

BIBLE DOCTRINES

APOSTOLIC CHURCH OF GOD

7TH DAY MINISTRIES

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LESSON 1

THE BIBLE

1. Where do we derive the name "Bible"? By whom was it given and when?

Ans. The name "Bible" comes from the Greek "Biblia" meaning the "Books". It was first given to the collection of books by Chrysostom in 500 A. D.

2. How many books are there in the Bible?

Ans. 39 in the O.T. and 27 in the N.T. (66)

3. What is the Scriptural name for the Bible?

2 Timothy 3: 15, 16.

4. Are the writings of the New Testament to be considered as inspired and on an equal basis with the Old Testament?

2 Peter 3: 15, 16.

5. How were the scriptures given?

2 Tim 3: 16, 17; 2 Peter 1: 21

6. When the prophets wrote who was speaking through them?

Hebrews 1: 1; 2 Pet, 1: 21

7. Can we add or take away from the Scriptures?

Deuteronomy 4: 2; Revelation 22: 18, 19

8. How do we receive the knowledge necessary for salvation?

Romans 10: 17; 7:7

9. What does Paul say of the character of the Word of God

Hebrews 4: 12

10. What power is there in the word of God?

1 Peter 1: 23-25; John 6: 63

11. What does God say about false prophets?

Jeremiah 23: 30-32

12. How does God regard his Word?

Psalms 138: 2; Jer. 23: 29

13. What test are we to use in determining false or true prophets?

Isaiah 8: 19, 20

14. Do we need any more scriptural writings today?

Revelation 22: 18, 19

15. In what language were the original Books of the Bible written

Ans. The O. T. in Hebrew, the N. T. in Greek (Hailey's Bible Handbook p. 361)

16. What is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures made by 70 Jewish scholars about the year 285 B.C?

Ans. The Septuagint

17. When did the books of the Old Testament and the New Testament become generally recognized and accepted as Sacred Scriptures?

Ans. The Septuagint version of the old scriptures was the one used in Jesus' day, the New Testament books were added to make our complete Bible at the council of Carthage, 397 A.D. This complete Bible was translated into Latin by Jerome (400 A.D.) and is called the Vulgate and was generally used until our present King James version was translated (Authorized version) in 1611.

LESSON 2

CREATION

THE ORIGIN OF ALL THINGS

1. When and by Whom were all things made?

Genesis 1: 1; John 1:1-3; Hebrews 1:1, 2.

2. For what purpose was the earth made?

Isaiah 45:18

3. What testimony besides the bible bears witness of the omnipotent Creator?

Psalms 19:1-3.

4. How long a time did it take God to create all things?

Genesis 2:1-3; Exodus 20:11.

5. What is the scriptural definition of a “day”?

Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31; Leviticus 23:32

6. What did God do on the “seventh day”?

Genesis 2:2, 3

7. How was man created?

Genesis 1:26, 27; 2:7

8. Why did God create man?

Isaiah 43:7; Eph. 2:10

9. What was man’s status at creation?

Psalms 8:4-6

10. What provision did God make for man when he was created?

Genesis 2:8

11. What was man's work given by His Creator?

Genesis 2:9, 15

12. What does God say about pseudo (false gods)?

Jeremiah 10:11

13. What test of supremacy and creative power did God make to these gods?

Isaiah 41:21-23

14. Were these gods able to meet the challenge?

Vs. 28, 29

15. Does man have an "immortal soul" within himself?

Genesis 2: 7, 17

16. Who only hath immortality?

1 Timothy 6: 15, 16

17. What is one distinguishing characteristic of the Creator?

Isaiah 40: 28

18. Who is the Father of all mankind?

Malachi 2: 10

19. How has the theory of evolution been absolutely disproven?

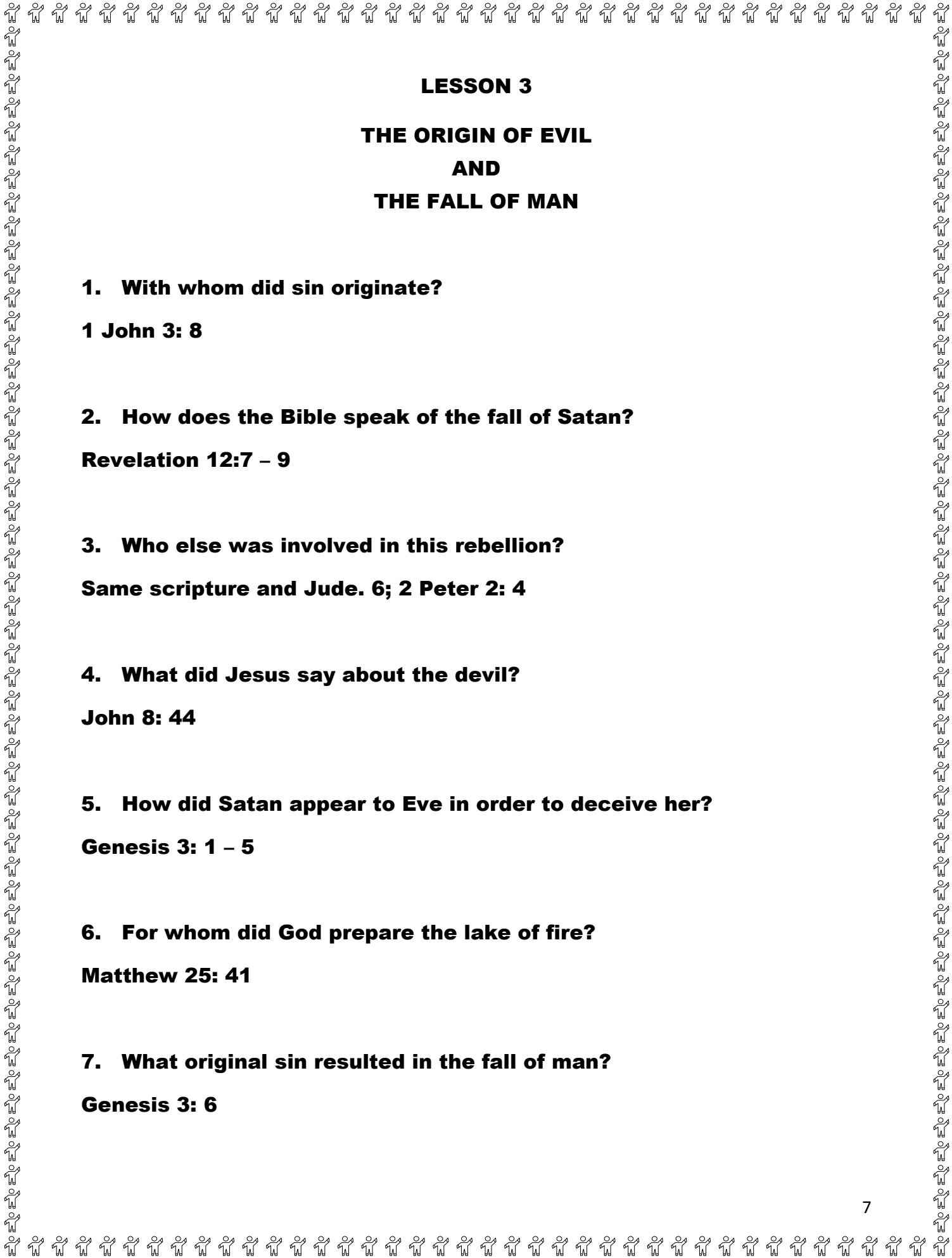
Genesis 1: 24-28

Note: Modern scientists have proven that there can be no evolution of a new species. The propagation of life is fixed within the boundaries of each species. Therefore man did not and could not evolve from a lower form of life. The amalgamation of man and beast, for instance, has never produced a living protoplasm. Animal interbreeding never produces a new species. The only reasonable answer for the origin of man is creation.

20. Will this present world continue forever?

2 Peter 3:7, Revelation 21:1

**O Thou Eternal One! Whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through time's all devastating flight!
Thou only God – There is no God beside**



LESSON 3

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL

AND

THE FALL OF MAN

1. With whom did sin originate?

1 John 3: 8

2. How does the Bible speak of the fall of Satan?

Revelation 12:7 – 9

3. Who else was involved in this rebellion?

Same scripture and Jude. 6; 2 Peter 2: 4

4. What did Jesus say about the devil?

John 8: 44

5. How did Satan appear to Eve in order to deceive her?

Genesis 3: 1 – 5

6. For whom did God prepare the lake of fire?

Matthew 25: 41

7. What original sin resulted in the fall of man?

Genesis 3: 6

8. As a consequence of this sin how many have become sinners?

Romans 5: 12

9. What was the immediate result of sin?

Genesis 3: 16

10. What was the immediate result of sin?

Genesis 3: 7, 10

11. What curse fell upon woman?

Genesis 3: 16

12. What curse fell upon man?

Genesis 3: 17 – 19

13. What curse came upon the ground?

Genesis 3: 17, 18; 4: 11, 12

14. What curse was pronounced upon the serpent?

Genesis 3: 14, 15

15. What did God do to prevent Adam from living forever as a sinner?

Genesis 3: 22, 24

16. Did God place man on the earth without any governing laws?

Genesis 2:15 -17

17. What did God say would be the result of disobedience?

Genesis 2: 17; Romans 6: 23

18. What judgment fell upon the antediluvian world?

Genesis 6: 5 – 7; 7: 21 – 23

19. How will God destroy the world the second time?

2 Peter 3: 10 – 12; Malachi 4: 1, 3

20. Is there any hope for the ones who obey God?

Genesis 3: 15; Romans 3: 24, 25; John 3: 16

21. Will God's plan for this world and for man finally be realized?

Revelation 21: 1; Revelation 22: 1 - 5; 2 Peter 3: 9, 13

God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform

He plants his footsteps in the sea, and rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines of never failing skill

He treasures up His bright designs, and works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take; The clouds ye so much dread

Are big with mercy, and shall break in blessing o'er your head,

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace

Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.

- William Cooper

LESSON 4

THE PLAN OF REDEMPTION

1. As the result of the original sin of Adam, how many have been made sinners?

Romans 3: 23; Romans 5: 12

2. How did David express this universal condition of man?

Psalms 51: 5

3. Has there ever been anyone except the sinless Son of God that has not needed the saving grace of God?

Isaiah 64: 6, 7; Romans 3: 9 – 12

4. What is the result or wages of sin?

Genesis 3: 15; John 3: 16; Romans 5: 17 – 19

5. What plan did God devise to rescue and redeem man from the condemnation of death?

Genesis 3: 15; John 3: 16; Romans 5: 17 – 19

6. Was there anyone else besides Jesus that could become man's substitute and pay the penalty of sin?

Acts 4: 12; 1 Timothy 2: 5, 6

7. In what condition were we in when Christ died for our sins?

Romans 5: 6, 8, 10

8. Does God have any pleasure in the death of the wicked?

Ezekiel 18: 32

9. What was it then that prompted God in saving man?

John 3: 16; Romans 5: 8

10. When was the first promise of redemption and victory over the devil made?

Genesis 3:15

11. What does the “woman” represent?

Revelation 12: 1 – 6, 17

12. Did Paul recognize the scripture in Gen. 3: 15 as referring to the final victory of the Church over Satan?

Romans 16: 20

13. Note some of the expressions used by the Messianic prophet (Isaiah) in reference to the humiliation and death of our Lord?

Isaiah 53: 1 – 12

14. Does God have a specific time for the fulfilling of His plan in behalf of mankind?

Ephesians 1: 10; Galatians 4: 4; Daniel 9: 24 - 27

15. Could the blood of bulls and goats take away sin?

Hebrews 10: 1 - 4

16. Is there any remission of sins without the shedding of blood?

Hebrews 9: 22; Leviticus 17: 11

LESSON 5

JESUS CHRIST OUR SAVIOUR

1. For what purpose did Jesus Christ come into the world?

1 Timothy 1: 15; John. 1: 29

2. What is the meaning of “JESUS”?

Matthew 1: 21

3. What is one of the earliest prophecies relative to the coming of Christ?

Deuteronomy 18: 15; Acts 3: 22

4. What prophecy foretold His coming from a virgin?

Isaiah 7: 14; Matthew 1: 22, 23

Where was Christ born?

Micah 5: 2 Matthew 2: 1

5. What sign was given that he was the Christ Child?

Luke 2: 12

6. What does John say of the incarnation of Christ?

John 1: 1 – 3, 14

7. Did Jesus accept his humiliation willingly?

Philippians 2: 5 – 8

8. In order to be our Saviour what did he take upon himself?

1 Peter 2: 24

10. What did Jesus suffer in the Garden of Gethsemane?

Matthew 26: 36 – 44

11. How was he betrayed into the hands of His enemies?

Matthew 26: 47 – 50

12. What false charge brought the death sentence upon Jesus?

Matthew 26: 59 – 66

13. How was Jesus mocked at?

Matthew 26: 67, 68; 27: 26 – 31

14. How did Jesus react under this treatment?

Matthew 27: 12; Isaiah 53: 7

15. Where was Jesus crucified?

Luke 23: 33; Matthew 27: 33

16. At what hour of the day did he die?

Matthew 27: 45, 46, 50

17. What happened to the veil of the temple when Jesus died?

Matthew 27: 51

18. What did this signify?

Hebrews 9: 8; 6: 19, 20; 10: 19, 20

19. Therefore, what did Christ proclaim himself to be?

John 14: 6; 10: 9

20. Who then purchased our redemption, and by what?

1 Peter 1: 18, 19; Acts 20: 28

**What can wash away my sin, nothing but the blood of Jesus;
What can make me whole again, nothing but the blood of Jesus.
O precious is the flow, that makes me white as snow
No other fount I know, nothing but the blood of Jesus.
“For unto us a child is born unto us a son is given, the government
shall be upon his shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful,
Counsellor, ,The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of
Peace.” Isaiah 9: 6**

LESSON 6

FAITH

1. What is the first essential thing one must have to obtain salvation?

Hebrews 11: 6

2. How can one receive this faith?

Romans 10: 17, and verse 14

3. What is faith?

Hebrews 11: 1 “Belief”

4. Is a theoretical belief in God sufficient for salvation?

James 2: 19

5. From whom does faith come?

Ephesians 2: 8

6. What precious legacy has God given mankind that will impart faith?

John 5:39

7. How much of the Bible should we search?

2 Timothy 3: 15

8. What relationship does faith have with the Holy Scriptures?

2 Timothy 3: 16, 17

9. Besides bringing us salvation what else will genuine faith do for us? Matthew 9: 22; 15: 28

10. Name four phases of faith?

- d. A. Faith that brings salvation – Hebrews 11: 6; 2Timothy 3: 15**
- B. Faith that brings healing. – Matthew. 9: 22**
- C. Receive the Spirit through faith – Galatians 3: 14**
- D. Faith that makes us overcomers – 1John 5: 4**

11. By what principles is genuine faith actuated?

Galatians 5: 6

12. What is the evidence that one has faith?

James 2: 17, 18; 1 Thessalonians 1: 3

13. Is it important that we perform our service in faith?

Romans 14: 23

14. Can faith develop and grow?

James 2: 22; 1: 3

15. To what part of ancient warfare is faith compared?

Ephesians 6: 16

16. What relation does faith have to prayer?

James 1: 6

17. What is the faith chapter of the Bible?

Hebrews 11

18. What is the ultimate purpose of faith?

1 Peter 1: 8, 9; Romans 1: 17

19. What is one characteristic of the saints besides the keeping of the commandments of God that identifies them as true people of God?

Revelation 14: 12

20. Is there a difference between the faith that every believer has and the gift of faith? Romans 12:3; 1 Corinthians 12: 9

“Faith and works are as necessary to our spiritual life as Christians, as soul and body are to our natural life as men; for faith is the soul of religion and works the body”.
– Colton -

LESSON 7

REPENTANCE

1. What is the meaning of Repentance? “To feel regret, contrition, or compunction for what one has done or omitted to do and to resolve to amend ones life, to change ones mind. – Webster

**2. What did Peter say was one initial step for salvation?
Acts 2: 38; 3: 19**

**3. Who are called to repentance?
Luke 5: 32**

**4. How many are sinners?
Rom. 3:9**

**5. What divine agency has God provided that brings repentance?
Acts 9: 3-6; John 16: 8**

6. How must one feel about his or her sins?

**7. What brings about this sorrow?
Romans 2: 4**

**8. Then what will godly sorrow bring?
2Corinthians 7: 10**

**9. What kind of sorrow brings death?
Same verse**

**10. How does godly sorrow manifest itself?
Verse 11**

11. What did John the Baptist say to those who came to him to be baptized?

Matthew 3: 7

12. What did he tell them to do?

Verse 8

13. How did the men of Nineveh escape God's judgment?

Jonah 3: 10

14. Will God punish those who do not repent?

Luke 13: 3; Ephesians 5: 6

15. What is it that brings to man the knowledge of sin?

Romans 3: 20; 7: 7

16. What is the Bible definition of sin?

1 John 3: 4; James 1: 5

17. What is the ultimate result of sin?

Romans 6: 23; James 1: 15

18. What provision did God make that man may have eternal life?

John 3: 16

19. David is said to be a man "after God's own heart" yet we find that he committed some of the vilest sins. He committed adultery with another man's wife, then he tried to cover his sin by committing another sin - murdering a man, and then taking another man's wife to be his own. He obtained the forgiveness and favour of God because he made genuine repentance.

**Read Psalms 51 for the record of David's sorrow and repentance. Is
God willing and able to forgive the grossest and vilest sin?
Isaiah 1: 18; John 8: 11**

**20. Which is the only sin that cannot be forgiven?
Matthew.12: 31; 1 John 5: 16; Matthew 27: 3-5**

LESSON 8

CONVERSION

1. How did Jesus emphasize the importance of conversion?

Matthew 18: 3

2. What expression did Paul use with reference to this experience?

1Cor. 4: 15

3. What other writer uses the same term to this experience?

1 Peter 1: 3, 23

4. How does James say this experience is brought about?

James 1: 18

5. How does John refer to one that is begotten of God?

1 John 5: 1, 18

6. What happens to one's sins when genuine conversion takes place?

Acts 3: 19

7. How is the heart and spirit of man affected at conversion?

Ezekiel 18: 31

8. What does it mean to be carnally minded?

Romans 8: 8; and verse 6

9. Why is it necessary to have our minds renewed?

Romans 8: 7

10. What must dwell in us to be spiritually minded?

Romans 8: 7

11. Is it necessary to have the indwelling of God's Spirit?

Romans 8:11

12. What happens when the Spirit of God comes into ones life?

Ephesians 2:5; John 6: 63

13. How does Paul describe the one who is converted?

2 Corinthians 5:17

14. Does outward form avail anything without an inward work of grace?

Galatians 6: 5

15. How much was Paul willing to give up for Christ?

Philippians 3: 7, 8, 10

16. What was Peter able to do after conversion?

Luke 22: 31, 32

17. By what power is this change accomplished?

2 Corinthians 3: 18

18. What is the experience of everyone who thus yields to God?

Romans 8: 1

19. What kind of life will the truly converted live?

Titus 2: 11, 12

20. Is sanctification a part of conversion?

1Thessalonians 4: 3, 4; 5: 23

21. How is one sanctified?

John 17: 17, 19; Ephesians 5: 26

LESSON 9

CONFESSION and FORGIVENESS

1. What is necessary on our part to receive forgiveness of sin?

1 John 9: 1-9

2. How does one make confession?

Romans 10: 10

3. What is it that we must confess?

Verse 9

4. Is it necessary to confess our sins as well?

Numbers 5: 6, 7

5. Why is it essential that we confess all our sins?

Numbers 32: 23

6. What is the result of covering our sins?

Proverbs 28:13

How definite should one be in confessing sins?

Leviticus 5: 5

8. When David confessed his sin what did God do for him?

Psalms 32: 5

9. Will God hearken to the sincere cry of confession?

Psalms 86: 5

10. What is the measure of God's mercy and forgiveness?

Psalms 103:11

11. What else are we to confess?

James 5: 16

12. To what extent does God pardon and forgive our transgressions?

Isaiah 55: 7

13. How completely does God absolve us of our guilt and sin?

Micah 7: 19; Psalms 103: 12

14. What will accompany the confession?

Acts 19: 18, 19

15. What is necessary on the believer's part before water baptism?

Matthew 6: 5,6

16. If we want God to forgive us what must we be willing to do?

Matthew 6: 12-15

17. What spirit must we manifest to others that we may be forgiven?

Ephesians 4:32

18. What is the blessed condition of one whose sins are forgiven ?

Psalms 32:1, 2

19. What is the condition of one who refuses to confess his sins?

Psalms 32:3, 4

20. If we refuse to confess Jesus Christ now will we be accepted by God? Luke 12:8, 9

Confession of sins comes from the offer of mercy – mercy displayed causes confession to flow, and confession flowing opens the way for mercy. If I do not have a contrite heart, God's mercy will never be mine,, but if God had not manifested His mercy in Christ, I could never have had a contrite heart.

LESSON 10

WATER BAPTISM

1. What commission did Jesus give his disciples just before he ascended to heaven?

Matthew 28: 19, 20

2. What is the meaning of the word “Baptism”?

Ans. Our English word “baptism” comes from the Greek word “baptizo” meaning to completely immerse, to dip under. The modern use of the term is a perversion of the Bible meaning.

3. Who was the first one to use this ordinance in connection with the forgiveness of sins?

Mark 1: 4

4. Did Jesus recognize baptism as a necessary part of Christian duty?

Matthew 3: 15

5. What was the form of Jesus baptism? Verse 16.

Note: Jesus came straightway out of the water indicating He had gone down into the water.

6. How does Paul describe baptism?

Romans 6: 4

7. Were the people commanded to be baptized after the resurrection of Christ?

Acts 2: 38

8. In reply to his enquiry concerning salvation what was the Philippian jailor told to do?

Acts 16: 31

9. What followed immediately after the jailor accepted Christ?

Acts 16: 33

10. How many of the converts in Samaria were baptized?

Acts 8: 12

11. What question did the Ethiopian eunuch ask Philip?

Acts 8: 36

12. What condition did Philip make as a prerequisite for baptism?

Verse 37

13. What form of baptism did Philip use?

Verse 38, 39

14. Were the Gentile converts required to be baptized?

Acts 10: 47, 48

15. In whose name were the disciples commanded to baptize?

Matthew 28: 19

16. In obedience to this command, what Name did the disciples employ when they performed the ordinance of baptism?

Acts 2:38; 10: 48; 8: 16; 19:5

17. According to the requirements for baptism should infants be baptized?

(One must repent, confess, believe and forsake sin before being baptized)

18. What happens to the old man of sin at baptism?

Romans 6: 3-6

19. What life does one put on after baptism? Galatians 3: 27; Romans 6: 11-13

**20. Therefore what does Peter declare baptism to be?
1 Peter 3: 21**

LESSON 11

THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- 1. What prophecy did John the Baptist utter regarding a future experience for all who believe in Jesus? Math 3:11**
- 2. With what words did Jesus substantiate this prophecy?
Acts 1:5**
- 3. Had the Holy Ghost been given to all believers prior to the day of Pentecost?
John 7:39**
- 4. How many are eligible for this experience today?
Joel 2:28, 29**
- 5. Had the Holy Spirit come while Jesus was here?
John 16:13, 14:26, 15:29**
- 6. What command did Jesus give His disciples before He went away
Luke 24:49**
- 7. How did Jesus further express the importance of this experience?
Acts 1:6 – 8**
- 8. When were these prophecies fulfilled?
Acts 2:1 - 4, 16**
- 9. Did this experience end with the Disciples?
Acts 2:38, 39**

10. What did the apostles do that the Samaritan converts should receive the Holy Ghost?

Acts 8:14 – 17

11. Were these people really converted before this?

Acts 8:5 – 8, 12

12. Had they received the Baptism of the Holy Spirit at their conversation or when they were baptized in water?

Acts 8:15

13. Then what was done that they might receive the Holy Spirit?

Acts 8:17

14. What happened in Cornelius house while Peter was preaching?

Acts 10:44 – 46

15. What was the evidence that they had received the Holy Spirit?

Acts 8:46, Act 11:15, 17

16. When were these believers baptized in water?

Acts 10:47, 48

17. What question did the apostles ask the converts at Ephesus?

Acts 19:1, 2

18. What was their subsequent experience?

Acts 19:5, 6

19. In each case where the evidence is given, what was the evidence that the believers had received the Holy Spirit? Acts 2:4, 10:46, 19:6

20. What is the main purpose of this experience?

Acts 1:8, 4:29, 30

21. Is there any other prophecy regarding this experience?

Isa 28:11 – 13, Mark 16:17 – 19, 1 Cor 14:21

22. Is it important to receive this experience?

Eph 5:18, John 7:39

Note: From this study we see that the Baptism of the Holy Spirit is an experience after conversion, not always at the same time or instantly following conversion. It is always accompanied with the evidence of speaking in tongues; establishes the Kingdom of God within the believers heart (John 14:17, 23, Eph 2:22 & Luke 17:21); and opens the way for Spiritual ministries in the Body of Christ. (1 Cor 12:4-15)

LESSON 12

THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT

1. What prophecy did Jesus pronounce upon the believers?

Mark 16:17, 18

2. What Old Testament prophet spoke of a similar phenomenon?

Joel 2:28, 29

3. When did the dispensations of the Spirit begin?

Acts 2:1 – 4, 16 – 18

4. Name the nine gifts of the Spirit as Paul records them in

1 Corinthians 12: 8 - 10

5. Who bestows these gifts and how?

Corinthians 12:11, 18

6. What other ministry gifts are given in verse 28

(See Lessons 38, 39, 40)

7. Do all receive the same the same gift? Verse 29, 30

(Note: We must not confuse the Gifts of the Spirit with the evidence that one has received the Gifts of the Holy Ghost. The Gifts of the Spirit follow the believers who have already received the Spirit and not everyone is used of God in the same ministry, but all must receive the same Spirit, and we have shown in Lesson 11 that the initial evidence that one has received the Baptism of the Spirit is speaking in tongues. This does not mean that one who has never spoken in tongues has not had the Spirit with them, for salvation is the work of the Spirit and God uses many who have never spoken in other tongues.)

8. Should one seek the Gifts of the Spirit?

1 Corinthians 14: 1; 12: 31 first part

9. What is the purpose of the gifts?

1 Corinthians 12: 7; Ephesians 4: 12, 13; 1 Corinthians 14:3

10. Who decides what gift one is to have and use?

1 Corinthians 12: 18, 28

11. What gift was in operation as recorded in Acts 3: 6 – 9?

12. What gifts do we see in Acts 13: 1-3?

In verses 9-11?

13. What other gifts do we see in operation in Acts 16: 16 – 18 and Acts 9: 37, 40?

Name the gifts of the Spirit evidenced in Acts 19: 11, 12 and chapter 21:9

15. Is it necessary to be concerned about the gifts?

Romans 12: 6-8; 1 Timothy 4: 14; 2 Timothy 1: 6

16. Is there a possibility of maladjustment of the gifts?

1 Corinthians 14: 12, 40

17. What rule did Paul give regarding tongues?

1 Corinthians 14: 5, 13, 27, 28

18. Is there any regulation of the gift of prophecy?

1 Corinthians 14: 3, 29, - 32

19. What proves that these are spiritual gifts?

1 Corinthians 14: 1, 2, 13, 25, 37

20. How will the church benefit from the gifts?

Ephesians 4: 11- 16; Revelation 14: 12; Revelation 12: 17; 19: 10

The gifts fall into three groups of three:

1 REVELATION GIFTS – Gifts to KNOW

(Word of Wisdom, Word of Knowledge, Discerning of Spirit)

2. UTTERANCE GIFTS – Gifts to Speak – (Tongues, Interpretation, Prophecy)

3. POWER GIFTS – Gifts to do – (Faith, Healing, and Miracles)

LESSON 13

THE FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT

1. Name the fruits of the Spirit as recorded in Galatians 5: 22, 23

2. What is love (charity) declared to be?

1 Corinthians 13: 13; Colossians 3: 14

3. How do we receive the love of God in our hearts?

Romans 5: 5

4. What are the virtues of true love?

1 Corinthians 13: 4, 5; 1 Peter 4: 8

5. What brings real joy to ones life?

Acts 8: 5 – 8; 1 Peter 1: 8, 9

6. What kind of joy can the Christian only have?

Romans 14: 17; John 15: 11

7. What will the peace of God do for the believer?

Philippians 4: 7; John 14: 27

8. What brings the peace to ones life?

Psalms 119: 165

9. Is longsuffering part of a Christian's experience?

2 Corinthians 6: 6 Ephesians 4: 2

10. What is the servant of the Lord admonished to be to all men?

2 Timothy 2:24

11. What kind of wisdom does one display by being gentle?

James 3: 17

12. How does Paul speak of the Roman believers in respect to possessing the fruit of goodness? Romans 15: 14?

13. Who is the source of all goodness?

Psalms 107: 9; Exodus 34:6

14. How essential is faith?

Hebrews 11: 6; John 5: 4

15. What is the evidence of faith?

Mark 5: 34; James 2: 18

16. What spirit must the christian manifest at all times?

1 Peter 3: 4; Galatians 6:1

17. What will be the result if we receive with meekness the engrafted word of God?

James 1: 21

18. In the Christian's growth in grace what follows knowledge?

2 Peter 1: 6

19. While striving for mastery, in how many things should we be temperate? 1 Corinthians 9: 25

20. In contrast, what are some of the fruits of the flesh?

Galatians 5: 19 – 21

21. What is one sure way of having the fruit of the Spirit?

Galatians 5: 18, 25

Note: It is illogical and unreasonable to expect the fruit of the Spirit in the life of anyone who has not been filled with the Spirit. Furthermore it may take a little time for the fruits to appear – the blossom (beauty, joy and fragrance) come first, then we can expect longsuffering, temperance, etc. However where these fruits do not appear there is something definitely abnormal in the growth.

LESSON 14

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH

1. On the merits of whose grace are we made heirs of eternal life?

Titus 3: 7

2. What is the means through which justifying grace is made available to the sinner?

Romans 5: 9

3. What is the only way one can be justified before God?

Galatians 2: 16

4. How was Abraham accounted righteous?

Genesis 15: 5, 6

5. Does this principle still apply?

Philippians 3: 9

6. Upon what basis is justification granted?

Romans 5: 16

7. Upon what basis does the reward come to one who works?

Romans 4: 4

8. Upon what condition is faith counted for righteousness?

Romans 4:5

9. How then is justification counted to the believer?

Romans 11: 6

10. Is the basis of justification the same for the Jew and Gentile?

Romans 3: 29, 30

11. What testimony is given regarding Abraham's faith in God's promises?

Romans 4: 20, 21

12. How did God reward Abraham's faith?

Romans 4: 22

13. For whose benefit was this experience recorded?

Romans 4:23, 24

14. Why must justifying faith lay hold upon both the death and resurrection of Jesus?

Romans 4: 25, 1 Corinthians 15: 17

15. What is inseparable from the experience of justification by faith?

Acts 13: 38, 39

16. What does justification bring to the believer?

Romans 5: 1

17. What does Christ thus become to the believer?

Ephesians 2: 14

18. What does the imputed righteousness of Christ enable God to do and still be just?

Romans 3:26

19. What provision did Christ make for our justification (be made righteous)

Romans 5: 9

20. What prophecies foretold this truth?

Isaiah 45: 25; 53: 11

21. Does justification by faith free us from our duty to keep God's Law?

Romans 2: 13

22. What then is the visible proof of Justification?

James 2: 22 – 24

Note: When God through our Lord Jesus Christ justifies us, He makes us holy and righteous by virtue of His atonement for our sins and we become just as though we had never sinned. That is why justification before God can only be accomplished by and through faith in our Saviour's redeeming love.

LESSON 15

THE FOUR BEASTS AND

THE LITTLE HORN OF DANIEL 7

1. What wonderful dream did Daniel have?

Daniel 7:1 – 10

2. How can we know what prophecies mean?

1 Corinthians 2:12, 13

3. Can Gods word be understood by comparing scriptures?

Isaiah 28:9, 10

4. What was the first thing Daniel saw?

Daniel 7:2

5. What is denoted by the four winds?

Jeremiah 49:36, 37

6. What do the waters or sea represent?

Revelation 17:15

7. What is symbolized by the four beasts?

Daniel 7:17

8. Did this refer to the kings or kingdoms?

Daniel 7:23

9. What kingdom is represented by the lion?

Jeremiah 4:5 – 7, 25:1, 2, 9

10. Was Babylon a universal empire?

Daniel 2:37, 38

11. What is meant by the eagle's wings?

Jeremiah 4:13; Habakkuk 1:6 – 8

12. What did Daniel see following the lion?

Daniel 7:5

13. What kingdom followed Babylon?

Daniel 5:28

14. What is represented by the three ribs in the mouth?

Jeremiah 51:27, 28

15. What did Daniel see next?

Daniel 7:6

16. What nation conquered the Medes and Persians?

Daniel 8:20, 21

17. What did the four heads of the leopard beast represent?

Daniel 8:22

Note: Alexander's Kingdom was divided between the Macedonian generals into four Kingdoms: Syria, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia.

18. Describe the four beasts.

Daniel 7:7

19. Was Daniel troubled about this?

Daniel 7:19 – 21

20. What did the angel say about the beast?

Daniel 7:23

21. What does the fourth beast represent?

Answer: Rome

22. What did the ten horns represent?

Answer: The division of the Roman kingdom into ten kingdoms: the Allemani, Anglo – Saxons, Franks, Burgundians, Visigoths, Suevi, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Heruli and Vandals.

23. As Daniel considered the horns what peculiar development did he see? Daniel 7:8

24. How did the Angel explain this?

Daniel 7:24 Note: This was to be diverse, or different than the other kingdoms; hence it must represent a religious power or kingdom (the Papacy claims to be a kingdom) and as the Pope alone, among all the rulers, wears a triple crown, and as the Vandals, Heruli and Ostrogoths were plucked up through a dispute with the bishops of Rome – this power must be the Papacy.

25. What was this power to do?

Note: He speaks great words against the Most High, that is , the Pope assumed divine prerogative even to speak contrary to God's Word and changed "times and laws", that is , he has changed the laws of God and instituted his own precepts as for example, the substitution of Sunday for the Sabbath. The Papacy has been responsible for the martyrdom of millions of Christians during the "Dark Ages"

26. How long was the Papacy to continue to have this power?

Daniel 7:25; Revelation 13:5

27. How was this fulfilled?

Note: It was generally agreed among Protestants that this time period is 1260 years during which the Papacy in union with the civil powers reigned, beginning in 538 A.D to about 1798 A.D. During this time the Papacy rode upon seven heads of government (the seven headed beast of Revelation 13) one head was wounded and was revived and become the eighth.

28. What will be the fate of this Apostate power?

Daniel 7:26

29. Who then will possess the kingdom of this world?

Daniel 7:28; Daniel 2:44; Revelation 11:15

Note: We must not confuse the “little horn” of Daniel 7:8, 24 with the “Little horn” of Daniel 8:9. The context of each chapter reveals the identification to be separate powers: the “Little horn” of Daniel 8 represented Antiochus, the Old Testament “Anti – Christ, “the little horn” of Daniel 7 represented the Papacy in union with the civil powers as the New Testament “Anti – Christ”.

LESSON 16

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH

1] For whom did Christ say the Sabbath was made?

Mark 2:27

2] When was the Sabbath made?

Genesis 2: 1-3

3] Which day only did the Lord bless, hallow and sanctify?

Genesis 2:1-3

4] Of what law is the Sabbath a part?

Exodus 20: 3-17

5] Has this law ever been changed or abrogated by God:

Matthew 5:17-18; Romans 3: 31

6] Did Abraham know about this law?

Genesis 26: 5

7] What evidence is there that Israel knew about the Sabbath at least one month before they came to Mount Sinai when it was reiterated and given in written form? Exodus 16: 4, 23, 28 & 29

8] Was the Sabbath given only to the Jews?

Isaiah 56: 6-7; Mark 2:27

9] Did Christ keep the Sabbath?

Luke 4: 16, 31

10] Did the believers in Jesus' day keep the Sabbath after His death

Luke 23: 56.

11] Did Christ recognise the sanctity of the Sabbath after His death and resurrection? Matthew 24:20

12. When was Jerusalem destroyed?

Answer: A.D. 70. Note: This proves that Christ was concerned about His disciples keeping the Sabbath holy at least up until 70 A.D.

13] What was Paul's practice on the Sabbath?

Acts 17: 2; 18: 4

14] When Paul and Silas came to Phillippi, what did they do on the Sabbath day?

Acts 6: 12-13

15] When the Jews at Antioch rejected the gospel, on what day did the Gentiles ask Paul to come and preach to them?

Acts 13:42

16] What kind of response did the Apostles receive the next Sabbath:

Acts 13:44

17] Is there a Sabbath rest still for God's people?

Hebrews 4: 9-10

18] When we cease from our own works as God did from His (Hebrews 4:4), on what day should we do this? (Hebrews 4: 10).

Note: This scripture speaks of spiritual rest as well as physical rest. Notice the word "also" in verse 10. Spiritual rest is rest from our sins. God did not rest from His sins. He rested from His creative work, not because He needed rest but to leave us an example (see Matthew 3:15; I Peter 2: 21; Hebrews 4:9).

19] Since the Sabbath is a part of the Law of God, can we disregard it's claim and still be without fault and guiltless?

James 2: 10-12; Philippians 2: 15-16

20] How should we keep the Sabbath?

Isaiah 58: 13; Luke 4:16; Acts 17: 2

LESSON 17

PROPER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH

- 1] What does God say about how we should keep the Sabbath?**

Exodus 20: 8-10

- 2] Why did God say “TO” keep it holy instead of “AND” keep it holy?**

Answer: Because He wants us to remember the Sabbath day, not only when it is here, but we are to remember it every day, not to make any arrangements to violate it when it comes. We are to remember it on the six working days, TO keep it holy when it comes, and when it is here, we are to remember it AND keep it holy.

- 3] Did God the Creator of the earth rest on the seventh day because He was tired?**

Isaiah 40: 28

- 4] Then why did He rest on that day?**

Mark 2: 27; Hebrew 15: 42

- 5] What is the day before the Sabbath called?**

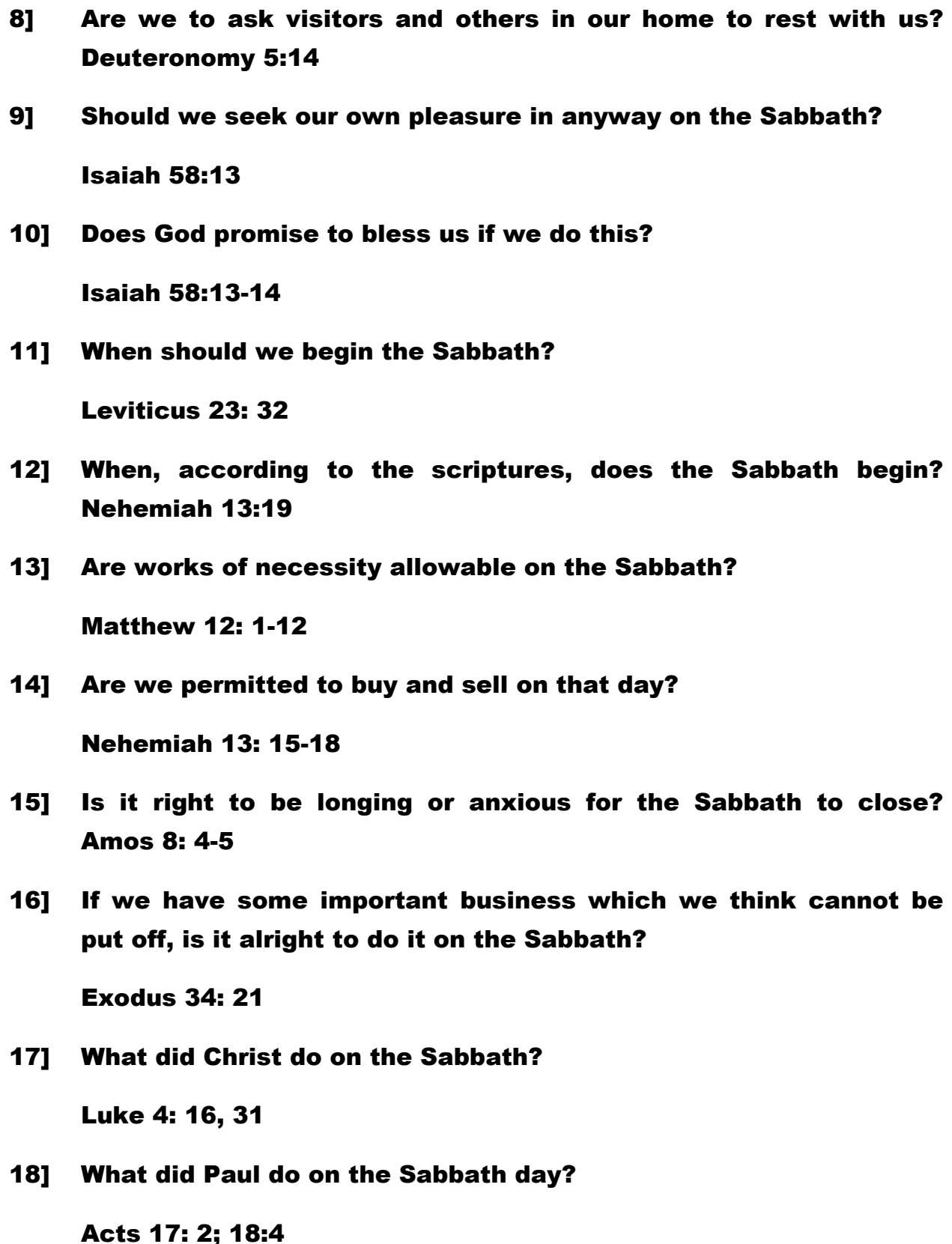
Mark 15:42

- 6] What are we instructed to do on the day before the Sabbath?**

Exodus 16:23

- 7] What did the Christian women do on that day?**

Luke 23: 54-56

- 
- 8] Are we to ask visitors and others in our home to rest with us?**
Deuteronomy 5:14
- 9] Should we seek our own pleasure in anyway on the Sabbath?**
Isaiah 58:13
- 10] Does God promise to bless us if we do this?**
Isaiah 58:13-14
- 11] When should we begin the Sabbath?**
Leviticus 23: 32
- 12] When, according to the scriptures, does the Sabbath begin?**
Nehemiah 13:19
- 13] Are works of necessity allowable on the Sabbath?**
Matthew 12: 1-12
- 14] Are we permitted to buy and sell on that day?**
Nehemiah 13: 15-18
- 15] Is it right to be longing or anxious for the Sabbath to close?**
Amos 8: 4-5
- 16] If we have some important business which we think cannot be put off, is it alright to do it on the Sabbath?**
Exodus 34: 21
- 17] What did Christ do on the Sabbath?**
Luke 4: 16, 31
- 18] What did Paul do on the Sabbath day?**
Acts 17: 2; 18:4

19] What should we do on the Sabbath day? Hebrews 10: 24-25; Leviticus 23:3

20] What does God say through the Prophet of those who truly keep the Sabbath? Isaiah 56: 1-7

The Sabbath should not be a day of ordinary labour, idleness or amusement, but one of rest, reflection, holy joy, worship and helpfulness. It should be the happiest, the brightest, and the best of all the week, for God Himself blessed and sanctified and hallowed it and gave it to all mankind as a spiritual heritage for all time.

LESSON 18
THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH
SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

- 1] What did Daniel the Prophet say the blasphemous religio-political power that came out of the Roman kingdom would do to God's times and laws?**

Daniel 7: 24-25

- 2] When Paul spoke of the same power what did he call it?**

2 Thessalonians 2: 3-4

- 3] What power has claimed authority to change God's law?**

Ans. The Catholic Church. Proof: "A Doctrinal Catechism", by Rev. Stephen Kennan, page 174, we quote:

"Question. Have you any other way of proving that the Church has power to institute festivals or precepts?"

Ans. Had she not such power, she could not have done that which all modern religionists agree with her – she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday, the seventh day, a change for which there is no scriptural authority".

Do protestant writers acknowledge the same fact?

Ans. Proof “Neither Christ, nor his Apostles, nor the first Christians celebrated the first day of the week instead of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath” – New York Tribune, May 24 1900 (Baptist). “The observance of the first instead of the seventh day rests on the testimony of the Church, and the Church alone”.Hobart Church News(Episcopalian) July 2, 1894. Archdeacon Farrar (Church of England) writes, “The Sabbath is Saturday, the seventh day of the week”. The Christian Church made no formal, but gradual and almost unconscious transference of the one day to the other.” – The Voice from Sinai, p.163, 167.). Dr. E.T. Hiscock (Baptist) in the New York Examiner, Nov 16, 1893, wrote, “There was and is a command to “keep holy the Sabbath day”, but that Sabbath was not Sunday. It will, however, be readily said and with some show of triumph, that the Sabbath was transferred from the seventh to the first day of the week. Where can the record of such a transaction be found? Not in the New Testament – absolutely not”.

5] What did Jesus say of such Church tradition?

Matthew 15: 6,9

6] Who first enjoined Sunday-keeping laws?

Ans. Constantine the Great in 321 A.D.

[Encyclopaedia Britannica – “Sunday”]

7] What was this edict?

Ans. “Let all judges and town folk and the occupation of all trades rest on the venerable day of the sun..... (Corpus Juris Civilis Cod., lib 3, tit. 12,3).

8] When did the apostate church settle this matter?

Ans. The seventh-day Sabbath was... solemnized by Christ, the Apostles, and primitive Christians, till the Laodicean Council did, in a manner, quite abolish the observance of it. The Council of Laodicea (A.D, 364)... first settle the observance of the Lord's day. "See Prynne's "Dissertation on the Lord's Day Sabbath", page 163.

9] In the face of such bold blasphemous arrogancy what course should we pursue (Rev. 18:4).

10] Is Sunday the Lord's Day and is there any command in the Bible to keep it?

Ans. Absolutely not. The Sabbath is the Lord's Day (Exodus 20: 10; Isaiah 58: 13; Mark 2: 27-28).

Sunday observance comes to us from Pagan Sun Worshippers and solemnised only by the apostate, harlot, Babylonian church. Read about her in Revelation 17: 1-6 and Revelation 18.

LESSON 19

TITHES AND OFFERINGS

- 1] By what means were the priests of the Old Testament supported?
Numbers 18:21**
- 2] Upon what fundamental basis does tithe paying rest?
Psalm 24:1**
- 3] What is one way that we can honour the Lord?
Proverbs 3: 9**
- 4] What part of one's income does the Lord claim as His own?
Leviticus 27:30**
- 5] What does Paul say about how those who preach the gospel
should be supported?
I Corinthians 9: 11-14**
- 6] Who owns all the silver and gold?
Haggai 2:8**
- 7] What about the cattle and all the beasts of the field?
Psalm 50: 10-11**
- 8] How can God claim ownership of things?
Colossians 1: 16**
- 9] How does man get power to accumulate wealth?
Deuteronomy 8: 18**

10] What statement of Christ's shows that man is not the original owner of that which he possesses, but a steward of Gods goods?

Matthew 25:14; I Corinthians 4:7

11] How early in the history of the world do we read about tithe paying? Genesis 14: 17-20; Hebrews 7: 1-2

12] Who else believed in tithe paying before the days of Moses?

Genesis 28: 20-22

13] What happened when the tithe was not brought into the storehouse? Nehemiah 13:10

14] What further sin did this condition bring into Israel's midst?

Nehemiah 13:15

15] What did Nehemiah do to correct this evil?

Nehemiah 13: 11 - 13

16] Is it all right to use the Lord's tithe for our own purposes?

Malachi 3: 8-9

17] Did Jesus approve tithe paying?

Matthew 23:23

18] What did God pronounce upon Israel because they disobeyed Him in this matter Malachi 3: 7-9

19] What blessing is pronounced upon faithful tithe-payers?

Malachi 3: 10-12

20] What statement of Paul's indicates that tithes were received in his day?

Hebrews 7: 8

21] What spirit should motivate our giving?

2 Corinthians 9: 7; 2 Corinthians 8:9; Acts 20: 35

22] What else besides the Lord's tithe are we told to bring for the support of the various phases of Church work?

Malachi 3:8; Psalm 96: 8; 2 Corinthians 9: 7; Luke 21: 1-3

23] What is the danger of withholding our gifts to God?

Luke 12: 15, 34; 1 Timothy 6: 7-11

LESSON 20

CHURCH ORDER

- 1] For the Church to function successfully, what internal element must prevail?**

John 17: 11; Ephesians 4:3; Romans 12: 5

- 2] Does unity in faith eliminate individuality?**

1 Corinthians 12: 4-6; 14: 18

- 3] Is there a need for the various gifts?**

1 Corinthians 4: 26 and 31

- 4] Is the ministry restricted to only certain members?**

1 Corinthians 14: 26 and 31

- 5] However, does God bestow special gifts of authority and responsibility upon certain members?**

1 Corinthians 2: 28-30

- 6] Are these gifts to be recognised and respected?**

Hebrews 13:17; 1 Timothy 5: 17-19

- 7] How must each member behave in the Church?**

1 Timothy 3: 14-15; 1 Corinthians 13: 33 and 40

- 8] Does the Bible give licence for divisions in the Church?**

1 Corinthians 12: 25; 1 Peter 5: 5

9] Does the local Church have authority to disfellowship unruly members? (Roman 16: 17-18; 1 Corinthians 5: 13).

10] What attitude should one take towards unruly members?

2 Thessalonians 3: 6, 14-15

11] What attitude should one take towards weak members?

Romans 14: 1; Galatians 6: 1

12] How often are we to forgive our brother?

Matthew 18: 21-22

13] What is the Bible procedure in effecting reconciliations between members: (Matthew 18: 15-17).

14] What should each member endeavour to maintain?

Ephesians 4:3; 1 Thessalonians 5: 13

15] Is it permissible for women to testify and prophecy in Church?

Joel 2: 28; 1 Corinthians 11: 5; Acts 21: 8-9

16] Is speaking in other tongues forbidden in Church?

1 Corinthians 14: 39

17] In public service where there are unbelievers present what gift must accompany speaking in tongues?

1 Corinthians 14: 12, 13, 27, 28

18] What is the general purpose of the gift of prophecy?

Corinthians 14: 3

19] Should we desire spiritual gifts?

1 Corinthians 14: 1

“Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down the beard, even Aaron’s beard, that went down in the skirts of his garments.

As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing even life for evermore. Psalm 133.

LESSON 21

CHURCH ORGANISATION

- 1. What did Christ say regarding the establishment and continuity of the Church? (Matthew 16:18).**
- 2. Upon what foundation is the Church to be built? (Ephesians 2: 20).**
- 3. What place must Christ have in the building of the Church: (1 Peter 2: 6; Ephesians 1: 22; Colossians 1: 18).**
- 4. In referring to the Church Universal does the Bible single out any one denomination? (Ephesians 4: 1-4; Galatians 3: 26).**
- 5. What constitutes membership in the Church? (1 Corinthians 12: 13; 2 Corinthians 5: 17; Acts 2: 4).**
- 6. Is there a General Assembly and where is the record kept of membership? (Hebrews 12: 23).**
- 7. In this General Assembly or Church Universal with Headquarters in heaven, are there any organised groups on earth local and self-governing? (1 Corinthians 1: 2; Galatians 1: 2; Ephesians 1:1).**

- 8. What type of organisation did the early church have? (Acts 11: 19-26; 13: 1-4).**

Note: Each local church was autonomous with full rights and privileges in every phase of church worship and administration.

- 9. Is there any evidence of an earthly headquarters that ruled over all the local churches?**

Ans. No. Each church was self-governing.

- 10. Were Apostles and Evangelists credentialed by a headquarters and then sent out? (Galatians 1: 15-19; Acts 13: 1-4).**

- 11. What was the custom of Paul and Barnabas in ordaining Elders? (Titus 1: 5; Acts 14: 21-27).**

Note: The Elders were ordained in local churches not as a part of a general organisation but as overseers of local groups (Acts 20: 17-28).

- 12. What precaution must those in authority take: (Mark 10: 42-44; 1 Peter 5: 1-4).**

- 13. In Paul's letters to the various churches is there any hint of a general organisation with headquarters anywhere on earth? (1 Corinthians 1: 1-2; Galatians 1: 1-2).**

- 14. Did Paul's support come from a "General Treasury?" (Phil 4: 11-16).**

- 15. In Revelation, the messages are sent to the seven churches in Asia (Revelation 1: 11, 20). Was this letter originating in the earthly headquarters?**

Ans. No. This is evidence that God recognised the sovereignty of each local church thus the Spirit of God disclosed the varied needs of each church.

- 16. Although each local church is to be an independent unit in itself, what spirit should prevail between all the churches?**

(John 13: 34-35; 1 Corinthians 12: 24-26; Acts 11: 29-0; Romans 15: 25-28; 1 Corinthians 16: 1-5; 2 Corinthians 9: 1-7).

Note: The manner of collection and distribution of offerings indicates each local assembly expedited its own financial business without a “general treasury”.

17. What harm is there in a General Organisation and headquarters?

Ans. First and foremost, it is not scriptural and therefore it is not God’s plan for the church. Also, it robs the local church of divine guidance and leadership by the Holy Spirit. History speaks very forcibly of the danger and pitfalls of highly organised federated church denominations. This was one of the first downward steps the church took in its long slide into apostasy. It establishes a manmade system with edicts and jurisdictional decrees being enforced upon all members alike with no regard to local conditions or circumstances. It sets men over others with dictatorial power. It becomes a political system and often degenerates into a clique at the helm and disallows spiritual growth. It hinders the leadership of the Spirit and has prevented men from accepting truth and thereby has led the church into bondage, both spiritually, mentally and oftentimes, physically. In all, denominationalism has been one of the greatest curses that has come upon the Church and God’s call is o come out of her my people”.

LESSON 22

CHURCH ORGANISATION – HISTORICAL PROOF

1. What historical proof do we have concerning church organisation?

Ans. “All the earliest churches were independent and self-governing The Christians held that they all belonged to one universal church for all were one in Christ. But there was no General Organisation having control over the scattered churches. In the first century there was no organised government of the whole church. Each congregation managed its own affairs in freedom”. From “The Growth of the Christian Church”, by R.H. Nichols Vol. 1, P.25, From, “Robinson’s Researches” Chp, 8 we read, “There was among primitive Christians a uniform belief that Jesus was the Christ and a perfect harmony of affairs. When congregations multiplied so that they became too numerous to assemble in one place, they parted into separate companies.... But there was no schism. On the contrary, all held a common union and a member of one company was a member of all. One company never pretended to inspect the affairs of another, nor was there any dominion over the consciences of any individuals”.

2. When did General Organisation come into being? (From Mosheim’s History.

Ans. “During the greater part of this century (second); the Christian churches were independent of each other; nor were they joined together by association, confederacy of any other bonds but those of Charity.

Each assembly was a little state, governed by its own laws....But in the process of time all the Christian churches of a province were formed into one large ecclesiastical body which, like confederate states, assembled at certain times, in order to deliberate about the whole. This institution had its origin among the Greeks, with whom nothing was more common than the confederation of independent states”.

3. What does history tell us was the next step in General Organisation?

Ans. Quoting from Mosheim’s History Part 2. Chap. 2 – “To these assemblies, in which the deputies...of several churches consulted together; the name of SYNODS was appropriated by the Greeks; and that of COUNCILS by the Latins; the laws that were enacted in these general meetings were called CANONS i.e. rules. These councilschanged the whole face of the church, and gave it a new form: for by them the ancient privileges of the people were considerably diminished, and the power and authority of the bishops greatly augmented. These pious prelates asserted at length that Christ had empowered them to prescribe to his people authoritative rules and manners”.

4. How did the present order of ecclesiastics come into being?

Quoting further from Mosheim’s, “Another effect of these councils was the gradual abolition of that perfect equality which reigned among the bishops in the primitive times. For the order of these assemblies required that someone of the providential bishops met in council, should be invested with a superior degree of power and authority; and hence the rights of the Metropolitans derive their origin. The universal church had now the appearance of one vast republic, formed by a combination of a great number of little states.

This occasioned the creation of a new ORDER OF ECCLESIASTICS, who were appointed in different parts of the world, as heads of the church, and whose office it was to preserve the consistence and union of the immense body. Such was the nature and office of PATRIARCHS among, whom at length, ambition formed a new dignity investing the BISHOP of ROME and his successors with the title and authority of Prince OF THE PATRIARCHS”.

Thus we see the whole system of human church organisation and federation is derived from the Greeks, who patterned the church after their governmental system. We still have this Greek system with us in the multiplicity of sects and denominations. However, there are many sincere people today who have been enlightened on Bible organisation and the result has been that there are many independent groups who are free from the apostate system of ecclesiastical dictatorship.

LESSON 23

THE FIVE MINISTRY GIFTS FOR THE CHURCH

EPHESIANS 4:11

- 1. What are the five ministry gifts for the Church? (Ephesians 4:11).**
- 2. What threefold purpose do they serve? (verse 12).**

THE APOSTLES

- 3. What is the meaning of the word “Apostle?”**

Ans. The word “Apostle” is derived from the Greek word “Apostolos”, which means “one that is sent” or a delegate , an ambassador of the gospel, a commissioner of Christ (with miraculous power), one sent to minister to. (see Galatians 2:8).

- 4. What is the office of an Apostle? (Matthew 10:1-8; 1 Peter 1:1; Romans 11: 13; 1:11).**
- 5. How are Apostles ordained? (Matthew 10:1; Galatians 1: 1; 1 Corinthians 12:28).**
- 6. What is the sign of an Apostle? (2 Corinthians 12:12; 1 Corinthians 9:2; Matthew 10:1; Acts 5:12).**

7. What are the duties of an Apostle:

- (a) impart spiritual gifts – (Romans 1:11; Acts 8: 14-17);**
- (b) Establish new Churches – (Acts 19: 1-6);**
- (c) Confirm the believes in the faith - (Acts 14:22); 15:41**

Note: The word “confirm” used here is not the same as in Mar 16:20. In Acts, the Greek word is “episterizo” meaning to further establish, to strengthen; whereas in Mark, the word is “Bebaioc” meaning to establish (initially).

8. What is the difference between an Apostle and a Pastor?

Ans. The word “Pastor is only found once in the New Testament (Ephesians 4: 11) and is no doubt the same as the office of the “Elders” (Titus 1:7; 1 Timothy 3:1; Acts 20;17; 1 Peter 5:1, etc..) the “Bishops” (Titus 1:7; Timothy 3:1; Phil 1:1) and the Overseers (Acts 20:28; 1 Peter 5: 1-2). All the above scriptures would indicate that

the Pastors duties are within the local church But this does not mean that a Pastor could not also be an Apostle, or a Prophet, or a Teacher etc. But there are specific qualifications and duties of a Pastor that would not necessarily apply to the other ministries.

9. What is the difference between the 12 Apostles and the subsequent Apostles called of God?

Matthew 10:1, 5; Acts 1:22; Revelation 21: 14

Note: It is obvious that Jesus had a special ministry for the original 12 Apostles. They were to be the personal eyewitnesses of his earthly ministry. They formed the foundation of that Christian church at Jerusalem. Their ministry was exclusively to the “Lost sheep of the house of Israel”. God had a special plan and programme for the Jews in the early days of the Christian church. The 12 Apostles were called to perform this plan. They had the commission to preach the gospel of the kingdom to the twelve tribes of Israel thus fulfilling God’s plan for the “Election” (Romans 11: 5-

- 6). This was the Sealing of the 144,000 (Revelation 7: 1-). According to the scriptures there was to be 12,000 sealed from each tribe. No other time in history could this be fulfilled except in the early history of the primitive church. The record in Acts shows tremendous revivals with thousands of Jews being saved (Acts 2: 41; 4:4; 5:14; 6:7;14:1). When God’s [plan for the Jews] was fulfilled the gospel was carried to all nations, even Jews could be grafted into the olive tree and there seems to be an overlapping of Jewish and Gentile dispensations. The names of the 12 Apostles will be immortalised on the walls of the Holy City (Revelation: 21: 14). So no one else can fill the position of the original 12 Apostles but the office of an Apostle continued in the Church as the scriptures above amply prove.**

LESSON 24

PROPHETS AND THE GIFT OF PROPHECY

FOR TODAY

1. After “Apostles!” what is the next ministry gift mentioned by Paul? Ephesians 4:11.

2. What Old Testament prophecy foretold of the outpouring of the Spirit which produced the gift of prophecy in the New Testament days? Joel 2:28

3. When was this prophecy fulfilled? Acts 2:16-18.
It is noteworthy that the outpouring of the Spirit was upon “all flesh”. In the Old Testament times only chosen men of special calling received this special anointing. But in New Testament times we find that the gifts are for “all flesh” – your “sons and your daughters”. Let us also bear in mind that the initial outpouring of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost was not the final outpouring. There were subsequent outpourings as we shall see in our study.

In 1 Corinthians chapters 11 through 14 the word “Prophecyings” occurs some 22 times. This indicates the important place it occupied in the worship of the Early Church.

4. What is the purpose of prophecy?

A. God speaks to the Church supernaturally – 1 Corinthians 14:3.

B. Prophecy edifies the Church – 1 Corinthians 14:4.

C. Prophecy is for the exhortation of the Church – 1 Corinthians 14:3.

We must note that prophecy is ministering to the Church. It is never to be used as a means of human vengeance or denunciation of each other. It is meant to “build up” the Church.

D. Prophecy is for the “comfort of the Church – 1 Corinthians 14:3.

E. Prophecy brings conviction to the sinner – 1 Corinthians 14:14:24, 25.

Note: In many churches pastors have forbidden prophecy because they fear it will cause embarrassment and divisions in the Church, but the Word of God declares that they that are “unlearned and unskilful” in the manifestations of the Spirit will recognize that it is the Spirit of God that causes the supernatural revelations and they will acknowledge that God is in His people and they will repent.

F. Prophecy will bring teaching to the Church – 1 Corinthians 14:31.

G. Prophecy enables the Christian to war a good warfare – 1 Timothy 1:18.

H. Prophecy will bring life to the “dry bones” [formal worship] Ezekiel 37: 3-10.

Note: In these days of Laodicean complacency [lukewarmness] the ministry of prophecy is needed to quicken to spiritual activity the latent powers and gifts that God has for the believers. Prophecy will encourage, strengthen, and empower the believer. Every child of God needs this in his or her life today.

5. How many may prophesy? 1 Corinthians 14:1, 24, 31.

6. How does this agree with 1 Corinthians 12:29?

Note: It is obvious that not all of God’s people are prophets. The office of a “prophet” is not necessarily the same as the “gift of prophecy”. We have noticed that prophesying serves certain purposes in the Church. We have also noticed that “all may prophesy”. When Paul asked the question “Do all prophesy”? he no doubt referred to the office of a prophet who through divine revelation foretold future events. See Acts 11:28; Acts 21:10, 11. In Acts 21:8, 9 we find that Philip the evangelist, who was also of the seven deacons, had “four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy”. This is the gift of prophecy which Joel declared would be for “all flesh”. But the office of a prophet, one who foretells future events, is for certain God-appointed men.

There are two words in the Old Testament that are used interchangeably for this office – a “prophet” and a “seer”. In the Hebrew these words are entirely different. “Seer” is one who sees, or has visions. It appears that the old Testament prophets had this ability and there was no distinction between the Seer and the Prophet.

However, when we come into the New Testament ministry the “gift” to prophesy is for every believer and does not necessarily refer to the office of a Prophet – one who is a Seer, a special gift bestowed upon certain men of God’s choosing. [1 Samuel 9:9, 2 Samuel 24;11].

HINDRANCES TO PROPHECY

7. What are some of the hindrances to prophecy?

A. Failure to “stir up the gift” – 2 Timothy 1:6.

Note: In view of the scriptures quoted above that “all may prophesy” it is evident that all who receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit with the Bible evidence of speaking in other tongues may prophesy. The gift to prophesy is imparted as part and parcel of the gift of the Spirit and is resident within; but it needs to be “stirred up” or put into operation in the same way that “speaking in tongues’ is for all believers and needs to be operative. Paul said “I would that ye all spake in tongues” [1 Corinthians 14:5] and “Ye all may prophesy” [1 Corinthians 14:31].

B. Despising Prophecy – 1 Thessalonians 5:20.

Note: We are not to minimize the ministry of prophecy. Today many Christians are too proud and self-righteous and they do not desire the manifestation of prophecy. They do not want the revelation of their hypocrisy.

C. Neglect of Prophecy - 1 Timothy 4:4.

Note: Neglect, indifference and lukewarmness are the curses of the nominal churches today. Many places of worship are in the icy grip of dead, lethargic formalism. They are no longer the power house where saints used to become charged with a holy zeal for the proclamation of the gospel.

D. Quench the Spirit - 1 Thessalonians 5:19.

Note: Today, in many places the Spirit is quenched by man-made programs, no place is given for spiritual manifestations.

E. Grieve the Spirit - Ephesians 4:30.

Note: The Spirit of God is grieved [mourn, sorrow] by the stubbornness, arrogance and self-will of man. God seeks a humble and contrite vessel through whom He can speak.

F. Failure to wait upon your ministry - Romans 12:6,7.

Note: If one does not wait upon God in humble preparation his ministry will be ineffective and grievous; it will become “sounding brass and tinkling cymbal”. We have far too much preaching about the errors and controls and pitfalls of spiritual gifts and not enough positive preaching to encourage the believers to enter into their ministry. Too many preachers spend time preaching about limiting prophecy to two or three and never get to the first one. It is just as much out of order not to have any as it is to have too many; maybe more so. When God set these gifts in the Church He had a purpose and that purpose cannot be disregarded or we will suffer spiritual loss. It is true we can substitute our man-made programs, but that will not fill the place of the spiritual gifts. Paul said, “Desire spiritual gifts” and “he that prophesieth speaketh unto men to EDIFICATION and EXHORTATION and COMFORT” – 1 Corinthians 14:1, 3. Let us pray that God will give the Church a complete RESTORATION of SPIRITUAL MINISTRIES.

LESSON 25

EVANGELISTS, PASTORS AND TEACHERS

1. What is the meaning of the word “Evangelist”?

Answer: The word “Evangelist” is derived from the Greek “Euangelistes” which is a combination of “eu” meaning “well” and “angeles” meaning a “messenger” and denotes a preacher of the gospel, one who proclaims glad tidings or good news.

2. What are Bible examples of Evangelists?

Acts 21:8; 2 Timothy 4:5.

3. What does the word “Pastor” mean?

Answer: The word “Pastor” comes from the Greek “Poinmon” which means a “shepherd”, one who guides as well as feeds the flock. In the Greek Bible it is found only in Ephesians 4:11.

4. What other terms are used in reference to the office of the Pastor?

Answer: The term most frequently used in reference to the office of Pastor is “Elder” which comes from the Greek “Presbuteres” meaning one who is mature in spiritual experience. Another word is “Bishop” which comes from the Greek “Episkopes” meaning an “Overseer”.

5. What are some of the places where the word “Elder” is used?

Acts 14:23; Acts 15:2; Acts 20:17; 1 Timothy 5:17.

6. Where do we find the term “Bishop” used?

1 Timothy 3:1; Titus 1:7.

7. What are the qualifications of this office?

1 Peter 5:2; Titus 1:6-9; 1 Timothy 3:1-7; Acts 20:28.

8. What are the duties of the Pastor?

1 Timothy 5:17; Acts 20:28; James 5:14, 15.

9. What scriptures indicate that there was a plurality of men holding this office in a local church?

Philippians 1:1; 1 Timothy 5:17; Titus 1:5.

10. What spirit should predominate among the Elders?

1 Peter 5:5, 6; 1 Timothy 5:21.

11. How should the office of the Pastor be regarded?

1 Timothy 5:17-19; Hebrews 13:17.

12. How should the Pastor relate himself to the members?

1 Peter 5:2, 3.

13. Is the Pastor the only one who ministers?

1 Corinthians 14:26-31.

Note: The concept of the Pastor being the sole minister is not scriptural. This idea stems from the gradual development and growth of the power and authority of the bishops over the laity in the apostacy of the Church. The New Testament order provides a plurality of ministries whereby every member of the Body, the Church, functions in a God-given spiritual capacity. This is God's method of bringing the Church to maturity or perfection [Ephesians 4:11-16].

14. The fifth office mentioned is that of the "Teachers". What scriptures show their place in the ministry?

Acts 13:1; 1 Corinthians 12:28; 1 Timothy 2:7; Titus 2:3.

Note: The "Five Fold Ministry" is represented by the human hand [1 Kings 18:44]. The THUMB, the APOSTLE, can easily touch and work with all the other fingers. The INDEX or pointing finger, the PROPHET, foretells future, points out sin. The EVANGELIST, the longest finger, reaches out for souls as Philip, the Evangelist, the PASTOR, the RING FINGER or the heart finger, a heart for the sheep. TEACHERS, the LITTLE finger, can get into the ear when others cannot.

LESSON 26

THE JEWISH QUESTION

1. What nation did God choose to be His representatives and custodians of His truth?

Genesis 13:14-17; 26:1-5; 28:10-15.

2. Because of Israel's sins they were taken into Babylonian captivity for 70 years [2 Chronicles 36:11-21; Jeremiah 25:9, 11] after which they returned to Palestine under the Persian rulers Darius, Cyrus, and Artaxerxes [Ezra 1:1-3; 6:1-12; 7:11-28]. Daniel was one of the captives in Babylon. While there what prophetic time period did Daniel foretell was allotted to the Jewish nation? [See chart at end of Lesson].

3. Before the time allotted to the Jews expired, to whom was the gospel first preached?

Matthew 10:5-7; 15:22-28.

4. To what did God compare Israel and the Gentiles?

Jeremiah 11:16, 17; Romans 11:17.

5. What did God say He would do to some of the branches?

Jeremiah 11:16; Romans 11:17.

6. Who is the BRANCH into which both Jew and Gentile are grafted in?

Jeremiah 23:5, 6.

7. Since the allotted time for the Jews has expired [A.D. 34] does God make any distinction as to race or nationality?

Romans 2:28, 29; Galatians 3:28, 29; Acts 10:34, 35.

8. Who then is a true Israelite today?

Romans 8:28, 29; Acts 10:34, 35

9. Does the fact that one descends from Jacob literally through the flesh make him a true Israelite?

Romans 9:6,7; Galatians 6:15, 16.

10. What did Christ do to the “middle wall of partition” that was between the Jews and the Gentiles?

Ephesians 2:11-18.

11. Does God have a separate plan for the Jews and the Gentiles?

Ephesians 2:19-22; Romans 11:17.

12. What is the only means of salvation for Jew or Gentile?

Romans 11:21-14; Acts 4:12.

13. How many families does God have?

Ephesians 3:14, 15; 4:4, 5.

14. What is the name of this family?

Galatians 6:16; 1 Timothy 3:15; Hebrews 12:22, 23.

15. Do the prophecies pertaining to the rebuilding and restoration of Jerusalem have any spiritual significance?

Compare Amos 9:11-15 and Acts 15:13-17; also read the whole chapter of Isaiah 60 and 61:1-6.

16. When did the Gentiles come to the light of the gospel?

Isaiah 60:3; Acts 10:34, 35; 13:36; 15:7, 14.

17. What other prophecies speak of the same thing?

Joel 2:28-32; Isaiah 54:1-5; 56:4-7.

18. Can we see any connection of this with the prophecy in Haggai 2:6-9?

19. How does Paul speak of the glory of the ministration of the Spirit?
2 Corinthians 3:7-11.

20. How was this glory manifested:

Acts 1:4-8; 2:1-4; 1 Corinthians 12:7-11.

21. If the foregoing is true, what about the present day return of the Jews to the land of Palestine?

Answer: A careful observation of the conditions and circumstances connected with the present return seems to indicate that it is primarily a NATIONALISTIC move. One must be careful not to stretch scriptures out of context, yet we must not close our eyes to events that obviously God has a hand in. ALL THE PROPHECIES

which speak of Israel's return were given BEFORE the Babylonian captivity. Therefore the first application must have been relative to the return from this captivity. However, it is also obvious that every detail of those prophecies was NOT fulfilled in that return; furthermore, the present return of the Jews also fails to comply fully with the specification of the prophecies. We must therefore conclude that there must be a duplication and repetition of the fulfilling of those prophecies. Events in the Middle East certainly indicate a Sovereign Hand working on behalf of Israel. There is more to come before Israel will recognize Christ as their Messiah and Saviour. The "times of the Gentiles" [Romans 11:25; Luke 21:24] appear to be running out and we must look to the Jews for the culmination of prophecy.

22. What about the so-called "lost tribes"?

Israel and Judah were united after the Captivity [Ezekiel 37:15-22]. The Septuagint Version was made by six men of each tribe [285 B.C.] and James addresses the "Twelve Tribes" in his day [James 1:1].

DATA: The literal years of Babylonian Captivity as recorded in 1 Chronicles 36:21; Jeremiah 29:10 and Daniel 9:2 ended at the commandment to restore and rebuild Jerusalem [B.C 457]. See Daniel 9:25 and Ezra 7:11-23.

All prophecies relative to the return and restoration of the Jews and Jerusalem was given BEFORE 457 B.C.

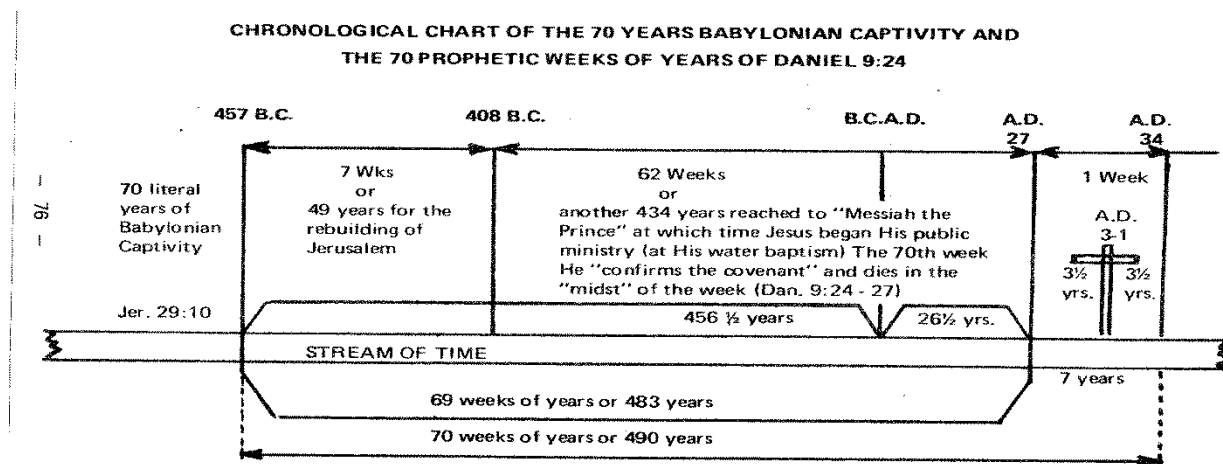
Nebuchadnezzar besieged and destroyed Jerusalem, took Zedekiah the last king of Judah captive and killed all his sons [2 Kings 25:1-11; 2 Chronicles 36:11-21] and took the Jews into Babylonian captivity.

The Return and Restoration of the Jews and Jerusalem was accomplished under the Persian kings Cyrus, Darius and Artaxerxes. See Jeremiah 25:12; 29:10; 2 Chronicles 36:22,23; Ezra 1:1; 6:14; 7:11-21.

70 weeks of years were allotted to the Jewish nation during which time God directed His special favour towards them, sending His only begotten Son to die for the sins of the whole world. This time period ended in 34 A.D. The Jews as a chosen nation were cast off [Romans 11:15-23] and the gospel went to all peoples [Acts 13:46]. The final calamity upon Jerusalem came in 70 A.D; the temple was destroyed and the Jews scattered among "all nations".

"GAP THEORY"

The "Gap Theory" in which the last week of the 70 weeks is said to apply in the last days when the "ANTI-CHRIST" is supposed to rule is mere human speculation. The Bible does not warrant us to cut off the last seven years from the original 483 years and to apply it to a "Tribulation Period". There have been many periods of time in which God's people were subjected to severe tribulation. Millions of saints



have died a martyr's death, cruel tortures have been inflicted upon God's people for centuries. Of course this tribulation shall increase to the end of time but "Anti-Christ" has been here since John's day [1 John 2:18].

LESSON 27

THE APOSTACY, THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY

THE ANTI-CHRIST

1. What did Paul say would occur before Christ's second coming?

2 Thessalonians 2:3

2. How soon was this apostacy to come?

2 Thessalonians 2:7

3. What prophecy was thus fulfilled?

Daniel 7:25; Matthew 24:24; Acts 20:29, 30.

4. What other satanic powers have arisen in opposition to the truth?

1 John 2:18; 1 John 4:3; 2 John 7.

5. How does history prove the rise of the Apostacy?

Answer: "There is scarcely anything that strikes the mind of the careful student of ancient ecclesiastical history with greater surprise, than the comparatively early period at which many of the corruptions of Christianity which were embodied in the Romish system took their rise". [History of Romanism, page 65; by Dowling].

"Pagans flowed into the churches, taking with them many of their pagan habits of life and thought, so that by the time of Diocletian the church was corrupt and worldly as never before....Gnosticism led the way in the amalgamation of Christian and pagan thought and life that was to transform the religion of Christ and His apostles...." [Manual of Church History" by A.H Newman pp.167, 194]

From Schaff-Herzog "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge". "The Sabbath had no rival in the church until about the middle of the second century when Sunday began to be observed as a festival day.....along with Wednesday, Friday, and numerous other festival days of the Latin Church, then beginning to drift upon the first great wave of its APOSTACY". Volume 4, p.2166]

From “Growth of the Christian Church” by R. H Nichol: “Paganism affected Christian worship.....because many entered the churches who were pagans under the surface. SAINT WORSHIP is the chief example of this tendency. The saints became to be regarded as something like lesser DEITIES WHOSE INTERCESSION AVAILED God. PLACES connected with their lives were considered especially sacred. PILGRIMAGES to such places naturally followed. To venerate RELICS or MATERIAL OBJECTS connected with the saints, parts of their bodies or properties, and to believe that in them was the power to work miracles, came easily to those in whom pagan superstition still remained”. P.61

“The celebration of the EUCHARIST [the MASS] became an imposing ceremony with fixed forms and much attention to details, emphasizing the idea that the sacrament was a sacrifice offered by the PRIEST for the people efficacious for their salvation”. Ibid.p.60

“Changes took place in the position of the ministry. The distinction between clergy and laymen, unknown in the first century, was gradually marked. The office of the Bishop was magnified and authoritative power was centralized at the imperial capital, Rome”. Ibid. P.41.

“The growth of the idea of the higher morality [of ministry] caused the belief that the clergy ought to be UNMARRIED. This became LAW in the church in the west in the fourth century”. Ibid. P.41.

“More liturgies and forms of prayers were produced.... Church buildings became larger and more decorative....Church walls were covered with paintings, mosaics and embroideries. Dignity and impressiveness was sought in the services as well as stately ritual and solemn music”. Ibid. pp. 41, 59, 60.

**6. How does John describe the fall of the Apostate Church, and what are we told to do in view of this condition?
Revelation 18:2-4.**

7. What will be the final fate of the Apostate Church system as well as the Anti-Christ powers?

Revelation 17:1-5, 15-18; 18:6-10, 15-24; 2 Thessalonians 2:8.

Note: The APOSTACY, also called the MYSTERY OF INIQUIRY is headed up in the CATHOLIC CHURCH, who is called the MOTHER OF HARLOTS and includes false Protestantism, her DAUGHTERS.

The present ONE WORLD CHURCH movement will be a FEDERATION OF CHURCH AND STATE once more to persecute the saints and will go into perdition.

Revelation 17:3, 8, 11.

LESSON 28

PROPHECY – PAST AND PRESENT

What is Prophecy?

Answer: History foretold in advance.

Isaiah 41:22; 45:21; 46:9, 10.

2. How was prophecy given?

2 Peter 1:19-21; 1 Peter 1:11.

3. Is prophecy sure of fulfilment?

Habakkuk 2:1-3; 2 Peter 1:19

4. What power is there in prophecy?

1 Peter 1:12; 2 Peter 1:19

5. What is one of the first prophecies given in the Bible?

Genesis 3:15; [Romans 16:20].

6. Note some of the prophecies fulfilled in Christ's first advent:

A. Zechariah 9:9; Matthew 21:1-9

B. Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:5, 6

C. Numbers 24:17; Matthew 2:1, 2, 9

D. Psalm 41:9; Matthew 26:21-25

E. Zechariah 11:12; Matthew 26:15

F. Psalm 22:19; Matthew 27:35

7. What are some prophecies of Christ's second advent?

Zechariah 14:1-9; St John 14:3; Acts 1:11; Revelation 1:7; 1

Thessalonians 4:16.

8. While Nineveh was still a great city what prophecy was uttered concerning her?

Zephaniah 2:13-15.

Note: Nineveh was so completely destroyed that its very existence was unknown and doubted by the 18th century infidels. Excavations made since the beginning of the 19th century have uncovered even its royal palace and many of its long lost records.

9. What did prophecy say about Babylon while she was still in her glory?

Isaiah 13:19-22; Jeremiah 51:37; 25:12

10. Did God name the General who was to destroy Babylon before he was born?

Isaiah 45:1.

Note: Isaiah prophesied 745-695 B.C over 150 years before the days of Cyrus. Yet He calls him by name and predicts that he would rebuild the temple, which in Isaiah's day had not yet fallen. Furthermore, in Isaiah's time Assyria was the dominant power in the world. Babylon was a dependency of Assyria. Babylon rose to world power 606 B.C and fell 535 B.C. Thus Isaiah sang of the fall of Babylon 100 years before its rise. Modern critics, therefore suppose that these cannot be the words of Isaiah, but of some later prophet. However, it is specifically stated that they are Isaiah's words. [Isaiah 13:1]. The splendour to which Babylon rose a hundred years after Isaiah's day, as Queen city of the pre-Christian world, "the glory of kingdoms" [Isaiah 13:19]; "the city of gold" [Isaiah 14:4] is here clearly envisioned as if Isaiah had been right there. But the burden of the prophecy is the fall of Babylon, pictured in detail that awes us into profound wonderment. Medes, who, in Isaiah's day were an almost unknown people, are named as the destroyers of Babylon [Isaiah 13:17-19].

11. What did God say of Egypt while it was still a mighty nation?
Isaiah 19:17; Ezekiel 29:14, 15.

12. What did God say of Tyrus while she was the greatest commercial city in the east?
Ezekiel 26:3-6.

13. Notice the tremendous prophecy of Jacob in Genesis Chapter 49.

14. What prophecies foretold an outpouring of the Spirit in New Testament times.
Joel 2:28, 29.

15. What prophecy foretold that the Gentiles would inherit God's promises.

Isaiah 60:3; 54:1-5.

16. What are some of the prophecies concerning the return of the Jews to the Holy Land and the rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem: Jeremiah 29:10-14; Isaiah 65:9, 10; Jeremiah 23:3, 8; Ezekiel 28:25, 26; 34:13; 36:24-38; 37:21-28; Jeremiah 29:10-14; Joel 2:25, 26.

Note: All the above prophecies were given before the return from Babylonian captivity and it appears that the return and restoration under Ezra and Nehemiah was the initial fulfilment; but in reading carefully the context one can readily see that not every detail of prophecy was fulfilled then. So we see a duplication of prophetic application to the present day move in Israel as well as a spiritual application to the Church.

17. What prophecy will be fulfilled in respect of modern Babylon and the anti-Christ systems of our day?

Revelation 17:1-5, 8, 11; 15-18; 18:6-10, 15-24; 2 Thessalonians 2:8.

LESSON 29

THE IMAGE OF DANIEL 2

**1. What occurred to Nebuchadnezzar in the second year of his reign?
Daniel 2:1.**

**2. By what means did he seek to have the dream and the
interpretation made known.
Daniel 2:2-9.**

**3. What acknowledgement was forced upon the wise men of Babylon:
Daniel 2: 10-11.**

**4. What decree did the king make?
Daniel 2: 12-13 and
What was Daniel's request?
Daniel 2:14-16**

**5. Whom did Daniel request to seek God with him that the dream
might be revealed?
Daniel 2:17-18.**

**6. What was the result?
Daniel 2:19.**

**7. How did Daniel express his thanks?
Daniel 2:20-23.**

**8. Did Daniel claim to be wise enough to make known the king's
dream?
Daniel 2:26-28.**

**9. What led the king to dream as he did.
Daniel 2:29-30.**

**10. What did the king dream?
Daniel 2:31-36.**

11. What did the head of gold represent:

Daniel 2:37, 38 and Daniel 1:1.

12. What was represented by the breast of silver?

Daniel 2:39.

13. What kingdom conquered Babylon?

Daniel 5:28.

14. What kingdom conquered Media and Persia?

Daniel 8:20, 21.

15. What did the belly and sides of brass represent:

Answer: Grecia.

16. What was represented by the legs of iron?

Daniel 2:40.

17. What kind of kingdoms were these to be?

Daniel 2:39.

18. Was there still another kingdom besides Babylon, Medo-Persia and Grecia:

Luke 2:1.

19. What then was the name of the fourth kingdom?

Answer: Rome.

20. What was to happen to the Roman Empire?

Daniel 2: 41, 41.

21. How and when was Rome divided?

Answer: Between 356 A.D and 483 A.D Rome was divided into just ten parts by being overrun by the tribes from the north which settled in different sections of the Roman Empire and established independent rule.

22. Did such mingling or intermarriage take place?

Answer: Most of the rulers of Europe are thus intermarried, but they are not united; each is independent. It is true that many of the European nations are united in a European Union, an economic union, which will eventually develop into a political union possibly forming a revival of the Roman Empire. However, the image of Daniel 2 gives an outline of the four universal Empires from the time of Babylon to Rome and then briefly portrays the division of the Roman Empire in the “latter days”. The events in more detail with respect to the ecclesiastical and political developments in the days prior to the return of Jesus are described in the vision of Daniel 7 and Revelation 13 through 17 and will be dealt with in the next two lessons. The ten toes of the great image of Daniel 2 represent the division of the Roman Empire into just ten nations, namely, The Allemanni, the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, the Burgundians, the Visigoths, the Suevi, the Ostrogoths, the Lombards, the Heruli and the Vandals.

**24. While Daniel was beholding the image, what happened?
Daniel 2:34, 35, 45.**

**25. What did the “stone” represent?
Daniel 2: verse 35 [last part] and verse 44.**

**26. When is the “stone” kingdom established?
Daniel 2:44.**

**27. What part of the image does the stone smite?
Daniel 2:34-35.**

28. What does this represent?

Answer: The setting up of Christ’s kingdom upon the earth which will be “in the days of these kings”. St John the Divine describes this scene in Revelation 11:15.

“.....The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord , and of His Christ , and He shall reign for ever and ever”.

LESSON 30

THE SEVEN HEADED BEAST OF REVELATION 13 AND 17

1. Describe the beast John saw in vision?

Revelation 13:1, 2; 17:3.

2. Who did John see riding on the beast?

Revelation 17:3.

Note: A “woman” in prophecy represents a church – a pure chaste woman the true church; an unclean, adulterous woman, the apostate church. [Revelation 12:1,25,6].

3. What were the characteristics of this woman?

Revelation 17:1-6, 9, 15, 18.

Note: John identifies the woman thus:

A. She is the “great whore” having committed “fornication” with the kings of the earth – Revelation 17:1, 2 [Union of Church and State; Paganism in the Church].

B. She sits upon “many waters” – Revelation 17:1, 15 [Rules over many nations, peoples, tongues].

C. She sits upon a scarlet coloured beast having 7 heads and 10 horns – Revelation 17:3, 9.

D. She is the “Mother of Harlots” and arrayed in costly garments – Revelation 17:4, 5.

E. She is responsible for the martyrdom of the saints – Revelation 17:6.

4. Who does this Harlot woman [Mother] represent?

Answer: There has never been any other ecclesiastical system that could possibly fulfil the specifications of this prophecy than the APOSTATE CHURCH – Roman Catholicism.

5. Since the “woman” is a “mother of harlots” who are her daughters?

Note: The only possible answer could be the “sects” or denominations who have been the product of the “mother” – those who still teach and practise her errors.

6. Why is the “woman” called “Babylon”?

Answer: “Babylon” means confusion, first manifest at the tower of Babel [Genesis 11:1-9], then in the city and kingdom of Babylon [Jeremiah 51] and finally in the apostate church in union with the state [Revelation 17:1-6; 18:1-24]. This “woman” was corrupted by “fornication” with the pagan religious doctrines and customs which stem from Babylonian idolatry. [See “The Two Babylons” by Alexander Hislop and “Mystery Babylon Religion” by Ralph Woodrow, P O Box 124, Riverside, California 92502.]

7. Who is the 7 headed beast that carries the woman?

Revelation 13:1,2; 17:3,9,10.

Note: The 7 mountains or kings are 7 kingdoms that carry the woman [Catholic Church].

8. Are these kingdoms contemporaneous or successive?

Revelation 17:10,11.

Note: There is some disagreement as to the exact time to begin and end the period of time the woman rode on the beast. Some begin with Constantine the Great [300 A.D] to the time of the Reformation [1560 A.D] making the 1260 years of Papal rule. Others interpret the 7 heads as:

- 1. Justinian, 538 A.D**
- 2. Charlemagne, 800 A.D**
- 3. Otto the Great, 962 A.D**
- 4. The Hohenstaufen Emperors, 1152 A.D**
- 5. Charles the 5th, 1519 A.D**
- 6. The Austrian Kingdom, 1648 – 1806 A.D**
- 7. Napoleon, 1850 A.D**

9. What happened to one of the heads of the beast?

Revelation 13:3; 17:8.

Note: The head that was wounded, revives and becomes the 8th, “was and is not” [Revelation 17:11] at the time “five are fallen” [Revelation 17:10], “one is, and one is yet to come”. So it must have been one of the first five. History reveals that it was the fifth head – Charles the 5th that was wounded by the Reformation. The wound is now being healed by the ecumenical movement. We will see the reunification of all apostate religions together with the civil powers that will enforce one form of religion under penalty that no one will be able to buy or sell without conformity to the powers that be.

**10. What do the ten horns on the beast represent?
Revelation 17:12-14.**

Note: These will be ten kings who are contemporaneous with the eighth head kingdom.

**11. Who then does God use to punish and destroy the harlot woman?
Revelation 17:16**

**12. What happens to the beast and the ten kings?
Revelation 14:9, 10; 19:20.**

**13. What happens to those who receive the mark of the beast?
Revelation 14:9, 10; 19:20**

**14. In view of this what are we told to do?
Revelation 18:4**

LESSON 31

THE TWO HORNED BEAST AND THE MARK OF THE BEAST

Describe the beast shown to John in Revelation 13:11.

Note: This “beast” came “out of the earth” whereas the previous one came up out of the “sea”. “Sea” indicates peoples, nations, tongues. [Revelation 17:5]. “Earth” then would mean that this beast or nation would arise where there had been no previous kingdom or peoples of various nations. Most commentators agree this prophecy applies to the USA founded about the time of the first beast was “wounded”.

2. What is the character of this new power?

Revelation 13:11

Note: The two horns like a lamb have been interpreted to mean either the two fundamental principles upon which America was established – civil and religious freedom, or the two western nations, Canada and USA, both built upon this principle.

3. What does this “lamblike” beast ultimately do?

Revelation 13:11

Note: The beast changes his character and “speaks as a dragon” – the voice of intolerance and persecution – our governments will repudiate the lamblike principles of civil and religious liberty, and become like the beast before it, a world-wide persecuting power.

4. What then will this beast do?

Revelation 13:12

Note: He exerciseth the power of the first beast – persecution and death to those who will not submit to its mandates, that is, to “worship” the first beast. This indicates an enforcement of religious laws one of which will be **SUNDAY OBSERVANCE**.

5. What means will be employed to lead people back into false worship? Revelation 13:14

6. What universal law will then be enforced?

Revelation 13:14

Note: The beast that had the “wound by a sword” is the Papacy. Wounded by the Reformation, it revives AS THE EIGHTH HEAD in union with the State, enforcing religious dogmas by the civil powers supporting her. The two-horned beast, also in union with the church will do likewise. Thus a confederation of nations both in Europe and America will be headed by the revived Papacy, her harlot daughters having merged into ONE WORLD CHURCH will also work together with the Papacy and the State to enforce unilateral conformity to one form of worship. [An image to the beast would be another ecclesiastical power clothed with the civil power – another union of Church and State – to enforce religious dogmas by law].

7. What evidence do we have that a Religio-Political Monstrosity that will fulfil the specifications of this prophecy is already in process of development?

Answer: As early as 1908 the Federal Council of Churches [today the World Council of Churches] made plain their objective: “That the great Christian bodies should stand together in dealing with questions like those of marriage and divorce, Sabbath desecration, social evils” etc. – “Report of Federal Council” pages 5, 6.

8. What “wonders” are performed by this beast?

Revelation 13:13

Note: “Fire comes down from heaven [skies] in the sight of all men”.

9. What will the two-horned beast attempt to enforce upon all people?

Revelation 13:16

10. What means will be employed to compel all to receive this mark?

Revelation 13:17

Note: God's seal, or mark is His Name written in the forehead [Revelation 7:3; 14:1, the seat of the mind, and implies that those who receive God's mark are His separated people. The mark of the beast also received in the forehead or the hand would imply that some people are fully dedicated advocates of the beast power while others, coerced or indifferent, give formal, outward consent, and so receive the mark in the hand. All those who refuse to receive the mark of the beast will be boycotted or denied the privilege of the ordinary means of gaining a livelihood to buy or sell.

11. In order for the beast to enforce unilateral conformity to a "single form of worship" what must first take place?

Answer: A TOTAL UNIFICATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

12. When this is accomplished, what law will then be enforced?

Answer: Sunday observance.

13. Who is responsible for the first institution of these laws?

Answer: In accordance with study of scripture it would seem to be the Roman Church.

14. Why were the ancient Sunday laws demanded?

Answer: "That the day might be devoted with less interruption to the purpose of devotion. That the devotion of the faithful might be free from all disturbance" Neander's "Church History" Volume 11 pp 297, 301.

15. Who is responsible for the present State Sunday Laws?

Answer: "During nearly all American history THE CHURCHES have influenced the States to make and improve Sabbath laws" W.F Crafts, in Christian Statesman, July 3, 1890.

16. If the beast in prophecy represents a political kingdom, and the MARK is of the BEAST, what relation would Sunday Observance have to receiving the Mark of the Beast?

Answer: We have proven that it is the Church in Union with the State that enforces this law, the Church being responsible as its advocate.

17. How can we identify the BEAST?

Revelation 13:18.

Note: The number 666 is the number of the BEAST not of the WOMAN. However, according to the prophecy, the WOMAN rides upon the BEAST [Revelation 17:3], thus implying that the CHURCH dictates to the State and the State carries into force its mandates. In this manner she commits “fornication” with the kings of the earth [Revelation 17:2; 18:3] having also adopted beastly, pagan practices.

18. What judgements will fall upon those who receive the mark of the beast? Revelation 14:9-11

19. Explain the meaning of the number 666.

Answer: The number 666 is the number of a man [Revelation 17:18] or man’s number in contrast to God’s number 7. The triple 6 implies the unholy trinity [Revelation 16:13, 14] the Dragon-Devil, the Beast – the godless kingdoms of the world, the False Prophet – all apostate religions.

We submit some of the names of a “man” or man’s kingdom the letters of which when regarded as numerals, total 666:

NERON CAESAR – the numerical value in Hebrew total 666.

VICARIUS FILII DEI – In Roman numerical value: V, 5; 1, 1; C, 100; A, 0; R, 0; I, 1; U, 5; S, 0; F, 0; I, 1; L, 50; I, 1; I, 1; D, 500; E, 0; I, 1 = 666.

Note: Latin was the official language of Rome, and the Papacy still use Latin in its prayers, canons, missals, breviaries, decrees, bulls, worships, etc.

“Vicarius Filii Dei” is the favourite title of the Pope [Lateinos means “The Latin Kingdom”]. The Papacy is considered a “kingdom” and so she declares herself to be. [“The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Christ” by Cardinal Mannings, 1861.] The Pope is said to be the supreme judge of the law of the land. He is vicegerent of Christ, who is not only a priest forever, but also King of kings and Lord of lords. [See Daniel 7:25; Revelation 13:5, 6].

LESSON 32

HEALTHFUL LIVING

THE LAW OF CLEAN AND UNCLEAN

1. What does the apostle John say regarding our health?

3 John 2.

2. What does God promise His people?

Exodus 23:25

3. Upon what condition is freedom from sickness promised?

Exodus 15:26

4. Why should the health of the body be preserved?

1 Corinthians 6:20; Romans 12:1

5. What is the body of the believer declared to be?

1 Corinthians 6:19

6. What will God do to those who defile this temple?

1 Corinthians 3:17

7. What example did Daniel set in this matter?

Daniel 1:8

8. What high purpose should control our habits of life?

1 Corinthians 10:31

9. What attitude should we have in life?

Proverbs 17:22

10. Is it necessary for our body to have rest?

Mark 6:31

11. Is temperance necessary for good health?

2 Peter 1:5-7

12. Does it matter how we take care of our bodies?

1 Thessalonians 5:23

13. Does it matter what kind of food we eat?

Daniel 1:8; 1 Corinthians 6:19; 3:17

14. Did Peter eat unclean food?

Acts 10:9-14

15. What was meant in Acts 10:15 [See verse 28]

16. Does the Bible distinguish between clean and unclean food?

Leviticus 11; Deuteronomy 14:1-21

17. What evidence do we have that the law of clean and unclean was practiced before the days of Moses?

Genesis 7:1, 2

18. Why does God desire our bodies to be pure?

1 Corinthians 6:20; Deuteronomy 14:2, 3; 1 Peter 2:9

19. What do the scriptures say of wine?

Proverbs 20:1; 23:31, 32

20. What are some of the evil results of indulgence in intoxicating drinks?

Proverbs 23:20, 21, 29, 30; Hosea 4:11; Isaiah 28:7

21. With what sins is drunkenness classed?

Galatians 5:19-21

22. To what extent is intemperance the cause of crime?

Answer: A Lord Chief Justice of England declared, "If sifted, nine tenths of the crime of England and Wales could be traced to drink" – "Alcohol".

23. What may be said of the use of tobacco?

Answer: Being a rank poison, its use is highly injurious. “Tobacco is the most subtle poison known to chemists, except the deadly prussic acid” [Dr. M Orfila Paris. Med. Acc.].

24. Was Paul speaking of unclean and harmful foods in Romans 14:1-6?

Answer: It is contradictory to interpret Paul giving licence to eat anything at all. Paul’s admonitions in the scriptures quoted above [Number 4] prove otherwise. The context of Romans 14 and 1 Corinthians 8 would indicate that Paul is speaking of vegetarianism and of meats offered to idols.

LESSON 33

THE GODHEAD

The subject of the Godhead is one that is shrouded in mystery [1 Timothy 3:16] yet sufficient information is given us in the Word of God so that we can understand certain basic truths about our God which will provide the knowledge we need to know Him as the Creator, a personal spiritual Being, Omnipotent, Omnipresent, Omniscient and Infinite in wisdom and love.

The Godhead consists of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, but these three are One. We pray to God the Father in the Name of Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit. This seems simple enough, although Christendom seems to make it so difficult and confusing. God created the world by Jesus Christ. Jesus is God's mouthpiece to mankind and the Holy Spirit is God's power to make things happen. The Holy Spirit is God's Spirit which empowers us to pray in the name of Jesus. Outside of the name of Jesus we are not accepted before the Lord, that is why we must do all things in the name of Jesus.

THE PRE-EXISTENCE OF CHRIST

The first aspect of this study will be scriptures that prove that Jesus Christ existed before His incarnation, that is, His coming into the world as a baby and becoming our Saviour.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. John 1: 1-3 | "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God". |
| B. John 1:14 | "The Word was made flesh" |
| C. 1 John 1:1-3 | "That which was from the beginning.....which was with the Father. |
| D. John 8:58 | "Before Abraham was I am". |
| E. Exodus 3:14 | "I Am that I Am". |
| F. Daniel 3:23 | "..the fourth is like the Son of God". |
| G. Acts 7:37, 38 | "...He was in the church in the wilderness. |

H. Philippians 2:6 "...Being in the form of God, he thought it not robbery to be equal with God.

CHRIST THE CREATOR

A Hebrews 1:2 "...His Son by whom also be made the worlds.

B. Colossians 1:16 "By him were all things created"

C. Ephesians 3:9 "Who created all things by Jesus Christ"

D. 1 Corinthians 8:6 "...By whom are all things".

E. John 1:3 "...all things were made by Him".

JEHOVAH OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

IS JESUS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Jehovah

Psalms 102:22-28

Habakkuk 2:2, 3

Haggai 2:6

Psalms 45: 6,7

Jesus

Hebrews 1:8-12

Hebrews 10:37

Hebrews 12:26

Hebrews 1, 8, 9

The above quoted scriptures indicate that Jesus Christ existed before His incarnation; that He was "with the Father" from the beginning; that he was "equal with God"; that he was Creator, for "by Him were all things made that are in heaven and that are in earth", and that in many instances the "God" in the Old Testament was in reality Jesus of the New Testament.

THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST

The WORD which existed "with God" and which brought into being ALL things was "made flesh" [John 1:1-3, 14]. Paul declares that "God was manifest in the flesh [1 Timothy 3:16]. In Philippians 2:6-11 we read of the humiliation of Christ when He was "made in the likeness of men". Isaiah 7:14 along with Matthew 1:23 declare that when Jesus was born His name was "IMMANUEL", meaning "God with us". In Hebrews 10:5 we read, "a body hast thou prepared me".

SON OF GOD BECOMES SON OF MAN

Through the incarnation, the majesty and glory of the Eternal Word, the Creator and Lord of the universe [John 1:1-3] was veiled and the Son of God became Son of Man coming in the “likeness of sinful flesh” [Romans 8:3]. He “became sin for us” [2 Corinthians 5:21]. The mystery of the incarnation of Christ is unfathomable – He was Son of God [Matthew 27:41-43; John 5:23; 9:35-37; 10:36; 17:1; Matthew 16:15-17; John 1:32-34; Matthew 3:16, 17; John 20:30, 31; Romans 2:1-4]; and Son of Man: [Luke 19:10; Matthew 9:1-8; Matthew 17:22; 26:2; Mark 9:9; John 6:62; Acts 7:56; Matthew 24:30].

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST

The scriptures plainly bear out the fact that Christ possessed divinity, that is, “God was in Christ” [2 Corinthians 5:19]. “In Him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily [Colossians 2:8-10]. He was the “express image of His person” [Hebrews 1:3]. Jesus Himself said, “He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father, for the Father dwelleth in Me [John 14:9, 10]. See also Hebrews 1:6; 1 Timothy 6:15, 16; Revelation 17:14; 19:11-16; Matthew 28:18; Titus 2:13, 14; John 20:28; Jude 25; Mark 2:5-12.

ONENESS

A number of scriptures speak of “One God, One Lord”, etc. [Isaiah 45:18; 43:10, 11; 44:6; Deuteronomy 6:4]. Oneness in the Godhead is explained in John 17:20-22; 14:10; John 10:30, 38.

The Father and the Son are persons having a “form” – Genesis 1:26; 5:1; 9:6; 1 Corinthians 11:7; 15:49; Colossians 1:15; Hebrews 1:3; Daniel 3:25; Philippians 2: 6, 7; Exodus 33:17-23; Deuteronomy 4:12-18. [John 4:24 is explained by 2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Corinthians 15:45; Deuteronomy 4:24; Hebrews 12:29; Exodus 3:4-6].

LESSON 34

SOUND DOCTRINE

1. What is the meaning of the word “Doctrine”

Answer: “Doctrine” comes from the Greek word “Didache” meaning that which is taught or simply a “teaching”.

2. Does it make any difference what we believe?

Proverbs 23:7; Acts 18:24-26; Romans 10:17

3. Were the believers in the Early Church particular about what they believed?

Acts 17:11

4. What was Paul’s admonition regarding what we believe?

1 Thessalonians 5:21

5. What did Peter say about what we believe?

1 Peter 3:15

6. What did Jesus say about the same thing?

John 5:39

Did Paul consider it important to teach doctrine?

Acts 20:28

8. Is it important that the doctrines we believe are scripturally sound?

Titus 1:9; Romans 6:17; 1 Timothy 1:10; 6:3

9. Does the Bible say anything about false prophets and false doctrine?

Matthew 24:11; 2 Corinthians 11:13-15; 2 John verse 7; Acts 20:29, 30; 2 Thessalonians 2:3; 1 Timothy 4:1, 2; 2 Timothy 4:2-4

10. Does History prove that there was a “falling away” from the pure teaching of the Bible?

Note: From “The Growth of the Christian Church” by R H Nichols page 87 we quote: “Thus within the Church there was a great mass of paganism, or pagan ideas about religion and morals, and pagan ways of action, carried over by these people who were Christians only in name and form”. Saint worship is the chief example of this tendency. The saints became to be regarded as something like lesser deities whose intercession availed God. PLACES connected with their lives were considered especially sacred. Pilgrimages to such places naturally followed. To venerate RELICS or material objects connected with the saints, parts of their bodies or properties, and to believe that in them was the power to perform miracles came easily to those in whom superstition still remained” Ibid. Page 61.

“The distinction between clergy and laymen, unknown in the first century, was gradually marked. The office of the bishop was magnified and authoritative power was centralized at the imperial capital, Rome. Ibid. Page 41.

“More liturgies and forms of prayers were produced. Church buildings became larger and more decorative..... Church walls were covered with paintings, and mosaics and embroideries. Dignity and impressiveness was sought in the services as well as stately ritual and solemn music”. Ibid pages 59, 60. “In worship the central feature was the MASS, as the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper was now usually called. Christianity became a religion of FEAR, the world was thought to be full of devils who sought to injure men’s bodies and souls. Thus CHARMS became to be worn and an awful sanctity was attributed to church buildings, the Mass, Relics, and the persons of the clergy. Stories were told and believed how disrespect to clergy was followed by calamity and death. Christianity took such a form that was far removed from the simplicity and spirituality and joyful trust of the religion of Jesus” Ibid p. 93.

**11. Are we at liberty to believe only certain portions of the Bible, and can we add doctrines that are not in the Bible?
Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18, 19**

**12. How is the true church described?
Ephesians 5:25-27; Revelation 19:7-9**

LESSON 35

1] HEALING

2] HEALING THROUGH DELIVERANCE

For these teachings, you should read the books of Apostle Dr Daisy M Lake: PRAYER – Men ought always to pray; The Blood of Jesus Revealed; The Wonderful Name of Jesus; Why I despise Witchcraft.

1] HEALING

Acts: 10:38 How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power, who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed of the devil.

Healing is one of the blessings of the atonement of Christ and the Church should avail herself of this ministry. This is also one of the Ministry gifts and all healing work should be done in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is of utmost importance. The healer is Jesus. Know who you are and stand upon the authority given by the Lord Jesus Christ:

1 Corinthians 12:1-11 : The word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, the discerning of spirits, the gift of tongues, the interpretation of tongues, gift of prophecy, the gift of miracles, gifts of healing and gift of faith [nine gifts of the spirit].

The Church should operate in the healing gifts and ministers should follow their preaching of the word with the ministry of healing.

St Matthew chapters 8 and 9 and Mark 5 give many examples of healing. Exercising of faith on both the part of the recipient of healing and the minister is most important since God cannot work outside of faith.

We teach that God's church is a power house which the devil should respect. Sickness is of the devil and the church has power over the power of the devil:

Luke 10: 18, 19 And he said unto them, I beheld satan as lightning fall from heaven.

Behold I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions and over all the power of the enemy and nothing shall by any means hurt you.

**DIFFERENT WAYS PEOPLE GOT HEALED
IN THE MINISTRY OF JESUS AND THE APOSTLES**

By touching the sick

Matthew 8:3, 14-15 The Leper; Peter's Mother-in-Law

By speaking the Word

Matthew 8:8 The Centurion

By exercising faith

Mark 5:34 The woman with the issue of blood

By the laying on of hands

Mark 16: 18 "... lay hands on the sick...."

These are just examples. The church should search out all the healing scriptures and act upon them. The church has been given the commandment to heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, drive out demons. [Matthew 10:8]

Both the church in the wilderness and the New Testament Church have been commanded to heal the sick.

Exodus 15:26 "And he said, If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee, which I have brought upon the Egyptians: for I am the Lord that healeth thee. God does not want anybody sick.

What command did Jesus give to his disciples when he called them unto him?

Luke 9:1 Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases.

Mark 16:17, 18 And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.

Christians can minister healing to themselves because we are the Lord's children and healing is the children's bread [Matthew 15:26] or request healing prayer. [James 5:14-15].

- 1] Talk to sickness and disease and tell them to go.**
- 2] Pray for sick people and know they are healed.**

Isaiah 53:5 But he was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him and with his stripes we are healed.

- 3] When the sickness [or disease] is too stubborn, you may need to fast and drive out some demons.**

Mark 9:24 [read verses 17-29] When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit, saying unto him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee come out of him and enter no more into him.

2] HEALING THROUGH DELIVERANCE

This ministry cannot be taught by man, experiences can only be shared as a guide line. God teaches as the need arises and the Holy Spirit leads through the gifts of the Spirit.

The gifts majoring in this ministry are the Word of Knowledge, Word of Wisdom and Discerning of Spirits.

Question. Why do people need deliverance from demonic oppression?

Answer. Because sin and satan has majored in their lives.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

- 1] Isaiah 14:9-20 [about the devil]**
- 2] Ezekiel 28: 4-9 [about the devil]**
- 3] Revelation 20:1-3 [about the devil]**
- 4] Matthew 10:1 [the twelve disciples sent out]**
- 5] Matthew 12: 22-29 [Jesus teaching on binding the strong man]**
- 6] Mark 3: 22-27 [Jesus teaching on binding the strong man]**
- 7] Mark 5:1-20 [Jesus driving out the demons out of the Gadarene demoniac]**
- 8] Luke 10:1-12 [the seventy sent out]**
- 9] Luke 10:17-20 [the seventy returned victorious over demons]**
- 10] Luke 9:1-6 [the twelve disciples sent out]**
- 11] Acts 16:16-18 [the girl with the spirit of divination delivered by the apostle Paul]**
- 12] Acts 8:5-20 [unclean spirits came out of many under Philip's ministry and Simon the sorcerer discerned by the apostle Peter]**
- 13] Revelation 12:1-11 [satan cast out of heaven and the church overcome him by the blood of the Lamb and the Word of her testimony]**
- 14] Matthew 8:16 [Jesus cast out the spirits with his word]**
- 15] Matthew 9:32-33 [when Jesus cast the devil out of the dumb man, the man spoke]**
- 16] Revelation 20:10 [the end of satan and his co-workers]**

PUTTING THE SCRIPTURES INTO PRACTICE

Deliver the people, it is the church's duty. Cast out the demons.

STEPS:

- 1] Bring the person to Christ if at all possible. They need to be over in Christ's kingdom.**
- 2] Get him to confess and renounce all known sin.**
- 3] Get him to renounce the devil and all his works and all his demons. He must command the devil and his demons to go, since he is through with him.**
- 4] Ask Jesus to be his Lord and take over from satan. Ask Jesus to heal up any bruised area of his life as a result of being with satan.**
- 5] Find out if his family line had anything to do with the occult, incest, any form of sexual immorality, etc.**
- 6] Renounce and forgive fore-parents [maternal/paternal or both] of any generational wickednesses as at [5].**
- 7] Bring to fore [ask questions about this] any areas of unforgiveness. These must be dealt with. Everyone must be forgiven. God cannot work where there is unforgiveness.**

IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT THE DELIVERANCE MINISTER KNOWS WHO HE IS IN CHRIST AND STANDS CONFIDENT AND DETERMINED AGAINST THE ENEMY. JESUS HAS ALREADY WON THE BATTLE, WE ARE ONLY TAKING THE VICTORY.

DELIVERANCE PRAYER:

- 1] The needy/sick one must pray and ask God for help.**
- 2] The minister must pray and ask God for help:**
 - a] The minister must ask God for a manifestation of the spiritual gifts.**
 - b] The minister must ask God to allocate angels to help.**

BINDING

BIND THE STRONG MAN:

- a] Jezebel [Isaiah 47:8-10; Revelation 2:20]**
- b] Anti-Christ [1 John 4:3]**
- c] Death and Hell [Revelation 20:14]**

Bind any known spirits. Binding and everything else must be done in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ [Very important – or nothing will happen].

After binding in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ, command every spirit to leave in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Be very confident. Remember the battle is not ours it is the Lord's.

Listen to the voice of the Holy Spirit at all times and quote scriptures as the Lord leads.

Praises must be going up to the Lord Jesus at all times throughout the ministry. It is His work and He only gets all the glory and praise. Thank Him as you go along.

Have workers pleading the blood of Jesus at all times throughout the ministry. Satan is very much afraid of the blood of Jesus. The ministry may take time. Some unclean spirits are stubborn, but hold your ground, be firm and strong. God will do His work through you. Make sure there is no sin in your life as you move into this work for the Lord.

IMPORTANT: Never go it alone. Remember Jesus sent the disciples out two by two and He himself never walked alone; He took Peter, James and John with Him. We must follow Jesus' example at all times. There may be the odd occasion when you have to act, but it will need to be a one-off thing and not the normal.

SOME WARFARE SCRIPTURES FOR YOUR USE

Luke 9:1-2	[Power and authority over devils]
Isaiah 49:24-25 thee]	[I will contend with them that contendeth with
Isaiah 14: 12-17	[How art thou fallen from heaven...]
Matthew 12:29 house...]	[Or else how can one enter into a strong man's
Matthew 16:18-19 kingdom...]	[I will give unto thee the keys of the
1 Corinthians 10:4	[And they drank of that spiritual Rock.....]
Matthew 4:16 light..]	[The people that sat in darkness saw great
John 10:10 to kill....]	[The thief cometh not but for to steal and
Psalms 23	[The Lord is my Shepherd.....]
Mark 5: 7-8	[Come out of the man thou unclean spirit...]
Ephesians 1:19-23	[..And hath put all things under His feet..]
Matthew 17:14-21 fasting]	[This kind goeth not out but by prayer and
Luke 10:19 serpents...]	[Behold I give unto you power to tread on
Matthew 18:18-20 bound in	[Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be
	Heaven. If two of you shall agree.....]
Ephesians 6:10-18	[Put on the whole armour of God.....]
Jeremiah 32:17-19,27	[There is nothing too hard for thee..]
2 Corinthians 2:11	[For we are not ignorant of his devices]

1 Corinthians 2:6

[The princes of this world come to nothing]

Revelation 20:1-4

[And he laid hold on the dragon.....]

Revelation 19:19-20 **[...were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with**

Revelation 20:10-11
fire..]

[And the devil was cast into the lake of

Revelation 19:16
thigh a name

[And He hath on His vesture and on His

Written, KING of kings and LORD of lords.

LESSON 36

CRUCIFIXION AND RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

1. What sign did Jesus give as evidence of His Messiahship?

Matthew 12:38-40

2. Was Jonah actually three days and three nights in the fish's belly?

Jonah 1:17

3. How long did Jesus say that He would be in the grave?

Matthew 12:40

4. On what day did Jesus rise from the grave?

Matthew 18:1-6

**Note: This visit was made to the tomb “in the end of the Sabbath”.
The Sabbath ends at sunset, Leviticus 23:32. Jesus had already risen
so His resurrection was in the end of the Sabbath.**

5. On every subsequent visit did the disciples find the body of Jesus?

Mark 16:1-6; Luke 24:1-3; John 20:1,2

**There were several visits to the tomb by the same persons and others,
at different times, and diverse circumstances. Thus the Gospel
writers do not contradict each other.**

6. Did they believe that He had risen from the dead?

Luke 24:11, 16, 22, 37, 41

**7. Do you think then that when the disciples were gathered together
on the first day of the week they were celebrating the resurrection as
some say?**

John 20:19

**8. Is it not plainly stated that Jesus was resurrected on the Sabbath
and crucified on the Jewish preparation day?**

Matthew 28:1-6; John 19:42

9. What day followed this preparation day?

John 19:31; 18:28

10. Was the second day of the Passover a Sabbath, no matter on what day of the week it came?

Leviticus 23:5-10 [Jesus was crucified on the PREPARATION of the PASSOVER SABBATH NOT THE WEEKLY SABBATH John 19:31

11. When did they BUY the spices to embalm His body?

Mark 16:1.

12. When did they PREPARE the spices?

Luke 23: 54, 55.

Note: Mark tells us that they bought the spices AFTER the Sabbath and Luke says they prepared the spices BEFORE the Sabbath. How could they prepare the spices before the Sabbath and not buy them until after the Sabbath if there was only one Sabbath day in that week?

Answer: They bought and prepared the spices AFTER the PASSOVER SABBATH and the day BEFORE the WEEKLY SABBATH, which is our present Friday. This clears up the apparent contradiction and also gives us the day of His crucifixion.

13. When was Jesus crucified, then?

Daniel 9:27; Matthew 27:45; Mark 15:25; John 19:14

14. When was He placed into the tomb?

Matthew 27:45, 46, 50, 57-62; John 19:42

Note: We see now that Jesus died the ninth hour of the preparation of the Passover and was placed into the tomb before the Passover Sabbath began.

15. Therefore, how long was Christ in the grave?

Answer: Jesus was betrayed and crucified on Wednesday, the middle of the week, was placed in the tomb just before Thursday, the Passover Sabbath began; He remained in the tomb exactly three days and three nights according to His own prophecy, and rose “in the end of the [weekly] Sabbath”. Thus He fulfilled all prophecy and became the “firstfruits from the dead”. [1 Corinthians 15:20]

16. What about Good Friday and Easter Sunday?

Answer: Both of these festivals are based on erroneous interpretation of scripture and stem from Catholicism. Christ's death is remembered in the Lord's Supper and His resurrection in water baptism.

1 Corinthians 11:26; Romans 6:3-11.

17. Is it important that we understand the truth about Christ's crucifixion and His resurrection? In regard to His crucifixion the only sign Jesus gave to the Jews proving His Messiahship was His three days and three nights in the grave, and since Christ did not rise on Sunday, this removes the main support for Sunday observance and rather establishes the sanctity of the Sabbath.

LESSON 37

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING

1. What promise did Jesus make regarding His return to the earth again?

John 14:1-3

2. With what words did the angels substantiate Jesus' words?

Acts 1:9-11

3. What ancient prophet spoke concerning this event?

Jude 14, 15

4. Did Job understand and believe the second coming of Christ?

Job 19:25-27

5. How does David speak of His coming?

Psalms 50:3; 96:13

6. What expression of hope did Paul make regarding Jesus' return?

Philippians 3:20; Titus 2:13

7. Who else bore testimony of Christ's return?

2 Peter 1:16

8. Will Christ's return be literal and real?

Revelation 1:7; Acts 1:11

9. How many will see Him?

Revelation 1:7; Matthew 24:27

10. Will his coming be secret?

1 Thessalonians 4:16; Matthew 24:27

11. Will Jesus come alone?

Matthew 25:31

12. What is the purpose of His coming?

Matthew 25:31-34; 1 Corinthians 15:25

13. What represented Christ's kingdom in the dream of Nebuchadnezzar?
Daniel 2:35, 44

14. What does this stone kingdom do to all other kingdoms?
Daniel 2: 35, 44

15. When is this kingdom established?
Revelation 11:15; Daniel 2:35, 44

16. When does Jesus take the throne of his father David?
Luke 1:32; Matthew 25:31-34

17. Was David's throne in heaven or on earth?
2 Samuel 5:3-5

18. Therefore where does Jesus set up His throne when He comes?
Matthew 25:31; Zechariah 14:4,9

19. Who will reign with Jesus during this time?
Matthew 25:34; Revelation 20:6

20. What glorious event takes place at His coming?
1 Thessalonians 4:13-18; 1 Corinthians 15:51-55

21. How will the saints welcome the Lord's appearance?
Isaiah 25:9

22. Has the exact time of Christ's coming been revealed?
Matthew 24:36

23. In view of this, what did Christ tell us to do
Matthew 24:42

24. What warning did Jesus give regarding false teaching about his return?
Matthew 24:23-26

25. How many will be rewarded at His coming?
Matthew 16:27; Revelation 22:12

LESSON 38

THE SIGNS OF CHRIST'S COMING

1. What question did the disciples ask Jesus about His second coming?

Matthew 24:3

2. What is one outstanding sign of the imminence of Christ's return?

Matthew 24:4, 5, 23, 24

3. How does Paul describe the same conditions?

1 Timothy 4:1-3

4. What did Paul say would be the social conditions of the last days?

2 Timothy 3:1-5

5. What did Jesus say about national and international relations?

Matthew 24: 6,7

6. What parallel in social conditions did Jesus give?

Matthew 24:37-39

7. What signs in the heavens would be visible?

Matthew 24:29; Luke 21:25

8. What weather and climatic catastrophies would be prevalent?

Matthew 24:7; Luke 21:26

9. What will be the moral conditions at this time?

Matthew 24:12; Luke 17:26-29

10. What description is given of religious conditions?

2 Thessalonians 2:2-4, 8-12; 2 Timothy 3:5

11. Will the world recognize these signs?

2 Peter 3:3, 4, 10; Luke 21:35

12. What is another outstanding sign of the end:

Daniel 12:4

13. What will be a notable feature of the gospel work in the end?

Matthew 24:14

14. What sign among the rich will indicate the last days?

James 5:1-3, 5

15. What conditions will prevail between capital and labour?

James 5:4, 6; Habakkuk 2:6,7

16. What is the modern apostate church declared to be?

Revelation 17:5, 18

17. Who and where are her daughters?

Revelation 17:1,2,15; 18:2,3

Note: Never in the history of the world has the name of Christ and the truth been mis-represented and blasphemed as it is today. Not only is Catholicism responsible, but her daughters – fallen Protestantism – guilty of open defiance of God's Law and Truth.

18. What will this false religious condition under the cloke of Christianity bring upon the world?

Revelation 18:6-8; 16:1-21

19. What are God's people instructed to do?

Revelation 18:4; 16:15

20. Because of the backslidden condition of the church, what further instruction is given to God's people?

Revelation 3: 14-20

21: Will some people be disappointed in that day?

Matthew 7:21, 22; 24:40, 41

22. What are we told to do?

Matthew 24: 42-44; 2 Peter 3: 11-14

LESSON 39

GROWTH IN GRACE AND KNOWLEDGE

1. What does the apostle Peter say about our growth in grace?

2 Peter 3: 18

2. How may grace and peace be multiplied in the believer?

2 Peter 1: 2

3. Of what do we become partakers when we accept and receive God's promises?

2 Peter 1: 4

4. What does knowledge of the love of Jesus on our behalf impart to us?

John 17: 3

5. How does Peter further describe the truth?

2 Peter 1: 8

6. What is the condition of one who lacks these graces?

2 Peter 1:9

7. Name some of the graces we are to add to our spiritual growth?

2 Peter 1: 5-7

8. What definite assurance is given to one who so develops in grace?

2 Peter 1:10

9. What is said of the grace of charity (love)?

1 Corinthians 13: 4-7; 1 Peter 4: 8

10. What is one important way of Christian development?

Philippians 4: 8

11. What does Paul say of the believer's growth?

1 Corinthians 13: 11

12. What will hinder this growth in grace?

1 Corinthians 3: 1-3

13. In building our spiritual house what care should be taken as to what material we use?

1 Corinthians 10, 12-13

14. What is one way of making sure we are building with the right materials?

2 Corinthians 7: 1

15. What is necessary in order that the Christian's life develop and grow in holiness?

2 Corinthians 6: 17; Revelation 18: 4

16. What are some of the carnal traits we must shun?

Ephesians 5: 3, 4

17. What further evil characteristics we must put away?

Ephesians 4: 29, 31

18. How will evil and corrupt communication affect the working of the Spirit of God in the believer?

Ephesians 4: 30

**19. After we repent and are accepted of God as his children
what are we to go after?**

Hebrews 6: 1

20. What did Jesus say our objective should be?

Matthew 5: 48

21. Who is to be our example and aim of Christian growth?

Hebrews 12: 2

22. How must we run the race of life?

Hebrews 12:1; 1 Corinthians 9: 26, 27

LESSON 40

PUBLIC WORSHIP AND REVERENCE FOR GOD

1. Does God desire men to Worship him and how?

John 4: 24

2. What call to Worship does Davis make?

Psalms 29: 2

3. When we come before the presence of the Lord what attitude should we show?

Psalms 95: 6

4. Is it permissible to use musical instruments in public worship?

Psalms 92: 1-3; Psalms 150: 3-5

5. What else are we to do in worshipping the Lord?

Psalms 100: 2-4

6. What is promised to those that wait upon the Lord?

Isaiah 40: 31

7. How did David feel when he had the privilege of going to church?

Psalms 122:1; 84: 2, 10

8. What admonition does Paul give regarding assembling for worship?

Hebrews 10: 25

9. How many should there be before we can have such worship?

Matthew 18: 20

10. How does God regard those who assemble together to worship him?

Malachi 3: 16, 17

11. What does David say further regarding habitual church attendance?

Psalms 84:4; Psalms 27:4

12. How should one conduct himself in God's house?

Ecclesiastes 5: 1; 1 Timothy 3: 5

13. What part does our gifts and offerings have in worship?

Psalms 96:8; 76:11

14. What day of the week is given to man to worship?

Leviticus 23: 3; Exodus 20: 8-11; Luke 4: 16; Isaiah 58: 13, 14

15. How many of the worshippers can take part in the service?

1 Corinthians 14: 26

16. When the Temple was rebuilt under Ezra how did the people worship and praise the Lord?

Ezra 3: 10-13

17. What example of unity and prayer do we have in the Bible?

Acts 4: 24-33

18. Because God's house is where he meets his people how should we conduct ourselves when we assemble to worship Him?

Exodus 25: 8; Leviticus 19: 30

19. How did Jesus show deep respect for God's house?

Matthew 11: 15-17

20. How many are privileged to worship in God's house?

Isaiah 56:7

21. What must we bear in mind when we assemble together for worship?

Hebrews 12: 28, 29

22. What happens to the place where God manifests His presence?

Exodus 3: 5; Habakkuk 2: 20

Whoever thou art that entereth in the house of God, remember it is sanctified by His presence. Be reverent, be silent, be thoughtful and above all have your mind fixed upon the Lord.

Allow His Spirit to anoint you so you can only receive a blessing through the ministry of the gift of God given to you. Present your body as a living sacrifice a channel for the free flowing of the Spirit of God. Remember the Lord “Inhabits the praises of His people” so Praise God freely with all the people.

LESSON 41

MEDITATION AND BIBLE STUDY

1. What did Paul say to young Timothy about meditation?

1 Timothy 4: 15

2. Upon what should the child of God meditate?

Psalms 1: 2

3. What further does David say about meditation?

Psalms 63: 6; 104: 34

4. What things are we to think about in order to grow in grace?

Philippians 4: 8

5. How important is the study of the Holy Scriptures?

John 5: 39

6. How only can we have a ready answer to our faith?

2 Timothy 2: 15

7. For what were the Berean Christians commended?

Acts 17: 11

8. Does it matter what we believe?

Timothy 4: 16

9. How early in life should one learn the teachings of the Bible?

2 Timothy 3: 15

10. What benefit will one receive by knowledge of the Scriptures?

2 Timothy 3: 16, 17

11. What will dispel the darkness of ignorance and unbelief?

2 Peter 1: 19; John 7: 17

12. What is a sure defence and bulwark against sin?

Psalms 119: 11

13. What did Jesus do when he was tempted of the devil?

Matthew 4: 4, 7, 10

14. What indication is there that some portions of the Scriptures are more difficult to understand than others?

2 Peter 3: 15, 16; Hebrews 5: 12

15. What then is necessary that one may have an understanding of the deeper teachings of the word of God?

Hebrews 5: 13, 14

16. Who will enable us to have an understanding of the Scriptures?

John 14: 26; 1 Corinthians 2: 10, 11

17. Why cannot the natural man understand the spiritual things?

1 Corinthians 2: 14

18. Upon what condition is an understanding of divine truth promised?

Proverbs 2: 3-5

19. Is it possible for religious people to be in error regarding the Scriptures?

Matthew 22: 29

20. Is it necessary to seek help from God's servants for a clearer understanding of the Scriptures?

Acts 8:30, 31; 9: 6, 17; 18: 26

21. How does an understanding of Bible truth often come to us?

Luke 24: 45; Psalms 119:18

22. Has God revealed all His wisdom and Knowledge to us?

What about that which He has given for our understanding?

Deuteronomy 29: 29; Revelation 1: 1

LESSON 42

FOOT WASHING AND THE LORD'S PASSOVER

1. Are there certain ordinances that we should observe?

1 Corinthians 11: 1, 2

2. What new ordinance did Jesus institute when He was on earth?

John 13: 4, 5

3. What indicates that this new ordinance has a spiritual significance?

John 13: 7, 8, 12

4. Why did Jesus set us this example?

John 13: 13-17

5. What is the meaning of this ordinance?

John 13:16, 17; 1 Peter 5: 5; 1 Timothy 5:10

6. What ordinance did Paul receive from the Lord and pass on to the church?

1 Corinthians 11: 1, 2, 23-26

7. When was this first instituted?

1 Corinthians 11: 23; Luke 22: 7, 8, 14-20

8. Did Jesus call this the Lord's Supper or the Passover?

Luke 22: 8, 15

9. How often was the Jewish Passover celebrated?

Exodus 13:10

10. When was it celebrated?

Deuteronomy 16: 6; Exodus 12: 6

Note: The Passover lamb was killed "In the evening" or as the marginal reading renders it "between the two evenings". According to Jewish

reckoning "Between the two evenings" is from 12 o'clock noon until nightfall. (See Jewish Encyclopaedia Volume 9. Page 553 Art. "Passover) Bible times was reckoned on the basis of four watches" in the night (Matthew 14: 25) and twelve hours in the day (John 11: 9). The first hour of the day would correspond to our 6 o'clock in the morning (Matthew 20: 3-6) Jesus died the ninth hour of the day (Matthew 27: 45, 46) which is 3,00p.m our time and was also the time of the day that the Passover lamb was slain.

11. Who now is our Passover Lamb?

1 Corinthians 5: 7

12. What is the Lord's Passover (Lord's Supper) a memorial of?

1 Corinthians 11:26

13. How often should it be observed?

Exodus 13: 10; 1 Corinthians 11: 23-26

Note: The word "often" as used here means a yearly observance as the high priest went "often" into the most holy place (Hebrew 9: 24-26)

The celebration of any person's birthday or great event is kept yearly at the proper time. So we should with Christ's death, otherwise it loses its meaning.

14. At what time of the day should it be observed?

Matthew 26: 20; 1 Corinthians 11: 23

The reason the New Testament Passover is called the Lord's Supper is because it was observed at supper time. It is not the Lord's breakfast or the Lord's dinner as some people observe it in the morning etc.

15. On what night in relation to the Jewish Passover did the Lord institute the Lord's Supper?

1 Corinthians 11: 23

Note: Bible evidence is that Jesus was betrayed the night BEFORE the Passover Lamb was slain. The Jews had not yet eaten the Passover Lamb (John 18: 28) when Jesus was to be tried and condemned to die.

But Jesus had already eaten the Passover Supper with the disciples. So then, since Paul says that we are to observe this ordinance "the same night that Jesus was betrayed" the proper time to keep it would

be at the beginning of the 14th Nisan (Abib) which is after sunset of the 13th. The Jewish religious year began in the Spring, the first

month Nisan (Abib) corresponds to our later part of March or in some cases the first part of April.

The Jewish months were regulated by the moon (lunar months) the first months beginning after the New Moon following the Vernal Equinox [see the Jewish Encyclopaedia; art. "Calendar"]. So the way to determine the time to observe the Lord's Supper is to locate the first new moon after the Vernal Equinox, the day following would be the first day of Nisan; the 13th day AFTER the sunset would be the proper time for the Lord's Supper.

Church History proves that the early Christians continued to observe the Lord's Supper once a year and was reckoned by the time the Jews had their Passover (See Neander's Church History Vol.1, p.4113) It was the Apostate church that introduced the idea of having it more often and commercializing it. Many Protestants are following the traditions of the church, but God wants us to be guided by the word of the Lord only.

LESSON 43

WHAT ABOUT EASTER, LENT AND GOOD FRIDAY

The word Easter is found only once in the King James Version – Acts 12:4. It is from the same original that is used in many places and translated” Passover” as for example 1 Corinthians 5: 7. In view of the almost universal celebration of Easter and along with Christmas is the most holy festival in the “Christian” church, is it not strange that it is only mentioned once in our Bible and that being a mis-translation? Easter is supposedly the celebration of the resurrection of Christ on Sunday. Yet the Bible plainly tells us that Jesus rose from the grave on the Sabbath. (Matthew 28: 1) Furthermore if Easter is the celebration of Christ’s resurrection, how is it that it is always on a Sunday?

Does Christmas always come on the same day of the week? Something is wrong here. Well like many other church traditions Easter comes to us branded with paganism.

The word Easter comes from the name of a pagan goddess- the goddess of the spring and is but a more modern form of ISHTAR, EOSTRE, OSTERA or ASTARTE. Ishtar is another name for SEMIRAMIS of Babylon, NIMROD’S Wife who claimed that after his death Nimrod became the SUN GOD, later she gave birth to an illegitimate son TAMMUZ, claiming he was Nimrod reborn. This same Tammuz was killed by a wild boar at 40 years of age and so sacred fast of 40 days weeping for Tammuz was instituted by the pagans (also observed by backslidden Israel) see Ezekiel 8: 14 and finally adopted by the apostate “Christian” church and called “Lent”.

“EASTER EGGS” Do eggs have anything to do with Christ and His resurrection? The egg was a sacred symbol among the Babylonians. They believed that an egg of a wondrous size fell from heaven into the Euphrates River and the goddess Astarte (Easter) was hatched. So from the MOTHER of False religion – Babylon came the symbol of the MYSTIC EGG.

Most ancient pagan religious rituals included the “sacred egg” in their idolatrous practices. Says the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA*: The egg as a symbol of fertility and of renewed life goes back to the ancient Egyptians and Persians who had also the custom of colouring and eating eggs during their spring festival. Its adoption into the Romanish Church is but further evidence of the great compromise that was made with paganism to gain popularity with both the pagans and the “Christians”. Apostate church leaders attempted to find some similarity between the pagan rite and some Christian event. So it was suggested that as the chick comes out of the egg, so Christ came out of the tomb! Thus fallen Church leaders void of the Holy Spirit told the people that the egg was the symbol of the resurrection of Christ. Pope Paul V even appointed a prayer in connection with the egg! “Bless O Lord we beseech thee this thy creature of EGGS, that it may become wholesome substance unto thy servants, eating it in remembrance of our Lord Jesus Christ”.

“EASTER RABBITS” [From Encyclopaedia Britannica]. Like the Easter egg the Easter hare, (rabbit) came to Christianity from antiquity. The hare is associated with the moon in the legends of ancient Egypt and other peoples. Through the fact that the Egyptian word for hare, UM means also “open” and “period” the hare came to be identified with periodicity, both lunar and human, and with the beginning of new life. As such, the hare became linked with Easter eggs. Thus both the Easter Rabbit and Easter eggs became symbols of sexual significance, symbols of fertility!

“HOT CROSS BUNS” Is it Christian? As early as 1500 B. C. such buns were used in the worship of the “Queen of Heaven” see Jeremiah 7: 18-20; 44: 17-19, 25, (“cake” from “kavvan” means “bun”)

“SUNRISE SERVICE” Is it Christian? See Ezekiel 8:16 and also 1 Kings 18:26- “Baal worship is sun-worship as part of the Mother-Goddess worship. The Sphinx of Egypt were built to watch the rising sun. In Japan from Mount Fuji-yama, prayers were made to the rising sun. Shinto pilgrims in white robes turn out from their shelters joining their chants to the rising sun. [Matthew 15:8, 9 – Vain worship].

“GOOD FRIDAY” Is this a Christian festival? The word “Friday” comes from the name “Freya”, who was regarded as the goddess of peace,

joy and FERTILITY by the ancient pagans [Fausset p. 232, Art. “fish”]. As a symbol of fertility, the fish became regarded as sacred among the pagans. The reason the fish was used as a symbol of fertility is seen by the simple fact that it has a very high reproduction rate. For example, a single cod fish annually spawns upwards of 9,000,000 eggs; the flounder, 1,000,000; the sturgeon, 700,000 etc. And so, from ancient times the fish has been the symbol of sexual fertility, and thus was associated with the goddess of fertility – Freya – Friday. Now we see the real significance of Friday and fish.

The Romans called the Goddess of sexual fertility by the name Venue. And thus it is from the goddess Venue that our modern words “venereal” and “venereal disease” have come. Friday was regarded as her sacred day. [See Encyclopaedia of Religions. Art. Fri]. It was believed that the planet Venus ruled the first hour of Friday and thus it was called DIES VENERIS. And to make the significance complete, the fish was also regarded as being sacred to her. The fish symbol may be found upon many pagan statues and was sacred also to Ashtoreth [Judges 2:12-14]. In view of these things concerning Friday being named after the goddess of fertility, Friday being the day that from olden times was regarded as her sacred day, and since the fish was her sacred symbol, it comes like more than a mere coincidence that Catholics are taught that Friday is a special day, and up until just recent years, a day of abstinence from meat, a day to eat fish!

From where then does Easter observance come? Did the apostles ever observe Easter? Did the early Christians dye Easter eggs or go to the bakery and buy hot cross buns? Did Peter or Paul ever conduct an Easter sunrise service? Where did all these customs come from? What does God say about the customs of the heathens? [Jeremiah 10:2,3]

Now, since the true Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ, in reality did rise [not merely in nature, plants, etc] and since His resurrection was in the Spring of the year – though slightly earlier than the pagan festivals of olden times, it was too hard for the church of the fourth century [now greatly departed from the true faith anyway] to merge the pagan Spring festival into Christianity – attaching the various phases of it to Christ. In this way it would appear to be a Christian festival, yet at the same time, it would retain many of its ancient customs.

In this way both sides were coaxed into the professing “church”. In speaking of this merger, the Encyclopaedia Britannica says, “Christianity incorporated in its celebration of the great Christian feast day many of the heathen rites and customs of the Spring festival” The evidence then is clear: today’s observance of Easter is not purely Christian, its customs are plainly a mixture of paganism and Christianity.

Some feel, however, that we can take these various customs and use them to honour Christ. After all, it is reasoned, Do not most Christians think of Christ at this season? Though the pagans worshipped the sun towards the east, can not we have sunrise services to honour the resurrection of Christ, even though this is not the time of the day that he arose? And even though the egg was used by the pagans, cannot we continue its use and pretend it symbolizes the large rock that was in front of the tomb?

In other words, some think that we can take all of these pagan beliefs and ideas, and instead of applying them to the false gods as the heathen did, we can use them to glorify Christ. At first glance, this might seem like good reasoning, but this idea of adding pagan customs into the worship of the true God is utterly and absolutely condemned in the Bible. Here is what God says: “Take heed....that thou inquire not after their gods [pagan gods] saying, How did these nations serve their gods? Even so will I do likewise. Thou shalt not do so unto the Lord thy God.

What thing soever I command you, observe to do it; thou shalt not ADD thereto” [Deuteronomy 12:30-32]. Plainly then, God does not want us to add anything to His worship. He does not want us to use customs and rites that the heathen used, even though we might CLAIM to use them to honour Him [Revelation 22:18, 19]. [See Babylon, Mystery Religion – chap.19]

LESSON 44

THE LAW OF GOD AND THE LAW OF MOSES

Does the Bible make any distinction between the Law of Moses (ceremonial Law) and the Law of God (Ten Commandments)? This lesson is intended to clear up the misunderstanding regarding these two Laws.

1. When God gave the Ten Commandments on the tablets of stone did He intend that this Law be separated and distinguished from other laws?

Deuteronomy 5:22

2. What indicates the enduring quality of his Law?

Deuteronomy 5:22

3. Where did Moses write all the laws and statutes besides the Ten Commandments? Deuteronomy 31:24 – 26;

4. What distinction was made with respect to the Ten Commandments?

Exodus 24:12, Exodus 31:18

5. What commandments did the children of Israel have when they left Egypt? Can you see the distinction between the sacrificial laws and God's Law?

Jeremiah 7:21 – 23

6. What does Nehemiah quote the Lord as saying?

Nehemiah 9:13, 14

7. Upon what were the Ten Commandments written?

Deuteronomy 4:12, 13

8. Where did Moses record the Ceremonial laws?

2 Chronicles 35:12

9. Where were the Ten Commandments kept?

Exodus 40:20; 1 Kings 8:9

**10. Where were the laws of Moses kept?
Deuteronomy 31:24 – 26**

**11. How long will the Law of God last?
Psalms 111:7, 8**

**12. How long did the Law of Moses last?
Colossians 2:14**

**13. What did Jesus do to the Law of God?
Isaiah 42:21**

**14. What did Jesus do to the sacrificial laws?
Ephesians 2:15**

**15. What is God's Law called?
Psalms 19:7; Romans 7:12**

**16. What about Moses law?
Hebrews 7:19**

**17. How does Paul distinguish between the commandments of God and
the law of circumcision? 1 Corinthians 7:19**

**18. What law was in question in the dissension of Acts 15?
Acts 15:1, 5, 24**

**19. What law is spoken of in Colossians 2:16?
Colossian 2:14, 17 and Hebrews 9:9, 10**

**20. When was the time of reformation?
Hebrews 9:11, 12**

**Note: To understand more fully the significance and distinction of the
sacrificial laws and God's eternal Law read Hebrews Chapters 7 – 10.**

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