

BASIC BIBLE DOCTRINE

by

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THE WORLD

Definition: For "world" in this lesson, we don't mean earth, but humanity as a whole and its grand system of organization.

I. THE WORLD AND SATAN.

- A. Has Satan as its Prince - John 14:30; 16:11.
- B. Has Satan as its god - II Cor. 4:4 (Rev. 13:1-4).
- C. Is dominated by Satan - I John 5:19.

II. THE WORLD AND GOD.

- A. It does not know God - I Cor. 1:21; John 17:25.
- B. It does not believe in God - Rom. 11:30..
- C. Hates God - Rom. 1:30.
- D. Opposes God - I John 2:16; James 4:4.

III. THE WORLD AND THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

- A. Does not have Christ - John 1:10.
- B. Does not believe in Christ - John 8:48.
- C. Hates Christ - John 7:7.
- D. Rejects Christ - Isa. 53:2-4.
- E. Crucified Christ - I Cor. 2:8.

IV. THE WORLD AND THE HOLY SPIRIT.

- A. Does not know the Holy Spirit - John 14:17.
- B. Opposes the Holy Spirit - Acts 7:51.
- C. Is reproved by the Holy Spirit - John 16:5-11.

V. THE WORLD AND CHRISTIANS.

- A. Does not know the Christian - I John 3:1.
- B. Hates the Christian - John 15:18-19; 17:14.
- C. Does not receive our testimony - John 15:20; Isa. 53:1.

VI. THE DELIGHT OF THE WORLD.

- A. The course of the world is evil - Eph. 2:1-3.
- B. All men have sinned - Eccl. 7:20; Ps. 14:2-3.
- C. The world is guilty before God - Rom. 3:10-18.

VII. THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD.

- A. The Father sent the Savior to the world - I John 4:14.

- B. Christ came to save the world - John 12:47.
- C. He died for the sins of the world - I John 2:2.
- D. He takes away the sins of the world - John 1:29.

VIII. THE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.

- A. The world is deceived and condemned - Rev. 20:7-9.
- B. The world will be judged - Acts 17:31.
- C. The world will pass away - I John 2:17.

SIN

I. THE ORIGIN OF SIN.

- A. The fact of Satan - I John 3:8; John 8:44; Ez. 28:12-19; Isa. 14:12-15.
- B. The fact of man and entrance of sin into the world - Gen. 2:15-17; 3:1-13; 3:22-24; Rom. 5:12 (by the man Adam).

II. THE NATURE OF SIN.

- A. Sin is transgression of the law - I John 3:4.
- B. All injustice is sin - I John 5:17.
- C. All that is not of faith is sin - John 16:9; Rom. 14:23.
- D. Knowing good and doing it not is sin - James 4:17.

III. THE UNIVERSALISITY OF SIN.

- A. All have sinned - Rom. 3:23, 9-10, 12; Gal. 3:22.
- B. There is none righteous in the world - Eccl. 7:20.
- C. All the world is guilty before God - Rom. 3:19.
- D. Death has passed upon all (proving that all have sinned) - Rom. 5:12.

IV. THE RESULTS OF SIN.

- A. Separation from God - Gen. 3:8, 24; 4:14; Isa. 59:2.
- B. The earth cursed - Gen. 3:18.
- C. Suffering and sickness - Gen. 3:16-17 (pain), Gen. 3:19 (sweat).
- D. Physical death - Rom. 5:12; James 1:15.
- E. The lake of fire - Rev. 21:8; Mark 9:43.

V. THE LAW AND SIN.

- A. The law points out sin - Rom. 3:20; 7:7; 7:13.
- B. The law cannot free from sin - Rom. 3:20; 8:3; Heb. 7:19; 10:11.

SALVATION

Definition: The word "salvation" describes all of the work God did to rescue man from eternal ruin, the condemnation of sin and giving him the riches of His Grace with life eternal now and in Glory.

I. THE TIME OF SALVATION (II COR. 1:10).

- A. The Christian IS ALREADY spiritually saved by the work that Christ did on the cross - II Tim. 1:9; I Cor. 1:18.
- B. The Christian IS BEING morally saved by the work Christ is doing through the Holy Spirit - Gal. 2:20; Rom. 5:10; Gal. 5:16, 22,23.
- C. The Christian WILL BE physically saved by the work Christ will do upon His return I John 3:2; I Cor. 15:21-30. The Christian is saved from the PENALTY (past), POWER (present), and PRESENCE (future) of sin.

II. THE ORIGIN OF SIN: THE GRACE OF GOD.

- A. The Grace of God that brings salvation - Titus 2:11.
- B. By Grace are you saved - Heb. 5:9.

III. THE BASIS OF SALVATION: THE CROSS.

- A. Christ died for our sins - I Cor. 15:2-3.
- B. "Justified...grace...redemption... in Christ Jesus" - Rom. 3:24.
- C. "Christ...suffered for sin...might bring us to Christ" - I Pet. 3:18.

IV. CONDITION OF SALVATION: OUR FAITH.

- A. "Thy faith has saved thee" - Luke 7:50.
- B. "Believe...and thou shalt be saved" - Acts 16:31.
- C. "Saved through faith" - Eph. 2:8.
- D. "Believe...thou shalt be saved" - Rom. 10:9.

V. SECURITY OF SALVATION: THE WORD.

- A. It is possible to know that you are saved - II Tim. 1:9; I Cor. 1:18; Phil. 4:1-3; notice the certainty.
- B. This security is based on the Word of God - Rom. 10:9; John 5:24; I John 5:13.
- C. This security is made known by the Holy Spirit of God - Rom. 8:16.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF SALVATION.

- A. Great - Heb. 2:3
- B. Common - Jude 3
- C. Eternal - Heb. 5:9; Isa. 45:17
- D. Divine - Luke 3:6; Acts 28:28
- E. Personal - Rom. 10:9

VII. SYMBOLS OF SALVATION.

- A. Rock - Psalms 95:1
- B. Helmet - Eph. 6:17
- C. Cup - Psalms 116:13
- D. Tower - II Sam. 22:51
- E. Shield - II Sam. 22:36
- F. Torch - Isa. 62:1
- G. Fountain - Isa. 12:3
- H. Chariots - Hab. 3:8
- I. Garments - Isa. 61:10

REPENTANCE

I. THE NECESSITY OF REPENTANCE.

- A. Taught by:
 - 1. God Himself - Ez. 14:6; 18:30-32; Acts 17:30.
 - 2. The Prophets - Jonah 3:4-5; Mat. 12:41; Dan. 4:27.
 - 3. John the Baptist - Mat. 3: 2, 8, 11; Luke 3:3; John 1:6-8, 29; Acts 13:23-24, 19:4.
 - 4. Jesus Christ - Mat. 4:17; 11:20; Mark 1:15; 2:17; Luke 5:32; 13:3-5.
 - 5. The Apostles - Mark 6:12.
 - 6. Peter - Acts 2:38; 3:19; 8:22.
 - 7. Paul - Acts 17:30; 20:21.
 - 8. Part of the Great Commission - Luke 24:47.
- B. God wants ALL to REPENT - II Pet. 3:9.

II. WHO SHOULD REPENT?

- A. Israel - Acts 5:31.
- B. Jews and Gentiles - Acts 20:21; 26:20.
- C. All nations - Luke 24:47.
- D. All men everywhere - Acts 17:30; II Pet. 3:9.
- E. The Church - Rev. 2:4-5, 16, 21-22; 3:3, 19.

III. MOTIVATIONS OF REPENTANCE.

- A. Gift of God - Acts 11:18, II Tim. 2:25.
- B. Gift of the exalted Christ - Acts 5:30-31.
- C. The goodness of God that leads to repentance -Rom. 2:4.
- D. The preaching of the Word by Spirit filled men - Acts 2:37-40.
- E. Blessing the Message of God given by His messengers - Jonah 3:4-5.
- F. Godly sorrow - II Cor 7:9-10.
- G. Contemplation of God and His holiness - Isa. 42:5-6.
- H. Punishment - II Peter 3:9.

IV. THE TIME FOR REPENTANCE.

NOW - Acts 17:30; Heb.3:12-13; Rev. 9:20-21; 16:9-11.

V. WHAT SHOULD BE REPENTED OF

- A. Idols and their abomination - Ez. 14:6; I Thes. 1:9.
(Anything that interrupts communion with God.)
- B. All evil, iniquity and sin - Ez. 18:30-32; 33:9-19; Jer. 8:6; Acts 8:22; II Cor. 12:21.
- C. Dead works - Heb. 6:1; 9:14.
- D. All efforts of man to save himself by his own merits, rejecting the perfect salvation Christ offers through Grace.

- E. Vanities - Acts 14:15.
- F. Power of Satan - Acts 26:18.

VI. RESULTS AND FRUITS OF REPENTANCE.

- A. What it does - Mat. 21:32; Mark 1:15; Acts 20:21.
(Faith precedes repentance in the Word of God and its statement regarding the condition of the sinner - Jonah 3:5,8.)
- B. Repentance with faith produces:
 - 1. Forgiveness of sin - Luke 24:47; Luke 13:3-5; Acts 17:30-31.
 - 2. Pardon - Luke 17:3-4.
 - 3. Salvation - II Cor. 7:10; Luke 13:3-5; Acts 17:30-31.
 - 4. Life - Acts 11:18.
 - 5. First step towards receiving the Holy Spirit - Acts 2:38.
 - 6. Joy - Luke 15:7-10.
 - 7. Knowing the Truth - II Tim. 2:25.
- C. What accompanies repentance.
 - 1. Humiliation and detesting of self - Mat. 11:21; Job. 42:5,6; Jonah 3:4,5; Joel 2:12,13; II Chr. 33:11-12.
 - 2. Confession of sin and pleading for mercy - II Sam. 12:13; I Kings 8:48-49; Luke 18:13; 23:40-42; 15:18,21.
 - 3. The forsaking of sin - Isa. 55:7; Judges 10:15,16.
 - 4. Sorrow - Mat. 26:75.
 - 5. Baptism - an exterior sign of internal repentance - Mat. 3:11; Mark 1:4; Acts 2:38; 13:24; 19:4.
- D. Fruits of repentance.
 - 1. Fruits worthy of repentance - Mat. 3:8; Luke 3:8-14.
 - 2. Works worthy of repentance - Acts 26:20.

FAITH

I. OBJECT OF OUR FAITH (WHO DO WE BELIEVE).

- A. God - I Pet. 1:21; Mark 11:22; Rom. 4:3; Acts 27:25; John 5:24.
- B. Christ - John 14:1; Acts 16:31.

II. CONTENT OR ESSENCE OF OUR FAITH (WHAT WE BELIEVE).

- A. Belief that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God - Jn. 20:31, 8:24, 17:8, 21, 16:27-30; I Jn. 5:1-5.
- B. Belief that His death atoned for our sins - Rom. 3:25; 1:16; I Cor. 15:1-3.
- C. Belief that Christ arose from the dead - Rom. 10:9; I Cor. 15:17; Rom. 4:24.

III. THE QUALITY OF OUR FAITH (HOW WE BELIEVE).

- A. Rom. 10:9,10 - "believe in thine heart."
- B. I Tim. 1:5 - "faith unfeigned" II Tim. 1:5.
- C. Rom. 16:26 - "obedience of faith" - with Heb. 11:8.
- D. Gal. 5:6 - "Faith which worketh by love" James 2:26.

IV. ORIGIN OF OUR FAITH (HOW TO OBTAIN IT).

- A. Faith is a gift of God:
 - 1. The Father - Rom. 12:3.
 - 2. The Son - Heb. 12:2.
 - 3. The Holy Spirit - Gal. 5:22.
- B. Faith is given through the Word - Rom. 10:17; Acts 4:4; John 20:31.
- C. Faith grows in answer to prayer - Mark 9:24; Luke 17:5; 22:32.

V. CONTRASTS OF OUR FAITH (WHAT OUR FAITH IS NOT).

- A. Faith contrasted with sight - II Cor. 5:7; John 20:29; I Pet. 1:8.
- B. Faith contrasted with weakness - Rom. 4:5; Gal. 2:16.

VI. FAITH AND SALVATION.

- A. We are justified by faith - Rom.5:1; Gal. 2:16.
 - 1. Justification requires:
 - a. Remission of sin.
 - b. Righteousness.Both are produced by faith - Acts 10:43; Rom. 4:5; 3:22.
- B. We are regenerated by faith - Gal. 3:26; John 20:31.
- C. We are sanctified by faith - Acts 26:18.
- D. We are saved by faith - Eph. 2:8; Luke 7:50.

VII. FAITH AND THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

- A. By faith we have security - Rom. 10:11; II Tim. 1:12.
- B. By faith we have victory - I John 5:4-5; Eph. 6:16; I Pet. 5:9.
- C. By faith we have peace and joy - I Pet. 1:8; Rom. 15:13; Acts 16:34.
- D. By faith, or works are made good - James 2:14-17; Titus 3:8.
- E. Therefore faith is the basis by which we must live - Rom. 1:17; II Cor. 5:7.
Compare to Heb. 11:6.

VIII. FAITH AND PRAYER.

Mat. 21:22; Mark 11:24; with James 1:5-7; Rom. 10:14

IX. FAITH AND WORKS.

I Thess. 1:3; John 14:12

Illustration: Heb. 11:4-31 - "by faith", Mark 9:23 - "all things are possible to him that believeth."

Compare: Mat. 17:19-20 Why did they fail? For their unbelief.

SECURITY

I. ALL MEN ARE SAVED OR LOST

Whether you are conscious of it or not, you are saved or lost. There is no neutral ground.

- A. We are pardoned or condemned. We cannot be both at the same time. Jn 3:18; Mk.16:16.
- B. We are spiritually dead or alive, we cannot be both at the same time. Eph. 2:1; I Jn. 5:11,12; Jn. 3:36.
- C. We belong to God or Satan. We cannot belong to them both. I Cor. 6:20; Rom. 6:20-22; Col. 1:13.

II. IT IS POSSIBLE TO KNOW THAT YOU ARE SAVED.

The Bible definitely teaches that salvation is a very real and present position and we can know that we possess it.

- A. We can know that we are saved - I Cor. 1:18; Luke 7:50.
- B. We can know that we are pardoned - Eph. 4:32; 1:7; I John 2:12.
- C. We can know we are justified - Acts 13:38,39; Rom. 5:8-9.
- D. We can know that we are born again - Gal. 4:6; I John 3:2; 5:19.
- E. We can know that we have eternal life - I John 5:11-13; John 5:24.
- F. We can know that our names are written in the Book of Life - Phil. 4:3; Luke 10:20.

III. HOW CAN WE KNOW WE ARE SAVED?

- A. By the testimony of the Word of God - I John 5:13; John 5:24.
- B. By the testimony of the Holy Spirit - I John 3:24; Rom. 8:16.
 - 1. Significance: The Holy Spirit only speaks the truth of God's Word - Heb. 10:15-16.
 - 2. How? I Pet. 1:10-11; Acts 28:25.
- C. By the testimony of our changed lives - Mat. 7:20; Gal. 5:22-23; I John 3:18-19; II Cor. 5:17; I John 3:14.

JUSTIFICATION

Justification is the act that declares a person just. Justification, according to the Bible, does not signify "make just" but signifies "declared to be just."

I. THE PROBLEM.

- A. A sinner (in justice or justly) cannot call himself just - Ex. 23:7; Psa. 143:2; Job 25:4.
- B. God justifies sinners - Luke 18:13-14.
- C. How can God declare a sinner just and be just Himself?

II. BASIS OF JUSTIFICATION.

- A. God sees us without sin because Christ took our sin upon Himself -Isa. 53:6, 11; I Pet. 2:24.
- B. God sees us as just because Christ gave us His justification - Phil. 3:9; II Cor. 5:21.
- C. For this reason, God can declare us just (He justifies us) - Rom. 3:24-26.

III. THE LAW AND JUSTIFICATION.

- A. The law can justify only those who keep it perfectly - Gal. 3:10-12.
- B. We all transgress the law and by it are condemned - Rom. 3:19.
- C. For this reason we cannot be justified by the law - Gal. 2:16.

IV. METHOD OF JUSTIFICATION.

All who believe are justified - Acts 13:39; Rom. 5:1; Gal. 2:16.

V. THE EXTENT OF JUSTIFICATION - Acts 13:39

VI. THE GUARANTEE OF JUSTIFICATION -Rom. 4:25.

VII. THE EVIDENCE OF JUSTIFICATION.

- A. God justifies when He sees faith but the world justifies when it sees works.
- B. God accepts faith but man demands works - Luke 7:47-50.
- C. Man sees works but God sees faith - James 2:24.

VIII. RESULTS OF JUSTIFICATION.

- A. Peace - Rom. 5:1.
- B. Inheriting - Titus 3:7.
- C. Salvation - Rom. 5:9.

IX. SUBJECTS OF JUSTIFICATION.

- A. Sinners who repent - Rom. 4:5.
- B. Jews and Gentiles - Gal. 3:8.

REDEMPTION

I. THE NECESSITY OF REDEMPTION.

- A. Man is enslaved in sin - Isa. 52:3; II Tim. 2:26; Rom. 7:14-19; Rom. 6:20.
- B. Man is condemned and cursed by sin - Gal. 3:10; Rom. 7:10-11.
- C. Man is unable to free himself from sin - Rom. 7:19; Ps 49:7.

II. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REDEMPTION.

The Greek New Testament translates the word "redeem" in the following ways:

- A. To buy or acquire (a slave bought in a market) - I Cor. 6:20; Rev. 5:9.
- B. Bought (as a slave rescued at market) - Gal. 3:13; 4:5.
- C. Make free (slave given freedom) Titus 2:14.

III. WHAT REDEMPTION IMPLIES.

- A. Pardon - Eph. 1:7.
- B. Justification - Rom. 3:24.
- C. Sanctification - Titus 2:14.
- D. Adoption - Gal. 4:4-5.
- E. Freedom - Gal. 3:13; 4:5.

IV. THE PRICE OF REDEMPTION.

His blood - Acts 20:28; Heb. 9:12; I Pet. 1:18-19; Rev. 5:9.

V. THE PURPOSE OF REDEMPTION.

- A. The spirit - Psalms 31:5.
- B. The soul - Psalms 49:8.
- C. The body - Rom. 8:23.
- D. Creation - Rom. 8:21-23.

VI. THE TYPE OF REDEMPTION.

- A. Israel was redeemed from the slavery of Egypt by Word and power. This typifies the significance of redemption - Ex. 3:7-8; 6:6; 12:13.
- B. Ruth was redeemed by the kinsman redeemer. This typifies the person who redeems - Lev. 25:47-48; Ruth 2:1, 2:20, 3:1-9, 4:14; Gal. 4:5; Heb. 2:14-15.
- C. Redemption of the first-born (representing all that would follow). This typifies the persons or subjects of redemption - Ex. 11:5; 13:13-15.

REGENERATION

I. NECESSITY OF REGENERATION.

- A. Because the natural man has a perverse nature - John 3:3,6; Rom. 8:7,8; Jer. 13:23.
- B. Because the natural man is spiritually dead - Eph. 2:1; I John 5:12.
- C. Because the natural man is a son of the devil - John 8:42-44; I John 3:10; Acts 13:10.
- D. Because the natural man cannot enter the kingdom of God - John 3:5.

II. CHARACTER OF REGENERATION.

- A. Makes a new creature (not changed but new) - II Cor. 5:17; II Pet. 1:4.
- B. It is a spiritual resurrection, a new life - Eph. 2:1-5; John 5:25-26; I Pet. 1:3.
- C. It is a new birth (made sons of God) - Gal. 3:26; John 1:11-13.
- D. Gives entrance or admission to the Kingdom of God - John 3:5; Col. 1:13.

III. SIGNIFICANCE OF REGENERATION.

- A. The Holy Spirit, a divine person, regenerates - John 3:5-6; 6:63.
- B. The Word of God is the instrument of regeneration - I Pet. 1:23; James 1:18, 21.
- C. Our faith is necessary for regeneration - Gal. 3:26; I John 5:1.

IV. THE STRUGGLE AFTER REGENERATION - JAMES 1:13-14.

The new nature does not take the place of the old nature. Both live or inhabit the believer and struggle for dominion. Gal. 5:16-19; Rom. 7:15-25.

OLD LIFE

Born of the flesh - John 3:6.
Received at birth.
Does no good - Rom. 3:12.
Cannot please God - Rom. 8:8
Loves the world - I John 2:15.
Hates God - Rom. 8:7.

NEW LIFE

Born of the Spirit - John 3:6.
Received at new birth.
Is righteous - I John 2:29.
Cannot practice sin - I John 5:18.
Overcomes the world - I John 5:4.
Loves God - I John 4:19.

SANCTIFICATION

I. DEFINITION: SANCTIFY AS TO "SET APART", "SEPARATE" OR "CONSECRATE" FOR THE SERVICE OF GOD.

II. EXAMPLE:

- A. Days - Gen. 2:3
- B. Persons - Ex. 19:10; 22
- C. Places - Ex. 30:26-29; Ex. 19:23
- D. Christ - John 17:19; 10:36
- E. Vessels - Ex. 40:10-11; 30:26-29

III. THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE BELIEVER IS TRIPLE.

- A. Sanctification of position
 - 1. Definition: Sanctification of position is the place we occupy before God - not our character. God separates us for Himself and we stand before Him as perfect in Christ, who is our sanctification.
 - 2. Time: At conversion - Acts 26:18. Sanctification is received when we believe - I Cor. 6:11. It is included with "washing" and "justification".
 - 3. Significance: The sacrifice of Christ - Heb. 10:10; 13:12.
- B. Progressive sanctification
 - 1. Definition: It refers to our daily experience of separation from sin to bring ourselves closer to God.
 - 2. Time - Now, during this life - I Thess. 4:3-7; II Tim. 2:21; II Cor.6:17; 7:1.
 - 3. Significance - The Word of God - John 17:17; Eph. 5:26.
- C. Perfect sanctification
 - 1. Definition: The final and complete work of Christ in our life when He takes from us all contact with sin and our experience and position correspond.
 - 2. Time: At the coming of Christ - Phil. 3:12; I John 3:1-2; I Thess. 3:13; 5:23.
 - 3. Significance: The power of God - Jude 24, I Thess. 5:23; Phil. 3:20-21.
- D. Sanctification is a Holy work
 - 1. The Father - John 17:11, 17
 - 2. The Son - Eph.5:25-26
 - 3. The Holy Spirit - I Cor. 6:11

GRACE

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GRACE.

- A. Definition: What is grace?
 - 1. Grace is the attitude of God toward us in Christ - Titus 3:4; 2:11
 - 2. Grace is also the attitude or character of God reproduced in the believer. This should be called "imparted grace" - Col. 3:16; 4:6
- B. Contrasts: What grace is not.
 - 1. It is in contrast to the Law - John 1:17; Rom. 6:14
 - 2. It is in contrast to works - Eph. 2:8-9; Rom. 11:6
- C. Its cause or origin - GOD.
 - 1. The Father - I Pet. 5:10; Ps. 3
 - 2. The Son - II Cor. 8:9
 - 3. The Holy Spirit - Heb. 10:29; Zech. 12:10

II. GRACE AND SALVATION.

- A. Saving grace was prophesied in the Old Testament - I Pet. 1:10
- B. The promises of God are sure because of grace - Rom. 4:16
- C. See: Gal. 1:15; Acts 18:27; Eph. 1:7; 2:8; Rom. 3:24

III. GRACE AND THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

- A. The Christian life "under grace" - Rom. 6:14
- B. See: Heb. 13:9; II Pet. 3:18; Titus 2:11-12; II Thess. 2:16

IV. GRACE AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

Read: Rom. 15:15; Heb. 12:28; Eph. 3:8; I Cor. 15:10

V. GRACE AND FUTURE GLORY.

Read: Titus 2:11-13; I Pet. 1:13; II Cor. 8:9; Eph. 2:7

NOTE: GRACE IS :

- 1. Rich - Eph. 1:7; 2:7
- 2. Sufficient - II Cor. 12:9
- 3. Abundant - Rom. 5:17.
- 4. Manifold - I Pet. 4:10.

Prayer (1)

Introduction: God speaks to us through the Bible. We speak to God through prayer. So, as the Bible was written by inspiration through the Holy Spirit and Christ is its theme and central subject, acceptable prayer must be made in the name of Christ.

I. THE NATURE OR CHARACTER OF PRAYER.

- A. Confession of sin - I John 1:9; Ps. 32:5; 66:18; 139:23,24; Dan. 9:4-5; Luke 18:9-14
- B. Communion with God - I John 1:3; Col. 3:1-3; Gen. 5:24
- C. Gratitude and praise to God - Eph. 5:20; Acts 27:35; Phil. 4:6; Heb. 13:15; I Thess. 2:13
- D. Intercession for others - Col. 4:12; James 5:16; Rom. 10:1; I Sam. 12:23
- E. Asking or pleading for one's self - Ps. 130:1-4; 106:4-5; Heb. 5:7; James 1:5.
Confessing sin and asking for salvation is the only prayer a sinner can pray.

II. THE RULES OF PRAYER.

- A. To the Father - John 15:16; 16:23; Luke 11:2; Eph. 1:16-17; 3:14-16; I Thess. 3:9-13
- B. Through Christ (in His name) - John 14:13-14; 16:23-24; Heb. 10:19.
- C. In His name means the following:
 - 1. Dependence on Christ, in His merits and not ours. God answers prayers because of Christ - in consideration of Him.
 - 2. Praying in His name is as though He were doing it.
- D. Pray in the Spirit - Eph. 6:18; Jude 20; Rom. 8:15. We pray **IN** the Spirit or *through* the Spirit, not **TO** the Spirit.

III. BASIS OF PRAYER.

- A. Our relationship with God.
- B. The blood of Christ - Heb. 10:19-22
- C. The promises of God - Titus 1:2; Heb. 10:23; Ps. 105:42; II Cor. 1:20

IV. CONDITIONS OF PRAYER.

- A. In faith - Mat. 21:22; Mark 11:24; Heb. 11:6; James 1:5-7
- B. In the will of God - I John 5:14-15;
- C. In the name of Jesus - John 14:13-14
- D. For that which is just and right - I John. 3:22-23; Prov. 28:9; Ps. 66:18
- E. With fervor - James 5:17; Heb. 4:16; Luke 11:5-11; 18:1-7

V. THEME OR SUBJECT OF PRAYER.

- A. Salvation - Rom. 10:12-13; Luke 18:13-14
- B. Wisdom and direction - James 1:5; Jer. 33:3; Col. 1:9-10; Dan. 2:17-20.
Compare: Josh. 9:3-15
- C. Victory over sin - Luke 22:40, 46; Eph. 6:11,18; Mat. 6:13
- D. Temporal needs - Mat. 6:11; Prov. 30:7-8
- E. Physical health - James 5:14-15; Ps. 30:2; Isa. 38:1-5
- F. Civil authorities - I Tim. 2:2.
- G. Our enemies - Mat. 5:44; Luke 23:34; Acts 7:59-60
- H. For missions -
 - 1. Workers - Mat 9:38
 - 2. Open doors for the Word - Col. 4:2-4; II Thess. 3:1
 - 3. Safety of workers - II Cor. 1:8-11; Rom. 15:30-32
- I. Conversion of Israel - Rom. 10:1; Ps. 122:6
- J. For the return of Christ - Rev. 22:20; John 17:24; Mat. 6:10
- K. For anything you want - Mat. 21:22; John 14:13-14; Phil. 4:6

PRAYER (2)

PRAYER IN THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Introduction: The fact that Jesus prayed does not mean that He is not true God but that He showed His perfect humanity.

I. DURING HIS LIFE ON EARTH.

A. His prayer and His disciples.

1. He prayed before He chose His disciples - Luke 6:12-13.

Application: We should pray before choosing our friends and companions.

2. Prayed for His disciples.

- a. That their faith not falter - Luke 22:31-32
- b. That they be protected from evil - John 17:11, 15, 17
- c. That they live in harmony - John 17:11
- d. That their joy be complete - John 17:13
- e. That they might participate in His glory - John 17:24

3. Taught His disciples to pray.

- a. Instructed them - Luke 11:1-2, 9
- b. Gave them an example - Mark 14:34-41

B. Christ's prayer and His ministry.

1. Prayed before work - Mark 1:35-38; John 11:41-44
2. Prayed after work - Mark 6:44-46
3. Gave more importance to prayer than to work - Luke 5:15-16

C. Christ's prayer and His passion.

1. Prayed before He went to the cross - Luke 22:39-44; John 12:27-28.
2. Prayed on the cross - Luke 23:46; Mat. 27:46

Note: Prayer is our recourse in time of anguish.

II. PRAYER PRESENT IN HIS MINISTRY.

A. Christ prays for us TODAY - Heb. 7:25

1. His intercessory work is DOUBLE.

- a. As a priest - Heb. 4:14-16. His work as High Priest is to guard us from sin.
- b. As mediator (lawyer) I John 2:1. His work as mediator is to restore us when we sin.

Prayer (3)

Prayer in the Life of the Apostle Paul.

Introduction: Prayer during the life of Paul, should be an example for us.

I. Paul's Prayer In His Conversion.

- A. Acts 9:3-6 - This prayer includes two vital desires needful to the Christian.
 - 1. To know Christ.
 - 2. To know the will of God.
- B. Paul's prayer gives evidence of Paul's conversion - Acts 9:11.

II. Paul's Prayers For Guidance And Help In Service.

- A. The first missionary journey began with prayer - Acts 13:2-3.
- B. The next trip, without prayer, resulted in discord - Acts 15:36-41.
- C. Paul prayed that his ministry might have good results - I Thess. 3:10.
- D. Paul prayed for those to whom he had preached - Rom. 10:1.

III. Paul's Prayers For The Believers.

- A. Prayed that the Believers might know God personally and might know the purpose and power of God. Eph. 1:15-19.
- B. Prayed that the Believers might be strengthened and filled with His fullness. Eph. 3:14-19.
- C. Prayed that the believers might know the will of God, and walk uprightly by the power of God. Col. 1:9-12
- D. Prayed that the believers' love might be abundant and their lives without offense. Phil. 1:9-11

IV. Paul's Habits of Prayer

- A. Prayed continually. Rom. 1:9; Col. 1:3; I Thess. 3:9-10; II Thess. 1:3,11
- B. Prayed according to the will of God. Rom 1:10; 15:30-32
- C. Prayed with gratitude. Rom 1:8; I Cor. 1:4-5; Eph. 1:15-16; Phil. 1:1-3; Col. 1:3
- D. Prayed in Public. Acts 20:36; 21:5

V. Paul's Appreciation and Esteem for Prayer

- A. Exhorted the Christians to pray. Phil. 4:6; Col. 4:2; I Thess. 5:17; I Tim. 2:1-3
- B. Asked prayer for himself. Rom. 15:30; II Cor. 1:11; Eph. 6:18-19; I Thess. 5:25

VI. Paul's Prayers Were Answered.

- A. Was freed from Prison. Acts 16:25-27
- B. The sick were healed. Acts 28:8
- C. This prayer was not answered as Paul desired. II Cor. 12:7-9

A CHRISTIAN'S RELATION TO THE WORLD

I. The Christian is Saved and Freed From the World

- A. Liberated from the world. John 17:16; Gal. 1:4
- B. When God saved us, He freed us from the dominion of sin and trans-located us to a new sphere. Col. 1:13; II Cor. 5:17

II. The Christian is Separated From the World.

Read: I John 1:15; James 4:4; Gal .6:14.

III. The Conduct of a Christian in the World.

Read: Titus 2:12; Rom. 12:2; John 17:15; I John 2:15; II Tim. 4:10; II Cor. 3:1-3

IV. The Christian's Ministry in the World.

- A. Read: Phil. 2:15; Mat. 5:14; John 17:18; Mark 16:15
- B. The Christian's responsibility embraces the whole world. Sin fills the whole world. Christ died for the whole world, so we must give the gospel to the whole world.

V. The Christian Conflict With the World.

Read: John 16:33; I John 4:4; 5:4-5

VI. The Church and the World.

- A. Separation from the world does not solely apply to the individual Christian, but also to the Christian Church as a whole. II Cor. 6:14-18
- B. The objective of the church is not to educate or entertain or even control the world. Acts 15:14

Its objective is to give testimony to the world and to maintain itself separate from the world.

THE BIBLE - ITS INSPIRATION

Definition: Inspiration means that the Holy Spirit influenced and controlled men who wrote the Bible making it to be the Words of God. The many translations maintain the idea though they change the words. The commas, division of chapters and other details do not form the original.

I. The Significance of Inspiration.

- A. Inspiration of God means "breath of God," meaning that God is speaking through men. II Tim. 3:16
- B. The inspired word is the expression or spoken words of God - "breath of God". Heb. 1:1
- C. Inspired of the Holy Spirit means that the prophets were guided by the Holy Spirit when the message was given to them - II Peter 1:21. That is inspiration.

II. The Extent of Inspiration.

- A. The extent includes the words. The selection of the words was inspired of God as well as the idea or thoughts. I Cor. 2:13; Jer. 36:4; John 6:63; Mat. 5:18; Gal. 3:16
- B. The original work of editing the message was part of the inspiration. Ex. 34:27; Jer. 30:1-2; Heb. 2:2; I Cor. 14:37; Rev. 21:5

III. The Human Element in the Scriptures.

- A. The Holy Spirit took control of the memory, intelligence, emotions and abilities of the writers when He transmitted to them the Words of God. Luke 1:1-4
- B. Sometimes the writers had no previous knowledge of that which they were writing, which proves that they were instruments of God. I Pet. 1:10-12

IV. The Writers of Scripture Said They Were Inspired.

- A. Old Testament. Ex. 4:10-15; Jer. 1:7-9; II Sam. 23:2; Ez. 3:4; Mic. 3:8
- B. The New Testament. I Cor. 2:13; 14:37; I Thess. 2:13; II Pet. 3:1-2; 3:15-16; Rev. 1:1-3

V. The Lord Jesus Declared That the Bible Was Inspired of God.

- A. Old Testament. Mark 12:36; Luke 24:44; John 17:17
- B. His own words. John 12:49; 14:10; 17:8
- C. The New Testament. He said He left the revelation incomplete (John 16:12) but promised to complete it later (John 16:13) and allowed equal authority to the words to be given at a future time as His own words (John 17:20; 13:20).

THE BIBLE - ITS EVIDENCES

I. Evidence of its Unity. - II Pet. 1:21

The 66 books of the Bible were written in 3 languages in a period of 1,600 years by 30 individuals from different countries, regions, social status, education and various circumstances. Nevertheless, all the books harmonized perfectly. Such unity demands one mind and one author. Also it demands one subject; the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. Gen. 3:15; Isa. 42:1; Mat. 1:1; John 5:39; 20:30-31; I Cor. 2:2; Heb. 3:1; Rev. 1:1-2

II. The Evidence of its Teaching.

A. In Relation to God.

The Bible offers the only satisfactory concept of God. Outside of the Bible, our God is not understood - Acts 17:22-23. Human opinions of God are inadequate - I Cor. 2:1-14.

B. In Relation to Man.

The Bible declares that all men are sinners and are lost. The Bible does not hide sin, even of the most honored men (Moses) - Num. 20:8-12. Universal condemnation is against human opinion. Rom. 3:10, 12, 19; Ecc. 7:20

C. In Relation to Salvation.

The Bible offers the only remedy capable of curing sin. By nature, we believe in our own ability. Contrary to this, the Bible declares that salvation is entirely of God and a free gift from Him. Eph. 2:8-9; Rom. 4:5

D. In Relation to Morality.

Bible teachings are in accord with all moral truth. It produces holiness. It makes man more like God, his creator. This teaching is the true one. In spite of other books that claim to be sacred. Ps. 19:7- 11; John 17:17

III. The Evidence of its Prophecies

A. Prophecies of the history of the world. Dan. 2:37-42

B. Predictions of Christ. Isa. 7:14; 53:1-12; Ps. 22:14-18

C. Types of Christ in the Old Testament. Gen. 22 and 37

1. Sacrifices
2. Tabernacle
3. Joseph
4. Isaac

IV. Evidence of its Fulfillment.

A. It is Indestructible.

It's powerful influence has continued and grown in spite of persecution, ridicule and controversy. It cannot be destroyed; it is of God. Mark 13:31

B. It is Abundant.

It affronts all necessity and solves every problem, II Tim 3:16-17. Like its author, it is infinite. The books of man are finite.

C. Transforms lives - I Thess. 2:13. (Luther) Gal. 3:11

V. The Evidence of Our Own Experience.

A. It is given to us by God. II Tim. 3:15

B. It Keeps us for God. Ps. 40:11

C. It gives satisfaction from God. Jer. 15:16

A Book like the Bible must come from God.

The Bible and Conversion

The conversion of a sinner implies conviction of sin, a knowledge of the way of salvation and a definite acceptance by faith of that way. The instrument that God uses to bring this about is His Word, the Bible.

I. The Bible Convinces Man of His Sins.

- A. Read: Heb. 4:12; Rom. 3:19-20; Gal. 3:22.
- B. Illustration: Acts 2:37; 5:33; 7:54.

II. Only the Bible Reveals the Way of Salvation.

- A. Read: II Tim. 3:15; I Cor. 15:3-4; Acts 11:13-14.
- B. Illustration: Luke 16:30-31 (word refused....no other message).

III. It is Necessary to Believe the Bible to be Saved.

- A. Read: John 5:24; James 1:21.
- B. Contrast: I John 5:10; Heb. 4:2; Acts 13:46.

IV. The Bible Not Only Demands Faith but Also Produces Faith.

- A. Read: Acts 17:11-12; John 17:20; Rom. 10:17; John 20:30-31; 4:41

V. The New Birth is Through the Bible.

- A. Read: I Pet. 1:23; II Pet. 1:4; James 1:18

VI. We Will be Judged by the Bible.

- A. Read: John 12: 47-48; Heb. 12:25; Mat. 25:26-27

VII. The Bible and Soul Winning.

- A. Seeing the place the Bible has in the conversion of the sinner, the Christian should know the Bible and use it. II Tim. 2:15; Acts 17:2-3
- B. Illustration: Acts 8:30-38

THE BIBLE IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

Text: Ps. 1:1-3 and 19:7-14

Key Verse: II Tim. 3:16-17

I. The Bible Assures Us. It is the Basis of Our Assurance.

- A. The blood of Christ saves us. The Word of God gives us assurance. I John 5:13
- B. The assurance of our salvation does not depend on our feelings, but on the Work of God. We rest on the promises of God. John 5:24; 6:37; 10:28

II. The Bible Disentangles Us. Such is the Security of Our Assurance.

- A. Read: Acts 20:32; Mat. 4:4; Ps. 1:1-3; I Pet. 2:2

III. The Bible Teaches Us. It is the Fountain of All Knowledge.

- A. Read: II Tim. 3:16; Prov. 2:6; Ps. 19:7; Amos 3:7
- B. Compare: Mat. 22:29

IV. The Bible Condemns Us. It is the Norm of Conduct.

- A. Read: II Tim. 3:16; Heb. 4:12; John 5:22; Ps. 19:11

V. The Bible Consoles Us. It is a Word of Comfort.

- A. Consolation and hope. Rom. 15:4; Ps. 119:52,81
- B. In difficulties. John 16:1-4
- C. In death. I Thess. 4:18

VI. The Bible Cleans Us. This is the Significance of Sanctification.

- A. Read: John 15:3; 17:17; Eph. 5:26; Ps. 119:9
- B. Christ overcame temptation by the Word of God. Mat. 4:4-10

VII. The Bible Enables Us. It is Our Equipment for Service.

- A. Read: II Tim. 2:15; Eph. 6:17; II Tim. 4:2

THE BIBLE AND THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS

I. The Bible in the Personal Experience of Our Lord Jesus.

- A. As a child, He loved and spoke of the Scriptures. Luke 2:40 (It was the word of His heavenly Father).
Application: The heart of a child is good ground for planting the Word of God. II Tim. 3:15.
- B. When He was tempted, He used God's Word to defeat Satan. Mat. 4:4-10. His only weapon was the Bible.
Application: God has given us the same weapon to overcome temptation from Satan. Eph. 6:17
- C. As He ministered, He referred to the Word of God. John 17:8,12,14,17
Application: If we pray according to God's Word, we know we are praying according to His will. See: I John 5:14,15.
- D. He understood that the prophecies of the Old Testament were fulfilled in Him. John 5:39; 5:46; 13:18-19; 15:25; Mat. 5:17; Luke 22:37; 24:27; Heb. 10:7

II. The Bible in the Public Ministry of Our Lord Jesus.

- A. He used the Bible when He spoke to individuals - Nicodemus, John 3:1-15. The direct use of the Bible is necessary in personal work. Acts 8:30-37
- B. He used the Bible when He preached in public. Luke 4:16-21; Mat. 11:7-10; II Tim. 4:1-2
- C. He used the Bible to teach and comfort His disciples. Mat. 13:10-16; Isa. 35:5-6; Mat. 26:30-31; 11:2-5
- D. He used the Bible to reprimand and punish His enemies. Mark 7:5-7; Mat 21:12-13, 15-17; Luke 17:29-30 The Word of God, not that of man, will convince of sin, speaking to the conscience.
- E. He used the Bible to refute the error of heresy. Mat. 22:29, 31-32; 19:3- 6; 22:41-46; 12:2-8
He referred to the Old Testament to answer critics.
- F. He used Bible illustrations in His messages. Mat. 6:28-30; 12:38-42; Luke 17:29-30; John 3:14

THE DEITY OF CHRIST SHOWN IN HIS NAMES

I. The Old Testament Identifies Him as God.

A. Read: Is. 7:14; Mat. 1:22-23; Is. 40:3; Mat. 3:1-3; Zech. 13:7; John 5:18; Is. 9:6

II. The Angels Proclaim Him as God.

A. Read: Luke 2:10-11; Mat. 28:5-6

B. Note: The title "Lord" belongs to God as we see in Acts 4:26

III. The Demons Recognize Christ as God.

A. Read: Mark 1:23-27; Mat. 8:29

B. Note: The term "Son of God" as applied to Christ denotes complete deity. John 5:18

IV. Men and Women Called Him God.

A. Read: John 20:28-29; Mat. 14:33; John 11:27; Acts 9:27

V. The Father Treated Him as God.

A. Read: Heb. 1:8;1:10; Mat. 3:17

VI. The Holy Spirit Spoke of Him as God.

Man confesses the deity of Christ only through the Holy Spirit. The Bible teaches the deity of Christ through the testimony of the Holy Spirit. Mark 12:36; I Cor. 12:3

VII. Christ Calls Himself God.

A. Read: John 10:30; 14:8-9; 8:58-59 with Ex. 3:14; Rev. 1:17-18

VIII. The New Testament Declares That Jesus is God.

A. Read: John 1; Rom. 1:4; Col. 2:9

IX. The Entire Universe Acclaims Him as God.

A. Read: John 5:23; Rev. 5:13

THE DEITY OF CHRIST DEMONSTRATED IN HIS ATTRIBUTES

The attributes of God are the characteristics or qualities that pertain to deity. Since these attributes are applied to Jesus Christ, He must be God.

I. Essential Attributes.

- A. Christ as God is omnipotent.
Read: Mat. 19:26; Jer. 32:17; Gen. 18:14; Mat. 28:18; 8:24-27; Heb. 1:3
- B. Christ as God is omnipresent.
Read: Jer. 23:24; Acts 17:24, 27-28; Ps. 139:3, 8-10; Mat. 28:19-20; 18:20; Eph. 1:23
- C. Christ as God is Omniscient.
Read: Ps. 147:5; I John 3:20; Rom. 11:33; Mat. 12:25; John 21:17; Col. 2:3
- D. Christ as God is eternal.
Read: Gen. 21:33; Ps. 90:2; John 1:1-2; Mic. 5:2; John 8:35; Col. 1:17
- E. Christ as God is Immutable.
Read: Mal. 3:6; Ps. 33:11; Heb. 6:17; 1:11-12; 13:8
- F. Christ as God is without equal.
Read: Ps. 89:6; Isa. 40:25; Phil. 2:9-11

II. Moral Attributes.

- A. Christ as God is holy and just.
Read: Ps. 145:17; Isa. 6:2-3; Heb. 7:26; I John 3:5; Acts 3:14
- B. Christ as God is loving and merciful.
Read: Eph. 2:4; I John 4:8, 16; Eph. 5:2; Mark 6:34; II Cor. 8:9
- C. Christ as God is faithful and true.
Read: Duet 7:9; Lam. 3:23; Heb. 2:17; 3:1-2; Rev. 19:11

THE DEITY OF CHRIST DEMONSTRATED IN HIS ACTIVITIES

Key verses: John 5:19; 5:36; 10:37-38

I. The Lord Jesus Created the Universe.

(Only God can CREATE) Read: Gen. 1:1; 2:4; Rev. 4:11; John 1:1-3; Col. 1:15-16; Heb. 1:1,10

II. The Lord Jesus Sustains All of Creation.

(Only God can sustain all things). Read: Ps. 36:6; 104:25-29; Mat. 6:26; Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:3

III. The Lord Jesus Pardons Our Sins.

(Only God can forgive sins). Read: Ps. 103:2-3; 86:5; Mark 2:7; Luke 7:48-50; Mark 2:5; 2:10; Eph. 1:7

IV. The Lord Jesus Gives Life.

(Only God can give life). Read: Gen. 2:7; Is. 42:5; II Cor. 1:9; John 6:33; 6:40; 10:28; I John 5:12 (All physical, spiritual, and regenerated life comes from God).

V. The Lord Jesus Answers Prayers.

(Only God answers prayers) Read: Mat. 6:6; Ps. 55:16; John 14:13-14; I Cor. 1:2

VI. The Lord Jesus Receives Worship.

(Only God can be worshipped). Read: Duet. 6:13-15; Mat. 4:10; 14:33; 28:9; Rev. 5:8-12; Acts 10:25-26

VII. The Lord Jesus Judges All.

(Only God can judge). Read: Gen. 18:25; Heb. 12:23; John 5:22; Acts 17:31; II Cor. 5:10

THE HUMANITY OF CHRIST

I. Christ Became Man at His Birth.

As the Son of God, Christ always existed. In Bethlehem, His eternal being became human. By doing this, He did not lose His deity but added humanity to His deity. Now he is both; God and man. John 1:14; Phil. 2:6-7

II. Christ Lived as a Man on the Earth.

- A. He was subject to all human limitations, just as all man is. John 4:6; Mat 8:24; 4:2; 21:18; John 19:28; I Pet. 3:18
- B. He had social responsibilities just as all men do. Luke 2:51 (to his parents) Mark 6:3; Mat. 17:24-27; John 19:26-27
- C. He had the normal emotions of a man. Mark 14:34; John 11:33-36; Luke 10:21; Mat. 9:36
- D. He had spiritual experiences as man does. Heb. 4:15; Luke 4:1-2; 6:12;

III. Now, Christ is A Man in the Heavens.

- A. The crucified Man was raised from the dead. Luke 24:39; John 20:20, 27
- B. The risen Man ascended to Heaven. Acts 1:9; Eph. 4:9-10
- C. The ascended Man is on His throne in Glory. Acts 7:55-56; Heb. 1:3; 8:1
- D. The Glorified Man will return to the earth. Acts 1:11; Rev. 1:7

IV. Christ Will Continue to be Man Forever.

- A. Read: Heb. 13:8; Is. 9:6-7

RESULTS OF THE DEATH OF CHRIST

I. By His Death, Christ Revealed the Nature of God.

- A. His death revealed God's love. I John 3:16
- B. His death revealed God's justice. Rom. 3:25
- C. His death revealed God's wrath. Mat. 27:46; Is. 53:4,10

II. By His Death, Christ Gained Exaltation and Joy for Himself.

- A. Read: Phil. 2:8-11; Heb. 12:2; 1:3; 2:9; Is. 53:11-12

III. By His Death, Christ Acquired all Believers for Himself.

- A. Read: Eph. 5:25; I Cor. 6:20; I Pet. 1:18-19; Titus 2:14; Acts 20:28

IV. By His Death, Christ Erased Our Sins.

- A. Believers of the Old Testament. Rom 3:25
- B. Believers of the Present. Rom. 5:9
- C. Believers of the future. Rev. 7:9-14
- D. All are included. Heb. 9:28; John 1:29; I John 2:2

V. By His Death, Christ Gave us Great Blessings.

- A. Pardon. Eph. 1:7
- B. Reconciliation. Eph. 2:16; Col. 1:20
- C. Justification. Rom. 3:24
- D. Sanctification. Heb. 10:10
- E. Access to God. I Pet. 3:18; Eph. 2:13; Mat. 27:50-51; Heb. 10:19,22
- F. Peace. Col. 1:20; Rom. 5:1
- G. Life. John 12:24; 6:53-54

VI. By His Death, Christ Destroyed the Consequences of Sin.

- A. Read: Rom. 8:21; 8:23; Rev. 1:18

VII. By His Death, Christ Conquered Satan.

- A. Read: Heb. 2:14; Rev. 12:11
Type: David beheaded Goliath with Goliath's own sword.

THE FACT OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

I. The Old Testament Foretells it.

- A. In prophesy. Ps. 16:9-10; Acts 2:25-31; Is. 53:10
- B. In type
 - 1. Isaac - Gen. 22:2-13; Heb. 11:17, 19
 - 2. Jonah - Jonah 1:17.
Compare: Mat. 12:40

II. Christ Foretells it.

- A. Read: John 10:17-18; 2:19-22; Mat. 16:21; 17:22-23; 20:18-19

III. The New Testament Records the Resurrection.

- A. It is recorded as a fact in history. Acts 1:3; 2:32; 10:39-40; I Cor. 15:3-8
- B. The resurrection is a basis for Christian doctrine. Rom. 1:4; 4:25; 6:4, 8-12; Col. 3:1; II Cor. 4:14
- C. The complete structure of Christian teaching rests on the resurrection of Christ. I. Cor. 15:14

IV. The Empty Tomb Necessitates the Resurrection.

- A. The tomb is empty. Luke 24:1-3; John 20:1-9
- B. Christ's enemies did not steal Him from the tomb. This would have caused confusion in the history of the resurrection.
- C. Christ's friends did not steal Him from the tomb. They would have quickly suffered the consequences, knowing they had caused a false resurrection.
- D. There is no other satisfactory explanation for the empty tomb. Christ Arose!
Note: The fact that the tomb was empty proves that Christ's resurrection was physical. The very body that was crucified arose from the tomb. Acts 2:31

V. The Change in the Disciples Proves the Resurrection.

- A. From cowards to brave men. Mark 14:66-72; Acts 2:14, 23,32
- B. From doubters to believers. John 20:24-29
- C. From discouraged and sad to certainty and joy. Luke 24:17, 21,31,35
- D. They rejected Him and then they accepted Him. Acts 26:8-23

VI. The Experiences of the Believers Confirmed it.

- A. Read: Gal. 2:20; Rom. 6:11; Col. 3:1; I John 1:1-3

VII. Believing in the Resurrection is Part of Saving Faith.

- A. Read: Rom 10:9-10; I Cor. 15:1-4

RESULTS OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

Introduction: The resurrection of Christ was the theme or predominate subject of the message of the early church.

- A. Witnesses of the resurrection. Acts 1:21-22; 4:33
- B. Paul to the Jews. Acts 17:2-3
- C. To the Gentiles. Acts 17:18

I. It is the Great Evidence of the Christian Truth.

- A. When asked what sign he would use to prove His claim as the Son of God, the Lord Jesus spoke of His resurrection as the great and final evidence. John 2:18-22; Mat. 12:38-40
- B. It is the proof of His deity. Rom. 1:4; 14:9
- C. Yes, Christ did rise from the tomb. He is the one who claims to have resurrected.

II. It is the Proof That Christ Really Erased Our Sins.

- A. Death exists when there is sin. Rom. 6:23
- B. Death has no power over Christ because He was sinless, however He took our sin. I Pet 2:24
- C. He made complete atonement for our sins, but being without sin, death could not hold Him. Rom. 4:24-25

III. The Resurrection Gave us a Savior Who Lives.

A dead savior cannot save us or keep us. HE LIVES! Heb. 7:27; Acts 5:30

IV. It is the Basis and Power of Holiness in Our Life.

Read: Rom. 6:10-11; Phil. 3:10-11; Col. 3:1

V. It is the Guarantee of Our Resurrection.

Read: II Cor. 4:14; I Cor. 6:14; 15:20-23; I Thess. 4:14

VI. The Resurrection Assures the Future Judgment of This World.

Read: Acts 17:30-31; 10:40-42

VII. Christ Resurrected and Sat Down on the Throne of David.

Read: II Sam. 7:16; Acts 2:30-31; Luke 1:32

VIII. The Resurrection Destroyed the Power of Death.

Read: Rev. 1:18; Job 19:25-27; Ps. 23

THE ACTUAL POSITION AND WORK OF CHRIST

I. The Ascension of Christ.

- A. He ascended to Heaven in the same physical body in which He lived and died on the earth. Luke 24:51; Mark 16:19; Acts 1:9
- B. His Ascension assures our reception in Heaven.
- C. It shows our acceptance by the Father. Heb. 6:20; Eph. 1:6

II. The Actual Position of Christ.

- A. Exalted in heavenly places. Phil. 2:9-10
- B. Seated on the throne of God. Rev. 3:21
- C. Glorified. John 17:5; Heb. 2:9
Type: Joseph out of prison ruling in Egypt.

III. The Ascended Christ and the Church.

- A. He sent the Holy Spirit in His place. John 16:7
- B. He is the head of the Church. Eph. 1:22-23
- C. He gives gifts to the Church. Eph. 4:8,11
- D. He commissions His servants. Mat. 28:19-20
- E. He orders our service. Acts 16:10
- F. He is present among His people. Mat. 18:20; John 14:23

IV. The Ascended Christ is Our High Priest.

- A. As High priest He offered an acceptable sacrifice. Heb. 7:26-27; 10:10-12
- B. As High Priest, He entered the Holy of Holies. Heb. 10:12; 9:24
- C. As High Priest, He intercedes for us. Heb. 7:25
Example: Luke 22:31-32

V. The Results of Christ's Intercessory Work.

- A. Gives the believer eternal security. Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25; Rom. 5:10
- B. He attains pardon for us when we sin. I John 2:1-2; 1:7-9
- C. Condition - we confess our sin.
- D. He gives grace and help in time of need. Heb. 4:14-16

VI. The Ascended Christ Will Return Again.

Read: Acts 1:11; 2:34-36; 3:20-21; John 14:3

THE RETURN OF CHRIST AND ITS RESULTS

I. The Return of Christ For His Church (Rapture)

- A. Christ will return personally for His own. John 14:3
- B. The living believers upon His return will be transformed. Phil. 3:20-21
- C. The dead in Christ will be resurrected. I Cor. 15:51-52
- D. Together we will all go to meet Him. I Thess. 4:16-17

II. Events in Heaven After the Rapture.

- A. The church will be presented. Jude 24; Eph. 5:27
- B. The believers judged for their service. I Cor. 3:13-15; Rev. 22:12
- C. The marriage of the Lamb. Rev. 19:7-9

III. Events on the Earth After the Rapture.

- A. The Anti-Christ will be revealed. II Thess. 2:7-9
- B. Israel will be betrayed and persecuted. Dan. 9:27
- C. The Great Tribulation. Mat. 24:21; Dan. 12:1; I Thess. 5:3

IV. Christ's Return in Glory to Reign (The Revelation).

- A. He will return in His physical body and be seen by all. Acts 1:11
- B. The saints will return with Him. Jude 14; I Thess. 3:13
- C. His return will be with power and glory. Mat. 24:29-30; Rev. 19:11-16

V. Events That Occur on Earth After Christ's Return in Glory.

- A. Israel will be saved and restored. Zech. 12:9-10; Amos 9:14-15
- B. The Anti-Christ will be destroyed. Rev. 19:20; II Thess. 2:7-8
- C. Satan will be cast into the bottomless pit. Rev. 20:3
- D. The Gentile Nations will be judged. Mat. 25:31-34, 41; I John 3:1-2
- E. The reign of Christ will be established on earth. Dan. 2:44; Zech. 14:9

VI. The Personal Reign of Christ on Earth (Millennium)

Note: Millennium means "1000 years". It refers to the 1000 year reign of Messiah on earth. The millennium has a very important part in prophecy.

- A. Old Testament. Is. 2:2-4
- B. The New Testament. Mat. 19:28; Luke 1:32-33.
- C. The character of the reign during the millennium.
 - 1. Justice. Ps. 72:2
 - 2. Peace. Ps. 72:7
 - 3. Universal. Ps. 72:8

VII. The Rebellion and Final Judgment.

- A. Satan will be loosed. Rev. 20:7-8
- B. His destiny or sentence. Rev. 20:10
- C. The last rebellion. Rev. 20:8-9
- D. Heaven and earth shall pass away. II Pet. 3:10
- E. After the millennium, the dead without Christ will be judged. Rev. 20:11-15

VIII. The New Heaven and New Earth.

- A. Rev. 21:1-5; II Pet. 3:13
- B. The eternal state. I Cor. 15:24-25, 28

CHRIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

I. The Coming of Christ is Revealed in the Old Testament.

John 14:6-11; 1:18 God can only be known through Christ "at any time". For example: In the Old Testament, Jehovah of the Old Testament is Jesus of the New Testament. Jehovah is the "I AM". Ex. 3:13-14; 6:2. Christ declared Himself to be the "I AM" (Jehovah). John 8:57-58

II. People to Whom Christ Revealed Himself in the Old Testament.

- A. Adam & Eve - Gen. 3:8; Cain - Gen. 4:6, 9, 13, 15-16
- B. Patriarchs:
 - 1. Abraham - Gen. 17:1-3
 - 2. Isaac - Gen. 26:2
 - 3. Jacob - Gen. 35:9, 13
 - 4. Moses - Ex. 33:17-23
- C. Priest and Elders - Ex. 24:9-11
- D. Judges:
 - 1. Gideon - Judges 6:12-16
 - 2. Samuel - I Sam. 3:10-21
- E. Kings:
 - 1. David - II Chr. 3:1
 - 2. Solomon - II Chr. 1:7
- F. Prophets - Is. 6:1-8; Jer. 1:9; Dan. 3:23-25

By this we conclude that the revelation of God through Christ is not limited to any certain clan of people but is open to all.

III. Manner in Which Christ Revealed Himself in the Old Testament.

- A. As a man - Gen. 18:1-3, 17, 33; 32:24-30; Josh .5:13-15; 6:2; Judges 3:10-22.
- B. As an angel (this angel of the Lord is Christ) - Judges 6:12, 15-16; Ex. 3:2, 6; Num. 22:22, 28, 35, 38.
- C. In a cloud - Ex. 19:9, 16-24; 20:1, 18; 24:9, 18; 34:5-6; Lev. 16:2.
- D. In dreams and visions - I Kings 3:5; Ez. 1:1; 3:22-23.
- E. In a still small voice - I Kings 19:11-15.

IV. The Purpose of Christ's Revealing Himself in the Old Testament.

- A. To judge
 - 1. Adam - Gen. 3:8-9.
 - 2. Cain - Gen. 4:8, 12, 16.
- B. For a revelation
 - 1. Abraham - Gen. 17:1-8
 - 2. Moses - Ex. 34:1-5
- C. To guide

1. Isaac - Gen. 26:1-3
 2. Gideon - Judges 6:13-16
 3. Jeremiah - Jer. 1:7-8
 4. Samuel - I Sam. 3:10-14
- D. To bless
1. Jacob - Gen. 35:9
 2. Solomon - II Chr. 1:7-12

V. Appearances in Contrast to the New Testament.

- A. Old Testament times - temporal and occasional - Gen. 17:22; 18:33; Judges 6:21
- B. During His life on earth - subject to human limitations - Mat. 1:21, 23; John 9:4-5; 13:33
- C. At His second coming - glorious, universal, eternal.
 1. For His own - I Thess. 4:16-17
 2. With His own - Rev .1:7; Mat. 24:27, 30; Col. 3:4

CHRIST TYPIFIED BY CHARACTERS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

I. Christ as Prophet - Moses: Deut. 18:15; "Like Unto Me". - Acts 3:22-26

- A. Both were sent by God. Ex. 4:3-15; John 8:42
- B. Both spoke the Word of God. Ex. 4:12-15; John 12:49-50
- C. Both worked miracles as an evidence. Ex. 4:1-9; John 10:25
- D. Both were rejected by Israel. Acts 7:24-29; John 12:37

II. Christ as Savior.

- A. Moses.
 - 1. Liberated Israel. Acts 7:35
Compare: I Tim. 1:15; Ex. 32:31-33
 - 2. Offered his life for the sin of the people.
Compare: John 10:11; I Pet. 3:18
- B. Jonah. Mat. 12:40; I Cor. 15:3-4
- C. Adam.
 - 1. Figure of Christ. Rom. 5:14
 - 2. One who would come. Rom. 5:15-19; I Cor. 15:45-47
 - 3. Adam head of the old creation and Christ head of the new creation.

III. Christ as Conqueror.

- A. Samson. Judge 16:28-30; Col. 2:12-15. Victory over death.
- B. Joshua. Jos. 1:1-6; 11:23. Christ as our conqueror. II Cor. 2:14
- C. David. I Sam. 17:45-51. Christ conquering Satan (Goliath a type of). He conquered him with his own weapon - death.

IV. Christ as Priest.

- A. Melchizedek. Typifies the nature of our High Priest. Gen. 14:18-20; Heb. 7:1-3; 15-17
- B. Aaron. Typifies the labor of our High Priest. Ex. 28:1; Lev. 16:11; 15-16
Compare: Heb. 9:11-14

V. Christ as King.

- A. Daniel. All kings were anointed. I Sam. 16:13; Ps. 2:2
- B. Each king was rejected. I Sam. 19:1; 20:3; Luke 19:14
- C. Each king was a legislator. II Sam. 2:4; Luke 1:30-33
- D. Solomon typifies the glory of Christ's reign. II Chr. 9:1-12
Compare: Luke 11:31

VI. Joseph - A Great Type of the Character of Christ. Both Were-

- A. Loved of the Father. Gen. 37:3; Mat. 3:17
- B. Envied by their brethren. Gen. 37:12-13; John 1:11
- C. Hated by their brethren. Gen. 37:4-8, 18; John 7:7; Mat. 12:14
- D. Rejected by their brethren. Gen. 37:8; John 19:15
- E. Liberated from death. Gen. 37:18, 23-24; Acts 2:22-24
- F. Raised from the grave. Gen. 37:28; Acts 2:23-24, 27
- G. Exalted above all. Gen. 41:38-44; Phil. 2:8-11
- H. Took a gentile wife. Gen. 41:45; Acts 15:14; Eph. 5:25
- I. Liberated Israel. Gen. 45:3-7; Rom. 11:25-26

THE OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS SPOKE OF CHRIST

I. Christ is the Theme of the Prophets.

Read: Luke 24:27; Acts 10:43; I Pet. 1:10-11; Rev. 19:10

II. The Birth of Christ Was Prophesied.

- A. The very first prophecy was about Christ. Gen. 3:15
- B. His genealogy. Gen. 22:15, 18; I Chr. 17:11, 14; Mat. 1:1
- C. Virgin birth. Is. 7:14; Mat. 1:18
- D. Place of birth. Mic. 5:2; Mat. 2:1, 6

III. The Life and Ministry of Christ were Prophesied.

- A. His character. Is. 42:1-4; Zech. 9:9
- B. His predecessor. Is. 40:3; Mal. 3:1; Mat. 3:1-3
- C. His ministry in Galilee. Is. 9:1; Mat. 4:23
- D. His extensive labor. Is. 35:4-6; Mat. 11:2-5
- E. His method of preaching. Ps. 78:2; Mat. 13:34-35
- F. His triumphant entry. Zech. 9:9; John 12:12-15

IV. The Rejection and Betrayal of Christ Were Prophesied.

- A. He was denied and rejected. Isa. 53:3; 49:7; John 7:5
- B. Betrayed by a friend. Ps. 41:9; John 13:18
- C. Sold for 30 pieces of silver. Zech. 11:12-13; Mat. 26:14-15; 27:3-10
- D. Abandoned by His own. Zech. 13:7; Mat. 26:31, 56

V. The Suffering and Death of Christ Were Prophesied.

- A. Beaten by the hand of man. Is. 50:6; Mat. 26:67
- B. His hands and feet pierced. Ps. 22:16; Zec. 13:6; Luke 24:40
- C. Prayed for his slayers. Is. 53:12; Luke 23:24
- D. They gambled for His clothes. Ps. 22:18; Mat. 27:35
- E. His crying out on the cross. Ps. 22:1; Mat. 27:46
- F. He was given vinegar and gall to drink. Ps. 69:21; John 19:28-29
- G. His death. Is. 53:12; I Cor. 15:3
- H. His side pierced. Zech. 12:10; John 19:34-37
- I. His bones not broken. Ps. 34:20; John 19:36

VI. The Resurrection and Exaltation of Christ Were Prophesied.

- A. His burial with the rich. Is. 53:9; Mat. 27:57-60
- B. His resurrection. Ps. 16:10; Acts 2:29-32; Mat. 28:5-6
- C. His ascension. Ps. 68:18; Luke 24:51; Eph. 4:8-10

D. His present position. Ps. 110:1; Heb. 1:3

VII. The Future Coming and Reign of Christ Were Prophesied.

A. His coming in person. Zech. 14:3-5

B. His coming preceded by tribulation. Is. 13:6, 9, 11

C. Will come to reign on the earth. Ps. 72:-7-9; Is. 9:7; II Sam. 7:16

THE RESTORATION OF ISRAEL

I. God's Pact With Israel.

- A. God promised to give the land to Abraham and his seed forever. Gen. 13:14-15; 15:18
 - B. God promised to make Israel a nation. His own nation forever. Gen. 12:2; 17:7; 28:13-15; II Sam. 7:24
 - C. God promised to raise up a king over Israel who would rule forever. II Sam. 7:16
- These pacts were unconditional; that is, God said, "I will" without condition. The fault of Israel does not cancel the pact, but postpones the joy of enjoying the blessings of the promise. Ps. 89:3-4, 27-37 Israel must be restored in order to fulfill the pact.

II. The First Dispensation and Restoration.

- A. Because of sin, Israel was taken captive to Assyria. II Kings 17:22-23. Judah to Babylon. Jer. 25:11-12
- B. Only a small part returned from captivity to their land. Ezra 1:1-3
- C. This return did not fulfill the great prophecies.
 - 1. Because they did not experience a time of complete blessing. Amos 9:11-15
 - 2. The prophets spoke of a second restoration. Is. 11:11-12
 - 3. The predictions of restoration were spoken after the restoration. Zech. 8:3, 7-8; Acts 15:15-17

III. The Second Dispensation.

- A. The reason: For having rejected Christ, Israel was again dispersed. Mat. 23:37-38; Luke 21:24
- B. The duration: Israel remains dispersed to this day. Note the word "until" in Hosea 5:15; Luke 21:24; Rom 11:25

IV. The Present Condition of Israel.

- A. Individually, they are not different from the gentiles. Rom. 3:9; 10:12
- B. A remnant of them will be saved in this age. Rom. 11:5-7
- C. As a nation, they are blinded. Rom. 11:25; II Cor. 3:14-15
- D. Israel has not been cast off by God. Rom. 11:1-2
- E. They continue to be the heirs of His promises. Rom. 11:28-29

V. The Prophecies of Israel's Future Restoration.

- A. The time of the restoration, "at the latter days". Hosea 3:4-5
- B. Immediately after the tribulation. Mat. 24:29-30, Ps. 102:16
- C. Its perfection. Ez. 39:25, 29; Jerm. 33:7,9
- D. Its stability. Ez. 36:11-12; Jerm. 24:6, Amos 9:15

VI. The Future Position of Restored Israel.

- A. Israel regenerated. Ez. 36:24-28; Jer. 33:7-9
- B. Israel will be a blessing to the world. Zech. 8:13; Isa. 60:1-5
- C. Israel will be the head of the nations. Deut. 28:13
- D. Israel will be an habitation for God. Zech. 8:3, 7-8; 2:10
- E. Missions of Israel. Is. 66:19 "My Glory among the Gentiles".

DEATH

I. Physical Death.

- A. Physical death is SEPARATION of the spirit and soul from the body. II Cor. 5:1-8; Ecc.12:7
- B. Death was caused by sin. Rom. 5:12
- C. Death terminates in the resurrection. John 5:28-29

II. Spiritual Death.

- A. Spiritual death is SEPARATION of the spirit from God. Man by nature does not have spiritual life; he is dead to God. Eph. 2:1-5
- B. The day that Adam ate, he died spiritually, not physically. Gen. 2:17
- C. This death ends in the believer, at his conversion when he is born again. John 5:24; 3:7
- D. The unbelievers must die the second death. Rev. 21:8

III. The Second Death. It is the Eternal SEPARATION of the sinner and God. II Thess. 1:9; John 8:21.

- A. It is as definite as "the lake of fire". Rev. 21:8
- B. Those that are in the lake of fire are not destroyed. Rev. 19:20; 20:10 (There are 1,000 years between these two verses according to Rev. 20:2).
- C. The lake of fire is an eternal place. Rev. 20:10
- D. This is the final result of the consequences of sin. Rev. 21:8
- E. All who are cast into the lake of fire are unbelieving sinners.

IV. The Intermediate Period (Between Death and Resurrection).

- A. Before the ascension of Christ, all who died (saved and lost) went to a place called Hades but were separated by a great gulf. Luke 16:19-31
- B. When Christ ascended to Heaven, He took with Him those who were in Paradise, meaning those who were saved before His ascension. Eph. 4:8-10
- C. Since Christ ascended to Heaven, the saved (believers) that die go directly to Heaven. II Cor. 5:6-8
 - 1. The present conscious state of the saved who have died. Phil. 1:21-23
 - 2. The present conscious state of the unbelievers that have died. Luke 16:19-31. With the rich man, they are conscious in torment until the resurrection and judgment, (Rev. 20:13-14) when they will be cast into the lake of fire.

THE RESURRECTION

I. The Certainty of the Resurrection.

- A. The saints of the Old Testament believed in the resurrection. Job 19:25- 27
- B. This hope was sustained by the Promises of God. Is. 26:19, Dan. 12:2
- C. Christ confirms the promises of the resurrection. Mark 12:24-25; John 5:28-29
- D. The apostles proclaimed the truth of the resurrection. Acts 24:14-15

II. Demonstration of the Resurrection.

- A. The New Testament bases the resurrection in the power of God. Phil. 3:21; Acts 26:8
- B. The sufficiency of His power to resurrect the dead has been demonstrated by many examples. II Kings 4:32-37; 13:20-21; Mat. 9:18-22; John 11:39-46; Acts 9:36-42; 20:7-12
Promise: II Cor. 4:14

III. The Order of the Resurrection.

- A. Christ. I Cor. 15:23
- B. After; they that are Christ's at His coming. I Cor. 15:23
- C. The unbelievers, 1000 years later. Rev. 20:5, 13

IV. Nature of the Resurrection.

According to I Cor. 15, the resurrection of the body will be incorruptible, glorious, powerful, spiritual. I Cor. 15:42-44. As Christ was the first, so our bodies will be like His. I John 3:2, Luke 24:39

- A. A spiritual body, John 20:19-20, without material limitations.
- B. An immortal body, Heb. 7:16, 25, a life without end.
- C. A glorified body, Phil 3:21, glorious body.

V. The Present Experience of the Resurrection.

The believer lives in Him who arose (who lives). Phil 3:10-11; Rom. 6:11, 13

VI. Comparisons of the Resurrection.

- A. Our conversion is called a resurrection. John 5:24; Eph. 2:5-6
- B. The restoration of Israel is called a resurrection. Ez. 37:11-14; Rom.11:15

"AS HE IS, SO ARE WE"

I. In Christ.

- A. By nature, we are like Adam. I Cor. 15:22; Eph. 2:3, 12
- B. When we are born again, we are one body in Christ. Rom. 12:5; Gal. 3:28
- C. In Christ we are:
 - 1. New creatures. II Cor 5:17
 - 2. Victorious. II Cor. 2:14
 - 3. Outside of condemnation. Rom. 8:1
 - 4. Preserved. Jude 1; Eph. 1:3

II. In Christ We Have the Same Acceptation as He Does.

- A. He was received with joy in Heaven. Eph. 1:20
- B. As He was received by God, so are we. Eph. 1:6; Heb. 6:20

III. In Christ We Have the Same Exalted Position.

- A. He is seated at the right hand of the Father. Heb. 1:3
- B. His part is our part. Eph. 2:6

IV. In Christ We Have His Character.

- A. He is perfect righteousness. Heb. 7:26
- B. His righteousness is our righteousness. II Cor. 5:21; I Cor. 1:30

V. In Christ We Have the Same Relationship or Parentage.

- A. Christ is the eternal Son of God. Mat. 3:17
- B. Our parentage to God is the same as Christ's. I John 3:1-2; Gal. 4:6

VI. In Christ We Have the Same Life.

- A. He possesses God's life which is eternal. Rom. 6:9, 11; Gal. 2:20; Col. 3:4
- B. John 3: 6,16

VII. In Christ We Have the Same Position as He Does.

- A. He is the heir and owner of all creation. Heb. 1:2
- B. His riches are our riches. Gal. 4:7; Rom. 8:16-17

VIII. In Christ We Have the Same Future.

- A. He was exalted, glorified and crowned. Heb. 2:9; Rev. 11:15
- B. As He was exalted, so are we. John 17:22; I Tim. 1:12

THE COMING OF CHRIST

ACTS 1:11

I. The Proofs of His Coming.

- A. Bible proofs.
 - 1. The Old Testament speaks more of His second coming than of His first coming. Gen. 49:10; Num. 24:17; Duet. 30:1-8; II Sam. 7:13-16; Is. 2:1-5; 63:1-6; Dan. 2:34-35; 7:13-14; Zech. 14:1-4
 - 2. In the New Testament the testimonies of His second coming abound.
 - a. The angels. Luke 1:32-33
 - b. Zechariah. Luke 1:67-69
 - c. Mary. Luke 1:46-55
 - d. Simon. Luke 2:29-32
 - e. Anna. Luke 2:36-38
 - f. Paul. Titus 2:11-14
 - g. James. James 5:7-8
 - h. Peter. I Pet. 5:1-4
 - i. John. I John 2:28; 3:2
 - j. Christ. John 14:1-3
- B. Theological proofs.
 - 1. God is True. Rom. 3:4; John 17:17
 - a. It is said of the Lord Jesus that there was never "guile found in His mouth". I Pet. 2:22
 - b. The Word of God about the second coming must be fulfilled. Mar. 13:31
 - 2. The Word of God must vindicate itself before the unbelievers and scoffers. II Pet. 3:3
 - 3. God must triumph over evil in this world. God must intervene in history to finish this present age with the triumph of the Messiah. Ps. 2:9
 - 4. Christ must be exalted before all creation. Phil 2:9-11
 - 5. The fulfillment of all prophecies about the first coming guarantees the fulfillment of them about the second coming.
 - 6. The eternal purpose of God must be completed. Eph. 1:9-11

II. General Teachings About the Rapture.

- A. Only God the Father knows the date of the rapture of the believers. Acts. 1:7; Luke 12:40
- B. Unexpected. I Thess 5:3; Mat. 24:50; Rev. 3:3
- C. Instant. I Cor. 15:51-52
- D. Imminent. Meaning that Christ could come at any moment without the fulfillment of any other prophecy
 - 1. Signs were given to Israel to indicate the time of the coming of the Messiah. We should expect the Lord and not the sign. Titus 2:13
 - 2. The disciples expected the Lord at any moment. The New Testament authors clearly reveal that for them the Lord's coming was imminent. Phil 3:20; Titus 2:13; James 5:8; I John 2:18; Rev. 22:20

3. The churches in all ages expected the Lord day by day.

III. The Events of the Lord's Coming for His Own.

- A. The announcement. I Thess. 4:16; I Cor. 15:52
 1. "With a shout" - military vocabulary. The captain of the Heavenly hosts commands His troops into battle.
 2. "Voice of an Archangel" - the messengers. A servant of God will participate.
 3. "Trumpet of God" - in the Old Testament the trumpet was used to call to battle.
- B. The Lord Himself will descend from Heaven. I Thess. 4:16; John 14:3; Acts 1:11
 1. It is not sufficient that the angels come to receive the believers; the Lord Himself comes to receive them.
 2. We see that the coming is personal; "The Lord Himself".
 3. The coming is not, as some teach, death, or scientific progress, or conversion, or the coming of the Holy Spirit, nor the extension of the gospel to the world.
- C. The dead in Christ shall rise first. I Thess. 4:16; I Cor. 15:22-23, 51; John 5:29; Rev. 20:6. This is the first resurrection in which all the dead believers in Christ shall rise.
- D. The living believers will be transformed. I Cor. 15:51-53; Phil. 3:20-21; I John 3:2. In an instant our corrupt bodies will be transformed into a body like that of Christ.
- E. They will be raptured together to receive the Lord in the air. I Thess. 4:17. We the believers are not of this world. Phil. 3:20; Heb. 3:1; I Pet. 1:3-4; I Thess. 1:10; II Cor. 5:1; Luke 6:23.
- F. We will be with the Lord forever. The emphasis is not on Heaven but being with Christ. John 14:3; I Thess. 4:17; Titus 2:13.

IV. The Hope of the Rapture.

In the midst of a world full of persecution, danger, guilt and problems, the teaching of the coming of the Lord has always been a blessed hope and encouragement for the believers. I Thess. 4:18; Titus 2:13

V. Practical Exhortations.

The Lord and the disciples both taught that the hope of the coming of the Lord should lead to:

- A. Repentance. Acts 3:19-21
- B. Godliness. Titus 2:11-13
- C. Separation from the world. Mat. 16:26-27
- D. Sobriety. I Thess. 5:2-6
- E. Sanctification. I Thess. 5:23
- F. Obedience. I Tim. 6:14-15
- G. Moderation. Phil. 4:5
- H. Abiding. I John 3:2-8
- I. Joy in tribulation. I Pet. 4:13
- J. Not ashamed of Christ. Mark 8:38

INCARNATION

I. Reality of the Incarnation.

- A. The Old Testament foretells the incarnation of God. Is. 7:14; 9:6; Mic. 5:2
- B. The New Testament records the incarnation. Luke 2:11; John 1:14; I Tim. 3:16; Heb. 2:14; Phil. 2:5, 7

II. How the Incarnation Came About.

- A. Christ was conceived by the Holy Spirit (He is divine - God, Luke 1:35) Heb. 10:5
- B. Christ was born of the VIRGIN - Mary (He is human-man) Mat. 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-35; Gen. 3:15; Isa. 7:14
- C. Christ is true God and true man.
 - Compare: Mat. 8:24 with 8:25-26 and 11:28 (weariness)
 - Compare: Mat. 21:18 with 21:19 and John 6:35 (hunger)
 - Compare: John 4:7 with 4:10, 14 (thirst)
 - Compare: John 11:33-38 with 11: 43-44 (sorrow)

III. Proofs of the Incarnation.

- A. The works of Christ prove that He is God incarnate. John 5:36; 20:30-31
- B. The words of Christ prove that He is God incarnate. John 7:46; 14:10
- C. His resurrection proves that He is God incarnate. Rom. 1:4; John 10:17-18

IV. The Purpose of the Incarnation.

- A. To reveal that He is God. John 14:9; Heb. 1:3; John 1:18
- B. To reveal what man should be. His life was an example of perfect humanity. I Pet. 2:21; I John 2:6; John 13:15
- C. To save us through His blood. Heb. 10:5-10; I John 3:8; Heb. 2:14-15
- D. To be our High Priest. Heb. 2:17; 4:15
- E. To reign on earth. Luke 1:31-33; Rom. 15:8

V. The Eternity of the Incarnation.

Christ will conserve His human body forever. Rom 6:9; I Tim. 2:5

THE FATHER AND THE SON

I. The Son in Eternity Past With the Father.

- A. Existed before His incarnation. John 8:58; 1:1; Col. 1:17
- B. Was like God the Father.
 - 1. Shared His glory. John 17:5
 - 2. Shared His power. Gen. 1:26; John 1:3; Col. 1:16
 - 3. Shared His authority. Gen. 3:22-23; 11:7
- C. Was the most valued object of the Father's love. John 17:24; 1:18

II. The Son on Earth In Subjection to the Father.

- A. Voluntarily He denied Himself of:
 - 1. His power. John 5:19
 - 2. His own will. Heb. 5:8; 10:7
 - 3. His glory. John 17:5
 - 4. His life. Phil. 2:8; John 10:18
- B. Lived in subjection to the Father.
 - 1. Spoke the Words of the Father. John 12:49-50; 17:8
 - 2. Did the works of the Father. John 14:10; 5:36; 10:37-38
- C. Always pleased and honored His Father. John 8:29

III. The Son on the Cross Separated From the Father.

- A. Endured the judgment and wrath of the Father. Is. 53:5, 10; Zech. 13:7
- B. Was forsaken by the Father. Mar. 15:34

IV. The Son in the Resurrection Revived by the Father.

- A. Was raised from the tomb by the Father. Gal. 1:1; Rom. 6:4
- B. Resurrected to glorify the Father. Rom. 1:4; Acts 13:33

V. The Son in Exaltation Restored to the Father.

- A. Is now at the right hand of the Father. John 16:28; Rev. 3:21
- B. Is crowned and glorified by the Father. John 17:5; Heb. 2:9
- C. Is interceding with the Father. I John 2:1
- D. Is awaiting the promise of the Father. Heb. 10:12-13
- E. Will come in the glory of the Father. Mat. 16:27
- F. Will come to judge in the glory of the Father. John 5:22
- G. Will come to receive the kingdom of the Father. Luke 22:29; Rev. 2:26-27

VI. The Son in Eternity Future With the Father.

- A. Will deliver the kingdom to the Father. I Cor. 15:24
- B. Will reign forever with the Father. Rev. 22:3
- C. Will glorify the Father eternally. Eph. 3:21

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND CHRIST

I. Christ was Begotten by the Holy Spirit.

- A. Luke 1:35
- B. The believers are also begotten of the Holy Spirit. John 3:5-6

II. Christ was Anointed by the Holy Spirit.

- A. Luke 3:21-22; Acts 10:38
- B. The believers are also anointed by the Holy Spirit. I John 2:27

III. Christ was Indwelt by the Holy Spirit.

- A. John 3:34
- B. The believers are also indwelt by the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 6:19

IV. Christ was Lead by the Holy Spirit.

- A. Luke 4:1-14; Acts 1:2; John 3:34
- B. The believers also should be lead by the Holy Spirit. Rom. 8:4; Gal. 5:18; John 16:13

V. Christ was Authorized by the Holy Spirit.

- A. Acts 10:38; Mat. 12:28
- B. The believers also work in the power of the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 2:4; Eph. 3:16; I Cor. 12:7-10; Acts 16:6-7

VI. Christ was Offered to the Father by the Holy Spirit.

- A. Heb. 9:14
- B. The believers also submit or offer themselves to the Father by the Holy Spirit. Rom. 12:1

VII. Christ was Quickened by the Holy Spirit.

- A. I Pet. 3:18
- B. The believers will be quickened by the Holy Spirit. Rom. 8:11

VIII. Christ Sent us the Holy Spirit.

- A. John 15:26; Acts 2:33
- B. The believers will also be instruments of the Holy Spirit. John 7:37-39

IX. Christ is the Theme of the Holy Spirit.

- A. I Pet. 1:10-11; John 15:26
- B. The believer also testify of Christ by the Holy Spirit. John 15:27; Acts 1:8

PERSONALITY AND DEITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. The Holy Spirit is a Person; Not Only an Influence.

- A. The Holy Spirit is referred to as a person.
 - 1. In the Greek text, personal pronouns are used to substitute for the word “Holy Spirit” even though the expression “Holy Spirit” is neutral. This clearly shows that the Holy Spirit is a person. John 14:26; 15:26 16:7-8, 13-14
 - 2. Christ call the Holy Spirit “another comforter” indicating that the Holy Spirit was a person just like He was. John 14:16-17
- B. The Holy Spirit has the faculties of a person.
 - 1. Is intelligent. I Cor. 2:10-11
 - 2. Has knowledge. Rom. 8:27
 - 3. Is impressionable or emotional. Rom. 15:30
 - 4. Loves. Gal: 5:22
 - 5. Is offended or grieved. Eph. 4:30
 - 6. Has desires. I Cor. 12:11
- C. The Holy Spirit does what a person can do.
 - 1. Speaks. Rev. 2:7; Acts 8:29
 - 2. Teaches. John 14:26; Neh. 9:20
 - 3. Reproves. John 16:8
 - 4. Elects. Acts 13:2; 16:6-7; 20:28
 - 5. Testifies. John 15:26
 - 6. Guides. Gal. 5:18; Rom. 8:14
 - 7. Searches. I Cor. 2:10
 - 8. Intercedes. Rom. 8:26

The Holy Spirit is treated as a person would be treated. Eph. 4:30; Acts 5:3; Heb. 10:29; Mat. 12:31-32

II. The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person, He is God.

- A. The Holy Spirit is called God.
 - 1. He is identified as God in the Old Testament. Isa. 6:8-10 with Acts 28:25-27; Jer. 31:31-34, with Heb. 10:15-17
 - 2. Is numbered in connection with the Father. I Cor. 12:4-6; Mat. 28:19; II Cor. 13:14
 - 3. The Holy Spirit is called God directly. Acts 5:3-4; II Cor. 3:17-18
- B. The Holy Spirit has all the essential attributes of God.
 - 1. Is eternal. Heb. 9:14
 - 2. Is omnipotent. Luke 1:35
 - 3. Is omnipresent. Ps. 139:7-10
 - 4. Is omniscient. I Cor. 2:10-11; John 16:12-13
- C. The Holy Spirit executes the things only God can do.
 - 1. Creates. Job 33:4; Ps. 104:30; Job 26:13
 - 2. Inspires. II Pet. 1:21; II Sam. 23:2-3
 - 3. Regenerates. John 6:63; 3:5
 - 4. Resurrects. Rom. 8:11

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

I. The Holy Spirit in the Time of the Old Testament.

- A. To persons: Came and manifested Himself to man as He wished. Jud. 6:34; 13:25; 14:6, 20; 15:14; 16:20; I Sam. 10:6; 11:6; 16:14; Ps. 51:11
- B. Purpose: To realize the will of God.
 - 1. He gives physical vigor and strength. Jud. 14:5-6; 15:14-15
 - 2. Instructs and teaches man. Neh. 9:20; Acts 28:25-27
 - 3. Inspires the Prophets and writers of the Word. II Pet. 1:21; II Sam. 23:2
- C. Promise: Given to everyone. Zech. 12:10; Isa. 44:2-3; Joel 2:28

II. The Holy Spirit During the Life of Christ on the Earth.

- A. To persons: Was offered to all who asked for Him. Luke 11:13
- B. His purposes and activities were known more clearly. He was revealed to all who were regenerated. John 3:3, 5-6 He was given to Christ without measure. John 1:32-33; 3:34
- C. Promise: He will come and abide with the believers. John 14:16-17

III. The Holy Spirit After Pentecost: The Present Time.

- A. To persons: Indwells all believers. I Cor. 12:13; 6:19; Rom. 8:9
- B. Purpose:
 - 1. He is edifying and directing the church.
 - 2. The church is formed by the Holy Spirit. I Cor. 12:13
 - 3. The church is indwelt by the Holy Spirit. Eph. 2:22
 - 4. The believers are authorized by the Holy Spirit. Acts 1:8
 - 5. The believers are guided by the Holy Spirit. Gal. 5:18
 - 6. The Holy Spirit exalts the Lord Jesus Christ. John 16:14
- C. Promise: He abides with us forever. John 14:16

IV. The Holy Spirit in the Future.

- A. Leaves the earth with the church at the rapture. II Thess. 2:7-8
- B. Will continue His work on the earth as before Pentecost. Rev. 11:11
- C. Works of the Holy Spirit. Rev. 7:9-10 Will continue to regenerate Israel as promised. Ezek. 11:17-20; 36:24-27

WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. The Work of the Holy Spirit Before Our Conversion:

Convicts of sin. John 16:7-11; 14:17

II. The Work of the Holy Spirit During Our Conversion.

- A. He regenerates the believer. John 3:3-5
- B. He indwells the believer. Rom. 8:9; I Cor. 2:12; Rom. 5:5; I Cor. 6:19
- C. He baptizes the believer. I Cor. 12:13; Gal. 3:27
- D. He seals the believer. Eph. 1:13; II Cor. 1:22; Eph. 4:30

III. The Holy Spirit After Our Conversion.

The above blessings are real and for all believers, but those following depend on the believer's accepting them.

- A. Filling of the believer. Acts 4:31; 9:17; 13:9, 52; Eph. 5:18
- B. Gives security to the believer. I John 3:24; Rom. 8:16; I John 5:13
- C. Teaches the believer. John 16:13-14; I Cor. 2:10; I John 2:27
- D. Produces righteousness in the believer. Rom. 8:2-4; 8:13; Gal. 5:16-17; 5:22-23
- E. Directs and controls the believer.
 - 1. He guides and directs our service. Acts 16:6, 9; I Cor. 12:4-11
 - 2. He enables and authorizes our service. Acts 1:8; I Cor. 2:4
- F. Directs the adoration and worship of the believer. Phil. 3:3; John 4:23-24
- G. Offers the prayers of the believers. Rom. 8:26-27; Jude 20

THE TRINITY

I. There is Only ONE God.

Duet. 6:4; Is. 44:6; I Cor. 8:4; I Tim. 2:5

II. This God is a Plural Person.

- A. Plural pronouns are used in reference to God. Gen. 1:26; 3:22; 11:7; Is. 6:8
- B. The name God is plural. The Hebrew word “Elohim” (God) is a plural name.
- C. When used in reference to pagan deities, it is translated “gods”. Ex. 20:3 That same plural name is used in reference to the one true God. Duet. 6:4

III. The Persons of the Divinity Limit Themselves to Three.

These three persons have the titles and characteristics applied to the Divinity. The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit. They are mentioned together many times in the scriptures. Is. 48:16; 63:9-10; Luke 1:35; Mat. 28:19; II Cor. 13:14; Eph. 2:18; Mat. 3:16-17

IV. Each Person of the Trinity is God.

- A. They are not three Gods, but the three are one God. EACH ONE IS CALLED GOD.
 - 1. The Father. John 8:54; 20:17
 - 2. The Son. Heb. 1:8
 - 3. The Holy Spirit. Acts 5:3-4
- B. Each one has the attributes of God; eternal, admirable, wise, omnipresent.
 - 1. The Father. II Tim. 1:9; Mar. 14:36; Mat. 24:36; Acts 17:27
 - 2. The Son. Heb. 13:8; Mat. 28:18; Col. 2:3; Mat. 18:20
 - 3. The Holy Spirit. Heb. 9:14; Rom. 15:19; I Cor. 2:10-11; Ps. 139:7,10
- C. Each one does the work of God in creation and redemption.
 - 1. The Father. Rev. 4:11; I John 4:14
 - 2. The Son. Col. 1:16; Gal. 3:13
 - 3. The Holy Spirit. Job 33:4; Heb. 9:14