

THE BASIC BIBLE COURSE

By
Gwin Turner

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Preface

I wrote ***The Basic Bible Course*** in the early 1960s to train all my church members but especially all my volunteer teachers in a basic overall knowledge of the Bible, and usually took six months of Sunday evenings to complete it, which means about twenty-hours of class work.

The one comment that those who took it constantly made after they had taken the course was,

“For the first time in my life I see the Bible as a whole, and I understand the content and importance of each book of the Bible. This is the first time I have ever put it all together!”

I have also found that many pastors know certain sections of the Bible, but do not know the contents of every book of the Bible, and do not have a comprehension of the Bible as a whole.

Regardless of whether you know the Bible well, and know only certain parts of it here and there, ***The Basic Bible Course*** will give you details and comprehension of the Bible as a whole that you probably did not have before.

I suggest that as you read the **Summaries** and the **Questions and Answers** that you also read that book of the Bible through while you are studying. This procedure will bring your comprehension of the Bible together like nothing else you can do.

Also remember to pray and ask the Holy Spirit to speak to you as you read and study. After all, He is the One who wrote it, and He knows more about it than anyone else.

I will not here suggest all the ways you could take this course. If you are taking the course on your own, that is by yourself, without a teacher or class, then ask God to show you the best way to approach it, how much time you can devote to it each day or week, and what kind of procedure you should follow.

Unless God reveals knowledge of His Word to you, you can read it and study it all of your life, and never come to a real and experiential knowledge of Him and His Word. There are seminary, college, and university professors, and pastors, priests, preachers, and teachers all over the world who teach the Bible day after day who have never had any real experience with God and have nothing more than intellectual facts in their head, and often they even have the facts wrong because they have no God given faith to believe Him or it.

Unless you have been born from above, by the Spirit of the living God, and by His God-breathed Word, you have no light on any subject, book, or endeavor of any kind, much less enlightenment on the Word of God.

So as you begin this new journey through the Bible, please take as your intimate Companion and ultimate Guide and Teacher, the blessed Holy Spirit who authored the precious words we have in the Bible.

Gwin Turner, Los Angeles, January, 2003

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CHRISTIAN

There are at least four requirements for becoming a successful Christian.

1 The first requirement is THAT YOU KNOW YOU HAVE HAD A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF SALVATION WITH JESUS CHRIST.

You should know beyond doubt that after you became conscious of your need for Christ, that on a certain occasion you consciously, deliberately and trustingly placed your soul and life in the hands of Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord.

You must have a definite and clear understanding of your own conversion experience in order to lead others to faith in Christ.

2. The second requirement is THAT YOU KNOW YOU ARE IN THE WILL OF GOD IN YOUR LIFE.

If you are unsure of where you stand with God, you will be unsteady in dealing with others. If you are not positive you are doing God's will, you will give up when complications and discouragement come.

If you know you are in the will of God you can confidently expect God to bless what you do. Your faith will inspire others.

3. The third requirement is THAT YOU POSSESS A COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORD OF GOD.

No one has a perfect understanding of the Bible, BUT you can definitely know more than you know now.

George Muller, of Bristol Orphanage fame and the most outstanding example of effective prayer in modern times, said, "The vigor of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the place held by the Bible in our life and thoughts. I solemnly state this from the experience of fifty-four years."

"The first three years of conversion I neglected the Word of God. Since I began to search it diligently the blessing has been wonderful."

"I have read the Bible through one hundred times and always with increasing delight. Each time it seems like a new book to me."

"Great has been the blessing from consecutive, diligent, daily study. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had a good time over the Word of God."

D. L. Moody gave this account of the beginning and growth of his faith:

"I prayed for faith, and thought that some day faith would come down and strike me like lightning. But faith did not seem to come."

"One day I read in the tenth chapter of Romans, 'Now faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of

God.' I had closed my Bible and prayed for faith. I now opened my Bible, and began to study, and faith has been growing ever since."

If you will master this Manual, and study your Bible faithfully along with it, you will be amazed how much greater meaning your Bible study will have, and how much more rapidly everything falls into place.

4. The fourth requirement is THAT YOU CONSCIOUSLY AND DETERMINEDLY TRUST IN THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Holy Spirit lives with you in your body. He will endue you with power if you consciously trust Him for power. He will make up your lack.

THE OUTLINE AND THEME OF THE BIBLE

The Bible is a divine Library containing sixty-six volumes — thirty-nine in the Old Covenant, and twenty-seven in the New.

Both Covenants have three sections:
History,
Instruction, and
Prophecy.

In the Old Covenant:

1. History is Genesis thru Esther.
2. Instruction is Job thru Song of Solomon.
3. Prophecy is Isaiah thru Malachi

In the New Covenant:

1. History is Matthew thru Acts.
2. Instruction is Romans thru Jude.
3. Prophecy is Revelation.

The theme of the Bible is salvation — that is, God's revealing Himself to save mankind.

In Genesis, chapters 1-11, summarizing world history from Adam to about 2,000 B. C., we see

SALVATION NEEDED —

in the fall of man,
in the pre-flood wickedness, and
in the rebellion and confusion at
the Tower of Babel.

From Genesis 12 through Esther, the historical books of the Old Covenant, we see

SALVATION PLANNED —

in the call of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and
in the history of the children of Israel.

In Job through Song of Solomon, we see SALVATION DESCRIBED PERSONALLY.

In Isaiah through Malachi, the Prophets, we see **SALVATION PROPHESED —**

pointing us to the coming Christ who as Priest would take away our sins, who as Prophet would instruct us in holy living, and as King would rule over us in righteousness.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the histories of the life of Christ, show us that

SALVATION IS ACCOMPLISHED —by the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The Outline and Theme of the Bible 11

In Acts, the history of the early church, we see
SALVATION SHARED —
with the Jew first, and also
with the Gentile
[or non-Jewish or other peoples. The word “Gentile”
does not appear in the Bible. It is always people, peoples,
or ethnics.]

Romans through Jude, the Pauline and General
Writings, show us

SALVATION EXPLAINED —

All men need to be saved.

We are saved by grace through faith in Jesus
Christ.

We are saved to serve God in the present world
through the church.

Christ will bring our salvation to a victorious con-
summation at His coming.

ABSOLUTE ESSENTIALS

Matthew 4:4, It is written, man shall not live by food alone, but by every spoken word that goes out of the mouth of God.

The Word of God is essential for life. Without God's Word man is dead. Here follows absolute essentials from the Word of God. There may be some things in the Word of God you can miss and still get by, but these are absolute essentials.

1. YOU MUST BE BORN OF THE LIVING WORD OF GOD

I Peter 1:23 **Having been begotten from above, absolutely not of decaying seed, but of undecaying, through the living word of God, and remaining forever.**

James 1:18 **Of his own will he generated us with *the* word of truth for us to be a certain firstfruits of his creatures.**

God's Word is a direct expression of His will. The Lord spoke and the universe was created. The Lord's Word is pregnant with life. Wherever His words find lodging in the heart of man, His Word produces life. His Word is the seed, and His Spirit is the water. However the seed of the Word is also moisture laden, for **Christ also loved the church, and gave himself over for it, That he might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of water in the spoken word,**

[Ephesians 5:25-26].

In the Parable of the Soils, Matthew 13, the seed sown is the Word of God. When we receive that seed, the

Word of God, it is watered by the Holy Spirit. It sprouts. We are born from above by that incorruptible seed. We are born from above by the Word of God.

This is an absolute essential. After you get old enough to receive the Word of God by deliberate choice, you must receive that Word, believe, and be saved.

Romans 10:8-9

8 But what does it say? The spoken word is near you, in your mouth, and in your heart, that is, the spoken word of faith which we preach, Deut 30:14

9 That if you will confess in your mouth the Lord Jesus, and shall believe in your heart that God raised him out of the dead, you will be saved,

Romans 10:17

So faith *is* out of hearing, and hearing *is* through the spoken word of God.

1 John 3:9

Everyone having been begotten of God absolutely does not do sin, because his seed stays in him, and he absolutely does not have power to sin, because he is begotten of God.

You must not miss this. If you fail to be born of the Word of God you are lost forever. You must receive Jesus through His Word. His Word must spring to life in your spirit and give you the new birth. This is absolutely essential. If you miss this you have missed everything.

2. YOU MUST FEED UPON THE MILK OF THE WORD

I Peter 2:2-3

- 2 As newborn infants, intensely crave the logical unadulterated milk, that you may grow in it,
- 3 If you have tasted that the Lord is excellent.

What Peter is saying is this: "As new infant believers have a good appetite for the milk of the Word, the basic, beginning, simple food of the Word. And indeed if you have actually received His Word and have tasted His sweet grace, you will indeed want more of Him. If the Word has actually sprouted in you so you are alive, you will have an appetite for His Word."

Milk is what is fed to newborn babies, whose digestive system is not yet able to absorb more solid food. A baby must have this milk or his growth and health is permanently impaired.

The most essential thing for a newly saved person is to get into the milk of the Word. He needs to attend Sunday School and the preaching services, and begin to drink in the very foundation and simple truths of the Word. He needs to start reading the Bible for himself, but following some preplanned program of Daily Bible Reading so he will not wander aimlessly in his reading, become discouraged, and quit.

Babies have to be fed. They are not capable of choosing their own food, not capable of preparing it, nor even feeding themselves. That is why it is so important for new Christians to stay with the congregation, and under the feeding of the pastor and the teachers of the church.

3. YOU NEED THE MEAT OF THE WORD

"Meat" in the King James Version simply means food. We use meat to mean beef, pork, fowl, etc. Meat in the King James Bible means solid food - bread, vegetables, meat, nuts, fruits, eggs. I have translated it food or solid food in ***The Heritage Bible Translation*** and used the word meat to refer to flesh as we use meat in the market.

I Corinthians 3:1-2

1 And I, brothers, absolutely did not have power to speak to you as those spiritual, but as those fleshly, as infants in Christ.

2 I gave you milk to drink, absolutely not *solid* food, because you absolutely did not yet have power, and additionally you absolutely do not yet now have power,

Paul could not speak to the Corinthians as spiritually mature Christians. Spiritual refers to the believer who has grown in the Lord so that the things of the Spirit are consistently first in his life. A babe in Christ is not yet spiritual. He is still very physically oriented, carnal. He is still greatly dependent on his feelings, which are tied directly to his body, his blood and nervous system. He still is largely dependent upon what he sees, feels, and hears around him.

But by feeding him the milk of the Word he grows, and soon matures where he goes more by a knowledge of the Word rather than his physical feelings. As his spiritual digestive system develops he gets to where he can take solid food. The Greek word is *broma*, which simply means solid food.

The Corinthians had a spiritual digestion problem. They had been babies in Christ too long. By now they should have been taking solid food. But every time Paul tried to give them solid food their spiritual digestion could not absorb it. They spit it up. Spiritual growth and maturity is a matter of the will. Paul rebuked them for wilfully remaining babies. The problem was that they enjoyed their feelings. They were playing with the gifts of the Spirit - tongues, miracles, prophecies, etc - like babies play with toys. They enjoyed the sensations and ego trips they gained from these experiences [feelings] and did not want to grow up. They did not want to move on to the spiritual plane where you walk strictly according to the Word, by faith and not by sight.

The strongest passage on this subject is Hebrews 5:12-14.

12 And because of being obligated for the time to be teachers, once more you have need for someone to teach you the beginning elements of the words of God, and have become *those* having need of milk, and absolutely not of solid nourishment,

13 Because everyone using milk is inexperienced in *the* word of righteousness, because he is an infant,

14 And solid nourishment is to those being complete, those through habit having their senses exercised to judge both *the* beautifully good and *the* evil.

Solid nourishment is *stereas trophe* - which means solid nourishment.

Now we discover what was wrong with the Corinthians. Why after all this time they still could not absorb the solid Word of God. Your spiritual digestive system grows in its capacity to receive solid food as it is exercised by solid food. Every time Paul tried to give them

solid food it was distasteful to them, it didn't taste and feel like what they enjoyed, so they spit it out. Because they had never exercised their system with the solid Word of God they had never developed the capacity to absorb it.

Nothing is more sad [except not being saved] than for a person to be a believer for years and years, and you still have to explain to him the simple things of salvation - we are all sinners, we are saved by grace through faith, at the new birth you are born of the Holy Spirit, you are a child of God, you have everlasting life, baptism pictures the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus, you are a disciple, a follower of Jesus. It is sad when a person has been a believer for fifty years and you still have to explain again and again the above statements. He ought to be able to teach them himself, yet someone has to explain them again to him.

Here is another extremely important truth for this day: Anyone who is contentious about the gift of tongues is spiritually immature. Anyone who creates division insisting that every true believer must speak in tongues or he does not have the Holy Spirit is a carnal Christian.

The Epistles of Paul, James, Peter and John are the teachings of the New Covenant explaining all the doctrines and experiences recorded in the historical sections. The one and only place where instruction on tongues appears is in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and Paul stated emphatically that they were carnal Christians. They were divided, immoral, and held all sorts of wrong doctrines. It is characteristic of babies to make everyone take as important what is important to them at the moment.

Be a spiritually mature person and know that loving one another, getting people saved, and following Jesus are the big things. Everything else must take its rightful place in balance with the whole Word of God. The solid food of the Word will build this kind of Christ-like character in you. Be a mature Christian, able to absorb the solid food of the Word. Be filled with the Spirit. Exercise Spiritual gifts. But above all, love one another.

SUMMARY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

HISTORY - GENESIS to ESTHER

OLD COVENANT HISTORY COVERING THE HISTORY OF THE CHOSEN PEOPLE FROM THE CREATION TO THE TIME OF CHRIST.

Remember, there were those chosen by God from Adam forward long before God chose Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and his sons.

GENESIS to ESTHER

GENESIS

The title "Genesis" means ***first***.
Genesis relates the first things
of the creation,
man and woman,
the home,
sin,
peoples,
languages, and
the chosen people.

Genesis 1 - 11 deals with the entire human race from Adam to the call of Abraham about 2,000 B. C., but tracing the chosen line.

Genesis 12 - 50 pertain to God's chosen people through Abraham, the promise of the land of Canaan, and their migration into Egypt.

The main events are:

creation,
fall,
flood,
Babel,
Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and
Joseph.

EXODUS

Between Genesis and Exodus the children of Jacob were enslaved. Exodus relates **their miraculous exodus from Egypt under Moses.**

In Exodus the main events are:

- (1) The call of Moses.
- (2) The ten plagues.
- (3) The institution of the Passover.
- (4) The Exodus from Egypt. And
- (5) the giving of the Law to Moses on Mt. Sinai.

LEVITICUS

Leviticus is not history, but a **Law Book.**

There are three main divisions of the Law God gave Moses on Mt. Sinai.

- (1) The Moral Law, the Ten Commandments;
- (2) the Ceremonial Law, which regulated the Tabernacle, the Priesthood and the Sacrifices; and
- (3) the Civil Law, which regulated property, marriages, crime, and politics.

Leviticus mainly contains the Ceremonial and the

Civil Law. Leviticus is a Law book pertaining to the priesthood, and sacrifices.

NUMBERS

Numbers is the history of the forty years wandering of the Hebrews in the desert of Sinai. It takes its name from **two numberings** (censuses) of the people, one at the beginning and one at the end of the book.

Numbers relates how the twelve spies were sent into Canaan to spy out the land for conquest, how ten of these spies discouraged the people, and how for lack of faith they wandered forty years until that generation died except the two believing spies, Joshua and Caleb.

DEUTERONOMY

Deuteronomy is a **series of sermons Moses delivered on the Commandments** just before his death. Deuteronomy tells that Moses went up into Mt. Nebo, viewed the Promised Land, there died, and there the Lord buried the 120 year old prophet.

JOSHUA

Joshua, one of the faithful spies, was the successor to Moses. The first 12 chapters of Joshua tell how Israel conquered the land, and the last 12 record how the land was divided by the twelve tribes.

JUDGES

For some 400 years after the death of Joshua Israel was ruled by Judges. Judges relates that during the 400 years Judges relates that during the 400 years each generation followed a cycle.

First, they **relapsed** into idolatry.

Second, God sent **retribution** upon them by permitting their enemies to conquer them.

Third, they **repented** and prayed for deliverance. And fourth, **God raised up a judge** who restored their freedom.

RUTH

The story of Ruth occurs in the days of the Judges. Ruth a Moabitess, upon the death of her husband, came with Naomi, her mother-in-law, to Bethlehem, accepted Jehovah God, and married Boaz. **Ruth became the great-grandmother of King David.** Ruth gives the custom of marriage, and the ancestry of King David.

1 SAMUEL

Samuel was the last of the Judges, the first of the great prophets, and was he who anointed the first king of the kingdom. 1 Samuel relates the stories of **Samuel, Saul, and David** before he became king. Samuel anointed Saul as the first king of Israel. He proved unworthy, and Samuel secretly anointed young David king while Saul continued to reign. First Samuel relates the rebellious and insane reign of Saul.

2 SAMUEL

Second Samuel covers **the reign of David**, the greatest of all Israelite kings.

Second Samuel relates how David **became king** of all Israel, that he made **Jerusalem the capital. expanded** the borders of the kingdom, **planned the building of the temple, sinned** against Bathsheba and Uriah and sorely repented, suffered the **revolt** of his son, **Absalom**, and **wrote Psalms** of deliverance and salvation. 2 Samuel records God's everlasting covenant with the house of David.

1 KINGS

1 and 2 Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings are 4 volumes covering the entire period of the kingdom. They were originally called First, Second, Third, and Fourth Books of Kings.

1 Kings narrates
the reign of Solomon,
his wisdom and riches,
his building of the temple,
his turning from God in his old age, and
the division of the kingdom at his death.

The latter part of 1 Kings records the ministry of Elijah and his contest with the gods and prophets of Baal under Ahab and Jezebel.

2 KINGS

Second Kings continues the history of the divided kingdom of Israel. There are three outstanding things to remember in 2 Kings:

- (1) The ministry of Elisha;
- (2) the captivity of Northern Israel by Assyria in 721 B. C.; and
- (3) the captivity of Judah by Babylon in 606 B. C.

1 CHRONICLES

1 and 2 Chronicles were written after the return from captivity to help reestablish the kingdom, and emphasizes the main Kingdom of Judah and the family of David to reestablish the kingship.

First Chronicles has three parts:

- (1) A **genealogical table** summarizing the chosen

race from Adam through the return from the captivity;

(2) the reign of **Saul**; and

(3) the reign of **David**.

2 CHRONICLES

Second Chronicles gives

the **reign of Solomon**, and the history of

Judah and the family of David through the return from the captivity. Chronicles does not record the history of Northern Israel. It was already recorded in 1 and 2 Kings.

First and 2 Chronicles were written to show that the promises of God for the Messiah were with Judah and David. Chronicles also record the revivals of righteousness

under Asa,

Jehoshaphat,

Joash,

Hezekiah and

Josiah

which prolonged the history of Judah 115 years beyond that of Israel.

EZRA

Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther pertain to the history of the Jews after their return from the Babylonian captivity. (Only a small percentage of the Jews returned. Many remained scattered throughout the world.)

Ezra 1 through 6 tell of the return from the captivity in 536 B. C., under the leadership of **Zerubbabel and the rebuilding of the temple**. Chapters 7 through 10 tell of **Ezra's** return from Babylon with additional Jews in 457 B. C., his reorganization of the **priests and temple ser-**

vices, along with **Nehemiah** the governor, and his **separation** of the Jews **from** their **idolatrous wives**.

NEHEMIAH

Nehemiah returned from Babylon in 444 B. C. while Ezra was still priest, became the **governor** of Jerusalem, and **rebuilt the wall** of the city. The book records his fight against heathen neighbors while rebuilding the wall, his gathering and setting in order the legal and **genealogical records** of the Jews, and his **revival** of righteousness along with Ezra by reading and explaining the Holy Scriptures.

ESTHER

The story of Esther occurred between Zerubbabel and Ezra-Nehemiah. It is the story of a Jewish maiden who was raised up to become the **wife of King Xerxes of Persia**, and who prevented wicked Haman, an official in the Persian Empire, from totally annihilating the Jews.

The next great event in the history of the Jews that is recorded in the Bible is the life of Christ, some 400 years later. With Esther the historical part of the Old Covenant ends.

SUMMARY

Genesis records beginnings. The main parts are: creation, fall, flood, Babel, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph.

Exodus tells of the call of Moses, the ten plagues, the Passover, the Exodus, and the giving of the Law.

Leviticus pertains to the priests and the sacrifices.

Numbers relates the 40 years wandering in the wilderness.

Deuteronomy is a series of sermons by Moses on the Law.

Joshua narrates the conquest and the division of Canaan.

Judges pertains to the 400 years of transition between the conquest of Canaan and the Kingdom.

Ruth records the ancestry of David.

1 Samuel relates events in the lives of Samuel, Saul, and David before he became king.

2 Samuel records the reign of David.

1 Kings describes the reign of Solomon, the division of the Kingdom, and the ministry of Elijah.

2 Kings is the story of Elisha, the captivity of Northern Israel by Assyria in 721 B.C. and the captivity of Judah by Babylon in 606 B.C.

1 Chronicles gives the genealogy of the chosen people from Adam to Zerubbabel and the reigns of Saul and David.

2 Chronicles covers the reign of Solomon and the history of Judah to the return from captivity.

Ezra records the return and rebuilding of the temple under Zerubbabel and the reforms of Ezra.

Nehemiah relates the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem under Ezra and Nehemiah and the revival of the Jewish Nation.

Esther tells of her part in saving the Jews from total annihilation.

DATES TO REMEMBER

Creation- Adam-Eve.....	@4,000
Noah and the Flood.....	2,500
Abraham.....	2,100
Joseph.....	1,900
Moses.....	1,550
Exodus.....	1,450
Conquest.....	1,400
David.....	1,000
Death of Solomon, Division of Kingdom.....	933
Captivity of Israel by Assyria.....	721
Captivity of Judah by Babylon	606
Return from Captivity.....	536
Nehenuah & Malachi.....	432
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE BIBLE

INTRODUCTION

*Asterisk indicates Key Review Questions.

***1. How do we know what God the Father is like?**

By seeing Jesus. Jn. 14:9.

***2. What is the central event of all history?**

The life of Christ. Gal. 4:4.

3. Why do we believe the Bible is divinely inspired?

Because of the unity of the Bible. The Bible was written over a period of 1400 years by many different authors, yet bears the stamp of one Master Mind. 2 Pet. 1:21.

4. What is the main theme of the Bible?

God's revealing Himself to save man. Heb. 1:1-3.

5. Where is the geographical center of the earth?

The location of the Garden of Eden in Southwest Asia. Gen. 2:8, on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

***6. What are the main events in the history of the Hebrew people?**

Call of Abraham,
Exodus from Egypt,
Conquest of Canaan,
Kingdom under David,
Division of the Kingdom,
Captivity,
Return,
Life of Christ,
Destruction of Jerusalem by Romans,
Dispersion of the Jews,
The spread of the church,
The regathering and salvation of Israel.
The Great Tribulation
The second coming of Jesus.

7. How many books are there in the Bible? 66 books, 39 in the Old Covenant, and 27 in the New Covenant.

***8. What are the four steps in the progress of Old Covenant revelation?**

(1) Hebrew Nation,
(2) Tribe of Judah,
(3) Family of David, and
(4) Christ.

***9. Why did God found the Hebrew nation?**

(1) to worship the one true God,
(2) to tell the world about God, and,
(3) to bring Christ into the world.
Gen.12:3,17:7, Ex. 7:5.

10. Give the main dates of Old Covenant history.

Adam	4,000 B.C.
Noah	2,500
Abraham	2,100
Joseph	1,900
Moses, Exodus	1,450
David	1,000
Division	933
Captivity of Israel	721
Captivity of Judah	606
Jerusalem Burned	586
Return	536

11. What are the dimensions of the land of Canaan (Israel)?

Approximately 150 miles long, 50 miles wide.

12. Where is the land of Israel located?

At the east end of the Mediterranean Sea. Gen. 15:18.

13. What are the three bodies of water in Israel?

Sea of Galilee on the north;
the Jordan River running through the center; and
the Dead Sea at the south.

14. What were the two centers of ancient civilization?

The Euphrates Valley NE of Israel;
Egypt to the SW of Israel.

***15. What were the three world powers that occupied the Euphrates Valley?**

Assyria,
Babylon, and
Persia.

16. Who founded Jerusalem as Salem in the days of Abraham?

Melchizedek. Gen. 14:18.

17. Who made Jerusalem the capitol of Israel and when?

David about 1000 B.C. 1 Sam. 5:6-7.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON GENESIS

*** 18. Who was the human author of the first five books of the Bible?**

Moses. Ex. 17:14. Deut.31:24.

*** 19. What are the main subjects of the book of Genesis?**

Creation,
Fall,
Flood,
Babel,
Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and
Joseph.

***20. What do the genealogies of Genesis show?**

The origins of all people on earth, and
The line of God's chosen people.

Gen. 2:4, 5:1, 6:9, 10:1, 11:10 & 27, 25:12 & 19,
37:2.

21. How did Moses receive these stories in Genesis?

God taught the account of creation to Adam. From then on each generation repeated the previous history to the next generation.

God gave all of it directly to Moses by pure inspiration, but all peoples everywhere have a distorted version of it.

***22. How is the word create used in Genesis 1?**

The word **create** is used at three ascending junctures in the creation story, indicating three levels -

- (1) material, 1:1;
- (2) animal body and soul life, 1:21; and
- (3) human spirit, soul, and body life, Gen 1:27;2:7

***23. What did the “The tree of life” signify?**

Man’s dependence upon a source outside himself, God, for knowledge, wisdom, and eternal life. 2:9, 3:22.

***24. What happened when Adam and Eve took the tree of knowledge of good and evil?**

When they took the fruit of the knowledge of good and evil they attempted to control for themselves what is right and wrong. They sinned, and physical and eternal death set in.

25. With what were Adam and Eve clothed before they sinned?

With holy white light as Jesus was when He was transfigured. 2:25, 3:7, and Matt. 17:2.

26. Why does man wear clothes?

Questions and Answers on Genesis 33

As a badge of his sinful nature, indicating a need for covering for sin. 3:7, 21.

27. What are some of the effects of sin on nature?
Common hatred of snakes; pain in childbirth; growth of useless weeds; toilsome work in growing food; and the need for clothing. 3:14-19.

***28. What is the seed of woman?**

In general the seed of woman is man.
In particular, the seed is the Messiah, Jesus Christ.
3:15.

29. What is the meaning of the statement that the serpent would overwhelm the heel of the seed of woman, and He would overwhelm the serpent's head?

It is a prophecy of Christ's victory over Satan on the cross. Christ's wound in the heel would not be fatal. Satan's wound in the head would be fatal to Satan. 3:15.

30. Where did Cain obtain his wife?

She was his sister. The Bible does not mention all the children of Adam and Eve, only those that are important to the story of the chosen race and our salvation. (**Knew** refers to marital relations) 4:17.

31. Why was Abel's offering accepted by God and Cain's offering was rejected?

Because Abel's offering was a blood sacrifice as God taught Adam in the Garden and Abel exercised faith in God's promise, and Cain's offering was not a blood offering, and he did not exercise faith. 4:3-7; Heb 11:4

32. Who introduced polygamy?

Lamech, a descendant of Cain. 4:19.

33. Who took Abel's place in the chosen line?
Seth, a son of Adam and Eve. 4:25.

34. Why did humans live to such great age?
Man was originally created to be immortal by taking of the tree of life, and sin had not yet taken its toll on the body; therefore men lived to be hundreds of years old. 3:22.

35. What special thing happened to Enoch?
He walked with God and God took him. 5:24. 36.
The oldest man was Methuselah, 969 years old, the son of Enoch who was raptured to heaven. 5:27.

***37. "What is the meaning of the phrase, the sons of God took the daughters of men?"**

Man is called a son of God because he was created first directly by the hand of God. Woman is called a daughter of man because Eve was built from a rib taken from Adam's side.

38. Why were Noah and his family saved?
Because, There came forth grace to Noah in the eyes of the Lord. 6:8.

***39. Name the the sons of Noah and their descendants.**

Shem - The Semitic and Jewish races,
Ham - Canaanites, Egyptians, and Africans,
and
Japheth - The Caucasian races of Europe and Asia.
10:1-22.

***40. What is the meaning of Noah's prophecy?
Cursed be Canaan - That the Canaanites would be**

destroyed when Joshua conquered the land.

Blessed is Jehovah God of Shem means that the descendants of Shem, the Jews, would give the world belief in the one true God, Jehovah.

God shall make Japheth open, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem - means the conversion of the Japhethite races to Christianity and their domination of world history. 9:25-27.

41. Who was Nimrod?

He was a grandson of Ham, a mighty hunter, a leader at the Tower of Babel, founded Babylon and Nineveh, was deified after death, and made a god known as Merodach or Marduk. 10:8-12.

***42. What is the significance of the Tower of Babel?**

(1) It was an attempt to dethrone God and enthrone man.

(2) The beginning of peoples and languages.

(3) Babel became a symbol of every empire that seeks to dethrone God and enthrone man. And

(4) is the name applied in Scripture to the last world government of the AntiChrist. 11:4-9. Rev. 17:5.

***43. Who is the ancestor of Abraham through whom all peoples of the earth are blessed?**

Noah's son, Shem. 11:10, 26.

44. Who founded Egypt?

Mizraim, a son of Ham. 10:6.

45. What is the significance of the building of the pyramids of Egypt?

They argue against the theory of evolution because they were built at the very dawn of history, and their structure indicates human intelligence as great as that of modern man. In fact, no one has yet figured out how to duplicate them, which means ancient humans knew things we still do not know.

***46. What were the three promises God gave to Abraham?**

(1) to inherit the land of Canaan,
(2) to become a great people, and
(3) to bless all families of the earth through his seed
The revelation of God through Israel and the Bible, and his singular seed, Jesus Christ. Gen 12:1-3; Gal 3:16

47. What do unearthed ancient records show that man originally believed about God?

That man originally was a monotheist, that is, he believed in one God, but after the fall gradually became a polytheist, believing in many gods. After the Tower of Babel the world was engulfed in polytheism, from which God called Abraham.

48. What were the cities previously located around the Dead Sea?

They were Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar (the last was spared from the fire and brimstone, since Lot asked permission to go there). 14:2, 19:22.

49. What were substances in the ground around Sodom and Gomorrah that God may have used to cause the fire and burning sulfur that destroyed them?

Bitumen or asphalt, salt, sulfur, and other minerals still present in that area. 14:10, 19:26.

***50. What was the event prophesied by the offering of Isaac by his father?**

The Father's sacrifice of Christ upon the cross. 22:1-19. It was the same mountain where Christ was crucified.

51. What peoples did Abraham father through his second wife Keturah?

Keturah bore to Abraham six sons: Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah Gen. 25:1-4. These men were the founders or ancestors of six Arabian tribes in southern and eastern Palestine. Late Arabian genealogies mention a tribe by the name of Katura dwelling near Mecca.

52. Who were the Midianites?

A people fathered by Abraham through his second wife, Keturah. Moses married a Midianite. 25:14; Ex. 2:15-22.

***53. How does the rivalry between Isaac and Ishmael continue until today?**

In the antagonism between Jew and Arab, because Mohammed claimed that he was a descendant of Ishmael. 21:9.

54. What did Jacob's ladder signify?

It pictures Jesus Christ who is the way up to heaven, who brings to us salvation and the ministry of the angels. 28:10-22. John 1:51.

***55. Where are the twelve sons of Jacob listed**

and what are their names?

Genesis 46 and 49. They were

Reuben,

Simeon,

Levi,

Judah,

Zebulun,

Issachar,

Dan,

Gad,

Asher,

Naphtali,

Joseph

Benjamin

(Note the tribe of Levi was set apart as priests, and were not counted among the twelve. Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, became two tribes in the place of Levi and Joseph.)

***56. Which son received the promise of the Messiah?**

Judah Gen. 49:10.

57. How does the life of Joseph parallel the life of Jesus?

(1) He was misunderstood, hated and sold by his brethren.

(2) He was raised up to be their savior.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON EXODUS

EXODUS

***58. What are the three main events in Exodus?**

- (1) The plagues ending with the institution of the Passover,
- (2) the Exodus from Egypt, and
- (3) the giving of the Law on Mt. Sinai.

59. How many years are there between the death of Joseph and the birth of Moses?
Approximately 300 years. Gen. 15:13-14.

60. What happened to Israel during this time?
There arose a ruler who had not known Joseph and they were enslaved. 1:8-12.

61. What is the principal god of Egypt, and what are some lesser gods?
The Calf or Bull (Cow) was the main god.
Some of the lesser gods of Egypt were the Vulture, Falcon, Sun, Hawk, Crocodile, Goat, Ape, Frog, Serpent, Nile River, Cat, and the Pharaohs.

62. What queen was probably the foster mother of Moses? Queen Hatshepsut

63. Who were Moses' parents?
Amram and Jochebed. 6:20.

64. Give a synopsis of the life of Moses before God called him to deliver Israel.
After 40 years upbringing, Egyptian training, and

service in the Egyptian empire as heir to the throne, Moses went to Midian, around Mount Sinai, where he married a descendant of Abraham by Keturah, Zipporah, and where he saw God in the burning bush. 2:15-22.

65. Name the ten plagues that God sent upon Pharaoh by the hand of Moses.

Blood, frogs, lice, flies, murrain, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, and death of first-born. 7:20, 8:6, 8:17, 8:24, 9:6, 9:10, 9:23, 10:13, 10:22, 12:29.

66. What was the purpose of the ten plagues?

It was to prove false the gods of Egypt, and prove true and powerful Jehovah God. 9:16.

***67. What happened the night the Passover was instituted?**

A lamb was sacrificed and the blood sprinkled on the doorposts of the Hebrew homes. That night the death angel entered every Egyptian home and took the life of the oldest son, but passed over the Hebrew homes where the blood was placed. This signified Christ's blood applied to protect us from eternal death. 12:11-13.

68. What manifestation of God's presence accompanied the children of Israel in the journey out of Egypt?

The Pillar of Cloud by day, and the Pillar of Fire by night. 13:21-22.

69. Where did God give the Ten Commandments to Moses?

On Mount Sinai, also called Mount Horeb. 19:11

70. What did Jethro, father-in-law to Moses, advise him to do?

Delegate responsibility by placing captains over thousands, hundreds, fifties, and tens. 18:13-27.

***71. Give the Ten Commandments**

1. There shall not be to you any other gods before my face.
 2. You shall not make for yourselves carved idols....
 3. You shall not lift the name of Jehovah, your God, for ruin....
 4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.
 5. Heavily honor your father and your mother....
 6. You shall not kill.
 7. You shall not commit adultery.
 8. You shall not steal.
 9. You shall not answer false testimony against your neighbor.
 10. You shall not covet....
- Exodus 20, also Deuteronomy 5.

***72. What did the tabernacle signify?**

- (1) God's presence among His people,
- (2) It pictured Jesus and how to approach God through Jesus. 25:22, 29:42-46.
- (3) It pictured the believer as a temple of God. 1 Cor 3:16

73. What was the Ark of the Covenant?

It was a chest 3 3/4' X 2 1/4' X 2 1/4' overlaid with gold, containing the Ten Commandments, a pot of manna, and Aaron's rod. It was the Mercy Seat inside the Holy of Holies in the tabernacle. 25:10, 21.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON LEVITICUS -DEUTERONOMY

***74. What is the book of Leviticus?**

It is instructions God gave Moses at Mt. Sinai for the priesthood and sacrifices. 1:1-2. 75. The offerings were:

- (1) Burnt - The entire offering up of Jesus and offering our entire self to Him.
- (2) Food- dependence upon God and praise to God (no blood).
- (3) Peace - peace with God.
- (4) Sin - Jesus' becoming sin in our place.
- (5) Trespass - particular trespasses against the law and restitution.

76. What was the ministry of the Head Priest?

He represented the people before God, and represented God to the people, as Jesus, our Head Priest. 9:7, 15, 22-24.

77. From what family were the priests?

The family of Levi. Aaron the high priest, and Moses were of the family of Levi. Num. 1:49-51.

78. Why did God give health laws as religious commandments (Example -clean and unclean animals)?

To protect the health of His chosen people so they would not be wiped out by plagues and diseases, thus preserving them down through history. 11:12.

NUMBERS

***79. What period of time does the book of Numbers cover?**

The forty years wandering in the desert.

***80. Why is the book called Numbers?**

It takes its name from two censuses; one taken at first of the book, another taken at the last. Ch.2 - 603,550; Ch.26 - 601,730 (males above 20).

81. How were the the tribes organized for their journey?

With military precision, with the tabernacle and the priests at the center, and three tribes on the north, three on the south, three on the east, and three on the west.

82. Why did they wander in the desert for forty years?

Because of their lack of faith. They refused to take Canaan. All but Joshua and Caleb were condemned to die in the wilderness, and the next generation with faith went in. 13:17-33, 14:20-39.

83. Why was Moses not permitted to go into Canaan?

Because in a fit of anger, he struck the rock for water instead of speaking as God commanded. 20:7-12.

84. How did Christ refer to Numbers?

When He said, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness ..." 21:4-9, Jn. 3:14.

DEUTERONOMY

***85. What is Deuteronomy?**

A series of messages by Moses on the Commandments just prior to his death. 1:1.

86. What is the Great Commandment?

And you shall love Jehovah, your God, with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might.6:5.

***87. How old was Moses when he died, and what were the three main period of his life.**

He was 120 years old when he died -

40 years in Egypt,

40 years in Midian,

40 years in leading Israel. He died on Mt. Nebo.

34:1-12.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON JOSHUA - ESTHER

JOSHUA

88. Who was the successor to Moses?

Joshua. 1:1-2.

***89. What are the two main sections of Joshua?**

The first 12 chapters of Joshua relate the conquest of Canaan, and the last 12 chapters tell how they settled and divided the land.

90. Why did God command Israel to completely destroy the Canaanites?

Because they murdered their own children for sacrifice, and practiced gross sexual perversion. 6:26 (See 1 Kings 16:34; Jude 2:1-4).

JUDGES

***91. What are the characteristics of the times of the judges?**

- (1) No king or appointed leader;
- (2) Every man did right in his own opinion;
- (3) God raised up a judge to lead them back when they fell into idolatry; and.
- (4) Every generation followed a cycle. Relapse, 2:12, Retribution, 2:14, Repentance, 2:15, and Restoration, 2:18. 92. The judges mentioned in Hebrews as heroes of faith are Gideon, Barak, Sampson, Jephthah. Heb. 11:32.

RUTH

***93. Why is the book of Ruth important?**

Because

- (1) it gives the custom of marriage,
- (2) shows how God cares for His own, and
- (3) gives the ancestry of David. 4:7-22.

1 SAMUEL

***94. Who are the three main persons in 1 Samuel?**

Samuel, Saul, and David.

95. What was Samuel's main mission in life?
To establish the kingdom of Israel. 10:25, 16:13.

***96. What special institution did Samuel begin?**

The schools of prophets. 19:20.

97. What were the three sins of Saul that lost him the kingdom?

- (1) Hypocrisy - 13:12. He sought to use religion for his own personal security.
- (2) Foolishness - 14:43-45. He would kill his own son just because he made a vow.
- (3) Rebellion - 15:23. He rejected God's instructions and kept for himself what he wanted.

***98. Why did Samuel anoint David as king secretly and long before he became king?**

Because (1) Saul would have killed David immediately if he had known, and (2) to give David a long training period. 16:13.

99. Who was Saul's son who loved David so faithfully? Jonathan. 20:17.

2 SAMUEL

***100. What is the main subject of 2 Samuel?**

The reign of David.

***101. What is the great promise to David in 2 Samuel 7:16?**

That David's throne shall be established forever.

102. Why did God deal so severely with David about his sin?

Because his sins were very grave offenses, and He wanted to give the ancient world a strong example that adultery and murder are awful sins. 12:7-14.

***103. What were David's two great accomplishments?**

(1) the Kingdom, and (2) the Psalms. 23:1-3.

1 KINGS

***104. What are the main subjects of 1 Kings?**

- (1) the reign of Solomon,
- (2) the division of the kingdom at his death,
- (3) the ministry of Elijah.

105. For what did Solomon ask God to give him?
Wisdom to rule the people. 3:5-15; 2 Chron. 1
Kings 1:7-12.

***106. What books of the Bible did Solomon
write?**

Proverbs,
Ecclesiastes, and
Song of Solomon.

107. What great building did Solomon build?
The temple. 1 Kings 5:1-9:28, 2 Chron. 2:17:22, as
well as a great house for himself.

***108. What was Solomon's ruin?**

Political alliances with heathen nations that in-
volved marrying many wives. 1 Kings 11:1-8.

***109. How long did the united kingdom of Israel
last?**

120 years,
King Saul reigned 40 years,
King David 40 years, and
King Solomon 40 years. 2 Sam. 5:4-5,
1 Kings 11:42. (For Saul see Acts 13:21).

***110. What were the two great sins of Northern
Israel?**

- (1) Calf worship from Egypt, and

(2) Baal worship from Babylon. 1 Kgs 12:25-6:31-3.

***111. With what religion did the great prophet Elijah have the contest?**

Baal worship under King Ahab and Queen Jezebel.
1 Kings 17:1.

2 KINGS

***112. Who was Elijah's successor?**

Elisha. 2 Kings 2:9-15.

***113. What are the main subjects of of 2 Kings?**

(1) The ministry of Elisha,
(2) the captivity of Northern Israel by Assyria, and
(3) the captivity of Southern Judah by Babylon.

***114. Why did God give Elisha power to work so many miracles?**

Because he ask for twice the power that Elijah had, and as a final warning before judgment in the captivity. 2 Kings 13:20-21.

***115. What happend to Israel in the year 721 B.C.?**

Assyria carried Northern Israel into captivity. 2 Kings 17:6.

***116. What did God force Jonah to do?**

Go preach to Ninevah, the capitol of Assyria.

*** 117. What was the Policy of Assyria toward conquered peoples?**

To transplant them to another country and bring in others to occupy their land. 2 Kings 17:6, 24.

***118. When was Southern Judah conquered and by whom?**

606 B. C. by Babylon. (note-Jerusalem was finally burned in 586 B. C.) 2 Kings 24:1-4, 10-16, 25:1-21, 2 Chron. 36:5-21.

***119. What prophet lived through the fall of Jerusalem and predicted the exact length (70 years) of the captivity?**

Jeremiah Jer. 29:10, 2 Chron. 36:21.

***120. Who was the Babylonian king of the captivity who reigned 45 years?**

Nebuchadnezzar 2 Kings 25:1, 10, 25:1, 8, 22.

***121. Who were the two great prophets in Babylon during the captivity?**

Ezekiel and Daniel.

1 AND 2 CHRONICLES

***122. What period of time does 1 and 2 Chronicles cover?**

The genealogy of the chosen line from Adam to the return from Captivity, and Hebrew history from the death of Saul through the return from the Babylonian Captivity. First Chronicles contains a genealogical table showing the chosen line from Adam to Zerubbabel, and an account of the reign of David; Second Chronicles covers the reign of Solomon and the history of Judah to the captivity and the return. Chronicles do not deal with Northern Israel. Only with Judah and the chosen family of David. I Chr 17.

EZRA, NEHEMIAH, ESTHER***123. Who was Ezra?**

A priest and scribe during the rebuilding of the wall and city of Jerusalem. He also gives an account of the building of the Temple under Zerubbabel which occurred first.

Nehemiah was governor during the period Ezra was priest.

Esther - Was wife of King Xerxes of Persia and saved her people, the Jews, from total annihilation. She lived after Zerubbabel but before Ezra and Nehemiah.

***124. What is the unusual story given in connection with the fall of Babylon to Persia?**

Belshazzar, king of Babylon, saw a handwriting on the wall, which Daniel interpreted as being the end for Babylon. That night the Persian soldiers entered the city, and Persia ruled the world. Dan. 5:1-31.

***125. Who was the king of Persia at that time?**

Cyrus the Great. He overthrew Babylon, and restored the Jews to their land. Ezra 1:1, Dan. 6:28.

***126. How did the policies of Assyria and Babylon differ from that of Cyrus and Persia?**

Assyria and Babylon deported peoples from their homeland to other lands. Persia's policy was to restore conquered peoples to their lands. Ezra 1:1-4.

***127. How did Ezra and Nehemiah lead the returned Israel in a revival of righteousness?**

By public reading and explanation of Holy Scripture. Neh 8:1-8, 9:1-3.

***128. Of what sin did the Babylonian Captivity cure the Jews?**

Idolatry

129. What is a possible explanation for the fact that neither the word **Jehovah** nor **God** appear in the book of Esther?

It may have been copied from official Persian records. Est. 9:32, 10:2.

***130. What three prophets ministered during the rebuilding of the temple and the wall?**

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi

SUMMARY

JOB - SONG OF SOLOMON

JOB

Job is an ancient drama written to show that man is saved by **grace through faith, and not** by good works, and that God by His grace keeps His children from falling..

The characters are:

Job, who is a morally upright and rich man, but who does not understand salvation by grace through faith;

Satan, the accuser and tormentor;

Three friends, Eliphaz, Zophar, and Bildad, who attempted to convince Job that his punishment proves that he is a greater sinner than others;

Elihu, who is the man of God whom God used by the foolishness of preaching to prepare Job to hear the voice of God; and

God, who personally appeared to Job to take away his sin, who affirms that every man must be made righteous by the mercy of God, rebukes Job's friends for their false reasoning, and restores Job to his former prosperity.

PSALMS

The Psalms in Hebrew are called "The Book of Praises," and were mostly written by David.

The Psalms are divided into five books, the divisions ending with doxologies, which are the following: 41, 72, 89, 106, and 150.

The Psalms are the Hymn Book of the Bible, and its most used words are: trust, praise, rejoice and mercy.

PROVERBS

The Proverbs are a collection of short, pointed, wise, sayings, on wisdom and knowledge as the fear of Jehovah.

Some of the main thoughts are: Obtain wisdom and knowledge; fear and obey God; avoid adulterous women, wine, and the love of money; be self-disciplined; work hard; and seek an honest and honourable reputation.

ECCLESIASTES

Ecclesiastes is a treatise by Solomon on the emptiness of life under the sun without God, and that the power to enjoy life is the gift of God. His emphasis is that without God knowledge, pleasure, material accomplishments, riches, fame, and even life itself is empty, and that the power to enjoy life is the gift of God. His conclusion is that the whole duty of man is to fear God and hedge about His commandments.

THE SONG OF SOLOMON

The Song *of* Solomon is a love song celebrating the joys of courtship and marriage, and symbolically the love of God for Israel, and the love of Christ for the church. The three speakers are: the bride, the king, and a chorus of palace ladies, called daughters of Jerusalem. The song celebrates the joys of courtship and marriage, the love of Jehovah for Israel, and the love of Christ for the church.

SUMMARY

Job is a series of events and speeches proving that man is saved by grace through faith, and not by works, and that God keeps His children regardless.

Psalms is the hymn book of the Bible.

Proverbs is a collection of sayings on wisdom and daily conduct.

Ecclesiastes is a treatise by Solomon showing the emptiness of life without God, and the power to enjoy life is the gift of God.

The Song of Solomon is a love song celebrating the joys of courtship and marriage.

PROPHECY - MAJOR PROPHETS, ISAIAH - DANIEL

THE PROPHETS PROPHESED DURING THE TIME OF THE DIVIDED KINGDOM, THE CAPTIVITY, AND THE RETURN

NOTE: The prophets are known as Major and Minor.

The Major Prophets - Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel - obtained the position because of their importance in history and the largeness of their books.

The Minor Prophets - Hosea through Malachi - are called Minor because of their lesser roles and the lesser size of their books .

ISAIAH

Isaiah prophesied in Judah before, during, and after the time Northern Israel was captured by Assyria in 721 B. C.

He prophesied more of the coming Savior than any other prophet, and is therefore called the Messianic Prophet.

Isaiah 1 through 35 are prophecies of condemnation upon Judah, her enemies, and the world.

Isaiah 36 through 39 is an historical section telling of the reign of Hezekiah when God saved Judah from Assyria, lengthened the life-span of Hezekiah, and predicted the Babylonian Captivity.

Isaiah 40 through 66 are prophecies of God's promise to return the people from captivity under Cyrus, to take away their sin by the Suffering Servant, Jesus Christ, who will eventually reign universally with His people.

Isaiah 53 is the most complete prophecy of Christ's death and resurrection found in the Old Covenant.

JEREMIAH

Jeremiah prophesied of the coming Babylonian captivity, that the captivity would last seventy years, and that a remnant would return from which the Messiah would come.

Jeremiah prophesied after Isaiah, his ministry extending through the capture of Jerusalem by Babylon. He is known as the weeping prophet.

Jeremiah predicted that the Jews would remain in Babylonian captivity 70 years. He warned them not to look for help from Egypt, but to submit to Babylon. When they refused he predicted that their city and temple would be burned, as happened in 586 B. C.

LAMENTATIONS

Lamentations is Jeremiah's funeral sermon over the destruction of Jerusalem. It shows the heartbreak of God over the sin and punishment of His people.

EZEKIEL

Ezekiel's message is that Judah will be crushed and purified in the Babylonian captivity, that God will punish her enemies, and that a disciplined Israel will return to ultimately serve God.

Jerusalem was first captured in 606 B. C. Ezekiel was carried to Babylon in a second invasion in 597 B. C. Ezekiel prophesied in Babylon during the captivity.

Ezekiel's main phrase is **and they shall know that I am Jehovah**, and is used at least 62 times. He prophesied of the return of Judah, and the final reign of the Messiah. Ezekiel was used of God to cure the Jews of idolatry.

DANIEL

Daniel also prophesied in Babylon during the captivity -Ezekiel in the country side, Daniel in the palace. Daniel was carried to Babylon in the first invasion of Jerusalem in 606 BC.

Daniel 1- 6 relate stories from the life of Daniel - how Daniel came to Nebuchadnezzar's attention, his interpretation of dreams, the fiery furnace, the handwriting on the wall, the lion's den.

Daniel 7 through 12 record Daniel's visions of world empires, of the seventy weeks, of the end time world dictator and tribulation, and the resurrection. Revelation is an expansion of many of Daniel's prophecies.

PROPHECY

MINOR PROPHETS

HOSEA to MALACHI

Prophets Before Northern Israel fell to Assyria

HOSEA

Hosea prophesied to Northern **Israel** before their fall to Assyria. God commanded Hosea to buy back his unfaithful wife from the prostitute market to illustrate God's love for adulterous Israel. Hosea's message is that God through love and mercy will yet redeem and purify His adulterous wife, Israel.

JOEL

Joel prophesied in **Judah** before the fall of Northern Israel. Joel pictures the coming invasion upon Israel as a tremendous locust plague, calls the people to repentance, promises the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all flesh, foresees the regathering of Israel and the gathering of the nations to a great final battle.

AMOS

Amos was from Judah but prophesied to **Israel** at a time of great prosperity, before their fall to Assyria. He delivered his message at Bethel, the chief sanctuary of the golden calf. Amos' message is chiefly against immoral, wine drinking, covetous, and hypocritical Israel.

OBADIAH

Obadiah is a prediction of judgment **upon Edom**, the descendants of Esau. Obadiah predicted that the descendants of Esau, the Edomites, would be utterly destroyed, but the descendants of Jacob would be blessed forever.

JONAH

God called Jonah to preach to Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, before the fall of Israel. The book records his refusal, his three days in the great fish, and the repentance of Nineveh at Jonah's preaching.

Jonah typifies

- (1) the rebellion of the Jews,
- (2) the burial and resurrection of Christ,
- (3) the conversion and missionary work of the Jewish Christians, and
- (4) the conversion of a large number of non-Jewish peoples to Christ.

MICAH

Micah was from Judah, a fellow prophet of Isaiah, and **lived through the fall of Israel to Assyria**. During this time Hosea prophesied in Israel, Isaiah in Jerusalem, and Micah in the country side near Jerusalem. Their messages were very similar:

God will send the captivity because of the people's idolatry;

a righteous remnant will return;

the Messiah will come with salvation for His people.

Prophets who prophesied after Israel fell to Assyria in 721 BC

NAHUM

Nahum prophesied to Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, some 150 years after Jonah, when the Assyrians had again fallen into wickedness. Nineveh was at the height of her power. Nahum predicted that Nineveh would become a desolation, which occurred some 20 years later in 607 B. C., when Babylon destroyed her power.

HABAKKUK

Habakkuk prophesied just prior to the capture of Jerusalem by Babylon. Along with Jeremiah, Habakkuk's prophecy is that Judah will go into captivity to Babylon.

***Habakkuk's great question** is how God could punish Judah for her sins with a nation more sinful, such as Babylon. God's answer is that Babylon's power is only temporary, and that the faithful of God's people will yet triumph.

ZEPHANIAH

Zephaniah prophesied just prior to the Babylonian Captivity. Zephaniah's main theme is the great day of

Jehovah. Along with the other prophets, Zephaniah's message is:

the wrath of God;
the return of the remnant; and
the reign of the Messiah.

Prophets who prophesied during the return from the Babylonian Captivity

HAGGAI

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi prophesied during the period of the return from captivity. Haggai and Zechariah were associated with the rebuilding of the temple under Zerubbabel. Malachi with the rebuilding of the wall of the city under Ezra-Nehemiah.

In chapter 1, Haggai stirs up the people to resume work on the temple. In chapter 2, Haggai prophesied that Christ would fill the temple with His glory.

ZECHARIAH

Zechariah prophesied along with Haggai during the rebuilding of the temple. Zechariah encourages the people in rebuilding the temple, envisions the future glory of Jerusalem and Judah, and gives many literal details of the first and second comings of Christ.

MALACHI

Malachi prophesied during the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem under Ezra-Nehemiah. Malachi rebukes the people for their neglect of

**God's house,
God's Law,
and God's tithe.**

He prophesied of the coming of John the Baptist and of Christ.

SUMMARY

The various prophets may be characterized by the following phrases or ideas:

Isaiah -The Suffering-Triumphant Messiah.

Jeremiah - God's final warning to Jerusalem.

Ezekiel - They shall know that I am Jehovah.

Daniel - God controls the rise and fall of empires.

Hosea - God's love for His adulterous wife, Israel.

Joel - The out-pouring of the Holy Spirit.

Amos - God will not revoke the punishment.

Obadiah -Judgement upon Edom.

Jonah - The conversion of the Ninevites.

Micah - The captivity, return, and Messiah.

Nahum -The doom of Nineveh.

Habakkuk - The just shall live by faith.

Zephaniah - The day of Jehovah.

Haggai-The Messiah's glory to fill the temple.

Zechariah - Literal details of the comings of Christ.

Malachi- Final rebuke and final promise of John the Baptist and the Messiah.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON JOB - SONG OF SOLOMON

131. The book of Job What book is possibly the oldest book in the Bible and why?

Job because the setting is similar to the days of Abraham.

***132. What is the them of the book of job?**

Salvation by grace through faith without works, and outward circumstances, such as suffering or prosperity, do not prove a man right or wrong with God. 9:1,25:4.

(1) outward circumstances do not prove a man right with God;

(2) no one is qualified to look into the heart of another and know if he is saved; and

(3) the only one who is right with God is the one who throws himself upon the mercy of God.

***133. What is the main encouraging thought about Satan in the book of Job?**

Satan cannot hurt us beyond what God permits, and God will not permit anything that will not eventually prove a blessing to us. 1:12, 2:6.

***134. What was the philosophy of Job's three friends?**

If a man suffers greatly, he is a great sinner. 4:7, 8:6, & 20.

135. What did Job say in reference to Jesus Christ?

(1) I know that my redeemer lives.

(2) He shall stand on the earth at the latter day.

(3) After death I will see Him in a resurrection body. 19:25-27.

***136. What are the conclusions of the book of Job?**

- (1) Outward circumstances do not prove a man right with God;
- (2) no one is qualified to judge the heart of another;
- and
- (3) the only man who is right with God is the man who throws himself upon the mercy of God. 40:1-5.

PSALMS

137. Who wrote most of the Psalms?

David

138. What is the Hebrew title of the Psalms?

“Book of Praises”

***139. What book of the Old Covenant is quoted more often in the New Covenant than all others?**

Psalms

140. What are some of the musical instruments used in the Psalms?

Strings-harps, psaltery;
wind-flute, pipe, horn, trumpet;
to beat-cymbal, and timbrel

***141. What are the four words and ideas most often used in the Psalms?**

Trust, praise, rejoice, and mercy.

142. Name two Psalms in which the sufferings of Christ are clearly shown.

Psalms 22, and 69.

Questions and Answers - Job- 63
Song of Solomon

143. What Psalms show David's repentance for his sin with Bathsheba and against Uriah?

Psalms 32 and 51 .

144. What are imprecatory Psalms?

These psalms breathe vengeance upon the enemies of God and the enemies of the righteous. They are the prayers of the righteous placing vengeance into the hands of God, and a prophecy that all vengeance against unbelievers will be fulfilled by the Messiah as Lord in the end. Psalms 35.

145. What is the longest chapter in the Bible and its theme?

Psalm 119, and its theme is the glories of the Word of God.

146. Name a Psalm that describes the Jews in captivity.

Psalm 137

PROVERBS

147. What is a proverb?

A short pointed saying expressing some truth.

*** 148. What is the beginning of knowledge?**

The fear of Jehovah. **1:7,9:10.**

149. What should a man should seek above all else?

Wisdom. 4:7.

150. What are the seven things Jehovah God hates

in Proverbs 6:16-19?

Raised eyes,
a lying tongue,
hands that spill innocent blood,
a heart that devises vain devices,
feet that flow like liquid running to evil,
a false witness who breathes lies, and
he who sends out contentions among brothers.

151. What is the way of a strange woman called?
The way to the world of the dead. 7:27.

152. What is the meaning of the word Wisdom in Proverbs 8?

It refers to Jesus Christ. 8:22-36.

153. What do Proverbs 14:12, and 16:25 show about a man's beliefs?

That a man can sincerely believe he is right and be eternally lost.

154. What exalts a people?
Righteousness. 14:34.

155. What turns away anger?
A tender answer 15:1.

156. What are pleasant words like?
They are like a honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and healing to the bones. 16:24.

157. What are the crown of the old?
Their grandchildren 17:6.

Questions and Answers - Job- 65
Song of Solomon

158. What are wine and hard liquor?
Wine is a mocker; hard liquor is raging, and whoever is led astray by it is not wise. 20:1.
159. What is to be chosen more than great riches?
A good name. 22:1.
160. What is the result of initiating discipline upon the mouth of a child?
When he is old, he will not depart from it. 22:6
161. What shows the true nature of a man?
As he keeps the gate of his heart, so is he. 23:7.
162. What is like a word spoken in its proper season?
Apples of gold in pictures of silver. 25:11.
163. What is like a contentious woman?
A continual dripping in a day of pouring rain. 27:15.
164. What happens to a people where there is no prophet with a vision from God?
The people are stripped of any resources for life. 29:18.
165. What is the price of a woman of resources?
Her price is far above red corals. 31:10.

ECCLESIASTES

***166. What is the theme of Ecclesiastes?**

The emptiness of life under the sun without God, and the power to enjoy life is the gift of God.

167. What is the significance of Ecclesiastes?

Solomon had all that the heart could wish for, yet he wrote that all of it apart from the perfect will of God is vanity.

168. What are some of the vanities of life that men put before God?

Education (1:18), pleasures (2:1), material accomplishments (2:11), fame (4:16), and riches (5:10).

169. What is the end of the whole word?

Fear God, and hedge about His commandments.
12:13.

SONG OF SOLOMON

***170. What is the theme of the Song of Solomon?**

The joys of courtship and marriage.

171. Who are the speakers in the Song of Solomon?

The bride, the king, and chorus of attendants.

***172. How are the words of the book to be interpreted?**

As a description of:

- (1) joys of husband and wife,
- (2) joys of God and Israel, and
- (3) joys of Christ and the church.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE PROPHETS

ISAIAH - MALACHI

***173. List the division of the books of the Old Covenant and the period of time they covered.**

(1) Historical-Genesis thru Esther, covering the rise, kingdom, fall, and restoration of Israel;

(2) Wisdom Literature-Job thru Song of Solomon; excepting Job, all written at the height of the kingdom under David and Solomon; and,

(3) Prophetical-Isaiah thru Malachi, belonging to the division of the kingdom, the captivity, and return.

***174. Why did God send so many prophets at one time?**

To call Israel from idolatry, and warn them to repent and avoid destruction.

175. What is the difference between priests and prophets?

The Priests filled ceremonial offices which were hereditary; and the Prophets were called directly of God out of any vocation of life.

***176. What are the essential points in all the prophets' messages?**

- (1) Repent of idolatry;
- (2) Captivity is coming;
- (3) A remnant will return; and
- (4) The Messiah will be born of that remnant.

177. What are the approximate dates of the prophetic period?

800 to 400 B. C. and the central event is the Babylonian Captivity.

ISAIAH

***178. Why is Isaiah called “The Messianic Prophet”?**

Because he spoke so much of the coming of the Messiah, the Christ.

179. Give some examples of his prophecies of Christ?

(1) In 7:14, A virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.;

(2) In 9:6, a child is born...and his name shall be called Miracle, Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, The Chief Ruler of Peace; and

(3) In 53:6, Jehovah has impinged upon him the crookedness of us all.

***180. Under the shadow of what enemy empire did Isaiah spend his life?**

Assyria 36:1.

***181. When did Assyria carry Northern Israel away captive?**

In the year 721 B. C

***182. What were the two grand achievements of Isaiah’s life?**

Through the prayers of Hezekiah and Isaiah, and the prophecy of Isaiah, the Assyrian armies that recently captured Northern Israel were slain by the Messenger of Jehovah. Jerusalem & Judah survived another 100 years. 37:21-38.

***183. What future non-Jewish king did Isaiah call by name almost 200 years before his birth.**

Cyrus, king of Persia. 44:28, 45:1-4.

***184. What did Isaiah prophesy in Isaiah 66 that is also described in Revelation 21.**

The new heaven and the new earth.

185. To what chapters in the New Covenant does Isaiah, chapter 66, correspond?

Revelation 21-22

186. Tradition says that Isaiah resisted the idolatry of King Manasseh of Judah, who placed him between two planks and had him sawn in two. Heb. 11:37.

JEREMIAH

***187. Under the shadow of what enemy empire did Jeremiah live?**

Babylon. Jeremiah lived through the fall of Judah and Jerusalem to Babylon.

***188. What were the three empires in contest for supremacy in Jeremiah's day?**

Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt. Babylon won, but lasted only 70 years, the years of the captivity.

***189. What were the main points in Jeremiah's message?**

(1) Babylon will conquer Judah because of Judah's idolatry.

(2) God will not permit Egypt to help Judah and prevent the captivity.

(3) If Judah will submit voluntarily to Babylon, their city and temple will not be burned. And,

(4) a remnant will return.

***190. What time period in Judah's history did Jeremiah predict exactly?**

The length of the captivity, 70 years. 25:11-12, and 29:10.

191. Why was Jeremiah imprisoned by his own people?

Because he was accused of treason when he prophesied that God would spare their city and temple if they would voluntarily submit to Babylon. 32:1-5.

192. King Nebuchadnezzar spared Jeremiah when he captured Jerusalem because Jeremiah had advised the people to submit to Babylon. 39:11-14.

193. How long did Nebuchadnezzar take in destroying Judah and Jerusalem?

Twenty years, from 606 BC to 586 BC. He conquered Jerusalem and Judah in 606, and tried to peacefully rule those left there. but they continued to rebel against him until in 586 BC he burned it to the ground to end their rebellion.

194. Where did Jeremiah die?

In Egypt where some rebelling Jews had carried him against his will to seek help from Egypt. 43:1-7.

LAMENTATIONS

195. Who wrote Lamentations?
Jeremiah.

***196. What is Lamentations?**

It is Jeremiah's funeral sermon over the destruction of Jerusalem.

Daniel

197. What is the phrase to describe Jeremiah?

He often referred as the “Weeping Prophet” because he wept so much over the sin and judgment of his people. 1:16, 2:11, 3:48-49.

EZEKIEL

***198. Where and when did Ezekiel prophesy?**

In Babylon, during the 70 years captivity. 1:1.

199. What was the difference in the ministry of Ezekiel and of Daniel?

Ezekiel preached in the countryside of Babylon primarily to the Jews of the Captivity, Daniel ministered to the king in the palace.

***200. What is the main theme of Ezekiel?**

They shall know that I am God. This statement occurs 62 times in the book. 6:7.

***201. What was Ezekiel’s main mission?**

To show the difference between the true God and the idols of Babylon, and to explain to the Jews that the captivity was caused by their idolatry. 8:7-18.

***202. What were Ezekiel’s two most famous visions?**

(1) The wheel within a wheel - symbolizing the ever moving power of God; and

(2) The resurrection of dry bones - symbolizing the return of the Jews to their homeland and their spiritual resurrection. 1:15-28, 37:1-14.

DANIEL

***203. Where and when did Daniel prophesy?**

In Babylon during the captivity.

204. Where was the city of Babylon located?

On the Euphrates River.

205. What was one of the seven wonders in the ancient world in Babylon?

The Hanging Gardens Nebuchadnezzar built for his wife.

206. How did Daniel come to the king's attention?

Daniel was one of the youth of the Jewish captivity chosen to be trained in Babylonian language and philosophy. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were found to be the wisest. 1:1-7.

***207. Explain Nebuchadnezzar's dream in Daniel, chapter 2.**

The head of gold was the king of Babylon (606-536 B. C.).

The breast and arms of silver were the kingdom of Media and Persia (536-330 B. C.).

The belly and thighs of brass were the kingdom of Greece under Alexander the Great and his successors (330-146 B. C.).

The legs of iron and feet part iron and part clay were the Roman empire (146 B. C. - 476 A. D.), and its revival still in the future.

The stone that smote the image was the kingdom of Christ.

***208. Give the explanation of the images in Daniel's vision in chapter seven.**

The Lion - Babylon.

Bear - Medo-Persia.

Leopard - Greece.

Beast with iron teeth - Rome.

Son of Man - Jesus Christ.

***209. Explain the seventy weeks in chapter 9. (Ch. 9:24-25).**

The phrase means seventy weeks of years, ($70 \times 7 = 490$ years). Its beginning was the decree of Artaxerxes I, King of Persia, to rebuild Jerusalem was in 457 B. C. From that date to the ministry of Christ would be 69 weeks of years, or 483 years. From 457 B. C. to 26 A. D. is 483 years. After the life of Christ follows an undetermined number of years when "desolations" are determined upon The "one week" of verse 27 is the last seven years of this age just prior to the coming of Christ to set-up his kingdom.

***210. Name the Minor Prophets in order that we have them.**

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

211. Why are they are called "minor Prophets"?

Because their books are smaller, and they were not as widely influential as Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.

212. What unusual thing did God command the Prophet Hosea to do?

To marry an unchaste woman to show God's love for adulterous Israel. 1:2.

***213. What main prophecy did Joel give?**

The pouring out of the Holy Spirit in the last days. It was fulfilled on the Day of Pentecost. Joel 2:28-32. Acts 2:16-18.

214. What famous phrase did Amos speak against the rich in Samaria?

Prepare to meet your God!" of Be set up to meet your God. Amos 4:12.

215. Who are the Edomites upon whom Obadiah prophesied doom?

The descendants of Esau.

***216. What are the prophecies pictured in Jonah?**

(1) Jonah's refusal to preach to the Ninevites shows the rejection of the Jews of their mission to the world.

(2) Jonah's three days in the fish point to the time Jesus spent in the grave.

(3) Jonah's repentance and his going foretell the spread of the Gospel to the world by a small band of converted Jews (apostles and early Jewish Christians).

(4) The repentance of the people of Nineveh foretells the conversion of many peoples to Jesus Christ.

***217. What did the prophet Micah foretell about Jesus?**

That He would be born in Bethlehem. Micah 5:2.

218. What is the theme of Nahum?

The doom of Nineveh, capital of Assyria.

***219. What is the question raised in the prophecy of Habakkuk?**

"How can the less-wicked be punished by the more wicked?" God uses the wicked to punish His wayward children for their sins, then destroys the wicked when they have served their purpose. Hab.1:4, 2:8.

Questions and Answers- Hosea- 75
Malachi

220. What is the meaning of the phrase, “the day of Jehovah” in Zephaniah?

It refers to

(1) any day when God intervenes in a special way in human history to bring to pass his judgment and will.

Also

(2) it refers to the end when God shall interrupt man’s day to judge the wicked and deliver the righteous. Zeph. 1:14-15.

***221. What three prophets ministered after the return from captivity?**

Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

***222. What was the main purpose of the preaching of Haggai and Zechariah?**

To rally the people to rebuild the temple. Malachi came later and rallied the people to rebuild the wall.

***223. What is the main theme of Malachi?**

Putting God first in service and in tithe.

***224. Why is tithing taught as binding upon all people in all ages?**

The tithe is a token of our material dependence upon God. Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek 600 years before the Jewish Law was given. 3:8-12. Paul teaches that ministers today are to be supported the same way the priests were supported in the past. 1 Cor 9.

225. What are some names and titles used of Christ in the Old Covenant.

The Seed of Woman. Gen. 3:15

Shiloh. Gen. 49:10, 11

The Passover. Ex. 12
The Serpent in the wilderness. Numbers 21:6-9
The Star. Numbers 24:17, 19
A Prophet like Moses. Deut. 18:15
The Son of David. 2 Samuel 7:12-14
My Redeemer. Job 19:25-27
Jehovah's Anointed. Psalms 2:2
Immanuel. Isaiah 7:14
Miracle. Isaiah 9:6-7
Man of Sorrows. Isaiah 53
The Sprouted Branch. Jeremiah 23:5-6
Shepherd. Ezekiel 34:22-24
The Son of Man. Daniel 7:13
The Desire of all Peoples. Haggai 2:6-7

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON
THE TIME BETWEEN THE COVENANTS**

226. How much time elapsed between Malachi and Matthew?

A little over 400 years.

227. What is the Apocrypha?

The name given to 14 books placed in some Bibles between the Old and New Covenants.

228. Why do we reject these books?

Because

(1) they were never recognized by the Jews as part of the Hebrew Scriptures;

(2) Jesus never quoted from them nor any New Covenant writer;

(3) The early church did not recognize them; and (4) The Roman Catholic Church did not officially declare them a part of their Bible until 1546 when they needed them to support the doctrine of purgatory.

***229. Explain these terms:**

(1) Sanhedrin - The Jewish court composed of 70 members, mostly priests.

(2) Synagogue - A place of instruction and worship which the Jews built in cities wherever they were dispersed after the captivity.

(3) Dispersion - A term designating all Jews living outside of Palestine.

(4) Pharisees-A group of religious leaders who rose about 300 B. C. for the purpose of leading the people to cling to the ceremonial law. They were Separatists, and held other peoples in utter contempt.

(5) Sadducees - A religious and political group seeking leadership to get the Jews to adopt Greek customs. They were mostly wealthy and influential priests.

(6) Scribes - Copyists of Holy Scriptures and lawyers.

***230. What were the three specific conditions that prepared the world for the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ?**

(1) Jews were dispersed to and lived in all parts of the world;

(2) Greece had molded the world's thinking with one language -Greek; Alexander the Great has a passion for spreading the Greek language and philosophy and Greek libraries; and

(3) Rome prepared the world with its iron rule to maintain peace and build roads that united it.

**HISTORY - MATTHEW - ACTS
THE LIFE OF CHRIST AND THE BEGINNING
OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH**

**SUMMARY
THE GOSPELS**

Each Gospel was written to present Christ from a particular point of view and for a certain group of readers.

Matthew presents Christ to the Jews as the King of the Jews.

Mark, to the Romans as the Mighty Miracle Worker.

Luke, to the Greeks as the Son of Man. And

John, to every one as the Son of God.

SUMMARY OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST

His virgin birth.

His appearance in the temple at the age of twelve.

His baptism by John the Baptist.

His temptation.

His ministry.

His Crucifixion

His Resurrection

His Ascension

His first year, obscurity - wedding in Cana, cleansing of the temple, interview with Nicodemus, taking up of work of John the Baptist.

Second year, popularity - mostly in Galilee, call of the twelve, miracles, teaching, and preaching.

Third year, opposition - predictions of death, Peter's confession, transfiguration, second cleansing of temple, betrayal.

His crucifixion.

His resurrection and appearance.

His ascension.

THE MAIN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST

1. His virgin birth.
2. His sinless life.
3. His sacrificial death.
4. His miraculous resurrection.
5. His marvelous ascension.
6. His authoritative enthronement.
7. His glorious second coming.

MATTHEW

Matthew, formerly a tax collector, was one of the twelve apostles. He wrote for Jews. The following characteristics of Matthew's Gospel stand out proving that Christ is the Jewish Messiah.

He gives the legal genealogy of Christ through Joseph, giving Him the title of "son of David, and the son of Abraham."

Notes His birth in Bethlehem, the city of David.
Records the visit of eastern kings to honor Christ.

Quotes Old Covenant prophecies that Jesus fulfilled.

Quotes Jesus' use of the strictly Jewish phrase "the kingdom of heaven."

Builds the ministry of Jesus mainly around the twelve apostles, corresponding to the twelve tribes.

States that Jesus was sent of the lost sheep of Israel.

MARK

Mark's Gospel was written by John Mark, who received his information from the Apostle Peter. It is a record of action and deeds which appealed to the Romans.

Mark records the deeds of Christ in fast succession to show Christ as the supernatural Worker of mighty deeds. Practically everything found in Mark is also found in the other Gospels. In writing for Romans, Mark explained certain Jewish customs which they would not readily understand (see 7:3).

LUKE

Luke was probably a dispersed Jew living in Greece. (He may have been non-Jewish.) He presents Christ as the cultured, tenderhearted, understanding Son of Man. Luke wrote for Greeks.

The following is a list of the passages found only in Luke:

- The songs of Elizabeth and Mary
- Announcement to the shepherds
- The fulfillment of Simeon's hope
- His confounding the doctors at age twelve
- His genealogy traced to Adam
- The sinful woman who washed His feet
- The good Samaritan
- The rich fool
- The lost sheep
- The prodigal son
- The rich man and Lazarus
- The ten lepers
- The praying widow
- The Pharisee and the Publican
- Zaccheus and the sycamore tree
- Christ's sweat as drops of blood
- His resurrection appearance to two disciples on the Emmaus road

All of these passages show Jesus' perfect understanding of the needs of the whole human race.

JOHN

This Gospel was written by the Apostle John in his last years. John's Gospel is an interpretation of the Life of Christ, recording only certain events and messages of Christ which prove Him to be the Son of God and Author of eternal life.

In John, Christ is:
The Word
The Only Begotten Son
The Living Bread
The Living Water
The Light of the World
The “I Am” of the Old Covenant
The Good Shepherd
The Resurrection and the Life
The King of Israel
The Way, the Truth and the Life
The True Vine
The Giver of the Holy Spirit
My Lord and My God
The Son of God

John specifically states in 20:31 that he chose his material with the purpose of specifically showing that Jesus is the Son of God.

THE ACTS

The Acts records the spread of Christianity from Jerusalem to Antioch and to Rome. The most important event in Acts is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

The most prominent apostle in the first half of the Acts is Peter, apostle to the Jews. In the last half it is Paul, the apostle to the ethnics.

The spread of the Gospel in Acts follows the divine order expressed in the phrase, “to the Jew first, and also to the ethnics.” Acts 15 is the key chapter in which the church at Jerusalem is led by God to see that other peoples may be saved by simple faith without Jewish ceremonial restrictions.

SUMMARY

Matthew - The King of the Jews.

Mark - The Mighty Miracle Worker.

Luke - The Son of Man.

John - The Son of God.

Acts - The Holy Spirit empowered apostles
and church spreading the gospel.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

MATTHEW - ACTS

231. Why are there four Gospels of the life of Christ?

Because Jesus Christ is the most important Person in the Bible, and God arranged four independent witnesses to give an inspired record of His life.

***232. Give the main emphasis of each Gospel.**

Matthew - The King of the Jews.

Mark - The Mighty Worker.

Luke - The Son of Man.

John - The Son of God.

***233. What peoples did each writer have mainly in mind?**

Matthew for Jews;

Mark for Romans;

Luke for Greeks; and

John for everyone.

MATTHEW

***234. Give examples to show that Matthew's main purpose was to present Jesus as King of the Jews.**

- (1) His genealogy goes back to David and Abraham.
- (2) Only Matthew tells about the kings from the east.
- (3) He quotes prophecies that Jesus fulfilled nineteen times 2:15.
- (4) Matthew 5-7 is His inaugural address before entering His Kingdom.

235. Why the differences between the genealogy in Matthew and the genealogy in Luke? Matthew traces His legal genealogy through Joseph. Luke traces His genealogy through Mary. Both were of the family of David.

236. Who were the sacred astronomers in Matthew 2?

Advisers to the king of some country in the Euphrates valley.

237. What was John the Baptist?
He was the forerunner of the Christ.

***238. Where are the two places in Matthew that mention Father, Son, and Holy Spirit together?**

At Jesus' baptism (3:16-17) and in the Great Commission (28:19-20).

239. From what book did Jesus quote in resisting Satan in the Temptation?

Deuteronomy 8:3, 6:13, 16.

***240. Where are the Beatitudes and the Sermon on the Mount found?**

Matthew 5, 6, and 7.

241. Name the twelve apostles.

Simon Peter,
Andrew,
James,
John,
Philip,
Bartholomew,
Thomas,
Matthew,
James the son of Alphaeus,
Thaddeus,
Simon the Zealot, and
Judas. (Matt. 10:2-4).

***242. What is the unpardonable sin?**

It is a malicious spoken resistance of the Holy Spirit when He is especially pleading with the person to yield to Christ for salvation in which you attribute His word to the devil. The unpardonable sin is the final act of the hardening of the heart against the Spirit. 12:31.

***243. What is the meaning of Jesus' words "On this rock I will build my church?"**

The Heritage Bible Translation makes this passage perfectly clear. It is:

And I say also to you that, You are a Piece of Rock, and upon this Massive Rock¹⁸ I will build my church, and the gates of hell will absolutely not prevail against it.

NOTE 16:18 Piece of Rock...Massive Rock. There is a clear play upon words in the Greek which must be brought out to understand Jesus' statement. **You are Petros** (a piece of rock or small stone), **and upon this Petra** (a mass of rock) **I will build my church.** See John 1:42 where Jesus gives Simon the new name of Cephas, *kephas*, found only in Job 30:6 and Jer 4:29, both times in the plural as referring to rocks or stones, and is translated Petros, a piece of rock, rather than Petra, one large mass of rock. Petra, the Rock City of Edom, hewn out of the massive rock mountain, in the Hebrew Bible is *Sela*, 2 Kings 14:7, Isa 16:1, and Isa 42:11. Another form of this same word is *cela*, which is the word often applied to God as the massive rock of refuge for His people, Num 20:8 with 1 Cor 10:4, Rom 9:33, and 1 Pet 2:8; Psa 18:1; 13:1, etc; as well as simply a large mass of rock, Jdg 1:36, 1 Sam 14:4; 23:25, and the name for Petra, Oba 1:3.

My interpretation is that the Massive Rock here refers to the Twelve Apostles molded together by Christ to become a great rock-ledge foundation of the church, as indicated in Ephesians 2:20 and Revelation 21:14. The church is composed of saved people from its foundation to its pinnacle when the last saint will be lifted into place. Jesus is the Chief Corner Stone holding the entire church structure together. If you decide to make the Massive Rock here Christ, that He built the church upon Himself, I will not argue with you. What I do know is that the foundation of the church is not Peter, a small stone. The Massive Rock is either Jesus Himself or His Twelve Apostles as supernaturally molded together to make the church His building.

244. What is the meaning of the "keys of the Kingdom" in Matthew 16:19?

That God's minister and servants are the key instruments in bringing men to forgiveness in Christ.

245. What three great subjects does Jesus explain in Matthew 24?

- (1) the destruction of Jerusalem,
- (2) His second coming, and
- (3) the end of the age.

246. What ordinance did Jesus institute in His last observance of the Passover?

The Lord's Supper. 26:19.

***247. What are the seven words Jesus spoke on the cross?**

1. Father, forgive them, because they absolutely do not know what they do, Luk 23:34.
2. Amen I say to you, Today you will be with me in Paradise, Luk 23:43.
3. Woman, behold your son! ... Behold your mother! John 19:26-27.
4. Eli, eli, lama sabachthani? My God, my God, why did you forsake me? Mat 26:46; Mrk 15:34.
5. I thirst, John 19:28.
6. It is finished, John 19:30.
7. Father, into your hands I commit my spirit, Luk 23:46.

248. What are the two Gospel facts that are the foundation of the Christian faith?

The crucifixion, and the resurrection of Jesus.

MARK

***249. What is Mark's emphasis?**

Jesus as the Mighty Worker

(1) Mark's Gospel is the Gospel of what Jesus did; very little of what He said; and

(2) Mark's Gospel is fast moving, passing quickly from one deed to another.

250. From whom did Mark receive the information contained in his Gospel?

From Peter.

251. What is the time duration of Jesus' public ministry?

Three and one half years.

***252. What are the main events in the life of Christ?**

- (1) His virgin birth;
- (2) His perfect life;
- (3) His sacrificial death;
- (4) His miraculous resurrection; and
- (5) His wondrous ascension.

Note: Practically everything contained in Mark is also in Matthew and Luke.

LUKE

***253. What is the emphasis of Luke?**

That Christ is the tender, compassionate, cultured Son of Man.

***254. What are some of the more outstanding things found only in Luke?**

- (1) His genealogy goes back to Adam. 3:23-38
- (2) Minute details of the pregnancies of Elizabeth and Mary. Ch 2.
- (3) Announcement to the Shepherds. 2:8-9
- (4) Jesus in the temple at age twelve. 2:46
- (5) The Good Samaritan. 10:33
- (6) The Lost Sheep. 15:4

- (7) The Prodigal Son. 15:24
- (8) The Rich Man and Lazarus. 16:19
- (9) The Ten Lepers. 17:14
- (10) Pharisee and Publican. 18:18
- (11) Sweat as drops of blood. 22:44
- (12) Appearance after the Resurrection to two disciples on the Emmaus road. 24:13

255. Who was Luke?

He was possibly a Greek physician, who accompanied Paul in the latter part of his missionary work, or he may have been a dispersed Jew.

JOHN

***256. What is John's main emphasis?**

That Jesus is the Son of God.

***257. What are some of the most outstanding things found only in John?**

- (1) The pre-existent Word. 1:1
- (2) The Only Begotten Son. 3:16
- (3) The Living Water and Bread. 4:14
- (4) The Saviour of Abraham. 8:56
- (5) The Good Shepherd. 10
- (6) The Resurrection. 11:25
- (7) Giver of the Holy Spirit. 15:26
- (8) My Lord and my God. 20:28

258. Give an interpretation of "water and spirit" in John 3:5.

Water is a symbol taken from the Old Covenant referring to the Holy Spirit. Jesus was telling Nicodemus that he had to be born of that Old Covenant water which is the Holy Spirit. John clearly states in 7:38-39 that

when Jesus used the word “water”, He referred to the Holy Spirit.

***259. Give the meaning of bathed and washed his feet in John 13:10.**

Bathed means a complete bath and refers to the salvation of experience of being made clean as a child of God.

Wash his feet refers to daily repentance and forgiveness in your daily life as a child of God.

***260. What does Jesus teach in John 14 about the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit?**

In this gospel age the Father and the Son dwell in every believer by the Holy Spirit. Note the following: John 14:16 -The “Comforter” will stay with you forever. 14:18- Jesus says “I am coming to you.” 14:23 “we will come to him.” The Father and the Son come into the believer when the Holy Spirit enters the believer in the new birth.

***261. What is Jesus’s main theme in the intercessory prayer in John 17?**

That all believers be united with Him as He is united with the Father. 17:21.

262. What does John say about how he and the others wrote their Gospels?

John 21:25 indicates that the authors of the Gospels were led to choose events and sayings from the life of Christ, and did not include everything He said and did.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE ACTS

263. Who wrote the Acts of the Apostles?

Luke. "...the first word, Oh Theophilus, about all things which Jesus began both to do and to teach...refers to the Gospel of Luke.

***264. What is the implication of the first verse of Acts?**

Luke implies that the Acts is a volume about what Jesus continues to do and teach, as the Gospel was about what He began to do and teach. What He began in His physical body, He continues in His spiritual body, the church.

265. When did the Day of Pentecost come in the Jewish calendar?

It was fifty days after Passover (Pente means fifty).
2:1

***266. What is the significance of the Day of Pentecost?**

It was the day that the exalted Christ poured out the Holy Spirit upon all believers.

***267. Who are the two main characters of the Acts?**

Peter in the first half, and Paul in the last half.

***268. What are the main elements of the message of the apostles?**

(1) The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob has glorified His holy child Jesus.

(2) You denied the Holy One and the Righteous and killed Him.

(3) The crucifixion and the resurrection of Christ is the fulfillment of the prophets carried out by the predetermined will of God.

(4) Repent and believe Jesus Christ for the wiping out of your sins.

(5) The heavens have received this Jesus until He comes again to restore all things. Acts 3:13-21

269. Who was the first Christian martyr?
Stephen. Ch 7.

270. Whose conversion experience was the most influential in the spread of Christianity?
Saint Paul. 9:1-30

271. Who was the first non-Jewish believer recorded in Acts?

Cornelius, the Centurian at Caesarea. Ch 10.

272. Where were believers first called Christians?
At Antioch. 11:26

*273. Where was the question of non-Jews becoming Christians by simple faith without having to keep the Jewish ceremonial law settled?

At the general church conference at Jerusalem.
Acts 15

***274. Describe the gradual spread of the Gospel from the Jews to other peoples.**

(1) Only Jews and Jewish proselytes became believers on Pentecost and for several years thereafter (to chapter 8).

(2) Philip carried the Gospel to the half Jews, the Samaritans (chapter 8).

(3) Peter was forced by the Holy Spirit to preach to Cornelius, the first full non-Jew to receive Christ (chapter 10).

(4) The church for the first time evangelistically preached to other peoples at Antioch (11:19-20).

(5) Where was decision of the church made that salvation should be preached to non-Jews without Jewish restrictions?

The apostolic church conference in Jerusalem in chapter 15.

275. Who was the first European convert?
Lydia 16:14.

***276. Describe Paul's method of missionary work?**

(1) He went first to the Jewish synagogue, and preached.

(2) When the Jews as a whole rejected the Gospel, he turned to the other peoples.

(3) He always reasoned from the Holy Scriptures. 17:1-2. God's plan has always been "to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile."

277. What advantage of Paul's saved his life and obtained his trip to Rome?

His Roman citizenship. 22:26, 29, 25:11

**INSTRUCTIONS
ROMANS - JUDE
EPISTLES EXPLAINING VARIOUS
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES**

SUMMARY

ROMANS

Paul's letter to the Romans is a systematic statement of Christian doctrine under the subjects of sin, salvation, sanctification, sovereignty, and service.

In orderly fashion Paul explains the following subjects: the sinfulness of both Jew and non-Jew, justification by faith, sanctification and the spiritual life in Christ, God's sovereignty and the Jew, Christian service in the church, in society, and in the home. Paul concludes Romans with greetings to a long list of friends who have preceded him to Rome.

Romans 8 is one of the greatest chapters in all of the Bible.

I CORINTHIANS

I Corinthians treats church problems, and gives great spiritual growth principles. The main problems are: divisions over leading preachers, a case of unusual fornication, lawsuits between believers, divorce and remarriage, eating food offered to idols, turning the Lord's Supper into a party, using spiritual gifts to gratify selfish pride, and the forwardness of certain women.

Note these four outstanding chapters:
chapter 2 on the spiritual man;
chapter 13 on love; and
chapter 14 on spiritual gifts;
chapter 15 on the resurrection.

Chapter 16 gives the most detailed instructions on how to handle church finances found in the New Covenant.

2 CORINTHIANS

In 2 Corinthians Paul gives proof that he is an apostle. It is very personal, not systematically organized, but filled with verses that believers love to quote.

Apparently the fornicator of I Corinthians 5 was disciplined by the church, and repented. Paul requests the church to forgive and restore him.

One of the key words of 2 Corinthians is “ministry.” Paul is jealous over the Corinthians, and wishes to minister to them a complete salvation by presenting them blameless at the coming of Christ.

GALATIANS

Paul’s main message in Galatians is that salvation is by grace through faith and not by the works of the law.

Paul pronounces a curse upon the Judaizers who taught that salvation comes by faith in Christ plus circumcision and the keeping of the Jewish Ceremonial Law.

Galatians contends that we are saved by complete identification with Christ - crucified with Christ, living with Christ - and by receiving the Holy Spirit.

EPHESIANS

The theme of Ephesians is that both Jew and non-Jew by Christ are united in one body, the church. The church of Christ, uniting both Jew and non-Jew, was conceived in eternity, but not completely made known until the coming of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

The first 3 chapters give the doctrinal basis of the church. The last 3 give practical instructions on the conduct of the church in the world. The theme is that we are now seated with Christ in the heavenlies.

PHILIPPIANS

Philippians is a letter commending the Philippian church for their love and financial participation with Paul in the spread of the gospel. Philippians discusses: Paul's imprisonment, the humility and exaltation of Christ, Paul's personal loss to gain Christ, and the help he received from the Philippians.

COLOSSIANS

The theme of Colossians is the eternal and full deity of Jesus Christ.

Paul was combating the heretics who taught that man contacts God through a series of spiritual beings lower than God and that Christ was the lowest of these beings, thus less than God.

Colossians insists that there is one Mediator, Jesus Christ, who Himself is the very fullness of God.

As in Ephesians Paul follows the doctrinal section with practical advice on conduct in society, the home, and work.

1 THESSALONIANS

The principal subject in I Thessalonians is the return of Christ. It is mentioned in every chapter.

Paul had given instruction in person to the Thessalonians about the return of Christ. Some had misunderstood and thought that their dead loved ones would not be benefited by Christ's return. Paul assures them that all believers, both dead and living, will triumphantly share in His return.

2 THESSALONIANS

2 Thessalonians was also written to correct misunderstandings about the return of Christ. Some reasoned that since Christ would return very shortly, they should quit work, live from the combined material resources of the church, and idly await His return.

Paul insists that before the day of Christ (His reign upon earth) there will be revealed that "man of sin." Christians are to work quietly and orderly until Christ returns for the church.

1 TIMOTHY

I Timothy is Paul's instructions to a young minister. The minister is to keep watch over the doctrine of the church, pray for rulers, teach and practice proper qualifications for pastors and assistants, lead the church family to live in harmony, and personally live in fellowship with God.

2 TIMOTHY

2 Timothy is further instructions to the minister. The minister is appointed by God to his calling; he is to multiply his ministry by training faithful men, and is to preach the word in all seasons.

TITUS

Titus is Paul's instructions to Titus about the churches of Crete. The Cretans had a reputation for being extremely immoral. Titus was to rebuke them sharply.

The key verses are 2:11-12,

11 Because the grace of God has manifested salvation to all men,

12 Training us that, denying ungodliness and worldly longings, we should live with saved mindedness, righteously and devotedly in this present age,

PHILEMON

Philemon is a personal letter from Paul to Philemon, a wealthy Christian of Colossae, requesting him to restore Onesimus, a runaway slave, whom Paul had led to the Savior.

HEBREWS

The theme of Hebrews is the fulfillment by Jesus Christ of the Old Covenant Law. The first few verses of Hebrews state the main thought, that God has revealed Himself through various prophets and in various ways in the past, but that His final and complete revelation is through His Son, Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ is superior to angels, to men (Moses, Aaron, Joshua), and to ceremonies (tabernacle, sacrifices, and priesthood). He is the Author and Finisher of our faith.

JAMES

James' emphasis is that salvation produces good works. He contends that a man who really "hears" the word will also "do" the word.

A man with real faith will prove it by: helping the poor, bridling his tongue, denying lusts, submitting his

plans to God, dealing justly in business, and praying the prayer of faith.

1 PETER

1 Peter was designed to give hope to persecuted Christians. 1 Peter points us to our incorruptible inheritance, and the example of Jesus in suffering.

2 PETER

God has given us the sure word of prophecy to cultivate our divine nature.

There are false prophets and scoffers, but we believe the promises of Holy Scripture that Christ will return. In the meantime, we grow in His grace.

1 JOHN

1 John insists that Jesus was real man and real God. John was combating the heretics who taught that the believer could have fellowship with God in his spirit, and permit his body any lustful desire whatever. They taught that the body was unreal, and thus, sin of the body was unreal.

John insists that the body of Jesus was real, and that Jesus has saved us from the sins of the body as well as the sins of the spirit. He who is born of God lives a morally clean life in body and spirit.

2 JOHN

2 John is a personal letter from John to the "elect lady," the church, commending her and her children for faithfulness.

3 JOHN

3 John is a personal letter from John to Gaius commending him for financially helping Christian ministers and believers with travel expenses.

JUDE

Jude is a letter to believers urging us to contend for the purity of the faith, and warning us against false teachers.

SUMMARY

The epistles may be characterized by the following phrases and ideas:

Romans - A systematic statement of doctrine.

1 Corinthians - Church problems, and spiritual growth.

2 Corinthians - Paul's apostleship.

Galatians - The Gospel of Grace.

Ephesians - Jews / non-Jews united in one body.

Philippians - All things are counted loss for Christ.

Colossians - The deity of Jesus Christ.

1 Thessalonians - The return of Christ.

2 Thessalonians - Christ's triumph over the Anti-Christ.

1 Timothy - Instructions to the minister&assistants.

2 Timothy - Instructions to the minister.

Titus - The churches of Crete.

Philemon - Conversion of a run away slave.

Hebrews - The superiority of Jesus Christ.

James - Salvation produces good works.

1 Peter - Hope in the midst of persecution.

2 Peter - Partakers of the divine nature.

- 1 John - Godly in spirit and body.
- 2 John - Personal letter to an elect lady.
- 3 John - Personal letter to Gaius.
- Jude - Believers to contend for the faith.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER ON ROMANS - JUDE

278. Who delivered Paul's letter to the Romans?
Phebe from Cenchrea (suburb of Corinth, Greece).

279. What was Paul's two-fold purpose in writing Romans?

- (1) To inform the Roman church he planned to visit them if God permitted, 1:12-15, and
- (2) To have on file in Rome a formal statement of his Gospel, 1:16.

280. Who founded the church at Rome?

Jews from Rome who were at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost. Neither Paul nor Peter had visited Rome before the church was established. There is no record in the Bible that Peter was ever in Rome, but tradition has it that he suffered martyrdom there under Nero as did Paul.

***281. What are the five great words that outline Romans?**

- (1) **Sin** -Man following his own will instead of God's. 1-3
- (2) **Salvation** (Justification) **-Deliverance** from the consequence of sin by faith in Jesus Christ. 4-5.
- (3) **Sanctification** (dead to sin-alive to God) -The setting apart unto God of every area of our lives. 6-8

(4) **Sovereignty** - God's power and ability to rule all things for His own holy purposes. 9-11 esp. 9:4, 11:33-36

(5) **Service** - The doing of the will of God in church work, in our social contact with others, and in the home.
1216

282. Why are unbelievers who have never heard the Gospel lost?

Because

(1) they have refused to listen to God in their conscience, 1:19, and

(2) they have refused to see God in His creation.

1:20

***283. The Roman Plan of Salvation is:**

(1) I AM A SINNER. Romans 3:23 -

a. Sinner by nature.

b. Sinner by choice.

(2) THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH. Romans 6:23

a. Spiritual death.

b. Physical death.

c. Eternal death.

(3) CHRIST DIED FOR MY SINS. Romans 5:8.

a. Christ was sinless.

b. Christ died for sinners.

c. While we were still sinners.

(4) I AM SAVED WHEN I BELIEVE WITH MY WHOLE HEART. Romans 10:9-10

a. With my mind.

b. With my emotions.

c. With my will.

If I ask Him, He will save me. 10:13

***284. What is God's purpose in the future for the Jews?**

Jews living at some point in the future will turn to God and the Messiah, the Lord Jesus, and will yet fulfill God's eternal purpose of glorying God. 11:25-29

285. In 13:1-7 why are rulers called a **fear** to evil and a **minister of God** to the inherent good?

Because God has ordained respect for rulers in order to avoid chaos regardless of how bad some of them are at times.

I CORINTHIANS

286. What was Paul's main reason for writing the first letter to the Corinthians?

To settle certain church problems.

***287. What were some of those church problems at Corinth?**

Divisions in the church, adultery, lawsuits, divorce, and virgins, meat offered to idols, abuse of the Lord's supper, misconduct in worship, false doctrines, collection of finances.

288. What was one of the main problems at Corinth?

They were divided over leading church personalities. Some were followers of Paul, others of Apollos, other of Cephas (Peter), and others loyal to no preacher, only their own particular interpretation of Christ. 1:12

289. What was Paul's manner of preaching in Corinth?

Simple preaching of Jesus Christ crucified, and total dependence upon the Holy Spirit. 2:2, 4

***290. What are the three types of men Paul describes in I Corinthians 2 and 3?**

- (1) The soulish man, who is an unbeliever;
- (2) The fleshly man, who is a believer, but spiritually immature; and
- (3) The spiritual man, who is a believer whose life the Holy Spirit controls.

***291. What was a constant problem for the newly converted heathen?**

Sexual immorality because it was accepted as part of life by the heathen. Sexual faithfulness of husband and wife was the one new social element introduced by Christianity. 5:1-5

***292. Why should Christians settle their differences between themselves without going before heathen courts?**

Because believers will in the end judge the world and angels. Surely, we can now judge smaller matters. 6:14

***293. To what extent should a believer concern himself with the spiritual welfare of other believers?**

To the extent that he would leave off anything that would cause others to stumble. 8:13

***294. What is one important purpose for writing all the stories in the Old Covenant?**

As examples to warn and encourage us not to fall into the same sins. 10:11

***295. How does God view the world of peoples?**

- (1) Jews (which now are unbelievers);
- (2) unbelieving non-Jews (Greeks); and
- (3) and the Church of God. 10:32

***296. How did the Corinthian church abuse the Lord's Supper?**

By making it a social feast instead of a memorial supper to the crucified Christ. 11:20-22

***297. How did the Corinthians abuse spiritual gifts?**

By using them as a means of gaining personal popularity. 12:15-17

***298. What is the gift of prophecy the one spiritual gift every believer should earnestly seek?**

Because it is the speaking of the message of God under the leadership of the Spirit to build up the church in knowledge and faith. 14:19, 24, 31,39

299. Where is Paul's great poem on love?
1 Corinthians 13.

***300. What is the Gospel?**

The announcement of the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ to save sinners. 15:3-4

***301. What is the spiritual body we receive at the resurrection?**

A glorified material body after the resurrection which will operate on Spirit rather than blood.

302. What was the contribution for the saints mentioned in 16:1?

An offering made by churches outside of Judea for the poor saints in Jerusalem who were suffering famine conditions.

***303. What is the Ideal Plan of Church Finance?**

- (1) Financed by church members;
- (2) Given on the first day of the week;
- (3) A certain percentage of each member's increase (tithes and offerings), and
- (4) Expended according to a church approved procedure. 16:1-3

2 CORINTHIANS

304. What is the main theme of 2 Corinthians?
Paul's vindication of his apostleship.

305. When Paul was converted what did God tell Paul he would experience in his future?

That he would suffer great things for the Lord.

***306. To what custom does our being a good smell of Christ refer to in 2:15?**

In the triumphant return of the emperor from battle priests carried incense burners in the parade. To the enemy captives it was the smell of death. To the victorious soldiers, it was the smell of life and victory. Paul considered his ministry a victorious march with the good smell of Christ being life and victory to the believers, but the smell of death to unbelievers.

***307. How does the New Covenant exceed the Old Covenant?**

In two ways:

(1) The Old Covenant by means of the Ten Commandments showed man his sin and condemnation- 3:7; and

(2) The New Covenant by means of the coming of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit have shown us the deliverance from sin and condemnation- 3:6, 9.

***308. What does Paul mean in 5:3 when he speaks of death and his desire not to be found naked?**

He is saying that our spirit without a body is naked. The believer receives a temporary clothing for his spirit and soul at death when he goes to be with Christ. At the resurrection day he will receive his final and permanent clothing in the form of a new and glorified body like the body Christ had after His resurrection.

309. What does Paul mean when He commands us not to be unequally yoked together with unbelievers in 6:14?

That believers must avoid becoming entangled and involved with an unbelieving business partner, and unbelieving marriage partner, or *any* partners in social life that would hinder his living for Christ. 6:14 310. Paul speaks of his joy and the joy of Titus over the Corinthian church; he is speaking of the sexually immoral person mentioned in I Corinthians 5, apparently being influential, had led a revolt against Paul in the church. Paul sent Titus to restore moral order. He was successful, and Paul was happy. 7:13

311. What is the physical description of Paul in early tradition?

Small, baldheaded, bow-legged, stout, close-brow, and prominent nose. 10:10

312. What was Paul's practice in establishing churches?

He established churches where no one else labored. He never interfered with churches someone else had started. 10:15, 16

313. What was it about which Paul often boasted?
Of not taking pay for preaching to the newly established churches. 11:7-10

***314. What was Paul's thorn in the flesh?**

A messenger of Satan, an evil spirit of violent persecution that attacked him most everywhere he went. 12:7

GALATIANS

315. Where is Galatia?

Central Asia Minor, modern Turkey, the region of Paul's first missionary journey.

***316. What was the main reason for Paul writing to the Galatians?**

Jewish teachers (called Judaizers) came behind Paul in his work insisting that all non-Jewish believers must be circumcised and become Jews to be saved. Paul wrote to counter these claims, and to insist on salvation by pure faith.

***317. What is the theme of Galatians?**

That the keeping of the Jewish Law is no longer necessary because salvation by grace through faith in

Christ is the final fulfillment of the Law.

318. When Paul says that he marvels that the Galatians are so soon removed from Christ to another gospel, what is he saying?

He is saying that they had moved away from Christ and the pure Gospel to belief in salvation by good works. 1:6-9

319. How did Paul support his claim of being a true apostle equal to the original twelve?

By asserting that he did not receive his message nor instructions from any of the apostles at Jerusalem, but by direct revelation of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. 1:12

320. Where did Paul go after his conversion?

Arabia, probably in the same vicinity where Moses saw God in the burning bush, to work out his thinking before entering upon his ministry. He was there and in Damascus some three years. 1:17-18

321. What was the agreement made between James, Peter, and John, and Paul and Barnabas?

That Paul and Barnabas would go unto the ethnics or non-Jews, and James, Peter and John should go unto the Jews. 2:9

322. What promise did God give that shows originally that God intended to include Jews and non-Jews in His salvation?

The promise God gave Abraham that all peoples would be blessed through his seed. 3:8

***323. What was God's purpose in giving the Law of Moses (The Ten Commandments)?**

To show us our sin, and lead us to Christ. 3:24

***324. What is the significance of the phrase, the fullness of time, in 4:4?**

That after God had fulfilled all preparation in history Christ came into the world at God's appointed time and made complete salvation.

***325. What do the two children of Abraham illustrate?**

Ishmael, born out of God's will, and by the fleshly plans of Abraham and Sarah (and Hagar) in unbelief, is a type of those who in unbelief try to save themselves by their own plans and efforts. (How totally accurate of Mohammed and Islam who claim to have descended from Ishmael.) Isaac, born in God's will miraculously after Abraham and Sarah were beyond age, and born according to the promise of God, is a type of those who are saved by simple faith in the miraculous saving promise of God.
4:22-31

***326. What is the meaning of the phrase, fallen away from grace, or fallen from grace as in some translations?**

It means those who try to save themselves by self efforts have fallen short of receiving grace, that is, they reached for it, but missed the way of grace and salvation.
5:4

327. What is the meaning of the phrase, the flesh lusts against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh?

It refers the evil nature residing in us as lusting against the Holy Spirit, and that the Holy Spirit lusts against our evil nature. Lust means a very strong desire,

not necessarily a bad desire.

328. What is the difference between fruit of the Spirit and works of the Spirit?

Fruit refers to attitudes and character traits growing out of the indwelling Spirit. Works refer to deeds of outward religious activity and services. 5:19,22

EPHESIANS

***329. What is the theme of Ephesians?**

That God's eternal plan is to unite both Jew and non-Jew in His church through Jesus Christ.

*330. Who is the central Person and the central institution in God's eternal plan?

Jesus Christ is the central Person, and the church is central institution. 3:21

***331. What is the meaning of the phrase, blessed with all spiritual blessings in the heavenlies?**

From the spiritual and divine world of God above, we now have receive all of God's blessings because the Spirit is in control of all things both spiritual and material. 1:3

332. Give the outline of Ephesians, chapter 1?

- a. God the Father purposed in eternity our salvation.
- b. God the Son purchased upon the cross our salvation.
- c. God the Holy Spirit performs in the heart our salvation.

***333. What are the three loyalties that dominate the unsaved man?**

The world, 2:2,
the devil, 2:2, and
the flesh, 2:3.

***334. Give the details of Paul's description of the church as a building in 2:19:22.**

The church is composed of recreated human beings, both Jews and non-Jews, ethnics.

The foundation is the apostles of Jesus and early New Covenant prophets.

The super-structure is made of believers who accept Christ in this age prior to His return.

Christ Himself is the corner stone who holds together the entire building of believing church members in all ages.

***335. What is the mystery of Christ which in the Old Covenant age was not made known as it is now?**

That the non-Jews or ethnics should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body of saved people, with the Jews. 3:4-5.

***336. What is the meaning of the phrase, the head rulers and authorities in the heavenlies, in 3:10?**

They refer to angels both good and bad.

337. What are the ministerial gifts mentioned in 4:11?

Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers.

338. What is the purpose of God called ministers?

To build up the church in number and spiritual development. 4:12

339. How does Christ illustrate His relationship to the church?

That the church is the bride of Christ, and the husband should love his wife as Christ loves the church. 5:22-23

PHILIPPIANS

***340. What was one of the reasons Paul wrote to the Philippians?**

Because they had sent a love offering to Paul to help him his missionary work. 4:18

341. How did Paul support himself in the ministry?

He made tents to support himself. He refused to accept offerings from the church where he was working because so many false teachers were making merchandise of the gospel. 4:15.

342. What does Paul mean by the Philippians' partnership in the good news in 1:5?

Their sharing in the financial responsibilities of the work.

343. How did Paul regard his imprisonment in Rome?

As the will of God, giving him further soul winning opportunities. 1:12-13

344. What is the main Christlike attitude we are to develop according to 2:4-5?

Of serving with humility.

***345. Give the proper meaning of Philippians**

2:6-7.

6 Who, existing in the shape of God, governed *it* absolutely not something seized to be equal with God,

7 But emptied himself, taking the shape of a servant, and became in the likeness of men;

His equality with God was not a thing for Him to cling to, but He laid it aside, and came in the likeness of a man.

***346. What did Paul urge the Philippians to do about their salvation? 2:12-13**

He urged them to work fully, or to cultivate, their salvation, and develop it as a farmer fully works his crop so it will bear fruit.

347. Who delivered Paul's letter to the Philippians.
2:25

Epaphroditus.

348. To what Jewish party did Paul belong?
The Pharisees. 3:5

349. What was Paul's ultimate goal in life?
The goal of Christ-likeness. 3:14

350. What kind of body with the believer have after the resurrection?

A body similar to that of the resurrected body of Jesus Christ. 3:21

351. How do we know that there were Christian believers in Caesar's family? 4:22

Because Paul said, All the saints embrace you, most of all, those of Caesar's household.

COLOSSIANS

***352. What is the theme of Colossians?**

The deity and all sufficiency of Christ.

351. What are some of the more prominent titles given to Christ in Colossians?

The image of the invisible God - 1:15;

the head of the church-1:18:

the firstborn out of the dead-1:18: and

the head of all head rule and authority -

2:10.

***354. What was the heresy indicated in 2:18 and 2:23?**

a. Ceremonial worship of heavenly messenger as intermediaries between God and man, and

b. asceticism (denying the body normal care and/or withdrawing from normal contact with society).

355. What did Paul intend that the churches do with his epistles?

Read them in church gatherings. 4:16

356. Where did many of the early congregations meet?

In homes of the members. 4:1

1 THESSALONIANS

***357. What is the theme of 1 Thessalonians?**

The second coming of Christ.

358. From where did most of the persecution come up to the time of the writing of 1 Thessalonians?

From the Jews living in all parts of the world. 2:14-16
Persecution of Christians by the Roman government

did not begin until about 64 A.D. under Nero.

359. What was the question raised by the Thessalonians about the second coming?

What had happened and what would happen to their loved ones who had already died. 4:13-18

***360. What will happen at the return of Christ?**

(1) Jesus Christ Himself will descend from heaven with a shout.

(2) The dead in Christ will rise first.

(3) Those believers alive at the time will be changed and caught up with Christ.

(4) We shall forever thereafter be with Christ in a glorified state.

361. What should be the believer's attitude toward the second coming of Christ?

We should look upon His coming as our final victory. 5:6-10

***362. What are the three parts of the human being?**

Spirit, soul, and body. 5:23. Soul is the person, spirit is the part like God and capable of communing with God, and the body is the instrument through which we express ourselves.

2 THESSALONIANS

***363. What is the theme of 2 Thessalonians?**

The destruction of the Anti-Christ and the wicked at the coming of Christ.

364. What will happen to those who do not attentively hear the good news?

The vengeance of Christ will come upon them in flaming fire.

365. In whom will Christ be glorified when He comes?

His saints. 1:10

***366. What are two things that will happen before Christ returns?**

- a. Many professing Christians will take a stand away from Christ and true teaching, and
- b. The Anti-Christ, called the man of sin, will be revealed. 2:3

367. How will the Anti-Christ be destroyed?

By the Spirit out of the mouth of Christ and The outshining of His coming. 2:8

368. What is the meaning of the phrase in 3:6-11, walks disorderly?

Certain professing believers refused to work, living on church funds, because they believed since Christ would return immediately, there was no need to work.

1 TIMOTHY

***369. What are the subjects of 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus?**

Instructions on the character and work of pastors and assistant ministers.

370. Who were Timothy and Titus?

They were young ministers associated with Paul.

371. What was the work of Timothy and Titus?

Many believers in any given city or area met in various homes for worship and instruction. Over each group meeting in a home was one or more elders. Timothy and Titus worked in a supervisory capacity to these elders and churches.

372. Why did Paul to enter the gospel ministry?

God our Saviour and the Lord Jesus Christ commanded. 1:1

373. What is the faithful word and worthy of all acceptance? 1:15

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners (of whom I am foremost).

374. How does Paul instruct men to pray?

To lift up holy hands, apart from wrath and reasoning. 2:8

***375. What are some of the specific requirements for the minister?**

- (1) A one wife man.
- (2) Apt at teaching .
- (3) One who stands before his own house beautifully well.
- (4) Not a novice (inexperienced).
- (5) He must have beautifully good evidence from those outside. 3:1-7

376. What are the requirements for the assistant ministers?

Practically the same as for the pastor, the overseer. 3:8-12

***377. What are the three main works of the pastor-overseer?**

Reading, preaching, and teaching of the Bible in the congregation. 4:13

2 TIMOTHY

378. How can we characterize 2 Timothy?
Paul's final shout of triumph.

***379. What is the historical background for 2 Timothy?**

Persecution under Nero and Paul's awaiting execution. (Nero burned Rome, blamed the Christians, and sentenced Paul to be executed).

***380. How did Paul instruct Timothy to multiply the effectiveness of his ministry?**

By instructing faithful men who shall be able to teach others. 2:2

***381. What is a key Bible verse in 2 Timothy that every minister should follow?**

2 Tim 2:15

Make earnest speed to stand yourself alongside of God approved, a workman unashamed, rightly and precisely slicing the word of truth.

382. What is the meaning of the term last days?

It refers generally to the period from the first coming of Christ to His second coming. More specifically to the days just preceding the return of Christ. 3:1

***383. What are some characteristics of the last days found in 2 Timothy 3?**

- 1...dangerous times will be at hand,
 2 Because men will be lovers of themselves, lovers of silver, braggarts, appearing higher, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy,
 3 Without family affection, truce-breakers, diabolical, without self-control, savage, without love for the good,
 4 Traitors, headlong, conceited, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God,
 5 Having a form of godliness, but denying its power; from these turn away.

***385. What was Paul's final solemn witness to Timothy?**

Preach the word; stand on *it* when convenient, when not convenient; convict, restrain, comfort, in all perseverance and teaching, 4:1-2

***386. What does Paul that he is now ready to be poured out as an offering?**

He is referring to his approaching execution by Nero. 4:6

387. What does Paul mean, in his first defense no one stood with him?

In his first hearing before Caesar's court. 4:16

388. What did Paul mean when he said he was delivered from the mouth of the lion?

He was not thrown to the lions in the Roman arena. 4:17

TITUS

***389. What was the purpose of Paul's letter to Titus?**

To instruct Titus on how to set up the churches of Crete. 1:5

390. What was the reputation of those in Crete?
Their reputation was that they were falsifiers,
worthless beasts, and idle bellies. 1:12

***391. What does the grace of God teach us?**

...[that] denying ungodliness and worldly longings,
we should live with saved mindedness, righteously and
devotedly in this present age,
Receiving to yourself the blessed hope and the
glorious appearing of the great God and our Savior Jesus
Christ. 2:12

392. What does Paul want Titus to strongly affirm?
...that those having believed God may exercise
thought to cause beautiful good works to stand before
them. 3:8

PHILEMON

***393. Who was Philemon?**

A believer of Colossae who had sizable wealth.

***394. Who was Onesimus?**

A slave who ran away from his master, Philemon,
and whom Paul won to faith in Jesus, and requested
Philemon to receive him as a brother.

***395. Why did Paul write Philemon?**

Paul was close friends with Philemon. Onesimus
probably penniless and helpless sought out Paul in the
Roman prison, was converted, and agreed to return to
Philemon carrying this letter. 1:10

***396. What was the purpose of the letter?**

To intercede with Philemon on behalf of Onesimus for forgiveness, restoration, and freedom. 1:17

HEBREWS***397. What is the theme of Hebrews?**

The fulfillment of the old Covenant by Jesus Christ.

***398. What was the purpose of Hebrews?**

To warn and prepare Hebrew Christians that the Old Covenant sacrificial system was about to come to an end (in the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in AD 69-70).

***399. How has God given His final word to us in these last days?**

In *the* Son, who is the full shining of his glory, and the exact character of his essence.

1:2-3

***400. In chapters 1, 3, 5 and 7, Christ is qualified as our Saviour because He is greater than who?**

- (1) Angels, 1:4;
- (2) Moses, 3:3; and
- (3) Levitical Priesthood, 7:23-24.

***401. What are angels or heavenly messengers?**

they are ministering spirits sent to serve God's children. 1:14

***402. What nature did the Son of God take when He came to earth?**

The nature of the seed of Abraham (real manhood), not that of heavenly messengers or angels. 2:16

***403. How is Christ greater than Moses?**

As He who builds a house is greater than the house. 3:3

***404. What is the meaning of the word rest in 4:3 and other places?**

It is the rest of a full salvation and a victorious Christian life of calm trust in Jesus Christ here and now, including its final fulfillment in heaven. 4:3

***405. In 5:12-14, what is the meaning of milk?**

Milk means the elementary facts of the Gospel. Solid food means the entire Word of God.

***406. What is the meaning of the words in 6:6, [in] falling away, they do not have power to be renewed again to repentance?**

It means that if they come under a full conviction of the Holy Spirit to believe Christ then turn away from Christ at that point, they will never have power to be saved, because the Spirit will never draw again.

407. Who was Melchizedek?

King of Salem in the days of Abraham, a priest, to whom Abraham paid tithes. 7:1

***408. From what tribe were the Priests of the Old Covenant?**

Levi. 7:5

***409. From what tribe did Christ come?**

Judah. 7:14

***410. Why is it that no priest will ever succeed or replace Christ?**

Because He lives forever He cannot be succeeded.
7:24-25

***411. What is the main difference between the Old and the New Covenant?**

In the Old Covenant the Law of God was written on tables of stone, and the people could not obey it. In the New Covenant God by His Spirit has written His Law in the hearts, and enables the believer to keep it, because Christ perfectly obeyed it for us. 8:9-13.

***412. Where did Christ present Himself in the Holy of Holies?**

Before God in the true tabernacle in heaven.
9:24

***413. How many times has Christ been sacrificed for sin?**

Once and only once. 9:26

414. Where did Christ go after He was sacrificed on earth?

He ascended and sat down on the right hand of God. 10:12

415. What has God commanded us with regard to church attendance?

Not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together for fellowship, Bible study, worship, and spiritual encouragement. 10:24-25

***416. What is faith?**

...*the* essence of things hoped for, the evidence of things absolutely not seen. 11:1

417. Name some of the heroes of faith listed in Hebrews 11.

Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Rahab, Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthae, David, and Samuel.

***418. What is Jesus Christ to faith?**

The Chief Leader and Perfecter of faith. 12:2

419. Why did God allow the temple to be destroyed and the sacrifices to cease?

Because the Jews rejected Jesus who is the fulfillment of those sacrifices. Since they rejected Jesus, God also took away the symbolic ceremonies. 13:10

***420. What happened in 70 AD?**

Jerusalem and its temple were completely destroyed by the Romans and the animal sacrifices ceased.

***421. Who wrote the book of James?**

The half-brother of Jesus. After Jesus was born Joseph and Mary had four sons, James, Joseph, Simon, and Judas [Jude], and sisters not named. Mat 13:55-56

***422. What is the main theme of James?**

That salvation produces good works.

***423. To whom was the book of James addressed?**

To the twelve Jewish tribes of the dispersion. 1:1

***424. What is the key verse of James?**

And be doers of the word, and not hearers only.
1:22

425. What is clean ceremonial observance and being undefiled alongside of God?

To oversee orphans and widows in their tribulation, and to keep himself unblemished from the world. 1:27

426. What is the royal law according to the Scripture?

You shall love your neighbor as yourself.2:8

***427. What is the difference between the emphasis of Paul and that of James?**

Paul emphasizes that you are saved by grace by faith without works, but unto good works. James emphasizes that if you are saved you will do good works. There is no conflict between the two.

***428. Who will be judged more severely?**

Teachers of the Word of God, because they have greater influence and responsibility. 3:1

429. Why do we not have what we need?

Because

(1) we do not ask, and

(2) because we ask badly to spend it upon our sensual pleasures.4:2-3

***430. What are we to do for the weak (the sick)?**

We are to call for the elders of the church, to pray over him, anointing him with olive oil in the name of the Lord. 5:16

1 PETER

***431. What is the theme of 1 Peter?**

A living hope in the midst of persecution. 1:3

***432. What did the prophets of the Old Covenant do to their own writings?**

They inquired and searched diligently their own prophecies to understand what God had said in them about the salvation to come in Jesus Christ. 1:10 God gave them prophetic revelations about that future salvation. The prophets themselves had to search their own God-given prophecies in an attempt to understand the coming of Christ and salvation.

433. With what are we redeemed?

The precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot. 1:19

434. When was Christ ordained to be our Saviour?

Before the foundation of the world. 1:20

435. How are we born from above?

By the living Word of God, which remains forever.
1:23

436. What is Jesus Christ to the church?

The chief corner stone. 2:6

437. What are the titles ascribed to the people of God in 1 Peter 2:9?

A chosen generation, a kingly priesthood, a holy race, a purchased people.

438. What makes a woman truly beautiful?

An undecaying and quiet spirit . 3:3-4

439. Why are our prayers often hindered?

Because of lack of love and harmony between husband and wife. 3:7

***440. What was the burning fire among those to whom Peter wrote?**

The persecution under Nero because Nero blamed the Christians for the burning of Rome, that the Roman gods were angry at Rome for allowing Christians to live.
4:12

***441. How does baptism now save us?**

In the sense that a saved person will obediently submit to baptism. The disobedient refuse it, and never have a clear conscience before God. Note that baptism is an anti-type or a picture of salvation, not an actual cleansing of sin, but shows the obedience of the heart.
5:2

442. How should we live?

So that if we have to suffer for our action, it is because of the inherent good we do, and not the evil we do. 3:17

***443. What is the primary duty of an elder or pastor?**

Shepherd the flock of God by being a good example.
5:2

***444. How is Satan described in 5:8?**

As our adversary, who, as a roaring lion, walks about seeking anyone he may gulp down. 5:8

445. Where was Peter when he wrote this letter?

At the church in the city of Babylon on the Euphrates River. 5:13

2 PETER

***446. What is the theme of 2 Peter?**

Spiritual growth in the face of false teachers.

***447. What is the believer to furnish in his faith after he is saved?**

Manliness,
knowledge,
self-control,
cheerful endurance,
godliness,
brotherly love,
divine love. 1:5-7

448. What is the meaning of that shortly I am to lay aside my tabernacle, just as our Lord Jesus Christ made plain to me? 1:14

He refers to his approaching death when they would lead him, hands tied, to his death as Jesus foretold in John. 21:18-19

449. What did Peter hear along with James and John in the holy mountain?

The words of the Father, This is my Son, my Beloved, in whom I am well pleased. 1:17-18

***450. How did Scripture to the prophets in Old Covenant times?**

Holy men of God spoke being borne along by the Holy Spirit. 1:20-21

***451. Give three examples of God's wrath Peter mentions?**

(1) The sinning *heavenly* messengers were thrust down to the deepest abyss of hell, into chains of gloom to be kept for judgment;

(2) The flood upon the world of the ungodly;

(3) Turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorra into ashes. 2:4-8

452. What are some of the words Peter used to describe false teachers?

Those traveling about after the flesh in the passion of contamination,

and despising those in lordship.

Daring, arrogant, they absolutely do not tremble at blaspheming glories,

as irrational physical living creatures,

born to be taken and ruined,

governing it *to be* sensual pleasure to exist luxuriously in the day,

blemishes and disgraces,

reveling themselves in their own delusions,

Having eyes full of an adulteress,

not ceasing from sin,

entrapping unstable souls,

having a heart exercised with covetousness,

cursed children,

Forsaking the straight way,

following the way of Balaam,

fountains without water,

clouds pushed by a violent storm of wind and rain,

speaking overloaded emptiness,

in the passions of the flesh through lack of moral restraint,

they entrap those escaping from those conducting themselves around in going astray,

they themselves exist *as* servants of decay,

2:9-20

453. What is preserving the present heavens and earth?

The Word of God, preserving them unto the fire of the day of judgement. 2:57

454. How will the day of the Lord shall come upon the wicked?

As a thief in the night. 3:10

***455. What should we do with things in the Scriptures that are hard to understand?**

Wait patiently for further understanding and not twist them to our own hurt. 3:16

456. How can we avoid being led away with the going astray of the lawless?

By growing in grace and knowledge of Jesus Christ. 3:17-18

I JOHN

***457. What are the three main words in 1 John?**

Life,
light, and
love. God is all three.

***458. What did John insist that he had done?**

That he had physically handled the body of Jesus Christ. Certain heretics taught that the body of Christ was not real flesh, only a phantom, thus not real man.

***459. How may we walk in unbroken fellowship with God?**

By confessing any known sin the moment we become aware of it, and immediately by faith claiming the cleansing blood of Christ. 1:9

460. When do we become the sons of God?
The moment we believe into Him. 3:2

***46 1. What does this phrase from 1 John 3:9 Mean? Everyone having been begotten of God absolutely does not do sin, because his seed stays in him, and he absolutely does not have power to sin, because he is begotten of God.**

It means that when a believer is saved his human spirit is born of God and no longer has the capacity to sin, although his soul and body still have a tendency to sin. See full explanation in the NOTE in *The Heritage Bible* on 1 John 3:9.

***462. What is the main test to determine if a man is following an evil spirit or the Holy Spirit?**

If he honors Jesus Christ as both real man and real God. 4:1-3

463. How do we know that we stay in Him and He in us?

Because He has given us out of His Spirit to dwell in us who witnesses within us that we are. 4:13

464. What is the sin unto death?

I believe it is a sin a believer can commit, and God has to take him out of this world because he is dishonoring his Lord. 5:16

2 AND 3 JOHN

***465. What are 2 and 3 John?**

They are very short personal letters to two personal friends of John. Second John may be to a church symbolically called elect lady. Her children may be the members. Her elect sister may be another church.

***466. What is God's will for our health?**

That we be in sound health even as our soul has a prosperous journey. 1:2

JUDE

467. Who was Jude?

A half-brother of Jesus, and brother of James.

***468. What is the theme of Jude?**

That we must earnestly contend for the faith, that is, pure doctrine against all the evil people who wish to corrupt it. 1:3

469. What was the error of Balaam?

Forsaking God's principles in your ministry in order to obtain money. 1:11

470. What did Enoch prophesy?

The Lord will come in myriads of his holy ones, to do judgment against all. Enoch was raptured out so that he did not see death. 1:14

471. To what other epistle is Jude very similar?

The Epistle of 2 Peter. Both epistles describe false teachers with very similar language.

SUMMARY OF REVELATION by chapter

Chapter

- 1 Presents Jesus as the Great Priest - King with the pastors in His hand and standing in the midst of His churches.
- 2-3 Messages to seven churches
- 4 God is on the throne
- 5 The destiny of the world has been given into the hand of Jesus Christ.
- 6 The Anti-Christ, his conquest, bloody purgings, he causes famine, then death and hell; and a prayer of those martyred who are in heaven to judge their blood on the earth.
- 7 The saints of the Great Tribulation
144,000 from the twelve tribes of Israel living and safe, and
innumerable host of martyred believers in heaven out of all peoples.
- 8-9 The pouring out of the partial judgments on the earth and the empire of the Anti-Christ
- 10 A special message to John to eat the scroll
- 11 Details about Jerusalem and the two prophets
- 12 A summary of the career of Satan, Israel, Jesus, and Israel in the Great Tribulation.
- 13 The first beast, the Anti-Christ, and the second beast, the false prophet.
- 14 The 144,000 safe, the final reapings of the saved and the lost.
- 15 God on the throne ready to complete what He began.
- 16 The outpouring of the seven bowls of final judgment on the empire of the Anti-Christ.

- 17-18 How the Anti-Christ destroys the world system of business-commerce, and takes over the world to destroy all believers
- 19 The marriage supper, the second coming of Jesus, and the battle of Armageddon
- 20 The chaining of the devil, the one thousand years reign of Christ on earth, and the Great White Throne judgment.
- 21-22 The new heaven and the new earth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON REVELATION

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF CHRIST AND HIS PEOPLE

472. Who wrote the book of Revelation?

The Apostle John. The Revelation is by Jesus Christ which God gave to Him to show His servants, and Jesus sent it to John through a heavenly messenger. 1:1

473. Where was John when he received the Revelation?

On the Isle of Patmos where he was placed by Roman authorities because of his preaching Jesus Christ. 1:9

***474. When was Revelation written?**

About 96 A.D., during the persecution under the Roman Emperor Domitian.

***475. What are the four major interpretations of Revelation?**

(1) It is past- regards the book as referring to its own day only, and shows the church's struggle with the Roman Empire.

(2) Historical -that the book is a survey of church history from the time of Christ to the end, and the symbols symbolize different periods of church history.

(3) Future - that chapters 4-22 are to be fulfilled in the future.

(4) Spiritual -that the book does not refer to historical events but to spiritual principles.

The correct interpretation is the Future interpretation - it is yet future.

NOTE: It is true that the Revelation was given to encourage early Christians against the "Babylon" (the Roman Empire) of their day, but it is also true that the Revelation predicts an end time world empire, headed by a wicked dictator, and forcing on the people a false world religion all of which Christ will destroy at His final coming. (The correct outline of Revelation is given by Christ Himself in 1:19).

***476. What is the main message of Revelation?**

That Jesus Christ the Lamb is in the midst of His churches, and will cause them to triumph. 1:13

477. What is the principal sin of the church at Ephesus?

That they had left their first love, their top priorities. 2:4

Questions and Answers- Revelation 137

478. Who were the Nicolaitans?

They were professing Christians who taught that the believer's spirit can be united to Christ while his body enjoys the sins of adultery, gluttony, etc. 2:6.

479. What two churches did not have sins which the Lord rebuked?

Smyrna and Philadelphia. 2:8, 3:7

480. What is the meaning of Satan's throne in 2:13?

It refers to Pergamos, which was a legal center for emperor worship.

481. Who was Jezebel in the church at Thyatira?

A false woman prophet who taught that believers may, without harm to the cause of Christ, participate in the sexual immoralities of the heathen worship. 2:20

482. What was the principal sin of the church at Sardis?

They had a name that they were alive but were spiritually dead. 3:1

483. How is the church at Philadelphia described?

As a church with an open door -a soul winning and missionary church. 3:8

484. What was the condition of the church at Laodicea?

It was luke warm, thus disgusting to God. 3:15-16

485. What travels out of the throne of God?

Lightnings, thunderings, and voices because He is about to send judgement upon the earth. 4:5

***486. What is the sealed book which Jesus takes out of the Father's hand and opens?**

It is the book of Revelation of the future judgments about to break upon the earth. Jesus has the right to open and execute what is in the book because He was crucified and risen.

5:1, 6, 7, 12

487. What do the seals of Chapter 6 describe?

The different phases of the career of the Anti-Christ.

***488. Who are the saints of this terrible period described in Chapter 7?**

(1) 144,000 converted Jews who are kept safe as they evangelize the world, and

(2) An innumerable host of believers out of all peoples who are martyred for Christ.

***489. What is the meaning of the seven trumpets in Chapters 8 and 9?**

They announce partial judgements, warnings, upon the empire of the Anti-Christ. (The seven last plagues or strikes of chapters 15-16 describe the final and complete destruction of the empire of the AntiChrist.)

***490. Give the periods of time in the drama in Chapter 12?**

(1) The woman's period of preparation and travail, and the dragon's standing before her are the Old Covenant history of Israel.

(2) The Man Child describes the life of Christ.

(3) The War in Heaven and the casting down of Satan happens in the midst of the reign of the Anti-Christ.

(4) The persecution of the woman and her seed are the terrible persecution of the Jews by Anti-Christ during the great tribulation until the visible coming of Christ.

***491. Who are the first and second beasts of chapter 13?**

The first beast is the final world dictator, the Anti-Christ.

The second beast is the final leader of the Anti-Christian religion, the false prophet. 19:20

***492. Who or what is the prostitute of chapters 17-18?**

The prostitute is the world system of business, entertainment, education, and social structure that has always ridden upon every empire (called Babylon and was begun by Nimrod) and the worldly system that will give rise to the Anti-Christ and ride him until he turns on the system and destroys it in an attempt to remove Christ and Christians from the earth.

***493. Who will destroy the Anti-Christ and the false prophet?**

Jesus Christ, the KING OF KINGS, and LORD OF LORDS, and He will cast the beast and the false prophet into the lake of fire. 19:16

***494. What happens when Jesus comes again?**

Satan will be chained, and believers will live and reign with Christ on the earth one thousand years. 20:1, 4

***495. What is the final event just before the New Heaven and the New Earth?**

The Great White Throne Judgement. 20:11

***496. Name some of the conditions of the believers in the new heaven and the new earth.**

- (1) Fellowship (no sea of separation, 21:1 Old Covenant and New Covenant believers united, 21:12, 14).
- (2) Perfection (no pain, crying or death, 21:4).
- (3) Purity (no evil there. 21:8, 27).
- (4) Beauty (the precious stones, streets of gold, etc. 21:11, 18-21).
- (5) Security (wall of the city, no night. 21:12, 25).
- (6) Completeness (city lies foursquare, nothing is lacking. 21:16).
- (7) Holiness (the presence of God. 21:3, 22).
- (8) Glory (the peoples give their honor to it. 21:23-26).
- (9) Plenty (water, food, health. 22:1-2).
- (10) Activity (service. 22:3).

***497. What is the last promise in the Bible?**

Yes, I am coming hastily. 22:20

***498. What is the last prayer?**

Yes, come Lord Jesus. 22:20.

WHO IS JESUS IN ALL THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE?

In Genesis, He is the Seed of Woman that overwhelms the serpent's head.

In Exodus, He is the Passover Lamb whose blood covers all our sins and delivers us from the Messenger of Death.

In Leviticus, He is my Head Priest who carries me into the very presence of God upon His shoulders and next to His heart.

In Numbers, He is my Shekinah Glory Cloud that guides me all the days of my life and the Rock from which I drink in all my desert journeys.

In Deuteronomy, He is that Prophet like Moses who tells us all the words of the Lord.

In Joshua, He is my Conquering Savior who leads me victoriously into the Promised Land.

In Judges, He is my Judge and Deliverer who brings me back when I go astray.

In Ruth, He is my Next of Kin who redeems me into His own inheritance.

In 1 Samuel, He is the Ark of the Covenant before whom all the gods of the world fall down broken and shattered.

In 2 Samuel, He is the Son of David who has an everlasting kingdom.

In 1 Kings, he is a House of Prayer for all peoples and the Temple of God among us.

In 2 Kings, He is the Messenger of Jehovah that slays all of our enemies in the night and we know it not until morning.

In 1 and 2 Chronicles, He is my Roots and my Family Tree.

In Ezra, He is my Faithful Scribe who writes to me the most beautiful love letters ever read by mortal eyes.

In Nehemiah, He is my Faithful Governor who rebuilds the broken down walls of my life.

In Esther, He is my Faithful Mordecai, who against all odds turns the table on the devil.

In Job, He is my Redeemer that I know lives and will stand upon the earth in the last days, whom I shall see for myself and not another.

In Psalms, He is Jehovah My Shepherd, who leads me through green pastures and by still waters all the way to the House of the Lord in Heaven.

In Proverbs, He is my eternal wisdom.

In Ecclesiastes, He is the ultimate reality that fills the emptiness of my life.

In the Song of Solomon, He is my Eternal Lover who daily satisfies me with His embraces.

In Isaiah, He is the Virgin Born Son of God, the child on whose shoulders the government ties. He is Miracle, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace, and the Suffering Servant by whose stripes we are healed.

In Jeremiah, He is the Sprouted Branch that was cut down, but springs back up to bring forth fruit unto everlasting life.

In Lamentations, He is the Faithful Prophet who weeps over our senseless calamities.

In Ezekiel, He is the fiery man of Sapphire, seated upon the ever-moving wheels of God's energy, who never ceases to work on my part until I know that He is God.

In Daniel, He is the Fourth Man in the Fiery Furnace, who walks with me through all the fiery trials of life.

In Hosea, He is the Faithful Husband who redeems us back from the markets of sin.

In Joel, He is the Messiah who pours out the Holy Spirit upon all flesh.

In Amos, He is the angry Jesus that blasts all the idols of our lives.

In Obadiah, He is the Messiah who will break the power of all the rebellious.

In Jonah, He is that Prophet that was three days and three nights in the heart of the earth but rose again to bring the Good News to both Jews and non-Jews.

In Micah, He is the Little Babe born in Bethlehem, whose origin is from everlasting to everlasting.

In Nahum, He is the Lord who will come in judgment to break the power of all the wicked.

In Habakkuk, He is the Messiah who will fill the earth with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

In Zephaniah, He is the One who will return to the people a pure language that they may call upon the name of the Lord and serve Him with one consent.

In Haggai, He is the Messiah who will come suddenly to His Temple and fill it with His glory.

In Zechariah, He is the Coming Lord whose feet shall stand in that day upon the Mount of Olives and cleave the mountain into a valley, and Living Water shall go out from Jerusalem.

In Malachi, He is the Messiah who will return to claim us as His wealth, as a man spares his own son that serves him and will turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the children to the fathers.

In Matthew, He is the King of the Jews and the fulfillment of all prophecy.

In Mark, He is the Mighty Miracle Worker, who heals all our diseases.

In Luke, He is the beautiful Son of Man who returns to us our glorious humanity.

In John, He is the Glorious Son of God that gives us the new birth.

In the Acts of the Apostles, He is the Mighty Baptizer with the Holy Spirit.

In Romans, He is Salvation for all sinners.

In 1 Corinthians, He is our wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption.

In 2 Corinthians He is the one Who has delivered us, who does deliver us, and who will yet deliver us.

In Galatians, He is the Grace of God without the works of the Law.

In Ephesians, He is the Head over all things, given to the Church, and the fullness of Him that fills all in all.

In Philippians, he is the One who humbled Himself unto death and was exalted above all names, and the One for whom we count all things loss to gain.

In Colossians, He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature, and the fullness of Deity bodily.

In 1 Thessalonians, He is the One who will enrap-
ture us in His arms of love at His coming.

In 2 Thessalonians, He is the One who will destroy the son of destruction, and consume him with the Spirit of His mouth, and destroy him with the outshining of His coming.

In 1 Timothy, He is God manifested in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the peoples, believed on in the world, and received up to Glory.

In 2 Timothy, He is the One who has abolished death and brought to light life and immortality.

In Titus, He is that Blessed Hope and glorious appearing of the great God and Savior, Jesus Christ.

In Philemon, He is the One who has paid our sin debt and removed from us the chains of slavery.

In Hebrews, He is the great Head Priest, who is greater than all who ever came before Him, who entered into the Holy of Holies in heaven itself, and offered His own blood and gave us eternal redemption, once for all, never to be repeated.

In James, He is the Faithful Farmer, who waits for the precious fruit of the earth and has patience for it until He receives the early and latter rain.

In 1 Peter, He is the Lamb of God, without blemish and without spot, by whose precious blood we are redeemed, who was foreordained from before the foundation of the world but was manifest in these last times for you.

In 2 Peter, He is the Savior who is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.

In 1 John, He is God of very God, come in human flesh to give us a new nature that overcomes the world.

In 2 John, He is Truth, and Love, and a full Reward.

In 3 John, He is the Prosperity of our souls, and our bodies.

In Jude, He is the coming Judge, who will execute judgment upon all and convince all that are ungodly of all their ungodly deeds and their hard speeches which ungodly sinners have spoken against Him.

In Revelation, He is the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords, who will defeat the Anti-Christ, deliver His saints, rule with us upon the earth for a thousand years, and then usher us into marital bliss in the New Jerusalem, as the Bride of Christ, forever and forever in the New Heaven and New Earth.

End of

The Basic Bible Course