

NEW START BIBLE MINISTRIES

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY COURSE

BY

DR JOHN C McEWAN

BASED ON

THE KEY BIBLE TOPICS BOOK

FEBRUARY 2000

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY COURSE
PO BOX 163,
ARMADALE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6992
JANUARY 2000
PHONE/FAX 93993310

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY COURSE

This course was based on a 10 day intensive course which I presented in Lusaka Zambia in April 1999 for the Zambian Branch of Evangelical Bible College of Western Australia. The course was attended by over fifty church leaders, pastors and teachers from various churches. It comprised teaching a wide range of Theology for 10 days for 7 to 8 hours a day.

It comprises part of a systematic cassette recorded Diploma Course in Theology by Dr John McEwan of Auckland New Zealand. It comprised 79 of the 528 hours of the course. The complete Diploma Course involves 32 assignments. The nominal two year course is a conservative Bible believing correspondence course.

John and I are currently working on converting the whole course to writing. This involves the production of 12 books of about 120 pages each. This will provide notes of the complete course in English and is designed for use generally for those in other countries where tape recorders are not universal household items. We are expecting to complete the task this year. As volumes are finished they are photocopied and are currently sent to Zambia. They will also be available on internet.

ACCEPTANCE OF COURSE

As a result of the training session the Zambians held a successful course in Kasama, northern Zambia at Christmas 1999 The Zambians are now considering running a course in Mozambique this year using Zambian nationals trained in 1999

TEACHING METHOD FOR INTENSIVE THEOLOGY COURSE

The teaching method of this 50 part course is to evaluate the designated passages of Scriptures and any other that the presenter may consider appropriate and then review the topics. The teacher would comment on the subject based on these areas.;

This allows great freedom as far as content and teaching is concerned with the teachers evaluating the Scriptures as they feel led by the Holy Spirit. The provision of the Key Topic Version will also allow the participant in the course to teach other groups the course using the topics and a Bible.

TOPIC BOOK

The Key Topic Book version is one I compiled after discussing the 500 topics in the Omnibus edition with the Dean of an Indian Bible College while we were joint speakers at a Bible Conference in Kathmandu Nepal. This was further refined after discussions with another brother to minimise size and make it suitable for translation. This book has also been field tested in Africa, Nepal, India, the Philippines and a more comprehensive book has been published in Ukraine in a Russian translation.

The other topics included in the Key Topic Book were consider the foundational ones for those working with people especially in remote areas. The Condensed version which contains about 200 topics or the Omnibus version with the 500 topics are also available.

The book can be copied at will providing it is not sold for profit. All we are interested in is nurturing the saints so that they may mature and have a better understanding of the Word of God and be able to assist other believers in growing in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

OTHER MATERIAL

There are a number of verse by verse commentaries available ex the EBCWA website including 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, Genesis 1-11, Philippians, Philemon and Revelation. These also can be copied at will and free of charge It is expected that James, Jude, 1 & 2 Thessalonians will become available this year. They can be emailed to you as well

Please contact me for any further information or comments. Email pjmoses@bigpond.com.au

May the Lord bless you,

PETER MOSES

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY COURSE

SECTION A - BIBLIOLOGY – THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE

LESSON 1 - INTRODUCTION

Texts - Acts 17:32-34, John 2:22, James 1:19-27

Topic – Bible and the Believer

Lesson 2 - BIBLE – GODS WORD

Texts - John 1:1-18, John 14:16,17, John 16:7-15, Hebrews 1:1-3, 1 Corinthians 13:8-13

Topic - Holy Spirit Teacher

Lesson 3 - BIBLE – INSPIRATION

Texts - 2 Timothy 3:16, 2 Peter 1:21, 1 Corinthians 2:13, Matthew 5:18, 1 Timothy 5:18, 2 Peter 3:15-16

Topic - Inspiration

Lesson 4 - THE BIBLE – INERRANCY

Texts - Matthew 4:1-11, Matthew 5:17-18, John 10:31-38, Matthew 22:23-33, Matthew 22:41-46

Topic – Inerrancy

Lesson 5 - BIBLE – CANONICITY

Texts - Matthew 5:17, Luke 11:51

Topic – Canonicity

Lesson 6 - BIBLE – SUBJECT AND PURPOSE

Texts - John 20:30-31, John 21:25, Colossians 1:12-23

Topics – Ignorance, Spirituality

SECTION B – THEOLOGY PROPER – THE STUDY OF GOD

Lesson 7 – THE TRINITY

Texts - Matthew 28:19, 1 Corinthians 8:4-6

Topics - Names and Titles of God, Trinity

Lesson 8 - CHARACTER OF GOD

Text - Romans 11:33-36

Topic - Character of God

Lesson 9 - THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD

Texts - Ephesians 3:14-15, 1 John 4:9,10, Titus 3:3-7, Romans 4:13, Romans 8:17, John 8:30-47

Topic - Fatherhood of God

SECTION C – CHRISTOLOGY – THE STUDY OF CHRIST

Lesson 10 - DEITY OF CHRIST

Texts - Luke 24:36-53, John:24-31

Topics - I AM, Christ – Deity

Lesson 11 - INCARNATION OF CHRIST

Texts - Hebrews 1:1-6, Isaiah 9:6,7, John 1:1-5, 14-18

Topics - Firstborn – Jesus as the Firstborn, Christ – Testimonies

Lesson 12 - HIS MINISTRY AND CHARACTER

Texts - John 7:14-18, 37-49, Deuteronomy 18:15-19, Philipians 2:8

Topic - Life of Christ

Lesson 13 - HIS SUBSTITUTIONARY DEATH

Texts - Ephesians 2:1-10, Leviticus 16:20-22, John 3:16-21

Topics - Unlimited Atonement, Cross and Satan

Lesson 14 - HIS RESURRECTION

Texts - 1 Corinthians 15:12-23, John 5:28,29, Revelation 20:4-6, 11-15, 1 Corinthians 15:23-26, 1 Corinthians 15:3-8, Job 19:25-27

Topic – Resurrection

Lesson 15 - HIS ASCENSION AND MINISTRY NOW

Texts - John 14:1-4, 16-20, Acts 1:6-11, Luke 24:50-53, Hebrews 10:11-14, Jude 24-25

Topics – Session and Ascension, Prophet Priest and King

Lesson 16 - HIS COMING FOR HIS SAINTS

Texts - John 14:1-4, I Thessalonians 4:11-18, I Thessalonians 5:6-10

Topic - Rapture

Lesson 17 - HIS COMING WITH HIS SAINTS

Texts – Zechariah 14:1-5, Revelation 19:11-21, Revelation 20:1-15

Topics - Christ 1st and 2nd Advents, Great White Throne

SECTION D – PNEUMATOLOGY – THE STUDY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Lesson 18 - HOLY SPIRIT MINISTRY – OLD TESTAMENT

Texts - John 14:15-17, Genesis 1:2, Genesis 6:3, 2 Samuel 23:1-5, Psalm 51:1-12

Topics - Holy Spirit - Deity, Holy Spirit - Old Testament, Symbols of Holy Spirit

Lesson 19 – HOLY SPIRIT – TRANSITIONAL MINISTRY

Texts - John 16:8-11, Luke 1:12-17, Luke 2:25 –26, Luke 11:9-13, Matthew 12:22-37, Mark 3:22-30

Topics – Holy Spirit - Ministry to Jesus, Holy Spirit – Sins against

Lesson 20- HOLY SPIRIT MINISTRY – NEW TESTAMENT

Texts - John 14:16-17, John 20:22, Luke 24:49, Acts 1:1-9, 2:1-4

Topics – Holy Spirit - New Testament

Lesson 21 - HOLY SPIRIT – FILLING

Texts - 1 Thessalonians 5:19, Ephesians 4:30, Galatians 5:16, Hebrews 4:1-4, Romans 12:1-2, 2 Timothy 1:6, Hebrews 12:5-13, 1 John 1:9, Galatians 5:16, 22-23, Ephesians 5:19-21

Topics – Holy Spirit – Filling, Spirituality

Lesson 22- HOLY SPIRIT – OTHER MINISTRIES

Texts - 1 John 2:26-28, Romans 8:9-18, Psalm 119:105, Romans 8:26-28, 1 Corinthians 12:7-13

Topics – Holy Spirit – Comforter, Teacher, Guidance, Gifts – Spiritual Gifts

SECTION E - AGES OF WORLD HISTORY

Lesson 23 DISPENSATIONS

Texts – Ephesians 3:1-5

Topics - Dispensations

SECTION F –ANGELOLOGY – STUDY OF SATAN AND ANGELS

Lesson 24 - ANGELS AND THEIR ROLE

Texts - Matthew 22:30, 13:39, Matthew 25:31, 1 Corinthians 4:9, 1 Peter 1:10-12

Topic – Angels

Lesson 25 - SATAN – PERSONALITY AND POWER

Texts - James 4:7, Ezekiel 28:11-19, Isaiah 14:12-17, 1 Corinthians 10:13

Topic – Satanic Attack

Lesson 26 - SATAN – HIS WORK AND DESTINY

Texts - Revelation 20:1-10, Isaiah 14:12-17, Matthew 4:1-11,

Topic –Cross and Satan

Lesson 27- DEMONOLOGY – SATAN'S TROOPS

Texts - 1 Corinthians 10:19-24, 2 Peter 2:4-5, Galatians 6:2-4, Luke 8:26-40, Acts 19:11-20, Eph 6:10-18

Topics – Demons

SECTION G – ANTHROPOLOGY – THE STUDY OF MAN

Lesson 28 – MAN HIS ORIGINS AND CREATION

Texts - Genesis 1:1-3, John 1:1, 2 Peter 3:12

Topic - Creation

Lesson 29 – MAN – HIS FALL

Texts - 1 Cor 15:21,22, Rom 5:12-21, 1 Timothy 2:14, Genesis 3:1-6, 7-13, Genesis 3:14-24, Eph 5:21-29

Topics - Spirituality, Old Sin Nature

SECTION H – HARMATIOLOGY – THE STUDY OF SIN

Lesson 30 – THE NATURE OF SIN

Texts - Romans 3:23

Topics - The Barrier, Sin

SECTION I – SOTERIOLOGY – THE STUDY OF SALVATION

Lesson 31 – SALVATION FROM THE PENALTY OF SIN

Texts - 2 Timothy 1:12, Galatians 1:6-9, Ephesians 2:8-9, John 19:28-32

Topics – Salvation

Lesson 32 – Salvation from the Power of Sin

Texts - Romans 8:1-4, 2 Peter 1:3-11, 18, Galatians 5:16-18, Galatians 5:1-4, 1 John 4:17-19

Topics – Expiation, Redemption [Sin - Barrier]

Lesson 33 – GOD'S IMPUTED RIGHTEOUSNESS

Texts - Romans 3:9-20, Genesis 3:21, Romans 3:21-28 2 Corinthians 5:21

Topic – Reconciliation [Sin - Barrier]

Lesson 34 – ASSURANCE AND THE BELIEVER

Text - 1 John 5:1-15

Topics – Grace

Lesson 35 – FUTURE DESTINY OF BELIEVERS

Texts - 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, 1 Corinthians 15:16-23, 39-54, 2 Corinthians 5:1-11, 18-20, 1 Cor 3:10-17

Topics - Rewards and Crowns, Eternal Life

Lesson 36 – ELECTION

Texts - 1 Peter 1:1-9, Colossians 3:12-25, Romans 11:33-36

Topics - Plan of God

Lesson 37 - THE ATONEMENT

Texts - I John 2:1-2, 2 Peter 2:1,2

Topics – Atonement

Lesson 38 – GIVING THE GOSPEL

Texts - Matthew 28:19-20, Luke 24:44-48, John 16:8-11, Ephesians 6:19, Colossians 4:3, Luke 14:16-24

Topic - Evangelism

SECTION J – ECCLESIOLOGY – THE STUDY OF THE CHURCH

Lesson 39 – THE CHURCH

Texts - Ephesians 5:25-32, Acts 19:39,41, Acts 7:38, Ephesians 1:22-23, Romans 16:5, 1 Corinthians 12:12-13, Ephesians 3:1-12, 1 Corinthians 10:31-33

Topics - Church.

Lesson 40 – CHRISTIAN CHARACTER IN CHURCH

Texts - 1 John 5:1-3, 1 John 4:15-21, Matthew 22:37-38

Topics - Christian Life

Lesson 41 – SERVICE AND STEWARDSHIP

Texts - 1 Pet 2:1-10, Rev 1:4-6, Romans 12:1,2, Hebrews 10:19-22, 2 Corinthians 8:1-9, 2 Corinthians 8:15

Topic – Giving

Lesson 42 – WORSHIP, PRAYER, THANKSGIVING

Texts - John 4:19-26, John 14:12-17, John 15:7, John 16:23,24

Topics - Worship and Praise, Prayer

Lesson 43 – CHURCH GOVERNMENT

Texts - Titus 1:1-9

Topics - Church Government, Discipline of Believers

Lesson 44 – THE ORDINANCES OF THE CHURCH

Texts - Luke 22:15-20, 1 Corinthians 11:23-24

Topics – Communion, Baptism

Lesson 45 – THE DESTINY OF THE CHURCH

Texts – 1 Corinthians 12:12-27, Ephesians 4:11-16, Ephesians 5:21-29, Revelation 19:6-9, Romans 14:10-13
1 Corinthians 3:10-15, 1 Corinthians 9:15-27

Topic - Eternal Life

SECTION K – ESCHATOLOGY – THE STUDY OF FUTURE THINGS

Lesson 46 – RAPTURE

Texts - John 14:1-3, 1 Corinthians 15, 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, Revelation 3:10, 1 Thessalonians 5:1-11,
Revelation 7:1-8, Matthew 24:39-41, Luke 17:34-37, Matthew 25:31-46, Joel 3:11-17, Zechariah 14:1-5, 6-21

Topics - Faithfulness of God, Hope, Rapture

Lesson 47 – SECOND COMING OF THE LORD

Texts - Acts 1:6-11, Deuteronomy 30:1-3, Psalm 2:1-12, Isaiah 9:1-2, 6-7, 11:1-12, Revelation 19:11-16

Topics - Christ's 1st & 2nd Advent*

Lesson 48 – THE RESURRECTIONS

Texts - 1 Corinthians 15:16-26, 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18, 1 Corinthians 15:58, Matthew 27:52-53, Leviticus
23:9-14, Job 19:25-27, Daniel 12:1-2, Isaiah 26:19-21, Revelation 20:4-6, 11-15

Topics – IResurrection

Lesson 49 – THE JUDGEMENTS

Texts - 2 Corinthians 5:10, 1 Corinthians 3:12-15, 1 John 2:28, 2 John 7-11, Daniel 12:1-3, Revelation 20:4-6,
Matthew 25:31-46,

Topics - Great White Throne

Lesson 50 – NEW HEAVENS AND NEW EARTH

Texts - Revelation 21:1-4, 2 Peter 3:10-14, Revelation 21:5-10, 11-21, 21:22-27, 22:1-5, John 14:1-7

Topics - Eternity Past and Eternity Future

EVANGELICAL BIBLE COLLEGE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

THE BIBLE TOPIC BOOK
[KEY TOPICS VERSION]

COMPILED BY

PETER MOSES

FEBRUARY 2000

CONTENTS

TOPIC	PAGE	TOPIC	PAGE
ANGEL	8	GOD - CHARACTER OF GOD	26
ATONEMENT – UNLIMITED	8	GRACE	27
BAPTISM	8	GUIDANCE	27
BIBLE – CANONICITY	9	HOLY SPIRIT – COMFORTER	28
BIBLE - INERRANCY	10	HOLY SPIRIT –DEITY	28
BIBLE INSPIRATION	10	HOLY SPIRIT – FILLING	28
BIBLE AND THE BELIEVER	11	HOLY SPIRIT – MINISTRY - O. T	29
CHRIST – THE LORD JESUS CHRIST	11	HOLY SPIRIT – MINISTRY TO JESUS	29
CHRIST – DEITY	12	HOLY SPIRIT – MINISTRY N.T.	29
CHRIST – FIRSTBORN	12	HOLY SPIRIT - SINS AGAINST	29
CHRIST - 1 ST AND 2 ND ADVENTS	13	HOLY SPIRIT – SYMBOLS	30
CHRIST – PROPHET PRIES KING	13	HOLY SPIRIT - TEACHER	30
CHRIST - SESSION AND ASCENSION	14	HOPE	30
CHRIST – TESTIMONIES REGARDING	14	I AM	30
CHRISTIAN LIFE	15	IGNORANCE	30
CHURCH	16	IMITATE CHRIST	31
CHURCH GOVERNMENT	16	IN CHRIST	31
COMMUNION – LORD’S TABLE	17	JUDGMENT – GREAT WHITE THRONE	31
CREATION	18	LIFE OF CHRIST	32
CROSS AND SATAN	20	NAMES & TITLES OF GOD O.T.	33
DEATH	20	NAMES & TITLES OF JESUS CHRIST	33
DEMONS	20	OLD SIN NATURE	34
DISCIPLINE OF BELIEVERS	21	PLAN OF GOD	34
DISPENSATIONS	21	PRAYER	35
DISPENSATION – FAMILY	21	RAPTURE	35
DISPENSATION – ISRAEL	22	RESURRECTION	36
DISPENSATION – CHURCH	22	REWARDS AND CROWNS	37
DISPENSATION – TRIBULATION	23	SALVATION	37
DISPENSATION – MILLENNIUM	23	SATANIC ATTACK	37
ETERNAL LIFE	23	SIN	38
ETERNITY PAST AND FUTURE	24	SIN BARRIER	39
EVANGELISM	24	SOLDIER	40
FAITH	24	SPIRITUALITY	41
FAITHFULNESS OF GOD	25	SUFFERING	42
FATHERHOOD OF GOD	25	TRINITY	42
FORGIVENESS	25	UNBELIEVER	42
GIFTS – SPIRITUAL GIFTS	25	WORKS	43
GIVING	26	WORSHIP AND PRAISE	43

ANGEL

1. There are two kinds of angels:
 - a) Elect Angels (1 Timothy 5:21) - those which have chosen to remain with God.
 - b) Fallen angels - those which have rebelled against God and followed Satan:
 - i) imprisoned ones (Jude 6, 2 Peter 2:4) - apparently active on earth prior to the Flood (Genesis 6)
 - ii) demons, currently active on earth (1 Corinthians 10:20,21, Mark 5:1-20)
2. There are various orders in the angelic realm.
 - a) Cherubim (highest order) - (Genesis 3:24, Exodus 25:19-20) Cherubs were originally the defenders of divine holiness. Lucifer (Satan) was a cherub (Ezekiel 28:14)
 - b) Seraphim - (Isaiah 6:2). Seraph means burning ones.
 - c) Rulers, Principalities and Powers - can refer to human authorities, but usually refers to angels (and generally to fallen angels). (Ephesians 3:10, 6:12, Colossians 1:16). They control certain segments of the human race, they can control the voice and the mind. (Mark 5:1-20).
 - d) Ministering Angels
 - i) Guardian angels. (Hebrews 1:14). Protect and assist believers.
 - ii) Angels of the waters. (Revelation 16:5). Water is used as a prison. Abyss (Greek), refers to an underwater prison.
 - iii) Angels of the abyss. (Revelation 9:1,11). An angel which has a special responsibility for the abyss.
 - iv) Angel of fire. (Revelation 14:18).
 - v) Angels of judgment. (Revelation 8:2, ch 15,16) - trumpets and bowls.
 - vi) Watcher angels. (Daniel 4:13).
3. Appearance of angels:
 - a) Angels can appear as human beings (Genesis 18:1-2, Hebrews 13:2)
 - b) Angels are described variously as having wings, many eyes, many faces (Isaiah 6:2, Ezekiel 1) and often glow with brilliant light (Matthew 28:2-3).
 - c) Lucifer (Satan) was the most beautiful creature ever to come from the hand of God (Ezekiel 28:12-17)
 - d) Angels are NOT pink fat babies with wings, or red skinned creatures with horns and forked tails.
4. Named angels:
 - a) Lucifer, son of the morning, was the covering cherub over the Throne of God (Isaiah 14:12). His name is now Satan, the accuser/slanderer (Revelation 12:10)
 - b) Gabriel a messenger angel (Daniel 8:16, 9:21, Luke 1:19,26)
 - c) Michael a fighting angel (Revelation 12:7, Jude 9) and guardian angel of Israel. (Daniel 10:21, 12:1)
5. Angels and Christ's Incarnation
 - a) At his birth - (Luke 2:9-15)
 - b) At his temptation - (Matthew 4:11)
 - c) At his resurrection - (Matthew 28:2)
 - d) At his ascension - (Acts 1:10)
 - e) At the Second Advent - (Matthew 13:37-39, 24:31, 25:31, 2 Thessalonians 1:7)
6. Angels and Man
 - a) Angels were watching at the time of creation. (Job 38:7)
 - b) Angels were present when God gave Moses the Law. (Galatians 3:19, Acts 7:53).
 - c) Angels are watching us now. (1 Corinthians 4:9, Ephesians 3:10, 1 Timothy 5:21, 1 Peter 1:12.)
 - d) The elect angels rejoice whenever someone is saved (Luke 15:7-10).

ATONEMENT: UNLIMITED ATONEMENT

1. Definition:
 - a) The totally effective work of Christ on the cross to pay the penalty of sin on behalf of mankind.
 - b) Atonement as a noun means reconciliation after enmity and includes reparation made for wrong or injury.
 - c) The verb has several related meanings such as to be at one, to be in accordance, to make reparation or amends, to make up for errors or deficiencies, to reconcile.
 - d) In the Old Testament, the true meaning of atonement is related to the Hebrew verb "to pass over, to cover" - it is also the word for 'pitch' used to seal Noah's Ark.
2. In Old Testament times, animal sacrifices were used to cover sin.
 - a) God forgave and restored where sin was covered by the blood of animal sacrifices.
 - b) However, the true basis for atonement was not found in these animal sacrifices. This is why the sacrifices needed to be repeated time and time again.
 - c) Animal sacrifices were used as a cover for sin until the true sacrifice, Jesus Christ, could be offered on the cross.
 - d) Atonement in the Old Testament refers to the use of animal sacrifices to picture the saving work of Christ.
 - e) The two concepts of atonement (Old and New Testament) are brought together in Romans 3:23-26)
3. Atonement is unlimited
 - a) When Jesus Christ was judged on the cross for sins he paid for the sins of the entire human race, not just the elect. (Romans 5:6, 2 Corinthians 5:14-15, 1 Timothy 2:6, 4:10, 2 Peter 2:1, 1 John 2:2)
 - b) "Limited Atonement", the concept that Christ died for believers only is incorrect.
4. Unlimited Atonement eliminates sin in the unbelievers' indictment at the Last Judgment.
 - a) When Christ died on the cross, He was judged for all sins of the human race.
 - b) Therefore the issue in salvation is not sin, but faith in Christ. People choose either to accept the work of Christ (John 3:18,36), or their own "good" works to gain the approval of God.
 - c) Therefore, human good will be the basis of the unbelievers' indictment at the Last Judgment. (Revelation 20:12)

BAPTISM

1. Usage of word "baptism" prior to the Koine (common) Greek (pre. 350 BC).
 - a) The English word "baptism" is a transliteration of the Greek verb BAPTIZO meaning to identify. This word was used by Greek poets, dramatists and historians to portray identification of one object with a second so that the nature or characteristic of the first object is changed.

- b) For example Xenophon (fourth century BC) tells of Spartan soldiers dipping their spears into pigs' blood before going into battle. By identifying the spears with blood, the nature of the spears was supposed to have been changed from a hunting to a warrior spear.
- c) Euripedes (fifth century BC) used the word to describe a sinking ship. As it sinks, the character or nature of the ship is changed. It is so identified or "baptised" with the water that it no longer floats - it becomes a wreck.
2. Meanings of the Koine Greek.
- a) Verb - BAPTO - to dip (John 13:26, Luke 16:24), to dye (Revelation 19:13)
- b) Verb - BAPTIZO - to dip, to immerse, to cleanse by washing.
- c) Noun - BAPTISMOS - washing of dishes (Mark 7:4), doctrine of baptisms (Hebrews 6:2)
- d) Noun - BAPTISMA - ritual baptism (Matthew 3:7, 21:25), spiritual baptism (Romans 6:4), figure of martyrdom (Mark 10:38, Luke 12:50)
- e) Noun - BAPTISTES - one who baptises like John the Baptist (Matthew 3:1, 11:11, Mark 6:25)
3. Real baptisms: an actual identification - a person identified with something real. These are dry baptisms, and do not involve water. There are four real baptisms -
- a) Baptism of Moses - a double identification of the children of Israel at Red Sea. (1 Corinthians 10:2)
- i) With Moses - the people were identified with Moses in his faith, leadership and deliverance. They had victory "in Moses".
- ii) With cloud - the people were identified with God (the cloud) as He delivered them through the dry seabed and destroyed their enemies behind them. They had victory "in God".
- b) Baptism of Fire - unbelievers are identified with judgment. (Matthew 3:11, 13:24-30, 2 Thessalonians 1:7-9).
- c) Baptism of the Cup - identifies the Church Age believer with the victory of Christ after the cross - Christ identified himself with our sins (Matthew 26:39, 2 Corinthians 5:21)
- d) Baptism of the Holy Spirit - enters Church Age believers into the Body of Christ, and therefore identifies them with everything that Christ is (1 Corinthians 12:13, Romans 6, Ephesians 1:3)
4. Ritual Baptisms: involve literal water, which represents something else.
- a) Baptism of Jesus - unique (Matthew 3:13-17). Water represented Father's Plan. Christ identified himself with the Father's will in going to the cross.
- b) Baptism of John (Matthew 3:1-11, John 1:25-33, Acts 18:25). Water represented the kingdom. Identification of John's converts with Jesus and His Kingdom.
- c) Believer's (Christian) baptism (Acts 2:38,41, 8:36-38, 9:18, 10:47-48, 16:33).
- i) Water represents the work of Christ.
- ii) Identification of Church Age believer, with Christ in his death (going into the water), burial (under the water) and resurrection to "newness of life" (coming up out of the water).
- iii) Water baptism is a testimony to personal faith in Christ.
- d) Two ordinances for the Church:
- i) Water baptism - once; represents salvation.
- ii) Communion - repeated; represents fellowship.

BIBLE: CANONICITY

DEFINITION - Canon - KANON (Greek) - a measuring rule or standard.

1. Why do we need a canon of Scripture?
- a) So that believers in every generation might have complete revelation from God.
- b) That man might have God's Word in writing. (1 Corinthians 2:16)
- c) A need for the preservation and circulation of sacred writing in the time of oppression.
- d) That people might know what was scripture and what was not, and know how God thinks.
2. CRITERIA FOR OLD TESTAMENT CANONICITY
- a) The question of Inspiration (2 Peter 1:21) - every existing book of an acknowledged messenger of God was immediately accepted as the Word of God being commissioned by God to make known his will.
- b) The principle of Internal evidence (Deuteronomy 31:24-26, Joshua 1:8, Judges 3:4). Nehemiah 8:1-8 shows that people were taught the word of God. Daniel in captivity read (Jeremiah 25:11--12, Jeremiah 29:10) and discovered Israel had a future giving rise to (Daniel 9:2, 5, 6. Zechariah 7:12)
- c) Documentation by quotation - New Testament quotes by Jesus Christ and others declare them to be the Word of God, e.g. (Matthew 22:29, John 5:39, John 10:35)
- d) The Law of Public Official Action (Nehemiah 8:5)
- e) The Law of Cause and Effect. In this area canonicity is a recognition of what God has done in the field of communication. Passages such as (2 Kings 22:1 - 23:2 and Nehemiah 8) are not historical accounts of the ratification of the Canon but the result of the existence of the Canon.
- f) Principle of external evidence - Israel had gone down spiritually prior to the Babylonian captivity (2 Chronicles 36:11-21) During captivity the Jews realised the importance of Bible doctrine and there was a spiritual resurgence led by people like Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi, Zerubbabel who extrabiblically attested to the canon of scripture. The Old Testament canon was closed in 425 BC-
3. DIVISION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT - Three sections.
- a) Torah or Law - The Pentateuch consisting of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
- b) The Nabiim or Prophets This was divided into 2. The Former and the Latter Prophets, the division being the Babylonian Captivity.
- c) The Kethubim or Writings which were further subdivided into 3 subsections -
- i) Poetical Books - Psalms and Job.
- ii) The Five Rolls or Megilloth books that were read at various feasts.
Song of Solomon - Passover
Ruth- Pentecost
Ecclesiastes- Tabernacles
Esther- Purim
Lamentations- Anniversary of the fall of Jerusalem in 586 BC-
- iii) Historical Books - Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles.
4. NUMBER OF OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS
- The number of books in the Hebrew Old Testament was 24 compared to 39 in the English: 1st and 2nd Kings etc. are combined and many of the prophets also combined into scrolls, e.g. Matthew in the New Testament when quoting Zechariah said "As Jeremiah said" (Matthew 27:9-10) Zechariah was in the Jeremiah scroll. (Zechariah 11:12-13)
5. CLASSIFICATION OF OLD TESTAMENT CANON.
- a) Homologoumena - these are writings that were accepted and had always been accepted as canonical.

- b) Antilegoumia - these were five books which were eventually accepted as canonical which were disputed in the 1st - 5th centuries AD
 - i) ESTHER - because the name God was not mentioned.
 - ii) SONG OF SOLOMON - this dealt with a love affair which the early church fathers apparently were somewhat embarrassed about and thought it non-canonical.
 - iii) ECCLESIASTES - where Solomon was looking at life from a human viewpoint which was not reconcilable with Judaism or Bible Doctrine.
 - iv) EZEKIEL - because chapters 40-48 seemed to contradict the Mosaic Law. Ezekiel 40-48 deals with annual sacrifices in the Millennium not the Levitical usage.
 - v) PROVERBS - because one proverb seemed to contradict another.
 - c) Pseudepigrapha - these were the false writings and were rejected. Such books as "The Penitence of Jannes and Jambres" "The Magic Book of Moses", are in this category.
 - d) Apocrypha - these were books written after 425 BC and have been rejected as not being canonical. The Apocrypha includes 14 books which are found in the Septuagint and Vulgate but never in the Hebrew Canon. False doctrine found in the Apocrypha includes:-
 - i) Prayers and Offerings for the Dead. - 2 Maccabees 12:42.
 - ii) Suicide Justified - 2 Maccabees 14:41.
 - iii) Atonement by Almsgiving - Ecclesiasticus 3:32, 4:1-11.
 - iv) Salvation by Almsgiving - Tobit 4:11
 - v) Cruelty to Slaves Justified - Ecclesiasticus 33:25-9.
 - vi) Preexistence of souls - Wisdom of Solomon 8:19,20.
 - vii) Other fallacies include magical incantations, purgatory, assassination, angels having the power of intercession.
6. REJECTION OF OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA
- a) These books are included in the apocrypha
1 & 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, additions to Esther, The wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, The letter of Jeremiah, The prayer of Azariah, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, The prayer of Manassah, 1 & 2 Maccabees
 - b) The apocrypha was never in the Hebrew Canon.
 - c) Neither Jesus Christ nor any of the New Testament writers ever quoted once from the Apocrypha.
 - d) Josephus expressly excluded them from his history of sacred scriptures.
 - e) No mention of the Apocrypha was made in any catalogue of canonical books in the first 4 centuries AD
 - f) These apocryphal books were never asserted to be divinely inspired or to possess divine authority.
 - g) No prophets were connected with these writings.
 - h) These books contained many historical, geographical and chronological errors.
 - i) The apocrypha teaches doctrines and upholds practices which are contrary to the canon of scripture.
7. CRITERIA FOR NEW TESTAMENT CANONICITY
- a) Apostolicity - every book must either to have been written by an apostle or someone closely associated with an apostle (Mark with Peter, Luke with Paul). An early date of writing is essential prior to 100 AD
 - b) Reception by the Churches - must be accepted by the churches as authentic when written.
 - c) Constancy of Doctrine - with Old Testament scripture and Apostolic teaching.
 - d) Inspiration - each book must have internal and external evidence of inspiration. This was evaluated using the spiritual gift of discernment during the formation of the canon. (1 Corinthians 12:10)
 - e) Recognition - each must be recognised by the Church Fathers as canonical. Four councils were held - Laodicea (336 AD), Damascus (382 AD), Carthage (397 AD), Hippo (419 AD).
 - f) Internal - each must contain exhortation to public evaluation of the word. (Colossians 4:16, 1 Thessalonians 5:27, 1 Timothy 4:13, Revelation 1:3).
8. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TESTAMENT CANON
- a) Homologoumena - the accepted books.
 - b) Antilegomena - the disputed books which were eventually accepted - James, 2 Peter, 2 & 3 John, Hebrews.
 - c) Pseudepigrapha - the false writings - Gospel of Peter, Gospel of Thomas, Acts of Andrew etc.
 - d) Apocrypha - the rejected writings - Acts of Paul, Epistle of Barnabas, Shepherd of Hermes, The Revelation of the Twelve, The Revelation of Peter.

BIBLE: INERRANCY

1. The Scriptures are quoted as the absolute standard of truth. (Daniel 10:21, John 10:35)
2. The source of the Scriptures is God, there is no imperfection or error permissible with God. (2 Timothy 3:16, 2 Peter 1:20-21, 1 John 1:5, James 1:17)
3. The Scriptures therefore becomes the final authority in the resolution of disputes. (Romans 4:3, 11:2, Galatians 4:30)
4. The Scriptures are seen as authoritative. (Matthew 26:31, Mark 14:27, Luke 4:8, Acts 23:5 Romans 11:8)
5. The person who does not know the Scriptures is in error. (Mark 12:24)
6. The Lord believed the Scriptures:-
 - a) He implied there was only one Isaiah. (Isaiah 61:1,2 cf Luke 4:16-21, Isaiah 53:1, and Isaiah 6:1-4, 9-10 cf John 12:38-41)
 - b) Jonah was a prophet not a myth. (Matthew 12:39, Luke 11:29)
 - c) Daniel was a prophet not an historian. (Matthew 24:15, Mark 13:14)
 - d) Adam and Eve were created. (Matthew 19:8)
7. The Bible is called God's Word (Mark 7:13, Luke 5:1, 11:28, John 10:35, Acts 6:7, 12:24, Romans 10:17)

BIBLE: INSPIRATION

1. The principle of inspiration is found in (2 Timothy 3:16) "All Scripture is God breathed". Gk. THEO PNEUSTOS. The Holy Spirit communicated to the human authors God's complete plan (2 Samuel 23:2, 3, Isaiah 59:21, Jeremiah 1:9, Matthew 22:42, 43, Mark 12:36, Acts 4:24, 25, 28:25) The human authors of Scripture so wrote that in spite of their personalities, they were able to communicate God's plan with perfect accuracy in the language they wrote.
2. The origin of Scripture is beyond human viewpoint. (2 Peter 1:20, 21)
3. The Bible is the mind of Christ. (1 Corinthians 2:16) Therefore it is the absolute standard for believers. (Psalm 138:2)
4. Pre-canon revelation from God occurred through the Holy Spirit. There was no written scripture until the time of Moses. (2 Samuel 23:2, Ezekiel 2:2, 8:3, 11:1, 24, Micah 3:8, Hebrews 3:7)
5. Four categories of Old Testament revelation:
 - a) The spoken word - thus saith the Lord. (Isaiah 6:9, 10, Acts 28:25)

- b) Dreams. (Numbers 12:6, Genesis 15:12, 31:10-13, 31:24, Daniel 10:9) -whilst asleep.
 - c) Visions. (Isaiah 1:1, 6:1, 1 Kings 22:19) - whilst awake.
 - d) Angelic teaching. (Deuteronomy 33:2, Acts 7:53, Galatians 3:19, Psalm 68:17)
6. The extent of revelation:
- a) The unknown past - the Bible portrays past historical details unknown to man apart from revelation. (Genesis 1-11). The accuracy of these historical facts is guaranteed by inspiration. e.g. Creation, Noah's Flood.
 - b) Ancient history - whilst the Bible is not a text book of history, all historical citations are accurate.
 - c) Objective law - the Old Testament contains many laws for both individuals and national life. These laws express perfectly the mind of God to those people to whom they are addressed.
 - d) Some portions of the Bible contain direct quotations from God. The doctrine of inspiration guarantees that such quotations are properly recorded exactly as God desired.
 - e) God uses the emotions, trials and triumphs of certain believers to declare His grace in devotional literature like the Psalms, Song of Solomon
 - f) Inspiration extends to the recording of falsehoods just as they were uttered. Satan Genesis 3:4
 - g) Inspiration guarantees the accuracy of all recorded prophecies.

BIBLE AND THE BELIEVER

1. The Scriptures are designed to have the following effect on the believer.
- a) Illuminating. (Psalm 119:130)
 - b) Making wise the simple. (Psalm 19:7)
 - c) Producing faith (John 20:31), hope (Psalm 119:49, Romans 15:4), and obedience (Deuteronomy 17:19-20)
 - d) Cleansing the heart (John 15:3, Ephesians 5:26) and the ways (Psalm 119:9)
 - e) Keeping us from destructive paths. (Psalm 17:4)
 - f) Supporting life. (Matthew 4:4 cf Deuteronomy 8:3)
 - g) Building up in the faith. (Acts 20:32)
 - h) Comforting. (Psalm 119:82, Romans 15:4)
 - i) Promoting growth in grace. (1 Peter 2:2)
 - j) Admonishing. (1 Corinthians 10:11)
 - k) Rejoicing the heart. (Psalm 119:18,111)
 - l) Sanctifying. (John 17:17, Ephesians 5:26)
2. The Scriptures should be:-
- a) Believed (John 2:22) and obeyed (James 1:22)
 - b) The standard for teaching. (1 Peter 4:11)
 - c) Appealed to. (1 Corinthians 1:31, 1 Peter 1:16)
 - d) Read publicly to all. (Acts 13:15)
 - e) Known. (2 Timothy 3:15)
 - f) Received as the Word of God (1 Thessalonians 2:13) with meekness (James 1:21)
 - g) Searched. (John 5:39, Acts 17:11)
 - h) Used against our spiritual enemies. (Ephesians 6:11,17)
 - i) Taught to everyone including children. (Deuteronomy 6:7, 11:19, Nehemiah 8:7-8)
 - j) Talked about continually. (Deuteronomy 6:7)
 - k) Not handled deceitfully. (2 Corinthians 4:2)
3. For the unbeliever the Scripture should be for:-
- a) Regeneration. (James 1:18, 1 Peter 1:23)
 - b) Quickening. (Psalm 119:50,93)
 - c) Converting the soul. (Psalm 19:7)

CHRIST

1. SCRIPTURE - He is the Word John 1:1-5,14

2. BIOGRAPHY

As God, Jesus Christ has existed eternally with God the Father and God the Holy Spirit (John 1:1-5). As the God-man, Jesus Christ was conceived of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 1:20), born of a Jewish virgin, Mary (Matthew 1:18) in Bethlehem of Judea in 6 BC. His legal father was Joseph. Both Joseph (Matthew 1:16) and Mary (Luke 3:23), were descended from David, through Solomon and Nathan. Circumcised on the eighth day (Luke 2:21-24). He grew in knowledge and grace. He was baptised by his kinsman, John the Baptist, in the Jordan (Matthew 3:13-17) at the commencement of His ministry, and then went into the desert to be tempted by the devil for 40 days and nights (Matthew 4:1-11). Jesus spent the next three years in a ministry ranging throughout Palestine, healing the sick, preaching, teaching and encouraging those to whom He ministered that they turn to God. Betrayed by one of His disciples, Judas Iscariot, He suffered six trials before Jewish and Roman dignitaries before being condemned to death. He died on the cross on the Passover in AD 32, completing His perfect ministry and life on earth, and securing salvation. God raised Jesus from the dead on the feast of first fruits three days later. He ascended into heaven from the Mount of Olives ten days before Pentecost (Acts 1:8-11). In heaven He was given the place of commendation at the right hand of the Father, where He makes intercession for us and waits for His enemies to be made His footstool. Jesus Christ will return with His saints to reign for 1000 years (Revelation 20:1-6) and will judge unbelievers at the last judgment (Revelation 20:11-15). Believers will spend eternity with Jesus Christ.

3. EVALUATION

Jesus Christ has absolute characteristics:

- a) Sovereign of the universe. Yet He became subject to human frailty.
- b) Absolutely righteous. Yet He became sin for us (2 Corinthians 5:21).
- c) Totally fair. He is not willing that any should perish (2 Peter 3:9).
- d) Complete love. He provided salvation for us while we were yet sinners (Romans 5:8).
- e) Everlasting life. He became subject to death, even the death of the cross.
- f) All knowing. He knows everything from beginning to the end.
- g) All powerful. Yet He allowed Himself to become the perfect sacrifice.
- h) Everywhere. Which means He can assist each believer individually in the Christian life (Matthew 28:19,20)-

- i) Unchangeable. Thus His promises are always true and never change (Hebrews 13:8).
- j) Truth. Thus in a world of half truths and lies we have a person with absolute purity and truth (John 14:6).

4. PRINCIPLES

- a) As a perfect person with no sinful nature, Jesus Christ was able to provide salvation.
 - b) Jesus Christ at all times worked in conformity with God's will (John 10:30).
 - c) God had to forsake His Son on the cross when He judged the sins of the world in Christ.
 - d) In Christ we are seated in heavenly places (Ephesians 2:6).
 - e) Nothing can separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord (Romans 8:35).
 - f) There is only one way to God, through Jesus Christ (John 14:6).
 - g) We will be resurrected as believers to life eternal with Jesus Christ (1 Thessalonians 4:16,17).
 - h) Jesus will return again to reign from Jerusalem for 1000 years (Revelation 20:4).
 - i) Satan is a defeated foe (Colossians 2:15).
 - j) We are more than conquerors through Him who loved us (Romans 8:37).
- #### 5. His purpose
- a) He came as God's perfect sacrifice for sin. (John 1:29)
 - b) He came to be lifted up. (John 3:13-15)
 - c) He came as the Bread of Life. (John 6:50-51)
 - d) He came as the Good Shepherd. (John 10:10-11)
 - e) He came to die for the people. (John 10:49-52)
 - f) His cross came before His crown. (John 12:23-24)
 - g) On the Cross righteousness and justice met, only then was God free to love man in Christ. (John 15:12-14)

CHRIST: DEITY

1. Jesus Christ is both God and man. The two natures are inseparably united without mixture or loss of separate identity, the union being personal and eternal. (Philippians 2:5-11, John 1:1-14, Romans 1:4, Romans 9:5, 1 Timothy 3:16)
2. Jesus Christ is undiminished deity. This includes all the divine characteristics:
 - a) Sovereignty (Genesis 1, Revelation 1:5, 6,17:14,19:16)
 - b) Eternal Life (Isaiah 9:6, Micah 5:2, John 1:1-2, 8:58, Colossians 1:16-17, Ephesians 1:4, Revelation 1:8)
 - c) Holiness (Luke 1:35, Acts 3:14, Hebrews 7:26)
 - d) Love (John 13:1, 34, 1 John 3:16)
 - e) Unchangeable (Hebrews 13:8)
 - f) All Knowing (Matthew 9:4, John 2:25, John 18:4, 1 Corinthians 4:5, Colossians 2:3, Revelation 2:23)
 - g) All Powerful (Matthew 24:30, 28:18, 1 Corinthians 15:28, Philippians 3:2 1, Hebrews 1:3, Revelation 1:8)
 - h) Everywhere (Matthew 28:20, Ephesians 1:23, Colossians 1:27)
 - i) Truth (John 14:6, Revelation 3:7)
3. Christ is the Son of God, equal with the Father and the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19, 2 Corinthians 13:14, 1 Peter 1:2)
4. Proofs of the deity of Christ.
 - a) He is the Creator of all. (John 1:3,10, Colossians 1:16, Hebrews 1:10)
 - b) He is the Preserver of all things. (Colossians 1:17, Hebrews 1:3)
 - c) He pardons sin. (Luke 5:21,24)
 - d) He raises the dead. (John 5:21,28-29, 11:42-43)
 - e) He will reward the saints. (2 Corinthians 5:10)
- f) He will judge the world in the Last Day. (John 5:22)
- g) He receives worship (Hebrews 1:6)
5. Jesus Christ is Jehovah.
 - a) Jesus is God. (Isa 9:6; John 1:1 ; John 20:28; 2 Peter 1:1 ; Titus 2:13). Jehovah is God. (Jer 32:18; (Isa 43:10; (Isa 45:22; Phil 2:10).
 - b) Jesus is I AM (John 8:24; 8:58; 13:19; 18:5). Jehovah is I AM (Isa 43:10; Ex 3:13-14; Deut 32:39).
 - c) Jesus is the First and the Last (Rev 1:17; 2:8; 22:13). Jehovah is the First and the Last (Isa 44:6; 48:12; 41:4).
 - d) Jesus is the Rock (1 Cor 10:4; Isa 8:14; 1 Peter 2:6; Matt 16:18). Jehovah is the Rock (Exodus 17:6; Isa 17:10; 2 Sam 22-32; Deut 32:4).
 - e) Jesus is Saviour (Acts 2:21; 4:12; Rom 10:9; Jude 25). Jehovah is Saviour (Psa 106:21; Hosea 13:4; Isa 45:21; 43:3,11).
 - f) Jesus is Lord of Lords (Rev 17:14; Rev 19:16; 1 Tim 6:14-16). Jehovah is Lord of Lords (Psa 136:1-3; Deut 10:17).
 - g) Jesus is Creator (John 1:3; Col 1:15-17; Heb 1:10). Jehovah is Creator (Job 33:4; (Isa 40:28; Gen 1:1).
 - h) Jesus is Light (John 8:12; John 1:9; Luke 2:32). Jehovah is Light (Micah 7-8; (Isa 60:20; Psa 27:1).
 - i) Jesus is Judge (2 Tim 4:1; 2 Cor 5:10; Rom 14:10). Jehovah is Judge (Gen 18:25; Joel 3:12).
 - j) It is quite clear that Jesus is God (1 John 5:5)
6. Jesus lived on earth in total dependence upon God the Father. He never used His own divine attributes in contradiction to the will of the Father. (Matthew 4:1-11, 27:42-43)
7. At the birth of Christ no change occurred in the deity of Jesus Christ. During His earthly life, some attributes were unused but they were never deleted or destroyed. To remove any attribute from His deity would be to destroy deity.
8. Jesus Christ is true humanity. This includes attributes such as thirst, hunger, weariness. (John 19:28)
9. Jesus Christ had a body, soul and spirit, but no old sin nature. He did not receive an old sin nature because of the virgin birth.
10. God became flesh, it is not a case of God merely possessing humanity.

CHRIST THE FIRSTBORN

1. He is the firstborn of all Creation - Colossians 1:15, John 1:18, 1 John 4:12
2. He is called the first born of Mary. As such he is the elder of the household and as He is descended from David through both of His genealogies he inherits the kingdom of David. Through Mary He has his title as Messiah - Matthew 1:25, Luke 2:7
3. The Lord is the firstborn of the Royal Family of God - Romans 8:29
4. He is the firstborn in resurrection, He is the first to be raised from the dead - Colossians 1:18, Hebrews 1:5,6
5. He is the first fruits of resurrection. - 1 Corinthians 15:20-23
6. The church is called the assembly of the firstborn. - Hebrews 12:23

CHRIST: FIRST AND SECOND ADVENTS

1. Old Testament saints had difficulty in distinguishing between the two advents of Christ. (1 Peter 1:10,11)
2. Old Testament prophecy has Christ coming as a gentle lamb led to the slaughter. (Isaiah 53:7)
3. Old Testament prophecy has Christ coming as the conquering King and Lion of the tribe of Judah. (Isaiah 11:1-12)
4. Jesus commenced his ministry announcing the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. (Matthew 4:17) This connects the first and second advents.
5. Old Testament Prophecy showed that the Messiah would:-
 - a) be born of a virgin. (Isaiah 7:14)
 - b) be of the tribe of Judah. (Genesis 49:10)
 - c) be of the house of David. (Isaiah 11:1, Jeremiah 33:21)
 - d) die as a sacrifice. (Isaiah 53:1-12)
 - e) be crucified. (Psalm 22:1-21)
 - f) be resurrected from the dead. (Psalm 16:8-11)
 - g) return to earth at his second advent. (Zechariah 8:3)
 - h) be seated at the right hand of God. (Psalm 110:1)
6. It should be noted that the return of Christ for the Church (the Rapture) as given in (1 Thessalonians 4:14-18) was not revealed in the Old Testament - it is a mystery doctrine of the Church (Colossians 3:4-6)
7. The day of the Second Advent is characterised by supernatural darkness
 - a) When Christ returns every eye shall see him (Matthew 24:29-30) Christ is the light of the world and he will return to a world covered in darkness (symbolic of sin).
 - b) The darkness is similar to the darkness of the day of our Lord's crucifixion which hid the Lord Jesus Christ from man's sight whilst he was bearing our sins. (Mark 15:33)
 - c) The Second Advent delivers the Jewish believers besieged in Jerusalem by the King of the North. (Dan 11, Zechariah 12:1-3, 14:1-4)
 - d) Other passages indicating that the day of the Second Advent is a day of total darkness on the earth. (Isaiah 13:9-10, Ezekiel 32:7-8, Joel 2:10-11, Joel 3:14-15, Amos 5:18, Zechariah 14:6, Matthew 24:29-30, Luke 21:25-27, Revelation 6:12-17)
8. Heralds of the Two Advents of Christ
A herald is a person who preceded a King in ancient times to announce his arrival. The King that we study is the Lord Jesus Christ.
 - a) First Advent
 - i) Human herald - John the Baptist (Matthew 3)
 - ii) Angelic heralds - Angels (Luke 2:1-15)
 - b) Second Advent
 - i) Human heralds - Moses, Elijah (Revelation 11)
 - ii) Angelic herald - The mighty angel (Revelation 10)

CHRIST: PROPHET, PRIEST AND KING

JESUS THE PROPHET

1. Moses predicted the coming of a perfect prophet, fulfilled in Jesus (Deuteronomy 18:15-19, Acts 3:20-23)
2. Jesus claimed he was a prophet. (John 7:16, 8:28, 12:49-50)
3. Fulfilled predictions
 - a) His death and resurrection (Matthew 16:21, John 2:19)
 - b) The destruction of Jerusalem (Matthew 24:1-2, Luke 19:41-44)
 - c) The Gentile domination of Israel (Luke 21:20-24)
 - d) The Jewish dispersion (Matthew 24:34)
 - e) That the scriptures would survive (Matthew 24:35)

JESUS THE PRIEST

1. A priest is a man who represents other men before God, so that sinful man can have relationship with a holy God (Hebrews 5:1). The priest made propitiation for the sins of the people. (Hebrews 2:17, Hebrews 10:12) and also made intercession for the people
2. As a high priest, Christ offered a perfect sacrifice to God to remove sin for all time - His own body (Hebrews 9:26).
3. He also offers intercessory prayer for us (Hebrews 7:23-25) at the right hand of the Father.
4. Characteristics:-
 - a) He was divinely appointed (Hebrews 5:4-10)
 - b) He is perfect (Hebrews 7:26-28)
 - c) He is merciful and faithful (Hebrews 2:17)
 - d) He is sympathetic (Hebrews 4:14-16)
 - e) He is everlasting (Hebrews 7:23-25)
 - f) He is our advocate (1 John 2:1)
5. Because of our union in the Body of Christ, every believer is a priest (1 Peter 2:9). We have direct access to God the Father (Matthew 27:51, Hebrews 4:16). Therefore, our lives are to be a living sacrifice (Romans 12:1) of praise (Hebrews 13:15), giving (Hebrews 13:16) and obedience (Hebrews 13:17).

JESUS THE KING

1. At the second advent Jesus Christ will come as King, as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. (1 Timothy 6:15)
 - a) His Kingdom - On earth (Jeremiah 23:5, Revelation 19:11-16). His kingdom is called the kingdom of heaven, because of its heavenly character, but it is clearly on earth.
 - b) His Capital - Jerusalem (Psalm 2:6)
 - c) Its Extent - The whole world. (Psalm 72:6-11, Isaiah 2:2-3, Daniel 7:13-14, Zechariah 8:20-23)
 - d) When - He will regather believing Israel after the Great Tribulation and will reign on earth for 1,000 years. (Revelation 19:11-16, Zechariah 14:1-4,9. Revelation 20:4-6)
2. Characteristics of the Kingdom:
 - a) Universal Peace (Isaiah 2:4, Micah 4:2-3)
 - b) Universal Prosperity (Micah 4:4-7)
 - c) Righteous and Just rule (Psalm 72:2-7, Isaiah 11:9)
 - d) Worldwide in extent (Psalm 72:6-8)
 - e) Glorious (Psalm 72:17-19)
 - f) Everlasting (Daniel 7:13-14, Luke 1:32-33, Revelation 11:15)

g) Uplifting of the under privileged (Psalm 72:2-4,12-14)

3. Christ's rule on earth will terminate with the Great White Throne Judgment (Revelation 20:11-15). He delivers the kingdom to the Father, (1 Corinthians 15:24) thus commencing the eternal rule of Christ. (1 Corinthians 15:28)

CHRIST: SESSION AND ASCENSION

ASCENSION

1. Jesus in His resurrection body travelled from earth to heaven. (John 20:17)

2. With Jesus Christ now in heaven, He has given His Spirit to indwell us on earth. (John 7:37-39)

SESSION

3. Upon his arrival in heaven, God the Father said "sit down at my right hand" (Psalm 110:1, Hebrews 1:3,13).

4. The session of Christ indicates the acceptability of the first man, Jesus Christ, into heaven (Ephesians 1:20) and guarantees the acceptability of all believers (Ephesians 2:6)

5. The session of Christ declared Him superior to all angels (Hebrews 2:6-8, 1 Peter 3:22).

6. The session of Christ produced victory in the angelic conflict. (Hebrews 1:3-13).

7. The session begins the subjection of His enemies "under his feet" (Psalm 110:1), fulfilled at the Second Advent (Colossians 2:15, Revelation 20:1-3)

8. The session completes the glorification of Christ. (Acts 2:33, Philippians 2:9)

9. Seated at the right hand of the Father, Jesus now ministers as our great high priest (Hebrews 7:23-25)

CHRIST: TESTIMONIES ABOUT JESUS CHRIST

PROPHECIES ABOUT HIM IN ISAIAH

1. His Godhead (40:12-18, 51:13)

2. His Incarnation (7:14, 9:6)

3. His Lowly Youth (7:15, 9:1-2, 11:1, 53:2)

4. His Servant hood (11:2, 42:1)

5. His Mildness (42:2)

6. His Tenderness (42:3)

7. His Obedience (50:5)

8. His Message (61:1-2)

9. His Miracles (35:5-6)

10. His Sufferings (50:6, 52:13-15)

11. His Rejection (53:1-3)

12. His Passion (53:4-6)

13. His Vicarious Death (53:8)

14. His Burial (53:9)

15. His Resurrection (53:10)

16. His Ascension (52:13)

17. His High Priestly Ministry (53:12)

18. His Exaltation (52:13-15)

19. His Role as Judge (63:1-6)

20. His Second Advent (59:20-21)

21. His Millennial Reign (9:6-7, 11:3-9)

CLAIMS HE MADE ABOUT HIMSELF DURING HIS LIFE

1. He claimed to transcend the Mosaic Law, and to be entitled to rewrite it. (Matthew 5:21-48.)

2. He claimed pre-existence as God. He freely used the divine "I am" which was the name of Jehovah God in the Old Testament. (John 6:35, 8:12,58, 10:7,11, 11:25, 14:6, 15:5)

3. He told the disciples to pray in His name. (John 14:14)

4. He claimed to have come down from heaven and that He would return to where He came from. (John 3:13, 6:33,42, 50-51, 62; 14:2-7)

5. He claimed power over death. He spoke of laying his life down and that He had the power to take it up again. (John 10:17-18)

6. He claimed that death could not hold Him and that he would rise up again in three days. (John 2:19)

7. He claimed to be able to raise up all the dead on the last day. (John 5:25-29, 11:25)

8. He claimed that he was the judge of all men. (Matthew 25:31; John 5:22)

9. He claimed that to trust Him was the same as trusting God; thereby making Himself equal to God. (Matthew 28:18-19, John 14:1)

10. He claimed that man can only really know God as He is revealed in Him. (Matthew 11:27; John 14:6)

11. He accepted worship as right for Himself, that belonged only to God; from Nathaniel (John 1:49), from Peter (Matthew 16:16) and from Thomas. (John 20:28)

12. He claimed that to see Him was to see God the Father. (John 14:9-10)

13. He claimed that He should be honoured as God is honoured, indeed that God is honoured when He is honoured. (John 5:22-23)

14. He claimed to be able to forgive sin, and give to all who believe in Him eternal life. (Matthew 9:2; John 10:28, 3:16-21, 6:35, 11:25)

15. He claimed that eternal judgment awaits those who reject him as Saviour. (John 3:36; Matthew 25:41-46)

16. He taught with absolute authority. (Matthew 7:29, Mark 1:22, John 14:6)

17. He claimed universal power. (Matthew 28:18)

18. He claimed that God the Father and He were one. (John 10:30)

19. He insisted that all revelation was fulfilled in Himself. He saw Himself as anticipated typologically in Jonah (Matthew 12:39-41, Luke 11:29-32), Solomon (Matthew 12:42, Luke 11:31), David (Matthew 12:3,4, Mark 2:25-26; Luke 6:3,4) and Isaiah. (Matthew 13:13,14, Mark 4:12 and Luke 8:10)

TESTIMONIES MADE BY UNBELIEVERS ABOUT HIM DURING HIS LIFE

1. Judas Iscariot (Matthew 27:4) - I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood.

2. Pontius Pilate (John 19:4,6) - I find no crime in him.

3. Herod the Usurper (Luke 23:15) - No, nor yet Herod for I sent you to him and, lo nothing worthy of death is done unto him.

4. Pilate's wife (Matthew 27:19) - Have nothing to do with this just man.

5. The dying thief (Luke 23:41) - This man hath done nothing amiss.

6. The centurion of the Golgotha detachment (Luke 23:47) - This man was a righteous man.

7. The Roman soldiers at Golgotha (Matthew 27:54) - truly this one was the son of God.

CHRIST STATEMENTS HE MAKES ABOUT HIMSELF IN THE BOOK OF REVELATION

1. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last" - Jesus Christ knows all things (1:11)
2. "I am the first and the last" - He is eternal (1:17)
3. "I am he that liveth and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forever more, Amen; and have the keys of hell and death" - He became the God - man and died for us conquering death and saving us from an eternity in hell (1:18)
4. "These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks." - He has the ministers of the church in his hand and is present in the churches. (2:1)
5. "These things saith the first and the last, which was dead, and is alive." - He combines eternity with his sacrificial death. (2:8)
6. "These things saith he which hath the sharp sword with two edges." - He is and has the Word of God. (2:12)
7. "These things saith the Son of God, who hath his eyes like unto a flame of fire, and his feet are like fine brass" - He is not only Saviour but is also Judge. (2:18)
8. "These things saith he that hath the seven Spirits of God, and the seven stars." - He gave the church the Holy Spirit so that the church can function (3:1)
9. "These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth and no man openeth." - He is holy true and has authority. He also gives opportunities to enable us to serve. (3:7)
10. "These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God"; - He has the final authority and is the revelation of God and the source of God's creation. (3:14)
11. "Behold I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." - He calls to man but does not coerce the freewill of man. (3:20)

CHRISTIAN LIFE

1. God is pleased with believers
 - a) By asking for the right things. (1 Kings 3:9, 10)
 - b) By living a separated life. (2 Timothy 2:4)
 - c) By doing his will. (Hebrews 13:20, 21)
 - d) Walking in fellowship with him. (Hebrews 11:5, Genesis 5:24)
 - e) By praising God. (Psalm 69:30, 31)
 - f) By resting by faith in God's provision. (Hebrews 11:6)
2. The Christian life involves walking.
 - a) in the Truth (2 John 4)
 - b) by means of faith in wisdom. (2 Corinthians 5:7, Colossians 4:5)
 - c) in the Spirit (Galatians 5:16, 25)
 - d) in Love. (Ephesians 5:2)
 - e) in newness of Life. (Romans 6:4)
 - f) worthy of our vocation. (Ephesians 4:1)
 - g) worthy of the Lord. (Colossians 1:10, 1 Thessalonians 2:12)
 - h) honestly as in the day. (Romans 13:13)
 - i) in good works. (Ephesians 2:10)
 - j) in light. (Ephesians 5:8, 1 John 1:7)
 - k) in Christ Jesus. (Colossians 2:6)
 - l) circumspectly. (Ephesians 5:15,16)
 - m) as ye ought. (1 Thessalonians 4:1)
3. The Christian life demands honourable conduct:
 - a) Believers have freedom in Christ (Gal 5:1), but our conduct must not
 - i) harm the weak. (1 Cor 8:9);
 - ii) be hypocritical (1 Peter 2:16);
 - iii) does not edify (1 Cor 10:23);
 - iv) lead to habits which enslave (1 Cor 6:12);
 - v) lead to self-indulgence (Gal 5:13);
 - vi) offend personal conscience (Rom 14:5).
 - b) Our conduct towards God.
 - i) Done in His Name. (1 Tim 6:1)
 - ii) As unto Him. (Col 3:23)
 - iii) For His glory. (1 Cor 10:31)
 - iv) To be worthy of Him. (1 Thess 2:12; 2 Thess 1:5)
 - c) Our conduct towards others.
 - i) Be a good example. (Rom 14:7; 1 Tim 4:12)
 - ii) Worthy of our calling. (Eph 4:1)
 - iii) Honest. (2 Cor 8:21)
 - iv) Free from the appearance of evil. (1 Thess 5:22)
 - v) Helpful to a neighbour. (Rom 12:18; 15:2)
 - vi) Not a cause of stumbling. (Rom 14:13)
 - vii) Honouring one's parents. (Col 3:20)
 - viii) Honouring to the government. (Titus 3:1)
 - ix) Must not entail unequal yoking. (2 Cor 6:14)
 - x) Not to judge others (Rom 14:10-13)
 - xi) Not to cause others to stumble by our actions (Rom 14:15,21-23)
 - d) Our conduct towards self.
 - i) Pure and not lustful. (1 Tim 5:22; 1 Peter 2:11)
 - ii) Must not defile. (1 Cor 3:17; Titus 1:15)
 - iii) Must not condemn. (Rom 14:22)
 - iv) Must do good works. (Titus 3:8)
 - e) This conduct is only obtainable under the filling of the Holy Spirit. (Eph 5:18; 1 John 1:9).
4. The Christian life demands diligence:

- a) Love towards others. (Galatians 2:10, 2 Corinthians 8:8). We should be eager to help those who are less fortunate than ourselves especially by giving them the gospel.
 - b) We should be keen to take care of the saints (other believers) (Heb 6:11, 2 Corinthians 7:12, 2 Corinthians 8:16,17, 2 Timothy 1:17)
 - c) We should be eager to rest in the promises and principles of God. Happiness comes from this. An example of not resting in the promises is the Exodus generation.(Hebrews 4:11)
 - d) Confirmation of our calling (2 Peter 1:5, 2 Peter 1:10) We should witness for Christ eagerly, zealously.
 - e) Unity of the body. (Ephesians 4:3) We should be zealous in maintaining the unity of the body.
 - f) For the commendation of God. (2 Timothy 2:15). Be eager to show yourself approved by God.
 - g) To have a life without spot or blemish. (2 Peter 3:14) We should walk close to the Lord and not expose ourselves to unnecessary areas of temptation.
5. Priorities in the Christian life:
- a) The First Person - Jesus Christ has ultimate priority - Colossians 1:16-18
 - b) The First Possessions - The kingdom of God, the greatest gift - Matthew 6:33
 - c) The First Offering - the giving of oneself - 2 Corinthians 8:5
 - d) The First Denial - the denial of self - Matthew 7:5
 - e) The First Discipline - the discipline of prayer - 1 Timothy 2:1-4
 - f) The First Commandment - to love God supremely - Matthew 22:37-38
 - g) The First Excuse - too busy to have time for God - Matthew 8:21-22
6. The Christian life has a number of deposits:
- a) First Deposit - at salvation the believer entrusts his life with the Lord. (2 Timothy 1:12)
 - b) Second Deposit - the Lord deposits the Word of God with the believer - teaching and study. (2 Timothy 1:14)
 - c) Third Deposit - the believer deposits his fears, problems, pressures, (1 Peter 4:19, 5:7, Psalm 55:22)
 - d) Fourth Deposit - the believer deposits the gospel with the unbeliever. (Romans 1:14)

CHURCH

1. Greek EKKLESIA (literally "the called out ones")
This word is used four different ways in scripture.
 - a) Citizen Assembly (Acts 19:32)
 - b) Assembly of Israel (Acts 7:38)
 - c) Synagogue (Matthew 18:17)
 - d) Body of Christ (all believers) (Ephesians 1:22,23, 5:25-7, Colossians 1:18)
2. The church is said to be a mystery. (Ephesians 3:1-6, Colossians 1:25,26, Romans 16:25,26). Mystery - something that was hidden in the past in the Old Testament period but is now revealed.
3. The Church began at Pentecost 32 AD (Acts 2) and will be removed from the earth at the Rapture (1 Thess 4:17)
4. Believers in the Church Age are unique, having spiritual blessings which did not exist in the Old Testament.
 - a) Every believer is united with Christ, in the Body of Christ.
 - b) Jesus Christ indwells every believer.
 - c) The Holy Spirit indwells every believer.
 - d) Every believer is a priest, praying and serving directly to God.
 - e) We have a completed canon of scripture.
 - f) Believers are commanded to live by the Spirit, not by Law.
 - g) Every believer is an ambassador of Christ.
5. The Church is different to Israel.
 - a) The Jews started with Abraham (Gen 12:1-3). The Church started at Pentecost. (Acts 2; Gal 3:26-28)
 - b) Israel was promised blessings on earth. (Deut 28:1-14) The Church is promised blessings in heavenly places. (Eph 1:3; Heb 3:1)
 - c) Israel's relationship to God was based on a Covenant. (Gen 17:7,8) The Church's relationship to God is based on new birth. (John 1:12;13; 1 Pet 1:23)
 - d) Israel's prophecy is mainly in the Old Testament. Prophecy of the Church is only in the New Testament.
 - e) Israel worshipped at Jerusalem. (Psa 122:1-4) The Church worships where two or three are gathered together in Christ's name. (Matt 18:20)
 - f) Israel lived under the law. (Ezek 20:10-12) The Church is under grace (John 1:17; Rom 6:14).
 - g) Israel's destiny is with Palestine. (Isa 60:18-21) The Church will be removed from the earth.(1 Thess 4:13-18)
 - h) Christ is King and Messiah to Israel. Christ is Head and Bridegroom to the Church.
 - i) Israel contained Jews only. The Church is made up of both Jews and Gentiles.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT

1. There is no evidence in the scriptures for denominations.
2. Where denominations have formed there has been a tendency for apostasy and degeneration.
3. God the Holy Spirit has given at least one spiritual gift to all believers in the church.
4. The correct use of these gifts will cause the efficient function of the body of Christ (church). People should not be fill roles if they do not have the appropriate gift, or if they fail to meet the qualifications listed in Scripture.
5. Each local church should be independent, with its own leadership (pastor/elders), administration (deacons) and all other members functioning in their spiritual gifts.

PASTORS/ELDERS

1. Acts 20:17,28 shows that the elder/pastor/bishop/overseer are the same. Each word simply emphasizes a different role.
2. Greek words used of the pastoral role and responsibility.
 - a) Presbuteros (elder) - the authority in the church (cf the elders were the wise judges who sat at the gates of ancient cities). Acts 20:17
 - b) Poimenos didaskalos (pastor-teacher) - the shepherd, to feed the flock and protect them. Jeremiah 3:15
 - c) Episkopos (bishop/overseer) - the leader/overseer of the church. Acts 20:28, 1 Tim 3:2; Titus 1:7
 - d) Diakonos (servant/minister) - the servant in humility.
3. It is therefore concluded that an elder is a pastor holding the office of bishop, overseer or shepherd in the Church. They deal with spiritual matters within the church, shepherding, feeding and protecting the flock.
4. An elder should have the spiritual gift of Pastor/Teacher or Evangelist.
5. Function
 - a) To rule. (1 Tim 3:4,5; 1 Tim 5:17) - the pastor/elders in a church are the authority in the church, under God.

- b) To guard the body of revealed truth from error and perversion. (Titus 1:9).
 - c) To oversee the Church as a shepherd of his flock. (Acts 20:28; John 21:16; Heb 13:17; 1 Peter 5:1-3).
 - d) Elders are given to the church by the Holy Spirit (Acts 20:28).
 - e) Great stress is laid upon their due appointment. (Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5)
 - f) At first they were ordained by an apostle. (Acts 14:23)
 - g) Later Church guidance was required in such appointments. (Titus 1:5; 1 Tim 3:1-7)
6. Qualifications (1 Timothy 3 and Titus 1)
- a) blameless - you will be blamed for many things - make sure they are not true. You must deal with sin in your life.
 - b) be the husband of one wife or a one-woman man (ie faithful, not lusting after other women) - v 11 He may have been legitimately divorced according to scripture.
 - c) be vigilant - clear headed or cool
 - d) be sober - has self control
 - e) be of good behaviour - orderly and well co ordinated, respectable
 - f) be hospitable - always ready to invite people into your home
 - g) be keen to teach - keen to share the Word of God with them.
 - h) not given to wine - he should not be addicted to alcohol.
 - i) not be a striker - he must not be a hot head
 - j) must not be greedy of filthy lucre - he must not be greedy for money.
 - k) must not be a contentious arguer
 - l) must not be covetous -
 - m) if married, his wife and children must be dignified and under control.
 - n) not a new convert. Train candidates for ministry as deacons, in Sunday Schools and youth groups before appointing them.
 - o) he must have a good witness to the unbelieving world.
7. The appointment of pastors is described in (1 Cor 12:28; Eph 4:11).
8. The gift of pastor-teacher is given to men only - it is not the role of the woman to teach or exercise authority over men in the church 1 Timothy 2:12, 1 Corinthians 14:34-35.
9. Pastoral authority is not a cause for boasting, it is based on service with all humility John 13:5 -17 2 Corinthians 10:8, Galatians 6:3-5. The pastor's authority is to teach the Word of God so that all will see the truth clearly.
10. Age is not a barrier 1 Timothy 4:9-12.
11. If the pastor does not fulfill his responsibilities
- a) He is to be warned, then rebuked by the elders if he continues. Titus 2:15, 2 Corinthians 13:10, 2 Timothy 4:2.
 - b) The Lord will discipline him. 1 Timothy 6:3-5, James 5:19-20.
12. The reward of the pastor. (Heb 6:10; 1 Peter 5:4).
13. Key verses for the pastoral role 1 Peter 5:4, Ephesians 3:7-13, 1 Timothy 2:24-26, 3:1-9, Colossians 1:23-29, Titus 1:6-9, 1 Thessalonians 2:19, 20, Hebrews 13:7, 17, 6:10.

DEACONS

1. The Greek word (DIAKONOS or DIAKONEO) means "servant". The function of the deacons is to serve in the church so that the elders to deal with spiritual matters Acts 6:1-7
2. Deacons are the administrators of the Church, including such functions as secretary, treasurer.
3. A deacon should have the gift of administration, helps or service.
4. Qualifications (1 Timothy 3)
 - a) be honest regarding money,
 - b) be morally pure as they are dealing with people who have lost their husbands,
 - c) be spiritual and walking with the Lord
 - d) be wise - full of doctrine
 - e) be endorsed by the eldership (the apostles laid their hands on them to give them authority)
 - f) be grave - they must be serious, mature and dignified
 - g) not be double tongued or two faced - what they say must be what they mean
 - h) not be given to wine, not a drinker who sits over his drinks. He does not need to be a tee totaller.
 - i) not be greedy for money because the deacon is the person who deals with money.
 - j) hold doctrine in purity, thus being a conservative as far as doctrine is concerned.
 - k) have a pure conscience or a tender conscience, a person who feels sin deeply.
 - l) be proved. He should be proved in other areas before he becomes a deacon.- v 10
 - m) be a faithful worker in the church if he is to be considered as a deacon.
 - n) be the husband of one wife or a one-woman man (ie faithful, not lusting after other women) - v 11 He may have been legitimately divorced according to scripture.
 - o) if married, have a wife who was dignified, not a gossip, since the deacon may share sensitive matters with his wife.

COMMUNION: THE LORD'S SUPPER

1. There are three suppers which man is invited to:-
 - a) The gospel supper (Luke 14:15-24)
 - b) Marriage supper of the Lamb (Revelation. 19:7-9)
 - c) Lord's supper (1 Corinthians. 11:23-29)
2. Those who accept the gospel supper will eventually appear at the wedding supper and in the meantime, whilst on earth, should partake of the Lord's supper.
3. At the Lord's Supper the believer meditates on:-
 - a) The death of Jesus Christ as his personal Saviour.
 - b) The risen Lord who makes intercession for him.
 - c) The coming Lord who will return for His church and set up His reign on the earth.
4. The Lord's Supper is derived from the Passover meal (Exodus. 12:1-11, 1 Corinthians. 11:23-32). Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us (1 Corinthians . 5:7)
5. The bread represents the body of Christ which was broken for us when He bore our sins on the cross (1 Cor. 11:24)
The wine represents the blood of Christ which is the guarantee of our salvation. For without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin. (1 Corinthians. 11:25)

6. The Lord's Table is prepared for believers in the presence of their enemies (Psalm 23:5)
7. The believer must be in fellowship to discern the meaning of the Lord's Supper (1 Corinthians. 11:29). This is accomplished by self judgment (1 Corinthians. 11:31, 1 John 1:9)
8. Partaking of the Lord's Supper without fellowship with the Lord can result in sickness or death. (1 Corinthians. 11:30)

CREATION

1. The first verse in the Bible is one of the most attacked portions of scripture as many forms of false doctrine are refuted by this verse. There are 8 factors which disprove humanistic philosophy.

Scripture Genesis 1:1 "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

- a) "In the beginning God" - shows the existence of God - this opposes atheism, the concept that no God exists.
- b) "God created" - shows the eternal creator. The creator we know from other passages is Jesus Christ. (Colossians 1:16). - this opposes polytheism, the concept of many gods.
- c) "created the heavens and the earth" - describes the creation of matter which opposes evolution.
- d) "God created" - describes the omnipotence or all powerful nature of God which opposes pantheism, the worship of many gods.
- e) "God created" - describes the freedom of God and God's will which opposes fatalism.
- f) This verse requires supernatural revelation which opposes naturalism which states that natural or physical laws are sufficient to explain the universe without divine revelation.
- g) This verse appeals to faith which has no human merit and opposes rationalism and empiricism.
- h) This verse shows the utter helplessness of man which opposes human works or legalism.

2. How long did Creation take?

The original creation of the earth did not occur over a long period of time. Creation occurred at an instant in time. (Psalm 33:6, Heb. 11:3, 2 Peter 3:5)

3. Time of Creation

From the genealogies in the Bible, Adam was created about 4000 BC. The earth may have been originally created prior to Adam.

4. Words for creation in the Hebrew

a) Bara means to create something out of nothing.

v.1 God created the universe out of nothing.

v.21 God created the souls of animals out of nothing,

v.27 God created the soul and spirit of man out of nothing.

b) Asah means to create something out of existing material.

v.7 God created the firmament out of existing material.

v.16 The two great lights were made out of material already in existence. v.26 The body of man was constructed out of the dust of the ground.

c) Yatsar means to mould, as a potter moulds clay.

(Genesis 2:7) The body of man is shaped, head at one end, feet at the other.

d) Examples:

i) All three words for create are used in Isaiah 43:7 a verse on the creation of man. I have Baraed him (soul and spirit), I have Yatsared him (the shape of the body) I have Asahed him (out of earth).

ii) Isaiah 45: 18 talks about the creation of the earth using all three words. Thus saith the Lord which Baraed the heavens God Himself which Yatsared the earth (mountains, valleys, ridges, canyons etc.) and Asahed it out of material already In existence. He has created It not a waste (Tohu).

5. What happened after Creation?

Genesis 1:2 It was created originally perfect because God is perfect. It was changed after it was in existence. (Hebrew Tohu - without form - a waste or a dump. It became (Hebrew) Bohu, void or barren. How did the world become void or barren, a rubbish dump?

Isaiah 14:17 talks of Satan who made the world as a wilderness, a rubbish dump. One concludes that the formation of the world as a waste was a result of Satan's rebellion.

6. Genesis 1:2b - Re-creation or Restoration

In order to have a perfect test for man's free will man has to be created in innocence, he has to have perfect environment so that only his free will is tested. The author of restoration - The Holy Spirit. "and the Spirit of God moved upon the waters, " Man is created and placed on the earth on day 6, therefore there must be 6 days of restoration. Restoration in 6 days must be distinguished from initial creation in Genesis 1:1

Ministry of the Holy Spirit is to restore life. (Psalm 104:30)

a) Regeneration - restoration of spiritual life.

b) Resurrection - restoration of spiritual - physical life.

c) Restoration - restoration of fellowship.

d) Convicting ministry - can attempt to restore fellowship.

Psalm 104:30 "Thou (God the Father) sendest forth thy Spirit (Holy Spirit) they are created because thou (Holy Spirit) restoreth the face of the earth.

Principle of Reconstruction (Exodus 20:11): For in six (literal) days the Lord (Holy Spirit) Asah(ed) (made out of existing material) heaven and earth, the sea and all that is in them and rested, the seventh day.

The Holy Spirit restored it out of the waste, the barrenness, the waters.

7. In Summary therefore the Bible indicates that:-

a) the earth was created, not originally a ruin.

b) the earth was created to be inhabited (Isaiah 45:18)

c) the ruin of the earth was the result of Satan's fall and the angelic conflict. (Isaiah 14:17)

d) The earth was then in ruin. (Genesis 1:2)

e) The Holy Spirit moves upon the face of the waters to restore the earth. (Genesis 1:2)

8. Were the days of restoration literal 24 hour days?

The word day is used 3 ways in Scripture.

a) For less than 24 hours (1 Thess. 4:13-18)

The day of Christ (2 Thess. 2:2, 1 Cor. 15)

The day of Christ is an instant of time and is related to the rapture of the Church.

b) For more than 24 hours

The day of the Lord - 1007 years or part thereof. In the Hebrew if you have the word day with a modifying phrase "of Christ", "of the Lord", it is the only time when the word is used for other than a 24 hour day. Where an ordinal or cardinal number is used it is invariably a solar 24 hour day.

c) For 24 hours (Genesis 1)

Each day is divided into night and day with night coming first and morning after a typical Jewish format. Solar days are always so divided. Vegetation was restored on the 3rd day and it could not have survived in total darkness - the chlorophyll cycle - the light bearers being brought into order on day 4. Clearly the days of restoration are literal 24 hour days.

9. Genesis 1:3-5 – Day 1

Day and night are appointed, light is taken out of darkness. v.3 "And God (the Father) said 'Let there be light and there was light.' " v.4 "And God (the Holy Spirit) divided the light from the darkness".

Two words are used in two passages relating to LIGHT

- a) OR (Hebrew) essence or substance or fundamental light. The light which is restored on the first day is fundamental light.
- b) NEOR (Hebrew) light in a container or light bearer (day 4). The purpose of the light is to solve the problem of darkness. The light does not absorb the darkness but is separated from the darkness. Light is good because it came from God. Light in the scripture has the connotation of good. (1 John 1:5). Darkness in the scripture has the connotation of evil. (John 3:19). Having formed the light God now names light day and darkness night.

God also distinguishes between Good and Evil and Divine Good and Human Good.

Darkness - unbeliever (2 Cor. 4:3,4) Light - believer (John 8:12). It should be noted that if concentrated light of day was not dispersed we would all be dead.

By application - concentration of power is bad for men. Nationalism cannot allow itself to be taken over by Internationalism because no ruler can cope with that amount of power except for Jesus Christ.

10. Genesis 1:6-8 Day 2

Covering the earth is a tremendous amount of water of unknown depth. This great mass of water is going to be divided into two sections by gas (firmament), Nitrogen, Oxygen, Hydrogen, etc. The whole earth is covered by water which is covered by an area of atmosphere with a further canopy of water above it. This will eventually be used in the judgment of the flood.

v.6 God (the Father) said let there be atmosphere (firmament). Firmament is described in four passages.

Psalms 104:2 - a carpet spread out over the earth.

Isaiah 40:22 - a curtain made of gauze - it has weight but is light and you cannot see it.

Exodus 24:10 - a transparent work of sapphire - the blue sky.

Job 37:18 - as a molten looking glass

Genesis 1:6b - and let the atmosphere, divide waters (below) from waters (above)

Genesis 1:7 - and God (Holy Spirit) ASAHED the atmosphere.

Genesis 1:8 - and God called the atmosphere HEAVEN (singular) - this is the 1st heaven, God is in the third heaven. - evening and morning - day 2.

By application just as the atmosphere divides the waters so the cross divides the human race canopy - believers - cross - unbelievers (John 3:36)

11. Genesis 1:9-13 Day 3

The earth is covered with water - much of the water is withdrawn under the earth with the exception of seas and oceans which are a small portion of the water only. The water from Noah's flood came from below and from above. Prior to the flood the ground was watered from below. (Genesis 2:5,6) On the 3rd day the land appeared, the vegetation was restored.

Genesis 1:9 "And God (the Father) said ... Let dry land appear" (Psa 104:5-10). Dryness - earth, waters - seas. "And He saw that it was good" - means the plan of God was working towards perfect environment for man.

Genesis 1:11,12 - Vegetation appears in grass, herbs yielding seed - vegetables, and trees and shrubs.

"whose seed is inside itself" - No transmutation of species. Progression or retrogression but no transmutation. Dogs never produce cats, roses never produce tulips.

12. Genesis 1:14-19 Day 4

v.14 And God (the Father) said let there be light (NEORIM) light containers in the firmament (atmosphere - first heaven) - to divide the day from the night. Decentralising light it becomes beneficial to man. The NEORIM are divided into containers - (stars). reflectors- (planets and the moon).

The five fold reason for light containers:-

a) Divide day from night - in the fallen state the darkness of the earth had no light in it at all - at night there is light, whilst a lot of the light containers are brighter than the sun they are many light years away. God the Holy Spirit therefore arranged things so that there would be a difference between day and night. By application, believers are (NEORIM) they bear the gospel light.

b) Signs - a miraculous activity which designates something as coming from God.

Signs had a two fold purpose:-

i) To announce unusual events - e.g. birth of Christ (Matthew 2:2)

ii) To show changes in weather (Matthew 16:1-4)

c) Seasons - the establishment of seasons for agriculture - dependent on weather. (Matthew 13:37-39). Agriculture is based upon seasons - a planting season, growing season, harvesting season.

d) Days and Years - calculation of calendars. We not only orient ourselves to day and night and summer and winter, but also to years.

e) Light in the Atmosphere (v.15) - these are absolutely essential for life, health and growth in the human race. The sun is light in the atmosphere, so are the stars.

v.16 - Threefold classification of these light containers: the greater light (sun), the lesser light (moon), and the stars

v.17,18 The Restoration of the Light Bearers. God placed them in the firmament to give light upon the earth, God saw that it was good, end day 4.

13. Genesis 1:20-23 Day 5

The creation of aquatic and aerial life. v.20 (Erroneous translation in King James Version). Correction "and God (the Father) said let the waters swarm with "swarms" (mammals, reptiles, and fish), let the birds fly above the earth in the atmosphere. " (v 21). God created whales - long stretched creatures (Hebrew), which the water brought forth abundantly after its kind.

Principle: Science did not make laws - they discovered them. Scientific laws are the portrayal of God's unchangeability. There is variation and change through all species but no change from one species to another.

God blessed them and said - be fruitful and multiply - the birds to multiply on the earth.

14. Genesis 1:24-31: Day 6

a) Creation of animal life. (v. 24,25). Let the earth bring forth living creatures after its kind, cattle, creeping things (reptiles) and God saw that it was good.

b) Now we come to Homo Sapiens (v 26,27); "And God said Let us make (bara, asah) man out of the chemicals of the soil, make man in Our image".

c) The Seed of the Woman

v.27 So God (Jesus Christ) created (barah) man in his own image - the real you lives inside of you and is immaterial - soul and spirit - the image of God cannot be seen. "Male and female created He them". God divided male and female. Before God divided male and female they were originally one. When they were divided they had certain characteristics the male being characterised by the SUN - an initiator, JACOB; the female by the MOON -reflector or responder -RACHEL, and complemented one another.(Gen 37:9-10)

v.28 Man's domination over the animals. When man came from the hand of God he was given dominion over the earth. Now when man sinned Satan was given that dominion. When Jesus Christ comes at the second advent, He will rule the earth as man - the God man Christ Jesus. Man is told to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth.

15. Food: God said that the herbs of the earth and fruit of the trees had been provided for man for food. (Man originally was a vegetarian). After the flood man was commanded to eat flesh. (Genesis 9:3). (Man became omnivorous). At the second advent the lion and the ox will eat straw together and it would appear that Man will become a vegetarian again. (Rom 8:19-22; Is 65:25; 11:6-9).

16. Genesis 2 The 7th Day

This chapter begins with rest, the Sabbath, and ends with marriage.

Genesis 2:1-3 The Sabbath "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished and all the host of them and on the seventh day God ended his work which He had made and rested on the seventh day from all the work He had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it because that in it He had rested from all His work which God created and made.

CROSS AND SATAN

1. With His death on the Cross Christ dealt with sin as a whole. (Colossians 1:15-22, 1 John 2:2)
2. With the removal of the sin barrier Satan's power was negated. (John 12:31, 16:11, Colossians 2:14, Hebrews 2:14.)
3. Judgment upon Satan has been pronounced but the sentence has not been executed, he is still prince of this world. (2 Corinthians 4:4, Ephesians 2:2)
4. He is still the deceiver and liar who leads astray foolish believers (1 Peter 5:8-9)
5. The cross is God's grace provision for the salvation of all who will believe in the Lord. Satan's attack is the philosophy of works, promoting the idea that man can do without the need of a Saviour. (Ephesians 2:8-9)
6. Satan's judgment has been progressively revealed:-
 - a) In the garden of Eden. (Genesis 3:15)
 - b) At the Cross. (John 12:31)
 - c) In the Tribulation. (Revelation 12:7-12)
 - d) At the Second Advent. (Revelation 20:1-3)
 - e) At the Last Judgment. (Revelation 20:10)
7. Satan's rebellion centres on two sins, pride and lying. (Isaiah 14:12-24, Ezekiel 28:17, John 8:44)
8. God's plan calls for sin to be removed and with it Satan's power. The victory on the Cross will lead to the glory of God and the proclamation throughout all eternity of the perfect justice of God. (1 John 3:8)

DEATH

1. In essence, death means "separation".
2. Types of death:
 - a) Physical death - is the separation of the soul from the body (Genesis 35:18).
 - b) Spiritual death - is separation from God, having no relationship with God (Ephesians 2:1,12, Genesis 2:17,3:8)
 - c) The second death - this is the Great White Throne judgment followed by the lake of fire for unbelievers - separation from the presence of God, punished forever (revelation 20:12-15, 21:8)
 - d) Positional death - Christians are identified with Jesus Christ in His death (separation from sin) and in His resurrection (living in righteousness) Romans 6:3-14 Colossians 2:12-14
 - e) Sexual death - inability to procreate (Romans 4:17-21, Hebrews 11:11-12)
 - f) Operational death - faith without works is non operational (James 2:26)
 - g) Temporal death - a carnal believer, out of fellowship with God (Romans 8:6-8,13, Ephesians 5:14, 1 Timothy 5:6, James 1:15, Revelation 3:1)
3. Reasons for death:
 - a) The work is finished. (John 19:30 cf Luke 23:46, 2 Timothy 4:7)
 - b) For the glory of God - martyrdom (John 21:19, Acts 7:55-60)
 - c) The sin unto death - extreme discipline for believers with hardened hearts against God (1 John 5:16)
 - d) Suicide - superimposing your will over God's will for your life (1 Samuel 31:4, Matthew 27:5)
 - e) The unique death of Christ - committing His own spirit to the Father (Luke 23:46)

DEMONS

1. Occult practices such as astrology, divination and spiritism are condemned by the scriptures (Leviticus 19:31; Deuteronomy 18:9-12). This was punishable by death in Israel. (Leviticus 20:27)
2. Demonism has exercised much influence in history (Ezekiel 21:21, Daniel 10:13). Evil is associated with the rule of demon possessed kings. (2 Kings 21:1-17)
3. The judgment of demons involved the destruction of demon possessed people and religious systems associated with idolatry (Isaiah 19:1-3, cf Deuteronomy 7:5)
4. Many nations have been destroyed for demon practices.
 - a) Canaanites (Deuteronomy 18:9-12)
 - b) Babylonians (Isaiah 46:1-7, 47:1-15)
 - c) The judgment of Egypt's first born included the judgment of demons (Exodus 12:12)
5. The return of nations to the battle of Armageddon is by demon influence (Rev 16:13-16).
6. Satan and the occult forces will be imprisoned during the Millennium (Isa 24:21-23; Rev 20:1-3).
7. Demons are called "hairy ones" (Lev 17:7), destroyers (Deut 32:17) and demons.
8. Demons
 - a) seek to possess men or animals (Mark 5:1-13).
 - b) deceive man into false doctrines (1 Tim 4:1).
 - c) believe and tremble (James 2:19).
 - d) speak both truth and lies (2 Chron 18:21; Acts 16:17-18).
9. Satan rules the demon world (Matt 12:24-28). Demons have a heirarchy (Dan 10:12,13,20; Eph 6:12).
10. Sacrificing to idols is worship of demons (Deut 32:17, Psalm 106:36-38, 1 Cor 10:19-21).
11. The following activities can lead to demon possession (for the unbeliever) or demon influence (for the believer):
 - a) Submission to demons through idolatry (1 Corinthians 10:19-21) and occult practices such as mental telepathy, clairvoyance and spiritism (Deuteronomy 18:9-12).

- b) Specific dedication of one's body to demons, such as the Hindu soma and shamanism.
 - c) Any practice in which you "lose control" of your mind and senses, such as drugs and alcohol (Galatians 5:20, the Greek word for "sorcery" is "pharmakeia"), meditation and trances, hypnotic rhythms in music and dance.
 - d) Sexual cults, such as the asherah (Judges 6:25-28, 2 Kings 21:3)
12. When people reject God, He may allow Satan and demons to administer discipline, even death (John 8:44, 1 Corinthians 5:5, 1 Timothy 3:6-7).
13. Demon influence can cause abnormal psychological behaviour, physical strength, sickness, etc (Mark 5:1-5, Job 2:6-8)
14. Jesus Christ has conquered all demon power (Matt 10:8).

DISCIPLINE OF BELIEVERS

1. Divine discipline is the result of a believer disobeying the will of God.
2. God disciplines all true children. Those who are not true children do not know discipline. (Heb 12:8; 1 Peter 5:9-10).
3. God's discipline of believers is shown in
 - a) Old Testament (Prov 3:11,12);
 - b) New Testament (Heb 12:3-13; Rev 3:19).
4. Attitudes towards God's discipline (Heb 12:3-15).
 - a) Think lightly of it (v 5).
 - b) Faint or become disheartened (v 5).
 - c) Endure discipline (v 7).
 - d) Learn and benefit from discipline. (v 11).
5. The effect of God's discipline
 - a) Discipline blesses the believer (Psa 94:12)
 - b) Lives are changed (Heb 12:11)
 - c) It is for a limited time. (1 Peter 1:6,7)
 - d) It is for the believer's benefit (Heb 12:10)
6. The believer who refuses to repent may be disciplined to the extent of death (1 Cor 11:30-31, 1 Jn 5:16)
7. Divine discipline never implies a loss of salvation. Galatians 3:26, 2 Timothy 2:11-13.

DISPENSATIONS

1. General Scripture (Ephesians 3:1-5)
2. Key words -
 Verse 2 - dispensation - a stewardship or administration.
 Verse 3 - mystery - refers to the Church Age.
 Verse 5 - other generations - refers to the Old Testament ages.
3. A dispensation is a period of time which God has ordained in relation to the history of man. During each dispensation God entrusts the spreading of the Gospel to a specific group of people.
4. Human history is divided biblically into four dispensations.
 - a) Gentile or Family.
 - b) Jews.
 - c) Church or Grace.
 - d) Christ or the Millennium.
5. In all cases salvation is the same - faith in Jesus Christ
 - a) The Gentile and Jewish Ages looked forward to the promised Saviour,
 - b) The Church Age looks back at the historical work of the cross.
 - c) The Millennial Age will look at Jesus, reigning as King on earth.
6. Diagrammatic layout of Dispensations.

	GENTILES	JEWS	CHURCH	TRIBULATION	MILLENNIUM
Adam	Abraham		Pentecost	Rapture	2nd Advent Last Judgment
7. Responsible agents for the Gospel.
 - a) Gentile Age - the head of each family
 - b) Jewish Age - Israel
 - c) Church Age - the Church
 - d) Millennial Age - Christ, himself.

DISPENSATION OF THE GENTILES OR FAMILY

1. Scripture: Genesis 1-11
2. Limits: Adam to Abraham.
3. Divided into Three Sections
 - a) The Age of Innocence (Genesis 1:28-3:22)
 - b) The Age of Rebellion (Genesis 3:23-8:20)
 - c) The Age of Nations (Genesis 8:21-11:32)
4. Characteristics
 - a) One Language. (Genesis 11:6)
 - b) One race - the Gentiles (Genesis 11:6)
 - c) No written scripture
 - d) No missionary agency; every believer responsible for the gospel - particularly the father.
 - e) Means of salvation - belief in Christ. (Romans 4:3)
 - f) Time span - approximately 2,000 years
 - g) Major judgments - Noah (flood) (Genesis 7)
 - h) At death believers went to Paradise.
 - i) At death unbelievers went to Torments.
 - j) Priesthood - specialized - particularly the father.

- k) The Law - no Mosaic Law.
- l) Holy Spirit - assisted a selected few believers
- m) Environment - perfect in the garden, progressively worse after sin (Genesis 1:31, 3:17-18).
- n) Satan - In heaven and on earth.
- o) Rebellion. Adam and Eve. Tower of Babel. (Genesis 11:1-9)
- 5. During this Age, God established four institutions for mankind to live by:-
 - a) Free Will (Genesis 2:16,17)
 - b) Marriage (Genesis 2:22-24)
 - c) Family (Genesis 4:1)
 - d) Human government and Nations (Genesis 9-11)
- 6. During this Age, Satan attacked these frameworks.
 - a) Free Will (Genesis 3) - the fall of Adam and Eve.
 - b) Marriage and Family (Genesis 6)- the angelic infiltration.
 - c) Nationalism (Genesis 11:1-9) - Internationalism in the tower of Babel.

DISPENSATION OF THE JEWS OR ISRAEL

1. Scripture: Genesis 12 -Acts.
 2. Limits: Abraham to Second Advent.
 3. Divided into Three Sections
 - a) The Patriarchs - Abraham - Moses.
 - b) The Law. Moses - Pentecost.
 - c) The Tribulation - Rapture - 2nd Advent.
 4. Characteristics
 - a) Length of Age - approximately 2,000 years.
 - b) Means of salvation - faith in Christ (James 2:23)
 - c) Written Scripture - Old Testament completed 425 BC
 - d) Evangelists - The Jews
 - e) Four Unconditional Covenants:-
 - i) Abrahamic (Genesis 12:1-3)
 - ii) Davidic (2 Samuel 7:8-16)
 - iii) Palestinian (Genesis 15:18-21)
 - iv) New. (Jeremiah 31:31-34)
- These are fulfilled at the Second Advent, when Jesus, the Messiah returns to earth to reign as King.
- f) Specific discipline for failure to comply with Divine Direction include:-
 - i) Where a foreign country rules the Jews (e.g. Rome from 60 BC. to 70 AD.)
 - ii) Where the Jews are removed from the land (e.g. Babylonian captivity 586 to 516 BC)
 - g) Major judgments - Babylonian captivity.
 - h) At death believers - Paradise (Abraham's Bosom) (Luke 16:19-31)
 - i) At death unbelievers - Torments (Luke 16:19-31)
 - j) Priesthood - Levitical (Exodus 28-29)
 - k) The Law - given to Moses (Exodus 19-24)
 - l) Holy Spirit - assisted a selected few believers - eg Gideon, David, Samson.
 - m) Environment - sinful.
 - n) Satan - in heaven and on earth.
 - o) Rebellion - Idolatry, rejection of the Law of God.
 - p) Many languages -(Genesis 11:9)
 - q) Many races of people (Genesis 11:9)
 - r) Spirituality - resting in the promise of God. (Hebrews 11:8-40)
 5. The Jewish Age is interrupted at the crucifixion of Jesus Christ (Daniel 9:26a). Instead of accepting their Messiah, the Jews rejected and crucified Him. Therefore, God has temporarily set the Jews aside, and ordained the Church as His ambassadors on earth (Romans 11:17-25). When the Church is removed from the earth (known as the Rapture), God will re-institute the Jews as His ambassadors. This will last for a period of seven years (Daniel 9:26b-27), known as the Tribulation (see below), during which time the Jews will repent and call upon their Messiah. The Lord Jesus Christ will then come back to earth at the Second Advent to regather Israel and establish His kingdom on earth.
 6. See "The Tribulation" below.

DISPENSATION OF THE CHURCH

1. Limits: Pentecost to Rapture
2. Divided into Two Sections
 - a) Pre Canon to 100 AD Period of temporary and permanent gifts. (1 Corinthians 13:10)
 - b) Post Canon - period of permanent gifts only where the whole Bible is complete.
3. Characteristics
 - a) Length of Age - Unknown - but possibly about 2,000 years.
 - b) Means of Salvation - Faith in Christ. (Acts 16:31)
 - c) Written Scripture - Old Testament - Pre Canon; Whole Bible - Post Canon.
 - d) Evangelists - all believers (Matthew 28:18-20 2 Corinthians 5:20)
 - e) Major Judgment -- Nil
 - f) At death (believers) - Heaven, face to face with the Lord (2 Corinthians 5:8)
 - g) At death (unbelievers) - Torments, Hades.
 - h) Priesthood - all believers as priests (1 Peter 2:9)
 - i) The Law - grace, the law having been fulfilled by Jesus Christ (Matthew 5:17)
 - j) Holy Spirit - indwells all believers (John 7:39, 1 Corinthians 6:19)
 - k) Environment - sinful.
 - l) Satan - in Heaven or on earth
 - m) Rebellion - Apostasy (2 Timothy 3:1-6)
 - n) Many languages - (Genesis 11:9)

- o) Many races of people - (Genesis 11:9)
- p) Spirituality - filling of the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5:18)
- q) Every believer in union with Christ. (1 Corinthians 12:13)
- r) Every believer indwelt by Christ. (John 14:20)
- 4. The Church Age is not mentioned in the Old Testament.
 - a) The Church was a mystery to Old Testament writers.(Colossians 1:25-26)
 - b) The Old Testament Scriptures include everything such as the Incarnation, the Cross, the Resurrection, Ascension and Session of Jesus Christ. The Old Testament Scriptures then skip over the Church Age to the Tribulation, Second Advent and Millenium.
 - c) Examples of scriptures in the Old Testament where the great parenthesis occurs are Daniel 2:40,41, 7:23,24, 9:26a,26b, 11:35,36, Hosea 3:4,5 , Isaiah 61:2a,2b

DISPENSATIONS: THE TRIBULATION OR THE TIME OF JACOB'S TROUBLE

1. The Tribulation is actually the last seven years of the Age of Israel (see above)
2. General Scripture (Revelation 4-19)
3. Limits: The signing of a Seven Year Treaty with Israel by the Antichrist to Second Advent of Christ
4. Characteristics:
 - a) Length of Age - 7 years. (Daniel 9:27)
 - b) Means of Salvation - faith in Christ.
 - c) Scripture - completed Canon.
 - d) Evangelists - 144,000 Jewish evangelists (Revelation 7). Also angelic evangelists (Revelation 14:6-7)
 - e) Major judgments - a succession of judgments upon the unbelieving world (Matthew 24:21)
 - f) At death believers - Heaven (Revelation 15:12)
 - g) At death unbelievers - Torments, Hades.
 - h) Priesthood - specialised priesthood - Jews.
 - i) The Law - no Law (Matthew 5:17)
 - j) Holy Spirit - assists believers but does not indwell.
 - k) Environment - sinful - Antichrist and Satan rule the whole world.
 - l) Satan - in Heaven or on earth for first 3 1/2 years; cast down to earth for second 3 1/2 years (Revelation 12:9)
 - m) Rebellion - Armageddon, one world political and religious system
 - n) Spirituality- resting in the promises of God.
- o) Three sets of Judgments - seals (Revelation 6), trumpets (Revelation 8), judgments (Revelation 15,16)

DISPENSATION OF THE MILLENNIUM

1. General Scripture: Many Old Testament passages, Revelation 20
2. Limits: Second Advent to Great White Throne Judgment
3. Characteristics:
 - a) Length of Age - 1,000 years.
 - b) Means of Salvation - Faith in Christ.
 - c) Scripture - the person of Christ.
 - d) Evangelists - the person of Christ.
 - e) Major Judgments
 - i) Baptism of Fire (Matthew 3:12, 24:36-41)
 - ii) Last Judgment (Revelation 20:11-15)
 - iii) Destruction of Universe (2 Peter 3:7-13)
 - f) Death extremely rare in the Millennium. Extended life span. (Isaiah 65:20)
 - g) At death, unbelievers - Torments.
 - h) Priesthood - Christ.
 - i) The Law - no Law, Jesus Christ has fulfilled the law. (Matthew 5:17)
 - j) Holy Spirit - universal indwelling of the believer. (Joel 2:28,29)
 - k) Environment - perfect (Isaiah 11:1-9)
 - l) Satan - chained in the abyss until the end of the Millennium (Revelation 20:2-3)
 - m) Rebellion - unbelievers at the end of the Age. (Revelation 20:7-9)
 - n) Spirituality - filling of the Holy Spirit (Joel 2:28,29)
 - o) No human religion - Satan bound - no influence on the earth. (Isaiah 2:3, John 8:44 cf Rev 20:1-3)
 - p) Israel -restored (Isaiah 35:3-10)
 - q) Universal peace (Psalm 46:9, Hosea 2:18, Micah 4:3)
 - r) Perfect government with Christ as King (Isaiah 11:1-5, Zechariah 14:9)
 - s) Universal prosperity (Psalm 72:7)
 - t) Universal knowledge of God. (Isaiah 11:9)
 - u) Radical changes in nature - restored to perfection as in the Garden of Eden
 - i) Mankind loosened from the bondage of sin. (Romans 8:19-22)
 - ii) Sin has no adverse effect on nature (Genesis 3:17-18 cf Isaiah 35:1-2,7)
 - iii) Animals will lose their ferocity (Isaiah 11:6-8, 65:25)
 - v) Millennium - begins with believers only.

ETERNAL LIFE

1. Mankind was created by God to enjoy fellowship with Him forever. 2 Peter 3:9.
2. Entry into eternal life is by faith in Christ John 3:36, 5:24, Acts 13:46, Galatians 6 :8, Matthew 25 :46.
3. Those who are serious about life and death ask about it. Matthew 13:40-43, 19:16, Mark 10:17, Luke 10:25, 18:18.
4. The Lord provides the answer to questions about life and death. John 6:68, Romans 5:20, 21, Romans 6:22, 23.
5. It is the Lord who gives eternal life, John 5:39, 40, John 12:50.
6. Believers have eternal life now, as a present possession 1 John 5:11-13 This guarantees our salvation.
7. Eternal life is received in full at the rapture/resurrection when we all receive our new bodies from the Lord.

8. We are all urged to live each day with the eternal life perspective in mind, thinking of our place with the Lord forever. Matthew 19:29, 30, Mark 10:29-31, John 12:25, John 4:36, Romans 2:6,7.

ETERNITY PAST AND ETERNITY FUTURE

1. In eternity past

- a) The Father, Son and Holy Spirit existed in eternity past. (John 1:1 -2; 17:5,24).
- b) God allowed sin to come into the world, to be eliminated forever after human history. (Heb 9:26).
- c) the Son of God agreed to come to earth as a human being to destroy the works of the devil. (1 John 3:8).
- d) it was ordained that Christ would be slain for the ungodly. (1 Peter 1:18-20 Heb 10:5-10).
- e) the world and stars were created by Jesus Christ (Hob 1:10; Col 1:16).
- f) believers were chosen in Christ (Eph 1:4). Christ is chosen, we share as believers his election.
- g) a book was written containing the names of those who would believe. (Phil 4:3; Rev 17:8; 20:15).

2. In eternity future

- a) God reveals to us exceeding riches of His grace (Eph 2:7).
 - b) God brings many sons into glory (Hob 2:10).
 - c) believers enjoy an inheritance. (1 Peter 1:4)
 - d) it is God's purpose for the church to know the manifold wisdom of God. (Eph 3:10).
 - e) all former things pass away. There will be no more death, sorrow, pain, crying, sea, night or sun. (Rev 21:1-5,23).
 - f) the curse will be lifted. (Rev 22:3).
 - g) all things in heaven and earth will be gathered in Him. (Eph 1:10).
 - h) the present creation will be forgotten (Isa 65:17).
 - i) a river of water of life will run (Rev 22:1).
 - j) the tree of life will be seen again. (Rev 22:2).
- k) The Son of God will rule eternally. (Dan 2:44; 7:13,14)
l) He will still be subject to the Father. (John 10:29; 1 Cor 15:28).
m) the lake of fire will continue forever (Isa 66:24; Rev 14:11).

EVANGELISM

1. All believers are ambassadors for Christ, and are obliged to give the give the gospel to unbelievers. (Acts 1:8, 2 Timothy 4:5)
2. Two forms of witnessing - with the lips (2 Corinthians 5:18-21 and by the life (2 Corinthians 3:3)
3. The gospel is "good news".
4. Sin is not an issue. Jesus died for all sin on the cross. The penalty has been paid. The issue now is "Do you trust that Jesus Christ has died for your sins, and was raised from the dead to give life to all who believe on Him?" People choose to either rely upon Jesus Christ, or upon their own good works, to be saved. (Romans 8:1, 9-30-33)
5. What about the heathen who haven't heard?
 - a) God is totally fair, and everyone has the chance to be saved
 - b) Unlimited Atonement (Colossians 2:14,15)
 - c) God's will - none should perish (2 Peter 3:9)
 - d) Man's negative will - God consciousness - Gospel hearing.
6. Witnessing is impossible except through the power of the Holy Spirit. (John 16:8-13) The Holy Spirit convicts of
 - a) Sin because of unbelief.
 - b) Righteousness.
 - c) Judgment because of Satan being judged (Matthew 25:41)
 - 7) The natural man needs the Holy Spirit to understand the gospel (1 Corinthians 2:14)
8. The Bible is the weapon of witnessing. (1 Corinthians 15:3, 4)
9. Biblical Pattern of Witnessing. (1 Thessalonians 2:1-12)
 - a) Effective contact (v.1)
 - b) The gospel must be given even under opposition. (v.2)
 - c) The gospel must never be compromised or watered down - (v.3)
 - d) The believer in whom the gospel is deposited is tested by God and should not be for the praise of man. (v.4)
 - e) Flattery should never be part of the gospel. (v.5-6)
 - f) Whilst the gospel should not be given to get praise from men it should be given in love without cost (v9)
 - g) The gospel must be followed up (v 10) with discipleship and teaching (v11) so that the new believer can become spiritually self reliant. (v.10-12)
10. Your obligation to witness (Romans 1:14-16): you are a debtor (v14), you are ready (v15), you are not ashamed (v16)
11. Win souls, not arguments. Stay on the gospel, don't get side-tracked.
12. We are fishers of men Matthew 4:19
 - a) Fishermen need to be equipped to fish. You need to be walking in the Spirit and you need to know the gospel.
 - b) Fishermen go to where the fish are. You must be in contact with unbelievers so that you can witness to them.
 - c) Fishermen are patient. Allow for the conviction and preparation of the Holy Spirit in the life of the unbeliever.
 - d) Fishermen know what bait to use for different fish. You have to be flexible and know how to approach different personalities.
 - e) Fishermen concentrate on fish and not the fishpond. Our primary concern is saving people - the evil in the world will continue to exist.

FAITH

1. The Christian life can be divided into three sections or stages.
 - a) Stage 1 - Salvation.
 - b) Stage 2 - The Christian Walk
 - c) Stage 3 - The Christian in Heaven.
2. Man has three means of obtaining knowledge:
 - a) Faith - to believe or trust that something is true
 - b) Reasoning - using human logic to deduce that something is true
 - c) Experimentation - to test and prove something to satisfy yourself that it is true

3. The only acceptable method of gaining grace is by faith, since this means depending upon God without our human merit.
 - a) Stage 1 - Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved - salvation (Acts 16:31).
 - b) Stage 2 - Trusting in the promises and principles of the Word of God - the Christian walk.
 - c) Stage 3 - Trusting in God's provision - Heaven.
4. Salvation faith is the complete trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for your sins and rose from the dead to give you eternal life. (Romans 4:20-25)
5. Anything added to becomes works, and therefore nullifies faith (Romans 4:4)
6. Faith is shown outwardly by confession with the mouth. (Romans 10:9-10)
7. Since faith does not depend on our own abilities, anybody can believe. Even little children (Matthew 18:2-4)
8. Assurance is by faith (Hebrews 10:22)
9. Overcoming by faith:
 - a) The heroes of faith are illustrated for our encouragement in Hebrews 11:1-39.
 - b) By faith learn to accept conditions as God's will for life and be thankful - Romans 8:28, 1 Thessalonians 3:3; 5:18
 - c) By faith maintain fellowship with God, walking in the light - 1 John 1:7
 - d) By faith consistently day by day examine your conduct, confessing all known sins - 1 Corinthians 11:28, 31 1 John 1:9
 - e) By faith receive the Word of God daily - Matthew 4:4; 5:6, 2 Peter 3:18
 - f) By faith pray, casting every care on Him. - Hebrews 4:15,16; 1 Peter 5:7
 - g) By faith resist the attempts of Satan and he will flee from you. - Ephesians 6:10-13, 1 Peter 5:8
 - h) By faith meditate on spiritual values and priorities - Philippians 4:6-9
- i) Walk by faith and not by sight - 2 Corinthians 5:7

FAITHFULNESS OF GOD

1. God's faithfulness is based on his unchangeability (Hebrews 13:8)
2. God's faithfulness is renewed "every day" (Lamentations 3:21-24)
3. His promises are sure. (Hebrews 10:23)
4. The faithfulness of Christ continues even when we are unfaithful. (2 Timothy 2:13)
5. Christ is a faithful and merciful high priest - Hebrews 2:17
6. God is faithful to
 - a) forgive sins - 1 John 1:9
 - b) keep us saved - 2 Timothy 2:13
 - c) deliver us through temptation - 1 Corinthians 10:13
 - d) keep His promises to us - Hebrews 10:23
 - e) us in suffering - 1 Peter 4:19
 - f) fulfill His plan for us - 1 Thessalonians 5:24
 - g) strengthen us - 2 Thessalonians 3:3

FATHERHOOD OF GOD

1. The Father over creation - all beings get their life and very existence from God. (Ephesians 3:14, James 1:17)
2. The Father of Israel. - Exodus 4:22 - Israel is my son - this is my firstborn. God has a special relationship with Israel,
3. protecting and caring for the nation. However, not all Jews are saved.
4. The Father of the Lord Jesus Christ - Ephesians 1:3.
 - a) This indicates the roles within the Trinity - the Father God in control, and the obedient Son Of God who obeyed the Father's plan and purpose.
 - b) It also shows the intimate relationship of love and dependence between the earthly Jesus and His true Father in heaven.
5. The Father of believers in the Lord Jesus Christ (Romans 8:15, Galatians 4:6-7)
 - a) Only in Christ do we become brothers. (Galatians 3:27-29) This is the result of the Holy Spirit who baptizes us into the body of Christ and makes us a new creation in Him. (1 Corinthians 12:13, Ephesians 4:5)
 - b) God is not the spiritual father of the unregenerate man, they are His creation but not His children. (John 14:6) Before salvation we were sons of our sinful nature. (John 8:42-47, Ephesians 2:19)

FORGIVENESS

1. Forgiveness is by the death of Christ (Matthew 26:28, Revelation 1 :5)
2. Divine forgiveness is to all who believe in Christ (Acts 10:43, Acts 16:31)
3. The penalty of sin was paid by Christ on the cross. (Hebrews 9:22, 2 Corinthians 5:21)
4. When a believer sins his fellowship with God is disrupted. God forgives these sins upon confession and cleanses from the unknown sins in the believer's life as well as known sins. (1 John 1: 9).
5. Jesus Christ is our propitiation. (1 John 2:1,2)
6. In human forgiveness we are told to forgive others even as God has forgiven us (Ephesians 4:32). This can only be accomplished by the filling of the Holy Spirit. (Ephesians 5:18, Galatians 5:22,23)

GIFTS: SPIRITUAL GIFTS

1. Three general passages which list spiritual gifts (Ephesians 4:11, 1 Corinthians 12:28-30, Romans 12:3-8).
2. The purpose of spiritual gifts is to serve and build up the church (Ephesians 4:8-13)
3. The gifts are given by the Holy Spirit at the point of salvation (1 Corinthians 12)
4. Some gifts were temporary (1 Corinthians 13:8-10) and others permanent (1 Corinthians 12:28 cf. 1 Corinthians 13:8)
5. A temporary gift was one used before the canon of scripture was completed. The purpose of temporary gifts was to function in the place of a completed canon of scripture. (1 Corinthians 13:8-10)
6. The operation of a spiritual gift depends entirely on the filling of the Holy Spirit to be effective (Acts 2:4)

GIVING

1. Giving is an important part of spiritual life. It includes your attitude, the giving of yourself, your capacity as well as your possessions. Giving is as much a part of worship as praying, singing, listening to teaching, observing the Lord's Table, reading the Word.
2. Basic Principles of Giving
 - a) Old Testament Giving - this giving was a freewill offering. (Proverbs 11:24,25)
 - b) New Testament Giving - also a freewill offering. (2 Corinthians 9:7)
 - c) Tithing (meaning "ten percent") - was a form of income tax for all Jews.
 - d) The time to give - the first day of the week, Sunday. (1 Corinthians 16:2)
 - e) How much - as God has prospered (1 Corinthians 16:2)
3. General Scripture on Giving. (2 Corinthians chapters 8 & 9)
 - a) 2 Corinthians 8:1-8. Contrasts the Macedonian givers to the Corinthian givers, the former having been made poor by Roman oppression gave liberally. The Corinthians, the richest Church in Greece, gave sparingly.
 - b) Giving is an attitude of grace and inner happiness rather than the amount donated (2 Corinthians 8:2)
 - c) Before money is given you must give yourself - a surrendered life to God. (2 Corinthians 8:5)
 - d) Giving is as important an act as any other act in the fellowship. (2 Corinthians 8:7)
 - e) Giving is love giving not law giving (2 Corinthians 8:8)
 - f) Giving is a response to grace, the prime example being the gift of the Lord Jesus Christ. (2 Corinthians 8:9)
 - g) Money given in the Lord's service must be properly administered. (2 Corinthians 8:19-21)
 - h) If you give in grace you reap bountifully, if you give with a wrong attitude you reap sparingly (2 Corinthians 9:6)
 - i) Giving is a reflection of your character. (2 Corinthians 9:7)
 - j) God has given unto us his indescribable Gift. (2 Corinthians 9:15)
4. Giving to the work of the Lord
 - a) There are five reasons for giving to the work of the Lord.
 - b) That God's work might be supported. (1 Timothy 5:17-18)
 - c) That God might be glorified. (2 Corinthians 9:12)
 - d) That needy saints might be provided for. (Acts 2:44-45, 11:29)
 - e) That other Christians might be challenged. (2 Corinthians 9:2)
 - f) That the giver's life might be blessed. (2 Corinthians 9:6)
5. Giving alms to the poor:
 - a) In the Bible, almsgiving means giving to the poor.
 - b) The Pharisees distorted the principle of giving by making a public display. The Lord Jesus rejected this pride. (Matt 6:1-4).
 - c) When we give alms we have to do it in secret, so that we honour God and not ourselves. (Matt 6:1-4).
 - d) The giving of alms to the poor is encouraged. (Luke 12:33; Acts 10:2,4,31) and will be rewarded (Matt 6:1-4).
6. Tithes: There were three tithes in Israel:
 - a) Tithe 1 - Annually for the maintenance of the Levites (Numbers 18:21,24). The Levites were equivalent to "civil servants" in a theocratic nation.
 - b) Tithe 2 - Annually for national feasts and sacrifices (Deuteronomy 14:22-26)
 - c) Tithe 3 - Every third year a third tithe was required for the poor of the land. (Deuteronomy 14:28-29). Equivalent to "social security".
 - d) In (Malachi 3:8-10) it mentions tithes and offerings, the tithes to be brought to the storehouse or treasury. Offerings were freewill gifts in addition to tithes.

GOD: CHARACTER OF GOD

1. Whilst God is three persons all three persons have exactly the same essence or character:
 - a) SOVEREIGNTY
The Father (Ephesians 1:11 , cf Isaiah 40:8, Matthew 6:10, Hebrews 10:7, 9)
The Son (John 5:21, Revelation 19:16)
The Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:11 , cf Hebrews 2:4)
 - b) RIGHTEOUSNESS
The Father (John 17:25)
The Son (Luke 1:35, Hebrews 7:26, 2 Corinthians 5:21)
The Spirit The Holy Spirit
 - c) JUSTICE
The Father (Job 37:23, cf 8:3)
The Son (Acts 3:14, John 5:22, Revelation 19:11)
The Spirit (Nehemiah 9:20)
 - d) LOVE
The Father (John 3:16)
The Son (Ephesians 5:25, 1 John 3:16)
The Spirit (John 16:7-11, 1 Corinthians 2:10)
 - e) ETERNAL LIFE
The Father (John 5:26)
The Son (Micah 5:2, cf John 1:1-2, 1 John 5:11)
The Spirit (Isaiah 48:16)
 - f) ALL-KNOWING
The Father (Hebrews 4:13, cf Matthew 11:27, 1 Peter 1:2)
The Son (John 18:4, cf Matthew 9:4, John 2:25, 1 Cor 4:5)
The Spirit (Isaiah 11:2, cf 1 Corinthians 2:11)
 - g) EVERYWHERE
The Father (2 Chronicles 2:6)
The Son (Matthew 28:20, cf Ephesians 1:23)
The Spirit (Psalm 139:7)
 - h) ALL-POWERFUL
The Father (Mark 14:36, cf 1 Peter 1:5)
The Son (Hebrews 1:3, cf Matthew 24:30, 2 Corinthians 12:9, Philippians 3:21)
The Spirit (Romans 15:19)

i) UNCHANGEABLE

The Father (Hebrews 6:17, Psalm 33:11)

The Son (Hebrews 13:8)

The Spirit (John 14:16)

j) TRUTH

The Father (John 7:28, John 17:3)

The Son (1 John 5:20, cf John 1:14, 14:6, Revelation 19:11)

The Spirit (1 John 5:6, cf John 14:17, 15:26, 16:13)

GRACE

1. Grace is all that God is free to do for man on the basis of the cross. Therefore Grace is unmerited favour from God.
2. Grace depends on the character of God therefore Grace depends on who and what God is. Grace is what God can do for man and still be true to his own character.
3. The believer must recognise the difference between legalism and grace. Legalism is man's work intruding upon the plan of God.
4. The greatest thing God can do for the saved person is to make him exactly like His Son Jesus Christ. This is accomplished in three stages of sanctification.
5. Positional Sanctification: At Salvation every believer enters into union with Christ. (Hebrews 1:2) Jesus Christ is seated at the right hand of the Father and is therefore superior to all angels in his humanity. At the point of salvation we are entered into union with Christ thus we are positionally higher than angels. We are positionally seated with Christ at God's right hand.
6. Experiential Sanctification: During the Christian's life on the earth the time spent under the power of the Holy Spirit. During this time we produce the character of God in our lives - gold, silver, precious stones. (1 Corinthians 3:12-15)
7. Ultimate Sanctification: When the believer receives a resurrection body he loses the sin nature and all human good. At this point the believer is physically superior to all angels. He remains in this perfect state eternally.
8. All believers have tasted of Grace at least once (1 Peter 2:3). This refers to the point of Salvation at which the believer receives at least 34 things which he did not earn or deserve. (Ephesians 2:8, 9) Disorientation to grace is the believer's greatest occupational hazard in his Christian life. (Galatians 5:4, Hebrews 12:15)
9. The divine attitude to grace is expressed in (Isaiah 30:18, 19) God is constantly waiting to pour out his blessing on all believers in the Christian life.
10. Grace in salvation is expressed in many ways. It is always the same - believing in Jesus Christ (Psalm 103:8-12, Romans 3:23-4, Romans 4:4, 5:20, Ephesians 2:8, 9)
11. There are many ways in which the Christian life expresses GRACE:
 - a) Prayer (Hebrews 4:16)
 - b) Suffering (2 Corinthians 12:9, 10)
 - c) Growth (2 Peter 3:18)
 - d) Stability (1 Peter 5:12)
 - e) Lifestyle (Hebrews 12:28, 2 Corinthians 1:12)
 - f) Production of Divine Good (1 Corinthians 15:10, 2 Corinthians 6:1)
12. Grace is the correct attitude in relation to giving. (2 Corinthians 8 & 9)
13. Grace is the only means of coping with suffering in the Christian life. (2 Corinthians 12:7-10) Through Grace God is able to bless the believer in the midst of the pressures and adversities of life. (1 Peter 1:6,7)
14. Implications of grace:
 - a) God is perfect, his plan is perfect.
 - b) A perfect plan can only originate from a perfect God.
 - c) If man could do anything in the plan of God the plan would no longer be perfect.
 - d) A plan is no stronger than its weakest link. Grace therefore excludes all human merit, all human ability.
 - e) Legalism, human works is the enemy of Grace.
 - f) The works of human righteousness have therefore no place in the plan of God. (Isaiah 64:6)

GUIDANCE: THE WILL OF GOD

1. Three categories of will in history
 - a) Divine will (sovereignty)
 - b) Angelic will.
 - c) Human will.
2. Main areas of the will of God (1 John 3:23)
 - a) For the unbeliever - salvation (2 Peter 3:9)
 - b) For the believer - spirituality (Ephesians 5:18)
3. Christ has free will (Matthew 26:42, Hebrews 10:7, 9)
 - a) No free will in mankind would imply no free will in Christ.
 - b) The basic principles of divine guidance however is based on the fact that man possesses free will to choose for or against God.
4. Type of will of God as related to the human race (e.g. Balaam)
 - a) Directive (Numbers 22:12) - what God directs.
 - b) Permissive (Numbers 22:20) - What God allows
 - c) Overruling (Numbers 23) - When God overrules
5. Principles of Guidance
 - a) Knowledge of biblical principles in the believer (Psalm 32:8, Proverbs 3:1-6, Isaiah 58:11, Romans 12:2)
 - b) Surrender and filling of the Holy Spirit (Romans 6:13, Romans 12:1-2, Ephesians 5:17-18, 1 John 1:9)
 - c) Growth - to eat meat and not rely on milk (1 Corinthians 3:1-4)
6. Categories of the will of God
 - a) Viewpoint will of God - What does He want me to think?
 - b) Operational will of God - What does He want me to do?
 - c) Geographical will of God - Where does He want me to be?
7. An example of the will of God (Acts 11) - the Guidance of Peter
 - a) Guidance through prayer (vs 5)
 - b) Guidance through the mind (vs 6)
 - c) Guidance through the word (vs 7-10)

- d) Guidance through providential circumstances (vs 11)
- e) Guidance through the filling of the Spirit (vs 12)
- f) Guidance through fellowship and comparison of data (vs 13-15)
- g) Guidance through remembering Scripture (vs 16)

HOLY SPIRIT: COMFORTER

The Holy Spirit is the Comforter (paraclete = one called alongside to help)

- 1. He abides forever with the saints. (John 14:16)
- 2. He dwells in the saints and is known by them. (John 14:17)
- 3. He teaches the saints. (John 14:26)
- 4. He imparts hope. (Romans 15:13, Galatians 5:5)
- 5. He gives us the love of God. (Romans 5:3-5)
- 6. He testifies of Christ. (John 15:26)
- 7. He communicates joy to the saints. (Romans 14:17, Galatians 5:22, 1 Thessalonians 1:6)
- 8. He edifies the church. (Acts 9:31)

HOLY SPIRIT - DEITY

- 1. The Holy Spirit is God, the third member of the Trinity.
- 2. The Holy Spirit is Jehovah God (Isaiah 6:8, 9, Acts 28:25, Jeremiah 31:31-35, cf Hebrews 10:15).
- 3. He has the characteristics of God:
 - a) sovereignty 1 Corinthians 12:11
 - b) all knowing (1 Corinthians 2:10, 11)
 - c) all powerful (Genesis 1:2)
 - d) everywhere (Psalm 139:7)

HOLY SPIRIT: FILLING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- 1. The Holy Spirit indwells every believer. We are commanded to allow Him to fill (or fully control) our lives. (Ephesians 5:18)
- 2. The filling (controlling) of the Spirit can be broken by
 - a) Grieving the Spirit. (Ephesians 4:30) - sin, doing something you shouldn't
 - b) Quenching the Spirit. (1 Thessalonians 5:19) - not doing something you should (like quenching a fire, allowing the flame to go out)
- 3. The filling (controlling) of the Spirit can be restored by confession of sin and full surrender to do the will of God (1 John 1:9)
- 4. The Spirit produces the very character of the Christ in the believer. (Galatians 4:19, 5:22, 23, Ephesians 3:16, 17, Philippians 1:20, 21, 2 Corinthians 3:3):
 - a) The fruit of the Spirit
 - i) Gal. 5:22-23 - Love, Joy, Peace, Patience, Kindness, Goodness, Faithfulness, Gentleness, Self-control
 - ii) Rom. 14:17 - Righteousness, Peace, Joy
 - iii) Col. 3:12-15 - Compassion, Kindness, Humility, Gentleness, Patience, Forgiveness, Love, Peace, Thankfulness
 - iv) 1 Thess. 1:3 - Faith, Love, Endurance, Hope
 - b) Rejoicing in Christ. (Philippians 3:1, 4:4)
 - c) Loving one another. (John 15:12, Romans 12:10, Ephesians 5:2)
 - d) Striving for the faith. (Philippians 1:27, Jude 3)
 - e) Putting away all sin. (1 Corinthians 5:7, Hebrews 12:1)
 - f) Abstaining from all appearances of evil. (1 Thessalonians 5:22)
 - g) Submitting to injuries. (1 Corinthians 6:7)
 - h) Subduing the temper. (Ephesians 4:26, James 1:19)
 - i) Shunning the wicked. (2 Thessalonians 3:6)
 - j) Abounding in the works of the Lord. (1 Corinthians 15:58, 1 Thessalonians 4:1)
 - k) Showing a good example. (1 Timothy 4:12, 1 Peter 2:12)
 - l) Following after that which is good. (Philippians 4:8, 1 Timothy 6:11)
 - m) Perfecting holiness. (2 Corinthians 7:1, 2 Timothy 3:17)
 - n) Hating defilement. (Jude 23)
 - o) Overcoming the world. (1 John 5:4-5)
 - p) Adorning the gospel. (Philippians 1:27, Titus 2:10)
 - q) Forgiving injuries. (Romans 12:20)
 - r) Living peaceably with all. (Romans 12:18, Hebrews 12:14)
 - s) Visiting the afflicted. (James 1:27)
 - t) Sympathising with others. (Romans 12:15, 1 Thessalonians 5:14)
 - u) Honouring others. (Romans 12:10)
 - v) Submitting to authorities. (Romans 13:1-7)
 - w) Being content. (Philippians 4:11, Hebrews 13:5)
 - x) Walking worthy of the Lord. (Colossians 1:10, 1 Thessalonians 2:12)
 - y) Walking in the newness of life. (Romans 6:4)
 - z) Walking as children of light. (Ephesians 5:8)
 - aa) Glorifies Christ in his body. (Philippians 1:20, 21)
 - bb) Christ is at home in his body. (Ephesians 3:16, 17)
 - cc) A lifestyle which honours God in the presence of men. (2 Corinthians 3:3)
- 5. The filling of the Holy Spirit in every believer only occurs in two dispensations:
 - a) Church age Ephesians 5:18, Galatians 5:22,23
 - b) Millennium - Joel 2:28, 29 (characterized by ecstasies)

HOLY SPIRIT: MINISTRY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

- In the Old Testament, the Holy Spirit did not indwell all believers, since Christ was not yet glorified (John 7:39). Instead, He only came upon some Old Testament saints to perform special functions.
 - JOSEPH, a believer who was a prime minister. (Genesis 41:38)
 - Believers who were artisans occupied in the construction of the Tabernacle. (Exodus 28:3, 31:3)
 - Believers involved in administration. (Numbers 11:17, 25)
 - A believer who was both a political and military leader - JOSHUA (Numbers 27:18)
 - Certain Judges: OTHNIEL (Judges 3:9, 10) GIDEON (Judges 6:34) JEPHTHAH (Judges 11:29) SAMSON (Judges 13:24, 25, 14:5-6, 15:14)
 - Kings of Israel (1 Samuel 10:9, 10, 16:13)
 - DANIEL (Daniel 4:8, 5:11, 6:3)
 - Post exilic rulers (Zechariah 4:3, 12-14)
- Believers in Israel could be disciplined by the removal of the Spirit:
 - SAUL (1 Samuel 16:14)
 - DAVID (Psalm 51:11)
- A believer could obtain the Holy Spirit by request, but not as an indwelling presence. (2 Kings 2:9, 10, Luke 11:13)
- Jesus gave the Holy Spirit without request to the disciples just before the ascension. Purpose: To sustain them for the ten day interim before the Church Age would begin. (John 20:22)

HOLY SPIRIT: MINISTRY TO JESUS CHRIST

- The ministry of the Spirit in sustaining Jesus Christ was prophesied in the Old Testament. (Isaiah 11:1-3, 42:1, 61:1-3)
- The virgin birth was only possible by the work of the Holy Spirit. Matthew 1: 18, 20, Psalm 40:6, Hebrews 10:5.
- The Holy Spirit was given without measure (constant unhindered filling) to the humanity of Christ. (John 3:34)
- The Holy Spirit was related to the baptism of Jesus. (Matthew 3:16)
- The Holy Spirit sustained Jesus Christ during his earthly ministry. (Matthew 12:18, 28, Luke 4:14,15,18)
- The Lord acknowledged the work of the Spirit in his works and miracles. Matthew 12:8 (Quoting Isaiah 44:1), 18, 28, Luke 4:14-21.
- The sustaining ministry of the Holy Spirit was withdrawn from the Lord when he bore our sins on the cross. Matt 27:46, Psalms 22.
- The Holy Spirit had a part in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. (Romans 8:11, 1 Peter 3:18)
- The present ministry of the Holy Spirit to Jesus Christ (John 7:39, 16:14)
- The same sustaining ministry of the Holy Spirit is passed on to us at salvation, and we are commanded to make use of this ministry
- to grow thereby. Galatians 4:19, 5:16, Ephesians 3:16, 17, 5:18, Romans 13:14.

HOLY SPIRIT: MINISTRY IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

- TO THE UNBELIEVER
 - RESTRAINING (2 Thessalonians 2:7)
If unbelievers were unrestrained in the Church Age the one world system which Satan is trying to establish would come. After the rapture of the Church it will come.
 - CONVICTING (John 16:7-11)
 - Sin - the barrier which remains in unbelief.
 - Righteousness - God is totally righteous, man is only relatively righteous and needs God's righteousness for salvation.
 - Judgment - Satan and all unbelievers are judged.
 - REGENERATION (John 3:5)
Man without the spirit cannot understand spiritual things. The Gospel is spiritual, the Holy Spirit makes the gospel a reality to the unbeliever when one believes and is "born again" or regenerated. (1 Corinthians 2:14)
- TO THE BELIEVER AT SALVATION
 - Regeneration (John 3:1-16, Titus 3:5)
 - Baptism (Acts 1:5, 1 Corinthians 12:13, Ephesians 4:5) We are baptized into union with Jesus Christ and become part of the body of Christ. This is not to be confused with the Filling of the Holy Spirit.
 - Indwelling (Romans 8:9, 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20) From salvation on the believer is indwelt by the Spirit.
 - Sealing (2 Corinthians 1:22, Ephesians 1:13, 4:30). This ministry relates to your future with God, the guarantee of eternal security.
 - Distribution of spiritual gifts (1 Corinthians 12:11) Each believer receives a spiritual gift at the point of salvation in order to function in the body of Christ.
- TO THE BELIEVER AFTER SALVATION (Spirituality)
The Ministry of the Holy Spirit after salvation is the means by which we live the Christian life ordained by God (Ephesians 2:10, 5:18)
 - The Filling of the Holy Spirit (spirituality through confession of sin and surrender of the life). (1 John 1:9 Ephesians 5:18)
 - The character of Jesus Christ is produced by the believer when he is filled with the Spirit. (Galatians 4:19, 5:22, 23)
 - Glorification of Christ (John 7:39, 16:14, 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20)
 - Fulfillment of the Law. (Romans 8:2-4)

HOLY SPIRIT: SINS AGAINST THE HOLY SPIRIT

- RESISTING THE HOLY SPIRIT (Unbelievers only) (Acts 7:51, John 16:8-11) This is hardening to the convicting ministry of the Holy Spirit.
- BLASPHEMY AGAINST THE HOLY SPIRIT (Unbelievers only) (Matthew 12:31) The purpose of the Holy Spirit was to reveal the person of Jesus Christ. The Pharisees rejected this by claiming He was demon possessed.
- LYING TO THE HOLY SPIRIT (Believers only) (Acts 5:1-3) A sin of false motivation. - Ananias and Sapphira.
- GRIEVING THE HOLY SPIRIT (Believers only) (Ephesians 4:30) Any sin which the believer commits.
- QUENCHING THE HOLY SPIRIT (Believers only) (1 Thessalonians 5:19) A believer who is not allowing the Holy Spirit to exert His full influence.
- UNPARDONABLE SIN (Matthew 12:22-32)
 - Rejection of Jesus Christ as God and Saviour is the only sin which cannot be forgiven. This unbelief is shown in Matthew 12:24, denying the person and power of Jesus.
 - It is impossible for a believer to commit the unpardonable sin. (Isaiah 1:18, Isaiah 44:22, 1 John 1:7)

HOLY SPIRIT – SYMBOLS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

There are a number of symbols for the Holy Spirit in the Bible.

1. Dove. (Matthew 3:16)
2. Oil. (Exodus 35:28)
3. Water. (John 7:38-39)
4. Wind. (Acts 2:2)
5. Fire. (Acts 2:3)
6. Seal. (Ephesians 1:13, 4:30)
7. Pledge. (Ephesians 1:14)

HOLY SPIRIT: TEACHER

1. He is the Spirit of Wisdom. (Isaiah 11:2, 40:13-14)
2. He reveals the things of God. (1 Corinthians 10:13)
3. He reveals the things of Christ. (John 16:14)
4. He guides into all truth. (John 14:26, 16:13)
5. He enables ministers to teach. (1 Corinthians 12:8)
6. He teaches the saints to answer persecutors. (Mark 13:11, Luke 12:12)
7. He directs in the way of godliness. (Isaiah 30:21, Ezekiel 36:27)
8. He brings the words of Christ to remembrance. (John 14:26)

HOPE

1. Our hope is based on the reality of the life of the Lord Jesus Christ and His message. (Romans 5:4-6, 1 Timothy 1:1)
2. Our hope is also of our resurrection (Acts 24:15). This hope influences our conduct here and now. (1 John 3:3)
3. The hope of resurrection was longed for and believed in, in the Old Testament but after the Lord's resurrection we can be totally confident. (Acts 26:6-8)
4. Hope of resurrection is a "lively hope" which influences every aspect of the soul who truly knows what we have. (1 Peter 1:3)
5. We also have hope of eternal life. (Titus 3:7)
6. It is a key doctrine of the church, without it our faith is a sham. (1 Corinthians 15:19)
7. We have the sure hope of deliverance from the Tribulation by the Rapture of the Church which occurs before the Tribulation (Romans 8:24-25, 1 Thessalonians 1:10; 4:13-18)
8. The coming of the Lord to save us from coming catastrophe is a "blessed hope" (Titus 2:13)
9. We all have the hope of blessing in time if we reach maturity. (Galatians 5:5)
10. We all have one hope in maturity. (Ephesians 4:4-6)
11. All true pastors hope that their flock will go on to maturity to the greater glory of the Lord Jesus Christ. (1 Thessalonians 2:19-20)
12. As we see and know what the Lord did for us we can take confidence from it. (1 Peter 1:21)
13. Confidence comes as we hear what God has for us through His word. (Romans 15:4)
14. The way to know hope is to be firmly grounded in God's word. (Colossians 1:23)
15. We are told to grow in hope. (Hebrews 6:11-12)
16. We are to hold fast our hope, firm in doctrine. (Hebrews 3:6)
17. All hope is anchored in doctrine in the soul. (Hebrew 6:18-19)
18. God's grace provisions for us here in time provide the basis for hope and confidence. (2 Thessalonians 2:16-17)
19. The purpose of the pastor - teacher teaching the Word of God is to pass on God's information so that all believers can be partakers of this hope. (1 Corinthians 9:10, 2 Corinthians 3:12)
20. The pastor's prayer for his people will always be that they should know the hope of their calling (Ephesians 1:18) This would include salvation, resurrection, eternal security, eternal reward, eternal life, blessing and maturity and deliverance from the problems of life.
21. Unbelievers have no hope. This should be the motivation for evangelism. (Ephesians 2:12, 1 Thessalonians 4:13)
22. We should be ready to give a defence to our hope. (1 Peter 3:15)
23. "Now abides faith hope and charity and the greatest of these is charity" (1 Corinthians 13:13)

I AM

There are seven "I AM's" in the New Testament.

1. I am the Bread of Life (John 6:35) - only the Lord can answer the hunger of mankind.
2. I am the Light of the World (John 8:12) - the only true light to live by is the Lord's Light.
3. I am the Door to the Fold (John 10:7) - the only way into the Plan of God is through the person of Christ.
4. I am the Good Shepherd (John 10:11) - the only true caring, faithful One is the Lord.
5. I am the Way ,the Truth and the Life (John 14:6) - the only Life is in Christ.
6. I am the Resurrection and the Life (John 11:25) - Eternal life is in Christ alone: to reject is to face eternal existence in the Lake of Fire.
7. I am the Vine (John 15:5) - the only true production in Life is in full fellowship with Christ through the power of the Holy Spirit.

IGNORANCE

1. On a number of occasions believers are commanded not to be ignorant. As the Bible is the mind of Christ (1 Cor 2:16) the more we know about the scriptures the less our ignorance of God's viewpoint.
2. The areas of ignorance deal with past, present and future events.
3. PAST -due to pride.
 - a) That God's righteousness is by faith rather than by man's works. (Rom 10:3). "For they being ignorant of God's righteousness and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God."
 - b) That God has a future for Israel. (Rom 11:25,26)
 - c) That believers should not be ignorant of history or the scriptures pertaining to how God dealt with Israel in the past. (1 Cor 10:1-4).
4. PRESENT - Due to immaturity of the believer.
 - a) To the existence and use of spiritual gifts. (1 Cor 12:1)
 - b) To the use of suffering in the Christian life for development. (2 Cor 1:8).

c) To Satan's devices in deceiving believers. (2 Cor 2:11)

5. FUTURE To the existence of the translation or rapture of the Church as a source of comfort to church age believers (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18).

IMITATE CHRIST

1. Imitation is the foundation of discipleship, the surest and quickest method of training - 1 Corinthians 4:16
2. The Corinthians could imitate Paul, for he was imitating Jesus Christ. In context the imitation has to do with self sacrifice for the cause of the ministry - 1 Corinthians 10; 23-33, 11:1
3. As the believer imitates Christ he reflects the character of the invisible God. Here the imitation relates specifically to God's love expressed in forgiveness - Ephesians 4:32, 5:1-2
4. Peter illustrates the fact that the minister of God's Word is to be an example to those he teaches - 1 Peter 5:2-3
5. To become an example you first must be an imitator. - 1 Thessalonians 1:6-7
6. Imitation is the primary teaching method of Jesus Christ - 1 Peter 2:21
7. The call of "follow me" was used by ancient rabbis to call their disciples to a life of learning by imitation - Matthew 4:19, John 21:19,22
8. The principle of imitation is conformity. - Matthew 10:24-25; Luke 6:40
9. This principle was fulfilled when the training of the disciples was finally completed. - Acts 4:13
10. The quest of the pastor teacher must be to imitate Christ and to be imitated in the faith. - Hebrews 13:7

IN CHRIST

1. At the point of salvation, every believer in the Church Age is entered into the Body of Christ, and is therefore united with Christ. Our position is now, "in Christ".
2. The baptism of the Spirit is how we are united with Christ. (Acts 1:5; 1 Cor 12:13; Eph 4:5) The Holy Spirit places the believer in union with Christ.
3. Positional truth belongs to the carnal as well as the spiritual believer, to the apostate believer as well as to the mature believer. (1 Cor 1:2,30)
4. Positional truth protects the believer from divine judgment in eternity. (Rom 8:1)
5. Positional truth qualifies the believer to live with God forever.
 - a) Eternal life (1 John 5:11,12)
 - b) Imputation of God's righteousness. (2 Cor 5:21)
6. Positional truth is the key to both election and predestination. (Eph 1:3-6)
7. Positional truth creates a new creature. (2 Cor 5:17; Eph 2:10) based on who and what Christ is, therefore what grace accomplishes - not what changes we make - at salvation or thereafter.
8. Positional truth guarantees the eternal security of the believer. (Rom 8:38,39)
9. Positional truth has two aspects.
 - a) Past - identification with Christ in His death. (Rom 6; Col 2:12; 3:3)
 - b) Present (and Future) - identification with Christ in His "new resurrection life".
10. Current positional truth implies that the believer shares certain things in union with Christ.
 - a) Eternal life (1 John 5:11,12)
 - b) Righteousness of God. (2 Cor 5:21)
 - c) Election (Eph 1:4)
 - d) Destiny. (Eph 1:5)
 - e) Sonship. (John 1:12; 1 John 3:1,2)
 - f) Heirship. (Rom 8:16,17)
 - g) Sanctification. (1 Cor 1:2,30)
 - h) Kingdom. (2 Peter 1:11)
 - i) Priesthood. (Heb 10:10-14; 1 Peter 2:5,9).
11. Our new position in Christ means we are and must be separated from the world. Ephesians 2:6
12. As new creatures in Christ, we have a new ministry as ambassadors for Christ 2 Corinthians 5:17-21 1 Corinthians 3:6, 6:4
13. In Christ, we are never alone. Colossians 3:4, John 17. We have communion with Him, and with His body (other Christians)
14. We are united with the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit forever- we are in the Father, He is in us - Ephesians 4:6, we are in Christ, He is in us - John 14:20, Colossians 1:26, we are in the Spirit, He is in us - Romans 8:9.
15. We are members of His body, branches of His vine, living stones of His building, sheep of His fold, part of his Bride, priests in his kingdom, saints set apart for his glory.
16. The characteristics of positional truth are six-fold.
 - a) It is not an experience - neither emotional nor ecstatic.
 - b) It is not progressive - cannot be improved in time or eternity.
 - c) It is not related to human merit, ability, or human good. Here are the implications of retroactive positional truth. There is no place in the plan of God for human good.
 - d) It is eternal in nature, it cannot be changed by God, angels or mankind.
 - e) It is known only through the Word of God.
 - f) It is obtained in total at the point of salvation.

JUDGMENT: GREAT WHITE THRONE

1. The judgment of the Great White Throne is the last judgment. (Revelation 20:11, 15)
2. Only the unsaved are judged at the last judgment as there is no judgment for Christians. (Romans 8:1)
3. The last judgment occurs at the end of the Millennium. (Revelation 20:7-15)
4. The unsaved are judged according to their works from the Books of Works (Revelation 20:12)
5. The judgment is to show that the Human works of man cannot satisfy the justice of God. God is totally fair and shows that he is only satisfied by "The Good Work". The death of Christ on the Cross.
6. Having shown the unsaved they have failed to satisfy the holiness of God, the condemned are cast into the Lake of Fire. (Rev 20:15)

1. The life of Jesus Christ can be divided into seven separate sections:-

- a) The Virgin Birth.
- b) The Lord's Ministry.
- c) His Death.
- d) Burial.
- e) Resurrection.
- f) Ascension.
- g) Session.

2. The Virgin Birth. There are three reasons why Jesus had to be born of a virgin:-

- a) To fulfill prophecy (Isaiah 7:14)
- b) To fulfill the 'curse of Coniah' (Jeremiah 22:30) (also known as Jeconiah and Jehoiachin)
 - i) (Matthew 1:16) Joseph the legal but not real father of Jesus was descended from David through Solomon ... (Matthew 1:6) and Coniah (Matthew 1:11)
 - ii) Mary the real mother (Luke 3:23) of the humanity of the Lord Jesus Christ was descended from David. (Luke 3:31) through Nathan.
 - iii) In (2 Samuel 7:16) David is promised a son who will reign forever i.e. The Lord Jesus Christ.
 - iv) In (Jeremiah 22:28-30) Coniah is told that no descendant of his will reign over Israel.
 - v) By the Virgin birth a son, Jesus Christ, can reign forever over Israel (He has eternal life) being descended from David via Nathan.
- c) To ensure Jesus was born without the imputation of Adam's sin. (1 Timothy 2:14, 15)
 - i) In (1 Timothy 2) we see that the woman was deceived but the man deliberately sinned. Thus the sinful nature comes from the man.
 - ii) In order to be our redeemer Jesus had to be born without a sin nature so that he can purchase those who have a sin nature.
 - iii) By the Virgin Birth Jesus was born without the imputation of Adam's sin.

3. The Lord's Ministry.

- a) Reasons for his HUMANITY
 - i) Saviourhood (Philippians 2:5-8)
 - ii) Mediatorship (1 Timothy 2:5-6)
 - iii) Priesthood (Hebrews 10:10-14)
 - iv) Kingship (Psalm 89:29)
- b) What was his means of operation.
 - i) Power-the Holy Spirit (John 3:34)
 - ii) He was tempted (Matthew 4:1-11)
 - iii) He had free will (Matthew 26:39)
 - iv) Was perfect (2 Corinthians 5:21)

4. His Trials and Death.

- a) Trials
 - i) Annas (John 18:12,13)
 - ii) Caiaphas (Matthew 26:57)
 - iii) Sanhedrin (Luke 22:66)
 - iv) Pilate (Luke 23:1)
 - v) Herod (Luke 23:8)
 - vi) Pilate (Luke 23:13)
- b) Crucifixion:-
 - i) Jesus was crucified at 9 am. (Mark 15:25)
 - ii) Darkness covered the earth 12 noon (Mark 15:33)
 - iii) Jesus bore the sins 12-3 pm (Matthew 27:46)
 - iv) "My God My God" Psalm 22 (Romans 6:23)
 - v) Salvation is completed 3 pm (Luke 23:44-46, John 19:30) "Father into thy hands I dismiss my spirit".
 - vi) Prophetic (Isaiah 53:9)

5. Burial and In the Grave.

After the death of the Lord Jesus Christ several things happened:-

- a) Signs
 - i) Temple veil rent from top (God) to bottom (man) (Matthew 27:51)
 - ii) A great earthquake (Matthew 27:51)
 - iii) Graves opened. (Matthew 27:52,53)
 - iv) Breaking of the legs of the thieves (John 19:32-36 cf. Psalm 34:20 cf. Exodus 12:46)
 - v) Side pierced (John 19:34, Zechariah 12:10)
 - b) Burial
 - i) Two pallbearers. Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, both Pharisees, (John 19:38-39)
 - ii) Both rich men. (John 19:38-42)
 - iii) Laid in a rich man's tomb. (Isaiah 53:9, John 19:41)
 - iv) Guard on the tomb. (Matthew 27:62-66)
 - c) Jesus had three separate parts - Body, Soul, Spirit.
 - d) At burial -
 - i) Body - in the tomb (Matthew 27:57-60)
 - ii) Spirit - to the Father in Heaven (Luke 23:46)
 - iii) Soul - Paradise or Abraham's Bosom (Luke 23:43)
 - iv) In Paradise Jesus met the soul of the penitent thief and preached to the fallen angels in Tartarus. (1 Peter 3:19, 20a, 2 Peter 2:4, Genesis 6:4)
6. Resurrection.
- a) Jesus died on the Passover - the Paschal lamb.
 - b) Jesus rose on the Feast of the First Fruits. After 3 days the soul came from Hades (Luke 23:43) the Spirit from the Father (Luke 23:46) and joined the body in the tomb. With the help of the Holy Spirit the Lord Jesus Christ received a resurrection body. (Rom 8:11)
 - c) Jesus predicted his resurrection (John 2:18-22)
 - d) He is the first fruits (1 Corinthians 15:22, 23)
 - e) In the period between the resurrection and the ascension many people saw the risen Lord. The bribery of the Roman soldiers (Matthew 28:11-15) is additional proof of the resurrection as are the changed lives of the disciples.

7. Ascension.

- a) Having risen the Lord ascended (Luke 24:50-53) to be able to take His place of honour at the right hand of God.
- b) With the ascension paradise emptied, the Old Testament saints being transferred to Heaven.
- c) In the "Church" age believers go to be with the Lord. (2 Corinthians 5:7-9)

8. Session - the seating of Christ at God's right hand.

- a) Reaching the Father in heaven Christ sat at God's right hand. (Colossians 3:1)
- b) The session is in order that the Father may make His enemies His footstool. (Hebrews 1:13)
- c) Prophecy of the session. (Psalm 110:1)
- d) The footstool will be completed initially at the Second Advent with the final judgment occurring at the Last Judgment. (Rev 20:11-15)

NAMES AND TITLES OF GOD

Father, Son and Holy Spirit Matthew 28:19,20. These titles emphasise the function of each member of the Trinity.

- a) Father - the sovereign authority, who decreed the plan of salvation
- b) Son - the obedient Son, who offered Himself as a sacrifice for sin according to the Father's will
- c) Holy Spirit - the one who reveals the Son to mankind, thereby bringing honour and glory to Him

NAMES OF GOD IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

God reveals Himself and His character by His names.

1. EL - The strong one (singular) - 2 Samuel 22:33
2. EL ELYON - The most high God - Genesis 14:18-22
3. EL OLAM - The everlasting God - Genesis 21:33
4. EL SHADDAI -The almighty one - Genesis 17:1
5. ELOHIM - The all powerful one. (plural) - Genesis 1:1
6. JEHOVAH - The self-existent one - I AM Exodus 3:14
7. JEHOVAH-ELOHIM - Lord God, Creator - Genesis 2:4
8. JEHOVAH-JIREH - Jehovah will provide - Genesis 22:13, 14
9. JEHOVAH-NISSI - Jehovah is my banner - Exodus 17:15
10. JEHOVAH-RAAH - Jehovah is my Shepherd - Psalm 23:1
11. JEHOVAH-RAPHA - Jehovah that Heals - Exodus 15:25, 26
12. JEHOVAH-SABOATH - Lord of hosts - Psalm 46:7, 11
13. JEHOVAH-SHALOM - Jehovah is peace - Judges 6:24
14. JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH - Jehovah is there - Ezekiel 48:35
15. JEHOVAH TSID KENU- Jehovah our righteousness - Jeremiah 33:16

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

TITLES OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

1. LORD - kurios - emphasises the authority of God. This is His divine title - it emphasises His deity.
2. JESUS = Joshua = Jehovah Saves. This is His human name - it emphasises His humanity.
3. CHRIST = Messiah = The Chosen One. This is His calling - it emphasises His purpose.
4. It is respectful to refer to Him by His full title: the Lord Jesus Christ.
5. SON OF GOD which emphasises deity - John 5:18, 10:33
6. SON OF MAN which emphasises humanity. He calls himself this 30 times in Matthew, 15 in Mark, 25 in Luke and 12 in John.
7. SON OF DAVID - He is King of the Jews on the throne of David forever.
8. THE LAST ADAM (1 Corinthians 15:45)
9. ADVOCATE (1 John 2:1)
10. AMEN (Revelation 3:14)
11. BEGINNING OF THE CREATION OF GOD (Revelation 3:14)
12. BRANCH (Zechariah 3:8, 6:12)
13. BRIGHT AND MORNING STAR (Revelation 22:16)
14. CORNERSTONE (1 Peter 2:6)
15. DAVID THE KING (Jeremiah 30:9, Hosea 3:5)
16. DAY SPRING (Luke 1:78)
17. DELIVERER (Romans 11:26)
18. ELOHIM (Isaiah 40:3, 9:6,7, John 20:28, Titus 1:3, 2:13, Romans 15:6, Ephesians 1:3, 5:5,20, 2 Peter 1:1, 1 John 5:20,, Rom. 9:5)
19. EMMANUEL God with us - (Matthew 1:23)
20. THE FAITHFUL AND TRUE - Revelation 19
21. FIRST AND LAST (Revelation 1:8, 17)
22. FIRST BEGOTTEN FROM THE DEAD (Revelation 1:5)
23. HIGH PRIEST (Hebrews 5:1,5)
24. HOLY ONE (Luke 4:34, Acts 3:14)
25. IMAGE OF GOD (2 Corinthians 4:4)
26. JEHOVAH - Zechariah 12:10, Jeremiah 23:5,6, Psa 68:18, Ephesians 4:8-10, Psalm 102:12, Hebrews 1:10ff, Rev 1-22, Malachi 3:1
27. JUST ONE (Acts 3:14, 7:52)
28. KING OF ISRAEL (John 1:49)
29. KING OF THE JEWS (Matthew 2:2)
30. KING OF KINGS (Revelation 17:14)
31. LAMB OF GOD (John 1:29, Revelation 5:6)
32. LIGHT TRUE (John 1:8, 9)
33. LION OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH (Revelation 5:5)
34. LORD (John 20:28)
35. LORD OF LORDS (Revelation 17:14)
36. LORD OF GLORY (1 Corinthians 2:8)
37. LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS (Jeremiah 23:6)
38. MAKER AND PRESERVER OF ALL THINGS (John 1:3, Colossians 1:16)
39. MEDIATOR (1 Timothy 2:5, Hebrews 12:24)

40. MESSIAH (John 1:41)
41. NAZARENE (Matthew 2:23)
42. PASSOVER (OUR) (1 Corinthians 5:7)
43. PRINCE OF LIFE (Acts 3:15)
44. PRINCE OF PEACE (Isaiah 9:6)
45. PROPHET (Deuteronomy 18:18, Luke 24:19)
46. REDEEMER (Job 19:25)
47. ROOT OF DAVID (Revelation 5:5, 22:16)
48. RULER OF ISRAEL (Micah 5:2)
49. SAVIOUR (Luke 2:11, Acts 5:31)
50. SHEPHERD (John 10:11, Hebrews 13:20)
51. SHILOH (Genesis 49:10)
52. SON OF GOD (Matthew 3:17, Luke 1:32)
53. SON ONLY BEGOTTEN (John 1:1 4, 18;
54. SON OF MAN (Matthew 8:20, John 1:5 1)
55. SON OF DAVID (Matthew 9:27, 21:9)
56. STAR AND SCEPTRE (Numbers 24:17)
57. WAY TRUTH AND LIFE (John 14:6)
58. WITNESS FAITHFUL (Revelation 1:5)
59. WORD (John 1:1, Revelation 19:13)

OLD SIN NATURE

1. We are born with a nature, inherited from Adam, which is against God and prone to sin. (Ephesians 2:1, Romans 5:12)
2. The old sin nature is perpetuated in the human race by physical birth. (Psalm 51:5, 1 Timothy 2:13, 14)
3. We are therefore considered spiritually dead at the point of physical birth. (Romans 5:12).
4. Names for the old sin nature:
 - a) Flesh Galatians 5:16
 - b) Old Man Ephesians 4:22, Colossians 3:9
 - c) Carnal Romans 7:14
 - d) Sin Romans 5:12
 - e) Heart Jeremiah 17:9
 - f) Member Colossians 3:5
5. The believer continues to have an old sin nature after salvation. (1 John 1:8, 1 Corinthians 3:1)
6. The believer under the control of the old sin nature is called carnal. (Romans 7:14, 1 Corinthians 3:1-3)
7. The old sin nature frustrates true production of the Christian life. (Romans 7:15)
8. The old sin nature has two tendencies. (Romans 6:6)
 - a) Area of weakness - pushes us towards lawlessness and sins Hebrews 12:1
 - b) Area of strength - pushes us towards asceticism and self-righteousness Isaiah 64:6
9. The old sin nature is not found in the resurrection body. (1 Corinthians 15:56, Philippians 3:21, 1 Thessalonians 5:23)
10. Victory over the old sin nature is by achieved by considering your old life dead, surrendering to God, confessing sin and relying upon the filling of the Spirit. (Romans 6:6,11, Colossians 3:9-10)

PLAN OF GOD

1. In eternity past, God designed a plan for every believer, which takes into account every event and decision in human history.
2. The plan centres around the person of Jesus Christ. (1 John 3:23, Ephesians 1:4-6)
3. Entrance into the plan is based on the principle of grace. (Ephesians 2:8, 9) where the sovereignty of God and the free will of Man meet at the cross. God brings salvation which is complete, Man brings his faith.
4. God's plan was so designed so as to include all events and actions. (1 Peter 1:2)
5. Under his plan God has decreed to do some things directly and some through agencies, Israel, the Church.
6. Without interfering with human free will in any way God has designed a plan so perfect that it includes cause and effect, as well as provision, preservation and function.
7. There are many functions in the Plan of God. They all constitute one whole comprehensive plan which is perfect, eternal and unchangeable.
8. The plan of God is consistent with human freedom and does not limit or coerce human free will. Distinction should be made between what God causes and what God permits. God causes the Cross but permits sin. God is neither the author of sin nor sponsors sin.
9. His plan portrays that man has free will. God never condones sin in the human race. Man started in perfect environment and innocence. Man sinned of his own free will. Man will sin in the perfect environment of the Millennium.
10. Distinction should be made between the divine plans which are related to the plan of God and divine laws which regulate human conduct on the earth. Divine laws occur in time, divine plans occur in eternity.
11. God's plans derive from His foreknowledge. He recognised in eternity past those things which are certain. The foreknowledge of God makes no things certain, but only perceives in eternity past those things that are certain.
12. There is a difference between foreknowledge and fore ordination. Fore ordination establishes certainty but does not provide for the certainty which is established. It is the plan that provides. (Romans 8:29, Acts 2:23, 1 Peter 1:2)
13. Therefore the elect are foreknown and the foreknown are elect. God knew in eternity past what way each free will would go for each particular problem in life. God does not coerce human free will but he does know what way each freewill will choose at any given time. As free will decides so God provides.
14. Since God cannot contradict his own character he plans the best for the believer. God is perfect, his plan and provisions are therefore perfect.
15. The cross was planned in eternity past but the human free will of Christ decided for the cross at Gethsemane. (Matthew 26:39-42) God has provided salvation through the cross and it is a free will decision as to whether one accepts it or not.
16. No plan in itself opposes human freedom but once a choice is made from the free will then the plan limits your human freedom. At the same time it gives you the freedom to love and appreciate God. God lays down the means of living the Christian life.

PRAYER

1. We may know the provision of God but we must communicate with Him in order to obtain this provision.

- a) Prayer is the believer's means of communicating with God.
- b) The Bible is God's way of communicating with man.

2. Promises Involving Prayer

- a) Matthew 21:22 We should ask believing.
- b) Matthew 18:19 The power of corporate prayer.
- c) Psalm 116:1, 2 God is always available to hear our prayer.
- d) Isaiah 65:24 God will answer while we are yet praying.
- e) Matthew 7:7 We are commanded to pray.
- f) John 14:13-14 We can ask for anything in His name.
- g) Philippians 4:6 The prayer should be with thanksgiving.
- h) 1 Thessalonians 5:17 We should pray without ceasing.
- i) Hebrews 4:16 We can come boldly to the throne of Grace.

3. Prayer Divided into 4 Segments

- a) Confession of sins (1 John 1:9)
- b) Thanksgiving (1 Thessalonians 5:18)
- c) Intercession for others. (Ephesians 6:18)
- d) Petitions for one's own needs (Hebrews 4:16)

4. Power of Prayer

- a) Individual - Elijah and the burnt offering. (1 Kings 18:36-39)
- b) Corporate - the release of Peter from prison. (Acts 12:1-18)
- 5. One Prayer that could not be Answered The prayer of our Lord on the Cross. (Psalm 22:1-18)

6. To Whom are Prayers Addressed?

- a) Directed to the Father - (Matthew 6:5-9)
- b) In the name of the Son - (Hebrews 7:25)
- c) In the power of the Spirit - (Romans 8:26-27)

The Son (Jesus) and Spirit are interceding for us.

7. Prayers can be Divided into Petition and Desire

- a) Petition - What you ask God for. (e.g. a new car)
- b) Desire - The desire behind the petition. (e.g. happiness because you have a new car).

8. Four Possible Combinations

- a) Petition answered - Desire not answered. (Psalm 106:15 - The quails of the Exodus generation. (1 Samuel 8:5) - A King to reign over Israel.
- b) Petition not answered - Desire answered. (Genesis 18:23) The preservation of Sodom. (2 Corinthians 12:7) - Removal of the thorn in Paul's side.
- c) Petition answered - Desire answered (1 Kings 18:36-37) -Elijah requests fire for the offering. (Luke 23:42) -The penitent thief's prayer.

Type c) represents the perfect prayer.

d) Petition not answered -Desire not answered. Type d) unanswered prayer has 9 main reasons which are shown in paragraph 10.

9. Reasons for Unanswered Prayer

- a) Lack of belief. (Matthew 21:22)
- b) Selfishness (James 4:3)
- c) Unconfessed sin (Psalm 66:18)
- d) Lack of compassion (Proverbs 21:13)
- e) Pride and self righteousness (Job 35:12-13)
- f) Lack of filling of the Spirit (Ephesians 6:18)
- g) Lack of obedience (1 John 3:22)
- h) Not in the Divine will (1 John 5:14)

Most of the reasons for unanswered prayer, is some form of sin in the life, which can be solved by confession of known sins as per paragraph 4 a) under the concept of 1 John 1:9

10. Intercessory Prayer

- a) This is one of the four factors in a prayer which are:-
- b) Confession of sins.

c) Thanksgiving

d) Intercession

e) Own needs.

f) The power of intercessory prayer is taught in (1 Kings 18:42-46) the principle being found in (James 5:16-18)

g) The power of prevailing prayer is shown in (Acts 12)

h) The prayer for the unbeliever (Romans 10:1)

i) Prayer for an unknown believer (Colossians 1:3-11)

j) Prayer for the known believer (Ephesians 1:15-23)

11. The True Lord's Prayer (John 17)

a) That Jesus might be glorified as the Son who has glorified the Father. (v 1 cf Philippians 2:9-11)

b) That He might be restored to glory which He had prior to the foundation of the world. (v 5)

c) For safety of believers from the world and the devil. (v 11, 15)

d) For the sanctification of believers. (v 17)

e) For the spiritual unity of believers. (v 21)

f) That the world might believe. (v 21)

g) That believers may be with Him in heaven to see and share His glory. (v 24)

RAPTURE

1. The Rapture of the Church is the termination of the Church Age and is the taking of all believers since Pentecost to Heaven by the Lord Jesus Christ.

2. General Scripture (John 14:1-3, 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)

3. The Rapture and the 2nd Advent should not be confused, they are 7 years apart being separated by the Tribulation and have different characteristics.
4. Rapture
 - a) Not revealed in Old Testament.
 - b) Promises to the Church fulfilled.
 - c) Judgment seat of Christ rewards (1 Corinthians 3:12-15, 2 Corinthians 5:10-11, 2 Timothy 2:11)
 - d) Christ the Bridegroom and Head
 - e) Believers body changed (not creation) (1 Corinthians 15:51-58, Philippians 3:21)
 - f) Church goes to heaven. (1 Thessalonians 4:17)
 - g) Imminent - no signs to be fulfilled before the Church can be removed.
 - h) Time of comfort for believer. (1 Thessalonians 4:18)
 - i) Christ will meet the Church in the air. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
 - j) Private (only believers will see)
 - k) Before tribulation
 - l) Believers go out of the world. (1 Thessalonians 4:16-18)
 - m) Removal of the Holy Spirit. (2 Thessalonians 2:7)
5. Second Advent
 - a) Spoken of by all major Old Testament prophets. (Zechariah 14:4)
 - b) Promises to Israel fulfilled.
 - c) Great White Throne Judgment (after Millennium) - unbelievers. (Matthew 25:31, Revelation 20:12-15).
 - d) Christ the Messiah to Israel (Daniel 9:25)
 - e) Radical changes in nature. (Romans 8:19-22)
 - f) Church comes back to earth (1 Thessalonians 3:13) 4:17)
 - g) Many details of prophecy yet to be fulfilled. (Revelation Chapters 6-19)
 - h) Time of terror for unbeliever. (Revelation 6:15-17)
 - i) Christ will come back to earth (Zechariah 14:4)
 - j) Public - every eye shall see him (Revelation 1- 7)
 - k) After tribulation.
 - l) Unbelievers taken off the earth (Matthew 24:37-42)
 - m) Removal of Satan (Revelation 20:1-3)
6. The Rapture is before the Tribulation. Thus the Pre Tribulation Rapture position is shown by nine factors.
 - a) The worried Thessalonians (2 Thessalonians 2:1-6)
 - b) The Restrainer removed (2 Thessalonians 2:7-12)
 - c) The lack of the word 'Church' in (Revelation 13:9)
 - d) The verb Tereo in (Revelation 3:10)
 - e) Grace before judgment (John 14:3)
 - f) Resurrections in their order. (1 Corinthians 15:22-26)
 - g) The Covenant approach. The Abrahamic, Davidic and Palestinian covenant fulfilled at 2nd Advent.
 - h) The Church is in heaven before the Seal Judgments (Revelation 4,5)
 - i) The contrast between the 2nd Advent and the Rapture

RESURRECTION

1. The resurrection of Christ is central to the gospel. (1 Corinthians 15:3-4)
 - a) Had there been no resurrection then we would all still be in our sins. (1 Corinthians 15:17).
 - b) Resurrection indicates completion of justification. (Romans 4:25, 2 Corinthians 5:2 1)
 - c) Resurrection is a guarantee of ultimate sanctification. (1 Corinthians 15:20-23)
 - d) The resurrection is the Father's seal on Christ's completed work, and the public declaration of its acceptance.
 - e) Without the resurrection it is impossible for Christ to be glorified. The humanity of Christ is glorified higher than the angels. (John 7:39, John 16:14)
2. Historical proof of the resurrection:
 - a) The empty tomb. (Matthew 28)
 - b) Many of witnesses died rather than change their testimony.
 - c) Subsequent changes and confidence of the disciples after the resurrection.
 - d) The day of Pentecost. The reality of the resurrection was so well known that when Peter preached the first two sermons in Jerusalem over 8000 people were saved. (Acts 2:41, Acts 4:3-4)
 - e) The observance of the first day of the week as the worship day. (Acts 20:7, 1 Corinthians 16:2, Revelation 1:10)
 - f) The historic existence of the church. The church worships a literal risen Saviour, and not merely the memory of a dead martyr . (Romans 5:12,14,17, 6:3-9, 8:2, 1 Corinthians 15:26,54-55, Hebrews 2:14)
3. Baptism is a sign of the new resurrection life. (Romans 6:3-11, Colossians 2:12).
4. The Lord's Supper is a reminder of the expected return of the risen Lord. (1 Corinthians 11:23-26)
5. Order of the resurrections:-
 - a) The first for believers only including Jesus Christ which is divided into four parts.
 - i) The resurrection of Christ. (1 Corinthians 15:23, Romans 1:4, 1 Thessalonians 1:10, 1 Peter 1:3)
 - ii) The Rapture of the church (1 Corinthians 15:51-57, 1 Thessalonians 4:16-18)
 - iii) The Old Testament saints and tribulation martyrs at the end of the Tribulation. (Daniel 12:13, Isaiah 26-19-20, Revelation 20:4)
 - iv) The Millennial saints and those who survive the Tribulation to enter the Millenium in their physical bodies.
 - b) The second resurrection occurs at the end of the Millenium and is for unbelievers only. They are judged and cast into the lake of fire forever. (1 John 5:28, 29, Revelation 20:12-15, 2 Peter 3:7, Matthew 25:41)
 - c) Jesus, who must be the first eternally resurrected human., was not raised until three days after the crucifixion.
 - d) People in the Old Testament who were "raised from the dead" were merely resuscitated, and later died.
 - e) Matthew 27:52-53 is a transfer scene not a resurrection scene. The transfer is one of saints from paradise to the third heaven (Ephesians 4:8). Some were given resuscitated bodies to witness to the Jews.
6. The sequence of events at the Lord's resurrection is as follows:-
 - a) Mary Magdalene, Salome and Mary the mother of James and Joses head towards the tomb followed by other women carrying embalming spices.
 - b) The three find the stone rolled away. Mary Magdalene goes back to tell the disciples. (Luke 23:55-24:9, John 20:1-2)
 - c) Mary the mother of James and Joses draws near to the tomb and sees the angel. (Matthew 28:2)

- d) She goes back to the women carrying the spices.
- e) Peter and John who have been advised by Mary Magdalene arrive, look inside the empty tomb and go away. (John 20:3-10)
- f) Mary Magdalene returns weeping, sees two angels and then Jesus. (John 20:11-18)
- g) As instructed by the Lord she goes to tell the disciples.
- h) Mary the mother of James and Joses meets the women with the spices and returning with them they see the two angels. (Luke 24:4-5, Mark 16:5)
- i) They also receive advice from the angels and, going to seek the disciples, are met by Jesus. (Matthew 28:8-10)
- 7. Recorded appearances after his resurrection.
 - a) Mary Magdalene (John 20:14-18)
 - b) Women returning from the tomb (Matthew 28:8-10)
 - c) Emmaus couple (Luke 24:13-31)
 - d) Peter (Luke 24:34)
 - e) Ten disciples (Luke 24:36-43)
 - f) Disciples including Thomas (John 20:24-29)
- g) Lake Tiberias appearance (John 21:1-23)
- h) To the 500 (1 Corinthians 15:6)
- i) James (1 Corinthians 15:7)
- j) Disciples at the ascension (Acts 1:3-12)
- k) Stephen (Acts 7:55)
- l) Paul on Damascus Road (Acts 9:3-6)
- m) Paul in the Temple (Acts 22:17-21)
- n) Paul at night (Acts 23:11)
- o) John on Patmos (Revelation 1:10-19)
- 8. The resurrection body of Jesus Christ -
 - a) Retained the nail prints in the hands and feet. (Psalm 22:16, Zechariah 12:10, John 20:25-29)
 - b) Retained the wound scar in the side. (John 20:25-29)
 - c) Christ was recognised on 15 appearances by his disciples as the one who died and rose again.
 - d) Resurrection body of Christ could eat. (Luke 24:42-43)
 - e) It had substance, it could be touched and felt. (Matthew 28:9, Luke 24:39, John 20:17)
 - f) His body could breathe. (John 20:22)
 - g) His body possessed flesh and bones. (Luke 24:39-40)
 - h) Could walk through closed doors. (Luke 24:36, John 20:19)
 - i) Appears and disappears suddenly. (Luke 24:31,36)
 - j) Could move vertically or horizontally. (Acts 1:9,10)
 - k) Our body will be just like His without the nail prints or wound in the side.

REWARDS AND CROWNS

1. Rewards and Salvation are carefully separated in the scriptures. Salvation is a free gift from God, rewards are for meritorious service in the power of the Spirit.
2. Salvation - a free gift to the lost. (Eph 2:8-9, Romans 6:23, John 4:10) - an everlasting possession. (John 3:36, John 5:24, John 6:47)
3. Rewards - to the saved who faithfully work for the Lord. (1 Corinthians 9:24, 25, Revelation 22:12) - distributed at the Judgment Seat of Christ. (1 Corinthians 3:11-15, 2 Corinthians 5:10, Romans 14:10)
4. Rewards as Crowns:-
 - a) The incorruptible crown - for faithfulness in exercising self control. (1 Corinthians 9:24-27)
 - b) The crown of glory - for faithfulness in suffering. (1 Peter 5:4)
 - c) The crown of life - for faithfulness under trial. (James 1:12, Revelation 2:10)
 - d) The crown of righteousness - for faithful testimony. (2 Timothy 4:8)
 - e) The crown of rejoicing - for faithful service. (1 Thessalonians 2:19, 20, Philippians 4:1)

SALVATION

1. Salvation is the gift of God by grace through faith.
2. We cannot work for salvation - we must receive it as a gift. (Ephesians 2:8, 9, Romans 4:4-5)
3. The only means of salvation is by trusting that Jesus Christ died for your sins, was buried and raised from the dead. He therefore paid the penalty for sin, and conquered death. (Acts 16:30-31, John 3:16, 14:6, 1 Corinthians 15:3-4)
4. We are saved so that we can serve God. (Ephesians 2:8-10) Our good works show that we have been saved.
5. Salvation includes many other doctrines such as Imputation, Justification, Redemption, Propitiation, Reconciliation and Sanctification.

SATANIC ATTACK

Pre Adamic

1. Creation of Satan. Satan was the most beautiful, most powerful angel who ministered at the Throne of God in heaven Ezek 28:13-15
2. Fall of Satan: He became proud, and declared himself god (five "I will's") Isaiah 14:12-15
 - a) 1/3 of Angels follow Satan Revelation 12:4
 - b) God's Judgment Matthew 25:41
 - c) Satan appeals fourthly to attack the Word of God and the individual believer.

Stage 1 - Innocence - Sinfulness

1. Man created Genesis 1:26-27 Woman falls Genesis 3:1-6 Man falls 1 Timothy 2:13, 14
2. Salvation promised Genesis 3:15
3. Remarks - Perfection and unity. Created the most beautiful creature, a genius. "I will" 5 times. Satan sets himself up as God. Lake of fire created for Satan and his angels. Man created with a free will to show the fairness of God's judgment. God provides everything. One tree a test of free will. Through ignorance of God's Word. Man chooses deliberately to go against God's provision. Man having been created, Satan wages war firstly to get man to sin, secondly having had a Saviour promised to attack the line of Christ, thirdly an attack on the Saviour until He completed His work,

Stage 2 - Attack on the Line of the Saviour

Object: If Satan can prevent the Saviour being physically born he has proved that God does not keep

1. Attack 1. Cain kills Abel - [Attack on the seed of the woman) An unbeliever kills a believer but Seth, another believer is provided for the line of Christ.
2. Attack 2. Infiltration of Fallen Angels. (Attack on the humanity) - Infiltration until only Noah's family left as the humanity. Flood removes angel/men demons incarcerated in Tartarus (Hades)
3. Attack 3. Tower of Babel (Attack on nationalism) - An attempt by Satan to bring in the Millennium without God. The original UN. God forms nations and confuses their tongues.- Tower of Babel.
4. Attack 4 on the line of Abraham. - Abraham promised the Saviour
5. will be descended from him.
6. Attack 5. Pharaoh of Egypt. - Satan attempts to eliminate the Jews through Pharaoh's edict to kill all the male Jews
7. Satan now attacks the descendants of David. - David promised a
8. King descended from him will reign forever
9. Attack 5. Against the Kings of Judah - Josiah, boy King of Judah divinely protected comes to throne at age of 8 after coup d'etat eliminates every other member of the royal line.
10. Attack6. Against the Jews - Satan attempts to destroy the Jews
11. using Haman. Haman eventually executed.
12. Attack7. Against Jerusalem. - 185,000 Assyrian troops under Sennacherib killed by God outside Jerusalem.

Stage 3. Attack on the Person of Christ

1. Attack 1. Possible stoning of Mary
2. Attack 2. Herod the Great.
3. Attack 3. Temptation in Wilderness
4. Attack 4. Temptation not to go to the Cross.
5. Attack 5. Attempt to stone Jesus.
6. Attack 6. Attempt to tempt Jesus down from the cross.
7. Attack 7. The drugged wine.

Stage 4. Attacks since the Cross.

1. Attack 1. Against Scripture.
2. Attack 2. Revival of Roman Empire
3. Attack 3. Massacre of Jews.
4. Attack 4. One World Government.
5. Attack 5. Socialism.
6. Attack 6. Persecution.

SIN

1. Sin means to fall short (like an arrow falling short of the target) of the glory of God. (Romans 3:23)
2. Therefore, anything which does not meet God's standard of righteousness and holiness is sin.
3. It is clear to see, then, that mankind, in his own strength, cannot achieve the righteousness of God. (Romans 3:9-10)
4. The sin of Adam
 - a) Sin entered the world with Adam. (Genesis 3:1-5, Romans 5:12)
 - b) The penalty of sin is death (Romans 6:23)
 - i) spiritual death - separation from God in time (Genesis 3:8)
 - ii) physical death - separation of the soul from the body (Genesis 3:19, 5:5)
 - iii) eternal death - separation from God in the Lake of Fire Revelation 20:13-14)
 - c) The man, Adam, as head over the woman, was therefore held responsible for sin (Romans 5:12)
 - d) The penalty of sin is imputed to all people, and, apparently, passed down through the male in birth.
 - e) Because Jesus was born of a virgin, He did not inherit the sin nature from Adam.
 - f) As a sinless man, He was therefore qualified to offer Himself as a sacrifice to pay the penalty of sin (death - spiritual and physical).
 - g) Because Christ has paid the penalty for sin for us, those who trust in Him are no longer condemned (Romans 5:19, 8:1)
5. All of creation is corrupted as a result of sin (Genesis 3:16-19, Romans 8:20-22)
6. Three types of sin:-
 - a) Adam's sin is imputed to all mankind
 - b) As a result, we all inherit a sinful nature
 - c) As a result, we therefore commit personal sins
7. Sin manifests itself in three categories:
 - a) Sins of action/deed
 - i) Examples include murder, adultery, stealing
 - b) Sins of the tongue/spoken
 - i) Examples include lying, slander, gossip, blasphemy
 - ii) Out of the seven "worst" sins, three are sins of the tongue. (Proverbs 6:16-19)
 - iii) Can result in the sin unto death. (Psalm 12:3)
 - iv) God protects and blesses the believer who is victimised by the sins of the tongue. (Matthew 5:11-12)
 - v) Troublemakers are always characterised by sins of the tongue. (Psalm 52:2)
 - c) Sins of the mind
 - i) Examples include pride, coveting, jealousy, bitterness, hatred, vindictiveness.
 8. Recovery from sin
 - a) When a believer sins his fellowship with God is disrupted. The Holy Spirit is grieved, and can no longer control your life.
 - b) Confess the known sin. (1 John 1:9, Psalm 66:18) God forgives these sins upon confession and cleanses from the unknown sins in the believer's life as well as known sins.
 - c) Examine your motivation - this involves full surrender to God. (Romans 12:1-2, 2 Corinthians 13:5)
 - d) Move on from the sin which you have confessed. Don't get tied up with guilt - this is another sin. (Philippians 3:13-14, Psa 103:10-12)
 - e) Resume your active spiritual walk. Avoid areas where you might be tempted. (Hebrews 12:12-13)
 - f) Be reconciled to others once you have been reconciled to God. (James 5:16)
 - g) In human forgiveness we are told to forgive others even as God has forgiven us (Ephesians 4:32).
 9. Jesus washed the feet of the disciples John 13:10
 - a) The body is clean - we were eternally forgiven once and for all at the cross. (Hebrews 10:1-12).

- b) The feet need regular washing - we must confess our sins to the Father to restore fellowship (1 John 1:9)
10. Satan constantly accuses us of our sins before God (Revelation 12:10). However, the Lord Jesus Christ is our Advocate/Lawyer in heaven (1 John 2:1). He pleads for us by saying that the penalty for that sin has been paid in full.
11. Names for sin include:-
- Unbelief - denial of the truth. (John 16:9, Hebrews 3:12)
 - Lawlessness - rejection of rules of life. (1 Timothy 1:9)
 - Iniquity - evil acts. (Acts 8:22, 23)
 - Trespass - encroachment on God's authority. (Ephesians 2:1)
 - Disobedience - refusal to obey. (Hebrews 2:2)
 - Transgression - violation of law. (Luke 15:29, Galatians 3:19)
12. The sin unto death is the physical death of a believer, due to habitual unconfessed sin or rebellion against God. (1 John 5:16, 17, 1 Corinthians 11:31, 32) Examples
- The Corinthian Pervert - (1 Corinthians 5)
 - The Corinthians who habitually came to the Lord's table in an unworthy manner. (1 Corinthians 11:27-32)
 - Moses (Deuteronomy 32:48-52)
 - Achan (Joshua 7:16-26)
 - Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-11)
13. There is only one sin which can't be forgiven - the unpardonable sin - rejection of Jesus Christ.
- It is based upon rejection of the ministry of the Holy Spirit to reveal the Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour. Genesis 6:3, John 16:7-11, Hebrews 10:29.
 - Synonyms for the unpardonable sin are: willful sin Hebrews 10:26-31, blasphemy against the Holy Spirit Matthew 12:31, resisting the Holy Spirit Acts 7:51, insulting the Holy Spirit Hebrews 10:29
14. The first recorded sin was that of Satan - pride (Isaiah 14:12-14)
15. God is not the author of sin nor the author of temptation. It is incompatible with the nature of God for Him to create sin because of His divine character. (James 1:13).
16. Temptation comes from the world, the flesh (sin nature within man), or Satan. If he entertains the sin, man then chooses to sin - sin is therefore a result of man's own free will. (James 1:14)

SIN: THE BARRIER BETWEEN MAN AND GOD

INTRODUCTION

1. The Character of God:
- God is sovereign, absolute righteousness, justice, love, eternal life, all powerful, all knowing everywhere, unchangeable and truth.
 - God is one in essence but three in personality: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. These three personalities have the same essence.
 - God the Father is the planner of man's salvation; God the Son is the executor of the plan of salvation, and God the Holy Spirit is the revealer of this plan.
2. God's Divine Plan:
- A conference was held in eternity past between God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Divine Planning) whereby it was made possible for man to have fellowship with God.
 - God's foreknowledge recognized a barrier would exist in time and that all people would be behind this barrier. (Romans 3:23)
 - Sin is a failure to measure up to God's perfect righteousness, a failure to possess "The perfect righteousness". Man cannot remove this barrier. God's Righteousness and Justice must be satisfied before His love can come to man.
 - God the Father is the author of a plan whereby He decided to treat the human race on the basis of Grace (all the Father does for us). Grace is receiving a gift. It is undeserved and unmerited, and contrary to all human concepts.
 - God the Son removed the barrier by His death on the cross. We receive Him as our personal Saviour, and perfect righteousness is credited to us. (2 Corinthians 5:21)

AN EXPLANATION OF THE BARRIER AND ITS REMOVAL

1. Problem of Sin:
- Sin exists in three categories: imputed sin, (all sinned when Adam sinned) inherent sin (the sinful nature) personal sin (sins committed).
 - Man is a sinner because Adam sinned and passed down the sin nature to the human race. The penalty of sin is spiritual death (Romans 5:12, 6:23) Every member of the human race is a sinner as far as God is concerned. (Romans 3:23)
 - In John 8:31-32 Jesus Christ addressed the Jews who believed on Him and told them to go on in truth and use what He provided. Truth sets us free from the Mosaic Law to serve the Lord and operate in grace.
 - The unbelieving, religious Jews (v 33) said they were Abraham's seed and not in bondage. They were actually in bondage to the Roman Empire, their religious leaders, and the Mosaic Law. He told them about the bondage of sin.
 - They are all born in the slavery of sin, for no member of the human race can free himself or other members of the human race. Jesus Christ became true humanity to liberate the human race. He was born outside the slavery of sin by the virgin birth as the God-Man. He paid the price for freedom of the human race - this is redemption.
2. Solution to the Problem of Sin: Redemption and Atonement:
- The "son abides in the house forever" (John 8:35), for Jesus Christ is "the son". He is eternal life and holy and when man believes on Him man is free and enters into union with Jesus Christ. Christianity is a relationship to Jesus Christ, not a religion.
 - The purchase price of our redemption is His blood (1 Peter 1:18,19, Ephesians 1:7, Revelation 1:5, Hebrews 9:11-14, Galatians 3:13) , representing His death. Jesus Christ bore the sins of the whole world (past, present and future) on the cross.
 - God is absolute righteousness and justice; the wages of sin is death (Romans 6:23, Colossians 2:14). Jesus Christ cancelled the "IOU" the human race owed God. The human race owes God perfect righteousness.
 - God is perfect righteousness and we cannot pay perfect righteousness. Jesus Christ died on the cross, paying the penalty of our sins. This is expiation (Romans 5:8)
 - The doctrines of Redemption and Expiation are found in Psalm 22:1-6. God the Father and Holy Spirit left the Son because He was bearing our sins on the cross. (Matthew 27:46)
3. The Problem of Physical Birth (John 3) and its Solution: Regeneration:(John 3:1-15)
- Nicodemus (v 1) was a Pharisee. He was a very religious man, attending church three times a day and praying seven times a day. He was sincere and was a product of "salvation by works".
 - He was also a ruler of the Jews. He came to Jesus by night because he was too busy during the day doing "good". (v 2)
 - He called Jesus Rabbi or "Doctor". He admitted more than most Pharisees for he said they knew Jesus came from God, for no one could keep doing the miracles He did except God was with Him. (v 2)

- d) Jesus interrupted, knowing his problem. "Except a man be born again". Nicodemus needed to be born again. (v 3)
- e) Why is the new birth necessary? Man is born in this world with a soul (ability to understand and categorize human phenomena), a conscience (standard by which we judge right or wrong), and a sin nature (the source of all personal sins). The human spirit is unactivated. We are born physically alive and capable of having fellowship with members of the human race, but we are spiritually dead and cannot have fellowship with God (Ephesians 2:1). We need to be born again.
- f) Nicodemus' response (v 4). He cannot think in terms of spiritual things for he has no human spirit. He asked if he could be born again physically.
- g) The new birth is a spiritual birth (v 5), so Jesus Christ uses spiritual language, - water.
- i) The context determines the meaning of "water" (1) Salvation - (Isaiah 55:1, Revelation 22:17) (2) God the Holy Spirit - (John 7:37-39) (3) God's Word - (1 Peter 1:23, Ephesians 5:26, James 1:18)
- ii) Here "water" is used symbolically for God's Word. The new birth is a spiritual birth. The Kingdom of God is the kingdom of eternal relationship with God.
- h) Contrast of two births (v 6). "That which is born of the flesh is flesh (physical birth). That which is born of the Spirit is spirit (spiritual birth)." Nicodemus should not be surprised (v 7). He needed to be born again.
- i) The illustration (v 8) the wind. It can be heard but not seen. The new birth is not visible. Nicodemus still does not understand (v 9).
- j) Jesus Christ used sarcasm (v 10,11) to shock Nicodemus. He is a doctor of divinity and does not understand. The Trinity ("we") knows what they speak (all knowing). Nicodemus does not have an open mind.
- k) No member of the human race (v 13) ever ascended, but Jesus Christ who came from heaven (as the God Man). As God He is everywhere, and as God and Man, Jesus Christ is on earth at the same time.
- l) How to be born again (v 14,15). Jesus Christ refers to (Numbers 21:4-9) the incident of the brazen serpent which was raised on a pole. This pictures Jesus Christ hanging on the cross bearing the sins of the world. (Colossians 2:14,15)
- m) The result (v 15). Whoever believes in Jesus Christ shall not perish but have eternal life. The problem of physical birth is removed by the new birth. We are born spiritually by regeneration or the new birth.
4. Problem of Human Righteousness and Its Solution: Justification and Imputation:
- a) Man has no righteousness in himself as far as God's viewpoint is concerned although he may be more righteous than other members of the human race when he compares himself with them. (Isaiah 64:6)
- b) God is absolute righteousness and He cannot have fellowship with us when we have human righteousness. Good deeds put us more in debt to God. (Romans 4:1-4)
- c) Perfect or absolute righteousness is credited or imputed to us at the moment of salvation. (2 Corinthians 5:21) -imputation.
- d) We are justified or made righteous on the basis of the absolute righteousness which God gives us.
5. Problem of the Character of God and Its Solution: Propitiation and Reconciliation.
- a) Propitiation is an act of God whereby He is satisfied with the death of Jesus Christ on the cross. Jesus Christ satisfied the righteousness and justice of God.
- b) Reconciliation looks at the cross from man's viewpoint. Man is reconciled to God. God is never said to be reconciled. Propitiation looks at the cross from God's viewpoint.
6. Problem of Position in Adam and Its Solution: Positional Truth:
- a) At the moment of salvation we enter into union with Jesus Christ (Romans 8:38,39, 2 Corinthians 5:17). This is called the baptism of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:13)
- b) By our first birth we are "in Adam" (1 Corinthians 15:22). By the new birth we share Christ's eternal life, His righteousness, His destiny, His sonship, His priesthood. etc. Everything He is, we are-, and all He has, we have.
- c) Christianity is a relationship to Jesus Christ that cannot change. The barrier between God and man has been removed by Jesus Christ on the cross.
- d) The issue now is the person of Jesus Christ. He has solved the problem of sin in the human race.

SUMMARY OF THE BARRIER AND ITS REMOVAL

BARRIER	WORK OF CHRIST
SIN (Romans 3:23)	Redemption (1 Corinthians 1:29-30, Colossians 1:14) Unlimited Atonement (1 John 2:2, 2 Peter 2:1) Expiation (Colossians 2:14)
PENALTY (Romans 6:23)	Regeneration (John 3:3, Galatians 3:26, John 1:11-12)
BIRTH (John 3:6)	Propitiation (1 John 2:2, Romans 3:25)
CHARACTER OF GOD (Romans 3:23)	Justification (Romans 3:24, Romans 5:1)
RIGHTEOUSNESS OF MAN (Isaiah 64:6)	Imputation (Romans 3:22, 2 Corinthians 5:21)
LIFE (1 Corinthians 15:22)	Positional Truth (1 John 5:11-12)

SOLDIER: CHRISTIAN SOLDIER IN EPHESIANS CHAPTER 6

1. General scripture Ephesians 6:11-17.

This passage relates to the armour which the Roman soldier wore and analogises its use into the spiritual realm.

2. USE OF THE ARMOUR Ephesians 6:11 "Put on the whole armour of God. " Ephesians 6:11 a. We are instructed to "put on" (ENDUO Gk) - this means "to clothe"- it is a command by God to the Christian soldier. We are to "clothe ourselves" or to "dress ourselves".

"Whole armour" (PANOPLIA Gk) - the complete armour "of God" (THEOS Gk) true source of the armour is God.

The whole armour of God is given in Ephesians 6:14-17. It comprises:-

- The Belt of Truth Ephesians 6:14a
- Breastplate of Righteousness Ephesians 6:14b
- Boots Ephesians 6:15
- Shield Ephesians 6:16
- Helmet of Salvation Ephesians 6:17a
- Sword of the Spirit Ephesians 6:17b

PRINCIPLES:

- The Roman soldier wore all his armour for his own safety and protection.
- When the Roman soldier was highly disciplined he ruled the world.

- b) When the Roman soldier became degenerate the Empire declined and fell.
- c) The Roman soldier was in the army 7 days a week.

3. SPIRITUAL ANALOGY

- a) As Christian soldiers we wear our armour for our own safety and protection.
 - b) When we are highly disciplined in the Christian life we are very effective in our warfare.
 - c) If we become degenerate or apostate our Christian witness and effectiveness declines and we become casualties in the spiritual warfare.
 - d) The Christian soldier is in the battle 7 days a week. A part time soldier never amounts to an effective soldier. That ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil". Ephesians 6:11 b. "to stand" (HISTEMI (Gk) - to hold your ground. We are in a spiritual warfare and the purpose of the armour is to hold our ground against the foe. "the wiles (METHODEIA DIA Gk) - tactics, cunning or fraud" "of the devil (DIABOLOS Gk).
- We therefore have the whole armour of God to enable us to stand firm against the devil's tactics.
PRINCIPLE. By learning the tactics likely to be employed by your opponent the Christian soldier is able to go on the offensive using the sword of the Spirit - the Word of God. (v17).

4. THE ENEMY (Ephesians 6:12)

- "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world against spiritual wickedness in high places. "
- "Wrestle" - "the wrestling" (HE PALE ESTIN Gk) hand to hand combat not wrestling as a sport. "not against flesh and blood" - not against other members of the human race, but against:-
- a) PRINCIPALITIES (ARCHE Gk) Ruling demons.
 - b) POWERS (EXOUSIA Gk) - Demons with authority, officers in the demon army.
 - c) RULERS OF THE DARKNESS OF THIS WORLD (KOSMOKRATOR Gk) - world rulers, demons close to the seats of government such as the demons of (Daniel 10:13, 20).
 - d) SPIRITUAL WICKEDNESS IN HIGH PLACES (PNEU MATIKOS PONERIA Gk) - the demon army.
- Quite clearly our fight is against a spiritual foe. From Hebrews 2:7 we know that as human beings we are inferior to angels. Therefore in order to have success against superior forces we must have God's armour.

5. BE PREPARED (Ephesians 6:13)

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day and having done all, to stand. "

Since the resurrection ascension and session of Jesus Christ the attack of Satan has moved from the line of Christ to the individual believer (see topics 6 and 173). Our dependence on the whole armour is imperative yet many believers reject part or all of the armour. There are many casualties as a consequence.

We are again exhorted to put on the whole armour of God.

6. THE BELT OF TRUTH (Ephesians 6:14a, Isaiah 11:5)

"Stand therefore having your loins girt about with truth

The Roman belt was a wide girdle of leather worn around the waist from which hung the scabbard for the sword and loops for rations and equipment. The leather belt was supported by a cross shoulder strap studded with metal plates with thick leather strips hanging down to protect the lower body. The belt therefore was the basic armour on which the defence of the soldier was based.

PRINCIPLE Our basic defence is the truth contained within the Word of God. The sword of the Spirit hangs securely to the believer by means of the promises contained within it. The greater our trust in the truth of God the greater our protection against the enemy.

7. THE BREASTPLATE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS (Ephesians 6:14b, Isaiah 59:17)

"and having on the breastplate of righteousness". The breastplate (THORAX Gk) was usually made of leather overlaid with metal strips. Shaped like a sleeveless coat it was in the higher ranks often covered with gold or silver. The belt held the breastplate firmly in place. Its primary function being to protect every vital area of the soldiers body.

PRINCIPLE The righteousness of Christ protects us. We stand in his righteousness alone. He gave us his righteousness at the cross (2 Corinthians 5:21). Our continued protection through his righteousness is through the filling of the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5:18)

8. THE BOOTS (Ephesians 6:15, Isaiah 52:7)

"And your feet shod, with the preparation of the gospel of peace".

The boots (CALIGAE Gk) were made of hobnail studded leather soles 15mm (1/2") thick secured with a leather tie over the instep and round the ankles. Good footwear is essential for the soldier with infantry still being essential even in these days of sophisticated armaments.

PRINCIPLE In spiritual terms the feet are often analogised to service. The feet take one towards the enemy. The gospel of peace is a direct attack on the enemy. Peace in this context talks of reconciliation between God and man. (Romans 1:14-16, 2 Cor 5:18-20).

9. THE SHIELD OF FAITH (Ephesians 6:16; 1 John 5:4)

"Above all taking the shield of faith wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of' the wicked. "

The Roman shield (THUREOS Gk) was shaped like a door being made of glued planks wrapped in canvas or calf skin, the top and bottom edges being protected by iron. The shield was the most active of the defensive armour carried by the Roman soldier. Loss of shield often meant death to the soldier.

PRINCIPLE The Christian soldier's shield is walking actively in the promises and principles set out in the Word of God. If we do not use our faith we can become spiritual casualties. Using the shield of faith we can claim -the 7,000 promises for the Christian walk including Isaiah 41:10; 1 Corinthians 10:13; 1 John 4:4.

10. THE HELMET OF SALVATION (Ephesians 6:17a; Isaiah 59:17)

"And take the Helmet of salvation.

With the exception of the standard bearer who wore a wolf's head, every Roman soldier wore a metal helmet (PERIK Gk) usually of bronze over an iron skull cap. This protected the most important part of the soldier - his head.

PRINCIPLE Before a person can be a soldier for Christ, he has to be born again. He has to wear the helmet of salvation. One of the wiles of the devil is to make the believer feel that he has lost his salvation. (see topic 66). If a believer loses his assurance of salvation he takes his helmet of salvation off and is totally vulnerable to the attack of the foe.

11. THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT (Ephesians 6:17b)

"and the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God.

The sword referred to is the MACHAIRA or Roman short sword. The sword represents the basic offensive weapon for close combat. It was only effective when out of its sheath.

PRINCIPLE The sword in its sheath is potentially devastating but it is only effective when it is used to combat and defeat the enemy. We must therefore conquer using principles, promises and doctrines from the Word of God.

SPIRITUALITY

1. All Christians have the Holy Spirit indwelling them. When we allow Him to control our lives, we are said to be "filled with the Spirit" or "walking in the Spirit".

2. The filling of the Holy Spirit can be lost by
 - a) Grieving the Spirit - by sin
 - b) Quenching the Spirit - by not submitting to His leading
 - c) This is called being carnal, or controlled by the flesh, the old sin nature.
3. The filling of the Holy Spirit can be regained by
 - a) confessing sin (1 John 1:9)
 - b) surrendering your life to God (Romans 12:1-2)
 - c) This is called being spiritual, or controlled by the Holy Spirit.
4. Only the Holy Spirit in us can produce good works acceptable to God - anything in our own strength is unacceptable (Romans 8:8-9, 1 Corinthians 3:10-15)
5. The spiritual believer
 - a) Imitates God. (Ephesians 5:1, 1 John 3:9)
 - b) To glorify Christ. (John 7:39, John 16:14)
 - c) Fulfills the Law. (Romans 8:2-4, Romans 13:8)

SUFFERING

1. Ultimately, all suffering is a result of the sin of Adam.
2. God is sovereign and allows even undeserved suffering to come upon the world for a reason (Romans 8:28)
 - a) To bring people to a point of helplessness where they call out to Him
 - b) To test and develop faith, so bringing glory to Himself
3. There will be no suffering for believers in eternity. (Revelation 21:4)
4. Unbelievers will suffer forever in the Lake of Fire (Revelation 20:12-15)
5. Suffering can be caused by
 - a) Discipline for your own sins
 - b) The effect of the sins of others on you - gossip, war, crime
 - c) Self-induced suffering as a result of your own actions - eg sickness from smoking, poverty from poor stewardship
 - d) The sovereign will of God - health, weather
6. Premise of Suffering
 - a) All suffering is designed for blessing in the Christian walk. (1 Peter 1:7, 8, 4:14)
 - b) Even discipline is designed to restore fellowship. (Hebrews 12:6)
 - c) Suffering follows the principle of grace. (Romans 8:28, 1 Thessalonians 5:18)
7. Purpose of Christian Suffering
 - a) To receive discipline for carnality or backsliding. (Psalm 38)
 - b) To glorify God. (Job 1:8-12, Luke 15:20, 21)
 - c) To illustrate doctrine (Book of Hosea)
 - d) To learn obedience (Philippians 2:8, Hebrews 5:8)
 - e) To keep down pride (2 Corinthians 12:7-10)
 - f) To develop faith (1 Peter 1:7, 8)
 - g) To witness for Christ (2 Corinthians 13:4)
 - h) To demonstrate the power of God. (2 Corinthians 11:24-33, 2 Corinthians 12:7-10)
 - i) To manifest the fruit of the Spirit (2 Corinthians 4:8-11)
 - j) To help others who suffer. (2 Corinthians 1:3-5)
- k) From indirect action - because other believers get out of fellowship. (Romans 14, 1 Corinthians 12:12, 13, 26, 1 Samuel 21, 1 Chronicles 21)

TRINITY

1. There is one God. He has manifest Himself in three personalities. (2 Samuel 23:1-3, Isaiah 48:16, Isaiah 63:7-10, Matthew 28:19, Acts 2:33, 2 Corinthians 13:14)
2. The oneness of God refers to the unity or sameness of character. All three members of the Trinity are equal (Philippians 2:6, Deuteronomy 6:4, Acts 17:29, Romans 1:20, Colossians 2:9), although they have different functions/purposes in relation to man.
3. The three members are distinguished according to their function in the plan of salvation (1 Peter 1:2-3)
 - a) The Father - the authority, who planned our salvation (Isaiah 14:27, John 4:34, 5:17, 12:44, 1 Corinthians 8:6a, Ephesians 3:11)
 - b) The Son - the obedient son, who was born as a man, died for our sins, and rose from the dead (John 4:34, 5:17, Hebrews 10:7)
 - c) The Holy Spirit - the ministering servant, who reveals the Son and sanctifies us (John 16:8-11).
4. The Son is the only visible member of the Trinity. (John 1:18, 6:46, 1 Timothy 6:16, 1 John 4:12). He was revealed in the Old Testament in Christophanies (eg the Angel of Jehovah) and became flesh in the New Testament. (Exodus 3:14 cf John 8:58; Psalm 10:16 cf Revelation 11:15; Zechariah 14 cf Revelation 19)
5. Evidences of the Trinity
 - a) Affirmed by the use of the title Elohim (plural, Gods) in the Old Testament and the plural pronoun "us" in (Genesis 1:26, 3:22, 11:7).
 - b) The worship of God we have repeated three times "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty" (Isaiah 6:3, Revelation 4)
 - c) The name (singular) of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit indicates Trinity. (Matthew 28:19-20)
 - d) The Lord's Baptism - the Spirit descends, the Father speaks from heaven and the Son is baptised. (Matthew 3)
6. Light is a good illustration of the Trinity. (1 John 1:5) Light is one, but has three elements.
 - a) Father - actinic light - that part of light which is invisible, nor felt.
 - b) Son - luminiferous - that part of light which is both seen and felt.
 - c) Spirit - calorific - that part of light which is not seen but felt.

UNBELIEVER

1. God is Holy and cannot compromise with sin or evil. (Psalm 22:1-3, John 1:5)
2. Sin is solved at the Cross for all. (1 John 2:2)
3. The way is therefore open to all who will believe. (John 3:16,36, Acts 16:31)
4. Those who reject Christ are without hope, promise and God in the world. (Ephesians 2:12, Romans 5:14,17, 6:23)
5. We are born dead to God. (Psalm 51:5)

6. It is only through Christ that we can be born again. (John 14:6)
7. The unbeliever spurns this grace offer and the Lord who died for him. (Hebrews 2:1-4)
8. God is Love, but when love is spurned, that person has chosen darkness rather than light. They are therefore judged on the basis of their works as they have rejected the Lord's work for them. (John 3:16-21, Revelation 20:11-15)
9. The first stop for the unbeliever after death is Torments in Hades or Sheol . This is a place of regret, torment and anguish. It is also called the bottomless pit. (Revelation 9:2)
10. Their ultimate state is the Lake of Fire after they have been judicially sentenced to it by the Lord Jesus Christ at the Last Judgment where they are judged according to their works. (Revelation 14:11, 20:11-15, Matthew 8:12, 25:41, Mark 9:44, Jude 13)

WORKS

1. Anything we can do in our own strength (human good) is unacceptable to God (Isaiah 64:6, Romans 8:8)
2. Only those things we do in the power of the Holy Spirit (divine good) are acceptable to God, since it is God Himself who produces the work in us (Ephesians 2:10)
3. When a believer produces human good he imitates an unbeliever. (Galatians 5:19-21, 1 John 2:11, 3:4)
4. When a believer produces divine good he imitates Jesus Christ. (Ephesians 5:1-2)
5. Human good is
 - a) Identified as dead works (Hebrews 6:1) of God.
 - b) Cannot save mankind. (Titus 3:5)
 - c) Is condemned by God. (1 Corinthians 3:11-16; Ecclesiastes 12:14)
 - d) Is the basis of indictment at the Last Judgment. (Revelation 20:11-15)
 - e) Has no place in the plan of God. (2 Timothy 1:9)
 - f) Is destroyed at the Judgment Seat of Christ. (1 Corinthians 3:11-15)
6. Divine good is the basis of rewards (1 Corinthians 3:11-15)
7. God is satisfied with His own work in four general areas.
 - a) IN SALVATION
God approves of what God has done in the form of Jesus Christ. God the Father is propitiated by the work of God the Son on the cross. To be saved is to believe or trust on God the Son (Acts 16:31). Belief has no human merit, all the merit is in the work of Jesus Christ. God does not approve of human good. (Isa 64:6).
 - b) IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE
God approves of the works , done under the filling of the Holy Spirit. Spirituality depends on who and what the Spirit is. The way to the filling of the Holy Spirit is confession of sins (1 John 1:9). Confession has no human merit. The Holy Spirit also provides at least one spiritual gift to each believer at salvation. (1 Cor 12:8-11).
 - c) IN THE WORD OF GOD
The word of God is inspired by the Holy Spirit (2 Tim 3:16; 2 Peter 1:20,21). It is the mind of Christ (1 Cor 2:16). The Holy Spirit makes the Word of God effective in our lives.
 - d) IN ETERNITY
In eternity human works are removed. (1 Cor 3:12-15). God provides us with a new body (1 Cor 15:51-3). God provides us with an incorruptible inheritance (1 Pet 1:3-5). God provides everything for our eternal future. (1 Thess 4:17-18). God approves of His provision.

WORSHIP AND PRAISE

1. The Hebrew word used in worship is "Shoko" - to bow down.
2. The Greek words are as follows:-
 - a) proskueo - prostrate yourself. (1 Corinthians 14:5)
 - b) sebomai - lack of arrogance. (Matthew 15:9)
 - c) sebazomai - stand in awe. (Romans 1:25)
 - d) eusebeo - act with devotion. (Acts 17:23)
3. Worship is the attitude of the believer when he approaches God in awe, fear and respect. (1 Chronicles 29:20, Matthew 22:21, Romans 13:17)
4. We should never be casual or flippant with God. (John 13:13, Hebrew 10:19-21)
5. Worship is an expression of bible doctrine that a believer has in him and is applying. All expression of doctrine is worship. (Nehemiah 8:6-10, 9:3)
6. We must worship the Lord in spirit, controlled by the Spirit, and in truth, reflecting doctrine accurately. (John 4:23-24)
7. It is therefore of critical importance that we worship in accordance with biblical doctrines. This is especially important in singing as because of pleasant music it is easy to forget or ignore the meaning of the words being sung.
8. People worshipped the Lord Jesus Christ. (Matthew 2:11, 9:38)
9. People who do not worship God will worship demons. (Deuteronomy 8:19-20, 11:16, 30:17-20, Romans 1:25)
10. All will eventually bow before Jesus Christ and acknowledge Him as Lord, either for blessing or before they are judged eternally. (Isaiah 45:23, Romans 14:11, Philippians 2:10)
11. In eternity there will be perfect worship as there will be perfect knowledge of doctrine. (Revelation 4:8-11)
12. Worship begins at salvation. (Mark 5:1-10, 18-20)
13. Worship expresses a believers concentration on his Lord. (Psalms 29, 66, 96 , John 12:1-11)
14. The song of worship. (1 Chronicles 16:7-36)
15. We worship through:-
 - a) Reading God's Word. (Colossians 4:16, 1 Thessalonians 5:27, 1 Timothy 4:13)
 - b) Studying God's Word. (2 Timothy 2:15, 3:15)
 - c) Teaching God's Word. (Acts 2:42, 6:7, 12:24, 18:28, 1 Timothy 4:6, 2 Timothy 1:13, 2:2)
 - d) Preaching God's Word. (2 Timothy 4:2)
 - e) The sacrifice of our praise. (Hebrews 13:15)
 - f) The sacrifice of our good works. (Hebrews 13:16)
 - g) The sacrifice of our bodies. (Romans 12:1)
 - h) The sacrifice of our substance. (Philippians 4:18)
 - i) The receiving of His Son. (John 1:11-12)
 - j) The keeping of the Ordinances. (1 Corinthians 11:2)
 - k) Through the singing of Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs. (Ephesians 5:19, Colossians 3:16, James 5:13)
 - l) Prayers, Intercessions, Supplications and Thanksgiving. (Acts 2:42, Ephesians 6:18, Philippians 4:6, Colossians 4:2, 1 Thessalonians 5:17, 1 Timothy 2:1-2, 8)