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BIBLE DOCTRINE



FRIENDS BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL
KOTZEBUE, ALASKA

BIBLE DOCTRINE

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

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LESSON 1.

Take heed unto doctrine. 2 Tim. 3:16, 17;

1 Tim. 4:16;

Hold fast to sound doctrine. Titus 1:9.

Preach and live sound doctrine. Titus 2:1, 7-12.

Avoid false doctrine. Have nothing to do with it. Rom. 16:17, 18.

Any Christian who is willing to obey God shall know sound doctrine. John 7:17.

In this course we will study—

1. *The Doctrine of God.*
2. *The Doctrine of Jesus Christ.*
3. *The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit.*
4. *The Doctrine of the Trinity.*
5. *The Doctrine of Satan.*
6. *The Doctrine of Hell.*
7. *The Doctrine of Heaven.*
8. *False Doctrine.*
9. *Doctrine of the Sabbath.*

LESSON 2.

GOD, THE CREATOR OF ALL

God created the heaven and the earth.

Gen. 1:1; Ps. 148:4, 5; 8:3, 4; 33:6.

God created man in His own image.

Gen. 1:26, 27; 2:7; 21-24; 5:2; Deut. 4:32; Mark 10:6.

Through all the Scriptures it is shown that God is the great Creator of all things. Gen. 1:26-28; Rev. 4:11; Col. 1:16, 17; Isa. 40:26.

LESSON 3.

GOD, THE LAW-GIVER

God is the law giver. *Jas. 4:12.*

God gave first laws of right and wrong to Adam, Gen. 2:16, 17 To Noah, Gen. 9:3, 4.

He gave laws to the children of Israel. Ps. 78:5; Isa. 2:3; Deut. 6:17, 18.

He wrote the Ten Commandments with His own finger. Deut. 10:1-5; Ex. 31:18; Deut. 4:14.

This law giver, God, requires perfect obedience to His laws. Deut. 27:26; Gal. 3:10; Jas. 2:10.

LESSON 4.

THE DOCTRINE OF GOD

GOD IS A PERSON

He is a living God, who hears, knows, sees, feels and wills. Ier. 10:10; Acts 14:15; 1 Thess. 1:9.

He is a definite, perfect, holy, independent person. When He speaks it is "I," "My," "Me," or "Mine." Gen. 2:18; 6:3; 6:7; Ezek. 18:4.

His personality is everywhere shown by the use of the personal pronoun. When God is spoken to it is "thou," "thy" or "thee." Gen. 4:14; 3:10; John 17:10.

The first verse in the Bible teaches that there is a personal being, God. Gen. 1:1.

Ro. 11:33, 16:27

LESSON 5.

GOD IS OMNISCIENT

(Omniscient means all-knowing, knowing all things, perfect in knowledge.) Some texts that prove God's omniscience (perfect knowledge.) Job 37:16; Ps. 147:5; Heb. 4:13; 1 John 3:20. *last part.*

God is omniscient as to nature. Matt. 10:29,30; Acts 15:18.

God is omniscient as to man. Job 34:21,22. (a) His thoughts. Ps. 139:1,2; Ezek. 11:5. (b) His ways. Ps. 139:3. (c) His words. Ps. 139:4. (d) His experiences. Ex. 3:7. (e) His heart. I Kings 8:39; I Chron. 28:9.

God is omniscient as to the past, present and future. The whole plan of the ages, both man and things, from all eternity, is known to Him. Isa. 46:9,10.

God's omniscience means He is not only all-knowing, but He knows best. This is clearly seen in His plan of salvation. Eph. 1:7-9; 3:9-11.

LESSON 6.

GOD IS IMMUTABLE

(God does not change)

The following texts show that God is immutable. Jas. 1:17; Mal. 3:6; Ps. 102:27; Heb. 6:17-18.

That God is immutable is also seen from the words "I am." Ex. 3:14; John 8:58.

God sometimes appears to change, but it is not God that changes, but man. Gen. 6:6,7; Ex. 32:14; Jonah 3:10.

God's character remains ever the same, but His dealings with man changes as man changes. When man changes

from sin to righteousness God's attitude toward him changes. Ezek. 18:20-32. Example—sun upon the earth summer and winter.

LESSON 7.

GOD IS ETERNAL

(Eternal means without beginning or ending)

God only is eternal; He only can say, "I am," Ex. 3:14, in the sense of always being.

The eternity of God is proved by the following texts. 1 Tim. 1:17; Deut. 33:27; Isa. 57:15; Rom. 16:26.

God existed before the beginning of all things. Gen. 1:1; John 1:1,2.

He is the everlasting God. Gen. 21:33; Isa. 40:28; Rom. 1:20.

Ps. 90:2; 102:24-27; Isa. 44:6, all show God is from everlasting to everlasting, or eternal, having no end. To be eternal it would be necessary for Him to have life in Himself. God does have. John 5:26.

LESSON 8.

GOD IS OMNIPOTENT

(God has all power) *Allmighty*

To be omnipotent is to be all powerful, able to do all things. Gen. 17:1; Job 42:2; Jer. 32:17; Matt. 19:26; Rev. 1:8; 19:6.

God is all powerful in nature. Ex. 20:11; Neh. 9:6; Col. 1:16.

God has power over man. Jas. 4:12-15.

He has power over angels. Heb. 1:13,14.

He has power over Satan. Job 1:12; 2:6.

His omnipotence is not only natural, but also pure, hence it is always governed by righteousness, mercy, love, justice.

LESSON 9.

GOD IS OMNIPRESENT

(God is everywhere) *everywhere*

God is everywhere, not by the extension of His different parts or members, but by His real being. Deut. 4:39; Ps. 139:7-10; Jer. 23:24; Acts 17:24.

He is not in every place in the same sense. Isa. 66:1; John 20:17.

God is in heaven in a fullness which He is not on the earth. II Chron. 16:9.

God is not in the life of the sinner, but He is the life of the Christian. John 14:23; I John 5:12.

LESSON 10.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD

The fact of God's goodness is shown in the following texts. II Chron. 5:13; Ps. 25:8; 52:1; Ps. 100:5.

God's goodness leads men to repentance. Rom. 2:4.

God's goodness is shown to all, but more especially to those who have a clean heart. Ps. 73:1; 119:68.

Is. 6:3

LESSON 11. Is. 57:15

THE HOLINESS OF GOD

Holiness means freedom from sin and sinful affections, freedom from defilement purity. I Thess. 4:7; Lev. 11:44.

The fact of God's holiness may be seen in the following texts. Lev. 19:2; Ps. 99:5,9; I Pet. 1:15,16; Rev. 4:8.

In the Bible God is called the "Holy One" a great many times. Isa. 43:15; 41:14.

God's holiness is a fundamental truth of both the Old and New Testaments. It is the corner stone of Christianity.

Ezek. 39:7; John 17:11; Rev. 15:4.

LESSON 12.

HOLINESS OF GOD continued

The holiness of God is manifested in His hatred of sin. Ps. 5:5; Prov. 15:9, 26.

In His love of righteousness and holiness. Lev. 20:26; 21:8. In that sin separates from God. Isa. 59:1,2.

Herein lieth the absolute necessity of an atonement before the sinner can approach God. The first cause is God's holiness. Sin must be covered before there can be any fellowship between God and the sinner. There can be no approach to God, but by the blood. Rom. 5:8,12.

LESSON 13.

HOLINESS OF GOD—continued

The holiness of God is further shown by His punishment of the sinner. Luke 16:23; Ex. 34:6,7.

God punishes the sinner because of his sin, though He loves the sinner. We must not fail to see God's holiness in the treatment of sinners. God is infinitely holy, and hence hates sin and can give it no place, though He may forgive the penitent sinner. Prov. 6:16-18; I Tim. 1:14,15.

Again God's holiness is shown in His provision of the infinite sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, for the salvation unto holiness of those who have sinned. John 3:16; I Pet. 3:18; John 1:29. Christ's death manifests the holiness as well as the love of God.

The effect of seeing God's holiness. Isa. 6:1-7; Job 42:5,6. Learn Isa. 6:3.

LESSON 14.

THE JUSTICE OR RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD

The just God is in the midst thereof. Zeph. 3:5.

One cannot think of divine justice apart from divine holiness, for holiness is the standard by which character and conduct must be judged. Rev. 15:3,4. God is just and right. Deut. 32:4; Isa. 45:21; Zeph. 3:5.

The justice or righteousness of God is manifested in the punishment of sinners. Dan. 9:12-14; II Thess. 1:6; Rev. 16:5,6.

His righteousness or justice is shown in rewarding the righteous. Heb. 6:10; II Tim. 4:8.

LESSON 15.

JUSTICE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD—continued

This is shown in His graciousness. Ps. 98:1-3; Ps. 103:6.

In that He has no pleasure in the death of the wicked. Ezek. 33:11.

In the vindication of His people. Rev. 19:1,2.

In the fulfillment of His promises. Josh. 23:14.

In His forgiveness of confessed sin. I John 1:9; Rom. 3:25,26.

LESSON 16.

GOD IS JUDGE

Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? Gen. 18:25.

God always judges justly. II Sam. 22:25-28; without respect of person, Deut. 10:17,18; Rom. 2:11; II Chr. 19:7; judges angels also, Jude 6.

God will judge man according to works.

Judg. 11:27; Ecc. 12:14; Jer. 32:19.

He will be the judge on the great judgment day. Acts 17:31; Rev. 20:12. After death all must come into judgment. There is no change after death. Heb. 9:27; Rom. 14:10-12.

LESSON 17.

THE MERCY OF GOD

Mercy is kindness and compassion. The fact of God's mercy needs no proof as it is so manifest to all in Christ Jesus. Jas. 5:11.

It is also seen in the following texts—Ex. 34:6; Ps. 62:12; 107:1.

God's mercy endureth forever. I Chron. 16:34; Ps. 100:5; Luke 1:50.

His mercy is manifested to all those who call upon Him. Ps. 86:5.

To those who forsake their sins. Isa. 55:7; Jer. 3:12.

To those who trust, love and obey Him. Ps. 32:10; Deut. 7:9.

LESSON 18.

THE LOVE OF GOD

God is love I John 4:8

God loves the whole human race (the world). II Pet. 3:9; John 3:16.

God loves sinners, Rom. 5:6-8; Eph. 2:4,5, but hates their sin.

God's love is manifested in the sacrifice of His Son. John 3:16; 4:9,10.

In the protection of His children. Isa. 54:17; Deut. 33:12.

In chastising His children for their profit. Heb. 12:6-11.

In sympathizing with His own in affliction. Isa. 63:9; Zech. 2:8.

God will manifest His love in heaven to the Christian. Eph. 2:7; I John 3:2.

LESSON 19.

THE FAITHFULNESS OF GOD

That God is faithful means that He is a being upon whom we can depend.

The extent of His faithfulness. Ps. 36:5; 89:23.

God's faithfulness is manifested in the keeping of His promises. Josh. 21:45; Heb. 10:23; (a) toward the unfaithful, II Tim. 2:13; (b) in forgiveness, I John 1:9; (c) in regard to temptation, I Cor. 10:13.

In defense and deliverance of His children when tried or in conflict. Ps. 89:20-26; I Pet. 4:19.

His faithfulness is shown in answering prayer. Ps. 143:1.

LESSON 20.

GOD, THE FATHER

God is the Father. Eph. 4:6; Jas. 1:17; I Cor. 8:6.

He is the Father of Jesus. Matt. 10:32,33; Eph. 1:3.

He is the Father of believers. Matt. 6:9; Rom. 8:15; Gal. 4:6.

God is not the Father of sinners. John 8:44.

The Father's part in man's redemption. (a) He gave Jesus. Gal. 4:4,5. (b) He raised Him from the dead. I Thess. 1:10. (c) He gave the Holy Spirit. John 14:26. (d) Chose us unto salvation. Rom. 1:3-5.

Without the Father's part salvation would be impossible.

"It profits nothing to be peaceful towards all men, if we be at war with God. It is no good to us if all men approve, and the Lord be offended. Neither is there any danger, though all shun and hate us, if with God we find acceptance and love."—Selected.

DOCTRINE OF JESUS CHRIST

LESSON 1.

THE MIRACULOUS BIRTH OF JESUS CHRIST

Propheesied by Isaiah. Isa. 9:6; 7:14, last part. Fulfilled. Matt. 1:23.

Conceived by the virgin Mary. Luke 1:31; Matt. 1:18,25.

Born of the Holy Ghost. Luke 1:35; Matt. 1:20.

His birth fulfilled. Luke 2:1-20.

LESSON 2.

WHO IS JESUS?

Matt. 3:17; 16:16; John 11:27; Acts 9:20 and I John 5:5 show Him to be the Son of God. This name is given to Him forty times in the Bible.

Jesus is the only "Begotten Son" of God, who became flesh and dwelt among us. John 1:18; 3:16,18; I John 4:9.

Jesus Christ is the only Savior from sin. John 14:6; Acts 4:10-12; Matt. 1:21.

LESSON 3.

JESUS CHRIST'S HUMANITY

Humanity means that Jesus was man as well as God.

He was made of woman. Gal. 4:4.

He was of the seed of Abraham. Heb. 2:16. (a) of the tribe of Judah and the seed of David. Heb. 7:14; Acts 2:29,30; 13:22,23; Rom. 1:3.

Jesus partook of flesh and blood. Heb. 2:14,15.

He was called by human names. John 3:7-10; 9:11.

As it was necessary that He be God in order to have power to redeem man,

so it was necessary that He be man in order to give Him the right to redeem man. Thus by being both God and man He is a complete Saviour. 1 Tim 2:5,6.

LESSON 4. JESUS CHRIST'S HUMANITY (continued)

He had an earthly body (even after resurrection.) Luke 24:39; John 20:27. He was human in His appetites. (a) He hungered. Matt. 4:2; 21:18. He thirsted. John 4:7; 19:28. He was weary. John 4:6. He slept. Matt. 8:24. He suffered. Luke 22:44; John 11:33; 12:27(a). He needed to pray, as men do. Matt. 11:23; John 6:15. He was tempted, Matt. 4:1; Heb. 2:18, but without sin. Heb. 4:15. He died. John 19:30; 1 Cor. 15:3. Jesus Christ our Savior became human in all things (yet without sin) that He might reconcile us to God. Heb. 2:17.

LESSON 5. CHRIST'S DEITY

Deity means Christ is God. Phil. 2:6. Christ's deity is a clearly established fact in the Bible, but it is a doctrine that the devil hates. The proof of Christ's deity may be summed up in the following—
In the beginning Christ was in heaven with God. John 1:1-2.
Christ's deity is proved by His own testimony. John 3:13; 16:28; 17:5.
His deity is also proved by the testimony of apostles. (a) John the Bap-

tist. John 3:31. (b) Paul. Col. 1:7. (c) John, the apostle. 1 John 1:1. Christ's deity is proved by His existence before the creation. Heb. 1:2.

LESSON 6. CHRIST'S DEITY—continued Christ is equal with God.

Jesus Christ's deity is also proved by His manifestations in the Old Testament. Whenever the word Lord is spelled in small capital letters as LORD it means Jehovah, and refers often to Jesus. Josh. 5:13-15; 6:2. Since the word Jehovah is Hebrew, and therefore does not occur in the New Testament, it is necessary to compare texts from the Old Testament that speak of Jehovah with texts in the New Testament that apply the statements to Jesus Christ—as Isa. 6:5, with John 12:41. Joel 2:32, compared with Rom. 10:13. Isa. 40:3, with Matt. 3:3.

LESSON 7. CHRIST'S DEITY—continued

He is one with and equal to the Father in substance, in being. John 1:1; 10:30-38; Phil. 2:6.
The divinity of Jesus is proved from the divine names given Him. He is called the "Son of the Highest." Luke 1:32. My Son. Luke 9:35. He is called Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end. Rev. 1:8, 17; 22:13. These texts also prove that Jesus Christ existed from all eternity, and that He is one with God.
Christ is called God. Heb. 1:8; John

20:28. God with us. Matt. 1:23. There are seventeen different names applied to Jesus because He is the divine Son of God, equal with Him in all ways. These names are used hundreds of times in the Bible referring to Jesus.

LESSON 8. CHRIST IS OMNIPRESENT

Christ, the same as God, is everywhere. Christ's omnipresence is shown by the fact that He is present in every place where believers are gathered in His name. Matt. 18:20; 28:20, John 3:13; II Cor. 13:5; Eph. 1:23; Col. 1:27. This divine omnipresence of Christ was voluntarily veiled in its exercise, however, during His life on earth. Mark 11:12-14; Phil. 2:7; John 20:16, 19, 26, 27. Jesus Christ is also immutable like God. He does not change. Heb. 1:10-12; 13:8.

LESSON 9. CHRIST IS ALSO OMNIPOTENT

Christ has all power. All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Matt. 28:18. Christ is shown to have all power over disease. Luke 4:39; Luke 7:14, 15; 8:54, 55. He has all power over life and death. John 5:25; 10:15 (His own life.) He is all powerful over nature. Matt. 8:26, 27. He only has power to forgive sins. Matt. 9:6; Mark 2:10. He has all power over demons. Matt. 8:16; Luke 4:35, 36, 41.

He possessed all authority, head over all, including angels. Matt. 28:18; Eph. 1:20-23; Col. 2:10; Heb. 1:3, 4. He is shown to uphold all things by His power. Jesus is and was omnipotent.

LESSON 10. CHRIST IS ALSO OMNISCIENT (Jesus knows all things.)

Christ knows men's secret thoughts. Matt. 9:4; Mark 2:8. He knows the secret history of men's lives. John 4:15-19. He knows what men were doing when they were far away from Him. John 1:48. He knows men's future (knew Judas would betray Him.) John 6:64. He knows minute details of life and nature. Luke 5:4-6; 22:10-12.

LESSON 11. CHRIST IS HOLY The holiness of Christ

Christ was born of the Holy Ghost and is holy. Luke 1:35. Christ is without sin, therefore is holy. II Cor. 5:21; Heb. 4:15; I John 3:5. The holiness of Christ is manifested in His righteousness. Heb. 1:9. His holiness is also manifested in His rebuke of sinners. Matt. 23:13, 33. In His sacrifice to save men from sin. 1 Pet. 2:24. In punishing those who will not forsake sin. Matt. 25:46; II Thess. 1:7-9.

LESSON 12. CHRIST IS HOLY AND HE IS LORD

No man can say Jesus is Lord, but by the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 12:3.

Jesus Christ is a holy High Priest, separate from sinners. Heb. 7:26.

He is called the Holy One. Acts 3:14.

He was without spot or blemish. I John 3:3; Heb. 9:14; I Pet. 1:19.

That Christ is also a holy Lord, is shown by the following texts. Acts 2:36; Rev. 19:16; I Tim. 6:14,15.

His holiness is seen in that He always does God's will. John 8:29.

LESSON 13.

CHRIST'S WORKS SHOW HIS DEITY

The Scriptures show that Christ was Creator like God. Col. 1:16; John 1:3; Heb. 1:2.

Christ shows deity because He is the only one who can forgive sins. Mark 2:16; Luke 5:20,21; Luke 7:48.

Christ proves His deity in that He will raise the dead and will change the body. John 5:28,29; 6:39-44; Phil. 3:21.

LESSON 14.

TESTIMONIES SHOWING THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST

Testimony of the Father. Luke 9:35. Of angels. Luke 2:11. Of the Holy Spirit. Luke 2:25-30.

Testimony of John the Baptist. John 1:29. Of Peter. Matt. 16:16. Of Nathanael. John 1:49.

The testimony of Paul. Acts 9:20.

The testimony of devils. Mark 1:24; 5:7.

LESSON 15.

JESUS CHRIST IS ALSO THE SON OF MAN

It is clearly taught in the Bible that Jesus Christ is divine and also that He is human.

Jesus Christ is called the Son of Man seventy seven times, as Matt. 25:31; Acts 7:55,56.

Jesus repeatedly speaks of Himself as the Son of Man. Matt. 8:20; 9:6; 18:11; 20:28; Mark 8:38; Luke 18:8; Rev. 1:13.

The apostle John, as well as others, called Him the Son of Man. John 1:51; 5:27; 12:23; 13:31.

He is the Son of God, also He is the Son of Man. He was divine, yet human.

LESSON 16.

THE DEATH OF CHRIST

Atonement. Rom. 5:11

The four writers of the gospels tell of Christ's death. Matt. 27:50; Mark 15:37; Luke 23:46; John 19:30.

Christ gave His own life for others. John 10:11-18; Tit. 2:14; Dan. 9:26.

This is the chief reason for which He came into the world. Matt. 20:28; Heb. 2:14-14.

Christ's death was spoken of by the prophets. I Pet. 1:10,11. By the angels. I Pet. 1:12.

Through Christ's death (only) is salvation come to lost man. I Cor. 15:1-4.

LESSON 17.

THE DEATH OF CHRIST A NECESSITY

God is the great ruler of all the earth,

and He has made a mighty law with its penalty (punishment) attached (with it). Sin is punishable by death. Ezek. 18:4. *Man has broken God's law and is now subject to punishment.

Rom. 5:12.

It was man's sin that made Christ's death a necessity. Death, as the punishment for sin, must fall on some one. Man must be lost forever or another bear the penalty (the punishment). Christ paid the penalty by His death for the sinner. Isa. 53:4-6; I Cor. 6:19,20.

Christ redeemed lost man with His own blood. Heb. 9:22; Acts 4:12; I Pet. 1:18,19.

Why did Christ Die THE PURPOSE OF CHRIST'S DEATH

It was not for His own sins. Christ is absolutely without sin. II Cor. 5:21; Heb. 4:15; I John 3:5.

His death was for the sins of others. X Rom. 4:25; I Cor. 15:3; I Pet. 2:24; 3:18.

Christ gave Himself a ransom for many. Matt. 20:28.

He is a propitiation for sin. Rom. 3:25; I John 2:2; 4:10. Propitiation here means that Jesus has offered a sacrifice by which man, who by sin has lost God's favor, is brought back into His fellowship. Rom. 5:10; I Pet. 3:18.

LESSON 19.

CHRIST, BY HIS DEATH, BECAME A REDEEMER (the only Savior) Christ gave Himself to redeem us. Heb.

9:12; I Pet. 1:18,19; Rev. 5:9. From the curse of the law. Gal. 3:13; 4:4,5. (Deut. 21:22,23.)

To put away sin. Heb. 9:22,26,28; I Pet. 2:24.

To deliver us from the power of sin. Rom. 8:3.

To redeem us from this present evil world. Gal. 1:4; 6:14.

To redeem us from the power of the devil. Heb. 2:14,15.

LESSON 20.

CHRIST JESUS DIED FOR ALL Jesus died for all. Rom. 8:32; II Cor. 5:15; I Tim. 2:6; Heb. 2:9.

The atonement is that all might be saved. Salvation is only for those who will be saved. Rev. 22:17; 22:11.

Jesus Christ died for the ungodly. Rom. 5:6,8.

Christ died for the church (Christians) that they might be sanctified. Eph. 5:25-27; Heb. 10:10.

Christ died for the individual (me). Gal. 2:20.

LESSON 21.

JUSTIFICATION ONLY BY THE BLOOD OF CHRIST

It is only by the blood that atonement is made for the soul Lev. 17:11, last part.

Without the blood of Christ there is no forgiveness of sins. Heb. 9:22.

Forgiveness of sins only through the blood of Christ. Eph. 1:7; Col. 1:14.

Our peace with God only through the blood. Col. 1:20; Eph. 2:12-14.

Justification only through the blood. Rom. 5:9.

Justification is the first work of grace in the heart. One can only be justified by the blood through godly repentance and forgiveness of sins by Christ, and restitution of wrongs in the past life. Matt. 3:8. Justification is when one is righteous in the sight of God.

LESSON 22.

14 SANCTIFICATION (cleansing) ONLY BY THE BLOOD OF CHRIST

X By the blood of Jesus believers are cleansed from all sin. I John 1:7; Heb. 13:12.

X Purged from dead works by the blood of Christ. Heb. 9:14. Christ made the way into holiness by His blood. By the blood of Christ believers enter into the holy way (the holy life). Heb. 10:19-24; Rev. 5:9-10.

X Sanctification is the second work of grace in the heart. It is for the Christian who is justified. By consecration (Rom. 6:19) and prayer with faith, his heart is cleansed from the old man (Rom. 6:6) by Jesus' blood, and filled with the Holy Spirit. Acts 2:4, first part.

LESSON 23.

RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

X All four gospels tell of Christ's resurrection. Matt. 28:6-7; Luke 24:6, 7, 24; Mark 16:6; John 20:15-18.

The resurrection of Jesus was witnessed by angels, Matt. 28:5-6; Luke 24:36, and by His enemies, Matt. 28:11-15.

X Jesus himself gave many proofs of His

resurrection. Acts 1:3; Luke 24:36, 39, 42; John 20:20, 27.

LESSON 24.

THE MANNER OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

God raised Christ from the dead by His great power. Acts 2:24, 32; Rom. 10:9; I Cor. 6:14; Col. 2:12.

By the Holy Spirit. I Pet. 3:18; Eph. 1:20.

The whole Trinity was interested in this. The very same Jesus who died, the God-man, divine, human, was raised. Luke 24:39-43; Acts 10:40, 41.

LESSON 25.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

There is no more important doctrine in the Bible than the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Without it the whole plan of human salvation would have failed. I Cor. 15:14-21.

X By Christ's resurrection we are justified, Rom. 4:25, and given an eternal hope and inheritance. I Pet. 1:3, 4.

Through the resurrection we have an ever-living intercessor. Rom. 4:25.

X Also proof of the greatness of God's power toward us. Eph. 1:18-20.

X Christ's resurrection makes the Christian's resurrection sure. II Cor. 4:14.

LESSON 26.

THE RESULT OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.

Christ's resurrection is proof of the believer's resurrection. Rom. 8:11; I Thess. 4:14, 16.

Believer's resurrection is at Christ's

coming. I Cor. 15:23.

Apostles tell of the Christian's resurrection. I Cor. 15:42-54.

LESSON 27.

THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST

21 The Bible tells of the ascension of Christ. Luke 24:51; Acts 1:9-11.

X By the ascension Jesus entered into a place of great power at God's right hand. Eph. 1:20, 21; Phil. 2:9; Col. 3:1; Heb. 1:3.

X Jesus entered into heaven for us. Heb. 9:24. (a) As our forerunner. Heb. 6:19, 20. (b) To prepare a place for us. John 14:2. (c) To make intercession. Heb. 7:25. (d) To give the gift of the Holy Spirit. John 16:7; Acts 2:33.

LESSON 28.

22 THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

Jesus is coming again. John 14:3. Acts 1:11; I Thess. 4:15-17; Heb. 9:28.

It is mentioned 318 times in the New Testament and a great many times in the Old Testament.

The Bible speaks of it as a blessed hope. Titus 2:13. (a) A reason for holy living. II Pet. 3:10-13. (b) Commands us to comfort one another by teaching it. I Thess. 4:18.

The last prayer of the Bible is for His coming. Rev. 22:20.

It is a doctrine hated by the worldly rich or people who walk after their lusts. II Peter 3:3, 4, 7.

He is coming again but no man knows the exact time. Matt. 24:36; Acts 1:7.

LESSON 29.

V THE APOSTLES USED THE

DOCTRINE OF THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

As an encouragement to purity. I John 3:2, 3.

To be sober. I Thess. 5:2-6.

To endure. I Pet. 1:7.

To separate from the world. Titus 2:11-13.

To give the Word of God faithfully. II Tim. 4:1, 2.

To be watchful and ready. Rev. 16:15.

This doctrine was much used by the apostles and should be greatly used by us.

LESSON 30.

CHRIST'S FIRST RETURN

The rapture. Rapture means to be caught up or away.

The rapture is when Christ comes in the air for those who are holy in heart. I Thess. 4:16, 17.

Christ's Bride is the true church, His body, which He takes to himself at this time. Eph. 5:24-27; Col. 1:18.

Those not ready in the church will be left here. Matt. 24:37-42; 25:8-12.

The church's true condition when ready for Him must be holiness. Rev. 19:7, 8.

This time He comes for those only who look for Him. Heb. 9:28.

LESSON 31.

A TIME OF GREAT TRIBULATION (trouble or sorrow)

Between the Rapture and Revelation of Christ there will be a time of great tribulation. Dan. 12:1; Matt. 24:21, 22.

An anti-Christ (false prophet) appears

at this time. I John 4:3; 2:18-22; II Thess. 2:3-10.

God's wrath will be poured out upon sin. Rev. 6:16,17; 14:10,11.

Watch ye, therefore, that ye may be worthy to escape this. *Luke 21:36.*

LESSON 32.

CHRIST'S SECOND RETURN

The Revelation. Revelation means revealed. Christ will be revealed to all. Holy men in the Old Testament prophesied Christ's return. Zech. 14:4,5; Jude 14,15.

He will be revealed with His saints. *I Thess. 3:13.*

This is Christ's second coming to earth in power and glory. Acts 1:11; Matt. 24:29,30.

Christ will reign on earth with His saints and be the judge. Rev. 20:4; Matt. 16:27; 25:31; 19:28.

At this time Satan will be bound 1000 years. Rev. 20:1-3.

Because of the coming of Christ we should be steadfast, holy, blameless. II Pet. 3:11-14.

LESSON 33.

CHRIST OUR HIGH PRIEST

Christ is our only High Priest. Heb. 3:1. Christ is our ever-living, unchangeable, holy, separate Priest. *Heb. 7:23-26.*

Christ our great High Priest put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. Heb. 9:25,26; 10:11,12.

He obtained eternal salvation for us by His own blood. Heb. 9:11-14.

This High Priest, Christ, is now in heaven interceding for us. Heb. 9:24.

The old priesthood was done away when Christ came. Heb. 7:15-22.

Let us follow Christ our only high Priest.

LESSON 34.

CHRIST OUR ONLY MEDIATOR
Mediator means "middle-man," a go-between.

Jesus Christ is the middle man, stands between God and man, as a Saviour. Gal. 3:19,20.

He is the only mediator. *I Tim. 2:5,6.* Christ is the mediator of the New Testament. Heb. 9:15.

Christ is the mediator of the New Covenant. Heb. 8:6-10; 12:24.

In His work of reconciling God and man the Son of God is mediator. II Cor. 5:18-21. This mediatorial work of Christ covers at least that period of time beginning when He was slain from the foundation of the world, Rev. 5:6, until the time when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father. I Cor. 15:24.

LESSON 35.

THE HUMILITY OF CHRIST

Christ was lowly in heart. *Matt. 11:29.* He made Himself of no reputation. Heb. 2:14; Phil. 2:6-8.

He came to serve, and not to be ministered unto. Matt. 20:28.

He did very humble service. John 13:4,5. He humbled Himself even unto death. Isa. 53:5.

He showed a humble spirit in trial and persecution. Isa. 50:6; 53:7. Heb. 12:3; I Pet. 2:23.

Christians must keep humble, like Christ. Phil. 2:3-5.

LESSON 36.

THE LOVE OF CHRIST FOR THE FATHER

His love to God the Father. John 14:31.

His love is manifested in obedience to His commands. John 6:38; 8:55; *John 15:10.*

In submission to His will at any cost. Ps. 40:3; Luke 2:49; Matt. 26:39,42. In seeking to glorify God alone. John 7:18.

In seeking honor from Him only. John 5:34.

In finishing the work given Him of His Father. John 17:4; 19:30.

Christ's death upon the cross was an expression of His love to the Father as well as His love to man.

LESSON 37.

CHRIST'S LOVE TO MAN

The love of Christ to man is manifested by sympathy. John 11:33-36; 14:18.

In forgiveness. Luke 7:48; *Rev. 1:5.*

In sacrifice. John 15:13; Eph. 5:2.

In seeking the lost. Luke 15:4.

In rejoicing over the backslider's return. Luke 15:6,7.

In bearing infirmities and sicknesses. Matt. 8:17; 14:14.

In chastening. Rev. 3:19.

If Christ so loved us, we Christians ought to love one another. I John 3:16.

LESSON 38.

THE PRAYERFULNESS OF CHRIST

Christ is our great example in prayer. He prayed much alone.

He prayed in the night, and sometimes all night, alone. *Luke 6:12.*

Early in the morning, alone. Mark 1:35.

Before doing gospel work. Luke 8:21,22.

After gospel work was finished. Matt. 11:23.

He prayed on His busiest days. Luke 5:15,16.

He prayed when weary. Mark 6:46.

He prayed upon the approach of a great trial. Matt. 26:36.

His last words before death was prayer. Luke 23:34.

Every Christian must follow Christ's example and pray much alone, to keep pure and holy in God's sight.

LESSON 39.

THE INTERCESSION OF CHRIST

Intercession means praying for others.

John 17 is Christ's great prayer of intercession. Read it. Obey it.

Jesus prayed for Himself. John 17:1.

He prayed for sinners. John 17:20.

He prayed that believers might be kept from evil, (separate) from the world. John 17:14-16,18.

He prayed that believers might be sanctified. John 17:17,19,21,23.

He prayed for His enemies. Luke 23:34.

Christ is interceding for us now. *Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25.*

The Father always heard Christ's prayer. John 11:42.

Christ is depending on Christians now to intercede for sinners and other believers. I Tim. 2:1.

LESSON 40.

CHRIST AND THE TRUE CHURCH

The true church is holy Christians only.

Christ purchased the church with His own blood and gave Himself for its sanctification. Acts 20:28, last part; Eph. 5:25,26.

Christ is the head of His body, the church. Eph. 1:22,23; 5:23; *Col. 1:18.*

Christ is coming again for the holy people in the church (His bride). Eph. 5:27-32.

THE WORLD'S BIBLE

Christ has no hands but our hands
To do His work today;
He has no feet but our feet
To lead men in His way.
He has no tongue but our tongue
To tell men how He died;
He has no help but our help
To bring them to His side.

We are the only Bible
The careless world will read;
We are the sinner's gospel,
We are the scoffer's creed.
We are the Lord's last message,
Given in deed and word;
What if the type is crooked?
What if the print is blurred?

What if our hands are busy
With other work than His?
What if our feet are walking
Where sin's allurements is?
What if our lips are speaking
Of things His lips would spurn?
How can we hope to help Him
And hasten His return?

—Annie Johnson Flint

DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

LESSON 1.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN PERSON

Personal pronouns are used in the Scrip-

tures concerning the Holy Spirit. John 14:17; 15:26.

The Holy Spirit is spoken of as having (a) knowledge. 1 Cor. 2:10. (b) Choosing. Acts 13:2. (c) Mind. Rom. 8:27. (d) Love. Rom. 15:30. These things belong to a person only.

The Holy Spirit is spoken of as doing things which belong to a person only, such as (a) Instruction. John 14:26; 1 John 2:27. (b) Sealing. Eph. 1:13. (c) Witnessing. Acts 5:32.

The Holy Spirit can be (a) Tempted. Acts 5:9. (b) Resisted. Acts 7:51. (c) Grieved. Eph. 4:30. (d) Lied to. Acts 5:3,4. (e) Blasphemed. Matt. 12:31,32. All these things show that the Holy Spirit is a person.

The Holy Spirit is called "Another Comforter." Comforter means, one called along side to help. John 14:16. Another Comforter is called to take the place of Jesus Christ in the world after His ascension, to carry on His work. John 16:7. Jesus Christ recognized the Holy Spirit as a person.

LESSON 2.

DEITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Deity means equal with God

The Holy Spirit is called God. Acts 5:3,4. The Spirit of God. 1 Pet. 4:14.

The Holy Spirit is represented in the Scriptures as being (a) Omnipresent. Ps. 139:7-10. (b) Omnipotent. Luke 1:35; Rom. 15:19. (c) Omniscient. 1 Cor. 2:10,11. (d) Eternal. Heb. 9:14.

Deity (God) only can possess these attributes, hence the Holy Spirit is equal with God.

LESSON 3.

NAMES AND EMBLEMS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Emblems are different things that are used as types of the Holy Spirit. Some of the names given the Holy Spirit, the third person in the Godhead. (a) Spirit. Acts 16:7. (b) Holy Spirit. Luke 11:13. (c) Spirit of God. 1 Cor. 3:16. (d) Spirit of the Lord. Isa. 61:1.

He is called the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit about ninety times in the New Testament. Matt. 3:11; Mark 3:29; Acts 1:5; Rom. 14:17; 1 Pet. 1:12. Some of His other important names are (a) Spirit of Christ. Rom. 8:9; Gal. 4:6. (b) Spirit of promise. Eph. 1:13. (c) Spirit of truth. John 14:17. (d) Spirit of grace. Heb. 10:29. (e) Comforter. John 15:26.

Emblems or types of the Holy Spirit. (a) Water. John 3:5; 7:38,39. (b) Fire. Matt. 3:11. (c) A dove. Matt. 3:16. (d) Cloven tongues. Acts 2:3. (e) Oil. Ps. 45:7; Heb. 1:9.

The different emblems or types may refer to different works of the Holy Spirit. Very much care is needed in interpreting these and their use. We must always have clear Bible proof.

LESSON 4.

WHEN THE HOLY SPIRIT CAME

In the Old Testament.

He was in the creation. Ps. 104:30; Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13.

In the making of man. Job 33:4.

Upon the prophets, cleansing and inspiring. 1 Pet. 1:21; Ezek. 36:25-27.

(a) On Gideon. Judges 6:34. (b) On David. II Sam. 23:1,2,4.

In the New Testament

He came to stay when Jesus ascended to heaven. John 16:7; 14:16,17; Acts 1:4,5; 2:1-4.

On the seventy elders of Israel came the Spirit of prophecy. Num. 11:25. The Holy Spirit is spoken of about eighty-five times in the Old Testament.

LESSON 5.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE SCRIPTURES.

The Prophets and Apostles were especially inspired of the Holy Spirit to give the Scriptures. 1 Tim. 3:16; II Pet. 1:21.

The Prophets and Apostles had special gifts for this purpose. 1 Cor. 12:29; 1 Pet. 1:10-12.

The Holy Spirit spoke through holy men and women in the written word. Acts 28:25; Heb. 3:7; 10:15,16.

The Bible is the work of a truthful God or the Holy Spirit. It is the word of God. Ps. 119:29.

The Holy Scriptures can not be understood by man without the Holy Spirit. 1 Cor. 2:11,14.

LESSON 6.

HOLY SPIRIT'S WORK IN THE WORLD

Convicts the world (the sinner) of sin, righteousness and of judgment. John 16:8-11.

The Holy Spirit shows the condition of the sinful heart. Rom. 7:13,14.

He gives light and strives to bring sinners to repentance. 1 Cor. 2:10; Gen. 6:8.

The Holy Spirit regenerates (gives life)

to the sinner when he truly repents and confesses his sins to Jesus Christ. John 3:5-8; 6:63. This is a real spiritual life as a result of a spiritual birth.

The Holy Spirit reveals crooked things in our life that need to be straightened up (restitution that needs to be made.) John 14:26.

The Holy Spirit witnesses to our hearts when we have been born again (sins forgiven and life right. Rom. 8:16; Gal. 4:6, 7).

LESSON 7.

THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

This baptism was prophesied by Joel. Joel 2:28,29. *Act 2:17-18*

Baptism means cleansing. This cleansing is for Christians only. Repentance, forgiveness of sins and restitution must precede this. Acts 2:38. One must be clearly justified.

The Holy Spirit reveals the old man in the heart and the need of cleansing. Rom. 6:6; 7:15; 8:5-8.

He leads Christians to consecrate all, and to obey fully. Rom. 6:13,17,19; Acts 5:32.

The Holy Spirit leads them to pray for a cleansing out of the old man after consecration. Luke 11:13.

The baptism of the Holy Spirit is given by faith. Acts 15:8,9.

The Holy Spirit fills the heart of the Christian that has been cleansed from all sin. Acts 2:4; 4:31.

LESSON 8.

JESUS GAVE AND HIMSELF RECEIVED THE BAPTISM OF

THE HOLY SPIRIT

Jesus prayed for the Holy Spirit's baptism for the disciples. John 14:16.

By Christ's shed blood on the cross He made the way that Christians might receive this baptism. Heb. 9:12-14; Matt. 3:11, last part; Mark 1:8, and He gave it.

Jesus Christ commanded the disciples to receive Him. Acts 1:4,5; Luke 24:49; Acts 11:16.

Jesus Christ received the baptism of the Holy Spirit as an example to all believers. John 1:32,33; Acts 10:38.

LESSON 9.

THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE HOLY HEART

He glorifies Christ. John 16:14,15; 15:26.

He opens the Scriptures. I Cor. 2:10, 13-16; I Tim. 4:1.

He guides into truth and leads. John 16:13; Rom. 8:14; Acts 10:19,20.

He gives power to witness. Acts 1:8; Micah 3:8; Rom. 15:19.

He gives power to suffer for Jesus' sake. Rom. 8:16-18.

He fills the heart with perfect love. Rom. 5:5.

LESSON 10.

THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE CLEANSSED HEART

He teaches Christians to pray. Jude 20; Eph. 6:18.

He prays for us Himself. Rom. 8:26,27.

He gives warning and restraining thru the Word. Acts 16:6,7.

He corrects the Christian and gives light. Heb. 12:9,10.

He takes fear out of the heart. Rom. 8:15; I John 4:18.

He gives boldness. Acts 4:31.

LESSON 11.

THE HOLY SPIRIT'S WORK IN CHRISTIAN SERVICE

He calls, separates and chooses holy Christians for His service. Acts 13:2-4; 20:28; John 15:16.

He bestows gifts for service upon His chosen ones. I Cor. 12:8-11; Eph. 4:11,15.

He gives them the fruits of the Holy Spirit. Gal. 5:22,23.

He gives growth in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ and fruits of the Spirit. II Pet. 1:3-11.

He gives words and messages for those away from God. Matt. 10:18-20.

He inspires praise. Eph. 5:18-20.

DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY

LESSON 1.

THE GODHEAD OR TRINITY

Trinity means three. The Trinity is composed of the Father, His Son Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost the Comforter.

The Godhead or Trinity in the New Testament. Acts 17:28,29; Rom. 1:20; Col. 2:9.

In the Old Testament. Gen. 1:2; Ps. 2:7; Deut. 6:4; Isa. 48:16.

In the use of personal pronouns. Gen. 1:5,26.

LESSON 2.

GOD IS THE SUPREME PERSON IN THE GODHEAD

This is shown by His name. John 8:16; My Father. John 17:5; 16:28
Shown by His authority and power. Ps. 83:18; 86:10; 62:11.

Shown by all plans and purposes beginning in God. Gen. 1:1; John 3:16; Acts 17:31; I John 2:1.

Shown by what Jesus said. John 10:18; Luke 22:29; John 8:42.

Shown by other statements of the Scriptures. I Cor. 15:24,28.

LESSON 3.

THREE PERSONS IN THE GOD-HEAD ALL ONE

All one in creation of the world. Gen. 1:2; Heb. 1:2.

All one in the creation of man. Gen. 1:26; John 1:2,3.

All one in the plan of salvation. Matt. 28:19; I Pet. 1:2; II Cor. 13:14; Heb. 9:14.

LESSON 4.

THREE PERSONS IN THE GOD-HEAD ARE ONE

There is a oneness between the Father, His Son, and the Holy Spirit.

They are one in Christ's great prayer of intercession. John 17:21.

They are one in purpose and plan. John 14:16.

Heaven and earth bear record that they are one. I John 5:7,8.

LESSON 5.

HOW THE THREE PERSONS IN THE GODHEAD ARE RELATED

God is the Father. II Pet. 1:17; Eph. 1:3; 4:6.

Jesus Christ was conceived by the Holy Ghost. Matt. 1:20, last part; Luke 1:35.

Jesus Christ is the only Son of God. John 1:14-18; Gal. 4:4-6.

The Holy Ghost came from God, the Father. John 15:26; 14:26.

THE DOCTRINE OF SATAN

LESSON 1.

SATAN OR THE DEVIL

The teaching of the Scriptures is that there is a great host of demons, or fallen angels, and that the chief over them is the devil, or Satan. Matt. 12:24; 25:41. Other Scriptures that show that Satan exists. Matt. 13:39; John 13:2; Acts 5:3.

The character of Satan is shown by the names given him in the Bible. (a) Evil one. Matt. 5:37; 6:13. (b) Abaddon (destroyer). Rev. 9:11. (c) The devil. Matt. 4:1.

He is also called (a) Accuser of the brethren. Rev. 12:10. (b) Adversary. I Pet. 5:8. (c) Murderer. John 8:44.

Satan's character is further revealed. (a) Serpent. Gen. 3:4; Rev. 20:2. (b) Ruler of darkness of this world. Eph. 6:12. (c) Spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience. Eph. 2:2; Matt. 13:19.

Satan is wicked and an opposer of all that is good.

LESSON 2.

THE ORIGIN OF SATAN AND HIS PRESENT ABODE

Origin means where Satan came from.

Abode means his home now.

Satan and his host were first in heaven. Isa. 14:12; Luke 10:18. They were pure beings as other angels, but they sinned. II Pet. 2:4; I John 3:8; Jude 6. They were cast out of heaven. Luke 10:18; Rev. 12:7,9.

By this fact Satan became an enemy of God and His work. I Pet. 5:8.

Satan's place now is (a) Prince of the power of the air. Eph. 2:2 (b) Prince of this world. John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11. (c) The god of this age. II Cor. 4:4.

Hell is also Satan's dwelling place, but not all the time now. II Pet. 2:4.

LESSON 3.

THE WORK OF SATAN

Satan's first work was to bring sin into the world. I John 3:8,10; Gen. 3:1-6; Acts 13:10.

His work is to oppress and discourage. Acts 10:38.

Satan's work is to get Christians to backslide by pulling them back into the world. II Thess. 2:9; Heb. 10:38, last part; Jas. 4:4; II Tim. 4:10.

He resists and hinders Christians in their work. Zech. 3:1; I Thess. 2:18; I Cor. 16:9.

His work is to take away the seed (the word) from the heart. Mark 4:15.

His work is to deceive us by changing himself into an angel of light. II Cor. 11:14.

Satan is the enemy of God and His work, and Christians must resist him with much prayer and God's word. Eph. 6:11-16.

LESSON 4.

SATAN'S DEVICES

Devices means traps, snares.

Satan is very tricky in his work, and we dare not be ignorant of his devices. II Cor. 2:11.

He tempts and tries the Christian. Jas. 1:13-15; I Thess. 3:5; Job 2:1-8.

He ensnares or traps. I Tim. 3:7; II Tim. 2:26.

He lies. John 8:44; I Kings 22:22.

He puts evil purposes into men's hearts. John 13:2; Acts 5:3.

Thank God, Satan can have no power over us except when we yield to him. Christ came to destroy his power. "Neither give place to the devil." Eph. 4:27.

LESSON 5.

CHRIST OVERCAME SATAN

Satan is a conquered enemy. Christ overcame him by resisting him. Matt. 4:1-11, especially 11.

By casting out devils. Matt. 4:24; Mark 1:23-26.

By giving the disciples power over Satan. Matt. 10:1; Mark 16:17; Luke 9:1.

By destroying his works. I John 3:8. Christ overcame Satan by His death. Heb. 2:14. If our lives are entirely given up to the will of Christ we need not fear the devil.

LESSON 6.

CHRISTIANS MAY CONTINUALLY OVERCOME SATAN

Give no place to the devil. Eph. 4:27. Resist him. I Pet. 5:9.

Put on the whole armor of God, that you may stand against Satan. Eph. 6:11-16.

When we are submitted to God and resist him, he will go away. Jas. 4:7. Christians may overcome Satan continually, I John 2:13, through the blood of the Lamb. Rev. 12:11.

LESSON 7.

FINAL PUNISHMENT OF SATAN

Eternal fire is prepared for the devil and demons. Matt. 25:41.

He shall be bruised by God. Rom. 16:20. At the coming of Christ, Satan will be bound for 1000 years. Rev. 20:2,3. Then he will be loosed for a little time. Rev. 20:3,7. And then he will be cast into the lake of fire forever. Rev. 20:10.

DOCTRINE OF HELL

LESSON 1.

HELL IS A PLACE

The Scriptures clearly show this to be true. (a) It is down. Deut. 32:22; Ezek. 31:16; Luke 10:15. (b) It is deep. Job 11:8. (c) It is large. Isa. 5:14.

It is a place of conscious torment. (suffering) II Sam. 22:6; Ps. 18:5; Matt. 18:9; Mark 9:47; Luke 16:23.

It is a place of damnation. Matt. 23:33; same chapter, verse 14. God never intended man to go to hell. It is sin, not God, that sends men to hell. This place, hell, is also a pit. Ps. 28:1; 30:3; Num. 16:30-33.

LESSON 2.

HELL IS A PLACE OF PUNISHMENT FOR THE WICKED

That it is a place of punishment for the wicked is shown in Ps. 9:17; 55:15;

Prov. 5:5; 7:27; Isa. 5:11,12,14; Matt. 23:15.

It is the abode of fallen angels. II Pet. 2:4; Jude 6.

It was prepared for the devil and his host. Matt. 25:41.

Hell is a place for the sinner or the backslider who will not repent, but goes on in sin and hardens his heart against God, Jesus, and the Holy Ghost.

LESSON 3.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF SINNERS IN HELL

Suffering is terrible. Luke 16:23-25.

There is no relief. Luke 16:26.

Never satisfied. Prov. 27:20; 30:16.

It is suffering forever and ever. Matt. 25:46; II Thess. 1:9.

LESSON 4.

THE LAKE OF FIRE

After the final judgment all the wicked are cast into the lake of fire. Rev. 20:13-15; 21:8; Matt. 11:23.

The beast and the false prophet cast in also. Rev. 19:20.

The devil is cast into this lake of fire. Rev. 20:10.

The lake of fire is the final and eternal punishment for sin. Rev. 14:10,11; Jude 7.

DOCTRINE OF HEAVEN

LESSON 1.

HEAVEN IS A PLACE

Heaven is a holy place. II Chron. 30:27; Ps. 20:6.

A prepared place. John 14:2.

It is a place always spoken of as being above us. Deut. 30:12; II Kings 2:11, last part; Mark 16:19; Rev. 11:12.

(a) It is high, Isa. 55:9. (b) It is large, Jer. 31:37; Isa. 40:12.

Heaven is a place where God's will is perfectly done. Matt. 6:10.

It is a place of joy and pleasure. Ps. 16:11; Luke 15:7.

A place of peace. Luke 19:38.

That heaven is a place is clearly shown by these texts. Let us believe them.

LESSON 2.

THE INHABITANTS OF HEAVEN

Inhabitants mean people who live there.

God is there. Matt. 6:9; Ps. 11:4; Acts 7:48,49.

Christ came from there. I Cor. 15:47.

At His ascension He returned to heaven. Acts 1:10. Christ is there now.

I Pet. 3:22; Heb. 4:14; 8:1; Acts 7:55. Christ will come again from heaven. I Thess. 4:16.

The Holy Ghost came from heaven. I Pet. 1:12.

Holy angels are there. Luke 2:15; Rev. 5:11.

Heaven is the home of the holy Christians immediately after they die. Luke 23:43; I Pet. 1:4; Rev. 7:15-17.

The soul of the Christian leaves the body at death and goes into heaven.

The body is buried until the resurrection, John 11:17,24. Let us live holy lives and be ready for heaven.

LESSON 3.

WHO WILL ENTER HEAVEN?

In order to enter heaven one must be converted. Matt. 18:3.

Must have their names written in heaven because of sins forgiven. Rev. 21:21.

Must do the whole will of God. Matt. 7:21; Rev. 22:14.

Must have pure, holy hearts, made white by the blood of the Lamb. Rev. 7:9-15.

LESSON 4.

NO ONE WITH SIN CAN ENTER HEAVEN

Jesus said that those following forms of righteousness cannot enter heaven. Matt. 5:20.

It is hard for the rich to enter heaven. Matt. 19:23.

Without holiness one can not enter. Heb. 12:14.

Any one with sin can not enter heaven. Rev. 22:15; I Cor. 6:9,10; Rev. 21:27; Gal. 5:19-21.

LESSON 5.

THERE WILL BE A NEW HEAVEN

The Bible teaches there will be a new heaven and a new earth. 2 Pet. 3:13.

This old heaven will pass away. II Pet. 3:10,12.

John, the apostle, describes the new heaven with its beauty and glory.

Rev. 21:10,26.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES ARE INFALLIBLE

Infalible means—without error, truth. The holy Scripture were written by God.

II Tim. 3:16,17.

The holy Bible is the only true word of God. Ps. 119:89.

It is quick and powerful. Heb. 4:12.

It is light. Ps. 119:105.

It is life. John 20:31

It will endure forever. Mark 13:31; Isa. 40:8.

It must not be changed by man. Matt. 5:18,19.

Through the Bible we are born again. Ps. 19:7; I Pet. 1:23.

Through the Bible Christians are made holy in heart. John 15:3; Acts 20:32.

The Scriptures make us wise unto salvation. II Tim. 3:15.

Let us keep God's holy word. II Tim. 1:13; II Pet. 1:19.

FALSE DOCTRINE

LESSON 1.

APOSTLE JOHN WARNS AGAINST FALSE DOCTRINE

There are many deceivers. II John 7,8. Receive not those who give false doctrine. II John 9-11.

Follow not that which is evil. 3 John 11.

There are many false prophets. Be not deceived by them. I John 4:1-3,5,6.

LESSON 2.

JESUS CHRIST GAVE WARNING AGAINST FORMS

All their works are to be seen of men and are not pleasing to God. Matt. 23:3 (last part) 5,6,9.

Christ warns against forms in prayer. Matt. 23:14.

Christ pronounces woes against those who follow forms, but their lives are unrighteous. Matt. 23:25-28.

Christ said that such forms of worship were empty, no good. Matt. 15:7,8,9.

LESSON 3.

FALSE TEACHERS PUNISHED

There are false teachers who speak evil of the truth. *II Pet. 2:1-3.*
Their own lives are full of sin. *II Pet. 1:14-22.*
Follow them not, they shall be punished by God. *II Pet. 2:12, 13*, also last part of verse 3.

LESSON 4.

APOSTLE PAUL WARNS AGAINST FALSE DOCTRINE

In last days some will depart from the faith of Jesus Christ. *I Tim. 4:1, 2.*
...and draw from those who teach false doctrine. *I Tim. 6:3-5.*
From those who deny the power of God turn away. *II Tim. 3:1-5.*
They resist the truth and know nothing of faith in Christ. *II Tim. 3:6-9, 11.*

LESSON 5.

WARNING AGAINST THOSE WHO CHANGE THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

Some change the Scriptures for money's sake. *Titus 1:10-14.*
It is a great sin against God to change the Scriptures. *II Pet. 3:16, 17.*
Those who change the Scriptures will be punished by God, without they repent. *Rev. 22:18, 19.*

LESSON 6.

STAND FAST FOR JESUS CHRIST AND HIS HOLY WORD

Stand fast for the faith—salvation. *Jude 3; I Cor. 16:13.*
Be not entangled with the yoke of bondage, stand fast. *Gal. 5:1.*
With the whole armour of God, stand

against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. 6:11, 13, 14.*

Beloved, keep the faith that is in Christ Jesus. *Jude 20-24.*

DOCTRINE OF THE SABBATH

LESSON 1.

BEGINNING OF THE SABBATH DAY

Sabbath was made when God created the world. *Gen. 2:1-3.*

God gave the holy Sabbath as a rest from labor. *Ex. 16:23-30.*

It was one of God's commandments. *Ex. 20:8-11.*

It must be kept holy. *Neh. 13:15-22.*

LESSON 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH

In Old Testament times the seventh day was kept by the Jews for Sabbath, but after Christ's resurrection the day was changed to the first day of the week, our Sunday. Christ arose on the first day of the week. *Luke 24:1, 2, 6.* The disciples worshipped on the first day of the week, Sunday. *Acts 20:7.*

Jesus, after His resurrection, kept the first day of the week and appeared to His disciples. *Luke 24:33-36; John 20:19-26.*

The Holy Spirit came and began the church on the first day of the week. *Acts 2:1-4.*

Jesus is Lord of the Sabbath. *Matt. 12:8.*

Christ taught that it was right to do good on the Sabbath. *Mark 3:1-5.*

It is a day for rest and worship. Let us keep it holy. *Acts 15:21; Heb. 10:25.*