



Basic Discipleship



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Basic Discipleship Lessons:

1. Salvation
2. Baptism
3. The Lord's Supper
4. Prayer
5. Bible Study
6. Witnessing
7. The Doctrines of Scripture and of God
8. The Doctrines of Christ and of the Holy Spirit
9. The Doctrines of Man and of Sin
10. The Doctrine of the Church
11. The Doctrines of Angels, Demons, and Satan
12. The Doctrine of the Last Things
13. Service Ministries
- Conclusion

The King James Version has been used for all Bible passages.
This is for consistency within the church.

Instructions for use:

- This material is intended for “one-on-one” education, meaning one mentor/discipler and one student/disciple.
- Use a KJV Bible to look up all passages not written out.
- Write notes, ask questions, and build understanding of the Biblical Teachings contained within.
- Build your own glossary of new terms with definitions.

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LESSON ONE

SALVATION (Being Born Again)

Ephesians 2:8-9 For by grace are ye _____ through _____; and that not of yourselves: it is the _____ of God: **9** Not of _____, lest any man should boast.

I. Why does one need to be **saved**?

Romans 3:10 As it is written, There is _____, no, not one:

Romans 3:23 For all have _____, and come short of the glory of God.

A. What does it mean to be a sinner?

1. The origin of sin is found in Genesis 3:1-21.
2. The explanation is found in Romans 5:12-21.
3. Several phrases are used to describe sin:
 - a. Missing the mark (Arrow misses the target)
 - b. Falling down
 - c. Deviating from the path
 - d. Distorting the facts
 - e. Perverting the truth
 - f. Disobeying the Word of God

Definition: Sin is any attitude or action that is contrary to the nature and Word of God.

B. What is the consequence of sin?

Romans 6:23 For the wages of sin is _____; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

1. Spiritual death – Ephesians 2:1
2. Physical death – Hebrews 9:27
3. Eternal death – Revelation 20:14

II. What must one **know** to be saved (become a Christian)?

A. He must know that he is a **sinner**.

1. Isaiah 53:6

2. Romans 3:10 & 3:23

B. He must know that sin has **consequences**.

1. Luke 13:3, 5

2. Luke 16:23

3. Romans 6:23

4. Revelation 20:11-15

C. He must know that Christ **died** for his sins.

1. Matthew 1:21

2. John 1:29

3. Romans 5:6, 8, 10

4. 1 Corinthians 15:3-5

5. 1 Peter 2:24

III. What must one **do** to be saved (become a Christian)?

A. John 1:12 But as many as _____ him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that _____ on his name:

B. John 3:3-7 Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be _____, he cannot see the kingdom of God. 4 Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born? 5 Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of _____ and of the _____, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. 6 That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. 7 Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be _____.

C. John 3:16 For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever _____ in Him should not perish but have _____ life.

D. Acts 16:31 And they said, _____ on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be _____, and thy house.

E. Romans 10:8-13 But what saith it? The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart: that is, the word of faith, which we preach; **9** That if thou shalt _____ with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt _____ in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be _____ **10** For with the heart man _____ unto righteousness; and with the mouth _____ is made unto salvation. **11** For the scripture saith, Whosoever _____ on him shall not be ashamed. **12 ¶** For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek: for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him. **13** For whosoever shall _____ upon the name of the Lord shall be _____.

Note: Belief in God does not make you a child of God. James 2:19 says, “Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble.”

According to the verses you just read, the requirement for becoming a Christian is to believe, confess, & receive.

Now is the time to consider some serious questions about your relationship to God.

1. Do you understand that all people are sinners? _____

Are you a sinner? _____

2. What is the penalty for sin? _____

3. Do you believe that Christ died in order to save you from sin? _____

4. Are you now ready to turn from your sin (repent) and receive Jesus Christ as your Savior? _____

5. Do you believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, and do you now confess with your mouth that Jesus is your Lord? _____

If you can honestly answer “yes” to these questions, let us pause right now and pray to the Lord.

Father, I confess that I am a sinner, and I know the consequences of sin is death. I now turn from my sin and receive the Lord Jesus Christ as my Savior. I do believe that Christ died for me and rose from the dead. I commit my life to you and will follow you all the days of my life. Thank you for saving me. In Jesus’ Name, Amen.

MY PERSONAL SALVATION TESTIMONY

1. I received Christ (was born again) on _____.
(date if known)
2. I received Christ at _____.
(place)
3. The person who introduced me to Christ was _____.
4. I base my salvation on these verses: _____.

Hebrews 7:25 Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

I commit myself to the Lord for the rest of my life, knowing that I can trust Him to take me all the way to heaven.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON TWO

BAPTISM

Matthew 28:19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, _____ them in the name of the _____, and of the _____, and of the _____

I. The Meaning of Baptism

A. The word baptize means to immerse or submerge.

B. In the street language of Christ's day, baptize was used in the following ways:

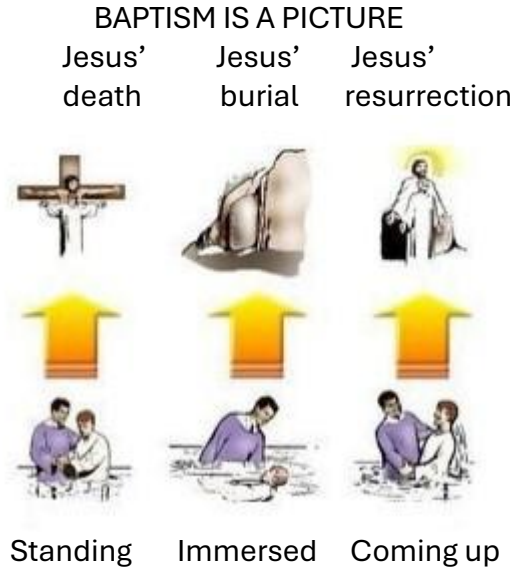
1. When a ship sank at sea, it was baptized.
2. When a ladle was placed into a water pail, it was baptized.
3. When plain cloth was placed into a vat of dye for the purpose of changing the color, it was baptized.
4. When pots and pans, furniture, and the human body were washed, they were baptized.

C. Baptism is a picture of what saves us; the death burial and resurrection of Jesus.

1 Peter 3:21 The like figure whereunto even _____ doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the _____ of Jesus Christ:

Our salvation rests entirely on the finished work of Christ. He died on the cross, was buried in a grave, and arose on the third day. How beautifully baptism pictures this historical reality. We stand in the water (picturing Christ's death), we are placed under the water (picturing Christ's burial), and we are brought forth from the water (picturing Christ's resurrection).

Note: Baptism contains the ideas of washing, purifying, and cleansing. It is a symbol of the resurrection and new birth.



Romans 6:4 Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was _____ up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in _____ of life.

It is a sign/symbol of forgiveness and of belonging to Christ's church.

1 Corinthians 12:13 For by one Spirit are we all _____ into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit.

It is to be carried out after salvation and in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The only method of baptism in the New Testament is immersion.

D. The following are scriptural passages concerning baptism:

1. Matthew 3:13-17. Baptism is voluntary. Jesus was baptized. Jesus identified Himself with sinners in this voluntary act. This text makes it clear that baptism is an act of righteousness (the right thing to do) and that it is voluntary. Jesus sought to be baptized (even though He needed no repentance) and thus set the pattern for all who believe. In every instance in the New Testament, the normal response to the gospel message was a desire to be baptized. Jesus submitted to John for baptism. We submit to the local church and its leadership. The Spirit affirmed the baptism of Jesus. The "good feelings" that accompany obedience to the Lord are a special reward. The Father is "well pleased" with such obedience.

Note: The first indication of the genuineness of our faith is the desire to act in obedience to the Word. Obedience in baptism produces internal assurance in the heart and is an external confession of our relationship to God.

2. Matthew 28:19-20. Baptizing is commanded. The disciples were instructed to baptize and had delegated authority (just like the local church) to carry out this activity. It is part of our marching orders. Implicit in the word is the idea of immersion. (The Greek words for sprinkling or pouring are never used in a baptism context in the New Testament.) The formula for baptism is also given: in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Father planned salvation, the Son paid for salvation, and the Spirit produces salvation. So then, we are commanded to baptize and instructed in the formula for baptism.
3. Acts 2:38. Repentance is required for baptism.

Acts 2:38 Then Peter said unto them, _____, and be _____ every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the _____ of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Peter instructed the crowd at Pentecost to “repent” and “be baptized.” The idea of repentance was familiar to the Jews. They understood that a change of heart, mind, and direction was the normal response of those who received Christ. Unless one has a change of heart (new birth), there is no need for baptism.

4. Acts 2:41. The Biblical order is salvation, baptism, and membership.

Acts 2:41 Then they that gladly _____ his word were _____: and the same day there were _____ unto them about three thousand souls.

The response of those who gladly received the Word was to be baptized and then added into the community of believers. Our response to faith in Christ should be baptism and then membership in the local church.

5. Acts 8:34-39. Baptism requires a credible confession of faith. Philip baptized the Ethiopian only after a confession of faith in Christ. Philip explained the Scriptures to him and baptized him upon the basis of his confession that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Because there was sufficient water available, Philip baptized him there in the desert. The Ethiopian went on his way rejoicing. Baptism must rest upon a credible confession of faith. This is always the case presented in the Scriptures.

Mark 16:16 He who _____ and is _____ will be saved; but he who does not _____ will be condemned.

Where there is no solid confession of faith, one need not be baptized.

6. Acts 9:18. Baptism requires leaving one's religious rituals. Paul was baptized. Following his encounter with Jesus on the road to Damascus, Paul identified with the Christians by being baptized by Ananias. The religious rituals that he had practiced in the Jewish faith were left behind as he began his new life in Christ.

Note: Perhaps you were “baptized” (usually sprinkled) as an infant or as an unsaved person. You should follow Paul’s example and be baptized as a believer, thus identifying yourself with Christ and with His church. All such baptisms before one receives Christ are not Christian baptism, regardless of which church administered them. “Believer’s baptism” is non-negotiable. We do not knowingly baptize unsaved people, including babies and those not having made a profession of faith.

7. Acts 10:47-48. Baptism is to be preceded by hearing the Word and receiving Christ. Cornelius was baptized. Like most of us, this man was a Gentile (not a Jew). The Lord sent Peter to proclaim the Word of God to him, after which Cornelius and his entire family believed. Peter immediately instructed them to be baptized. For us, the pattern is the same: hear the Word, receive Christ, and be baptized.

II. The Purposes of Baptism

A. The identification of the believer with Christ in His finished work.

B. The external confession of an inward reality.

Romans 6:4 Therefore we are buried with him by _____ into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in _____ of life.

Baptism is an outward sign of the new birth.

C. Obedience to God’s Word.

D. The intermediate step between salvation and membership in the local church. Salvation separates us from the world, and baptism provides a formal basis for responsible relationships with the Christian family.

III. The Manner of Baptism

A. The manner of baptism is immersion (the placing of an individual into the water so that it clearly pictures the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ).

MY PERSONAL BAPTISM TESTIMONY

I have been baptized by
immersion as a believer
in accordance with the
Scriptures.

or

I am ready to be baptized
in obedience to
God's Word.

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

or

Date: _____

Witness: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON THREE

THE LORD'S SUPPER

I. Terms and Passages

A. Terms

1. The term Lord's Supper is found only once in **1 Corinthians 11:20**. **When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the _____.**
2. The term breaking of bread is found in **Acts 2:42** **And they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in _____ of _____, and in prayers...46 And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and _____ from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart,**
3. The term Communion is derived from **1 Corinthians 10:16** where we have koinonia (fellowship or communion). **The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the _____ of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the _____ of the body of Christ?**

Note: Communion here is not a synonym for the Lord's Supper because you have communion with Christ outside of the Lord's Supper.

4. The term Eucharist also is derived from **Mark 14:23** where Jesus gave thanks (eucharistesas) and then offered the cup to the disciples. **And he took the cup, and when he had _____, he gave it to them: and they all drank of it.**

B. Passages Describing the Lord's Supper

1. Matthew 26:17-29
2. Mark 14:12-25
3. Luke 22:7-20
4. John 13:1, 2, 21-30

5. Acts 2:42

6. 1 Corinthians 11:23-26

Note: Please read the passages listed above and note them in your Bible. You will be baptized only once, but you will probably participate in the Lord's Supper many times. Most churches share in this blessed time once a month. Each local church decides how often to have the Lord's Supper and who may participate.

II. The Meaning of the Lord's Supper

A. The Bread – usually unleavened (bread without yeast) which stands as a symbol for the body of our Lord.

Note: Leaven is most often seen as a symbol for sin. The lack of leaven would suggest the sinlessness of Christ. The Passover was to be observed with unleavened bread because of the time element. The Israelites in Exodus 12, were to be ready to move out in a moment's notice and would not have time for bread to rise. This may suggest our need to be prepared for the Lord's coming, since we do show His death until He comes!

B. The Cup – the fruit of the vine served as a symbol for the blood of our Lord. His life was given to pay for our sin.

Note: The Lord's Supper served as a memorial feast, a symbol of sacrifice, a proclamation, and a time of fellowship with thanksgiving.

III. The Implications of the Lord's Supper

A. Confession of the finished work of Christ in our lives. Participating in the Lord's Supper serves as a regular confession of our faith in Christ for salvation.

John 6:47 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that _____ on me hath everlasting life.

John 6:54 Whoso _____ my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day.

Note: Participating in the Lord's Supper does not bring salvation, but rather serves as a public demonstration and confession of our faith in Him.

B. A proclamation of our faith with a view to the future. We remember and re-enact the death of Christ with one eye on the Eastern sky for our Lord's return.

1 Corinthians 11:26 For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do _____ the Lord's death till he come.

C. A time of introspection (examining your heart) to clear away any sinful attitudes and to stop any sinful activities.

1 Corinthians 11:28 But let a man _____ himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.

Note: We look back to the crucifixion of Christ, inward to the condition of our hearts, and forward to the coming of the Lord. May we encourage you to joyfully enter into the Lord's Supper with us on a regular basis.

I will joyfully participate in the Lord's Supper following these biblical instructions.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON FOUR

PRAYER

Matthew 6:9-13

9 After this manner therefore pray ye: **Our Father** which art in _____,
Hallowed be thy _____.

10 Thy _____ come. Thy _____ be done in earth, as it is in
heaven.

11 Give us this day our _____ bread.

12 And forgive us our debts, as we _____ our debtors.

13 And lead us not into _____, but deliver us from evil: For thine is
the _____, and the _____, and the _____, for ever.
Amen.

Note: Take this opportunity to memorize this prayer. As a model, it will serve you well as you develop your personal prayer life. This is the prayer that Jesus taught the disciples upon their request. We cannot learn better than from the Master!

I. The Model Prayer – Matthew 6:9-13

A. This prayer begins with praise: **Our Father in heaven**, _____ **be your name**.

1. **“Our Father”** reminds us of a community relationship. The church is the family of God. While we often pray in the singular (I, my), we must never forget that, while God saved us individually, He also saved us into a community.
2. **“Father”** reminds us of paternal relationship. Fathers have certain responsibilities for their children. He knows what things we have need of before we even ask (Matthew 6:8). Father also reminds us of our status, responsibilities, and privileges as children.
3. **“Who art In heaven”** reminds us of where He is and where we are going. On one hand, there is a reverence and awe, for God is in heaven. On the other hand, there is a warmth and affection, for He desires for us to be with Him (John 14:1-3).

4. **“Hallowed be thy name”** – God has revealed Himself as a holy God whose name is to be set apart as special from all others. Even in everyday usage, we are to handle the name of God carefully and respectfully.

B. This prayer continues with petition: **Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.**

1. **“Thy kingdom come”** – God is building a kingdom today, the church. In the future, the church will be presented in all her glory to God (Ephesians 5:27).
2. **“Thy will be done”** – includes all that God has determined in heaven to be played out on the earth. God’s will in heaven, now being realized on earth, is to build His church (Matthew 16:18). Our prayer is for opportunities to introduce others to Christ and develop them through discipleship.

Note: Let us pause and ask the Lord for such opportunities. Make a list of some unsaved friends for whom you would like to pray. Also ask the Lord for an opportunity to lead someone else through this program. Do you have someone in mind now who could benefit from this instruction?

Unsaved friends: _____

New believers: _____

C. This prayer makes a request for daily provisions: **Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.**

1. **“Give us this day our daily bread”** – Jewish people would immediately understand and appreciate this “daily” bread. It would remind them of the “manna” given in the wilderness journey.

Note: Look back at Exodus 16:1-7 and see how the Lord provided for His people. This same God is the One we now call Father, and He will provide for us. Now look at Matthew 6:25-34! Good growth occurs as we walk daily with the Lord. This requires daily taking up our cross to follow Him, daily affirming our love for Him, daily reading the Scriptures, and daily praying.

2. **“Forgive us our debts”** – You may not be aware that we are all debtors before the Lord (Matthew 6:12) or how great the need is for mutual forgiveness (Matthew 18:21-35). Read through these passages and see the importance of forgiving and being forgiven. Now read Ephesians 4:32 and always practice forgiveness.

Note: Is there someone you need to forgive? If so, then let’s pray right now affirming our forgiveness. Do you need to seek the forgiveness of someone else? Ask for the Lord’s help to do so at your earliest opportunity.

D. This prayer includes a request for deliverance from temptation: **And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:**

1. **“Temptation”** reminds us of James’ instruction (James 1:2, 12-14) that trials do come and we must be strong to stand.

Note: 1 Corinthians 10:13 offers us encouragement concerning temptation. Are you facing some real challenges and temptations? Right now would be a good time to ask the Lord for help through these struggles. Let us stop here and list those temptations and pray about them.

Temptations: _____

2. **“Deliver us from evil”** reminds us that we have an enemy (Satan). We are in a major conflict. Ephesians 6:10-20 instructs us concerning this reality and the need to be dressed in the armor of God. As you read this passage, please note the importance of prayer in verses 18-19.

E. The prayer concludes with this note of praise: For thine is the _____
and the _____, and the _____, forever. Amen.

Note: Following this instruction on prayer, the only item restated was the need to forgive.

Matthew 6:14-15 For if ye _____ men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also _____ you: **15** But if ye _____ not men their trespasses, neither will your Father _____ your trespasses.

II. The Motivation for Prayer

A. Does God answer prayer? The answer is, "YES"! Look up the following verses and record your insights.

1. **Matthew 21:22** And all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in _____ believing, ye shall receive.
2. **John 16:23-24** And in that day ye shall _____ me nothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall _____ the Father in my name, he will give it you. 24 Hitherto have ye _____ nothing in my name: _____, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.
3. **James 5:16** Confess your faults one to another, and _____ one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a _____ man availeth much.
4. **1 Peter 3:12** For the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their _____: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil.
5. **1 John 5:14-15** And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we _____ any thing according to his will, he _____ us: 15 And if we know that he _____ us, whatsoever we _____ we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him.

B. The Bible tells us why God answers prayer. Look up the following verses and state the reasons why God answers prayer:

1. **John 14:13** And whatsoever ye shall _____ in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be _____ in the Son.
2. **John 16:24** Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: _____ and ye shall receive, that your _____ may be full.

III. Warnings on things that can block your prayer

A. Unconfessed sin

1. **Psalm 66:18** If I regard _____ in my heart, the Lord will not hear me:

2. Isaiah 59:2 But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not _____

B. Wrong motive for asking

1. James 4:2-3 Ye _____, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. 3 Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask _____, that ye may _____ it upon your _____.

C. Refusal to hear the needy (reap what you sow)

1. Proverbs 21:13 ¶ Whoso _____ his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be _____.

D. Dishonoring your wife

1. 1 Peter 3:7 Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them according to knowledge, giving _____ unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life; that your prayers be not _____.

I commit myself to pray both privately and collectively, and I willingly plan to gather with those who regularly pray. I do this in obedience to my Lord.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON FIVE

BIBLE STUDY

Introduction: The normal response to salvation is a desire for the Word of God.

1 Peter 2:2 As newborn babes, _____ the sincere milk of the word, that ye may _____ thereby: According to the Apostle Paul, in Acts 20:32, our involvement with the Word of God is essential to growth and development. **Acts 20:32 And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the _____ of his grace, which is able to _____ you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified**

I. General Information about the Bible

A. The Bible consists of 66 individual books. There are 39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament. Together these 66 books form a collection we call the Holy Bible.

B. The Bible was written over a period of about 1,600 years, by approximately 40 authors, directed by the Holy Spirit, communicating the wonderful message of salvation.

C. The following chart will give you an overview of what happens when a Christian or a church leaves the foundation of the Word of God:

NEGATIVE CHRISTIAN REGRESSION

Drifting Hebrews 2:1-4

(lack of the Word)

Disbelieving Hebrews 3:12-14

(lack of faith)

Degenerating Hebrews 5:11-6:1

(lack of growth)

Despising Hebrews 10:22-29

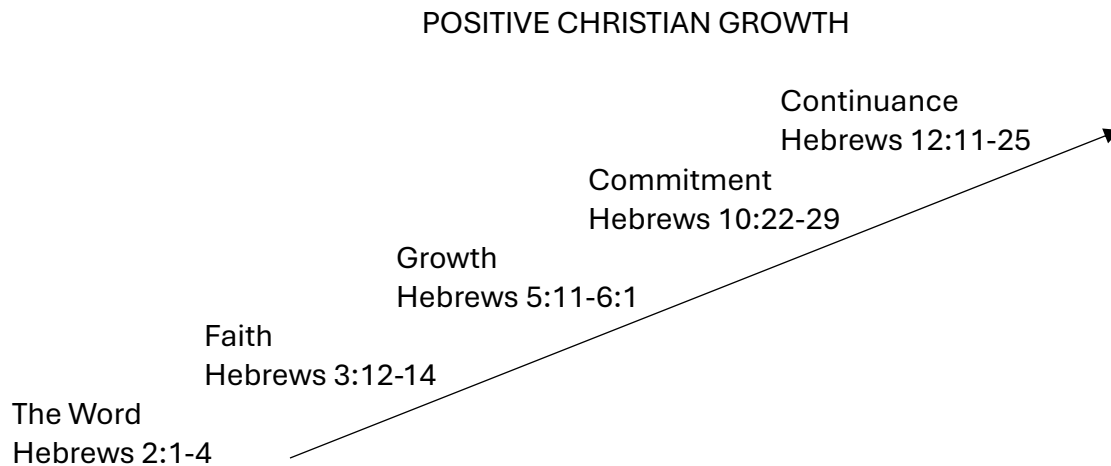
(lack of commitment)

Departing Hebrews 12:11-25

(lack of continuance)

Note: The above outline is from a devotional book on Hebrews, by W.H. Griffith Thomas. It is clear that the first step in backsliding is neglecting the Word of God. One must be very careful to read, study, and obey the Word to thrive in the Christian life.

Note: This chart can be presented in reverse to demonstrate positive Christian growth. The Word produces faith; faith results in growth; growth brings forth commitment; commitment enables continuance. See how this works?



II. The Importance of the Bible (It IS God! John 1:1)

A. The Word of God is necessary for salvation

Romans 10:17 So then _____ cometh by hearing, and hearing by the _____ of God.

1 Peter 1:23 Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the _____ of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.

B. The Word of God will never fail.

Psalms 119:89 For ever, O LORD, Thy _____ is settled in heaven.

Matthew 5:18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the _____, till all be fulfilled.

John 10:35 If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the _____ cannot be broken;

1 Peter 1:25 But the _____ of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the _____ which by the gospel is preached unto you.

C. The Word of God should be read (Revelation 1:3), believed (Hebrews 4:2), obeyed (James 1:22), memorized (Psalms 119:11), and held fast (Phil. 2:16)

D. The Word of God is truth (John 17:17). The truth sets us apart as holy unto the Lord.

III. Opportunities for Bible Study

A. Preaching services help ground you in the Word.

B. Small Groups provide a wonderful opportunity for Bible study.

C. We recommend that you faithfully continue this discipleship program.

D. Some churches distribute a daily devotional booklet, such as Our Daily Bread, for the church family to use.

E. Several ministries provide good supplemental material for your growth on TV, radio, and multiple social media platforms. Be sure to evaluate each one by the authority of the Scriptures. Be careful about religious performance and remain committed to your local church and pastor.

F. Please take this opportunity to write down (in order) and begin to memorize the 66 books of the Bible.

1. The Old Testament

a. 5 Books of the Law

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 3) _____ | |

b. 12 Books of History

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 12) _____ |

c. 5 Books of Poetry

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 3) _____ | |

d. 5 Major Prophets

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 3) _____ | |

e. 12 Minor Prophets

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 12) _____ |

2. The New Testament

a. 4 Gospels

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 3) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 4) _____ |

b. 1 Book of History

- 1) _____

c. 12 Pauline Epistles (Letters)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 12) _____ |

d. 8 General Epistles (Letters)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 8) _____ |

e. 1 Book of Prophecy

- 1) _____

Hebrews 10:25 Not forsaking the _____ of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the _____, as ye see the day approaching.

As a child of God, I now commit myself to the study opportunities available. As the Lord enables, I shall attend every service and maximize my moments for growth in the Christian life. In obedience to my Lord, I now willingly commit.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON SIX

WITNESSING

Acts 1:8 But ye shall receive _____, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be _____ unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

Introduction

1. Matthew 4:19 And He said to them, Follow Me, and I will make you _____ of men.”

2. Matthew 5:14-15 Ye are the _____ of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid. 15 Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

3. 2 Corinthians 5:20 Now then we are _____ for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God.

Note: We have the promise of His presence in witnessing:

**Matthew 28:19-20 Go ye therefore, and _____ (make disciples of) all nations, _____ them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:
20 _____ them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, _____ always, even unto the end of the world. Amen**

I. The Church is Structured as a Witnessing Community.

A. Read Acts 1:8 again and consider the design of this witness:

1. Witness comes from the Greek word *martyr*. Many of the early Christians actually gave their lives as martyrs for Christ.
2. The geographical design was centered in Jerusalem and then moved outward into the regions beyond, even to the smallest piece of land one could occupy.

B. Read Matthew 28:18-20 – The Great Commission

1. The authority for witnessing belongs to Christ and is delegated to us.
2. God's command is to make disciples. A disciple is a **learner** of Christ. He is one who has received Christ as Savior and has entered into a **lifetime commitment** of following Him.
3. The Great Commission also includes **baptizing** those who have become disciples and **teaching** them to obey His instructions.

C. Read Luke 19:10. We are sent into the world, like Christ, to communicate the message of God's love to the lost.

Luke 19:10 For the Son of man is come to _____ and to _____ that which was lost.

We are on a "Seek-and-Save" mission

D. Read Romans 10:8-15. Please note that witnessing involves introducing others to Christ through the preaching of the Word. Verse 14 raises the question that we must face:

And how shall they _____ without a preacher?

E. Read 2 Corinthians 5:20-21 Understand that we are ambassadors for Christ. An ambassador is one speaks on behalf of another. We speak to the lost on behalf of Christ, gently persuading people to become disciples. Verse 21 makes it clear that the only way to be right with God is through personal faith in Jesus Christ.

II. Various Methods Can Be Used for Witnessing

A. A review of Lesson One on salvation with a lost friend

Note: Give a friend Lesson One to take home and consider before meeting and talking with him. This approach has proven very successful. It allows for the impact of the Word of God in his life and the Spirit's application before you introduce him to the Lord. It also provides a bridge into the discipleship program.

B. The "Romans Road," a tried and proven approach

1. **Romans 3:23 For all have _____ and come short of the glory of God.**

2. **Romans 6:23 For the wages of sin is _____, but the gift of God is _____ through Jesus Christ our Lord.**

3. **Romans 5:8** But God _____ His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ _____ for us.

4. **Romans 10:9-10** That if thou shalt _____ with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt _____ in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be _____. **10** For with the heart man _____ unto righteousness; and with the mouth _____ is made unto _____.

C. The “Four R’s” approach to witnessing

1. Realize that you are lost – Romans 3:23
2. Recognize what God has done for you – John 3:16
3. Repent of your sins – Luke 13:3, 5; Acts 17:30
4. Receive Christ as Savior – John 1:12

D. The “Nicodemus” approach (for those with religious background) – John 3:1-21

1. Point out that Nicodemus was a religious man – John 3:10
2. Show that Nicodemus was seeking (by night) – John 3:2
3. Tell how Jesus instructed him about a fundamental change that was needed in his life.

John 3:3 Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be _____, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

4. Explain how Jesus spoke of His death and love and the fact that faith (belief) is required for eternal life – John 3:14-18

5. Read verse 16 and insert the person’s name into each blank:

For God so loved _____, that He gave His only begotten Son, that _____ believeth in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.

E. The “woman at the well” approach – John 4:7-26, 39-42

1. Explain the encounter between this woman and Jesus. She evidently knew the men in town far better than the women – John 4:28
2. Discuss the moral problems of this woman. (She had previously had five husbands and was now living with another man.) Jesus pointed out her sin. (She needed to be saved.)
3. Her honesty is fundamental to becoming a Christian.

Note: As you are witnessing to someone, after discussing the dynamics of one or more of these passages, you may want to ask the questions from Lesson One.

Caution: You have been called to be a witness to testify, not an attorney to argue!

Conclusion:

Use what you already know and the materials in your hands. As you grow in the knowledge of the Word, you will be able to use a variety of texts for witnessing. Each person is an individual, and one approach usually doesn't fit everyone, but the Lord graciously uses what we know at the time. Most importantly, we are witnesses to His saving grace in our own lives. (Use your personal testimony.) Live in such a way that your witness is credible, based on an honest life.

Do not be discouraged by your lack of knowledge or the fear of man. The Lord will provide opportunities, and we must respond obediently. Never lose the conviction that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one who believes.

Romans 1:16 For I am not ashamed of the _____ of Christ, for it is the _____ of God unto _____ to everyone that _____
to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

This discipleship program is designed to enable believers to introduce others to Christ. Engage friends and acquaintances for witnessing and discipleship whenever possible! You have already listed some names in Lesson Four.

I am willing to witness when the opportunity presents itself.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
 Witness: _____

I am willing to help someone else through this discipleship program.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
 Witness: _____

LESSON SEVEN

THE DOCTRINE OF THE BIBLE AND THE DOCTRINE OF GOD

Introduction: The following doctrines are presented briefly to provide a biblical foundation for what you believe and to develop your theological understanding of these doctrines. These lessons are not exhaustive, but rather are designed for Christians in their infancy.

I. The Doctrine of the Bible (Bibliology)

2 Timothy 3:16-17 All _____ is given by _____ of God, and is profitable for _____, for _____, for _____ in _____: **17** That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all _____.

A. We believe the Bible is the Word of God (2 Timothy 3:16-17).

B. The Bible was written by “holy men of God.”

2 Peter 1:21 For the _____ came not in old time by the will of man: but _____ men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

C. The Bible refers to itself as follows:

1. As a mirror – James 1:23-25

2. As the seed – Matthew 13:1-23; 1 Peter 1:23

3. As water – Ephesians 5:25-27

4. As light: **Psalms 119:105** Thy word is a _____ unto my feet and a _____ unto my path.

5. As a sword – Hebrews 4:12

6. As a hammer: **Jeremiah 23:29** Is not my word like a fire? sayeth the LORD; And like a _____ that breaketh the rock in pieces?

7. As more desirable than gold: **Psalm 19:10 More to be desired are they than _____ yea, than much fine _____; sweeter also than _____ and the honeycomb.**

8. As sweeter than honey – Psalm 19:10

9. As milk: **1 Peter 2:2 As newborn babes, desire the sincere _____ of the word, that you may _____ thereby:**

Note: These references provide a beautiful picture of the power and purposes of the Word of God.

Romans 1:16 For I am not ashamed of the _____ of Christ, for it is the _____ of God unto salvation to everyone that _____, to the Jew first and also to the Greek.

Paul refers to the Word of God as the gospel which is able to change people's lives.

D. The Bible is wonderful book. It is full of promises, encouragement, instructions, and warnings. Internally, the Bible is acknowledged to be God's Word by Christ (Matthew 5:18) and the writers (Hebrews 1:1). The unity of its structure, ethical instruction, history, and prophecy all attest to the credibility, integrity, and trustworthiness of the Bible. The Bible accurately describes the human condition while demonstrating the power to transform human life. The Word of God is forever settled in heaven.

Psalm 119:89 LAMED. _____, **O LORD, thy** _____ **is** _____ **in heaven.**

II. The Doctrine of God (Theology)

Deuteronomy 6:4-5 Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is _____ LORD: 5 And thou shalt _____ the LORD thy God with all thine _____, and with all thy _____, and with all thy _____.

John 4:24 God is a _____, and they that worship Him must worship *him* in spirit and in _____.

We believe there is only one God who exists eternally as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19; Ephesians 4:6)

Note: Because God is a community of one, we have a theological foundation for everything that is capable of having parts and yet being a whole, such as the human body, an automobile, society, and the church. This “one and many” concept is fundamentally anchored in the doctrine of God and the Tri-unity (three in one).

A. The Scriptures affirm the tri-unity of God.

1. The concept of a “Unified Community” of God is mentioned in Genesis 1:26, during the creation of man. **And God said, Let _____ make man in _____ image, after _____ likeness:**

2. The baptism of Christ (the Father speaks, the Son is baptized, the Spirit descends).

Matthew 3:16-17 And _____, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the _____ of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him: **17** And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my _____, in whom I am well pleased.

3. The Great Commission.

Matthew 28:19 Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the _____, and of the _____, and of the _____:

4. Paul’s benediction to the Corinthians.

2 Corinthians 13:14 The grace of the Lord _____ Christ, and the love of _____, and the communion of the _____, be with you all. Amen.

5. Peter’s statement of our salvation.

1 Peter 1:2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the _____ through sanctification of the _____, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of _____ Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.

Note: Water begins to demonstrate the concept of God as Trinity. It can exist in 3 states as solid, liquid and gas. All are distinct, yet all are still water. Jesus was God manifest in solid form, while the Father is incapable of compression and formless like liquid water, and the Holy Spirit is the breath or vapor state of God. All are water, yet all are distinct and different in presentation and relationship. Nature is incapable of explaining the supernatural.

Note: People often criticize what the Bible affirms, simply because they cannot “reason” it out. All of what is fundamental to the Christian faith is reasonable but not necessarily able to be reasoned out, such as the virgin birth, the resurrection of Christ, heaven and hell, and the very idea of substitution (that One could die for all). The fact that we cannot fully explain all of these does not negate their truthfulness. It merely demonstrates the necessity of faith (taking God at His Word) as the basic requirement for a relationship with Him.

B. The Scriptures also affirm the following about God:

1. God is Spirit

John 4:24 God is a _____: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

2. God is light

1 John 1:5 This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is _____, and in him is no darkness at all.

3. God is love

1 John 4:16 And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is _____; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.

4. God is a consuming fire

Hebrews 12:29 For our God is a consuming _____.

Note: The Scriptures declare that God is and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him (Hebrews 11:6). God has revealed Himself as personal, eternal, unchanging, all-knowing, all-powerful, everywhere-present, and the creator and sustainer of all that is made. He has made Himself known through events, names, miracles, and especially through Christ (John 1:18).

C. The Scriptures affirm God’s moral characteristics:

1. Love – John 3:16

4. Justice – Romans 2:5-6

2. Truth – John 17:3

5. Mercy – Titus 3:4-5

3. Kindness – Romans 2:4

6. Holiness – 1 Peter 1:15-17

I believe that the Bible is the inspired Word of God. Properly understood, the Bible will not lead me astray. The Bible is authoritative, sufficient, and forever settled in heaven.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

I believe in the true and living God revealed in the Bible as personal, eternal, unchanging, all-knowing, all-powerful, everywhere-present, and existing as a community of one (God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit).

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON EIGHT

THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST AND THE DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. The Doctrine of Christ (Christology)

John 14:6 Jesus saith unto him, I am the _____, the _____, and the: _____ no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

Acts 4:12 Neither is there _____ in any other: for there is none other _____ under heaven given among men, whereby we must be _____

Introduction: Jesus Christ is eternally God the Son living in community with the Father and the Spirit. He is the agent of creation (John 1:3) and continues to support all things by the power of His word (Colossians 1:13-17). Jesus was miraculously conceived, was born of a virgin, lived a sinless life, died on the cross, and rose bodily from the grave (Matthew 1:18-25; 1 Corinthians 15:3-4). He is the head of the church and the firstborn from the dead (Colossians 1:18-19; Revelation 1:5-6). Because of who He is and what He has accomplished, He is to have first place in everything (Colossians 1:18). The word Christ, is not a name but a title meaning “Anointed” or “Messiah”.

A. Christ is the only means of salvation (John 14:6; Acts 4:12)

B. Christ is seen in the types of the Old Testament:

1. Coats of skin (Genesis 3:21; Hebrews 9:22)

2. Abel’s lamb (Genesis 4:4; Hebrews 9:22)

3. The offering of Isaac (Genesis 22)

4. The Passover lamb (Exodus 12:1-14)

1 Corinthians 5:7 Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even _____ our _____ is sacrificed for us:

5. The Levitical sacrificial system (Hebrews 10:1-18)

6. The brazen serpent (Numbers 21:4-9)

John 3:14 And as Moses lifted up the _____ in the wilderness, even so must the _____ be lifted up:

7. The slain lamb (John 1:29)

Isaiah 53:6-7 All we like _____ have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on _____ the iniquity of us all. 7 He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a _____ to the _____, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

C. Christ is predicted in the Old Testament:

1. The seed of the woman

Genesis 3:15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy _____ and her _____; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.

2. The sin offering (Psalm 22)

3. The vicarious Savior (Isaiah 53)

4. The cut-off Messiah (Daniel 9:26)

5. The smitten Shepherd (Zechariah 13:6-7)

Note: Jesus Christ is the central person of the Scriptures, history, and eternity (Luke 24:27, 44)

John 5:39 Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of _____.

He holds everything together – the world, the church, families, and our lives.

Colossians 1:17 And he is before all things, and by him _____ things consist.

He is the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End (Revelation 1:8), and everything in between!

II. The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit (Pneumatology)

John 16:7 Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the _____ will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send _____ unto you.

Introduction: The Scriptures affirm that the Holy Spirit is God. He actively works in all things, – creation, preservation, conviction, and redemption (Genesis 1:2; John 14:16-17; Romans 8:14-16; Ephesians 1:13-14).

A. The Scriptures declare Him to be God.

1. Acts 5:3-4

2. 1 Corinthians 3:16; 12:4-6, 11, 18

B. The Holy Spirit is:

1. Omnipresent (everywhere present) – Psalm 129:7-10
Note: The Spirit is all-present. We may speak of location of the Spirit. In that sense there is no place the Spirit cannot be present, even in Hell. He is present in believers and can be influential in unbelievers. We also need to think about vocation (work) of the Spirit. He is certainly doing different things in different places, at different times. He convicts and draws the lost, but seals and equips believers. We might also think of relationship. In Romans 8:9 it is clear that if any man have not the Spirit, he is none of His. All can have the Spirit in location and vocation, but only those in God's family have the Spirit in family relationship. In addition, the Bible speaks of the Spirit coming and going. Those are terms describing activity and do not infringe upon omnipresence.

2. Omnipotent (all powerful) – Luke 1:35-37

3. Omniscient (all knowing) – John 14:26; 16:13; 1 Corinthians 2:10-11

4. The Giver of Life – Romans 8:2

5. Loving – Romans 15:30

6. Holy

Ephesians 4:30 And grieve not the _____ Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption.

7. Eternal – Hebrews 9:14

8. True – John 16:13

C. The Holy Spirit

1. Works in creation – Job 33:4

**Psalm 104:30 Thou sendest forth thy _____, they are created:
and thou renewest the face of the _____.**

2. Bestows life – Genesis 2:7

3. Controls prophecy – 2 Peter 1:21

4. Indwells (resides with men) – 1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19)

5. Regenerates unbelievers – John 3:3-5

6. Baptizes believers into the body of Christ

**1 Corinthians 12:13 For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body,
whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have
been all made to drink into one Spirit.**

Note: The baptism of the Spirit began at Pentecost when the Holy Spirit gave birth to the church. Spirit baptism is carried out upon the basis of faith in Christ at the moment a person is saved, then the new believer is placed (baptized) into the body of Christ. – 1 Corinthians 12:12-14

7. Fills to equip and empower for service – Luke 1:15-17, 35, 41, 67;
Acts 4:8-12; Ephesians 5:18

8. Resurrects our mortal bodies

Romans 8:11 But if the _____ of Him who raised Jesus from the dead dwells in you, He who raised Christ from the dead will also _____ to your mortal bodies through His _____ who dwells in you.

D. The Holy Spirit can be:

1. Blasphemed

Matthew 12:31-32 Wherefore I say unto you, All manner of sin and _____ shall be forgiven unto men: but the blasphemy against the _____ shall not be forgiven unto men. 32 And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but whosoever _____ against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come.

2. Resisted

Acts 7:51 Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always _____ the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye.

3. Grieved

Ephesians 4:30 And _____ not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are _____ unto the day of redemption.

4. Quenched

1 Thessalonians 5:19 _____ not the Spirit.

I believe that Jesus Christ is eternally God. He is the only means of salvation as predicted in the Old Testament and proclaimed in the New Testament.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

I believe the Holy Spirit is God. He brings new birth, equips His church, convicts the lost, and comforts His children.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON NINE

THE DOCTRINE OF MAN AND THE DOCTRINE OF SIN

I. The Doctrine of Man (Anthropology)

Genesis 1:26-27 And God said, Let us make _____ in our _____, after our _____: and let them have _____ over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. **27** So God _____ man in his own _____, in the _____ of God created he him; male and female created he them.

A. The Scriptures affirm that man is created in the image and likeness of God (Genesis 2:5, 7) and that the whole human race is descended from a single pair (Genesis 1:27, 28; 2:18-24). This creation was not by evolution or natural development. It was a special, immediate, and formative act of God.

B. The essence of man consists of a “whole” made of parts (imaging the very nature of His creator – community in unity). It is affirmed that man is body, soul, and spirit (Genesis 2:7; 1 Thessalonians 5:23; Hebrews 4:12). Like his Creator, man is a person who functions with self-determination. He is endowed with moral conscience and possesses the capacity to choose. Man is a spiritual being with a composite design.

C. Scripture clearly states that disobedience resulted in the fall of man (Genesis 3:6; Romans 5:12; 1 Timothy 2:14). The immediate effects of the fall were these:

1. A sense of shame

Genesis 3:7 And the _____ of them both were opened, and they _____ that they were _____; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons.

2. The covering of fig leaves as an attempt at concealment – Genesis 3:7

3. A feeling of fear

Genesis 3:10 And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was _____, because I was _____; and I hid myself.

4. An effort at self vindication

Genesis 3:12 And the man said, The _____ whom _____ gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.

5. A shifting of blame

Genesis 3:13 And the LORD God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, The _____ beguiled me, and I did _____.

D. Additional consequences of the fall included:

1. Judgment upon the serpent

Genesis 3:14-15 And the LORD God said unto the _____, Because thou hast done this, thou art _____ above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy _____ shalt thou go, and _____ shalt thou eat all the days of thy life: 15 And I will put _____ between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy _____, and thou shalt _____ his heel.

2. Judgment upon the woman

Genesis 3:16 Unto the _____ he said, I will greatly multiply thy _____ and thy _____; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy _____ shall be to thy husband, and he shall _____ over thee.

3. Judgment upon the man

Genesis 3:17-19 And unto _____ he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy _____, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: _____ is the ground for thy sake; in _____ shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; 18 _____ also and _____ shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; 19 In the _____ of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou _____ unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for _____ thou art, and unto _____ shalt thou return.

4. Judgment upon the ground

Genesis 3:17 And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: _____ is the _____ for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life;

5. Judgment on all creation

Romans 8:22 For we know that the _____ creation groaneth and travaileth in _____ together until now.

E. The fall resulted in separation:

1. From the Tree of Life

Genesis 3:22 And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his _____ and _____ also of the tree of _____, and _____ and live for ever:

2. From the Garden

Genesis 3:24 So he _____ out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming _____ which turned every way, to _____ the way of the tree of life.

3. From one another (emotional and ethnic distance) – Genesis 4:8

James 4:1-2 From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that _____ in your members?
2 Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye _____ and _____, yet ye have not, because ye ask not.

4. From God (no longer did they walk with the Lord) – Genesis 3:8; Isaiah 59:2

F. Ultimate consequences were the following:

1. Physical death – Genesis 2:17; Romans 5:12-21

2. Spiritual death – Romans 6:23; Ephesians 2:1

3. Eternal death – Matthew 10:28; Revelation 20:14

II. The Doctrine of Sin (hamartiology)

Romans 3:23 For all have _____, and come short of the glory of God;

Romans 5:12 Wherefore, as by one man _____ entered into the world, and _____ by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned:

Introduction: Sin is a disposition, attitude, or action that is in direct disobedience to the character and instructions of God. For instance, to “lust in one’s heart” is a sin (attitude and disposition), and the act of adultery is a sin (violating the seventh commandment).

A. By one man’s disobedience, sin entered into the world – Genesis 3:1-6

Romans 5:19 For as by _____ man's disobedience _____ were made sinners, so by the obedience of _____ shall _____ be made righteous.

B. The evidence of sin abounds:

1. Nature exhibits it (roses have thorns) – Genesis 3:18
2. Men acknowledge it (a conscience of wrong) – 2 Samuel 12:13
3. The law declares it – Romans 3:20
4. God declare it – Genesis 6:5-6; 18:20
5. Christ reveals it – 1 Timothy 1:15
6. Experience proves it (check the news!)

Jeremiah 17:9 The _____ is deceitful above all things, and desperately _____: who can know it?

7. Believers know it – Romans 7:24

Note: Man sins because he is a sinner. We are sinners by inheritance and by choice (from Adam) and thus sinners by nature, born under the condemnation of death. Subsequently, we live out these realities by deliberate actions that validate these facts.

C. The following demonstrate the nature of sin:

1. Coming short of the glory of God – Romans 3:23

2. Trespassing

Ephesians 2:1 And you hath he _____, who were dead in _____ and sins;

3. Falling

Proverbs 19:2 Also, that the soul be without knowledge, it is not good; and he that hasteth with his feet _____.

4. Perverting what is right – Acts 8:18-23

5. Rebelling against God

Isaiah 1:2 Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the LORD hath spoken, I have nourished and brought up _____, and they have _____ against me.

6. Betraying a trust – Luke 20:46-47

7. Neglecting a responsibility – Matthew 25:45-46

8. Failing to pay a debt – Matthew 6:12

9. Allowing the flesh to act

Galatians 5:19-22 Now the _____ of the _____ are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, 20 Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, 21 Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and _____: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which _____ such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

Note: Sin is a reality and not an illusion. We are pervasively evil. Every area of our being has been affected by sin, and thus man is hopelessly and helplessly lost. He is unwilling, unable, and undeserving of the grace and love of God (Romans 5:6-10). We are described as helpless and ungodly, sinners and enemies because of our sin. A clear understanding of sin is necessary to establish the need for salvation. The Scriptures declare that man is sick from the top of his head to the soles of his feet (Isaiah 1:4-6). A fearful but accurate description of man as a sinner is found in Romans 3:9-18. The only antidote for this awful condition is the sacrifice of Christ applied to our lives. Christ came to save us from sin. Romans 5:12-21 tells us not only how sin came into the world, but also how Christ came into the world to pay the price for sin and extend to us forgiveness.

I believe that man was created in the image of God and became a sinner by disobedience.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

I believe sin is real and can be forgiven only by receiving Christ as Savior.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON TEN

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH

Matthew 16:18 And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my _____; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Acts 15:14 Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name.

1. The mystery of God's will from eternity past is to build a church.

Ephesians 1:9-10 Having made known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself: **10** That in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might _____ in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him:

2. This mystery is the church (Ephesians 5:32) and has now been revealed through the apostles and prophets (Ephesians 3:1-13).

Note: In this lesson, we shall discuss a definition of the church and see a description of the church, discipline, membership, and finances. (Ecclesiology)

I. A Definition of the Church

A. Our English word church is translated from the Greek ekklesia, which is a combination of a preposition meaning out and a verb meaning to call. The church is a "called-out" group of people. In Ephesians, we see that the composite group making up the church consists of Jews and Gentiles. Together, we compose the body of Christ called the Church.

B. When we think of the church from Pentecost to the rapture, we must speak of the church from a broad perspective. This is called the universal church and consists of all those who have placed their faith in Christ during this period of time. For our purposes, we are focusing on the church in a local setting. Consider this definition for a local church: A church is a "called-out" group of people, manifested locally, which confesses that Jesus Christ is Lord. These people are baptized upon this confession of faith and have servant-leadership (variously called elders, pastors, deacons, bishops, and overseers). Their way of working is derived from Scripture under the authority of Christ, the Head. They meet together to worship, fellowship, pray, observe the Lord's Supper, and engage in evangelism and edification.

While this definition doesn't say everything, it is specific enough to identify the church and distinguish it from other groups.

II. The Description of the Church

A. Sometimes the church is described geographically.

1. The church in Jerusalem – Acts 8:1
2. The church in Antioch – Acts 13:1
3. The churches in Judea, Galilee, and Samaria – Acts 9:31
4. The churches in Asia – Revelation 1:4

B. Sometimes the church is described typically.

1. A wife/bride

Revelation 19:7 Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the _____ of the Lamb is come, and his _____ hath made herself ready.

2. A body

1 Corinthians 12:12 ¶ For as the _____ is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one _____, being many, are one _____: so also is Christ.

Ephesians 1:22 And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the _____ over all things to the church, **23** Which is his _____, the fulness of him that filleth all in all.

3. A temple

1 Corinthians 3:16-17 Know ye not that ye are the _____ of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? **17** If any man defile the _____ of God, him shall God destroy; for the _____ of God is holy, which _____ ye are.

4. A field

1 Corinthians 3:9 For we are labourers together with God: ye are God's _____ ye are God's _____.

5. A mystery

Ephesians 5:32 This is a great _____: but I speak concerning Christ and the church.

6. A marriage

Ephesians 5:25-32 Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the _____, and gave himself for it; 26 That he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, 27 That he might present it to himself a glorious _____, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish. 28 So ought men to love their wives as their own _____. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. 29 For no man ever yet hated his own _____; but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the church: 30 For we are members of his _____, of his flesh, and of his bones. 31 For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall be _____ unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh. 32 This is a great mystery: but I speak concerning Christ and the _____.

7. A household

Ephesians 2:19 Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the _____ of God;

C. Sometimes the church is described theologically.

1. Promised

Matthew 16:18 And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I _____ my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

2. Purchased

1 Peter 1:18-19 Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not _____ with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; 19 But with the precious _____ of Christ, as of a lamb without _____ and without spot:

3. Produced

Acts 1:5 For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be _____ with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.

Acts 2:1-4 And when the day of _____ was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. 2 And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. 3 And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. 4 And they were all _____ with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

4. Presented

Ephesians 5:27 That he might _____ it to himself a glorious _____, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be _____ and without blemish.

Revelation 19:7 Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honour to him: for the _____ of the Lamb is come, and his _____ hath made herself _____.

III. Membership in the Church

One might ask, “What is required to become a member, and how do I go about the process?” (This will vary from church to church.) Membership consists of those who know Christ as Savior and have been baptized by immersion. Being baptized does not automatically make a person a member of a local church but should be a prerequisite of membership. Some churches hold discipleship classes in which new believers and those seeking to become part of the church are instructed. Church membership can be established before discipleship training is completed.

IV. Discipline in the Church

The pastoral staff and deacons act representatively for the church in this matter. Discipline can take many forms: personal or extensive counseling; restriction of service; even dismissal from membership.

A. Some causes for discipline

1. Broken fellowship – Matthew 18:15-17

2. Contentious doctrinal error – 1 Timothy 6:3-5

Romans 16:17 Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and _____ them.

3. Trouble-making and disorderliness – 2 Thessalonians 3:14

4. Immorality – 1 Corinthians 5

5. Neglect of attendance

Hebrews 10:25 Not _____ the _____ of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching.

6. Divisiveness – Titus 3:10-11

B. Goals of discipline

1. Restoration

2. Purity of the church

Note: In obedience to the Word of God (1 Corinthians 6:1-3), the church is to seek the removal of destructive influences (1 Corinthians 5:6), and provide some restraint of others (1 Timothy 5:20). In addition, love, humility, and forgiveness are the proper spiritual attitudes to be exercised in discipline (2 Corinthians 2:5-8; Galatians 6:1).

V. Financial Support of the Church

The example of biblical giving is tithing (10%). Love offerings may also be promoted (Malachi 3:8-12; Matthew 23:23; 1 Corinthians 16:1-2; 2 Corinthians 8:1-15; Hebrews 7:4). Giving our resources should be preceded by the giving of ourselves as living sacrifices.

As a child of God, I am ready to apply for membership. I joyfully anticipate the ministry opportunities of serving the Lord with my church family, including Biblical giving.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON ELEVEN

THE DOCTRINE OF ANGELS, DEMONS, AND SATAN

I. The Doctrine of Angels (Angelology) and Demons (Demonology)

Hebrews 1:14 Are they not all ministering _____, sent forth to _____ for them who shall be heirs of salvation?

A. The fact of angels

Of course, we believe in angels! The Scriptures affirm their existence (Psalm 104:4; Matthew 13:41; John 1:51).

B. The characteristics of angels

1. They are created beings.

Colossians 1:16 For by him were all things _____, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and _____, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:

2. They are spirit beings (Hebrews 1:13-14).

3. They do not marry (Matthew 22:30).

4. They have intellect and will (Mark 5:12).

5. They are immortal beings who never die (Luke 20:35-36).

6. They have rank and file (Colossians 1:16)

Ephesians 6:12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against _____, against _____, against the _____ of the darkness of this world, against _____ in high places.

7. They were created holy (Genesis 1:31).

8. They had a period of probation (2 Peter 2:4).

9. Some did not fall into sin (Psalm 89:7).

10. Others fell and are now called demons (2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6).

11. Both good angels and demons are now confirmed in their present state (John 8:44; 2 Corinthians 11:14-15; Revelation 12:7, 9)

C. The ministry of good angels

1. They worship God (Psalm 29:1-2; Matthew 18:10).

2. They rejoice in God's works.

Job 38:7 When the morning stars _____ together, and all the sons of God _____ for joy?

3. They execute God's will (Psalm 103:20).

4. They participate in the affairs of nations (Daniel 10:10-14).

5. They guide believers (Acts 8:26; 12:7; Hebrews 1:14).

Angels are described like a sheriff and are messengers to give warnings.

6. They will accompany Christ at His return (Matthew 13:49; 25:31; 2 Thessalonians 1:7-8)

D. The activity of evil angels

1. They oppose God's purposes and people (Job 1:9-11; Daniel 10:10-14; Zechariah 3:1; Matthew 12:26-27; 25:41)

2. They afflict God's people (Matthew 17:15-18; Luke 13:16; 2 Corinthians 12:7).

3. They hinder God's servants (Ephesians 6:11-12; 1 Thessalonians 2:18).

4. They seek to deceive God's elect (Matthew 24:24; 2 Corinthians 11:13-14).

II. The Doctrine of Satan (Satanology)

1 Peter 5:8 Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the _____, as a roaring _____, walketh about, seeking whom he may _____:

A. His appearance

1. As the serpent (Genesis 3:1)

2. As an angel (Job 1:6)

2 Corinthians 11:14 And no marvel; for _____ himself is transformed into an _____ of _____.

B. His person

1. He is intelligent (2 Corinthians 2:11).

2. He has memory (Matthew 4:6).

3. He is knowledgeable (Revelation 12:12).

4. He has will (2 Timothy 2:26).

5. He possesses organizational ability (Ephesians 6:12).

6. He speaks, tempts, accuses, makes war, and performs miracles.

7. He will be punished (Revelation 20:10).

C. His titles

1. Satan

Revelation 12:9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the _____, and _____, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.

2. The devil (Matthew 4:1)

3. The prince of the power of the air

Ephesians 2:2 Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the _____ of the _____ of the _____, the _____ that now worketh in the children of _____:

4. The ruler of this world

John 16:11 Of judgment, because the _____ of this world is judged.

5. The god of this world (2 Corinthians 4:4)

6. Abaddon-Apollyon (Revelation 9:11)

Both words mean “destroyer.” Abaddon is Hebrews and Apollyon is Greek.

7. Beelzebul (Matthew 10:25)

The meaning is “lord of the flies.”

Note: In response to the reality of Satan and his demons, we believers must do the following:

1. Claim our redemptive rights (Ephesians 6:16; Colossians 2:15; Hebrews 2:14; 1 John 3:8; Revelation 12:11).

2. Appropriate the armor of God (Ephesians 6:11-18).

3. Maintain self-control (Galatians 5:22-23; Ephesians 4:26-27).

4. Exercise vigilance (2 Corinthians 12:11; 1 Peter 5:8).

5. Resist the devil (James 4:7; 1 John 2:14).

6. Forgive and restore believers who repent (2 Corinthians 2:7-11).

Note: In the Lord’s Prayer (Lesson Four), you were taught to pray for deliverance from evil (Satan). In obedience to these instructions from the Scripture, you may present a good defense against Satan’s attack. Never forget that Satan is out to destroy the work of God. Satan desires to have you that he may “sift you as wheat,” like Peter, but Christ prays for you and provides sufficient armor for standing against this attack. “Be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.” Ephesians 6:10

As a believer, I choose to stand against Satan through the victory that Christ has provided. Dressed in the armor of God, I will be vigilant and maintain self-control as I resist the devil.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON TWELVE

THE DOCTRINE OF LAST THINGS

John 16:13 Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all _____: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to _____.

I. Considering the Doctrine of Last Things (Eschatology)

A. A study of last things can be dangerous as seen in society.

1. It can be used to control or merchandise. (sell books that influence)
2. It can be used to sensationalize. (Comics, cartoons, falsehood)
3. It can be used to aggrandize. (distract from its purpose)

B. A study of last things can be profitable for individual experience.

1. It produces spiritual stimulation.
2. It brings mental satisfaction.
3. It gives hope.
4. It brings comfort in the time of sorrow.
5. It provides conviction and motivation for service.

C. Try this little experiment: Look up the following passages on last things and identify the valuable application to your life. For instance, **1 Corinthians 15:58** **Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.** It is clear that the information given in 1 Corinthians 15 concerning the resurrection of the dead has a valuable application for your life. This avoids the dangers mentioned above and allows the Lord to develop your life. In the following list, look for “therefore,” “wherefore,” and “so then,” which will enable you to correctly identify the intended application for your life.

1. Matthew 24:42-44 _____ therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. 43 But know this, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have _____, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. 44 Therefore be ye also _____: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.

2. Philippians 3:21 Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his _____ body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself. 4:1 _____, my brethren dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved.

3. 1 Thessalonians 4:17-18 Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. 18 Wherefore _____ one another with these words.

4. 2 Thessalonians 2:13-15 But we are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning _____ you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth: 14 Whereunto he called you by our gospel, to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. 15 _____, brethren, _____ and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word, or our epistle.

5. 2 Peter 3:17 Ye _____, beloved, seeing ye know these things before, _____ lest ye also, being led away with the error of the wicked, fall from your own steadfastness.

6. 1 John 3:1-3 Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: _____ the world knoweth us not, because it _____ him not. 2 Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. 3 And every man that hath this hope in him _____ himself, even as he is pure.

II. Definition of Terms

Introduction: You will need some definitions for the study of last things. These definitions are given to enable intelligent discussion on this subject.

A. The Rapture of the church is the taking up of the redeemed from this world by Christ just prior to the Great Tribulation (1 Corinthians 15:51-52; 1 Thessalonians 4:17).

1. The pre-tribulation view is that the rapture will occur before the tribulation and the millennium, in that order.
2. The mid-tribulation view is that the rapture will take place in the middle of the tribulation but prior to the millennium.
3. The post-tribulation view is that the rapture is premillennial but after the tribulation

B. The Judgment Seat of Christ is the place where Christ will judge Christians immediately after the rapture on the basis of their conduct as Christians, resulting in receiving or not receiving rewards. This judgment does NOT determine eternal destiny (Romans 14:10-12; 2 Corinthians 5:10)

C. The Marriage Supper of the Lamb is a term used in Revelation 19:7-10 to refer to the specific occasion between the rapture and the revelation of Christ when the church is united eternally with her Lord.

D. The Great Tribulation is that period beginning immediately after the rapture when God's wrath will be poured out on the world. The information detailing this time is found in Revelation 6-19.

E. The Second Coming of Christ is a term used to designate the return of Christ at the end of the tribulation period to establish the millennium (Revelation 19:11-16).

F. The Battle of Armageddon is a name taken from Revelation 16:16 which literally means the mountain of Megiddo. Historically, this was the place of some of the great victories of Israel, and, as such, it anticipates the final victory of Christ over His enemies.

G. The Judgment of the Gentiles is that "judgment of the nations" (sheep and goats) that immediately follows the revelation of Christ at the end of the tribulation, thus establishing the place of the Gentiles in the millennium (Matthew 25:31-46).

H. The Great White Throne is that judgment immediately following the millennium and is concerned with only the lost of all ages (Revelation 20:11-15)

I. The Millennium is the designation for the 1000-year reign of Christ over the nations and Israel characterized by peace, righteousness, and justice (Revelation 20:1-7).

1. The premillennial view of the return of Christ is of a literal earthly reign of Christ following the Great Tribulation.
2. The postmillennial view of the return of Christ is of a literal millennium brought about by the conversion of the world through the spread of the gospel.
3. The amillennial view is of a **spiritual** kingdom such as the rule of Christ over His church, but no physical thousand-year earthly kingdom.

Note: There are also other views such as the partial rapture or past tribulation views. It is not our attempt to cover all of them here. Our aim is to familiarize you with the most common terms used to discuss last things. Please be patient with this new information and never forget that the Lord has not told exactly when He is coming, but that He is! Our main task is not to figure out the future, but to live effectively in the present so that we may engage in evangelism (Acts 1:8) and building up the body of Christ (Matthew 28:19-20).

III. Conclusion

- A. Prophecy is an important part of our Christian growth and development.
- B. Predictions that come true are a means of giving certainty (John 13:19).
- C. A specific ministry of the Spirit is to disclose the future (John 16:14; Revelation 1:1).
- D. The purposes of prophecy can be clearly seen in the “therefore” and “wherefore” examples listed earlier.
- E. Beware of measuring your spirituality on the basis of prophetic information. When prophecy is trivialized, sensationalized, or given novelty status, the immature and gullible often fall into the snare of Satan. They find themselves more interested in crystal ball experiences than evangelism, edification, and local church ministries.
- F. The “deep things” of God are not prophecies as opposed to history or poetry. Have any of us plumbed the depth of the incarnation or the temptation of Jesus?
- G. Christ is the key to all biblical understanding, including prophecy (Revelation 1:1). The proper response to prophecy is holiness in conduct (2 Peter 3:11) and faithful service in the local church (1 Corinthians 15:58).

Note: We have made it a point to preach the whole counsel of God rather than cater to sensationalism and novelty seeking. Those who immerse themselves in future events at the expense of faithful service are a great hindrance to the work of God! We are as interested in the future as others; however, we live in the present, and the Lord has given specific instructions for the church (Matthew 28:19-20). The greatest impact of prophecy is when we are motivated to carry out His instructions. The Lord gave prophecy in both the Old Testament and the New Testament to help, encourage, and produce stability and productivity in order that His people might know these truths beforehand and effectively stand in this evil world.

I believe the study of last things can serve to instruct and encourage the Lord's people. I believe Jesus Christ will come again to "catch away" His church. I believe in the resurrection and the reality of both heaven and hell.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

LESSON THIRTEEN

SERVICE MINISTRIES

Ephesians 2:10 For we are his _____, created in Christ Jesus unto good _____, which God hath before ordained that we should _____ in them.

Introduction: Growing Christians must have hands-on opportunities to serve their Lord. By now you have been baptized and processed into the membership, are completing this discipleship program, and are ready to assume a significant part in this ministry.

I. Encouragements to Serve from the Old Testament

Exodus 7:16 And thou shalt say unto him, The LORD God of the Hebrews hath sent me unto thee, saying, Let my people go, that they may _____ me in the wilderness: and, behold, hitherto thou wouldest not hear.

Deuteronomy 10:20 Thou shalt fear the LORD thy God; him shalt thou _____ and to him shalt thou cleave, and swear by his name.

Deuteronomy 11:13 And it shall come to pass, if ye shall hearken diligently unto my commandments which I command you this day, to love the LORD your God, and to _____ him with all your heart and with all your soul,

Deuteronomy 13:4 Ye shall walk after the LORD your God, and fear him, and keep his commandments, and _____ his voice, and ye shall _____ him, and cleave unto him.

Joshua 22:5 But take diligent heed to _____ the _____ and the law, which Moses the servant of the LORD charged you, to love the LORD your God, and to _____ in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and to cleave unto him, and to _____ him with all your heart and with all your soul.

Joshua 24:14-15 Now therefore fear the LORD, and _____ him in sincerity and in truth: and put away the gods which your fathers served on the other side of the flood, and in Egypt; and serve ye the LORD. 15 ¶ And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will _____; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will _____ the LORD.

1 Samuel 12:20 And Samuel said unto the people, Fear not: ye have done all this wickedness: yet turn not aside from _____ the LORD, but _____ the LORD with all your heart;

1 Chronicles 28:13 Also for the courses of the priests and the Levites, and for all the work of the _____ of the house of the LORD, and for all the vessels of service in the house of the LORD.

Psalms 2:11 _____ the LORD with fear, and rejoice with trembling.

II. Encouragement to Serve from the New Testament

Matthew 4:10 Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou _____.

Luke 12:37 Blessed are those _____, whom the lord when he cometh shall find watching: verily I say unto you, that he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and _____ them.

John 12:26 If any man serve me, let him _____ me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be: if any man _____ me, him will my Father honour.

Romans 7:6 But now we are delivered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held; that we should _____ in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter.

Galatians 5:13 For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love _____ one another.

1 Thessalonians 1:9 For they themselves shew of us what manner of entering in we had unto you, and how ye turned to God from idols to _____ the living and true God;

Hebrews 9:14 How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to _____ the living God?

Hebrews 12:28 Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may _____ God acceptably with reverence and godly fear:

Revelation 7:15 Therefore are they before the throne of God, and _____ him day and night in his temple: and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them.

Revelation 22:3 And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall _____ him:

Note: Some ministries require extensive training before undertaking, but there are a multitude of service ministries in which you may now participate. Consider the following ministries and discuss with your instructor the ones you would like to do for your Lord:

Teaching Sunday School;
Youth ministry;
Junior Church Groups;
Missions Prayer & Support;
Music Ministry;
Ushering, Greeting;
Singing (solo or group);
Discipleship Ministry;
Rest Home Ministry;
Jail Ministry;
Vacation Bible School;
Building Program;
Hospital Visitation;

Shepherding Ministry;
Cleaning the Church Building;
Yard Work;
Serving in the Nursery;
Praying;
Audio, Video, Lights & Stream Teams;
Hospitality and Food Ministry;
Wedding Coordination;
Funeral Coordination;
Flowers and other Decorations;
Set up and Clean up Events;
Website and Social Media Ministries
Etc.

There is no problem finding a place of service for each believer. The important thing is that you begin now to serve the Lord and expand your service as you grow. It takes everyone giving 100% to maximize our opportunities for effective service. In most churches, a few people do most of the ministry while the others watch. We desire that all participate as the body needs every part to supply what is needed.

1 Corinthians 12:14-18 For the body is not one member, but many. 15 If the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? 16 And if the ear shall say, Because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? 17 If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling? 18 But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him.

Read over this list of opportunities and discuss with you pastor and instructor the areas you would be willing to consider. They will help process you into active service. Now is a great time to identify those areas and commit your life to service ministries.

These are some areas of service I would consider: _____.
As a child of God, saved to serve, I now commit myself to serve the Lord as He leads
and as I am gifted and trained.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

CONCLUSION

Congratulations! A solid foundation for developing your Christian life has been laid in the past 13 lessons. You have done the following:

- confessed your faith in Christ as Savior and Lord;
- entered into believer's baptism as an outward confession of your relationship to God;
- been instructed in the Lord's Supper;
- learned the basic principles of prayer;
- become actively involved in prayer services;
- learned to locate the various books of the Bible;
- committed yourself to the learning opportunities of this church;
- learned how to witness and made a personal commitment to do so;
- committed yourself to helping others through this discipleship program;
- become a member of this church;
- become grounded in the biblical doctrines of the Scriptures;
- committed yourself to particular service ministries

Your continued "walking in the truth" is a constant source of joy for those who have taken the time to train you (3 John 4). We are anticipating your continued growth and service. Let us covenant to obey the Lord's instruction of "making disciples."

Acts 20:32 And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.