



BIBLE TOPIC STUDIES

.. .. REVISED AND ENLARGED

CECIL B. DOUTHITT

BIBLE TOPIC STUDIES
(REVISED AND ENLARGED)

**Contains twenty-eight lessons on as many Bible subjects
prepared for use in all Bible classes and home study.**

By

CECIL B. DOUTHITT

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FOREWORD

Bible Topic Studies was prepared in view of the needs of four classes of people:—the preacher, the personal worker, the lecturer, and the Bible class.

The author believes that these studies will be of great help to the teacher in guiding his class into a knowledge of just what the Scriptures say on religious questions, rather than what men have said about these subjects.

Those who teach by the lecture method will find these studies to be a thought provoker and time saver in the preparation of lectures on many subjects.

The Christian worker knows the value and the need of an inexpensive guide that will help the honest inquirer in his private study of the fundamental topics of the Bible. The author hopes that the Christian worker will find Bible Topic Studies to be the long-wished-for booklet to place in the hands of those who really want to know the truth.

In the compilation of Scripture references the preacher will find material for a series of sermons on many subjects.

LESSON 1. THE SACRED WRITINGS

READ PS. 19: 7-14

1. Why were the Scriptures written?
Ans. John 20: 30, 31; Luke 1: 3, 4; Rom. 15: 4; I Cor. 10: 11; I John 5: 13; I Tim. 3: 14, 15.
2. What claims do the Scriptures make as to their inspiration?
Ans. II Pet. 1: 20, 21; II Tim. 3: 16; II Sam. 23: 2.
3. Show that Jesus endorsed the Old Testament Scriptures as divine.
Ans. Luke 24: 27, 44, 45.
4. Give some scriptural names that are applied to the inspired writings. Ans. Rom. 3: 2; II Tim. 3: 15, 16; 4: 2; II Pet. 3: 16.
5. What should be the purpose of all Bible study? Ans. II Tim. 2: 15.
6. For what are the Scriptures profitable? Ans. II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
7. What of those who wrest the Scriptures? Ans. II Pet. 3: 16.
8. How may the word of God be made void? Ans. Matt. 15: 6.
9. What were Jewish parents commanded to do? Ans. Deut. 6: 6-9.
10. When did Timothy begin to study the Scriptures? Ans. II Tim. 3: 15.
11. What commandment was given to the kings of Israel?
Ans. Deut. 17: 18, 19.
12. What were the priests to do? Ans. Deut. 31: 9-13.
13. Why did the Bereans examine the Scriptures daily? Ans. Acts 17: 11.
14. How did the apostles prove that Jesus is the Christ?
Ans. Acts 18: 28; 17: 2, 3; 8: 35; 28: 23.
15. With what is the word of God compared?
Ans. Jer. 23: 29; Heb. 4: 12.
16. How should the word of God be accepted? Ans. I Thess. 2: 13.
17. What of those who add to or take from the word of God?
Ans. Rev. 22: 18, 19.
18. What of those who pervert the word? Ans. Gal. 1: 7-9.
19. How long will the word endure? Ans. I Pet. 1: 23-25.
20. Discuss fully what is meant by "rightly dividing the word of truth."
Ans. II Tim. 2: 15.

LESSON 2. THE GOSPEL

READ I COR. 15: 1-11

1. What is the power of God unto salvation? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
2. Unto whom is it the power of God unto salvation? Ans. Rom. 1: 16.
3. What is revealed therein? Ans. Rom. 1: 17.
4. Who is the author of the gospel?
Ans. Gal. 1: 11, 12; Heb. 2: 3; Heb. 12: 2.
5. How was the gospel confirmed? Ans. Heb. 2: 3, 4; Mark 16: 20.
6. What did Jesus command the apostles to preach? Ans. Mark 16: 15.
7. To whom were they to preach it? Ans. Matt. 28: 19; Mark 16: 15.
8. What does "separated unto the gospel" mean?
Ans. Rom. 1: 1; Acts 13: 2.

9. What is the seed of the kingdom? Ans. Luke 8: 11.
10. What is the "word of truth"? Ans. Eph. 1: 13.
11. How are we begotten? Ans. I Cor. 4: 15; I Pet. 1: 23.
12. In what sense was the gospel preached to Abraham?
Ans. Gal. 3: 8, 16; Gen. 12: 3.
13. Name three great facts of the gospel.
Ans. a. The death of Christ for our sins (I Cor. 15: 3).
b. His burial (I Cor. 15: 4).
c. His resurrection (I Cor. 15: 4).
14. When and where were these great facts first preached?
Ans. Isa. 2: 3; Luke 24: 49; Acts 2: 22-36.
15. What effect did this sermon have on the hearers? Ans. Acts 2: 37.
16. What effect did the gospel have upon the Corinthians?
Ans. I Cor. 15: 1, 2; Acts 18: 8.
17. What must we do regarding the facts of the gospel?
Ans. Acts 15: 7; Mark 16: 16.
18. Why were the Bereans more noble than the Thessalonians?
Ans. Acts 17: 11.
19. Name three fundamental commands of the gospel.
Ans. a. Believe (Acts 16: 31).
b. Repent (Acts 17: 30).
c. Be Baptized (Acts 2: 38).
20. Who gave these commands?
Ans. Matt. 28: 18-20; Mark 16: 15; Luke 24: 46-48.
21. What must we do regarding these commands?
Ans. I Pet. 4: 17; II Thess. 1: 8, 9.
22. If we do not keep his commandments, what do we show?
Ans. John 14: 15, 21, 23, 24; John 15: 14.
23. Name three great promises of the gospel.
Ans. Acts 2: 38; Acts 5: 32; II Cor. 5: 1-3; Rom. 6: 23.
24. If we believe the facts of the gospel and obey the commands, what will God do concerning the promises?
Ans. Mark 16: 16; Acts 5: 32; Heb. 5: 8, 9.
25. What is brought to light through the gospel? Ans. II Tim. 1: 10.
26. Through what does God call us unto salvation and belief of the truth? Ans. II Thess. 2: 13, 14.

LESSON 3.**CHRIST IN PROPHECY**

READ ISA. 53

1. How did prophecy come? Ans. II Pet. 1: 21.
2. Whose spirit was in the prophets? Ans. I Pet. 1: 11; II Sam. 23: 2.
3. Of whom did Isaiah say the Christ would be born? Ans. Isa. 7: 14.
4. Of whom does Matthew say he was born? Ans. Matt. 1: 18-23.
5. Give a prophecy regarding the place of Messiah's birth.
Ans. Micah 5: 2.
6. Give the fulfillment. Ans. Matt. 2: 1-6; Luke 2: 4-7.
7. By what name did the prophet say he would be called?
Ans. Isa. 7: 14; 9: 6.

8. By what name was he called? Ans. Matt. 1: 25; Luke 1: 31.
9. Out of what country did Hosea say God's Son would be called?
Ans. Hosea 11: 1.
10. When was this fulfilled? Ans. Matt. 2: 13-15, 19-21.
11. When was Jer. 31: 15, fulfilled? Ans. Matt. 2: 16-18.
12. When was Isa. 9: 1, 2 fulfilled? Ans. Matt. 4: 12-17.
13. Name some miracles that Isaiah said Christ would perform.
Ans. Isa. 29: 18; 35: 5, 6.
14. Tell of Jesus' curing men of physical and spiritual maladies.
Ans. Matt. 8: 13-16, 28-32; 9: 1-7, 29-33.
15. How did Zechariah say the King would enter Jerusalem?
Ans. Zech. 9: 9.
16. How did Jesus enter the city? Ans. Matt. 21: 2-11.
17. Give the prophecy concerning the thirty pieces of silver.
Ans. Zech. 11: 12, 13.
18. Give the fulfillment of this. Ans. Matt. 26: 15; 27: 3-10.
19. With whom did Isaiah say the Messiah would be numbered?
Ans. Isa. 53: 12.
20. How was this fulfilled? Ans. Luke 22: 37; 23: 32.
21. What was predicted regarding his grave? Ans. Isa. 53: 9.
22. What does Matthew say about his grave? Ans. Matt. 27: 57-60.
23. Name some events that occurred at the crucifixion that had been foretold by David. Ans. Ps. 22: 7, 8, 16-18; 69: 21.
24. What did David predict regarding the resurrection of Christ?
Ans. Ps. 16: 10.
25. Of whom did Peter say David spoke? Ans. Acts 2: 27-31.
26. What promise had God made to David?
Ans. II Sam. 7: 12, 13; Ps. 89: 3, 4.
27. What did Peter and Paul point out as a fulfillment of that promise?
Ans. Acts 2: 30-36; Acts 13: 34.

LESSON 4.**THE HOLY SPIRIT**

READ ROM. 8: 1-17

1. What did Jesus say the Father would give the apostles?
Ans. John 14: 16, 17.
2. What did he say the Holy Spirit would do? Ans. John 14: 26; 16: 13.
3. When did the Holy Spirit come as promised by the Saviour?
Ans. John 16: 7; Luke 24: 49; Acts 2: 1-4, 33.
4. How many cases of the baptism of the Holy Spirit are on record?
Ans. Acts 2: 1-4; 10: 44-48; 11: 15-18.
5. What miracle was connected with the baptism of the Holy Spirit in both cases? Ans. Acts 2: 1-11; 10: 46; 11: 15-17.
6. What was the purpose of the baptism of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost? Ans. John 14: 26; Acts 2; I Cor. 2: 12, 13.
7. What was the purpose of the baptism of the Holy Spirit at the house of Cornelius?
Ans. To convince the Jews that the Gentiles were included in the covenant of grace. Acts 10: 47, 48; 11: 17, 18.

8. Did the Samaritans receive the Holy Spirit in miraculous measure before or after baptism? Ans. Acts 8: 14-17.
9. Name some gifts of the Spirit. Ans. I Cor. 12: 4-11.
10. How was the Spirit imparted by which these gifts were conferred? Ans. Acts 8: 4-19; 19: 6; Rom. 1: 11.
11. For what purpose were these spiritual gifts bestowed upon the primitive Christians? Ans. Mark 16: 20; Rom. 1: 11, 12; Heb. 2: 2-4.
12. How long were these gifts to remain? Ans. Eph. 4: 13; I Cor. 13: 8-11.
13. Who possessed the Spirit without measure? Ans. John 3: 31-34.
14. What is the sword of the Spirit? Ans. Eph. 6: 17.
15. How does the Spirit convey messages to us? Ans. I Tim. 4: 1; II Pet. 1: 21; Acts 1: 16; Rev. 3: 6; II Sam. 23: 2.
16. When were the Jews on Pentecost pricked in their hearts or convicted by the Holy Spirit? Ans. Acts 2: 37.
17. Does the Holy Spirit operate on men who have not heard the gospel? Ans. Rom. 10: 14, 15.
18. What law makes us free from the law of sin and death? Ans. Rom. 8: 2.
19. How do men resist the Spirit? Ans. Acts 7: 51-53; Neh. 9: 26-30.
20. What is the temple of the Spirit? Ans. I Cor. 6: 19, 20; Eph. 2: 19-22; I Cor. 3: 16.
21. What is the fruit of the Spirit? Ans. Gal. 5: 22, 23.
22. Unto whom does God give the Holy Spirit? Ans. Acts 5: 32.

LESSON 5. PREACHING AND TEACHING

READ 2 TIM. 4: 1-8

1. After Jesus rose from the dead, what did he tell the apostles to do? Ans. Matt. 28: 19, 20; Mark 16: 15.
2. When and where were they to begin? Ans. Luke 24: 49; Isa. 2: 3.
3. Give the order which the apostles followed in preaching to all the world. Ans. Acts 1: 8.
4. Through what organization did they work? Ans. Acts 13: 1-3; Acts 14: 26-28; Eph. 3: 10, 11; I Tim. 3: 15.
5. Were they successful while working through this institution? Ans. Col. 1: 6, 23.
6. How many prophets and teachers were in the church at Antioch? Ans. Acts 13: 1.
7. Who were sent out as missionaries from this church? Ans. Acts 13: 2-4.
8. Tell how the church at Antioch did missionary work. Ans. Acts 13: 1-5; Acts 14: 26-28.
9. What did Jesus tell the apostles to teach the disciples to observe? Ans. Matt. 28: 20.
10. Unto whom were the apostles to preach under the first commission? Ans. Matt. 10: 5, 6.
11. Unto whom were they to preach under the Great Commission? Ans. Matt. 28: 19; Mark 16: 15.

12. What was preached before the death of Christ that was not preached after? Ans. Matt. 10: 7.
13. What was the purpose of preaching?
Ans. I Cor. 1: 21; I Tim. 4: 16; I Cor. 15: 1, 2.
14. How are men drawn unto Christ? Ans. John 6: 44, 45.
15. What must be done before one can believe? Ans. Rom. 10: 14-17.
16. What did Paul tell Timothy to do, and why? Ans. II Tim. 2: 2.
17. What did he charge Timothy to preach? Ans. II Tim. 4: 1, 2.
18. How can a preacher make his progress manifest to all?
Ans. I Tim. 4: 13-15.
19. What is your conclusion as to women preachers?
Ans. I Tim. 2: 9-12; I Cor. 14: 34, 35; Titus 2: 3-5.
20. What is said of unsound teachers? Ans. Titus 1: 10-14.
21. What does Paul say of those who pervert the gospel or preach something besides what the apostle preached? Ans. Gal. 1: 8, 9.
22. What can you say of the manner in which Paul preached?
Ans. I Cor. 2: 1-5.
23. What did the Corinthians do when Paul preached "Jesus Christ and him crucified" (I Cor. 2: 2)? Ans. Acts 18: 8.
24. What did Philip preach unto the eunuch? Ans. Acts 8: 35.
25. What did the eunuch want to do after Philip preached Jesus unto him? Ans. Acts 8: 36.
26. What should a gospel preacher avoid in his preaching? Ans. I Tim. 4: 7; I Tim. 6: 20; II Tim. 2: 14; Titus 1: 14; II Tim. 2: 23.
27. Give four ways of teaching.
Ans. a. By speaking (Acts 8: 35; Eph. 6: 19).
b. By writing (Gal. 6: 11).
c. By singing (Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16).
d. By righteous living (I Pet. 2: 11, 12; 3: 1-6).

LESSON 6.**UNITY**

READ COL. 3: 5-17

1. For what did Jesus pray? Ans. John 17: 21.
2. What effect does unity of believers have upon the world?
Ans. John 17: 21.
3. What did Jesus give the disciples as a basis of unity?
Ans. John 17: 8-21; II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
4. How many flocks did Jesus say his followers would compose?
Ans. John 10: 16.
5. What is his flock? Ans. Acts 20: 28.
6. How many bodies are there? Ans. Eph. 4: 4; I Cor. 12: 20.
7. What is the one body? Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23; Col. 1: 18, 24.
8. What did Paul say should not be in the body of Christ?
Ans. I Cor. 12: 25.
9. What does Solomon say about the man who sows discord among brethren? Ans. Prov. 6: 16, 19.

10. What should be our attitude toward those who cause division?
Ans. Rom. 16: 17.
11. How should a factious man be treated? Ans. Titus 3: 10.
12. What should be done before he is refused or rejected?
Ans. Titus 3: 10.
13. What caused partyism at Corinth? Ans. I Cor. 1: 10-13.
14. Show the relation between such partyism and carnality.
Ans. I Cor. 3: 1-4.
15. What will God do with all religious orders not planted by him?
Ans. Matt. 15: 13.
16. Out of what does God command all his people to come?
Ans. Rev. 18: 1-4.
17. What is the "bond" that holds oelievers in Christian fellowship?
Ans. Col. 3: 14.
Note: Since love is the "bond of perfectness," he who holds to an unscriptural name, doctrine, or practice, at the sacrifice of the fellowship of his brethren, loves neither his brethren nor his God as he should.
18. What are all Christians commanded to do? Ans. I Cor. 1: 10.
19. Names the seven "ones" upon which the unity of Christians must be based. Ans. Eph. 4: 3-6.

LESSON 7.**FAITH****READ HEB. 11: 1-12**

1. Discuss and illustrate the inspired definition of faith found in Heb. 11:1.
2. Discuss fully how faith is obtained and increased.
Ans. John 20: 30, 31; Rom. 10: 13-17.
3. Show how one is saved by faith. Ans. Gal. 5: 6; Eph. 2: 8, 9.
4. Who is the author of our faith? Ans. Heb. 12: 2.
5. How is he the author of our faith?
Ans. He is the author of the testimony that produces faith. Heb. 1: 2; 2: 3.
6. Is faith a work of God or a work of man? Ans. John 6: 29.
7. What is the condition of faith without works?
Ans. James 2: 17, 20, 26.
8. Give examples of unsaved believers.
Ans. John 8: 31, 44; John 12: 42, 43; Acts 26: 27, 28; James 2: 19.
9. When was the Scripture fulfilled which says, Abraham believed God and it was imputed unto him for righteousness? Ans. James 2: 21-23.
10. By what is the heart purified? Ans. Acts 15: 9.
11. When is the heart purified by faith? Ans. I Pet. 1: 22.
12. Name three things men have done by faith, though they could see no connection between the things commanded and the blessings promised. Ans. Ex. 14: 16; Josh. 6: 1-5; Mark 16: 16.
13. Show the relation between faith and prayer.
Ans. James 1: 5-7; Matt. 21: 22.

14. How does God consider religious activities that are not performed in faith? Ans. Rom. 14: 23.
15. What things are necessary in order for a religious performance to be "of faith?"
Ans. a. God's word must authorize it (Rom. 10: 17; Matt. 15: 9).
b. The performer must believe it is God's will (Heb. 11:6; Rom. 14: 23).
16. What is the difference between walking "by faith," and walking "by sight?" Ans. II Cor. 5: 7.
17. Name two ways in which faith may end.
Ans. I Pet. 1: 9; I Tim. 4: 1; I Tim. 1: 19; II Tim. 2: 18.
18. Show how the walls of Jericho fell by faith.
Ans. Heb. 11: 30; Josh. 6: 12-21.
19. What is your conclusion regarding the doctrine of "justification by faith only?" Ans. James 2: 14-26; Gal. 5: 6; John 8: 30-32: 12: 42, 43.

LESSON 8.**REPENTANCE****READ JONAH 3**

1. What is repentance? Ans. Matt. 12: 41; Jonah 3: 10; Matt. 21: 28, 29.
2. What did Jesus say about the necessity of repentance?
Ans. Luke 13: 5.
3. How are men led to repentance? Ans. Rom. 2: 4; II Cor. 7: 10.
4. What precedes repentance in the plan of salvation? Ans. Heb. 11: 6.
5. How are the angels affected when a sinner repents?
Ans. Luke 15: 10.
6. What did John the Baptist say should be brought forth?
Ans. Matt. 3: 8.
7. What was Zaccheus' idea of restitution? Ans. Luke 19: 8.
8. In whose name did the apostles preach repentance? Ans. Luke 24: 47.
9. Whom does God command to repent? Ans. Acts 17: 30.
10. Toward what blessing does repentance point?
Ans. Acts 2: 38; 3: 19; 11: 18.
11. What should an erring Christian do? Ans. Acts 8: 22.
12. Show the relation between godly sorrow and repentance.
Ans. II Cor. 7: 9, 10.
13. Show the relation between repentance and reformation of life.
Ans. Luke 3: 7-14; I Thess. 1: 9; Acts 26: 20.
14. What shows that the Philippian jailor repented? Ans. Acts 16: 33, 34.
15. How long was it from the time the jailor repented until he was baptized? Ans. Acts 16: 33.
16. What shows that Saul repented before Ananias came to him?
Ans. Acts 9: 3-9.
17. How long was it from the time Saul repented until he was baptized? Ans. Acts 9: 3-18.

18. Why was Saul not baptized the "same hour of the night?"
Ans. Acts 22: 10-16.
19. How did the Ephesians manifest their penitence?
Ans. Acts 19: 18, 19.
20. What did the rich man ask Abraham to do? Ans. Luke 16: 27, 28.
21. What reason did he give for his request? Ans. Luke 16: 30.
22. Why did he want his brothers to repent? Ans. Luke 16: 28.
23. What reason did Abraham give for not complying with this request? Ans. Luke 16: 31.
24. Why is God so long-suffering toward the erring? Ans. II Pet. 3: 9.

LESSON 9.**CONFESSION**

READ ROM. 10: 1-15

Confessing Christ

1. What is the great central truth of the Bible? Ans. Matt. 16: 16.
2. What did Jesus say when Peter confessed this truth?
Ans. Matt. 16: 16-19.
3. What did the eunuch confess before baptism? Ans. Acts 8: 37.
4. Whom did Jesus say he would confess before God and the angels?
Ans. Matt. 10: 32, 33; Luke 12: 8; Rev. 3: 5.
5. What is said of those who confess that Jesus is the Christ?
Ans. I John 2: 23; 4: 15.
6. What did Christ witness before Pontius Pilate? Ans. I Tim. 6: 13.
7. What kind of a confession did Timothy make? Ans. I Tim. 6: 12.
8. Before whom did he make this confession? Ans. I Tim. 6: 12.
9. How is confession related to salvation? Ans. Rom. 10: 9, 10.
10. What had the Jews agreed to do with those who confessed Jesus to be the Christ? Ans. John 9: 22.
11. Why did some chief rulers not confess Christ? Ans. John 12: 42.
12. What did they love more than the glory of God? Ans. John 12: 43.
13. How may the Spirit of God be distinguished from the spirit of anti-Christ? Ans. I John 4: 1-3.
14. What should every tongue confess? Ans. Phil. 2: 11.
15. When will this be done, if not before? Ans. Rom. 14: 10-12.

Confessing Sins

16. What did God require of the guilty Israelites? Ans. Num. 5: 7.
17. When did God forgive David? Ans. Psalms 32: 5.
18. What did the believing Ephesians do? Ans. Acts 19:18.
19. Who shall obtain mercy? Ans. Prov. 28: 13.
20. What did the people confess at John's baptism?
Ans. Matt. 3: 6; Mark 1: 5.
21. What must all Christians do to be forgiven? Ans. I John 1: 9.
22. Unto whom should faults be confessed?
Ans. Ezra 10: 11; James 5: 16.

LESSON 10.

BAPTISM

READ MATT. 3: 13-17

1. What did John preach in the country about the Jordan?
Ans. Mark 1: 4, 5; Luke 3: 3.
2. Where did John baptize? Ans. Mark 1: 5; John 3: 23.
3. Why was John baptizing at this place? Ans. John 3: 23.
4. Who were baptized of him? Ans. Matt. 3: 5, 6; Mark 1: 4, 5.
5. What did they confess? Ans. Mark 1: 5.
6. What confession did the eunuch make before Philip baptized him?
Ans. Acts 8: 37.
7. What did the Pharisees and the lawyers reject in not being baptized of John? Ans. Luke 7: 29, 30.
8. What is the difference between the baptism of John and the baptism administered by the apostles after the death of Christ?
Ans. Acts 18: 24 to 19: 5.
9. How many baptisms does Christ authorize today? Ans. Eph. 4: 5.
10. Is this water baptism or Holy Spirit baptism?
Ans. Eph. 5: 26; Titus 3: 5; I Pet. 3: 20, 21; Acts 8: 36.
11. By whom is baptism appointed? Ans. Matt. 28: 18-20.
12. Name two things that one must do before being baptized.
Ans. Mark 16: 16; Acts 2: 38; Acts 8: 12, 13, 37, 38.
13. Show that scriptural baptism requires immersion in water.
Ans. Matt. 3: 16; John 3: 23; Acts 8: 26-40; Rom. 6: 4, 5; Col. 2: 12.
14. Why was Jesus baptized? Ans. Matt. 3: 15; John 6: 38.
15. What testimony of his divinity was given at his baptism?
Ans. Matt. 3: 16, 17.
16. Of what must one be born in order to enter the kingdom of God?
Ans. John 3: 5.
17. Quote two passages in which baptism is connected with remission of sins. Ans. Acts 2: 38; Mark 1: 4; Acts 22: 16.
18. Give two passages in which baptism is connected with salvation.
Ans. Mark 16: 16; I Pet. 3: 21.
19. Give a passage in which baptism is distinguished from a meritorious work whereof one can boast. Ans. Titus 3: 5.
20. How do we get into the "one body?" Ans. I Cor. 12: 13.
21. How do we get into Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 3; Gal. 3: 27.
22. In whose name is salvation? Ans. Acts 4: 10-12.
23. How does one get into the name of Christ?
Ans. Matt. 28: 19; Acts 19: 5.
24. Give two passages in which baptism is connected with a burial with Christ. Ans. Rom. 6: 4, 5; Col. 2: 12.
25. Why did Paul thank God that he had baptized so few of the Corinthians? Ans. I Cor. 1: 15.

LESSON 11. HOW TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN

READ ACTS 2: 36-42

1. What are the conditions of forgiveness from alien sins as stated by Jesus in the Great Commission?
Ans. Mark 16: 15, 16; Matt. 28: 19; Luke 24: 47.
2. What effect did Peter's sermon (Acts 2) have on his hearers?
Ans. Act 2: 37.
3. What answer did Peter give to their question? Ans. Acts 2: 38.
4. What was done by all who accepted his answer? Ans. Acts 2: 41.
5. What did Philip preach to the Samaritans? Ans. Acts 8: 5, 12.
6. What did this preaching cause the Samaritans to do?
Ans. Acts 8: 12, 13.
7. Tell of the conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch. Ans. Acts 8: 26-39.
8. When Jesus appeared to Saul on the Damascus road, what did he tell Saul to do? Ans. Acts 9: 5, 6.
9. Whom did God appoint to tell Saul what he 'must do'?
Ans. Acts 9: 10-16.
10. What did this man tell Saul to do? Ans. Acts 22: 16.
11. Why did Jesus appear to Saul? Ans. Acts 26: 16-18.
12. Name some good qualities which Cornelius possessed before the angel appeared to him? Ans. Acts 10: 1-4.
13. Though Cornelius had done many good things, can you prove that he did not become a Christian, or was not "saved," before Peter preached to him? Ans. Acts 11: 13, 14.
14. What did Peter command Cornelius and others to do?
Ans. Acts 10: 48.
15. What important question did the jailor ask? Ans. Acts 16: 30.
16. What was Paul's answer? Ans. Acts 16: 31.
17. Why did Paul speak "the word of the Lord" (Acts 16: 32) unto the jailor? Ans. Rom. 10: 14-17.
18. What was done immediately after hearing the word of the Lord?
Ans. Acts 16: 33.
19. Did the Ethiopian eunuch and the jailor "rejoice" before or after baptism? Ans. Acts 8: 39; Acts 16: 34.
20. Why do we know that the man afflicted with palsy (Mk. 2: 3-12), the sinful woman (Lk. 7: 44-50) and the thief on the cross (Lk. 23: 40-43) are not to be taken as examples of forgiveness of alien sins?
Ans. a. During the Jewish age all Jews were citizens of the "commonwealth of Israel," and not *aliens*. The palsied man, the sinful woman and the thief on the cross were Hebrews and therefore, were *citizens* and not *aliens*. Their forgiveness would correspond to the restoration of erring Christians rather than to the conversion of aliens.
b. The new covenant with its terms of pardon did not become effective until after the death of Christ. The forgiveness of those under the law of Moses cannot be taken as examples of conversion under the new covenant. When the priesthood was changed, a change also in the law was made necessary (Heb. 7: 12).

c. To turn back to the law as a rule of faith and practice is to "make void the grace of God" (Gal. 2: 31), to become entangled in a "yoke of bondage" (Gal. 5: 1) and to make useless every example of conversion recorded in the Book of Acts.

LESSON 12.**OBEDIENCE**

READ LUKE 6: 46-49

1. Whom must we obey? Ans. Acts 5: 29; Acts 4: 19; Heb. 5: 9.
2. What can you say of the obedience of Christ?
Ans. John 6: 38; Rom. 5: 19; Phil. 2: 5-8; Heb. 5: 8.
3. In what does Jehovah have great delight? Ans. I Sam. 15: 22.
4. Unto whom is Christ the author of eternal salvation? Ans. Heb. 5: 9.
5. How is the soul purified? Ans. I Pet. 1: 22.
6. When were the Romans made free from sin? Ans. Rom. 6: 16-18.
7. What is the doctrine (Rom. 6: 17)? Ans. I Cor. 15: 3, 4.
8. What is the "form of doctrine?" Ans. Rom. 6: 1-5.
9. What does God give to them that obey him? Ans. Acts 5: 32.
10. How do we know that we know God? Ans. I John 2: 3, 4.
11. Show the relation between love and obedience.
Ans. John 14: 15, 21-24; John 15: 10; I John 5: 2, 3; II John 6.
12. How are friends of Christ determined? Ans. John 15: 14.
13. How do some deceive themselves? Ans. James 1: 22-24.
14. Unto whom does Jesus liken the man who hears his words and obeys them? Ans. Matt. 7: 24, 25; Luke 6: 46-48.
15. Unto whom does Jesus liken the man who hears his words but does not obey them? Ans. Matt. 7: 26, 27; Luke 6: 49.
16. Through what does grace reign? Ans. Rom. 5: 21.
17. What is righteousness? Ans. Psalms 119: 172.
18. Why were Zacharias and Elisabeth said to be righteous?
Ans. Luke 1: 6.
19. What two things did God set before the Israelites? Ans. Deut. 11: 26.
20. Upon what condition could they obtain the blessing?
Ans. Deut. 11: 27, 28.
21. Whom does the Lord promise to bless? Ans. James 1: 25.
22. Why did some of the Israelites fail to enter the land of Canaan?
Ans. Heb. 4: 6, 11.
23. Tell of Saul's disobedience. Ans. I Sam. 15.
24. Why did God not accept his sacrifice? Ans. I Sam. 15: 22.
25. Upon what condition did God promise to establish the throne of Israel forever? Ans. I Kings 9: 4-9.
26. Upon what condition did God promise to build a sure house for Jeroboam? Ans. I Kings 11: 38.
27. What can you say of the destiny of them that obey not the gospel?
Ans. I Pet. 4: 17, 18; II Thess. 1: 7-10.
28. Who shall enter the kingdom of heaven? Ans. Matt. 7: 21.

LESSON 13.**THE CHURCH**

READ MATT. 16: 13-28

1. What does the word "church" mean, as used in the New Testament? Ans. It means the called out; the saved.
2. From what and into what has the church been translated or called? Ans. Col. 1: 13.
3. How do we know the church was not built during the days of John the Baptist, or during the personal ministry of Christ? Ans. Matt. 11: 11; Matt. 16: 18; Mark 15: 43; Acts 1: 6.
4. When was it established? Ans. (Isa. 2: 2-4; Acts 2). (Mark 9: 1; Acts 2). See Smith's Bible Dictionary.
5. Who built it? Ans. Matt. 16: 18.
6. How many did he build? Ans. Eph. 4: 4; I Cor. 12: 20.
7. What is the "one body"? Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23; Col. 1: 18, 24.
8. What did Jesus say his kingdom is not? Ans. John 18: 36.
9. What did Jesus say his servants would do, if his kingdom were of this world? Ans. John 18: 36.
10. What does this show? Ans. Rom. 12: 17-21.
11. What did Christ give for the church? Ans. Acts 20: 28; Eph. 5: 25.
12. Did he purchase anything else with his blood? Ans. He did not, as far as we know.
13. What was God's eternal purpose? Ans. Eph. 3: 10, 11.
14. In whom did he make this purpose? Ans. Eph. 3: 11.
15. What is the church called? Ans. Matt. 16: 18, 19; John 3: 5; Col. 1: 13, 18, 24; I Cor. 1: 2; Rom. 16: 16; Acts 20: 28; I Tim. 3: 15.
16. What are the members called? Ans. Acts 11: 26; I Pet. 4: 16; Phil. 1: 1; Acts 5: 11-14; III John 14; I John 3: 2; Rom. 8: 16, 17.
17. Of what does the church consist? Ans. a. Elders or bishops (Phil. 1: 1).
b. Deacons (Phil. 1: 1).
c. Evangelists (II Tim. 4: 5).
d. Saints (Phil. 1: 1).
18. How do people become members of the church? Ans. Acts 2: 47; Col. 1: 12, 13.
19. Whom does the Lord add? Ans. John 3: 5; Acts 2: 38-41; I Cor. 12: 13.
20. The Corinthians were members of what religious order? Ans. I Cor. 1: 2.
21. What had they done to become members? Ans. Acts 18: 8.
22. If we do as the Corinthians (Acts 18: 8), how do we know God will make us members of the same institution? Ans. Acts 10: 34.
23. Are all the saved in the church? Ans. Yes. God adds all to the church upon the same condition that he adds one (Acts 2: 47). He is no respecter of persons (Acts 10: 34).

24. How did Christ cleanse the church? Ans. Eph. 5: 26.
25. What is the "washing of water with the word"?
Ans. Acts 22: 16; I Pet. 3: 21.
26. What is the family or house of God? Ans. I Tim. 3: 15.
27. Does God have any children out of his family?
Ans. Eph. 2: 14-22; I Cor. 12: 13.
28. How many flocks did Jesus say his sheep would compose?
Ans. John 10: 16.
29. What is the church's only rule of faith and practice?
Ans. Acts 2: 42; II Tim. 3: 16, 17; Phil. 1: 27.
30. Of what kind of government is the church?
Ans. It is an absolute monarchy with Christ as head. There is only one executive, law-maker, and judge (James 4: 12). It is not a democracy as some have supposed (Eph. 1: 22, 23).
31. What is the work of the church on earth?
Ans. a. Preach the gospel (I Tim. 3: 15; Phil. 2: 16).
b. Help the needy (Eph. 4: 28; Acts 20: 35).
c. Build itself up in love (Eph. 4: 16; I Cor. 14: 12).
d. Worship God (John 4: 23, 24; Heb. 10: 25).
32. What will Christ do for his church? Ans. Eph. 5: 27.

LESSON 14.**THE NAME**

READ I PETER 4: 12-19

1. To what was Jacob's name changed? Ans. Gen. 32: 28.
2. What does the name "Israel" mean?
Ans. He who striveth with God, or God striveth. The Hebrew word "El" means God.
3. What were the descendants of Jacob called? Ans. Ex. 1: 7.
4. What did Jehovah say he would give his people?
Ans. Isa. 56: 5; 65: 15.
5. What was to be done with the old name? Ans. Isa. 65: 15.
6. Where did he say this new name would be given? Ans. Isa. 56: 5.
7. What is God's house? Ans. I Tim. 3: 15.
8. By whose mouth was the new name to be given? Ans. Isa. 62: 2.
9. What was to occur before the giving of this new name?
Ans. Isa. 62: 2.
10. When did these things occur? Ans. Acts 2 and 10.
11. When and where was the name Christian given? Ans. Acts 11: 26.
12. Who called the disciples "Christians first in Antioch"?
Ans. The Greek word from which the word "called" is translated in Acts 11: 26, means called of God, or divinely called. So this name was given by Jehovah.
13. Show that the prophecies regarding the new name are fulfilled by the name Christian.
Ans. a. The nations had seen his righteousness, and the kings his glory (Isa. 62: 2; Acts 2 and 10).
b. Called by the mouth of Jehovah as shown in answer to question 12.

- c. God's house or church had been established many months before, and the disciples of Acts 11: 28 were in it. Therefore, the name was given in his house and within his walls (Isa. 56: 5).
14. What did Agrippa say Paul tried to persuade him to become?
Ans. Acts 26: 28.
15. What reply did Paul make to Agrippa's statement? Ans. Acts 26: 29.
16. In what name are we commanded to glorify God? Ans. I Pet. 4: 16.
17. What blessings are pronounced upon those who are reproached for the name of Christ? Ans. I Pet. 4: 14.
18. What did James say some did to the worthy name by which the disciples were called? Ans. James 2: 7.
19. What is your conclusion regarding the claim that there is nothing in a name?
Ans. a. Remission of sins is in a name (Luke 24: 47).
b. Salvation is in a name (Acts 4: 12).
c. God can be glorified in a name (I Pet. 4: 16).
20. In whose name do the people walk? Ans. Micah 4: 5.
21. In whose name should the Lord's people walk? Ans. Micah 4: 5.
22. In whose name should all things be done? Ans. Col. 3: 17.
23. Who must have pre-eminence in the name? Ans. Col. 1: 18.

LESSON 15.**WORSHIP**

READ JOHN 4: 19-26

1. Why must man be taught how to worship?
Ans. Jer. 10: 23; Isa. 55: 8, 9.
2. Whom should he worship? Ans. Rev. 22: 9.
3. Why were Daniel's three friends cast into the furnace? Ans. Dan. 3.
4. What did the people of Ephesus worship? Ans. Acts 19: 26, 27.
5. What was Jesus offered to worship Satan? Ans. Matt. 4: 8, 9.
6. What reply did Jesus make to this offer? Ans. Matt. 4: 10.
7. How may one be robbed of the Christian's prize? Ans. Col. 2: 18.
8. Name three kinds of worship mentioned in the New Testament.
Ans. a. Vain (Matt. 15: 9).
b. Ignorant (Acts 17: 23).
c. True (John 4: 24).
9. What is vain worship? Ans. Matt. 15: 9.
10. What were the commandments which made this worship vain?
Ans. Matt. 15: 1-6.
11. What erroneous views did the men of Athens have of the true God?
Ans. Acts 17: 22-29.
12. What effect did these false conceptions have on their worship?
Ans. Acts 17: 23.
13. What shows that God did not accept their ignorant worship?
Ans. Acts 17: 30.
14. What kind of worshippers does God seek? Ans. John 4: 23.
15. Show that the true worshipper must render a hearty service.
Ans. I Cor. 11: 29; 14: 14, 15; Matt. 15: 8.

16. Why will God not accept worship from a divided heart?
Ans. Matt. 6: 24.
17. On what day of the week did the early Christians meet to worship?
Ans. Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 16: 2.
18. What of the Christian who forsakes these Lord's Day meetings?
Ans. Heb. 10: 25.
19. How did Christians worship in apostolic days?
Ans. a. By communing (Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 11: 28).
b. By teaching (Acts 20: 7; Heb. 5: 12).
c. By praying (Acts 2: 42; I Thess. 5: 17).
d. By singing (Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16).
e. By contributing (I Cor. 16: 2).
20. In what manner should all these be done? Ans. I Cor. 14: 40.

LESSON 16.**THE LORD'S SUPPER**

READ I COR. 11: 23-34

1. By whom was the Lord's Supper instituted?
Ans. Luke 22: 14-30; I Cor. 11: 23-25.
2. At what feast was the Supper instituted?
Ans. Luke 22: 1-8; Matt. 26: 17-30.
3. What preparations were made for the last passover?
Ans. Luke 22: 1-23; Mark 14: 12-26.
4. Where was the last passover eaten? Ans. Luke 22: 8-14.
5. Who was with Jesus when the Supper was instituted?
Ans. Luke 22: 14-21; Matt. 26: 20-30.
6. What startling announcement did Jesus make at this feast?
Ans. Mark 14: 18-21.
7. Of what elements is the Lord's Supper composed?
Ans. Luke 22: 19, 20; I Cor. 11: 23-29.
8. Why not add some other kind of food or drink?
Ans. II John 9; Rom. 10: 17; 14: 23.
9. What did Jesus say the bread and cup were?
Ans. Matt. 26: 26-29; Mark 14: 22-24; Luke 22: 19, 20.
10. What is the Roman Catholic doctrine of "consubstantiation" and "transubstantiation"?
Ans. It teaches that the bread and the fruit of the vine were the actual body and blood of Christ, and when the priest "blesses" the bread and wine they become the literal body and blood of Christ.
11. Disprove the Roman Catholic theory.
Ans. John 15:5. Was Jesus a literal vine, and were the disciples literal branches? John 10: 7. Was Jesus a literal door of literal sheep? Gal. 4: 25. Was Hagar Mount Sinai in Arabia? I Cor. 11: 25. Is the cup the new testament in reality?
12. Do we eat bread or flesh in the Lord's Supper? Ans. I Cor. 11: 26-28.
13. Give two purposes of the Lord's Supper. Ans. I Cor. 11: 24-26.
14. On what day of the week did the disciples meet to break bread?
Ans. Acts 20: 7.
15. What was the primary purpose of this meeting? Ans. Acts 20: 7.

16. Members of how many congregations were in this meeting?
Ans. Acts 20: 4-7.
17. How often did the early disciples meet to break bread?
Ans. Acts 2: 47; 20: 7; I Cor. 16: 1, 2.
18. What is said concerning the Lord's Day assembly?
Ans. Heb. 10: 24, 25.
19. What do we proclaim or show by the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 26.
20. How long is this to continue? Ans. I Cor. 11: 26.
21. Where is the Lord's table? Ans. Luke 22: 29, 30.
22. With whom do we commune? Ans. I Cor. 10: 16.
23. Whom are we to examine? Ans. I Cor. 11: 28.
24. What does the Bible teach as to "open" or "close communion?"
Ans. It teaches that the Lord's table is in his kingdom (Luke 22: 29, 30); that members of more than one congregation ate at the same table (Acts 20: 4-7); that each man is to examine himself (I Cor. 11: 28).
25. How may we eat unworthily? Ans. I Cor. 11: 29.
26. What was done by Christ and the apostles after the supper?
Ans. Mark 14: 26; Matt. 26: 30.

LESSON 17.**PRAYER****READ LUKE 18: 1-8**

1. When did men begin to call upon the name of Jehovah?
Ans. Gen. 4: 26.
2. To whom should we pray? Ans. Acts 12: 5; Matt. 6: 6, 9.
3. Where should we pray? Ans. I Tim. 2: 8.
4. In whose name should we pray? Ans. John 14: 13; I Tim. 2: 5.
5. For whom should we pray?
Ans. I Tim. 2: 1, 2; James 5: 16; Matt. 5: 44.
6. Should we pray for sinners?
Ans. Matt. 5: 44; Luke 23: 34; Acts 7: 60; Rom. 10: 1-3.
7. Name five conditions of acceptable prayer.
Ans. a. Must believe (Matt. 21: 22; James 1: 6, 7; Rom. 14: 23).
b. Must respect God's law (Prov. 28: 9).
c. Must ask according to his will (I John 5: 14).
d. Must forgive (Matt. 6: 14, 15).
e. Must be unselfish (James 4: 3).
8. Does God hear the prayer of sinners?
Ans. John 9: 31; Luke 18: 13, 14.
9. What kind of a sinner does God not hear?
Ans. Prov. 28: 9; Psalms 66: 18.
10. What kind of a sinner does God hear?
Ans. Acts 10: 1-3; Acts 8: 22; I John 1: 9.
11. Did God hear the prayers of Cornelius before his sins were forgiven?
Ans. Acts 10: 30-32, 47, 48; Acts 11: 13, 14; Acts 15: 7-9.
12. When was the Saviour's prayer of Luke 23: 34 answered?
Ans. Acts 2: 23, 37-41.

13. Give instances of Christ's praying.
Ans. At his baptism (Luke 3: 21); before choosing his apostles (Luke 6: 12); before walking on the sea (Matt. 14: 23); at the grave of Lazarus (John 11: 41, 42); at the transfiguration (Luke 9: 29); for all his disciples (John 17); for Peter (Luke 22: 32); in Gethsemane (Mark 14: 35); on the cross (Luke 23: 34); and on many other occasions (Heb. 5: 7).
14. Repeat the prayer Jesus taught his disciples to pray.
Ans. Matt. 6: 9-13.
15. What should we not use in our prayers? Ans. Matt. 6: 7.
16. With what did Paul say he would pray? Ans. I Cor. 14: 15.
17. How can one pray with the spirit and with the understanding?
Ans. I Cor. 14: 12-19.
18. Why should a man pray with his head uncovered? Ans. I Cor. 11: 4.
19. Why should a woman pray with her head covered? Ans. I Cor. 11: 5.
20. Show that the prayers of the righteous avail much.
Ans. James 5: 16-18; Luke 18: 1-8.

LESSON 18.**CHURCH FINANCES****READ II COR. 9**

1. Upon what condition did God promise to bless the Israelites?
Ans. Mal. 3: 8-10.
2. Upon what condition does God promise to supply our needs?
Ans. Matt. 6: 33.
3. What dangers face those who are minded to be rich?
Ans. I Tim. 6: 9, 10.
4. Why did God say "Thou foolish one," to a certain rich man?
Ans. Luke 12: 16-21.
5. Where is the only safe place to lay up treasures?
Ans. Matt. 6: 19, 20.
6. How may one make "friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness?" Ans. Luke 16: 9-13.
7. What is the difference in the law of giving as it appeared in the Old Testament and as it appears in the New?
Ans. Lev. 27: 30-34; Mal. 3: 7-10; II Cor. 8: 12-15; I Cor. 16: 1, 2; Acts 4: 32-35; I John 3: 17.
8. What determines the amount one should contribute?
Ans. I Cor. 16: 2.
9. How was the church in Jerusalem financed?
Ans. Acts 2: 45; 4: 32-35.
10. Who should support widows who have children or grandchildren?
Ans. I Tim. 5: 4.
11. What of the man who does not provide for his own? Ans. I Tim. 5: 8.
12. How did some make "void the word of God?" Ans. Matt. 15: 4-6.
13. What is the Christian's duty toward the needy?
Ans. Acts 20: 35; Eph. 4: 28; I John 3: 17.
14. Should the church support one who lives in idleness? Give reasons your answer. Ans. II Thess. 3: 10-15.

15. What did the Lord ordain regarding the support of gospel preachers?
Ans. I Cor. 9: 13, 14.
16. Tell of the liberality of the Macedonians. Ans. II Cor. 8: 1-5.
17. What elements should characterize our giving? Ans. II Cor. 9: 6, 7.
18. Why did Paul want the Philippians to send unto his need?
Ans. Phil. 4: 14-17.
19. How did Cornelius build a memorial before God? Ans. Acts 10: 4, 31.
20. What charge is given to the rich? Ans. I Tim. 6: 17, 19.

LESSON 19.**MUSIC IN WORSHIP**

READ COL. 3: 12-17

1. What kind of music was divinely prescribed under the law?
Ans. Deut. 31: 19-30.
2. During the Jewish age who introduced mechanical music into the worship? Ans. Amos 6: 5.
3. The use of cymbals to praise Jehovah was after the order of whom?
Ans. Ezra 3: 10.
4. What reference is made to the instruments in Neh. 12: 36?
5. What change had been made in the government of Israel before instrumental music became a part of the worship? Ans. I Sam. 8.
6. Though God permitted it, what shows he was not pleased with the kingly government? Ans. I Sam. 8: 12, 17-19.
7. Show that God permitted dancing and instrumental music under the Jewish dispensation. Ans. Psalms 150.
8. Can you prove that God was not pleased with mechanical music in worship during the Jewish age, even though he tolerated it?
Ans. Amos 6: 1-6. (Observe that David is invariably accredited with this innovation under the law. See Ezra 3: 10; I Chron. 25: 1, 2; Neh. 12: 36).
9. Name one other thing that God tolerated under the law, though he was never pleased with it. Ans. Deut. 24: 1-3; Matt. 19: 7-9.
10. Name some things that were used in Jewish worship that were omitted in Christian worship. Ans. Ex. 30.
11. What kind of music is authorized for Christian worship?
Ans. Acts 16: 25; Rom. 15: 9; I Cor. 14: 15; Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16; James 5: 13.
12. What were Paul and Silas doing while in prison? Ans. Acts 16: 25.
13. How did Paul say he would pray and sing? Ans. I Cor. 14: 15.
14. What should the cheerful do? Ans. James 5: 13.
15. How may we help one another in our songs? Ans. Col. 3: 16.
16. Can the lessons contained in a song be understood better with instrumental accompaniment or without instrumental accompaniment? Ans. I Cor. 14: 7-11.
17. How and with what is the "melody" in worship to be made?
Ans. Eph. 5: 19.
18. Our sacrifice of praise should be the fruit of what? Ans. Heb. 13: 15.

19. Did the New Testament writers authorize mechanical music in Christian worship by commandment, example, or necessary inference? Ans. They did not.
20. Then its use is in violation of what Scripture?
Ans. II John 9; John 8: 31.
21. We noticed in questions 14 and 15 of lesson 7, that all that is done as worship must be authorized by God's word, in order for it to be "of faith." If the Scriptures do not authorize instrumental music in worship, how does the Lord consider it? Ans. Rom. 14: 23.
22. How does Jesus say one must worship? Ans. John 4: 24.
23. Is instrumental music in worship "in truth?" Why? Ans. John 17: 17.
24. Would you call the worship in which instrumental music is a part, "vain worship?" Why? Ans. Matt. 15: 9.
25. What is the difference between the use of instrumental music and the use of song books, tuning forks, seats, etc?
Ans. Instrumental music is a part of the worship, and is so considered; while the other things mentioned are not a part of the worship, as commonly used. If the lighting of lamps, burning of incense, washing of hands, or anything else that God has not authorized, should become a part of the worship, or should be done as a religious rite, then it too would be sinful. Matt. 15: 2, 9.

LESSON 20.**THE SABBATH**

READ EX. 20: 8-11

1. What does the word "Sabbath" mean?
Ans. The word literally means cessation from labor.
2. When was the word first applied to the seventh day of the week?
Ans. Ex. 16: 21-30.
3. Why did God bless and sanctify the seventh day? Ans. Gen. 2: 2, 3.
4. How long was it after the creation until men were commanded to keep the Sabbath? Ans. About 2,500 years. Ex. 16: 21-30.
5. How long was it after the creation before men were charged with violating the Sabbath? Ans. About 2,500 years. Ex. 16: 27-29.
6. Why did God first command the Israelites to gather no food on the seventh day? Ans. Ex. 16: 4, 5, 28, 29.
7. How do we know the Sabbath was not given to the patriarchs who lived before Moses? Ans. Deut. 5: 3, 12.
8. With whom was the covenant containing the Sabbath made?
Ans. Deut. 5: 1-15.
9. Why was the fourth commandment of the Decalogue given?
Ans. Deut. 5: 15.
10. When was the Sabbath Day made known? Ans. Neh. 9: 13, 14.
11. How was the Sabbath to be kept by the children of Israel?
Ans. Ex. 35: 1-3; Jer. 17: 21-27; Ex. 31: 15; Num. 15: 32-36.
12. What were many of the Jews accustomed to do on the Sabbath?
Ans. Acts 15: 21; 13: 15, 27.

13. What was done with the "handwriting of ordinances" or that which was written and engraven in stones? Ans. Col. 2: 14; II Cor. 3: 7-11.
14. How many of the "Ten Commandments" are incorporated in the New Covenant?
Ans. Nine appear in changed form. Only the one to observe the Sabbath is left out.
15. What is the difference in the moral law as it appeared in the Decalogue and as it appears in the gospel? Ans. Matt: 5: 21-48; I John 3: 15.
16. How much of the law did Jesus say he would fulfill?
Ans. Matt. 5: 17, 18.
17. Who is the Lord of the Sabbath? Ans. Matt. 12: 8; Mark 2: 28.
18. For whom was the Sabbath given? Ans. Mark 2: 27.
19. With what other shadows of the law does Paul list the Sabbath?
Ans. Col. 2: 16.
20. When did the law containing the Sabbath end?
Ans. Eph. 2: 14, 15; Col. 2: 14. The Sabbath has never been changed from Saturday to the first day of the week. Christ abolished the law containing the Sabbath. Constantine enacted Sunday laws; our civil authorities also make laws prohibiting work on Sunday; but this is far from changing the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week.
21. When the Sabbath law was binding, what penalty was attached to its violation? Ans. Num. 15: 32-36; Ex. 35: 2.
22. Why was the first covenant done away?
Ans. Heb. 10: 9; 8: 6, 7; 7: 12, 18.
23. Did God speak directly to Moses in the Mount, or did he speak to him through an angel? Ans. Acts 7: 38.
24. Were the Ten Commandments written directly by the hand of God, or did God write them through the hand of an angel?
Ans. Acts 7: 53; Gal. 3: 19; Heb. 2: 2.
25. Show that divorce and remarriage and polygamy were permitted under the Ten Commandment law.
Ans. Deut. 24. 1-3; II Sam. 5: 13; 12: 7, 8.
26. Do you consider a system of laws to be perfect, which permits polygamy, divorce and remarriage? Why?
Ans. Matt. 19: 9; I Cor. 7: 2.
27. What law was challenged by Jesus in Matt. 5?
28. Why and for how long was the law given? Ans. Gal. 3: 19-25.
29. When will the people of God enter into his Sabbath rest?
Ans. Heb. 4: 1-11.

LESSON 21.

SANCTIFICATION

READ JOHN 17: 14-26

1. What does the word "sanctification" mean?
Ans. As used in the Bible, it means to make sacred or holy; to set apart to holy or religious use; to consecrate anything to God; to hallow; to set apart to sacred ends.
2. How were all the first-born sanctified? Ans. Ex. 13: 2, 12.

3. Show that to sanctify the first-born is to set them apart unto Jehovah. Ans. Ex. 13: 2, 12.
4. What is meant when a field, a house, and the Sabbath are said to be sanctified? Ans. Lev. 27: 14, 16; Neh. 13: 22.
5. How did Paul address the church at Corinth? Ans. I Cor. 1: 2; 6: 11.
6. What charges did he make against these sanctified people?
 - Ans. a. Division, jealousy, strife, carnality. I Cor. 1: 10-13; 3: 1-3.
 - b. Incest. I Cor. 5: 1-8.
 - c. Litigation. I Cor. 6: 1-8.
 - d. Desecration of the Lord's Supper. I Cor. 11: 17-34.
 - e. Denying the resurrection. I Cor. 15: 12.
7. What can you say of Aaron and his sons? Ans. Ex. 29: 44.
8. Show that the sanctification of Aaron and his sons did not mean perfection of character or nature. Ans. Ex. 32: 1-7; Lev. 10: 1, 2.
9. How is the unbelieving husband or wife sanctified? Ans. I Cor. 7: 14.
10. When are they set apart to each other? Ans. Matt. 19: 5, 6.
Note—If sanctification means sinless perfection produced by baptism of the Holy Spirit, as claimed by some, then the unbelieving husband or wife of I Cor. 7: 14 is sinlessly perfect and that without faith.
11. What does Solomon say about sinless perfection? Ans. Ecc. 7: 20; I Kings 8: 46.
12. What does John say about the claim that "we have no sin"? Ans. I John 1: 8-10.
13. What can you say of the importance of sanctification? Ans. Heb. 12: 14.
14. What part of man does God sanctify? Ans. I Thess. 5: 23.
15. When is one sanctified "wholly"? Ans. I Thess. 5: 23.
16. Who sanctified Jesus? Ans. John 10: 36; 17: 19.
17. How were the defiled sanctified under the Old Covenant? Ans. Heb. 9: 13.
18. How are God's people sanctified under the New Covenant?
 - Ans. a. By the word. John 17: 17.
 - b. By the Holy Spirit. Rom. 15: 16.
 - c. With the blood of the covenant. Heb. 10: 29.
 - d. By faith in Christ. Acts 26: 18.
 - e. With the washing of water with the word. Eph. 5: 26.
 - f. By purging themselves from unrighteousness. II Tim. 2: 19-21.
19. How may the people of God sanctify things for their own good? Ans. I Tim. 4: 3-5.

LESSON 22.**APOSTASY****READ I COR. 10: 1-13**

1. What does the spirit say some will do in later times? Ans. I Tim. 4: 1.
2. Unto whom is the Galatian letter addressed? Ans. Gal. 1: 1-5.
3. What did Paul say some of them had done? Ans. Gal. 5: 4.
4. Why did Paul buffet his own body and bring it into subjection? Ans. I Cor. 9: 27.

5. What of the man who turns away from his righteousness and commits iniquity and does as the wicked? Ans. Ezk. 18: 24.
6. What of the man who falls away and cannot be renewed unto repentance? Ans. Heb. 6: 1-8.
7. What of the man who sins wilfully after receiving the knowledge of the truth? Ans. Heb. 10: 26-31.
8. What are the branches? Ans. John 15: 1-6; Rom. 11: 17-24.
9. What was done to some of the branches? Ans. Rom. 11: 17.
10. What becomes of the branches that have been broken off? Ans. John 15: 6.
11. What will the Lord do with unfruitful branches? Ans. John 15: 1-6.
12. Upon what condition could the Christians at Rome escape? Ans. Rom. 11: 22.
13. Unto whom did the servants in the parable of the talents belong? Ans. Matt. 25: 14.
14. How many talents were given to each? Ans. Matt. 25: 15.
15. What did the servants do with their talents? Ans. Matt. 25: 16-18.
16. What did the Lord say to the unprofitable servant? Ans. Matt. 25: 26, 27.
17. What was done with the talent that had been given to the unprofitable servant? Ans. Matt. 25: 28, 29.
18. What was done with the unprofitable servant? Ans. Matt. 25: 30.
19. Which was cast into outer darkness, the "works" of the unprofitable servant or the unprofitable servant himself? Ans. Matt. 25: 28-30.
20. What was the condition of the Israelites upon entering the wilderness?
 - Ans. a. They were believers (Ex. 4: 31; 14: 31).
 - b. They "were all baptized" (I Cor. 10: 2).
 - c. They all ate the same spiritual food (I Cor. 10: 3).
 - d. They all drank of the same spiritual rock, "and the rock was Christ" (I Cor. 10: 4).
 - e. They were a holy people unto Jehovah (Deut. 7: 6).
 - f. They were God's chosen (Deut. 7: 6).
 - g. They were God's children (Deut. 14: 1).
 - h. They were a people for God's own possession—his peculiar people (Deut. 14: 2).
 - i. God's love was set upon them (Deut. 7: 7).
 - j. They were saved (Ex. 14: 13, 30).
 - k. They were redeemed (Ex. 15: 13).
21. What was their condition during the forty years in the wilderness?
 - Ans. a. Some hardened their hearts (Heb. 3: 8).
 - b. Some fell away from the living God (Heb. 3: 12, 19).
 - c. Some fell by disobedience (Heb. 3: 17, 18).
 - d. Some were idolators (Ex. 32: 15-29; I Cor. 10: 7).
 - e. Some committed fornication (I Cor. 10: 8).
 - f. Some made trial of the Lord (I Cor. 10: 9).

22. What is the eternal destiny of their souls?

- Ans. a. Their names were blotted out of God's book (Ex. 32: 33).
 b. All whose names are not found in God's book will be cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 20: 15; 21: 27).

23. How can we make our calling and election sure?

- Ans. II Pet. 1: 5-11; Heb. 3: 6, 14.

LESSON 23.

MARRIAGE

READ MATT. 19: 1-9

1. Why was the woman created? Ans. Gen. 2: 18; I Cor. 11: 9.
2. Who instituted the marriage relation? Ans. Gen. 2: 22-24.
3. Why should a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife? Ans. Gen. 2: 23-24.
4. Why should all consider marriage an honorable institution?
 Ans. a. God is its author (Gen. 2: 22-24).
 b. Jesus himself attended a wedding (Jno. 2: 1, 2).
 c. The Bible says it is honorable (Heb. 13: 4).
5. How many of the apostles were married?
 Ans. I Cor. 9: 5; Matt. 8: 14.
6. Is the doctrine of celibacy of God or of the devil? Ans. I Tim. 4: 1-3.
7. Who is head of the home? Ans. Eph. 5: 23.
8. Why is woman forbidden to exercise dominion over man?
 Ans. I Tim. 2: 12-14; Gen. 3: 15, 16.
9. Whom should the wife obey?
 Ans. Eph. 5: 22, 24; Titus 2: 5; I Pet. 3: 1.
10. When is a woman justified in disobeying her husband?
 Ans. Acts 4: 19; Acts 5: 29.
11. Was Queen Vashti justified in disobeying the order of the king?
 Ans. Esther 1: 10-12.
12. What is a husband's duty to his wife? Ans. Eph. 5: 25-33; I Pet. 3: 7.
13. Whom did Abraham want Isaac to marry? Ans. Gen. 24: 1-4.
14. Isaac wanted Jacob to marry whom? Ans. Gen. 28: 1, 2.
15. Under the law of Moses whom were the Israelites forbidden to marry? Ans. Deut. 7: 1-3.
16. Why did Joshua say the Hebrews should not marry the inhabitants of Canaan? Ans. Josh. 23: 12, 13.
17. What did Nehemiah say about mixed marriages?
 Ans. Neh. 13: 23-27.
18. Paul claimed the right to marry whom? Ans. I Cor. 9: 5.
19. What is the meaning of the phrase, "only in the Lord," in I Cor. 7: 39?
20. Do you think II Cor. 6: 14 forbids a Christian marrying a non-Christian? Give reasons for your answer.
21. What advice does Paul give husbands or wives whose companions are unbelievers? Ans. I Cor. 7: 10-13; I Pet. 3: 1, 2.
22. On what grounds were bills of divorcement issued under the law of Moses? Ans. Deut. 24: 1-4.
23. Why were such bills of divorcement permitted under the law?
 Ans. Matt. 19: 7, 8.

24. When are second marriages permissible among Christians?
 Ans. Rom. 7: 2, 3; Matt. 19: 9.
25. What of a Christian who marries a divorced person? Ans. Matt. 19: 9.

LESSON 24.**LOVE****READ I COR. 13**

1. Which is the great commandment in the law? Ans. Matt. 22: 36, 37.
2. What is love? Ans. II John 6; I John 4: 8; I John 5: 3.
3. Whom does God love?
 Ans. John 3: 16; Eph. 2: 4, 5; Rom. 5: 8; I John 4: 10.
4. In whom has the love of God been perfected? Ans. I John 2: 5.
5. Whom shall we love?
 Ans. I John 4: 7; Matt. 22: 39; Matt. 5: 44; Heb. 13: 1, 2.
6. Why do we love God? Ans. John 3: 16; I John 4: 10, 19.
7. What should we not love? Ans. I John 2: 15-17.
8. Show that love to God is an active, ruling principle and not merely a neutral, sweet-spirited sentimentalism. Ans. I John 5: 3; I John 2: 3, 4; II John 6; John 14: 21-24; I John 3: 18.
9. Name some things that love does?
 Ans. I Cor. 13: 4-8; I Cor. 8: 1; I Pet. 4: 8; Prov. 10: 12.
10. How do we know we love the children of God? Ans. I John 5: 2.
11. Does one love the children of God while refusing to do what God commands? Ans. I John 4: 20; I John 5: 2.
12. Is it possible to love God while refusing to obey him?
 Ans. I John 5: 3; John 14: 15.
13. Who is a liar, according to John? Ans. I John 4: 20; I John 2: 4, 5.
14. With what does love rejoice? Ans. I Cor. 13: 6.
15. Does the Lord change his plan in order to save one whom he loves?
 Ans. Mark 10: 21-23.
16. What is the bond of perfectness by which Christians are bound together? Ans. Col. 3: 14; Col. 2: 2; Eph. 4: 15, 16.
17. How much should Christians love one another? Ans. John 15: 12, 15.
18. What is the royal law? Ans. James 2: 8.
19. How does this rank in importance with the great commandment?
 Ans. Matt. 22: 36-40.
20. What did the Lord have against the church at Ephesus?
 Ans. Rev. 2: 4.
21. How should we love?
 Ans. a. Incorruptibly (Eph. 6: 24).
 b. In deed and in truth (I John 3: 18).
 c. Fervently (I Pet. 1: 22).
 d. With all the heart (Luke 10: 27).
22. What does perfect love cast out? Ans. I John 4: 18.
23. Do we have control of our affections?
 Ans. Yes. God tells us what to love (Luke 10: 27; Col. 3: 1, 2). He does not require impossibilities of us (I John 5: 3). He would not tell us what to love if we did not have control of our affections.

24. Toward what end do all things work? Ans. Rom. 8: 28.
25. To whom does the Lord promise the crown of life? Ans. James 1: 12.
26. What can separate us from the love of God? Ans. Rom. 8: 35-39.
27. What can separate us from God? Ans. Isa. 59: 2.
28. Does God love those who are separated from him?
Ans. Eph. 2: 1-5, 12.

LESSON 25.**GRACE**

READ II COR. 8: 1-9

1. Define grace. Ans. Grace is favor, often defined as unmerited favor.
2. Unto whom has the grace of God appeared. Ans. Titus 2: 11.
3. What does it teach us? Ans. Titus 2: 12.
4. Through whom did grace come in the supreme degree?
Ans. John 1: 17.
5. Through what does grace reign? Ans. Rom. 5: 21.
6. What is righteousness? Ans. Psalms 119: 172.
7. When is one said to be righteous? Ans. Luke 1: 6; Rom. 10: 1-3.
8. By what and through what are we saved? Ans. Eph. 2: 8.
9. How were the Ephesians saved by grace?
Ans. They heard the gospel (Eph. 1: 13); they believed (Eph. 1: 13); they repented (Acts 20: 17-21); they were baptized in the name of the Lord (Acts 19: 1-6).
10. What is our access into the grace of God? Ans. Rom. 5: 2.
11. Show how one may have an access and never use it.
Ans. I Cor. 10: 13.
12. In whom are we the recipients of God's grace?
Ans. II Cor. 1: 19-21.
13. How do we get into him? Ans. Rom. 6: 3; Gal. 3: 27.
14. How can one fall from grace? Ans. Gal. 5: 4; I Tim. 4: 1-3.
15. Name two ways in which the grace of God may be received.
Ans. II Cor. 6: 1; I Cor. 15: 10.
16. Why was it not bestowed upon Paul "in vain"? Ans. I Cor. 15: 10.
17. What can men do to the grace of God? Ans. Jude 4; Heb. 10: 29.

LESSON 26. GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT—MIRACLES

READ I COR. 12: 4-31

1. Why were the miracles of Jesus written? Ans. John 20: 30, 31.
2. What did Jesus say his works proved? Ans. John 5: 36.
3. How did Nicodemus know God was with Jesus? Ans. John 3: 2.
4. Why did Jesus heal the man with palsy? Ans. Mark 2: 10, 11.
5. What did Peter say of the miracles of Jesus? Ans. Acts 2: 22.
6. How did the Lord confirm the word of the apostles?
Ans. Mark 16: 20; Heb. 2: 4.
7. How did miracles affect the enemies of the truth?
Ans. Acts 4: 16; John 9: 13-34; 11: 47, 48.
8. Why was Moses given power to perform miracles? Ans. Ex. 4: 1-9.

9. Relate some miracles performed by Moses. Ans. Ex. 4 to Ex. 12.
10. Give two miracles performed by Joshua. Ans. Josh. 3: 10, 12, 13.
11. Tell of three miracles done by Elijah.
Ans. I Kings 17; II Kings 1: 10-12.
12. Relate some miracles performed by Elisha. Ans. II Kings 2 and 6.
13. Give a miracle performed by Isaiah. Ans. II Kings 20: 8-11.
14. Name some spiritual gifts possessed by the early Christians.
Ans. I Cor. 12: 4-11.
15. How were these gifts received? Ans. Acts 8: 14-17.
16. Tell of a man who tried to buy this gift with money.
Ans. Acts 8: 17-24.
17. When were spiritual gifts to cease? Ans. I Cor. 13: 8-10.
18. Name some things that Jesus and the apostles did that the science of suggestive therapeutics cannot do.
Ans. Matt. 10: 8; 15: 30; Luke 22: 50, 51; Mark 16: 17, 18.
19. What is meant by "speaking in other tongues?" Ans. Acts 2: 1-11.
20. On how many occasions did Jesus raise the dead?
Ans. John 11: 38-44; Luke 7: 11-17; 8: 49-56.
21. Tell of the raising of Lazarus. Ans. John 11: 1-44.
22. Tell of the raising of the widow's son. Ans. Luke 7: 11-17.
23. Tell of the raising of Jairus' daughter. Ans. Mark 5: 22-43.
24. Why do we not need miracles today?
Ans. John 20: 30, 31; II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
25. What did Paul prescribe for Timothy's infirmities? Ans. I Tim. 5: 23.
26. Why was Trophimus left at Miletus? Ans. II Tim. 4: 20.
27. Name some physical remedies that were appointed for physical ills.
Ans. Luke 10: 34; II Kings 20: 7.
28. If the atonement of Jesus provides for the healing of the body, who never seemed to enjoy it?
Ans. I Tim. 5: 23; II Tim. 4: 20; II Cor. 12: 5-10.
29. Is the healing mentioned in James 5: 13-15, medicinal or miraculous? Give reasons for your answer.
30. Did Jesus always require faith on the part of the afflicted before he would heal them? Give examples.
Ans. Luke 22: 50, 51; John 5: 2-9; Matt. 12: 22.

LESSON 27. SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

READ I THESS. 4: 13-18

1. On the night before the crucifixion, what did Jesus promise his disciples? Ans. John 14: 1-3.
2. In what manner will Jesus come?
Ans. Acts 1: 11; Rev. 1: 7; Matt. 24: 27.
3. Who will see him at his coming? Ans. Rev. 1: 7; Matt. 24: 30.
4. Who will come with him?
Ans. I Thess. 4: 14; II Thess. 1: 7; Jude 14; Matt. 25: 31.

5. Who knows when the Lord will come?
Ans. Mark 13: 32; Matt. 24: 36, 42.
6. What will be the condition of the world at the coming of the Lord?
Ans. Matt. 24: 37-41.
7. How is the coming of the Lord like a "thief in the night"?
Ans. I Thess. 5: 1-3; II Pet. 3: 10; Matt. 24: 43, 50.
8. What did Paul say would happen before the coming of Christ?
Ans. II Thess. 2: 1-8.
9. Name some things that are often mistaken for signs of his immediate appearance. Ans. Matt. 24: 6-8.
10. What warning did the Lord give against the theory that wars, famines and earthquakes are signs of the imminence of his coming?
Ans. Matt. 24: 4-14; Mark 13: 19-23; Luke 21: 8-11.
11. What signs did the Lord name to indicate the imminence of his coming? Ans. Matt. 24: 29, 30; Mark 13: 24-28; Luke 21: 25-28.
12. What will the angels do when Christ comes? Ans. Matt. 24: 31.
13. What will occur before the living are gathered to meet the Lord?
Ans. I Thess. 4: 15, 16.
14. Where will all the righteous meet the Lord? Ans. I Thess. 4: 17.
15. Name some blessings that will accompany the Lord's return.
Ans. Phil. 3: 20, 21; I John 3: 2; I Cor. 15: 50-54; Matt. 25: 34; II Tim. 4: 8; John 14: 1-3.
16. All will be rewarded according to what?
Ans. Rev. 22: 12; II Cor. 5: 10.
17. What will the unfaithful and scoffers say in the last days?
Ans. II Pet. 3: 3, 4; Matt. 24: 48-51.
18. What great event will scoffers wilfully forget? Ans. II Pet. 3: 5-7.
19. What will be done with the wicked?
Ans. II Thess. 1: 7-10; Matt. 25: 31-41.
20. What should the promise of the Lord's return influence one to do?
Ans. I John 3: 3; II Pet. 3: 11-14; I Thess. 4: 18.
21. What lesson is taught in the parable of the ten virgins?
Ans. Matt. 25: 1-13.
22. What should all do? Ans. Mark 13: 33-37.
23. How must we watch? Ans. Matt. 24: 45-51; II Thess. 3: 11-13.

LESSON 28.**THE JUDGMENT**

READ REV. 20: 11-15

1. What has God appointed? Ans. Acts 17: 31.
2. By whom will God judge the world?
Ans. Acts 10: 42; 17: 31; II Cor. 5: 10.
3. Who will appear before the Lord in the judgment? Ans. Matt. 25: 32; II Cor. 5: 10; Rom. 14: 10; Rev. 20: 12; Acts 10: 42.
4. What will God bring into judgment? Ans. Ecc. 12: 14.
5. What will the Lord bring to light and make manifest?
Ans. I Cor. 4: 5.

6. For what must men give an account? Ans. Matt. 12: 36.
7. By what will men be justified or condemned? Ans. Matt. 12: 37.
8. In the judgment men will receive according to what?
Ans. II Cor. 5: 10; Rom. 2: 5, 6.
9. Does judgment come before or after death? Ans. Heb. 9: 27.
10. Name two events with which the judgment is connected.
Ans. a. The resurrection (John 5: 27-29).
b. Second coming of Christ (I Cor. 4: 5; Matt. 16: 27; 25: 31).
11. Why will it be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Tyre, Sidon and Sodom than for Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum?
Ans. Matt. 11: 20-24.
12. Who will be beaten with many stripes? With few stripes?
Ans. Luke 12: 47, 48.
13. How will the people be divided in the judgment?
Ans. Matt. 25: 32.
14. Where will the Lord place the righteous? Ans. Matt. 25: 33.
15. Where will he place the unrighteous? Ans. Matt. 25: 33.
16. What will he say to the righteous? Ans. Matt. 25: 34-40.
17. What will he say to the unrighteous? Ans. Matt. 25: 41-45.
18. How long will the righteous enjoy the promised blessings?
Ans. Matt. 25: 46.
19. How long will the wicked be punished?
Ans. Matt. 25: 46; II Thess. 1: 7-9.

(The End)

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