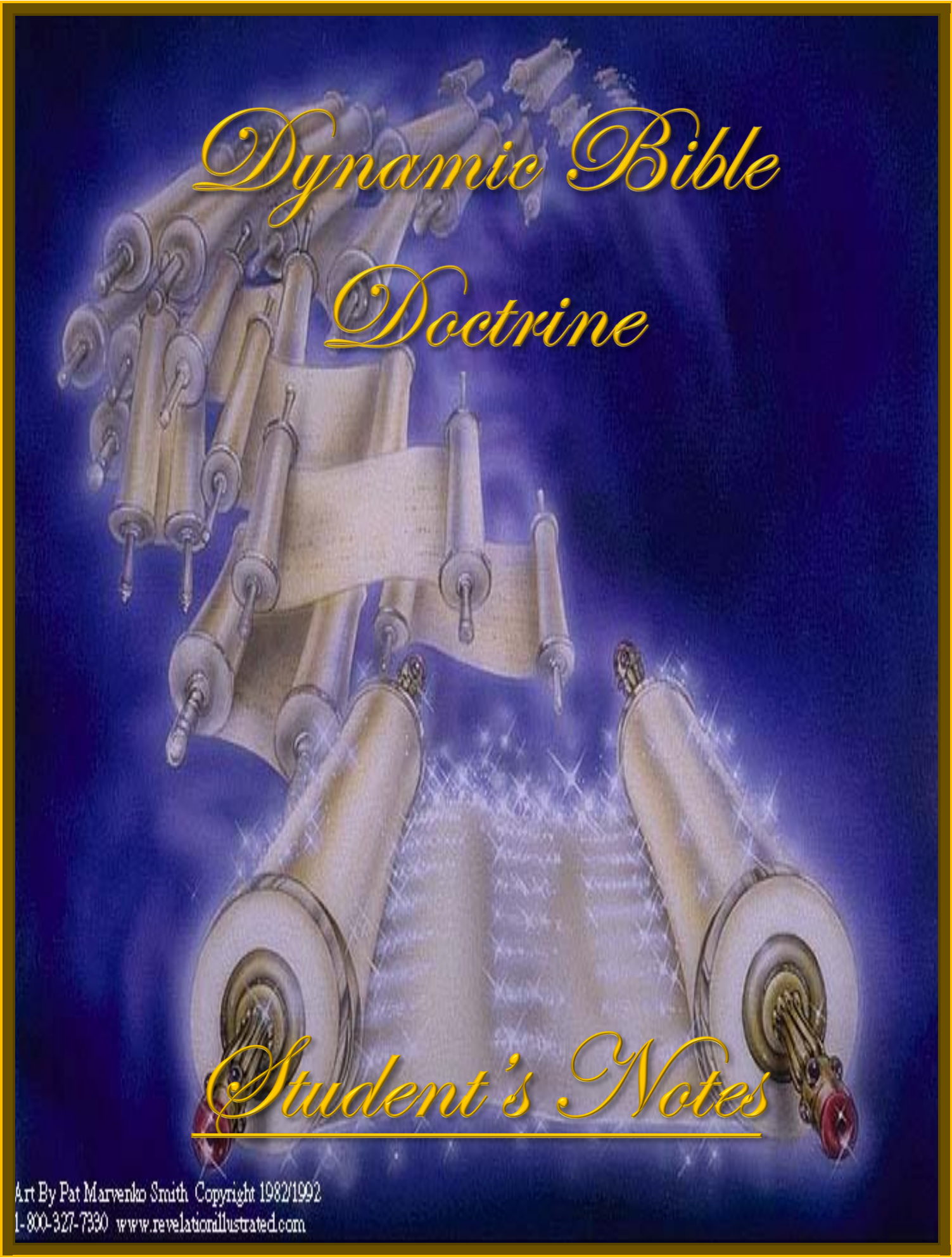




Dynamic Bible Doctrine

Student's Notes

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DYNAMIC BIBLE DOCTRINE

STUDENT'S GUIDE

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All Scripture is taken from the *King James Version* unless designated otherwise.

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LESSON 1

THE BIBLE: THE WORD OF GOD

I. THAT WHICH IS _____

II. THAT WHICH IS _____

1. Its _____.

2. The _____ of its Revelation.

3. Its _____.

4. Its _____ Matter.

5. As _____.

6. Unprejudiced _____.

7. The _____ Character.

8. The Bible and Christ _____.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the two general lines of evidence that the Bible is the Word of God?
2. Name six transformations it accomplishes as stated in Psalms 19:7-11.
3. Since the Bible was written by so many different authors and in various ages, how do you account for its marvelous continuity?
4. Recount the various classes of men who are the human authors.
5. Does the Bible revelation conflict with modern discoveries?
6. To what extent is the Bible being circulated?
7. What was Voltaire's prediction in 1778?
8. Has the Bible ever been more assailed by its enemies than now?
9. Does the Bible hesitate to speak with authority on supernatural and eternal things?
10. What does it say of the limitation of man?
11. What is peculiar about its literary appeal?
12. What evidence is suggested by the fact that the Bible discloses the sins of all men?
13. What character is its supreme revelation?
14. Indicate the outstanding similarity between Christ and the Scriptures.

LESSON 2

THE BIBLE: INSPIRED OF GOD

I. GENERAL _____ OF INSPIRATION

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

II. THE _____ OF CHRIST

III. TWO _____ PASSAGES

IV. _____ CONSIDERATIONS

QUESTIONS

1. Wherein does the Bible assume to be God's message to man?
2. For what does the doctrine of Inspiration contend?
3. Define the Naturalistic Theory of Inspiration.
4. Define the Partial Theory of Inspiration.
5. Define the Gracious Theory of Inspiration.
6. Define the Verbal Theory of Inspiration.
7. Which of these do you accept?
8. Why is it that inspiration cannot be limited to the thought or concept?
9. What theory of inspiration does the Bible claim for itself?
10. Indicate Christ's attitude toward the inspiration of the Old Testament Scriptures.
11. What provision did He make for the inspiration of the New Testament?
12. State the meaning of the word inspiration as used in 2 Timothy 3:16 and of the words moved by the Holy Ghost as used in 2 Peter 1:21.
13. Indicate the effect of inspiration on the recorded words of God, of Satan, of men, of history, and of prophecy.
14. Does inspiration aim at inspired men or inspired writings? What proof can be given for your answer?

LESSON 3

THE BIBLE: ITS SUBJECT AND PURPOSE

1. Through _____.

2. In _____.

3. The _____ Word.

I. THE _____ OF THE BIBLE

II. THE _____ OF THE BIBLE

QUESTIONS

1. On what ground is it reasonable to expect that God would reveal Himself to man?
2. What passage of Scripture indicates that God has revealed Himself to man through nature?
3. What concerning God is thus revealed?
4. Is nature's revelation complete?
5. By what means has God made a perfect revelation of Himself to man?
6. Wherein is this revelation superior to that of nature?
7. Indicate the various aspects of the divine revelation as set forth in the Bible.
8. What is the supreme purpose of God as revealed in the Scriptures?
9. Why is it in no way self-seeking on the part of God to wish to accomplish His own glory?
10. Wherein is real self-seeking disclosed?
11. Name seven ways which are indicated in the Scriptures whereby God is said to be glorified.
12. Point out the Scriptures which state that all creation is for the glory of God.
13. In what way is God glorified through the salvation of a soul?
14. Describe how Christ is the manifestation of God's glory.

LESSON 4

GOD THE TRINITY: HIS PERSON AND DEITY

I. THE _____ OF GOD AND THE TRINITY

II. THE OLD TESTAMENT _____

III. THE _____ OF GOD

IV. THE _____ OF GOD

V. THE _____ OF GOD

QUESTIONS

1. What things do we recognize by intuition?
2. Is God, even though unseen, so recognized?
3. Name various ways by which we learn more about God.
4. Compare what men know apart from the Bible revelation with that which is known through that revelation.
5. Name and describe each of the four systems of philosophy regarding the Person of God.
6. Name four general arguments by which men have sought to prove the existence of God.
7. Regarding the Unity of God and the Trinity, where in the Scriptures are these two aspects of truth especially emphasized?
8. To what conception of God do His Old Testament names generally refer?
9. Why cannot man understand the doctrine of the Trinity?
10. Give a general statement of what may be known of the Unity of God and the Trinity.
11. Give the three primary names of God found in the Old Testament.
12. Name the attributes of God.
13. Has God acquired His attributes or are they an essential part of His Eternal Person?
14. Why is it reasonable to believe that God is greater than the sum total of all that He has created?
15. What is divine sovereignty? How is it exercised in the saving of men?
16. Name the decrees of God. Why are they termed decrees?

LESSON 5

GOD THE FATHER

I. THE GOD AND FATHER OF OUR _____ JESUS CHRIST

II. THE FATHER OF ALL AMONG _____ WHO BELIEVE ON CHRIST

.

QUESTIONS

1. Where does the emphasis fall in the Scriptures on God as One Person, and where on the separate Persons of the Trinity?
2. What ministries are exercised by the Father, by the Son, and by the Spirit?
3. What human relationship is used in the Scriptures to illustrate the relationship which exists between the First and Second Persons of the Trinity?
4. What Scriptures indicate that this relationship existed from all eternity?
5. What Old Testament passages teach the relationship of Father and Son in the Godhead?
6. Name six ways in which the divine Father and Son relationship is acknowledged and asserted in the New Testament.
7. To whom other than Christ is God said to be Father?
8. Is the doctrine of the Universal Fatherhood of God and the Universal Sonship of Man taught in the Scriptures?
9. How may man be said to be the offspring of God?
10. By what process does he become a child of God?
11. What is imparted through the new birth?
12. Do the Scriptures imply that the new nature could ever be removed?
13. Indicate some Bible passages which describe the relationships which the unsaved sustain to Satan and to God.
14. Who alone is sufficient to accomplish a regeneration of lost men?

LESSON 6

GOD THE SON: HIS PRE-EXISTENCE

I. AS DIRECTLY _____

II. AS _____

QUESTIONS

1. What two widely distinct natures united in Christ?
2. Wherein was He like unto men?
3. Wherein was He unlike to men?
4. Name the two distinct lines of revelation which establish the pre-existence of Christ.
5. Indicate the important Old Testament passages which teach the pre-existence of Christ.
6. Indicate the important New Testament passages which teach the pre-existence of Christ.
7. Since it is recorded that He is the Creator, could it be possible for Him to have been created?
8. Point out the various ministries of Christ on earth as the "Angel of Jehovah."
9. Repeat from memory the various divine titles which are ascribed to Christ in the Old Testament.
10. Repeat from memory the various divine titles which are ascribed to Christ in the New Testament.
11. Name the attributes of God which are ascribed to Christ with Scripture references.
12. Is there any divine attribute which is not ascribed to Him?
13. What Scriptures prove that Christ was and is worshiped as God?
14. Are you fully convinced as to the pre-existence and absolute Deity of the Son of God?

LESSON 7

GOD THE SON: HIS INCARNATION

I. THE _____ OF CHRIST'S HUMANITY

II. THE BIBLICAL _____ FOR THE INCARNATION

QUESTIONS

1. Is it reasonable to believe that God in the Person of His Son for self-manifestation and for redemption should for a little time take upon Himself the form of flesh?
2. Name several passages which state both the Deity and the humanity of Christ.
3. In considering the Incarnation, what two truths should be recognized?
4. Indicate some of the strong contrasts between the divine and human natures of Christ which are presented in the Records of His life here on earth.
5. Did He ever minister to His human limitation from His divine sufficiency?
6. What relation do the blood-shedding types of the Old Testament bear to the humanity of Christ?
7. Suggest some proofs of His humanity from His birth and life here on the earth.
8. What proofs of His humanity are presented in the death and resurrection, the ascension, and the second coming of Christ?
9. How did He reveal both God and man through His humanity?
10. Was a human body essential in the sacrifice for sin?
11. Was a human body evidently essential in the work of destroying the works of the devil?
12. In fulfilling the high-priest type, was His incarnation essential?
13. As fulfiller of the Davidic covenant, was it necessary for Christ to be born into the human family?
14. Since He is Head over the New Creation which is composed of the redeemed from earth, is it essential that He shall be Himself incarnate?

LESSON 8

GOD THE SON: HIS SUBSTITUTIONARY DEATH

1. That the death of Christ _____ us of the love of God toward the sinner.

2. The death of Christ is said to be a _____ or _____ paid to the holy demands of God for the sinner and to free the sinner from just condemnation.

3. The death of Christ is represented on His part as an act of _____ to the law which sinners have broken; which act is acceptable to God in their stead

4. The death of Christ was a priestly _____ by which the world was reconciled unto God.

5. The death of Christ removed all moral _____ in the mind of God to the saving of sinners.

6. Christ, in His death, became the _____ bearing the penalty belonging to the sinner.

7. The death of Christ is often _____.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of substitution when related to the death of Christ?
2. If this work of Christ's is already accomplished, what obligation now rests on the sinner?
3. What is the Bible meaning of the word atonement, and what relation does atonement sustain to the sacrifice of Christ?
4.
 - a. What assurance is given the sinner by the death of Christ?
 - b. Is there any appeal by the cross to the unsaved as to conduct?
5.
 - a. Describe the death of Christ as a ransom.
 - b. To whom was the ransom paid?
 - c. Describe that death as a necessary penalty.
 - d. Describe that death as an offering for sin.
6. Describe Christ's death as an act of obedience.
7.
 - a. Describe Christ's death as a priestly mediation.
 - b. Who was reconciled, and to what extent, in the death of Christ?
 - c. Why is God not now imputing sin unto sinners?
8. What effect did the death of Christ have upon God in respect both to the sins before the cross and the sins after the cross?
9. In view of Christ's substitution for sinners, what became of the necessary divine penalty imposed on men because of sin?
10. In the light of Satan's purposes, is it reasonable to expect that the doctrine of saving grace through the cross will be misunderstood by the unsaved?
11. What answer should be given to one who claims that the doctrine of Christ's substitution is immoral?

12. What answer should be given to one who claims that Christ died as a martyr?
13. What answer should be given to one who claims that Christ's death was only to produce a moral influence on men?
14. What answer do you give when the Word of God states that Christ died as a substitute for you?

LESSON 9

GOD THE SON: HIS RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

I. THE _____

First.

Second.

II. THE _____

First.

Second.

QUESTIONS

1. What proportion of those who die will experience resurrection?
2.
 - a. What event stands first in the order of resurrection?
 - b. What time period falls between the first and the second events?
3.
 - a. What event stands second in the order of resurrection?
 - b. What time period stands between the second and the third events?
4. What event stands third and last in the order of resurrection?
5.
 - a. Indicate the distinction that should be made between a resurrection and a restoration.
 - b. Have any, other than Christ, experienced a real resurrection?
6.
 - a. What is immortality?
 - b. "Why is it yet limited to Christ?"
7. What evidence have we that the Old Testament saints believed in a resurrection?
8. Name the seven greatest divine undertakings.
9. What relation does Christ's resurrection sustain to His death?
10.
 - a. What relation does Christ's resurrection sustain to the New Creation and the recognition of the first day of the week?
 - b. How many celebrations of the resurrection of Christ has God appointed for each year?
11. Name the 7 reasons indicated in the Scriptures for the resurrection of Christ.
12. What evidence have we that Christ twice ascended into heaven ?
13. State what was accomplished in the first ascension.
14. What ministries did Christ undertake at His final ascension?

LESSON 10

GOD THE SON: HIS PRIESTLY MINISTRY

I. HE IS THE _____ OF SPIRITUAL GIFTS

**II. THE ASCENDED CHRIST AS _____ EVER LIVES TO
MAKE INTERCESSION FOR HIS OWN**

**III. CHRIST NOW APPEARS FOR HIS OWN IN THE _____ OF
GOD**

QUESTIONS

1. Where is Christ said to be throughout this present age?
2. What ministry does He now exercise?
3. Name the three services Christ is now undertaking in Heaven.
4. What is a spiritual gift and what is accomplished by it?
5. When did Christ's priestly intercession begin, and how long will it continue?
6. What aspect of the Christian's life does Christ's intercession affect?
7. Wherein does it guarantee the believer's safe-keeping?
8. How long will Christ's priestly ministry continue?
9. What aspects of the Christian's life does Christ's advocacy affect?
10.
 - a. What is the penalty of sin in the Christian's life?
 - b. What must he do to be restored to fellowship and blessing?
11.
 - a. How does Christ now fulfill the place of an advocate?
 - b. What effect would the Christian's sin produce were it not for Christ?
12. What is the significance of the title, "Jesus Christ the righteous"?
13. For whose sins is Christ the propitiation?
14. Why is it more difficult to sin after we understand we are eternally secure through the advocacy of Christ?

LESSON 11

GOD THE SON: HIS COMING FOR HIS SAINTS

I. THE _____ OF THESE TWO EVENTS IS OBVIOUS: CHRIST CANNOT COME TO THE EARTH WITH HIS SAINTS UNTIL HE SHALL HAVE COME FOR THEM.

II. THE LONG PREDICTED SECOND COMING OF CHRIST TO THIS EARTH WILL BE COMPLETELY _____ WHEN HE COMES WITH HIS SAINTS, AND, THEREFORE, THE COMING OF CHRIST FOR HIS OWN SUSTAINS NO RELATION TO IT WHATSOEVER.

III. AS REVEALED IN THE SCRIPTURES, HIS COMING FOR HIS SAINTS IS THE NEXT EVENT IN THE ORDER OF THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY, AND IS, THEREFORE, THAT FOR WHICH THE CHILD OF GOD SHOULD BE _____ AND _____ AND WHICH HE SHOULD BE _____

1. A _____ Hope.

2. A _____ Hope.

3. A _____ Hope.

QUESTIONS

1. a. What portion of the Scriptures was prophecy at the time it was written?
 b. Is prophecy as credible as history?
 c. In what manner has prophecy been fulfilled?
2. What may we conclude as to the literal fulfillment of unfulfilled prophecy?
3. What are the major differences between the events prophesied to accompany the coming of Christ for His Church and His coming to this earth with His Church?
4. a. Why must one of these predicted events precede the other?
 b. Are they separated by an extended period of time?
5. What relation do these events sustain to each other?
6. What is the meaning of the word mystery as used in the Scriptures?
7. Why is the coming of Christ for His own a mystery while the coming with His saints is not?
8. According to prophecy what is the next event to be fulfilled?
9. What attitude should the child of God sustain toward the next event?
10. What is predicted to take place when the Lord comes for His own?
11. Is the coming of Christ for His saints a doctrine of the Old Testament?
12. What relation do the unsaved sustain to the coming of Christ for His own?
13. Name three impressions this truth should make on each believer.
14. What practical effect does this truth have on your own life?

LESSON 12

GOD THE SON: HIS COMING WITH HIS SAINTS

**I. CERTAIN VITAL _____ ARE TO BE NOTED IN
CONNECTION WITH THIS DOCTRINE:**

II. THE COMING OF CHRIST PRODUCES _____ EFFECTS:

III. TWO EVENTS DISTINGUISHED

- (a) "Our gathering together unto him";
- (b) "The coming of the Lord Jesus Christ" (2 Thess. 2:1).

- (a) He comes as the "Morning Star" (Rev. 2:28; 22:16; 2 Pet. 1:19);
- (b) as "The Sun of Righteousness" (Mal. 4:2).

- (a) The "Day of Christ" (1 Cor. 1:8; 2 Cor. 1:14; Phil. 1:6, 10; 2:16);
- (b) "The Day of the Lord" (2 Pet. 3:10).

- (a) A signless event;
- (b) its approach to be observed (1 Thess. 5:4; Heb. 10:25).

- (a) A timeless event -- at any moment;
- (b) fulfillment of prophecy to precede it (2 Thess. 2:2, 3; note, "Day of Christ" should be "Day of the Lord" in verse 2).

- (a) No reference to evil;
- (b) evil ended, Satan judged, the Man of Sin destroyed.

- (a) Israel unchanged;
- (b) all her covenants fulfilled.

- (a) The Church removed from the earth;
- (b) returning with Christ.

- (a) The Gentile nations unchanged;
- (b) judged.

- (a) Creation unchanged;
- (b) delivered from the bondage of corruption.

- (a) A "mystery" not before revealed;
- (b) seen throughout the Old and New Testaments.

- (a) Hope centered in Christ -- "the Lord is at hand" (Phil. 4:5);
- (b) "the kingdom is at hand" (Matt. 24:14).

- (a) Christ appears as Bridegroom, Lord, and Head to the Church;
- (b) He appears as King, Messiah, and Immanuel to Israel.

- (a) His coming unseen by the world;
- (b) coming in power and great glory.

- (a) Christians are judged as to rewards;
- (b) nations judged as to the kingdom.

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the manner in which, according to prophecy, Christ will return to this earth.
2. What length of time has He already been here in His glorified human body?
3. What is the first prophecy uttered by man?
4. What is the last prophecy from the lips of Christ and the last word of the Bible?
5. What theme of prophecy occupies more of the text of the Scriptures than any other?
6.
 - a. With what nation are the great covenants of the Scriptures made?
 - b. What do these covenants secure?
 - c. When are these covenants to be fulfilled?
7. What is the greatest burden of Old Testament prophecy?
8.
 - a. What position does the Church occupy in the second coming of Christ?
 - b. What service is she appointed to render after His return?
9.
 - a. What judgment awaits the nations at the coming of Christ?
 - b. What is the contrast between this judgment and that of the Great White Throne?
10. What Scripture announces the deliverance of creation at the second coming of Christ?
11. What changes are in store for Satan at the second coming of Christ?
12. Indicate fourteen contrasts between the coming of Christ for, and the coming of Christ with, His saints.
13. Do you recognize anything in common between these two events?
14. Is the coming of Christ for His saints mentioned in the Old Testament?

LESSON 13

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS PERSONALITY

I. THE SPIRIT'S PERSONALITY IS _____ IN THE SCRIPTURES

1. Since the Spirit is said to do that which is possible only for a
_____ to do:

2. He is _____ as a person by other beings:

3. All Bible terms related to the Spirit imply His _____:

II. THE SPIRIT IS ONE OF THE PERSONS OF THE GODHEAD AND AS SUCH IS _____ WITH THE FATHER AND THE SON

1. He is called _____.

2. He has the _____ of God.

3. The Holy Spirit performs the _____ of God.

III. _____

QUESTIONS

1. What has tended to discredit the personality of the Holy Spirit?
2. What is the corrective against all false theories concerning the person and work of the Spirit?
3. Name eight activities predicated to the Spirit which prove that He is a person.
4. Name the proofs that He is a person which are based on His relation to other beings.
5. What are some of the titles by which the Spirit is designated which prove His personality?
6. Is it any discredit to the personality of God that He is called a spirit?
7. What are the proper pronouns to be used in speaking of the Spirit?
8.
 - a. What is the gender of the word Spirit in the Greek language?
 - b. How has this affected translations?
9. Indicate important passages which assign absolute deity to the Holy Spirit.
10. Who was punished for lying against the Spirit?
11.
 - a. Is the Spirit more holy than the Father or the Son?
 - b. Are men permitted to swear in His name?
 - c. Do they swear in His name?
12. Indicate the Scriptures wherein the attributes of God are assigned to the Spirit.
13. Indicate the Scriptures wherein the Spirit is said to perform the works of God.
14. How may the Spirit become more real to the child of God?

LESSON 14

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS ADVENT

I. IN THE AGES _____ THE FIRST ADVENT OF CHRIST

**II. DURING THE THREE-YEAR PUBLIC _____ OF
CHRIST ON EARTH**

III. DURING THE _____ AGE OF THE CHURCH

IV. DURING THE _____ AGE

QUESTIONS

1. In what sense was the Spirit present in the world before the first advent of Christ?
2. a. What was the ministry of the Spirit in connection with the birth of Christ?
 b. What was His ministry at the beginning of Christ's public service?
 c. What was His ministry in connection with the cross?
3. Why, may we believe, did the disciples fail to pray for the Spirit?
4. a. What is the petition concerning the advent of the Spirit in Christ's prayer as recorded in John 14:16, 17?
 b. Could any prayer of Christ be unanswered?
5. In what sense did the Spirit, who is always omnipresent, come into the world on Pentecost?
6. Where is the home of the Father, and of the Son?
7. Where is the home of the Spirit during this age of grace?
8. Were the disciples appointed to wait for their own filling by the Spirit, or for the advent of the Spirit into the world?
9. What two aspects of the Spirit's present abode are mentioned in the Scriptures?
10. What Scripture indicates each?
11. By what process is the Spirit's temple growing?
12. What will be the consummation of the development?
13. a. When will the Spirit depart from this world?
 b. Can He go without the Church?
14. What is said of the Spirit's ministry in the coming age?

LESSON 15

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS ANOINTING

**I. EVERY CHRISTIAN HAS RECEIVED THE _____ OF
THE SPIRIT**

**II. ONLY THOSE WHO ARE _____ BY THE SPIRIT CAN BE
_____ WITH THE SPIRIT**

**III. BY THE INDWELLING OF THE SPIRIT, THE INDIVIDUAL IS
SANCTIFIED OR _____ FOR GOD**

QUESTIONS

1. Name five ministries of the Spirit which are mentioned in 2 Corinthians 1:21, 22.
2. What is the value to the believer of each of these ministries?
3. Name three passages in which there is reference to the Spirit's anointing.
4. Indicate the Scriptures which teach that the Spirit indwells every child of God.
5. What are the contrasts between this ministry and that of His filling?
6. What motive is appealed to in 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20 for a God-honoring life?
7. Why is it reasonable as well as scriptural to believe that the Spirit is given to every child of God?
8. What Scripture presents the fact of the indwelling Spirit as a characteristic of this age?
9. Name the various meanings of oil as a symbol of the indwelling Spirit.
10. What three truths are taught by the figure of the light in the tabernacle?
11. What is suggested by the compounding of the four spices in the anointing oil?
12. What is suggested by the law that this oil should not be imitated?
13. What is suggested by the anointing of every article of furnishing in the tabernacle?
14. When, and on what condition, is the Spirit given to the believer?

LESSON 16

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS MINISTRY

I. AS THE ONE WHO _____ THE WORLD

II. AS THE ONE WHO _____ THE WORLD

III. AS THE ONE WHO _____

IV. AS THE ONE WHO _____

V. AS THE ONE WHO _____

VI. AS THE ONE WHO _____

VII. AS THE ONE WHO _____

QUESTIONS

1. Is the experience of the disciples who lived in two dispensations and through the transition from one to the other a safe guide for the Christian now?
2. Name the seven present ministries of the Spirit.
3. Who is the Restrainer and what is His undertaking as such according to 2 Thessalonians 2:7?
4. Describe the reproof work of the Spirit.
5. What is the result of regeneration by the Spirit?
6.
 - a. In whom, according to the Scriptures, does the Spirit dwell?
 - b. By what other term is this ministry indicated? (see preceding Lesson)
7.
 - a. Into what is the believer baptized by the Spirit?
 - b. What New Testament figures illustrate this vital union to Christ?
 - c. Is the Spirit's baptism unto an abiding result?
 - d. Who is baptized with the Spirit?
8. What does the sealing of the Spirit indicate?
9.
 - a. What is the filling with the Spirit?
 - b. In what particulars is this ministry different than His regenerating, His indwelling, His baptizing, and His sealing?
 - c. What is the precise command of Ephesians 5:18?
10. What are the seven manifestations of the Spirit which together form the Spirit-filled life?
11. Does spirituality consist only in the things a Christian does not do?
12. What is the first condition of a Spirit-filled life?

13. What is the second condition of a Spirit-filled life?

14. What is the third condition of a Spirit-filled life?

LESSON 17

GOD THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS BAPTISM

REFERENCE #1.

REFERENCE #2.

REFERENCE #3.

REFERENCE #4.

QUESTIONS

1. How many direct references to the Baptism with the Spirit are found in the Scriptures?
2. State the information on this theme presented in the four Gospels and Acts 1:4, 5.
3. State the information on this theme and use of terms in Acts 11:15-18; 10:44-48; and Acts 2:1-4.
4. Do any of these passages define the thing accomplished by the Spirit's baptism?
5. Name the remaining passages bearing on this theme and indicate the one which presents a definition.
6. What is accomplished by the baptism with the Spirit?
7. What class is included in this baptism?
8. When is this ministry undertaken by the Spirit?
9. What relation do the unsaved sustain to it?
10. State why you believe this ministry is not limited to some, or a portion of the believers.
11. What two illustrations are employed in the Scriptures in setting forth the joining of the believer to Christ?
12. Do all former relationships cease when one is baptized into Christ's body?
13. Are those thus placed in Christ ever taken out?
14.
 - a. How is the New Creation formed?
 - b. Who is its Federal Head?
 - c. Will the Head of the New Creation ever fall?

LESSON 18

THE DISPENSATIONS

I. THE DISPENSATION OF _____.

II. THE DISPENSATION OF _____.

III. THE DISPENSATION OF HUMAN _____.

IV. THE DISPENSATION OF _____.

V. THE DISPENSATION OF THE _____.

VI. THE DISPENSATION OF THE _____.

VII. THE DISPENSATION OF THE _____.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the Scriptures into how many major divisions is time divided?
2. Define the meaning of the words dispensation and age.
3. What is the value of dispensational distinctions in Bible interpretation?
4. What is the divine purpose in the dispensation?
5. How is the beginning and the end of each dispensation indicated?
6. What is the primary and what is a secondary application of Scripture?
7. What relation does the believer sustain to the age of the law and its governing principles?
8. What lessons may be drawn from portions of the Bible which are subject to a secondary application?
9. Are we drawing near the end of the world?
10. Describe the first four dispensations.
11.
 - a. Into what two portions of time is the age of the law dispensation divided?
 - b. What evidence is there that the period of the Great Tribulation is the continuance and completion of the age of the law?
12. What is the primary divine purpose in the dispensation of the church?
13.
 - a. What will characterize its ending?
 - b. Are its judgments national, or personal?
14. Describe the age of the kingdom.

LESSON 19

THE COVENANTS

1. THOSE THAT ARE _____.

2. THOSE THAT ARE _____.

THE EIGHT MAJOR COVENANTS ARE:

1. THE COVENANT WITH _____ IN EDEN (GEN. 1:26-31; 2:16, 17).

2. THE COVENANT WITH MAN _____ THE FALL (GEN. 3:16-19).

3. THE COVENANT WITH _____ AND HIS SONS (GEN. 9:1-18).

4. THE COVENANT WITH _____ (GEN. 12:1-4; 13:14-17; 15:1-7; 17:1-8).

5. THE COVENANT WITH _____ (EXOD. 20:1 TO 31:18).

6. THE COVENANT WITH _____ CONCERNING THEIR LAND (DEUT. 30:1-10).

7. THE COVENANT WITH _____ (2 SAM. 7:4-16).

8. THE NEW COVENANT MADE IN HIS _____ (MARK 14:24; LUKE 22:20; JER. 31:31-33; EZK. 37:26; HEB. 8:6, 10-13; 10:16).

QUESTIONS

1. Into how many major covenants has God entered with man?
2. Define a conditional covenant.
3. Define an unconditional covenant.
4. State how Genesis 15:1-18 illustrates an unconditional covenant.
5. What importance may be attached to the study of the covenants?
6. Name and describe those covenants which are conditional.
7. Name the covenants, giving Scripture references, which are unconditional.
8.
 - a. What did the covenant with Noah promise?
 - b. What does it reveal as to divine sovereignty?
9.
 - a. What did the covenant with Abraham promise?
 - b. What does it teach as to divine sovereignty?
10.
 - a. What did the covenant with David promise?
 - b. What does it teach as to divine sovereignty?
11. What truth is illustrated by Israel's experience at Kadesh-barnea?
12.
 - a. Name two objectives in the New Covenant.
 - b. Is that covenant conditional?
 - c. What relation does believing on Christ sustain to the New Covenant?
13. Distinguish between divine sovereignty and human choice.
14. On what basis will God be free to save the nation Israel as promised under the New Covenant?

LESSON 20

THE ANGELS

I. THE _____ ANGELS

1. Their _____.

2. Their _____.

II. THE _____ ANGELS

QUESTIONS

1. What is indicated as to the authorship of the Scriptures when they treat of angels as freely as they do of men?
2. a. What is the meaning of the word angel?
 b. Of what classes is the title used?
3. Where is the abode of the angels in relation to man and in relation to Christ's present position?
4. What is revealed as to the gender of angels, as to their number, as to their increase, and as to their death?
5. Do angels have bodies?
6. What are the two general classes of angels?
7. Name the particular angels and classes of angels referred to in the Scriptures.
8. Who is the Angel of Jehovah?
9. In connection with what great events are the angels said to appear?
10. What relation do they sustain to the child of God?
11. What is said of the angels as witnesses?
12. What ministry was committed to them in connection with Lazarus the beggar?
13. Into what two classes are the fallen angels divided?
14. Describe the position and service of each of these classes.

LESSON 21

SATAN: HIS PERSONALITY AND POWER

I. THE _____ OF SATAN

1. Satan was _____ as a Person.

2. Satan Exercises all the _____ of a Person.

II. THE _____ OF SATAN

1. His Personal _____.

2. Satan is _____ by Demons.

QUESTIONS

1. On what ground must the personality of Satan be received?
2. By whom and for whom were all things created?
3. What is suggested by the fact that among all the heavenly hosts Satan's creation is mentioned in particular?
4.
 - a. Give the passages in which Satan's creation and early condition are described.
 - b. What things are said of his first estate?
5. What evidence of his personality and power are indicated in Isaiah 14:12-17?
6. What evidence is indicated in Genesis 3:1-15 and Job 1:6-12; 2:1-13; Luke 22:31; Ephesians 6:10-12; 1 Peter 5:8 and Revelation 12:10?
7. Mention the facts set forth in Luke 4:1-13.
8. Against whom does Satan wage his warfare?
9.
 - a. In what sense is Satan fallen?
 - b. Is he cast out of Heaven (see Rev. 12:9)?
10. Is Satan's professed authority over the kingdoms of the earth the statement of fact?
11. Where is the power of death now invested?
12. What evidence have we of Satan's power as seen in Job, in Peter, and over the nations?
13.
 - a. Did Michael contend with Satan in his own strength?
 - b. How, then, may the Christian be victorious?
14. How is Satan assisted in his undertakings by the innumerable demons?

LESSON 22

SATAN: HIS WORK AND DESTINY

I. THE _____ OF SATAN

II. THE _____ OF SATAN

1. Satan's _____ Fall.

2. Satan's _____ through the Cross.

3. Satan will be cast out of _____.

4. Satan will be _____ to the Abyss.

5. Satan's _____ Doom.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the two general errors regarding Satan?
2. Give the evidence from the Scriptures that Satan exists as a person.
3. What is Satan's supreme motive?
4. From what source does human sin arise?
5. What are the outstanding facts regarding Satan as recorded in Isaiah 14:12-17?
6. Whom is Satan seeking to imitate?
7. Trace his passion to be like the Most High in two events of history and one of prophecy.
8. What is Satan's attitude toward the unsaved as to their salvation?
9. How does he accomplish his ends?
10. What undertakings are predicted for Satan, in his counterfeiting the truth of God?
11. What one theme does he of necessity omit from his false systems?
12. Against whom, primarily, is Satan at warfare?
13. In what sphere does he attack the children of God?
14. Trace the five aspects of divine judgment upon Satan.

LESSON 23

MAN: HIS CREATION

1. When considering the immaterial part of man, it should be observed that the Scriptures, while sometimes using the terms interchangeably (Comp. Gen. 41:8 with Psa. 42:6; John 12:27 with 13:21; Matt. 20:28 with 27:50; Heb. 12:23 with Rev. 6:9), even applying these terms to God on the one hand (Isa. 42:1; Jer. 9:9; Heb. 10:38), and to the brute creation on the other hand (Eccles. 3:21; Rev. 16:3), do distinguish between the _____ and the _____ of man (1 Thess. 5:23; Heb. 4:12).

(1) The _____ theory.

(2) The _____ theory.

(3) The _____ theory.

2. When considering the Scripture teaching regarding the material part of man, we note certain facts:

(1) The terms "the body" and "the flesh" are _____ synonymous.

(2) The _____ of the saved one is especially considered.

(3) Mention is also made of Christ's _____ body, which was "broken" for us, and His _____ body, which is the Church.

QUESTIONS

1. Is unaided man able to discover anything concerning the origin of things?
2.
 - a. Not knowing God nor being able to make Him real, what is the best solution of the origin of things that the unregenerate have proposed?
 - b. What is the teaching of the Scriptures with regard to the origin of all things?
 - c. If it is not a question of human learning, on what principle are men divided?
3.
 - a. Where in the order of creation did man appear?
 - b. Into what image and likeness was he created?
4.
 - a. What is the general two-fold distinction concerning man?
 - b. Indicate the contrasts between these factors as set forth in the Scriptures.
5.
 - a. What Scriptures distinguish between the soul and spirit in man?
 - b. Does it follow that soul and spirit are identical because sometimes used interchangeably for the immaterial part of man?
 - c. What may be said of the soul and what of the spirit of man?
6.
 - a. Name the three theories as to the origin of the soul and spirit.
 - b. Which of these theories is Biblical?
7. Distinguish between the body and the flesh as used in the Scriptures.
8. What is said in the Scriptures regarding the body of the Christian?
9. What great change is promised this body?
10. What is the meaning of mortal and immortal?
11. What is the meaning of corruptible and incorruptible?

12. Name two uses of the word body as belonging to Christ.
13. For whom was His physical body broken?
14. What do you understand to be the spiritual body of Christ (see Eph. 1:22, 23)?

LESSON 24

MAN: HIS FALL

I. ADAM _____ THE FALL

II. ADAM _____ THE FALL

III. THE _____ UPON THE RACE OF ADAM'S FALL

QUESTIONS

1. Into what three-fold classification does the Bible teaching concerning Adam divide?
2. To what extent does God evidently consider the man and woman to be one?
3.
 - a. What is implied by the words that man was created "very good"?
 - b. Contrast this estate with the holiness of God.
 - c. How is it that unfallen man can sin when God cannot?
4. What faculties did man as created evidently possess?
5.
 - a. What effects immediately followed the fall?
 - b. What is spiritual death?
 - c. What is physical death?
 - d. What was the effect upon creation?
6. Name the three acts of imputation as set forth in the Scriptures.
7. What passages state the imputation of man's sin to Christ?
8. To what extent and by what means is the merit of Christ imputed to the believer?
9. Is it equally reasonable to believe that the demerit of Adam is imputed to his posterity?
10. Since men are not responsible for their fallen natures, is it reasonable for them to seek God's provided remedy?
11. Do men become sinners by sinning?
12. Do you believe that God in grace has made provision for the salvation of innocent infants and the irresponsible?
13. Why must divine judgment fall on all men out of Christ?
14. Name the three kinds of death mentioned in the Scriptures.

LESSON 25

SIN: ITS CHARACTER AND UNIVERSALITY

I. _____ SPECULATION

II. THE _____ DOCTRINE OF SIN

1. Sin Which Is _____ (Rom. 5:12-18).

2. The Sin _____ (Rom. 5:19).

3. The _____ State of Sin.

4. _____ Sin (Rom. 3:23).

QUESTIONS

1. What importance should be given the fact of sin?
2. Of what value is human speculation regarding sin?
3. Name and define three human theories respecting sin.
4. Why do these theories fail?
5. What is sin?
6. Why is sin more than a violation of God's law?
7. Name the four major aspects of sin.
8. Name the three great imputations.
9. What is actual imputation?
10. What is judicial imputation?
11. Is the imputation of Adam's sin actual or judicial?
12. What is the penalty of Adam's sin?
13. Define the beginning, character and cure of the sin nature.
14. Define the phrase "under sin" and explain its present application to Jew and Gentile alike.

LESSON 26

SIN: GOD'S REMEDY FOR IT

I. SIN _____ AND _____ THE CROSS

II. SIN OF THE _____ AND THE _____

QUESTIONS

1. What is the first universal fact concerning sin?
2. What is the second universal fact concerning sin?
3. How was the second fact illustrated in the Old Testament order?
4. On what ground does God forgive sin?
5. What is the meaning of the word atonement?
6. What light is thrown on atonement in Romans 3:25 and Acts 17:30?
7. What is now required of the sinner in view of the fact that his sin has already been borne by Christ?
8. What did Christ do with sin on the cross if he did not atone for it, or cover it?
9. How much sin did He take away?
10. God having been satisfied with the solution of the sin question at the cross, what is left for the sinner to do?
11. With what else must the sinner's forgiveness be combined, and on what ground may it be received?
12. On what ground is the Christian forgiven and how may forgiveness be received?
13.
 - a. What is the effect of a Christian's sin upon himself?
 - b. What is the effect upon God?
14.
 - a. Describe the work of Christ as Advocate.
 - b. At what time in relation to the Christian's sin does Christ advocate in his behalf?

LESSON 27

LAW AND GRACE

I. THE BIBLICAL MEANING OF THE WORD " _____ "

1. Law as a _____ of Life.
2. The Law as a _____ of Works.
3. The Law as a _____ of Dependence on the Flesh.

II. THE BIBLICAL MEANING OF THE WORD " _____ "

1. _____ by Grace.
2. _____ through Grace.
3. Grace Provides a Rule of _____ for the Saved.

QUESTIONS

1. What is represented by the words law and grace?
2. Name the three-fold principle of the law.
3. Name five aspects of the law as a rule of life.
4. Define what is involved in the law as a covenant of works.
5. Define what is involved in the law as a principle of dependence on the flesh.
6. What aspects of the law are done away for the child of God under grace?
7. What particular deliverance came to the nation Israel, and what two deliverances came to all mankind through the death of Christ?
8.
 - a. What is the Biblical meaning of the word grace?
 - b. How long has grace obtained?
 - c. When and for how long did it cease?
9.
 - a. Describe the experience of Israel as recorded in Exodus 19:3-25 in passing from grace into law.
 - b. At that time did God propose or impose the law?
10. How does Israel's experience illustrate the position of every self-trusting sinner?
11. Wherein is divine grace more than divine love?
12.
 - a. What has been divinely accomplished by the death of Christ regarding the three major principles of the law?
 - b. What alone is imposed on the sinner as the condition of eternal salvation?
13. Describe the exercise of grace in the safe-keeping of those who are saved.
14.
 - a. By what rule are those who are saved by grace expected to live?

- b. Is this a rule complete in itself?
- c. What is the motive which should actuate its observance?
- d. Where in the Scriptures is the grace rule presented?

LESSON 28

SALVATION FROM THE GUILT AND PENALTY OF SIN

I. THE _____ OF SALVATION

II. THE THREE _____ OF SALVATION

1. The _____ Tense of Salvation.

2. The _____ Tense of Salvation.

3. The _____ Tense of Salvation.

III. TWO _____ OF THE WORK OF GOD

1. The _____ Work of Christ.

2. The _____ Work of God.

IV. THE _____ AND _____ OF SIN REMOVED

V. SALVATION _____ UPON ONE THING ALONE

QUESTIONS

1. Name three reasons why the truth concerning salvation should be understood by every Christian.
2. What is salvation according to the Scriptures?
3. What nation and what peoples will experience the saving power of God?
4. What is peculiar regarding present salvation by grace?
5. Name and describe the three tenses of salvation.
6. What are the two aspects of the work of God?
7. What three-fold work has been accomplished in the "finished work" of Christ?
8. Define each of these accomplishments.
9. Indicate what God does at the moment a soul is saved.
10. How does the cross of Christ make possible the removal of human guilt and the lifting of the divine penalty?
11. Upon what one thing is salvation made to depend?
12. Name two reasons why we believe that prayer, confession of sin, confession of Christ, baptism, repentance, and restitution are not essential to personal salvation.
13. State in simple terms what the sinner must believe in order to be saved.
14. What would be the natural sense of relief experienced by the one who really believes?

LESSON 29

SALVATION FROM THE POWER OF SIN

I. AN EXACT _____ FROM GOD

II. FROM WHAT _____ IN A CHRISTIAN DOES SIN PROCEED?

III. THE CHRISTIAN'S WAY OF _____

IV. VICTORY BY THE _____

V. THREE REASONS FOR A LIFE OF _____ ON THE INDWELLING SPIRIT

QUESTIONS

1. Why is salvation from the power of sin limited in its application to those who are already saved from the penalty of sin?
2.
 - a. Is the doctrine concerning God's provided cure for the Christian's sin a separate and distinct teaching of the Scriptures?
 - b. How important is accuracy in all the doctrines of salvation?
3.
 - a. Does the child of God possess two natures?
 - b. From what source in the believer does sin proceed?
4. If there is a conflict between the flesh and the Spirit, is it limited to carnal Christians?
5. Name three unscriptural theories of getting victory over sin which are proposed by men.
6. Why does the law method fail?
7. Name four reasons why the eradication method fails.
8. Why cannot the saved person by his own new life and apart from the Spirit live to the glory of God?
9. What was the Apostle Paul's experience at this point?
10. Name four important conclusions stated in Romans 7:15 to 8:4.
11. Since deliverance from the power of sin is by the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:2), what is meant by the statement that this deliverance is through Jesus Christ our Lord (Rom. 7:25)?
12.
 - a. Distinguish between an act of faith and an attitude of faith.
 - b. Will the need to depend wholly on the Spirit be growing less as the believer grows in grace and the knowledge of Christ?

13. What is the position of the believer through grace and how does this impose a high and holy manner of life which is humanly impossible?

14. Name the three super-human demands which are laid on every Christian.

LESSON 30

FOUR ASPECTS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

I. GOD IS _____ (Rom. 3:25, 26)

1. He is Righteous in His _____.

2. He is Righteous in His _____.

II. THE _____ OF MAN (Rom. 10:3)

III. THE _____ RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD (Rom. 3:22)

1. The _____ of Imputation.

2. The _____ of Imputation.

3. _____ Illustrations of Imputation.

4. Imputation Affects the _____ and not the _____.

5. Imputed Righteousness the _____ of Justification.

IV. RIGHTEOUSNESS _____ BY THE SPIRIT (Rom. 8:4)

QUESTIONS

1. What testimony do the Scriptures give relative to the righteousness of God, of man, and of the believer?
2. Name the four aspects of righteousness as found in the Scriptures.
3. How can God be righteous and at the same time forgive and justify sinners?
4. What estimation does the Bible make of man's righteousness?
5. Name three forms of imputation.
6. By whom is imputed righteousness said to be "made"?
7. On what reasonable basis can the righteousness of God be imputed?
8. Restate the Biblical illustrations of imputation.
9. Distinguish the believer's standing from his state.
10. On what basis does God justify a sinner?
11. How may justification be eternal?
12. What are the contrasts between forgiveness and justification?
13. Distinguish between justification by works and justification by faith.
14.
 - a. How may righteousness be imparted?
 - b. Who among believers experience imparted righteousness?

LESSON 31

SANCTIFICATION PART ONE

1. The Doctrine of Sanctification must be _____ to every other Bible Doctrine.

2. The Doctrine of Sanctification cannot be Interpreted by _____.

3. The Right Understanding of the Doctrine of Sanctification Depends upon the _____ of all the Scriptures Bearing on this Theme.

I. THE _____ OF THE WORDS

1. _____, With Its Various Forms.

2. _____, With Its Various Forms.

3. _____.

II. THE _____ TO SANCTIFICATION

QUESTIONS

1. What laws of interpretation must necessarily be followed in order to arrive at the right understanding of the doctrine of sanctification?
2. Wherein does human experience fail as a guide?
3. What three words are vitally a part of this doctrine?
4. What is the meaning of the word sanctify?
5. Are the words sanctify and holy used only of sinless conditions?
6. Is sanctification ever repeated?
7. Who are the saints so called in the Epistles?
8.
 - a. When do they become saints?
 - b. On what ground are they called saints?
9. What persons are said to sanctify?
10. Name the means used in sanctifying the believers.
11. By what means may a person sanctify himself?
12. In what particulars is it possible for one person to sanctify another?
13. Is sanctification limited to those objects which are capable of partaking of holiness?
14. Does the sanctifying of a person always imply a change in character?

LESSON 32

SANCTIFICATION PART TWO

I. _____ SANCTIFICATION

II. _____ SANCTIFICATION

1. Experimental Sanctification the Result of _____ to God.

2. Experimental Sanctification the Result of _____ from _____.

3. Experimental Sanctification in Relation to Christian _____.

III. _____ SANCTIFICATION

QUESTIONS

1. Is the exact meaning of the words sanctify, holy, and saint ever changed as used in the Scriptures?
2. In what sense are all believers said to be sanctified?
3. State on what ground they are thus sanctified and to what degree of perfection.
4. Is positional sanctification real and abiding?
5. What relation does it sustain to the believer's daily life?
6. What are the aspects of experimental sanctification?
7. How may one promote his own experimental sanctification?
8.
 - a. What is promised as to the prevention of sin in a Christian?
 - b. What is promised as to the cure of sin in a Christian?
9. In what sense is a victory over sin a sanctification?
10. What is the relation between Christian growth and sanctification?
11. May an immature and inexperienced Christian be experimentally set apart unto God?
12. What difference is possible between being blameless and being faultless?
13. May experimental sanctification increase as we receive more light?
14. Describe ultimate sanctification.

LESSON 33

SECURITY

I. THE _____ OF GOD

II. THE _____ OF GOD

III. THE _____ OF GOD

IV. THE _____ OF THE SON OF GOD

V. THE EFFICACIOUS SUBSTITUTIONARY _____ OF THE SON OF GOD

VI. THE _____ OF THE SON OF GOD

**VII. THE _____ AND _____ OF THE
SON OF GOD**

VIII. THE _____ OF THE SON OF GOD

IX. THE _____ WORK OF THE SPIRIT

X. THE SPIRIT'S _____

XI. THE _____ WITH THE SPIRIT

XII. THE SPIRIT'S _____

QUESTIONS

1. What is the fundamental question involved in the doctrine of Security?
2. Could both the doctrine of Security and the doctrine of Insecurity be true?
3. In what ways are the so-called "insecurity passages" misinterpreted and misapplied?
4. What form of covenant do the promises of saving grace constitute?
5. In what ways do the power of God and the love of God guarantee the believer's safe-keeping?
6. What peculiar certainty is there in the prayer of Christ?
7. How does the death of Christ provide for the Christian's eternal security?
8. Name two assurances of security which are provided in the resurrection of Christ.
9. Distinguish between Christ's intercession and advocacy.
10. Might the divine nature within the believer be disannulled?
11.
 - a. Does the Spirit indwell every true Christian?
 - b. Does He ever leave the one in whom He dwells?
12. In what way does the baptism with the Spirit guarantee the security of the child of God?
13. What time limit is placed on the Spirit's sealing?
14. Why is it that the believer's sin, his own will, or his own liability to be tempted are unable to break his eternal security in Christ?

LESSON 34

ASSURANCE

I. NORMAL _____ OF THE INDWELLING CHRIST

1. The _____ of God as Father.

2. A New _____ in Prayer.

3. A New _____ to Understand the Scriptures.

4. A New Sense of the _____ of Sin.

5. A New _____ for the Unsaved.

6. A New Love for the _____.

7. A Manifestation of the _____ of Christ.

8. A _____ of Salvation through Faith in Christ.

II. THE _____ OF THE WORD OF GOD

1. Doubting One's Own _____.

2. Doubting the _____ of God.

QUESTIONS

1. State the difference between the doctrine of Security and that of Assurance.
2. State the lines of Biblical assurance.
3. What one aspect of salvation is made the test of the believer's experience?
4. Wherein may this experience fail or be misleading?
5. Prove that a carnal Christian is saved and safe in Christ.
6. State the meaning of Matthew 11:27.
7. How might the indwelling Christ inspire the believer to pray?
8. State the normal effect of the indwelling Christ on the believer's knowledge of the Scriptures, upon his sense of sin, and his love for the unsaved.
9.
 - a. On what basis is 1 John 3:14 a reasonable test of a real Christian experience?
 - b. Why is it reasonable to expect Christ-likeness in the believer?
10. What passages indicate that a spiritual Christian will be conscious of his acceptance with God?
11. Is a normal Christian experience essential to salvation?
12. On what certainty does assurance rest apart from experience?
13. What should one do who doubts his own trust in Christ?
14. What should one do who doubts Christ's promise to receive even after having trusted Him?

LESSON 35

THE CHURCH: HER MEMBERSHIP

I. THE _____ OF THE WORD

II. A NEW TESTAMENT _____

III. THE _____, THE _____, AND THE CHURCH

1. The Jew.

2. The Gentile.

3. The Church of God.

IV. _____ FROM BOTH JEWS AND GENTILES

V. CHURCH _____

QUESTIONS

1. a. What is the general meaning of the word church as used in the New Testament?

 b. What are its two applications?
2. Upon which use of the word church does the Bible emphasis fall?
3. a. What evidence can be given that the church is a New Testament revelation?

 b. Why could it have not existed before Pentecost?

 c. In what part of the New Testament is this doctrine set forth?
4. Name the present major three-fold division of the human family.
5. What is Israel's history in four words?
6. Who are the Gentiles and when according to prophecy are they to receive blessing from God?
7. Name four characteristics of all those who form the Church.
8. From what sources is the Church being taken out?
9. What is the new-age condition stated in Romans 3:9?
10. Describe the two revelations given to the Apostle Paul.
11. What answer would you give to the question, Can a person be saved and not belong to the church?
12. What ministry of the Spirit relates the believer to the true Church which is Christ's Body?
13. What can be said as to the place the true Church now holds on earth?
14. What can be said as to her future place in Heaven?

LESSON 36

THE CHURCH: HER MISSION

I. THE PRESENT DIVINE _____ IN THE WORLD

II. THE _____ OF THE CHURCH

III. THE BELIEVER'S _____

QUESTIONS

1. a. What has God commissioned the Church to do?
 b. Who alone is responsible for all true service and why?
2. What is the present divine purpose?
3. Show from the prophecies that Christ must return before a kingdom of righteousness will be set up in the earth.
4. Name three characteristics of this age as stated in Matthew, Chapter 13.
5. Of these three which is proven to be the present purpose of God in the world?
6. What order of events is given in Acts 15:13-19?
7. By what agency and service will the Church be gathered by the Spirit of God?
8. Do the terms and figures used as to the development of the Church imply that this development will go on without end?
9. Define the responsibility of those who are called to preach.
10. a. Are all believers called to this ministry?
 b. What results are they to anticipate?
11. Indicate as to how the Gospel may be preached through sacrificial giving.
12. Indicate as to how the Gospel may be preached through prayer.
13. Name three essentials of fitting for the one who would preach the gospel by word of mouth.
14. Are all Christians called alike to the three-fold service of giving, praying, and preaching?

LESSON 37

THE SABBATH

1. THE PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

2. THE PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

3. THE PERIOD OF THE _____

4. THE SABBATH IN THE _____ AGE

QUESTIONS

1. What portion of time has God sanctified?
2. Name the apportionments of time prescribed for Israel.
3. In what particular is the apportionment of the present age similar to the age that is past?
4.
 - a. What is the meaning of the word Sabbath?
 - b. How was the Sabbath observed?
5. What evidence have we that the Sabbath was not observed in the time of Adam and Moses?
6.
 - a. When rightfully in force in the period between Moses and Christ, to whom did the Sabbath law apply?
 - b. Did God treat the failure to keep the Sabbath laws as a serious sin?
7. At what time in the history of the world would Hosea's prophecy (2:11) naturally be fulfilled?
8.
 - a. What was Christ's attitude toward the law and the Sabbath?
 - b. Is His Sabbath precept and example binding on the Christian?
9. What evidence have we that the Sabbath is not to be kept after the resurrection of Christ?
10. What Scriptures bear on Sabbath keeping in this age?
11. What is their teaching?
12. What day has now superseded the Sabbath?
13. What Scriptures disclose the fact that the Sabbath will be observed in the Tribulation?
14. What Scriptures disclose the fact that the Sabbath will be observed in the Kingdom?

LESSON 38

THE LORD'S DAY

AND THE NEW CREATION

I. THE _____ CREATION

II. THE _____ DAY

1. A New Day is _____ and _____ under Grace.

2. Observance of the First Day is _____ by Various Events.

3. The Eighth Day was the Day of _____.

4. The New Day is of _____.

5. The New Day has been _____ of God.

6. The New Day is _____ only to the Individual Believer.

7. No Command is Given to _____ the First Day.

**8. The Manner of the Observance of the Lord's Day may be
_____ to All Days.**

QUESTIONS

1. On what evidence is it claimed that the first day of the week has been celebrated since the resurrection of Christ?
2. a. What is the present divine purpose?
 b. What may be said of the relation the believer sustains to Christ?
3. What has been accomplished for the Christian?
4. What passages refer to the New Creation?
5. To what extent was Adam a type of Christ?
6. Define the believer's relation to Christ in His resurrection.
7. When did the New Creation begin?
8. What prophecy anticipates the celebration of the Lord's day?
9. Name the important events which are said to have transpired on the first day of the week.
10. In what particular does the Lord's Day symbolize grace as in contrast to law?
11. Why should not the Lord's Day observance be imposed on the unsaved?
12. How is the Lord's Day to be observed?
13. a. Explain why there are no commands for the keeping of the Lord's day.
 b. What is God's contention with a carnal Christian?
14. Does the Lord's day call for more piety and devotion to God than the other days of the week?

LESSON 39

LOVE

I. THE _____ MANIFESTATIONS OF THE LOVE OF GOD

1. Its _____ Duration.

2. Its _____ Activity.

3. Its _____ Purity.

4. Its _____ Intensity.

5. Its _____ Benevolence.

II. THE _____ MANIFESTATION OF THE LOVE OF GOD

QUESTIONS

1. Why may it be said that the attributes of God are infinite?
2. Into what two classifications does the truth concerning the love of God divide?
3. To what extent can we expect to comprehend the One who is infinite?
4. Intimate the abiding character of the love of God.
5. To what extent is the cross an expression of the abiding love of God?
6. Point out the unselfish character of God's love.
7. What do we know of the intensity of God's love?
8. State the manner in which God's love has cooperated in the demands of His holiness to the end that sinners otherwise doomed might be saved.
9. What may be said of the divine hatred for sin?
10. Where in the love of God does union with Christ place the believer?
11. What passages teach the fact that the outflow of divine love is a possible experience of the Christian?
12. State exactly the love which is to be reproduced in the believer by the Spirit.
13. Name nine facts concerning this imparted love of God.
14. Who among the children of God are given the normal experience of the imparted love of God?

LESSON 40

PRAYER

I. PRAYER _____ THE FIRST ADVENT OF CHRIST

II. PRAYER IN _____ OF THE KINGDOM

III. THE PRAYER OF _____

IV. PRAYER _____ THE RELATIONSHIPS OF GRACE

1. As to Its _____.

2. As to Its _____.

3. As to Its _____.

4. As to Its _____.

QUESTIONS

1. Name the four-fold classification of prayer.
2. Before the first advent of Christ by whom was prayer offered?
3. "What was the ground of prayer in the Old Testament?
4. State the essential character of prayer for and in the kingdom.
5. a. Indicate the peculiar character of the prayer of Christ.
 b. Could any prayer of Christ be unanswered?
6. Was His prayer as recorded in Luke 22:42 answered?
7. To what level is prayer under grace lifted?
8. Describe the office of prayer and the extent of its possibilities.
9. What is the new appeal or ground of prayer under grace?
10. Indicate the vital fact of union which underlies the Christian's privilege of prayer in the name of Christ.
11. Why cannot the unsaved pray as the believer prays under grace?
12. Point out the scope of prayer and the extent of its liberty under grace.
13. a. What is implied when prayer is made to the Second Person of the Trinity?
 b. What is implied when prayer is made to the Third Person of the Trinity?
14. What is the true order of prayer under grace?

LESSON 41

SERVICE

I. SERVICE TOWARD _____

1. The Service of _____.

2. The Service of _____.

3. The Service of _____.

II. SERVICE TOWARD _____

QUESTIONS

1. a. What is service?
 b. Name two general classes of service.
2. To what extent was the Old Testament service restricted?
3. Who are the priests of the New Testament?
4. Name three forms of service toward God which are committed to the New Testament priest.
5. Name three ways in which the Old Testament priest was sanctified, or set apart, which had typical meaning concerning the New Testament priest.
6. Indicate how these three types are fulfilled in the believer and give Scripture for each.
7. What distinction should be recognized between self-dedication and consecration?
8. Name three aspects of priestly service in sacrifice toward God.
9. State the typical meaning of the whole bathing and partial bathing of the Old Testament priest in the experience of the believer.
10. a. In what ways may the service of worship be offered to God?
 b. State the typical meaning of the two things prohibited in Old Testament worship.
11. On what ground is there access to God in intercession?
12. Define the word gift as used in the New Testament.
13. Distinguish between the exercise of gifts, and priestly service.
14. a. To what purpose are gifts bestowed?
 b. How may the manifestation of a gift be realized?

LESSON 42

THANKSGIVING

I. THANKSGIVING WITHOUT _____

II. THANKSGIVING FOR _____ THINGS

QUESTIONS

1. What is thanksgiving and why is it personal?
2. a. Should thanksgiving be considered a payment of obligation?
 b. How may a thank-offering be related to true thanksgiving?
3. Indicate the scope of thanksgiving in the Old Testament.
4. In what particular does the Old Testament emphasize the Person of God in thanksgiving?
5. Should a Christian be thankful to God for God Himself apart from all His benefits?
6. According to the New Testament what are the reasons for thanksgiving?
7. What example in thanksgiving did Christ set?
8. Indicate various things for which the Apostle Paul was thankful.
9. What lessons may be drawn from his thanksgiving?
10. Name two important features of thanksgiving according to the New Testament.
11. What abiding blessings call for unceasing thanksgiving?
12. What Scripture calls for unceasing thanksgiving?
13. a. Is it humanly possible to give thanks always for all things?
 b. By what sufficiency may such thanksgiving be offered?
14. a. What incident in the ministry of Christ illustrates the sin of ingratitude?
 b. Wherein do the unsaved fail in true gratitude to God?

LESSON 43

STEWARDSHIP

I. THE _____ OF MONEY

II. THE _____ OF MONEY

III. THE _____ OF MONEY

1. _____ was their pattern.

2. Their giving was even out of great _____.

3. Their giving was not by _____, nor of _____.

4. They gave _____.

5. They gave _____.

6. God _____ the Giver.

7. True Riches are from _____.

QUESTIONS

1. Name three general phases of stewardship.
2. What, according to the Scriptures, should be the Christian's supreme motive in acquiring money?
3. What attitude should a yielded Christian assume toward his daily toil?
4. What attitude should he assume toward the money he receives?
5. How may all work be done to the glory of God and with increasing joy?
6. On what ground should a spiritual Christian hold property?
7. What fact underlies all giving under grace?
8. Is tithing imposed on the children of God in this dispensation?
9.
 - a. What proportion of a Christian's property is now under the authority of God?
 - b. What portion did Christ give?
10. Is poverty a legitimate excuse for not giving?
11.
 - a. What is meant by the phrases "giving grudgingly" and "giving of necessity"?
 - b. What in giving is more important than the money?
12.
 - a. Of whom did God expect a tenth?
 - b. Of whom does He expect gifts under grace?
13.
 - a. What principle of giving is violated by pledges?
 - b. Explain the fact that divine blessings follow the giving of a tenth.
14. Indicate some of the true riches and State the way they may be received.

LESSON 44

PROPHECY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

I. CONCERNING THE _____

II. CONCERNING ISRAEL'S _____

III. CONCERNING THE _____ ISRAEL

**IV. CONCERNING THE LAST _____ AND
_____ OF ISRAEL**

V. CONCERNING THE _____ OF MESSIAH

VI. CONCERNING THE _____

**VII. CONCERNING THE MESSIANIC _____ AND THE
DAY OF THE LORD**

QUESTIONS

1. What relation does prophecy sustain to history?
2. What portion of the Bible is prophetic?
3. What may be said regarding the interpretation of prophecy?
4. What may be said concerning the men who were prophets?
5. Name four features of Old Testament prediction concerning the Gentiles.
6. Name four features of Old Testament prediction concerning Israel's early history.
7. Name five covenant blessings which according to Old Testament prophecy are to come to Israel.
8. Name some of the predictions which speak of Israel's present dispersion and her future regathering.
9. Under what limitation did the Old Testament prophets write concerning the advent of Messiah?
10. Name the specifications which the true Messiah must fulfill.
11. Could any individual other than Christ meet these conditions today?
12. What essential features of the Great Tribulation are mentioned in Old Testament prophecy?
13. What time and what events are included in the Day of the Lord?
14. In what sense is the Old Testament incomplete?

LESSON 45

PROPHECY IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

I. THE NEW _____

II. THE NEW _____ PURPOSE

III. THE _____ ISRAEL

IV. THE _____

V. THE _____

VI. _____ AND FORCES OF EVIL

VII. THE _____ OF CHRIST

VIII. THE _____ KINGDOM

IX. THE _____ STATE

QUESTIONS

1. Indicate the manner in which prophecy relates the Old and New Testaments.
2. What relation to all Bible prophecy does the one prophetic book of the New Testament sustain?
3. Is the continuity of the Bible indicated by prophecy and its fulfillment?
4.
 - a. Distinguish the kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of God.
 - b. What is meant by the "mysteries" of the kingdom of heaven?
5.
 - a. What are the essential details of Christ's prophecies in Matthew 13?
 - b. What is the divine purpose in this dispensation?
6.
 - a. What are the essential features of the Church?
 - b. How is the Church to be removed from this world?
7. What additional facts does New Testament prophecy add to the message of Old Testament prophecy concerning Israel?
8. What additional facts does New Testament prophecy add to the message of Old Testament prophecy concerning the Gentiles?
9. What additional facts does New Testament prophecy add to the message of Old Testament prophecy concerning the Tribulation?
10. What does prophecy reveal concerning the origin and destiny of Satan and the Man of Sin?
11. What additional facts does New Testament prophecy add to the message of Old Testament prophecy concerning the Second Coming of Christ?
12. What additional facts does New Testament prophecy add to the message of Old Testament prophecy concerning the Messianic Kingdom?
13. What Scriptures predict the eternal state of man?
14. What are the subjects of prophecy which are peculiar to the New Testament?

LESSON 46

JUDGMENT OF THE BELIEVER'S WORKS

FIRST – _____

SECOND – _____

QUESTIONS

1. On what ground is it stated in the Bible that the believer shall not come into judgment?
2. Concerning what must the believer give an account before the Judgment Seat of Christ?
3. What comparison may be drawn between the judgment of the unsaved at the Great White Throne and that of the believer at the Judgment Seat of Christ?
4. Why is the question of the Christian's life and service a separate issue from his salvation?
5. To whom is the Apostle writing in 1 Corinthians 3:9-15?
6. Why is this passage not related to so-called "character building"?
7. What is the believer building on the Rock?
8. What is the loss which the believer may suffer?
9. What subject is in view in 1 Corinthians 9:16-27?
10. Was the Apostle Paul faithful?
11. In what sense is the Christian running in a race?
12.
 - a. What is temperance and why should the Christian be temperate?
 - b. What is his judgment if he is not temperate?
 - c. What did the Apostle Paul fear for himself?
13. Give Scriptures on the promise of crowns and a prize.
14. What is the relation between the doctrine of rewards and the doctrine of grace?

LESSON 47

JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS

1. The judgment of the _____ wherein Christ as Substitute bore that righteous judgment from God which was due the sinner because of his sins.

2. _____ from the Father upon the believer because of persistent and willful sin.

3. The judgment of the nation _____ at the close of the Great Tribulation and in connection with the Second Coming of Christ.

4. The judgment of the believer's _____ at the coming of Christ to receive His own.

5. The judgment of the _____ which is the subject of this study.

6. The judgment of the _____ angels.

7. The judgment of the _____ .

QUESTIONS

1. Name the seven judgments mentioned in the Scriptures.
2. Describe the judgment of the cross.
3. a. Describe the judgment of the believer which is due to persistent sin.
 b. When does this judgment take place?
4. Which judgment will be first in order of those occurring at the Second Coming of Christ?
5. Indicate the passages and parables which describe Israel's judgment.
6. a. Where is Christ now seated?
 b. Upon what throne will He reign on the earth?
7. Indicate the passages which describe the judgment of the nations.
8. What evidence can you give that the Church will not be judged among the nations?
9. What will Israel's condition be in the world just before the coming of Christ in power and great glory?
10. a. Give two reasons why it is not usually understood that "my brethren" of Matthew 25:40 refers to Israel.
 b. Indicate the Scriptures which declare Jehovah's love and care for Israel.
11. To whom will the earthly kingdom belong?
12. What classes of people in the Scriptures are called "sheep"?
13. In what particulars is the judgment of the nations to be distinguished from the judgment of the Great White Throne?
14. State the major issues in the judgment of the nations.

LESSON 48

JUDGMENT OF THE WICKED

I. _____ WILL BE RAISED

II. _____ WILL THEY BE RAISED?

III. THE _____ ARE JUDGED ACCORDING TO THEIR WORKS

IV. WHAT ABOUT THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER _____?

QUESTIONS

1. Are all, both saved and unsaved, to be raised from the dead?
2. When does the real difference between these two classes especially appear?
3. Is there grounds for believing in but one general resurrection?
4.
 - a. What is meant by "the first resurrection"?
 - b. When does it occur?
 - c. Who are included in this resurrection?
 - d. Who are excluded?
5.
 - a. When are the wicked dead to be raised?
 - b. Into what judgment will they go?
6.
 - a. What is the result of this judgment?
 - b. Define the meaning of "second death."
7.
 - a. What is the basis of man's relation to God in this age?
 - b. Describe the wickedness of rejecting Christ.
8. What two features were to characterize this age?
9. What is the state of the heathen world?
10. What are the three shades of meaning of the words *sheol* and *hades*?
11. Name and define the words used in the New Testament to describe the condition of the lost.
12. Why do we believe that the word *aionios* means eternal as to duration?
13. What complications arise when the word is made to indicate a limited time?
14.
 - a. Who alone speaks with authority as to the destiny of men?

b. What is the attitude of God toward men?

LESSON 49

THE ETERNAL ESTATE OF THE REDEEMED

I. THE TESTIMONY OF _____

II. HEAVEN IS _____ TO THIS LIFE BY FAR

III. HEAVEN IS A PLACE OF _____ AND _____

IV. THE _____ TO ENTER

QUESTIONS

1. What is peculiar in the Bible teaching about Heaven not found in other religions?
2. Though Heaven is unseen, what reasonable proof have we that the Bible records concerning Heaven are true?
3. Who are the three experienced witnesses who have written of Heaven?
4. What did Christ say concerning Heaven?
5.
 - a. Under what circumstances did Paul see Heaven?
 - b. What was his own attitude toward death after having seen Heaven?
6.
 - a. Under what circumstances did John see Heaven?
 - b. What record did he leave?
7.
 - a. Of what body does the Apostle write in 2 Corinthians 5:1-4?
 - b. When does the believer receive his resurrection body?
8. What may be believed as to the extent of the Christian's knowledge of Heaven?
9. Is Heaven a place or a state?
10. Who are the inhabitants of Heaven?
11. Name things which are to characterize Heaven.
12. Distinguish between Heaven and the heavenly, also the kingdom of heaven.
13. On what one condition is Heaven promised to men?
14. Is that one condition unreasonable?

