

(83) (P 1) The Baptism of the Holy Spirit:

Look up in the Bible: (1-179 fill-in the blank) (pp 1-7)

A-What was and is the significance of the Holy Spirit's coming, and the day of Pentecost?



B-How does His coming affect us?

C-The Holy Spirit does what?

I-He Convinces:

Acts 2:37 Now when they heard this, they were

1-pri _____ in their heart, and said unto Peter

and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren,

2-wh _____ shall we do?

John 16:8 And when he is come, he will

3-rep _____ the world of sin, and of righteousness.

II-He Gives Power to believers:

Acts 1:8 But ye shall

receive power, **4-aft** _____

that the Holy Ghost is come

upon you: and ye shall be

witnesses unto me both in

Jerusalem, and in all

Judaea, and in Samaria, and

unto the uttermost part of the earth. Luke 24:48-And ye

are **5-wit** _____ of these things.

Luke 24:49 And, behold, I send the **6-pro** _____

of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of

Jerusalem, until ye be endued with **7-po** _____.



III-He Purifies hearts by faith:

Acts 15:8 And God, which knoweth

the hearts, bare them **8-wit** _____,

giving them the Holy Ghost, even as

he did **9-unto u** _____;

Acts 15:9 And put no difference

between us and them, purifying their **10-hea** _____

by faith. Titus 2:14 Who gave himself for us, that he might

redeem us from all iniquity, and **11-pur** _____ unto

himself a peculiar people, zealous of good **12-wo** _____



IV-He Gives Boldness to speak the Word:

Acts 4:31 And when they had

13-pri _____, the place

was **14-sha** _____

where they were assembled

together; and they were all

15-fi _____ with the Holy

Ghost, and they spake the word of

God with **16-bol** _____. Acts 4:32 And the

17-mul _____ of them that believed were of one

18-he _____ and of one soul: neither said any

of them that ought of the things which he possessed.



19-pos _____ was his own; but they had all things common. Acts 2:33 And with great

20-po _____ gave the apostles witness of the **21-res** _____

of the Lord Jesus: and great

22-gra _____

was upon them all.

Acts 4:34 Neither was there

any among them that

23-la _____ for as many as were possessors of lands

or houses

24-so _____ them, and

25-bro _____ the prices

of the things that were sold,

Acts 4:35 And laid them down at the

apostles' feet: and **26-dis** _____

was made unto every man according as

he had **27-ne** _____



(P 2) V-He Teaches all things-Guides into truth:



John 14:26 But the **28-Com** _____, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my **29-na** _____, he shall **30-tea** _____ you all things, and bring all things to your **31-rem** _____, whatsoever I have said unto you. John 16:13 Howbeit when he, the Spirit of **32-tru** _____, is come, he will **33-gu** _____ you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall **34-he** _____, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to **35-co** _____. John 16:14 He shall **36-gl** _____ me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

VI-He Sanctifies completely our spirit, soul, and body.



I Thessalonians 5:23 And the very God of peace **37-san** _____ you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved **38-bla** _____ unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.



1 Thessalonians 5:24 **39-Fai** _____ is he that **40-ca** _____ you, who also will do it. I Peter 1:2 Elect according to the **41-for** _____ of God the Father, through **42-san** _____ of the Spirit, unto **43-obe** _____ and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be **44-mul** _____. Romans 15:16 That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles,



ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the **45-Gen** _____ might be acceptable, being **46-san** _____ by the Holy Ghost. II Thessalonians 2:13 But we are bound to give **47-tha** _____ alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through **48-san** _____ of the Spirit and belief of the **49-tru** _____:

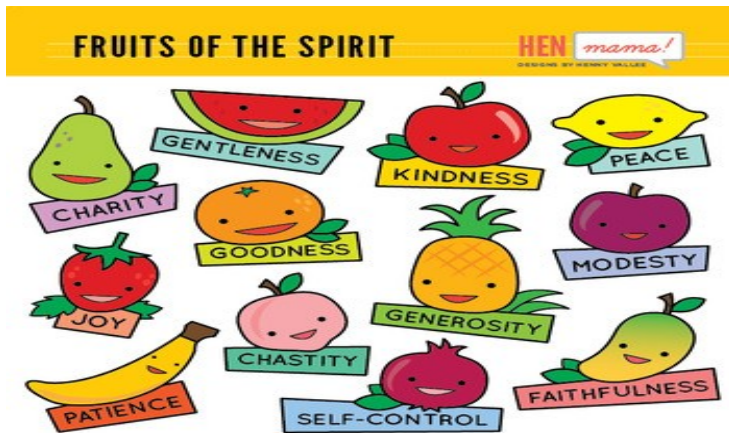
VII-He Gives Grace to rejoice in tribulation:



Rom 5:3 And not only so, but we glory in **50-tri** _____ also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; Rom 5:4 And patience, experience; and experience, hope: Rom 5:5 And hope maketh not **51-ash** _____; because the love of God is shed abroad in our **52-hea** _____ by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.



(P 3) VIII-He Brings holiness of life:



I Thes 4:7 For God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto **53-hol**_____.

IX-Gives assurance as the gospel is preached: I Thes 1:5 For our gospel came not unto you in word **54-on**_____

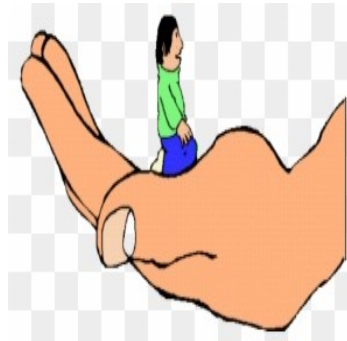


but also in power, and in the **55-Holy Gh**_____, and in much **56-as**_____; as ye know what manner of men we were among you.

X-He Gives Joy in Affliction:

I Th 1:6 And ye became followers of us, and of the Lord, having received the word in much **57-affl**_____, with **58-jo**_____ of the Holy Ghost.

XI-He Keeps by His power and dwells in us.

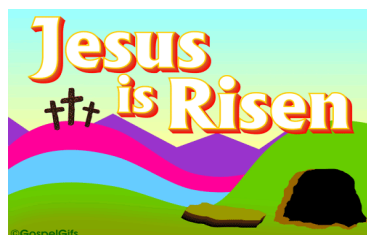


II Tim. 1:14 That good thing which was committed unto thee **59-ke**_____ by the Holy Ghost which **60-dwe**_____ in us.

XII-He Renews us:

Titus 3:5 Not by works of **61-rig**_____

which we have done, but according to his mercy he **62-sa**_____ us, by regeneration, and **63-ren**_____ of the Holy Ghost;



XIII-He Makes us partakers of the Holy Ghost:

Hebrews 6:4 For it is **64-imp**_____ for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made **65-par**_____ of the Holy Ghost,

XIV-He Helps us to obey the truth:

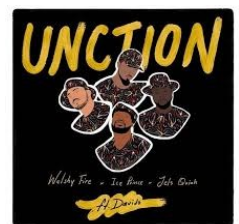
I Peter 1:22 Seeing ye have **66-pur**_____ your souls in obeying the truth **67-thr**_____ the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with **68-a pu**_____ heart fervently:

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit came:

XV-He Anoints & gives unction:

I John 2:20 But ye have an **69-unc**_____ from the Holy One, and ye know all things.

1 John 2:27 But the **70-ano**_____



which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same anointing

71-tea_____ you of all things, and

is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall **72-ab**_____ in him.

XVI-He Gives Liberty:

II Cor. 3:17 Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the **73-Spi**_____ of the Lord is, there is **74-lib**_____. 2 Corinthians 3:18 But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to **75-gl**_____, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.

XVII-He Helps to abound in hope:

Romans 15:13-Now the God of **76-ho**_____ fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may **77-ab**_____ in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost.



(P 4) XVIII-He Helps our infirmities by making **78-int** _____ for us.

Romans 8:26 Likewise the Spirit also **79-hel** _____ our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh

80-in _____ for us with

81-gro _____

which cannot be uttered.

XIX-He Bears witness

to the heart: Acts 15:8 And

God, which knoweth the hearts, bare them

82-wit _____, giving them the

83-Holy Gh _____ even as he did unto us;

Acts 15:9 And put no difference between us and them,

purifying their **84-he** _____ by faith.



XX-He Witnesses: Acts 20:23 Save that the Holy Ghost

85-witn _____ in every city, saying that

bonds and **86-af** _____ abide me.;

Rom 8:16; Acts 8:15 Who, when they were come down,

87-pra _____

for them, that they might

88-rec _____

the Holy Ghost: Acts 8:16 For as

yet he was fallen upon

89-no _____ of them:

only they were baptized in the

90-na _____ of the Lord Jesus.)

Acts 8:17 Then laid they their hands on them, and they

91-rec _____ the Holy Ghost



XXI-He is Received by believers

John 20:22 When he had said

this, he **92-br** _____

on them, and saith unto them,

93-Re _____

ye the Holy Ghost:

Acts 19:2 He said unto them,

Have ye **94-rec** _____

the Holy Ghost **95-sin** _____

ye believed? And they said unto

him, We have not so much as



96-he _____ whether there be any Holy Ghost.

Acts 19:3 And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's **97-bap** _____.

XXII-He leads or calls us.

Acts 16:6-10 Now when they had

gone throughout **98-Ph** _____

and the region of Galatia, and were

99-for _____ of the Holy Ghost to

100-pre _____ the word in Asia,

Acts 16:7 After they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them **101-n** _____

Acts 16:8 They passing by Mysia came down to Troas.

Acts 16:9 And a **102-vis** _____ appeared to

Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying,

Come over into **103-Mac** _____,

and help us. Acts 16:10 And after he

had seen the vision, **104-imm** _____

we endeavoured to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had

105-ca _____ us for to preach the gospel unto them.



XXIII-He Sends us forth:

Acts 13:4 So they, being **106-se** _____

forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to

Cyprus. Acts 13:5 And when they were at

Salamis, they **107-pre** _____ the

word of God in the synagogues of the Jews: and they had

also John to their minister.

Acts 13:6 And when they had gone through the isle unto

Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a **108-fal** _____

prophet, a Jew, whose name was Barjesus:

Acts 13:7 Which was with the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas

and Saul, and desired to **109-he** _____ the word of

God. Acts 13:8 But Elymas the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withstood

them, seeking to turn

110-aw _____ the

deputy from the faith.

Acts 13:9 Then Saul, (who also is called Paul,) 



(P 5) 111-fil _____ with the Holy Ghost, set his **112-ey** _____ on him, Acts 13:10 And said, O full of all subtilty and all mischief, thou child of the **113-dev** _____, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to **114-per** _____ the right ways of the Lord?

XXIV-He Comforts us:

Acts 9:31 Then had the churches rest throughout all Judaea and Galilee and Samaria, and were

115-ed _____;

and walking in the **116-fe** _____

of the Lord, and in the **117-com** _____ of the Holy

Ghost, were multiplied. Acts 9:31 As he suffered to be

able to sanctify, with his own **118-blo** _____

Heb 10:9 Said he, Lo, I come to do thy **119-wi** _____,

O God. He taketh away the first. Heb 10:10 By the which

will we are **120-san** _____ through the offering

of the body of Jesus Christ **121-on** _____ for all.

Heb 10:11-And every priest standeth daily ministering

and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can

122-ne _____ take away sins:

Heb 10:12 But this man, after he had offered

123-o _____ sacrifice for sins for ever,

124-sa _____ down on the right hand of God;

Heb 10:13 From henceforth expecting till his enemies be

made his **125-foo** _____.



XXV-He Perfects Believers:



Heb 10:14 For by one offering he hath **126-per** _____

for ever them that are **127-san** _____.

Heb 10:15 Whereof the Holy Ghost also is a

128-wit _____ to us: for after that he had said before,

Heb 10:16 This is the covenant that I will make with them

after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my **129 la** _____

into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them;

XXVI-He Offered the Blood of Christ:



Heb 9:14 How much more shall the **130-bl** _____

of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit **131-off** _____

himself **132-wi** _____ spot to God, purge

your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

Heb 12:14 Follow peace with all men, and

133 hol _____, without which no man shall

134-se _____ the Lord:

XXVII-He Makes us free from pride and all sin

I John 1:7,9 But if we walk in the light, as

he is in the light, we have **135-**

fel _____ one with another, and the

blood of Jesus Christ his Son **136-**

cle _____ us from all sin.

1John 1:9 If we confess **137-ou** _____

sins, he is faithful and just to **138-for** _____ us our

sins, and to **139-cle** _____ us from all

140-unr _____.



XXVIII-He Helps When We Seek Him:

A-We offer our whole **being**, spirit, soul and body to the Lord without reservation. Offer our whole

141-be _____

B-We are willing to live humbly before Him.

regardless what may **come**.

142-Regardless what may

co _____

C-We offer our **being** on the altar We offer

143-our be _____



(P 6) D-When we offer our **reputation** and to leave our way of thinking; **144**-offer our **re**_____

E-We decide to be **crucified** with Christ (Galatians 2:20), then God will **sanctify** us. He **fills** us. We decide to be **145-cr**_____. God will **146-san**_____us. **147-He fil**_____us.

XXIX-He Baptizes with the Holy Spirit:



The fire of the Holy Spirit (Matt. 3:11) sanctifies or cleanses us from all sin, baptizing us, for it is He who baptizes, and fills us with His blessing on our human vessel. II Cor. 4:7, 16,17,18 And by the grace of God's purifying, cleansing, and empowering, He helps us as we walk in His light I John 1:7.

If you hunger for God's true baptism of the Holy Spirit, you can be baptized right now, as you offer all you to Him, putting all on his "holy altar."

God will baptize you with the Holy Ghost and fire, cleansing and sanctifying your heart. Ask God now, ask Him in faith and **unconditional** obedience!

In faith and **148-unc**_____ obedience! That which God wanted on the day of Pentecost was: That believers receive the purifying baptism of the **Holy Ghost**. That the believers receive the purifying baptism of the **149-Ho**_____

Also, that the **lost** should hear the Word of God

150-That the **lo**_____ should hear the word.

XXX-He gives the baptism of the Holy Spirit:

A-So we can love our neighbor with **151-per**_____ love. I John 4:17.

B-The Holy Spirit's baptism of fire and purity causes us to want to keep every thing right with God and man in order to win the world for Christ.

God gives the Holy Spirit to **all** those who obey Him, wait upon Him, and ask Him!

152-To a _____ those who obey him.



Questions to ask myself:

153-Do I **know** that I am saved from all of my passed sins? _____ (I John 1:9; Rom. 8:16; I John 5:10; 2:3,4,5).

154-Am I **filled** with the Holy Spirit? _____ (Galatians 5:22,23; 2:20; Acts 1:8 Acts 15:8,9) God gives the Holy Spirit to those who obey Him, and wait on Him.

155-Have I made all **possible** restitutions? _____

156-Have I completely **forgiven** all that have hurt and misrepresented me? _____ (Matt. 6:15)

157-Have I **apologized** to all I need to ask forgiveness? _____ (Matt. 5:23,24)

158-Am I willing to die to what **other people** think? _____

159-Am I ready to **witness** for Christ any place? _____

160-Am I ready to offer all to God without conditions? _____ (Romans 12:1), thus renouncing all laziness and selfishness as well as future plans.

161-Am I **obeying** God in all? _____ God gives the Holy Spirit "to them that obey him" Acts 5:32

162-Am I earnestly seeking for God to **sanctify** me by His Spirit? _____ (Luke 11:13; Mat 5:6).

163-Am I a candidate to dwell on God's Holy Hill? _____ (Read Ps 15).

164-Am I **walking** in all of the possible light I can walk in? _____ (I John 1:7)

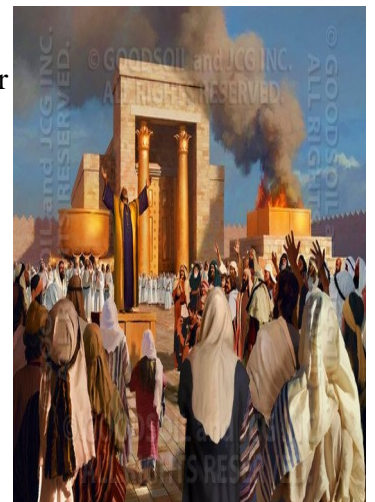


The Baptism of the Holy Spirit:

(Solomon's Temple Dedication)

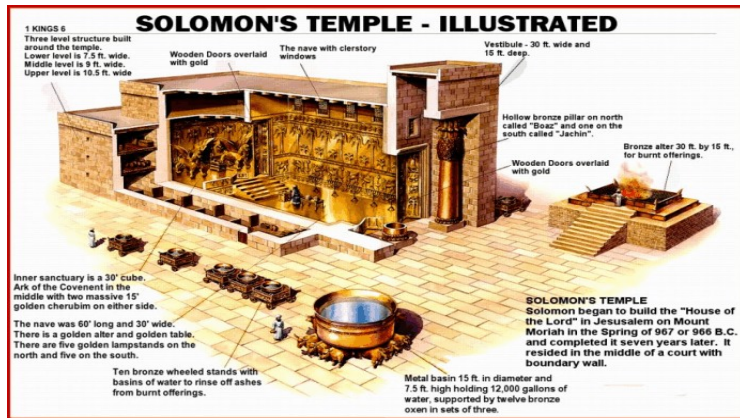
If you can answer "yes" to the previous questions, look to II Chronicles 7:1 and in prayer offer yourself to God as a sacrifice just as Solomon offered his sacrifices.

The work will be done when you offer yourself completely, and trust Him who saved you, to fill you with the Holy Spirit. Christ suffered shedding his own blood that it might be so



(Page 7) Gifts of the Holy Spirit:

The baptism of the Holy Spirit, that was manifested on the Day of Pentecost in Acts two, was a special moving of God as the Holy Spirit was sent from heaven in a new way. It was for all believers after Christ's death: rising from the dead, and offering of his own blood in the Holy of Holies that Hebrews nine and ten discuss. It was shown in the Old Testament through the tabernacle and its parts, as well in the temples of Solomon and Herod.



On earth, the earthquake, the darkness, the ripping of the veil between the Holy place and the Holy of Holies, came about as Christ's victorious death and finishing of salvation took place, ending the levitical animal sacrifices. Then in heaven Christ offered his own blood in the heavenly of heavens in presence of the Father.

This initial manifestation of the Holy Spirit (for all true believers) in a fiery and visible way, accomplished many things as revealed in Acts 2. This gave power to believers, the fiery tongues appeared as fire and set upon the believers. The Holy Spirit took away language differences, so no human interpreter was necessary, as every man heard in his own mother's language. Acts 2:6,8,11.

So the baptizing of the Holy Spirit John the Baptist spoke of through the coming Messiah or Christ, is also through the scriptures spoken of as sanctification, like I Thes 5:23-24 says: "And the God of peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 2:38, 39 brings this promise to us: "Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."



These gifts are not talents though talents may affect, and are not the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Rom 12:6-9 1 Corinthians 12:1). Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, I would not have you ignorant. 1 Corinthians 12:8-10. Gifts are given by the Spirit:

1-wisdom (knows when to make right decisions);

2-knowledge (has the facts, not hearsay, safeguards);



3-faith (to see ahead so to move God's work, believing);

4-gifts of healing; (prayer healing and other needs)

5-miracles; (financial or relationships)

6a-prophecy; (preaching & apply scriptures to times)

7-discerning of spirits; (not easily deceived)

8-divers kinds of tongues; (learnomh languages as others cannot, and with special divine help to do so.)

9-interpretation of tongues; (This is translations when there is no gift of tongues as at Pentecosts, and the Holy Spirit blesses and makes it easy so people see the translation is of God.)

10-ministry (meeting others' needs); Rom 12:7

11-teacheth (applying so others understand);

12-exhortation (stirring people to action); Rom 12:8

13-giveth (sees needs & meets them at the right time);

14-ruleth, (with diligence, guiding in the church);

15-sheweth mercy (helps the unworthy and others).

List 14 gifts of the Spirit;

165-wi	166-kn	167-fa
168-he	169-mi	170-pro
171-dis	172-divers t	173-int
174-mi	175-te	176-exh
177-giv	178-ru	179-me

Next we shall observe what God says about the gift of tongues and the gift of interpretation or translation, in detail. This gift is needed to put God's word in many other languages. This is gift helps us reach the whole world.

(Page 8) What Happened the Day of Pentecost?



**According to the Bible itself:
(Verse by Verse Comparison)
Acts 2 and I Corinthians 12, 13, 14:
God explains and clarifies each.**

**(Themes that follow:
Part One)**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1-Pentecost | 2-Waiting on God |
| 3-Failing and Prayer | 4-Holy Spirit Interprets |
| 5-Understanding in their language | |
| 6-Cornelius' House | 7-All understood |
| 8-The Corinthians Confused | 9-I Corinthians 14:2 |
| 10-All must understand | 11-Edification |
| 12-Prayer clarity | 13-Saying "Amen" |
| 14-Five Words are better than 10,000 | |

(Themes in Part Two)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 15-They heard at Pentecost | 16-Signs for unbelievers |
| 17-Purpose of the gifts | 18-Angelic tongues |
| 19-Tongues in the Bible | 20-Baptism of the Spirit |
| 21-Purify your heart by faith | 22-Conditions met |
| 23-Offering to the Spirit | |



(Part I)

The Bible tells what happened at Pentecost:

(Acts 2:2)-A **sound** come from heaven;

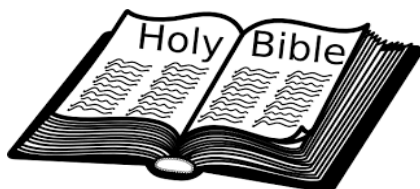
(Acts 2:3)-Appeared unto them cloven **tongues**;

(Acts 2:4)-They were all filled by the Holy Ghost;

(Acts 2:4)-Began to speak with other **tongues**.

(Acts 2:5)-There were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of **every** nation under heaven.

When this was noised...the **multitude** came together...every man heard them speak in his **own** language."
(Acts 2:6, 8, 11)



Questions (1- 100 fill-in blanks) (pp 8-19)

- *1. What came from heaven? A **so** _____
- *2. What appeared to them? **Cloven t** _____
- *3. In what did they speak? **other t** _____
- *4. There were people from **e** _____ nation.
- *5. What did the sound do? Gathered the **m** _____
- *6. Heard them speak in their **o** _____ language.



Tongues Explained

(Pentecost)

Pentecost was the name of the annual religious festival of the Jews. The day of Pentecost was a day when many of the Jews gathered in the city of Jerusalem from many other countries. Acts 2:9-11.

*What was the name of this day?***7-P** _____

In the New Testament, the day of Pentecost is the day on which God sent the Holy Spirit to **baptize, sanctify**, or **fill** the believers. (Acts 2:4). The Holy Spirit's coming to baptize and to sanctify the believers was announced to the disciples (John 14:15-17, 14:26, 16:13), and occurred when the Day of Pentecost was fully come (John 17:15-17, Thes. 5:23)

God sent the Holy Spirit to **8-b** _____, **9-sa** _____ or **10-fi** _____. Before He went to the cross, Jesus told the disciples that they were going to receive the **Holy Spirit** and his power. John 14:26; 16:13.

What did Christ announce before dying?

*They would receive the***11-H** _____ **S** _____. They were commanded to be filled with the Holy Spirit before attempting to **evangelize** the world. (Luke 24:47,49), and to tarry in the city of Jerusalem until they were invested with this power from on high. (Luke 24:49) Tarry in Jerusalem!

*They should be filled with the Holy Spirit before trying to***12-e** _____ the world. After His resurrection, Christ repeated His order.

(Page 9) They Wait in Jerusalem:

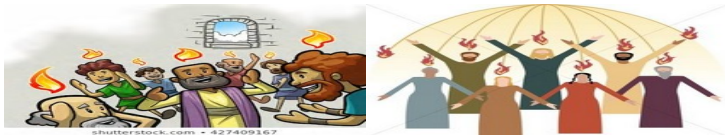
He commanded them to wait in Jerusalem for the promise of the Father. (Acts 1:4).

He explained to them that they were to receive power (Acts 1:8) after they were baptized with the Holy Spirit, power with men and power with God. He said: Ye shall receive power after the Spirit comes upon you. (Acts 1:8).

*In what city did they wait? *13 J _____

The disciples returned to Jerusalem after receiving the commandment to wait for the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 1:12).

*When they returned unto Jerusalem, from the mount called Olivet...they went up into an upper room. (Acts 1:12,13). they went up into an upper 14 r _____



They prayed feeling their need:

Acts 1:13: They went up into the upper room to wait and pray. Their waiting place was the temporary dwelling of the apostles, *15-Peter, James, Andrew, Philip, Thomas, 21-Bartholomew, Matthew, 23-James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon Zelotes, and 25-Judas the brother of James.

The Upper Room was the dwelling place of:

*15_Pe _____, *16_Ja _____,
*17_Jo _____, *18_An _____,
*19_Ph _____, *20_Th _____,
*21_Ba _____, *22_M _____,
*23_Ja _____ Son of Alphaeus,
*24_Simon Ze _____,
*25_Judas, brother of Ja _____.

The brethren waited, prayed, and acknowledged their need to God (as well of the power promised by Christ, a promise which was given both before and after Christ's resurrection) (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:8).

*Prayed and acknowledged their *26 n _____

As the apostles waited and obeyed God, they began to deal with some embarrassing (Acts 1:25) problems with respect to their own failures, as well as to the actions of Judas Iscariot, a backslidden and now dead preacher. (Acts 1:18). Judas had been one of them. (Acts 1:15-26).

*A backslidden and now dead *27 p _____



Peter Denied Him



Then there were other problems. Peter had denied the Lord in His very presence (John 18:27), and Thomas had doubted. John had a history of wanting preference above the others, (Mark 10:37), and especially when key positions at the right and left hand of Christ, in His future kingdom were involved.

*Who denied the Lord? *28 P _____

Those two position loving disciples had also been impatient with the lost in Samaria. (Luke 9:54-46).

*Impatient with the lost of *29 S _____

Failures and Prayer:

Everyone had fled that night when Judas had betrayed Jesus. Mark 14:50. *Everone had fled that *30 *n _____.

No doubt the disciples were humbled by their failures as they waited and prayed together for ten days. Humbled by their 31 *f _____ their confidence in themselves and in their fellow workers was at its lowest ebb. As they obeyed the commandment in waiting on God (Acts 2:1; 1:14) and in humbling themselves, their hearts were melted together until they were "with one accord;" (Acts 2:14) then God sent the Holy Spirit. When the Holy Spirit came, their hearts were

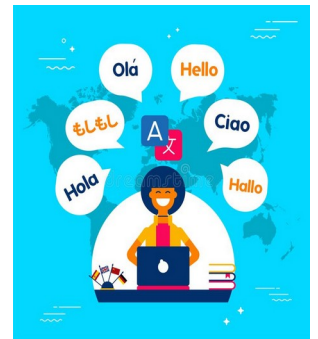
*32 m _____ and with *33 o _____ accord.

Notice what happened when the Holy Ghost came on the day of Pentecost:

1. A sound came from heaven. (Acts 2:2).
2. There appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire. (Acts 2:3).
3. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost as promised in Acts 1:5. (Acts 2:4).
4. They began to speak with other tongues (languages) as the Spirit gave them utterance. They were all filled with the Holy Spirit as promised.

(Acts 2:4). *How many were filled with the Holy Spirit?

*34-a _____



(Page 10) Wind and Fire:

Of the four manifestations mentioned on the day of Pentecost, Christ made one of them of utmost **importance**, their being filled or baptized with the Holy Spirit. (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:5,8; 2:38).



*Christ made one of the of utmost *35-i _____

He had not said that they were going to hear a noise "as a rushing might wind," nor that "tongues like as of fire" were going to appear. (Acts 2:2, 3). He did not tell them that they were going to speak in other languages upon receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

This miraculous manifestation in these many languages did help, however, to reveal to the church, that the gospel was for all the **world**, (for Gentiles also) not just for the nation of Israel. (Acts 15:7,8,9). *That the gospel was for all the *36-wo _____

Speaking in other languages (or tongues), made it possible for the gospel to be preached to those **foreigners** who could not understand the common language of preaching Christians. (Acts 2:6,8,11). Who did not know the language? The 37-fo _____

On the day of Pentecost, the strangers and unbelievers present were able to feel the power of the gospel as a result of this miracle of interpretation of the **Holy Spirit** in the gift of tongues which occurred. (Acts 2:6,8,11). There were no human interpreters. The Holy Spirit interpreted. Who interpreted on the Day of Pentecost?

*38-The Ho _____

No need of humans interpreting:

There was no man translating or human interpreting the languages on the day of Pentecost. (Acts 2:6,8,11).

They were confounded because every man heard them speak in his **own** language. Acts 2:6. This was the opposite of confusing at the tower of Babel. They were confounded, each heard them

speak in his *39-o _____ language.

And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born? (Acts 2:8) Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful **works** of God. Acts 2:11. Heard the wonderful *40-w _____ of God.



It was not the brethren who first noticed the miraculous communication in the language of everyone (Acts 2:6,8,11,13) on the day of Pentecost, but unbelievers.

It was first, the visiting **foreigners**. (Acts 2:6,8,11). The foreigners were able to hear Peter cry out: "Repent, and be baptized everyone of you in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins." (Acts 2:38).

Who were the first ones to notice the miracle of the gift of tongues? *41-It was first the visiting fo _____

On the day of Pentecost, all language speakers heard that "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved." Acts



2:21. They heard in their own language: "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses." (Acts 2:32).

These visiting foreigners were able not only to hear the message of God, but they were able to hear it in their own mother's language, (Acts 2:6,8,11) for God removed the language **barriers** on the day of Pentecost. What did God remove on the day of Pentecost?

The *42-removed the language ba _____

The Tower of Babel was Opposite of Pentecost:

The Gift of Tongues and their Purpose:

Concerning the purpose of "tongues," or languages, I Cor 14:22 says that: Tongues are for "a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe **not**." The gift of tongues were signs for who? *43-them that believe n _____

If we were to accept the explanation of some people, of what they say is the Biblical gift of tongues, it would cause unbelievers to doubt and to **mock**. See I Cor 14:23. What many call the gift of tongues would cause unbelievers to doubt and *44-m _____



(Page 11) The Tower of Babel-Confusion of Tongues:

Will they not say that ye are mad?
Everyone else is to become
confused (I Cor 14:31-33). as at Babel.
That which God did announce was
that the disciples were going to be
filled with the Holy Spirit. (Acts
1:4; Luke 24:49).



Sounds and Tongues

There is one other incident in the New Testament in which possibly a manifestation of sound is implied, apart from the day of Pentecost: When they had prayed, the place was shaken. Acts 4:31.

On **two** more occasions the Bible says that the believers spoke in languages or tongues (Acts 10:46; 19:6), but in neither instance is it clearly stated whether these were again miracles of communication or if they testified in their own native languages. Both of these incidents apparently involve multi-national groups in metropolitan settings (where they spoke various languages). How many other places besides Acts two does the Bible speak of tongues spoken

***45-t**

Cornelius' House



In Acts 10, Peter took others with him, to the house of Cornelius (Acts 10:23), and perhaps language barriers were "undone" in order for communication to take place.

How many of the brethren may have been bilingual and to what degree communication took place is not known: but the "undoing" of language barriers would have provided convincing evidence to these Jewish brethren that the Gentiles were accepted by God. God did not choose to give more details about Cornelius house. So evidently he had His own reasons for not explaining.

(Acts 10:46,45)

In Acts 15:8,9, the Apostle Peter stated clearly what happened in the house of Cornelius. He gave them the Holy Ghost, purifying their **hearts** by faith." (Acts 15:8,9). *What was purified in the house of Cornelius?

***46-their h**



Two Marvelous Works of God:

Of no other incident is it said that "there appeared unto them tongues like as of fire, (Acts 2:3) or that men of other languages declared: "We do hear them speak" in our own **tongues** the wonderful works of God, Acts 2:11, except on the day of Pentecost.

On the day of Pentecost two things happened. There appeared unto them cloven tongues...and they heard them speak in our own ***47-to**

Many other places in the Scriptures describe the influence of the Holy Spirit in and upon our lives of Christians. (Acts 1:8; John 14:26; John 16:8-13).

Understanding without a human interpreter:

The "sound" or noise heard on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:2, 6), and the resulting commotion helped to bring the multitude together. When this was noised the

multitude came together. Acts 2:6. The noise was



made by the Lord. It was not the voice of man.

*Who came together because of the noise, on the day of Pentecost? the ***48-m**

That which so surprised the people on the day of Pentecost was that everyone heard the **gospel** message in his own childhood language. (Acts 2:6,8,11). What was the most important thing which happened at Pentecost?

***49-Everyone heard the go**

The miracle of tongues was that everyone understood everything they heard without human interpreters (Acts 2:6,8,11) for there was no necessity of a human **interpreter** that day nor ever when there is God's gift of tongues, as He interprets so all understand.

There was not a need for an ***50-in**

There is never a necessity of human interpreters when there is a true gift of **tongues**, but the human interpreters are needed (I Cor 14:28) when there is no gift of tongues, to communicate the message to (I Cor 14:23) those of another language. When is there no need for an interpreter? When there is a true gift of ***51 t**

(Page 12) We repeat that the miracle of the power of the message was of greater importance than the gift of tongues itself, that made possible the clear declaration of the message of God, on the day of Pentecost.

Many people have been confused, (I Cor. 14:33) and in turn have confused others with what they claim is the "gift of tongues." By the same power with which God confused the **languages** at the tower of Babel (Genesis 11:7), He took away the differences of languages for hours at Pentecost. What did God confuse at the tower of Babel?

***52-**God confused the **la**_____

God took away the **differences** of tongues or languages for a few hours at that annual Feast of Pentecost, so that the disciples would be able to preach the gospel to the 15 other nationalities present. Acts 2:7-11. What did God remove on the day of Pentecost? He took away the ***53-d**_____ of languages.

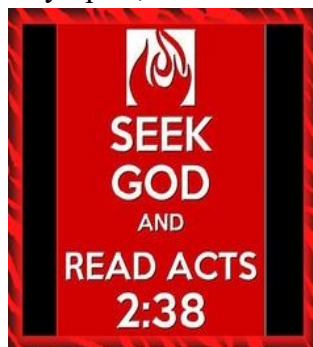


On the Day of Pentecost, Peter arose (Acts 2:14) and preached the fulfilling of the scriptures (including salvation) in the resurrection of Christ. Acts 2:40-47.

Peter spoke of the fulfilling of the promise of the Holy Spirit's coming to baptize all believers present on that occasion. (Acts 2:4; 1:4; 2:17; 2:24). "And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Acts 2:38.

Peter said that the baptism of the Holy Spirit, was for all who should become obedient believers in the ages to come, (not exclusively for those who were filled with the Holy Spirit on that Day of Pentecost). He said: "For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are **afar** off." Acts 2:39.

Is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit for believers today? ***54-**the promise is unto you and to your children and to all that are **af**_____ off.



That which accompanied the baptism of the Holy Spirit was not a confusion of **tongues**, but the simple and powerful proclamation of "the wonderful works of God" to the understanding hearers. (The wonderful works of God to the listeners who understood. (Acts 2:11).

***55-**was not a confusion of **to**_____



The Gift of Tongues Does Not Confuse:

Some people today presuppose that the gift of "tongues" is a human noise, which no one understands (I Cor 14:11), except a few or perhaps one chosen individual, who is erroneously called an "interpreter."

They Misunderstood:

Some of the Corinthians **misunderstood** what happened on the day of Pentecost, and it was therefore necessary that God through Paul write chapters 12, 13 and 14 of I Corinthians to correct this misunderstanding. ***Did all of the Corinthians understand what happened on the day of Pentecost? *56 yes or no**

More problematic than the Corinthians are **people today** who not only misunderstand what happened on the day of Pentecost, but also misunderstand what the God through Paul said in Corinthians 12, 13, 14. The result of their failing to understand has caused many to be erroneously instructed, to seek for what they suppose is the external manifestation of the Holy Spirit. Are many confused about tongues today? ***57 yes or no**

Only Human Power:

Confused souls never receive the true baptism of the Holy Spirit. If they do begin to experience a kind of power or feel that they have "power," that "supposed power" is often like that which Peter had with a sword in his hand, before the day of Pentecost. It is human power that fails in the hour of extended **test**. (John 18:10; Matt. 26:69). Human power that fails in the hour of extended ***58-t**_____. Being filled or sanctified by the Holy Spirit is not just a mental imagination, but in Spirit and Truth. We give all, and He comes in his Glory.

(P 13) The Most Misunderstood Verse:

I Corinthians 14:2



The verse that is most misunderstood in relation to languages or tongues, is **I Corinthians 14:2**. Some people attempt to show that the "gift of tongues" is a confusion of tongues and sounds so that an "interpreter is needed or a Babel confusion of languages." Which verse is most misunderstood? **I Cor 14-verse** _____

Sincere Souls Miss it:

Many sincere souls have failed to experience the baptism of the Holy Spirit due to the misinterpretation of **I Corinthians 14:2**. This verse has been misused to convince people to enter the realm of emotionalism with an unscriptural definition of what the Bible says about the gift of tongues. *Many sincere souls fail to experience the baptism of the Holy Spirit due to misinterpretation of ***60-I Co** _____

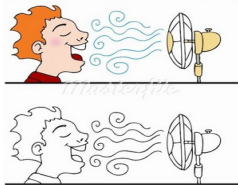
This misunderstood verse says: "For he that speaketh in an unknown tongue speaketh not unto men, but unto God: for no man understandeth him; howbeit in the spirit he speaketh mysteries."

Nobody understands me



Consider all of I Corinthians 14:

Without considering what the next twenty-two verses actually teach, people have given (or have been taught to give) a meaning to verse two which contradicts the teaching of chapter fourteen of First Corinthians. Verse two says: "No man understandeth him." I Cor 14:2. He that speaketh in an unknown tongue speaketh not unto man but unto God. The word unknown is used because it is unknown to the other listeners present. One can worship God in any language He and God understands, but he cannot and is not worshipping God with noise, claiming it to be a language that the maker of the noise makes. God calls this childish noise **speaking to the air**. Making all verses of I Corinthians 14 clear and agreeing reveals this: Tongues is not a babble.



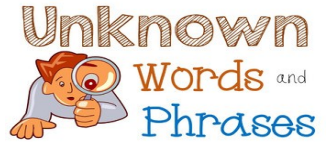
Do other types of tongues exist?

Some people try to say that here the scripture is referring to a gift of tongues identical to that which took place Pentecost, but they say I Cor. 14:2 is another **type** of gift of tongues with a different purpose than Pentecost. These try to teach their way, but the verse does not refer to the gift of tongues. It refers to another human language that hearers hear who are present, but do not understand because it is not their language. They say it is another ***61 ty** _____



I Cor 14 deals with when there is no gift of tongues & some want to speak in foreign languages without need. I Cor deals with speaking in another language when listeners do not understand. If listeners do not understand, this is prohibited by **God**. Who prohibits speaking if people don't understand? ***62 G** _____

There are persons who try to say that I Corinthians 14:2 refers to someone "under the power of God" making sounds not understood by anyone present. See I Cor 14:9: Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?

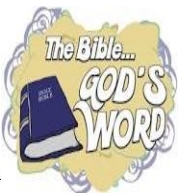


Does the listener understand if the message is not comprehensible? ***63-Yes or No**

Some believers have even insisted that persons speaking without any meaning, are receiving emotional messages from God. Also these claim other people in the congregation, whom they want to call "interpreters," receive the capacity of interpreting the sounds that (according to them) are understood only by God. They say that those speaking the words do not even know what they are saying. This is dangerous and prohibited by God. (I Cor 12:3; 14:23; 14:9).

This misinterpretation of verse two, takes one far from the word of God and (14:2) results in souls seeking the baptism of the Holy Spirit in wrong ways.

Saying that I Corinthians 14:2 permits the use of noises that no one understands, takes people far from the word of God. Such explanation causes them to have faith in personal revelations not founded in the word of God. Does I Corinthians 14:22 allow the use of noises or "talk" that is not understood? ***64-yes or no**



(Page 14) If one argues that I Cor 14:2 permits confused speaking, (speaking that which no one understands, unless that a so-called "interpreter who supposedly reveals God's message"), one puts the hearers under the power of someone that functions as a prophet while supposing to interpret sounds that even God does not understand (consider I Corinthians 14:7-9). The truth is that the sounds have no reasonable meaning, and no one understands them. It is similar when a preacher or teacher wants to use the Greek or Hebrew to show his knowledge or reveal a different meaning. The congregation does not know the Greek or Hebrew, so doesn't know if he is teaching the truth, or passing his or another's errors. This is the same error as the Catholic Latin mass existing before the so-called Modern Tongues.



Confused Trumpet Sound?

"For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the **battle**?" I Corinthians 14:8. The certain sound of the trumpet is necessary to prepare for the ***65-b**

"Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? For ye shall speak into the **air**." I Cor 14:9. Who or what does one speak to if one's words are not comprehensible? Ye shall speak to the ***66-a**



Praying, singing and preaching without knowing, when considering the context, Paul condemns such practice and such interpretations of verse two.

God and speakers know their language:

God prohibits and condemns those who insist that they **read, pray, sing or preach**

in a language or tongue that the hearers do not understand. He says: He that speaks tongues (Greek or Latin) to those who only speak Spanish do not speak to men, but to God. I Cor. 14:2. God condemns one that: ***67. r** _____, ***68.pr** _____, ***69.s** _____, or ***70.pre** _____, in a language or sound the people do not understand.

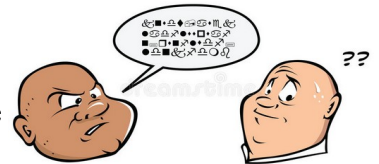


If the congregation speaks English and the preacher preaches in Spanish, Greek, or Hebrew, it is true that he does not speak to men but to God, so "no one" (no man) present understands him. No one understands because he speaks a language and the congregation speaks another.

It may be he speaks "mysteries" great and profound truths, but if he does not speak so those present understand, it is with no **gain**. If one speaks in a language which the people do not understand, it is with no ***71 ga** _____

God and the Preacher Understand:

If only he who speaks understands the language, he does not speak to men, but to God, "because no one understands him." If he preaches, he understands,



speaks or prays in a language he knows. **God** understands it because God knows all languages. Speaking without meaning, like a confused baby, has no significance.

*If the foreigner is the only one who understands his language, ***72-G** _____ understands.

Speaking to the Air:

If he who speaks makes noises of which not even the hearers or he that speaks understands, he neither speaks to God nor to man, but "to the **air**." I Cor 14:7-9. *Who speaks to the air? He who makes confusing sounds, speaks to the ***73-a** _____



Edifying Only if We Understand:

In 14:2, God through Paul is explaining the foolishness of speaking to a congregation if they do not understand because "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." (Rom. 10:17). In I Cor 14:23, God through Paul says that the unbelievers will call such practice **madness or foolishness** (I Cor. 14:23). They would call it foolishness in case it was done. God through Paul does not say that such was done.

*Are unbelievers correct sometimes if the people in the church do not understand what is being said?

***74-ma** _____ or **fo** _____

Verse four of chapter 14 clarifies this by saying, "He that speaketh in an unknown (strange) tongue (language) edifieth himself; but he that prophesieth edifieth the church." I Corinthians 14:4.

(Page 15) The preacher may receive edification by preaching in a **language** he knows, but it is better that the congregation be able to understand the message. Then the hearers can also hear to receive spiritual help and edification. Why does the preacher receive edification in a language which the congregation does not understand? Only the preacher knows his ***75-la**_____

Interpretation:

God wants the preacher to speak to the congregation in some known language, be it Greek or Spanish, if the congregation **understands** that language, or if there is an interpreter (I Cor. 14:5) translating the language to another. When can one preach in Latin or Greek? When the congregation ***76 un**_____

Many times, there are persons who know more than two languages, and speak them very well, but still cannot interpret effectively. These lack the gift of interpretation. This gift is not just knowledge of a language, but the Spirit helps and blesses the translation or interpretation.

(Misunderstood Verses)



Lacking the Gift of Interpretation:

If the gift of **interpretation** is missing, the translator calls attention to himself and the message is not as strong after being interpreted. With the gift of interpreting, the message is even more spiritual in many cases. *When the gift of ***77 in**_____ is missing, the interpreter calls attention and distract from the message.

The gift of interpretation is especially needful in translating the Bible or **literature**, and preaching. One needs the gift of interpreting to translate the Bible and other Christian ***78 li**_____.

Pray To Be Able To Translate:

If the preacher is going to read the scripture in the original Greek in order to **reveal** a shade of meaning that may not be as he feels in English (according to him), he should pray to God that he will not misinterpret it. When should one pray to interpret? When they read to ***79 re**_____ a supposed clearer meaning. Verse seven (I Cor 14:7), again clarifies verse two by saying: "Even things without life-giving sound, whether piped or harped, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is **harped?**"



I Cor. 14:7. Except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or ***80 ha**_____

In The Case of or if:

Verses 13 and 14 have been used to teach that which God through Paul is prohibiting. He says: that if one is going to speak in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, or another language that the congregation does not understand, he should ask for the help of God to interpret from one language to another. This is not to explain odd noises he or others make or hear. **I Corinthians 14:11.**



Interpreting Correctly



Many have been the souls led astray by pastors announcing to their congregation that their version of the Bible disagrees with the original Greek and Hebrew in certain places. Is there danger to hearers in stating that the Bible is not interpreted well, from the original languages? **81-**_____



In their own power they have proceeded to show a different meaning or shade of meaning, even saying the King James 1611 English Bible is misinterpreted. The preacher forgets that unbelievers and many young people are made to wonder if one part of the Bible (as he says) has been mis-interpreted, maybe the whole thing is wrong. He is one man changing the Bible, against thousands.

Too often the preacher who uses the Greek or Hebrew in the pulpit, **knows only enough to pass on someone else's comments.** He is not aware that many times that literal translation is **faulty interpretation.** And he lacks details the many interpreters used in the time of translation from 1525 to 1611. Many blind use Westcott and Hort Greek, that was invented about 1840-1881. From this have been born more than 400 contradicting English versions, copyrighted, and all 10% different from the others.



Interpret Correctly

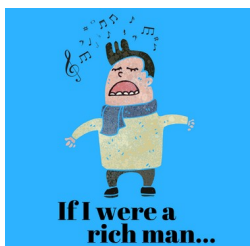


Paul warns that if one is going to speak in one language (unknown to the **listeners**) he should "pray that he may interpret. He says "Let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue, pray that he may interpret." I Corinthians 14:13. *When should one preaching in Greek to those of another language, pray much? When he speaks in a foreign language unknown to the ***82 I**_____.

(Page 16) In the next two verses (I Cor 14:14,15) God through Paul declares he has nothing to do with any uncertain sounds. See verses 13,14.

"If" means In case of"

"I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the **understanding** also: I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also." I Corinthians 14:15. Paul says: "I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the ***83 u** _____.



There is no need of an interpreter to interpret, if there is a gift of **tongues**, because every hearer understands in his own language. See Acts two. When is there no need of interpreting? if there is the gift of ***84-to** _____

Remember that on the day of Pentecost, the listening **unbelievers** asked, "And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born? Acts 2:8. Who understood the day of Pentecost? The hearers and ***85 un** _____

In Case Of

By misunderstanding I Cor. 14:2 and 3, many people misunderstand verse 14 also, that says: "If I pray in an **unknown** tongue, my spirit prayeth, but my understanding is unfruitful." (*others don't benefit*)

Paul says there are problems if the persons cannot understand the language spoken or prayed. Paul says prayer does not give fruit while the hearers don't hear his prayer. It is not helpful to them.



If I pray in an ***86 un** _____ tongue then the congregation has no benefit; there is no fruit *or understanding for them, though the speaker may know what he is saying. And moreso if he claims he does not know himself.* God prohibits both.

It is true that we pray to **God** first and not to men, but praying in public includes other persons to help them to pray and learn to pray. God not only prohibits, but really makes fun of the possibility of praying without the hearers understanding. He refers to the error of not understanding whether it would be the speaker or the hearer. Who do we pray to first? ***87 G** _____

God through Paul Said He Understood His Prayer:

Paul says clearly that he did not ever pray without understanding his own words. (I Cor. 14:15).

Some Corinthians wanted to celebrate services in a different language, thinking the service would be more beautiful in a language that only they and few of their selected ones might speak.

The Roman Catholic church began such practices in latin many years ago and this practices left the congregation in **ignorance**. *Latin used without understanding it, left the congregation in ***88 i** _____.



Now some of their followers recognize the evil of such an ignorant practice. It is so sad that some evangelicals want to follow the same road and way of living and worship as they who worship idols, & the unknown.

Some today want to develop this error even farther and say that a "strange tongue" means words that have no human **meaning** but this error is repeatedly condemned by I Cor 14, in many places. I Cor 14 condemns words that have no human ***89 m** _____



God speaks in I Corinthians 14:10,11,14,15.

Paul says that "if" he prayed or should happen to pray in an unknown language, or give an unknown utterance (unknown to any present) that there would be no edification or benefit. The context here refers to others listening and not to Paul speaking without meaning, saying that his understanding would be without fruit. It would be without fruit because others would not be **edified (encouraged)** or not understand his speaking.

The preaching in a different language from those in the congregation is without fruit because: others would not be: ***90 e** _____.



(Page 17) **Understanding All of the Spoken:**

Paul does not say that he did this nor that it is possible (though today many insist they did what he is not even referring too.). In verse 15 Paul declares he does not practice such praying and that, indeed, he has not prayed in such a fashion. He says: "I will pray with the spirit, but I will pray with the **understanding** also; I will sing with the spirit and I will sing with the understanding also. I Corinthians 14:15. Paul writing for God said: "I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the ***91 un** _____ also."



God through Paul plainly declares that he does not sing or pray in what some Corinthians *and others like them*, want to call an "unknown tongue" today.

Both Paul and God knew that someone, somewhere at some time was going to insist that one could not pray in the spirit if he were praying with understanding. These scriptures were written considering the future needs of **all** the world the same today as during the time of Paul.

I Corinthians is written considering the needs of ***92 a** _____ the world some day. The world's needs are basically the same today as during the time that Paul lived, and God spoke through Paul for them and for us today.



The practices of feeling that it is a spiritual act to claim to speak in a language that hearer or the speaker do not **understand** leads to confusion and often pride, and sometimes used to hide sin. God condemns such.

Step by step such practices, lead even to idolatry, as has passed in past dark ages, as when Latin was considered almost spiritual, just to speak it.

*What brings darkness and confusion? To claim to speak in a language that hearer or the speaker do not

***93-u** _____



Sing His Praises



In **Ephesians 5:9**, God through Paul does insist that one speak "to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord," **BUT NOT WITH CONFUSED SOUNDS TO GOD OR TO OTHER LISTENERS.**

I Corinthians 14:9, 14,15 says that it is ridiculous to say "amen" if one does not understand what is said.

In verse 16, God through Paul is declaring that the idea of preaching, praying, or singing in what some would to call "unknown tongue" is ridiculous.

Paul asks, "How shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say **amen** at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?"

If what the speaker or prayer says is not understood, the hearer cannot say: "Amen," for it may be that he "callesh Jesus accursed" in another language. I Corinthians 12:3. How shall he say ***94 a** _____ " if one does not know what has been said?



God through Paul, shows in I Corinthians 14:15-18 that the languages or "tongues" which Paul spoke were those understood by the **hearers.** (Verse 18)

They were not uncertain, unintelligible, confused sounds. The languages or "tongues" that Paul spoke were understood by the ***95-h** _____

While one may pray in agony for souls making serious noise, by weeping and crying, this is not an unknown tongue, but the same as when Lazarus died, and Jesus wept. Agonizing in prayer is not the gift of tongues as the Bible speaks about.



(Page 18) 10.0000 or 5 words?

The Catholic religion has taught that it is more spiritual if their faithful are ignorant and cannot understand, so have its Latin mass in language, NOT OF THE PEOPLE'S understanding for many centuries. They made people think that the mass the faithful could not understand was more spiritual because it was unknown to the people. This same thought has passed to many protestant Bible schools. It is the teaching that the unknown is more spiritual and that only the selected can teach. With the false claim that tongues or the gift of tongues in the Bible are sounds that most cannot understand, is to follow the Catholic example into dark ignorance and superstition. And still others follow the claim that only the clergy can interpret the Bible, not God's saved priesthood man, following Roman Catholic ways. This means there is no Bible for the common people, creating doubt.



God says five words are better than ten thousand.

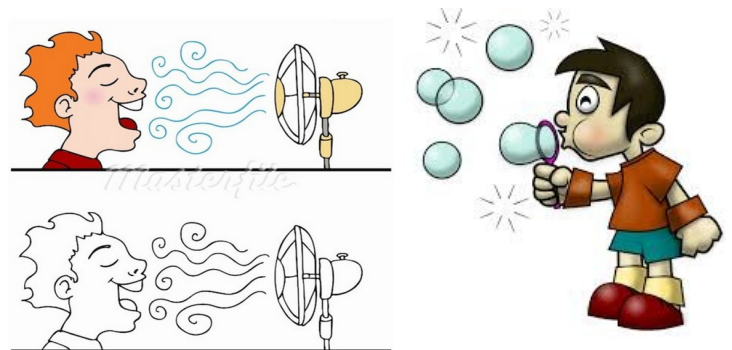
In verse 9 God makes fun (with a clear degree of sadness) of the idea of tongues "not **understood**" the making of sounds without understanding, confused or foreign languages that the listeners don't understand. He condemns this.

*God through Paul makes fun of using languages that the hearers do not ***96 un**



God through Paul makes the very idea appear ridiculous when he says: "I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." Verse 19 refers to a **language** that the congregation does not know, and includes all "sound" that Paul might not understand and that listeners present could not understand. Unknown tongue (I Corinthians 14:1) means a ***97 I** _____ that the listening congregation does not dominate or is not known by the hearers. God through Paul says people cannot or should not say AMEN to what they cannot understand, because someone may be calling Christ accursed. (I Cor 12:3; I Cor 14:16).

Unknown human languages, animal communication, baby utterances or motors sound the same to those listening to Catholic mass in Latin or confused sounds in a Protestant



church. So what are these sounds? God says through Paul in First Corinthians 14, that these people are speaking to the air. This is what God says in I Corinthians 14. Such undirected noise can be channeled to the evil spirit world, in some cases, but most such sincere people are only doing as God explains: Speaking to the air. I Corinthians 14:9.

(Page 19) The Mouth disconnected from the Mind:



God through Paul says that he prefers five words well spoken with understanding. I Corinthians 14:19 removes the possibility of insisting that the Bible teaches to speak in unknown languages as a sign of spirituality and especially if the same speaker could not claim to understand himself.

Paul declares that he prefers **five** words well spoken than 10,000 words or sounds not understood by the hearers, even though some people might want to call such confusion a "miracle." (I Corinthians 14:19). He says that in the church. "I had rather speak **five** words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue."

I prefer to speak ***98-fi** _____ words with my understanding (I Cor. 14:19) removes the possibility of the speaking persons not understanding what he is saying. *(No real language lacks a meaning)*

After God mocking through Paul, at the idea of a tongue or a language without a meaning, Paul expresses a degree of discouragement with the Corinthians when he says:



"Brethren, be not children in understanding..but in understanding be men." I Corinthians 14:20.

Little children and babies speak to what seems to some people as "unknown tongues or sounds." This is the same as using the LATIN MASS or Protestants making noises that are not languages known by those present.



These make noises they or others do not understand. Perhaps a little child knows what he wants, though he is not able to speak, but he who makes a noise when the mind is disconnected from the **mouth**, does not relate to thinking and **speaking**.

God through Paul insists that in thinking, we be grown-up adults and put away such childish foolishness, according to I Corinthians 13:11. "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child." (I Corinthians 13:11).



He who makes sound by disconnecting his mind from his ***99 mo** _____ does not relate to thinking and ***100 sp** _____.



**(Page 20) Believers do not need signs, but the witness:
(1-46 fill-in the blanks) (pp 20-25, then review)**

In chapter 14, see verses 7-11 & 20,
God **corrects** them for accepting the
idea of a **language** without any
significance or meaning to the hearers.



(Review of pages 1-18 below:)

I Corinthians 14:9 says: Except ye utter by the tongue
words easy to be understood Paul ***1-co** _____
them for accepting the idea of a ***2-la** _____
*or prayer or worship without human significance or
speaking without the hearers understanding.*

*

He says: "If I know **not** the meaning of the
voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh
barbarian." When will I be as a barbarian?
If I know ***3-n** _____ the meaning.



I Cor. 14:11-I will pray with the understanding also.
I Cor 14:15-He understandeth not what thou sayest.
I Cor 14:16-God is not the author of confusion.

God clarifies what is really the truth with respect to the
gift of tongues on the day of Pentecost. I Cor. 14:22 says:
Tongues (when there really is a gift like on the day of
Pentecost without an interpreter) are a sign, not to
believers, but to the **unbelievers**. Who is the gift of
tongues a sign to? but to the ***4-u** _____

The Day of Pentecost there were no interpreters but the
Holy Spirit, convincing men by using a miracle of
languages to preach His gospel of repentance.

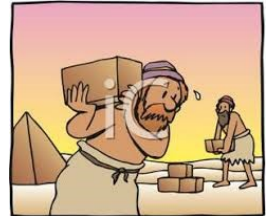
When Paul says: "But prophesying serveth not for them
that believe not" (I Cor 14:22). Here he deals with
prophesy in the sense of mysteries (I Cor. 14:2) and future
events for the spiritual man (I Cor. 2:16) and not for the
natural man. (I Cor. 3:14). The natural man receiveth not
the things of the Spirit of God (I Cor 2:14), regardless of
his education level, seminary degrees, or church position.



People learn foreign (strange or other) languages
when visiting other countries as missionaries.

In I Corinthians 14:21, the Holy Spirit (through the
apostle) refers to a prophesy clarifying the subject of the
gift of tongues, as it happened on the day of Pentecost:
God spoke through the lips and baptized hearts of the 120,
and all the hearers understood Him and them.
(Acts 1:6,8,11, I Cor. 14:21)

Some debate if the Old Testament
prophesy of Isaiah 28:11 and
I Corinthians 14:21 in the New
Testament, refer to the gift of tongues
or if they refers to the rebellious
people being taken to captivity.



In Isaiah, they spoke **foreign** languages learned in
Babylon. They learned foreign languages, as prisoners.
They spoke ***5-fo** _____ languages. This in no
way refers to the gift of tongues happening at Pentecost.

Unknown or Foreign Languages

The Jews had to learn and
speak foreign **languages** in
captivity as well as see their
children grow up in a foreign
land with foreign **languages**
and cultures. Even their prophets had to give God's
messages in foreign languages, but in languages that the
prophet and people understood with their children.
What did the Jews and their children learn while in
captivity? foreign ***6-la** _____.



Notice that In Isaiah 28:12,13, the people in captivity
had not and did not **obey** the word of God in contrast to
the day of Pentecost, when more listened and obeyed.
Did they accept and hear the message in Isaiah 28:12?
The people did not ***7-o** _____

It was different at Pentecost: They that gladly received
his word....about three
thousand souls." Acts 2:41.
Did they listen to the message
on the day of Pentecost?

***8-YES OR NO**

Note: Some have wrongly tried
to apply Isaiah 28 to the Day of
Pentecost, but it speaks of
rebellling people gone into captivity and then
prophets coming to preach and they still rebel.



(Page 21) Isaiah 28:7 says: The prophets have erred through strong drink,.....they err in vision, they stumble in judgment. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness. Whom shall he teach knowledge? Isa 28:11 says "For with stammering lips and another tongue will he speak to this people." This Isaiah writing of God about "another tongue" cannot be applied to the day of **Pentecost** in any way that would mean a confusion of noises, as some have tried to apply. It is impossible to truthfully apply Isaiah 28:9-13 with the prophesy referring to the coming of the Holy Spirit. In Isaiah 28, in slavery they did not hear to obey, but in Acts 2 and 3, they did. Did the people obey the word of God in Isaiah 28:12, 13 or in Acts 2 on the day of Pentecost? *9 Pen _____

Isaiah's foreign speakers were because of captivity and rebellion and not as on the day of Pentecost, a revival where many obeyed.



God through Paul begins to explain the scriptures in I Cor 14:22. Paul refers to tongues as a gift that does not have to be interpreted by men. Paul says "tongues (the real gift of tongues) are for a sign," not to the believers but to the unbelievers."

The real Pentecostal tongues in Acts two were for unbelievers to accept the Lord by hearing the gospel through the miracle of the gift of tongues. Tongues are languages, A times Tongues may mean the gift of Tongues (I Cor. 14:27) depending on the context.



The real gift of tongues as on the day of Pentecost was and is a miracle. **Three thousand** were saved. (Acts 1:41). How many were saved on the day of Pentecost? *10-Three th _____ were saved.

If there is no language **barrier** of the people present, there will be no need for the use of this gift of tongues nor of interpreting. *When is there no need of the gift of tongues nor of a human interpreter? When there is no language *11-ba _____ among those present.

In Samaria where there is no mention that anyone spoke in a tongue to be filled with the Spirit, for Samaria spoke the common language of that day. (Acts 8:14) "They heard Samaria had received, they sent unto them Peter and **John**. *Who went to preach at Samaria? Peter and *12 Jo _____

The Gift of Tongues:

There is no need of the gift of tongues in a place where only English or only Spanish are spoken.

In Acts 8:14-16, Peter and John were there, and brethren received the Holy Ghost. There is no mention of a gift of tongues in many places where people were filled with the Holy Spirit. And never of utterance others could not understand, as some today have tried to teach.

If there is a gift of tongues as on the day of Pentecost, then, all the unbelievers can fully understand the "foreign" language without a human interpreter. Acts 2:6,8,11. *All understood.*



The Holy Spirit interprets to each hearer in his own native tongue with the real gift of tongues. This is the only kind of "tongues" that can be related to the Bible. (I Cor 14:9). I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also...I had rather speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand. I Cor 14:15,19. *Who interprets when there is a true gift of tongues? The *13-H _____

He who insists on some other type of extra-biblical experience of "**tongues**" rather than happening on the day of Pentecost, enters into biblical error (I Cor. 14:9-11). Such insistence and practice leads many to error if not even to a type of spiritism. They try to reach God's prohibited unknown spoken of in Deuteronomy 29:29.

Speaking to the air (I Cor. 14:9)

*It is error to insist on some other type of extra-biblical experience of 14-t _____ speaking or some other type of tongues more than like as Pentecost.

On the day of Pentecost, it was the foreigner, unbelievers and proselytes who said: "We do hear them speak in our tongues the marvelous works of God." Acts 2:6,8,11. It was said of them: "They were all amazed and were in doubt, saying one to another: What meaneth this?" Acts 2:12.

(Page 22) Tongues are not a Sign for Christians:

In I Corinthians 13:22, God through Paul explains the value the gift of tongues or languages had on the day of Pentecost by saying: "Tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not."

I Corinthians 14:22

We who are saved have the **witness** of the Spirit that we are saved and filled with the Holy Spirit need no other sign. "The same Spirit gives witness to our spirit." **Romans 8:16.** Jesus said it was an adulterous generation that seeks signs.

Why is it not necessary for Christians to see a demonstration of true gift of tongues or languages like on the day of Pentecost? We have the ***15 w-** _____ of the Spirit that we are saved.

This was a "sign" or part of the miracle on the day of Pentecost because unbelievers understood without an interpreter. Unbelievers did not need interpreters there.

That which some people erroneously want to call "the gift of tongues" today makes unbelievers and others to doubt and is as God through Paul said: "They speak into the **air**" (I Cor. 14:9), neither to God nor to man. They make unintelligible sounds without reason, use emotion, (I Corinthians 14:15,9) and credit God for their actions. These have not only confused themselves but have mistaken imagination for faith, and "enter into dark ignorance if not superstition."

It is like God through Paul says about some wrongly thinking they have about the gift of tongues. They speak to the ***16-a** _____.

Will Not they say Ye are Mad?



I Corinthians 14:23 gives us an example of meeting

together, and one, speaking Greek, another Latin, another Spanish and another Hebrew, while most present in the congregation only speak English. Paul asks? Will they not say ye are **mad**? Are you not. ***17-m** _____?

In verses 24 and 25 Paul speaks of the value of the preaching of the gospel so all are able to **understand**.

*Paul speaks so that all may? ***18 u** _____

Some may ask: How can we know that verse 22 refers to the gift of tongues and verse 23 refers to an actual spoken language not understood by the majority of the people present?" The answer is that verse 22 speaks of languages or tongues as a **miracle** to enable people to hear the gospel, so they can say: "We do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." (Acts 2:11). Verse 22 speaks of tongues as a **19*mi** _____



Unbelievers Understand the Gift:

It is clear that I Cor. 14:22 refers to a gift of **understood** languages (the gift of tongues) the same languages being understood by unbelievers present.

Verse 22 speaks of a gift of **un** _____ languages by unbelievers and all. I Corinthians 14:24,25 speak of unbelievers being convinced by the intelligible preaching of the gospel, the fruit or result of the gift of tongues (or the preaching in the same language). I Cor. 14:25 says: "Thus are the secrets of his heart made manifest; and so falling down on his face, he will worship God".

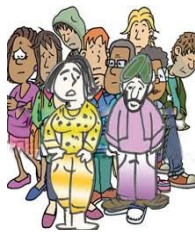
I Cor. 14:23 shows the reaction of the unbeliever to what some Corinthians who seemed to want to practice and speak in unknown tongues, while most of the hearers and in some cases none could understand, except the foreign language speaker speaking. God through Paul assures them that he agrees with the unbelievers when he said: "Will they not say that ye are **mad**?"

Also he declares that on the day of Pentecost the purpose of the gift of tongues was to convince the public with God's word, declaring that truly God is among you. (I Corinthians 14:25, 22, 21; Acts 2:6).

***21.** Will they not say ye are? **m** _____



(Page 23) I Corinthians 14:26 and 27 describe how the Corinthians should conduct services. You will remember in the Apostle's time, **small groups of believers** often met in secret, sometimes informally and reverently. Paul deals with the situation in which foreigners would be testifying or speaking to the church in another language through interpreters, and he says that all should be done for edification. (verse 26). Letting "all things be done unto edifying would mean "to speak with understanding, for all those present."



I Corinthians 14:26 This does not give place to making sounds that are not an understood language by one present. God through Paul says that **all** should be understood. **That 22 a** _____ should be understood.

Edification

Letting "All things be done to edifying means to "speak with understanding." Not more than two or three (I Corinthians 14:27,28) such foreign-language-speaking visitors should speak to the congregation if they speak only their own language (and their speaking must be interpreted.) Time is wasted which hinders ministry.



Various

Languages

The order of control mentioned of not more than **three** speaking in the service, so they are not so long, or meaning there should not be more importance given to the foreign language speakers than the spiritual need of the congregation.

*How many foreign language speakers that do not speak the congregation's language are allowed to speak in the service? ***23** two or **th** _____

God insists in I Cor. 14:28 that if a foreigner wants to speak, and there is no **interpreter** of his language to the congregation, that the foreigner should not be allowed to speak. It would edify no one (except the speaker). "If there be no interpreter, let him keep silence in the church." I Corinthians 14:28. When is the foreign language speaker not allowed to preach in the church? When there is no one to ***24 in** _____.

Just as on the Day of Pentecost

If there is a gift of tongues there will be people present who cannot **communicate** to others. (Acts 2:8-11).

If it is a genuine gift of language, all Christians and unbelievers present will rationally understand what is being said (as on the day of Pentecost). "Parthians, Medes, Elamites, in Asia, and Arabians." Acts 2:9-11. *If there is a gift of tongues, there will be people present who cannot understand a language.

***25**-they cannot normally

co _____ to others.



God through Paul insists in I Corinthians that the purpose of the gift of tongues is communication to the

understanding of unbelievers. The purpose of the gift of tongues is the communication for the

***26-un** _____ of unbelievers. I Cor 14:11,16.

Today, many people are confusing others by explaining chapter 14 in a way that God nor Paul desires.

They have, furthermore, confused the purpose of the day of Pentecost with respect to the gift of tongues or languages. They confuse what is the baptism of the Holy Spirit is and does. This error may not always mean these are unsaved, but wrong.

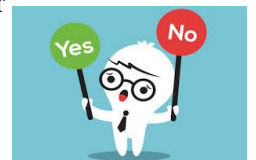
Even some realizing they cannot relate to the scriptures and the day of Pentecost and their gift of tongues, they have invented the possibility of another type of language or tongue apart from what the Bible speaks.

Other people insist that the gift of tongues has ceased. It is not our purpose here to decide or explain whether the gift of tongues has ceased or not ceased, but to show what the gift of tongues was and is in the New Testaments and

under what conditions the gift was or

is given. *Show what the gift of tongues in the New Testament is and

***27-u** _____ what conditions the gift was or is given.



The times have been few when the gift of tongues have been given in history and we must remember that the only scriptural bases for tongues, is or was where there is a

difference of languages.*a ***28-di** _____ of known languages among persons present.

(Page 24) The day of Pentecost is the one time when the gift of tongues was given and no **guessing** is necessary to prove what happened. (Acts 2:6,8,11). Pentecost is the only time when the gift of tongues is given and no ***29-gu** _____ is necessary to prove what happened, concerning the gift of tongues.

(The Most Misunderstood Verse)

If the gift of tongues is so common as some insist, it would be contradicting for them to send their foreign missionaries to study foreign languages in order to be able to communicate with the lost of other tongues.



They could use the gift of tongues to communicate with those speaking other or "unknown languages" (unknown to the new missionary)

If the gift of tongues were so common, foreign missionaries could always have the gift of tongues without **study**. *have the gift of tongues without ***30-s** _____

Angelic Tongues are human languages:

I have personally known very sincere people who insisted that they could speak in "angelic tongues," but these poor souls have based their doctrine on scripture that does not teach such a possibility. (I Corinthians 13:1)

*Are there those thinking that they speak in angelic tongues? ***31-Yes or No**



In Case Of

Many people have tried to justify noises calling them "unknown or angelic tongues" by using I Cor 13:1.

Where God through Paul says: *Though* I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, I Cor. 13:1, God with Paul uses "**though**" (in case of) in the grammatical sense to say the word "**IF**."

God through Paul did not say that he spoke in angelic languages or as an **angel** or that he could do so. He only said that "**IF**" it were possible, without divine love he would still be "nothing." *God and Paul did not say he could speak as an angel speaks. Not as an ***32-an** _____ speaks, but only said that "if" it were possible to speak as an angel or angelic tongues, meaning human tongues spoken as an angel speaks a human language.

Burning my body: This scripture could also be used by the same type of interpretation, (**misinterpretation**) to show that Paul not only supposedly spoke in angelic languages, but that he actually understood all mysteries and all knowledge (science), that he had all faith, that he gave all his goods, and that he gave his body to be burned. I Corinthians 13:3. Of course, none of these assumptions or conclusions would be **true** about Paul. None of these assumptions are ***33-t** _____ about him speaking as an angel.



God through Paul wanted the Corinthians to be active, but he did not want them to be confused concerning the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 1:8; Luke 24:48; Acts 2:39).

He did not want them to be involved in ridiculous practices which would lead them to error and blasphemy (I Corinthians 12:3), calling Christ accursed.

Angelic Tongues Identified:

What are angelic tongues according to the Bible?

"Angelic tongues are human **languages** spoken by an angel to humans in the same language as the listening person.

* What are angelic tongues? Angelic tongues are human ***34-la** _____ spoken by an angel to humans in the same language as the human speaks. Luke 1:26; 38. There is no other angelic tongue.



Consider Gideon (Judges 6:12), the shepherds when Christ was born (Luke 2:10), and Mary with the Angel.

Angels speak clearer than humans and their speaking is **easier** to understand, as it comes from God.

*Angel's speaking is clearer and is ***35-ea** _____ to understand and needs no explanation or interpretation. Their speech is from God.



What are Angelic Tongues? Angels speak the messages of God that are given to them. Angels speak human languages but with angelic **perfection**, and always in the language of the listener. Angels speak human languages but with angelic ***36-p** _____.

(Page 25) Bible Language Speaking:

Gen 10:5-Everyone after his tongue, after families.

37-after his to _____

Genesis 11:1-And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.

38-was of one la _____

Genesis 11:7-Confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

39-Confound their la _____

Genesis 11:6-They have all one language.

40-all one la _____

Genesis 11:9-Babel; because the Lord did confound the language of all the earth

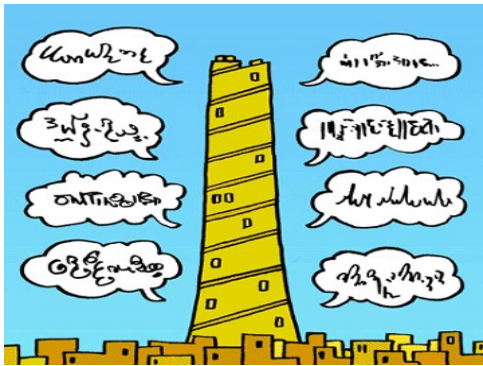
41-confound the la _____

Psalms 55:9-Destroy..and divide their tongues.

42-Divide their to _____

We can be assured that angels speak the human language in a perfect form much better than humans. Angels do not speak languages better than God, but better than men. They say what God wants said with the words God wants used. Examples are the angel speaking to Mary and Gideon.

43-Angels speak the human language in a pe _____ form than humans



Inspiration

The Scriptures were inspired by God to the Apostles and Prophets, but they wrote using their own vocabularies

(II Tim 3:16). Using their ***44 v** _____

*Inspired Apostles wrote using their own language, guided by God. Angels do not have freedom to choose as men do.

Angels don't have **45-fr** _____ to choose as men do.



"Angelic Tongues"

Angels speaking do not need to be interpreted to be understood. The speaking of angels is easier to understand



than humans. God knows each thought of persons and God Himself instructs angels how and what to speak.
*Why does not angelic speaking need interpretation? God Himself instructs angels about their work and how to ***46-s** _____ so all understand.

While salvation, sanctification and the gifts of the Spirit are important, I Corinthians 13 concludes by God reminding that greater than all is love or charity.

As Jesus said repeatedly, the commandments are based on loving God with all and loving our neighbor as ourself.

Purpose of the Mobil Bible Institute:

1-*To make every person and church a Bible School* teaching the Bible, and not what people say about it.

2-We believe Christ sent the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, with Acts 1:8 power: "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses in Jerusalem, Judah, Samaria and all the world." *And with this power inside our lives for holy living and manifested to those around us*, consider Acts 2:16-18: "Spoken by the prophet Joel; And it shall come to pass *in the last days*, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: *and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy*, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams:" "And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy (preach)."

3-M.B.I. is prepared to train, so "*your sons and daughters shall prophesy*." Note God does not say preachers, and this is because most Bible Schools and Seminaries have bowed to unbelief and lethargy that does not produce "producing preachers" and use books that teach unbelief many cannot see. They have made the Bible a human book as if it were Paul or Peter speaking, when it is God speaking through Paul or Peter. In many study Bibles, there are notes falsely stating scriptures have been added, left out or changed. (Unbelief) 400 versions are changed.

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- 5-Eternal life
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- 9-Tithes
- 11-Fishing for men
- 13-Walking in the light+
- 15-Action in Acts
- 17-Holy on both sides

(PAGES)

- 2-Hearing God
- 4-Our need
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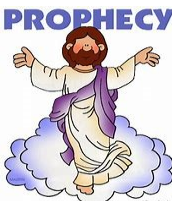


M.B.I. REVIEW:

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- 2-Detailed Old Testament Facts
- 3-God's Science
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 - 21-Appearance
 - 22-Preachers don't know
 - 23-Elbows & knees
 - 24-Body parts says God
 - 25-26-Games-Sports
- (Part Six) 1-20 Salvation and Sin (R.H.)
(Part seven) 21-40-Holiness, Door, Way, Life (RH)
(Part eight) 41-60-Pentecost in O.T. and N.T. (RH)
(Part nine) 61-82-Knowing God and His power (RH)
(Part ten) Holiness, Gifts, and preparing your sons and daughters. (Part eleven) Verse location-6 parts (BD)
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9134 Morning St., Hobe Sound, Florida USA 33455, October 20, 2020 AD

