

Basic Doctrine 2

Bill Scheidler

Student Manual

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Lesson 1-6 The Doctrine of Christ

“...Concerning His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who was born of the seed of David according to the flesh, 4 and declared to be the Son of God with power according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead.” Romans 1:3-4

I. What do we mean when we say that Jesus Christ has two natures?

A. Jesus Christ is _____ (Heb. 1:8; Jn. 20:28; Tit. 2:13; I Jn. 5:20).

And we know that the Son of God has come, and he has given us understanding so that we can know the true God. And now we are in God because we are in his Son, Jesus Christ. He is the only true God, and he is eternal life. I John 5:20, NLT

1. He is given the _____ of God.
 - a. Alpha and Omega (Rev. 22:12-13, 16; 1:8).
 - b. Beginning and Ending (Rev. 22:12-13, 16).
 - c. The First and the Last (Rev. 1:17 with Is. 44:6).
 - d. The Holy One (Acts 3:14 with Hosea 11:9).
 - e. The Lord (Mal. 3:1; Jn. 20:28; Lk. 2:11; Acts 9:17; 10:36; Phil. 2:11; Heb.1:10).
 - f. The Lord of Glory (I Cor. 2:8 with Ps. 24:8-10).
 - g. Wonderful, Mighty God, Father of Eternity (Is. 9:6).
 - h. God (Heb. 1:8; Jn. 20:28; Tit. 2:13; Rom. 9:5).
 - i. Immanuel or “God with us“ (Mt. 1:23).
2. He referred to Himself as the _____ (Jn. 5:18; 10:30-33; Lk. 22:70; Rev. 1:8).
3. He was declared to be the Son by the Father _____ (Mt. 3:13-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lk. 3:21-22).
4. He was acknowledged as the Son of God _____ and his demons (Mt. 4:1-11; Lk. 4:1-13, 41).

5. He has _____ of God (Jn. 1:1-5, 6-18).
- He is _____ (Mt. 28:18; Jn. 1:3; Eph. 1:20-23; Heb.1:3; 2:8).
 - He is _____ (Jn. 2:24-25; 5:25; 16:30; Col. 2:3; Rev. 2:23).
 - He is _____ (Mt. 18:20; 28:20).
 - He is _____ (Jn. 1:1; 17:5; 8:58; Mi. 5:2).
 - He is _____ (Heb. 1:10-12; 13:8).
 - He is _____ (Jn. 1:4; 5:21, 26; Heb. 7:16).
 - He is _____ (Acts 3:14; Mk. 1:24).
 - He is the _____ of the Godhead (Col 1:19; 2:9).
- ⁹ *For in Christ the fullness of God lives in a human body. –NLT*
6. He possesses or demonstrates godlike _____.
- _____ (Jn. 1:3).
 - _____ Creation (Col. 1:15-17; Heb. 1:3).
 - _____ (Mk. 2:5-10; Lk. 7:48).
 - _____ (Jn. 5:22; Mt. 25:31-46; Acts 17:30-31; II Tim. 4:1).
 - _____ (Jn. 10:28; 17:2).
7. He is an _____ in the Godhead (II Cor. 13:14; Jn. 10:30-33; II Th. 2:16-17; Heb. 1:3).

Other Translations:

“Who existing in the form of God counted not the being on equality with God a thing to be grasped.” ASV

“Though the divine nature was His from the beginning, yet He did not look upon equality with God as above all things to be clung to.” TCNT

“For He, Who has always been God by nature us not cling to His prerogatives as God’s equal” -- Phil

“His nature is, form the first, divine and yet He did not see, in the rank of Godhead, a prize to be coveted.” --Knox

“Who, though he was God, did not demand and cling to his rights as God.”
--LB

8. He is the New Testament equivalent of God’s Old Testament relationship to the people of God.
 - a. A _____ and a _____ (Compare Is. 60:1 with Lk. 2:32).
 - b. A _____ of Stumbling and _____ of Offense (Compare Is. 8:13-15 with I Pet. 2:6-8; Rom.10:32-33).
 - c. A _____ (Compare Is. 40:10-11 with John 10:11).
9. He is to be _____ as God (Mt. 14:33; 28:9; Lk. 24:52; Heb. 1:6; Phil. 2:10-11, Compare Acts 10:25-26; 14:14).
- B. Jesus Christ is _____ (I Tim. 2:5; Jn. 8:40).
 1. He is called the Son of Man over _____ in the New Testament (Lk. 9:22, 26, 44, 58; 19:10). Other titles include Son of David (Mt. 9:27), Son of Abraham (Mt. 1:1), the Last Adam (I Cor. 15:45-47).
 2. He was born of a _____ (Gal. 4:4; Mt. 1:18; 2:11; 12:47; 13:55; Lk. 2:7; Rom. 1:3).
 3. He took on _____ (Jn. 1:14; Acts 2:30; Heb. 2:14; I Jn. 4:2-3).
 - a. He had a _____ before and after His resurrection (Mt. 26:12; 27:58-59; Lk. 24:39; Jn. 20:27).

- b. He still has a human body in _____ (Acts 1:9-11; 7:55-56; 17:31; Heb. 4:14).
4. He was subject to the normal laws of _____ (Lk. 2:40, 52).
5. He was subject to the _____ associated with humanity (Heb. 4:15).
- a. He grew _____ (John 4:6, Compare Is. 40:28).
- b. He needed _____ (Mt. 8:24, Compare Ps. 121:3-4).
- c. He grew in _____ and wisdom (Lk. 2:52; Mk. 13:32, Compare Is. 40:12-14; Job 21:22).
- d. He grew _____ (Mt. 4:2; 21:18).
- e. He grew _____ (Jn. 19:28; Ps. 22:15).
- f. He _____ on occasion (Jn. 11:35; Heb. 5:7).
- g. He experienced _____ of soul (Lk. 22:44).
- h. He experienced _____ (Jn. 19:30; I Cor. 15:3).
6. He had the _____ of a man (Is. 53:2b; Jn. 4:9; 21:4-5).
- a. He had to be _____ to his captors (Mt. 26:47-48; Lk. 22:47-48).
- b. He was mistaken for _____ (John 20:15)
7. He was _____ as a man (Heb. 2:18; 4:15).
8. As a man He functioned like we must function.
- a. He spent time in _____ seeking the mind of the Father (Mk. 1:35; Lk. 5:16; 6:12-13; Mt. 14:23).
- b. He depended on the _____ of the Holy Spirit (Lk. 4:18-19; Acts 10:38).
- c. He needed the strengthening ministry _____ (Mt. 4:11; Lk. 22:41-45).

d. He had no knowledge of _____ (Mk. 13:32).

II. Why was it necessary for the Word (Jesus) to become flesh?

A. Man is a sinner and as such is under the _____ (Rom. 3:23; 5:12, 14; Eph.2:1; 4:18).

B. God's desire is for man to be _____ to life (Jn. 10:10; I Tim. 2:4).

C. In order for this to happen, man must be _____ and restored.

D. No man of _____ can redeem men because all are in the same sinful condition (Ps. 49:6-8).

E. God cannot _____ man's sinful condition because He is holy (Rom. 8:3-4).

F. If sinful man is to be redeemed, a _____ must die (or pay the wages of sin) for sinful man.

1. God could not redeem man as _____.
2. Angels could not redeem man because they are not of _____.
3. The Redeemer must be a _____ and yet has no sin of his own.

G. If man is to be redeemed, God Himself must _____ (Is. 7:14; Mt. 1:22-23; Jn. 1:14).

III. When Jesus became man, how did His relationship to God, the Father change?

A. Prior to creation the three persons of the Godhead dwelt in a state of _____ in relation to their divine person.

1. Jesus was equal with God (Phil. 2:6).
2. Jesus was totally one with God (Jn. 17:5).

B. In the incarnation Jesus submitted Himself fully to _____ of the Father.

1. He was _____ of the Father in His humanity (Ps. 2:7; Lk. 1:35; Jn. 6:57; Mt. 1:16).

2. He was _____ by the Father (Jn. 3:16-17; 8:42; Gal. 4:4).
3. He did _____ that the Father gave Him to do (Jn. 5:36; 17:4).
4. He spoke only those _____ that the Father gave Him to speak (Jn. 14:10).
5. He became _____ to the Father (Jn. 14:6).
6. He _____ Himself to the will of the Father (Mt. 26:39; John 5:30; Phil. 2:8).

IV. How does Jesus Christ fulfill the qualifications for a Redeemer?

- A. He was born of _____ race (Mt. 1:1; Lk. 3:23, 38); hence, He is a kinsman.
- B. He did not _____ the sin in the human bloodstream because God was His Father through the Holy Spirit (I Jn. 3:5; Mt. 1:16-18).
- C. He was perfectly _____ in His life; hence He was able to redeem (I Pet. 1:19; 2:21-22; II Cor. 5:21; Jn. 8:46; 14:30; 18:38; Heb. 4:15).

1. If He had been sinful--

- He would have had to die for _____ sins.
- He would not have been the _____.
- He could not have been the spotless _____ for sin.
- We would have _____ savior and _____ salvation.

2. There are several indications of Christ's _____.

The spotless lamb had to be _____ and declared qualified or fit to be the perfect sacrifice for sin.

- The testimony of _____ (Mt. 3:15-17; 17:1-5; Heb. 1:8-9)
- The testimony of _____ (Lk. 1:35)
- The testimony of _____ (Mt. 8:28-29; Mk. 1:24; Lk. 4:34)
- The testimony of _____ (Jn. 8:46; 14:30)
- The testimony of _____ (Jn. 18:38; 19:4, 6)

- The testimony of _____ (Mt. 27:19)
- The testimony of _____ (Lk. 23:41)
- The testimony of _____ (Lk. 23:47)
- The testimony of _____ (Lk. 23:13-15)
- The testimony of _____ (Mt. 27:4)
- The testimony of _____ (Acts 3:14; I Pet. 2:21-22; 3:18)
- The testimony of _____ (I Jn. 3:5)
- The testimony of _____ (II Cor. 5:21)
- The testimony of _____ (Heb. 4:15; 7:26-28)
- The testimony of _____ (Jer. 23:5-6; Is. 53:9)

D. He was _____ to redeem man (Jn. 10:17-18; Eph. 5:25).

V. Why did Jesus Christ have to die?

A. In order to pay the _____ that we had earned (Gen. 2:17; Ezek. 18:4; I Pet. 2:24; Gal. 3:10, 13; Rom. 3:23).

But those who depend on the law to make them right with God are under his curse, for the Scriptures say, "Cursed is everyone who does not observe and obey all these commands that are written in God's Book of the Law."¹¹ Consequently, it is clear that no one can ever be right with God by trying to keep the law. For the Scriptures say, "It is through faith that a righteous person has life."¹² How different from this way of faith is the way of law, which says, "If you wish to find life by obeying the law, you must obey all of its commands."¹³ But Christ has rescued us from the curse pronounced by the law. When he was hung on the cross, he took upon himself the curse for our wrongdoing. For it is written in the Scriptures, "Cursed is everyone who is hung on a tree."¹⁴ Through the work of Christ Jesus, God has blessed the Gentiles with the same blessing he promised to Abraham, and we Christians receive the promised Holy Spirit through faith. Galatians 3:10-14, NLT

B. In order for the _____ to take effect (Heb. 9:15-22).

That is why he is the one who mediates the new covenant between God and people, so that all who are invited can receive the eternal inheritance God has promised them.

For Christ died to set them free from the penalty of the sins they had committed under that first covenant.

¹⁶Now when someone dies and leaves a will, no one gets anything until it is proved that the person who wrote the will is dead. ¹⁷The will goes into effect only after the death of the person who wrote it. While the person is still alive, no one can use the will to get any of the things promised to them.

¹⁸That is why blood was required under the first covenant as a proof of death. ¹⁹For after Moses had given the people all of God's laws, he took the blood of calves and goats, along with water, and sprinkled both the book of God's laws and all the people, using branches of hyssop bushes and scarlet wool. ²⁰Then he said, "This blood confirms the covenant God has made with you." ²¹And in the same way, he sprinkled blood on the sacred tent and on everything used for worship. ²²In fact, we can say that according to the law of Moses, nearly everything was purified by sprinkling with blood. Without the shedding of blood, there is no forgiveness of sins.
Hebrews 9:15-22, NLT

C. In order that we might receive the _____ of sons (Gal. 4:4-7).

But when the right time came, God sent his Son, born of a woman, subject to the law. ⁵God sent him to buy freedom for us who were slaves to the law, so that he could adopt us as his very own children. ⁶And because you Gentiles have become his children, God has sent the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, and now you can call God your dear Father. ⁷Now you are no longer a slave but God's own child. And since you are his child, everything he has belongs to you. Galatians 4:4-7, NLT

D. In order that He might deliver us from this present _____ (Gal. 1:4).

E. In order that He might bring us _____ (I Pet. 3:18).

VI. What was the death of Jesus Christ for man?

A. It was a _____ (Lev. 25:47-49; Mt. 20:28; I Tim. 2:6; Gal. 3:13).

_____ means "to deliver a thing or person by paying a price; to buy back a person or thing by paying the price for which it is held in captivity" (*The Great Doctrines of the Bible*, Evans, pg. 71). See Romans 7:14.

B. It was a _____ (Rom. 3:25; I Jn. 2:2; Heb. 2:17).

_____ literally means "mercy seat or covering" (Heb. 9:5) "The mercy seat covering of the Ark of the Covenant was called a propitiation. It is that

by which God covers, overlooks and pardons the penitent and believing sinner because of Christ's death" (Evans, pg. 72).

²³ For all have sinned; all fall short of God's glorious standard. ²⁴ Yet now God in his gracious kindness declares us not guilty. He has done this through Christ Jesus, who has freed us by taking away our sins. ²⁵ For God sent Jesus to take the punishment for our sins and to satisfy God's anger against us. We are made right with God when we believe that Jesus shed his blood, sacrificing his life for us. God was being entirely fair and just when he did not punish those who sinned in former times. ²⁶ And he is entirely fair and just in this present time when he declares sinners to be right in his sight because they believe in Jesus. --NLT

- C. It was a _____ (Rom. 5:10-11; II Cor. 5:18-21; Eph. 2:16; Col. 1:19-23).

_____ means a bringing together of those who were opposed to each other. Through the cross of Christ, the enmity that existed between God and man is removed, man is brought back into fellowship with God and man's friendship with God is restored.

When we were utterly helpless, Christ came at just the right time and died for us sinners. ⁷ Now, no one is likely to die for a good person, though someone might be willing to die for a person who is especially good. ⁸ But God showed his great love for us by sending Christ to die for us while we were still sinners. ⁹ And since we have been made right in God's sight by the blood of Christ, he will certainly save us from God's judgment. ¹⁰ For since we were restored to friendship with God by the death of his Son while we were still his enemies, we will certainly be delivered from eternal punishment by his life. ¹¹ So now we can rejoice in our wonderful new relationship with God—all because of what our Lord Jesus Christ has done for us in making us friends of God. --NLT

- D. It was a _____ (Is. 53:3-6; I Pet. 2:24; 3:18; II Cor. 5:21; Rom.5:8; Gal. 2:20).

_____ means "in the place of or in the stead of another." Christ was our substitute who took our place, who bore our sins, who paid the penalty that we deserved. It means that something happened to Christ "and because it happened to Christ, it need not happen to us" (Evans, pg. 72).

- E. It was an _____ (Jn. 1:29; I Jn. 1:5-7).

To _____ means "to cover or to make one." "God foreshadowed it in the Old Testament with animal sacrifice, whose blood temporarily covered sin and the sinner, until the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanses the sinner from all sin was shed" (Conner).

VII. What are the benefits of the atonement?

(The following is extracted from unpublished notes by Kevin Conner).

- A. _____: To pardon means to receive forgiveness or remission of a penalty. The penalty was paid by Jesus (Acts 10:43; 13:38-39; Jer. 31:34; Mic. 7:18-19).
- B. _____: In justification man is pronounced just and declared righteous. It is “just-as-if-I’d” never sinned (Rom. 3:24-26; 5:1).
- C. _____: In regeneration man is born anew, experiencing a spiritual birth into the kingdom and family of God, receiving a new nature (Jn. 3:1-5; I Pet. 1:23).
- D. _____: In adoption the believer is placed as a child in the family of God (Jn.1:12; Rom. 8:15-17; Eph.1:5; Gal. 4:5).
- E. _____: In sanctification the believer is set apart unto the Lord. He is separated **from** the world, the flesh and the devil and separated **unto** a life of serving the Lord Jesus Christ who, through His death and resurrection, brings to the believer all of the benefits of the Atonement (I Cor. 1:30; 6:11; I Th. 4:3; Heb. 10:10).
- F. _____: Whatever was lost in the fall was restored in God’s atonement. It is a complete victory over all of the works of darkness. This healing includes physical, emotional and spiritual healing (Mt. 8:17; Is. 53:5; I Pet. 2:24).

VIII. What makes the cross of Jesus Christ so meaningful?

- A. The cross of Christ is the most significant event in history. Notice the emphasis on the cross in the New Testament.
- The Cross in Romans** (Rom. 5:6-12, 18-19).
 - A manifestation of the _____ (vs. 8)
 - A means of reconciling us _____ (vs. 10)
 - The judgment of God on _____ man for the sins of _____ (vs. 18-19)
 - The Cross in Corinthians** (I Cor. 2:1-5; 1:17-18, 21-24).

- The _____ of God to those who believe.
- Foolishness and _____ to those who do not believe.

3. **The Cross in Ephesians** (Eph. 2:11-22).

- The means of _____ of the Jew and the Gentile.

4. **The Cross in Philippians** (Phil. 2:5-11).

- The supreme example of Christ's _____ as the servant of Jehovah.
- The _____ of Christ's exaltation to the right hand of the Father.

5. **The Cross in Colossians** (Col. 1:19-20; 2:13-15).

- The place where principalities and powers were _____.

6. **The Cross in Hebrews** (Heb. 2:14-15; 12:2-4).

- The place where the _____ was destroyed.
- The cross produced Christ's joy, _____, the Church.
- It is _____ to us not to become weary or discouraged in the way of the Lord.

B. The cross of Christ is a thing of beauty. It is a thing of beauty because of what it accomplished for us. Note the following:

- **Christ** became sin so that **you** could be righteous.
- **Christ** was punished so that **you** could receive mercy.
- **Christ** died so that **you** could experience life.
- **Christ** became a curse so that **you** could be free from the curse.
- **Christ** was taken captive so **you** could be free from bondage.
- **Christ** was falsely charged so that **you** could not be charged.
- **Christ** was stripped naked so that **you** could be clothed with royal robes.
- **Christ** was condemned so that **you** could experience no condemnation.
- **Christ** submitted to death to deliver **you** from death's power.
- **Christ** carried our grief so **you** could have joy unspeakable.
- **Christ's** body was torn so that **you** might be healed and whole.
- **Christ** was humiliated and abased that **you** might be exalted.
- **Christ** was forsaken by the Father so **you** might have full access to the Father.

C. The cross of Christ becomes _____ for those who follow Christ (Mt. 16:24-26; Gal. 2:20).

Notice Jesus' challenge:

1. “If anyone desires to come after Me”
2. “Let him deny himself”
3. “Take up his cross”
4. “And follow Me”

IX. What happened to Christ after His death?

A. Christ fulfilled His responsibility as our High Priest and Mediator of the New Covenant.

1. His spirit ascended to the Father and He presented His _____ in the heavenly sanctuary (Luke 23:46; Heb. 9:11-15; 12:24; Col. 1:20).
2. He descended into _____, conquered Satan, spoiled principalities and power, conquered sin and death, and released the captives--the righteous dead (Acts 2:27; Col 2:14; Ps. 16:10; 86:13; Lk.16:19-31; Rev. 1:18).
3. His spirit ascended back to heaven with the released captives including _____ on the cross (Lk. 23:43; Eph. 4:7-10; Col. 2:14; Ps. 68:18; Heb. 12:23).
4. He ascended to the Father to present His _____ (Jn. 20:17).
5. He physically _____ from the dead with other saints of old (Jn. 20:17; Mt. 27:51-53).
 - a. Christ’s resurrection body was physical in nature. It was not a spirit or ghost. As such,
 - It could be _____ (John 20:24-29).
 - It could _____ (Jn. 21:11-13).
 - b. Christ’s resurrection body was _____ from His pre-resurrection body.
 - It could simply _____ in the room (Lk. 24:36; Jn. 20:19, 26).
 - It could _____ out of sight (Lk. 24:31).

- It _____ different than His pre-resurrection body (Lk. 24:13-16; Jn. 20:14-15; 21:4, 12; Mk. 16:12).

c. Christ's resurrection body was heavenly, glorious and immortal, that is, it can never _____ (Rom. 6:9-10; I Cor. 15:20, 42-57; Phil. 3:21; Rev. 1:18).

6. He returned to earth to prepare His disciples for His permanent _____.

B. Christ appeared to His followers offering many infallible _____ of His resurrection (Acts 1:3). Note the following:

- He appeared to Mary Magdalene (Mk. 16:9).
- He appeared to women (Mt. 28:9).
- He appeared to Peter (I Cor. 15:5).
- He appeared to two disciples (Lk. 24:15-31).
- He appeared to ten apostles without Thomas (Jn. 20:19,24).
- He appeared to the eleven with Thomas (Jn. 20:26-28).
- He appeared to seven disciples who are fishing (Jn. 21:1-24).
- He appeared to eleven apostles (Mt. 28:16-17).
- He appeared to five hundred people (I Cor. 15:6).
- He appeared to James (I Cor. 15:7).
- He appeared to the eleven apostles (Acts 1:2-9).

C. Christ _____ His followers for His departure.

1. He _____ the Holy Spirit into the apostles (Jn. 20:19-22).

2. He _____ them for the work of building the church and extending the Kingdom (Acts 1:2). He commissioned or commanded them to:

- _____ the Gospel in all the world and to every creature (Mk. 16:15).
- Be _____ to Him from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8; Lk. 24:47-48).
- Bring deliverance and _____ (Mk. 16:17-18, See Lk. 9:1-6; 10:1-12).
- Make _____ of all nations (Mt. 28:18).
- _____ those who respond (Mt. 28:19, Compare Acts 2:38-39).
- Tend to them as _____ (Jn. 21:15-20).

- _____ them the whole counsel of God (Mt. 28:20, Compare Acts 20:27).
3. He instructed them to wait for the _____ of the Holy Spirit (Lk.24:49; Acts 1:4-8).
- D. Christ _____ ascended into heaven as a forerunner to us who believe (Lk. 24:51; Acts 1:9; 2:33-34; Heb. 6:20; 10:12).
1. Christ has been _____ by God (Phil. 2:9; Eph. 1:20-21; Acts 5:31; 7:55-56).
 2. Christ _____ at the right hand of God (Eph. 1:20; Col. 3:1).
 3. Christ was placed as _____ of all things to the Church (Eph. 1:22-23).
 4. Christ was crowned with _____ (Heb. 2:9; Eph. 1:22; I Pet. 1:21; 3:22).

X. What is Christ doing now?

- A. Christ is involved in _____ ministry in our behalf (Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24).
- B. Christ is waiting until all _____ are put under His feet (Heb. 10:12-13; Acts 2:34-35; 3:19-21).
- C. Christ is _____ all things by the Word of His power (Heb. 1:3-4).

XI. What does the Bible teach concerning Christ's coming again?

- A. Christ _____ coming again (Jn. 14:3; Acts 1:11; 3:19-20; Phil. 3:20-21; I Th. 4:13-18; Heb. 9:28).
- B. Christ is coming as personally, as _____ and as gloriously as He went (Acts 1:11; I Th. 4:15-17; II Th. 2:7-8; Mt. 25:31-32).
- C. Christ's coming is to bring _____ to the saints (I Th. 4:18; Tit. 2:13; II Pet. 3:11, 13).

- D. The eminence of Christ's coming is to bring an attitude of _____ to all (I Jn. 2:28; Mt. 24:44-46; Lk. 12:35-36; 21:34-36).
- E. Christ's coming will be _____ to all (Rev. 1:7; Mt. 24:26-27, 30).
- F. Christ's coming will take many by _____ (Mt. 24:44-46; Lk. 21:34-36; I Th.5:2-6; Rev.16:15).

*But concerning the times and the seasons, brethren, you have no need that I should write to you. ² For you yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so comes as a thief in the night. ³ For when **they** say, "Peace and safety!" then sudden destruction comes upon **them**, as labor pains upon a pregnant woman. And **they** shall not escape. ⁴ But **you**, brethren, are not in darkness, so that this Day should overtake **you** as a thief. ⁵ **You** are all sons of light and sons of the day. **We** are not of the night nor of darkness. ⁶ Therefore let **us** not sleep, as **others** do, but let **us** watch and be sober. ⁷ For those who sleep, sleep at night, and those who get drunk are drunk at night. ⁸ But let **us** who are of the day be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love, and as a helmet the hope of salvation. ⁹ For God did not appoint **us** to wrath, but to obtain salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ, ¹⁰ who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with Him. I Thessalonians 5:1-10*

XII. What is in store for Christ after His return?

- A. The _____ of Christ and His bride, the Church (Rev. 19:7-9; Eph. 5:23, 32).
- B. The Judgment Seat of Christ where _____ are judged (Mt.16:27; Rom. 14:10-12; I Cor. 5:10).
- C. The Great White Throne judgment of the _____ dead (Mt. 25:31-32; II Tim. 4:1; Rev. 20:11-12).
- D. The subjection of all things back to _____ (I Cor. 15:27-28).
- E. Ruling and reigning with His _____ into eternity (II Tim. 2:12; Rev. 3:21; 11:15; 20:4).

Song: When I survey the wondrous cross.

When I survey the wondrous cross
on which the Prince of Glory died;
my richest gain I count but loss,
and pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,
save in the death of Christ, my God;
all the vain things that charm me most,
I sacrifice them to his blood.

See, from his head, his hands, his feet,
sorrow and love flow mingled down.
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
or thorns compose so rich a crown.

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
that were an offering far too small;
love so amazing, so divine,
demands my soul, my life, my all.

Lesson 7-9

The Doctrine of Angels

“But to which of the angels has He ever said: ‘‘Sit at My right hand, Till I make Your enemies Your footstool’’? Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for those who will inherit salvation?’’ Hebrews 1:13-14

I. What is an angel?

- A. Generally speaking the term “angel” can be applied to “an ambassador, _____, deputy or minister.”
1. The term is used of _____ messengers (Luke 7:24a).
 2. The term is used of the _____ (Hag. 1:13).
 3. The term is used of _____ (Luke 7:27).
 4. The term is used of _____ messengers (II Cor. 12:7).
- B. Specifically speaking, an angel is a _____, spiritual and celestial being (Mt. 22:30; Heb. 1:4-7).

II. How do we know that angels exist?

- A. In every section of the Old Testament the existence of angels is affirmed.
1. In the _____ (Gen. 28:12).
 2. In the _____ (II Sam. 14:20; II Chr. 32:21).
 3. In the _____ (Ps. 34:7; 91:11; 103:20).
 4. In the _____ (Dan. 3:28; 6:22).
- B. In every section of the New Testament the existence of angels is affirmed.
1. In the teaching of Jesus in the _____ (Mt. 18:10; 13:41).
 2. In the teaching of the _____ (Acts 5:19; 8:26; 12:7-11).
 3. In the teaching of Paul and the Apostles in the _____ (II Th. 1:7; I

Pet. 3:22; Jude 9).

III. Why is the existence of angels questioned by some?

- A. Because of unbelief in the _____ (Acts 23:8).
- B. Because of _____ of what the Scripture teaches.
- C. Because of fear of the _____ or invisible realm of spirit beings.

IV. What names and titles are ascribed to angels in the Bible?

The following names and titles are ascribed to angels in the Bible:

- _____ or Servant (Ps. 104:4).
- _____ or Army (Lk. 2:13).
- _____ (Dan. 4:13, 17).
- Sons of the _____ or Mighty Ones (Ps. 89:6; 29:1).
- _____ or Saints (Ps. 89:6-7).
- Sons _____ (Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7).
- Morning _____ (Job 38:7).
- Ministering _____ (Heb. 1:13-14).
- _____ of Fire (Ps. 104:4; Heb. 1:7).

V. What is the nature of angels?

- A. Angels are _____ beings (Col. 1:16; Ps. 148:2, 5).
 1. They are each individually created for they do not _____ after their kind as do animals and man (Mt. 22:30).
 2. They are each individually created and therefore are referred to as “_____” (Job 1:6; 2:1).

3. They are each individually created and hence they are dependent, finite and _____ beings.
 4. They were created _____ the creation of the earth and man (Job 38:4-7).
- B. Angels are _____ beings (Heb. 1:14; Ps. 104:4).
1. Angels are not limited by natural bodies, yet at times they appeared to men in visible, even _____ (Gen. 19:1; Judg. 2:1; 6:11-12; Mt. 1:20; 2:13; Luke 1:11-13, 28-29).
 2. Angels are apparently _____ beings (Luke 1:13, 30; 2:10; Acts 27:24).
 3. Angels are limited by _____ even though they are spiritual in nature (Dan. 9:21-23; 10:10-14).
- C. Angels are _____ (Luke 20:36); therefore, once they are created, they never cease _____.
- D. Angels have all of the elements of _____.
1. They have _____ (Mt. 28:5; I Pet. 1:12).
 - a. In intellect they are _____ to man (II Sam. 14:17).
 - b. In intellect they are _____ to God (Mt. 24:36; I Pet. 1:12).
 2. They have _____ (Job 38:7; I Pet. 1:12).
 3. They have a _____ (Is. 14:12-15; II Pet. 2:4; Jude 6).

VI. What are some other things that we know about angels?

- A. Angels are mighty, having _____ (Ps. 103:20; II Kgs. 19:35; Is. 37:36).
1. Their power is _____ than man (II Pet. 2:11).
 2. Their power is _____ to them (II Th. 1:7).
- B. Angels exist in _____ and orders (I Pet. 3:22).

1. There are _____ (Is. 6:2-6).
2. There are _____ (Gen. 3:24; Ezek. 10).

Cherubim are more common in the Bible and seem to be a higher order of angelic beings associated with the ministry of _____.

3. There are _____ (Jude 9; I Th. 4:16).
 - _____ (Jude 9; Rev. 12:7)
 - _____ (Dan. 9:21; Lk. 1:19, 26)
 - Perhaps, _____ (Is. 14:12-14; Ezek. 28:11-17)
4. There was a being called the _____ (Judg. 13; Ex. 3:2-15; Gen. 32:24-32).

C. Angels are very many in _____ (Heb. 12:22; Mt. 26:53; Dan. 7:10; Ps. 68:17).

D. Angels are _____ beings who are usually clothed in white (Lk. 9:26; Rev. 15:1-8).

E. Angels are _____ (Dan. 9:21).

F. Angels dwell in _____ even though they function here on earth (Mt. 22:30; Eph. 3:10; Jn. 1:51).

G. Angels were involved in the delivery of the _____ (Acts 7:53; Gal. 3:19; Heb. 2:2).

VII. What is the ministry and function of angels?

A. Angels have a primary ministry unto _____.

1. They were created to bring _____ God (Col. 1:16; Rev. 4:6-11; Ps. 148:2).
2. They are ministers of _____ unto God (Is. 6:3; Heb. 1:6; Rev. 5:8-13).
3. They execute the _____ God (Ps. 103:20-21).
 - a. In controlling _____ (Rev. 7:1).

- b. In governing _____ (Dan. 10:13, 21; 12:1).
 - c. In executing God's _____ (Gen. 19:1; Ps. 78:43, 49).
- B. Angels have a unique ministry to the _____ (Heb. 1:13-14).
1. They _____ the people of God (Ps. 35:4-5; 34:7; 91:11-12; II Kgs. 6:13-17; Is. 63:9; Dan. 6:22; 12:1; Heb. 1:14).
 2. They _____ the believer at times (Acts 8:26; 10:3). In this sense they are deliverers of messages from the Lord.
 3. They minister to the _____ of God's people (I Kgs. 19:5-8).
 4. They _____ and encourage the believer (Mt. 4:11; Lk. 22:43; Acts 5:19-20; 27:24).
 5. They seem to have a special ministry to _____ (Mt. 18:10).
 6. They serve as agents in the _____ of our prayers (Dan. 10:10-12; Acts 12:1-17).
 7. They _____ the spirits of those who die in the Lord home (Lk. 16:22).
 8. They are interested in salvation and rejoice _____ comes to Christ (I Pet. 1:12; Lk. 15:10)
 9. They will come with Christ for the believers at the _____ (II Th. 1:7-8; Mt. 25:31-32).
 10. They will gather together the elect in conjunction with the Second Coming (Matt. 24:31) _____ the just from the unjust (Mt. 13:39-42, 47-50).

VIII. What is the distinction between normal angels and the being called "The Angel of the Lord?"

- A. Throughout the Old Testament we see the appearance of one called "The Angel of the Lord" or the "Angel of Jehovah" (Gen. 16:9-11; Num. 22:22-35; Judg. 6:11-22; 13:3-21).
1. The identity of this Angel seems to be _____ (Judg. 13:6).
 2. There seems to be some sort of _____ in regard to the name of this Angel (Gen. 32:24-32; Judg. 13:6, 17-18).

- B. This Angel seems to have a special connection to _____.
1. This Angel is a particular _____ of Jehovah (Gen. 16:7-14).
 2. This Angel promises what _____ can do (Gen. 16:10).
 3. This Angel is at times referred to _____ with Jehovah (Gen.16:13; Ex. 3:2; Judg. 6:12, 14; Zech. 3:1-2).
 4. This Angel is _____ as God (Judg. 6:21-22; 13:22).
- C. At the same time this Angel appears to be _____ Jehovah.
1. This Angel _____ Jehovah (Ju. 13:16).
 2. This Angel _____ Jehovah (Zech. 1:9-11).
 3. This Angel _____ Jehovah (Zech. 3:1-2).
- D. This Angel is none other than a _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ before His incarnation. The word “theophany” means an _____.
1. It should be noted that Jesus Christ was _____ with the Father (Jn.1:1-3, 14-18).
 2. It should be noted that Micah indicated that His “_____” have been from of old, from everlasting (Mi. 5:2).
 3. It should be noted that no such appearance of the Angel of the Lord occurs after Christ’s _____.
- E. This Angel seems to have had a unique ministry which parallels _____ ministry.
1. _____. He was given the honor of revealing God’s name (Ex. 3:2-6, 14). Jesus revealed the Father to the world (John. 14:9; 17:6).
 2. _____. He commissioned Moses (Ex. 3:7-8 Acts 7:30-35), Gideon (Judg. 6:11-23) and had a big part to play in the call of Samson (Judg. 13:1-21). Jesus commissioned the leaders of the New Testament church (Mt. 28:19-20).
 3. _____. He interceded for Israel when they were oppressed by their enemies (Zech. 1:12-13). Christ ever lives to make intercession for us

(Heb. 7:25).

4. _____ . He was instrumental in the giving of the Law to Moses (Acts 7:38). Jesus also sat on a mountain in the New Testament age and gave the laws of the kingdom (Mt. 5-7).

IX. What should be our attitude toward angels?

The following is taken from *Angels*, by Dickason.

- A. We may be in _____ of them.
 1. We may _____ their persons (Dan. 8:16-17; 10:1-18).
 2. We may _____ their ministries (Heb. 1:14).
 3. We may _____ their example.
- B. We may not _____ angels.
 1. We are forbidden by _____. The angels worship God alone (Is. 6:1-4; Rev. 4:6-11; 5:8-14).
 2. We are forbidden by _____ (Ex. 20:1-6; Col. 2:18).
 3. We are forbidden by _____ themselves (Rev. 19:10; 22:9).

X. What specific area of God's dealing with man has not been entrusted to angels?

Angels do not _____. This task has been assigned to man (I Pet. 1:12; Acts 10; 11:13-14).

Lesson 10-13

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

“And when He has come, He will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: of sin, because they do not believe in Me; of righteousness, because I go to My Father and you see Me no more; of judgment, because the ruler of this world is judged.”
John 16:8-12

I. Is the Holy Spirit a part of the Godhead?

_____! The Holy Spirit is God for the following reasons:

A. The Holy Spirit is described as having the same _____
_____ attributes as God.

1. The Holy Spirit is _____ (Heb. 9:14).
2. The Holy Spirit is _____ (Ps. 139:7).
3. The Holy Spirit is _____ (Luke 1:35; Rom. 15:13).
4. The Holy Spirit is _____ (I Cor. 2:10-12; John 14:26).
5. The Holy Spirit is _____ (Rom. 15:30).
6. The Holy Spirit is _____ (Rom. 1:4).

B. The Holy Spirit does _____ of God.

1. He _____ (Gen. 1:1-2; Job 33:4; Ps. 104:30).
2. He inspires _____ and Scripture (II Pet. 1:21; II Sam. 23:2).
3. He _____ (John 3:5-8).
4. He _____ of sin (John 16:7-11).
5. He _____ (John 14:16-18).
6. He _____ (II Th. 2:13).
7. He bestows _____ gifts (I Cor. 12:4-11).
8. He _____ Christ (Lk. 1:35).

9. He _____ the believer (Acts 1:8).
- C. The name of the Holy Spirit is _____ the Father and the Son (Mt. 28:19; Acts 2:38-39; I Cor. 12:4-6; II Cor. 13:14; I Jn. 5:7-8; Heb. 9:14; Eph. 2:18).
- D. The Holy Spirit is called _____ (Acts 5:3-4; II Cor. 3:18, NIV).

And we, who with unveiled faces all reflect the Lord's glory, are being transformed into his likeness with ever-increasing glory, which comes from the Lord, who is the Spirit. II Corinthians 3:18, NIV

II. Is the Holy Spirit a person or merely a heavenly influence?

The Holy Spirit is more than a godly influence. The Holy Spirit is _____ for the following reasons:

- A. Jesus referred to the Holy Spirit as _____ (John 14:16-17; 15:26; 16:7-8, 13-15).
- B. The Holy Spirit has the _____ of personality.
1. The Holy Spirit has _____ (Rom. 8:27).
 2. The Holy Spirit has _____ (I Cor. 12:11).
 3. The Holy Spirit has _____ (Rom. 8:26-27; 15:30; Eph. 4:30).
- C. The Holy Spirit _____ that only a person can perform.
1. He speaks (I Tim. 4:1; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29).
 2. He searches all things (I Cor. 2:10).
 3. He reveals or inspires (II Pet. 1:21).
 4. He teaches (John 14:26).
 5. He cries (Gal. 4:6).
 6. He intercedes (Rom. 8:26).
 7. He calls and places men in service (Acts 13:2; 20:28).
 8. He leads (Rom. 8:14).
 9. He rules (Acts 16:6-7).
 10. He creates (Job 33:4).
 11. He sanctifies (Rom. 15:16).
 12. He helps (Rom. 8:26).
 13. He gives gifts (I Cor. 12:7-11).
 14. He works miracles (Acts 2:4; 8:39).
 15. He bears witness (I Jn. 5:6).
 16. He reproves (John 16:8-11).

17. He regenerates (John 3:5-6).
18. He strives with men (Gen. 6:3).
19. He guides into truth (John 16:13).
20. He sends (Is. 48:16).

D. The Holy Spirit has _____ ascribed to Him.

He can be:

1. Grieved (Eph. 4:30).
2. Vexed or Rebelled Against (Is. 63:10).
3. Insulted (Heb. 10:29).
4. Lied to (Acts 5:3).
5. Blasphemed (Mt. 12:31-32).
6. Resisted (Acts 7:51).
7. Put to the Test (Acts 5:9).
8. Quenched (I Th. 5:19).
9. Provoked (Ps. 106:33).
10. Pleased (Acts 15:28).

III. How important is the Holy Spirit in our lives?

In many ways the Holy Spirit should be the _____
_____ that we have.

- A. The Holy Spirit is the one who _____ the unbeliever to God (I Cor. 12:3).
- B. The Holy Spirit is _____ of the promises of God (John 16:14-15).

¹⁴He will bring me glory by revealing to you whatever he receives from me. ¹⁵All that the Father has is mine; this is what I mean when I say that the Spirit will reveal to you whatever he receives from me. –NLT

- C. The Holy Spirit is the one who _____ the spirit of the believer (I Cor. 6:19).
- D. The Holy Spirit is the one who empowers the believer _____ (Acts 1:8).
- E. The Holy Spirit is the one who _____ our ministry (Acts 10:38; I John 2:27).
- F. The Holy Spirit is the one who _____ us (Rom. 15:16).

IV. What are some of the names and titles ascribed to the Holy Spirit?

- A. Names and titles tell us a great deal about a person, his nature and his work.
- B. There are about _____ names and titles given to the Holy Spirit in the Bible and all of them emphasize some unique aspect of the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit. Some of these include the following:
- The Spirit of God (I Cor. 3:16).
 - The Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13) or the Spirit of Holiness (Rom. 1:4).
 - The Spirit of the Father (Mt. 10:20).
 - The Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead (Rom. 1:4; 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).
 - The Power of the Highest (Luke 1:35).
 - The Breath of the Almighty (Job 33:4; 32:8).
 - The Spirit of Grace (Heb. 10:29).
 - The Spirit of Burning (Is. 4:4).
 - The Comforter (John 14:16).
 - The Spirit of Truth (John 14:17).
 - The Spirit of Life (Rom. 8:2).
 - The Spirit of Adoption (Rom. 8:15).
 - The Spirit of Promise (Eph. 1:13-14).
 - The Spirit of Glory (I Pet. 4:14).
 - The Spirit of Love (II Tim. 1:17).
 - The Finger of God (Luke 11:20).

V. What are some of the most common symbols that are applied to the Holy Spirit?

- A. The _____ (Luke 3:22).
1. The dove is symbolic of _____ (Mt. 10:16).
 2. The dove is symbolic of _____ (Gal. 5:22-23).
 3. The dove is symbolic of _____ (Song 5:12).
- B. _____ (Rev. 4:5; Is. 4:4)
1. Fire _____ (Is. 6:7).
 2. Fire _____ (I Cor. 3:13-15).
 3. Fire _____ (Ps. 78:14; Eph. 1:17-18).

C. _____ (I John 2:20, 27)

1. Oil is associated with _____ for service (Acts 10:38).
2. Oil is associated with _____ (Ps. 23:5; Jam. 5:14).
3. Oil is associated with _____ and dedication (Gen. 28:18; Lev. 8:30).

D. _____ (Is. 44:3)

1. Water speaks of _____ (John 4:14).
2. Water speaks of _____ (Heb. 10:22).
3. Water speaks of _____ (John 7:38-39).

E. _____ (John 3:6-8)

1. Wind is _____ in its work (I Cor. 2:14; John 3:8).
2. Wind is _____ in its action (Acts 2:2-3).
3. Wind or breath is _____ for life (John 3:6-8; Ezek. 37:7-10).

F. _____ (Acts 2:13-14; Eph. 5:18)

1. Wine produces _____ (Acts 2:13-14).
2. Wine cleanses and _____ (Lk. 10:34).
3. Wine _____ singing (Eph. 4:18-19).
4. Wine helps to _____ (Pro. 31:6).
5. Wine induces _____ (Acts 2:17-18).

G. Other symbols of the Holy Spirit include the following:

1. The Seal (Eph. 1:13).
2. The Earnest (Eph. 1:14).
3. The Rain (Acts 2:17-18).

VI. What is the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit?

A. The Holy Spirit had a part in relation to _____.

1. He was at work in the creation of the heavens and the earth (Ps. 33:6; Job 33:4).

The Spirit of God has made me, and the breath of the Almighty gives me life.
Job 33:4

2. He was at work in _____ for the creation of man (Gen. 1:1-2; Ps. 104:29-30).

B. The Holy Spirit was at work in relation _____ Who patterns for us that which we are to experience.

Christ was:

- Born of the Spirit (Luke 1:35; John 3:5).
- Baptized with the Spirit (Mt. 3:16-17; Acts 1:4-5).
- Filled with the Spirit (Luke 4:1; Eph. 3:19).
- Led of the Spirit (Mt. 4:1; Rom. 8:14).
- Empowered by the Spirit (Luke 4:14; Acts 1:8).
- Anointed by the Spirit (Acts 10:38; I John 2:27).
- Ministering by the Spirit (Luke 4:18; I Pet. 1:11-12).
- Sealed by the Spirit (John 6:27; II Cor. 1:21-22).
- Raised from the dead by the Spirit (Rom. 8:2, 11-13).
- Giving commandments by the Spirit (Acts 1:2; 15:28-29).
- The Baptizer in the Holy Spirit (Mark. 1:8; Acts 2:33).

C. The Holy Spirit has an important work in the life of _____.

The Holy Spirit:

- _____ the unbeliever of sin (John 16:8-11).
- _____ the spirit of the believer (Rom. 8:9).
- _____ of salvation (Rom. 8:16; Gal. 4:6).
- _____ the believer to fulfill the commands of Christ (Acts 1:8).
- Opens the believers _____ to the things of God (I Cor. 2:12).
- _____ the believer (Tit. 3:5).
- Produces Christ-like _____ in the life of the believer (Gal. 5:22-23).
- _____ the believer and leads him into truth (John 16:13).

- _____ the believer in the inner person (Eph. 3:16).
- _____ the believer to worship (Phil. 3:3).
- _____ the believer to service (Acts 13:2-4).
- _____ the believer in their ministry (Acts 8:29; 16:6-7).
- Imparts _____ to the believer (I Cor. 12:7-11).
- Assists the believer in times of _____ (Mt. 10:19-20).
- Comforts and gives _____ to the believer (John 15:26; Acts 9:31).
- Assists the believer in _____ (Rom. 8:26).
- _____ the believer into the image of Christ (II Cor. 3:18).
- Quickens or _____ the mortal body of the believer (Rom. 8:11).

D. The Holy Spirit has an important role to play in relation to _____.

1. The Holy Spirit inspired those who _____ the Scripture (II Pet. 1:21-22).
2. The Holy Spirit is the _____ of the Scriptures (I Cor. 2:9-14; John 16:14-15).

VII. Why is it so important to know the Holy Spirit?

- A. Because a lack of intimate knowledge of and relationship with the Holy Spirit can keep us out of much of the _____ (Acts 19:1-6).
- B. Because we are living in a day when a _____ of the Holy Spirit has been promised (Acts 2:17-21; Joel 2:28-32; Jam. 5:7-8).
- C. Because the Holy Spirit is _____ of the Godhead to witness and call us before the culmination of God's plan (I John 5:6-13; Mt. 12:31-32; Rev. 22:17).

VIII. What is the difference between being born of the Spirit, baptized in the Spirit and filled with the Spirit?

A. The believer has _____ with the Holy Spirit that all help the believer to achieve destiny.

1. _____ of the Spirit (John 3:5-6)
2. _____ the Spirit (Luke 3:16; Acts 1:5)
3. _____ with the Spirit (Ephesians 5:18-19)

B. To Be Born of the Spirit

Being born of the Spirit is a _____ that is characterized as follows:

1. Necessary for entrance into the Kingdom of God (John 3:5).
2. Associated with the new birth (John 3:3).
3. Occurs when we repent and acknowledge the Lordship of Christ (Rom. 10:8-13).
4. The Holy Spirit is joined to our human spirit, we become a child of God and the temple of the Holy Spirit (I Cor. 3:16-17; 6:17; II Cor. 6:16).
5. The evidence that we have been born of the Spirit is _____ of the Spirit that we are the children of God (Rom. 8:16).
6. The outcome or fruit of this experience is the fruit of the Spirit.
7. Primary focus: _____.

C. To be Baptized with or in the Spirit

Being baptized in or with the Spirit is a _____ that is characterized by:

1. An experience _____ or even simultaneous to salvation (Acts 8:12-17).
2. An endowment with power from on High to fulfill the commission of God in our lives (Luke 24:49; Acts 18).
3. An experience that Christ wants every believer to experience (John 7:37-39; Acts 2:38).
4. An anointing upon the believer (Luke 24:49; Acts 10:44).
5. The evidence of this experience is _____ (Acts 10:45-46).
6. The outcome or fruit of this experience is a _____ of and sensitivity to the gifts of the Spirit.
7. Primary focus: _____.

D. To be Filled with the Spirit

Being filled with the Spirit is _____ that is characterized by:

1. Often confused with the baptism of the Spirit.
2. Available to anyone who is in _____ with God in both the Old and New Testaments (Ex. 38:3; Luke 1:15, 41).
3. The Spirit fills the heart and mind of the believer so that every thought, determination and action is under the pervading influence and direction of the Holy Spirit.
4. It is to be a continual and daily experience of the believer (Eph. 5:18-19).
5. The evidence of the filling of the Holy Spirit is _____ (Acts 4:31).
6. The fruit is peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. 14:17; Acts 6:15; 7:55).
7. Primary focus: _____.

Note: Being filled with the Spirit may occur _____ with the other two experiences (Acts 2:1-4).

E. The Experience of _____

1. Born of the Spirit (Matt. 1:20)
2. Baptized in the Spirit (Matt. 3:16)
3. Filled with or full of the Spirit (Lk. 4:1)

F. The Experience of the _____

1. Born of the Spirit (John 20:22)
2. Baptized in the Spirit (Acts 1:5; 2:4)
3. Filled with the Spirit (Acts 4:23-31)

G. Paul's Command to be Filled—Ephesians 5:18-19

1. It is a _____, "Be filled!"
2. It is to be _____, "Keep on being filled!"
3. It parallels the oil in relation to the _____ in the Tabernacle of Moses.

H. The Need for Continual Filling

Why we need to believe for this?

1. The routines of life can _____ of spiritual vitality and energy.
2. The attacks of the enemy can _____.
3. The special challenges that each day holds can _____.
4. The opposition from unbelievers can _____ (Acts 4:23ff.)

I. The Path to Continual Filling

1. We must recognize that we have _____ (Matt. 5:3; Acts 4:29).
2. We must take _____ (Eph. 5:18-19).
3. We must _____ (Matt. 5:6).
4. We must _____ (Lk. 4:13).
5. We must do this _____ (Eph. 5:18-19).

Note: For further, detailed teaching on the Baptism of the Holy Spirit, the Fruit of the Spirit, Offenses against the Holy Spirit and the Gifts of the Spirit see the individual course on the Holy Spirit.

Lesson 14-18

The Doctrine of the Church

“And I also say to you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build My church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it. And I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven.” Matthew 16:18-20

I. Why is it so important to study the doctrine of the Church?

- A. Because the Church is the _____ that Christ ever purposed to build (Mt. 16:18).
- B. Because the Church was in God’s plan from _____ of the world (Eph. 1:3-5, 9-12; II Tim. 1:9).
- C. Because the Church is _____ through which God’s eternal purpose will be accomplished (Eph. 3:8-11).
- D. Because the Church is the apple of God’s eye and the _____ Christ (Eph.5:25-32).

II. What does the word “church” mean?

- A. Because of the English use of the word “church”, we may have a wrong understanding of the biblical meaning of the word. The church, as spoken of in the Bible, is not:
 - 1. A _____ for Christian worship.
 - 2. A regular religious _____ or public worship.
 - 3. A _____ or sect.
- B. The word “church” in the New Testament comes from the Greek word *ekklesia* which literally means “_____.”
 - 1. In Greek society an *ekklesia* was an assembly of free citizens _____ from their homes or places of business to give consideration to matters of public interest (Acts 19:32, 39, 41).
 - 2. In relation to God’s people, it refers to all those people who have been called out

from the world (I Pet. 2:9), who have separated themselves unto God and who have gathered unto the Lord for _____.

III. What did Jesus teach concerning the Church?

Jesus specifically mentioned the church _____ in His teaching and in each case He referred to a different aspect of the church.

A. In Matthew 16:13-19 Jesus referred to _____ (also called the invisible, mystical or catholic church) that consists of all believers living and dead from all ages who have been called out of the world system and who have separated themselves unto Christ.

1. Jesus implied that the universal church would be:
 - a. Based on _____ of Jesus Christ as the Son of God (vs. 15-17).
 - b. Built by _____ Himself (vs. 18).
 - c. _____ by Christ Himself (vs. 18).
 - d. _____ into one (vs. 18).
 - e. _____ over the powers and authority of hell (vs. 18-19).
 - f. Powerfully _____ God's heavenly kingdom on earth (vs. 19).
 - g. Fully supported and backed up by heaven's _____ (vs. 19).
2. Paul adds to the concept of the universal church in the Book of Ephesians (Eph. 1:22; 3:10; 3:21; 5:25-32).
 - a. The Church is the spiritual _____ and is to be under His headship (Eph. 1:15-22).
 - b. The Church is the _____ to bring forth the eternal purpose of God (Eph. 3:10-11).
 - c. The church is not a _____ institution (Eph. 3:20-21).
3. The development of the universal Church can be outlined in five steps.
 - a. It was _____ in the mind of God from all eternity (Eph. 3:9).

- b. It was _____ for on the cross by Jesus Christ (Acts 20:28).
- c. It was _____ on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-21).
- d. It has been _____ throughout the ages (Acts 8:5-25; 10:1-48; 28:31).
- e. It will _____ at the return of Christ when the bride will be ready to be united with her heavenly husband (Rev. 19:7-8).

B. In Matthew 18:15-20 Jesus referred to _____ (also called the visible church) or a specific body of believers in a given locality.

Read the following passage and see what it implies about the local church.

“Moreover if your brother sins against you, go and tell him his fault between you and him alone. If he hears you, you have gained your brother. But if he will not hear, take with you one or two more, that ‘by the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.’ And if he refuses to hear them, tell it to the church. But if he refuses even to hear the church, let him be to you like a heathen and a tax collector. Assuredly, I say to you, whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven. Again I say to you that if two of you agree on earth concerning anything that they ask, it will be done for them by My Father in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, I am there in the midst of them.”

Jesus implied that the local or visible church would be:

1. Composed of people who are called “_____” (vs. 15).

Implications:

- The local church is a place of _____.
- The local church is meant to be a _____ setting.
- The local church is a place of _____ relationships.
- The local church is to be a place of _____.

2. An assembly where _____ exists between members (vs. 15-17).

Implications:

- The local church is not _____; there will be _____ to work through.
- The local church must be committed to the process of _____.
- The local church is a place where God has provided _____ for conflicts to be resolved.

3. An assembly where _____ occurs (vs. 15-17).

Implications:

- The local church is not a _____ group having no responsibility or accountability toward one another.
 - The local church is a place where we get _____ in each other's lives.
 - The local church is a place where _____ and discipline is administered.
4. An assembly where God has established _____ (vs. 18).

Implications:

- The local church is vested with the _____ of heaven.
 - God _____ the disciplining actions of the local church.
 - To be disciplined by the local church is to be disciplined by _____.
5. A _____ from which you could be expelled (vs. 17).

Implications:

- The local church is a place where you are known to be _____.
 - The local church is a place from which you can be _____.
 - You are either a part of a local church or you are _____.
6. An assembly of fellowship in _____ (vs. 19).

Implications:

- The local church is a place of _____ together.
 - The local church is a place of corporate _____.
 - The local church is a place where there is an _____ for God to act.
7. An assembly where Christ promises _____ (vs. 20).

Implications:

- The local church is a _____ for God by His Spirit.
 - The local church is place of a unique manifestation of God's _____.
8. An assembly that gathers around _____ of Christ (vs. 20).

Implications:

- The local church is dedicated to the _____ of Christ.
 - The local church carries _____ of the name of Christ.
 - The local church is to be a _____ of that name to the world.
9. An assembly that is based on _____ for its success (vs. 19).
- Implications:
- Its _____ is dependent upon it.
 - The _____ is released when it occurs.
 - It is something that must be _____ (Eph. 4:1-3).
10. An assembly whose success is going to be dependent upon a lot of love, patience and _____ (vs. 21ff).

IV. What aspect of the Church is the major focus of the New Testament?

- A. Out of approximately 110 references to the Church of Jesus Christ in the New Testament, clearly _____ of these references refer to the local or the visible church.
- B. As believers, it is vital that we focus on and emphasize what God emphasizes.

V. What are some of the names and titles of the Church?

- A. There are many names and titles associated with the church. Each one of them refers to a different aspect of the church which represents God's manifold (many faceted) wisdom of God (Eph. 3:9-10).
1. The City of the Living God (Heb. 12:22)
 2. The Church of the Firstborn (Heb. 12:23)
 3. The House of the Lord (Heb. 3:6; I Tim. 3:5)
 4. The Church of the Living God (I Tim. 3:5)
 5. The Pillar and Ground of Truth (I Tim. 3:5)
 6. The Israel of God (Gal. 6:16)
 7. Mount Zion (Heb. 12:22)
 8. Heavenly Jerusalem (Heb. 12:22; Gal. 4:26)
 9. God's Husbandry or Field (I Cor. 3:9).
 10. A Golden Lampstand (Rev. 1:20)
- B. Actually there are over _____ names and titles in both the Old and New Testaments that refer directly or indirectly to the Church of Jesus Christ.

VI. What is the relationship of the Church in the Old Testament to the Church in the New Testament?

A. In the Old Testament God had His “called out ones.” Israel was God’s chosen nation who was to be His instrument to touch the nations of the world and bring forth the Messiah (Acts 7:38; Ex. 19:6).

1. Israel was an _____ God’s grace (Deut. 7:6-10).
2. Israel was called _____ (Ex. 3:7-8).
3. Israel experienced a _____ deliverance (Ex. 12).
4. Israel became separated unto God by virtue of _____ in the sea and in the cloud (I Cor. 10:1-4).
5. Israel was to be _____ from the pagan nations (Ex. 11:7; Lev. 20:22-26).

B. In the New Testament God has His “called out ones.” The Church is God’s chosen nation which is His instrument to touch the nations and demonstrate kingdom glories and virtues (I Pet. 2:4-10).

1. We were objects of God’s _____ (Eph. 2:8-9).
2. We were called out of _____ (Eph. 2:1-3).
3. We have experience our personal _____ deliverance (I Cor. 5:7-8).
4. We have been separated unto God by virtue of _____ and Holy Spirit baptism (Acts 2:38-39; Rom. 6-8).
5. We are to be _____ from the world system (John 15:18-19; 17:14-17; II Cor. 6:14-18).

C. There is _____ between the church of the Old Testament and the church of the New Testament.

1. The Old Testament church, which was established by the prophets, serves as _____ for the New Testament church, which was established by the apostles (Eph. 2:19-22).
2. The Old Testament church _____ to Christ while the New Testament church is built upon Christ (I Pet. 2:6-8; I Cor. 3:10-11).
3. The connection is seen in the _____ given to the people of God in both the Old and the New Testaments.

See Table on next page...

Title	O.T. Church	N.T. Church
A Chosen People	Deut. 10:15	I Pet. 2:9
A Holy Nation	Ex. 19:6	I Pet. 2:9
A Priesthood	Ex. 19:6	I Pet. 2:9
The People of God	Ps. 100:3	II Cor. 6:16
Israel	Is. 44:6	Gal. 6:16
The Flock of God	Jer. 23:3	I Pet. 5:2
A Light	Is. 60:1, 3	Mt. 5:14
God's Witness	Is. 43:10	Acts 1:8

4. The _____ hidden for ages but preached by the apostles was that the Jew and the Gentile were made one (Eph. 2:14; 3:5-6), in one body, one building, built upon the foundation laid by the Old Testament prophets and the New Testament apostles, Christ being the Chief Cornerstone (Eph. 2:20-22).

VII. What does the book of Ephesians reveal to us about the Church?

The Book of Ephesians has been titled “The Book of _____” because of the rich revelation concerning the church that is found in it. Five beautiful pictures of the church are found in Ephesians, each one filling out and adding to our overall understanding of and appreciation for the church.

A. The Church as the _____ or House of God (Eph. 2:19-22).

1. A temple is to be a _____ for God (Eph. 2:22).
2. A temple is _____ by someone (Heb. 3:1-6).
3. A temple is composed of _____ (I Pet. 2:4).
4. A temple is a place where _____ function (I Pet. 2:4).
5. A temple is a place of _____ (I Pet. 2:4).

B. The Church as the _____ of God (Eph. 3:14-15).

1. In the family we have a heavenly _____ (Gal. 4:4-7).
2. In the family we have a firstborn and elder _____ (Heb. 2:14-17).
3. In the family we have other _____ (I Pet. 1:22).
4. In the family we are all partakers of the _____ (Eph. 2:13).
5. In the family we all share the _____ (Rev. 22:4).
6. In the family we share a _____ (I Pet. 1:3-4).

C. The Church as the _____ of Christ (Eph. 4:11-16).

1. Each member of the body has a unique _____ (Rom. 12:4-5).
2. Each member of the body is inter-related to _____ (I Cor. 12:17).

3. Each member of the body submits to the _____ (Eph. 1:22-27).
 4. Each member of the body is _____ and necessary (I Cor. 12:19-26).
- D. The Church as the _____ of Christ (Eph. 5:25-32).
1. As the bride we are espoused to _____ (II Cor. 11:2).
 2. As the bride we must make ourselves ready for _____ (Rev. 19:7-8).
 3. As the bride we must enter into _____ relationship with Christ (I Cor. 6:16-17).
 4. As the bride we must remain _____ and keep ourselves pure (II Cor. 11:2).
 5. As the bride we will be part of a great _____ celebration (Rev. 19:6-10).
- B. The Church as the _____ of God (Eph. 6:10-20).
1. In the army we have a _____ and a chief leader (Heb. 2:10).
 2. In the army we are enlisted as good _____ (II Tim. 2:3-4).
 3. In the army we are involved in spiritual _____ (Eph. 6:12).
 4. In the army the _____ is provided by God (Eph. 6:13-18).
 5. In the army our _____ are not carnal but mighty (II Cor. 10:3-5).
 6. In the army of God we will be _____ and be instrumental in destroying the gates of hell (Mt. 16:18).

VIII. What does the Bible teach about the government of the local church?

- A. The local church should function as an _____ body.
1. The word “autonomous” means “independent, _____.” It comes from two Latin words which literally mean “self” (*auto*) and “law” (*onomos*).
 2. Our definition of autonomy as it relates to the local church is:

“Self-governing, self-supporting and self-propagating”
 3. A local church that is self-governing looks to no _____ authority, no special group functioning outside or above itself to effect its decisions. The local church is the final court of appeal:
 - a. For _____ between believers (Mt. 18:15-17).
 - b. For questions of _____ (Acts 15).
 - c. For _____ of moral conduct (I Cor. 5:1-5).
- B. The New Testament presents four basic facts concerning church government.

1. Bible Fact #1 – God has established _____ in His House.
 - a. With no government there will be a _____ (I Cor. 14:40; Col. 2:5).
 - b. There are those who _____ in the House of God (Heb. 13: 7, 17, 24; Rom. 12:8).
2. Bible Fact #2 – God has _____ and pattern for government in His House.

When building God’s house we have some choices. Our pattern can come from various sources. It can come from:

- a. The _____ System
- b. Religious _____
- c. The Mind of _____ Man
- d. God

Our pattern must come from God.

- God is a God of order and has a pattern and plan for _____ that He does (Gen. 1).
- God is very _____ and exact about how He wants things done (Leviticus).
- God provided the pattern for _____ that He ever commanded to be built (Gen. 6:1-6; Ex. 25:9, 40; I Chr. 28:11-19).
- The glory of God can only _____ that which is according to the pattern (Ex. 40:33-34).
- The pattern can not be _____ if we are to experience the full blessing of God (Gen. 4:1-3).
- The plan of God is _____ and is never out of date.

3. Bible Facts #3 – God identifies the rulers in His House as _____ (I Tim. 3:5; 5:17). There are many forms of government that God could have chosen.

- a. _____ or “One Man Rule”
- b. _____ or “Rule by the People”
- c. _____ or “External Control”
- d. _____ or “Rule by an Elected Board”
- e. _____ Plurality of Elders

God did not choose any of these forms for His House.

- f. Elders with a _____ (or Pastor). This is clearly God’s choice. This has two parts:
 - i. A Plurality of Elders (Acts 14:23; 20:17; I Tim. 5:17; James 5:14).
 - ii. One Senior or Chief Elder (Acts 12:17; 15:4-7, 12, 13, 22; 21:15-18; Phil. 4:1-3).
 - iii. This has always been God’s form of government (See Chart below).
 - In the Godhead (I Jn. 5:7; I Cor. 11:3)
 - In the Family (Gen. 2:24; I Cor. 11:3)
 - In Israel (Num. 11:16-17; 27:16-17)

- In the Synagogue (Acts 13:15; 18:8,17)
- In the Church (Tit. 1:5; Acts 21:18)

	Equality	Headship
The Godhead	Three Persons	Father
The Family	Two Parents	Husband
Israel	70 Elders	Moses
The Synagogue	Elders/Rulers	Chief Ruler
The Church	Elders	Chief Elder

4. Bible Fact #4 – God determines the _____ that are to be rulers in His House (I Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9).
- They must be people with _____. That is, they have allowed the work of sanctification to take place in their lives and they manifest the fruit of the Spirit.
 - They must be people of _____. That is, they have a vision to see God’s purposes established and they have the maturity to make sacrifices in the present to see those purposes come to pass.
 - They must be people with their _____. That is, they have demonstrated their ability to rule and provide pastoral covering for the church by virtue of the fact that they have established the Kingdom of God in their own homes.
 - They must be people with the _____ for this ministry. That is, they are not only good people but they have a gift of leadership or the “charisma” needed to enable them to teach and to exhort and convince those who oppose the Gospel (Heb. 13:7).

These are virtually the same qualifications that were laid out in the Old Testament for the elders who served under Moses. God’s leaders were to be “able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness” (Ex. 18:21).

IX. What is the ministry and mission of the Church?

The church has a four-fold ministry:

- A. The church has a ministry to _____. The chief ministry of the church is

- that of worshipping and glorifying God (I Cor. 10:31).
- B. The church has a ministry to _____. The members of the church have a responsibility to do everything they can to build or edify the church (Eph. 4:9-16; I Cor. 14:12).
 - C. The church has a ministry to _____ (Mt. 28:18-20; Mk. 16:15-20; II Cor. 5:18-19). The church is to take the gospel to the ends of the earth and teach men and women the ways of God.
 - D. The church has a ministry in connection with principalities and powers (Eph. 1:20-23; I Cor. 15:24-26). The church is going to be used by God to share in Christ's victory and to bring about the downfall and utter demise of Satan and his evil hosts (Rom. 16:20).

Note: For a more exhaustive study of the doctrine of the church refer to the course titled Local Church.

Lesson 19-20

The Doctrine of Heaven and Hell

“And as it is appointed for men to die once, but after this the judgment, so Christ was offered once to bear the sins of many. To those who eagerly wait for Him He will appear a second time, apart from sin, for salvation.” Hebrews 9:27-28

I. What happens to people when they die?

- A. At death, _____ of every man, woman and child goes to _____ to await a future resurrection (Gen. 3:19; Job 5:26-27). However, the _____ of man do not (II Pet. 1:13-14).
- B. At death, the spirit and soul of the believer go to be _____ until the believer experiences the first resurrection (Rev. 20:5-6).
1. Stephen, the church’s first martyr, called upon Jesus to receive his _____ (Acts 7:59).
 2. Jesus told the repentant thief that he would be _____ that very day (Luke 23:43).
 3. Paul indicated that to be absent from the body is to be present _____ (II Cor. 5:1-8).
- C. At death, the spirit and soul of the unbeliever go to “Hades” (New Testament word) or “Sheol” (Old Testament word), which is the _____, to await the second resurrection (Rev. 20:11-15).

II. Is there judgment after death?

YES! There is a judgment in relation to the _____, and there is a judgment in relation to the _____.

- A. The judgment of the believer follows the first resurrection and is referred to as the _____ of Christ (II Cor. 5:10).
1. This judgment involves _____ and does not deal with the issue of _____ and the salvation of the believer (Eph. 1:7-8; Is. 43:25).
 2. This judgment concerns the believer’s _____ to all the will of God

(Luke 12:42-48).

3. This judgment concerns the believer's _____ rendered to Christ in this life (Mt. 16:27; I Cor. 3:12-15).
 4. This judgment is followed by corresponding _____ for a life lived for Christ (I Tim. 4:8; Rev. 11:18).
 5. Other related verses: Romans 14:8-12; I John 4:17; II Timothy 4:1
- B. The judgment of the unbeliever follows the second resurrection and is referred to as the _____ Judgment (Rev. 20:11-15).
1. This judgment involves those whose names are not written in the _____ (Rev. 20:15).
 2. This judgment will settle all accounts and render the wages of sin and the _____ (Acts 1:18; II Pet. 2:12-17).

III. Is heaven an actual place?

- A. Heaven is an actual place _____ God (Gen. 2:1, 4; Deut. 10:14).
- B. The word "heaven" is used to describe _____ sometimes called the first, second and third heaven.
1. The first heaven is the _____ heaven that we see when we look up. Descriptions that apply to the first heaven include:
 - Sky (Gen. 1:8; Mt. 16:3)
 - Clouds (Dan. 7:13)
 - Weather Phenomenon (Wind, Rain, Hail, Thunder, Lightning)
 - Birds (Job. 35:11; Dan. 2:38)
 2. The second heaven is _____ that serves as the context for the planets and stars. Descriptions that apply to the second heaven include:
 - Sun, Moon and Stars (Joel 2:10, 30-31)
 - Constellations (Is. 13:10)

3. The third heaven is a _____ called Paradise that serves as the dwelling place or throne room of God. Descriptions and characteristics that apply to the third heaven include:

- The _____ Heaven (II Cor. 12:1-4)
- _____ of God (Luke 23:43; II Cor. 12:4; Rev. 2:7)
- Heavenly _____ or Garden of God (Ezek. 28:13)
- His _____ (Ps. 102:19)
- The _____ of God (Heb. 9:24)
- Heaven of _____ (I Kgs. 8:27; Neh. 9:6; Ps. 68:33)
- The _____ of God (Is. 66:1; Mt. 5:34; Rev. 4:2)

IV. What is heaven going to be like?

Heaven is an _____ place that was created by God for His _____ with His creation.

- A. It is a place of God's _____ (II Chr. 6:30; (II Chr. 36:23; Ezra 1:2; Jon. 1:9).
- B. It is a place of _____ (Rev. 22:1-5).
 - 1. No sin, sickness, disease or _____ (Rev. 21:4, 27).
 - 2. No tears, _____ or suffering (Rev. 21:4).
- C. It is a place of _____ in God's presence (Rev. 14:1-5).
- D. It is a place of enjoying fulfilled _____ (Rev. 22:5).

V. Is there a literal hell?

YES! Hell is a literal place that was prepared for _____ but will also become an eternal place of judgment for all those who follow Satan's pernicious ways (Mt. 10:28; 18:9; 23:33).

VI. What will hell be like?

Hell is an indescribably _____, totally void of God's presence.

A. Hell is a place of _____ (Luke 16:23; Rev. 14:9-11).

1. It is a place of full _____ (Luke 16:19-31).
2. It is a place where the fire of desires, lusts and appetites are never _____ (Mark 9:43-48).
3. It is a place of wicked _____ (Mt. 23:14-15, 33; I Cor. 6:9-10; Eph. 5:5; Rev. 21:8).
4. It is a place of groaning, _____ and wailing (Mt. 13:41-42, 49-50).
5. It is a place of _____ and brimstone (Mt. 25:41; Mark 9:43-49).
6. It is a place of everlasting _____ and contempt (Dan. 12:2).

B. Hell is _____ (Dan. 12:2; Mt. 25:46; Jude 7; Rev. 20:10).

VII. What makes our life on earth and the decisions that we make so important?

A. Because death is _____ (Heb. 9:27).

B. Because after death there are no _____ (Lk. 16:19-31; Eccl. 11:3; Ezek. 18:19-32).

C. Because our eternal destiny is determined on the basis of what we do in and with _____ (I Cor. 3:10-15).

D. Because heaven and hell are _____ (Rev. 20:10; 22:5).

Lesson 21-24

The Doctrine of Eschatology

“And there will be signs in the sun, in the moon, and in the stars; and on the earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them from fear and the expectation of those things which are coming on the earth, for the powers of the heavens will be shaken. Then they will see the Son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. Now when these things begin to happen, look up and lift up your heads, because your redemption draws near.” Luke 21:25-28

I. What does the word “eschatology” mean?

- A. The word “eschatology” comes from two Greek words, *eschatos* meaning “_____” and *logos* meaning “word or discourse.”
- B. Literally the word “eschatology” means “words about the _____.”
- C. From a theological point of view, “eschatology” refers to that branch of theology that deals with the last or final things. It usually refers to some of the following:
 - 1. The last days leading up to the return of Christ and the associated events.
 - 2. The second coming of Christ itself.
 - 3. The final judgment of the living and the dead.
 - 4. The millennial kingdom and the eternal states.
- D. Note the following verses about the last days: Matthew 24: 3-44; Mark 13:3-37; Luke 21:3-36; John 6:39-44, 54; 11:24; 12:48; Acts 2:17-18; II Timothy 3:1-5; James 5:3; I Peter 1:5, 20; II Peter 3:3; I John 2:18; Jude 18.

II. What are some of the prophetic signs of the last days?

There are many signs of Christ’s return and of that period known as the last days (Mt. 24:3).

- A. There will be signs in _____ itself (Luke 21:25-28; Rom. 8:20-21).
 - 1. _____ (Mt. 24:7; Mark 13:8; Luke 21:11).
 - 2. _____ and pestilence (Mt. 24:7; Mark 13:8; Luke 21:11).
 - 3. _____ in the heavens (Mt. 24:29; Mark 13:24-25; Luke 21:11, 25-26; Acts 2:19-20).

- B. There will be signs in the world system and _____ of the world.
1. _____ and rumors of wars (Mt. 24:6-7; Mark 13:7-8; Luke 21:9-10).
 2. Nations rising up against _____ (Mt. 24:7).
 3. Perplexity and _____ of nations (Luke 21:25-26).
 4. Multiplication of _____ and travel (Dan. 12:4)
- C. There will be signs in the _____ and the church.
1. _____ by false ministries (Mt. 24:4-5, 11, 23-26; Mark 13:5-6, 21-23).
 2. _____ of Christians (Mt. 24:9-10; Mark 13:9, 13, 11; Luke 21:12-15).
 3. _____ of Christians (Mt. 24:10; Mark 13:12-13; Luke 21:16-19).
 4. _____ and pressure (Mark 13:9, 19-20, 24).
 5. The Gospel preached in the _____ (Mt. 24:14; Mark 13:10).
 6. All nations flowing into the _____ the Lord (Is. 2:2-3).

III. What will be the spiritual climate of the last days?

The end times will be characterized by two significant _____ forces.

- A. On the negative side, the _____ will come to full manifestation (II Tim. 3:1-5).
1. The love of many will _____ (Mt. 24:12).
 2. There will be a great _____ (II Th. 2:3).
 3. Many will give heed to _____ and doctrines of devils (I Tim. 4:1-2).
 4. Many _____ will arise deceiving many (Mt. 24:24; II Tim. 3:13).

5. _____ will be prevalent (Mt. 24:4-5, 24).
6. Wickedness will come to _____ (Rom. 1:18-32; Rev. 22:11).

And when that time comes, all doing wrong will do it more and more; the vile will become more vile; good men will be better; those who are holy will continue on in greater holiness. Revelation 22:11, Living Bible

- B. On the positive side, the _____ will come to full manifestation (Is. 60:1-5).
1. The church will be glorious and _____ (Eph. 5:27; Is. 60:13).
 2. There will be days of great _____ (Mt. 13:39; Rev. 14:14-16).
 3. There will be a great _____ of the Spirit of God (Joel 2:28-32; Acts 2:17-18).
 4. The spirit and power of _____ will be on the families of the church (Mal. 3:1; 4:5-6).
 5. The Gospel will be going forth into the _____ (Mt. 24:14).
 6. The kingdom of God will come to _____ (Jam. 5:7-8; Rev. 22:11).
- C. The days of _____ are a prophetic type of the last days (Mt. 24:36-42; Luke 17:24-27).

1. There are many _____ similarities between the last days and Noah's day (Gen. 6:1-22). Wickedness came to full fruit.
 - There was a _____ explosion (Gen. 6:1).
 - Marriage vows were _____ (Mt. 24:38).
 - The earth was filled with _____ (Gen. 6:11).
 - _____ was the order of the day (Mt. 24:38; Gen. 6:2).
 - People in general were _____ (Gen. 6:5, 11-12).
 - There was persistent unbelief in the face of _____ .
2. There are many _____ similarities between the last days and the days of Noah. Righteousness came to full fruit in Noah and his family.

- Noah found _____ (Gen. 6:8).
 - Noah lived a _____ (Gen. 6:9).
 - Noah was a _____ (Gen. 6:9).
 - Noah _____ with God (Gen. 6:9).
 - Noah feared God and walked in the obedience of _____ (Heb. 11:7).
 - Noah had his _____ in order (Heb. 11:7).
3. God provided a _____ for His people in the days of Noah. The ark is a beautiful type of the church.
- It was _____ by God's initiative and commandment.
 - It was prepared _____ for the faithful.
 - It was available for clean and _____ animals (Jews and Gentiles).
 - It had _____ for all.
 - It was a place of the _____ of the Lord (Gen. 7:1; 8:16).
 - It was a _____ for all who entered before the coming judgment.

IV. What are the four major eschatological viewpoints?

While there are many opinions about how the end time events will unfold, there are three main views that can be summarized as follows:

A. The _____ View.

In this view the Second Coming of Christ concludes God's plan for man on earth. The 1000 year reign referred to in the Book of Revelation is a symbolic number and refers to an indefinite period of time including the entire Church Age.

B. The _____ View.

In this view Christ will not return until the kingdom of God has been fully established by the church. In this view the power of the Gospel will gradually overcome all opposing forces until all earthly kingdoms are reformed to reflect godly principles and justice.

C. The _____ View.

The pre-millennial view holds that Christ will come again before any millennial (1000 year) kingdom is established. The Pre-millennial view takes on _____ main forms:

1. _____

In this view the church is “raptured” out before the tribulation at Christ’s secret appearing. During the period of the tribulation, in the absence of the Church, God works through the Jewish nation to evangelize the world. In this view, Christ returns at the end of the tribulation and ushers in the millennium.

2. _____

This view is the same as the above view except that the church is raptured out half way through the tribulation.

3. _____

In this view the church remains right up to the end through the tribulation when Christ returns to set up a millennial kingdom. In this view the rapture or the catching away of the saints occurs in conjunction with the Second Coming.

V. What does the Bible teach about the Rapture?

A. The term “rapture” is not found in the Bible as such.

1. The word “rapture” is a term that is used to describe the “_____” of the believers at the appearing of Christ (I Th. 4:15-17).

2. There is _____ that this is a biblical experience for the believer. The debate has to do with _____ this event occurs in the experience of the believer.

B. There are several verses that are used to teach the concept of the pre-tribulation rapture of the saints (Much of this section taken from *Understanding End Times*, by David Sell, pg. 31-37).

1. Revelation 3:10-11

Many consider this verse to be the strongest link to a pre-tribulation rapture. God promises to keep the church from the “_____” which shall come upon the whole world.

There are two problems with this thinking. The first is that this verse was specifically written to the church in Philadelphia, which did in fact undergo the hour of trial during ten historical waves of Roman persecution. To suggest the removal of the entire Body of Christ from a future antichristal persecution, when the very church to whom the promise written endured severe persecution, seems inconsistent.

The second problem surrounds the choice of the Greek word “*tereo*” which is rendered “keep.” If the author intended to communicate a removal from the situation, John would have used the Greek word “*paraphero*” translated “to take out or remove.” Both Greek possibilities present themselves next to each other in John 17:15, where John again writes, “*I do not pray that You should _____ of this world, but that You should _____ from the evil one.*”

Since John wrote both Revelation and the Gospel of John, he was familiar with both Greek words and their proper usage. Had John promised the church at Philadelphia some type of literal “removal” he would have used the appropriate word. Rather than “remove” the church, Jesus promised to keep or “_____” the church during the difficult days ahead.

2. I Thessalonians 5:9-10

Those who espouse the pre-tribulation rapture theology equate the tribulation period with the wrath of God. It should be noted that the New Testament defines wrath four different ways:

- a. _____ Wrath. This wrath results in eternal damnation (John 3:36; Rom. 5:9; I Th. 1:10; Rev. 14:10).
- b. _____ Wrath. This wrath is a pouring out of tribulation upon the world during the great tribulation (Rev. 15:7; 16:1).
- c. _____ Wrath. This is a wrath exercised by the devil against the purposes of God when he realizes that his days are numbered (Rev. 12:12).
- d. _____ Wrath. This is when man exercises a lack of control and manifests an unproductive anger (Jam. 1:19-20).

So to which of the four definitions of wrath does I Thessalonians 5:9 refer. When you read the context, it places the wrath of God in opposite position to salvation through Jesus Christ. The opposite of salvation is eternal damnation.

3. Jeremiah 30:7

Pre-tribulationists assign the identity of Jacob to the church; post-tribulationists could agree to that possibility. Both might also agree that this could refer to the coming end-time tribulation. Where each side disagrees centers upon the interpretation of the phrase, “*but he shall be saved out of it.*”

Does this mean “_____” or the “ability to _____ whatever the trouble?” The Hebrew wording does not in any way indicate “removal.” Had Jeremiah meant to illustrate “removal,” he would have used the Hebrew word “*suwr*,” which appears throughout his writings for that exact purpose. For example, “*suwr*” appears in Jeremiah 32:31, which says, “*For this city has been to Me a provocation of My anger and My fury from the day that they built it, even to this day; so I will remove [Heb. “suwr”] it from before My face.*” Historically, the city was removed from the map. The word used in Jeremiah 30:7 is “*yasha*,” meaning to be “_____”; to get the victory.”

4. I Thessalonians 4:13-18

Those holding to pre-tribulation viewpoint believe these verses prove a rapture before the tribulation since Paul addresses the need for hope. They assume the hope Paul offers is an _____ from the tribulation.

Nothing within these verses suggests that interpretation; instead, the intent of his words addresses verse 13, *But I do not want you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning those who have fallen asleep, lest you sorrow as others who have no hope.*” The Thessalonians believed that if people died before Jesus returned, they would miss going to heaven. Through verses 14-17 Paul methodically describes how Jesus will first come for those asleep (dead in Christ), and then call for those who are alive. These verses do not address the tribulation period in any way.

5. Luke 21:34-36

Luke 21:36 reads, “*Watch therefore, and pray always that you may be counted worthy to escape all these things that will come to pass, and to stand before the Son of Man.*” Those who hold a pre-tribulation view use this verse to say that if we will pray always, we are promised to escape tribulation. The post-tribulation view rejects this logic, claiming that it is possible for some to escape the disasters of the end, while still having _____ as the result of a rapture. Revelation 12:6 speaks of a woman fleeing into the wilderness, where she will be protected and nourished from the dragon during a time of tribulation.

6. I Corinthians 15:51-54

The pre-tribulationists say these verses suggest a rapture before the coming of Christ since there is no mention of a tribulation before or after the resurrection. Post-tribulationists see I Corinthians 15 as a chapter devoted exclusively to the

subject of the resurrection of the dead (See vs. 4-57). To address the tribulation or any other topic would detract from the single purpose of this chapter. To apply these verses as a proof text to the placement of a rapture in respect to the tribulation diverts from the integrity of Paul's sole purpose for this chapter.

7. Revelation 4:1

Some pre-tribulationists believe that the call for John to ascend into heaven symbolizes the rapture of the church. This assumption stems from the word "church" not appearing from chapter four on through the rest of the book of Revelation. Due to the absence of this word, it is assumed the church must be in heaven during the time of the tribulation.

There are two problems with this assumption. First, why didn't God call the "church" to come up to heaven, instead of John? John ascends into the heavenlies, most likely through a trance, to receive the vision of the Revelation. To identify "John" as "the church" is forced and unsubstantiated.

The second problem point toward the various terms found within Revelation chapters 4-21 that refer to the Body of Christ still being present during these chapters. See the following: Revelation 6:9, 11; 7:3, 14; 12:6, 17; 13:7, 10; 14:12, 13; 17:6; 18:4, 20.

These thirteen verses describe members of the Body of Christ--the Church--some of which will live through the tribulation and stand as those alive and remaining unto the coming of the Lord (I Th. 4:15).

8. Matthew 24:40-42

These familiar verses address the two standing in the field grinding at the mill; one will be taken and the other left. Some holding a pre-tribulation view see the one taken in the rapture, while the other is left behind.

The post-tribulation view does not equate these verses with the rapture, but with the separation of believers and unbelievers at the time of the judgment. Before interpreting verses 40-41, we must respect the context of the surrounding verses (vs. 26-39).

To remain consistent with the previous analogy, those taken are the unbelievers; those who are left are the righteous. When taken in context, verses 40-41 have nothing to do with the rapture, but rather address the taking of wicked in judgment and the leaving of the righteous to enjoy the eternal kingdom or the 1000 year millennium.

9. II Thessalonians 2:7

Pre-tribulationists believe the Holy Spirit will remove Himself from the earth when the antichrist arrives. If the Holy Spirit is removed, it must mean that the church is also removed, knowing that the Spirit lives within believers.

Post-tribulationists state the impossibility of that interpretation, noting that during the tribulation there will still be saints present. Are saints no longer filled with the Holy Spirit? Of course they are (Rom. 8:9). The alternative interpretation realizes the time is coming when the Holy Spirit will no longer restrain evil as He has done so throughout the ages.

10. Matthew 24:29-31

After the tribulation Jesus visibly returns to the earth, an event every eye shall see. Verse 31 next indicates that it is at this time that the rapture of the church takes place: *“And He will send His angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they will gather together His elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.”*

The elect are believers according to the following: Luke 18:7; Romans 8:33; Colossians 3:12; Titus 1:1; I Peter 1:1-2.

VI. What does the Bible teach about the Second Coming of Christ?

- A. It is a fact that Christ _____ a second time (See: The Doctrine of Christ, XI).
- B. Christ will return personally, _____, gloriously and triumphantly (See: The Doctrine of Christ, XI).
- C. Christ has a multi-faceted _____ for His return.
 - 1. To receive _____ (John 14:3; 17:24; I Th. 4:16-17).
 - 2. To _____ with His servants (Mt. 25:19).
 - 3. To _____ all (Mt. 25:31-46; II Tim. 4:1, 8; Jude 14-15).
 - 4. To _____ every man according to his works (Mt. 16:27; I Cor. 3:12-15; II Tim. 4:8; I Pet. 5:4).
 - 5. To complete the _____ of the saints (Rom. 8:23; Heb. 9:28; I Th. 3:13).
 - 6. To be _____ in His saints (Col. 3:4; II Th. 1:10).

7. To receive His _____, His reward for redemption (Mt. 25:10; Eph. 5:25-27; Rev. 19:7-9).

VII. What effect does the Second Coming have on the Church?

- A. The dead _____ will rise (I Th. 4:16).
- B. Believers will meet Jesus _____ to be with Him forever (I Th. 4:17).
- C. Believers will receive their new _____ (I Cor. 15:35-49; Phil. 3:20-21).
- D. Believers will be _____ into Christ's image (I John 3:2).
- E. Believers will be united with Christ in _____ (Rev. 19:7-9).
- F. Believers will receive a _____ of righteousness (II Tim. 4:8).
- G. Believers will live and _____ with Christ forever (Mt. 19:28; II Tim. 2:12; Rev. 20:4-6; 22:5).

VIII. What is to be our attitude as we anticipate Christ's return?

- A. Our attitude in general.
 1. We should _____ for His coming (Mt. 24:44; Luke 21:34-36; I John 2:28).
 2. We should be _____ about His coming (I Th. 4:17-18).
 3. We should _____ the second coming (II Pet. 3:10-13; I Th. 2:19).
 4. We should be looking and _____ for His coming (Luke 12:36-37; Tit. 2:13; Heb. 9:28).
 5. We should _____ for the second coming (Rev. 22:20).
 6. We should _____ in the event He delays His coming (II Th. 3:5; Jam. 5:7-11).
- B. Our personal readiness.
 1. We should watch out for _____ (Mt. 24:4).
 - a. Do not go after those who say "Christ is in the desert" (Mt. 24:23-26).

b. Do not be misled by _____ (Mt. 24:11, 24
Compare: Mt. 7:15).

c. Be sober and alert and avoid spiritual _____ (I Th. 5:3-8).

2. Do not allow _____ to come in when natural signs begin to unfold (Mt.
24:6; Luke 21:26-28).

3. Keep your behavior excellent among the heathen as a _____ (I
Pet. 2:11-12).

B. Our attitude toward the lost.

1. We should make it a priority to preach _____ (Mt. 24:14).

2. We should _____ to come into the kingdom with a sense of
urgency (Luke 14:22-23).

IX. What is the date of the Second Coming?

A. The Bible teaches that _____ the day or hour of the Second
Coming.

1. The _____ of heaven do not know (Mt. 24:36).

2. Even _____ in His earthly walk did not know (Mark 13:32).

3. Even the _____ of the Lord do not know the specific time (Mt.
24:42-44).

4. Some of this information comes from books of the Bible that are _____
until the time of the end and unless the seals are opened our understanding is
veiled (Dan. 12:4; Rev. 5).

5. To unbelievers and those believers who are asleep, He will come as a
_____ I Th. 5:2).

B. The Bible seems to indicate that those among His people who are watchful can know
the _____ (Luke 19:44).

1. Jesus rebuked the Pharisees who should have had insight into the _____
_____ of the Lord (Mt. 16:1-4; Luke 12:54-56).

2. God seems to be committed to His people, the children of the light, in letting
them in on _____ (Gen. 18:17-19; I Th. 5:4).

C. Certain things must take place _____ the Second Coming of Christ.

1. On the _____ side

a. The _____ is revealed (II Th. 2:3).

b. A _____ or apostasy of many (II Th. 2:3; I Tim. 4:1-4).

c. A general world-wide _____ or persecution of the church (Mt. 24:29-35).

2. On the _____ side.

a. The Gospel is preached in _____ world (Mt. 24:14).

b. The end-time world-wide _____ of souls comes in (Mt. 13:39).

c. There is a _____ of all that was prophesied (Acts 3:19-21).

d. The bride of Christ, the Church will have made herself _____ (Eph. 5:27; Rev. 19:7).

D. God will let us know what we need to know when we need to know it. In the meantime we need to occupy this world, press into the kingdom, reach forth to the mark of the high calling and extend His kingdom until the whole earth is filled with the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.