

Church Studies



Cecil B. Douthitt

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Church Studies

Contains Twenty-six Lessons on the Church of Christ,
Prepared For Use In All Bible Classes
and Home Study

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Twelve Books For Bible Classes and Home Study:

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FOREWORD

The numerous religious systems with their conflicting creeds and dogmas have made it difficult for some to distinguish between the church of Christ and those of human origin. The Bible is the only source to which one can go and learn for a certainty which church is right. They all cannot be right; their doctrines are too contradictory.

The purpose of this book is to guide the student into a knowledge of what the Bible itself teaches concerning the church of Christ. By a careful study of these lessons any earnest seeker of truth should be able to learn the difference between the church that Jesus built and those of human origin. For no one can study these lessons without studying the Bible.

Teachers will find these lessons to be an efficient means for building up class attendance and interest. They are arranged so as to give each student an opportunity to express himself, to make him feel something is expected of him, to show the results of his private study, and to hold his attention.

Parents, whose children do not have the opportunity to attend a Bible class where these lessons are taught, can use this book to great advantage in teaching their children the divine principles pertaining to the kingdom of God. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it." (Prov. 22: 6.)

"Church Studies" is an excellent, yet inexpensive, book to place in the hands of people who think the church of the Lord is just another denomination.

This book will provoke thought and save time for preachers, elders and others in their preparation of a series of discourses on the New Testament church. There is ample material for a sermon on each of the twenty-six subjects.



LESSON 1. MEANING AND USAGE OF THE WORD "CHURCH"—"EKKLESIA"

Read Matt. 16: 13-20.

1. The word "church" is a translation of what Greek word?
Ans. *Ekklesia*.
2. "Ekklesia" is composed of what two Greek words?
Ans. "Ek," meaning "out"; and "kaleo," meaning "to call."
3. How many times does it appear in the Greek New Testament?
Ans. It appears 115 times; it is translated "church" 112 times, and "assembly" three times.
4. What is its literal meaning?
Ans. It means a called-out people or group.
5. Give four senses in which "ekklesia" is used in the Greek New Testament.
 - Ans. a. To designate all of God's people on earth—that is, all who have been called out of Satan's kingdom into the kingdom of Christ. (Matt. 16: 18; I Cor. 12: 28; Eph. 1: 22; 5: 25; and other passages.)
 - b. One or more companies of Christians in particular localities. (I Cor. 1: 2; Acts 9: 31; Gal. 1: 2; and other passages.)
 - c. The congregation of Israelites under the Old Covenant. (Acts 7: 38.)
 - d. A public meeting without respect to religious affiliations. (Acts 19: 32, 39, 41; in these three verses the word "ekklesia" is translated "assembly" and has no reference to a religious group.)
6. Out of what have all Christians been called?
Ans. Col. 1: 13; I Pet. 2: 9; Jno. 15: 19; 17: 16.
7. Out of what had the Israelites been called?
Ans. Acts 7: 38-40; Deut. 5: 6.
8. Why is the word "ekklesia" applied to the mob in Ephesus?
Ans. Acts 19: 24, 25, 32, 39, 41. It was "called out" by Demetrius.
9. Give several descriptive terms which are used as modifiers of the word "church" or "churches."
 - Ans. a. "Of the living God" (I Tim. 3: 15).
 - b. "In the wilderness" (Acts 7: 38).
 - c. "Of the Thessalonians" (I Thess. 1: 1).
 - d. "Of the saints" (I Cor. 14: 33).
 - e. "Of God" (I Cor. 1: 2).
 - f. "Of the Gentiles" (Rom. 16: 4).
 - g. "Of Christ" (Rom. 16: 16).
10. Are the expressions, "churches of the Gentiles" and "churches of Christ," two names, or one name with different modifiers?
Ans. Rom. 16: 4, 16.
11. Give other names which denote the people of God or the church.
 - Ans. a. The body of Christ (Eph. 1: 23; Col. 1: 18; I Cor. 12: 27).
 - b. The house of God (Heb. 3: 6; I Tim. 3: 15).
 - c. Elect race, royal priesthood, holy nation (I Pet. 2: 9).
 - d. Temple of God (I Cor. 3: 16, 17; II Cor. 6: 16).

- e. The tabernacle (Heb. 8: 2; Heb. 9: 11).
 - f. The kingdom (Matt. 16: 19; Jno. 3: 5; Col. 1: 13; Heb. 12: 28; Rev. 1: 6, 9).
 - g. The flock of God (Acts 20: 28, 29; I Pet. 5: 2-4).
 - h. Israel of God (Gal. 6: 16).
 - i. The circumcision (Phil. 3: 3).
 - j. Abraham's seed (Gal. 3: 7, 29).
12. Discuss each of the above names and tell why it is applied to Christians.
13. Explain why the word "church" is used in both the singular and plural numbers in the New Testament.
- Ans. See Matt. 16: 18 for the singular, and Rom. 16: 16 for the plural.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the reasons why denominational names should not be applied to the church.
- II. Discuss the danger of denominationalizing Bible names.

LESSON 2. THE BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH

Read Dan. 2: 31-45

1. Show the relation between the church and God's eternal purpose.
Ans. Eph. 3: 10, 11.
2. Upon what did Jesus say he would build the church?
Ans. Matt. 16: 18.
3. What could not prevail against his building it? Ans. Matt. 16: 18.
4. What are the "gates of Hades"? Ans. Job. 38: 17; Isa. 38: 10.
5. Give passages in which the church is called the house of God.
Ans. Eph. 2: 19; I Tim. 3: 15; Heb. 3: 6; I Pet. 2: 5; 4: 17.
6. According to the prophets, when and where was the church or house of God to be established? Ans. Isa. 2: 2, 3; Micah 4: 1, 2.
7. When are the "last days"? Ans. Heb. 1: 1, 2; Acts 2: 17.
8. Give passages in which the church is called the kingdom.
Ans. Matt. 16: 19; Jno. 3: 5; Col. 1: 13; Heb. 12: 28; Rev. 1: 6, 9.
9. From what city was the law of the kingdom to go forth, according to the prophets?
Ans. Isa. 2: 2, 3; Micah 4: 2; Lk. 24: 44-49; Acts 1: 4, 8.
10. When and where was the law of the kingdom first proclaimed to "devout men, from every nation under heaven"? Ans. Acts 2: 1-14.
11. Jesus said the kingdom would come with what?
Ans. Mark 9: 1; Luke 24: 49.
12. When were the apostles to receive this promised power?
Ans. Acts 1: 8.
13. When did the Holy Spirit and the power come?
Ans. Acts 2: 1-4, 17-21.
14. If the Holy Spirit and the power came on the first Pentecost after the resurrection of Christ, how do we know the kingdom also came then?
Ans. Mark 9: 1; Luke 24: 49; Acts 1: 8.
15. How do we know the kingdom was not established during the days of John the Baptist?
Ans. a. John preached it was "at hand." (Matt. 3: 2).

- b. John the Baptist was not in the kingdom. (Matt. 11: 11).
16. How do we know the kingdom was not set up before the death of Jesus?
- Ans. a. Jesus and the disciples preached it was "at hand." (Matt. 4: 17; 10: 7).
- b. He taught the disciples to pray for its coming. (Matt. 6: 10).
- c. Its building was future. (Matt. 16: 18).
- d. Its coming was future. (Mark 9: 1; Luke 9: 27; 22: 18).
- e. The apostles had not entered it. (Matt. 18: 3).
- f. It had not appeared. (Luke 19: 11).
- g. Good men were still looking for its coming. (Luke 23: 51).
- h. The law of the kingdom was not in force. (Heb. 9: 16, 17).
17. How do we know the kingdom was not established before the ascension of Christ?
- Ans. a. The apostles were asking for its establishment. (Acts 1: 6).
- b. Jesus had not been made head. (Eph. 1: 20-23).
- c. No one was in it. (Eph. 4: 7-11).
18. How do we know the kingdom came before the death of Peter and some of the other apostles?
- Ans. Matt. 16: 19; Mark 9: 1; Luke 9: 27.
19. When did Peter first use the keys of the kingdom to bind and to loose on earth? Ans. Acts 2: 1, 37-41.
20. Give passages which show the kingdom or church was in existence from the day of Pentecost to the close of the New Testament.
- Ans. Acts 2: 47; 9: 31; Col. 1: 13; Rev. 1: 6, 9.
21. Why was Jesus raised from the dead? Ans. Acts 2: 30, 31.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the planting of local congregations, such as Corinth (Acts 18: 4, 5, 8; I Cor. 1: 2), or Ephesus (Acts 19: 8; 20: 27; Eph. 1: 13; Acts 19: 1-19; Eph. 1: 1; Acts 20: 17; Rev. 2: 1).

LESSON 3.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Read Col. 1: 9-18.

- How does one become a member of the church?
Ans. Acts 2: 47; Col. 1: 12, 13.
- Out of what is a person delivered and into what is he translated when God adds him to the church? Ans. Col. 1: 13.
- What was done by the Jews on Pentecost that caused God to add them to the church? Ans. Acts 2: 36-41.
- How long is it after a person is saved till God adds him to the church? Ans. Acts 2: 47.
- Upon what condition can one enter the kingdom of God?
Ans. Jno. 3: 3-5.
- Who shall enter the kingdom of heaven and who shall not enter?
Ans. Matt. 7: 21.
- What is the kingdom of Heaven? Ans. Matt. 16: 18-19.
- Where does one become reconciled to God? Ans. Eph. 2: 16.
- What is Christ's spiritual "body"? Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23; Col. 1: 18.
- How does one enter Christ's body? Ans. I Cor. 12: 12, 13.

11. How does one get into Christ? Ans. Rom. 6: 3; Gal. 3: 27.
12. The Corinthians were members of what church? Ans. I Cor. 1: 2.
13. What had they done to become members? Ans. Acts 18: 8.
14. If people today do as the Jews (Acts 2), and as the Corinthians (Acts 18: 8), how do we know God will add them to his church?
Ans. Acts 10: 34.
15. What had the Ephesians done to become members of the "church in Ephesus"?
Ans. a. They heard the gospel. (Eph. 1: 13).
b. They believed. (Eph. 1: 13).
c. They repented. (Acts 20: 21; Acts 19: 18, 19).
d. They were baptized. (Acts 19: 1-5; Eph. 5: 26).
16. Where has God placed salvation for spiritual Israel?
Ans. Isa. 46: 13.
17. What is "Zion"? Ans. Heb. 12: 22, 23.
18. Describe the spiritual condition of the Ephesians before God added them to the church.
Ans. a. Dead through sins. (Eph. 2: 1).
b. Possessed a spirit of evil. (Eph. 2: 2).
c. Lived in the lust of the flesh. (Eph. 2: 3).
d. Children of wrath. (Eph. 2: 3).
e. Separate from Christ. (Eph. 2: 12).
f. Alienated from the commonwealth of Israel. (Eph. 2: 12).
g. Strangers from the covenants of the promise. (Eph. 2: 12).
h. No hope and without God. (Eph. 2: 12).
19. Describe their condition as members of the church.
Ans. a. Fellow-citizens with the saints. (Eph. 2: 19).
b. Of the household of God. (Eph. 2: 19).
c. Built on Christ. (Eph. 2: 20).
d. A holy temple in the Lord. (Eph. 2: 21).
e. Spirit of God dwelt in them. (Eph. 2: 22).
f. Alive in Christ. (Eph. 2: 5).
g. Saved by grace. (Eph. 2: 8).
20. By what names did Paul and John address God's people in Ephesus?
Ans. Eph. 1: 1; Rev. 2: 1.
21. What does this show?
Ans. It shows that the "church in Ephesus" included all the "saints at Ephesus."
22. Prove that all the "saints at Ephesus" were in the "household of God."
Ans. Eph. 1: 1; Eph. 2: 19.
23. What is the "House of God"? Ans. I Tim. 3: 15.
24. Prove that the "church of God" at Corinth included all the "saints" and all the "sanctified in Christ Jesus" at Corinth.
Ans. I Cor. 1: 1, 2.
25. Show that a person must be in the church that Christ purchased with his blood in order to be redeemed by the blood of Christ.
Ans. Eph. 1: 7; Acts 20: 28; I Pet. 1: 18, 19; Eph. 5: 25.
26. Whose names are enrolled in heaven? Ans. Heb. 12: 23.
27. What of those whose names are not enrolled in heaven?
Ans. Rev. 20: 15; 21: 27.

LESSON 4.**CHURCH GOVERNMENT**

Read Daniel 7: 13, 14.

1. Give passages which teach that the church or kingdom of God is an absolute monarchy and not a democracy.
Ans. Eph. 1: 20-23; Col. 1: 18; Eph. 5: 23, 24.
2. Who has all authority? Ans. Matt. 28: 18.
3. What had God sworn to David? Ans. Acts 2: 29, 30.
4. To whom was this promise repeated? Ans. Luke 1: 26-33.
5. When was this promise to David fulfilled? Ans. Acts 2: 30-32.
6. Name the three branches of governmental authority and give the function of each. Ans. Isaiah 33: 22.
 - a. The legislative department makes the laws.
 - b. The judicial department consists of the courts and its function is to interpret the law and determine its application.
 - c. The executive department is that branch that enforces the law, inflicts punishment on the transgressor, and has power to pardon.
7. How many members in the legislative branch of church government? Ans. Jas. 4: 12.
8. Who is the only law-giver for the church? Ans. Heb. 1: 1, 2; Matt. 17: 5; Acts 3: 20-22.
9. Prove that the New Testament was produced by the legislative authority of Christ.
 - a. It came through him. (Jno. 1: 17).
 - b. He is its maker. (Heb. 9: 15-17).
 - c. It was first spoken through him. (Heb. 2: 3).
 - d. It contains the "law of Christ" in its fullness. (Gal. 6: 2).
 - e. He is its mediator. (Heb. 9: 15).
10. Can you prove the apostles were not law-makers, but only writers and speakers of the will of Christ as dictated to them by the Holy Spirit? Ans. Jno. 16: 7-14; Gal. 1: 11, 12.
11. Who chose the words the apostles used in writing the New Testament? Ans. I Cor. 2: 13.
12. What of the person who binds human statutes on the church and thereby usurps the legislative authority of Christ? Ans. Rev. 22: 18, 19.
13. What is your conclusion regarding human creeds and papal encyclicals? Ans. I Pet. 4: 11; Rev. 22: 18, 19.
14. Why are they not needed by the church? Ans. II Tim. 3: 15-17.
15. How many judges in the judicial department of the church government? Ans. Jas. 4: 12.
16. Whom has God ordained for the office of judge? Ans. Acts 17: 31.
17. Before whose judgement seat must all appear? Ans. II Cor. 5: 10; II Tim. 4: 1.
18. Give passages which forbid man's exercising judicial authority in the church. Ans. Matt. 7: 1; Rom. 14: 4.
19. What kind of authority did Michael the archangel refuse to exercise? Ans. Jude 9.
20. Who alone is given power to inflict punishment and enforce the spiritual law of Christ? Ans. II Thess. 1: 7-10; Matt. 13: 41, 42.

21. What did James and John request of Jesus? Ans. Matt. 20: 20, 21.
22. What did Jesus say should never be among his disciples?
Ans. Matt. 20: 25, 26.
23. Unto whom will Jesus finally deliver the authority of his kingdom?
Ans. I Cor. 15: 24.
24. When will he do this? Ans. I Cor. 15: 24-26.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the difference between the kingdoms of this world and the kingdom of Christ.
- II. Prove by the legislative, judicial, executive and pardoning power which Christ is exercising now that he is *reigning* now in fact and act.

LESSON 5.

APOSTLES IN THE CHURCH

Read Matt. 10.

1. Give the origin, meaning and usage of the word "apostle."
Ans. a. It is from the Greek word "apostolos" which appears 81 times in the New Testament, and is rendered "apostle" 78 times; "he that is sent" one time; "messenger" two times.
b. "Apostle" primarily means "one sent"; "a messenger."
c. The apostles that God set "in the church" (I Cor. 12: 28) and sent forth as ambassadors of Christ (II Cor. 5: 20) are distinguished from other messengers by the miraculous powers and special qualifications they possessed.
2. Name the twelve original apostles.
Ans. Matt. 10: 2-4; Mark 3: 14-19; Luke 6: 13-16.
3. What did Christ give them power to do?
Ans. Matt. 10: 1, 8; Mark 3: 15; Luke 9: 1.
4. What were they told to preach?
Ans. Matt. 10: 5-7; Mark 6: 12; Luke 9: 2.
5. What special privileges or duties were assigned to them?
Ans. Matt. 16: 19; 18: 18; 19: 28; Luke 22: 30.
6. How did the Lord fit them to be infallible preachers and writers of the gospel? Ans. Jno. 14: 16, 17, 26; 15: 26, 27; 16: 13; Luke 24: 49; Acts 2: 1-4.
7. Give the special qualifications that characterized the apostolic office.
Ans. a. Must be an eye and ear witness of what they testified to the world (Jno. 15: 27; Acts 1: 21, 22; 22: 14, 15; 26: 16; I Cor. 9: 1).
b. Called and chosen to that office by Christ himself (Luke 6: 13; Acts 1: 24, 25; Gal. 1: 1; Acts 26: 16).
c. Infallible inspiration (Jno. 16: 13; I Cor. 2:10-13; Gal. 1: 11, 12).
d. Power to work miracles (Mark 16: 17-20; Acts 2: 43; II Cor. 12: 12).
e. Power to confer spiritual gifts on others (Acts 8: 14-21; Rom. 1: 11; II Tim. 1: 6).

8. How was Matthias chosen to take the place of Judas? Ans. Acts 1: 15-26.
9. Who was "last of all" to be appointed to the apostolic office? Ans. Acts 22: 7-15; I Cor. 15: 7-9; I Tim 2: 7; II Tim. 1: 10-11.
10. How do we know the apostles have no successors? Ans. No one today has the qualifications set forth in answer to question 7.
11. Why is there no need for successors of the apostles? Ans. II Tim. 3: 16, 17; Gal. 1: 8, 9; I Cor. 11: 2.
12. How do we know there was no external distinction of rank among the apostles? Ans. Matt. 20: 25-28; Mark 10: 35-37; II Cor. 11: 5; 12: 11.
13. Whom did Paul resist "to the face"? Why? Ans. Gal. 2: 11-14.
14. Who among the apostles were married? Ans. Mark 1: 30; I Cor. 9: 5.
15. The apostles were, for the most part, from what class of society? Ans. Matt. 4: 18-22; Acts 4: 13; I Cor. 1: 26-31.
16. Name the apostles who are mentioned after Pentecost. Ans. Acts 3: 3; 12: 2; Gal. 1: 1; Jude 1.
17. How many of the apostles referred to themselves as elders? Ans. I Pet. 5: 1; (See I Tim. 4: 14 in connection with II Tim. 1: 6).
18. What did Christ commission the apostles to do? Ans. Matt. 28: 18-20; Mark 16: 15, 16; Luke 24: 46-48.
19. When did they begin that work? Ans. Acts 2.
20. In what manner must the words of the apostles be received? Ans. I Thess. 2: 13.
21. Name the books of the New Testament which were written by apostles, and give the name of the apostle who wrote each. Ans. See the headings and introductory verses of the books of the New Testament.

LESSON 6. ELDERS OF THE CHURCH

Read Acts 20: 17-32.

1. Why was Titus left in Crete? Ans. Titus 1: 5.
2. What did Paul and Barnabas do for "every church" on one of their tours? Ans. Acts 14: 23.
3. By what other names are the elders of the local church called? Ans. Acts 20: 28; Phil. 1: 1; Eph. 4: 11; I Tim 4: 14.
4. Give the origin and meaning of these names.
Ans. a. "Elder" is from the Greek word *presbuteros* and means "older." The word "prebytery" in I Tim 4: 14 is from the Greek word *presbuterion* and means "eldership" or "assembly of the elders" and is so translated in Luke 22:66.

- b. "Bishop" is from the word *episkopos* which means "overseer" and is so rendered by the King James version in Acts 20: 28.
- c. "Pastor" is from the word *poimen* which appears almost a score of times in the Greek Testament and is translated "shepherd" in every place except Eph. 4: 11 where it is rendered "pastor."
5. Give verses that use the words "elder" and "bishop" interchangeably.
Ans. Acts 20: 17, 28.
6. What qualifications must elders or bishops possess?
Ans. I Tim. 3: 1-7; Titus 1: 5-9.
7. Which of the apostles called himself an elder? Ans. I Pet. 1: 1; 5: 1.
8. Did Paul include himself in his use of the word "presbytery" or eldership? Ans. I Tim. 4: 14; II Tim. 1: 6.
9. Name and discuss the duties assigned to overseers of the church.
Ans.. a. Tend the flock of God. (I Pet. 5: 2).
b. Exercise the oversight. (I Pet. 5: 2).
c. Make themselves examples for the flock. (I Pet. 5: 3).
d. Feed the church. (Acts 20: 28).
e. Watch in behalf of souls. (Heb. 13: 17).
f. Exhort in sound doctrine and convict the gainsayers. (Titus 1: 9, 10).
10. What are they told not to do? Ans. I Pet. 5: 1-3.
11. What did the elders at Jerusalem do in helping to settle the dispute about circumcision? Ans. Acts 15; Acts 16: 4.
12. To whom did the disciples send the contributions for the poor in Judea? Ans. Acts 11: 30.
13. What did James advise the sick to do? Ans. James 5: 14, 15.
14. What should be the attitude of all Christians toward those who lead, teach and admonish in the Lord? Ans. I Thess. 5: 12, 13.
15. When elders speak the word of God what must all Christians do?
Ans. Heb. 13: 7, 17.
16. What must be done when bishops speak "perverse things" (Acts 20: 30)? Ans. Acts 4: 19; Acts 5: 29.
17. When should elders be counted worthy of double honor?
Ans. I Tim. 5: 17.
18. What is the meaning of "double honor?" Ans. I Tim. 5: 17, 18.
19. Upon what condition may an accusation against an elder be received? Ans. I Tim. 5: 19.
20. What is forbidden in I Tim. 5: 1?
21. Who is the "Chief Shepherd" and "Bishop" of our souls?
Ans. I Pet. 2: 25; 5: 4.

FOR CLASS DISCUSS ON

- I. Do the Scriptures provide for the "resignation" of the elders under any conditions?
- II. How many elders should be appointed in the local church?

LESSON 7. EVANGELISTS OF THE CHURCH

Read I Tim. 4

1. What does the word "evangelist" mean?
Ans. One who announces good tidings.
2. Give all the New Testament passages that contain the word "evangelist". Ans. Acts 21: 8; Eph. 4: 11; II Tim. 4: 5.
3. Who was called an "evangelist" in the scriptures? Ans. Acts 21: 8.
4. To what kind of work had he been appointed previously?
Ans. Acts 6: 1-6; 21: 8.
5. What kind of work was Timothy told to do?
Ans. II Tim. 4: 5.
6. With what other workers in the church are evangelists listed?
Ans. Eph. 4: 11.
7. Why did God place these workers in the church? Ans. Eph. 4: 12.
8. What work did Philip the evangelist do in Samaria, and with what results? Ans. Acts 8: 5, 12.
9. How did God confirm what Philip preached? Ans. Acts 8: 6, 7.
10. Tell of Philip's experience with Simon the sorcerer. Ans. Acts 8: 9-13.
11. Tell how Philip came in contact with the Ethiopian eunuch, and of the eunuch's conversion. Ans. Acts 8: 26-39.
12. What do you know of Philip's home, family and hospitality?
Ans. Acts 21: 8-10.
13. Give Paul's charge to the evangelist Timothy. Ans. II Tim. 4: 1-5.
14. What must an evangelist do in order to be a good minister of Christ Jesus? Ans. I Tim. 4: 6.
15. In what should an evangelist be an example? Ans. I Tim. 4: 12.
16. How may an evangelist make his progress manifest to all?
Ans. I Tim. 4: 13-15.
17. To what two things should an evangelist give heed? Why?
Ans. I Tim. 4: 16.
18. What should he avoid or refuse?
Ans. I Tim. 1: 4; 4: 7; 6: 20; II Tim. 2: 16; Titus 3: 9.
19. In what should he not become entangled? Why? Ans. II Tim 2: 4.
20. Was Titus an evangelist? Give reasons for your answer.
Ans. Titus 1: 5; 2: 1, 15; II Cor. 8: 23; Gal. 2: 1.
21. What is the church's duty to its faithful evangelists?
Ans. I Cor. 9: 7-14; Rom. 15: 27.

22. Name and discuss the duties performed in the ministry of the early evangelist.

- Ans. a. Preaching the gospel. (Acts 8: 5; II Tim. 4: 2).
 b. Training others to teach. (II Tim. 2: 2).
 c. Building up the body of Christ. (Eph. 4: 11, 12).
 d. Appointing elders. (Titus 1: 5).
 e. Encouraging and assisting the churches in the contributions for the poor. (II Cor. 8: 6, 16-23; 9:1-5).

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. How may the church encourage and assist young men in becoming evangelists?

LESSON 8.

DIAKONOS—DEACONS—OF THE CHURCH

Read I Tim. 3: 8-16

- Give the origin, meaning and New Testament usage of the word "deacon".
 Ans. a. The word "deacon" is from the Greek word "diakonos" and means servant or minister.
 b. The word "diakonos" appears thirty times in the Greek New Testament.
 c. It is translated "minister" twenty times in the following passages: Matt. 20: 26; Mark 10: 43; Rom. 13: 4 (twice); Rom. 15: 8; I Cor. 3: 5; II Cor. 3: 6; 6: 4; 11: 15 (twice); 11: 23; Gal. 2: 17; Eph. 3: 7; 6: 21; Col. 1: 7; 1: 23; 1: 25; 4: 7; I Thess. 3: 2; I Tim. 4: 6.
 d. It is translated "servant" seven times in the following passages: Matt. 22: 13; 23: 11; Mark 9: 35; Jno. 2: 5, 9; 12: 26; Rom. 16: 1.
 e. It is rendered "deacon" three times in the following passages: Phil. 1: 1; I Tim. 3: 8, 12.
- In what ways are the words "deacon" and "baptize" alike?
 Ans. a. The words "deacon" and "baptize" are not translations of the Greek words from which they come. They are both Anglicisms; that is, they have been Anglicized by transliteration.
 b. If they were translations, we would have the word "servant" or one of its synonyms instead of the word "deacon." And we would have the word "immerse" or one of its synonyms instead of the word "baptize."
- What is the origin, meaning and New Testament usage of the expression, "use the office of a deacon?"
 Ans. "Use the office of a deacon" appears twice in the King James Version in I Tim. 3: 10, 13. It is from the Greek word "diakoneo" which appears thirty seven times in the Greek Testament and is translated: "administer" two times; "minister" seven times; "minister to" one time; "minister unto" 15 times; "serve" 10 times; "use the office of a deacon" two times.
- To what classes of workers in the church is the Philippian letter addressed? Ans. Phil. 1: 1.
- Give the qualifications of deacons of the church. Ans. I Tim. 3: 8-13.

6. What is the meaning of the following as used in connection with deacons: "grave?" "not double-tongued?" "not given to much wine?" "not greedy of filthy lucre?" "holding the mystery of faith in a pure conscience?" "proved?" "blameless?" "husbands of one wife?" "ruling their children and their own houses well?" Ans. I Tim. 3: 8-12.
7. What caused a murmuring among some of the church members at Jerusalem? Ans. Acts 6: 1.
8. What did the apostles suggest as a settlement of the difficulty? Ans. Acts 6: 2, 4.
9. Who were appointed for the work which the apostles suggested? Ans. Acts 6: 5, 6.
10. Why is it proper to call these seven men "deacons," who were appointed to "serve tables?"
Ans. Acts 6: 1-6. (They were servants of the church, and the word "deacon" or diakonos means servant.)
11. Why are rulers called a minister or diakonos of God?
Ans. Rom. 13: 1-4.
12. Why did Paul call himself a minister or diakonos of God? of the New Testament? of Christ? and of the gospel?
Ans. II Cor. 3: 6; 6: 4; 11: 23; Col. 1: 23.
13. Name three other men to whom the term "minister" or diakonos is applied. Ans. Eph. 6: 21; Col. 1: 7; I Thess. 3: 2.
14. Give the name of a woman who was called a servant or diakonos of the church and tell what church she served. Ans. Rom. 16: 1.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss ways and circumstances in which women may serve the church more effectively than men.

LESSON 9. WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH

Read Prov. 31: 10-31.

1. Why was woman created? Ans. Gen. 2: 18-24; I Cor. 11: 8, 9.
2. To whom should woman be in subjection?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 3; Eph. 5: 22-24; Col. 3: 18; Titus 2: 5; I Pet. 3: 1.
3. Why did God place woman in subjection to man?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 8, 9; Gen. 3: 12, 13, 16; I Tim. 2: 11-14.
4. To what extent should wives obey their husbands?
Ans. Acts 4: 19; 5: 29.
5. Was Queen Vashti justified in refusing to obey her husband? Why?
Ans. Esther 1: 9-12.
6. How could a woman's vow be made void under the law of Moses?
Ans. Num. 30: 3-16.
7. Who was Miriam? Ans. Num. 26: 59; Ex. 15: 20.
8. How was she punished for her rebellion against the leadership of Moses? Ans. Num. 12: 1-15.
9. What restrictions are placed upon women in the church?
Ans. I Cor. 14: 34, 35; I Tim. 2: 11, 12.
10. Give a prophecy and its fulfillment regarding women teachers in the church. Ans. Joel 2: 28, 29; Acts 2: 17, 18; 21: 9; I Cor. 11: 5.

11. Whom should the aged women teach, and what should they train them to do? Ans. Titus 2: 3-5.
12. From whom had Timothy learned of God? Ans. II Tim. 1: 5; 3: 14, 15.
13. Who was Priscilla, and to whom did she expound the way of God? Ans. Acts 18: 1-3, 24-26.
14. What did Paul say of her works? Ans. Rom. 16: 3, 4.
15. What is said of the four daughters of Philip? Ans. Acts 21: 8, 9.
16. Tell of the conversion of Lydia. Ans. Acts 16: 12-15.
17. Who labored with Paul "in the gospel?" Ans. Phil. 4: 3.
18. Tell of Phoebe and her work in the church. Ans. Rom. 16: 1, 2.
19. Tell of Dorcas. Ans. Acts 9: 36-41.
20. Who was Anna? Ans. Luke 2: 36-38.
21. What two-fold office or work was performed by Deborah of the Old Testament? Ans. Jud. 4: 4, 5.
22. From whom did King Josiah, the high priest and others receive instruction concerning statements found in the "book of law?" Ans. II Chron. 34: 22-28.
23. What should a woman do, whose husband is not a Christian? Ans. I Cor. 7: 13-17; I Pet. 3: 1, 2.
24. What apparel and adornments of body and spirit are prescribed for women in the church? Ans. I Tim. 2: 9, 10; 3: 11; I Pet. 3: 3-6; I Cor. 11: 5-16; Deut. 22: 5.
25. Distinguish between the three classes of widows mentioned by Paul and give the divine admonition concerning each class. Ans. I Tim. 5: 3-16; I Cor. 7: 8, 9, 39, 40.
26. Tell something of each of the six Mary's mentioned in the New Testament.
 - a. Mary, mother of Jesus (Lk. 1: 26-38; Jno. 19: 25-27; Acts 1: 14.)
 - b. Mary Magdalene (Lk. 8: 2; Matt. 28: 1; Jno. 19: 25; 20: 1-18.)
 - c. Mary, mother of John Mark (Acts 12: 12.)
 - d. Mary, sister of Martha and Lazarus (Lk. 10: 38-42; Jno. 11: 12: 1-3.)
 - e. Mary, wife of Clopas (Jno. 19: 25; Lk. 24: 10.)
 - f. Mary who helped Paul (Rom. 16: 6.)

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the meaning of "subjection" in woman's relation to man.
- II. Give reasons why each local church should have such "servants" as Phoebe of Cenchreae (Rom. 16: 1, 2.)

LESSON 10.

CHURCH WORSHIP

Read Jno. 4: 19-26.

1. Discuss five kinds of worship mentioned in the New Testament.
 - a. Vain (Matt. 15: 9.)
 - b. Ignorant (Acts 17:23.)
 - c. Will-worship (Col. 2: 23.)
 - d. Mock-worship (Mark 15: 19, 20.)
 - e. True worship (Jno. 4: 24.)

2. Upon what day of the week should the church meet for worship?
Ans. Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 16: 2.
3. Why on that day? Ans. Mark 16: 9; Jno. 20: 1, 19; Rev. 1: 10.
4. What are all Christians commanded not to do? Ans. Heb. 10: 25.
5. What are we taught to do in the worship on Lord's Day?
Ans. a. Teach (I Cor. 14: 6, 19.)
b. Pray (Eph. 6: 18; Phil. 4: 6.)
c. Sing (Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16.)
d. Eat the Lord's Supper (Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 10: 16.)
e. Contribute (I Cor. 16: 2.)
6. What was the point of contention regarding worship between the Samaritans and the Jews? Ans. Jno. 4: 20.
7. Why did the Samaritans contend that Mt. Gerizim in Samaria was the place to worship?
Ans. Jno. 4: 12; Gen. 33: 18-20; Deut. 11: 29; Josh. 8: 33.
8. Why did the Jews say that Jerusalem was the place for worship?
Ans. Deut. 12: 5-14; II Chron. 7: 12; I Kings 9: 3; II Kings 21: 4, 7.
9. What did Jesus say about the place for true worship?
Ans. Jno. 4: 21-24; Matt. 18: 20.
10. Who are the "circumcision?" Ans. Phil. 3: 3.
11. Tell of instances when people worshiped Jesus on earth.
Ans. a. The wise men (Matt. 2: 11.)
b. A leper (Matt. 8: 2.)
c. A ruler (Matt. 9: 18.)
d. Men in a boat (Matt. 14: 33.)
e. A Canaanitish woman (Matt. 15:25.)
f. The mother of James and John (Matt. 20: 20.)
g. The demoniac (Mark 5: 6.)
h. The man born blind (Jno. 9: 38.)
i. The women at the tomb (Matt. 28: 9.)
j. The disciples (Matt. 28: 16, 17.)
12. What effect do factions and strife have on spiritual worship?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 17-20.
13. When a brother is offended what should one do before approaching God in worship? Ans. Matt. 5: 23, 24.
14. Whom should we worship?
Ans. Jno 4: 23, 24; Matt. 4: 10; Rev. 14: 7.
15. Whose prayer does God hear? Ans. Jno. 9: 31.
16. What did Peter say when Cornelius tried to worship him?
Ans. Acts 10: 25, 26.
17. How did Paul and Barnabas restrain the people of Lystra from worshipping them? Ans. Acts 14: 8-18.
18. What is said of those who worship images?
Ans. Rom. 1: 22-25; Rev. 9: 20; 14: 9-11.
19. What of those who worship angels? Ans. Col. 2: 18.
20. What can you say of the "souls" of those who worshiped not the beast, neither his image? Ans. Rev. 20: 4.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the danger of unscriptural innovations in worship.
- II. Discuss the importance of attending the Lord's Day worship.

LESSON 11. COMMUNION IN THE CHURCH

Read Luke 22: 1-30.

1. Give the time and purpose of the meeting in Troas.
Ans. Acts 20: 6, 7.
2. Why did they meet on the first day of the week to break bread rather than on some other day?
Ans. Rev. 1: 10; Mark 16: 1, 2; Jno. 20: 1.
3. Give the names of some of the brethren in the Lord's Day meeting at Troas, and tell where they were from. Ans. Acts 20: 4-7.
4. Breaking bread is listed with what other Christian duties?
Ans. Acts 2: 42.
5. When was the Lord's Supper instituted?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 23; Luke 22: 7; Matt. 26: 17.
6. Who was present at its establishment?
Ans. Luke 22: 14; Matt. 26: 20; Mark 14: 17.
7. How did Paul get his information regarding the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 23; Gal. 1: 11, 12.
8. At what Jewish feast did Jesus set up the Lord's Supper?
Ans. Matt. 26: 17; Mark 14: 12; Luke 22: 7.
9. The passover feast was in commemoration of what event?
Ans. Ex. 12: 12-27.
10. The passover lamb was typical of what? Ans. I Cor. 5: 7, 8.
11. Who were sent to make ready the last passover supper, and what instructions did Jesus give them?
Ans. Luke 22: 7-13; Matt. 26: 17-19; Mark 14: 12-16.
12. What two elements compose the Lord's Supper, and what does each represent?
Ans. Matt. 26: 26, 27; Mk. 14: 22-24; Lk. 22: 19-20; I Cor. 10: 16.
13. What startling announcement did Jesus make, and how were the disciples affected by it?
Ans. Matt. 26: 20-25; Mk. 14: 18-21; Lk. 22: 21-23; Jno. 13: 21-30.
14. What point of contention arose among the disciples?
Ans. Luke 22: 24.
15. What did Jesus say to them? Ans. Luke 22: 25-27.
16. How did Jesus teach them the lesson of humble service?
Ans. Jno. 13: 1-16.
17. Jesus said he would not drink henceforth of the fruit of the vine till when? Ans. Matt. 26: 29; Mark 14: 25; Luke 22: 18.
18. Why did Jesus appoint a kingdom unto his disciples?
Ans. Luke 22: 29, 30.
19. In what institution has the Lord placed his table?
Ans. Luke 22: 29, 30; I Cor. 11: 18-22.
20. What was done after the supper? Ans. Matt. 26: 30; Mark 14: 26.
21. With whom do we commune in the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 10: 16.
22. Why could not the church at Corinth eat the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 18-21.

23. What is the purpose of the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 23-26; I Cor. 10: 16.
24. What shows that its purpose is not to satisfy hunger?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 22, 34.
25. How may one become guilty of the body and blood of the Lord?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 27.
26. How may one eat and drink "judgment unto himself?"
Ans. I Cor. 11: 29.
27. Who is responsible for the manner in which one eats the Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 28, 31.
28. What is meant by "blessing" the bread or cup?
Ans. Matt. 26: 26, 27; Mk. 14: 22, 23; Lk. 22: 19, 20; I Cor. 10: 16; I Cor. 11: 23-25.
29. The church will continue to observe the Lord's Supper as a commemorative institution till when? Ans. I Cor. 11: 26.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the doctrine of "Transubstantiation."
- II. Discuss the doctrine of "Close Communion."
- III. Discuss the meaning of the word "cup."

LESSON 12. THE PRAYERS OF THE CHURCH

Read Matt. 6: 5-15.

1. What lesson is taught in the parable of the Widow and the Judge?
Ans. Luke 18: 1-8.
2. In what did the church at Jerusalem continue steadfastly?
Ans. Acts 2: 42; 6: 4.
3. For what did the church pray when Peter and John were released from prison, and how were they assured that God had heard their prayers? Ans. Acts 4: 23-31.
4. Who prayed for Peter when he was imprisoned by Herod?
Ans. Acts 12: 5, 12.
5. Why should brethren unite in praying for the same thing?
Ans. Matt. 18: 19, 20.
6. What was accomplished by the prayers of each of the following:
 - a. Abraham? Ans. Gen. 20: 17.
 - b. Hannah? Ans. I Sam. 1: 9-20.
 - c. Elijah? Ans. I Kings 18: 41-45; James 5: 17, 18.
 - d. Hezekiah? Ans. II Kings 20: 1-7.
 - e. Cornelius? Ans. Acts 10: 4, 31.
7. Why did God not grant that for which Paul prayed thrice?
Ans. II Cor. 12: 7-10.
8. How did Jesus qualify his petitions to the Father?
Ans. Matt. 26: 39, 42.
9. The church should pray for whom?
Ans. James 5: 16; Matt. 5: 44; Luke 6: 28; I Tim. 2: 1, 2.
10. In what places should Christians pray?
Ans. Matt 6: 6; I Tim. 2: 8.

11. What place did each of the following select in which to pray?
 - a. Daniel? Ans. Dan. 6: 10.
 - b. Jesus? Ans. Matt. 14: 23; Mark 1: 35; Matt. 26: 36.
 - c. Peter? Ans. Acts 10: 9.
 - d. Lydia? Ans. Acts 16: 13, 14.
12. Why should all prayers be made to the Father in the name of Christ? Ans. Jno. 14: 13, 14; I Tim. 2: 5; Col. 3: 17.
13. Upon what conditions does God promise to hear our prayers? Ans. Matt. 21: 22; James 1: 6, 7; Rom. 14: 23; Jno. 9: 31; I Jno. 5: 14.
14. Whose prayers will God not hear? Ans. Psalms 66: 18; Prov. 28: 9; Jno. 9: 31; James 4: 3.
15. How may our prayers be hindered? Ans. I Pet. 3: 7, 12.
16. What must one do when praying for forgiveness? Ans. Matt. 6: 14, 15.
17. What was wrong with the prayers of the hypocrites and the heathen? Ans. Matt. 6: 5-8.
18. Discuss the prayers of the Pharisee and the publican. Ans. Luke 18: 9-14.
19. What did the Israelites request of Samuel and what was his reply? Ans. I Sam. 12: 19, 23.
20. What do the Scriptures teach as to the position of the body in prayer? Ans. Acts 20: 36; 21: 5; Mark 11: 25; Luke 18: 13; Matt. 26: 39; I Tim. 2: 8.
21. When do men and women dishonor their head in prayer? Ans. I Cor. 11: 3-15.
22. Why should the one who leads in prayer use speech easily understood? Ans. I Cor. 14: 9-17.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Must Christians believe they are going to receive everything for which they pray?
- II. Discuss the danger of trying to make prayer a substitute for obedience to other commandments of God.
- III. What kind of a sinner does God hear?

LESSON 13. FINANCING THE CHURCH

Read Luke 16: 1-13.

1. What were the churches of Galatia and Corinth ordered to do? Ans. I Cor. 16: 1, 2.
2. What other churches had fellowship in the contribution for the poor saints in Judea? Ans. Acts 11: 27-29; II Cor. 8: 1-4.
3. How had these churches become debtors to the saints in Jerusalem? Ans. Rom. 15: 26, 27.
4. What important work was done by Titus and another brother in this collection for the poor? Ans. II Cor. 8: 6, 16-24; II Cor. 9: 3-5.
5. To whom and by whom were these contributions finally sent? Ans. Acts 11: 29, 30.

6. What precaution did Paul take to avoid blame in the handling of these funds? Ans. II Cor. 8: 16-22; I Cor. 16: 3, 4.
7. Why did Jesus become poor? Ans. II Cor. 8: 9.
8. What is God's law regarding sowing and reaping? Ans. II Cor. 9: 6-11; Prov. 22: 9; Gal. 6: 6-10.
9. What kind of a giver does God love? Ans. II Cor. 9: 7.
10. What did Jesus say about the blessedness of giving? Ans. Acts 20: 35.
11. What is the Christian's duty toward the needy? Ans. Eph. 4: 28; Acts 20: 35; I Jno. 3: 17.
12. What is the church's duty toward those who live in idleness? Ans. II Thess. 3: 6-15.
13. What is the Christian's duty toward the indigent member of his own family? Ans. Matt. 15: 4-9; I Tim. 5: 4, 16.
14. What of the man who refuses to provide for his own? Ans. I Tim. 5: 8.
15. Why should the church support gospel preachers in a financial way? Ans. I Cor. 9: 6-14.
16. Why should Christians pay taxes? Ans. Matt. 17: 24-27; Mark 12: 13-17; Rom. 13: 6, 7.
17. Why did Jesus say the poor widow who gave only two mites had given more than all the others? Ans. Mark 12: 41-44; Luke 21: 1-4.
18. With what should God's people honor him? Ans. Prov. 3: 9.
19. Where should the people of God lay up treasures for themselves? Ans. Matt. 6: 19-21.
20. What blessings were promised to those who gave according to God's will? Ans. Prov. 3: 9, 10; Mal. 3: 8-10; II Cor. 9: 9, 10; Phil. 4: 16, 17; Acts 10: 4, 31.
21. With what should church members be content? Ans. I Tim. 6: 6-8; Heb. 13: 5.
22. What of those who are minded to be rich? Ans. I Tim. 6: 9, 10.
23. What of those who trust in riches? Ans. Mark 10: 23-25.
24. What lesson is taught in the parable of the rich fool? Ans. Luke 12: 13-21.
25. What charge is given to the rich? Ans. I Tim. 6: 17-19.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- I. The Difference In The Law Of Giving Under The Old Covenant And Under The New.

LESSON 14.

CHURCH MUSIC

Read Eph. 5: 15-21.

1. What kind of music is authorized for Christian worship by the New Testament scriptures? Ans. Matt. 26: 30; Acts 16: 25; Rom. 15: 9; I Cor. 14: 15; Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16; Heb. 13: 15; James 5: 13.

2. What was Moses commanded to write and to teach the children of Israel? Ans. Deut. 31: 19, 22, 30.
3. Who introduced mechanical music into the worship during the Jewish age? Ans. Amos 6: 5; Ezra 3: 10; Neh. 12: 36.
4. What else did David employ in the praise of Jehovah? Ans. Psalms 150: 4; II Sam. 6: 14.
5. With what sins is the use of instrumental music listed? Ans. Amos 6: 1-5.
6. Name other things God tolerated during the Mosaic dispensation, though he was never pleased with them.
 - Ans. a. The kingly government. (I Sam. 8)
 - b. Polygamy, divorce and remarriage. (Deut. 24: 1-3; Matt. 19: 7-9.)
7. How was the introduction of mechanical music during the Mosaic dispensation similar to its introduction in church worship?

Ans. It was introduced during the Jewish age after God's rule by the judges had been rejected and the kingly form of government adopted; it was introduced in church worship after the rule of Christ had been rejected and the Roman pontiff had assumed governmental authority in the church. (Matt. 20: 25-27; II Thess. 2: 4.)
8. What of those who would justify their religious practices by the law of Moses? Ans. Gal. 5: 4.
9. What was done by Jesus and his disciples after the institution of the Lord's Supper? Ans. Matt. 26: 30; Mark 14: 26.
10. Unto whom were Paul and Silas singing hymns while in prison? Ans. Acts 16: 25.
11. What kind of music was prophesied for Gentiles in church worship? Ans. II Sam. 22: 50; Psalms 18: 49; Rom. 15: 9.
12. With what did Paul say he would pray and sing? Ans. I Cor. 14: 15.
13. In what kind of music can the worshippers speak one to another? Ans. Eph. 5: 19.
14. How and with what is the "melody" in the worship to be made? Ans. Eph. 5: 19.
15. In what kind of music can worshippers teach and admonish one another? Ans. Col. 3: 16.
16. Unto whom should the singing be directed? Ans. Col. 3: 16.
17. What kind of music is "the fruit of the lips?" Ans. Heb. 13: 15.
18. Singing is the divine method of expressing what trait of character? Ans. James 5: 13; Isa. 65: 14; Job 29: 13.
19. Give reason why Christians should not use instrumental music in worship.
 - Ans. a. It is not authorized by scriptural command, example or necessary implication.
 - b. It is not "of faith," and therefore a sin. (Rom. 10: 17; 14: 23.)
 - c. It is vain worship. (Matt. 15: 9.)
 - d. It is no part of the true worship. (John 4: 23, 24.)
 - e. It violates the scriptures. (II John 9; I Cor. 4: 6.)
 - f. It is an addition to God's word. (Rev. 22: 18.)

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the difference between the use of instrumental music and the use of such things as song books, tuning forks, seats, lights, etc.
- II. Discuss instrumental music in worship as a cause of division.
- III. Discuss the difference between instrumental music as worship in the church and as entertainment in the home.

LESSON 15. CHURCH EVANGELISM

Read Matt. 28: 16-20.

1. What is "evangelism?" Ans. II Tim. 4: 5; see dictionary.
2. What did Jesus say must be done before the end should come?
Ans. Matt. 24: 14.
3. What duty was assigned to the disciples of Christ?
Ans. Matt. 28: 19-20; Mark 16: 15.
4. Why did they wait till the day of Pentecost to begin this work?
Ans. Luke 24: 49; Acts 1: 4-8.
5. According to God's eternal purpose, through what institution is his manifold wisdom to be made known? Ans. Eph. 3: 9-11.
6. Why is the church called the pillar and ground of the truth?
Ans. I Tim. 3: 15.
7. Through what organization did the early Christians do evangelistic work? Ans. Acts 13: 1-5; 14: 26-28; Eph. 3: 10, 11, 21; I Tim. 3: 15.
8. To what extent were they able to reach others while working through this institution? Ans. Col. 1: 6, 23.
9. Tell how the church at Antioch did evangelistic work.
Ans. Acts 13: 1-5; 14: 26-28.
10. When persecuted and scattered what did the church at Jerusalem do? Ans. Acts 8: 4-8.
11. What was Timothy told to commit to others, and why?
Ans. II Tim. 2: 2.
12. How does God draw men to Christ? Ans. Jno. 6: 44, 45.
13. It pleases God to save believers through what? Ans. I Cor. 1: 21.
14. Why is it necessary for people to hear the gospel?
Ans. Rom. 10: 14-17.
15. What was the result of Philip's preaching in Samaria?
Ans. Acts 8: 12, 13.
16. What did he preach to the eunuch, and with what results?
Ans. Acts 8: 35-38.
17. Why was it necessary for Cornelius to send for Peter?
Ans. Acts 11: 13, 14.
18. Why did not the angel (Acts 10: 22) tell Cornelius what to do to be saved? Ans. II Cor. 4: 7; 5: 18-20.
19. What did Paul do in the meeting at Troas? Ans. Acts 20: 7.
20. Why were some of the Hebrew Christians rebuked? Ans. Heb. 5: 12.

21. What should be avoided by all teachers in the church?
Ans. I Tim. 4: 7; 6: 20; II Tim. 2: 14, 16, 23, 24; Titus 1: 14; Titus 3: 9; II Cor. 4: 5.
22. What is said of unsound teachers?
Ans. Titus 1: 10-14; Gal. 1: 6-9; II Tim. 2: 16, 17.
23. What did the Lord have against the church at Thyatira?
Ans. Rev. 2: 20.
24. What effect do false teachers have on the church?
Ans. II Pet. 2: 1-3; Acts 20: 29, 30.
25. What restrictions are placed on women in the church?
Ans. I Tim. 2: 11-15; I Cor. 14: 34, 35.
26. Under what conditions is it scriptural for women of the church to teach? Ans. Titus 2: 1-5; Acts 18: 24-26; 21: 8, 9.
27. When is the church pure from the blood of all men?
Ans. Acts 20: 26, 27; Ezk. 33: 7-9.
28. What of those who teach and convert others?
Ans. Jas. 5: 19, 20; Dan. 12: 3.

LESSON 16. PURITY OF THE CHURCH

Read Gal. 5: 16-24.

1. What does God require of all his people?
Ans. Isa. 1: 16; Jer. 4: 14; James 4: 8; II Cor. 7: 1.
2. Name some things by which the church is made pure and clean.
Ans. Jno. 15: 3; Acts 15: 9; I Pet. 1: 22; Eph. 5: 26, 27; I Jno. 1: 7.
3. In what should the church be pure?
Ans. a. In doctrine. (Titus 2: 7.)
b. In heart. (Matt. 5: 8.)
c. In speech. (Eph. 4: 29.)
d. In conduct. (I Pet. 2: 11.)
4. Why should the church be pure in doctrine?
Ans. I Tim. 1: 3, 4; 6: 3-5; Titus 1: 9; 2: 1, 10; Heb. 13: 9.
5. Name some things that are contrary to "sound doctrine."
Ans. I Tim. 1: 8-11.
6. Those who will not endure sound doctrine want what kind of teachers? Ans. II Tim. 4: 3, 4.
7. Name some doctrines the Scriptures condemn.
Ans. a. Doctrine of Balaam. (Rev. 2: 14.)
b. Doctrine of Nicolaitans. (Rev. 2: 15.)
c. Doctrine of devils. (I Tim. 4: 1.)
d. Doctrines of men. (Matt. 15: 9; Col. 2: 22.)
8. What attitude should the church assume toward those who are corrupt in doctrine? Ans. Rom. 16: 17; II Jno. 9-11.
9. Why should Christians keep their hearts pure?
Ans. Matt. 15: 19, 20; Prov. 4: 23; 23: 7.
10. What does God promise to the pure in heart?
Ans. Matt. 5: 8; Psalms 24: 3, 4; 73: 1.
11. Name some things that proceed out of a pure heart.
Ans. I Tim. 1: 5; Luke 8: 15.

12. What is meant by "corrupt speech" in Eph. 4: 29?
13. Why should a Christian's speech be "seasoned with salt?"
Ans. Col. 4: 6.
14. For what shall men give account in the judgment?
Ans. Matt. 12: 34-37.
15. Give the teachings of Jesus on swearing. Ans. Matt. 5: 33-37.
16. Why did the Lord cleanse the church? Ans. Eph. 5: 26, 27.
17. How are church members commanded to live? Ans. Titus 2: 12.
18. What effect does pure and chaste behaviour have on others?
Ans. I Pet. 2: 11-16; 3: 1-6.
19. Name some things that should be "put to death" or crucified in the life of a Christian. Ans. Col. 3: 5-10; Gal. 5: 24.
20. Name and discuss the "works of the flesh."
Ans. Gal. 5: 19-21.
21. What of those who practice such things? Ans. Gal. 5: 21.
22. What is the church's duty toward immoral members?
Ans. I Cor. 5; Eph. 5: 11-13.
23. What will be the final destiny of the impure and immoral?
Ans. Eph. 5: 3-5; Rev. 21: 8.
24. Who is the avenger in all things? Ans. I Thess. 4: 3-8.
25. Name four things a person must do if he "would love life and see good days." Ans. I Pet. 3: 10-12.
26. What is pure and undefiled religion? Ans. James 1: 27.

LESSON 17. UNITY OF THE CHURCH

Read Eph. 4: 1-16.

1. With what does David compare brotherly unity?
Ans. Psalms 133: 1-3.
2. Why did Abraham say there should be no strife between him and Lot? Ans. Gen. 13: 7, 8.
3. Why did Jesus pray for unity among his followers?
Ans. Jno. 17: 20-23.
4. What kind of unity should all endeavor to keep?
Ans. Eph. 4: 3, 13.
5. What barriers between brethren are removed in Christ?
Ans. Eph. 2: 14, 15; Gal. 3: 28; Col. 3: 11.
6. What is forbidden in the body of Christ? Ans. I Cor. 12: 25.
7. What causes contentions and divisions in the church?
Ans. I Cor. 1: 10-13; I Tim. 6: 3-5; Prov. 16: 28.
8. Give the Lord's commandment to the church at Corinth.
Ans. I Cor. 1: 10.
9. Why did Paul charge the Corinthians with carnality?
Ans. I Cor. 1: 10-13; 3: 1-4.
10. Show how division and partyism at Corinth led to a desecration of the Lord's Supper. Ans. I Cor. 11: 17-34.
11. What of the person who sows discord among the brethren?
Ans. Prov. 6: 16-19.
12. What happens when brethren bite and devour one another?
Ans. Gal. 5: 15.

13. To what class of works do factions and division belong, and what of those who practice such? Ans. Gal. 5: 19-21.
14. What is the church's duty toward a factious person? Ans. Rom. 16: 17, 18; Titus 3: 10, 11.
15. How many churches did Jesus build? Ans. Matt. 16: 18.
16. What of those which the Lord did not plant? Ans. Matt. 15: 13.
17. Out of what should the Lord's people come? Ans. Rev. 18: 1-4.
18. Jesus is the Shepherd of how many flocks? Ans. Jno. 10: 16.
19. What is his flock? Ans. Acts 20: 28.
20. Christ is the head of how many bodies? Ans. Eph. 4: 4; I Cor. 12: 20; Eph. 2: 16.
21. What is his body? Ans. Eph. 1: 22, 23; Col. 1: 18, 24.
22. In what ways is the church like the human body? Ans. Rom. 12: 4, 5; I Cor. 12: 12-27.
23. Name and discuss the seven "ones" in the divine platform of unity. Ans. Eph. 4: 3-6.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. The effect of modern denominationalism on the unity of believers.

LESSON 18.

CHURCH EDIFICATION

Read Eph. 4: 11-16.

1. Every member of the church should seek to abound in what? Ans. I Cor. 14: 12; I Thess. 5: 11.
2. What is the meaning of edification? Ans. See Webster's Dictionary.
3. Why did God place certain workers in the church? Ans. Eph. 4: 11-15; II Cor. 10: 8; 13: 10.
4. How can this objective be attained? Ans. Eph. 4: 16.
5. Why were the teachers, or those who prophesied, of greater benefit to the church than those who spoke in tongues? Ans. I Cor. 14: 3-6.
6. Give Paul's valuation of instructing and teaching others as compared with speaking in tongues. Ans. I Cor. 14: 18, 19.
7. How may one become strong in the Lord? Ans. Eph. 6: 10-13.
8. Describe the Armor of God." Ans. Eph. 6: 14-18.
9. What should each member do for the edification of the body of Christ? Ans. Rom. 14: 19; 15: 1, 2; I Cor. 10: 23, 24.
10. What is the source of all spiritual strength? Ans. Phil. 4: 13; II Cor. 12: 9; 13: 3, 4.
11. What is the means through which the Lord supplies this strength? Ans. Acts 20: 32; I Pet 2: 2.
12. What should Christians expunge from their lives in order to grow unto salvation? Ans. I Pet. 2: 1, 2.
13. Name several qualities of the soul that church members should develop. Ans. II Pet. 1: 5-8.
14. Why were some of the Conrithians weak and sickly? Ans. I Cor. 11: 27-30.
15. Why were some at Corinth in an infantile state? Ans. I Cor. 3: 1-3.

16. Why did some of the Hebrews remain in an infantile state?
Ans. Heb. 5: 11-14.
17. How may members of the church provoke one another to love and good works? Ans. Heb. 10: 24, 25.
18. What should be done for the fainthearted, the weak, the disorderly and all? Ans. I Thess. 5: 14.
19. In what ways do the following contribute to spiritual growth:
 - a. The word of God? Ans. Acts 20: 32; I Cor. 3: 1, 2; I Pet. 2: 2, 3.
 - b. Obedience? Ans. Jas. 1: 22-25; Matt. 7: 24, 25.
 - c. Prayer? Ans. Jas. 1: 5; Col. 1: 9-11.
 - d. Trials? Ans. Jas. 1: 2-4.
 - e. Love? Ans. I Cor. 8: 1.
 - f. Godliness? Ans. I Tim. 4: 7, 8.
20. What kind of speech should Christians utter? Why?
Ans. Eph. 4: 29.
21. What things contributed largely to the edification of the church in Judea, Galilee and Samaria? Ans. Acts 9: 31.
22. In whom must all spiritual growth and development be rooted and established? Ans. Col. 2: 6, 7.
23. How often and how long may the inward man be renewed and made more vigorous? Ans. II Cor. 4: 16.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the responsibility of elders in church edification.
- II. Discuss how the whole church can co-operate with the elders in church edification.

LESSON 19.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

Read Matt. 18: 15-35.

1. What should a Christian do when he sees his brother "sinning a sin not unto death"? Ans. I Jno. 5: 16.
2. When a man is "overtaken in any trespass" what should the spiritual do, and in what kind of a spirit? Ans. Gal. 6: 1.
3. What of the work of a Christian who converts "a sinner from the error of his way"? Ans. Jas. 5: 19, 20.
4. What is the first step a Christian should take when sinned against by a brother? Ans. Matt. 18: 15.
5. If this first step fails, what should he do next?
Ans. Matt. 18: 16.
6. If the offender still refuses to repent, what should be done next?
Ans. Matt. 18: 17.
7. What should be done if the offender refuses to hear the church?
Ans. Matt. 18: 17.
8. What is the church's duty toward the disorderly?
Ans. I Thess. 5: 14; I Tim. 5: 20; Titus 1: 13.
9. What must the church do when the disorderly refuses to heed the admonition? Ans. II Thess. 3: 6.
10. With whom should the church "have no company"?
Ans. I Cor. 5: 9-11; II Thess. 3: 11-14; II Jno. 9-11; Eph. 5: 11.

11. What attitude should be maintained toward members from whom the church has withdrawn? Ans. II Thess. 3: 15.
12. Who should be marked and from whom should the church turn away? Ans. Rom. 16: 17.
13. When should a factious man be refused or rejected? Ans. Titus 3: 10, 11.
14. Of what sin was a member of the church at Corinth guilty? Ans. I Cor. 5: 1.
15. How had the church failed in its duty regarding this sin? Ans. I Cor. 5: 2.
16. What did Paul order the church to do with this fornicator? Ans. I Cor. 5: 3-5.
17. How could this sin affect the purity of the whole Corinthian church? Ans. I Cor. 5: 6, 7; 15: 33.
18. What of a brother who entertains and gives greeting to a false teacher? Ans. II Jno. 9-11.
19. What is the meaning of the word "withdraw" as used in the scriptures? Ans. Rom. 16: 17; I Cor. 5: 9-11; II Thess. 3: 6, 14; II Jno. 9-11.
20. Give the three-fold purpose in withdrawing from a sinful brother.
 - a. To save the church by maintaining its purity. (I Cor. 5: 6, 7; 15: 33.)
 - b. To make the wicked brother ashamed. (II Thess. 3: 14.)
 - c. To save the guilty party. (I Cor. 5: 5.)
21. After the fornicator had repented, what was the church at Corinth commanded to do? Ans. II Cor. 2: 5-11.
22. What question did Peter ask, and what was Jesus' answer? Ans. Matt. 18: 21, 22.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the different classes of persistent sinners from whom the church should withdraw. (See I Cor. 5; II Thess. 3: 6-14; Rom. 16: 17; II Jno. 9-11.)
- II. Discuss the sin of Diotrephes. (III Jno. 9, 10.)

LESSON 20. THE CHURCH AT JERUSALEM

Read Acts 2: 37-47.

1. In what did the church continue steadfastly? Ans. Acts 2: 42.
2. What was done to provide for those in need? Ans. Acts 2: 44, 45; 4: 34-37.
3. Tell of the sin of Ananias and Sapphira. Ans. Acts 5: 1-11.
4. When the church grew large, what was done to make more equitable the distribution of goods to the poor? Ans. Acts. 6: 1-6.
5. What other local churches sent funds to Jerusalem during famines in Judea? Ans. Acts 11: 27-30; I Cor. 16: 1, 2; II Cor. 8: 1-4.
6. To whom and by whom were these contributions delivered? Ans. Acts 11: 27-30.
7. What is said of the church's numerical growth? Ans. Acts 2: 41, 47; 4: 4; 5: 14; 6: 7.

8. Discuss the unity of its members.
Ans. Acts 2: 44, 46; 4: 24, 32; 5: 12; 15: 25.
9. Tell of the cure of the lame beggar and the sermon that followed.
Ans. Acts 3.
10. Why were Peter and John arrested? Ans. Acts 4: 1-3.
11. Before whom were they tried the next day? Ans. Acts 4: 5-7.
12. What was the outcome of this trial? Ans. Acts 4: 13-22.
13. Who imprisoned all the apostles, and why? Ans. Acts 5: 17, 18.
14. How were they liberated? Ans. Acts 5: 19, 20.
15. What did the chief priests and captain do the next day?
Ans. Acts 5: 21-28.
16. How did the apostles answer their persecutors?
Ans. Acts 5: 29-32.
17. What was the outcome of this trial? Ans. Acts 5: 33-42.
18. Tell of the arrest of Stephen. Ans. Acts 6: 8-15.
19. Tell of the stoning of Stephen. Ans. Acts 7: 54-60.
20. What then arose against the church and with what results?
Ans. Acts 8: 1-3.
21. What did the scattered disciples do? Ans. Acts 8: 4.
22. After his conversion how did Saul gain the confidence of the brethren at Jerusalem? Ans. Acts 9: 26-30.
23. Tell of the death of the apostle James and Peter's deliverance from prison. Ans. Acts 12: 1-11.
24. Tell of Peter's visit to the house of Mary. Ans. Acts 12: 12-17.
25. What disturbing question was brought before the Jerusalem church?
for settlement? Ans. Acts 15: 1-6.
26. What conclusion was reached regarding this question?
Ans. Acts 15: 22-29.
27. What led them to this conclusion?
 - a. Peter's vision on the housetop at Joppa. (Acts 10: 9-16; 11: 1-12.)
 - b. The baptism of Gentiles in the Holy Spirit. (Acts 10: 44-46; 11: 15-18; 15: 7-9.)
 - c. The work of Barnabas and Paul among Gentiles. (Acts 11: 20-23; 15: 12.)
 - d. A prophecy of the Old Testament. (Acts 15: 13-19; Amos 9: 11, 12.)
 - e. The Holy Spirit. (Acts 15: 28; Jno. 16: 13.)

LESSON 21. THE CHURCH AT ANTIOCH

Read Acts 11: 19-30.

1. Locate the city of Antioch. Ans. In Syria. See a map.
2. Where was there another Antioch? Ans. Acts 13: 14.
3. Who in the church at Jerusalem was from Antioch? Ans. Acts 6: 5.
4. Who began the work in Antioch, and with what degree of success?
Ans. Acts 11: 19-21; 8: 1, 4.
5. What two races of people composed the membership of the church at Antioch? Ans. Acts 11: 19-21
6. What did the Jerusalem church do when they heard of the work Among the Greeks at Antioch? Ans. Acts 11: 22.

7. Tell of the character and work of Barnabas. Ans. Acts 11: 23, 24; 4: 36, 37; 9: 26, 27.
8. Why did Barnabas go from Antioch to Tarsus? Ans. Acts 11: 25, 26.
9. By what name were the disciples called first in Antioch? Ans. Acts 11: 26.
10. What did Peter say later regarding this new name? Ans. I Pet. 4: 16.
11. How did the church at Antioch learn of the impending famine in Judea? Ans. Acts 11: 27, 28.
12. What did they do about it? Ans. Acts 11: 29, 30.
13. Name the teachers in the church at Antioch. Ans. Acts 13: 1.
14. Who were selected from this group for a preaching tour? Ans. Acts 13: 2, 3.
15. What scriptures give the account of their missionary journey? Ans. Acts 13 and 14.
16. Tell of their return to Antioch, and the report of their work to the church. Ans. Acts 14: 26-28.
17. What disturbing question confronted the church at Antioch? Ans. Acts 15: 1, 2; Gal. 2: 11-14.
18. How was this matter settled? Ans. Acts 15: 2-33.
19. Tell of the "sharp contention" between Paul and Barnabas. Ans. Acts. 15: 35-40.
20. What scriptures record Paul's second missionary journey from Antioch? Ans. Acts 15: 40 to Acts 18: 22.
21. Tell of his return to Antioch, and the beginning of his third tour from this church. Ans. Acts 18: 22, 23.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Discuss the ways in which the churches at Antioch and Jerusalem co-operated. (See Acts 11: 22, 27-30; 15: 1, 2, 22, 23, 30-33.)

LESSON 22. THE CHURCH AT PHILIPPI

Read Acts 16: 9-15

1. How were the first gospel preachers called into Europe? Ans. Acts 16: 9, 10.
2. Trace their course from Troas in Asia to Philippi in Europe. Ans. Acts 16: 11, 12.
3. Describe the city of Philippi. Ans. Acts 16: 12.
4. Tell of the conversion of the first disciples in Philippi. Ans. Acts 16: 13-15.
5. Why were Paul and Silas arrested? Ans. Acts 16: 16-21.
6. How were they punished? Ans. Acts 16: 22-24; I Thess. 2: 2.
7. Tell of the conversion of the jailer. Ans. Acts 16: 25-34.
8. Why did Paul at first refuse to accept his release from prison, and why were the magistrates so anxious for him to leave Philippi? Ans. Acts 16: 35-39.
9. Where did he go when he left the prison? Ans. Acts 16: 40.

10. How did Paul later address this church in his letter to them from a Roman prison? Ans. Phil. 1: 1, 2.
11. Who served as a means of communication, or messenger, between Paul and the Philippian church? Ans. Phil. 2: 25-30; 4: 18.
12. In what kind of work did this church have fellowship with Paul? Ans. Phil. 1: 3-7.
13. Tell of the liberality of the Philippian church. Ans. II Cor. 8: 1-5; 11: 8, 9; Phil. 4: 15, 16.
14. Why was their liberality such a source of joy to Paul? Ans. Phil. 4: 10-20.
15. How must they live in order to "fulfill," or "make full," Paul's joy? Ans. Phil. 2: 2-4.
16. What did he say to them concerning the humility of Christ? Ans. Phil. 2: 5-11.
17. Against whom did Paul warn them? Ans. Phil. 3: 2, 18, 19.
18. What exhortation did he give concerning certain women at Philippi? Ans. Phil. 4: 1-3.
19. Upon what conditions were the Philippians promised "the peace of God?" Ans. Phil. 4: 6-9.
20. In whom should all Christians rejoice? Ans. Phil. 3: 1; 4: 4.
21. How could "all the saints" at Philippi, including the "bishops and deacons," attain their eternal salvation? Ans. Phil. 2: 12, 13.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss reasons why church members should "rejoice in the Lord." (Phil. 3: 1; 4: 4.)
- II. Discuss the evil effects of murmuring and complaining. (Phil. 2: 14-16.)

LESSON 23. THE CHURCH OF THE THESSALONIANS

Read Acts 17: 1-10.

1. Where did Paul and Silas go when they left Philippi? Ans. Acts 17: 1.
2. When, where, and for how long did Paul preach in Thessalonica? Ans. Acts 17: 1, 2.
3. What did he endeavor to prove to the people by the scriptures? Ans. Acts. 17: 2, 3.
4. A great number of what two classes believed Paul's preaching? Ans. Acts 17: 4.
5. In what manner did they receive the word of God? Ans. I Thess. 2: 13.
6. What was done by the unbelieving Jews? Ans. Acts 17: 5.
7. Why did they assault the house of Jason? Ans. Acts 17: 5-7.
8. Why were the "rulers of the city" troubled over this matter? Ans. Acts 17: 6-9.
9. What was done for the safety of Paul and Silas? Ans. Acts 17: 10.
10. From what sources did Paul receive support while in Thessalonica? Ans. Phil. 4: 15, 16; I Thess. 2: 9; II Thess. 3: 7-9.

11. Whom did Paul send to Thessalonica, and why?
Ans. I Thess. 3: 1-5.
12. What report did Timothy bring to Paul concerning the church at Thessalonica? Ans. I Thess. 3: 6-8.
13. From what sins were they to abstain? Ans. I Thess. 4: 3-8.
14. How did Paul comfort them concerning their dead?
Ans. I Thess. 4: 13-18.
15. What did he say about the time and manner of Christ's second coming? Ans. I Thess. 5: 1-6.
16. Concerning what were they not to be troubled and shaken in mind?
Ans. II Thess. 2: 1, 2.
17. What did he say must precede the Lord's coming?
Ans. II Thess. 2: 3, 4.
18. What must be the destiny of the "man of sin"?
Ans. II Thess. 2: 8-12.
19. What is the church's duty toward all its faithful leaders?
Ans. I Thess. 5: 12, 13.
20. What were all exhorted to do? Ans. I Thess. 5: 14-22.
21. What order did Paul give concerning his first letter to the Thessalonians? Ans. I Thess. 5: 27.
22. For what should they pray? Ans. II Thess. 3: 1, 2.
23. From whom should they withdraw? Ans. II Thess. 3: 14.
24. How should they treat those from whom they withdraw?
Ans. II Thess. 3: 15.
25. How had the Thessalonian church been a blessing to others?
Ans. I Thess. 1: 8; II Cor. 8: 1-5.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Discuss the harmful effects of the theory "that the day of the Lord is just at hand." (II Thess. 2: 1-12.)

LESSON 24. THE CHURCH AT CORINTH

Read Acts 18: 1-11.

1. Who were Aquila and Priscilla, where did Paul meet them, and in what way was he associated with them? Ans. Acts 18: 1-3.
2. When and where did Paul preach at first in Corinth?
Ans. Acts 18: 4.
3. Name others who helped in the work at Corinth.
Ans. Acts 18: 5; 19: 1.
4. Why did Paul leave the Jewish synagogue and go to the Gentiles and the house of Titus Justus? Ans. Acts 18: 6, 7.
5. Who were converted as a result of Paul's preaching?
Ans. Acts 18: 8.
6. How did the Lord encourage Paul? Ans. Acts 18: 9, 10.
7. How long did he remain there teaching the word?
Ans. Acts 18: 11.
8. Tell of Paul's arrest and Gallio's disposal of the case.
Ans. Acts 18: 12-17.
9. How did Apollos help the church at Corinth?
Ans. Acts 18: 24 to 19: 1; I Cor. 3: 6.

10. What was the cause of contention and division at Corinth?
Ans. I Cor. 1: 10-15.
11. How did the jealousy, strife and contention hinder the church?
Ans. I Cor. 3: 1-3.
12. What sin was among the church at Corinth, and what were they commanded to do about it? Ans. I Cor. 5.
13. What were they told to do when the sinner repented, and why?
Ans. II Cor. 2: 6-11.
14. How should church members settle differences among themselves?
Ans. I Cor. 6: 1-10.
15. To what extent should the conscience of a weak brother be respected? Ans. I Cor. 8: 9-13.
16. Why did Paul remind the Corinthians of events in Israel's history?
Ans. I Cor. 10: 1-13.
17. How had the Corinthians desecrated the Lord's Supper?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 17-22.
18. What order was given concerning the women in the church at Corinth? Ans. I Cor. 14: 34, 35.
19. Why was this order given? Ans. I Cor. 11: 3-10; I Tim. 2: 12-15.
20. What fundamental fact of the gospel did some deny?
Ans. I Cor. 15: 12.
21. What rule was given concerning the collection for the saints?
Ans. I Cor. 16: 1, 2.
22. Why should church members not become unequally yoked with unbelievers? Ans. II Cor. 6: 14-16.
23. What did Paul fear? Ans. II Cor. 11: 3.
24. How should all things be done in the church? Ans. I Cor. 14: 40.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss the value, the purpose and the end of spiritual gifts. (See I Cor. 12, 13 and 14.)
(Note: For lessons on the seven churches of Asia see "Revelation Studies," by Cecil B. Douthitt.)

LESSON 25. FINDING THE RIGHT CHURCH

Read Heb. 12: 18-29.

1. Give descriptive terms which distinguish the true church from other religious groups. Ans. Rom. 16: 16; I Tim. 3: 15; I Cor. 14: 33.
2. By what other names is the church called?
Ans. I Cor. 12: 27; I Tim. 3: 15; I Cor. 3: 16, 17; Col. 1: 13; Acts 20: 28, 29.
3. When and where was the church of Christ established or set up?
Ans. Isa. 2: 2, 3; Mark 9: 1; Luke 24: 49; Acts 2: 1-4.
4. How does one become a member of the Lord's church?
Ans. Acts 2: 47; Col. 1: 12, 13.
5. Whom does God add to the church? Ans. Acts 2: 36-41.
6. Who is the head and sole authority in the church of God?
Ans. Eph. 1: 20-23; Matt. 28: 18.
7. Of what classes of workers does the church consist?
Ans. Phil. 1: 1; II Tim. 4: 5; Rom. 16: 1.

8. What restrictions are placed on the women in the church?
Ans. I Cor. 14: 34, 35; I Tim. 2: 11, 12.
9. Name five acts divinely authorized for church worship.
Ans. Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 14: 6, 19; 16: 2; Eph. 6: 18; 5: 19.
10. When, how and for what purpose does the true church observe the Lord's Supper? Ans. Acts 20: 7; I Cor. 10: 16; 11: 20-34.
11. When, where and for whom does the church pray?
Ans. Eph. 6: 18; I Tim. 2: 1, 8.
12. How is the church of Christ financed? Ans. I Cor. 16: 1, 2.
13. What kind of music is authorized for church worship?
Ans. Eph. 5: 19; Col. 3: 16.
14. Through what organization does the church do mission work?
Ans. Eph. 3: 10, 11, 21; I Tim. 3: 15.
15. In what must the Lord's church be pure?
Ans. Titus 2: 7; Matt. 5: 8; Eph. 4: 29; Jas. 1: 27.
16. What does the right church endeavor to accomplish and keep?
Ans. Eph. 4: 3-6.
17. From whom do the faithful followers of Christ withdraw fellowship?
Ans. I Cor. 5; Rom. 16: 17; II Thess. 3: 6-14.
18. In what do they continue steadfastly? Ans. Acts 2: 42.
19. What is their sole rule of faith and practice? Ans. II Tim. 3: 16, 17.
20. How does the true church try to attain eternal salvation?
Ans. Phil. 2: 12, 13.
21. Make a list of things which every loyal church will do.
Ans. I Thess. 5: 14-22.
22. How do the members settle differences among themselves?
Ans. I Cor. 6: 1-10.
23. With what glorious promise is the church comforted?
Ans. I Thess. 4: 13-18.

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

- I. Discuss points of doctrine and practice which distinguish the church of Christ from all other religious groups.

LESSON 26. CHRIST COMING FOR THE CHURCH

Read II Pet. 3.

1. What did the disciples ask Jesus "as he sat on the mount of Olives?"
Ans. Matt. 24: 3.
2. What warning did Jesus give against the theory that wars, famines and earthquakes are signs of his immediate coming?
Ans. Matt. 24: 6-8; Mark 13: 21-23; Luke 21: 8-11.
3. What will be the first signs of the imminence of his coming?
Ans. Matt. 24: 29, 30; Mark 13: 24-28; Luke 21: 25-28.
4. What do the tender branches and new leaves of the fig tree reveal?
Ans. Matt. 24: 32; Mark 13: 28, 29; Luke 21: 29-31.
5. What will the "signs in sun and moon and stars" reveal?
Ans. Matt. 24: 29, 30; Mark 13: 24-27; Luke 21: 25-28.

6. Give the application of the parable of the fig tree.
Ans. Matt. 24: 29-33; Mark 13: 24-29; Luke 21: 25-31.
7. Give Paul's warning against the theory "that the day of the Lord is just at hand." Ans. II Thess. 2:1-10.
8. Give a parable which teaches no one will have time to prepare after the first sign of the Lord's coming. Ans. Matt. 25: 1-13.
9. Who knows when Jesus will come? Ans. Matt. 24: 36, 42; Mk. 13: 32.
10. How will his coming be like the coming of the flood in the days of Noah? Ans. Matt. 24: 37-39.
11. In what respect will his coming be "like a thief in the night?"
Ans. I Thess. 5: 1-3; II Pet. 3: 10; Matt. 24: 43, 50.
12. Why should the church watch and be ready for his coming at all times? Ans. Matt. 24: 44; Mark 13: 33-37.
13. What important event do scoffers and mockers wilfully forget?
Ans. II Pet. 3: 1-7.
14. Tell of the destinies of the "wise servant" who is faithful, and the "evil servant" who loses faith in the Lord's coming. Ans. Matt. 24: 45-51.
15. Why is Jesus coming again? Ans. Jno. 14: 1-3.
16. Describe the manner of his coming.
Ans. Matt. 24: 30; 25: 31; Acts 1: 9-11; Luke 21: 27; Rev. 1: 7.
17. Who will see him at his coming? Ans. Matt. 24: 30; Rev. 1: 7.
18. How do we know that "they that pierced him" (Ps. 22: 16; Jno. 19: 33-37) will be alive and able to see him at his coming?
Ans. Rev. 1: 7; Jno. 5: 28, 29.
19. How and from where will all the saints be gathered?
Ans. Matt. 24: 31; Mark 13: 26, 27.
20. What bodily change will the saints experience at the coming of Christ? Ans. Phil. 3: 20, 21; I Cor. 15: 42-54; I Jno. 3: 2.
21. Where will the righteous meet the Lord? Ans. I Thess. 4: 16, 17.
22. Where and with whom will they dwell forever?
Ans. Jno. 14: 2, 3.
23. What should the promise of the Lord's return cause the church to do? Ans. II Pet. 3: 11-14; I Jno. 3: 3; I Thess. 4: 13, 18.
24. When and how will the wicked be punished?
Ans. II Thess. 1: 7-9; Matt. 25: 31, 41, 46.
25. How is the Lord's Supper related to his second coming?
Ans. I Cor. 11: 26.
26. Name five events connected with the second coming of Christ.
Ans. a. Resurrection of the dead. (I Thess. 4: 15-17.)
b. End of the world. (II Pet. 3: 4-13.)
c. The Judgment. (I Cor. 4: 5; Matt. 25: 31, 32.)
d. Punishment of the wicked. (II Thess. 1: 7-9; Matt. 25: 31, 41)
e. Christ glorified in his saints. (II Thess. 1: 10.)
27. When and to whom will Christ "deliver up" the kingdom?
Ans. I Cor. 15: 23-26.

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