____ level in the church (vs. 26)

8. Hebrews 10:23 - 25

A. Do not miss church.

B. The fellowship helps us to be _____ in our commitment (vs 23).

C. Another purpose of fellowship is to _____ each other so we will remain faithful (vs 24).

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH

I. Three Major Areas of Work in the Church are:

- A. Evangelism
- B. Edification
- C. Benevolence

II. Evangelism - the primary mission of Christ was the saving of lost souls.

A. The Mission

1. Romans 3:10, 23 How many have sinned and are unrighteous without Christ? _____
2. John 3:16 Why did Christ come? _____
3. Matthew 1:21 What does the name Jesus mean? _____
4. Luke 19:10 Why did the Son of man come? _____
5. I John 1:8,10 Who is a liar? _____
 - a. What's missing in the people? _____

B. The mission of the _____ is the same as that of Christ. "To seek and save the lost."

C. The GREAT COMMISSION

1. Matthew 28:19-20
(Memorize)
 - a. the church is to _____
 - b. the church is to make _____
 - c. How does the church make disciples? _____ & _____
2. Are you obeying the Great Commission? How are you helping the church carry out Great Commission?
3. Who needs the Goods News of Jesus in your life?

4. Make a list and start praying for them this week.

II. Edification - the process of building one another up and encouraging one another.

A. Worship

1. The _____ priority of the church is to Worship God. Nothing comes before this
2. The Greatest Command
 - a. Matthew 22:37-38
(Memorize)
3. _____ is the number one way of building and encouraging one another.
 - a. Hebrews 10: 23-25
 - b. Why is it important to meet together? To _____ one another.
 - c. We should try to make all meetings of the church for _____.

B. Bible Study - Teaching

1. This is the way one _____ spiritually and stays strong in the faith.
2. It is the second phase of becoming a _____.
 - a. Read Matthew 28:19-20
3. The teaching of the Word has been there since the beginning.
 - a. Deuteronomy 6:4-9
 - b. I Peter 3:15-16
4. Builds _____ in the church
 - a. Ephesians 4:12-16

C. Fellowship - The church grew by association.

1. The church worships, studies, eats, and has fun together.
2. The church grew by being _____.

D. Love One Another

1. The Second Greatest Command in the Bible given to the _____.
2. I John 3:23-24 How do we know we that we love Christ?
if we obey his _____.
3. What are the commands? To _____ in Christ and to love
_____ another.
4. To love one another is the most effective way to _____.
a. John 15: 5-17
b. How will the world know that you are my disciples? If we love
one _____.
5. This is a command and if _____ is sin. Notice 1John 2:11

III. Benevolence - The helping of those who are poor and in need.

A. Luke 14:12-14

1. Why should you do good for those who are less fortunate?
Because they cannot pay you _____!!

B. James 2:1-6 God has chosen the poor to be rich in _____. James 2:5.

1. We are not to discriminate based on _____.

C. Galatians 2:10 Who did Paul remember? The _____.

D. Galatians 6:9-10 We are not to become _____ in doing good.

1. We are to do good to all people.
2. Especially do good to those in the _____ of believers.

IV. Remember the Golden Rule

A. Matthew 7:12

B. Is this your attitude towards others?

GIVING

I. The attitude of Giving

A. In The O.T. the Israelites had to give the first born or first fruits as an act of worship.

1. Exodus 13:1,2,13
2. Leviticus 12:8

B. In the N.T. we are expected to give of _____ as an act of worship.

1. Romans 12:1
2. I Corinthians 6:19-20
3. II Corinthians 8:5
4. Matthew 6:19-33

C. Jesus talked about giving more than any other subject while on earth.

II. God's plan on Giving

A. I Corinthians 16:2

1. They gave on the _____ day of the week.
2. Sunday -when they were _____ .

B. The passage indicates that giving should be:

1. Periodic - on the first day of the week.
2. Personal - each one give
3. Proportionate - as you have prospered.

III. How much should I give?

A. In the O.T. the Israelites were required to give at least 10 percent of everything they made.

1. The word for this was tithing.

B. Jesus stated in Matthew 23: 23 that the practice of giving ten percent should continue.

C. One should give from their _____ for Christ and the church.

1. Luke 21: 1-4

2. What did the widow give from? _____

D. II Corinthians 8:1-5, 7-9

E. II Corinthians 9:6-8

1. You reap what you _____.

2. God loves a _____ giver.

a. the Greek word for cheerful is humor.

F. II Corinthians 9:12-15

1. Giving is a _____ vs 12

2. Giving is to be _____ vs 13

3. Giving is a _____ to God for Christ, vs 15

a. _____ gift vs 15

IV. The Results of Giving

A. The Mission of the church is carried out.

1. Evangelism

2. Local and World Wide

3. Minister and Missionary families are supported.

B. The Edification of the Church is supported.

1. Edification.

2. Education of _____ generations of children will learn about Christ and the church.

C. The poor and needy are helped.

1. Benevolence

2. The church spends _____ of dollars every year on people in need.

D. GIVING SUPPORTS PEOPLE

1. We are to give because it is worship.
2. We are to give because it is a command
3. We are to give because it glorifies God.

THE LORD'S SUPPER

I. In the O.T. (Exodus 11,12) the Israelites were instructed to take the Passover Meal. The Passover was taken in remembrance of when the "Death Angel" passed over the house and saved the first born of that household.

A. The last plague on Egypt was that the first born would die. unless they put the blood of a lamb on the door posts

B. This Passover was celebration of life and is celebrated by Jews today.

II. Jesus and the Passover

A. On the night that Jesus was betrayed by Judas he was taking the Passover meal.

1. The Passover meal usually included " _____ bread" because the Israelites had to flee Egypt so quickly. The bread must be unleavened. Ex.12:17-20,39 and commanded by God
2. It included juice from the fruit of the grape.
3. The meat was a first born unblemished lamb.

B. Jesus changed the "Passover meal" that night to include just the unleavened bread and the fruit of the vine (the cup).

1. Jesus is the _____
2. This is now the Lord's Supper.
3. Not a remembrance of the "Death Angel" in Egypt, but a remembrance of our _____ on the cross.

C. Scripture on the Lord's Supper

1. Matthew 26: 17 - 30
2. Mark 14: 12- 25
3. Luke 22:7-23
4. I Corinthians 10:16-17
5. I Corinthians 11:17- 34

IV. How it should be observed?

A. Every _____ day of the week Acts 20:7

B. The bread represents the _____ of Christ, it is not, nor does it become the actual body of Christ, as some false teachings profess.

C. The cup, or juice represents the _____ of Christ, not actual blood.

1. The juice represents the new _____ the forgiveness of sins.

D. We are to remember the death of Christ.

E. It is the most important event in the worship because it is to be taken together. I Corinthians 11:33 All other acts of worship can be done personally.

F. Each person is to _____ themselves as to worthiness.

G. To take the Lord's supper wrong is to sin against the _____.

THE LOCAL CHURCH

I. Colossians 1:18

A. Christ is the _____ of the church

II. There is the church _____ and the _____ body of the church.

A. When we are _____ God adds us to the _____

1. Acts 2:41,47

2. There is no central authority or _____ headquarters.

One is just a _____ of the church as a whole.

3. There is no _____ except Christ and the Word.

B. The N.T. is written to many _____ cities and congregations.

1. The N. T. does provide a form of _____ for the local congregation.

2. Read Philippians 1:1

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. Each local congregation is to _____ itself under the authority of Christ and the Word.

a. The term for each congregation ruling itself is autonomous.

b. There are no districts, diocese, synods, denominational headquarters, or conferences, mentioned in the N.T. that are to oversee congregations.

III. Local church government

A. Christ is the head of the church

B. Christ rules through his inspired word, the _____.

C. The Elders, (bishops, presbyters, overseers, or pastors, all the same) are Christ's administrators, operating under the Bible and under the headship of Christ.

D. The Elders are served by _____, _____, and teachers,

IV. Titus 1:5 Elders: Main work is to see that the body of Christ may be "... built up until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God, and become mature..." Ephesians 4:12-13

A. Also Called:

1. Bishops
2. Overseers
3. Presbyters
4. Pastors

B. There is always more than _____ elder.

1. No one person administrates the church at any one time.

C. Qualifications of Elders are found in I Timothy 3: 1-7 and Titus 1: 5-9

1. He must be husband on one _____
2. His _____ must be believers
3. Self controlled
4. Temperate
5. Respectable
6. Hospitable
7. Able to teach and refute false doctrine.
8. Not given to much _____

9. Gentle, no _____
10. Not _____
11. Not a lover of _____.
12. Not a recent _____.
13. Good _____ outside of the church.

D. Elders have authority and must give an _____ for your spiritual growth to God. Hebrews 13:17

E. Member's Attitudes toward Elders

1. A member's response to an Elder is to _____ them so that their _____ will be a joy. Hebrews 13:17
2. Honor them. _____ honor if they preach and teach. 1 Tim 4:17
3. Two or three _____ must be presented before an Elder can be accused of doing anything wrong. 1 Timothy 4:19
4. Submission: Will there be times that a person will disagree with the Elder's plan or decision? If it is not a Biblical issue then the member must do as the elders requested. I Thessalonians 5:12

V. Deacons: Deacons are _____. It is a position of honor. They are to see that the daily workings of the church and its facilities are carried out under the supervision of the elders. Acts 6:1-7

1. Deacons have no authority but to carry out what the Elder's have commissioned them to do.

A. Deacon's Qualifications: I Timothy 3:8- 13

1. Men
 2. Worthy of _____
 3. Do not over indulge in _____
 4. Do not pursue _____ gain.
 5. Hold to the deep _____.
 6. They are to be _____ -
 7. Husband of one _____
 8. He must manage his _____ and household well.
 9. Their wives must be _____.
- Temperate, trustworthy, and not _____ talkers.

VI. Preachers - Evangelist.

- A. They preach and teach the word.
- B. I Timothy 4:11-16
- C. They are not the _____, Reverend, Priest, or Father.
- D. Their main focus is to help the Elders and carry out the _____ commission.

VII. Teachers

- A. James 3:1
1. Teachers are _____ more strictly.
2. Not everyone can be a _____.
3. It is a great responsibility to teach.

WILL THE GOOD PEOPLE OF ALL CHURCHES BE SAVED?

I. Matthew 7:21

- A. Just saying you believe is not _____
- B. Must do the _____ of God
- C. Everyone is not going to _____.

II. Matthew 7:13-14

- A. How many will find the road to life? _____

III. John 14:15

- A. What is the key to loving Jesus? _____.
- 2. If you don't keep the _____ will God save you?

IV. John 3:5

- A. What does Jesus say must happen in order to enter the kingdom?
 - 1. Born of the _____ and the _____.
 - 2. What if someone didn't believe in baptism?. Acts 2:38, 22:16
Would they be saved?

V. Who is the judge?

- A. No person can _____ another person if they are going to heaven or hell.
only God can.

B. John 12:47 -50

- 1. Jesus was not the _____.
- 2. Our attitudes should be that of Jesus while he was on earth?

- C. There will be a judge according to _____.

- 1. Who is it? What will judge our lives? The Word.
- 2. The person who is saved or not saved can know

by how they follow the _____.

IV. Our Mission:

- A. Is to save the Lost
- B. To Teach Christ
- C. Obey his commands
- D. Follow his Word

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS FOR BIBLE BOOKS

Old Testament

Gen	Genesis	Song or (Cant)	Song of Songs (or Canticles)
Exod	Exodus	Isa	Isaiah
Lev	Leviticus	Jer	Jeremiah
Num	Numbers	Lam	Lamentations
Deut	Deuteronomy	Ezek	Ezekiel
Josh	Joshua	Dan	Daniel
Judg	Judges	Hos	Hosea
Ruth	Ruth	Joel	Joel
1-2 Sam	1-2 Samuel	Amos	Amos
1-2 Kgs	1-2 Kings	Obad	Obadiah
1-2 Chr	1-2 Chronicles	Jonah	Jonah
Ezra	Ezra	Mic	Micah
Neh	Nehemiah	Nah	Nahum
Esth	Esther	Hab	Habakkuk
Job	Job	Zeph	Zephaniah
Ps/Pss	Psalms	Hag	Haggai
Prov	Proverbs	Zech	Zechariah
Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)	Mal	Malachi

New Testament

Matt	Matthew	1-2 Thess	1-2 Thessalonians
Mark	Mark	1-2 Tim	1-2 Timothy
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Phlm	Philemon
Acts	Acts	Heb	Hebrews
Rom	Romans	Jas	James
1-2 Cor	1-2 Corinthians	1-2 Pet	1-2 Peter
Gal	Galatians	1-2-3 John	1-2-3 John
Eph	Ephesians	Jude	Jude
Phil	Philippians	Rev	Revelation
Col	Colossians		

OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS AND THEIR MESSAGE

I. MESSAGES OF THE BOOKS OF LAW

A. Genesis - "Beginning" - 50 chapters.

1. Genesis begins with creation and ends with the death of Joseph.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1- 5 The creation, the fall, sacrifice
 - b. 6 - 11 The flood and genealogies.
 - c. 12 - 25 The call and life of Abraham
 - d. 26 - 27 The life of Isaac
 - e. 28 - 36 Jacob and his experiences.
 - f. 37 - 50 Joseph and his experiences.

B. Exodus - "Departure," going out - 40 chapters.

1. Exodus contains a record of the bondage, deliverance, giving of the law and building of the tabernacle.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1 - 18. Bondage, birth of Moses, and deliverance.
 - b. 19 - 24. Giving of the law and the events at Sinai.
 - c. 25- 40. Instructions and building of the tabernacle.

C. Leviticus - Takes its name from the tribe which descended from Levi - 27 chapters.

1. Leviticus is a record of the laws for offering sacrifices and the duties of the priests and Levites.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1- 7 The laws regulating the sacrifices.
 - b. 8 -27 Consecration of the priests and sundry laws.

D. Numbers - Named from the numbering or census taking - 36 chapters.

1. Numbers is a record of numbering of the people at God's command and Israel's wandering in the wilderness.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1- 9 The numbering and various laws.
 - b. 10 - 36 The wilderness wandering.

E. Deuteronomy - "second law" - 34 chapters. Deuteronomy is a record of Moses' final instructions just before the children of Israel crossed the Jordan River.

II. MESSAGES OF THE BOOKS OF HISTORY

A. Joshua - 24 chapters.

1. Joshua is a record of the entrance into, taking of, and division of the land of Canaan.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1- 5 The entrance into Canaan.
 - b. 6 - 12 The taking of Canaan.
 - c. 13 - 22 The dividing of Canaan.
 - d. 23 - 24 Joshua's farewell address.

B. Judges-21 chapters - a record of the rule of the judges in Canaan.

C. Ruth - 4 chapters - the events recorded in the book of Ruth took place during the days of the judges.

D. I Samuel - 31 chapters - events in the lives of Samuel and Saul.

1. 1- 10 Samuel.
2. 11- 31 Saul as the first king.

E. II Samuel-24 chapters-the life of David and his experiences.

F. I Kings - 22 chapters

1. 1 - 11 Life of Solomon
2. 12 - 22. Division of the kingdom
 - a. Rehoboam, king of Judah.
 - b. Jereboam, king of Israel.

G. II Kings - 25 chapters - rule of the kings, Assyrian and Babylonian captivity.

H. I Chronicles - 29 chapters - Chronicle is a historical account of events.

1. It is similar to II Samuel in that it gives a more complete record of the reign of David and his plans for building the temple.
2. The chapter divisions are:
 - a. 1 - 9 Genealogies of Israel.
 - b. 10 - 29 Devoted to the story of David.

I. II Chronicles - 36 chapters - a flashback of historical events.

1. It covers some of the same material as I Kings, except it places emphasis upon the Southern Kingdom (Judah) rather than a parallel account of both kingdoms.
2. It begins with the kingdom at the peak of its glory and power and ends with it in disgrace and bondage.

- J. Ezra - 10 chapters - record of the return from captivity.
 - 1. 1 - 6 Return of the first group of Jews under leadership of Zerubbabel to rebuild the temple.
 - 2. 7 - 10 Return of the second group of Jews with Ezra to restore the temple worship.
- K. Nehemiah 13 chapters - a record of the return of the third group of Jews under Nehemiah's leadership to rebuild the wall and the events connected with the restoration.
- L. Esther - 10 chapters - The events recorded in the book of Esther took place during the days of Ahasuerus who is mentioned in Ezra 4:6,7. Thus Esther should be read in connection with these events in Ezra.

III. MESSAGES OF THE BOOKS OF POETRY

- A. Job - 42 chapters - named after its author.
 - 1. It is a discussion between Job and his friends regarding human suffering. Mostly written in poetical form.
 - 2. It shows the goodness of God in suffering. It also shows that sickness and misfortune are not always punishments for wrong.
- B. Psalms - 150 chapters - Psalms-means "sacred songs."
 - 1. It has been called the "hymn book of Israel."
 - 2. David wrote most of the Psalms.
 - 3. They set forth events in the life of David as well as history, worship, and prophecy.
- C. Proverbs - 31 chapters - means "wise sayings."
 - 1. Solomon wrote most of the Proverbs.
 - 2. It gives guidance in everyday affairs - in business, in the home, in good health, in finding happiness.
- D. Ecclesiastes - 12 chapters - indicates "the preacher."
 - 1. It shows what Solomon had learned from a survey of all his experiences.
 - 2. It shows that wealth, power, wisdom and prestige can never bring happiness.
 - 3. It shows that happiness can only be obtained by fearing God and keeping His commandments. Ecclesiastes 12:13,14.
- E. Song of Solomon - 8 chapters. literally means "best of songs."
 - 1. It is a long song seemingly spoken back and forth between two lovers.
 - 2. It is one of the most difficult books to comprehend. It is usually thought to represent either God, and Israel, Christ and the church, or the beauty of true love in marriage.

IV. MESSAGES OF THE BOOKS OF THE MAJOR PROPHETS

A. Isaiah - 66 chapters - named for its author.

1. It has many references to Christ and the church and is quoted frequently in the New Testament.
2. Written when there was prosperity and cue in Judah, along with outward religious formality.
3. Isaiah contains:
 - a. A condemnation of their social and religious sins.
 - b. A warning of captivity.
 - c. A message of hope when they would go into captivity.
 - d. A pointing to a better day that was to -come under Christ. (Isaiah 53)

B. Jeremiah - 52 chapters - named for its author.

1. It was written when the Northern kingdom-(Israel) was in captivity and the Southern kingdom Judah) was in its last days.
2. The book of Jeremiah contains:
 - a. Warnings to the people.
 - b. Condemnations of their sins.
 - c. Urgings to repentance.
 - d. Biography, history, literature.
 - e. A looking forward to the great day of the new covenant. Jeremiah 31:31-34

C. Lamentations - 5 chapters - means "lamenting or weeping."

1. Jeremiah wrote the book and has been called the "weeping prophet."
2. Jeremiah is a "before captivity" picture of Judah and Jerusalem and Lamentations is an "after picture" of Jerusalem and its inhabitants

D. Ezekiel - 48 chapters - named for its author.

1. It was written from within the Babylonian captivity.
2. It contains:
 - a. A discussion of the destruction of Jerusalem.
 - b. Judgments against foreign nations.
 - c. The restoration from captivity.
 - d. The coming of the new covenant.
3. The many figures and similitudes in Ezekiel serve as background study for the book of Revelation.

E. Daniel - 12 chapters - named for its author and leading character.

1. It was written in Babylon during the exile and shows the condition of the people.
2. Chapters 1 - 6 give a lot of the personal history of Daniel.
3. Chapters 7 - 12 deal more with visions and prophecies.

4. The overruling power of God in the affairs of nations and the coming of Christ and his kingdom are emphasized in Daniel.

V. MESSAGES OF THE BOOKS OF THE MINOR PROPHETS

A. Hosea - 14 chapters - named after the writer.

1. It is a prophecy directed to the Northern Kingdom (Israel) to return to God.
2. It shows how God would receive them back in spite of their spiritual adultery if they would repent.
3. It is the longest of the Minor Prophet books

B. Joel - 3 chapters - named after the writer.

1. He has been called the "Prophet of Pentecost" because he prophesied of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost.
2. 1:1 - 2:17 deals with a plague of locusts and the urgent exhortation to repentance
3. 2:18 - 3:21 tells of the promises and blessings of God if they will repent.

C. Amos -9 chapters named for the writer.

1. It is a prophecy to the Northern Kingdom during a time of great prosperity.
2. Amos was a country preacher" from -a small village in the Southern Kingdom called to cry out against the luxury and indifference of Israel.

D. Obadiah 1 chapter named for the writer.

1. The destruction of Edom is the heart of the message.
2. Edom's destruction - remember that Esau (Edom) was the twin brother of Jacob (Israel) was due to its rejoicing over the destruction of Jerusalem (verses 10-12).

E. Jonah- 4 chapters,-named after the writer.

1. The book of Jonah contains:

- a. A narrative of how God sent Jonah to -preach at Nineveh, how he tried to run away and how God chastised him.
 - b. A lesson of how one cannot escape God.
 - c. A lesson that God's love and mercy, extended beyond the Jewish -nation.
2. The three days and nights that Jonah spent in the whale are used as a sign of Jesus' three days in the heart of the earth.

F. Micah - 7 chapters - named for the writer.

1. He lived at about the same time as Isaiah and wrote under the same conditions.
2. Micah spoke against the abuse of peace and prosperity, religious indifference, and social injustice.
3. He also prophecies:
 - a. The downfall of Samaria and Jerusalem.

- b. The coming of Christ.
- c. The establishment of the church.

G. Nahum - 3 chapters - named after the writer.

1. He prophesies the downfall of Nineveh, the, cruel Assyrian city that had oppressed Israel and Judah.
2. Nahum I declares the destruction of Nineveh.
3. Nahum 2 describes the destruction.
4. Nahum 3 defends or gives reasons why.

H. Habakkuk - 3, chapters - named for the writer.

1. It deals with the destruction of the Chaldeans of Babylon.
2. It is in the form of a discussion between God and the prophet.
3. It shows that God's justice will inevitably be carried out.

I. Zephaniah - 3 chapters - named for the writer.

1. He prophesied during the days of Josiah one -of the good kings of Judah.
2. The book has three divisions:
 - a. A declaration of God's wrath on evil nations.
 - b. A plea for repentance.
 - c. A promise of redemption

J. Haggai - 2 chapters - named for the writer..:

1. He was in the Babylonian Captivity and was among the returning exiles.
2. Haggai was one who encouraged the, Jews to resume and complete the work.
3. The theme of the book is "consider your ways." It is a tribute to preaching.

K. Zechariah - 14 chapters - named for the writer.,

1. He prophesied about the same time and under the same conditions as Haggai.
2. The theme of the book is an urging to rebuild the temple. It records eight visions.
3. It contains many references to Christ and the blessings of the gospel age.

L. Malachi - 4 chapters - named for the writer.

1. It is the last book of inspiration until the New Testament, a period that was about 400 years later.
2. Malachi condemned unrighteous priests, mixed marriages, robbing God and answered the question as to whether it is worthwhile to serve God.

NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS AND THEIR MESSAGE

TWO PERIODS COVERED IN NEW TESTAMENT

A. The Period of the Christ

1. This period embraces all the events in Bible study from the birth and coming of John the baptizer to the events of Pentecost to Acts.
2. The scriptures that cover this period are Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts 1:1-12.
3. The Christ is the center of this period.

B. The period of the church

1. This period embraces all the events of Bible study from Acts 2 to close of Revelation
2. This period can be briefly outlined as presented by Dean in "An Outline of Bible History."
 - a. The founding and growth of the church Acts 1:7
 - b. The extension of the church throughout Judea, Samaria, and the transition to the Gentiles. Acts 8-12.
 - c. Paul's missionary tours among the Gentiles. Acts 13:1 - 21:26.
 - d. Paul's four years' imprisonment. Acts 21:27 - 28:31.
 - e. Later Apostolic history.
3. The scriptures that cover this period are Acts of apostles, the epistles, and Revelation.

II. THE GOSPEL ACCOUNTS were written to convince men that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

A. Matthew - 28 chapters

1. Matthew was an apostle.
2. Matthew was written sometime between A.D. 50 and A.D. 70, possible around A.D. 60.
3. Matthew wrote appeal to the Jewish mind.
4. Matthew emphasizes Jesus, King of the Jews.
5. Some outstanding events and chapters in Matthew.
 - a. Birth of Jesus. Matthew 2.
 - b. Sermon on Mount. Matthew 5-7.
 - c. Choosing of the 12. Matthew 10.
 - d. The parable chapter. Matthew 13.
 - e. Promise to build the church. Matthew 16.
 - f. Destruction of Jerusalem and second coming. Matthew 24-25.
 - g. Betrayal, trial, crucifixion and resurrection. Matthew 26-28.

B. Mark - 16 chapters.

1. Mark wrote especially for the Romans.
2. Mark wrote to impress the Roman mind with power.
3. Mark was written sometime between A.D. 60 - 70 from Rome.
4. Some outstanding, events and chapters.
 - a. Miracles and demonstration of powers. Mark 5.
 - b. Transfiguration. Mark 9.
 - c. Institution of Lord's Supper. Mark 14.
 - d. The great commission. Mark 16.

C. Luke - 24 chapters.

1. Luke wrote especially for the Greeks.
2. It was probably written about 60 - 62 at Caesarea.
3. Luke emphasizes Jesus as the perfect Son of man.
4. Some outstanding events and chapters in Luke.
 - a. The birth of John the Baptist and Christ. Luke 1, 2.
 - b. The temptation of Jesus. Luke 4.
 - c. Parable of the certain Samaritan. Luke 10.
 - d. The cost of discipleship. Luke 14.
 - e. Parable of the prodigal son. Luke 15.
 - f. Parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Luke 16.

D. John - 21 chapters.

1. He gives emphasis to the divinity of Jesus.
2. He specifically states that he wrote to convince men that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. John 20:30,31.
3. *"In Matthew Christ is King and you are awe; in Mark He is a servant and you are amazed; in Luke He is perfect humanity and you are frightened. In John He is spiritual humanity, real humanity - and you. can do what John did - lay your head upon the bosom of Christ (Charles Hodge)*
4. Some outstanding events and chapters in John.
 - a. Lesson on the new, birth. John 3.
 - b. Acceptable worship. John 4.
 - c. Feeding the 5,000. John 6.
 - d. The good shepherd. John IO.
 - e. The raising of Lazarus. John II.
 - f. The Lord's prayer. John 17.

III. THE BOOK OF ACTS WAS WRITTEN TO CONVERT MEN TO CHRIST.

- A. The book of Acts was written by Luke and has 28 chapters.
- B. Acts was probably written in A.D. 63 or 64.
- C. There are two major divisions of Acts.

1. 1 - 12. Peter is the main person and Jerusalem is the main place.
2. 13 - 28. Paul is the main person and Antioch is the main place.

D. Some outstanding events and chapters.

1. Acts 1. The ascension.
2. Acts 2. Pentecost and the beginning of the church.
3. Acts 6. Selection of the seven.
4. Acts 8. Philip at Samaria and conversion of the eunuch.
5. Acts 9. Conversion of Saul.
6. Acts 10. Conversion of Cornelius.
7. Acts 13:1 - 14:28. Paul's first missionary journey.
8. Acts 15. The Jerusalem conference.
9. Acts 15:36 - 18:22. Paul's Second missionary journey.
10. Acts 18:23 - 21:16. Paul's third missionary journey.
11. Acts 24. Paul's defense before Felix.
12. Acts 25. Paul's defense before Festus.
13. Acts 26. Paul's defense before Agrippa.
14. Acts 27, 28. Voyage to Rome.

IV. The Epistles were written to confirm men in Christ.

A. Romans - 16 chapters.

1. Romans was written by Paul at Corinth, possibly 'm the spring of A.D. 58.
2. Romans emphasizes the gospel as God's power to save.
3. It is a book of great themes - sin, righteousness, gospel, law, faith, hope, love, obedience, justification, salvation, adoption,- election.

B. I Corinthians - 16 chapters.

1. Written by Paul at Ephesus in A.D. 57.
2. It was inspired of God and written to combat many of the problems in the church then and now.
3. Some of the outstanding events and chapters are:

a. 1 - 3 Division.	f. 8 - 10 Idols and meats offered.
b. 4 Stewardship.	g. 11 Women's veils and the Lord's supper
c. 5 Church discipline.	h. 12-14 Spiritual gifts.
d. 6 Lawsuits	i. 15 The resurrection.
e. 7 Marriage	j. 16 Giving.

C. II Corinthians - 13 chapters.

1. Written by Paul in Macedonia in A.D. 57.
2. The main message of II Corinthians seems to be an *"attempt to effect right thinking and conduct among the Corinthians in regard to (1) the ministry; (2) giving, and (3) Paul's apostleship."* (McCord).

D. Galatians - 6 chapters.

1. Written by Paul at Corinth in the winter of A.D. 57.
 2. The main purpose of the book is to show that salvation is by faith, on the one hand, and freedom from the law of Moses on the other.
- E. Ephesians - 6 chapters.
1. Ephesians was written by Paul during his first Roman imprisonment in A.D. 61 or 62.
 2. The theme of Ephesians is "The Unfolding of God's Eternal Purpose" or "The Revelation of God's Plan for the Ages."
- F. Philippians - 4 chapters.
1. Philippians was written by Paul during his first Roman imprisonment in A.D. 61 or 62.
 2. "Philippians was written to express Paul's thanks for their most recent contribution, 4:10 - 11; to tell the news of himself and Epaphroditus, 1:12 ff; 2:25 ff, to encourage them in suffering, 1:27 ff, and appeal for unity, 2:1 ff and 4:1 ff. (Foy Kirkpatrick)
- G. Colossians - 4 chapters.
1. Colossians was written by Paul during his first Roman imprisonment in A.D. 61 or 62.
 2. Colossians and Ephesians are so much alike that they have been called "twin epistles" although there are numbers of differences.
 3. "In Ephesians, Paul is primarily concerned with the exaltation of a sublime truth. In Colossians, he is concerned with the refutation of error." (Warren)
- H. I Thessalonians - 5 chapters.
1. I Thessalonians was written by Paul at Corinth in A.D. 52.
 2. I Thessalonians commends them for the way in which they received the gospel, Paul's manner and motives of preaching given, various admonitions to Christian living, and comfort regarding the dead.
- I. II Thessalonians - 3 chapters.
1. II Thessalonians was written by Paul at Corinth in A.D. 53.
 2. Just as the first epistle was written to praise the steadfastness of the Thessalonians under persecution and to correct certain errors and misunderstandings, so the second message carries on the work of the first, encouraging the fainthearted, rebuking the slackers, clearing points associated with the return of the Lord. (John C. Stevens)
- J. I Timothy - 6 chapters
1. I Timothy was written by Paul in Macedonia between the first and "second Roman imprisonment in A.D.- 67.
 2. I Timothy might be divided into two parts.
 - a. General instructions concerning the doctrine, the worship, and the organization of the church. 1:1 - 3:15.

- b. Various instructions concerning proper attitudes toward the: church and individual members. 3:14 - 6:19.

K. II Timothy - 4 chapters

1. II Timothy was written by Paul during' his second Roman imprisonment in A.D. 68.
2. II Timothy contains Paul's admonition to Timothy -to keep clinging to the sound doctrine and to defend it unceasingly, He also warned of evil times that were coming and explained his personal affairs.

L. Titus - 3 chapters

1. Titus was written by Paul at Ephesus between his first and second Roman imprisonment.
2. *"The purpose of the epistle was to give Titus further instructions for the performing of the work in Crete that Paul had left him there to do."* (Kelcy).

M. Philemon - 1 chapter

1. Philemon was written by Paul during his first Roman imprisonment in A.D. 61 or 62.
2. "The main message of this brief epistle by the peerless apostle is clearly a plea for the reconciliation of two children of God, one of them a slave, the other his master. " (Alex Humphery, Jr.)

N. Hebrews - 13 chapters.

1. Hebrews was probably written between A.D. 65 and 70, but as Origin of the third century said, ". . . who wrote the Epistle God only knows certainly.
2. The book of Hebrews divides itself into two unequal parts:
 - a. The supremacy of Christ over all other things. 1:1 -10:18.
 - b. Warning against apostasy and encouragement to faithfulness. 10:19 - 13:25.

O. James - 5 chapters.

1. James was written by James the Lord's brother, probably between A.D. 44 and 65.
2. "If any man among you seem to be religious" might well serve as a title to the book.
3. "If any man among you seem to be religious:
 - a. Let that man's religion be put to the test. (chapter 1)
 - b. Let that man's religion show for his faith. (chapter 2)
 - c. Let that man's whole body be harnessed for God's use. (chapter 3:1-12)
 - d. Let that man be guided from above (chapter 3:13 - chapter 5:6)
 - e. Let that man go as far as he can and leave the rest to God. (chapter 5: 7-20)." (G. Bailey)

P. I Peter - 5 chapters.

1. The apostle Peter wrote I Peter about A.D. 65.

2. Written to people who were then passing through a 'fiery trial' of persecution, the purpose of this epistle was to confirm them in the faith of the gospel; strengthen them to greater endurance in the conflicts in which they struggled; and to comfort them with the assurance that in being "partakers of Christ's suffering", they would, "at the revelation of his glory, be privileged to rejoice with exceeding joy."

Q. II Peter - 3 chapters

1. The apostle Peter wrote II Peter soon after I Peter in A.D. 65.
2. The second epistle, was designed to guard Christians against false doctrines being propagated by false teachers.

R. I John - 5 chapters.

1. John, the apostle wrote I John about A.D. 80 to 90.
2. Its purpose is to supply the evidence essential to faith, to quicken the readers to greater activity in the service of the Lord, and to provide assurance of God's approval upon all those who believe on the name of the Son of God. (Guy Woods)
3. It is an epistle of victory.
 - a. Victory over sin. (chapter 1)
 - b. Victory over the evil one (chapter 2)
 - c. Victory of righteousness (chapter 3)
 - d. Victory of love (chapter 4)
 - e. Victory of faith (chapter 5)

S. II John - 1 chapter

1. John the apostle wrote II John about A.D. 85 to 90.
2. II John was written to rejoice with those walking in truth, to admonish them to continue in the same way, and to guard against false teachers.

T. III John - 1 chapter.

1. John the apostle wrote III John near A.D. 90.
2. III John was written for the purpose of:
 - a. Commending Gaius for his faithfulness and hospitality.
 - b. Rebuking Diotrephes for his arrogance and love of power.
 - c. Commending Demetrius for his faithfulness.

U. Jude - 1 chapter.

1. Jude, the Lord's brother, wrote this epistle during the latter half of the first century.
2. It is an epistle with universal appeal and was written to refute false doctrines that arise from time to time.

V. Revelation - 22 chapters.

1. Revelation was written by the apostle John on the isle of Patmos in A.D. 96.
2. Victory is the theme of Revelation and the church is assured again and again that she will be victorious in her struggle against errors and sin.

ANSWER KEY

The Word of God

1. 2 Timothy 3:16-17

A. All Scripture is Inspired by God

2. Hebrews 4:12-13

A. The Word is LIVING and ACTIVE.

B. The Word DIVIDES, penetrates.

C. The Word JUDGES thoughts and attitudes of the HEART.

3. 2 Peter 1:20-21

A. There is no private INTERPRETATION of the Bible.

B. The Holy Spirit CARRIED ALONG (inspired) the men who wrote the books of the Bible.

4. John 8:31-32

C. Everyone must HOLD on to and follow the teachings of Jesus to be a true disciple.

5. Matthew 15:1-9

A. Do not go by TRADITIONS or creeds.

B. Worship by TRADITIONS (which supersede the word of God) is VAIN/FALSE worship.

6. 1 Timothy 4:16

A. Watch your LIFE and DOCTRINE closely

1. *Doctrine-is the teachings of the Bible.*

B. Which is more important, life or doctrine? _ DOCTRINE.

C. Why is it so important to learn, teach, and live the right doctrine?
To save YOURSELF and THOSE who hear you.

7. Acts 17:10- 12

A. You must examine what religious leaders say.

B. The Bereans received the Word with GREAT EAGERNESS.

8. John 12:48

A. Why study the Bible? The Word will JUDGE us.

B. Which is the correct way to live? BY THE WORD, my feelings, my traditions, or my wants.?

DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE

1. The Bible is made up of 66 books.

2. The Bible is divided into 2 large sections.

A. Old Testament (Abbreviated O.T.)

B. New Testament (Abbreviated N.T.)

3. The Old Testament has 39 books and the New Testament has 27

4. The O.T. and the N.T. have four Divisions each to them.

5. The Four division of the O.T. are: Law, History, POETRY, and PROPHECY.

6. The Books of Law in the O.T. are the first five books of the Bible:

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

7. The Books of History in the O.T. are Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings 1&2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther.

8. The Books of Poetry in the O.T. are: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon,

9. The Books of Prophecy in the O.T. are:

A. 5 Major prophets because of length

1. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel.

B. 12 Minor Prophets because of shortness in length are:

1. Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi,

10. The Four Divisions of the N.T. are: Gospels, History, Letters, Prophecy.

11. The first four books of the N.T. are called the Gospels. They are Matthew, Mark, Luke, John.

12. The Book of History is made up of the book of Acts.

13. 21 of the books of the N.T. are Letters.

A. Romans, 1&2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1&2 Thessalonians 1&2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1&2 Peter, 1&2&3 John, Jude.

14. There is one Book of prophecy in the N.T called Revelation.

Light and Darkness

INTRODUCTION: I Peter 2:9-10

- A. Every person is either in the LIGHT or the Darkness. There is no middle.
- B. Where are you?

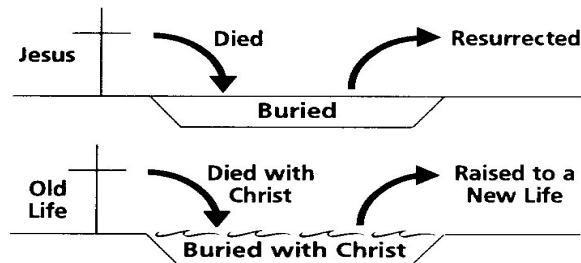
1. Darkness

- A. Isaiah 59: 1-2 (Read)
 - 1) Sin separates us from God.
 - 2) In order for a man to have a relationship with God the WALL must be broken down - sin must be forgiven.
 - 3) The point in time when sin is FORGIVEN is the point in time a person is saved.
- B. Romans 3:23-25 (Read)
 - 1) Who has sinned? ALL!
 - 2) Who is further away from God? All, ALL therefore a good moral life does not save you.
 - 3) Faith in the NAME of Jesus you (vs 25)
- C. What is Sin?
 - 1) Galatians 5:19-21 (sins of commission)
 - 2) James 4:17 (sins of omission)
- D. What is eternal consequences of sin? Romans 6:23

2. Light

- A. John 3:1-7 (read)
 - 1) Born AGAIN (vs 3), born of WATER and SPIRIT (vs 5), born AGAIN. (v.7)
- B. What message must one believe to be in the light (to be saved?)
Acts 2:22-24
 - 1) Jesus is from GOD - miracles. (vs 22)
 - 2) Jesus was physically RAISED From the dead (v. 24)
 - 3) Everyone is responsible for the DEATH of Christ (vs 23)
all have sinned (Romans 3:23).
- C. Response of people Acts 2:37
 - 1) Cut to the HEART
 - 2) What shall we do?
- D. Once the people believed, what did they do? Acts 2:38-42
 - 1) Repented (Greek = turn)
 - 2) Be baptized (Greek = to be immersed)
 - 3) Purpose of Baptism
 - a. To CONFESS Jesus Christ as your Lord and Savior
 - b. Sins FORGIVEN- Therefore this is the point in time a person is saved.
 - c. Holy Spirit given each who were baptized - the power to live God's commands.
- E. Baptism Romans 6:1-4 Baptism is the sharing (a participation) in the DEATH, BURIAL, and RESURRECTION of Christ (more than just a symbol)

3. Baptism In Scriptures:



- A. Ephesians 4: 4-6
 - B. Acts 2:38
 - C. Acts 22:16
 - D. Matthew 28:19
- There is ONE baptism.
Baptism in the name of Jesus is for the FORGIVENESS of sins.
Arise and be baptized ... calling on the NAME of the Lord.
Therefore go and make disciples ... BAPTIZING them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

- E. Mark 16: 16 Whoever believes and is BAPTIZED will be saved.
- F. I Peter 3:21 ... baptism that now SAVES you.
- G. Galatians 3: 27 For all of you who were baptized into Christ have CLOTHED yourselves with Christ.
- H. Colossians 2:12 ... having been buried with him in baptism and raised with him through your FAITH in the power of God...

LIGHT AND DARKNESS II

1. Review Plan of Salvation

- A. HEAR Romans 10:17
- B. BELIEVE Hebrews 11:6
- C. REPENT Luke 13:3
- D. CONFESS Romans 10:9, I Timothy 6:12
- E. BE BAPTIZED Acts 2:38; 22:16, I Peter 3:21

2. The Major Conversions in Acts

A. Conversions

- 1. Acts 2:36-47 PENTECOST
- 2. Acts 8:26-39 EUNUCH
- 3. Acts 16:22-34 PHILIPPIAN JAILER
- 4. Acts 18:24-26 APOLLOS
- 5. Acts 19:1-5 EPHESIANS
- 6. Acts 22:3-16 PAUL

B. Questions concerning Conversions

- 1. What was Preached? JEUS/ GOSPEL
- 2. What was the person's response to the message? THEY WERE BAPTIZED
- 3. How long did the person(people) take to make the decision? IMMEDIATE
- 4. What was their response after baptism? REJOICING

3. Incomplete Doctrines:

A. "Pray Jesus into your heart:" This phrase is never mentioned in the Bible.

So how can it be the way to be saved?

B. "Accept Jesus into your heart": (Same teaching as praying Jesus into your heart - just different terminology.) Based on Romans 10:9.

- 1. You must look at scripture in context. Paul was addressing the problem of the Israelites: unbelief that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God. Read further on to Romans 10:13. When do you call on the name of the Lord? Read Romans 6:1-4.
- 2. When did Paul say he called on the name of the Lord? Acts 22:1 at baptism

C. Infant baptism: Three things that make this a false doctrine.

- 1. The Bible does NEVER mention babies being baptized.
- 2. This teaching means babies are born in SIN and is NOT in the Bible.
- 3. A baby cannot have FAITH, and since we are baptized through faith in the power of God (Colossians 2:12), babies cannot be baptized for the right reason.

D. Original Sin:

- 1. This false doctrine states that we are born in sin, therefore, babies must be baptized. If babies die before being baptized, then they would be eternally lost according to this false teaching.
- 2. Read Ezekiel 18:20
Teaches there is no original sin; each person is responsible for his own actions and will be judged accordingly. Therefore, babies are born sinless and are protected

E. "Baptism does not save you": Read I Peter 3:21.

- 1. Baptism does SAVE you through the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 2. Acts 2:38 teaches that sin is FORGIVEN at baptism - one is saved at the point SIN is forgiven.

F. "Baptism is a work - yet we are saved by faith" (Ephesians 2:8)

- 1. Baptism is a command of Jesus Read Mark 16:16
- 2. Colossians 2:12 teaches we are saved by FAITH - in the POWER of God at baptism.

G. "Baptism is an outward sign of an inward grace"

- 2.) Romans 6:2-4 states that baptism is an actual participation in the DEATH, BURIAL, and RESURRECTION of Christ. It is not merely a sign, seal, or symbol.

I. The thief on the cross was not baptized and Jesus told him that they would see each other in paradise":

- 1. Jesus had not even died yet.
- 2. Jesus was under the Old Covenant until his death, burial, and resurrection.
- 3. Baptism is a participating in the DEATH of Christ and he had not died yet. Read Romans 6:2-4.

4. While Jesus was on earth he had the POWER to forgive sins. Read Matthew 9:2-6.

J. Believer's Baptism: This false teaching is baptism as an adult, but is not done in conjunction with the understanding that one is being saved at this point in time (John 3:5, Acts 2:38).

1. Retroactive understanding is not sufficient for salvation.

Baptism the "Wedding Ceremony"

The Bible compares the relationship between Christ and the church as a bride and groom. In Jewish custom it was up to the Father of the Groom to negotiate a price with the Bride's father. When the price was agreed upon, the groom would take a cup of wine and offer it to the bride. It was up to the future bride to accept the groom's offer. The price that Jesus offers us is His all. He went to cross for our sins. He offers the grace of his father, unconditional love, forgiveness, eternal life, His name, and through the Holy Spirit a chance to be a part of God's family. Jesus turns to each one of us and gives us this great offer.

Baptism is when we say we accept Jesus' gracious offer.

Are you ready to say "I Do" to Christ in baptism?

Please let Alex know that you want to be baptized.

The Church

1. Colossians 1:15-18

A. The church is the BODY of Christ. The body needs the head. The BODY church is essential to Christianity.

2. Ephesians 2:19- 21

A. The church is the TEMPLE of God.

B. I Corinthians 12:12 - 13: Baptized into the body of Christ, the BODY.

C. Romans 6:3-4 teaches we are also baptized into Christ. Baptism is when we become A MEMBER of the church, the family of God.

D. Acts 2:47 "...and the Lord added to them day by day those that were saved."

E. "Ekklesia" – (Greek for church) – means called out body. 1. The church is the called out People.

3. Ephesians 2:20

A. Cornerstone: CHRIST

B. Foundation: _APOSTLES and PROPHETS

1) Apostles = N. T.

2) Acts 1:21-22 Qualifications of an Apostle.

a. Beginning of Jesus' ministry: when Jesus was baptized by John.

b. End of Jesus' ministry: when Jesus left.

3) Why are there no Apostles today?

a. No one can meet these QUALIFICATIONS.

4) Prophets = O.T.

C. The church is based on the WORD of God only.

4. Have you ever wondered why there are so many denominations? (450 or more exist in the U.S. alone)

A. The Bible teaches there is ONE church.

1) Ephesians 4:4-6 - One BODY

2) Romans 12:4-5 - One BODY

3) I Corinthians 12:12-13 - One BODY.

B. I Corinthians 1:10-13: no divisions. Following personalities and in time their writings (traditions) have caused divisions (Matthew 15:6-9) 1) Denominations

2) Denomination = a group of a name. Means a common denominator. A denomination is ruled by a central body. i.e. SBC (Southern Baptist Convention).

3. Examples of Denominations

Lutheran	From Martin Luther
Methodist	From John & Charles Wesley
Presbyterian	From John Calvin & John Knox
Mormon	From Joseph Smith
Catholic	Tradition through the ages.

4. There are no Denominations in the Bible

5. What is the one church called in the Bible?

6. How do you know the true church?

A. The true church follow Jesus and the Bible is the only authority.

B. Any religion that follows other teachings, traditions, or creeds, that are not found in the Bible are not the true church.

1. For example: The Catholic church follows many traditions that are not found in the Bible. The Mormons have the Book of Mormon which is written by a man named Joseph Smith who was shot escaping from jail. The Book of Mormon is thought to be equal to the Bible by Mormons.
7. I Corinthians 12:14-27
 - A. We BELONG to the body. The body needs us. (vs 21)
 - B. Be involved on a CARING level in the church (vs. 26)
8. Hebrews 10:23 - 25
 - A. Do not miss church.
 - B. The fellowship helps us to be ASSURED in our commitment (vs 23).
 - C. Another purpose of fellowship is to ENCOUAGE each other so we will remain faithful (vs 24).

The Work of the Church

I. Three Major Areas of Work in the Church are:

II. Evangelism - the primary mission of Christ was the saving of lost souls.

A. The Mission

1. Romans 3:10, 23 How many have sinned and are unrighteous without Christ? ALL\
2. John 3:16 Why did Christ come? BECAUSE GOD LOVED US
3. Matthew 1:21 What does the name Jesus mean? HE WILL SAVE HIS PEOPLE
4. Luke 19:10 Why did the Son of man come? SEKK AND SAVE THE LOST
5. I John 1:8,10 Who is a liar? THOSE WHO SAY THEY DO NOT SIN
 - a. What's missing in the people? JESUS

B. The mission of the CHURCH is the same as that of Christ. "To seek and save the lost."

C. The GREAT COMMISSION

1. Matthew 28:19-20 (Memorize)
 - a. the church is to GO
 - b. the church is to make DISCIPLES
 - c. How does the church make disciples? TEACH & BAPTIZE
2. Are you obeying the Great Commission? How are you helping the church carry out Great Commission?
3. Who needs the Goods News of Jesus in your life?
4. Make a list and start praying for them this week.

II. Edification - the process of building one another up and encouraging one another.

A. Worship

1. The FIRST priority of the church is to Worship God. Nothing comes before this
2. The Greatest Command Matthew 22:37-38 (Memorize)
3. WORSHIP is the number one way of building and encouraging one another.
 - a. Hebrews 10: 23-25
 - b. Why is it important to meet together? To ENCOURGAE one another.
 - c. We should try to make all meetings of the church for Encouragement .

B. Bible Study - Teaching

1. This is the way one MATURES spiritually and stays strong in the faith.
2. It is the second phase of becoming a DISCIPLE.
 - a. Read Matthew 28:19-20
3. The teaching of the Word has been there since the beginning.
 - a. Deuteronomy 6:4-9
 - b. I Peter 3:15-16
4. Builds FAITH in the church
 - a. Ephesians 4:12-16

C. Fellowship - The church grew by association.

1. The church worships, studies, eats, and has fun together.
2. The church grew by being, UNITED.

D. Love One Another

1. The Second Greatest Command in the Bible given to the church.
2. I John 3:23-24 How do we know we that we love Christ? f we obey his commands
3. What are the commands? To BELIEVE in Christ and to love ONE another.
4. To love one another is the most effective way to EVANGELIZE_.
 - a. John 15: 5-17
 - b. How will the world know that you are my disciples? If we love one ANOTHER.
5. This is a command and if DISOBEYED is sin.

- III. Benevolence - The helping of those who are poor and in need.
 - A. Luke 14:12-14
 - 1. Why should you do good for those who are less fortunate? Because they cannot pay you BACK!!
 - B. James 2:1-6 God has chosen the poor to be rich in CHRIST. James 2:5.
 - 1. We are not to discriminate based on MONEY_.
 - C. Galatians 2:10 Who did Paul remember? The POOR.
 - D. Galatians 6:9-10 We are not to become WEARY in doing good.
 - 1. We are to do good to all people.
 - 2. Especially do good to those in the FAMILY of believers.
- IV. Remember the Golden Rule
 - A. Matthew 7:12, Is this your attitude towards others?

GIVING

- I. The attitude of Giving
 - A. In The O.T. the Israelites had to give the first born or first fruits as an act of worship.
 - 1. Exodus 13:1,2,13, 2. Leviticus 12:8
 - B. In the N.T. we are expected to give of MONEEY as an act of worship.
 - 1. Romans 12:1, I Corinthians 6:19-20, II Corinthians 8:5, Matthew 6:19-33
 - C. Jesus talked about giving more than any other subject while on earth.
- II. God's plan on Giving
 - A. I Corinthians 16:2
 - 1. They gave on the FIRST day of the week.
 - 2. Sunday -when they were TOGETHER.
 - B. The passage indicates that giving should be:
 - 1. Periodic - on the first day of the week.
 - 2. Personal - each one give
 - 3. Proportionate - as you have prospered.
- III. How much should I give?
 - A. In the O.T. the Israelites were required to give at least 10 percent of everything they made.
 - 1. The word for this was tithing.
 - B. Jesus stated in Matthew 23: 23 that the practice of giving ten percent should continue.
 - C. One should give from their HEART for Christ and the church.
 - 1. Luke 21: 1-4
 - 2. What did the widow give from? POVERTY
 - D. II Corinthians 8:1-5, 7-9
 - E. II Corinthians 9:6-8
 - 1. You reap what you SOW.
 - 2. God loves a CHEERFUL giver.
 - a. the Greek word for cheerful is humor.
 - F. II Corinthians 9:12-15
 - 1. Giving is a SERVICE vs 12
 - 2. Giving is to be GENEROUS vs 13
 - 3. Giving is a THANKS GIVING to God for Christ, vs 15
 - a. INDESCRIBABLE gift vs 15
- IV. The Results of Giving
 - A. The Mission of the church is carried out.
 - 1. Evangelism
 - 2. Local and World Wide
 - 3. Minister and Missionary families are supported.
 - B. The Edification of the Church is supported.
 - 1. Edification.
 - 2. Education where generations of children will learn about Christ and the church.
 - C. The poor and needy are helped.
 - 1. Benevolence
 - 2. The church spends THOUSANDS of dollars every year on people in need.
 - D. GIVING SUPPORTS PEOPLE
 - 1. We are to give because it is worship.
 - 2. We are to give because it is a command
 - 3. We are to give because it glorifies God.

THE LORD'S SUPPER

- I. In the O.T. (Exodus 11,12) the Israelites were instructed to take the Passover Meal. The Passover was taken in remembrance of when the "Death Angel" passed over the house and saved the first born of that household.
 - A. The last plague on Egypt was that the first born would die unless they put the blood of a lamb on the door posts
 - B. This Passover was celebration of life and is celebrated by Jews today.
- II. Jesus and the Passover
 - A. On the night that Jesus was betrayed by Judas he was taking the Passover meal.
 - 1. The Passover meal usually included "UNLEAVEN bread" because the Israelites had to flee Egypt so quickly. The bread must be unleavened. Ex.12:17-20,39 and commanded by God
 - 2. It included juice from the fruit of the grape.
 - 3. The meat was a first born unblemished lamb.
 - B. Jesus changed the "Passover meal" that night to include just the unleavened bread and the fruit of the vine (the cup).
 - 1. Jesus is the LAMB
 - 2. This is now the Lord's Supper.
 - 3. Not a remembrance of the "Death Angel" in Egypt, but a remembrance of our SALVATION on the cross.
 - C. Scripture on the Lord's Supper
 - 1. Matthew 26: 17 – 30, Mark 14: 12- 25; Luke 22:7-23; I Corinthians 10:16-17, I Corinthians 11:17- 34
- IV. How it should be observed?
 - A. Every FIRST day of the week Acts 20:7
 - B. The bread represents the BODY of Christ, it is not, nor does it become the actual body of Christ, as some false teachings profess.
 - C. The cup, or juice represents the BLOOD of Christ, not actual blood.
 - 1. The juice represents the new COVENANT the forgiveness of sins.
 - D. We are to remember the death of Christ.
 - E. It is the most important event in the worship because it is to be taken together. I Corinthians 11:33 All other acts of worship can be done personally.
 - F. Each person is to EXAMINE themselves as to worthiness.
 - G. To take the Lord's supper wrong is to sin against the BODY.

The Local Church

- I. Colossians 1:18
 - A. Christ is the HEAD of the church
- II. There is the church UNIVERSAL and the LOCAL body of the church.
 - A. When we are SAVED God adds us to the CHURCH
 - 1. Acts 2:41,47
 - 2. There is no central authority or DENOMINATIONAL headquarters One is just a MEMBER of the church as a whole.
 - 3. There is AUTHORITY except Christ and the Word.
 - B. The N.T. is written to many LOCAL cities and congregations.
 - 1. The N. T. does provide a form of LEADERSHIP for the local congregation.
 - 2. Read Philippians 1:1
 - a. OVERSEERS
 - b. DEACONS
 - c. SAINTS
 - 3. Each local congregation is to GOVERN itself under the authority of Christ and the Word.
 - a. The term for each congregation ruling itself is autonomous.
 - b. There are no districts, diocese, synods, denominational headquarters, or conferences, mentioned in the N.T. that are to oversee congregations.
- III. Local church government
 - A. Christ is the head of the church
 - B. Christ rules through his inspired word, the BIBLE.
 - C. The Elders, (bishops, presbyters, overseers, or pastors, all the same) are Christ's administrators, operating under the Bible and under the headship of Christ.
 - D. The Elders are served by Deacons, Ministers, and teachers,
- IV. Titus 1:5 Elders: Main work is to see that the body of Christ may be "... built up until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God, and become mature..." Ephesians 4:12-13
 - A. Also Called:
 - 5. Bishops

- 6. Overseers
- 3. Presbyters
- 4. Pastors
- B. There is always more than ONE elder.
 - 1. No one person administrates the church at any one time.
- C. Qualifications of Elders are found in I Timothy 3: 1-7 and Titus 1: 5-9
 - 1. He must be husband on one Wife
 - 2. His CHILDREN must be believers
 - 3. Self controlled
 - 4. Temperate
 - 5. Respectable
 - 6. Hospitable
 - 7. Able to teach and refute false doctrine
 - 8. Not given to much DRINK
 - 9. Gentle, not MEAN
 - 10. Not EASILY ANGERED
 - 11. Not a lover of MONEY
 - 12. Not a recent CONVERT.
 - 13. Good REPRESENTATIOIN outside of the church.
- D. Elders have authority and must give an ACCOUNTANT for your spiritual growth to God. Hebrews 13:17
- E. Member's Attitudes toward Elders
 - 1. A member's response to an Elder is to respect them so that their WORK will be a joy. Hebrews 13:17
 - 2. Honor them. WITH DOUSBLE honor if they preach and teach. 1Tim 4:17
 - 3. Two or three WITNESSES must be presented before an Elder can be accused of doing anything wrong. 1 Timothy 4:19
 - 4. Submission: Will there be times that a person will disagree with the Elder's plan or decision? If it is not a Biblical issue, then the member must do as the elders requested. I Thessalonians 5:12
- V. Deacons: Deacons are SERVANTS. It is a position of honor. They are to See that the daily workings of the church and its facilities are carried out under the supervision of the elders. Acts 6:1-7
 - 1. Deacons have no authority but to carry out what the Elders have commissioned them to do.
- . Deacon Qualifications: I Timothy 3:8- 13
 - 1. Men
 - 2. Worthy of RESPECT
 - 3. Do not over indulge in WINE
 - 4. Do not pursue DISHONEST gain.
 - 5. Hold to the deep CONVICTIONS.
 - 6. They are to be TESTED-
 - 7. Husband of one WIFE
 - 8. He must manage his CHILDREN and household well.
 - 9. Their wives must be WORTHY OF RESPECT. Temperate, trustworthy, and not MALISIOUS talkers.
- VI. Preachers - Evangelist.
 - A. They preach and teach the word.
 - B. I Timothy 4:11-16
 - C. They are not the ELDER_, Reverend, Priest, or Father.
 - D. Their main focus is to help the Elders and carry out the GREAT commission.
- VII. Teachers
 - A. James 3:1
 - 1. Teachers are JUDGED more strictly.
 - 2. Not everyone can be a TEACHER
 - 3. It is a great responsibility to teach.

Will The Good People of All Churches be Saved?

- I. Matthew 7:21
 - A. Just saying you believe is not ENOUGH
 - B. Must do the WILL of God
 - C. Everyone is not going to HEAVEN
- II. Matthew 7:13-14
 - A. How many will find the road to life? FEW
- III. John 14:15
 - A. What is the key to loving Jesus? OBEDIENCE.

2. If you don't keep the COMMANDMENTS will God save you?
- IV. John 3:5
- A. What does Jesus say must happen in order to enter the kingdom?
 1. Born of the WATER and the SPIRIT.
 2. What if someone didn't believe baptism was necessary?. Acts 2:38, 22:16 Would they be saved?
- V. Who is the judge?
- A. No person can JUDGE another person if they are going to heaven or hell, only God can.
 - B. John 12:47 -50
 1. Jesus was not the JUDGE.
 2. Our attitudes should be that of Jesus while he was on earth?
 - C. They will be a judge according to WORD.
 1. Who is it? What will judge our lives? The Word.
 2. The person who is saved or not saved can know by how they follow the WORD.
- IV. Our Mission:
- E. Is to save the Lost
 - F. To Teach Christ
 - G. Obey his commands
 - H. Follow his Word