

BIBLE DOCTRINE 1

*... A Quick Start of
Basic Bible Doctrines*

Divine Attributes

Sovereign
Psalms 135.6

Omniscient
1 John 3.20

Holy
Psalms 99.9

Omnipotent
Psalms 147.5

Just
Psalms 9.8

Omnipresent
Ps 139.7-10

Love
1 John 4.8

Immutable
Malachi 3.6

Eternal
Psalms 90.2

Veracity
Titus 1.2

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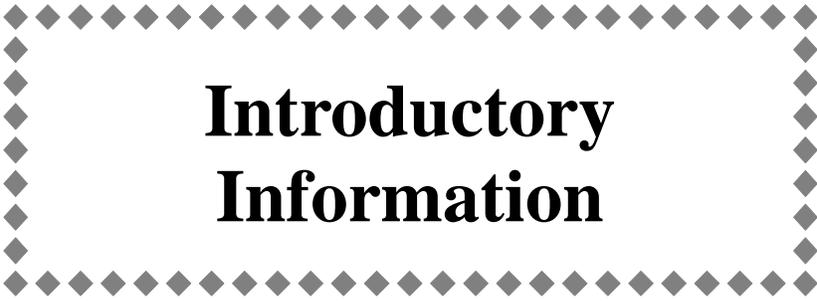
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Bible Doctrine 1

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**Introductory
Information**

Introduction to This Book

Many people are familiar with quick start instructions for computers and computer programs. They help new users to quickly begin to use the computer. Once the user gets started he can go to the longer manual for more detail.

Bible Doctrine 1 contains brief summaries designed to be a quick start to foundational Bible doctrines for the Christian life. Each doctrine is given in summary form and is a condensed version of the final step in the exegetical process (Bible study). The final step is the point at which categories and principles of doctrine, which derive from the Bible study, are recorded in an understandable form. Therefore, the treatment in this book does not attempt to be complete in main points, details, or scripture verification. Bible Doctrine 1 is a quick start, an overview, to help you better understand and live the Christian life. Furthermore, this book provides basic spiritual food for the growing believer. It is not meant to take the place of the believer's pastor-teacher and local church ministry.

This book will better serve its purpose if you will use it as a study and reference book. Think your way through each doctrine and the Scripture references. As you do,

- ⇒ Make notes in the margins and text.
- ⇒ Ask questions of the material.
- ⇒ Look for key words and phrases.
- ⇒ Define important terms.
- ⇒ Sort ideas and relate them to each other.
- ⇒ Try to integrate the doctrines into the entire flowing body of truth that God has given to us.
- ⇒ Make decisions to apply the Word of God in every circumstance.



Good News

The beginning of the beginning is the good news that God has sent His Son to become man and to be judged on the cross for your sins and for all the sins of the entire world. You can have forgiveness, eternal life, a relationship with God, and a purpose in God's plan because of the gracious work of Jesus Christ who died in your place. You gain this free gift by believing in Jesus Christ to forgive you and give you eternal life. No works are involved—ever. Good News is for you.

Good News!

What is the Christian message? Is it possible for individuals to have a personal and eternal relationship with God?

This section will briefly consider these questions:

1. God: What is He like?
2. Man: Why was he created?
3. Sin: How does it affect man and God?
4. Christ: Who is He? What did He do for man?
5. Grace: Can salvation be earned or deserved?
6. Faith: How can I have eternal life with God?

God is perfect and is worthy to be honored and served by His creation.

“Ascribe greatness to our God! The Rock! His work is perfect, for all His ways are just; a God of faithfulness and without injustice, righteous and upright is He” (Deuteronomy 32.3-4).

“You are worthy, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power, for you created all things, and by your will they were created and have their being” (Revelation 4.11).

Man was created by God to reflect His glory.

“And God created man in His own image...” (Genesis 1.27).

“Shout joyfully to the Lord all the earth. Serve the Lord with gladness.... Give thanks to Him; bless His name. For the Lord is good...” (Psalm 100.1-5).

But does man reflect God's glory? Does man naturally love God and desire to serve Him in His way?

No, because man has chosen to sin and to go his own way. The "best" person who ever lived has sinned.

"All of us like sheep have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way" (Isaiah 53.6).

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God" (Romans 3.23).

Sinful man does not reflect God's glory, nor does man love God or serve Him in ways acceptable to God.

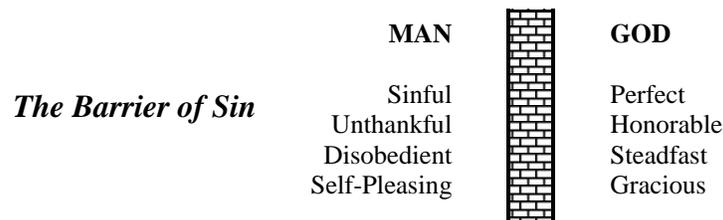
"In this is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us..." (John 4.10).

Because man sinned there is a Barrier between man and God.

"But your iniquities have made a separation between you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you" (Isaiah 59.2).

Because God is perfect and righteous, He must judge all sin. This judgment will result in eternal separation from God.

"For the wages of sin is death..." (Romans 6.23).



“And inasmuch as it is appointed for men to die once, and after this comes judgment” (Hebrews 9.27).

All mankind is under God’s righteous judgment.

This is not Good News! However...

God, in His great love, sent His Son, Christ Jesus, into the world to become a man so He could take the judgment for our sin upon Himself.

“For God did not send the Son into the world to judge the world; but that the world should be saved through Him” (John 3.17).

“Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners...” (1 Timothy 1.15).

“Christ also suffered for you... Who committed no sin, nor was any deceit found in His mouth... and He Himself bore our sins in His body on the cross...” (1 Peter 2.21-24).

Jesus Christ paid the penalty for our sins by His death on the cross. After that He was raised and returned to heavenly glory.

“That Christ died for our sins... and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures” (1 Corinthians 15.3-4).

“Christ Jesus is He who died, yes, rather was raised, who is at the right hand of God” (Romans 8.34).

Believing in Christ is the only way we can be saved from God’s judgment and have eternal life with Him.

"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father, but through me'" (John 14.6).

Christ is the only way of salvation.

MAN



GOD

Christ

“And there is salvation in no one else; for there is no other name under heaven... by which we must be saved” (Acts 4.12).

God offers this salvation to us by Grace. This means it is a free gift. It is not given as a reward for any good that we may have done... such as morality, good deeds, reform, religious duty, etc.

“For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, that no one should boast” (Ephesians 2.8-9).

“For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord” (Romans 6.23).

Faith is the only way you can receive the free gift of eternal life. Faith means to believe, trust, rely on Christ to save you.

“Believe in the Lord Jesus, and you shall be saved...” (Acts 16.31).

MAN



GOD

**Believes in Christ
to save him**

**Gives Salvation
by Grace**

This is the Good News!

Until a person has, by faith, placed his complete and sole reliance upon Jesus Christ as his Savior, he is still under God's judgment.

“For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life... He who does not believe has been judged already, because he has not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God” (John 3.16-18).

Let us review...

1. God: Righteous, to be honored and served.
2. Man: Created to reflect God’s glory and to love and serve Him.
3. Sin: All have sinned, are separated from God, and are under His judgment.
4. Christ: The God-man who came into the world to die for our sins.
5. Grace: Salvation is a gift, not a reward, that must be accepted by faith.
6. Faith: Believe in Christ, trust Him to save you.

The only way for sinful man to have a relationship with God is to believe in Christ — trust Him to save you.

Have you ever made the decision to trust completely in Jesus Christ as your Savior?

If not, is there any good reason why you cannot do so right now?

This prayer may be used now, or at any time, to express your faith in Christ as your Savior to have eternal life with God:

God, I understand I am a sinner. I believe that Jesus Christ took my place and died for my sins and rose again. I am now believing in Christ, trusting Him as my Savior.

Amen

If you have accepted Jesus Christ by faith as your personal Savior, you can be sure you have eternal life right now, and can never lose it.

“These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, in order that you may know that you have eternal life” (1 John 5.13).

“And I give eternal life to them, and they shall never perish; and no one shall snatch them out of My hand” (John 10.28).

You are also now a member of God’s family.

“But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, even to those who believe in His name” (John 1.12).

God wants you to:

1. ***Talk to Him through prayer.*** “Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God” (Philippians 4.6).
2. ***Get to know Him through the Bible.*** “But grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ...” (2 Peter 3.18). “All scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness” (2 Timothy 3.16).
3. ***Become actively involved in a Bible-teaching church.*** “And He gave some as apostles, and some as prophets, and some as evangelists, and some as pastors and teachers, for the equipping of the saints for the work of service, to the building up of the body of Christ; until we all attain to the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, to a mature man, to the measure of the stature which belongs to the fullness of Christ” (Ephesians 4.11-13).



Where to Begin

Where to Begin

After you understand and believe that Jesus Christ has given you eternal life, you should continue on and learn about God Himself.

What is He like? The Doctrine of Divine Attributes will give you a start.

How can I gain eternal life and a relationship with God? The Doctrine of Eternal Salvation will get you started on this.

Can I be assured that I am actually a child of God? The Doctrine of Assurance of Salvation answers that question.

Is there some way that I can lose my eternal salvation? The answer is no, you cannot. The Doctrine of Eternal Security covers that subject.

Next, study the Doctrine of the Church. Every believer in Christ is a member of Christ's body, the church, and every believer needs to be equipped to live the Christian life. God designed the local church for this purpose. Participate regularly in a Bible-teaching and evangelistic minded local church.

Now you should begin to think about living the day to day Christian life. There are certain biblical truths that are necessary to properly do this. We can call them basic techniques of the Christian life or the basic tools you need to live day to day. There are at least seven: Occupation with Christ, Knowledge of the Word, Faith Rest, Confession of Sin for Fellowship, Spirituality, Prayer, and Ministry.

These "Where to Begin" doctrines are in two places: the front of this book for your ease of use and alphabetically in the main body of the book.

Eternal Salvation

1. Salvation is the deliverance from God's condemnation (John 3.16-18; 1 Timothy 1.15).
2. God is absolutely righteous. He is holy and perfect (Psalm 99.9; 1 John 1.5). (Also see the doctrine of the Attributes of God.)
3. God created man in His own image. God wants man to believe Him and to serve Him (Genesis 1.27-28; Psalm 8.3-6).
4. Man rebelled against God and became sinful. All people are sinners and under God's condemnation (Genesis 2.16-17; 3.1-7; Isaiah 59.2; Romans 3.9; 6.23).
5. God provided the righteous substitute, Jesus Christ, God the Son, to be judged instead of man (John 1.29; 1 Peter 2.24; 1 Timothy 1.15).
6. Salvation is by grace. God freely offers eternal life to man as a gift (Ephesians 2.8-9; Romans 6.23).
7. A person accepts God's gift of salvation by believing (faith) in Jesus Christ for eternal salvation (John 1.12; John 3.16-18; Ephesians 2.8-9).
8. Man will be judged by God if he refuses to believe on God's Son to save him (John 3.18; Hebrews 9.27).

Eternal Security

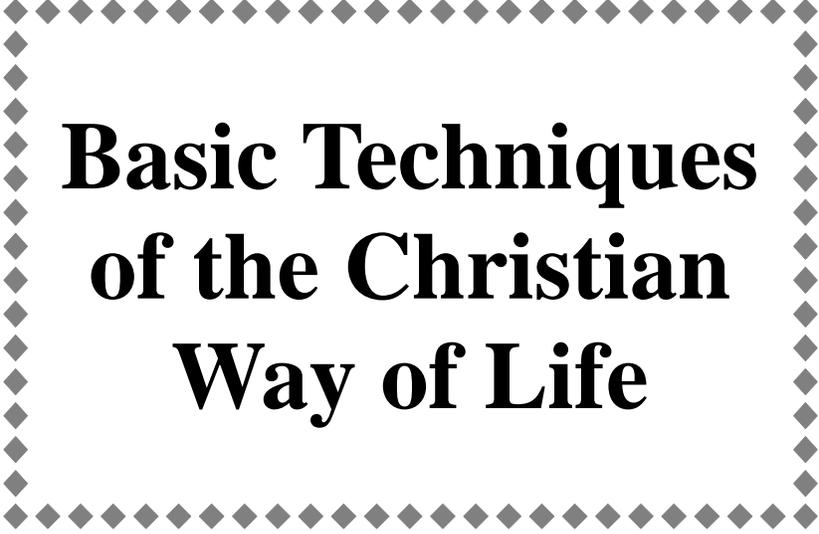
1. Security means that when a person believes in Christ as Savior, he can never lose his eternal life. The Bible clearly teaches that once we believe in Jesus Christ as Savior, our eternal destiny is fixed and secure.
2. The Bible teaches that the believer is eternally secure in a number of clear passages.
 - The believer is sealed with the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 1.13).
 - The believer is in God's hand (John 10.28-29).
 - The believer is in the plan of God (Romans 8.28-30).
 - Salvation is by grace (Ephesians 2.8-9).
 - The believer is a new creation in relationship with Christ (2 Corinthians 5.17).
3. Confidence of eternal security allows the believer to concentrate on the Father's plan for him (2 Timothy 1.8-14).

Assurance of Salvation

1. Assurance means that the individual believer has confidence that he is in the family of God and therefore has eternal life.
2. The issue in assurance is not how you feel, or whether you have gone forward in some previous meeting, or whether you have signed a decision card, but whether you have ever or you are now trusting in Jesus Christ as your Savior (John 3.16; Ephesians 2.8-9; 1 John 5.13).
3. Primary confidence is based upon what the Bible, the Word of God, says (Hebrews 4.12; 1 John 5.13).

Church

1. The church is the body of Christ—Christ’s spiritual body composed of those who have believed in Him as Savior from the day of Pentecost until the rapture (Ephesians 1.22-23).
2. The church began on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit came to indwell all believers in Christ (Acts 1.5; Acts 2.1-4; Acts 11.15-16; 1 Corinthians 12.13).
3. At the moment one believes in Jesus Christ as Savior the Holy Spirit baptizes him into the body of Christ, the church. This is a real and spiritual baptism, not a ritual baptism with water (1 Corinthians 12.13).
4. There are three levels of the church:
 - The universal church—all believers worldwide (Ephesians 1.22-23).
 - The geographical church—believers in a region (1 Corinthians 1.2; 14.34; 1 Thessalonians 1.1).
 - The local church—a specific local assembly (Romans 16.5; 1 Corinthians 14.34).
5. The primary activity of a local church is to equip believers leading to their individual and corporate ministry (Ephesians 4.11-16; Hebrews 10.19-25).
6. Essential features of a local church when assembled are
 - The pastor-teacher teaching the Word of God to equip the congregation (Ephesians 4.11-16).
 - The individual believers’ ministries and encouragement to others (1 Peter 4.10).
 - The celebration of the Lord’s table and water baptism (1 Corinthians 11.23-26; Matthew 28.19-20).
7. God wants believers to witness and teach the Bible to those outside the church (Matthew 28.19-20; 1 Peter 3.15).



**Basic Techniques
of the Christian
Way of Life**

Occupation with Christ

1. Occupation with Christ means that the believer is focusing his attention on Jesus Christ, his leader.
2. The Christian life, as Paul wrote in Galatians 2.20, emphasizes the day to day walk by faith in Jesus Christ. Hebrews 12.2 speaks of this as “fixing our eyes upon Jesus.” Occupation with Christ is a theological name for this day by day walk by faith in Christ.
3. Occupation with Christ means that the believer is exercising true loyal love for, imitation of, and conscious faith-dependence on Jesus Christ and His provision.
4. Occupation with Christ is the dominant and unifying technique for the church age believer (Galatians 2.20; Hebrews 12.1-2).
5. The fear of the Lord emphasizes this same faith walk. Occupation with Christ, then, is similar to what the Old Testament called living in fear of the Lord (Deuteronomy 31.12-13; Psalm 19.7-9; Ecclesiastes 12.13; Acts 9.31; 2 Corinthians 7.1; Ephesians 5.21).
6. Jesus Christ merits the believer’s loyal love, imitation, and faith-dependence for a number of reasons:
 - His person (John 1.1; 1.29).
 - His incarnation (John 1.14-18; 1 Corinthians 15.3-4).
 - His session at the right hand of the Father (Ephesians 1.20-23).
 - His provision for the Christian way of life (John 13-17).
 - His provision for the believer’s future (John 14.2).
7. Occupation with Christ is God’s will (Colossians 3.1-2) and should be the believer’s desire (Philippians 3.8-10).
8. The believer needs to continue learning the Word of God in order for occupation with Christ to increase and strengthen (John 8.31; 2 Peter 3.18).
9. Paul is an illustration of a believer occupied with Jesus Christ (Galatians 2.20; Philippians 1.12-30).

Knowledge of the Word of God

1. The Bible is God's Word (2 Timothy 3.16; 2 Peter 1.20-21).
2. The Bible is the believer's spiritual food (Matthew 4.4; 1 Peter 2.2).
3. Knowledge of and confidence in the Word of God is absolutely essential for normal growth in the Christian life (2 Peter 3.18; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; 1 Peter 2.2; Hebrews 5.11-14).
4. True learning of Bible doctrine has results (James 1.22-25; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; Colossians 1.9-10):
 - The believer lives in Bible doctrine.
 - The believer grows to spiritual maturity.

Faith Rest

1. Faith rest means believing what God has said in the Bible and therefore relying upon God and resting instead of worrying.
2. Faith rest requires a knowledge of Bible promises so one has God's word to believe (Psalm 119.49-50; Lamentations 3.19-26).
3. When pressure comes, the believer trusts God's promises. When this is true, the believer is not worrying; is not upset; is not trusting himself, others, or circumstances (2 Thessalonians 2.1-5, 15).
4. Faith rest is illustrated in the story of Caleb and Joshua (Numbers 13-14):
 - Caleb and Joshua were part of a reconnaissance force of twelve sent into Canaan.
 - The mission was to gather intelligence on Israel's enemy.
 - Caleb and Joshua trusted and rested in God's Word. This gave them courage to give a favorable report.
 - The remaining ten were fearful, rejected God's promises, and gave a bad report to Israel.
5. There are many Bible promises to learn, believe, and in which to rest, including Romans 8.28; Philippians 4.6-7; 1 Peter 5.7; Matthew 6.33; Proverbs 3.5-6; Hebrews 13.5-6; 1 John 1.9; 1 Corinthians 10.13; Hebrews 4.15-16; Philippians 4.19; and Psalm 16.8.

Confession of Sin for Fellowship

1. The believer is no longer under God's judgment for sin (John 3.16-18), but he will commit personal sin even though he is a believer (1 John 2.1-2).
2. Personal sin breaks the believer's fellowship with God, but his family status is unchanged (1 Peter 1.15-16; 1 John 1.5-6).
3. Recovery of fellowship is through the believer confessing his known personal sin to God (1 John 1.9).
4. Confession means to acknowledge, admit, to agree with God that something is sin, to name the sin to God.
5. The reason God forgives and cleanses is because Jesus Christ has already paid the penalty for the sin (1 John 2.1-2).

Spirituality

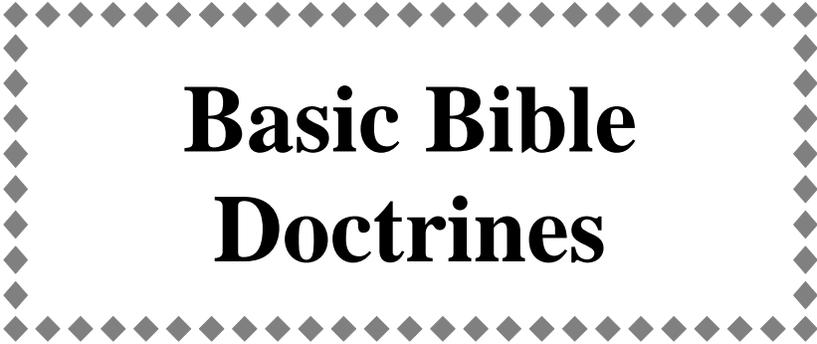
1. Spirituality refers to the believer's relationship with the Holy Spirit, enabling him to live the Christian way of life.
2. Spirituality emphasizes function, whereas fellowship emphasizes the friendship relationship with God.
3. Spirituality is referred to as walking by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16).
4. Walking by the Holy Spirit is the condition when the indwelling Holy Spirit lives God's kind of life inside the believer (1 Corinthians 6.19).
5. When the believer is in fellowship, the Holy Spirit is said to fill him (Ephesians 5.18).
6. The opposite condition from being filled with the Holy Spirit is carnality, which is control by the sinful nature or living by the flesh (1 Corinthians 3.1-3; Galatians 5.16-17).
7. The spiritual believer is one:
 - In fellowship by confession of sin when necessary (1 John 1.9).
 - Not grieving the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 4.30).
 - Not quenching the Holy Spirit (1 Thessalonians 5.19).
8. The spiritual believer consciously depends by faith upon the Holy Spirit to control and enable him (Galatians 3.2-5).
9. The fruit of the Spirit is a result of spirituality (Galatians 5.22-23).

Prayer

1. Man communicates with God through prayer expecting that God listens and answers (John 16.23-24).
2. Sometimes God's answer is not exactly what we expected, and sometimes God's timing is different from ours.
3. Prayer demonstrates the believer's dependence upon God and is a way of life for the believer (Ephesians 6.18-19; Colossians 4.2-3; 1 Thessalonians 5.17).
4. The persons involved in prayer:
 - The believer, who prays (1 Thessalonians 5.17).
 - The Father, to whom prayer is addressed (Ephesians 3.14).
 - Jesus Christ, in whose name the believer prays (John 16.23-27).
 - The Holy Spirit, who controls and enables the believer (Ephesians 6.18).
5. The principle in effective prayer is found in John 15.7. The believer should be in fellowship with the Lord by confession of sin when necessary, and by learning and applying the Word of God.
6. Basic promises regarding prayer are found in John 15.7 compared with 1 John 5.14-15.
 - Pray when in fellowship.
 - Pray according to the Word of God and therefore according to the Father's will.
 - The Father answers prayer.

Ministry

1. Ministry refers to the believer's individual Christian way of life within God's plan and emphasizes serving God and other believers (Ephesians 4.12-16; 1 Corinthians 12.4-7; 1 Peter 4.10-11).
2. God has a production plan for each believer, and that plan forms the basis for his ministry (Ephesians 2.10).
3. Effective ministry is dependent upon
 - The preparation of the believer in the Word of God by the evangelist and pastor-teacher (Ephesians 4.11-13; 1 Peter 4.11; 2 Timothy 3.16-17).
 - Walking by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16-6.1; Ephesians 5.18).
 - Fellowship with Jesus Christ (John 13.1-10; 15.1-5; 1 John 1.1-9).
4. Ministry by members of Christ's church body and practice in service are necessary components that coordinate with the evangelist, pastor-teacher, and teacher for spiritual equipping for Christian service (1 Corinthians 12.12-31; James 3.1; Ephesians 4.12-16; Hebrews 5.12-14).
5. Spiritual gifts provide the specialized ability for the ministry of each believer (Romans 12.3-8; 1 Corinthians 12; 1 Peter 4.10-11).
6. In order for the person ministering to participate in the blessing and to receive reward, he must be serving in love — God's love produced through the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5.1-2; 1 Corinthians 13.1-7; Galatians 5.22-23).
7. We participate in the blessings of ministry when we abide in fellowship with Jesus Christ (John 13.3-10; John 15.4-5), walk by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16, 22-23, 25-26), and serve with divine love (1 Corinthians 13.1-7).
8. God will reward believers for fruitful and productive service (1 Corinthians 3.14-15; 4.5; 2 Corinthians 5.9-10).



**Basic Bible
Doctrines**

Assurance of Salvation

1. Assurance means that the individual believer has confidence that he is in the family of God and therefore has eternal life.
2. The issue in assurance is not how you feel, or whether you have gone forward in some previous meeting, or whether you have signed a decision card, but whether you have ever or you are now trusting in Jesus Christ as your Savior (John 3.16; Ephesians 2.8-9; 1 John 5.13).
3. Primary confidence is based upon what the Bible, the Word of God, says (Hebrews 4.12; 1 John 5.13).

Assurance of Salvation Memory Verses:

1 John 5.13. These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, in order that you may know that you have eternal life.

John 3.36. "He who believes in the Son has eternal life; but he who does not obey the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abides on him."

Romans 8.16. The Spirit Himself bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God.

Attributes of God

1. God is a spirit person (John 4.23-24; Genesis 1.26).
 - He **thinks** (Psalm 139.1-6).
 - He **decides** (Psalm 115.3).
 - He **responds** (Psalm 103.6-14).
2. The nature of God is composed of intrinsic attributes or characteristics. The attributes of God explain God to man.
3. The attributes of God are equally shared by the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. (See “Trinity.”)
4. Attributes of God:
 - **Sovereign:** He has the will and right to make decisions (Psalm 135.6).
 - **Holy:** He is perfect righteousness (Psalm 99.9).
 - **Just:** He is always fair and righteous toward His creation (Psalm 9.8).
 - **Love:** He desires His will and therefore His best for mankind (1 John 4.8).
 - **Eternal:** He has always existed and will always exist (Psalm 90.2).
 - **Omniscient:** He knows everything past, present, and future (1 John 3.20).
 - **Omnipotent:** He is able to do anything (Psalm 147.5).
 - **Omnipresent:** There is no place where God is not present (Psalm 139.7-10).
 - **Immutable:** He is always the same (Malachi 3.6)
 - **Veracity:** What He says is certain, correct, and dependable (Titus 1.2).

Attributes of God Memory Verses:

Psalm 135.6. Whatever the Lord pleases, He does, In heaven and in earth, in the seas and in all deeps.

John 4.24. "God is spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth."

Psalm 139.7-10. Where can I go from Thy Spirit? Or where can I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend to heaven, Thou art there; If I make my bed in Sheol, behold, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the dawn, If I dwell in the remotest part of the sea, Even there Thy hand will lead me, And Thy right hand will lay hold of me.

Basic Techniques of the Christian Way of Life

1. The objective for the believer in his day to day life is to have a friendship relationship with God.
2. As a friend of God, the Christian will
 - Serve God.
 - Accomplish God's will.
 - Make God and His glory known.
3. The basic techniques are the essential foundational skills and methods that God has given to the believer so that he may fulfill this objective.
4. The methodology to live the Christian Way of Life is
 - Planned and given to the believer by God.
 - Discussed with the disciples by Christ (John 13-17).
 - Explained in the New Testament epistles.
 - Taught and illustrated in many other portions of the Bible.
5. There are seven basic techniques of the Christian Way of Life.
 - Occupation with Christ (Hebrews 12.2).
 - Knowledge of the Word of God (2 Peter 3.18).
 - Faith Rest (1 Peter 5.7).
 - Confession of Sin for Fellowship (1 John 1.9).
 - Spirituality (Galatians 5.16).
 - Prayer (1 Thessalonians 5.17).
 - Ministry (1 Peter 4.10).
6. See each specific technique in "Foundational Bible Doctrines" booklet and in "Basic Techniques of the Christian Way of Life" (*Umbrella booklet*).

Basic Techniques of the Christian Way of Life Memory Verses:

Occupation with Christ

Hebrews 12.2. Fixing our eyes on Jesus, the author and perfecter of faith, who for the joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.

Knowledge of the Word of God

1 Peter 3.18. For Christ also died for sins once for all, the just for the unjust, in order that He might bring us to God, having been put to death in the flesh, but made alive in the spirit.

Faith Rest

1 Peter 5.7. Casting all your anxiety upon Him, because He cares for you.

Confession of Sin for Fellowship

1 John 1.9. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

Spirituality

Galatians 5.16. But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not carry out the desire of the flesh.

Prayer

1 Thessalonians 5.17. Pray without ceasing.

Ministry

1 Peter 4.10. As each one has received a special gift, employ it in serving one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.

Church

1. The church is the body of Christ—Christ’s spiritual body composed of those who have believed in Him as Savior from the day of Pentecost until the rapture (Ephesians 1.22-23).
2. The church began on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit came to indwell all believers in Christ (Acts 1.5; Acts 2.1-4; Acts 11.15-16; 1 Corinthians 12.13).
3. At the moment one believes in Jesus Christ as Savior the Holy Spirit baptizes him into the body of Christ, the church. This is a real and spiritual baptism, not a ritual baptism with water (1 Corinthians 12.13).
4. There are three levels of the church:
 - The universal church—all believers worldwide (Ephesians 1.22-23).
 - The geographical church—believers in a region (1 Corinthians 1.2; 14.34; 1 Thessalonians 1.1).
 - The local church—a specific local assembly (Romans 16.5; 1 Corinthians 14.34).
5. The primary activity of a local church is to equip believers leading to their individual and corporate ministry (Ephesians 4.11-16; Hebrews 10.19-25).
6. Essential features of a local church when assembled are
 - The pastor-teacher teaching the Word of God to equip the congregation (Ephesians 4.11-16).
 - The individual believers’ ministries and encouragement to others (1 Peter 4.10).
 - The celebration of the Lord’s table and water baptism (1 Corinthians 11.23-26; Matthew 28.19-20).

7. God wants believers to witness and teach the Bible to those outside the church (Matthew 28.19-20; 1 Peter 3.15).

Church Memory Verses:

Ephesians 1.22-23. And He put all things in subjection under His feet, and gave Him as head over all things to the church, which is His body, the fullness of Him who fills all in all.

Ephesians 3.10. In order that the manifold wisdom of God might now be made known through the church to the rulers and the authorities in the heavenly places.

Colossians 1.18. He is also head of the body, the church; and He is the beginning, the first-born from the dead; so that He Himself might come to have first place in everything.

1 Corinthians 16.19. The churches of Asia greet you. Aquila and Prisca greet you heartily in the Lord, with the church that is in their house.

Colossians 4.15. Greet the brethren who are in Laodicea and also Nympha and the church that is in her house.

Hebrews 10.25. Not forsaking our own assembling together, as is the habit of some, but encouraging one another; and all the more, as you see the day drawing near.

Confession of Sin for Fellowship

1. The believer is no longer under God's judgment for sin (John 3.16-18), but he will commit personal sin even though he is a believer (1 John 2.1-2).
2. Personal sin breaks the believer's fellowship with God, but his family status is unchanged (1 Peter 1.15-16; 1 John 1.5-6).
3. Recovery of fellowship is through the believer confessing his known personal sin to God (1 John 1.9).
4. Confession means to acknowledge, admit, to agree with God that something is sin, to name the sin to God.
5. The reason God forgives and cleanses is because Jesus Christ has already paid the penalty for the sin (1 John 2.1-2).

Confession of Sin for Fellowship Memory Verses:

Psalm 32.5. I acknowledged my sin to Thee, And my iniquity I did not hide; I said, "I will confess my transgressions to the Lord"; And Thou didst forgive the guilt of my sin. [Selah].

Psalm 51.4. Against Thee, Thee only, I have sinned, And done what is evil in Thy sight, So that Thou art justified when Thou dost speak, And blameless when Thou dost judge.

1 John 1.9. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

Dispensations

1. A plain reading of the Bible teaches us that God directs His message to certain groups of people during certain historical periods, and He works differently through people to accomplish His overall plan.
 - Gentiles and Israel.
 - Believers and unbelievers.
 - Israel and the church.
 - Israel in the future.
2. Dispensations are God's distinguishable and chronological economies or administrations of human history during which He progressively reveals His plan by giving new Scripture, and He accomplishes His plan (Ephesians 1.10; 3.1-12).
3. The word "dispensation" comes from the Greek word *oikonomia* which means
 - Management of a household (Luke 16.2-4; 1 Corinthians 9.17; Colossians 1.25; Ephesians 3.2, 9).
 - Arrangement, order, plan (Ephesians 1.10; 3.9).
4. Another word that has been translated age, world, and dispensation is *aion* (Matthew 13.39,40,49; 28.20; Hebrews 9.26; 11.3).
5. Time, or human history, is divided by God into basic administrations, economies, or dispensations. There are four main dispensations:
 - Age of the Gentiles (Genesis 1-11).
 - Age of Israel (Genesis 12, Gospels and Revelation 4-19).
 - Church Age (Acts-Revelation 3).
 - Millennium, the rule of Christ on earth (Select Old Testament scripture such as Isaiah 11; Psalm 72; Daniel 2.44-45; and Revelation 20).

6. There are two hallmarks of dispensationalism:
 - A plain or normal interpretation of the Bible.
 - The distinction between Israel and the church.
7. Dispensational theology is based upon a plain or normal interpretation of the Bible.
 - Read the Bible as any book.
 - The author means what he says.
 - God speaks to specific people, places, and events.
8. Israel and the Church are two prominent groups of people through whom God works.
 - In the church economy God recognizes three kinds of people: racial Jews, racial Gentiles, and the Church (1 Corinthians 10.32).
 - The church is Christ's spiritual body (Ephesians 1.22-23).
 - Believing Israel is God's covenant nation (Genesis 12.1-3).

Dispensations Memory Verses:

Ephesians 1.10. with a view to an administration suitable to the fullness of the times, that is, the summing up of all things in Christ, things in the heavens and things upon the earth.

Ephesians 3.9. and to bring to light what is the administration of the mystery which for ages has been hidden in God, who created all things.

Colossians 1.25. Of this church I was made a minister according to the stewardship from God bestowed on me for your benefit, that I might fully carry out the preaching of the word of God.

Divine Guidance

1. Divine guidance addresses the question, “What is God’s will for me?”
2. Divine guidance assumes that God has a will for the believer. He wants us to know what His will is.
3. The thought, will, and the plan of God are different from the thought, will, and the plan of man.
4. We need to learn how to recognize God’s will for us (Isaiah 55.8-11; 1 Corinthians 2.11).
5. The objective statement of God’s will is the Bible (2 Timothy 3.16-17; Revelation 1.1-3).
6. The discovery of God’s will is demonstrated in Acts 10.1-35 compared with Acts 11.1-17 . The important factors are
 - The Word of God (Acts 10.10-16 and 11.5-10).
 - Prayer (Acts 10.9 and 11.5-10).
 - Circumstances or events (Acts 10.17-18 and 11.11, 15).
 - The Holy Spirit (Acts 10.19-20 and 11.12).
 - Discussion with others (Acts 10.21-22, 29-38 and Acts 11.13-14).
 - Thinking of Bible doctrine that may apply (Acts 10.17, 19, 34-43 and 11.16-17).
7. The three primary factors for determining God’s will are:
 - The Word of God (2 Timothy 3.16-17; Hebrews 4.12).
 - Events or circumstances (Acts 10.19-22; Jude 3, 4).
 - The inner compulsion of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 9.16; Galatians 5.18; Jude 3).
8. Acts 10-11 and Jude 3 and 4 illustrate the recognition of God’s will.

Divine Guidance Memory Verses:

Psalm 119.105. Thy word is a lamp to my feet, And a light to my path.

Proverbs 3.5-6. Trust in the Lord with all your heart, And do not lean on your own understanding. In all your ways acknowledge Him, And He will make your paths straight.

Galatians 5.18. But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the Law.

Equipping the Believer

1. The believer must be prepared, equipped, and trained to correctly and effectively serve God (Ephesians 4.11-16).
2. God uses four factors to prepare or equip believers, all within the setting of the local church.
 - Gifted Men
 - The Word of God
 - The Holy Spirit
 - Faith
3. **Gifted Men:** God gifts certain believers (especially the pastor-teacher) to teach and shepherd believers (Acts 20.17, 28-31; Ephesians 4.11-12).
4. **The Word of God:** The Word of God is that which is communicated. It is the spiritual food essential to the growth or preparation of the believer (Matthew 4.4; 1 Peter 2.2; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; Hebrews 5.11-14).
5. **The Holy Spirit:** The ministry of the Holy Spirit is necessary to enable the believer to understand the Word of God (John 14.26; John 16.13; 1Corinthians 2.12-13).
6. **Faith:** The Christian life is a life lived by believing God and His Word. Without faith there is no spiritual growth or pleasing God (Hebrews 11; 2 Corinthians 5.7; Ephesians 3.17).
7. The local church is the frame work that God has established through which the primary preparation of the believer is accomplished (Ephesians 4.11-16; Colossians 4.15-16; Hebrews 10.25).
8. The results of the equipping of the believer include (Ephesians 4.12-16; James 1.22-25; Colossians 1.9-12; 1 Peter 4.10-11):
 - The accomplishment of individual and corporate ministries.
 - The building up of the church.
 - The glorification of God.

Equipping the Believer Memory Verses:

Ephesians 4.11-12. And He gave some as apostles, and some as prophets, and some as evangelists, and some as pastors and teachers, for the equipping of the saints for the work of service, to the building up of the body of Christ.

Ephesians 4.16. from whom the whole body, being fitted and held together by that which every joint supplies, according to the proper working of each individual part, causes the growth of the body for the building up of itself in love.

Colossians 1.28-29. And we proclaim Him, admonishing every man and teaching every man with all wisdom, that we may present every man complete in Christ. And for this purpose also I labor, striving according to His power, which mightily works within me.

Eternal Salvation

1. Salvation is the deliverance from God's condemnation (John 3.16-18; 1 Timothy 1.15).
2. God is absolutely righteous. He is holy and perfect (Psalm 99.9; 1 John 1.5). (Also see the doctrine of the Attributes of God.)
3. God created man in His own image. God wants man to believe Him and to serve Him (Genesis 1.27-28; Psalm 8.3-6).
4. Man rebelled against God and became sinful. All people are sinners and under God's condemnation (Genesis 2.16-17; 3.1-7; Isaiah 59.2; Romans 3.9; 6.23).
5. God provided the righteous substitute, Jesus Christ, God the Son, to be judged instead of man (John 1.29; 1 Peter 2.24; 1 Timothy 1.15).
6. Salvation is by grace. God freely offers eternal life to man as a gift (Ephesians 2.8-9; Romans 6.23).
7. A person accepts God's gift of salvation by believing (faith) in Jesus Christ for eternal salvation (John 1.12; John 3.16-18; Ephesians 2.8-9).
8. Man will be judged by God if he refuses to believe on God's Son to save him (John 3.18; Hebrews 9.27).

Eternal Salvation Memory Verses:

Acts 16.31. And they said, “Believe in the Lord Jesus, and you shall be saved, you and your household.”

John 1.12. But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, even to those who believe in His name,

Ephesians 2.8-9. For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, that no one should boast.

Eternal Security

1. Security means that when a person believes in Christ as Savior, he can never lose his eternal life. The Bible clearly teaches that once we believe in Jesus Christ as Savior, our eternal destiny is fixed and secure.
2. The Bible teaches that the believer is eternally secure in a number of clear passages.
 - The believer is sealed with the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 1.13).
 - The believer is in God's hand (John 10.28-29).
 - The believer is in the plan of God (Romans 8.28-30).
 - Salvation is by grace (Ephesians 2.8-9).
 - The believer is a new creation in relationship with Christ (2 Corinthians 5.17).
3. Confidence of eternal security allows the believer to concentrate on the Father's plan for him (2 Timothy 1.8-14).

Eternal Security Memory Verses:

John 10.27-29. My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me; and I give eternal life to them, and they shall never perish; and no one shall snatch them out of My hand. My Father, who has given them to Me, is greater than all; and no one is able to snatch them out of the Father's hand.

Romans 8.38-39. For I am convinced that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other created thing, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Ephesians 1.13. In Him, you also, after listening to the message of truth, the gospel of your salvation—having also believed, you were sealed in Him with the Holy Spirit of promise.

Evangelism

1. Evangelism or witnessing is the communication of eternal salvation gospel information to the unbeliever. This results in an understanding that “Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners” (1 Timothy 1.15) and “whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life” (John 3.16).
2. The believer is the agent God uses to communicate salvation gospel information (2 Corinthians 5.11-21).
3. Jesus Christ, in Matthew 28.18-20, commissioned believers to make disciples. He authorized witnessing and teaching as the two ways in which we are to make disciples.
4. The correct mental attitude toward evangelism is expressed by Paul in Romans 1.14-16.
 - I am under obligation.
 - I am eager.
 - I am not ashamed.
5. The weapon used in evangelism is the Word of God (2 Timothy 3.15; 1 Peter 1.22-25).
6. The content or the core message is found in 1 Corinthians 15.3-4 “For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received, that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.”
7. The Holy Spirit is the convincer, the one who makes the gospel clear to the unbeliever (John 16.8-11).
8. The response to the gospel that provides eternal salvation is faith in Jesus Christ as Savior (John 3.16; 20.31; Acts 16.31; Ephesians 2.8-9).
9. All right results in evangelism come from God (1 Corinthians 3.6-7; 15.10).

Evangelism Memory Verses:

Matthew 28.19-20. “Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.”

Romans 1.14-16. I am under obligation both to Greeks and to barbarians, both to the wise and to the foolish. Thus, for my part, I am eager to preach the gospel to you also who are in Rome. For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

1 Peter 3.15. But sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence.

Faith Rest

1. Faith rest means believing what God has said in the Bible and therefore relying upon God and resting instead of worrying.
2. Faith rest requires a knowledge of Bible promises so one has God's word to believe (Psalm 119.49-50; Lamentations 3.19-26).
3. When pressure comes, the believer trusts God's promises. When this is true, the believer is not worrying; is not upset; is not trusting himself, others, or circumstances (2 Thessalonians 2.1-5, 15).
4. Faith rest is illustrated in the story of Caleb and Joshua (Numbers 13-14):
 - Caleb and Joshua were part of a reconnaissance force of twelve sent into Canaan.
 - The mission was to gather intelligence on Israel's enemy.
 - Caleb and Joshua trusted and rested in God's Word. This gave them courage to give a favorable report.
 - The remaining ten were fearful, rejected God's promises, and gave a bad report to Israel.
5. There are many Bible promises to learn, believe, and in which to rest, including Romans 8.28; Philippians 4.6-7; 1 Peter 5.7; Matthew 6.33; Proverbs 3.5-6; Hebrews 13.5-6; 1 John 1.9; 1 Corinthians 10.13; Hebrews 4.15-16; Philippians 4.19; and Psalm 16.8.

Faith Rest Memory Verses:

Psalm 34.7. The angel of the Lord encamps around those who fear Him, And rescues them.

Psalm 115.11. You who fear the Lord, trust in the Lord; He is their help and their shield.

Lamentations 3.21-23. This I recall to my mind, Therefore I have hope. The Lord's loving kindnesses indeed never cease, For His compassions never fail. They are new every morning; Great is Thy faithfulness.

Romans 8.28. And we know that God causes all things to work together for good to those who love God, to those who are called according to His purpose.

Philippians 4.6-7. Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God. And the peace of God, which surpasses all comprehension, shall guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus.

1 Peter 5.7. Casting all your anxiety upon Him, because He cares for you.

Fear of the Lord

1. Fear of the Lord summarizes the believer's godly way of life in relationship with the Lord — God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. It is prominent in the Old Testament but also found in the New Testament (Deuteronomy 31.12-13; Psalm 19.7-9; Ecclesiastes 12.13; Acts 9.31; 2 Corinthians 7.1).
2. Fear of the Lord means an awe inspiring reverence, not a fearful terror.
3. The fear of the Lord is a learned (intelligent and based upon revelation), volitional (decisions are necessary), faith (believe more than your sensory perception may encounter), commitment (first priority, reason for living) to the Lord.
4. The believer living in fear of the Lord (illustrated in Psalm 76) acts in:
 - submission (orientation to the Lord's preeminence, authority, and person).
 - obedience (says "yes" to His will).
 - acknowledgment (takes Him into account).
 - reverence (honor).
 - active love response to the Lord.
5. The believer fearing the Lord focuses on the Lord and away from evil (Proverbs 16.6).
6. The fear of the Lord is based upon true learning about God, which requires positive faith decisions (Psalm 34.11; Deuteronomy 17.18-20; Proverbs 2.1-5).
7. Man learns about God and the fear of the Lord through what God creates and does, and through what God says, which is now the Bible (Exodus 14.26-31; Psalm 19; 2 Timothy 3.16).

8. There are many characteristics, benefits, and by-products in the life of the believer who fears the Lord. This is the theme of Psalm 112.
9. Examples noted in other scripture passages include
 - Foundation of knowledge (Proverbs 1.7).
 - Beginning of wisdom (Proverbs 9.10).
 - Indication of positive volition toward God (Acts 10.1-2).
 - True praise, honor, and appreciation of God (Psalm 86.11-13).
 - Inner confident mental attitude (Proverbs 14.26).
 - Strong tangible faith rest (Psalm 33.18-19).
10. The fear of the Lord emphasizes the sovereign plan of the personal Lord God in both pre-incarnation and post-incarnation history. The incarnation sharpens the focus of this fear of the Lord relationship and directs it especially upon Jesus Christ (called occupation with Christ) because of His uniqueness.
11. Occupation with Christ is similar to the Old Testament fear of the Lord. Both emphasize the believer's day to day walk. Occupation with Christ is the theological name for this walk that comes from Hebrews 12.2: "Fixing our eyes on Jesus...."
12. Occupation with Christ means that the believer is exercising true loyal love for, imitation of, and conscious faith dependence in Jesus Christ and His provision in his day to day walk by faith in Jesus Christ (Ecclesiastes 12.13; Galatians 2.20; Ephesians 5.21; Hebrews 12.2).
13. The fear of the Lord is the larger concept and the all inclusive way of life for the believer (Deuteronomy 31.12-13; Psalm 19.7-9; Ecclesiastes 12.13; Acts 9.31; 2 Corinthians 7.1).

Fear of the Lord Memory Verses:

Deuteronomy 31.12. Assemble the people, the men and the women and children and the alien who is in your town, in order that they may hear and learn and fear the Lord your God, and be careful to observe all the words of this law.

Ecclesiastes 12.13. The conclusion, when all has been heard, is: fear God and keep His commandments, because this applies to every person.

Psalms 34.11. Come, you children, listen to me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord.

Proverbs 1.7. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; Fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Proverbs 14.26. In the fear of the Lord there is strong confidence, And his children will have refuge.

2 Corinthians 7.1. Therefore, having these promises, beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all defilement of flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.

Acts 9.31 So the church throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria enjoyed peace, being built up; and, going on in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Spirit, it continued to increase.

Good Works

1. Christian service, good works, or divine good is God's good done in God's way.
2. The opposite of Christian service is man's works or human good, which is man's work done in the man's way, or God's work done in man's way.
3. God's good service must be founded on God's Word, God's power, and for God's glory (1 Peter 4.11; John 15.5; Romans 8.8).
4. God the Father has designed an individual Christian service plan for each believer. We can call the works fruit or good works, or even God's good or divine good (Ephesians 2.10; John 15.1-5; 1 Corinthians 12.4-7; James 2.22).
5. A believer's special area of production is based upon his spiritual gift (1 Peter 4.10-11; 1 Corinthians 12.4-7; Romans 12.1-8; Ephesians 4.11-12).
6. Believers participate with God in producing God's good or fruit when God's love is working through them (1 Corinthians 13.1-7; John 13.8; 15.5).
7. The sources for God's good:
 - The Father and His plan (Ephesians 2.10).
 - Christ, the Vine and Head of the church (John 13.1-11; 15.1-8).
 - The Holy Spirit, who gifts and enables (1 Corinthians 12.11; Galatians 5.16-6.1).
 - The Word of God (John 17.17; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; Colossians 1.5-10).

8. The believer's production will be evaluated at the judgment seat of Christ. Only God's good will pass the test and be rewarded (1 Corinthians 3.14-15; 4.5; 2 Corinthians 5.9-10).

Good Works Memory Verses:

Ephesians 2.10. For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them.

1 Corinthians 3.7-8. So then neither the one who plants nor the one who waters is anything, but God who causes the growth. Now he who plants and he who waters are one; but each will receive his own reward according to his own labor.

1 Corinthians 3.12-14. Now if any man builds upon the foundation with gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, straw, each man's work will become evident; for the day will show it, because it is to be revealed with fire; and the fire itself will test the quality of each man's work. If any man's work which he has built upon it remains, he shall receive a reward.

Grace

1. Grace means that God freely favors man through the person and work of Jesus Christ.
2. God treats man based on His character, not based on man's character (Ephesians 1.6-8).
3. The plan of God for man is a grace plan (Romans 8.28-39; Ephesians 1.1-14).
4. Salvation is given to man by grace (Romans 6.23; Ephesians 2.7-9).
5. The Christian way of life is lived through grace (1 Corinthians 15.10; 2 Corinthians 12.9).
6. The believer is to grow in grace and live in grace (2 Peter 3.18; 2 Timothy 2.1).
7. The believer is to treat other believers graciously (Ephesians 4.2, Ephesians 4.32; Colossians 3.12-13).

Grace Memory Verses:

1 Corinthians 15.10. But by the grace of God I am what I am, and His grace toward me did not prove vain; but I labored even more than all of them, yet not I, but the grace of God with me.

Ephesians 2.8-9. For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, that no one should boast.

2 Timothy 2.1. You therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.

Knowledge of the Word of God

1. The Bible is God's Word (2 Timothy 3.16; 2 Peter 1.20-21).
2. The Bible is the believer's spiritual food (Matthew 4.4; 1 Peter 2.2).
3. Knowledge of and confidence in the Word of God is absolutely essential for normal growth in the Christian life (2 Peter 3.18; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; 1 Peter 2.2; Hebrews 5.11-14).
4. True learning of Bible doctrine has results (James 1.22-25; 2 Timothy 3.16-17; Colossians 1.9-10):
 - The believer lives in Bible doctrine.
 - The believer grows to spiritual maturity.

Knowledge of the Word of God Memory Verses:

Matthew 4.4. But He answered and said, "It is written, 'Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God.'"

Colossians 1.9. For this reason also, since the day we heard of it, we have not ceased to pray for you and to ask that you may be filled with the knowledge of His will in all spiritual wisdom and understanding,

Hebrews 4.12. For the word of God is living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

1 Peter 2.2. Like newborn babes, long for the pure milk of the word, that by it you may grow in respect to salvation.

2 Peter 3.18. But grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. To Him be the glory, both now and to the day of eternity.

Love

1. Love for God is loyal appreciation for and obedience to God. This includes fear of the Lord and occupation with Christ (Deuteronomy 6.4-5; Matthew 22.37; Philippians 1.20-23; Jude 21).
2. God wants to produce His kind of love in and through believers. We can call this divine love. Divine love in a believer desires God's best for another—the will of God in and for another (Matthew 22.39; 1 John 4.11).
3. Divine love (agape) is God's love expressed through believers to others and is summarized by Paul in 1 Corinthians 13.1-7.
 - God commands believers to love one another with divine love.
 - Divine love does not depend on the merit of the one loved.
 - Divine love is for all believers.
4. The Holy Spirit produces divine love in and through believers. It is a fruit of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.22-23).
5. Friendship love (philos) is another kind of love.
 - Friendship love is based upon likes and dislikes or things in common.
 - Friendship love is directed toward a few.
 - God does not command believers to love all believers in this way (1 Samuel 18.1-3; John 11.30-36; 20.2).

6. Marriage love is divine love (agape) directed toward the wife by the husband.
- God singles out the husband and commands him to love his wife in this way.
 - Divine love in marriage will protect the man's authority from becoming oppression and will ensure responsible leadership, responsible protection, and responsible care.
 - God commands the wife to recognize her husband's headship and authority in order to protect against rebellion.
 - God commands the husband and wife to practice divine love as a part of the Christian way of life (Ephesians 5.22-33; Colossians 3.18-19; 1 Peter 3.1-7).

Love Memory Verses:

Psalm 42.1. As the deer pants for the water brooks, So my soul pants for Thee, O God.

Matthew 22.37. And He said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind."

1 Corinthians 13.4-7. Love is patient, love is kind, and is not jealous; love does not brag and is not arrogant, does not act unbecomingly; it does not seek its own, is not provoked, does not take into account a wrong suffered, does not rejoice in unrighteousness, but rejoices with the truth; bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

Philippians 1.9. And this I pray, that your love may abound still more and more in real knowledge and all discernment.

Man

1. God directly created mankind (Genesis 1.26-27). He created the body, the material part, and the soul and human spirit, the immaterial part (Genesis 2.7; 1 Thessalonians 5.23).
2. When mankind was created, man was appointed regent over earth's creation (Genesis 1.28-30; Psalm 8).
3. The fall of man occurred when Satan tempted Adam and Eve to reject God's authority and will. They both obeyed Satan and disobeyed God (Genesis 2.16-17; 3.1-8).
4. The results of the fall include
 - Spiritual and physical death (Genesis 2.16-17; Ephesians 2.1-3).
 - The acquisition of a sinful nature (Genesis 3.7; Romans 7.17-25).
 - Satan gained a human kingdom and broadened his strategic objectives (Genesis 3.15; John 12.31; 2 Corinthians 4.4).
5. The sin barrier between God and man was removed by Jesus Christ through His death, resurrection, and ascension. His sacrifice solved the problem made by the fall of man (Genesis 3.15; 1 Corinthians 15.3-4; Ephesians 2.1-10; 1 Corinthians 15.24-28).

Man Memory Verses:

Genesis 1.27. And God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

Psalm 8.4-6. What is man, that Thou dost take thought of him? And the son of man, that Thou dost care for him? Yet Thou hast made him a little lower than God, And dost crown him with glory and majesty! Thou dost make him to rule over the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet,

1 Thessalonians 5.23. Now may the God of peace Himself sanctify you entirely; and may your spirit and soul and body be preserved complete, without blame at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Ministries of the Holy Spirit

1. The ministries of the Holy Spirit describe the work of God the Holy Spirit on behalf of man.
2. The ministries of the Holy Spirit can be divided into three phases:
 - The **pre-salvation** ministry operates before a person believes in Christ.
 - The **salvation** ministry occurs at the time a person believes in Jesus Christ.
 - The **post-salvation** ministry refers to all that the Holy Spirit does in the life of the believer from salvation to physical death.
3. The pre-salvation ministry of the Holy Spirit includes conviction about sin, righteousness, and judgment (John 16.8-11).
4. The salvation ministry of the Holy Spirit includes
 - Regeneration (Titus 3.5).
 - Indwelling (1 Corinthians 6.19).
 - Baptism into the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12.13).
 - Sealing (Ephesians 1.13).
 - Giving spiritual gifts to believers (1 Corinthians 12.11).
5. The post-salvation ministry of the Holy Spirit for the believer includes
 - Glorifying Christ (John 16.14).
 - Giving assurance of salvation (Romans 8.16).
 - Praying for the believer (Romans 8.26-27).
 - Providing the ability to live the Christian way of life (Galatians 5.16-6.1).
 - Teaching the believer the Word of God (John 14.26).
 - Guiding the believer (Romans 8.14).
 - Producing divine good through the believer (Galatians 5.22-23).

Ministries of the Holy Spirit Memory Verses:

John 16.8. And He, when He comes, will convict the world concerning sin, and righteousness, and judgment.

John 16.13. But when He, the Spirit of truth, comes, He will guide you into all the truth; for He will not speak on His own initiative, but whatever He hears, He will speak; and He will disclose to you what is to come.

John 16.14. He shall glorify Me; for He shall take of Mine, and shall disclose it to you.

1 Corinthians 12.13. For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free, and we were all made to drink of one Spirit.

Ministry

1. Ministry refers to the believer's individual Christian way of life within God's plan and emphasizes serving God and other believers (Ephesians 4.12-16; 1 Corinthians 12.4-7; 1 Peter 4.10-11).
2. God has a production plan for each believer, and that plan forms the basis for his ministry (Ephesians 2.10).
3. Effective ministry is dependent upon
 - The preparation of the believer in the Word of God by the evangelist and pastor-teacher (Ephesians 4.11-13; 1 Peter 4.11; 2 Timothy 3.16-17).
 - Walking by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16-6.1; Ephesians 5.18).
 - Fellowship with Jesus Christ (John 13.1-10; 15.1-5; 1 John 1.1-9).
4. Ministry by members of Christ's church body and practice in service are necessary components that coordinate with the evangelist, pastor-teacher, and teacher for spiritual equipping for Christian service (1 Corinthians 12.12-31; James 3.1; Ephesians 4.12-16; Hebrews 5.12-14).
5. Spiritual gifts provide the specialized ability for the ministry of each believer (Romans 12.3-8; 1 Corinthians 12; 1 Peter 4.10-11).
6. In order for the person ministering to participate in the blessing and to receive reward, he must be serving in love — God's love produced through the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5.1-2; 1 Corinthians 13.1-7; Galatians 5.22-23).

7. We participate in the blessings of ministry when we
 - Abide in fellowship with Jesus Christ (John 13.3-10; John 15.4-5).
 - Walk by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16, 22-23, 25-26).
 - Serve with divine love (1 Corinthians 13.1-7).
8. God will reward believers for fruitful and productive service (1 Corinthians 3.14-15; 4.5; 2 Corinthians 5.9-10).

Ministry Memory Verses:

1 Peter 4.11. Whoever speaks, let him speak, as it were, the utterances of God; whoever serves, let him do so as by the strength which God supplies; so that in all things God may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom belongs the glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.

Ephesians 4.15-16. But speaking the truth in love, we are to grow up in all aspects into Him, who is the head, even Christ, from whom the whole body, being fitted and held together by that which every joint supplies, according to the proper working of each individual part, causes the growth of the body for the building up of itself in love.

1 Peter 4.10. As each one has received a special gift, employ it in serving one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.

Occupation with Christ

1. Occupation with Christ means that the believer is focusing his attention on Jesus Christ, his leader.
2. The Christian life, as Paul wrote in Galatians 2.20, emphasizes the day to day walk by faith in Jesus Christ. Hebrews 12.2 speaks of this as “fixing our eyes upon Jesus.” Occupation with Christ is a theological name for this day by day walk by faith in Christ.
3. Occupation with Christ means that the believer is exercising true loyal love for, imitation of, and conscious faith-dependence on Jesus Christ and His provision.
4. Occupation with Christ is the dominant and unifying technique for the church age believer (Galatians 2.20; Hebrews 12.1-2).
5. The fear of the Lord emphasizes this same faith walk. Occupation with Christ, then, is similar to what the Old Testament called living in fear of the Lord (Deuteronomy 31.12-13; Psalm 19.7-9; Ecclesiastes 12.13; Acts 9.31; 2 Corinthians 7.1; Ephesians 5.21).
6. Jesus Christ merits the believer’s loyal love, imitation, and faith-dependence for a number of reasons:
 - His person (John 1.1; 1.29).
 - His incarnation (John 1.14-18; 1 Corinthians 15.3-4).
 - His session at the right hand of the Father (Ephesians 1.20-23).
 - His provision for the Christian way of life (John 13-17).
 - His provision for the believer’s future (John 14.2).
7. Occupation with Christ is God’s will (Colossians 3.1-2) and should be the believer’s desire (Philippians 3.8-10).

8. The believer needs to continue learning the Word of God in order for occupation with Christ to increase and strengthen (John 8.31; 2 Peter 3.18).
9. Paul is an illustration of a believer occupied with Jesus Christ (Galatians 2.20; Philippians 1.12-30).

Occupation with Christ Memory Verses:

Hebrews 12.2. Fixing our eyes on Jesus, the author and perfecter of faith, who for the joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, and has sat down at the right hand of the throne of God.

Galatians 2.20. I have been crucified with Christ; and it is no longer I who live, but Christ lives in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me, and delivered Himself up for me.

Colossians 3.1. If then you have been raised up with Christ, keep seeking the things above, where Christ is, seated at the right hand of God.

Philippians 4.11-13. Not that I speak from want; for I have learned to be content in whatever circumstances I am. I know how to get along with humble means, and I also know how to live in prosperity; in any and every circumstance I have learned the secret of being filled and going hungry, both of having abundance and suffering need. I can do all things through Him who strengthens me.

Physical Death

1. The primary meaning of death is separation. Physical death means the separation of the immaterial soul and human spirit from the material body, as in Acts 5.5-10.
2. All mankind must face physical death (Hebrews 9.27).
3. The reason mankind must die physically is that physical death is part of the penalty for sin which entered the human race at the fall of man in Genesis 3 (Romans 5.12-14).
4. When the unbeliever dies, the body goes to the grave and immaterial person—the soul and human spirit—goes to Hades where they await the second resurrection followed by the second death (Luke 16.19-31; Revelation 20.13-15).
5. When a believer dies, the body goes to the grave, and the believer—soul and human spirit—goes to be with the Lord in heaven where he awaits the first resurrection in which he will be joined to his own resurrection body. He will then live with the Lord forever (2 Corinthians 5.8; Philippians 1.23).
6. God is sovereign over physical death. Therefore, the believer can have confidence that he will die at God's right time (Job 5.17-27; 2 Timothy 4.6).
7. The correct mental attitude towards death for the believer is anticipation without fear or regret (Philippians 1.20-21; Psalm 23.4).

Physical Death Memory Verses:

Psalm 23.4. Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.

2 Corinthians 5.8. We are of good courage, I say, and prefer rather to be absent from the body and to be at home with the Lord.

1 Corinthians 15.51. Behold, I tell you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed,

2 Timothy 4.6-7. For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure has come. I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith;

Plan of God

1. The plan of God explains what God is doing, why He is doing it, and the way He is doing it. God is re-establishing His rightful rule over His creation through redemption (Genesis 3.15; 1 Corinthians 15.24-28).
2. There are three main parts in God's plan: the Angelic Conflict, the Theocratic Kingdom Program, and Dispensations.
3. The **Angelic Conflict** is the result of Satan's attempt to substitute his kingdom in place of God's kingdom (Matthew 4.1-11; Ephesians 6.10-12).
4. The **Theocratic Kingdom Program** specifically deals with the re-establishment of God's rightful rule over His creation. God has chosen the nation Israel and His Son Jesus Christ to reestablish this rule (Genesis 3.15; 12.1-3; John 12.31; 1 Corinthians 15.3-4, 24-28).
5. **Dispensations** are God's distinguishable and chronological economies or administrations of human history.
6. For each dispensation God gives
 - Revelation
 - Privilege
 - Responsibility
7. The revelation, privilege and responsibility God gives may be different in each economy or administration.
8. Each dispensation has unique people, administration, and events (Ephesians 1.10; 3.1-12).
9. There are four dispensations:
 - Gentiles (Genesis 1-11).
 - Israel (Genesis 12.1-3; John 1.17).
 - Church (Ephesians 3.1-6; Colossians 1.24-27).
 - Millennium (1 Corinthians 15.24-28; Revelation 20.1-7).

10. The Plan of God includes the four divine institutions. They were established by God for the entire human race in order to provide a framework for the benefit of mankind and to provide for a maximum faith response to God (Nehemiah 4.7-15; Acts 17.24-27).
11. The four divine institutions are
 - Volition (Genesis 2.16-17).
 - Marriage (Genesis 2.20-25).
 - Family (Genesis 4.1-4).
 - Individual nations (Genesis 9-11).
12. Understanding God's plan gives the believer stability, orientation to history, purpose in life, and appreciation and love response to God.

Plan of God Memory Verses:

Genesis 3.15. And I will put enmity between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.

Acts 17.26-27. And He made from one, every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined their appointed times, and the boundaries of their habitation, that they should seek God, if perhaps they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us;

1 Corinthians 15.24. Then comes the end, when He delivers up the kingdom to the God and Father, when He has abolished all rule and all authority and power.

Position in Christ (Positional Truth)

1. Positional truth, described by the phrase “in Christ,” means that the believer is in union (unchangeable family relationship) with Jesus Christ (John 14.20; 1 Corinthians 1.2; Colossians 1.2; Philippians 1.1).
2. This personal union or family relationship begins at the moment a person believes in Jesus Christ as Savior through the baptism of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 12.13; Galatians 3.26-29; Ephesians 1.1).
3. Union with Jesus Christ results in each believer being a new creation (2 Corinthians 5.17; 2 Peter 1.4) with a
 - New relationship.
 - New life.
 - New capacity.
4. Position includes the fact that each believer (Romans 6.6-13; Ephesians 2.6; Colossians 2.6-7; 3.1-4):
 - Has retroactively died, arisen, and been seated with Christ.
 - Is currently living with Christ.
 - Has a future destiny with Christ.
5. Position in the family of God brings many benefits including:
 - Security (Romans 8.28-39).
 - Spiritual blessings (Ephesians 1.3).
 - Membership in Christ’s body, which is the church (1 Corinthians 12.13; Ephesians 1.22-23).
 - A plan for each believer’s life (Ephesians 2.10).

Position in Christ (Positional Truth) Memory Verses:

2 Corinthians 5.17. Therefore if any man is in Christ, he is a new creature; the old things passed away; behold, new things have come.

1 Corinthians 12.13. For by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Greeks, whether slaves or free, and we were all made to drink of one Spirit.

John 14.20. In that day you shall know that I am in My Father, and you in Me, and I in you.

Prayer

1. Man communicates with God through prayer expecting that God listens and answers (John 16.23-24).
2. Sometimes God's answer is not exactly what we expected, and sometimes God's timing is different from ours.
3. Prayer demonstrates the believer's dependence upon God and is a way of life for the believer (Ephesians 6.18-19; Colossians 4.2-3; 1 Thessalonians 5.17).
4. The persons involved in prayer:
 - The believer, who prays (1 Thessalonians 5.17).
 - The Father, to whom prayer is addressed (Ephesians 3.14).
 - Jesus Christ, in whose name the believer prays (John 16.23-27).
 - The Holy Spirit, who controls and enables the believer (Ephesians 6.18).
5. The principle in effective prayer is found in John 15.7. The believer should be in fellowship with the Lord by confession of sin when necessary, and by learning and applying the Word of God.
6. Basic promises regarding prayer are found in John 15.7 compared with 1 John 5.14-15.
 - Pray when in fellowship.
 - Pray according to the Word of God and therefore according to the Father's will.
 - The Father answers prayer.

Prayer Memory Verses:

John 15.7. If you abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ask whatever you wish, and it shall be done for you.

1 John 5.14-15. And this is the confidence which we have before Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He hears us. And if we know that He hears us in whatever we ask, we know that we have the requests which we have asked from Him.

1 Thessalonians 5.17. Pray without ceasing;

Colossians 4.2. Devote yourselves to prayer, keeping alert in it with an attitude of thanksgiving;

Relationships Among Believers

1. Oneness is the principle for relationships among believers. The oneness in the body of Christ is greater than any differences (John 17.11; 20-22; Ephesians 4.4-6; Colossians 3.14).
2. Graciousness is the rule. Treat others as you desire God to treat you, in grace (1 Corinthians 13.4; Ephesians 4.1-3; Ephesians 4:32; Colossians 3.12-13).
3. Separation from believers is the exception (Romans 16.17-18; 1 Corinthians 5.9; 2 Thessalonians 3.6).
4. Bible compromise is wrong. Stand firm for Bible doctrine, not prejudice or speculation (John 17.17; 2 Timothy 1.13; Jude 3).
5. Divine love, summarized in 1 Corinthians 13.1-7, is commanded for all believers (John 15.12, 17; 1 Corinthians 13.4-7; Galatians 5.22; 1 John 4.11).
 - It is a fruit of the Holy Spirit.
 - It is produced by the Holy Spirit and through believers.
 - It does not depend upon the object of the love; it is for all.
6. Give people freedom to live their lives before the Lord (2 Thessalonians 3.11; 1 Timothy 5.13; 1 Peter 4.15).
 - Do not interfere in what is not your concern, right, or propriety.
 - Privacy promotes friendliness, courtesy, and personal interest in others.
7. Do not gossip, malign, or run down people, or spread trouble by what you say (1 Corinthians 4.1-5; Galatians 5.15; James 3.2-12; 1 Peter 2.1).

Relationships Among Believers Memory Verses:

John 17.22-23. And the glory which Thou hast given Me I have given to them; that they may be one, just as We are one; I in them, and Thou in Me, that they may be perfected in unity, that the world may know that Thou didst send Me, and didst love them, even as Thou didst love Me.

Romans 14.10. But you, why do you judge your brother? Or you again, why do you regard your brother with contempt? For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of God.

Colossians 3.13-14. Bearing with one another, and forgiving each other, whoever has a complaint against anyone; just as the Lord forgave you, so also should you. And beyond all these things put on love, which is the perfect bond of unity.

Revelation, Inspiration, Illumination, Communication

1. The thought, will, and plan of God are different from the thought, will, and plan of mankind.
2. Man needs to learn the thought, will, and plan of God (Isaiah 55.8-9; 1 Corinthians 2.9-11).
3. **Revelation** (2 Timothy 3.16-17; 2 Peter 1.20; 3.15-18):
 - Describes the act by which God makes Himself and His will known to man.
 - Is either general or special.
 - The written Word (Bible) is the only special revelation available today.
4. **Inspiration** (Luke 24.44; John 17.17; 1 Timothy 5.18; 2 Timothy 3.16; 2 Peter 1.21; 3.15-16):
 - The process by which God chose certain parts of special revelation to be recorded.
 - This record is the written Word, the Bible.
 - The written Word is exactly as God wanted it, down to the very words and letters, and is without error.
5. **Illumination** (John 14.26, 1 Corinthians 2.12-13, 2 Peter 1.20-21; 2 Timothy 2.15; 2 Peter 3.16; 1 John 2.27):
 - Coming to understand the one correct meaning and the many applications of the written Word through the ministry of the Holy Spirit combined with man's study.
 - The written Word comes from God, and God must illuminate and make clear and interpret and apply it.
6. **Communication** (Ezekiel 2-3; 1 Corinthians 12.28-31; Ephesians 4.11-12; Hebrews 5.11-14):
 - The process by which God transfers His message.
 - The transfer is from the page of the Bible to the soul and human spirit of man.
 - God uses man (especially gifted communicators) in this process.

**Revelation, Inspiration, Illumination, Communication
Memory Verses:**

Isaiah 55.8-9. “For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Neither are your ways My ways,” declares the Lord. “For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways, And My thoughts than your thoughts.”

1 Corinthians 2.10. For to us God revealed them through the Spirit; for the Spirit searches all things, even the depths of God.

2 Timothy 3.16-17. All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness; that the man of God may be adequate, equipped for every good work.

2 Timothy 4.2. Preach the word; be ready in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with great patience and instruction.

The Sin Barrier

1. The sin barrier refers to the spiritual wall or separation that exists between God and man as the result of the fall of man (Genesis 3.1-8; Isaiah 59.2).
2. The barrier is made up of five areas.
 - Sin (Romans 3.9).
 - Penalty for sin, which is death (Romans 6.23).
 - Physical birth and spiritual death, because man is born physically alive, but spiritually dead (John 3.5-7; 1 Corinthians 15.21-22).
 - God's perfect righteousness and man's relative righteousness (1 John 1.5; Romans 3.23).
 - Man's position in Adam (1 Corinthians 15.22).
3. Reconciliation is the doctrine that describes how Jesus Christ removed the barrier between God and man through His death and resurrection (2 Corinthians 5.18-21; Colossians 1.20; 1 Timothy 2.3-6).
4. A person benefits from the Christ's work by believing in Him as his or her personal Savior (John 1.12; 3.16-18; 1 Corinthians 15.22; Ephesians 2.1-10).

The Sin Barrier Memory Verses:

Isaiah 59.2. But your iniquities have made a separation between you and your God, And your sins have hidden His face from you, so that He does not hear.

Romans 3.9. What then? Are we better than they? Not at all; for we have already charged that both Jews and Greeks are all under sin.

2 Corinthians 5.21. He made Him who knew no sin to be sin on our behalf, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him.

Spiritual Blessings

1. Spiritual blessings refer to the non-physical wealth and benefits which originate in heaven that God gives to every person who is “in Christ” (Ephesians 1.3-8; 2 Corinthians 8.9; Revelation 2.10).
2. Every person who believes in Christ in the present age is “in Christ” (1 Corinthians 1.2, 30; 12.13; Colossians 1.2).
3. Spiritual blessings are based upon the sovereignty, will, and grace of God (Ephesians 1.4-6).
4. There are seven categories of spiritual blessings found throughout the New Testament:
 - Being in God’s eternal plan (Romans 8.28-30).
 - A solution to the sin problem (Ephesians 1.7).
 - A new home and citizenship (Colossians 1.13).
 - A new relationship (1 John 3.1-2).
 - A new position (2 Corinthians 5.17).
 - The provision for living the Christian way of life (Galatians 5.16).
 - A future (1 Thessalonians 4.13-17).

Spiritual Blessings Memory Verses:

Ephesians 1.3. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ.

2 Peter 1.3. Seeing that His divine power has granted to us everything pertaining to life and godliness, through the true knowledge of Him who called us by His own glory and excellence.

Revelation 2.9. I know your tribulation and your poverty (but you are rich), and the blasphemy by those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.

Spiritual Gifts

1. A spiritual gift is the special ability given by God to each believer for ministry within the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12.4-7, 11-19; 1 Peter 4.10; Romans 12.6-8; Ephesians 4.11).
2. There are different spiritual gifts (Romans 12.6).
 - Each gift benefits the body of Christ (Ephesians 4.16).
 - There are temporary and permanent gifts (1 Corinthians 13.8-13; Hebrews 2.3-4).
3. The three dimensions of the Christian way of life under spiritual gifts are found in 1 Corinthians 12.4-7, 11.
 - The gift is given by the Holy Spirit.
 - The areas of ministry of that gift are directed by Christ.
 - The objective production is planned by the Father.
4. There are three categories of spiritual gifts in use today.
 - **Public Communication** (Pastor-Teacher, Evangelist, Teacher).
 - **Operations** (Leadership, Administrations, Service).
 - **Individual** (Helping, Showing Mercy, Encouragement, Giving).
5. In order to help identify your spiritual gift, ask yourself the following questions and apply the dimensions of the Christian way of life regarding spiritual gifts as found in 1 Corinthians 12.4-7 to yourself.
 - What is your desire in ministering?
 - What do you find yourself doing?
 - In what area are you a consistent blessing?

Spiritual Gifts Memory Verses:

Romans 12.6. And since we have gifts that differ according to the grace given to us, let each exercise them accordingly: if prophecy, according to the proportion of his faith.

1 Corinthians 12.4-7. Now there are varieties of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are varieties of ministries, and the same Lord. And there are varieties of effects, but the same God who works all things in all persons. But to each one is given the manifestation of the Spirit for the common good.

1 Corinthians 14.12. So also you, since you are zealous of spiritual gifts, seek to abound for the edification of the church.

Spirituality

1. Spirituality refers to the believer's relationship with the Holy Spirit, enabling him to live the Christian way of life.
2. Spirituality emphasizes function, whereas fellowship emphasizes the friendship relationship with God.
3. Spirituality is referred to as walking by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5.16).
4. Walking by the Holy Spirit is the condition when the indwelling Holy Spirit lives God's kind of life inside the believer (1 Corinthians 6.19).
5. When the believer is in fellowship, the Holy Spirit is said to fill him (Ephesians 5.18).
6. The opposite condition from being filled with the Holy Spirit is carnality, which is control by the sinful nature or living by the flesh (1 Corinthians 3.1-3; Galatians 5.16-17).
7. The spiritual believer is one:
 - In fellowship by confession of sin when necessary (1 John 1.9).
 - Not grieving the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 4.30).
 - Not quenching the Holy Spirit (1 Thessalonians 5.19).
8. The spiritual believer consciously depends by faith upon the Holy Spirit to control and enable him (Galatians 3.2-5).
9. The fruit of the Spirit is a result of spirituality (Galatians 5.22-23).

Spirituality Memory Verses:

Galatians 5.16. But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not carry out the desire of the flesh.

Ephesians 4.30. And do not grieve the Holy Spirit of God, by whom you were sealed for the day of redemption.

Ephesians 5.18. And do not get drunk with wine, for that is dissipation, but be filled with the Spirit.

1 Thessalonians 5.19. Do not quench the Spirit.

Suffering

1. Suffering refers to severe pain, pressure, and events upon the soul and physical body of the believer. This suffering may be real or imagined.
2. Some of the Scripture passages that teach about suffering are Job, Romans 8, 2 Corinthians 1, Philippians 1, 1 Peter 1, 1 Peter 4, and Revelation 2.
3. There are many features of suffering:
 - Suffering is a privilege (1 Peter 4.14).
 - There are categories of suffering (i.e., slander, Revelation 2.9).
 - There are many reasons for suffering (i.e., to demonstrate the grace and power of God) (2 Corinthians 12.9-10).
4. Help during suffering comes from
 - God (2 Corinthians 1.3-4).
 - The Word of God (Psalm 119.23, 24, 28, 49).
 - Other believers (2 Corinthians 1.4).
5. Suffering should not interrupt the believer's Christian way of life. During suffering, the believer has many potentials to exploit such as
 - Learning the Word of God (1 Thessalonians 1.6).
 - Maintaining an active ministry (2 Corinthians 6.3-13).
 - Possessing inner happiness (Philippians 4.11-12).
 - Glorifying God (1 Peter 4.16).
 - Receiving blessing from God (1 Peter 4.12-14).
6. God limits the suffering to the capacity of each believer (1 Corinthians 10.13; 2 Peter 2.9).

7. The believer should face suffering through the following:

- Do not be afraid of or be occupied with the suffering (Revelation 2.10; Philippians 4.6).
- Become faithful or occupied with Christ (Revelation 2.10; 2 Thessalonians 1.4).
- Keep holding onto the Word of God (2 Thessalonians 2.15).
- Remember that what you believe is more real and important than how you feel (Psalm 13).

Suffering Memory Verses:

2 Corinthians 1.3-4. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort; who comforts us in all our affliction so that we may be able to comfort those who are in any affliction with the comfort with which we ourselves are comforted by God.

1 Peter 4.13. But to the degree that you share the sufferings of Christ, keep on rejoicing; so that also at the revelation of His glory, you may rejoice with exultation.

Revelation 2.10. Do not fear what you are about to suffer. Behold, the devil is about to cast some of you into prison, that you may be tested, and you will have tribulation ten days. Be faithful until death, and I will give you the crown of life.

Trinity (Tri-Unity)

1. The one God exists in three distinct persons (Deuteronomy 5.4-5; James 2.19; Matthew 28.19; 2 Corinthians 13.14):
 - Father
 - Son
 - Holy Spirit
2. One God means that there is numerically one nature or essence composed of divine attributes.
 - This is not an equal division of the nature of God into three persons or categories.
 - It is the undivided nature belonging equally to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (John 10.30).
3. The Father is God (1 Peter 1.2), the Son is God (John 1.1, 14), and the Holy Spirit is God (1 Corinthians 3.16).
4. Each member of the Godhead accomplishes specific things in God's overall plan.
 - The Father established the plan (Ephesians 1.1-4).
 - The Son carried out the plan; He became man and died on the cross to reconcile the world (Colossians 1.20-22; 1 John 4.14).
 - The Holy Spirit reveals the plan and enables the believer to accomplish the plan (1 Corinthians 2.9-10; Galatians 5.16).

Trinity Memory Verses:

Deuteronomy 6.4-5. Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord is one! And you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.

2 Corinthians 13.14. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with you all.

James 2.19. You believe that God is one. You do well; the demons also believe, and shudder.

Zones of Spiritual Conflict

1. Zones of spiritual conflict refer to the major theaters of spiritual war in which believers find themselves in day to day life.
2. There are three primary zones of conflict:
 - The Angelic Conflict.
 - The World View or Doctrinal Conflict.
 - The Old Sin Nature Conflict.
3. The **Angelic Conflict** refers to the believer's battle with Satan and his demons. For this battle the believer needs the armor of God (1 Peter 5.8; Ephesians 6.10-18).
4. The **World View or Doctrinal Conflict** refers to the battle with the doctrine, the thoughts, the will, the plans, and the things of the world system. For this conflict the believer needs to learn and apply the Word of God (Jude 3, 17-25; 1 John 2.15-16).
5. The **Old Sin Nature Conflict** refers to the battle with our own sinful nature which occurs within each one of us. To fight this battle:
 - We need to walk by the Holy Spirit (also called the filling of the Holy Spirit) (Galatians 5.16-17).
 - We need to reckon or believe that our old self died so our new self in Christ does not have to submit to the authority of our sinful nature (Romans 6.6, 11-12; Galatians 5.16-17; Ephesians 5.18).

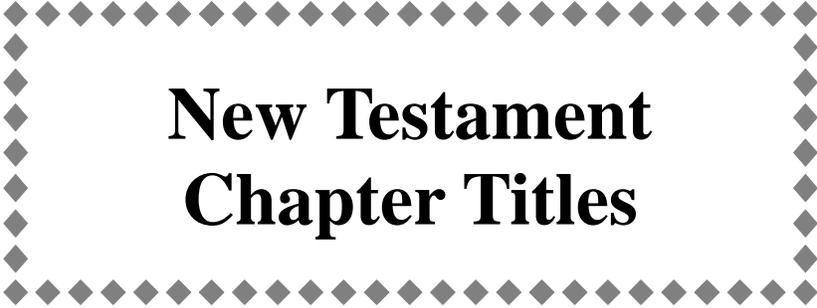
Zones of Spiritual Conflict Memory Verses:

Galatians 5.16-17. But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not carry out the desire of the flesh. For the flesh sets its desire against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; for these are in opposition to one another, so that you may not do the things that you please.

Ephesians 6.11. Put on the full armor of God, that you may be able to stand firm against the schemes of the devil.

1 John 2.15-16. Do not love the world, nor the things in the world. If anyone loves the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the boastful pride of life, is not from the Father, but is from the world.

Jude 3. Beloved, while I was making every effort to write you about our common salvation, I felt the necessity to write to you appealing that you contend earnestly for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints.



New Testament Chapter Titles

Chapter titles for the Bible books become keys or identification tags for each chapter, and by remembering the key or the tag, we are able to recall the themes, doctrines, people, and events that the key or tag unlocks. Learning chapter titles is a method for thinking through a book. If we will read through a book of the Bible and relate the contents of each chapter to a title for that chapter, we can better understand the entire book. Furthermore, learning chapter titles helps us to remember where certain topics are in the Bible.

Matthew's Gospel

Section 1, Jesus Christ and His Kingdom, 1-11

1. Genealogy of Christ
2. Infant; Child; and Herod
3. John the Baptist and Jesus
4. Temptation and Proclamation
5. Sermon on the Mount: blessed; the Law; anger; reconciliation; adultery; divorce; vows; revenge; love
6. Sermon on the Mount: alms; prayer; fasting; money; worry
7. Sermon on the Mount: judging others; sense; prayer; treat others; narrow gate; wise and foolish
8. Miracles: leper; paralytic; fever; wind and sea; demons
9. Miracles: paralytic; publican; dead daughter; disease; demons
10. Disciples are taught and sent
11. John in Prison; my yoke

Section 2, Opposition and Rejection Builds, 12-15

12. Pharisees criticize; Jonah sign
13. Kingdom of Heaven parables
14. Loaves; Fish; Walk on Water
15. Wash hands

Section 3, Preparation of the Disciples, 16-20

16. Leaven; Keys; On to Jerusalem
17. Transfiguration
18. Children; Forgiveness
19. Divorce; Rich Man
20. Landowner; Jesus nears Jerusalem

Section 4, Opposition and Rejection Climax, 21-25

21. Jesus enters Jerusalem
22. Wedding Feast; Pharisees and scribes silenced
23. Woe to Scribes, Pharisees, and Jerusalem
24. Sign of Jesus' coming; sign of the end
25. Christ return; Judges nations

Section 5, Cross, 26-27

26. Supper; Arrest; Trials
27. Trials; Cross

Section 6, Resurrection, Commission, 28

28. Resurrection; Commission

Mark's Gospel

1. Jesus' Public Ministry, 1-13

1. Jesus' baptism, temptation, and early ministry
2. Jesus heals and forgives the paralyzed man; Levi
3. Jesus' authority over illness and demons; calls his disciples
4. Sower and mustard seed; Jesus' power over the storm
5. Jesus' authority over swine demons, illness, and death
6. Jesus sends his disciples in pairs; Herod flashback; feeds 5000
7. Pharisees' traditions over scripture; the Syrophenician woman; the deaf mute
8. Jesus feeds the 4000; Peter said "You are the Christ"
9. The transfiguration; Jesus predicts his death and resurrection
10. Divorce; children; "with men salvation is impossible"
11. Jesus enters Jerusalem and curses the fig tree
12. Vineyard; taxes; resurrection; the main commandment; Son of David; pride; and giving
13. Events around Jesus' return to earth

2. Jesus' Private Ministry, Arrest, Death, and Resurrection, 14-16

14. Last Passover meal; arrest; illegal trials; and Peter's failure
15. Pilate interrogates Jesus; the Jews crucify him
16. Jesus rose from the dead

Luke's Gospel

1. Jesus Christ is Born, 1-2

1. Angels announce two births; John is born; Zacharias prophecies
2. Jesus' birth, dedication, and first 12 years

2. Jesus' Early Ministry, 3-6

3. John baptizes Jesus; Jesus' geneology
4. Jesus temptation; power of the Holy Spirit; and Jesus' public ministry
5. Catching men; healing sick; Levi
6. Jesus calls the twelve, then taught the Sermon

3. Doctrine, Miracles, Opposition, 7-19

7. The centurion's faith; John's question; perfume.
8. The sower; storm and faith; demons and swine; Jairus' daughter
9. Jesus sends the twelve; feeds 5000; transfiguration; demons; disciples
10. Jesus sends the seventy; the good Samaritan; Martha
11. The Lord's prayer; kingdom divided; Jonah.
12. Leaven of Pharisees; sparrows; grain barns; ready stewards
13. Repent or judgment; the kingdom of God
14. Sabbath trap; self-promotion; hospitality; my disciples
15. One hundred sheep; ten coins; and two sons
16. The fired steward; the Pharisees; and Lazarus
17. Stumbling blocks; ten lepers; days of Noah
18. Persistent prayer; two men; children; young ruler; Jesus predicts his death
19. Zaccheus; the nobleman; Jesus enters Jerusalem

4. Opposition Hardens, 20-21

20. Religious leaders challenge Jesus' authority; vine growers; Caesar; resurrection; David
21. Jesus predicts persecution; Jerusalem's destruction; tribulation; second coming; fig tree

5. Death, Resurrection, Ascension, 22-24

22. Lord's Passover; arrest; Peter; trials
23. Crucifixion after more trials; burial
24. Resurrection; Jesus in the Old Testament; ascension

John's Gospel

Section 1, Public Ministry, 1-12

1. Living Word
2. Cana Wedding
3. Nicodemus
4. Samaritan Woman
5. Lame Man Healed
6. Bread of Life
7. Tabernacles
8. Abraham's Descendants
9. Blind Man Healed
10. Sheepfold-Shepherd
11. Lazarus
12. Enters Jerusalem

Section 2, Private Ministry, 13-17

13. Footwashing
14. Way, Truth, Life
15. Vine/Branches
16. Christ to Depart
17. Lord's Prayer

Section 3, Cross, 18-19

18. Arrest-Trials
19. Death for Sins

Section 4, Resurrection, 20-21

20. Resurrection
21. Sea of Tiberius

Acts Chapter Titles

Section 1, Church begins, 1-2

1. Christ ascends, disciples wait
2. Pentecost

Section 2, Church scatters and adjusts, 3-12

3. Not gold, but health
4. Peter and John on trial
5. Apostles must obey God
6. Seven table-servers
7. Stephen goes in glory
8. Saul's inquisition, Philip's ministry
9. Saul's salvation
10. Cornelius and Peter
11. Peter's Gentile report
12. James killed; Peter freed

Section 3, Paul travels, witnesses, and teaches, 13-21

13. First trip: Pisidian Antioch
14. First trip: Paul stoned
15. Jerusalem council
16. Second trip: Philippi
17. Second trip: Thessalonica, Berea, Athens
18. Second trip: Corinth
19. Third trip: Ephesus
20. Third trip: Miletus
21. Third trip: Jerusalem arrest

Section 4, Paul arrested, yet still serving, 22-28

22. Paul's first defense
23. Jerusalem conspiracy
24. Caesarea prison: Felix
25. Caesarea prison: Festus
26. Caesarea prison: Agrippa
27. Shipwreck, Malta, and Rome
28. Two year house arrest

Romans

Section 1 , God's Righteousness And Man's Unrighteousness, 1-3

1. Positive and negative volition at work
2. Judging others is being self righteous
3. All people are sinful

Section 2, God Gives His Righteousness Through Faith, 4-5

4. Righteousness through faith
5. Justification gives benefits

Section 3, Living The Christian Way Of Life Is Possible, 6-8

6. Union with Christ makes the Christian way of life possible
7. The Old Sin Nature inside
8. The Holy Spirit inside

Section 4, God's Plan for Israel, Romans 9-11

9. Mercy through believed promise
10. Israel needs faith righteousness
11. Always a grace remnant

Section 5, Day To Day Christian Living, Romans 12-16

12. A new kind of priesthood
13. Authority orientation and the Christian way of life
14. Give freedom instead of judgments and obstacles
15. Onward and upward
16. Personal notes and greetings

1 Corinthians

Section 1, Foundations for Church Life, 1-2

1. Sanctified in Christ; foolishness and wisdom of the cross
2. God revealed and now teaches through the Holy Spirit

Section 2, Carnality in Church Life, 3-11

3. Carnality, production, and God's temple
4. Faithful stewards; the church needs them
5. Separation from believers characterized by consistent and well known sin
6. Lawsuits; sin patterns; and the temple of the Holy Spirit.
7. Sex, marriage, and the status quo.
8. Knowledge and love; sacrificial food and the weak believer; the law of liberty and the law of love
9. God's communicator should be well paid, but the ministry, not money, must motivate him
10. Israel an example; idols and demons; the law of liberty and the law of profitability
11. Headship and authority; order; the Lord's table in church assembly

Section 3, Edification in Church Life, 12-14

12. Spiritual gifts, service, and the church
13. Love that God produces
14. Communication gifts are to edify the church

Section 4, Resurrection, Victory for the Church, 15-16

15. Christ's resurrection ensured the believer's resurrection
16. Orderly giving; ministry instructions; and greetings

2 Corinthians

Section 1, Paul wants to remove misunderstanding, 1-2

1. Comfort during suffering.
2. Forgive, comfort, and reaffirm your love.

Section 2, Paul describes the apostolic ministry, 3-7

3. The Holy Spirit's New Covenant ministry
4. Clay jars hold God's glory
5. Live by faith because we are reconciled
6. Servants of God; unequal relationships
7. God refreshes us during spiritual battle fatigue

Section 3, Grace Giving is God's kind of giving, 8-9

8. Grace giving of ourselves, then our wealth
9. God multiplies our grace gifts

**Section 5, Paul the apostle wants to build up the
Corinthians, 10-13**

10. Spiritual warfare requires God's weapons and God's authority
11. Beware of spiritual of counterfeits
12. Thorns in the flesh bring grace support
13. Christian life checkup

Galatians

1. One grace gospel
2. Challenges to grace
3. Abraham's faith, not law's works
4. Sons and heirs, not slaves
5. Grace, through the Spirit, by faith
6. The spiritual believer's opportunities

Ephesians

1. Blessings in Christ
2. By grace through faith
3. The mystery of Christ
4. Equipping the saint
5. Imitate God
6. Spiritual warfare

Philippians

1. Paul exploits pressure
2. Live out your own salvation life
3. Pursue knowing Christ
4. Stability, contentment, and joy

Colossians

1. Christian growth; Christology; Paul's stewardship
2. Live in Christ, not religion
3. In Christ attitude and challenges
4. Prayer; witness; and fellow workers

1 Thessalonians

1. God's message taught God's way gave God's results
2. Paul and his team chose to please God, not to please men
3. The Thessalonian's spiritual growth encouraged Paul
4. Reminder to apply doctrine daily
5. The day of the Lord; authority orientation; and other commands

2 Thessalonians

1. Spiritual growth and undeserved suffering
2. The day of the Lord and the lawless man
3. The undisciplined believer

1 Timothy

1. Instruct men in Bible doctrine
2. Pray for leaders; godly women
3. Overseers and deacons
4. Warn against demon doctrine
5. To the elderly, widows, and elders
6. Sound doctrine and godliness

2 Timothy

1. Kindle afresh your ministry
2. Entrust, remind, and charge faithful men
3. Last days have difficult times
4. Preach the word; fulfill your ministry

Titus

1. Organize the churches on Crete
2. Teach sound doctrine: speak; exhort; reprove
3. Authority; good deeds; foolish controversies

Philemon

1. Paul appeals for Onesimus

Hebrews

Section 1, Christ the Son, 1-4

1. The Father speaks through the Son
2. The Father honors the Son
3. Christ, the Faithful Son
4. Faith in the Son produces rest

Section 2, Christ the High Priest, 5-10

5. Jesus Christ is our high priest
6. Trust Christ alone
7. Melchizedek priesthood of Jesus Christ
8. Jesus Christ is the high priest mediator
9. Jesus Christ is the mediator of the New Covenant by death
10. Jesus Christ, the high priest, benefits believers

Section 3, Therefore Live the Faith Life, 11-13

11. Faith life heroes
12. Live occupied with Christ
13. Selected instructions

James

1. Tests; temptation; and doers of the Word
2. Christian life faith delivers the goods
3. The tongue and wisdom from above
4. Friend of the world or friend of God
5. Money; patience; prayer

1 Peter

1. Foundations of our faith
2. Royal priesthood and authority orientation
3. Husbands and wives; blessing others; a ready defense
4. Suffering as a Christian
5. The shepherd pastor; spiritual warfare

2 Peter

1. Everything for life and godliness
2. Judgment of false teachers and rescue of the godly
3. Mockers cannot hinder Christ's return

1 John

1. Believers confess sin for fellowship
2. Really know God; worldliness; anti-christs
3. God's seed (nature) cannot sin
4. Test spirits; God is love; abide
5. Victory; assurance; prayer; sin

2 John

1. Walk in truth and love one another

3 John

1. Gaius, Diotrephes, and Demetrius

Jude

1. Earnestly contend for the faith

Revelation

Section 1, Jesus Christ, God and Kind, 1

1. Jesus Christ revealed

Section 2, Letters to the seven churches, 2-3

2. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira
3. Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea

Section 3, The Tribulation, 4-19

4. Father on the throne is worshipped
5. Lamb takes the scroll
6. Seals 1-6
7. 144,000 sealed
8. Seal 7, Trumpets 1-4
9. Trumpets 5-6
10. Strong angel, thunder, and book
11. Two witnesses, Trumpets 1-7
12. Woman, Child, and Dragon
13. Dragon, 2 Beasts
14. Lamb on Zion, 6 angels
15. Seven angels, Bowls
16. Seven bowl judgments
17. Harlot, first beast
18. Judgment of Babylon
19. Living Word on the white horse

Section 4, Millennium and Eternity

20. Millennial reign
21. New Heaven, new earth, and new Jerusalem
22. Eternal life



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