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God Has Spoken

J. Emett Wainwright

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God Has Spoken

"God, having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets by divers portions and in divers manners, hath at the end of these days spoken unto us in his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things, through whom also he made the worlds; who being the effulgence of his glory, and the very image of his substance, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had made purification of sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high"—(Hebrews 1:1-3).



Christ Demonstrated

"In whole, burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hadst no pleasure: Then said I, Lo, I am come (In the roll of the book it is written of me) To do thy will, O God. Saying above, Sacrifices and offerings and whole burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure therein (for which are offered according to the law), then hath he said, Lo, I am come to do thy will. He taketh away the first that he may establish the second. By which will we have been sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all" (Hebrews 10:6-10).

FOREWORD

RELIGIOUS CONFUSION: (1) Human Liberty. Are human beings irresponsible robots, or free moral agents? (2) Divine Sovereignty. What is the actual relationship of the Creator to all creation? (3) Universal Service. What are the moral obligations of man to his fellowmen? (4) Divine Standard. The three great problems have not been solved by theology, philosophy and science. Why not give the Word of God a fair consideration?

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: The following series of outlines may be pursued in the exact order given; or, the sections may be studied independently. At least two hours should be given every lesson. Each outline can be extended into the weeks; one section may be studied profitably for four months; and the entire series extended into the years. The outlines may be used (a) Lord's days; (b) during the week; (c) for special training; (d) summer vacation schools; and (e) home study. Several groups may study different sections simultaneously.

EQUIPPED FOR PROGRESS: Those who enjoy an understanding of the Hebrew and Greek languages are wonderfully blessed. The majority, however, do not enjoy this blessing; but they do have access to the works of the world's greatest scholars in translations and commentaries. Compare the reading of at least two versions: King James and American Standard. Secure the correct meaning of words by using any standard dictionary and a good Bible dictionary. Enlarge upon the references and quotations; and retain by making notes. Grow gracefully in the service of the Lord, while increasing in the knowledge of his Word.

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DEDICATION

To every one who desires a working knowledge of the Word of God and is willing to search the scriptures for the answer to vital questions in order to be more efficient in the service of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.



GRATITUDE

To hundreds of authors, editors, teachers, preachers, humble men and women, who have contributed liberally to the fund of information gleaned through varied experiences during the trials and triumphs of more than fifty years.

J. Emmett Wainwright

547 East Walnut Avenue
El Segundo, California

(Copy, 75 cents — Dozen \$8.00)

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Did the "law condemn the accused" without a fair hearing? (John 7:51).
2. Does the "gospel demand impartiality" in everything? (I Timothy 5:21).
3. Why did Jesus warn against harsh, partisan judgment? (Matt. 7:1,2).
4. When is it possible for anyone to render fair judgment? (Matt. 7:16).
5. What "kind" of judgment did Christ authorize to be used? (John 7:24).
6. What is the meaning of witness? martyr? testimony? evidence? belief?
7. Why should we impartially evaluate the testimony of Christ? (Rev. 1:5).

DIVINE EVALUATION OF INVESTIGATION

1. Did the Lord select "qualified men" to be his witnesses? (Luke 24:48).
2. What course did the Lord outline for their "testimonies"? (Acts 1:6-8).
3. How did Saul "qualify" to bear witness? (Acts 26:16; I Cor. 15:14, 15).
4. Why were the Gentiles without excuse for their unbelief? (Acts 14:17).
5. What lessons may Christians learn from a cloud witnesses? (Heb. 12:1).
6. How may we honor God and glorify Christ among men? (I Timothy 6:12).
7. Why summons witnesses when dealing with the unruly? (Matthew 18:16).

PRESUMPTION OF LAW: JUDGMENT OF CHARITY

1. **Every person** considered innocent until proven guilty. Courts, civil and religious, ordained to defend the accused. Solemn duty of judge is that of interpreting the law.
2. **Everything** considered having been done fairly and legally, without any proof to the contrary. Suspended judgment in order while testimony being heard and evidence being examined.
3. **Documents** considered genuine when found in proper repository without any marks of forgery thereon. Accord Bible same consideration!

ATTITUDE OF APPROACH WHEN INVESTIGATING

1. **Unbelievers** should not approach the sacred Volume with avowed intention of disproving contents. The Bible is only recourse for spiritual information. The force of objection must not be over-estimated. Never under-estimate the force of favorable evidence.
2. **Believers** recognize the laying of a foundation for character building. The overly credulous are liable to subscribe to a sophism or fallacious reasoning and be unprepared for subtle opposition. Seek diligently for evidence and fortify against liabilities. Store away sufficient equipment to help others with seasonable answers.
3. **Proper Spirit** of honest students calls for impartial examination of arguments favoring the proposition; and then a careful consideration of the objections thereto.

TRUE AND FALSE WITNESSES IDENTIFIED

1. **Qualified Witnesses.** (a) **Honest.** Character in general and motive in particular. (b) **Competency.** Mentally capable of observing and remembering. (c) **Number**--two or more. Honest students accept a few; but multitude not enough for the dishonest. (d) **Conformity** of testimony with human experiences. Our own very limited! (e) **Coincidence** of testimony--with collateral circumstances. Statements made by others.
2. **Disqualified or False.** (a) **Fear** of personal injury. (b) **Fear** of injury to others. (c) **Avarice**--lust for gain. (d) **Perjury**--fear of loss. (e) **Ambitious**--crave for distinction or dread of being unpopular.

THE ORIGINAL SCRIPTURES

1. **Material.** Ancient writers used papyrus (inner-bark of trees), parchment (brittle substance), and vellum (animal skins).
2. **Writings.** Autograph means self-written. Manuscript means hand-written. The uncial (inch high), oldest form. Then cursive (running-hand).
3. **Popularity.** Thousands of copies made of scriptures. Research produced 163 copies of uncial; 1997 copies of cursive.
4. **Copies.** Copyists made thousands of errors in transposition work. The original sense not destroyed; and the text has been restored.
5. **Printing.** Printing press invented in 1452. School of Criticism originated in Tuebingen, Germany, 1477. Research soon under way.
6. **Originals.** Those documents disappeared. Was it divine providence? No person qualified to affirm that they were composed in error.
7. **Evidence.** Critics agree that when several copies agree in sentiment and principal, despite minor errors, evidence of harmony most forceful.

THE SCHOOLS OF CRITICISM

1. **Identified.** (a) Higher. (b) Textual. (c) Historical. (d) Biblical. Invaluable contributions bringing ancient material up to date.
2. **Objectives.** The aim of criticism. (a) Ascertain date. (b) Authorship. (c) Credibility of contents. (d) Literary attractiveness—art.
3. **Catalogues.** Research parties had access to work of writers of third and fourth centuries who had compiled lists of the books of Bible.
4. **Quotations.** They also had access to writings of early scholars which contained thousands of quotations from the books of the Bible.
5. **Translations.** They were privileged to examine some of the earliest translations made in Syria, Africa, Egypt. Etc.
6. **Manuscripts.** The oldest Greek manuscripts located: (a) Sinaiticus; (b) Alexandricus; (c) Vaticanus; (d) Ephtaemi.
7. **Differences.** Careful students exercise wisdom in observing the difference between the works of destructive and constructive critics.

COURSES OF INVESTIGATION

1. **Integrity.** The soundness (completeness) of restored text. Modernists agree on the thoroughness of this particular work.
2. **Genuineness.** Verification of Authorship. Examination of marginal gloss; interpolations (polish between); and appended corrections.
3. **Authenticity.** Reliable treatment of subject matter. Truthfulness certified by frankness, fairness, and impartiality of authors.
4. **Authorship.** Undisputed origin. Individual style of expression. Sublime ideas attributed to the deity. Honesty of the authors.
5. **Credibility.** Internal and external evidences verify accuracy. Profound themes set forth in simple style. Contemporary writers corroborate.
6. **Inspiration.** God-breathed message to humanity. Prophecies fulfilled. Types and anti-types. Sacred revelation enlightens human souls.
7. **Canonicity.** Divine standard. All-sufficiency of sacred Volume. Neither too much, nor too little. Sacred approval of Christ and the apostles.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS

1. The lessons that follow will unfold above briefs in an effectual manner.
2. Many books have been written on above subjects by impartial authors.
3. The intrinsic value of this work has challenged the scholars of the ages.

HERMENEUTICS OR EXPOSITORY

1. Did Christ observe the danger of "not" understanding? (Matt. 13:13-19).
2. What was the fundamental defect of the Gentile nations? (Rom. 1:31).
3. Did the Jews misunderstand and misrepresent the Father? (Rom. 2:24).
4. What did an apostle say about the writing of another? (2 Pet. 3:16).
5. Who caused Israel to "understand" the law of Moses? (Nehemiah 8:1-8).
6. How is it possible to "identify" the worthy disciple? Acts 8:1-8).
7. What are the attributes of "spiritual nobility"? (Acts 17:11; Eph. 1:18).

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATIONS

1. **Object of Speech.** The transfer of ideas from one person to another.
2. **Object of Interpretation.** To apprehend exact thought of the author.
3. **Reliability of Language.** As a medium for communication of thoughts.
4. **Usage.** Determined by manner, and connection of immediate context.
5. **Variety of Expressions.** Independent writers do not express the same thought alike.
6. **Environment.** Every writer is influenced by the things which are seen, heard and read.
7. **Author's Purpose.** The character of a production is determined by the objective of the writer.
8. **Modifications of Writings.** In copying, translating, and the gradual change of language.
9. **One Meaning.** In the use of one expression, but one thought is conveyed by the medium.
10. **Function of a Word.** The correct use of a word depends on its association with other words.
11. **Correct Definition.** When a definition is substituted for a word, the meaning is not modified.
12. **Contradictions.** One of two contradictory statements must be false, unless corresponding terms have different meanings.
13. **Law of Harmony.** Apparent discrepancies can be harmonized when all the facts are known. Truth always accords with truth.
14. **Law of Opposition.** An assertion of truth necessarily excludes that to which it is essentially opposed and no more (John 8:32 and 36).
15. **Universality.** Every communication of ideas, divine and human, given in language of men, is subject to ordinary rules of interpretation.

SYMBOLICAL OR FIGURATIVE SPEECH

1. **Irony.** An assertion of opposite meanings (I Kings 18:27; I Cor. 4:8).
2. **Paradox.** Apparently absurd for emphasis (Matt. 5:3-12; Matt. 13:12).
3. **Hyperbole.** Emphasized by exaggeration (2 Samuel 1:23; John 21:25).
4. **Synecdoche.** Whole for part or vice versa (Matthew 3:5; Luke 6:19).
5. **Parable.** To place beside in order to compare (Matthew 13; Luke 15).
6. **Metonymy.** Name of one object applied to another because of relation (Luke 16:29; I Corinthians 10:21; I John 5:11-13).
7. **Metaphor.** Name of one thing applied to another because of resemblance (Jeremiah 2:13; I Corinthians 5:7, 8).
8. **Simile.** Formal comparison of two objects by the use of the adverbs—as, so, and like (Matthew 7:24-27; Matthew 23:3).
9. **Allegory.** Cluster of metaphors, or fictitious narration, to illustrate facts and truths (Matthew 6:22,23; Galatians 4:21-31).
10. **Ellipsis.** Omission of words necessary to the construction of a sentence, but not necessary to meaning (John 12:44; I Corinthians 1:17).

SACRED NAMES FOR DIVINE REVELATION

1. What is the meaning of "as the Spirit gave them utterance"? (Acts 2:1-4).
2. What is the meaning of the expression "oracles of God"? (Romans 3:2).
3. How may our speech be identified with God's "oracles"? (I Peter 4:11).
4. The expression "sacred writings" was applied to what? (2 Tim. 3:15).
5. How distinguish "inspired of God" from "inspired of men"? (verse 16).
6. What does it mean for a speaker to "preach the Word"? (2 Tim. 4:1,2).
7. Can you explain the meaning of the expression "epistle"? (2 Pet. 3:16).

SACRED PURPOSE OF THE BOOK OF BOOKS

1. What was recorded to produce faith and guide in life? (Jno. 20:30, 31).
2. How did one author explain the background of his work? (Ldke 1:3,4).
3. How may Christians profit by the ancient scriptures? (Romans 15:1-4).
4. What are the "admonitions" for the benefit of saints? (I Cor. 10:1-11).
5. Do the New Testament scriptures "assure" eternal life? (1 John 5:13).
6. Should they serve as a reminder of our spiritual duties? (2 Pet. 3:1,2).
7. Do we have a dependable standard for the judgment day? (John 12:48).

ASSURANCE OF A COMPLETE REVELATION

1. What were the solemn duties assigned to the Holy Spirit? (Jno. 14:26).
2. What was the purpose and objective of the Spirit's work? (Jno. 16:13).
3. Did the Spirit supply the apostles with correct expression? (Acts. 2:4).
4. Were the apostles also supplied with ideas when needed? (I Cor. 2:13).
5. Did the Holy Spirit guide the apostles into required truth? (2 Pet. 1:3).
6. Were they guided into a "perfect revelation" of the law? (John 1:25).
7. Was the revelation "sufficient" for every Christian work? (2 Tim. 3:17).

DANGER SIGNALS OF SACRED SCRIPTURE

1. How did God solemnly warn Moses when law given? (Deut. 4:2; 12:32).
2. What admonition was issued hundreds of years later? (Proverbs 30:6).
3. How did Christ rebuke the religious perverters? (Matthew 15:1-9).
4. Did their traditions (customs) hinder the sacred Word? (Mark 7:7-9).
5. What is difference between two groups of builders? (Matthew 7:24-29).
6. How are both men and angels liable to mislead disciples? (Gal. 1:6-9).
7. Tell about the final warning against human perversion (Rev. 22:18, 19).

SO-CALLED "LOST BOOKS" OF THE BIBLE

1. What about the "Book of the Wars of the Lord"? (Numbers 21:14).
2. How about the "Book of Jasher the Upright"? (Joshua 10:12,13).
3. Where "Book of Nathan the Prophet and Gad the Seer"? (I Chron. 29:29).
4. How about "Prophecy of Ahijah and Vision of Iddo"? (2 Chron. 9:29).
5. Paul quoted Greek authors: (a) Cleanthes, Acts 17:28. (b) Menander, I Corinthians 15: 33. (c) Epimenides, Titus 1:12.
6. Generous spirit of the authors who quoted contemporary manuscripts!

THE APOCRYPHAL BOOKS (HIDDEN AWAY)

1. References: (a) Tobit. (b) Judith. (c) Esther. (d) Wisdom of Solomon. (e) Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. (f) Ecclesiasticus. (g) Baruch. (h) Song of Three Children. (i) Susanna. (j) Bel and the Dragon. (k) The Prayer of Manasses. (l) First and Second Maccabees.
2. Christ and his apostles did not quote, nor refer to, the above books.
3. Human councils spent hundreds of years trying to decide "canonicity"?
4. Such councils have no authority for "trying" to make such decisions!

SCRIPTURAL GROUND FOR FAITH AND PRACTICE

1. **Narrowest ground.** Embraced by majority who were trained from childhood to believe the Bible contains the Word of God. They have observed precious fruit of those who honestly believe and obey.
2. **Broader ground.** Embraced by those who have investigated the claims of Holy Writ. Destructive criticism encouraged them to examine the evidences of Christianity. They are equipped for emergencies.
3. **Broadest ground.** Embraced by observing persons who were permitted to make scientific research of ancient manuscripts and copies. Schools of Criticism were enriched by the systematic work of such scholars.

SCRIPTURE SIMPLICITY MEETS SCIENTIFIC DEMANDS

1. What may be learned from the challenge of the Creator? (Job 38:4-7).
2. What is indicated by the manifestation of the visible? (Romans 1:20).
3. What does scripture say about creation of the universe? (Genesis 1:1,2).
4. The manifestation of unknown: Space, time, matter, motion, and force!
5. Was the earth "created" as a waste, void and without form? (Isa. 45:18).
6. Does not inspiration indicate an upheaval or a catastrophe? (Job 9:4-7).
7. How did the Spirit "form" and "renew"? (Gen. 1:3; Ps. 104:30; Job 26:13).
8. How many hours embraced in a "day" composed of evening and morning?
9. Hebrew "Yom" for day with a prefixed number equalled 24 hours as in Genesis 1. The same word without a number meant time period (Ps. 95:8).

SUPERNATURAL REQUIREMENT INVOLVING MIRACLES

1. Accurate recording of ancient past. Creation of the universe, and the beginning of the human family (Hebrews 11:3).
2. Dependable predictions of events yet future. Coming of Christ, the resurrection, the judgment, human destiny (Hebrews 11:1).
3. Definite facts relating to the spirit world. Hidden things, mysteries, brought to light by inspired revelation (Ephesians 3:1-6).
4. Inspired recording of sacred thoughts from the will of God to serve humanity as reminders (2 Peter 3:1,2).
5. Verbal inspiration of scripture affirms the combination of spiritual ideas and spiritual expressions (1 Corinthians 2:13).

PROPHECIES CLASSIFIED AND IDENTIFIED

1. Direct predictions which relate wholly to future events. Compare two scriptures: (Micah 5:2 and Matthew 2:6).
2. Symbolical description of an act which points to another act greater in importance. Compare: (Hosea 11:1 and Matthew 2:15).
3. Plain words describing one act which may fitly and vividly describe another act yet future. Compare: (Jeremiah 31:13 and Matthew 2:18).
4. Should Christians speak of "unfilled prophecies" when referring to the mission of Christ among men? (Luke 24:44).
5. Did the apostle Paul look upon the ancient predictions as having already been fulfilled in the Christ? (Romans 1:1-7; Acts 13:29).
6. How did another apostle amplify and illuminate the ancient prophecies regarding human redemption? (2 Peter 1:19-21).
7. Can you recite some of the "methods" used by the Creator during the centuries when he was speaking to humanity? (Hebrews 1:1,2).

CONCLUDING OBSERVATION. The Bible not designed to be Text-Book in Sciences. Scholars are amazed at harmony of revelation, science, and reason.

INTERPRETATION OF BIBLE AS A WHOLE

1. The purpose is to present the relation of parts, and not merely the manner of dates and composition. Some passages, however, involve both.
2. Each part has an interest of its own. The relative values pertain to the eternal plan of God. A work of preparation and ministration. Illustrate with locomotive developing steam and using energy.
3. The Old Testament introduced with God as Creator of light. It ends with the promise of the coming of the "Sun of Righteousness."
4. The New Testament introduced with birth of "Light of World." It ends with a description of the city of perpetual light.
5. The Old Testament concealed the Christian Economy in types, shadows and symbolical language. The New Testament brought to light the mystery of ages. God's purposes set forth in the simplicity of Christianity.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Writing unknown for 2000 years. Job refers to cuneiform (wedge-shape) impressions in use during time of Hammurabi (Job 19:23,24).
2. Tradition could have contributed. (a) Adam to Methuselah to Noah. (b) Noah to Shem to Abraham. (c) Abraham to Jacob to Joseph. (d) Joseph to Amram to Moses.
3. Inspiration of God (God-breathed). Moses directed by unerring Spirit. Sublime records indicate divine revelation (a) Selection of events. (b) The Simplicity of truths. (c) Consistency of contents. (d) Correctness dates. (e) Impartial biography. (f) Accuracy philosophical details. (g) Benevolence of design. (h) Purity in morals. (i) According to pattern!
4. Christ and apostles quoted ancient scriptures as spoken by the Lord through his servant Moses.

GOD SPOKE IN TIME PAST THROUGH PROPHETS

1. **Genesis.** In the beginning—Bereshith. Book of Generations most ancient history: (a) Creation world. (b) First inhabitants. (c) The original innocence of man. (d) Fall and degeneracy of man. (e) Rise of religion and invention of art. (f) Great flood as rebuke to sin. (g) Re-peopleing the earth. (h) Beginning of nations and kingdoms. (i) History of patriarchs Adam to Joseph. Approximate time, 2,250 years: Eden to flood, 1656 years. Flood to call Abram, 427 years. Abraham's call to Egyptian bondage, 215 years. Years in Egypt before close of Genesis, 61 years. Remainder time in Egypt, 154 years, recorded in Exodus.
2. **Exodus.** Divine deliverance of Israel. (a) Law and covenant at Sinai. (b) Tabernacle with types and shadows. (c) Elect nation introduced—Israel.
3. **Leviticus-Numbers-Deuteronomy.** Complete part begun. Law given more fully. More experiences in wilderness. Presentation: First Act of World's Greatest Drama!
4. **Joshua to Esther.** Twelve books. (a) Chosen nation a monarchy. (b) Canaan as theater of God's work pertaining to fortunes and afflictions of Israel. (c) Israel's sins and God's justice and holiness as divine effort to prepare a people for the Son of God.
5. **Job to Song of Solomon:** Five books. (a) Lessons of faith and forms of praise depicted in wisdom, literature, and psalmody. (b) Vanity of worldly pleasures, and solemn charge concerning whole duty of man.
6. **Isaiah to Malachi.** Seventeen books. (a) Prophets as preachers whose messages suited conditions and circumstances. (b) Framed to attract immediate generation while losing none of sacred objectives — unfolding God's eternal purpose in Christ Jesus. (See Lesson 6-a).

GOD SPOKE IN THESE DAYS THROUGH SON

1. **The Fourfold Gospel.** Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. (a) Messiah set forth above all. (b) Jesus anointed above fellows (Heb. 1:9). (c) God's visible Agent sent to rescue men from sin. (d) His forerunner, John the Harbinger, a child of prophecy. (e) John put people in moral readiness and presented the Lamb of God. (f) Object of Gospel record was to produce faith and procure life (John 20:31). (g) Sacred principles of the spiritual kingdom unfolded. (h) Certified record of Lord's passion and triumph. (i) Qualified ambassadors identified as apostles who were selected, trained and restrained.

2. **Book of Acts.** Some of acts of some of apostles; but interpretation of one represented decision of all. (a) Closely related to gospels (1:1). (b) Office work of Holy Spirit. (c) Apostles empowered with speech to express divine ideas (2:4). (d) Beginning in Jerusalem as predicted and commanded. (e) Harmony of apostolic preaching. (f) Establishment of the church. (g) History of growth, persecution, dispersion, and continuity. (h) Examples of congregational government, relationships, activities—missionary and charity. (i) Curtain drops when interest high.

3. **Epistles.** General and particular. (a) Romans to Jude written in about fifty-year period. (b) New converts grouped and trained (Acts 2:42). (c) The first apostolic letter (Acts 15:22-29). (d) Other Letters written to correct and edify. (e) Relationship of Christ and his church emphasized. (f) Sacred evaluation of genuine fellowship of the brethren. (g) Divine promises renewed and victories assured.

4. **Revelation (Apocalypse).** Christ's revelation through apostle John. (a) Unique objective. (b) Christ had spoken to his church through apostles. (c) Dictates the final letter without ignoring the apostle or the Holy Spirit. (d) Seven churches selected for the special and final message. (e) Introduction presents picture of Christ among his churches. (f) Symbolical language employed for protective purpose. (g) Contents and conditions compared to Daniel and Ezekial. (h) Church history of the future depicted—trials, privations, and triumphs! (i) Readers may not understand every symbol, or expression, but can believe and be ready!

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION OF HUMANITY

1. The Bible sets forth the only dependable information as to the origin, duty and destiny of man and mankind.

2. Gehenna, which is the Second Death, is depicted as the final place of existence of all the unprepared. Eternally separated from God and Heaven.

3. Heaven, the New Jerusalem, is beautifully described symbolically. The eternal home of those who have been faithful unto death.

4. The judgment day will call for the final accounting of individual responsibilities. All the dead will hear the voice of Christ and come forth.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

1. Does not creation, and the laws thereof, point to the supreme Creator?

2. Would not this divine Creator speak to the creature of his own image?

3. Can you imagine a world of intelligent beings without the Holy Bible?

4. How should human beings consider the contents of such a unique Book?

5. What is your understanding of "divers manners"? and "sundry times"?

6. Do you understand the difference between terms "vision" and "dream"?

7. Inasmuch as "God Has Spoken" what more can be said for our welfare?

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

1. Translation mean "born over" and thus ancient ideas are brought to us in modern speech. Living languages undergo changes constantly: Old words become obsolete; some words change in meaning; and new words introduced. Hence the need of translations.
2. Old Testament originally written in the pure Hebrew language. Translated into the Greek in 277 B.C. Work of 72 men in 72 days. Hence the appellation "Septuagint" from seventy.
3. New Testament written in "Koine form of Greek" which was language of the people of the street. Most universal language during ministry of our Lord and work of the apostles.

LATIN VULGATE. The word means "make public" and was the work of Jerome in the Fourth Century. From New Testament Greek to Latin. This translation known as the "Authorized Version of the Catholics."

ANGLO-SAXON. Work of Caedmon and Bede in the 7th and 9th Centuries. The purpose was to paraphrase the Bible in simple language of the people. Alfred said: "Every youth should read the Bible before any other book."

ENGLISH BIBLE. The work of John Wycliffe, 1360-1382, known as "Morning Star of the Reformation." Ten months required to make written copy. The sale price was \$200 and but few could own. Liberal prices were paid for privilege of reading for few hours.

NEW TESTAMENT PRINTED. Work of William Tyndale in 1525. He defied the pope and said: "The plow boy shall know more scripture than the pope himself." He was exiled. While in Cologne and Worms he printed fifteen thousand copies and sent to England for distribution. He was lured back and martyred October 6, 1536. In torturing moments of death, he prayed: "Lord, open thou the King of England's eyes."

ENGLISH BIBLE PRINTED. Work of Miles Coverdale in 1535. He used Latin and German versions. He included the apocryphal books and introduced illustrated pictures. His version of Psalms used by Church of England in their "Prayer Book."

MATTHEW'S BIBLE. Work of John Rogers in 1537. The work of Miles Coverdale reproduced under name of "Cranmer's Bible." Caustic remarks about the Catholics appeared in the margin. Version not popular. Henry the Eighth, King of England, said: "In God's name let it go forth among our people."

GENEVA BIBLE. Work of God-fearing men in 1560. They fled to Geneva under bloody reign of Queen Mary of England. During her reign of terror, more than 400 noble persons were burned at the stake. This version appeared in verses, omitting the apocryphals. Italics were introduced. The Bible had been divided into chapters by Hugo in 1250.

KING JAMES. Also called "Common Version, or Authorized," of 1611. Fifty-four men selected and forty-seven served five years. Marginal references introduced which proved beneficial to Bible students. Historians refer to this version as having in it the "life-blood of kings, scholars, reformers, and saints."

REVISED VERSIONS. English and American. From 1870 to 1901. Committee of eighty-four men; fifty-four English, and thirty Americans. They were all recognized scholars. New Testament work, 1870-1881. Old Testament finished in 1885. American version completed in 1901. Telegram of 118,000 words—Matthew through Romans—sent from New York to Chicago for publication in daily paper. Paragraphs were introduced by retaining the chapters and verses.

CHARACTER OF DIVINE PERSONALITY

1. Generic term EL. Derivatives: ELIM, ELOHIM, ELOAH (Genesis 2:1-4).
2. Applied to "deity and attributes" as THEOS, DEUS, GOD (Acts 14:15).
3. Did the inspired writers strive to prove that there is a Supreme Creator?
4. Do "plain statements" of his character, and purpose, appeal to reason?
5. What about the manifold manifestations of divine power? (Romans 1:20).
6. How did the Lord God "describe" himself unto Moses? (Exodus 3:13-15).
7. Tell what attitudes are required of responsible beings? (Hebrews 11:6).

NO HUMAN BEING QUALIFIED TO DENY

1. One must have been "everywhere" and know all about entire universe.
2. The "unknown thing" could be the deity located in the "unknown place."
3. How did the "ancients eliminate" God from knowledge? (Romans 1:21).
4. Who said "in his heart" that there is no Lord God Jehovah? (Palms 14:1).
5. Does the "self-existence" of Jehovah God depend upon human attitudes?
6. Is there any difference between an unbelief of God, and a vain denial?
7. Does the eternal fact that "God Is" abide, despite disbelief of humanity?

MORAL KNOWLEDGE IS LIVING FAITH

1. Does "physical knowledge" depend upon our experience and observation?
2. Is not "moral knowledge" the product of certified evidence? (Acts 2:36).
3. How, and when, does faith (moral knowledge) bring forth? (Gal. 5:6).
4. What is assured by a living faith, or moral knowledge? (I John 3:1-3).
5. Why has humanity been "complimented" by not being left to guess-work?
6. Have human beings been burdened with demands of physical knowledge?
7. Why is "faith" described as conviction and confidence? (Hebrews 11:1).

KNOWLEDGE OF FATHER AND HIS SON

1. How did Christ introduce his prayer for unity of believers? (John 17:3).
2. How is it possible to obtain this "kind of knowledge" by experimentation?
3. How procured? Sharing ideals! Association! Partaking of character!
4. What does it mean to "taste" of God's word and his grace? (Heb. 6:4-6).
5. How does Christian experience "reveal" his divine approval? (Phil. 3:15).
6. How are the informed rewarded when they turn from Lord? (2 Pet. 2:20).
7. What are the "partakers of divine nature" urged to add? (2 Pet. 1:5-11).

COME NOW AND LET US REASON TOGETHER

1. Why is it true that, in the realm of nature, all "powers" are invisible?
2. What about radiation? gravitation? light? heat? wind? and electricity?
3. How do invisible powers prove their existence by the results obtained?
4. Should the "caustic critic" reject his own mind because it is invisible?
5. Can humanity be reasonable, without rejecting reason, which is invisible?
6. Do scientist use the word "God" to describe "meaning" of existence?
7. Who is proclaimed "immortal and invisible" by the Word? (I Tim. 1:17).

INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING (Ps. 19:1-7; Acts 17:23-31).

- (1) Something cannot come from nothing; but something exists. Therefore, an Eternal Being. (2) Something cannot create itself; but something is created. Therefore, a Divine Creator. (3) Thinking beings cannot come from unthinking beings; but thinking beings exist. Therefore, a Supreme Intelligence. (4) No stream can rise above fountain head: How did little birds learn carpentry? When did little beavers learn masonry? Who taught the art economy? Where did bees learn geometry? Instinct?

THREE PERSONALITIES IN HARMONY

1. Who was the Creator, or Designer, of kingdom of nature? (Genesis 1:1).
2. Who was the "Executor" of the "divine designs" of nature? (John 1:1-3).
3. Who garnished, or finished, the works of nature? (Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13).
4. Who was the Creator, or Designer, of Spiritual Kingdom? (Eph. 3:10-11).
5. Who was the "Executor" of the design? (Matt. 16:15-19; Heb. 10:7-9).
6. Who completed the "authorized" patterns (John 16:13; 2 Peter 1:1-3).
7. What lessons may be drawn from their harmonious works? (Col. 1:12-20).

UNITY OF OBJECTIVE IN NEW CREATION

1. How was the Godhead represented when Jesus baptized? (Matt. 3:16,17).
2. Into what name are the believing penitents to be baptized? (Matt. 28:19).
3. How did Christ create in himself "one new man"? (Ephesians 2:12-16).
4. In whom dwells the "fullness of the Godhead" bodily? (Colossians 2:9).
5. How do believers get into the church-body of the Christ? (I Cor. 12:13).
6. What did the Lord say about spiritual naturalization law? (John 3:3-8).
7. Where do converts from all nations become one family? (Gal. 3:26-29).

HUMAN ATTITUDES CONCERNING GODHEAD

1. Have "intelligent persons" been victims of any false ideas? (Acts 17:29).
2. How was the Godhead manifested unto the ancients? (Rom. 1:19,20).
3. Why did they become "foolish" in their imaginations? (Rom. 1:21-23).
4. Can you locate the three reasons for retributive judgment? (vss. 24-28).
5. What is the meaning of, In the name of Christ? (Acts 2:38 and Col. 3:17).
6. Is it possible for religious cults to misapply this term? (Acts 19:13-16).
7. How did Jesus warn against misuse of the expression? (Matt. 7:21-23.)

UNITY OF THE GODHEAD DEMONSTRATED

1. Did the Creator consider "others" when man was made? (Genesis 1:26).
2. Did the Creator counsel "others" when tongues confused? (Gen. 11:7).
3. What did an apostle say about fellowship of the Godhead? (I John 1:1-4).
4. How about divine harmony of authority and submission? (I Cor. 11:3).
5. In prayer what did Christ say about sacred harmony? (John 17:9,10).
6. Why did the Lord pray for harmony of community believers? (vss. 20-23).
7. How many church members please the sacred Godhead? (I Cor. 12:14-27).

RESPECT FOR GODHEAD RELATIONSHIP

1. How did God "approve" of Christ among men? (Matt. 3:17; Matt. 17:5).
2. What was Christ's "attitude" toward the Holy Spirit? (John 16:7-11).
3. How did the Spirit direct the chosen apostles? (Acts 2:4; I Tim. 4:1).
4. Can one respect God while rejecting Christ or the Spirit? (Luke 10:16).
5. What is the "sacred bond" which assures "spiritual" unity? (John 17:8).
6. How much did Christ "emphasize" this glorious possibility? (John 13:20).
7. Has the "unity of believers" ever been demonstrated? (Acts 2:46; 4:32).

HOW CAN THREE PERSONALITIES BE ONE?

1. How can the husband and wife be "one" flesh? (Gen. 2:24; Matt. 19:5).
2. How did inspiration illustrate spiritual one-ness? (Ephesians 5:30-32).
3. Why should husbands and wives "share" the same ideals and activities?
4. Can members of church-body be a "unit" in the worship and activities?
5. May we retain our personalities while cooperating in the church-body?
6. Does physical health depend largely upon the coordination of members?
7. Will the church members enjoy spiritual health by a joint participation?

THE MESSIAH OF THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES

1. Did the Creator express a "veiled purpose" to Eve in Eden? (Gen. 3:15).
2. What about the sacred "promise" God made to Abraham? (Gen. 22:15-18).
3. Tell about the "prediction" of aged Jacob concerning Judah. (Gen. 49:10).
4. Did Moses speak about the coming of a "great prophet?" (Deut. 18:18-22).
5. Who did the apostle Peter "identify" as "that prophet?" (Acts 3:19-26).
6. Who did Paul declare to be the "hope" of the Israelites? (Acts 26:1-7).
7. Was Israel, with their scriptures, scattered "among" nations? (Acts 2:5).

THE CHRIST OF ALL THE NATIONS

1. Did a Hebrew prophet extend hope to the Gentile world? (Isaiah 62:1-4).
2. What did Balaam predict regarding the "Star of Judah?" (Numbers 24:17).
3. Why did the "wisemen from the east" seek the babe Jesus? (Matt. 2:1-12).
4. Tell about two prophecies concerning a unique birth? (Isaiah 7:14; 9:6,7).
5. How did an apostle explain the meaning of "Immanuel?" (Matthew 1:23).
6. What was the "objective" of the law, and its types? (Galations 4:1-11).
7. Were the "apostles slow in perceiving" a universal hope? (Acts 10:34-37).

THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY IDENTIFIED

1. How did an angel "illuminate" the understanding of John? (Rev. 19:10).
2. Through whom were the "predictions" clearly revealed? (I Peter 1:9-12).
3. Did Christ uphold the "law and prophets" while in force? (Matt. 5:17-20).
4. How did the Christ regard the "ancient" scriptures of God? (Luke 24:44).
5. What lesson may be learned from the "transfiguration?" (Matt. 17:1-8).
6. Tell how the Messiah was to be identified. (Isa. 35:5-8 and Matt. 11:1-6).
7. How did the same Spirit "safe-guard" the Lord's apostles? (Acts 2:16-18).

THE CREDENTIALS OF THE SON OF GOD

1. How did John sum up the "theme" of his gospel account? (John 20:30,31).
2. In what manner was Peter convinced of his Messiahship? (Matt. 16:17).
3. How was Nathanael impressed and convinced of his diety? (John 1:45-50).
4. What were the evidences used in convincing Samaritans? (John 4:29,42).
5. Did the Christ contradict himself about witness-ship? (John 5:31; 8:14).
6. Consider the witnesses as cited. (John 5:31-35; John 5:36-38; John 5:40-47).
7. The Apostolic approach. Jews (Acts 2:16,25); Gentiles (Acts 17:22-31).

EVALUATING FAITH IN JESUS THE CHRIST

1. Is it possible for people to be divided in their attitudes? (Matthew 16:14).
2. How did Christ silence the shyler type of questioners? (Matt. 22:41-46).
3. Why did Jesus "compliment" the centurion of Capernaum? (Matt. 8:5-10).
4. What is the "symptom" of a wicked and hardened person? (Matt. 12:39).
5. How did Christ warn about those with "vicious" dispositions? (Matt. 7:6).
6. What did Paul say about the natural, or unspiritual, man? (I Cor. 2:14).
7. What is the "only source" of procuring faith in Christ? (Romans 10:17).

THE LIVING FAITH THAT PREVAILS IS ACTIVE

1. Why is the "faith that saves" more than mental assent? (Galations 5:6).
2. Does "faith in Christ" embrace confidence—trust? (2 Timothy 1:12).
3. What does it mean to believe unto the saving of soul? (Hebrews 10:39).
4. How was Jesus the "son of David" and the "Son of God?" (Romans 1:1-4).
5. Was Matthew, the exacting tax collector, convinced of the "babe's diety"?
6. How did Luke, the beloved physician, submit "evidences" of his conviction?
7. Tell how all of the apostles "proved their faith" in the blessed son of God.

CAN ONE BELIEVE CHRIST WHILE REJECTING HIS WORD?

1. Why did Jesus "compliment the faith" of a centurion? (Matthew 8:8-10).
2. How distinguish between "two kinds" of builders? (Matthew 7:24-28).
3. What will be the "standard of judgment" for disbelievers? (John 12:48).
4. How may responsible persons despise the heavenly Father? (Luke 10:16).
5. How may responsible persons receive the heavenly Father? (John 13:20).
6. What "sacred trust" did Christ deposit with the apostles? (John 17:8).
7. Can anyone contact the Father while ignoring the Christ? (John 14:6).

THE ATTITUDE OF CHRIST TOWARD THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. Did Jesus ridicule the "Genesis account" of creation? (Matthew 19:3-9).
2. Did the Christ scoff at the "account" of the flood? (Matthew 24:37-39).
3. Did the Lord label the record of "Lot's wife" as a fable? (Luke 17:31-33).
4. Did Jesus reduce to "mythology" Sodom and Gomorrah? (Matt. 11:23-24).
5. Did Christ discredit the story of Jonah and the whale? (Matt. 12:39-41).
6. Did the Lord discount the record of the brazen serpent? (Matthew 3:14).
7. How did the Son of God approve of the ancient scriptures? (Luke 24:44).

CHRIST'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS

1. What noble characteristic displayed toward the Father? (Hebrew 5:8,9).
2. What disposition of heart manifested toward his parents? (Luke 2:51).
3. What consideration extended the religious authorities? (Matt. 17:24-27).
4. What relationship sustained toward civil governments? (Matt. 22:15-22).
5. How did he manifest discipline for his immediate pupils? (Matt. 16:21-23).
6. What attitude toward enemies recommended for disciples? (Matt. 5:43-48).
7. What attitude manifested toward the religious partisans? (Matthew 23).

APOSTOLIC EVALUATION OF SACRED SPIRIT AND ATTITUDE

1. What is the true value of having the "Spirit of Christ?" (Romans 8:9).
2. What is the true value of having the "Mind of the Lord?" (Phil. 2:5).
3. Does the "Spirit of God" activate members of the church? (Romans 8:11).
4. What is the true meaning of being "Filled with the Spirit?" (Eph. 5:18).
5. How does a companionate passage "augment" the admonition? (Col. 3:16).
6. What are the identification marks of the "Sons of God?" (Romans 8:14).
7. How does the Holy Spirit bear witness with our spirits? (Romans 8:16).

HARMONY OF PASSAGES WHICH APPEAR CONTRADICTORY

1. Did Jesus teach his disciples to avoid woe by insulting? (Luke 6:26).
2. When must the pleasure of men be sacrificed by disciples? (Gal. 1:10).
3. How does friendship of world make one an enemy of Jehovah? (Jas. 4:4).
4. May enemies be made by the proper use of divine truths? (Gal. 4:16).
5. Why was the Lord called the "Lion of Judah?" (Rev. 5:5; John 2:15).
6. How can he also be identified as the "Lamb of God?" (John 1:29; 19:9).
7. Did Christ "manifest" hate for sin, and love for sinner? (Luke 23:34).

CHRIST VIEWED FROM VARIOUS STANDPOINTS

1. **Apostle.** One "sent" from heaven to earth with The Message (Heb. 3:1).
2. **Prophet.** One through whom "God spoke" the Words of Life. (Heb. 1:2).
3. **High Priest.** One who qualified to "represent" man to God (Heb. 2:17).
4. **Advocate, Counselor and "Defender"** of worthy penitents (I John 2:1).
5. **Intercessor.** One who ever lives to "plead" for obedient (Heb. 7:25).
6. **Shepherd.** One who knows the "need of souls" of the flock (John 10:11).
7. **Saviour.** One "qualified" to grant eternal life to the faithful (Heb. 5:9).

OFFICE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. How did Christ break the news of his near departure? (John 14:1-6).
2. What did he promise to keep them from being orphans? (John 14:15-18).
3. What "two-fold duties" of the Spirit were designated? (John 14:26).
4. How were the apostles to be "comforted" by the Spirit? (John 15:26).
5. Why was it expedient for the Lord to return to glory? (John 16:7-11).
6. How were they to be "guided" in the pathway of truth? (John 16:13).
7. In whose name were they to pray when the Spirit came? (vss. 23-25).

EXTRA-ORDINARY MEASURE OF SPIRIT

1. Who alone had the Holy Spirit "without any measure?" (John 3:34).
2. What did John the harbinger predict for the people? (Matt. 3:7-12).
3. Why did two historians mention but one baptism? (Mark 1:8; John 1:33).
4. When were the apostles baptized with the Holy Spirit? (Acts 2:1-4).
5. How did some receive the "secondary" measure? (Acts 8:15-17; 19:6).
6. Why did the early churches have these gifts of the Spirit? (I Cor. 12).
7. What was the objective and limitations? (Eph. 4:8-13; I Cor. 13:8-13).

ORDINARY MEASURE OF THE SPIRIT

1. How was the body of Adam animated? (Genesis 2:7; Zecharias 12:1).
2. What was promised to animate the church-body of Christ? (John 14:16).
3. What two promises encouraged believers to be baptized? (Acts 2:38).
4. What "promise" may be enjoyed by all who obey the Lord? (Acts 5:32).
5. Whose hearts are blessed with the indwelling of the Spirit (Gal. 4:6).
6. How may the Spirit intercede without mediating for us? (Rom. 8:26-28).
7. Why is spiritual life, in the temple-body, conditional? (I Cor. 3:12-18).

PERSONALITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. How is it possible for one to sin against the Holy Spirit? (Matt. 12:31, 32).
2. How did "church members" try to deceive the Holy Spirit? (Acts 5:3-9).
3. How did some early Christians despise the Spirit of grace? (Heb. 10:29).
4. Were the saints warned of danger of grieving the Spirit? (Eph. 4:30).
5. How did the Spirit emphasize some definite warnings? (I Tim. 4:1-3).
6. In what way did religious people "resist" the Holy Spirit? (Acts 7:51).
7. To what "sacred treasury" did the Spirit have access? (I Cor. 2:10, 11).

OTHER PASSAGES TO BE CONSIDERED

1. Did the Spirit reveal ideas and supply words to express? (I Cor. 2:13).
2. What is meant by the "earnest of the Spirit" (pledge)? (Eph. 1:13, 14).
3. Does unction, or anointing, apply to those informed? (I John 2:18-23).
4. Tell how it is possible for one to "Quench the Spirit?" (I Thess. 5:19).
5. Can you identify and describe the "Fruit of Spirit?" (Gal. 5:22-25).
6. What did Jesus say about his "word" and the Holy Spirit? (John 6:63).
7. How will spiritual life be "crowned" with eternal life? (I John 5:11-13).

SPIRITUAL CONFUSION PREVENTED

1. The Lord did not receive unlimited measure to save or sanctify him.
2. The apostles did not receive baptismal measure to save or sanctify them.
3. Those receiving gifts of Spirit were not saved or sanctified thereby.
4. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit, in members of body, is not the Saviour.
5. Christ prayed the Father to sanctify with word of truth (John 17:17).
6. Jesus Christ come into the world to save sinful people (I Timothy 1:15).
7. If the Spirit should speak again, would he contradict what he has said?

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. Inspiration of God must not be confused with premonition and imagination.
2. The difference between revelation and inspiration should be recognized.
3. The distinction between revealed ideas, and spoken words may be observed.
4. The inspired "recording" of sacred revelation as supervised by the Spirit.

INDWELLING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. Do we know all about the indwelling of our personal spirit? (James 2:26).
2. Do we believe the indwelling of spirit activated Adam's body? (Gen. 2:7).
3. Must we understand **how** the Spirit "dwelt" in the apostles? (John 14:17).
4. Must we understand **how** the Spirit "dwells" in the saints? (Romans 8:11).
5. Can we accept **by faith** the "expressions" not understood? (Romans 10:17).

PERSONAL PRESENCE OF HOLY SPIRIT

1. Apostolic regard for ancient scripture (2 Pet. 1:19-21; Tim. 3:12-16).
2. What did David say about his revelation and inspiration? (2 Samuel 23:2).
3. What did one of the apostles say about "David's prediction?" (Acts 1:16).
4. How did another writer identify "authorship?" (Ps. 95:7-11; Heb. 2:7-11).
5. What took place when the apostles were baptized in Spirit? (Acts 2:1-11).
6. Did the Spirit enable them to "combine" sacred matters? (I Cor. 2:11-13).
7. Did the Holy Spirit "supervise" the apostolic writings? (I Timothy 4:1).

COMMUNICATION AND SELECTION OF MATERIAL

1. The ideas communicated may have been entirely original and refreshing.
2. The Spirit may have revived their memories of personal experiences.
3. The communication of ideas was incomplete without inspired expression.
4. The apostles were safe-guarded to prevent disaster (Matt. 10:16-20).
5. The visitors from various nations could understand them (Acts 2:6, 8, 11).
6. They would not require inspiration of terms if the language understood.
7. The apostle highly evaluated the objective of teaching (I Cor. 14:18-25).

OBJECTIVE OF INSPIRATION AND MIRACLES

1. What was the identification mark of apostolic authority? (2 Cor. 12:12).
2. What were the signs to be used in the infancy of work? (Mark 16:17, 18).
3. How did the signs follow the believers? (Acts 8:5-8; I Corinthians 12:4).
4. How did God place his stamp of approval on their work? (Mark 16:19, 20).
5. Was the Great Salvation "confirmed" by the power of God? (Heb. 2: 1-4).
6. Can you distinguish any difference between the "signs" and "wonders?"
7. Does the working of miracles and confirming word point to One Author?

EVALUATING INSPIRATION OF THE APOSTLES

1. Gospel preaching was expedited among the nations of various languages.
2. Edified by the early churches and gave the perfect body of truth—N.T.
3. The apostles were influenced by the Spirit in completing their work.
4. The Spirit guided and guarded the apostles in "preaching" the gospel.
5. The apostles were supervised by the Spirit in making "sacred record."
6. We do not need their "inspiration"; but we do need the "revelation"!

APOSTOLIC WITNESS OF A FINISHED ASSIGNMENT

1. Have human inventions, in the name of religion, hindered? (James 1:25).
2. Can the "so-called revelations" improve upon their work? (2 Peter 1:3).
3. What is the danger of "going beyond" their revelation? (2 John 7-11).

CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

1. Henry Ford was authority in industry, but not in religious matters.
2. Thomas A. Edison was authority in electricity, but not in the Bible.
3. Scientists are "authority" in the natural realm, but not in the spiritual.
4. Theologians are "authority" in human creeds, but not in doctrine of Christ.
5. Scholars are "authority" in biology but not in the Words of Eternal Life.
6. Specialists in comparative religion, may be ignorant of Christian religion.
7. Jesus Christ is "supreme authority" in the realm of spiritual affairs.

AUTHORITY OF CHRIST

1. How high did God exalt the resurrected Lord and Christ? (Eph. 1:19-23).
2. What about the name bestowed upon the highly exalted? (Phil. 2:5-11).
3. Was he honored with "scepter of rectitude" above fellows? (Heb. 1:8-9).
4. When was Christ "declared" to be the Son of God with power? (Rom. 1:4).
5. Why was he raised and exalted to the right hand of God? (Acts 2:32-36).
6. What declaration used to preface the "Great Commission?" (Matt. 28:18).
7. Did Christ lose any of his "authority" when apostles duly "authorized?"

PREEMINENCE OF CHRIST

1. Why is the Father so highly pleased to thus honor Christ? (Col. 1:18).
2. Is the Lord pleased with "self-seeking" ambitious persons? (3 John 9).
3. How did Christ qualify to become the Author of salvation? (Heb. 5:7-9).
4. How did he "meet" the challenge of Satan? (Matt. 4:1-11; Heb. 4:14-16).
5. What gained by binding the strong man, Satan? (Matt. 12:29; Heb. 2:14).
6. How about the sting of sin and the victory of death? (I Cor. 15:57-59).
7. What symbol was used to describe his power over the grave? (Rev. 1:18).

RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY

1. Christ commanded believers to be baptized into what name? (Matt. 28:19).
2. Did the command of Peter disregard the Father and Spirit? (Acts 2:38).
3. Does "in the name of Christ" refer to his appointments? (Matt. 18:20).
4. Why does the expression involve "respect" for his authority? (Col. 3:17).
5. Can one be "baptized into Christ" and not be in Godhead? (Eph. 4:1-7).
6. How many baptisms required to represent passion of Lord? (Rom. 6:3, 4).
7. Is there magic in the use of "in the name of Christ?" (Acts 19:13-17).

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION

1. How did Cain, Balaam and Korah disregard divine authority? (Jude 11).
2. Why was Noah "honored" in the "Hall of Ancient Worthies?" (Heb. 11:7).
3. Why were Nadab and Abihu penalized with sudden death? (Lev. 10:1-3).
4. Why was Moses not permitted to enter the land of promise? (Num. 20:12).
5. Did the "Sabbath" command include all while excluding the other days?
6. What does the "command" to preach the gospel "include and exclude?"
7. What was included in the Lord's supper, and what has been excluded?

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE

1. Medical science recognizes the difference between disease and symptom.
2. Human innovations and organizations are but "symptoms" of an ailment.
3. Spiritual symptoms are identified in digressions and in non-progressions.
4. Disrespect for the "authority of Christ" is the "constitutional disease."
5. None can please the Father while ignoring the Lord so highly exalted.
6. Two groups are guilty: Those ignorant of His Will, and the arrogant.
7. Respect for "Christ's Authority" assures spiritual health and happiness!

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. If one man evolved from lower animal, why not many repeats on record?
2. Why did not man continue to evolve until he became a supreme person?
3. Does not the theory of evolution involve many thousands of miracles?
4. Cannot the pre-natal argument be reversed to prove humanity devolved?
5. Who did the scholarly Paul designate the first man? (I Cor. 15:45-47).
6. How did the inspired apostle identify the origin of man? (I Tim. 2:13, 14).
- 7.. How did Christ approve the Genesis account of creation? (Matt. 19:4).

THE GLORY OF CREATION (I Cor. 11:7).

1. How were our federal heads created and for what purpose? (Gen. 1:26-28).
2. Where was man placed and what were his assigned duties? (Gen. 2:8-15).
3. What about the formation of woman and her noble duties? (Gen. 2:18-25).
4. Why did David inquire about the exaltation of mankind? (Psalms 8:3-6).
5. Did man fail to achieve the "goal" of his sacred assignment? (Heb. 2:8).
6. Why did man fail to accomplish dominion of the universe? (Romans 5:14).
7. Was the Creator defeated in the ultimate of his purpose? (Rom. 8:28-30).

FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY (Ps. 139:14).

1. **Physically.** The body is an intricate mechanism: Bones 200; muscles 500; ligaments 1000; nerves 10,000, arteries and veins 10,000; glands 100,000; pores 200 million; heart beats 100,000 every 24 hours—pumping 6,000 pounds of blood through the system. Etcetera.
2. **Mentally.** The hall of memory is marvelous: Library of many books; art gallery of many scenes; picture gallery of thousands of acquaintances; the hall of judgment—the good, the bad, and the suspended. Achievements in discoveries, inventions—master of land, air and sea.
3. **Spiritually.** The greatest value of man. His mental superiority indicates a close relationship with the supreme Creator. The likeness is displayed in the creative ability of man. Christ placed the greatest possible evaluation upon the soul (Matt. 16:26).

THE SPIRITUAL OR INNERMAN (Eph. 1:18).

1. What man lives by every Word of God according to Christ (Matt. 4:4).
2. Where does the Word of God locate the seat of knowledge? (I Cor. 2:11).
3. How did Jesus designate the "volitional" powers of man? (Matt 26:41).
4. How did an inspired man identify his "emotional" faculties? (Rom. 1:9).
5. Can you contrast the "outward" man and the "innerman?" (2 Cor. 4:16).
6. What terms are used interchangeably? (Jer. 31:33; Heb. 8:10; Heb. 10:16).
7. How do "responsible beings" believe and obey? (Romans 10:8-10; 6:17).
8. How is the "heart" clarified, and "soul" purified? (Acts 15:9; 1 Pet. 1:22).
9. What is the difference between physical and spiritual heart? (Ps. 22:26).

SPIRITUAL OR REASONABLE (Rom. 12:1).

1. What is the danger of dethroning the reasoning faculty? (Dan. 4:32-36).
2. How were the ancient nations affected by vain reasoning? (Rom. 1:21-28).
3. How may religious people resort to fallacious reasoning? (Mark 2:6-8).
4. In what manner must the rebellious return to the Lord? (Isaiah 1:18).
5. How must the conscience of guilty be purified? (I Pet. 3:21; Heb. 10:22).
6. Can the conscience be abused? (I Timothy 4:2; Romans 2:15 and 14:23).
7. What about Paul's conscience? (Acts 23:1; Acts 24:16; I Timothy 1:15).
8. Tell how it is possible for the spiritual to maintain purity (I John 1:7).

THE FORMATION OF MAN

1. What did God use in the "creation" of the material universe? (Heb. 11:3).
2. Does the material creation manifest anything of importance? (Rom. 1:20).
3. What did the Creator use in forming the body of first man? (Gen. 2:7).
4. Is the expression, "breathed into nostrils," literal or a symbolical term?
5. How did a prophet amplify and clarify the figurative term? (Zech. 12:1).
6. What about the destiny of the body? (Gen. 3:19; Dan. 12:2; Matt. 27:52).
7. Can the Creator raise, and reconstruct the body? (Jas. 4:14; Rev. 20:13).

SOUL AND SPIRIT OF MAN

1. The combination of body and personal spirit produced what? (Gen. 2:7).
2. What were the descendants of Abraham called? (Genesis 46:26; Acts 7:14).
3. When the soul of Rachel "departed" what did her body do? (Gen. 35:18).
4. Was the body of a young man dead while his soul away? (I Kings 17:22).
5. Why is the "body lifeless" while the personal spirit is away? (Luke 8:55).
6. What two words were used interchangeably? (Luke 23:46 and Acts 2:27).
7. How did Paul summate the whole man in three terms? (I Thess. 5:23).

IMMORTALITY OR INCORRUPTION

1. Who is the "Fountain Head" of all that is immortal? (I Tim. 1:17; 6:16).
2. How did the Lord bring life and immortality to light? (2 Timothy 1:10).
3. What about the body and spirit of man and beast? (Ecc. 3:21 and 12:7).
4. Does "know not anything" mean unconscious? (Ecc. 9:5, 6; 2 Sam. 15:10).
5. What do "immortal spirits seek" for? (Rom. 2:7; Phil. 1:21-24 and 3:21).
6. Does inspiration predict a "change" of mortal bodies? (I Cor. 15:42-44).
7. What is taught by Christ's transfiguration? (Matt. 17:1-8; 2 Pet. 1:12-18).

PHYSICAL LIFE AND DEATH

1. Could the "body of first man" see, hear, talk or walk without animation?
2. How may the body of blood, brain, nerves and muscles be inert? (Jas. 2:26).
3. Is it possible for one to be "dead and alive" at same time? (I Tim. 5:6).
4. What is the meaning of "let the dead bury their own dead"? (Matt. 8:22).
5. Is it possible to be dead physically and alive mentally? (Luke 16:19-21).
6. At the tomb of Lazarus, did Jesus speak of two deaths? (John 11:25, 26).
7. Tell how many meanings given the term life and death (John 5:25-28).

SPIRITUAL LIFE AND DEATH

1. How are responsible beings separated from grace of God? (Isa. 59:1, 2).
2. What kind of death reigns when personal sin is imputed? (Rom. 5:12-14).
3. For whom must responsible individuals give an account? (Romans 14:12).
4. In whom did the Lord designate spiritual life and progress? (John 14:6).
5. What did gospel preaching do for the honest believers? (Ephesians 2:1-5).
6. How did an apostle illustrate the spiritual translation? (I John 3:14).
7. What liberty and protection enjoyed in the church-body? (Romans 8:1-4).

EVERLASTING LIFE AND DEATH

1. What did Jesus say about destruction of soul and body? (Matthew 10:28).
2. May the terms "soul" and "life" be used interchangeably? (Matt. 16:26).
3. What is the "glorious objective" of an active, living faith? (I Peter 1:9).
4. How are Christians encouraged to be faithful unto the end? (Rom. 6:23).
5. What are the "wages" of the unregenerate and unfaithful? (Rev. 20:14).
6. Does "second death" mean eternal separation from God? (2 Thess. 1:7-9).
7. What is the duration of eternal life and punishment? (Matthew 25:41-46).

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. The Creator did not "create man" in "his image" without an objective.
2. Man is unable to direct himself without divine guidance (Jer. 10:23).
3. Jehovah desires dependable representatives among men (Rom. 2:24).
4. Christ came as a "precise representative" to be imitated (I Peter 2:21).
5. Children will imitate the parents and reproduce in their lives (Ezk. 16:24).
6. The student is transformed into the image of the teacher (Luke 6:40).
7. Christians are invited to "imitate" worthy representatives (I Cor. 11:1).

CITATION OF PATTERNS AND EXAMPLES

1. Why did Jehovah admonish Moses about the tabernacle? (Hebrews 8:5).
2. Did Jesus safe-guard the apostles with the church pattern? (John 14:26).
3. Did the sacrifices of the law typify the actual remission? (Heb. 9:23).
4. Can you name four types of sins which admonish saints? (I Cor. 10:6-10).
5. What examples warn against teachers of evil heresies? (2 Peter 2:1-6).
6. How does the "conversion of Saul" serve as a pattern? (I Timothy 1:16).
7. What "sacred trust" placed with Christ's representatives? (I Peter 4:10).

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LORD

1. How may teachers be worthy representatives of Christ? (2 Timothy 2:2).
2. What kind of an example is required of the presbyters? (I Peter 5:1-4).
3. The evangelists are examples for whom and what manner? (I Tim. 4:11-13).
4. Can you give additional reasons for showing good pattern? (Titus 2:7-8).
5. When is the church an influence for good? (Matt. 5:13-16; Phil. 2:14-16).
6. Should Christians consider the conscience of others? (I Cor. 8:13; 16:24).
7. How may we find happiness through righteous influence? (Psalms 1:1-6).

EXAMPLES OF EARLY CHURCHES

1. What commendable example found in Jerusalem church? (Acts 2:41-47).
2. How did the church in Corinth set a "worthy" example? (2 Cor. 9:1-4).
3. Why did an apostle "commend" the church in Philippi? (Phil. 4:13-17).
4. What kind of "examples set" by the church in Antioch? (Acts 11:27-30).
5. Why did an inspired writer "compliment" those in Berea? (Acts 17:11).
6. How did the "saints in Rome set" an example? (Rom. 1:8; Rom. 16:19).
7. What kind of an "example found" amid Thessalonians? (I Thess. 1:6-8).

DETRIMENTAL MISREPRESENTATIONS

1. Can you name all of the errors of the church in city of Corinth? (1 Cor.).
2. What were some of the mistakes of the church in Ephesus? (Rev. 2:4-6).
3. Did the Lord find anything wrong with church in Pergamos? (vss. 12-17).
4. What was wrong with the congregation in city of Thyatira? (vss. 18-22).
5. Why did the church in Sardis "fall short" of God's glory? (Rev. 3:1-5).
6. How can those morally and doctrinally right be wrong? (Rev. 3:14-22).
7. What unfortunate condition threatened Hebrew saints? (Hebrews 5:11-14).

REPRESENTING THE LORD NOW-A-DAYS

1. The "good works" of Christian congregations are influential (Matt. 5:16).
2. The "conversation and conduct" of the individual disciples (Col. 3:1-6).
3. Straightforward "gospel preaching and teaching" (I Corinthians 2:1-5).
4. The tragedy and triumph of Lord's passion in Communion (I Cor. 11:26).
5. When scriptural songs are spiritually rendered by saints (Hebrews 2:12).
6. The "benevolent services" as authorized by the Lord (Colossians 3:17).
7. The faithful representatives are transformed into his image (I John 3:1-3).

RESPONSIBILITY OF FREE MORAL BEINGS

1. What was the status of man when the Creator made Adam? (Eccles. 7:29).
2. What is the condition of humanity prior to the guilt of sin? (Ezk. 28:15).
3. Why did Christ evaluate the "purity" of little children? (Matt. 18:1-3).
4. What kind of health and sickness mentioned by Christ? (Matt. 9:10-13).
5. How is it possible for the saints to be spiritually sick? (I Cor. 11:27-30).
6. Did David teach "inbred sin" or total depravity? (Psalms 51:5 and 58:3).
7. What did holy men say about such theories? (Jer. 31:29, 30; Ezk. 18:1-4).

ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE RESPONSIBLES

1. Who does the Lord invite to come to him for relief? (Matthew 11:28-30).
2. Can responsible beings determine to learn and do his will? (John 7:17).
3. Tell what will cause responsible beings to die in their sins. (John 5:40).
4. Are the irresponsibles accountable to the Lord God? (John 9:51; Jas. 4:17).
5. Why could Israel "willingly choose" their leaders? (Josh. 24:15; Isa. 55:6,7).
6. Why did the one-talent servant fall short in accounting? (Matt. 25:24-30).
7. Must each responsible give account? (Rom. 14:12; 2 Cor. 5:19; Rev. 20:12).

SATAN (ADVERSARY) AND HIS METHODS

1. Does the Word of God speak of Satan as a myth of mythology? (Gen.3:1-7).
2. Did Christ speak of Satan as a "figment of superstition"? (Matt. 4:1-11).
3. Who does the Lord designate a monarch with united forces? (Matt. 12:26).
4. How many avenues may be used by Satan tempting humanity? (I Jno.2:16).
5. When and how does temptation result in spiritual death? (James 1:13-16).
6. How did Satan tempt two members of the church in Jerusalem? (Ac.5:1-11).
7. Are we encouraged by the Lord's victory over him? (Heb. 2:16-18; 4:14-16).

GUILT OF SIN AND PENALTY OF DEATH

1. Why are responsible beings "penalized" for committing sin? (I John 3:4).
2. Can there be any guilt where there is no law? (Romans 4:15; Romans 5:13).
3. How are responsible persons "separated" from grace of God? (Isa. 59:1-2).
4. What about foolish and unrighteous thoughts? (Prov. 24:9; I Jno. 5:17).
5. How about the penalty of physical death imposed upon all? (I Cor. 15:22).
6. What law violated by Jews? (Rom. 3:10-18). By Gentiles? (Rom. 2:11-15).
7. What is the blessed hope of "overcoming" spiritual death? (Rom. 5:15-21).

UNIVERSAL NEED OF SALVATION FROM SIN

1. How many responsible beings have fallen short of God's glory? (Rom. 3:23).
2. Was it impossible for the ancients to direct their own steps? (Jer. 10:23).
3. Is it possible for the wisdom of men to save sinful souls? (Jas. 3:13-18).
4. Will the philosophies of men avail in human redemption? (I Cor. 1:18-25).
5. What is the will of God concerning all responsible beings? (I Tim. 2:1-6).
6. Why will some perish contrary to the will of the Father? (2 Pet. 3:8-13).
7. What is the difference between universal and the special? (I Tim. 4:10).

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Where there is "no law" it is impossible to be "guilty of transgression."
2. Sin cannot be imputed (charged) when none is condemned for violation.
3. Where there is no condemnation for guilt none is in need of forgiveness.
4. Responsible beings judged guilty of personal sins and must seek pardon.
5. Those regenerated, born again, are pardoned of past sins (Acts 2:47).
6. Salvation from past sins is not the salvation yet future (Rom. 6:16-18).
7. Not all who are saved from past sins will be saved in glory (Heb. 10:30).

THE PLAN OF SALVATION

1. Did God utter a veiled purpose to Eve in Garden of Eden? (Gen. 3:15).
2. What promise did the Lord God make obedient Abraham? (Genesis 22:18).
3. Who is identified as the "seed" in whom all are blessed? (Gal. 3:15-22).
4. When did the children of Israel begin to enjoy the promise? (Acts 2:39).
5. Were the Gentiles included in God's plan of the ages? (2 Thess. 2:13, 14).
6. What glorious institution inculcated in God's purpose? (Eph. 3:10-11).
7. How do all things "work together for good" as purposed? (Rom. 8:26-30).

THE CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST

1. What is "relationship of life and death" in reproduction? (John 12:24).
2. What was the objective of Christ's death and triumph? (John 10:10-18).
3. What was accomplished by the death of the Son of God? (Eph. 2:13-16).
4. What is the meaning of "tasted of death" for all humanity? (Heb. 2:9).
5. Why was the Lord put to death on the cruel Roman cross? (Romans 4:25).
5. Did the Lord die "accidentally" or willingly? (Matt. 27:50; Luke 23:46).
7. What "major victory" does inspiration ascribe to his death? (Heb. 2:14).

THE BURIAL OF HIS BODY

1. How did an ancient prophet describe his death and burial? (Isaiah 53:9).
2. What did an apostle write about his place of burial? (Matt. 27:57-60).
3. Did an evangelist use the prediction of Isaiah for a sermon? (Acts 8:32).
4. What is "ratified by the burial" of a person's body? (Romans 6:4-12).
5. When do "believers" qualify for required burial in baptism? (Rom. 7:4).
6. How are believers "buried with Christ" in act of baptism? (Col. 2:12).
7. Do genuine penitents "die to sin" and to the "love thereof"? (Gal. 2:20).

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

1. What was Christ declared to be by being raised from dead? (Rom. 1:4).
2. What did the Lord "bring to light" through resurrection? (2 Tim. 1:10).
3. What are the fundamental truths and facts of the gospel? (I Cor. 15:1-4).
4. How may sincere believers be blessed by the resurrection? (Rom. 4:25).
5. What was an "important qualification" of every apostle? (Acts 1:22).
6. What is meant by Christ being "first-fruit" of the dead? (I Cor. 15:20).
7. What are the "glad tidings" of his glorious resurrection? (Acts 4:10-12).

GOD'S LOVE MANIFESTED IN CHRIST

1. How did God manifest his wonderful love for lost humanity? (John 3:16).
2. How did Christ "demonstrate his love" for salvation of man? (Rom. 5:6).
3. Does the divine love of God extend any hope to disbelievers? (John 3:18).
4. Did his wonderful love offer any encouragement to disobedients? (vs. 36).
5. Does Christ propose to "save sinners" unconditionally? (2 Cor. 5:17-21).
6. How are all Christians affected by "love divine" in Christ? (I John 4:7-10).
7. How do sincere persons "manifest love" for Lord? (John 14:15 and 15:14).

DISTINCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED

1. The word plan, or purpose, means spread out before—(from pro-thesis).
2. The expression "providence" mean fore-sight and the Lord looked ahead.
3. The need of salvation must not be confused with the "plan" of the ages.
4. The plan of salvation must not be confused with conditions to be met.
5. The "conditions of salvation" must not be confused with the "blessings."
6. The results of salvation in Christ are not the same as eternal salvation.
7. Sin means to "miss the mark" or the prize of "eternal life" (Phil. 3:12-16).

TERMINOLOGY EVALUATED

1. Generate means to procure, to create, to beget—the genesis or the origin.
2. Degenerate means to "become worse" or inferior—down from generation.
3. Regenerate means to "generate anew"—or to become as when generated.
4. Birth means the "bringing forth" of an offspring and follows it begettal.
5. The new birth (rebirth) means to be born again from above (John 3:3-8).
6. The apostles served as judges (interpreters) during period (Matt. 19:28).
7. The merciful provisions are clearly "depicted" by inspiration (Titus 3:4-7).

CONDITIONS OF SALVATION

1. How did Jesus illustrate the divine interest in sinners? (Luke 15:1-10).
2. How did he illustrate the responsibility of accountables? (Lk. 15:11-32).
3. What does it mean to be "saved by grace" through faith? (Eph. 2:1-10).
4. Must human beings accept the divine offer in order to complete the gift?
5. If salvation was imposed upon the unwilling, would it be a gift of God?
6. Can we be blessed with food, water, and air by ignoring the conditions?
7. Do we "merit" spiritual blessings by obeying commands? (Luke 17:5-10).

ORGANIC LAW OF CHRISTIANITY

1. What are the "terms and divisions" of the commission? (Matt. 28:19,20).
2. What are the commands to be regarded by responsables? (Mark 16:15,16).
3. What other conditions precede the remission of sins? (Luke 24:45-48).
4. Did the Lord confer equal authority upon the apostles? (John 20:21-23).
5. What is the meaning of "keys to the kingdom of heaven"? (Matt. 16:19).
6. What "sacred instrument unified" the apostles for duties? (John 17:20).
7. Were the apostles united in using "God's power" to save? (Romans 1:16).

PROMISED BLESSINGS IN CHRIST

1. What was promised to the believers who were baptised? (Acts 2:37-39).
2. Did the apostle maintain harmony in another sermon? (Acts 3:17-21).
3. What do you understand by "turned unto the Lord"? (Acts 11:19-21).
4. Where does the remission of sins actually take place? (Hebrews 8:12).
5. What may be enjoyed in the church-body of Lord? (Acts 4:12; Eph. 1:7).
6. In whom is it possible for one to become new creature? (2 Cor. 5:17).
7. Does the "believer" have the "right to become" God's child? (John 1:12).

DEMONSTRATIONS OF NEW BIRTH

1. Did the Jews hear, believe, repent and obey in baptism? (Acts 2:5-40).
2. Did the Gentiles experience the "same kind" of new birth? (Acts 10-11).
3. When are responsible persons "begotten" of the Father? (I John 5:1).
4. Tell how it is possible to identify those "begotten of God" (I John 2:29).
5. What kind of seed used in the new birth to purify souls? (I Pet. 1:22,23).
6. What sacred virtue "activates the believers" in new birth? (I John 4:7).
7. When are the "new born" fortified against falling away? (I John 3:9).

GRATITUDE OF THE REGENERATED

1. Why do new born babes desire a wholesome diet of Word? (I Pet. 2:2).
2. Why should faithful children strive to walk in the light? (I John 1:7).
3. Where are faithful children to be found walking? (2 John 4; 3 Jno. 4).
4. What is the security of the children grounded in the faith? (Eph. 4:14).
5. How do obedient children prepare for coming of Lord? (I Pet. 4:13-16).
6. What is the sacred evaluation of the genuine peacemaker? (Matt. 5:9).
7. Why do worthy children maintain an "impartial" attitude? (Matt. 5:45).

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Atonement means sacrifice, and signifies "reconciliation" (Romans 5:11).
2. Atonement is not at-one-ment, but sacrifice paved way for at-one-ment.
3. Aaron instructed to make atonement for himself and people (Lev. 9:7).
4. Annual atonement on tenth day of seventh month (scape-goat) (Lev. 16).
5. All animal sacrifices could not procure actual remission (Hebrews 10:4).
6. The shedding of animal blood pointed to Atonement of Lord (Heb. 9:22).
7. The superiority of "Lord's Atonement" in efficaciousness (Heb. 10:10-14).

CRITICISMS AND OBJECTIONS

1. Unfriendly critics reject the sacrifice because it appears to be savage.
2. Modernists discount sacrifice as a sanguinary demand of blood thirty.
3. Many wonder why vicarious death of innocent Son for guilty humanity.
4. Cannot as much be said about the God of nature and his natural laws?
5. Are not animals and vegetables sacrificed daily to provide our edibles?
6. Are not the animals and vegetables "innocent" of all types of guiltiness?
7. Do not the laws of nature require much suffering that some may live?

THE ATONEMENT AS REGARDS GOD

1. How can the Perfect Being be "just and merciful" when his laws violated?
2. Propitiation means to render favorable, or appease, and paves the way!
3. Whom did God set forth to be a propitiation through faith? (Rom. 3:25).
4. How "many are privileged to enjoy" the favorable route? (I John 2:1-3).
5. What about the qualities of the One who functions therein? (Heb. 2:17).
6. What is the "sacred back-ground" of Christ's propitiation? (I John 4:10).
7. What "secret plan" was brought to light by favorable way? (Eph. 3:1-6).

THE ATONEMENT AS REGARDS SINNER

1. It is impossible for spiritual lepers to heal themselves. (Jeremiah 13:23).
2. Reconciliation means to be made friends again—the friendship restored!
3. If the theory of inherited sin true, the sinner could not be "re" conciled!
4. Accountable violators must be reconciled to the Father (2 Cor. 5:18-21).
5. What was the "cost" of reconciliation and abundant life? (Rom. 5:9-11).
6. Where must believing penitents "be reconciled" to God? (Eph. 2:14-16).
7. What about the pleasure of God concerning reconciliation? (Col. 1:19,20).

THE ATONEMENT AS REGARDS SIN

1. Sin is a fatal disease, and it is known as the "leprosy" of the human soul.
2. Expiation means, to atone for by suffering, in order to remove disease.
3. The "stain of sin" must be "dissolved" in order to "absolve" the sinner.
4. What is the only means of absolution—to release from sins? (Rev. 1:5).
5. How many nations and races may partake of this cleansing? (Rev. 5:9).
6. What part of man is cleaned by this expiation? (Heb. 9:14; Heb. 10:22).
7. Is it possible for the members to drift into forgetfulness? (2 Peter 1:9).

THE ATONEMENT AS REGARDS CHRISTIANS

1. Redemption is the word, and it may be used as purchased and ransomed.
2. How many have sinned and forfeited the original pure life? (Rom. 3:23).
3. What is the meaning of "he gave his life a ransom"? (Matthew 20:28).
4. In whom are the "blessings of the blood" atonement? (Ephesians 1:7).
5. What was the "sacred price" he paid for our redemption? (I Cor. 6:20).
6. The ransom of Christ qualified him to function as what? (I Tim. 2:3-6).
7. How may Christians enjoy the blessings of the shed blood? (I John 1:7).

THE HOME IS A DIVINE INSTITUTION

1. Why and what did the Creator propose for his creature? (Genesis 2:18).
2. What was the sacred objective of the dual creation? (Genesis 1:27,28).
3. How did inspiration amplify the divine objective? (Genesis 2:21-24).
4. What "lessons" may be drawn from the first ceremony? (Genesis 5:2).
5. Did Christ sanction the "Genesis account" of marriage? (Matt. 19:3-6).
6. Why did an apostle "cite" this unchangeable standard? (Eph. 5:22-33).
7. What has ever been the divine attitude toward marriage? (Heb. 13:4).

SACRED RELATIONSHIP OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

1. What is the meaning of the "twain" being "one flesh"? (Genesis 2:24).
2. Does this "relationship" continue through Christianity? (Eph. 5:22-25).
3. How is it possible for the Father and Son to be One? (John 17:21-23).
4. Does authority and submission enjoy harmonious relation? (I Cor. 11:3).
5. How are the saints "admonished" to regard one another? (Eph. 5:21).
6. What two reasons were assigned for the divine decree? (I Tim. 2:13,14).
7. Tell how an apostle evaluated their interdependence? (I Cor. 11:11,12).

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

1. Did the Creator ordain the home in order to procreate? (Genesis 1:28).
2. What is the "righteous objective" of child production? (Proverb 22:6).
3. What is the safe way for parents to "train" children? (Luke 2:41-43).
4. Can you recite the "first commandment" with promise? (Exodus 20:12).
5. In what connection applied by one of the Lord's apostles? (Eph. 6:1-4).
6. Name some other reasons assigned by the inspired apostle. (Col. 3:18-21).
7. Who was a "product" of righteous training? (2 Tim. 1:5 and 3:14,15).

MARITAL LIABILITIES AND UNHOLY ALIENATIONS

1. Is fidelity (faithfulness) a necessity of companionship? (Matthew 19:6).
2. Did God ordain "monogamy" as exemplified in first home? (Gen. 5:2).
3. Who permitted divorce upon the pretext of excuses? (Deut. 24:1-4).
4. What was "Christ's attitude" toward such perverseness? (Mark 10:2-9).
5. Why did Jesus specify the "one exception" for divorce? (Matt. 5:31,32).
6. Has the "innocent" companion the "right" to re-marry? (Matt. 19:7-9).
7. What did an apostle teach concerning incompatibility? (I Cor. 7:1-15).

TRAGIC COMPLICATIONS BY LACK OF FIDELITY

1. How may a "faithful companion be caused "to commit sin? (Matt. 5:32).
2. When does the one who "put away" become guilty of sin? (Luke 16:18).
3. What about the person who marries the one "put away"? (Matt. 19:9).
4. How long are "faithful companions" bound by the law? (Romans 7:1-4).
5. Why did Paul claim the right to have a believing wife? (I Cor. 9:2-5).
6. What kind of a companion must be sought in re-marriage? (I Cor. 7:39).
7. Why should all Christians seek "spiritual" companionship? (2 Cor. 6:14).

DOMESTIC LAW ANTE-DATES CHURCH OF CHRIST

1. Was adultery sinful "before" the church was established? (John 8:1-11).
2. Did the Mosaic law condemn acts of immorality? (Exo. 20:14; Lev. 20:10).
3. Who did John the Baptist "rebuke" and for what sin? (Matthew 14:1-4).
4. What was the "sinful status" of the woman of Samaria? (John 4:16-18).
5. Is there a great difference between legal action and spiritual authority?
6. Name some of the advantages of being "engaged" for a period of months.
7. What is the "sustaining power" of the home? Name some of attributes!

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. Why was the son of Adam and Eve appointed the name of Seth? (Gen. 4:25)
2. What was the age of Adam at the time of the birth of Seth? (Gen. 5:3).
3. How did some distinguish themselves in the days of Enoch? (Gen. 4:26).
4. Was Jehovah pleased with the marital conduct of children? (Gen. 6:1-4).
5. What is meant by "it repented the Lord" that he made man? (Gen. 6:5-7).
6. Who among them "found grace in the eyes of the Lord" God? (Gen. 6:8,9).
7. What solemn decision was revealed to Noah? The reason? (Gen. 6:11-13).

ACCORDING TO THE PATTERN

1. What kind of "vessel" did Jehovah command Noah to make? (Gen. 6:14).
2. Can you describe the plans and dimensions as specified? (Gen. 6:15,16).
3. What was used to purify the world morally and physically? (Gen. 6:17).
4. Did the Lord propose to establish a contract between them? (Gen. 6:18).
5. What covenant did Jehovah establish with Noah after flood? (Gen. 9:11).
6. How was animal life to be perpetuated after flood? (Gen. 6:19-21; 7:2).
7. Did Noah construct, and supply according to pattern? (Gen. 6:22; 7:5).

NEW TESTAMENT CITATIONS

1. What lessons illustrated by Jesus' reference thereto? (Matt. 24:36-41).
2. Can one please the Lord by rejecting the Genesis account? (John 12:48).
3. Why did the apostle Peter refer to "Noah and the flood"? (2 Pet. 2:5).
4. What does inspiration say about the faithfulness of Noah? (Heb. 11:7).
5. Can one ridicule this apostolic citation and please the Lord? (Luke 10:16).
6. Did the ark and flood typify something of greater import? (1 Peter 3:20).
7. What instrument of harmony did the apostles have and use? (Jno. 17:8).

GENESIS ACCOUNT OF FLOOD

1. Why was Noah and his "house" instructed to enter the ark? (Gen. 7:1).
3. How old was Noah when mentioned prior to God's decision? (Gen. 5:32).
3. What was "his age" when he and his family entered the ark? (Gen. 7:6).
4. How many days allowed for "loading the ark with cargo"? (Gen. 7:10).
5. What took place on the seventeenth day of the second month? (Gen. 7:11).
6. How long on the ark before observing "the ground was dry"? (Gen. 8:13).
7. How many years did Noah live in the newly "renovated world"? (Gen. 9:29).

GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH

1. What took place the second month and twenty-seventh day? (Gen. 8:14-19).
2. Tell about the "initial act" of Noah in the "purified world." (Gen. 8:20).
3. How did the Lord "respond to the worship" and offering? (Gen. 8:21-22).
4. Tell what "blessings" did Jehovah pronounce upon the Noahs (Gen. 9:1-3).
5. Did the Lord specify any "restrictions" regarding their food? (Gen. 9:4).
6. Was "capital punishment" instituted by divine authority? (Gen. 9:5-7).
7. What about the "covenant"? and the designated "token"? (Gen. 9:8-17).

THE CAPACITY AND CARGO

1. **Dimensions.** Cubit, 18 or 22 inches? Length 300 cubits—450 or 547 ft. Breadth 50 cubits—75 or 91' 2" ft. Height 30 cubits—45 or 54' 8" ft.
2. **Cargo.** 8 persons; 27 wolves; 180 oxen. Food: 1825 sheep; hay, 109,500 cubits. Sufficient provisions for twelve months.
3. **Zoology.** Animal life in classes and orders—genera and species. Grouped: (a) Mamalia; (b) Birds; (c) Amphibia; (d) Fish; (e) Insects; (f) Worms.
4. **Clark's Commentary:** Vol. I; Pages 70,71. Eliminations and measurements.

DIVINE EVALUATION OF TYPOLOGY

1. What lesson did the flood embrace in a figure or type? (I Peter 3:21).
2. What happened unto the Israelites in a form of a figure? (I Cor. 10:6).
3. By what type are the "saints everywhere" admonished? (I Cor. 10:11).
4. How were the ancient ordinances a figure of forgiveness? (Hebrews 9:9).
5. What great truth set forth in "shadow and substance"? (Col. 2:14-17).
6. How does the New Testament enlarge on typology? (Heb. 9:1-28; 10:1-18).
7. Where may we locate the record of ancient tabernacle? (Exodus 26-27).
8. Why did the Lord admonish Moses about the construction? (Exo. 25:40).
9. What greater institution was typified by tabernacle? (Hebrews 8:1-5).

THE OUTER COURT AND SECTIONS

1. What were the "dimensions" of the entire court? (100x50 cubits. Feet?)
2. Name the sections: (a) for Gentiles; (b) for Israel; (c) for the Priests.
3. What was "location and purpose" of altar of burnt offerings? (Exo. 27).
4. Could this have "typified the sufferings" of our Saviour? (Heb. 13:12-14).
5. Where was the laver located and for what purpose? (Exodus 30:18-21).
6. Could this have "typified" a New Testament ordinance? (Hebrews 10:22).
7. Where did singers-players obey David's command? (I Chron. 29:25-29).
8. What was an apostle instructed to measure with the Word? (Rev. 11:1).
9. Why was he instructed to "not measure" the court without? (Rev. 11:2).

HOLY PLACE OR WORLDLY SANCTUARY

1. What was the dimension of the first section of tabernacle? (10x10x20?)
2. Who were "typified" by the Levitical Priesthood? (I Pet. 2:9; Rev. 1:6).
3. What was the "only instrument" used to give light? (Exodus 25:31-40).
4. Could this have typified a New Testament lighthouse? (Rev. 1:12-20).
5. What "luminous object" must the true church support? (I Timothy 3:15).
6. Tell about the table of shewbread, and the services. (Leviticus 24:5-9).
7. What "spiritual ordinance" could this have been a "type"? (Acts 20:7).
8. How about the altar of incense? (Exodus 30:34-38); Rev. 5:8; and 8:3,4).
9. If any "mechanical instrument" had been therein, what would it typify?

MOST HOLY PLACE OR THE HOLIEST

1. What kind of "partition" separated the two sections? (Exodus 26:31-33).
2. What happened to the "vail" when Christ died on cross? (Matt. 27:51).
3. State the "dimension" of the Most Holy Place. (10x10x10 cu. Feet?)
4. Tell what wonderful place was typified by the Holiest? (Hebrews 9:24).
5. Who were "authorized to function" in Most Holy Place? (Lev. 16:2-20).
6. What "kind" of a High Priest do the "saints" have? (Hebrews 4:14-16).
7. How are Christians encouraged by High Priest? (Hebrews 2:17,18; 7:25).
8. Can you describe furnishings of Most Holy Place? (Exodus 25:10-22).
9. Did the look of cherubim (guardians) indicate a secret? (I Pet. 1:9-12).

ARK OF THE COVENANT IN HISTORY

1. How was the "secret" meaning revealed? (Heb. 9:1-5; and Rev. 11:19).
2. By what "names" was it called? (Num. 10:33; Exo. 25:22; I Sam. 3:3).
3. The "contents" identified: (Num. 17:1-10; Exo. 16:33,34; Exo. 25:16-21).
4. What important "document" placed by side of the ark? Deut. 31:26).
5. What was the content when placed in Solomon's temple? (I Kn. 8:9).
6. Did Israel look upon ark as kind of luck piece—Ichabod? (I Sam. 4).
7. Destiny: Possibly destroyed, or captured by the King of Babylonians (?).

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. The original expression for "rest" may be traced to the term "sabbath."
2. Sabbath was used by the inspired writers with reference to many "rests."
3. The expression must not be confined to Saturday the "weekly sabbath."
4. Saturday the sabbath, and Sunday the first day, must not be confused.
5. The inspired writers refer plainly to two days (Matt. 28:1; Mark 16:1,2).
6. Religious and civil authorities could not change the sabbath to Sunday.
7. The author of Hebrews speaks of several sabbaths or rests (chapter 4).

THE SABBATHS OF HEBREWS FOUR

1. The "eternal rest" from all physical pain and disease (verses 1 and 11).
2. Believers have entered "soul rest" from past sins (vs. 3; Matt. 11:28).
3. God "rested from creation" of the material world (vs. 4; Gen. 2:2,3).
4. Jehovah did not "cease all of his activities" at that time (John 5:17).
5. Why did the Israelites fail to enter Canaan, the land of rest? (vss. 3,5).
6. David, centuries later, spoke of "another day" (verse 8; Psalms 95:7-11).
7. Had Israel been observing weekly sabbath when Joshua became leader?

THE SABBATH FROM ADAM TO MOSES

1. Why did the Lord provide an oral law for the ancients? (Romans 5:12-14).
2. When did Jehovah "sanctify" the seventh day? and why? (Genesis 2:3).
3. Do we have scripture telling about Adam and Eve keeping the sabbath?
4. Did Noah, Abraham, and other patriarchs remember the weekly sabbath?
5. Was Moses, along with the Israelites, keeping the sabbath day in Egypt?
6. When did Jehovah "make known" the sabbath to Israel? (Neh. 9:13,14).
7. What example cited when fourth commandment issued? (Exodus 20:7-11).

THE SABBATH AS A SIGN FOR ISRAEL

1. Why did God command Israel to keep the sabbath day? (Exo. 31:12-17).
2. Why were they required to keep it before the law was given? (Exo. 16:23).
3. How did Israel keep the "passover" before leaving Egypt? (Exo. 12:1-28).
4. Why did Jesus speak of church discipline before building? (Matthew 18:17).
5. Why did Christ tell of the "new birth" prior to the kingdom? (John 3:3-8).
6. What reason was assigned to encourage Israel's obedience? (Deut. 5:15).
7. Interchangeable terms: "Covenant" and "Decalogue" (Deut. 4:13; 9:9-11).

DESTINY OF THE WEEKLY SABBATH

1. What did an ancient prophet predict about the Sabbath? (Hosea 2:11).
2. When did this "come to pass" according to an apostle? (Col. 2:14-17).
3. How did God answer the impatient inquiry of Israelites? (Amos 8:4-9).
4. When did the "sun go down at noon" or cease shining? (Matthew 27:45).
5. Was the "forever" clause based upon plain "conditions?" (Exodus 31:16).
6. Why did Jehovah announce the making of a "new covenant?" (Jer. 31:32).
7. Was the sabbath day "incorporated" in the New Testament? (Rom. 13:9).

CHRIST AND HIS INSPIRED APOSTLES

1. What lessons did Jesus teach the "critical" partisans? (Mark 2:23-28).
2. Why did Jesus use an ancient case to prove his point? (I Samuel 21:1-6).
3. How did the Lord further indict the sabbatarians? (Matthew 12:10-13).
4. Why did Paul enter the synagogues on Saturday? (Acts 17:2; Acts 18:6).
5. How were the disciples told to pray in an emergency? (Matthew 24:20).
6. Why warn Christians about certain days and feasts? (Galatians 4:10,11).
7. When is it possible to "keep days" without violation? (Romans 14:5,6).

INTRODUCTORY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Religious confusion prevails, because promises of God are misunderstood.
2. Contract between parties equal to a covenant because "drawn together".
3. God made solemn covenant with Abraham when Isaac offered (Gen. 22:18).
4. Four hundred years later another covenant made with Israel (Deut. 5:3).
5. The covenant with Israel did not disannul the "Abrahamic" (Gal. 3:17).
6. Law of Moses "added" for a reason and a definite "purpose" (Gal. 3:19).
7. A testament, or will, is much more than a mere contract. (Heb. 9:15-17).

CONDITIONS OF A WILL OR TESTAMENT

1. The "testator" must be "sane" at the time his "testament" is expressed.
2. He must have "something to will" in order to prepare such a document.
3. The "name (or names) of beneficiary" must be inserted in the testament.
4. The "conditions to be met" must be stipulated in the "legal" document.
5. The "executors" may be "selected and identified" by the name in the "will."
6. The "death of testator" the "probation of will" and the "gifts bestowed."
7. Did the "Sacred Will of Christ" measure up to all these "demands"?

THE LAND PROMISE MADE TO ABRAHAM

1. What did the Lord command Abraham? What was promised? (Gen. 12:1-7).
2. Did the promise embrace "all" the face of entire earth? (Gen. 13:14,15).
3. What were the "specified boundaries" of promise? (Genesis 15:18; 17:8).
4. Was this "land promise" ever "fulfilled?" (Acts 7:1-5; Joshua 21:43-45).
5. Did Israel's "possession" depend upon stipulated conditions? (23:14-16).
6. How was unfaithful Israel warned and what predicted? (Jer. 18; 19:11).
7. Why did the Lord announce the New Covenant? (Jer. 31:31-34; Heb.8:7-13).

THE PROMISE OF PHYSICAL POSTERITY

1. How did God illustrate the great host of his posterity? Genesis 15:1-6).
2. Who is able to sum up the "descendants" of Abraham by his wife Sarah?
3. What about his "posterity" by Hagar and her son Ishmael? (Arabs, etc.).
4. How about his "children" by Keturah? (Midianites, etc). (Gen. 25:1-4).
5. Did the "fleshy" descendants inherit the kingdom of Lord? (Rom. 9:6-8).
6. Who learned that Hebrew ancestry was not "preferred"? (Phil. 3:4-8).
7. Why did the Hebrews fall into two distinct attitudes? (Romans 2:28,29).

THE PROMISE OF A SPIRITUAL SEED

1. Why did Jehovah make a promise of universal import? (Genesis 22:18).
2. Who did an inspired apostle identify as the "seed"? (Galatians 3:16-18).
3. How many others be identified as the "seed" of Abraham? (Gal. 3:26-29).
4. Why did the Lord "confirm the promise" with an oath? (Heb. 6:13-19).
5. How could Abraham receive promises yet not receive? (Heb. 11:17-13).
6. Did any of the "ancient worthies" receive the promise? (Heb. 11:39,40).
7. When did the devout Jews begin to enjoy the promise? (Acts 2:36-39).

THE SPIRITUAL CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM

1. Who are worthy of being called the "Israel" of Jehovah? (Gal. 6:14-16).
2. Why was Abraham "called" the father of the faithful? (Romans 4:16).
3. Was his faith great enough for "credit" unto righteousness? (Rom. 4:3).
4. Why was faithful and obedient Abraham "Friend of God"? (Jas. 2:21-23).
5. How did Abraham's faith support "hope against hope"? (Romans 4:18-25).
6. What may be learned from God's goodness and severity? (Rom. 11:20-23).
7. Abram means "exalted father" and Abraham "father (chief) of multitude".

INTRODUCTORY SUGGESTIONS

1. Some translators and commentators confuse "imputed" and "reckoned."
2. Impute means to "charge" while reckon means "accounted" or credited.
3. Do translations use "justification" and "righteousness" interchangeably?
4. To be "justified" by the Lord means to be "righteous" in his estimation.
5. Is there a "grave difference" between human and divine righteousness?
6. Human righteousness may be located in "doctrines and creeds" of men.
7. Divine righteousness may be "enjoyed in Christ" according to revelation.

DIVINE EVALUATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

1. Why did an apostle call Noah "preacher of righteousness"? (2 Peter 2:5).
2. In what other respect was he known as an "upright" person? (Gen. 6:9).
3. What did he do in order to become "heir of righteousness"? (Heb. 11:7).
4. How did Abraham qualify for "accounted unto righteousness"? (Rom. 4:3).
5. What is the divine standard of the Lord's righteousness? (Ps. 119:172).
6. How may nations be exalted and what brings into reproach? (Prov. 14:34).
7. What supreme price paid for "Declaration of Righteousness"? (Rom. 3:23).

RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE ISRAELITES

1. How did the prophet describe the righteousness of Israel? (Isaiah 64:6).
2. How did the Jews try to "display" their righteousness? (Matthew 6:1-18).
3. Did Jesus recommend a better righteousness for disciples? (Matt. 5:20).
4. Why was Israel so "ignorant of God's righteousness"? (Romans 10:1-4).
5. Why did Christ indict the guilty Pharisees specifically? (Matthew 15:1-9).
6. What was the "sincere desire" of the apostle Paul? (Philippians 3:6-11).
7. What is the difference between the human and the divine? (Tit. 3:3-5).

CHRIST AND RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD

1. What was predicted by last prophet of ancient scripture? (Malachi 4:2).
2. What is meaning: "becometh us to fulfil all righteousness"? (Matt. 3:15).
3. What are the liabilities and rewards of righteous lives? (Matt. 6:10).
4. What did Jesus recommend to counteract material worry? (Matt. 6:33).
5. What "three-fold duties" assigned the promised Spirit? (John 16:8-10).
6. What are the conditions of being acceptable to the Father? (Acts 10:34).
7. How is the "righteousness of God" passed down the ages? (Rom. 1:16-18).

CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD RIGHTEOUSNESS

1. How is it possible to understand the sacred treasures? (Proverbs 2:1-9).
2. What is the three-fold menu of the kingdom of Christ? (Romans 14:17).
3. How did the apostle admonish all the saints everywhere? (1 Cor. 15:34).
4. What is the "identification mark" of all God's children? (1 John 2:27-29).
5. When do "believers become servants" of righteousness? (Rom. 6:17,18).
6. How must the church-bride be clothed when Groom comes? (Rev. 19:8).
7. What may the redeemed expect in new heaven and earth? (2 Pet. 3:13).

THE GRAVE DANGER OF UNRIGHTEOUSNESS

1. How is it possible for one to be the enemy of righteousness? (Acts 13:10).
2. What is the "penalty" for turning therefrom? (Ezek. 18:24; 2 Pet. 2:21).
3. What kind of sermon caused a governor to be terrified? (Acts 24:25).
4. Why are Christians warned about "unrighteousness"? (1 John 5:14-17).
5. What caused the horrible destruction of Sodomites? (Genesis 18:23-32).
6. Will the doom of the unrighteous be final in the Judgment? (Rev. 22:11).
7. What is the "sane and safe" thing to do while possible? (Isaiah 55:6-9).

NATIVITY AND CHILDHOOD OF JOHN

1. What is said about the father and mother of the Baptist? (Luke 1:5-7).
2. With what person and family was there close relationship? (Lk. 1:36).
3. What miracle "performed for benefit" of Zacharias? (vss. 18-20; 64-66).
4. Why was the babe given the name of "John" by his parents? (vss. 59-63).
5. What lesson is set forth in the so-called "Benedictus"? (Luke 1:67-79).
6. Tell about the childhood days of the "harbinger" of Christ. (Luke 1:80).
7. Did John the Baptist "perform miracles" during ministry? (John 10:41).

JOHN WAS A CHILD OF PROPHECY

1. What is the meaning of a "voice in wilderness"? (Isa. 40:3; Matt. 3:3).
2. How was the predicted Messenger identified? (Mal. 3:1; Matt. 11:7-10).
3. What was the final prediction of the ancient scripture? (Malachi 4:5,6).
4. What two "Elijahs" fulfilled the ancient prophecies? (Matt. 17:1-13).
5. Tell about the "denial" and "confession" of the Baptist (John 1:19-23).
6. What material did John "prepare" for the Lord Jesus? (Luke 6:12-16).
7. Why the "simplicity" of food and raiment? (Matthew 3:4; Daniel 1:1-16).

THE LIMITED COMMISSION OF JOHN

1. What was the great "theme" of his powerful preaching? (Mark 1:1-4).
2. Tell about the "effect" of his preaching upon the people (Matt. 3:5-8).
3. Can you "identify" the fruit (works) of repentance? (Luke 3:10-14).
4. What about the "testimony" of John as the "witness"? (John 1:6-8).
5. Why was Christ "baptized of John" in the Jordan? (Matthew 3:13-17).
6. How was John impressed by the experiences of occasion? (John 1:31-34).
7. How did John indicate the "limitation" of his mission? (John 3:28-30).

THE BAPTISM OF JOHN'S COMMISSION

1. Where was John found baptizing and why such a place? (John 3:22,23).
2. Who excelled John in number of baptisms? and how done? (John 4:1,2).
3. Did Christ consider the baptism of John as important? (Luke 7:29,30).
4. When did the baptism of John end according to Peter? (Acts 10:34-37).
5. Tell why "some of John's disciples" were immersed again. (Acts 19:1-6).
6. How did John, the witness, introduce the Light of the world? (John 1:29).
7. Where and why did John develop doubt about Messiah? (Matthew 11:2-6).

THE DEATH AND CHARACTER OF JOHN

1. Why and how did "John the Baptist" suffer martyrdom? (Matt. 14:3-10).
2. Why was he referred to as "John the Baptizer" (ASV)? (Mark 6:24).
3. Why did the Lord commend the multitude's endeavors? (Matt. 11:7-9).
4. Tell what high tribute was paid to this sterling character (vss. 10,11).
5. Why are the "least in the kingdom" greater than the Baptist? (vs. 11).
6. Why was the kingdom "suffering violence" at that time? (vss. 12,13).
7. How does another historian "amplify" this grave charge? (Luke 16:16).

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Why did not John the Baptist propose to "build" some kind of a church?
2. Did this wonderful servant of Jehovah encourage "religious" division?
3. Can one respect John's preaching, and fail to follow Jesus the Christ?
4. How do sincere people dishonor his integrity by being called "Baptists"?
5. Why was John the only person called "the Baptist" in the scriptures?
6. Why should not even the "least in the kingdom" be happy as Christians?
7. In what God-ordained name do the saints glorify the Lord? (I Pet. 4:16).

INTRODUCTORY INQUIRY

1. What is the difference between a trial and a temptation? (James 1:12,13).
2. What is the "difference" between temptation and yielding? (vss. 14,15).
3. Tell who is identified as the "tempter" of the Lord Jesus. (Matt. 4:1-3).
4. How can the adversary use persons as "tempters" of evil? (I Thess. 3:5).
5. What is the "proper attitude" amid "divers temptations"? (James 1:2-4).
6. How can you harmonize Matthew 5:39, with James 4:7, and I Peter 5:7-10?
7. Tell how the saints are sustained amid carnal allurements? (I Cor. 10:13).

JESUS TEMPTED IN WILDERNESS

1. Where are the records? (Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1:12,13; Luke 4:1-13).
2. Can you describe the radical change from his baptism to the wilderness?
3. How many avenues may be used in tempting humanity? (I John 2:15-17).
4. How was Jesus tempted in "all points" like all humanity? (Hebrews 4:15).
5. How did the "manifold temptation" qualify him to function? (Heb. 2:18).
6. When did the angels come and "minister" unto the Lord? (Matthew 4:11).
7. Why will those who faithfully "resist evil" also be blessed? (Hebrews 1:14).

THE THREE-FOLD TEMPTATIONS

1. Just how did Satan appeal through the "lust" of the flesh? (Mat. 4:3).
2. What scripture did the Lord quote in his "piercing" reply? (Deut. 8:3).
3. Just how did Satan appeal through the "vain glory" of life? (Matt. 4:6).
4. What scripture did the Lord quote in his "sharp" reply? (Deut. 6:16).
5. Just how did Satan appeal through the "lust" of the eye? (Matt. 4:8,9).
6. What scripture did the Lord quote in his "cutting" reply? (Deut. 6:13).
7. How were our "federal heads" subjected to similar appeals? (Gen. 3:1-7).

CONTINGENCIES OF PROPOSITIONS

1. How does the term "if thou be the Son of God" suggest a doubtful state?
2. How does "if thou art the Son of God" suggest spectacular presumption?
3. How does "if thou wilt fall down and worship me" mean moral surrender?
4. What "weapon" did the Lord use effectually, and decisively, in battle?
5. How did the first temptation "portend distrust in the power" of Jehovah?
6. Why did the Lord refuse the proposed "short cut" to world possession?
7. How long was "Satan silenced" after suffering this defeat? (Luke 4:13).

SATAN RETURNS TO TEMPT AGAIN

1. How did the Lord deal with the temptation of a lawyer? (Luke 10:25).
2. What was his wise reply to the temptation of another? (Matthew 22:35).
3. In what "manner" did the Pharisees "tempt" the Saviour? (Mark 10:2).
4. Why did the religious groups subject Christ to temptation? (John 8:6).
5. Who "tempted the Lord" in Gethsemane? (Luke 26:36-46; Heb. 5:7-9).
6. Tell who continued with the Lord during his temptations? (Luke 22:28).
7. Just how did Jesus "bind and destroy" Satan? (Matt. 12:29; Heb. 2:14).

TEMPTATION PROPERLY EVALUATED

1. Oppositions in life develop physical, and mental, sinews—make robust!
2. Those who pursue the "easy going" routes fail to "develop" completely.
3. All church members can expend energy in ordinary work of the church.
4. But those who "labor" when great efforts demanded are the fullgrown!
5. The trials and privations will develop the "finest fibers" of the innerman.
6. Every victory over temptation "strengthens" the victor with confidence.
7. Confidence, in the Father's over-ruling providence, is very comforting!

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. Apostle means "send off" in order to serve as a messenger-ambassador.
2. Ambassador means "servant" sent as a representative "plenipotentiary."
3. Christ, the Great Apostle, was sent from heaven to earth (Hebrews 3:1).
4. The Lord selected twelve disciples for the great mission (Mark 13:13-19).
5. The Lord called the chosen twelve by the name of "apostles." (Luke 6:13).
6. Their mission was world-wide and age-lasting. (Matt. 28:19; Mk. 16:15).
7. Barnabas was sent from Jerusalem to Antioch as an apostle (Acts 11:22).

SELECTION OF OTHER APOSTLES

1. Tell how Matthias was selected to "fill" Judas' vacancy? (Acts 1:15-26).
2. Just how did Saul of Tarsus qualify as an "eye-witness?" (Acts 26:16).
3. With what did Paul compare his "belated" qualifications? (I Cor. 15:8).
4. What were the "credentials" of the qualified apostles? (2 Cor. 12:12).
5. State the "objective" of the signs and wonders. (Mark 16:20; Heb. 2:4).
6. How were the early saints troubled with "false" apostles? (2 Cor. 11:13).
7. How did the church in Ephesus treat those vain pretenders? (Rev. 2:1,2).

QUALIFIED APOSTLES IN ACTION

1. Did John the Baptist teach them to "respect" the Lamb of God who saves?
2. Did Jesus develop the group, by word and in deed, for some three years?
3. Were they further drilled (forty days) before the ascension? (Acts 1:1-4).
4. Did Paul speak of his equipment received from the Lord? (Gal. 1:1,11,12).
5. Did he also undergo a three-years' course in Arabia-Damascus? (vss. 17-21).
6. Did Peter preach same gospel to Jews (Acts 2) and Gentiles (Acts 10)?
7. Did Paul recognize but one gospel power for all believers? (Romans 1:16).

TESTIMONY OF THE APOSTLES

1. The all-sufficiency of the divine revelation of Jesus Christ. (I Pet. 1:3).
2. The blessedness of the revealed "perfect law of liberty." (James 1:25).
3. The thorough equipment for every servant of the Lord (2 Tim. 3:15-17).
4. The security of abiding within the doctrine of Christ Jesus. (2 John 9:11).
5. The respectful attitude to maintain toward the written word. (I Cor. 4:6).
6. The dangerous liabilities of any "other gospel" by anyone. (Gal. 1:6-9).
7. The sacred reasons for neither "adding nor subtracting." (Rev. 22:17-19).

IMPRESSIONS AND DEPRESSIONS

1. How were the wise men of Israel impressed with the apostles? (Acts 4:13).
2. What "observations" did Gamaliel make regarding them? (Acts 5:33-40).
3. Which one of the apostles was the first to become a martyr? (Acts 12:1,2).
4. Why was the apostle John "banished" to the Isle of Patmos? (Rev. 1:9).
5. Which one of the apostles did a wonderful work while in prison for years?
6. Did any of the apostles recant or deny the Lord Jesus as the Christ of God?
7. Did any of those faithful men ever try start a sect or a denomination?

APOSTLES' DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIPS

1. How may we determine the marital relation of Peter? (Matt. 8:14-17).
2. Did the "rest of the apostles" enjoy similar relationships? (I Cor. 9:1-5).
3. Did Paul affirm, in his question, his right to have a believing companion?
4. Why did Paul "voluntarily choose" the life of celibacy? (I Cor. 7:32,33).
5. Did he recommend that others be like he was in an emergency? (vss. 7,8).
6. Do the sacred scriptures encourage "honorable" marriage? (I Cor. 7:1-5).
7. Can "human institutions" find any "scriptural authority" for compulsion?

TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSLATIONS

1. Convert, in the verb form, comes from words which mean "turn again."
2. The student is left to wonder why once translated to "be converted."
3. Scholars recognize the original was in active voice, and so translated.
4. The conversion of sinners does not leave the deity "wholly" responsible.
5. Contexts, wherein the expression is used, denotes human accountability.
6. Conversion demands a change in attitude, in conviction and citizenship.
7. Different expressions were used to designate this great transformation.

JESUS DISCUSSES "CONVERSION"

1. What prophet did Jesus quote regarding a serious state? (Matt. 13:14).
2. What reason did the Lord assign for speaking in parables? (verse 13).
3. How many kind of hearers indicated in parable of the sower? (vss. 1-9).
4. What did Jesus teach about possibilities? and liabilities? (vss. 10-12).
5. How did the Lord compliment ancients amid limitation? (Matt. 13:17).
6. Who is responsible for hearing, understanding and turning? (vss. 14,15).
7. Why did the Christ pronounce a "blessing" upon the apostles? (vs. 16).

SPIRITUAL EYE OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Why do some hear, but fail to "understand" and submit? (Luke 8:11,12).
2. Tell who is responsible for the "hardening of hearts." (Hebrews 3:7-11).
3. What should be expected of "evil and wicked" persons? (2 Timothy 3:13).
4. Why did Paul quote the prophecy of Isaiah to the Romans? (Acts 28:23-28).
5. Just how is the spiritual eye (heart) purified by the Creator? (Acts 15:9).
6. What did an apostle say about the "change of heart?" (Eph. 4:18; 1:18).
7. What pure instrument will keep the "eye of soul" focused? (Psalms 19:8).

CHRIST EVALUATES "CONVERSION"

1. Were the apostles slow to grasp "nature" of kingdom? (Luke 22:24-27).
2. How did Jesus correct them regarding true greatness? (John 13:12-17).
3. Why did he "illustrate" the importance of "conversion?" (Matt. 18:1-6).
4. Tell how were they to turn in order to be like children (Mark 9:33-37).
5. What is the proper attitude of the children of God? (I Peter 1:13-16).
6. Did Jesus place a greater value on humility than pride? (Matt. 19:14).
7. How did the apostles become "great" in the kingdom? (I Peter 5:5-7).

EQUALITY OF INTERCHANGEABLE TERMS

1. Are the terms which equal to the same relationship equal to each other?
2. What did Jesus say that one must do to enter the kingdom? (Matt. 7:21).
3. How did the Lord emphasize the "new birth" of Christianity? (John 3:3-8).
4. Will genuine conversion "translate" into the same kingdom? (Matt. 18:3).
5. Do those who "obey the gospel" undergo the experience? (Rom. 6:1-18).
6. What is the "advantage" of being in the kingdom of the Lord? (Eph. 2:19).
7. Name some of the blessings enjoyed "in the family" of God? (Col. 1:12-14).

THE APOSTLES AND "CONVERSIONS"

1. Why were the people "commanded" to repent and turn again? (Acts 3:19).
2. How does "sins blotted out" equal to the "remission" thereof? (Acts 2:38).
3. What did the "believers" do in order to get "into" Christ? (Acts 11:21).
4. Why should "believing penitents turn" unto the Saviour? (Eph. 1:3-7).
5. What essential instrument produces the new creatures? (I Pet. 1:18-23).
6. Who ordained the reliable process of the transformation? (James 1:16-20).
7. What is the "sacred objective" of all that are converted? (Romans 12:1,2).

INTRODUCTION OF THE GOOD NEWS

1. Did the Lord find fault with the limitation of the law? (Hebrews 8:7,8).
2. What was the "limitation" of the sacrifices of the law? (Hebrews 10:1).
3. Why did John the Baptist indicate "uprooting" of Israelites? (Matt. 3:10).
4. Why did Jesus "warn his disciples" about the uprooting? (Matt. 15:1-14).
5. How did the Saviour explain the spiritual significance? (Matt. 15:15-20).
6. How did an apostle contrast the law of works and gospel? (Rom. 8:3,4).
7. What is the "good news" of the "gospel" of Jesus Christ? (Romans 5:25).

EVOLUTION OF THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL

1. In what respect did Abraham hear the news? (Gen. 22:18; Gal. 3:8,16).
2. Does Mark date the beginning from God's plan in Christ? (Mark 1:1-4).
3. Why did an apostle refer to the gospel as a past mystery? (Eph. 3:1-6).
4. What prayerful request did Paul make of the churches? (Eph. 6:19,20).
5. How did Jehovah manifest "confirmation" of good news? (I Thess. 1:5).
6. What did the man of God say about the "hope of gospel?" (Col. 1:23).
7. Who was honored as the author of the "certified gospel?" (Gal. 1:11,12).

EVERLASTING GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST

1. Who is the Author (cause) of eternal salvation in glory? (Hebrews 5:9).
2. Why should the children of God "look" to the Lord Jesus? (Heb. 12:2).
3. What is the danger of using human measuring rods? (I Cor. 10:12-14).
4. Did the Lord solemnly warn against subtle pretenders? (Mt. 24:23-26).
5. How many "gospels" did Christ authorize to be preached? (Mk. 16:15).
6. Were the apostles ashamed of the one and only gospel? (Romans 1:16).
7. Does "angel with everlasting gospel" mean gospel progress? (Rev. 14:6).

GOSPEL POWER OF GOD IN OPERATION

1. How did an apostle describe the gospel fundamentals? (I Cor. 15:1-4).
2. Why did an apostle proclaim "Jesus Christ crucified?" (I Cor. 2:1-5).
3. How could the man of God "glory in the cross" of Christ? (Gal. 6:14).
4. What wonderful fact "brought to light" through gospel? (2 Tim. 1:10).
5. How were the Gentiles "called to salvation" in Christ? (2 Thess. 2:14).
6. Was the same good news used to call the Jews to Christ? (Acts 2:1-47).
7. By what standard shall all responsible men be judged? (Romans 2:16).

GENUINE EXPOSES THE COUNTERFEITS

1. What did the Lord say about many people in the judgment? (Mt. 7:21-23).
2. Do perverters (counterfeiters) try to imitate the "genuine?" (Gal. 1:6-9).
3. Just how is it possible to "hide" the gospel of the Christ? (2 Cor. 4:1-5).
4. Why was the apostle fearful of "another gospel" threat? (2 Cor. 11:1-4).
5. What be the end of those who obey not gospel of Christ? (I Pet. 4:17).
6. How about the eternal existence of the unfortunates? (2 Thess. 1:8,9).
7. How is it possible to distinguish between the genuine and counterfeits?

THE ORGANIC LAW OF CHRISTIANITY

1. People of religious world were sadly divided into sects when Jesus came.
2. The philosophies of men were divergent; and utterly failed to harmonize.
3. One Master Teacher trained all the apostles to use but one great gospel.
4. The harmony of four-fold gospel record is fascinating and challenging.
5. The harmony of the apostolic mission produced concord among converts.
6. Personal difference in matters of judgment were corrected with charity.
7. Tolerance, and long-suffering, bound together the comely and uncomely.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Kingdom.** The domain of a king who governs the citizens of the area.
2. **King.** Dejure means in prospect (John 18:37); and defacto (Acts 17:7).
3. **Law.** Royal law of the Royal Monarch (Isa. 2:2; Jas. 2:8; Rom. 8:1-4).
4. **Territory.** The spiritual heart (Luke 8:12; Acts 15:9; I Peter 1:22-25).
5. **Subjects.** All the naturalized converts (Ephesians 2:19; 1 Peter 2:9).
6. **Throne.** Reigning (Acts 2:30-36); with scepter of rectitude (Heb. 1:8,9).
7. **Meaning:** Anarchy? Democracy? Oligarchy? Bureaucracy? Monarchy?

TERMS INTERCHANGEABLE AND DISTINCTIVE

1. **Jerusalem.** (a) Literal, Joshua 10:3. (b) Spiritual, Galatians 4:26. (c) Heavenly, Revelation 21:2.
2. **Tabernacle.** (a) Literal, Exodus 25-27. (b) Spiritual, Hebrews 8:2. (c) Heavenly, Revelation 21:3.
3. **Temple.** (a) Literal, I Kings 6. (b) Spiritual, I Corinthians 3:16. (c) Heavenly, Revelation 21:22.
4. **Kingdom.** Material, Deuteronomy 17:18. (b) Spiritual, Colossians 1:13. (c) Heavenly, 2 Peter 1:11.

TEMPORARY KINGDOM OF ISRAELITES

1. What were stipulated conditions as kingdom of priests (Exodus 19:5,6).
2. What were excuse and reason for demanding king rule? (I Sam. 8:19-22).
3. Who was selected to serve them as their "first" king? (I Sam. 14:47-52).
4. What was the "attitude" of the Lord toward their demand? (Hosea 13:11).
5. How did Jesus unfold the plan of a change in the nature? (Mark 12:1-12).
6. Did the disciples continue to "misunderstand" for a time? (Acts 1:1-6).
7. When was Jesus "proclaimed" to be both Lord and Christ? (Acts 2:22-36).

KINGDOM OF CHRIST IN OPERATION

1. For what were the disciples instructed to petition God? (Matthew 6:10).
2. What is the meaning of expression "keys of kingdom"? (Matthews 16:19).
3. Did all of the apostles receive the "same authority"? (John 20:21-23).
4. When did they begin "interpreting" the law of entry? (Acts 2:36-39).
5. How did Christ indicate the spiritual nature of kingdom? (John 18:36).
6. How be "invisible" (Luke 17:20,21); yet be "seen" by some? (Mark 9:1).
7. Could it be "established by violence?" (Matthew 26:50-53; 2 Cor. 10:3-5).

KINGDOM PURIFIED AND GLORIFIED

1. What kind of seeking did Jesus urge upon responsables? (Matthew 6:33).
2. Name "conditions" of the righteous law of naturalization (John 3:3-8).
3. Are the saints "in the kingdom" now? (Col. 1:13; Rev. 1:9; Heb. 12:28).
4. How many kingdoms did God through Christ establish? (Ephesians 5:5).
5. Why must saints yet enter? (Acts 14:23; 2 Tim. 4:18; and 2 Pet. 1:11).
6. What did Jesus teach about the day of purification? (Matt. 13:41-43).
7. What will the Lord do with the "purified kingdom"? (I Cor. 15:24-26).

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

1. Did the prophet predict the Lord judging "among" nations? (Isaiah 2:4).
2. Did the apostles sit as "judges" while interpreting law? (Matt. 19:28).
3. Is Christianity the "times of restitution" of prophecy? (Acts 3:19-26).
4. Has David's tabernacle (royal family) been identified? (Acts 15:16-32).
5. How may the "kingdom of the world" become the Lord's? (Rev. 11:15).
6. Does the "millennium" refer to a period of gospel prosperity? (Rev. 20).

DIVINE EVALUATION OF LORD'S HOUSE

1. What did Jacob declare to be the "gate to heaven"? (Genesis 28:16-19).
2. How did one of the apostles identify "house of God"? (I Timothy 3:15).
3. Did an inspired man identify the "One" who must build? (Psalms 127:1).
4. Upon what sacred fact did Jesus build his church? (Matthew 16:13-19).
5. Did Jehovah build the church through Jesus? (Matt. 17:5; John 17:10).
6. What was the supreme price paid by Christ? (Acts 20:28; Eph. 5:22-27).
7. Why did an apostle "admonish" all religious people? (I Cor. 3:10-15).

CHURCH OF CHRIST IN OPERATION

1. Who "added" the first converts to the church of our Lord? (Acts 2:47).
2. Why preach the gospel in sermon, song, and service? (I Cor. 1:18-31).
3. How must the church maintain regularity? (Acts 2:42; Hebrews 10:25).
4. What did the Lord "ordain" regarding gospel preaching? (I Cor. 9:14).
5. How ordered to fellowship charity work for the needy? (I Cor. 16:1,2).
6. What church set a great example in every good work? (Acts 11:19-30).
7. Did the churches respect Christ's admonitory lesson (Matt. 18:15-20).

INTRODUCTION OF NEW EXPRESSIONS

1. What sacred appointment was pledged by the Saviour? (Luke 22:24-30).
2. Upon what day of the week did the disciples assemble? (Acts 20:7).
3. How are church members warned about Lord's Table? (I Cor. 10:21).
4. How does the communion proclaim the Lord's Death? (I Cor. 11:26).
5. Why were the saints admonished about the Lord's Supper? (Vs. 20).
6. What is the grave liability of not "discerning" Lord's Body? (Vs. 29).
7. Identify the Lord's Day. (Rev. 1:10; Psalms 118:22-24, Acts 4:10,11).

SIMPLICITY OF PRAISE SERVICES

1. What did Jesus and his disciples do in the shadow of cross? (Mark 14:26).
2. How did the disciples react when sorely persecuted? (Acts 16:25; 5:29).
3. Why did an apostle speak of praise among the Gentiles? (Rom. 15:13).
4. Should all the praise services be plain and spiritual? (I Cor. 14:15).
5. Why should gospel songs be in "harmony" with the Word? (Col. 3:16).
6. How may the group singing be "spiritually" rendered? (Eph. 5:19).
7. Why must the songs accord with Christ's will? (Heb. 2:11,12; 13:12-16).

SINCERITY OF PRAYER SERVICES

1. Why did Jesus instruct his disciples with the "model"? (Matt. 6:9-15).
2. How may petitioners avoid being hypocritical and vain? (Matt. 6:5-8).
3. What course of progress was outlined for the disciples? (Matt. 7:7-11).
4. What solemn request did the disciples make to the Lord? (Luke 11:1-4).
5. What is your understanding of prayer? (Romans 10:1; James 1:1-8).
6. When does fervent prayer avail? (John 5:14,15; I John 3:22; James 5:16).
7. Why should the one leading in group-prayer be plain? (I Cor. 14:15).

ALMSGIVING AS A MEMORIAL TO GOD

1. What lessons did Jesus teach about "how" to give? (Mark 12:41-44).
2. How did some "church members" displease the Lord? (Acts 5:1-11).
3. What was said about a "non-churchman's" liberality? (Acts 10:1-4).
4. How did the Pharisees violate their tithes and offerings? (Matt. 6:1-4).
5. Why should Christians be "liberal" with contributions? (2 Cor. 9:6-8).
6. How may the saints plan definitely and successfully? (2 Cor. 8:5-15).
7. Why does "giving" make one "happier" than receiving? (Acts 20:35).

IMPORTANCE OF "TAKING INVENTORY"

1. Business firms make annual surveys to ascertain their "stock on hand."
2. Goods not moving rapidly must be disposed of in special clearance sales.
3. Store space should be used for extra supplies of fast-moving material.
4. This method keeps taxes, investments, and insurance at a minimum.
5. Students take inventory to see what is lacking in their literary (courses).
6. Christians must take inventory to learn their spiritual rating and need.
7. Sinners must check their religious stature according to Jehovah's will.

INTROSPECTION OF THE "INNERMAN"

1. Why should we be acquainted with our own hearts? (I John 3:19-21).
2. Can the Lord be "mocked" with human "deception"? (Galatians 6:7-9).
3. Is it possible for a church member to deceive himself? (I Cor. 3:18).
4. Does self-deception relieve any from the guilt of sin? (Hebrews 3:13).
5. Did Jacob really suffer despite the deception of his sons? (Gen. 37:29-35).
6. When is anyone in danger of believing a falsehood? (2 Thess. 2:10-12).
7. How must spiritual vacancies be filled and fortified? (2 Pet. 1:5-11).

FOUR-FOLD INSPECTION OF SAINTS

1. Why are Christians admonished to inspect their hearts? (2 Cor. 13:5).
2. What is the true value of an occasional retrospection? (Phil. 3:1-7).
3. Why should Christians make regular circumspections? (Eph. 5:15).
4. How are we encouraged with a prospective contemplation? (Rev. 22:14).
5. Why should the deceived, and deceiver, strive to improve? (Heb. 4:13).
6. Who knows the motives and contents of every human heart? (Acts 1:24).
7. Who is the Great Inspector of every church of Christ? (Revelation 2-3).

INSPECTION OF RICH YOUNG RULER

1. Did he want to do something to inherit eternal life? (Matthew 19:16).
2. Was he "keeping the law of Moses" which was in effect? (Luke 18:21).
3. Did he seem anxious to learn about anything lacking? (Matthew 19:20).
4. How was he affected by the straightforward answer? (Matthew 19:22).
5. Are material riches a liability or asset? (Mark 10:23,24; I Tim. 6:17-19).
6. Why did the disciples inquire, Who then can be saved? (Luke 18:18-26).
7. How did Jesus answer, What shall we have henceforth? (Matt. 19:27).

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS INQUIRY

1. Does the atheist have something superior to offer human beings?
2. Do the modernists extend anything that will strengthen the faithful?
3. Can the materialists offer spiritual contentment to our hearts and souls?
4. Does the moralist help by eliminating the blood atonement of our Lord?
5. Has sectarianism complicated the problem of the religious confusion?
6. Why not honestly and sincerely become and be Christians? (I Peter 4:16).
7. Why not try to be among the faithful when the Lord comes? (Matt. 24:44).

IMPORTANT INQUIRY OF CHRISTIANS

1. Are we faithfully and acceptably worshipping God in Christ? (Rev. 22:9).
2. Why did the worship of Israel become meaningless? (Matthew 15:9).
3. Is it possible for learned people to be wrong in worship? (Acts 17:22-31).
4. Does true worship depend upon place or the attitude? (John 4:21-24).
5. How avoid the danger of worshipping the wrong person? (Col. 2:18-23).
6. Why did Paul worship God as a Christian of the Way? (Acts 24:14).
7. Does God reserve the prerogative of directing the saints in true worship.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. The Creator supplied his creatures with "social laws" for their happiness.
2. The adversary encouraged "rebellion" which resulted in painful confusion.
3. Jehovah God supplied Israel with "civil and religious" laws—a theocracy.
4. Humanity injected traditions and customs which caused partisan divisions.
5. The Christ provided for the "health and happiness" of the spiritual citizens.
6. Human vanity "threatened Christianity" with variations and substitutions.
7. Sincere hearts crave the harmonious chords of community life (Ps. 133:1).

APOSTOLIC QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Can you assign three disadvantages of being unequally yoked? (Deut.22:10).
2. What "kind of a yoke" does the Lord offer his followers? (Matt. 11:29,30).
3. How may the disciples of Christ be yoked harmoniously? (Philippians 4:3).
4. When may a believer be equally yoked with an unbeliever? (I Cor. 7:12-14).
5. How is it possible for the believer to save the unbeliever? (I Peter 3:1,2).
6. What questions reveal danger of being "unequally" yoked? (2 Cor. 6:14-16).
7. Did Jesus specify instrument that would produce harmony? (John 17:17-20).

AUTHORITY AND SUBMISSION

1. How much "authority" was given unto the victorious Christ? (Matt. 28:18).
2. Did inspiration take into consideration the "one" exception? (I Cor. 15:27).
3. What perfect example of authority and submission mentioned? (I Cor.11:3).
4. How did Jesus qualify to become the author of salvation? (Hebrews 5:7-9).
5. Is there any disgrace in submitting to one another in the Lord? (Eph. 5:21).
6. When do the elders exercise the greatest possible influence? (I Peter 5:1-4).
7. How may the members increase force of their influence? (I Thess. 5:11-13).

HEIRS OF THE SACRED PEACE

1. What prediction concerning the reign of the Prince of Peace? (Isaiah 9:7).
2. How may people be deluded by claims of false peace? (Jeremiah 6:14-16).
3. Did Christ predict peace for "all" the peoples of the earth? (Matt. 10:34).
4. Upon whom did the angelic refrain pronounce genuine peace? (Lk. 2:13-15).
5. Can the Lord be pleased with a few names in one congregation? (Rev. 3-4).
6. What did Christ bequeath to those who are following him? (John 20:19-21).
7. How did the early Christians manifest this inheritance? (Philippians 4:4-9).

HAPPINESS THE FRUIT OF HARMONY

1. Did the "first church" enjoy unity of community life? (Acts 2:46 and 4:32).
2. Why was their peace disturbed with complaint and murmuring? (Acts 6:1).
3. Did the apostles take into consideration the "entire" congregation? (vs. 2).
4. What duties assigned the group in hope of relieving the situation? (vs. 3).
5. How did the apostles circumscribe the material to be selected and appointed?
6. Did the multitude manifest respect for the specified qualifications? (vs. 5).
7. How did the "appointment of qualified men" affect the community? (vs. 7).

TERMINOLOGY CONSIDERED

1. **Church.** Called out from the service of sin into service of righteousness.
2. **Congregation.** Flock together for benefits of spiritual sociology in church.
3. **Kingdom.** The domain of King which embraces territory, subjects and laws.
4. **Government.** Citizens governed by discipline for protection and progress.
5. **Family.** Relationship of brethren in the Lord bound together by love divine.
6. **Members.** Organization of local body manifests true spirit of cooperation.
7. **Vineyard.** Tilled soil of hearts for the production of the fruit of the Spirit.

CONGREGATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. Evangelists invade nations with the gospel of redemption (Mark 16:15,16).
2. The believers are baptized and grouped in local churches (Matt. 28:19, 20).
3. Sacred economy is fourfold, and produces spiritual organisms (Act. 2:42).
4. Variation of members' abilities, and possibilities (I Corinthians 12:20-27).
5. Each member has an office in which to serve acceptably (Romans 12:4-10).
6. Capable men were left with the new converts to set in order (Titus 1:5).
7. Spiritual affairs must be regulated with decency and order (I Cor. 14:40).

CONGREGATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. Scripturally "unorganized" while potential material is being developed.
2. Christ added to the church before elders and deacons mentioned (Acts 2:47).
3. Scripturally "organized" when qualified material appointed and serving.
4. Early groups were not long in developing potential material (Acts 14:21-23).
5. Unscripturally "organized" when incompetent appointees hinder function.
6. Unscripturally "unorganized" while competent material is being ignored.
7. There is a good work to be done, and the best qualified should be activated.

CONGREGATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

1. Leadership material must come from the members of the local congregation.
2. The lack of leadership material may be traced to undeveloped membership.
3. The divine standard for all Christians demands individual consideration.
4. Those who desire the work of leaders will strive to qualify (I Timothy 3:1).
5. The active member does not worry about the duty of others (John 21:20-22).
6. The background and environment will help or hinder spiritual development.
7. Members must not become 'hyper-critical' lest they be found 'hypocritical.'

CHRISTIAN STANDARD FOR MEMBERS

1. Is it necessary for every member to be qualified one hundred percent?
(a) Anger, Eph. 4:26; (b) Brawler, Tit. 3:2; (c) Striker, I Cor. 13:5; (d) Contentious, I Cor. 11:16; (e) Self-willed, 2 Pet. 2:10; (f) Covetous, Eph. 5:5; (g) Blameless, Phil. 2:15; (h) Monogamous, I Cor. 7:2; (i) Temperate, 2 Pet. 1:6; (j) Sober-minded, I Pet. 1:13; (k) Hospitable, Heb. 13:3; (l) Apt to teach, Heb. 5:12; (m) Orderly, I Cor. 14:40; (n) Gentle, Gal. 5:22; (o) Holy, I Pet. 2:9; (p) Good testimony from without, Col. 4:5; (q) Able to contend for the faith and convince the gainsayers, Jude 3; (r) The novice (new)—the babe must grow, I Cor. 16:13.
2. Compare with qualifications of elders and deacons (I Timothy 3; Titus 1).
3. Please observe carefully any deviations in the two lists of qualifications.
4. Could Timothy and Titus exchange locations and find qualified servants?

LOCATING THE QUALIFIED MATERIAL

1. Is it possible for the elders to vary in qualifications? (I Tim. 5:17, 18).
2. Can there be a difference in the ages of those serving? (I Peter 5:1-5).
3. How may we observe qualifications before selection and appointment?
4. Can men serve efficiently before being "selected and appointed" as elders?
5. Would the "appointment" disqualify them for the work already being done?
6. Does the grace of God take into consideration the "incompetency" of us all?
7. Will the "spirit of cooperation" assist the incompetent to be more efficient?
8. Did the Lord place the emphasis on production or the ability to supervise?
9. Which does our Father evaluate the most—organization? Christian Service?

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. Qualify comes from two words meaning make such. Sinners may qualify as Christians; and new converts may qualify as leaders in due season.
2. Unqualified material may be expected in new congregations; and those striving to function despite handicaps deserve every encouragement.
3. Qualified material may become careless, or indifferent, regarding duties; and be reduced to a state of disqualification, which is shameful indeed.
4. Theory plus action will assure growth, progress, security and happiness.

THE EVANGELIST A TRAIL-BLAZER

1. Why must he take heed unto himself and the doctrine? (I Timothy 4:16).
2. How may the preacher become a good minister of the word? (I Tim. 4:1-8).
3. What are some of his "solemn charges" and the reward? (2 Tim. 4:1-8).
4. What is the province and limitation of constituted authority? (Titus 2:1-15).
5. Why should he "maintain a program" of orderly development? (Titus 1:5).
6. What kind of examples may believers expect of preachers? (I Tim. 4:12-15).
7. Is it necessary for one to "qualify one hundred percent" before preaching?

THE TEACHER AS A GUIDE

1. What are the two fundamental qualifications of good teachers? (2 Tim. 2:2).
2. Should the unqualified, who are overly ambitious, be cautioned? (Jas. 3:1).
3. What is the sane, safe and scriptural course of development? (Jas. 1:19-21).
4. Tell why the "Hebrew Christians" were reprimanded. (Heb. 5:10-14).
5. How may teachers increase their influence with the hearers? (Rom. 2:21).
6. What lessons may we learn from the teacher and the pupil? (Luke 6:39-42).
7. Should worthy teachers be encouraged with adequate support? (Gal. 6:6).

THE DEACON AS A SERVANT

1. What "objective" did Jesus assign for his coming to earth? (Matt. 20:28).
2. Are all of the saints expected to "function as servants" or ministers?
3. Is it scriptural to "select" a qualified number for special duty? (Acts 6).
4. Did the early churches respect the "office work" of deacons? (Phil. 1:1).
5. What are the "qualifications stipulated" by the men of God? (Acts 6:5).
6. Did another apostle submit other qualifications of deacons? (I Tim. 3:8-13).
7. Do you consider the example of the apostles safe to imitate? (Acts 6:1-8).

THE SERVANT IN ACTION

1. Should deacons look after the physical needs of the group? (Acts 4:35).
2. Should the "service of ministration" be a business matter? (Acts 6:1-3).
3. Should deacons "teach the needy" as they minister to them? (I Tim. 3:13).
4. Which one of the deacons became a "defender" of the faith? (Acts 6:8-10).
5. Which one of the deacons became a "capable" evangelist? (Acts 8:5; 21:8).
6. Why should deacons look after the "material affairs" of the congregation?
7. Can they serve as treasurers, and ushers, while training others to serve?

THE WOMAN SERVANT

1. How did Phoebe serve the church in the city of Cenchrea? (Romans 16:1,2).
2. Did the apostle commend "certain sisters" for serving? (Philippians 4:3).
3. What duties specified for the "aged women" in the church? (Titus 2:3-5).
4. Who were the women mentioned amid duties of deacons? (I Timothy 3:11).
5. How is it possible for "worthy women" to imitate Dorcas? (Acts 9:36-39).
6. In what manner did another noble woman "serve" well? (Acts 18:24-28).
7. How did a business woman render a distinct service at home? (Acts 16:15).

INTRODUCTORY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Christians "should not demand more" of the elders than the Lord does.
2. Members may "cooperate with the elders" and help make improvements.
3. Worthy elders appraise the sober suggestions of all sincere Christians.
4. Most criticisms, rebellions, and whisperings shamefully block progress.
5. Faithful elders set worthy example for the benefit of congregations.
6. Extreme demands, and bitter criticisms, have discouraged prospects.
7. Love divine binds all members, and coordination directs toward success.

ACCORDING TO THE PATTERN

1. How does the historian introduce the work of the elders? (Acts 11:30).
2. Who ordained (appointed) elders in every congregation? (Acts 14:23).
3. Why did the elders have part in a deliberation? (Acts 15:4, 6, 23; 16:4).
4. Why did an apostle and the elders engage in counsel? (Acts 20:17-32).
5. What solemn duties assigned the evangelist by an apostle? (Titus 1:5).
6. Why should the evangelist be subject to the eldership? (I Timothy 4:14).
7. Does the "authority" of qualified elders extend beyond the local group?

OVERSEERS AND OVERSEEN

1. How can men oversee a group of individuals when none to be overseen?
2. Can men serve as leaders (guides), when none supply as followers?
3. Will rulers be successful with groups which subscribe to rebellions?
4. Why did Moses fail the lead all Israel safely through the wilderness?
5. Did our Lord (and Savior) succeed in directing "all" of the apostles?
6. Can a "teacher impart information" when none listens as a disciple?
7. Why should we truly evaluate the sacred relationship of all concerned?

TERMINOLOGY AND REFERENCES

1. The Presbyters, or elders, are older men in "Christian" experiences.
(a) Acts 20:17; Titus 1:5; I Peter 5:1.
2. The Overseers, or bishops, are qualified to take oversight of activities.
(a) Acts 20:28; I Timothy 3:12; Philippians 1:1; I Peter 5:2.
3. The Shepherds, or pastors, provide the flock with feeds most spiritual.
(a) I Peter 2:25; Ephesians 4:11; Acts 20:28.
4. The Rulers, or guardians, exercise protective authority over the group.
(a) I Timothy 5:17; I Thessalonians 5:12; Romans 12:8.
5. The Leaders, or guides, go "before the followers" as superintendents.
(a) John 21:15-17; Hebrews 13:7, 17, 24.
6. Presbyters (eldership) will report with joy, or grief (Hebrews 13:17).
(a) Relationship of all concerned most assuring (I Thess. 5:12-15).
7. Qualifications regard reputation (a) home; (b) community; (c) church.

CHILDREN OF THE OVERSEERS

1. To what extent must the children of the elders be faithful? (Titus 1:6).
2. What quality of the elders displayed by obedient children? (I Tim. 3:4).
3. Could these qualifications be manifested by "training" other children?
4. Must sinners have "children" before becoming a Christian? (Luke 14:26).
5. Must converts have "children" in order to grow in grace? (Matt. 19:29).
6. Can "one" child disregard the command to obey parents? (Ephesians 6:1).
7. Would just one child disqualify a worthy widow in need? (I Tim. 5:4, 10).

MEDITATION: Did unfaithful children disqualify Samuel? Eli? Let's pray!

RESPONSIBILITY OF FREE MORAL BEINGS

1. Did the Creator make man with the power of choice? (Genesis 2:15-17).
2. Was the woman created with the same freedom of choice? (Genesis 3:1-3).
3. Can individuals "will" to learn and to do the will of God? (John 7:17).
4. Did Christ indicate freedom of choice in following him? (Matthew 16:24).
5. Is it possible for citizens of kingdom to be unworthy? (Matt. 13:41-43).
6. Did inspiration provide for correction and reproof? (2 Timothy 3:14-17).
7. Is discipline designed to destroy or save those who err in righteousness?

JESUS PROVIDED FOR HIS DISCIPLES

1. What is the duty of any member who has been offended? (Matt. 18:15).
2. What is the object in the offended rebuking the offender? (Luke 17:3).
3. Should the "offender suffer correction" and freely forgive? (Matt. 18:35).
4. What is course to be pursued in case of stubbornness? (Matt. 18:16, 17).
5. Is forgiveness limited to a number, or based on condition? (Luke 17:4).
6. Does heaven ratify the scriptural decision to disfellowship? (Matt. 18:18).
7. How did Christ indicate his divine presence and approval? (Matt. 18:19).

DIVINE EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE

1. Who were the first disciples severely and fatally disciplined? (Acts 5:1).
2. What was the crime committed and how influenced to be sinful? (vss. 2, 3).
3. Do Christians, as stewards, have unrestrained power with funds? (vs. 4).
4. Will not all the stewards be required to give an accounting? (Luke 16:2).
5. How did the "sudden death" of Ananias "affect" those beholding? (vs. 5).
6. How did immediate death of Sapphira affect members and others? (vs. 11).
7. Should this example serve to "warn disciples against lust" and deception?

SHAMEFUL MARK OF DIVISIONS

1. What did ancient wise men say about sowing seed of discord? (Prov. 6:19).
2. Who did an apostle "identify" to be "marked" and avoided? (Rom. 16:17).
3. What were the characteristics of those causing the divisions? (Rom. 16:18).
4. How is it possible for groups to "avoid divisive" partyism? (I Cor. 1:10).
5. What sacred reasons may be assigned to prevent open division? (vss. 11-13).
6. Who did apostle identify as dangerous perverters of truth? (I Tim. 1:20).
7. How may the vain babblers be identified and avoided? (2 Tim. 2:15-18).

SUCCESSFUL CASE OF DISCIPLINE

1. What was the guilt of an individual and error of members? (I Cor. 5:1-3).
2. How did apostle "instruct the church to deal" with guilty? (I Cor. 5:4-7).
3. What attitude must be maintained toward the disfellowshipped? (vss. 9-13).
4. How did the instruction affect the church and the apostle? (2 Cor. 2:1-6).
5. Why did he urge the church to "forgive the penitent" brother? (vss. 7-11).
6. What did the apostle further say about his "sorrow and joy?" (vss. 8-10).
7. Did the apostle assign his major reason for these instructions? (vs. 12).

DISORDERLY DESERVE DISCIPLINE

1. What trouble threatened membership of another church? (2 Thess. 3:10-12).
2. Why were they instructed to "note" the guilty and "avoid" him (vs. 14).
3. How were they to consider the erring during period of discipline? (vs. 15).
4. Who is "qualified to restore" those overtaken with fault? (Galatians 6:1).
5. How must one be equipped in order to convince the gainsayer? (Titus 1:9).
6. What is the final treatment of those identified as heretics? (Titus 3:8-11).
7. When does inspiration recognize the importance of division? (I Cor. 11:19).

IDENTIFICATION EVALUATED

1. How do legal authorities provide property owners with means of identity?
2. Has science discovered methods by which individuals may be identified?
3. Why must all international travelers be well equipped with passports?
4. May accountants demand "credentials" of auditors of monetary matters?
5. Upon what did the "holy men of old" place a sacred value? (Prov. 22:28).
6. Why did Christ provide his disciples with identification? (John 13:33-35).
7. How may one be "identified" as a beloved child of God? (Heb. 12:4-13).

THE LAW OF LOVE IDENTIFIED

1. How may parents "demonstrate" love for their children? (Prov. 13:24).
2. What two great commandments quoted by the Lord? (Matthew 22:36-40).
3. Can one truly love the Creator while hating creature? (I John 4:15-21).
4. How does the Lord "love" the sinner while "hating" sin? (Romans 5:5-8).
5. What "standard" set forth for Lord's disciples? (Matt. 5:48; Luke 6:36).
6. Will true love restrain one from sinning against the object of affection?
7. When love "grows" cold, will lust develop and "sin" begin to multiply?
- ~~7. When must the sinner sin?~~

LOVE AS SPIRITUAL LIGAMENT

1. How may members profit by the genuine "bond of love"? (Eph. 4:1-16).
2. Will brotherly love "hold together" the strong and weak? (Romans 14).
3. What "rules" will maintain fellowship despite scruples? (Rom. 14:1-3).
4. Why should every one be "fully persuaded" before taking action? (vs. 5).
5. Can things be lawful and not be expedient or necessary? (I Cor. 10:23).
6. What is the "objective" in circumscribing our liberties? (I Cor. 8:13).
7. Did the men of God "provide" for the stubborn demands of a "crank"?

THE SUPREMACY OF LOVE DIVINE

1. Can you identify "two afflictions" in the church at Corinth? (I Cor. 12).
2. What superlative way was "prescribed" for their recovery? (I Cor. 13).
3. How may we prevent being "spiritual ciphers" without profit? (vss. 1-3).
4. What is the difference between children and childishness? (vss. 11, 12).
5. What ties bind us to the Godhead, eternal life, and our fellows? (vs. 13).
6. Can you "identify" the positive qualities of the love which restores?
7. Can you "locate" the negative qualities which indicate absence of love?

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOVE

1. How did God "manifest" his great love for all of the world? (John 3:16).
2. How did the Christ "prove" his love for the Church he built? (Eph. 5:25).
3. How did the apostles "demonstrate" their love for souls? (Luke 18:28-30).
4. How did a poor widow "manifest" love for God's house? (Mark 12:41-44).
5. How did the early disciples prove their love for the saints? (Acts 11:29).
6. How may "we manifest our love" for Lord and his Church? (I Thess. 1:3).
7. How may our "love for the brethren" be demonstrated? (I Peter 1:22).

QUESTIONNAIRE OF IMPORTANCE

1. What is the difference between "genuine love" and "foolish fondness"?
2. How can you distinguish between "love divine" and "silly infatuation"?
3. Did Jehovah "love Israel" while permitting them to "suffer" in bondage?
4. Did Christ "love" his disciples while "rebuking" them for lack of faith?
5. Was Paul in "love with the church in Corinth" while correcting them?
6. Did love divine move Christ to warn the churches of dangers? (Rev. 2-3).
7. Why did Jehovah "reserve the prerogative" of vengeance? (Romans 12:19).

TRAINING SCHEDULE MAINTAINED

1. To fill the vacancies caused by deaths, transfer, infirmity, and apostasy.
2. To equip the members for every demand, and be ready for emergencies.
3. To be instant "in season and out of season" in winning souls for the Lord.
4. To supply the new converts with "spiritual exercise" in character building.
5. To "fortify" the group against false doctrines which divide and destroy.
6. To keep members happy with schedule of learning, doing, and worshipping.
7. To please Christ who commands the converts to learn to do. (Matt. 28:20).

DIVINE EVALUATION OF PREPAREDNESS

1. What lessons drawn from the "faith and obedience" of Noah? (Heb. 11:7).
2. Who did Abraham use in a "victorious war" of liberation? (Genesis 14:14).
3. Why should young people be properly trained before maturity? (Prov. 22:6).
4. How may "young women be developed" unto motherhood? (Titus 2:1-5).
5. Can you observe the number of ways our Lord was developed? (Luke 2:52).
6. What did the Hebrew scholars "observe" about the apostles? (Acts 4:13).
7. How were ancient Hebrews warned by a prophet of Jehovah? (Amos 4:12).

SACRED CITATIONS OF PREPAREDNESS

1. Who did John the harbinger prepare for the coming King? (John 1:15-28).
2. Is Christianity the handiwork of the great Potter? (Isa. 64:4; I Cor. 2:9).
3. Did Jesus indicate that certain places were prepared by God? (Mark 10:40).
4. Is heaven a "prepared place" for the prepared? (John 14:1-4; Rev. 21:2).
5. How may the incompetents be transformed for service? (2 Tim. 2:20, 21).
6. What "spiritual course" was recommended for endless profit? (I Tim. 4:8).
7. Why was the church in Antioch devoted and active? (Acts 11:22-26; 13:1).

DISCIPLES FOREARMED BY FOREWARNING

1. How many attitudes of humanity contemplated in parable? (Matt. 13:1-12).
2. Did Jesus encourage teachers to make lessons attractive? (Matt. 13:51,52).
3. How did Jesus erase a false expectancy of the Kingdom? (Luke 19:11-27).
4. What was the admonitory theme of the Farewell Sermon? (Matt. 24:44).
5. How were the disciples warned against all speculations? (Matt. 25:1-13).
6. What is the safe attitude and action for being prepared? (Matt. 25:14-30).
7. Did Jesus submit a lesson in profit and loss for everyone? (Luke 14:25-33).

OBJECTIVE OF PERSONAL EVANGELISM

1. How does inspiration encourage all soul winners? (Prov. 11:30; Dan. 12:3).
2. What worthy objective assigned by Paul for his methods? (I Cor. 9:19-23).
3. Why was Paul considered "blameless" according to the law? (Phil. 3:5-7).
4. Did he regard custom without violating any law? (Acts 18:18; Acts 21:26).
5. Why did he "approach" the Gentiles "apart from the law"? (Gal. 3:1-7).
6. How may the strong bear the infirmities of the weak? (Romans 15:1-13).
7. Can "petty personalities" be sacrificed without violating sacred principles?

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING ATTITUDES

1. Who is the theist? the atheist? the diest? the infidel? and the agnostic?
2. Who is the gnostic? the pantheist? the theosophist? skeptic? doubter?
3. Can the disbeliever be identified when evidences rejected? (Mark 16:16).
4. Do "disbelievers" have to await judgment for condemnation? (Jno. 3:18).
5. How many groups of unbelievers? (Neglected and Neglectful), (Heb. 4:11).
6. Can you identify two groups of believers among Christians? (Heb. 10:39).
7. What about the degrees of faith? (James 2:26; Matt. 14:31; Rom. 4:18-20).

JESUS CHRIST THE MODEL TEACHER

1. What did the Master do when pressed by the multitudes? (Matthew 7:1,2).
2. How were the people affected by the Sermon on Mount? (Matt. 7:28,29).
3. How did the Great Teacher "prove his theory" by his practice? (Acts 1:1).
4. How should all teachers exemplify the principles they teach? (Rom. 2:21).
5. What did Jesus say about unworthy teachers of Israel? (Matt. 23:1-12).
6. How were the "officers of the priests" impressed by Jesus? (John 7:46).
7. What did a member of the Sanhedrin think of his message? (John 3:1,2).

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TEACHING

1. Have you observed the damage wrought by false doctrine? (Genesis 3:4-6).
2. Why did Jesus warn against the leaven of Jewish sects? (Matthew 16:6).
3. How did an apostle "expose subtle advocates" of error? (2 Cor. 11:1-15).
4. Why were the "Israelites vexed" and cities destroyed? (2 Chr. 15:3-6).
5. How could they have maintained a healthy state? (Deut. 6:1-9; and 4:9).
6. What was lacking when found to be in an unhealthy state? (Jer. 8:18-22).
7. How were they "restored" and reformed on one occasion? (2 Chr. 17:1-10).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MASTER

1. He knew the Will of God; and he was faithful to his Father's holy Word.
2. He had a definite objective; and refused to be discouraged by failures.
3. He was a "living demonstration" of the correct meaning of truth divine.
4. He often communed with the heavenly Father in praise and in petition.
5. He was "self-forgotten" in the contemplated joys of "human redemption."
6. He corrected individually in hope of improving his pupils. (Matt. 16:23).
7. He maintains "love for all his students" unto the very end (John 13:1-9).

METHODS OF MASTER TEACHER

1. **Object Lessons.** (a) Treasury, Mark 12:41-45; (b) Little Children, Matt. 19:13-15. (c) Temple, Matt. 24:1-8).
2. **Questions and Answers.** (a) To ascertain impressions, Matt. 16:16-18. (b) Concerning Messiahship, Matt. 22:41-46.
3. **Lectureship.** (a) Sermon on Mount, Matt. 5-7. (b) Religious perverts denounced, Matt. 23. (c) Farewell sermon, John 14-16.
4. **Informal Conversation.** (a) Woman at well, John 4:1-26). (b) With his disciples, Matt. 16:21-26. (c) Accused woman, John 8:1-11.
5. **Illustrations.** (a) Parables, Matt. 13 and Luke 14-16. (b) Allegories, Matt. 6:19-23 and John 10:1-16. (c) Historical citations, Matt. 11:20-23 and Matt. 19:3-9.
6. **Inspired Pupils to Inquire.** (a) Explain parables, Matt. 13:10,36. (b) Explain the way, John 14:1-7. (c) Explain identity, John 9:35-38. (d) Explain end of temple and time, Luke 21:5-33.
7. **Various Angles of Approach.** (a) Do will of God to enter the kingdom, Matt. 7:21. (b) Turn again (be converted) in order to enter kingdom, Matt. 18:1-3. (c) The new birth, of water and the Spirit, in order to see (enjoy) blessings in the kingdom, John 3:3-5.

EARLY CHURCHES AND SOUND TEACHING

1. Plain teaching produced great results' in Jerusalem (Acts 2:42 and 5:47).
2. Effectual teaching and the activities in Antioch (Acts 11:22-26; 13:1).
3. Public and private teaching wrought among the Ephesian (Acts 20:17-27).
4. Paul used the "Jewish synagogue and school of Tyrannus" (Acts 19:1-10).
5. Hebrew Christians became unhealthy when forgot lessons (Heb. 5:11-14).

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

1. What philosophies lead human beings into "Intellectual Aristocracy"?
2. What was "Stoicism" and did it direct the advocates into "Pantheism"?
3. What was "Epicureanism"? and how did it strive to glorify carnality?
4. Why were the "religious Hebrews divided" into warring groups or sects?
5. Can you "identify" the Pharisees? Sadducees? Herodians? and Zealots?
6. How did Christ pronounce the true philosophy of life in his Masterpiece?
7. What is difference between wisdom of God and of men? (James 3:13-18).

OBJECTIVES OF SERMON ON MOUNT

1. Sets forth the "distinctive features" of the kingdom of Christ the Lord.
 - (a) Spiritual—not of this world.
 - (b) Universal—for all nations and every creature.
 - (c) Eternal—destined to last forever.
2. The Author contrasts the "nature of the kingdom" with human opinions.
 - (a) Popular expectation of a material kingdom.
 - (b) Mosiac system was soon to end.
 - (c) Pharisaic hypocrisy condemned.
3. The divine relationship of the diety (Godhead) is revealed in harmony.
 - (a) Unity of love in counsel and plan.
 - (b) Unity of judgment and in action.
 - (c) Unity of self-impartment and honor.

HUMANITY IN QUEST OF HAPPINESS

1. Some have sought perpetual bliss by the exercise of self-righteousness.
 - (a) Exclusiveness reduces to isolationists and miserableness.
2. Others have endeavored to locate the city of delight in material wealth.
 - (a) Great possessions reduce to a state of slavery and fear.
3. Many contemplated perfect satisfaction through the wisdom of world.
 - (a) Worldly wisdom fails to satisfy the hunger of the soul.
4. Some nations have sought eternal pleasure with physical compulsion.
 - (a) Consider the nations that controlled and then perished.
5. Multitudes continue to seek never-ending joy through carnal pleasures.
 - (a) Crushed spirits; broken bodies; wrecked lives—the reward.
6. Solomon underwent all of the above experiences of the fleshly desires.
 - (a) He summed up such a life as vanity and vexation of spirit.
7. Moses refused the "pleasure of sin" which is cut short by the penalty.
 - (a) He chose temporary self-denial by looking unto the reward!

THE PARADOXES OF CHRISTIANITY

1. **Get by Giving.** What did Jesus say about liberal measure? (Luke 6:38).
2. **Gain by Losing.** How are losses returned a hundredfold? (Matthew 19:28).
3. **Live by Dying.** Why did the Lord thus evaluate spiritual? (Mark 8:35).
4. **Beatitudes.** The happy state of Christian opposes human philosophies.
5. **Genuine happiness** is not to be obtained by a direct search of humanity.
6. **Sublime joys** are the by-products of services rendered without a reward.
7. **Observe differences:** (a) Pleasure. (b) Joy, (c) Happiness. (d) Blessed.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF BLESSEDNESS

1. Those who have added the sacred virtues are in a state of blessedness.
2. They are "qualified to be a blessing" to others who are less fortunate.
3. Those who "possess their possessions" can help those burdened by such.
4. Christ declared that life does not depend on "abundance of possession."
5. Abundant crops, bigger bank accounts, and goods, cannot secure a life.
6. The beatitudes supply "spiritual elements" which reach beyond carnal.
7. There is joy in receiving, but being able to give makes anyone happier!

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL OUTLINE

1. Humanity was greatly confused with civil laws, philosophy and religion.
2. Jesus restored the "true meaning" of God's Word revealed to holy men.
3. The Lord exposed the damage wrought by the "traditions" of the sects.
4. Christ went beyond the overt act, and dealt with the "motive" of heart.
5. The Son of God magnified the "True Philosophy of Life" for humanity.
6. Extreme speculations of religious groups must not discourage disciples.

BEATITUDES AND SPIRITUAL INFLUENCE (Matthew 5:1-16)

1. How did David describe the happy man of great influence? (Psalms 1)
2. Upon whom did "Christ predict a blessed" experience? (John 20:27-29).
3. How did Jesus "demonstrate" the joy of humble works? (John 13:12-17).
4. Who did the Lord say would be happy when he comes? (Luke 12:41-48).
5. What comparative lesson taught in the delayed beatitude? (Acts 20:35).
6. For whom are the "superlative degrees" of eternal joys? (Rev. 22:14).
7. Note, Christ's "expressions" given attention in the lessons which follow.

LAW OF MOSES AND THE PROPHETS (Matthew 5:17-20)

1. Was the law of Moses to remain intact, and be obeyed, until fulfilled?
2. What is the meaning of terms? (a) Supersede; (b) Annul; (c) Fulfil.
3. How did the Lord fulfil the law and take it out of way? (Col. 2:12-15).
4. What about those seeking to be "justified" by the old law? (Gal. 5:4).
5. How did faithful Christians "establish" the law of Moses? (Rom. 3:31).

TRADITIONS OF THE ELDERS EXPOSED (Matthew 5:21-48)

1. What did Jesus say about thoughts, words, and relationships? (21-32).
2. How did the proper use of judicial oaths suffer abuse by Jews? (33-37).
3. What expression was "tortured" to justify personal vengeance? (38-41).
4. When may the saints lend with no hope of return? (vs. 42; Luke 6:35).
5. Why did the Lord prescribe the perfect example for the saints? (43-48).

SECURITY VERSUS OSTENTATIOUS (Matthew 6:1-18)

1. What was wrong with the "prayers and almsgiving" of the sects? (1-8).
2. How did they "err" during their periods of religious fasting? (16-18).
3. What lessons are to be drawn from the "Model Prayer" of Jesus? (9-17).
4. Did Christ enjoin, or contemplate, fastings for saints? (Matt. 9:14-17).
5. Why does genuine righteousness excel self-righteousness? (Matt. 5:20).

TRUE RICHES VERSUS CARNAL ANXIETIES (Matthew 6:19-34)

1. How did the Christ warn of the danger of a divided affection? (19-23).
2. What are the "grave liabilities" of rendering a divided service? (24).
3. How does the providence of God shame the doubts of saints? (25-32).
4. What is the "scriptural course" of procuring genuine happiness? (33).
5. The double-minded waste time; and obtain nothing (vs. 34; James 1:8).

RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT EVALUATED (Matthew 7:1-29)

1. What are the "penalties" for violating the "law" of retribution? (1,2).
2. When must "suspended judgment" be given due consideration? (3,5).
3. Should Christians be "judicious" in all their spiritual services? (6).
4. How did the Lord indicate spiritual progress in our prayers? (7-11).
5. How does the "Golden Rule" surpass all of the rules of humanity? (12).
6. Can you identify the "two ways" and "two types" of teachers? (13-23).
7. What is the difference between the wise and foolish builders? (24-28).

HUMILITY VERSUS PRIDE Matthew (5:3)

1. Relate the blessings, and courage of genuine humility (I Peter 5:5-9).
2. Tell of the dangers of pride, and a haughty spirit (Prov. 6:17; 16:18).
3. Are the "spiritually poor" guilty of self-righteousness? (Rev. 3:17-20).
4. The "materially poor" are not always the "poor in spirit" (Prov. 30:9).
5. The attitude of genuine discipleship procures blessings of the kingdom.

COMPUNCTION VERSUS SELF-JUSTIFICATION (Matthew 5:4)

1. Relate the "difference between" worldly, and godly sorrow (2 Cor. 7:10).
2. Tell of the "different attitudes" illustrated by the Lord (Luke 18:9-14).
3. Observe the "conduct of two groups" of stricken sinners (Prov. 28:13).
4. Do not confuse "remorse and regret" with repentance (Matt. 27:3-10).
5. Those, who are "stung" with guilty conscience, rectify (Luke 19:1-10).

MEEKNESS VERSUS SELF-WILLED (Matthew 5:5)

1. Moses was "very meek" in the midst of a "courageous" life (Num. 12:3).
2. Jesus was "meek and lowly" and bold as "Lion of Judah" (Matt. 11:28).
3. The self-willed have stiff necks, and hard hearts. (Ps. 75:5; Acts 7:51).
4. Gentle firmness is required to deny self and follow Lord (Matt. 16:24).
5. The "inheritance of the meek" is incorruptible. (I Pet. 1:4; 2 Pet. 3:10).

SOUL HUNGER VERSUS INDIFFERENCE (Matthew 5:6)

1. Ordinate desire, the appetite of soul, craves better "food" (Matt. 4:4).
2. The development of appetite for righteousness (Ps. 119:172; Phil. 3:9).
3. Observe "danger of subscribing" to human forms (Rom. 10:3; Tit. 3:5).
4. Character: Quality of desire; the intensity; and the number of desires.
5. Food characteristics: Enjoyment, refreshment, strength, and satisfying.

COMPASSION VERSUS MERCILESS (Matthew 5:7)

1. Observe the evaluation placed upon mercy by the Savior (Matt. 23:23).
2. Consider the terrible fate of the unmerciful servant (Matthew 18:21cf).
3. Examine the one unfortunate defect in the elder brother (Luke 15:25cf).
4. Christ was often "moved with compassion" and relieved (Matthew 9:36).
5. Tell why the "unnamed Samaritan" is known everywhere (Luke 10:25-37).

CLEANLINESS VERSUS IMPURITY (Matthew 5:8)

1. Double objective throws the spiritual eye out of focus (Matt. 6:19-23).
2. The "heart" of understanding is "purified" by the gospel (Eph. 1:17-20).
3. The "soul" is purified by humble submission to the truth (I Peter 1:22).
4. The "spirit" is kept "purified" by gratitude and hope (I John 3:1-3).
5. Those who maintain a "clear vision" really "see or enjoy" the Lord!

PEACEMAKERS VERSUS PARTISANS (Matthew 5:9)

1. The peacemaker highly evaluates the "impartial" attitude (I Tim. 5:21).
2. The peace is destroyed by "whisperers" or "tale-bearers" (Prov. 16:28).
3. Consider the limitations of the "Prince of Peace" (Matthew 10:34-37).
4. Peace among those "pleasing" God (Luke 2:14; John 14:27; Phil. 3:4-16).
5. The "full-grown" children pursue the "righteous" way (Rom. 14:17-19).

BLESSINGS OF EXTERNAL OPPOSITION (Matthew 5:10-12)

1. Those persecuted for "righteousness sake" worthy of the citizenship.
2. Those reproached and reviled for "Christ's sake" are worthy Christians.
3. They may rejoice in "contemplating" the greatest joys (Rom. 8:18-25).

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE EVALUATED

1. The Lord expects his disciples to "influence people" by word and deed.
2. The beatitudes set forth sacred virtues for use in spiritual chemistry.
3. The molding of the Christian character follows salvation from past sins.
4. The "Sermon on Mount" was spoken by Christ and should not be abused.
5. Salt is composed of chlorine and sodium—combination of two elements.
6. Light beams are composed of seven colors—acting on the retina of eyes.
7. Human nature "partakes" of divine nature—becoming "salt" and "light".

SACRED REFERENCES TO USE OF SALT

1. Lot's wife looked from "behind" and became a pillar of salt (Luke 17:32).
2. Those losing Christian influence shall be "salted with fire" (Mk. 9:48, 49).
3. The fruitful land of wicked turned into barrenness (salted) (Ps. 107:34).
4. Can that which is "unsavory" be eaten without salt with joy? (Job 6:6).
5. Covenant of salt insured friendship and peace (Num. 18:19; 2 Chr. 13:5).
6. How is it possible for Christians to enjoy genuine peace? (Mark 9:50).
7. When do Christians "qualify" to answer every one spiritually? (Col. 4:6).

CHARACTERISTIC OBSERVED IN SALT

1. It has good "within itself" and can live while separated from materials.
 - (a) Christians should be strong enough to invade new territories.
2. The preserving power of salt assures the salvation of valuable edibles.
 - (a) Christians should be influential in saving the weak members.
3. It brings out the "hidden flavor" of food and meals are made palatable.
 - (a) Dormant goodness in Christians brought to light by saltiness.
4. As an anti-dote to corruption it serves in correction and in prevention.
 - (a) Christians who are well developed do not yield to temptation.
5. The elements have food values in neutralizing and refreshing the body.
 - (a) Influential Christians are impartial peacemakers in the Lord
6. It serves as a "deadly poison" in the destruction of "obnoxious" weeds.
 - (a) The impartial Christian withstands the dangers of "cliques."
7. Strange as it seems salt "does not partake" of the corruption contacted.
 - (a) The spiritual contact the erring without partaking (Gal. 6:1).

CHRISTIANS AS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD

1. The entrance of God's word, into honest hearts, enlightens human souls.
 - (a) The enlightened set forth their light for benefit of others.
2. The blending of the spiritual colors of the beatitudes makes one a beam.
 - (a) The beam of spiritual light can lead others out of darkness.
3. Light serves twofold, by exposing wrong way, while revealing the right.
 - (a) Enlightened Christians point out error while teaching truth.
4. The lights should neither be "hidden", nor "forced" beyond possibilities.
 - (a) The Lord instructed Christians to "let your light" shine!

THE CITY WHICH IS SET ON TOP OF HILL

1. Not some conspicuous vantage point of elevation in any given community.
 - (a) But a prominent place between the diety and lost humanity.
2. Ancient cities built upon high places for "sanitation" and "protection".
 - (a) Healthy programs maintain purity and protect against error.
3. Well-balanced "diets" provide study, worship and exercise for the soul.
 - (a) Such "sanctuaries" appeal to the "weary" and "heavy laden".
4. Is the church an inviting "light house" in a 'darkened world' of woes?
 - (a) The spiritual hold forth the truth without complaint (Phil. 2:14).

INTRODUCTORY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Sermon on the Mount indicates more than seeking beautiful (aesthetic).
2. Christianity does command self-denial; but forbids self-abuse (ascetic).
3. Sermon on the Mount is introduced with happy aphorisms—paradoxical!
4. Jesus enlarged upon these "virtues" and amplified them with illustrations.
5. Christ demonstrated the imperishable "values" in his life and in death.
6. His disciples caught the "vision" and they rejoiced amid much suffering.
7. Who is free from harm? (1 Pet. 3:13). Who persecuted? (2 Tim. 3:12).

WITH JESUS IN THE UPPER ROOM

1. Where did Jesus and his disciples keep the last passover? (Mark 12:17).
2. What "personal attitude" did the Lord express to them? (Luke 22:15).
3. How did he demonstrate humble service following feast? (John 13:5-17).
4. How did Jesus "identify" the one who was to betray him? (vss. 26-30).
5. What institution was immediately introduced by him? (Matt. 26:26-30).
6. With what parable did he portray the sacred relationship? (John 15).
7. How did Christ propose to comfort them? (John 16:1-13; and 17:8-20).

IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

1. What is the meaning of "Gethsemane" and the location? (Mark 14:26-32).
2. Tell about the "conversation and conduct" in garden? (Matt. 26:36-41).
3. How did the Lord call together the past and future? (Mark 14:41,42).
4. How did the "student" prostitute a noble salutation? (Luke 22:47-49).
5. How did the "frankness" of Jesus "affect" the officers? (John 18:5-9).
6. What lesson taught concerning the "use of the sword"? (Matt. 26:50-54).
7. How did the officers treat Christ as their prisoner? (John 18:12-13).

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL TRAILS

1. Why was Jesus questioned first by Annas? (John 18:12-14; and 19:23).
2. Before what high priest was he tried and condemned? (John 18:13,14).
3. How did "false witnesses" contradict? (Mark 14:55-59; Matt. 26:60,61).
4. Why was the Christ sent to Pilate the "civil" governor? (Matt. 27:1,2).
5. What civil violation did they connive in their conspiracy? (Luke 23:1-5).
6. Tell about the "conduct" of Pilate, and Herod Antipas (Luke 23:6-12).
7. What was the "verdict" of the third civil trial? (Matthews 27:15-30).

AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS

1. What took place "on the way" from the trial to cross? (Luke 23:26-33).
2. What "hour of the day" was the Lord nailed to cross? (Mark 15:23-25).
3. Were the Jews "ignorant" of the enormity of the crime? (Luke 23:34-38).
4. Under what law did the thief meet death? (Luke 23:39-43; Heb. 9:17).
5. Tell of the scene from the "sixth hour to the ninth" (Luke 23:44-49).
6. What is the full significance of the term, It is finished? (John 19:30).
7. Tell about the scene following the death of the Christ (John 19:31-42).

THE VOICE OF THE EMPTY TOMB

1. When the sabbath was past what took place at the tomb? (Matt. 28:1-8).
2. Tell about the "deportment" of two of the sad disciples (John 20:1-10).
3. What took place "early upon the first day" of the week? (Mark 16:9).
4. Tell of the experience of the two on the way to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-32).
5. Tell what happened while the disciples were assembled. (John 20:26-31).
6. What did the Lord do during a "forty-day period" of time? (Acts 1:1-5).
7. Examine the "farewell" message (Matt. 28:19; Mark 16:15; Luke 24:47).

THE EXALTATION OF CHRIST

1. Can you identify the "qualities and relationships" of Son? (Heb. 1:1-4).
2. Why did the host of heaven sing the new song of praise? (Rev. 5:6-9).
3. What is the meaning of "anointed with oil of gladness"? (Heb. 1:8,9).
4. How did God highly honor him on mount of transfiguration? (Mt. 17:5).
5. What about the duration of the "exalted" Christ of God? (IHeb. 1:10-12).
6. Who were assigned the sacred duties of ministering spirits? (vss. 13,14).
7. How are the "neglectful members" seriously admonished? (Heb. 2:1-4).

CAPTAIN OF OUR SALVATION

1. Had man subjected all things when the letter was written? (IHeb. 2:8).
2. What interfered with man's possibility of achievement? (Gen. 3:22-24).
3. Tell how Jesus qualified to become our captain (leader) (Heb. 2:9-14).
4. Why are we encouraged to place our trust in the Lord? (Heb. 2:16-18).
5. How should we consider the "Apostles of our profession"? (Heb. 3:1-19).
6. Why did Joshua fail to lead "all" Israelites into Canaan? (Heb. 4:6-9).
7. How may all Christians avoid the danger of falling at last? (vss. 10-14).

HIGH PRIEST OF PROFESSION

1. What two priesthoods are to be compared and contrasted? (IHeb. 5:1-6).
2. How did the author explain "Melchisedec" king of Salem? (Heb. 7:1-3).
3. When did Jesus "become the author" of eternal salvation? (Heb. 5:7-10).
4. How were the members warned of the danger of apostasy? (vss. 11-14).
5. Why did the author illustrate the fatality of falling away. (Heb. 6:1-8).
6. How were they "encouraged to be faithful" amid disaster? (vss. 9-12).
7. What lesson of security drawn from promise to Abraham? (vss. 13-20).

MEDIATOR OF BETTER COVENANT

1. What is the divine evaluation of the great High Priest? (Heb. 7:26-28).
2. What "admonitory" lesson drawn from tabernacle pattern? (Heb. 8:1-5).
3. How about the "comparative" values of the two covenants? (vss. 6-12).
4. The term "high unto vanishing away" points to what tragedy? (vs. 13).
5. What were the limitations of the first covenant? (IHeb. 9:1-16; 10:1-7).
6. Why magnify the superiority of new testament? (Heb. 9:11-22; 10:8-11).
7. Does the "new and living way" offer security? (Heb. 9:23-28; 10:19-25).

AUTHOR AND PERFECTOR OF FAITH

1. What are the liabilities of wilful and presumptuous sin? (IHeb. 10:26-31).
2. Why were they reminded of former progress and security? (vss. 32-39).
3. Name some "fundamental values" of the faith that avails (Heb. 11:1-3).
4. Tell of mighty deeds of ancient worthies moved by faith! (vss. 4-12).
5. Why did the faithful of old fail to "receive" the promise? (vss. 39, 40).
6. How did they become a "cloud of witnesses" for saints? (Heb. 12:1-6).
7. What is the ultimate design of "sacred" chastisements? (Heb. 12:7-13).

PRAISEWORTHY KING OF KINGS!

1. What is the advantage of "seeking for peace" with all? (Heb. 12:14-17).
2. Can you identify the contrasts between the old and new? (vss. 18-29).
3. Name a sacred virtue they were urged to "let" continue (Heb. 13:1-6).
4. Why maintain proper attitude toward men of authority? (vss. 7,17,24).
5. Tell what distinction in doctrines must be observed by all. (vss. 8-12).
6. Must all believers desert old camps to praise acceptably? (vss. 13-16).
7. Note very carefully the prayerful conclusions of the author (vss. 18-21).

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Spiritual Appetite

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled"
(Matthew 5:6).



Spiritual Nobility

"Now these were more noble than those in Thessalonica in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, examining the scriptures daily, whether these things were so" (Acts 17:11).