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First Lessons In the Doctrine Which Is According to Godliness

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FIRST LESSONS
In the Doctrine
WHICH IS
According to Godliness
I Tim. 6:3

Designed for Use
In Sunday Schools, Bible Schools, etc.

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LESSON I.

CONCERNING THE ONE TRUE AND LIVING GOD.

I.

Faith toward God is one of the "Principles" of the Doctrine of Christ.

Heb. 6:1.

He that cometh to God must believe that He is. Heb. 11:6.

II.

God Is One.

1. God revealed it to Israel. Isa. 44:6; 45:5; Deut. 4:35; 6:4-9.
3. The apostles preached it to the people.
   a. Paul. In Asia Minor (Acts 14:11-17); at Athens (Acts 17:23-31); to the Romans (Rom. 3:8); at Corinth (1 Cor. 8:5, 6); to the Ephesians (Eph. 4:6); in Galatia (Gal. 3:20); at Thessalonica (1 Thess. 1:9 10).
   b. Peter. I Peter 1:3; 3:22.
   c. James, chapter 2:19.

III.

God is the Creator and Sustainer of all Things. Rom. 1:20.


IV.

The Attributes of God.

1. Natural attributes.
   d. Love. God is love. I John 4:8, 16.
      He loved us when we were enemies. Rom. 5:6, 8.
      He so loved the world that He gave His Son. John 3:16.
      He sent His Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. I John 2:2; 4:10.

V.

Men Owe it to God to Glorify and Serve Him.

1. Since God so loved us we should also love Him. I John 4:19.
2. See the case of Herod, who did not give God the glory. Acts 12:21-23.
5. Also study Rom. 1:20-32.
II.

CONCERNING JESUS CHRIST.

I.

Begotten of God, He was the Son of God.

1. God said He would have a Son by begettall. II. Sam. 7:14; Psalm 2:7.
4. John the Baptist said of Him, “This is the Son of God.” John 1:22-34.
5. Jesus said He was God’s Son, and God His Father. John 5:17, 18; 20:35-37; 10:36.
7. Paul and others preached Him as “the Son of God.” Acts 9:20; Rom. 1:1, 3, 9; II Cor. 1:19; Gal. 1:15, 16; 4:4; I Thess. 1:3, 10.
8. John’s Gospel was written to show that “Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.” John 20:31.

II.

Born of a Woman (Gal 4:4), He was a Man, and the Son of Man.

1. He styled Himself “a man.” John 8:40.
3. He was a “partaker of flesh and blood.” Heb. 2:14; 4:15.
4. Even as “mediator between God and men” He is “the Man Christ Jesus.” II Tim. 2:5.
5. When He shall judge the world He will be “that man whom God ordained, whom He hath raised from the dead.” Acts 17:31.

III.

Anointed with the Holy Spirit, He is “the Christ” or Anointed.

Acts 2:36; 17:3; 18:5.

1. He was “anointed with the Holy Spirit.” Acts 4:27; 10:38.
2. He was anointed to preach the gospel. Luke 4:18.
3. As Anointed He is to sit on David’s throne. Acts 2:30.

IV.


   His blood was shed “for the remission of sins.” Matt. 26:28; Eph.1:7.
2. He was buried. I Cor. 15:4.
3. He was raised up from the dead the third day. I Cor. 15:4.
   He was afterwards “seen.” Acts 1:3; 10:39-14; I Cor. 15:4-8.
   From this we know that He is alive. Acts 25:19; Rev. 1:18.
4. As the one who is alive from the dead He sent the Holy Spirit. Acts 2:32-33.
5. He was raised again for our justification. Rom. 4:25.
   He ever lives to make intercession for His people. Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; 9:24.
LESSON III.

I. THE SPIRIT OF GOD.

There is one Spirit, "the Spirit of God." Gen. 1:2; Eph. 4:1-6.


II. God Created and Sustains all Things by His Spirit.

2. By it He made the living beings on earth. Psalm 104:30.
3. Man was made by the Spirit of God. Job 33:4.

III. Holy Spirit, or the Spirit of God used for Holy or Special Purposes.

1. Before the flood God said, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh." Gen. 6:3.
2. God's Holy Spirit was in the prophets. Neh. 9:30; II Peter 1:20, 21.
3. The Holy Spirit in relation to Jesus.
   c. After having been put to death, He was quickened by the Spirit. Rom. 8:11; I Peter 3:18.
4. Others were baptized or anointed with the Holy Spirit. Matt. 3:11; Acts, 1:5; 2:1-4; 11:15-16.
5. The reception of the Spirit.
   b. The Spirit was to be given to those who believe and obey God. John 7:39; Acts 5:32.
   c. To such as had become sons of God. Gal. 6:4.
6. Things the Holy Spirit would do for its possessors.
   e. Strengthen them with might in the inner man. Eph. 3:16.
8. The gifts and fruits of the Spirit.
   a. The gifts were signs wrought by the Spirit for the confirmation of the word. Rom. 15:18; Heb. 2:4; Mark 16:17-20.
   Some of these signs were to pass away. I Cor. 13:8.
   b. The fruits of the Spirit. Gal. 5:22, 23; Eph. 5:4; Col. 1:10.
   These fruits are to abide. I Cor. 13:13.

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law." Gal. 5:22, 23.

"Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." Rom. 8:9.
LESSON IV.

THE THINGS CONCERNING THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

I.

God Once Had a Kingdom on Earth: the Nation of Israel. Exod. 19:5.

1. This kingdom was styled "the kingdom of the Lord over Israel." I Chron. 28:5; 29:23; II Chron. 9:8.
2. In B.C. 975 ten tribes revolted against the house of David, and the kingdom was divided. II Chron. 10:16-19.
3. In B.C. 721 the ten tribes were carried away into Assyria. II Kings 18:11, 12.
4. In B.C. 602 Judah was carried captive into Babylon. II Chron. 36:9-21.
5. God said to Zedekiah, the last king of Judah: "It shall be no more until He come whose right it is, and I will give it Him." Ezek. 21:25-27.

II.

God Made Promise to David that He Would Place His Seed Upon His Throne.

II Sam. 7:12-17; Jer. 23:5.

III.

Jesus Was Born to be a King. Matt. 2:2; John 18:33-37.

IV.

He Was Anointed and Sent to Preach the Kingdom. Luke 4:18, 43; 8:1.

V.

He Sent the Twelve to Preach the Kingdom of God. Luke 9:1, 2, 6.

VI.

He Sent Seventy Disciples to Preach the Kingdom, Luke 10:1-11.

VII.

The Effect of Such Preaching.

2. The apostles said, "What shall we have therefore?" Matt. 19:28.
3. The mother of Zebedee's children said to Jesus, "Grant to my two sons to sit at thy right hand and thy left in thy kingdom." Matt. 20:21.
4. The Jewish council said, "If we let Him thus alone, all men will believe on Him, and the Romans will come and take away both our place and nation." John 11:48.
5. Joseph of Arimathea, a disciple of Jesus (Matt. 27:57), was "also waiting for the kingdom of God." Mark 15:43.

VIII.

Jesus Commanded that the Gospel be Preached in All the World to Every Creature. Mark 16:15, 16.

5. At Corinth. I Cor. 6:9, 10.
7. At Thessalonica. II Thess. 1:5.
8. The apostle Peter. II Peter 1:10, 11.
LESSON V.

THE THINGS CONCERNING THE KINGDOM OF GOD (Continued).

I.
The King.

1. Jesus was foreordained of God. 1 Peter 1:20; Acts 15:15; Rom. 3:25.
2. He was foretold. 1 Sam. 7:12-14; Isa. 9:6,7.
3. He was born to be king. Matt 2:2; John 18:33-37.
4. He was to come from the tribe of Judah. Gen. 49:8-12; I Chron. 5:2; 28:4; Heb. 7:17.
5. He was to be of the house of David. II Sam. 7:12-16; Isa. 9:6,7; Luke 1:32; Acts 13:23.

II.
The Subjects.

1. The nation of Israel. Jesus was born to be “King of the Jews.” Matt. 2:2; 19:28; Luke 1:30-33.

III.
The Territory.

1. The earth is the Lord’s. Psalm 24:1.
2. The Most High is the possessor of heaven and earth. Gen. 14:19,22; Matt. 11:25.
3. He promised the uttermost parts of the earth to Jesus for a possession. Psalm 2:8.
   He will possess it, and rule over it as God’s King. Psalm 2:6.
5. Jesus promised the earth to the meek. Matt. 5:5.
6. The kingdom shall be “under the whole heaven.” Dan. 7:27.
7. Jesus is to be “King over all the earth.” Psalm 72:8; Zech. 14:8.

IV.
The Capital City.

1. Jerusalem is destined to be “the city of the great King.” Psalm 48:1,2; Matt. 5:35.
2. Jerusalem will be the “throne of the Lord,” to which all nations shall gather. Jer. 3:17.

V.
The Joint Rulers.

1. The children of God are joint-heirs with Christ. Rom. 8:16,17.
2. They are heirs of the kingdom. Acts 26:18; James 2:5.
4. The brethren who “do” certain things shall enter. II Peter 1:10,11.
5. It shall be given to the saints of the Most High. Dan. 7:18,22,27.

VI.
The Results of the Reign.

1. The kingdom will be “set up” by bringing together its parts. Dan. 2:44.
2. This kingdom will break in pieces all existing kingdoms. Dan. 2:44.
   The place of the broken kingdoms will be found no more. Dan. 2:36.
3. The law will go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. Isa. 2:2,3.
4. The result:
   a. Swords shall be beaten into plowshares. Isa. 2:4.
   b. No more war among nations. Psalm 46:9; Zech. 9:10.
   c. No more learning war.
      “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.” Luke 2:14.
LESSON VI.

THE PROMISES WHICH GOD MADE TO ABRAHAM.

I.
The promise which God made to the Fathers... Acts 26:6, 7.
These "fathers" were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Acts 3:13.

II.
The Items of Promise.
1. A fleshly "seed," the nation of Israel, which possessed the land of Canaan under the law. Fulfilled, Gen. 15:13-18; Josh. 21:45; Neh. 5:7.
   Jesus Christ was a confirmation of these promises. Rom. 15:8; II Cor. 1:20.
3. Those who are of faith are "Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:26-29.
   a. In case Abraham died, he must be raised from the dead. He believed in resurrection. Gen. 22:1-5; Rom. 4:17; Heb. 11:13 17, 19.
   That the dead are raised Moses showed at the bush. Luke 20:37, 38.

III.
In him and his Seed all Nations of the Earth were to be Blessed.
1. This "seed" is Christ. Acts 3:25; Gal. 3:16.
4. This blessing comes upon the uncircumcision also. Rom. 4:1-10.

IV.
What Interest have Gentiles in this Promise?
1. Without it they are aliens, strangers, having no hope, and without God in the world. Eph. 2:11, 12.
2. It was written for us also. Rom. 4:23, 24.
3. Those who have been baptized into Christ, whether Jews or Gentiles, are "Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:26-29; Eph. 3:6.
4. Abraham is the father of all true believers. Rom. 4:16; 9:8.
6. They are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. 3:9; Rom. 4:6-10.
   They walk in his steps. Rom. 4:12.
   They do his works. John 8:39; James 2:21, 22.
7. Such, being heirs according to the promise they shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets in the kingdom of God. Gal. 3:29; Luke 13:29, 30.

V.
Abraham looked forward to the Day of Christ. John 8:56.

VI.
"Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy unto Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old." Micah 7:20.
That Day has not yet Come. II Thess. 2:1-3.
LESSON VII.

THE COVENANT WHICH GOD MADE WITH DAVID.

I.

God promised that He would raise up Christ to sit on David's Throne.

II Sam. 7:12-16.

1. He bound Himself with a covenant that He would do this. II Sam. 23:1-5; Psalm 89:35-37; Acts 2:30.
2. According to this covenant God would raise to David a "seed." This raising had its beginning in the begettal. Acts 13:33. R. V. Raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of David. Luke 1:69, 70. Jesus was raised up according to promise. Acts 13:23.
3. This seed was to be "raised up" (I Chron. 17:11) while David would be asleep with his fathers. II Sam. 7:12.

II.

God would raise a kingly House through David's Seed. II Sam. 7:13, 16.

Of this house Jesus has the key. Isa. 22:22; Rev. 3:7.

III.

God would establish His Throne and Kingdom forever. II Sam. 7:13, 16.

1. This promise was repeated in Isaiah 9:6, 7.
2. It was repeated to Mary, the mother of Jesus. Luke 1:32, 33.

IV.

The Throne should be established "before" David, i. e. in his Presence.

II Sam. 7:16.

Jesus "before" Pilate witnessed a good confession. I Tim. 6:13.
1. The throne could not have been established on earth on pentecost, for David was dead and buried. Acts 2:29; 13:36.
2. It could not have been in heaven, for David was not there. Acts 2:34.
3. This requires that David be raised from the dead.
   a. Its fulfillment can only be through resurrection. Acts 13:34.
   b. Jesus is the Lord of the dead and the living. Rom. 14:9; Acts 10:36.
   c. Therefore He is also David's Lord. Matt. 22:42-45.
4. It requires that David live forever.
   This covenant was all his salvation and all his desire. II Sam. 23:3.
5. Others shall reign with Christ.
   b. If we suffer, we shall also reign with Him. II Tim. 2:12.
   c. To the overcomer Jesus promised that he shall sit on His throne and have power over the nations. Rev. 2:26-28; 3:21.

V.

This is an Everlasting Covenant. II Sam. 23:5.

1. Others are invited to enter this covenant. Isa. 55:1-3.
2. The blood of Christ, as the "blood of the everlasting covenant," brought Jesus again from the dead. Heb. 13:20.
3. It will do the same for all who enter this covenant. Heb. 10:25; 12:24
4. The sure mercies of David will raise up others from the dead no more to return to corruption. Acts 13:33.

"Once have I sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David." Psalm 89:35.
LES S O N VIII.
MAN AND HIS N A T U R E.

I.
What Is Man?
2. Abraham said he was dust and ashes. Gen. 18:27.
3. David said that we are dust. Psalm 103:14.
4. Solomon said, "All (man and beast) are of the dust." Eccl. 3:20.
5. Paul said, "The first man is of the earth, earthy." I Cor. 15:47.
  "As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy." verse 48.

II.
Man Is Flesh.
1. God said, "For that he also is flesh." Gen. 6:3.
2. The psalmist said that men are flesh. Psalm 78:39.

III.
Man Is a "Soul", a Breathing Creature.
Gen. 2:7; I Cor. 15:45.
1. A natural body is a living soul. I Cor. 15:44,45.
2. Animals have or are "souls." Gen. 1:20, 30; mar; Num. 21:28; Job
  12:10; Psalm 74:19; Rev. 16:3.

IV.
Things That Are Said of Souls.
1. They are begotten. Gen. 12:5; Exod. 1:5.
2. They are born. Gen. 46:15,18.
3. They have blood. Jer. 2:34.
4. They can touch. Lev. 5:12.
6. They can be destroyed. Josh. 10:28; Ezek. 22:27.
7. The soul needs to be held in life. Psalm 66:9.
10. It must be saved from death and hell. Psalm 49:15, mar.; Jas. 5:20

V.
Man Lives by Breathing the Breath of Life.
1. Animals and man alike have the breath of life. Gen. 7:21,22; Eccl 2:15.
2. Man has spirit. Job 27:3. So have the animals. Gen. 7:21,22, mar.

VI.
The Nature of Man.
1. He was made lower than the angels. Psalm 8:4,5; Heb. 2:6,7.
2. He is mortal, capable of dying. Job. 4:17.
3. He is corruptible. Rom. 1:23.
4. Of few days, cut down, continues not. Job. 14:1,2.
5. All flesh is grass. Isa. 40:6; I Peter 1:24.
6. His life is a vapor which soon vanishes away. James 4:14.

VII.
He Dies and Wastes Away, He Gives Up the Ghost, and Where Is He?
Job 14:10; also verse 14.

VIII.
His Breath Goes Forth, He Returns to His Earth: in That Very Day His
Thoughts Perish. Psalm 146:4.

IX.
He Is Then "A Dead Man." Psalm 31:12; Luke 7:12.

X.
God takes away the breath of the animals. Psalm 104:23.
LESSON IX.

THE DEVIL, SATAN, ETC.

I. The Meaning of Devil and Satan.
1. Devil from diabolo, one who throws or darts through, across or over.
   b. He was a thief. He betrayed Jesus for money. Matt. 26:14-16, 47-50.
3. Satan an adversary, an opponent.
   Jesus called Peter a Satan. Matt. 16:22-23.

II. Devils in the Old Testament.
1. Israelites sacrificed to devils. Lev. 17:7; Deut. 32:17.
3. All the gods of the nations were idols. Psalm 96:5.
4. An idol is nothing in the world. I Cor. 8:4; 10:19,20; Rev. 9:20.

III. Beelzebub, the Prince of Devils. Mark 3:22.
1. He was regarded as “an unclean spirit.” Mark 3:30.
2. Baal-zebub was a god of the Philistines. II Kings 1:1-6.

IV. The Devil (diabolo) of the New Testament.
1. Jesus to Jews: “Ye are of your father the devil.” John 8:44.
2. “All that is in the world” is “lust.” I John 2:16.
3. A man is tempted when drawn of his own lust. James 1:14,15.
4. The devil did not abide in the truth. John 8:44.

V. Possessed of Devils (demons).
1. Possession was known from the actions of those persons.
2. One was dumb. Matt. 9:33.
5. Madness was associated with it. He is mad. John 10:20,21.
6. When any were cured it was said they were “healed.” Acts. 10:38.

1. Lux, light; phero, to bear. Margin, “day star.”
2. This is the king of Babylon. verses 4,22.
3. He was a “man,” not a wicked angel. verse 16.
4. He had ruled over the nations. verses 5,6,16,17.
5. Then was cast down, and fell from heaven. verse 12.
6. He was “weak” and with the “worms.” verses 10,11.

VII. The Dragon, the Serpent, the Devil, Satan. Rev. 12:9; 20:2.
1. He had seven heads, governments. Rev. 12:3, 17:9,10.
2. Crowns were symbols of royalty. Isa. 62:3.
3. Ten horns were ten kings. Rev. 12:3, 17:12.
4. The dragon deceived the world and then was cast out. Rev. 12:9.

VIII. Angels That Sinned. II Peter 2:4.
1. Angel means messenger. Angel of church. Rev. 2:1,8,12,18, etc.
2. John the Baptist was a messenger (angelos). Mark 1:2.
LESSON X.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.

I.

Christ's Death, Resurrection, and Exaltation.

1. Christ died for our sins. He was buried and rose again. I Cor. 15:1-3.
2. He is now at the right hand of God. Mark 16:19; Acts 2:33; Heb. 10:12.
3. He is the same Jesus who was crucified Acts 2:36.
4. The same Jesus who was raised from the dead. Acts 2:29-32

II.

His First Appearing.


III.

The Doctrine of His Coming Again.

2. He is now at the right hand of God. Mark 16:19; Acts 2:33; Heb. 10:12.
3. Angels said, “This same Jesus shall so come.” Acts 1:11.
   They were not mistaken about His first coming. Luke 1:30-33.
4. The apostle Paul said, “The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven.” I Thess. 4:15,16.

IV.

The Early Believers Were Looking For Him.

I Cor. 1:17; Phil. 3:20; Col. 3:4; I Thess. 1:9,10; Titus 2:13.

V.

He Would Not Come Until After a Wide-spread Falling Away.

II Thess. 2:1-12; I Tim. 4:1.

VI.

The Manner of His Coming.

1. Negatively.
   a. It is not death.—Jesus said, “If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Then some thought that disciple should not die.” John 21:22, 23.
   b. It is not conversion.—Persons were converted to wait for Him from heaven. I Thess. 1:9,10.
   c. It was not the destruction of Jerusalem.—Instead of being destroyed, Jerusalem will then be built up. Psalm 102:16.

2. Positively.
   a. “This same Jesus shall so come,” Acts 1:11.
   c. He shall come from heaven. I Thess. 4:16; Phil. 3:21; II Thess. 1:7.
   d. He will be accompanied by His angels. Matt. 16:27; 25:31.

VII.

The Signs of His Coming.

3. The same signs indicate the coming of the Son of Man that indicate the kingdom. Matt. 24:30, 33, margin.
LESSON XI.
THE OBJECT OF CHRIST'S COMING.

I. He comes to Raise the Dead.
1. The power to quicken the dead was given to Him by the Father. John 5:21.
2. Jesus said He would raise up certain ones at the last day. John 6:39, 40, 44, 54.
3. They that are Christ's at His coming. I Cor. 15:23. This will be after His descent from heaven. I Thess. 4:15, 16.

II. He comes to Conduct the Judgment.
1. There will be a future day of judgment. Rom. 2:5, 16; 1 John 4:17.
2. The Father has committed all judgment to the Son. John 5:22, 27.
3. Jesus has been ordained of God for this purpose. Acts 10:42; 17:31.
4. He will judge quick and dead at His appearing and kingdom. II Tim. 4:1.
5. Judge nothing before the time until the Lord come. I Cor. 4:5.
6. Whom will He judge? His people.
   b. We must all stand before the tribunal of Christ. Rom. 14:10-12. As to "we", see Rom. 1:7.
   c. We must all appear before the tribunal of Christ. II Cor. 5:10. As to "we", see I Cor. 1:2; II Cor. 1:1.
   d. The subjects require "boldness in the day of judgment." I John 4:17. That they be "not ashamed before Him at His coming." I John 2:28.
7. Christ's judgment will be a righteous one.
   a. He said, "As I hear I judge, and my judgment is just." John 5:20; also verse 20.
8. He will judge without respect of persons. Rom. 2:11; I Peter 1:17.
9. The object of the judgment.
   a. To give to every man according to his deeds. Rom. 2:6; II Cor. 5:10; Col. 3:24, 25.
   b. They that have done good: resurrection of life. John 5:28, 29. Patient continuance in well doing: eternal life. Rom. 2:7. This will be in the day of judgment. Rom. 2:5.
   c. The judgment will count certain ones worthy of the kingdom of God. II Thess. 1:5.
   d. They that have done evil: damnation. John 5:28, 29. Indignation and wrath. Rom. 2:8, 9. Fiery indignation will devour the adversaries. Heb. 10:26, 27. They that commit such things are worthy of death. Rom. 1:32.

III. He comes to Reign.
1. He was born to be a King. Matt. 2:2; John 18:33-37.
2. He must reign until He put all enemies under His feet. I Cor. 15:25.
3. Where? "In the midst of His enemies." Psalm 110:2. The kingdom shall be "under the whole heaven." Dan. 7:27.
4. The saints shall reign with Him. II Tim. 2:12; Dan. 7:18, 22, 27.
5. It will be an everlasting kingdom. II Peter 1:10, 11.
6. Then cometh the end when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to God even the Father, when He shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. I Cor. 15:24.
LESSON XI.

ETERNAL LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.

The Lord Jesus Christ "abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." II Tim. 1:10.

I.

To Abolish in this Case is to make Powerless.—Diaglot.

II.

Life: What it is, and How to Obtain it.

1. The Father gave to the Son to have life in Himself. John 5:26.
   Life, even length of days for ever and ever. Psalm 21:4.
   Jesus is alive for evermore. Rev. 1:18.
   Death hath no more dominion over Him. Rom. 6:9.
2. God gave to Jesus the power to give eternal life. John 17:2.
   The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ. Rom. 6:23.
   The life is in the Son. He that hath the Son hath life. I John 4:9; 5:11, 12.
3. What eternal life is.
   a. He that believeth on me hath eternal life. John 6:47.
   c. Jesus said of those who shall be counted worthy, "Neither can they die any more, for they are equal unto the angels." Luke 20: 34, 36.
4. To whom shall eternal life be given?
   b. They are those who have walked worthy. Eph. 4:1; Col. 1:10; I Thess. 2:12.
5. When shall eternal life be given?
   a. In the day of judgment. Rom. 2:5-7.
   c. In the world to come. Mark 10:30.

III.

Immortality.

1. It means deathlessness not capable of dying.
2. God is immortal. I Tim. 1:17; 6:16.
3. He is incorruptible, in contrast with corruptible man. Rom. 1:23.
5. As regards man, he is mortal. Job 4:17.
   He is "of few days cut down, and continueth not. Job 14:1:2.
   All flesh is grass. I Peter 1:24,25.
   Our life is a vapor, and soon vanisheth away. James 4:14.
7. At last this mortal shall put on immortality. I Cor. 15:53,54.
   Mortality, or that which is mortal, shall be swallowed up of life.
   This will be before the tribunal of Christ. II Cor. 5:4,10.
8. Then shall be brought to pass the saying, "Death is swallowed up in victory." I Cor. 15:54; Isa. 25:8.
   "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" I Cor. 15:55; Hos. 13:14.
9. Then they shall "reign in life by one Jesus Christ." Rom. 5:17.
10. To God will be the thanks for the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. I Cor. 15:57.
LESSON XIII.
HELL, EVERLASTING FIRE, ETC.

I.
The Meaning of the Word Hell.
From Old Saxon, helan to hide, cover. Hole, hollow, hull from the same word.
1. The Hebrew word is sheol, the unseen.
2. The Greek word is hades, the unseen.

II.
The Location of Hell.
2. In the nether parts of the earth. Ezek. 31:16.
3. Objects said to have been placed in hell.
   a. Soldiers with their weapons of war. Ezek. 32:27.
   b. Sheep were laid in sheol. Psalm 49:14.
   c. Christ's soul was not left there. Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:27,31.

III.
The Condition of Those Who Go Into Hell: Dead and Unconscious.
1. No work device knowledge nor wisdom in sheol. Eccl. 9:10.
2. The dead know not anything. Eccl. 9:5.
3. In death there is no remembrance of God. Psalm 6:5.
4. The dead see neither God nor man. Isa. 38:11.
5. Abraham and Israel are ignorant of their descendants. Isa. 63:16.

IV.
Resurrection Brings the Soul From the Power of Hell. Ps. 49:15; mar.
1. Christ's soul was not left in hell. Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:27,31.
2. When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, then it shall be said, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave (margin, 'hell') where is thy victory?" I Cor. 15:55.
3. Death and hell gave up the dead that were in them. Rev. 20:13, mar., 14.

V.
Hell Fire.
1. Fire of Gehenna, the Valley of Hinnom. Jer. 7:31,32.
2. It is better for thee to enter into life than go into hell fire.
3. The fire that cannot be quenched.
   a. Chaff is burnt up in unquenchable fire. Matt. 3:12.

VI.
1. We have an "example" of "eternal fire" in the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Jude 7.
3. Animate and inanimate objects were destroyed. Lev. 26:22; I Kings 15:13.

VII.
The Lake of Fire and Brimstone. Rev. 14:10.
1. Brimstone anciently destroyed.
2. The beast and the false prophet, both symbolical were cast into the lake of fire, which was also symbolical. Rev. 19:20; 20:14,15; 21:8.
3. The devil also—symbolical, was cast into the lake of fire. Rev. 20:10.
   The Lord preserveth all that love Him, but all the wicked will He destroy. Psalm 145:20.
   He is able to save and to destroy. James 4:12.
LESSON XIV.

BAPTISM.

I.

What Baptism is.

1. To perform the act of baptism requires water.
   b. The people were baptized in the river Jordan. Matt. 3:6.
   c. John baptized at Aenon “because there was much water”. John 3:23.
   d. At the house of Cornelius Peter said, “Who can forbid water that these should not be baptized?” Acts 10:47.

2. In baptism persons went into and came out of the water.
   a. After His baptism Jesus came up out of the water. Matt. 3:16.
   b. Philip and the eunuch went into and came out of the water. Acts 8:36, 38, 39.
   c. Baptism is represented as a burial and rising again.
      “Buried with Him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him through the faith of the operation of God.” Col 2:12; Rom. 6:3-5.
   d. Holy Spirit baptism was not for sinners, but for believers. Rom. 8:26; Eph. 3:16.

II. Baptism rests upon the Authority and Command of the Lord Jesus, and therefore is essential. Matt. 28:18, 19; Mark 16:18, 16.

III.

The Proper Subjects for Baptism.


IV.

The Design of Baptism.

1. With repentance, it is “for the remission of sins.” Acts 2:38.
   d. The washing of water by the word. Eph. 5:26.
   e. The washing of regeneration. Titus 3:5.
   f. Forged from his old sins. II Peter 1:9.
   g. God for Christ’s sake hath forgiven you. Eph. 4:32; Col. 2:13.

2. It brings the subject into relation with Christ. Rom. 6:3; Gal. 3:27.
   b. Into Jesus Christ as the representative of the name of salvation. Acts 2:38; 4:12; 8:16; 10:48; 19:5.


4. It brings the subject into relation with the one body, the church. I Cor. 12:13.

5. Obligations which baptism imposes
   a. We should walk in newness of life. Rom. 6:4; Gal. 6:15.
   b. Put off concerning the former conversation the old man. Eph. 4:22; Col. 3:9 10.
   c. Reckon yourselves to be dead indeed to sin. Rom 6:11.
   d. But alive to God through Jesus Christ our Lord.
      But now being made free from sin, and become servants of God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life. Rom 6:22.
LESSON XV.

A HOLY LIFE.

I.

God is Holy, and requires His people to be Holy. I Peter 1:15, 16.

2. Holiness relates to conversation, or conduct. I Peter 1:15.
3. The time past may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles. I Peter 4:1-3.
4. Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Eph. 5:6.
   We also some time walked in them. Col. 3:6-7.

II.

The Kind of Walk that pleases God.

3. Walk in the light, as He is in the light. I John 1:6, 7.
4. Walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. Rom. 8:4; Gal. 5:16.
   a. Love to God: Keeping His commandments. I John 5:3.
   Charity (love) thinketh no evil. I Cor. 13:5-8.

III.

Helps which God has Given to aid His People in a Holy Life.

   This affords association with those of like faith.
2. Teachers as "gifts" for the perfecting of the saints. Eph. 4:8, 11, 12.
   b. For exhortation.
   c. For prayers. Acts 2:42; Rom. 12:12; I John 5:14, 15.
   b. Milk for babes. I Cor. 3:1, 2; I Peter 2:2.
   c. Strong meat for those who are strong. Heb. 5:12, 13.
   Strengthens with might in the inner man. Eph. 3:16.
6. The angels. They are "ministering spirits sent forth to minister unto them who shall be heirs of salvation." Heb. 1:14.
   "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." Psalm 34:7.
   "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, always having all sufficiency in every thing may abound to every good work." I Cor. 9:8.
   "According as His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of Him that hath called us to glory and virtue." II Peter 1:3.
LESSON I.

CONCERNING THE ONE TRUE AND LIVING GOD.

What place does "faith toward God" occupy in the doctrine of Christ? What two things must one believe who cometh to God? How many Gods are there? Cite passages. What is God's relation to the universe? What is God's nature? Name some of His attributes. What is the greatest of them all?

LESSON II.

CONCERNING JESUS CHRIST.

What is Jesus in relation to God? In what sense is this true? From what time was this doctrine taught? Was Jesus God or Man? Can God be tempted? Was Jesus tempted? What does the word "Christ" mean? With what was Jesus anointed? When? For what purpose? What is Jesus now in relation to men? How do we know that He is alive?

LESSON III.

THE SPIRIT OF GOD.

By what means is the one God everywhere present? What is Spirit? What is the difference between the "Spirit of God" in man's nostrils (Job 27: 3), and the "Holy Spirit"? How did the Spirit influence people before the flood? What three things were done for Jesus by the Holy Spirit? To whom was the Holy Spirit given after the days of Jesus among men? What is the difference between the "gifts" and the "fruit" of the Spirit?

LESSON IV.

THE THINGS CONCERNING THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

What was the burden of the preaching of Jesus? How many persons did He send to preach this message? What was the effect of such preaching? What position shall Jesus hold in the kingdom of God? Was there a kingdom of God in the past? Is the kingdom in existence now? If so, where is it? If not, when will it be?

LESSON V.

THE THINGS CONCERNING THE KINGDOM OF GOD. (cont.)

How many and what elements enter into a kingdom? What can be said regarding the king of this kingdom? Who shall be its subjects? What shall be its territory? What will be its capital? Who will reign with Christ?

LESSON VI.

THE PROMISES WHICH GOD MADE TO ABRAHAM.

What great promises did God make to Abraham—1, 2 3 4? Who is the principal person mentioned in these promises? In what way are non-Israelites "Abraham's seed"? What is the condition of those who are "strangers" to these promises? How may they become "Abraham's seed"? When will the promise to Abraham and his seed be fulfilled?
LESSON VII.
THE COVENANT WHICH GOD MADE WITH DAVID.
What promises did God make to David? Who is the "seed" that God would raise up? How was this "raising up" done? Where would David be at the time of this raising up? Where will David be at the time when his throne and kingdom are established? What must be done for David in order that this be fulfilled? What is Christ in relation to David? Will Christ be alone sitting on David's throne? What is necessary in order to reign with Christ?

LESSON VIII.
MAN AND HIS NATURE.
Of what was man made? What is he said to be? What is a "living soul"? Name some things which the Bible says about souls? Are any other beings souls besides man? What is man as to his nature? To what is he compared? Does the man himself die? What becomes of his thoughts at that time? Whence does the spirit return? What becomes of the breath of the animals when they die?

LESSON IX.
THE DEVIL, SATAN, ETC.
What does the word "devil" mean? What does "Satan" mean? Which disciple was by Jesus called a devil? Which one was called Satan? What were the devils of the Old Testament? Who or what was "Beelzebub"? How is anyone tempted? Who or what was the devil that "abode not in the truth"? How was it known that persons were possessed of devils? What would we say of persons acting so today? Who was "Lucifer"? What was the "dragon"? In what condition are the "angels that sinned"?

LESSON X.
THE COMING OF CHRIST.
What was done to Jesus before He was exalted to God's right hand in heaven? Is He the same Jesus that was crucified? What proof have we that He is alive? What is He doing in heaven? How will He come again? What was the attitude of the early believers toward His coming? What would take place before His coming? Is death the coming of the Lord? Is conversion? Was the destruction of Jerusalem? From where will He come? Who will come with Him?

LESSON XI.
THE OBJECT OF CHRIST'S COMING.
What is the first thing Christ will do after His coming? How did He obtain this power? What is the second object of His coming? Whom will He judge? How did they become such? What will be the character of His judgment? What is its object? What will He give to those who have done good? What to those who have done evil? What other object has the coming of Christ? Who will be associated with Him in this?
LESSON XII.
ETERNAL LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.
What is it to “abolish death”? What is eternal life? What is immortality? How were these brought to light? Through whom must we receive eternal life? When shall it be given? Name some beings that are immortal. Name mortal ones. What will be given to those who seek for glory, honor and immortality? How must these be sought? What is it that is to put on incorruption and immortality? What will this enable those persons to do?

LESSON XIII.
HELL, EVERLASTING FIRE, ETC.
What does the word “hell” mean? Where does the Bible locate hell? What objects are said to have been put into hell? What is the condition of those persons who go into hell? What brings persons out of hell? What does “Gehenna” mean? What takes place with that which is placed into Gehenna? What does “unquenchable fire” do for carcasses? Name an example of “eternal fire.” What does the “lake of fire” represent?

LESSON XIV.
BAPTISM.
What is required in order to perform the act of baptism? What is said of persons who are baptized? What does baptism resemble? Upon what authority does baptism rest? Who are proper subjects for baptism? What is the design of baptism as regards the remission of sins? as regards relationship with Christ? as regards relationship with the one body, the church? By what means does baptism save persons? What obligations does baptism impose?

LESSON XV.
A HOLY LIFE.
What is necessary in order to please God and gain eternal life? To what does “holiness” relate? How did some live in times past? In what condition were they? How are we to walk toward God? How toward men? What helps has God given to aid men toward living a holy life? What is “the apostles’ doctrine”? “fellowship”? “breaking of bread”? “prayer”? What are angels?