

# Christian Information Center

## Churches of Christ

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Dear Friend:

This Bible Course is offered to those persons who wish to be just simply Christians—the same kind of Christians found in the church during the times of the Apostles—following the same teachings—using only the New Testament as their guide.

Nineteen hundred years ago the Lord established His Church. He then said "I will build my Church" (Matthew 16:18). The Lord, through the Apostles, established the doctrine that Christians should follow. We have but one lawgiver, Jesus Christ (James 4:12). Paul very carefully gives us warning about following any other Gospel than that which was preached at that time. Paul said: "As we have said before, so now I say again, If any one is preaching to you a gospel contrary to that which you received let him be accursed." (Galatians 1:9).

We find very clearly stated in Jude 3, that this Gospel was once and for all delivered to the saints. It is the whole sum of Christian belief.

To know just what this gospel is, we must study. It is necessary for our Salvation. Paul tells us, "Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a workman who has no need to be ashamed, rightly handling the word of truth." (2 Timothy 2:15). This just simply means that study is required before one can understand, and rightly divide words of truth found in the New Testament.

Persons who first start to study the New Testament find it difficult because they do not understand how to study. They have no pattern of good study to follow. These lessons will serve as that pattern. Peter said that study would be difficult for some, "There are some things hard to understand, which the ignorant and unstable twist to their own destruction, as they do the other scriptures." (2 Peter 3:16). The fact that faithful Christians can understand the Bible is clearly brought out in the words of Paul, "For we write you nothing but what you can read and understand" (II Corinthians 1:13).

The Lord set down the rules of life that Christians are to follow, yet—we continue to see men going off into strange teachings, following after I know not what. We must either follow after our Lord or man. The teaching of the Bible clearly shows that to follow after man—leads to certain death. A wise proverb says: "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." (Proverbs 16:25)..

As you progress with this Course you will have questions. We will give you only Bible answers to these questions. Any questions that you might ask, whether personal or other, will be kept in strict confidence. It is our desire for you to know God and to know Him more perfectly.

In All Christian Love,

*William H. Clapper*  
William H. Clapper



**BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS**

In this lesson we will study the change from the Old Testament to the New. We will be able to see why Christians follow the commands of Christ as set down in the New Testament, rather than the commands of Moses found in the Old Testament. It is of vital importance that we know of the change. All Christians are under the New and must not look to the Old Law for their authority. You must remember that all things in the development of Divine Revelation occurred according to the purpose of God. He knew the time was to come when He would take "away the first, that He might establish the second" (Hebrews 10:9).

Between the closing of the Old Testament and the opening of the New Testament was a period of about 400 years. We find nothing about this period in our Bibles. The prophets were silent—their pens idle, so we must turn to History for information about this time. History tells us that great kingdoms rose and fell—the Persians and Grecians. The Jews rose against their enemies and terrible wars followed. The Roman (IRON) Empire rose to its peak and was on its way down by the opening of the New Testament era.

Among the Jews had sprung up such sects as the Pharisees, Sadducees, Zealots, Essenes, and the Herodians. Synagogues had been built and the custom of the Sabbath meeting had been established.

As we study the questions we will see that the references in and to the Old Testament are enough to convince anyone that all the streams of prophecy—again referred to in the New Testament, converge in Christ. It is very important to note that the New was not a repudiation of the Old, but a fulfillment of it (Matt. 5:17,18). Study will show us that the establishment of the Church, its mission, and the spiritual reign of Christ as Priest—all were foreshadowed in the writings of the prophets and services of the Old Testament.

QUESTIONS:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Under what rule (gold, iron, brass or silver) was Christ's Kingdom to be set up? (Dan. 2:36-44).</li><li>2. What word in Isa. 7:14 is a good description of Mary?</li><li>3. Where was Jesus to be born? (Mic. 5:2).</li><li>4. Was John foretold? (Isa. 40:3-5).</li><li>5. What was the mission of John? (Matthew 3:1-3).</li><li>6. Was John in the Kingdom of Christ? (Matthew 11:11). <u>Read it carefully</u></li><li>7. What work of Jesus is foretold for us in Isaiah 42:1?</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>8. How did the people fulfill prophecy? (Matthew 15:7-9).</li><li>9. What part of God's building is Jesus? (Matthew 21:42).</li><li>10. Whose prophecy did the unbelief of the people fulfill? (John 12:37-39).</li><li>11. What was Jesus' purpose toward the law? (Matthew 5:17-18).</li><li>12. How was the life of Jesus a 3-fold fulfillment? (Luke 24:44).</li><li>13. Name other things prophesied... (Hos. 11:1; Matt. 2:14,15; Jer. 31:15; Matt. 2:17,18).</li></ol> |
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You have completed lesson No. NT-1. It will be graded and returned to you with your next lesson which will cover "THE LIFE OF CHRIST".

If you know of others who would like to take this course, send us their (1 Name and (2 Their complete address.

Upon completion of this Course you will receive a "Certificate of Recognition".



#### THE LIFE OF THE MASTER

The life of Christ is the most sublime and interesting story ever told. His life is the source of all life. His character is the standard for all holy living. His labor is the pattern of all unselfish service. His patience in suffering is a model of Christian fortitude and endurance. His triumph is the assurance of ultimate victory and the inspiration of courage and perseverance to all who would be faithful in His Service.

Many attempts have been made to set down all the dates and events in the life of Christ in their chronological order. The results have not been too satisfactory. The fact that there are four different accounts makes it difficult to determine the definite order of events. The purpose of this lesson is to review outstanding events and places in the life of Christ. No effort is made to establish their exact relationship in time. They are grouped according to the three main divisions of His life: the period of preparation, of labor and conflict, and of triumph and glory.

Space does not permit discussion of the many lessons that may be applied. But we should remember that in studying we are not merely reviewing the record of a man's life and career. We are learning of the LIVING CHRIST, our King, Redeemer, and Friend.

Before we begin to answer any of the following questions we should read at least one of the books of the four Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke or John)...

If you have questions be sure to write them down and mail them to us. They will be answered and returned to you for future reference.

#### QUESTIONS:

1. What was John's mission? (Matt.3:3).
2. Was John in the Kingdom of Christ,-- the Church? (Mathew 11:1-15).
3. How did John know that Jesus was the Christ? (John 1:29-34).
4. What other evidence have we? (Matt.. 11:2-9).
5. What was Jesus called before He was born on earth? (John 1:1, 14).
6. How might Joseph have made a "public example" of Mary? (Deut. 24:1).
7. Where did the wise men come from? -- (Matthew 2:1).
8. How many were there? (Matt. 2:1)....
9. Why did Jesus go to Jerusalem at the age of 12? (~~John 2:42~~ *Luke*)
10. What did Jesus probably do during His young manhood? (Mark 6:3).
11. How many brothers did Jesus have? -- (Mark 6:3).
12. Why was Jesus Baptized? (Matt. 3:15)
13. Why was Jesus tempted? (Heb.2:18; 4: 15; 5:1,2).
14. How did Jesus heal the leper? (Matt. 8:1-3).
15. Why was the leper to go to the priest? (Lev. 14:1-4).
16. What was Christ's purpose toward the Law? (Matthew 5:17).
17. How are we not to pray? (Matt 6:5,6).
18. Salvation is more important than what? (Matt. 5:29,30).
19. What should come first in the lives of all Christians?(Matt 6:33).
20. How should Christians live? (Matthew 6:34).
21. Can a Christians interest be divided? (Matthew 6:24).
22. Name persons to whom Jesus appeared after His resurrection? (John 20:11-18; Luke 24:34; I Cor. 15:7,8).
23. Who are to obey the "GREAT COMMISSION"? (Matthew 28:19)-(All people, all Christians,-- or Ministers only?)
24. Will every one in the world be saved? (Matthew 7:21).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-2. Your next lesson will cover, "BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH".

Ask others to take this Course. Send their names and addresses. (Matt.28:19)

**BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH**

The Church, or Kingdom of Christ, is the greatest "institution" on earth. Nothing has ever been set up in any age or realm that is comparable to it. That is perhaps a challenging statement when we consider all the mighty empires and dynasties that have had their place in history. It is true, and there are many reasons for it. The Church is great because, we find it was planned by God. The first promise of a Redeemer was a promise of the Church, since all who are redeemed are in that Church. It is great because Christ built it; He is the head of it; He loved it and gave His life for it! It is great because of its nature; it is spiritual, and not fleshly; heavenly, and not earthly; it is universal, and not circumscribed by racial, national or geographical boundaries. Jesus said "they shall come from the east and the west and from the north and the south, and they shall sit down in the Kingdom of God." It is indestructible and eternal. (See Daniel 2:44 and Hebrews 12:28) It is great because of its mission. Jesus established it as His "agency" for saving the world. That was His mission, and the Church is to carry on His work; it is "the pillar and the ground of the Truth" (I Tim. 3:15). It is great because of the sacrifices that have been made for it. It is made sacred through the blood of martyrs. Jesus purchased it with His blood. The Apostles were willing, and did lay down their lives rather than deny it. It is great because of its destiny. It shall not cease to be when the earth ends and time ceases—but it shall move into higher glory and share the authority and power of the Lord Himself.

The Beginning. The prophecies of the Old Testament were preparatory for the Church, or Kingdom of Christ. Many passages make specific references to Him as King, and indicate their fulfillment was to be when He came into the world (Isaiah 9:6,7; Daniel 2:44; Isaiah 2:1-4; Micah 5:2). When John the Baptist began his ministry, he preached that "the Kingdom was at hand", and tried to prepare the people for it. That was the message also that Jesus proclaimed and that the apostles carried to the people to whom they were sent (Matthew 4:17; 10:5-7). Jesus said a short time before His death, "I will build my Church"; it was therefore still in the future. We find that it was not far away, for He said, "There are some standing here, which shall not taste death, till they see the Son of Man coming in HIS Kingdom" (Matthew 16:28).

The Establishment. The Church was "set up" on the first Pentecost after the resurrection of Christ. The promised power (KEYS—Matthew 16:19) was to be given when the Spirit came (Acts 1:8). They, the Apostles, were to tarry in the city until the Spirit came (Luke 24:49). This they did (Acts 1:12; 2:1). On Pentecost the Spirit was given, and they spoke as they were moved by the Spirit. Those who received the Word and obeyed were added to the Church (Acts 2:41-47).

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Who was to build the Church? (Matthew 16:18).
2. Was Peter the foundation? (I Cor. 3:11).
3. What other relation does Jesus have to the Church? (Eph. 1:22; Col. 1:18-24).
4. What was the relation of John the Baptist to it? (Matthew 3:1-12).
5. What did Jesus preach concerning it? (Matthew 4:17).
6. When was it established? (Acts 2).
7. Who heard the first sermon? (Acts 2).
8. How were they effected by it and what did they do about it? (Acts 2:37).
9. Should the same gospel be preached today? (Galatians 1:9).
10. What shows the unity of the Church? (Acts 2:42).
11. Where was the second recorded sermon preached? (Acts 3:11).
12. Who were the first Christians to "go wrong"? (Acts 5:1-10).
13. Where is the Kingdom? (Luke 17:21).
14. How are we born into it? (John 3:5).
15. Can we be saved out of it? (Acts 2:47).
16. Are the Church and the Kingdom the same? (Matthew 16:18-19; Col. 1:13).
17. What terms in Ephesians 2:19 signifies the Church?
18. What is it called in I Timothy 3:15?
19. What were members of the Church called? (Acts 11:26).
20. Name eight terms applied to them. (II Cor. 1:1; Eph. 1:1; Heb. 3:1; I Pet. 2:5-9).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-3. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-4. Send us the names and addresses of other who are interested in this Course. Talk to your neighbors and friends - - -teach.



RECEIVING SALVATION

This lesson is to deal with some of the conversions recorded in Acts. It will differ somewhat from other lessons in that it will be given more to questions than to discussion. The purpose is to learn how salvation was obtained in the days of the Apostles.

They preached the Gospel of Salvation—the provision of grace through the Lord. They told how to be saved, revealing the conditions as authorized by Christ. Was their preaching consistent enough under the varying conditions to make a pattern that can be recognized as a form of obedience to be followed today? If they taught that there is no clearly defined way of being saved, then that is the answer, and we can expect persons to be saved in many different ways now. If they presented several ways and showed that all were approved by God, then we would have a choice of any one of these ways. But, if they presented one way and required all to follow it then there is no choice of ways except to accept or reject God's Way. Nor have we any right to expect God to change from the Way He established and proclaimed through the inspired apostles. The preaching of the Apostles was called "the Way"—not "a way" or "one of many ways", but "the Way" (see Acts 9:2; 19:9,23; 24:22). A study of these cases of conversion will help us by a cumulative method to find the New Testament Way. Let us examine them. Please carefully study as you read.

QUESTIONS:

Pentecost

Read Acts 2.

1. Why were the Apostles in Jerusalem?
2. Why were other people there?
3. What promise was fulfilled?
4. By what authority did the Apostles speak?
5. What did Peter speak to the people about?
6. What question did the people ask?
7. Did their question show that they believed what was presented?
8. What were they told to do?
9. What shows that they repented?
10. What is meant by repent?
11. How many were baptized?
12. How many were saved?
13. Was this procedure in keeping with what Jesus commanded the Apostles to preach? (Mark 16:15,16).

The Samaritans. Read Acts 8:1-13.

14. Who preached in Samaria?
15. What did he preach?
16. What shows that God was with him?
17. Did the people believe?
18. What shows their faith?
19. Did the preaching of Philip follow the same pattern of the Apostles on Pentecost? (Acts 2:36,38).
20. Did the people respond in the same way?
21. Was the pattern according to the command of Jesus (Mark 16:15,16).

Philip & the Eunuch, Acts 8:26-39

22. What shows that God was with Philip?
23. Who was the eunuch?
24. Was he interested in Scriptures?
25. Where was he reading?
26. What did Philip preach?
27. How did the Eunuch show his faith?

Saul (Paul) of Tarsus, Read Acts 9:1-19; 22:1-16; 26:1-20.

28. What was Paul's purpose? 9:1
29. When did the Lord appear to him?
30. What question did he ask?
31. Did Jesus tell him how to be saved? (9:6).
32. How did God teach him? 9:10-
33. How did he show his faith?
34. Was this in accord with Mark 16:15,16?

Cornelius. Acts 10 & 11:1-18.

35. What four points in his conversion were like the others?

The Jailer. Acts 16:16-34.

36. What question did he ask?
37. Was his conversion in keeping with Mark 16:15,16?

Summary. We note that all those who were Baptized into Christ first, heard the word and believed and then proved their faith by changing their lives, (which is the meaning of repent) and by being Baptized.

You have completed Lesson No. NT-4. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-5 covering the Apostle to the Gentiles.

#### APOSTLE TO THE GENTILES

##### Part I

One who has played so important a part in the developing of Christianity as did the Apostle Paul should not be overlooked, even in a brief course of the Bible. This lesson is therefore to begin a survey of his life and of his labors. Perhaps no man ever lived with greater zeal for Christ than Paul. No life has had greater influence; no one ever suffered more. The strength and virtues of many persons were moulded into the character of this man from Tarsus. He had the faith of Abraham, the courage of Daniel, the fortitude of the great Jeremiah, and the eloquence of Isaiah. He had the same anxious care for his people that Moses had for the wandering tribes in the wilderness. Rising even above that, he felt a deep yearning to lead those of the other nations to the Truth. He is called "the Apostle to the Gentiles". He had the patience of Job, the gentleness of Jonathan, and at other times the fiery indignation that Jesus showed when He cleaned "His Father's House." I find, as will you, though he was at first the bitterest enemy of the Church he changed and became history's outstanding defender of the Faith. Night and day, in toil and tears he labored for the Gospel. With his strong and personal appeal he persuaded people to be reconciled to God. He was a true soldier of the cross; and though he went down to apparent defeat by those who were his enemies, his was eminently a triumphant life.

#### QUESTIONS:

His background and training.

READ ACTS THRU

1. What is the first thing we learn about Paul? (Acts 7:58).
2. Where was his home? (Acts 9:11).
3. What education had he had? (22:3).
4. What religious training? (23:6; 26:5).
5. Paul was very religious before his conversion, was he religiously right?
6. What trade had Paul learned? (Acts 18:3).

#### His Conversion.

7. What was Paul's attitude toward the Church before his conversion? (Gal. 1:13).
8. What shows his extreme hatred towards the Lord's Church? (Acts 9:1; 22:4).
9. Where was he when the Lord appeared to him? (Acts 9:3).
10. What great truth did he learn then? (Acts 9:5).
11. How was he effected by the Vision? (Acts 9:8).
12. How did he get into the city? (Acts 9:8).
13. What shows his penitence? (Acts 9:9).
14. Who else had a part in his conversion? (Acts 9:10-19).
15. What was he commanded to do? (Acts 22:16).
16. What shows that he was thoroughly converted? (Acts 9:20).
17. How did Paul look upon his afflictions? (Phil. 1:12).
18. What did he think that they would lead to? (II Cor. 4:16,17).

#### His Travels.

19. With whom was he accompanied on his first journey? (Acts 13:2,5).
20. By what authority did they go? (Acts 13:2-4).
21. What did Paul wish to show in his speech at Antioch? (Acts 13:32,33).
22. How was the Gospel superior to the Law of Moses? (Acts 13:39).
23. Why did the Jews oppose Paul and Barnabas? (Acts 13:45).
24. What prophecy was fulfilled? (Acts 13:46,47).
25. What teaching of Jesus did they carry out? (Acts 13:50,51; Matt. 10:14).
26. What did the people of Lystra want to do? (Acts 14:8-13).
27. Why did the apostles restrain them? (Acts 14:15).
28. What good news did they report? (Acts 14:27).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-5. It will be returned to you with Lesson No. NT-6, which covers Part Two, of Apostle To The Gentiles.

If you know of others who would like to take this Course please send us the names & addresses of those persons. While it is fresh in your mind, go talk to your neighbor or friend.

#### APOSTLE TO THE GENTILES Part II

Paul and Barnabas had returned from their first missionary journey, and had resumed their work with the Church in Antioch, which had sent them out, and we read in Acts 15:2 that they were again appointed by these brethren to do a certain work. They were sent to the city of Jerusalem to confer with the brethren there about the subject of circumcision. In the city of Jerusalem were certain men from Judaea who were demanding that all Gentile brethren be circumcised according to the custom of the law of Moses. They made it a condition of salvation which Christ did not command.

Here we find the doctrine of men being introduced into the Church. Paul had received no such revelation, and he could not accept the teachings nor demands made by these brethren. He and Barnabas had "no small dissension and debate with them".

QUESTIONS: Read the 15th Chapter of Acts

1. Who spoke in this meeting? (Acts 15:6,7; 12-14).
2. From what are Christians to abstain from? (Acts 15:29).
3. Should a Christian eat "blood sausage" or "blood pudding"?
4. Had it always been a sin to eat blood? (Gen. 9:4; Lev. 7:26; 17:10 - 14; 19-26; Deut. 12:16,23, 15:23; I Sam. 14:33).
5. Should a Christian eat any animal that has been strangled or snared?
6. Why?

Paul's further travels.

7. Who was the first convert in Europe? (Acts 16:14,15).
8. How was she made a Christian? (Acts 16:14-16).
9. What was it Paul's custom to do in the synagogues? (Acts 17:2,3).
10. In what condition did Paul find the city of Athens? (Acts 17:16).
11. What did Paul do in the synagogue with the Jews and devout persons? (Acts 17:17).
12. Who else did Paul meet in debate? (Acts 17:18).
13. Did Paul allow error to go unchallenged?
14. Should Christians correct the religious errors of their neighbors and friends?
15. Were the men of Athens religious? (Acts 17:22).
16. Were they religiously right? (Acts 17:23).
17. Did Paul correct them? (Acts 17:24-30).
18. Why did Paul stop preaching to the Jews and go to the Gentiles? (Acts 18:6).
19. Did Paul preach the whole counsel of God? (Acts 20:27).
20. Are any other doctrines or teachings necessary for salvation today?
21. What was destroyed through the preaching of the Gospel? (Acts 19:19)
22. From what two sources might false teachers come? (Acts 20:29,30).
23. Paul wished that all could be as he except for what? (Acts 26:29)

You have completed Lesson No. NT-6. It will be graded and returned with Lesson No. NT-7 covering the Letter to the Romans.

If you know of others who would like to take this course won't you send us their names and addresses?

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS, LIST THEM BELOW:

A SYSTEMATIC STUDY  
OF THE BIBLE

### ROMANS

We know nothing of the beginning of the Church in Rome. It is believed that some who were in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost were converted and returned to Rome and planted God's word there. We are told that among those at Jerusalem were "strangers from Rome", and that they heard the Apostles speak "the wonderful works of God" (Acts 2:10,11). We know that the Church had grown and that the brethren were so active that by the time Paul wrote the Roman Letter (about 25 years after Pentecost) he could say, "your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world". (Romans 1:8). Perhaps many other Christians had moved into the city of Rome—and this would explain how Paul could be acquainted with many of them, and call them by name as he does in Chapter 16, even before he visited the city. You will note that the Church was composed largely of Gentiles (Romans 1:13) and Paul, who was the "Apostle to the Gentiles" was so ready to preach the Gospel to them (Romans 1:15). There were probably believing Jews (Romans 15:26-33) and there were Jews who did not believe (Acts 28:17-22), although many had been driven out of Rome (Acts 18:2).

Paul probably wrote the Roman Letter in 57 or 58 AD while he was on his third missionary journey, at Corinth. Christians then, wrote letters much as we do today. They kept each other informed as they kept Paul informed. Reading in early History we find that the Romans had the best of roads and they had regular, safe mail runs on these roads. We also know, from the many letters that Paul wrote, that he kept the Churches informed as to what they should teach and how they should worship.

QUESTIONS:- But first, read all of the Roman Letter.

1. How does Paul speak of himself? (Romans 1:1).
2. What does the Gospel reveal? (Romans 1:16).
3. How are men caused to repent? (Romans 2:4).
4. Who is a Jew according to Romans 2:29?
5. What advantage had the Jew? (Romans 3:2).
6. In what way is there no difference between Jew and Gentile? (3:23,30).
7. How was Abraham justified, with or without circumcision? (4:10,11).
8. Name two things in which we may rejoice. (Romans 5:2,3).
9. How is Christ's love superior to man's? (Romans 5:12).
10. Why has death passed to all men? (Romans 5:12).
11. What was one purpose of the Law? (Romans 3:20; 7:7,13; Gal. 3:19).
12. How is baptism like the death of Jesus? (Romans 6:3-11).
13. What should those in the "New Life" not do? (Romans 6:12).
14. How are we made free from sin? (Romans 6:17).
15. To what are we debtors? (Romans 8:12,13).
16. For what are we waiting? (Romans 8:23).
17. How does the Spirit help us? (Romans 8:26).
18. How are the heart and mouth used in Salvation? (Romans 10:9,10).
19. How does faith come? (Romans 10:17).
20. How should we pray? (Romans 12:12).
21. Are we to ever avenge wrong? (Romans 12:19).
22. How should we overcome evil? (Romans 12:21).
23. What are we to follow after? (Romans 14:19).
24. What is said of a things that cannot be done "by faith"? (Romans 14:23)
25. What is the responsibility of the strong? (Romans 15:1).
26. What should be our attitude toward any factionists? (Romans 16:17).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-7. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-8.



#### 1st and 2nd CORINTHIANS

It will help us to know something about Corinth in the time that Paul was there. Corinth was the largest and most renowned city of Greece. It was famous for its beautiful buildings, its great commerce, its art and its sciences. It was well known, also for its learned inhabitants, its scholarship and pagan philosophy. These people regarded all others, of other nationalities, as barbarious. Here the East and the West met. Here were the most degrading vices in the world. Even religion was turned into the vice of prostitution.

First Corinthians was written by Paul about 54 or 55 A.D. It is a book of lessons. Questions of schism, morality, discipline, expediency, and doctrine come to the front. Paul shows himself as a great preacher,— well able to handle every situation.

**QUESTIONS:** - Read all of First and Second Corinthians before starting the questions. Study as you read!!!

1. What appeal did Paul make to the brethren at Corinth? (I Cor. 1:10).
2. What was the cause of division? (I Corinthians 1:12).
3. Can this be compared with such statements as: "I belong to the Baptist Church; the Catholic Church; the Lutheran Church"?
4. Should there be any party spirit at all? (I Corinthians 1:10).
5. What was a stumbling block to the Jews and folly to the Gentiles?(1:23)
6. What are two unChristian marks? (I Corinthians 3:3,4).
7. How should Christians be related to each other? (I Cor. 3:9).
8. What is the true foundation? (I Corinthians 3:11).
9. Are we to imitate Paul? (I Corinthians 4:16).
10. What evil was permitted in the Church? (I Corinthians 5:1-4).
11. What should be the attitude toward such evil persons? (I Corinthians 5: 9-13; 2 Thess. 3:6; I Timothy 6:5; 2 Tim. 3:4,5; Romans 16:17).
12. How should misunderstanding between brethren be settled? (I Cor.6:1-11)
13. What is better than lawsuits? (I Corinthians 6:7).
14. What human relationship is discussed in I Corinthians 7:1-16).
15. Was Paul married? (I Corinthians 7:7,8).
16. Sinning against a weak brother is equal to what? (I Corinthians 8:12).
17. What shows Paul's earnestness in trying to save men? (I Cor. 9:19-22).
18. What should all Christians shun? (I Corinthians 10:14).
19. What does God do for us when we are tempted? (I Corinthians 10:13).
20. What should be our motive in all things? (I Corinthians 10:31).
21. What was hinderance to observing the Lord's Supper in the right way? (I Corinthians 11:18-22).
22. What principle should be observed in eating the Lord's Supper? (I Cor. 11:28).
23. How do we become "members" of the "Body of Christ"? (I Cor. 12:13,14).
24. What is more important than anything else in a Christian? (13:1-13).
25. Is God a God of confusion? (I Cor. 14:33).
26. How should women conduct themselves in the worship services?(14:34-35).
27. How should things be done in worship? (I Corinthians 14:40).
28. The Resurrection of Christ proves what? (I Corinthians 15:12-19).
29. What is the last enemy? (I Corinthians 15:26).
30. What of those who are alive when Christ comes? (I Corinthians 15:50-54)
31. When should collections be made? (I Corinthians 16:2).

#### II Corinthians.

1. What contrast is there between the Old and New writing? (II Cor. 3:2).
2. What should be our aim? (II Corinthians 5:9).
3. With whom should we not be yoked? (II Corinthians 6:14).
4. What should be the measure of our giving? (II Cor. 8:12-15).
5. What does Paul ask of all Christians? (II Corinthians 13:11,12).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-8. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-9. Are you talking to your neighbors and your friends about this Course? The Great Commission includes you too!!!

**GALATIANS AND PHILEMON**

As we continue to study these lessons, it becomes more apparent that it is impossible to do the justice required, to a group of books in one lesson. It is best therefore to choose representative books, and leave the rest for later study.

In this lesson we shall consider two books—Galatians and Philemon. They are chosen because we want to study different types of Paul's Letters. One is addressed to a group of Churches, the other to an individual. One discusses a great doctrinal question, the other certain practical social problems.

Paul has a great interest in the Galatians, as can be seen by his great personal feelings. He is concerned with their salvation and is much stirred by the false teachers who have come into Galatia. The strongest language Paul ever used is directed against these false teachers (Gal. 5:12). Many believe that Paul first preached to the Galatians when he went up into the country to recover from an illness (Gal. 4:11-13). He was treated with kindness and the people felt a deep affection for him. (Gal. 4:13-18)

Philemon is one of Paul's last letters; the date is possibly 62 AD. It is one of the "prison letters" having been written while he was imprisoned in Rome. In it we find an excellent example of applied Christianity. It shows how Christianity affects the character of individuals, bringing about the reformation in life and a reparation of wrongs done. It also shows how the Spirit of Christ will solve social problems, establishing the right relationship between individuals. It is the principle of love at work.

**QUESTIONS:** Read Galatians and Philemon carefully.

1. What is Paul's great warning against those who preach another Gospel as found in Galatians 1:9?
2. What is said of those who preach to please men, or congregations? (1:10)
3. What is the difference in the work of Paul and Peter? (2:7).
4. Is God partial to anyone, great or small, rich or poor? (2:6).
5. What was Cephas (Peter) guilty of? (2:12).
6. Who else was guilty? (2:13).
7. By what are we justified? (2:16).
8. Answer the question in Galatians 3:2.
9. Who are Abraham's "children"? (Galatians 3:7,29).
10. What is the difference between the Law and the Gospel? (3:11,12).
11. How was Christ accused? (3:13).
12. Which came first, the Law or the Promise? (3:14-18).
13. Why was the Law given? (3:19).
14. How is Christ "put on"? (3:27).
15. What was the Yoke of Bondage? (5:1; 3:13).
16. How had some fallen away from grace? (5:3,4).
17. What fulfills the whole Law? (5:14; 6:2).
18. How many works of the flesh are named in Galatians 5:19-21?
19. How many fruits of the Spirit in Galatians 5:22-23?
20. What is the responsibility of the taught to their teacher? (6:6).

**PHILEMON:**

21. What should be the relationship of Christian employers and employees?
22. What responsibility did Paul assume? (vs. 18,19).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-9. It will be graded and returned with NT-10.

#### PAULINE EPISTLES

The purpose of this lesson is to briefly survey the remaining Epistles of Paul. It is hoped that the student will find his interest sufficiently aroused to make a more detailed study of each letter.

In this lesson we will cover the following letters, quickly, yet with the care necessary to gain the lessons involved; Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, First and Second Thessalonians, First and Second Timothy, lastly Titus. We will not devote time to explain when Paul wrote these letters, but devote all our time to the questions and answers.

#### QUESTIONS:

#### READ EPHESIANS CAREFULLY

1. What are we to be rooted and grounded in? (Ephesians 3:17).
2. What does Paul tell us in Ephesians 4:5?
3. Does this disprove the "party spirit" and "denominationalism"?
4. How are wives to act toward their husbands? (Ephesians 5:22-24).
5. How should all Christian husbands treat their wives? (Eph. 5:25-33).
6. How should children act toward their parents? (Ephesians 6:1-3).
7. How should parents raise their children? (Ephesians 6:4).

#### Philippians.

#### Read Philippians carefully

8. What was it Paul's great desire to do? (Philippians 1:23).
9. How should we do all things? (Philippians 2:14).
10. How did Paul consider his written instructions? (Philippians 3:1).
11. In your own words, what does Paul tell us to watch for in Phil. 3:2?
12. What did Paul say about imitating him (meaning himself) in 3:17?
13. What is the end of those who set their minds on earthly things? (3:19)
14. If we remain faithful, how will our lowly body be changed? (3:21).
15. What did Paul say we should do in Philippians 4:9?

#### Colossians.

#### Read Colossians carefully

16. In your own words tell what we are to watch for in Colossians 2:8.
17. What did Jesus do with the Law of Moses? (Colossians 2:14).
18. Should we obey any doctrine not found in the New Testament? (2:16-22).
19. What should we do with our hearts? (3:16).
20. What is the only body into which a Christian can be called? (3:15).
21. How are we to pray? (4:2 and Romans 12:12).
22. Did the early Churches have the letters of Paul to follow? (4:16).

#### First and Second Thessalonians.

#### Read both carefully

23. In what order will the resurrection be? (I Thess. 4:16,17).
24. How will the coming of the Lord be? (I Thess. 5:1-3).
25. Does Paul command all the same regarding prayer? (I Thess. 5:17).
26. What does Paul command us to do regarding those who live in idleness? (II Thess. 3:6).
27. What of those who refuse to obey the New Testament? (II Thess. 3:14,15)

#### First and Second Timothy.

28. Is there any other mediator than Christ? (I Timothy 2:5).
29. What type of person is one who does not provide for his own? (5:8).
30. How should we testify of the Lord? (II Timothy 1:8).
31. How can we be approved before God? (II Timothy 2:15).
32. Scripture is inspired for what? (II Timothy 3:16,17).
33. When should we preach the word? (II Timothy 4:2).
34. What is necessary for us to gain the crown of life? (II Tim. 4:6-8).

#### Titus.

#### Read Titus carefully

35. Where are Elders to be appointed? (Titus 1:5).
36. How many Elders (Bishops) are to be appointed?
37. Why is it so necessary that Christian men meet all the qualifications set down by Paul? (Titus 1:9-11).
38. Why is it so hard for those of the "doubting Thomas class" to believe the things taught in the New Testament? (Titus 1:15,16).
39. What is the only thing that we should teach? (Titus 2:1).
40. What are older women commanded to do? (Titus 2:3-5).
41. How are we to live in the world? (Titus 2:12).
42. What are we to exhort and reprove with? (Titus 2:15).
43. Where do we get this authority? (Matthew 28:19,20).
44. How are we to toward our government and employers? (Titus 3:1).
45. What about the man who is factious? (Titus 3:10).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-10. It will be graded and returned with Lesson No. NT-11. Are you talking to your neighbors and friends?

### HEBREWS

It is not known for sure who wrote the book of Hebrews. Some think that Paul did. We find that the author speaks of being in bonds as Paul many times spoke. It is not addressed to any particular church. But, it is a letter of many wonderful lessons for all.

The purpose of the letter is three-fold: (a) to show the superiority of Christ and His Way over the Old Law, (b) to warn Christians against falling away, (c) to comfort them in the midst of trials and afflictions.

Christ is shown to be superior to the prophets (1:1-3), to angels (1:4; 2:18), to Moses (3:1-13), to Aaron (4:14; 10:39). The New Way is superior to the Old because it is founded on better promises (8:6), has a much higher priesthood (chapters 5,7), brings a greater salvation (2:1-4; 12:18-29), has a better sacrifice (9:15-26), and a better Covenant (chapter 8 and 9).

#### QUESTIONS:

Read all the Hebrew letter before starting.

1. Why should we pay closer attention to what we have been taught? (2:1)
2. Why was Jesus made like us? (Hebrews 2:17,18).
3. What will lead us away from the living God? (3:12).
4. What great responsibility is laid upon Christians? (3:13).
5. How is Jesus like us? (4:15).
6. How may we approach God? (4:16).
7. Would Christ be a priest if he was here on earth today? (8:4)
8. For whom is salvation provided? (5:9).
9. What ought Christians to become in time? (5:12).
10. What then, is the Christian goal? (6:1).
11. To "fall away" is equal to what after we have known the truth? (6:6).
12. What will God not overlook? (6:10).
13. What should we do so that we will not be sluggish? (6:12).
14. Why could Jesus not be a priest on earth? (7:11-14).
15. Why was a change in the law necessary? (7:12).
16. What is the New Law called? (7:22).
17. What is the present mission of Christ? (7:25).
18. Are other priests or other sacrifices needed for sin today? (7:27).
19. Had God planned beforehand to make a new covenant? (8:8-10).
20. Name an outstanding difference between the two covenants? (8:10).
21. Will God remember our sins after we go to him in confession and prayer? (8:12).
22. When is a will in force? (9:16).
23. What is necessary for the remission of sins? (9:22).
24. To whom will Jesus bring salvation? (9:28).
25. Why was the first law taken away? (10:9).
26. What bad habit did some have then, and today? (10:25).
27. Is it the duty of every Christian to encourage those who are weak?
28. Is punishment for disobedience now greater or less than under the law of Moses? (10:28-30).
29. What is faith based upon? (11:1)
30. What is a requirement of those who will see the Lord? (12:14).
31. How would it be possible to entertain angels? (13:2).
32. Is Jesus always the same? (13:8).
33. What should we always be cautious of? (13:9).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-11. It will be graded and returned with Lesson No. NT-12.

## JAMES AND JUDE

The author of James is believed by many to be the brother of the Lord. He seems to have been well accepted as a strong leader among Christians, and was with the Apostles after the Resurrection (Acts 1:14; 1Cor. 15:7; Gal. 1:10). He was the one to whom Peter sent the news of his release (Acts 12:17). He presided over the Council at Jerusalem (Acts 15:13-21). It was to him that Paul reported his experiences (Acts 21:16). According to the book of Josephus, he was stoned in 62 AD.

No part of the Bible of equal length contains more practical teaching for everyday Christian living, than the sermon of James. Many topics and also many problems are presented: temptations, holy living, the folly of judging by external appearance, control of the tongue, faith and works, human pride, patience, employers and employees, prayer, and an earnest appeal is made for Christians to submit all things to the Guidance of God.

**JUDE.** Jude was a brother of James. This short letter was written to all Christians to warn them against false teachers who had "crept in unawares" at the expense of the Brotherhood. Paul and Peter had prophesied of such teachers, that they would arise, and Jude, who wrote later, wrote of them when they came. He exposes them with scathing denunciation.

**QUESTIONS:** Before answering the Questions, read James and Jude.

1. What is the value of temptation? (James 1:3).
2. How may wisdom be obtained? (1:5)
3. What condition is put upon the asking? (1:6).
4. What condition must be met for the Crown of Life? (1:12).
5. I am sure that you have heard some one say: "God is tempting me". Can God tempt anyone with evil? (1:13).
6. Who can and does tempt us?
7. What are Christians told to do in James 1:19?
8. What is the "engrafted" or implanted word able to do for you? (1:21).
9. What is required of Christians besides just hearing? (1:22).
10. In two lines, tell in your own words what James 1:22 means to you.
11. What are the three essentials of true religion? (1:26,27).
12. What is the Royal Law? (2:8).
13. How much of God's law can we violate and still be right? (2:10).
14. What is the proof of faith? (2:14,17-20).
15. How was Abraham justified? (2:21).
16. To what are works compared in 2:26?
17. How will teachers be judged? (3:1).
18. What are two kinds of wisdom? (3:15-17).
19. What causes war? (4:1).
20. What is a wrong way to pray? (4:3).
21. Who is an enemy of God? (4:4).
22. Are worldly Christians enemies of God?
23. What should we do toward the devil? (4:7).
24. What should we do toward God? (4:8).
25. What warning is given to the rich? (5:1-3).
26. How should we confess our sins? (5:16).

### JUDE

27. What was once and for all delivered to the saints? (Jude 3).
28. What befell the people who had not kept faith with God? (Jude 5).
29. How had angels sinned? (Jude 6).
30. In the last times who will set up divisions? (Jude 18,19).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-12. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-13. Are you talking to others about these Bible Lessons? Have you sent us at least one name? Do it today.

### EPISTLES OF PETER

The Letters of Peter were addressed to the many Christians who were scattered throughout Asia Minor. Following the instructions of these letters Christians were instructed to be sober, to watch, to give diligence and to grow in grace and knowledge. Most important we are to realize that we are but pilgrims here, and to pass the time of our sojourning in fear and all holy living.

Peter was one of the twelve, and a brother of Andrew. He was primarily a man of impulse, forging to the front, quick to speak and act. With him action came first, thought second. For example, of his impulsiveness, I suggest you read; Matthew 16:21-23; John 18:8-11; Matthew 26:69-75.

The Gospel had a wonderful effect upon his character. At first we find he was proud and ambitious, but under the Spirit of the Teacher, he becomes humble and lowly. He has given us one of the finest texts on humility in his letters. (See I Peter 5:5 and John 13:4,5).

When we see how he could rise from the lowly fisherman's trade to a position of leadership in the kingdom of God—to be entrusted with the "keys of the Kingdom", we are impressed with the ennobling, dignifying power of the Gospel. And, from that fact we should learn the great truth that God can take any life that is given to Him and exalt it to power and usefulness in His service.

#### QUESTIONS:

Read all of the Letters of Peter

1. What was Peter's real name? (John 1:41,42).
2. Was Peter married? (Luke 4:38).
3. According to this, could he have been a Pope as some claim he was?
4. For what was he criticized by his own brethren? (Acts 11).
5. Who wanted to worship him? (Acts 10:25).
6. For what purpose have we been born anew? (I Peter 1:3,4).
7. For what reason must we suffer various trials? (I Peter 1:6,7).
8. What is the outcome of our faith? (I Peter 1:9).
9. As obedient children, what should we not turn back to? (I Peter 1:14).
10. How are we to be in all our conduct? (I Peter 1:15,16).
11. What is the only way of purifying your soul? (I Peter 1:22).
12. What is the Mission of all Christians? (I Peter 2:9)
13. Does this agree with Matthew 28:19,20?
14. Whom should we obey? (I Peter 2:13-15).
15. If a ruler commands us to do wrong, should we obey? (Acts 5:29).
16. Many times we disagree with those of denominational world, should we honor them? (I Peter 2:17).
17. How may men be won, "without a word"? (I Peter 3:1).
18. What should we always be ready to do? (I Peter 3:15).
19. Can you always be ready to give an answer if you fail to study?
20. What saves us? (I Peter 3:21).
21. Have you ever noted how worldly people look upon the Christian who is not willing to join them in their worldly pleasures?
22. Was this true in Peter's time also? (I Peter 4:4).
23. What is put above all? (I Peter 4:8).
24. Under what name should we suffer and not be ashamed? (I Peter 4:16).
25. Was Peter an Elder (Bishop)? (I Peter 5:1).
26. What should we do with all our worries and anxieties? (I Peter 5:7).
27. What will the Lord do for us if we remain faithful? (I Peter 5:10).

#### II Peter.

28. Peter said that even though we know the truth, we should be what? (II Peter 1:12,13).
29. What is the motive of false teachers? (2 Peter 2:3).
30. Can all those with average intelligence understand the Bible? (2 Peter 3:15-17).
31. How will the day of the Lord come? (2 Peter 3:10).
32. At what will scoffers mock? (2 Peter 3:3,4).
33. What great fact should we not ignore? (2 Peter 3:8).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-13. It will be graded and returned with Lesson No. NT-14.

### EPISTLES OF JOHN

John was one of the first four disciples called by Jesus. He and James left their business when Jesus called them. They were later appointed Apostles (Matthew 4:21,22; 10:2). Jesus named them "Sons of Thunder", evidently because of their fiery indignation on occasions (Mark 3:17; Luke 9:49,52-55).

James was slain by Herod (Acts 12). John, with other Apostles, was beaten and imprisoned (Acts 5), and later exiled to the Island of Patmos (Rev. 1: 11). He was with Jesus on many occasions; at the raising of Jairus' daughter (Mark 5:37), at the Transfiguration (Luke 9:28), at the agony in the garden (Matthew 26:37). He was affectionate in disposition and liked to be near Jesus, and speaks of himself as the "disciple whom Jesus loved" (John 13:23). It is believed that he was the only one of the twelve not to suffer a death by violence. We do not know how or when his life ended.

#### QUESTIONS:

Read all of John's Letters

1. How is God described by John? (I John 1:5).
2. If we say we are Christians, yet live a worldly life what are we? (I John 1:7).
3. How may we receive forgiveness for our sins? (I John 1:9).
4. How would it be possible for us to make God a liar? (I John 1:10).
5. Who is our advocate if we sin? (I John 2:1).
6. Why is it so necessary that we do not hate our brethren? (I John 2:11).
7. If we continue worldly living is the love of God in us? (I John 2:15).
8. Who are "anti Christs"? (I John 2:22).
9. What shall we be like when Christ appears? (I John 3:2).
10. What is sin? (I John 3:4).
11. Who is righteous? (I John 3:7).
12. Who is of the devil? (I John 3:8).
13. Will the world hate the Christian who lives righteously? (I John 3:13).
14. Can a Christian who hates his brethren enter Heaven? (I John 3:15).
15. What is the highest proof of love? (I John 3:16).
16. Can God's love abide in the selfish Christian? (I John 3:17; James 1:26)
17. Whose prayers are answered? (I John 3:22).
18. Why should we try the Spirits? (I John 4:1).
19. Why is the world so willing to listen to false teachers? (I John 4:5).
20. Who does not know love? (I John 4:8).
21. What does love do to fear? (I John 4:18).
22. Should we then fear death and what will happen to us after death?
23. What is the love of God? (I John 5:3).
24. What are we commanded to keep from? (I John 5:21).

#### Second John.

25. How is love defined? (2 John 6).
26. What are we told to do with those who come to us with another Gospel? (2 John 10,11).

#### Third John.

27. What is John's greatest joy? (3 John 4).
28. What are we to do about traveling brethren, and especially those brethren who are strangers, not of our congregation? (3 John 5-8).
29. Are we to help in their support to the best of our ability?

You have completed Lesson No. NT-14. It will be graded and returned to you with Lesson No. NT-15, your last lesson.

#### FINAL SCENES

For our last lesson we come to the Book of Revelation, but this is not an attempt at a thorough study of the book. For that reason it is named the "Final Scenes", as no attempt is made to interpret the visions and symbols of the book. We are not in the least interested in provoking argument or speculation about obscure passages, we are only interested in encouraging students to make a study of the book at a later date.

After reading the Book carefully we can see that certain themes or truths stand out. One is the message of Christ to the several churches in Asia. The conditions of each is analyzed, faults are pointed out, commendations are bestowed, warnings and encouragements are given. From the messages to these churches we may form a basis of measuring and testing churches today and ourselves as individual Christians.

Another central theme is the victory of Christ and His cause. The Apostle was given a vision of ultimate days, when the Lord's Triumph over Satan will be consummated. His People shall dwell with Him in peace, far beyond the reaches of earthly sorrow and pain. God will dwell among His People; no grief shall gnaw the heart and He will wipe all tears from their eyes. Such a truth as that must have meant a great deal to Christians in John's day. Their enemies were strong and bent on their destruction. They were like ravenous beasts, rending and destroying the sheep. They were advancing in power, whereas the disciples were scattered and despised. And, we see that John shows that such conditions will not prevail forever. In the final scenes God will vindicate His People and destroy their foes.

When you read the Book of Revelation, read it not so much as a book of doctrine; do not try to force too liberal a meaning to the images as symbols; study it rather as a book of inspiration, encouragement, and hope.

#### QUESTIONS:

1. Where was John at the time of the Revelation? (Revelation 1:9).
2. What has the Lord promised a blessing for? (Revelation 1:3).
3. What has the Lord made us? (Revelation 1:6).
4. Who will see Jesus when he comes? (Revelation 1:7).
5. What did the Church at Ephesus leave? (Revelation 2:4).
6. To what evil group did some in Smyrna belong? (Revelation 2:9).
7. What must we do to receive a crown of life? (Revelation 2:10).
8. Is there such a thing as a border-line Christian? (Revelation 3:15,16).
9. If we are not living a truly Christian life; trying only halfheartedly, then, what can we expect from God? (Revelation 3:16).
10. Who does God reprove and chasten? (Revelation 3:19).
11. As we see, living the Christian life is a struggle, a battle if you prefer, and if we are victors, and conquer, what is promised? (Rev. 3:21).
12. How will those coming before the judgment seat be judged? (Rev. 20:12).
13. What is the "second death"? (Revelation 20:14).
14. Who will dwell in the city of God? (Revelation 21:27).
15. Why was John not to seal the book? (Revelation 22:10,11).
16. Who can invite others to come? (Revelation 22:17).
17. What is the Lord bringing to everyone for what he has done? (Rev. 22:12)
18. What will happen to those who add to this book? (Revelation 22:18).
19. What will happen to those who take away from this book? (Rev. 22:19).

You have completed Lesson No. NT-15. It will be graded and returned to you with a "Certificate of Completion". Hope you enjoyed this course.



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Ques. No.

Answers - - - - -

Table with 2 columns: Ques. No. and Answers. The table contains 20 rows for writing answers.



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Ques. No.

Answers - - - - -

Table with 2 columns: Ques. No. and Answers - - - - -. The table contains multiple rows for writing answers.

# Certificate of Recognition

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