

contents

2	a review of our commitment
4	baptism
5	the church
6	the bible, the word of God
8	discipleship
9	prayer
10	temptation
12	evangelism
14	eternal security
15	world outreach
18	marriage, divorce, remarriage, and family
24	money & possessions
25	financial giving & God
26	dealing with conflicts
28	spiritual gifts
30	the problem of worry
32	the problem of worry (<i>continued</i>)
34	judging others & self-examination
35	angels and heavenly beings, good and bad

a review of your commitment

to receive Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior

1. Who qualifies as a candidate for the salvation of God?
Romans 3:23; John 1:12

2. Does everyone do wrong?
Romans 3:23

3. What are the results of our wrongdoing?
Romans 6:23

4. Can forgiveness of sin and subsequent salvation be achieved through our performance?
Romans 6:23; Ephesians 2:8,9; Titus 3:5

5. What are the components of the good news?
1 Corinthians 15:1-4

6. What two important elements were the central theme of Paul's message of salvation? **Acts 20:21; Mark 1:14-15**
 - 6a. What is the meaning of repentance? (change/real sorrow)
Inwardly - **2 Corinthians 7:9-11**
Outwardly - **Luke 3:8-14**

 - 6b. What is the meaning of faith?
Hebrews 11:1

review

7. What does Paul say about how a person can be “saved”?
(What transpires externally and internally during the moment of salvation?)

Romans 10:9-10

8. What does it mean to confess Jesus as Lord?

Matthew 28:18; Romans 10:9; Acts 16:31

9. So, what should we have faith in?

Jesus is _____ **John 10:30**

Jesus died _____ **1 Corinthians 15:3**

Jesus was buried _____ **1 Corinthians 15:4**

Jesus was _____ on the third day **1 Corinthians 15:4**

Jesus is _____ **Acts 2:36**

[everyone is a **sinner**
and everyone can be a **son**.]

greek corner

sin - αμαρτανω - **hamartano**: to miss the mark

grace - χαρις - **charis**: free gift (something we don't deserve)

repentance - μετανοια - **metanoia**: deep sorrow and a desire to change your mind

faith - πιστις - **pistis**: to be completely convinced/fully persuaded of the truth of something

confess - ομολογειω - **homologeo**: to speak the same/to agree with

baptism

1. Is baptism an important part of the new Christian's life?
Matthew 28:19
2. What determines if a person should be baptized?
Acts 8:36-37; Acts 2:41; Mark 16:16
3. How should a person be baptized?
Acts 8:38; Matthew 3:16
4. How soon should a new Believer become baptized?
Acts 16:30-33; Acts 16:14-15
5. What does baptism symbolize?
Colossians 2:12; Romans 6:3-4

greek corner

baptism/baptize - βαπτω - **bapto**: to sink a ship, to immerse, to cover entirely with fluid

the church

1. What is the church?
Ephesians 1:22-23; Colossians 1:18
2. When did the church begin?
Acts 1:4-5,8 & Chapter 2
3. Should we be involved?
Hebrews 10:25
4. How do we become a participant?
1 Corinthians 12:13
5. What four things should we be doing within the church?
Acts 2:42
6. What are the results if we do these things?
Acts 2:43-47

greek corner

church- εκκλησια - **ekklesia:** a group of people called out for a special purpose.

[Eph. 1:22-23] **fullness** - πληρωμα - **pleroma:** a ship that is fully manned, to complete, to finish, to lack nothing

the Bible

the Word of God

The Bible is a very ancient record. It is preserved through sixty-six divisions called Books, written by 40 men (and the Spirit of God) in 3 different languages, Hebrew, Chaldee and Greek. The Old Testament was written within a time span of 1600 years from Job and Moses to Nehemiah. The New Testament was written within a relatively brief period of time... about 50 years. No other ancient writing can boast of having copies so close to the original time of writing. The New Testament has over 5000 supporting Greek manuscripts existing today with another 20,000 manuscripts in other languages.

1. In what **general** way does God make himself known to man?
Romans 1:19-20; 2:15
2. In what **special** way does God make Himself known to man?
John 1:45
3. How did the Bible originate?
2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:20-21; Jeremiah 1:9
4. Is the Bible effective in relating to man's problems, conditions and situations? How?
Hebrews 4:12
5. Does the Bible contain error? Is it perfect?
Psalms 12:6-7; 19:7; 119:140
6. Does it remain perfect and pure?
Matthew 5:18; Luke 16:17; Isaiah 40:8
7. What happens if someone attempts to alter or change the Bible?
Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:19
8. How important is the Bible?
Psalms 138:2

how the Bible comes to us.

revelation	God conveying His Word to man
↓	
inspiration	The recording or writing of the Bible
↓	
transmission	Making copies of what has been written
↓	
translation	Putting the copies into a different language
↓	
canonization	Historical determination of authentic revelation
↓	
preservation	The guarding and preserving of the Bible
↓	
illumination	The Holy Spirit, as our Teacher, causing us to understand
↓	
interpretation	Active process of determining the meaning
↓	
assimilation	Meditation, absorption, ingestion
↓	
application	Personal adjustments made in our lives because of the Word, the Bible

ways to study the Bible (questions to ask yourself while you are studying):

historically	From or for whom was the passage written? What was going on then?
grammatically	To whom do the pronouns refer? What is the verb tense? What does the original language say?
contextually	How does the verse relate to the passage? to the chapter? to the book?
literally	Does it mean what it says it means? Are there signs that figurative language is being used? (Does it say “like” or “as?”)

terms to know

- verbal** - specific word for word
- plenary** - full, complete, entire, absolute
- inspired** - God-breathed
- inerrant** - free from error
- infallible** - incapable of error

greek corner

[2 Tim. 3:16] **Given by inspiration/God-breathed**- θεοπνευστος-
theopneustos: breathed out by God
[Matthew 5:18] **jot** - ι - : the 10th and smallest letter in the Greek alphabet
titlle - κεραία -: little horn, the english equivalent is the dot above an i or j

discipleship

Matthew 28:19 tells us to make disciples of all nations.

1. The word disciple can best be translated as apprentice. Explain the process that takes place in apprenticeship.
2. What were the followers of Jesus called?
Matthew 10:1; Acts 9:10; 13:52; 14:20, 28; 19:1,9
3. What other name were disciples called?
Acts 11:26
4. **Jesus must be first in our affections.** What expression is used to describe our love for others in comparison to our love for Jesus?
Luke 14:25,26 (Genesis 29:31,30; Matthew 10:37-39)
5. **Jesus must be first in our ambitions.** What does it mean to bear a cross? When a person carried a cross, where were they going? What, therefore, should be our constant attitude about life?
Luke 14:27
6. **Jesus must be first in our all.** What should be our attitude toward material possessions?
Luke 14:33
7. Should the decision to become a disciple be very carefully considered?
Luke 14:28-30

greek corner

disciple- μαθητης- *mathetes* - a learner, a student, an apprentice

prayer

1. What does Jesus say about how to pray?
Matthew 6:5-13
2. Who is to pray?
Luke 18:1
3. How often are we to pray?
Luke 18:1; 1 Thessalonians 5:17; Ephesians 6:18
4. What kinds of prayers are encouraged?
Matthew 5:44; 1 Timothy 2:1-2; James 5:16
5. What is the result of prayer?
Matthew 7:7-11; 1 John 5:14-15; John 15:7
6. What must we do before our prayers are answered?
Matthew 6:14-15; Mark 11:24-26; John 15:7

greek corner

prayer- προσευχομαι- **proseuchomai** - to desire towards (this word is used exclusively for man's communication with God)

temptation

1. Through what source of power is the Christian life to be lived?
Acts 1:8
2. Who can possess this power?
1 Corinthians 12:13
3. Where do temptations originate?
James 1:14; Mark 1:13
4. Where do temptations to sin *not* originate?
James 1:13
5. What is the ultimate result of cooperating with temptation?
James 1:14,15
6. What different temptations did Jesus face?
Luke 4:2-6, 9; 1 John 2:16
7. How did Jesus resist temptation each time?
Luke 4:4, 8, 12
8. What are other ways of resisting temptation?
Matthew 26:41; 1 Corinthians 6:18; 2 Timothy 2:22
9. What should we do when people tempt us to do wrong?
Proverbs 1:10

temptation

10a. How should we help another who is tempted?
Galatians 6:1

10b. Why?
Galatians 6:1

11. Can we ever be faced with a temptation that will be impossible to resist?
1 Corinthians 10:13

greek corner

[James 1:14] **temptation/test**- πειρασμός- **peirasmos**: a situation, an experience, a test, a solicitation to evil

evangelism

telling others the Good News

1. What does Jesus possess?
Matthew 28:18
2. What are we to do?
Matthew 28:19; Acts 1:8
3. Review the components of the basic message of salvation.
1 Corinthians 15:2-4; Acts 20:21
4. What assistance do we have in sharing the Good News?
1 Thessalonians 1:5
5. How do people respond?
1 Thessalonians 1:6, 8
6. How are we to live our lives?
Colossians 4:5-6
7. How are unbelievers described?
Colossians 4:5
8. What should characterize the way we talk (evangelize)?
Colossians 4:6

9. What is Paul's two part method of evangelism?
Acts 17:2, 17; 18:4,19; 19:8

(What are some other words used to describe Paul's method? **Acts 17:3, 18**)

10. Did Paul attempt to relate?
Acts 17:23
11. Was Paul concerned with follow-up or personal discipleship?
Acts 14:21, 22; 15:36; 19:9-10
12. What was the extent of the church's influence?
Acts 17:6; 19:10, 19, 20
13. **Specifically** how do we communicate that message?

Four-Part Process: C. A. M. I.

1. Connection - *Rocking Philippians 2 Principle* [**Philippians 2:3-4**]
2. Apologetics
3. Message - *The Wall and the Bridge*
4. Invitation to accept God's offer of salvation

The Wall and the Bridge

see aletheiachurch.com/images/Videos/EvangelismModel.mpg for a demonstration

greek corner

[Acts 18:4] **reasoned**- διαλεγομαι- **dialegomai** - to discuss (dialogue)

[Acts 18:4] **persuade** - πειθω - **peitho** - to win over or convince

eternal security

The teaching of the eternal security of the believer basically revolves around the concept that because our salvation is not worked for (not deserved or earned), but is a *gift* of God's kindness and mercy, a person who is sincerely a follower of God can never lose this status!

1. Who gives us the power to become sons of God?
John 1:12
2. Is it possible for a follower of Jesus to ever perish?
John 10:27-30
3. Symbolically speaking, whose hands are we in as followers of Jesus?
John 10:28, 29
4. Who can remove us from these hands?
John 10:29
5. When we make a commitment to Jesus, who "keeps" that commitment?
2 Timothy 1:12
6. How may a person know that they know God?
1 John 2:3-5
7. How else may we know that we are true Christians?
1 John 3:24; 4:13
8. What other impact does the Spirit make in our lives?
Ephesians 1:13-14

eternal security

9. How did Jesus claim that Zacchaeus proved to be a true follower?
Luke 19:1-10
10. What could ever separate a true believer from God's love?
Romans 8:38-39

greek corner

[Ephesians 1:13] **sealed** - σφραγιζω- **sphragizo**: to mark; to stamp

[Ephesians 1:14] **guaranteed** - αραβων- **arrabon**: money given as a pledge or downpayment with the intent that the full amount will be paid later

world outreach

Our God is a global, international God. He is not just interested in the nation of Israel or the church but in everyone.

God's love for all the nations

1. Through Abraham, who had the possibility of being blessed?
Genesis 12:3
2. What was the nation of Israel's attitude to be toward non-Jewish people?
Leviticus 19:33-34
3. Who is to be included in God's kingdom?
Psalms 47:2, 7, 8
And to whom are we, as followers of God, commanded to declare His glory and reign to?
Psalms 96:3,10
4. Why does God bless His followers?
Psalms 67:1-3, 6
5. Who is to praise our God?
Psalms 98:4; 100:1
6. The servant is to bring light to whom? **Isaiah 42:1, 4, 6** & Israel is to be a light to whom?
Isaiah 49:1, 6
7. God desires His name to be great where and among whom?
Malachi 1:10-11
8. Where does Jesus say kingdom members will come from?
Matthew 8:7-11; Luke 13:29
9. Who was to pray in Jerusalem's Jewish Temple?
Mark 11:17

10. Was Jesus interested in people other than the nation of Israel?

John 4; John 12:20

God's Strategy to Reach the Nations

10. What was Jesus' last message before His ascension?

Matthew 28:19; Mark 16:15; Luke 24:46-48; John 20:21

11. Does God have a strategy for reaching the world?

Acts 17:2-3

12. How did a "mission" begin?

Acts 13:1-4

13. Did Paul go alone?

Acts 13:13; 14:1, 21, 23; 15:40; 17:1; 20:4

14. Where did these "teams" always depart from?

Acts 13:1-4; 15:35-41; 18:22-23

15. Who would the "team members" attempt to talk with first?

Acts 13:5, 14; 14:1; 17:1, 10; 18:4, 19; 19:8 (Romans 15:19-21)

16. Did some respond?

Acts 13:12, 42, 44, 48; 16:14, 15, 30-33; 17:4, 12, 34; 18:8; 19:18-20

17. Did some reject?

Acts 13:50; 14:2; 16:23; 17:5, 13, 32; 19:9

NOTE: For more information on Paul's method of evangelism see section 8, "Evangelism."

greek corner

[Acts 13:12] **amazed/astonished** - εκπλησσω - **ekplesso** - to strike out (i.e. to be floored)

[Acts 17:2] **custom** - εθω - **etho** - method

[Acts 17:2,17; 18:4; 19:8] **reason** - διαλεγομαι - **dialegomai** - to converse, negotiate, discuss, dialogue

[Acts 17:2,17; 18:4; 19:8] **persuade** - πειθω - **peitho** - win over, convince

marriage, divorce, remarriage, and family

God's original design for marriage

1. How early in God's Word, the Bible, was the concept of marriage introduced?
Genesis 1:27,28 2:21-25
2. What did God say was not good about man?
Genesis 2:18
3. What did God decide to do for man?
Genesis 2:18
4. What could not be found for Adam among God's creation?
Genesis 2:20
5. How did God make a suitable helper for Adam?
Genesis 2:21-22
6. What process takes place through marriage between a man and a woman?
Genesis 2:23-25
7. What two things occur when a man finds a wife?
Proverbs 18:22

the true meaning of love

8. How is "romantic love" described?
Song of Solomon 8:7
9. How is "true love" demonstrated?
1 Corinthians 13:4-8

marriage

10. Based on the preceding passage, is it possible then to “fall in” or “out of” love?

11. What is another motive for marriage provided for by God?
1 Corinthians 7:1, 2

12. What does God say about a **physical** (sexual) love relationship within marriage?
Hebrews 13:4

13. What does God say about a **physical** love relationship outside of marriage?
Hebrews 13:4; 1 Thessalonians 4:2-8

marriage 101

14. Should a Christian marry a non-Christian?
2 Corinthians 6:14

15. To be effective marital participants, what should each member experience?
Ephesians 5:18b

16. How should wives respond to their husbands?
Ephesians 5:22

17. How should we all respond to each other?
Ephesians 5:21

18. How is submission qualified or limited for the wife?
Ephesians 5:22

19. How should husbands love their wives?
Ephesians 5:25
20. What process is accomplished by husbands through the proper use of words?
Ephesians 5:26-27
21. What is the most important action a husband can demonstrate?
Ephesians 5:33
22. What is the most important action a wife can demonstrate?
Ephesians 5:33
23. How can a wife re-direct a husband who “obeys not the word”?
1 Peter 3:1-4
24. If a man does not become knowledgeable about or honor his wife, what will result?
1 Peter 3:7
25. Under what conditions can a marriage end?
- a. Death: Romans 7:2-3; 1 Corinthians 7:39**
 - b. Disloyalty: Matthew 19:3, 9**
 - c. Desertion: 1 Corinthians 7:10-11, 15**
 - d. Danger: 1 Corinthians 7:10-11**
*see definition under Greek Corner.
26. What does God think of divorce?
Malachi 2:15-16; Matthew 19:6; Mark 10:9
27. Under what conditions does God sanction a remarriage?
Romans 7:2-3; Matthew 19:9; 1 Corinthians 7:15

family & children

28. What does God say about the importance of children?
Psalms 127:3
29. Does God encourage small or large families?
Psalms 127:5
30. What are children compared too?
Psalms 127:4
- a. How does the Bible comment on pre-born children?
Psalms 139:13-16; Jeremiah 1:5
31. What does Paul instruct us **not** to do with our children?
What does this mean? **Ephesians 6:4**
32. What are the two things Paul instructs us to do with our children?
Ephesians 6:4
33. What did Moses view as the first vital instruction for children?
Deuteronomy 6:4
34. What are the three ways children are suppose to love God?
Deuteronomy 6:5
35. Who should first view these themes as important?
Deuteronomy 6:6
36. What two ways should we communicate truth to children?
Deuteronomy 6:7

- 36a. In what way should we **teach** the truth?
Deuteronomy 6:7
- 36b. In what way should we **talk** about the truth?
Deuteronomy 6:7
37. What is the promise if we “train up” a child?
Proverbs 22:6
38. What is the result if a parent “spares the rod” from a young child?
Proverbs 13:24
39. What is the promise if a parent applies appropriate correction?
Proverbs 13:24
40. What will not happen to a child if he is appropriately corrected?
Proverbs 23:13
41. Where will the child’s soul be delivered from if corrected?
Proverbs 23:14
42. What does correction and instruction provide?
Proverbs 29:15
43. How does a neglected child affect his mother?
Proverbs 29:15
44. What two additional results are promised if a child is corrected?
Proverbs 29:17

greek corner

question #6 [Genesis 2:24] **joined/united/cleave**- דבַּק **dabaq** - to cling, to glue (to be inseparable)

question #16 [Ephesians 5:21,22] **submit** - υποτάσσω **hupotasso** - a military term meaning to arrange under (just like the troops arrange themselves under the command of a leader to accomplish the mission)

question #19 [Ephesians 5:25] **love** - αγαπαω **agapao**: unconditional, sacrificial commitment

question #25 [1 Corinthians 7:15,39] **bound** - δεω - **deo**: to bind, tie, or fasten

money & possessions

1. Who really owns it all?
Haggai 2:8
2. Where does ability to accumulate and prosper materially come from?
Deuteronomy 8:17-18; 1 Corinthians 4:7
3. Why does God provide richly for us?
1 Timothy 6:17
4. Does God want us to work?
Proverbs 14:23; 20:4; 2 Thessalonians 3:10-11
5. Does God desire for us to save?
Proverbs 21:20
6. Are we to keep records?
Proverbs 27:23-24
7. What about debt?
Proverbs 22:7; Romans 13:8
8. Should we be willing to co-sign for another?
Proverbs 17:18
9. Is it appropriate to love money?
Ecclesiastes 5:10; 1 Timothy 6:10
10. What should be our attitude toward material possessions & money?
1 Timothy 6:6, 9; Hebrews 13:5

financial giving & God

1. Do we have responsibilities toward human government?
Matthew 17:24-27; 22:15-22; Romans 13:1-2, 5-7
2. Does God desire for us to give back to Him?
2 Corinthians 9:7
3. Does Jesus offer an example for us?
2 Corinthians 8:9
4. Should our giving be planned?
1 Corinthians 16:1-2; 2 Corinthians 9:7
5. Should our giving be in response to a need?
Acts 2:44-45; 4:34-35
6. What does God say about being generous and sacrificial in our giving?
2 Corinthians 8:2; Mark 12:41-44; 2 Samuel 24:24
7. How does God respond when we give to His kingdom work?
2 Corinthians 9:6,8,10; Luke 6:38
8. What is a healthy attitude toward giving?
Acts 20:35

dealing with conflicts

This study is specifically designed to provide assistance for conflicts between Christians, but may be helpful for other situations.

1. Is it appropriate to be overly sensitive or easily offended?
1 Corinthians 13:4-5, 7
2. If we are people of God's love, what should be the general principle that guides our lives when we are offended?
Proverbs 10:12; 1 Peter 4:8
3. Are we to retaliate as Christians?
Matthew 5:38-42; 1 Peter 2:23; 1 Thessalonians 5:15
4. How should we respond to loud, aggressive, hostile speech?
Proverbs 15:1
5. When we do wrong, how should we respond to the reaction from others?
1 Peter 2:20
6. When we have been hurt or wronged, how should we respond to this before God?
Ephesians 4:32; Colossians 3:13
7. How often are we to forgive?
Luke 17:3-4; Matthew 18:21-22
8. What results when we do not express compassion and forgiveness?
Matthew 18:23-35; Luke 11:4

9. Does our relationship with others affect our relationship with God?
Matthew 5:23-24

10. If a Christian “sins against you” in a way that necessitates confrontation, what is the first step that we should take?
Matthew 18:15

11. If he responds, what transpires?
Matthew 18:15

12. What if he is unreasonable about the issue?
Matthew 18:16

13. Why should there be two or three witnesses?
Matthew 18:16

14. And if he insists on being uncooperative?
Matthew 18:17

15. What does the expression “heathen and tax collector” mean?
Matthew 18:17; 2 Thessalonians 3:14-15

16. Is it possible that occasional non-reconciliation may persist?
Romans 12:18

17. These are tough instructions. Where does the authority for such action come from?
Matthew 18:18-20

greek corner

question #2 [1 Peter 4:8] **cover** -καλυπτω- **kalupto** - to hide or veil
question #7 [Luke 17:3] **forgive** -αφιημι- **aphiemi** - to send away

spiritual gifts

When a person is **physically born**, they are endowed with natural talents (i.e. musical, mechanical, artistic, culinary, athletics, business ability, etc.). When a person is **“born again”** (John 3:3, 7), they are endowed with supernatural talents to be used to serve their new Lord and function in His church.

1. What symbolic expression is used in the Bible for the church?
Ephesians 1:22-23; 1 Corinthians 12:12
2. Like our own physical bodies, is the church, the body of Christ made up of many parts, members or people?
1 Corinthians 12:12, 18-20
3. Again, who makes up the body of Christ?
1 Corinthians 12:27
4. As Christians, what are the special supernatural talents we are given, called?
1 Corinthians 12:1
5. Can you name some of these spiritual gifts?
1 Corinthians 12:8-10, 28; Romans 12:5-8; Ephesians 4:11; 1 Peter 4:9-11
6. Does every believer in Christ possess these spiritual gifts?
1 Corinthians 12:7
7. Why does God call these special spiritual abilities, gifts?
1 Corinthians 12:7
8. Who gives these spiritual gifts?
1 Corinthians 12:11

9. Does the Spirit of God make the decision of who to give what gift?
1 Corinthians 12:11

10. Do we **all** possess the same gifts to be used in the same way?
1 Corinthians 12:4-6

11. With what **attitude** should all spiritual gifts be exercised?
1 Corinthians 13:2

12. For what **purpose**?
1 Corinthians 14:25-26

13. **Again**, why are spiritual gifts provided?
Ephesians 4:12

To learn more about your specific spiritual gifts begin by praying and then start serving in various areas of ministry to determine if you are gifted in a particular area.

the problem of worry

Worry would never be placed within the same category as stealing, lying or murder, yet it still could be viewed as a transgression against God, because worry contradicts faith. (“...for whatsoever is not of faith is sin.” Romans 14:23).

1 Peter 5:6-7 encourages us to cast all of our worry upon Jesus... but how do we do this?

Matthew 6:19-21, 24 refers to direction for the rich who stockpile and Matthew 6:25-34 is referring to direction for the poor who worry.

1. What does it mean to serve one Master?
Matthew 6:24
2. What things do most people worry about?
Matthew 6:25
3. Really, what should our concentration about life focus towards?
4. To eliminate worry, what biblical focus about our physical bodies should be emphasized?
1 Corinthians 6:13, 19-20; Romans 12:1; Philippians 1:20; 2 Corinthians 4:10; Galatians 5:17
5. What illustration does God give to help us understand His provision?
Matthew 6:26
6. What kind of God takes care of His creation?
Matthew 6:26
 - 1.
 - 2.
7. What does God say about us?
Matthew 6:26; Psalm 56:9
8. Can worry lengthen our lives? Can it shorten our lives?
Matthew 6:27

9. What can we learn from the flowers?

Matthew 6:28-30

What does worry do to our faith?

10. Who does Jesus accuse of worrying about the necessities of life?

Matthew 6:31-32

Worry... assuming a level of responsibility that was never meant to be ours in the first place.

11. Again - what are the **temporary** things unbelievers seek?

Matthew 6:31, 33

12. What are the two **eternal** things believers should seek?

Matthew 6:31, 33

13. What do we receive if we seek the eternal?

Matthew 6:33

14. What is meant by “for tomorrow will worry about it’s own things”?

Matthew 6:34

15. What is meant by “sufficient for the day is it’s own trouble?”

greek corner

Worry is derived from the German *wurgen* - to strangle, choke, twist [the term worm has the same origin]

Greek: **worry** - μεριμνάω *merimnao* - to draw in different directions, to tear to pieces, to distract, to divide the mind.

the problem of worry...

continued

1. What impact does worry (cares) have upon faith?
Luke 8:14

2. Are we permitted by God as Christians to worry about anything?
Philippians 4:6

3. What is the appropriate biblical substitute for worry?
Philippians 4:6

4. How many different kinds of prayer are mentioned and what do they mean?
Philippians 4:6 (see section #5 - "Prayer" for more details on prayer)

5. What is the result of prayer?
Philippians 4:7

6. What is peace?
Philippians 4:7
 - a. What is peace the opposite of?
 - b. How extensive is this peace?
 - c. What two things does God's peace guard?

7. How would you respond to the comment, *"Well, I have already done this and it didn't work... I still worry!"*?

8. Along with prayer, what are some additional substitutions for worry?
Philippians 4:8
- What are we suppose to do with those?
 - What do they mean?
9. The last challenge about worry involves four human responses, what are they? **Philippians 4:9**
- How are we motivated to respond to these four?
 - What will be the result?

greek corner

question #5 [Philippians 4:7] **peace** -ειρηνη- **eirene** - to join, to bring together (instead of tearing apart, like worry, peace brings together); a state of tranquility
question #7a [Philippians 4:8] **think/meditate** -λογιζομαι
logizomai - to calculate, to think over

judging others and self-examination

1. Please review **Matthew 7:1 & 2**
What does “judge” mean in this passage?
2. Who is the true judge?
2 Timothy 4:1; John 5:22
3. Is there to be any judgment at all on our part, and if so, what type/how?
1 John 4:1: _____
1 Timothy 3:8-10: _____
2 Timothy 2:15: _____
Romans 14:18: _____
Romans 16:10: _____
4. Will believers be judged (dokimazo)?
1 Corinthians 3:13

What kind of judgment is this?
5. Are we to judge **ourselves** (word used is “dokimazo”)?
2 Corinthians 13:5

greek corner

[Matthew 7:1] **judge** - κρινω - **krino** -judicially sentence or pronounce a verdict; condemn
[1 John 4:1, 1 Timothy 3:8-10, 2 Timothy 2:15, Romans 14:18, 16:10] **test** - δοκιμαζω - **dokimazo** – assay, approve, examine, to see whether a thing is genuine or not
[1 Corinthians 6:5, 14:29] **judge** – διακρινω - **diakrino** – distinguish
[1 Corinthians 2:14-15, 9:3, Acts 17:11] **examine** – ανακρινω
anakrino – investigate, scrutinize

angels and heavenly beings, *good and bad*

1. How did angels originate?
Nehemiah 9:6; Psalm 148:2, 5; Colossians 1:16
2. How long have angels been around?
Job 38:4, 7
3. What form do angels represent?
Hebrews 1:7, 14
4. What characteristics are angels described as having?
2 Samuel 14:20; Psalm 103:20; 2 Thessalonians 1:7; 2 Peter 2:11
5. What other characteristic of an angel is recorded?
Matthew 22:30; Mark 12:25
6. How many angels are there?
Psalm 68:17; Matthew 26:53; Hebrews 12:22; Revelation 5:11
7. Can angels at times be seen?
Numbers 22:23, 31
8. How are they described?
Acts 1:10; Matthew 28:2-3

9. What involvement do angels have with mankind?
Hebrews 1:14

10. Are we always aware of their presence?
Hebrews 13:2

11. How else specifically can angels benefit mankind?
**1 Kings 19:5; Psalms 91:11-12; Daniel 6:22;
Matthew 18:10; Acts 12:6-11; 27:23-25**

12. Can angels learn?
Ephesians 3:10; 1 Timothy 5:21; 1 Peter 1:12

13. Are they responsive to our world?
Luke 15:10

14. What other duties are angels entrusted with?
Matthew 1:20; Luke 1:26-29; 2:10-11; Acts 8:26

15. And another duty?
Luke 16:22

16. What is another major responsibility of angels?
**2 Samuel 24:15-17; 2 Kings 19:35; 1 Chronicles 21:16;
Matthew 13:49-50; Acts 12:21-23**

17. Should angels be worshipped?
Matthew 4:10; Revelation 19:10

18. Do angels have rank or special order?
1 Thessalonians 4:16; Ephesians 6:12

19. Are any archangels mentioned specifically in Scripture?
**Jude 9; Daniel 10:13; 12:1; Revelation 12:7;
Daniel 9:21; Luke 1:26**

20. Could angels possibly have other descriptive forms and descriptive names?
Isaiah 6:2-3; Ezekiel 1:5-14; 10:5, 15, 19-22; Revelation. 4:6-8

21. What was the first recorded duty of these cherubim?
Genesis 3:24

22. Has any defection from God been demonstrated by angels?
Jude 6; 2 Peter 2:4

23. What went wrong?
Isaiah 14:12-14; Ezekiel 28:12-19; Luke 10:18

24. What is Lucifer or Satan called in **Ezekiel 28:14 & 16**?

25. Review the description of a cherub in **Ezekiel 1:5-14** and **10:14**

26. Is Satan ugly in appearance?
Ezekiel 28:12

27. Did any other angels defect with Satan?
Revelation 12:4 (cf. Job 38:7)

28. Where is Satan now?
Ephesians 2:2
29. Where are the other defecting angels?
2 Peter 2:4; Revelation 12:9
30. What are these disloyal angels called today?
Luke 4:33
31. Who will judge these angels?
1 Corinthians 6:3
32. What has been prepared for them?
Matthew 25:41

angels

