

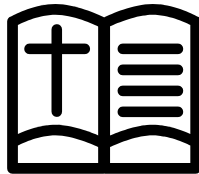
A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

OFFERED FREE UPON REQUEST

BY THE

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Prepared by,
David Bonner



PURPOSE: This correspondence course is offered with the hope that it will encourage Bible study and lead men to truth.

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the questions or blanks and mail back. No grade will be given but each question will be checked and corrected if wrong. Should you disagree with the checking of any question, please write and ask additional questions. The grader will be happy to correspond on any question or Bible subject of the student's desire. Your checked lesson will be mailed back with the next lesson in the course. There are ten lessons in all. Complete all ten lessons and you will be richer in Bible knowledge.

MAIL LESSONS BACK TO:

Use the addressed envelope enclosed for mailing lessons back.

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

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LESSON I. GETTING READY TO UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE

- A. Many people believe that man cannot understand the Bible today. Some religionists even teach this. Would God create man and then give a Book, which he will be judged by (John 12:48) that he cannot even understand? If man cannot understand the Bible, either (1) God isn't capable of giving man a book he can understand, or (2) God doesn't love man enough to give a book we can understand. Who would charge God with either?
- B. Fill in the blanks by giving the meaning of each Scripture in your own words that answers the question asked.
1. The Ephesians were told that they...Ephesians 3:4 _____

 2. The people of Berea did what? Acts 17:11 _____

 3. Paul wrote that Timothy ought to study so he could do what? 2Timothy 2:15 _____

 4. The man who hungers after God's Word will find what? Matthew 5:6 _____

 5. Before man can come to God he must what? John 6:44-45 _____

 6. How can man be made free? John 8:32 _____

- C. Since man CAN understand the Bible, in order to understand it certain things must be present within the man.
1. What must be a man's desire in order to learn the Word of God? John 7:17 _____

 2. Why do some people not understand the Bible? Matthew 13:15 _____

 3. If one man says $2 + 2 = 4$, and another man says $2 + 2 = 5$, do both men have the truth on the problem? _____
 4. When two men read the Bible yet have opposite answers to the same questions, do both men have the truth? _____
- D. THE WHOLE OF CHRISTIANITY is included in two things; namely, (1) having the right information, and (2) having the right attitude. If man knows what is right but will not do it, he cannot please God. If man desires to please God but does not know WHAT pleases God, he cannot please God. We must at all times have the RIGHT ATTITUDE and study to obtain the RIGHT FACTS. One with the right attitude of heart will LIVE according to the information he has. One with the right information does not always do what he knows to be right. We must KNOW RIGHT and desire to DO RIGHT.
1. Jesus makes two things necessary to acceptable worship. Name them. John 4:24 _____

2. If we worship according to the doctrines of men, what is it? Matthew 15:9 _____
3. Acts 5:29 teaches we must do what? _____
4. Sometimes a certain way may seem good to us but is this an infallible guide? Proverbs 14:12 _____
5. Can man direct himself as he pleases in his in his worship and actions? Jeremiah 10:23 _____
6. Why? Isaiah 55:8-9 _____
7. Can anyone know what you like unless you tell him? 1CORINTHIANS 2:11 _____
8. Can anyone know what pleases God unless the Spirit of God tells him (which He does through the Bible since the Bible is inspired)? 1CORINTHIANS 2:11 _____
9. If one has the Bible (or Scriptures), does he need anything else to make him complete? 2Timothy 3:16-17 _____
10. The Word of God (Bible) is called the doctrine of Christ (NT). What is the condition of a man who does not abide in the teaching or doctrine of Christ? 2John 9 _____
11. Suppose some man adds to the teaching of the Bible? What is his condition? Revelation 22:18-19 _____
12. Suppose some man (or angel) teaches a different gospel than the one Paul and the apostles taught? Galatians 1:6-9 _____
13. What is necessary in order to be saved? 2Thessalonians 2:10 _____
14. For those who do not love the truth above all else, it is easy for them to believe what? 2Thessalonians 2:10 _____
15. What will some religionists do to keep from leaving their human traditions? Mark 7:9 _____

E. CONCLUSION: The only way to approach a study of the Word of God is with an open heart. If we do not study for GOD'S APPROVAL, we may never come to knowledge of the truth. If one approaches the Bible just trying to PROVE A POINT, that something he practices or wants to believe is RIGHT, he may never see the truth of God on it. But, if he will approach the Bible from the standpoint that the BIBLE CAN BE UNDERSTOOD and of learning God's will, he can understand the Bible. All men need to constantly search their hearts to make sure that every motive is to be in submission to God. We should study to find out what is right, and when found, stand by the right regardless of what other people are doing. No man or woman should ever compromise TRUTH just to unite a family. If a family is united in ERROR, God is less pleased than if part of the family stood for the truth. The religion of God has always been one of CONVICTION, NOT CONVENIENCE.

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LESSON II. UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OT AND NT

A. Possibly the greatest reason many people who read and have faith in God and His Word do not understand the Bible is in fact the fact that they do not understand the difference between the Old Testament and the New Testament. By studying the OT it is found that it divides itself naturally into three divisions for study: namely; HISTORY—17 books, POETRY—5 books, and PROPHECY—17 books. If you were to read the first 17 books of the Bible, you would have covered the history of the world from the creation down as far as the OT goes (about 400 BC). The next 5 (poetical) books are inspired poetry, and the last 17 books of the OT are books called the prophets (literary prophets—the books bear the names of the writers except for Lamentations which was written by Jeremiah). These books deal with the people in their day and prophesy about the Christ and His KINGDOM to come. ACTS 3:24

B. THE LAW came by Moses (JOHN 1:17). Usually when the Bible says LAW, it has reference to the OT LAW OF MOSES. (Fill in the blanks)

1. To whom was the Law of Moses given? ROMANS 3:28f _____

2. The Law of Moses was a sign between God and whom? EXODUS 31:17 _____

3. Usually when a man gets married he gives his bride a ring. That ring is a sign between him and his wife. Would that ring mean anything to another woman? _____

4. Would the sign of the SABBATH KEEPING mean anything to anyone other than the ones God gave it to? _____

5. What did this SIGN (the Sabbath Day) commemorate? Deuteronomy 5:15 _____

C. RULES AND/OR DEMANDS OF THE LAW OF MOSES: (fill in the blanks)

1. Deuteronomy 21:18-21 - What could the people do to disobedient sons? _____

2. Name something used in worship under the OT that would seem rather unusual today. LEVITICUS 16:3 _____

3. In order to participate in the religious rites in the OT all the men had to be _____
_____. EXODUS 12:48 (a religious practice)
4. The Israelites had to keep _____ . EXODUS 20:8
5. Which day of the week did the Sabbath (rest) Day come on? EXODUS 20:8-11 _____

6. Who were the Israelites or Jews to keep the REST or SABBATH DAY?
(Forbidden??)
 - a. EXODUS 35:3 _____
 - b. EXODUS 20:10 _____
 - c. EXODUS 16:29 _____

7. What was the punishment the Jews were to inflict on all who broke the Sabbath Day requirements? EXODUS 31:12-15; NUMBERS 15:32-36 _____
8. Do you know of any today who KEEP the Sabbath Day, as the OT required those under it to keep it? (I.e. don't travel, kill others who don't keep it, etc.) _____

D. THE NT TEACHES WE ARE NOT UNDER THE OT LAW OF MOSES TODAY:

1. What was nailed to the cross? COLOSSIANS 2:14 _____
2. What was contained in ordinances? EPHESIANS 2:15 _____
3. Therefore, what was abolished or done away? _____

E. If there could have been salvation without the death of Christ then the death of Christ was worthless. Much of the NT teaches, however, that since there could be no salvation under the LAW OF MOSES, it was completely necessary for the SON OF GOD to die for all men.

1. Scriptures showing the necessity of the death of Jesus. Write the summary of each on this teaching.
 - a. HEBREWS 9:22 _____
 - b. MATTHEW 26:28 _____
 - c. REVELATION 5:9 _____
 - d. ROMANS 5:8-9 _____
 - e. EPHESIANS 1:17 _____
 - f. 1PETER 2:24 _____
2. Scriptures showing there was and is no salvation under the OT. Write the summary of each scripture on this point.
 - a. ROMANS 3:20 _____
 - b. GALATIANS 2:21 _____
 - c. HEBREWS 10:1 _____
 - d. HEBREWS 10:4 _____
3. Write the summary of each scripture below showing what the Law of Moses (OT Law) could not do. Why would anyone want to be under it???

- a. ROMANS 7:4 _____
- b. ROMANS 7:6 _____
- c. GALATIANS 3:10 _____
- d. GALATIANS 3:11 _____
- e. GALATIANS 3:20 _____

***** Since Christ was the end or aim of the LAW OF MOSES (ROMANS 10:4), now that Christ has come the Law has served its purpose.

F. TODAY WE ARE UNDER JESUS' LAW: What is Jesus' law called? (Fill in blanks)

1. GALATIANS 6:2 _____
2. JAMES 1:25 _____

3. ROMANS 6:15 _____
4. HEBREWS 9:15 _____
5. 2 JOHN 9 _____
6. ROMANS 1:16 _____

G. JESUS HAS ALL AUTHORITY TODAY; WE MUST DO THINGS ACCORDING TO HIS WORD. (Write the summary of the following scriptures on this subject.)

1. MATTHEW 28:18 _____
2. COLOSSIANS 3:17 _____
3. GALATIANS 1:6-9 _____
4. REVELATION 22:18-19 _____

H. SINCE JESUS HAS ALL AUTHORITY TODAY, what about those who worship according to the dictates of their own minds instead of the dictates of the Law of God for us today? (Write the gist of each scripture on this...)

1. MATTHEW 15:9 _____
2. ACTS 4:12 _____
3. COLOSSIANS 3:17 _____
4. 2 JOHN 9 _____

I. Often people reason that if the OT is not binding today men are free to commit any sins condemned in the OT. This does not follow! We are not under the LAW OF ENGLAND today but does that mean we can commit anything the Law of England condemns? NO? Why not? Simple! Because the LAW WE ARE UNDER forbids some to the same things. This is not to argue, however, that the English Law was carried over to us in America but rather that some things might be common to all law.

In 1836 Texas declared herself free from Mexico. Should you have your income taxes ready to mail off and asked a lawyer where to mail them, and he told you MEXICO CITY, and then drug out a law book dated 1835, what would you think? Would he be reliable to handle your legal affairs? _____
 Suppose you ask some preacher (for example) how much Christians are to give today and he goes back to the OT Law of Moses that was nailed to the cross over 1900 years ago and cites LEVITICUS 27:30 and says 10%???? Would this man be any more able to advise you spiritually than the Texas Lawyer above would advise you legally? _____ And yet, how many people find themselves with such ill advice.

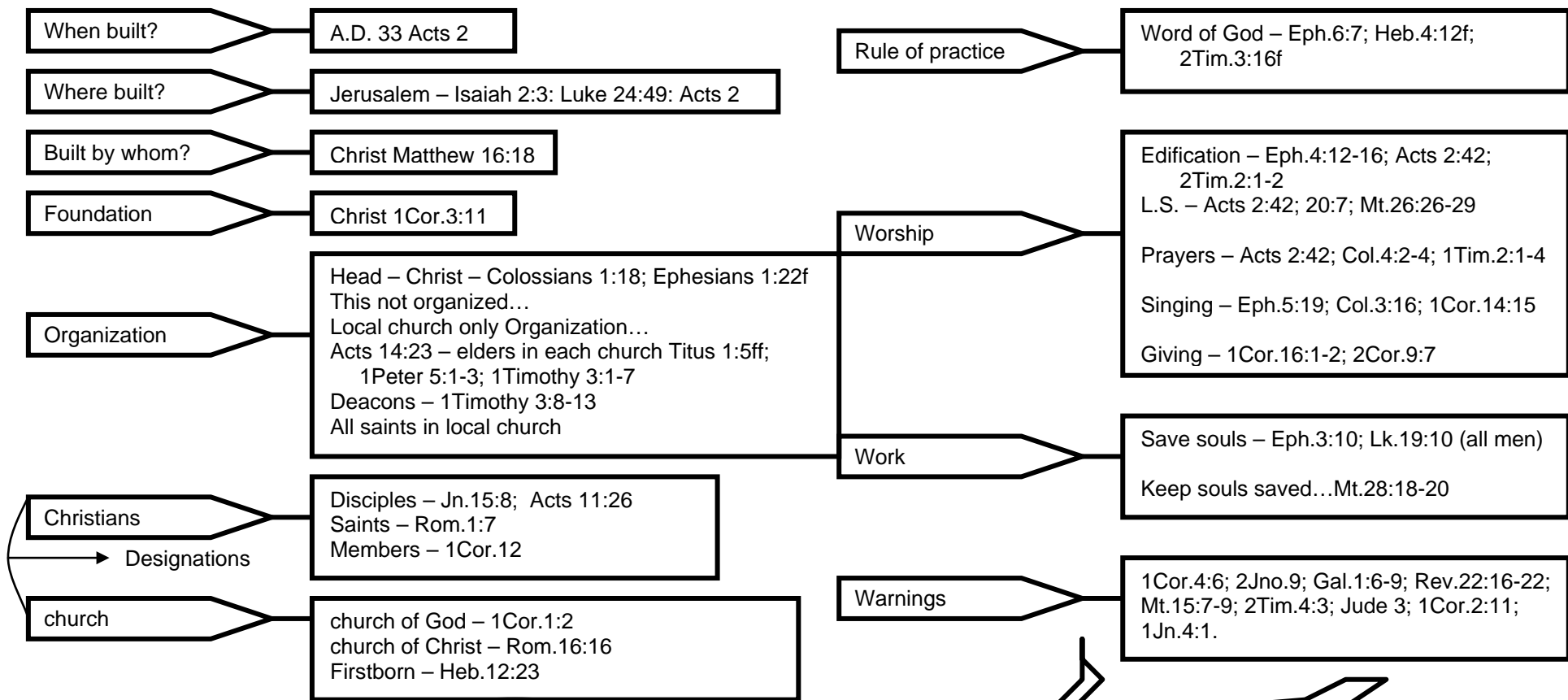
CONCLUSION: The purpose of the first lesson was to get in a position to begin to study the Word of God. The purpose of this lesson is to see the difference between the OT and the NT. While the OT is just as inspired of God as the New, the fact remains that God gave the OT LAW OF MOSES to the Jews and the Jews (or Israelites) only. It was

nailed to the cross. Jesus' will went into effect after the cross. The thing for us today, then, is to learn the New Testament and live by it.

Read HEBREWS 9:15-17. When does a man's will or TESTAMENT go into effect, before or after he dies? _____

***** When did the TESTAMENT OF JESUS go into effect, before or after the cross?

THE IDENTITY OF THE CHURCH



THE DARK AGES

(Tunnel of Darkness)

Romanism

Denom.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

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LESSON III. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LORD'S CHURCH

A. Preparation for the establishment of the church.

1. What did Jesus promise to build? MATTHEW 16:18 _____
2. What does MATTHEW 16:18 teach the church would be built upon? _____
3. The question arises as to what the ROCK is!
 - a. What is the foundation of the church? 1CORINTHIANS 3:11 _____
 - b. In MATTHEW 16:18 Jesus told Peter that he was PETER (*PETROS*—masculine in gender in the Greek language—the language the NT was written in) and upon this ROCK (*PETRA*—feminine in gender) the church would be built. Since PETER (*PETROS*) is masculine and ROCK (*PETRA*) is feminine, could Peter refer to the ROCK the church is built upon? _____
- NOTE:** The whole structure of Catholicism stands or falls upon this verse. It falls!
- c. In understanding what the ROCK is in MATTHEW 16:18 from the context itself, read MATTHEW 16:13-20.
 - (1) What had Peter just confessed? Vs.16 _____
 - (2) When Jesus said to Peter that the church would be built upon THIS ROCK, it seems obvious that Jesus had in mind the FACT that HE is the Son of God. The Lord's church is built upon this fact.
4. What do we know about John the baptist as to whether he was alive or dead from MATTHEW 14:1-2? (At this time) _____
5. Since we know this (#4), and Jesus promised in MATTHEW 16:18 to build His church, could John the baptist have been in the church? _____
6. How great was John the baptist? MATTHEW 11:11 _____
7. What did John preach about the kingdom during his ministry? MATTHEW 3:1-2 _____
8. What did Jesus preach about the kingdom during His ministry? MATTHEW 4:17 _____
9. When did Jesus preach about the kingdom would come into existence? MARK 9:1 _____
10. If the kingdom hasn't come yet like some people teach, how old would some people be today? MARK 9:1 _____
11. What does COLOSSIANS 1:13 teach in respect to the existence of the kingdom? _____
12. After Jesus arose from the dead, how much authority did He say had been given Him? MATTHEW 28:18 _____
13. We think of one kind of authority as LEGISLATIVE or authority to make laws. If Jesus has all authority, does that leave any authority for any man or "church" to pass or make any RELIGIOUS LAWS? _____
14. In Jesus' parting instructions to His apostles, what did He command them? MATTHEW 28:19-20 _____
15. In MARK 16:15, what did Jesus command His apostles? _____
16. In MARK 16:16, how did Jesus say a man can be lost? _____

17. In MARK 16:16, what did Jesus make necessary for salvation? _____
18. Shortly after His resurrection, where did Jesus say REPENTANCE AND REMISSION OF SINS would first be preached? LUKE 24:47 _____
19. Where did Jesus command the apostles to wait? LUKE 24:49 _____
20. Where did they wait after Jesus went back to heaven? LUKE 24:50-52 _____
21. What were the apostles to receive? LUKE 24:49 _____
22. How was the kingdom to come? MARK 9:1 _____
23. Read ACTS 1:1-11. Just before Jesus went back to heaven He told the apostles they were to receive what in just a few days? ACTS 1:5 _____
24. When would the apostles receive POWER? ACTS 1:8 _____

NOTE: Since the kingdom would come with power (MARK 9:1) and the power would come when the Holy Spirit came, if we can find when the Holy Spirit came we can know when the kingdom came.

25. When did the Holy Spirit come? On what day? ACTS 2:1-4 _____

NOTE: The Day of Pentecost always came on the first day of the week. This year it came exactly 50 days after the resurrection of Jesus.

26. How many days did Jesus walk the earth after He was raised? ACTS 1:3 _____

27. How many days, then, did the apostles wait for the Holy Spirit and the power to come? _____

NOTE: There are some passages in which KINGDOM refers to the eternal kingdom (heaven) such as 2PETER 1:11 but for the most part kingdom refers to the church. A later lesson will deal with the NATURE of the church in which the church is described in different figures.

B. The day the church was established.

1. Who was given the KEYS of the kingdom? _____

NOTE: Read MATTHEW 16:18-19. Here it seems clear that kingdom and church refer to one and the same thing.

2. Who got to preach the first sermon by which the door of the church was opened? ACTS 2:14ff _____

3. After Peter preached the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ (ACTS 2:29-36) and the gathered throng of Jews knew they were sinners, what effect did it have on them? ACTS 2:37 _____

4. What did they ask? ACTS 2:37 _____

5. What did Peter tell them they would have to do in order to have their sins forgiven? ACTS 2:38 _____

6. Since they are in Jerusalem, is this not in fulfillment of LUKE 24:47? _____

NOTE what Jesus said would be preached (LUKE 24:47) and what Peter preached— ACTS 2:38. _____

7. Which ones were baptized? ACTS 2:41 _____

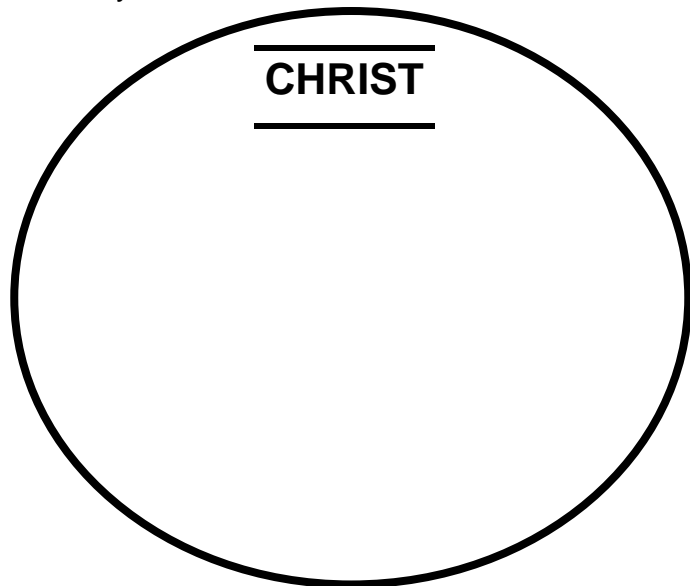
8. How many were baptized? ACTS 2:41 _____

9. How did these people get in the church? ACTS 2:47 (KJV) _____
10. Is God a respecter of persons? ROMANS 2:11; ACTS 10:34 _____
11. If we do today to be saved exactly what the 3000 did on the Day of Pentecost, will the same God forgive us and the same Lord add us to the same thing He added them? _____

C. Getting into Christ and the blessings IN CHRIST.

1. How does one get into Christ? GALATIANS 3:27; ROMANS 6:3 _____
2. Let the circle represent BEING IN CHRIST. From the scriptures given, write the blessings or THINGS that the Bible says are IN CHRIST. Write these words INSIDE the circle.

2TIMOTHY 2:10
 COLOSSIANS 1:14
 REVELATION 14:13
 EPHESIANS 1:3
 EPHESIANS 2:13
 EPHESIANS 1:7



3. From the above, what would you say is the condition of one OUTSIDE OF CHRIST? _____

D. BAPTISM.

1. FORM—"Baptism" is not a translated word; it is a transliteration of the Greek word *BAPTISMA*. Any NT Greek lexicon will define the word as meaning "immersion" or "submersion".
- a. Why did John baptize where he did? JOHN 3:23 _____
- b. In baptism, was the water carried to the subject or did the subject go to the water? ACTS 8:36 _____
- c. In baptism, did the one doing the baptizing handle the subject (one who wanted to be baptized) or did he handle the water? ACTS 8:38 _____
- d. In baptism, both the one to be baptized and the one to do the baptizing went down into and came up out of WHAT? ACTS 8:38-39 _____
- e. ROMANS 6:4 teaches we are _____ with him by baptism..."
- f. COLOSSIANS 2:12 teaches, "_____ with him in baptism..."
- g. In JOHN 3:5 Jesus teaches a man must be born of water and of the Spirit. Could one be born in something smaller than he is? _____ Could a man be born in a body of water smaller than he is? _____

- h. It is a historical fact that sprinkling or pouring in the place of baptism was unknown in the first century. Such had a much later origin. One could not baptize by sprinkling any more than one could walk to town by riding. One could sprinkle and call it baptism but such would not make it baptism.
- 2. Subject for baptism.
 - a. What was required for one to be baptized in ACTS 8:36-37? _____
 - b. What requirement did Jesus make for baptism? MARK 16:16 _____

The subject, then, must be a believer.

- 3. The purpose of baptism.
 - a. ACTS 2:38 states the purpose of baptism as, "for... _____
 - b. MARK 16:16 states the purpose of baptism as... _____
 - c. 1CORINTHIANS 12:13 states the purpose of baptism as to get into... _____
 - d. GALATIANS 3:27 & ROMANS 6:3 state the purpose of baptism as to get into _____

NOTE: Since a purpose of baptism is to be *SAVED*, this makes the subject for baptism a *LOST* person. Babies are not lost and therefore are not subjects for salvation (or baptism).

NOTE: All religious bodies that baptize babies either teach now or did teach when they originated the infant baptism doctrine that little babies are born in sin and are lost. The practice of infant baptism is based on the doctrine of infant damnation. Some have changed their teaching and yet have not changed their practice.

E. OTHER RECORDS OF CONVERSION. This lesson covers the first RECORD OF CONVERSION when people became Christians; namely, the establishment of the church. There are nine other such records of people becoming Christians and what they did (the same things) that the 3000 did to become Christians. The following chart shows all ten records of conversion, which are found in the NT.

EXAMPLES OF CONVERSION (ACTS)

	HEARD	BELIEVED	REPENTED	CONFESSED	BAPTIZED	SAVED
1	3,000 2:22-41	2:37, 41	2:38	--	2:38, 41	2:38, 41, 47
2	Samaritans 8:12	8:12	--	--	8:12	--
3	Simon 8:13	8:13	--	--	8:13	--
4	Eunuch 8:26-40	8:37	--	8:37	8:38	Rejoiced 8:39
5	Paul 9, 22, 26	22:8, 10	22:10	22:10	22:16	Sins washed away - 22:16
6	Cornelius 10:3-11; 14	--	--	--	10:48	Saved 11:14
7	Lydia 16:14	16:14	--	--	16:15	--
8	Jailor 16:25-34	16:31f	16:30	--	16:33	Rejoiced 16:34
9	CORINTHIANS 18:8	18:8	--	--	18:8	Saved-Washed 1CORINTHIANS 6:11; 15:2
10	EPHESIANS 19:1-7	19:2	--	--	19:5	Saved EPHESIANS 1:7; 2:8

F. The four simple divisions of the NT: 4—books (the life of Christ), 1—book (ACTS—the history of the church—all the records of conversion), 21—books (all are letters to Christians (or churches—groups of Christians) telling them how to live, worship, work and organization of the church, etc.), and the last book is the REVELATION. From this it is easy to see why all the records of conversion are in the book of ACTS.

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LESSON IV. THE WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH

A. What worship is.

1. Name the two parts to acceptable worship. JOHN 4:24 _____

2. Jesus said to worship God is to do what? MATTHEW 4:10 _____

3. There is several words translated worship. One means *an act or homage* and one means *to serve*. Worship, then, in a broad sense, includes not only acts of devotion but also all acts of service. It is simply doing what God tells us to do. Service to God involves all of one's life. This lesson primarily covers only the acts the church is to do while assembled commonly known as the worship of the church.

B. There are five specific acts of worship for the church.

1. The Lord's Supper.

- a. The elements in the Lord's Supper. MATTHEW 26:26-28
 - (1) What is to be eaten? _____
 - (2) What is the drink? _____
 - (3) What would be wrong with eating pork & beans and drinking orange juice in the LS since the Bible doesn't say NOT TO?? _____
- b. Purpose of the LS.
 - (1) When Christians eat the elements in the LS, it is a _____ with the body and the blood of Jesus. 1CORINTHIANS 10:16
 - (3) When Christians eat the LS, what does it show about Jesus coming again? 1CORINTHIANS 11:26 _____
- c. Manner of observance.
 - (1) When Christians take the LS, what are they to remember while taking it? 1CORINTHIANS 11:24-25 _____
 - (2) If a person eats the LS unworthily (not thinking about Jesus), what is his condition? 1CORINTHIANS 11:27, 29 _____
- d. How often the Lord's Supper is to be observed.
 - (1) There is one scripture in the NT showing how often the early disciples took the LS; how often was it? ACTS 20:7 _____
 - (2) Which day of the week is the first day of the week? _____
 - (3) What was the purpose for the disciples meeting? ACTS 20:7 _____

 - (4) Had they not met every first day, would Paul likely have known they would meet that first day? (He had waited there seven days to see them — ACTS 20:6.) _____
 - (5) Since the early church met on the first day of the week to break bread (synecdoche for LS), if we want to be like the early church, when should the church today meet for the LS? _____

- (6) If Christians meet today with any other frequency than every first day of the week or on any other day of the week, are they following the Bible? _____
 _____ If yes, which scripture? _____
2. Giving—the church's method of raising money.
- When was the early church told to raise its money? 1CORINTHIANS 16:2 _____

 - Was the amount or percentage each Christian was to give specified?
 1CORINTHIANS 16:2 _____
 - How is the Christian to give? 1CORINTHIANS 16:2; 2CORINTHIANS 9:7 _____

 - Who purposes how much he shall give? 2CORINTHIANS 9:7 _____
 - Where do some "churches" get the authority to tell individuals how much to give? _____
 - How was the early church to raise its money (store)? 1CORINTHIANS 16:2 _____

 - Since the Bible doesn't say NOT TO, can the church buy farms and other business enterprises to operate for a profit to raise money to do the work of the church? _____
 _____ If yes, which scripture? _____
3. Prayer—man's way of talking to God.
- Who are to be addressed in prayer? MATTHEW 6:9 _____
 - Who are Christians to pray for? 1TIMOTHY 2:1 _____

 - When the Christian sins, what two things is he to do? ACTS 8:22 _____

 - Name other things the Christian is to pray for. MATTHEW 6:11 _____
 _____ MARK 11:24 _____
 - In whose name is prayer to be offered? COLOSSIANS 3:17; 1TIMOTHY 2:5 _____

 - What should the spirit of prayer be according to the following scriptures?
 (1) JAMES 4:3; 1TIMOTHY 2:8 _____
 (2) JAMES 1:5-8 _____
 (3) MATTHEW 6:10 _____
 (4) MATTHEW 26:39 _____
 (5) 1JOHN 5:14 _____
 - What about the insincere person, the rebellious, or the one who will not obey God when he goes to God in prayer? JOHN 9:31; 1PETER 3:12 _____

 - What should characterize private prayer? MATTHEW 6:6 _____

 - Discuss how not to pray in public from MATTHEW 6:5-7. _____

 - How does 1CORINTHIANS 14:15-16 prove that others must understand the one leading the prayer? 1CORINTHIANS 14:15-16 _____

- *** This would prove that the prayer must be loud enough for all to hear and in a common language.
4. Edification—the church needs to be taught.
- When the disciples met on the first day of the week to take the Lord's Supper (ACTS 20:7), what did Paul do? _____

- b. During the days of miracles done by apostles and other inspired men, why was prophecy more important than the gift of tongues? 1CORINTHIANS 14:5 _____
- c. What is the body? COLOSSIANS 1:18, 24 _____
- d. What does the body do for itself? EPHESIANS 4:16 _____
- e. What caused Israel in the OT to be destroyed? HOSEA 4:6 _____
- f. What caused their captivity? ISAIAH 5:13 _____
- g. What can cause the destruction of God's people today? _____

5. Singing—a part of worship.

- a. All of the scriptures in the NT that could be used in any way to teach about the music of the church are listed. Read them.

MATTHEW 26:30 (This one took place before the church came into existence so perhaps it can't really be used.) **ACTS 16:25; ROMANS 15:9; 1CORINTHIANS 14:15; EPHESIANS 5:19; COLOSSIANS 3:16; HEBREWS 2:12; 13:15; JAMES 5:13.**

- (1) What are Christians to sing? EPHESIANS 5:19; COLOSSIANS 3:16 _____
- (2) How are Christians to sing? 1CORINTHIANS 14:15 _____
- (3) Where are Christians to make melody? EPHESIANS 5:19 _____
- (4) When are Christians to sing? HEBREWS 2:12; ACTS 16:25 _____
- (5) State reasons why Christians sing. COLOSSIANS 3:16 _____
 _____ HEBREWS 2:12; 13:15; ROMANS 15:9 _____

- b. There are two kinds of music known to man. One is singing (vocal music made by the human voice) and the other is mechanical (music made by machinery). In all the scriptures above (all in the NT on the subject), what is commanded by God for us today? _____
 Do you know of the other kind ever being authorized for Christians in worship? If so, give the scripture. _____
- c. What would be wrong with having mechanical music in worship since the NT doesn't say not to have it? See g under Giving and a, (3) under the LS above for comparison. _____

6. Bible authority and worship.

- a. COLOSSIANS 3:17 teaches that all done in word (what we teach) and in deed (what we practice) must be done in the name of the Lord (by the Lord's authority). ACTS 4:7 shows that name means authority or power.
- b. We understand that silence does not authorize in the secular realm. For an example, if you were to send in an order to Sears & Roebuck for one pair of black shoes and they were to send you a truckload of other things along with the shoes and charge you for them, what would you think? You know that when you specify one pair of shoes, that does not include anything else. So it is with God. WE MUST HAVE AUTHORITY FOR ALL WE DO IN WORD AND IN DEED. When God specifies ONE THING, that only includes the thing specified so we say that all other things are automatically excluded.
- c. Fill in the squares under EXCLUDED below with one or more things.

SPECIFIED**ITS GENERIC****EXCLUDED****Example:**

Buy a Ford GENESIS 6:14	car	Chevy, Pontiac, Olds, Buick,etc.
Lamb for Passover EXODUS 12:3	animal	
Lord's supper--first day of the week ACTS 20:7	any day	
LS--bread grape juice MATTHEW 26:26	any food any drink	
Give 1CORINTHIANS 16:2	Raise money	
Singing EPHESIANS 5:19; COLOSSIANS 3:16	Make music	

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

LESSON V. THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CHURCH

A. The organization of the church.

1. By using an English dictionary to define “organization” it is seen that an organization is “1. That which has organic form. 2. That which has been arranged into interdependent parts...” (From organize...)
2. The word CHURCH is used in two distinct ways in the Bible.
 - a. One, in MATTHEW 16:18, Jesus said He would _____ His church. Thus, the church is the institution for which Jesus died (EPHESIANS 5:25; ACTS 20:8). In this sense the church includes all of God’s people everywhere.
 - (1) What is Jesus Head of? COLOSSIANS 1:18 _____
 - (2) What is the body? COLOSSIANS 1:24 _____
 - (3) How many bodies are there? EPHESIANS 4:4; 1CORINTHIANS 12:13, 14, 20 _____
 - (4) How many churches, then, are there? _____
 - (5) How does one get into the body? 1CORINTHIANS 12:13 _____
 - b. Another way the word church is used is in the sense of God’s people in a locality who worship and work together as an organization. (see definition)
 - (1) Is there more than one local church? ROMANS 16:16 _____
 - (2) Is there more than one church for which Jesus died? EPHESIANS 5:25 _____
And what is He the Head? COLOSSIANS 1:18, 24 _____
And of what is He the Savior? EPHESIANS 5:23 _____
 - (3) Where were the 7 churches of REVELATION 1:11 located? _____

 - (4) Name two other towns that had churches. ACTS 13:1 _____
1CORINTHIANS 1:2 _____
3. In order for God’s people in a locality to work together and get things done, God had to specify some organization through which to work or tell them to devise their own. God, in His own good wisdom, gave the LOCAL CHURCH.
 - a. Proof:
 - (1) Who were ordained in every church? ACTS 14:23 _____
 - (2) What were elders to oversee? ACTS 20:28; 1PETER 5:1-2 _____
 - (3) Which flock were elders to oversee? 1PETER 5:2 _____
 - (4) In ACTS 20:17, Paul called unto him the _____ of the church.
 - (5) In talking with these men he called them what? ACTS 20:28 _____

NOTE: From ACTS 20:17, 28 alone it can be proved that elders are also called OVERSEERS (or bishops—same word) and since they were over a flock (of sheep—the church) that made them shepherds (or pastors—pastor means shepherd). Thus, elders are bishops or overseers, and pastors or shepherds.

- (6) Was there ever just one elder, pastor, or bishop over a church? ACTS 4:23 _____
 _____ PHILIPPIANS 1:1 _____ ACTS 15:4 _____
- (7) Could an unmarried man be a pastor, bishop or overseer, or elder?
 TIMOTHY 3:1 _____ TITUS 1:5-6 _____
- b. Since elders were over only one church and their oversight never extended any further than the flock “among” them (1PETER 5:2) and of the “flock they were over (ACTS 20:28), then each local church was completely independent.
- (1) The independence of the local church as you read about it in the Bible is self-evident. Never do you find a local church sending funds to some human organization, some convention, headquarters, missionary or benevolent society, etc. Each local church was organization enough to do whatever God wanted done. If this is not so, please give the scripture where the church ever sent to an organization. _____
- (2) Gospel preachers have preached for many decades “Any organization larger than the local church, or smaller than the local church, or other than the local church through which the church does its work is unscriptural because the local church is God’s organization to do the work of the church.

B. THE work of the church. (Now, which work is the organization to do?)

1. Evangelize the world.

- a. What did Jesus tell His apostles? MARK 16:15 _____
- b. Since the apostles were not to do this until they were endued with power from on high (LUKE 24:49) and since the kingdom (or church) would come when the power came (MARK 9:1), does this not prove that the apostles were to go preach to all when they were in the church for which Jesus died? _____
- c. What is said as to the church at Thessalonica sending forth the Word of God? 1THESSALONIANS 1:8 _____
- d. At one time how many churches supported Paul in the gospel? More than one? 2CORINTHIANS 11:8 _____
- e. At another time how many churches supported Paul? PHILIPPIANS 4:15-16 _____
- f. Did the churches themselves support Paul or donate to a missionary society that supported Paul? _____
- g. When a church supports a preacher, who gets the credit or fruit? PHILIPPIANS 4:17 _____

POINT: This shows how a church may teach in a far away place.

2. Worship—is a work of the church. (Lesson IV took this)

3. Caring for the needy saints. (the church’s benevolence.)

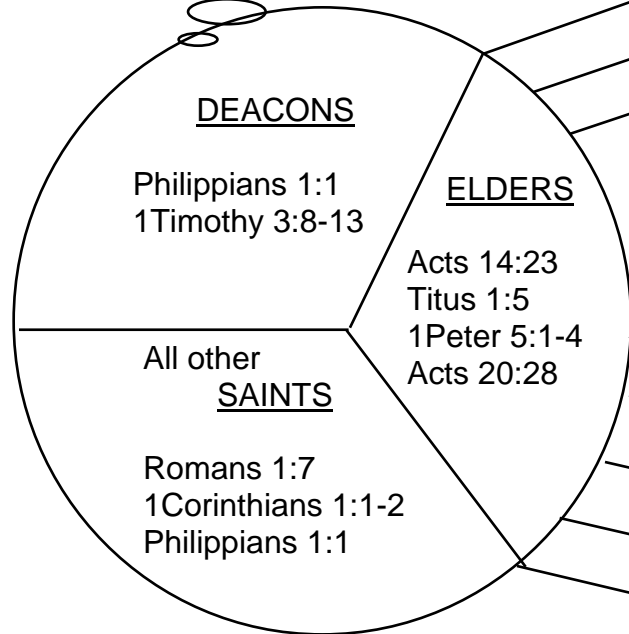
- a. Are there any the church is not supposed to be charged with helping?
 1TIMOTHY 5:16 _____
- b. Name the eight qualifications of a widow indeed for the church to take her on permanent relief. 1TIMOTHY 5:3-16, especially vs. 9-10. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- c. Besides the church caring for widows indeed on a permanent basis, the church cared for others on a temporary or emergency basis. There are nine passages of scripture in the Bible showing the ones the church helped. (ACTS 2:45; 4:35; 6:1-6; ROMANS 15:25-31; 1CORINTHIANS 16:1-3; 2CORINTHIANS 8 & 9). Which ones did the early church help? (Saints or others?) ROMANS 15:25; 1CORINTHIANS 16:1; 2CORINTHIANS 8:4; 9:1 _____
- d. Although the church's work is not to help everyone in the world in a physical way, name some things the individual Christian is to do.
- (1) JAMES 1:27 _____
- (2) GALATIANS 6:10 _____
- (3) MATTHEW 7:12 _____
- (4) Would these scriptures include helping all in the world for the individual to help? _____

STUDY the chart on the next page very carefully. It is designed to show the organization of the church and the work that organization is to do.

NOTE: The Bible also lists deacons (1TIMOTHY 3:8) but their work is not given. They, then, must be under the elders and serve as the elders direct them to. Evangelists and all others are to work too!! (EPHESIANS 4:11)

THE ONLY ORGANIZATION
AUTHORIZED
IN THE NEW TESTAMENT



THE ONLY WORK AUTHORIZED IN THE NEW
TESTAMENT FOR THE CHURCH TO DO.

1. Preach the gospel – 1 Thesalonians 1:8
2. Edifying – Eph.4:16; 1 Cor.14:5
3. Caring for the needy saints – Acts 2:45;
4:32-35; 6:1-6; 11:27-30; Rom.15:25ff;
1 Cor.16:1-3; 2 Cor.8, 9; 1 Tim.5:16

THE ONLY WORSHIP AUTHORIZED IN THE NEW
TESTAMENT FOR THE CHURCH TO ENGAGE IN.

1. Pray – 1 Timothy 2:8; 1 Corinthians 14:16
2. Sing – Ephesians 5:19
3. Lord's Supper – Acts 20:7
4. Give – 1 Corinthians 16:1-3
5. Preach – Acts 20:7

All kinds of encroachments have been upon the church.

Question: Can an organization be set up between the church and any of its work or worship? _____
If yes, please designate where on the line between the church and its work alone and give scripture here. ____

C. Restudy the last page of lesson IV. It is necessary to have Bible authority for all we do – COLOSSIANS 3:17.

SPECIFIED	ITS GENERIC	EXCLUDED
Buy a Ford	car	Chevy, Pontiac, Olds, Buick, etc.
Gopher wood	wood	Pine, Oak, Fir, etc.
Sing	make music	
Local church -- Acts 14:23; 20:17,28 LOCAL CHURCH...WORK OF A. Evangelize B. Worship -- edify... C. Care for needy saints	Any organization JUST DO ANYTHING	
Only one occasion for any church to send funds to another--that was when the receiving church was in need for feeding its own saints 1Corinthians 16:1-3, etc.	One church send to another for any purpose that receiving church wants money.	

Authority 1

CONCLUDING QUESTIONS:

1. Would it ever be right to set up an organization between the church (God's organization) and the work the church is to do? _____
If yes, give Scripture. _____
2. Would it ever be right for one church to oversee the work of another church? See ACTS 20:28; 1PETER 5:2 _____
If yes, give Scripture. _____
3. Whenever the name, worship, organization, or work of the church is perverted, God is displeased. Would it be any worse to change one than another of these things? _____

4. When churches build kitchens for food, frolic, and fun, and go into the entertainment business for all, how can they think they are doing what God designed the church to do? _____
5. Each church is supposed to be INDEPENDENT. When a church determines that it will start a project that it knows it cannot do when it starts it but plans for other churches to support the project it oversees, it makes itself dependent upon others for the project it willfully started. Thus, you have dependence. Any comments on such welcome. _____

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

**LESSON VI. THE FALLING AWAY, REFORMATION, RESTORATION,
AND IDENTITY OF THE CHURCH**

A. The falling away of the church.

1. Facts about the church.

- a. Jesus promised to build the church – MATTHEW 16:18.
- b. The church came into existence on the day of Pentecost just 50 days after the resurrection of Christ – ACTS 2.
- c. The spread of the church:
 - (1) Where did Jesus command the gospel be preached? MATTHEW 28:19;
MARK 16:15 _____
 - (2) How many heard the gospel? COLOSSIANS 1:5-6,23 _____
 - (3) Discuss the growth of the church from each of the following Scriptures.
ACTS 2:41,47 _____
ACTS 4:4 _____
ACTS 5:14 _____
ACTS 6:7 _____
ACTS 11:24 _____

2. Facts about the falling away of the church.

- a. When would the falling away take place? 2THESSALONIANS 2:3-4 _____
- b. Why would some perish? 2THESSALONIANS 2:10 _____
- c. Why would some believe a lie? 2THESSALONIANS 2:10-11 _____
- d. Why would some not believe the truth? 2THESSALONIANS 2:10 _____
- e. What would some do? 1TIMOTHY 4:1 _____
- f. What are false teachers compared with? ACTS 20:29 _____
- g. What did Jesus warn about? MATTHEW 7:15 _____
- h. What would some of the elders (ACTS 20:17) do? ACTS 20:30 _____

3. Historically, here is what happened.

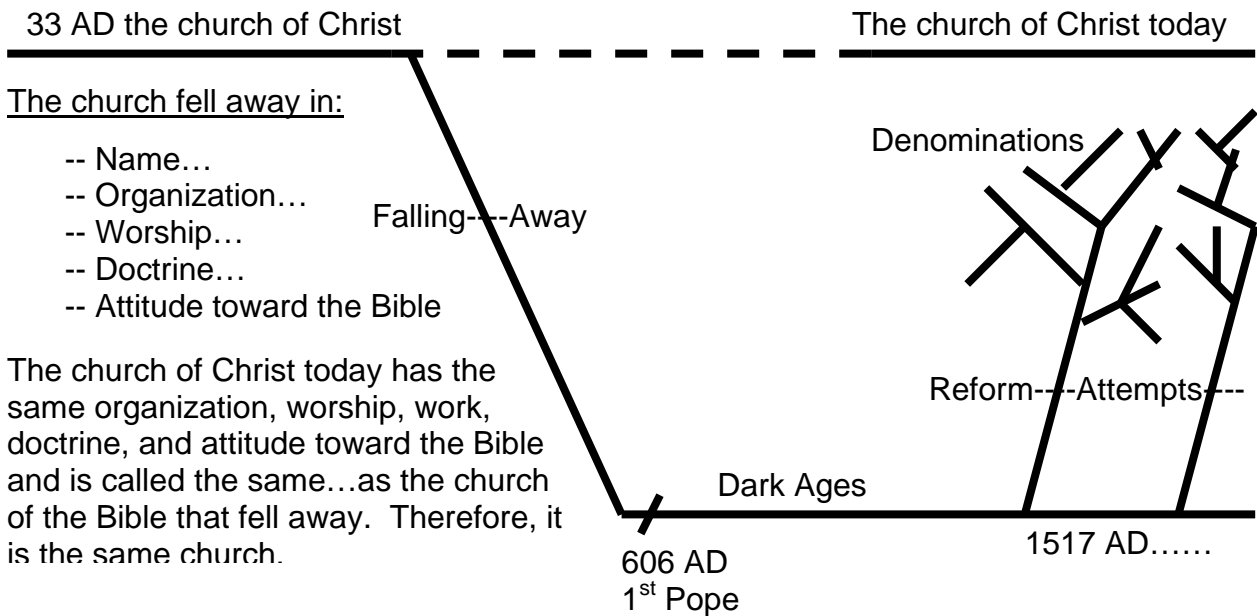
The church Jesus built had spread all over the world before the close of the first century. As long as any apostles were alive they kept teaching the truth. With the death of the last apostle by 100 AD, the Bible had been completely written. The churches which had been following the Word of the apostles and other inspired men should have kept on following the Word of the apostles and other inspired men BY FOLLOWING THE WRITTEN WORD which they left (the Word of God). (See 2TIMOTHY 3:16-17; 2JOHN 9; GALATIANS 1:6-9; etc.) Instead of doing this, however, they did like people have been doing ever since the creation of man; they began to follow men instead of God. The

things of God became foolishness unto them (1CORINTHIANS 2:14) so they followed men instead of God. The falling away didn't take place overnight! Gradually God's will was replaced with the ways of man. There was a falling away in NAME, ORGANIZATION, WORSHIP, TEACHING, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BIBLE. These big areas would include everything. Soon little truth was taught.

- a. Whereas the church had been called the _____ ROMANS 16:16 and _____ 1CORINTHIANS 1:2, since it spread all over the world soon people referred to it as the universal church. The word catholic means universal. Hundreds of years after Christ as the church fell away in all things, the fallen church acquired the name of Catholic. We like to say that the church, as you read about it in the Bible, technically had no name, for it didn't. The word "church" is a descriptive noun. It is never capitalized in the Bible. It doesn't deserve to be! It is not a proper name. Just like when you say, "The car of Jones," you only mean the car that belongs to Jones, so when you say the "church of Christ" you only mean the church which belongs to Christ. Since Jesus said in JOHN 17:10 that what belongs to God belongs to Him and what belongs to Him belongs to God the Father, so the church can be said to be the "church of Christ" or/and the church of God. Any church that has AN OFFICIAL NAME is wrong in this. It is not following the Bible.
- b. Whereas in the Bible the local church is the only organization God set up for the church to get its work done through and each local church had men over it called _____ (ACTS 14:23; 20:17,28) (See also lesson V), this simple organization was soon lost. The churches began to combine their work under a central or sponsoring church and the elders began to combine their work and oversight under a central or sponsoring elder. In the 2nd century this "main elder" took on the title "bishop" for himself alone and he was over the other elders. This church would also start other churches and oversee them so the bishop in a large church soon was over many churches. This was happening in many places so by 594 AD there were actually five large central or sponsoring churches that were over all the Western church. As these "bishops" sought even more power, finally in the year 606 AD one of them by the name of Boniface III of the Roman church came to be over all the Western church. They called him the POPE. This falling away in organization didn't take place overnight. It took nearly 600 years. (Or about 500 years from the death of the last apostle when there were still pure churches.)
- c. There was a falling away in worship. (See Lesson IV, for what the Scriptural worship of the church is.) The Lord's Supper was perverted. Other methods of raising money were introduced. "Pope Vitalian" introduced instrumental music in worship in 670 AD. Prayer through humans was introduced. The whole worship was corrupted. It didn't happen overnight. It took years to change.
- d. The doctrine or teaching was greatly changed. Infant baptism came in. Sprinkling for baptism was introduced. Many, many, new teachings were brought I gradually.
- e. The attitude toward the Bible of having Bible for all taught and practiced (2TIMOTHY 3:16f; 2JOHN 9, etc.) was changed until now the Roman Catholic church even teaches that tradition handed down by word of mouth is equally

binding with the Bible. They take the voice of the “living church” and their “tradition” on par (actually above) with the Bible.

- f. The following chart helps describe the falling away, reformation, and restoration. Study it and it will be used later in this lesson as well.



B. The Reformation.

1. After the church had fallen away from the truth, the world came into a period usually called the dark ages. Learning in all fields was at an all time low. Superstition and ignorance reigned. Before the invention of the printing press in 1454 AD a hand written Bible cost about a year's wages of a workingman. Few men could read during this time. Too, unless one could read Latin he probably couldn't find a translation of the Bible he could read. With persecution in Greece, many Greek scholars moved to Europe and began to translate the Scriptures into languages people could read. Wycliffe (1380) and Tyndale (1525) made good translations of the Bible into English (New Testaments). After the printing press came in, one could buy a good Bible for a day's wages. People began to the Bible and see what they were in (the Catholic Church) was not what they could read about in the Bible.
2. In 1517 Martin Luther started open opposition to the Catholic Church of which he was a member. He never intended to start a new church. He wanted to REFORM that which he was in. Others had the same idea. Thus, the movement started by such men is generally called the "Protestant Reformation." Protestant" means protesting (to Catholicism) and "Reformation" meant to reform.
3. After Luther died, although he had said just call your-selves Christians and do not follow me, his followers formed a church and named it in Luther's honor. Many other denominations began to start. Some started directly off of the Catholic Church and others started off of groups that had started off of such. Today we see about 300 to 500 such denominations (Protestant) in the world. Every Protestant denomination stands as evidence that there was a protesting.

C. The Restoration.

1. The word RESTORATION means to RESTORE THAT WHICH WAS, whereas the word REFORMATION means to REFORM THAT WHICH IS. Those like Martin Luther who were reformers had the idea of reforming the Roman Catholic Church. Many of them never did have the idea of starting anything new at all but only changing somewhat what they were in. After Luther and others like him died, their followers often started new religious bodies and named them in their honor or by some peculiarity of doctrine, practice, or organization.
2. About 1800 AD in the USA, many men on the new frontier wondered why there had to be so many churches. There weren't many people yet there were many churches. They began to wonder...
 - a. Didn't Jesus just build one church? Yes – MATTHEW 16:18
 - b. Didn't they all have the same Bible? Yes – 2TIMOTHY 3:16-17
 - c. Didn't Jesus pray for all to be united? Yes – JOHN 17:20-21Why, then, should there be many churches divided against themselves? Why couldn't they all just get back to the Bible and be united?
3. The idea of the RESTORATION was NOT TO START A NEW CHURCH nor just to reform old churches. The idea was TO GO BACK TO THE BIBLE AND RESTORE THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST in every community all over the world and UNITE all people everywhere in it. Thus, the restoration was based upon two principles: UNITY of all men upon TRUTH. They were not working for UNITY alone and realized that TRUTH is more important than UNITY. They worked for UNITY UPON TRUTH. Probably greater unity was to be seen in the world religiously before the reformers tried to reform Catholicism than at any other time. (since the 1st century) But, the reformers realized the Catholic Church was wrong. The ones who wanted to RESTORE the Lord's church as you read about it in the Bible realized that both the Catholics and Protestants were wrong. Yet, they desired UNITY of all but not to the sacrificing of any TRUTH.
4. Today, it is the plea of the church of Christ to just go back to the Bible and be the church you can read about in the Bible by having the same worship, organization, doctrine, attitude toward the Bible, and by using the same terms.

D. The identity of the church, or, can the church of Christ trace itself back to the Bible?

1. The plea of the church of Christ today is to be the church you read about in the Bible. We believe we can trace ourselves back to the Bible in faith and practice. Illustration: If you were to lose your car, you could give the police a complete description of your car and they, from the description, could pick out your car from among thousands of cars. And, every car that met the description (model, brand, color,...down to the motor number) would be yours. How many could meet that description? _____
It is the same with the church. How many different kinds of churches could completely meet the description of the church in the Bible? _____
2. The description.
 - a. We call the church of Christ (Southside) the church of Christ and the church of God. What was the church in the Bible called? ROMANS 16:16 _____
_____ 1CORINTHIANS 1:2 _____
 - b. We believe in having elders over every church when there are men who meet the qualifications laid down in the Bible in TITUS 1 and 1TIMOTHY 3.

- (1) Who were in each church? ACTS 14:23 _____
(2) What were these men over? ACTS 20:17,28 _____
(3) What was their work? 1PETER 5:1-2; 1TIMOTHY 3:5 _____

- c. In worship we have the Lord's Supper each first day of the week. When did the early church meet for the Lord's Supper? ACTS 20:7 _____
- d. The church of Christ (Southside) does not raise money by rummage sales, farms, or in ways other than the saints laying by in store on the first day of the week. How did the early church raise money? 1CORINTHIANS 16:2 _____
- e. Vocal music or singing is the only music we worship God with. Which kind of music did the early Christians worship God with? EPHESIANS 5:19; COLOSSIANS 3:16; 1CORINTHIANS 14:15, etc. _____
- f. Our attitude toward the Bible is that we must have Bible (Bible authority) for all we do. What attitude did the early church have? 2JOHN 9; GALATIANS 1:6-9
COLOSSIANS 3:17 _____
- g. We cannot find authority for the church to enter every field of endeavor such as recreation, secular education, general welfare of humanity, etc. For this reason we do not sponsor as a church (local church) do all it can to spread the gospel, worship, and edify itself. This is not to say that individuals cannot do such things for we, as individuals, do like recreation, secular education, parties, etc. etc. (But the church.) Did the church as you read about it in the Bible do more than we do? _____

Naturally the church stands ready to aid the saints when they are in need.

3. Every church in the world that meets a complete description of the church in the Bible...is the church you read about in the Bible. Any church that fails to meet that description is not it. We want to meet it. We just want to be the Lord's church to please the Lord.

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

LESSON VII. THE NATURE AND UNITY OF THE CHURCH

A. Below are a number of things God's people (the church) are said to be.

1. God's people are said to be the church. The word "church" is translated from the Greek word "ekklesia" (ἐκκλησία) which means "called out." The word was used a long time before Christ by the Greeks to mean any called out assembly. See Lesson V-A-2, to see the two ways the word church is used (local and universal).
 - a. How many churches did Jesus say He'd build? MATTHEW 16:18 _____
 - b. What is the church built upon? MATTHEW 16:18 _____
 - c. Who is the Head of the church? EPHESIANS 5:23 _____
 - d. Is Christ the head of something that is non-essential? _____ If yes, does that make Christ non-essential? _____
 - e. What are those in the church referred to as? 1CORINTHIANS 14:33; ROMANS 1:7; 1CORINTHIANS 1:2; PHILIPPIANS 1:1; _____
 - f. What are saints said to be? 1CORINTHIANS 1:2 _____
 - g. Sanctified means set apart or made holy. The lesson or nature of the church taught by the word church is that God's people are called out of sin and are set apart for God and His use.
 - h. What was the church bought with? ACTS 20:28 _____
2. The church is said to be the body of Christ. This is, no doubt, a comparison of God's people with a human body.
 - a. What is the church said to be? COLOSSIANS 1:18,24; EPHESIANS 1:22-23 _____
 - b. How many bodies are there? EPHESIANS 4:4; 1CORINTHIANS 12:20; ROMANS 12:4 _____
 - c. How many heads are there? COLOSSIANS 1:18 _____
 - d. How many churches are there(according to the Bible)? _____
 - e. If a body had two heads, or if one head had many bodies, what would it be said to be? _____

Note: Many teach the church has two heads and some teach Christ has many bodies or churches. Can either position be right? _____

- f. How does one get into the body? 1CORINTHIANS 12:13 _____
- g. Who are the members of the body? 1CORINTHIANS 12:13,20,27; EPHESIANS 5:30 _____
- h. Are all members of the body important? 1CORINTHIANS 12:15-22 _____
- i. What is Christ the Savior of? EPHESIANS 5:23 _____
- j. Does one have to be in the church to be saved? _____

Lesson: God's people are the body over which Christ is Head and the body must take all orders from that Head. The Head wants each member to work.

3. The church is the bride of Christ.

- a. Who is the Lamb of God? JOHN 1:29 _____
- b. Who is the bridegroom? REVELATION 21:9 _____
- c. How is Christ over the church? EPHESIANS 5:23 _____
- d. Why will a young man who loves his parents one day leave them of his own accord? EPHESIANS 5:31 _____
- e. Why is it a great mystery for one to leave the world of sin for Christ (to be a part of the bride of Christ)? EPHESIANS 5:32 _____

Lesson: Relationship of submission to Christ. This figure shows the relationship is one of love.

4. The church is the house (family) of God.

- a. What is the church of God said to be? 1TIMOTHY 3:15 _____
- b. What is a man's house? ACTS 16:31; 1CORINTHIANS 16:15 _____
- c. How does one get into a family? _____
- d. How does one get into God's family? JOHN 3:3-5 _____
- e. Why is the process of becoming a Christian called the new birth? ROMANS 6:4 _____
- f. How different is one after conversion to Christ? 1COLOSSIANS 3:9-10 _____
- g. Who is the Father in the family? COLOSSIANS 3:17 _____
- h. Who are the children? 1JOHN 3:1-2 _____
- i. If God has any children outside of His family (the church), are they legitimate? _____
- j. Can one, then, be a child of God and not be in God's family, which is the church? _____
- k. How important does this make being in the church? _____
- l. Whom will the Lord listen to? MATTHEW 6:9; 1PETER 3:12 _____
- m. Whom will the Lord not listen to? 1PETER 3:12; JOHN 9:31 _____
- n. What are the children to each other? 2PETER 3:15; ACTS 21:7 _____
- o. Whom are saints especially interested in? GALATIANS 6:10 _____

Lesson: The closeness of those in God's family to God the Father and to each other.

- p. What will the children of God do for each other? 1JOHN 3:17 _____
 - q. Who else will God's children help? _____
MATTHEW 22:39; 7:12 _____
MATTHEW 5:44; ROMANS 12:20 _____
5. The church is the kingdom.
- a. What did Paul say he was in? COLOSSIANS 1:13 _____

- b. Who is King? REVELATION 17:14 _____
- c. What is the law? GALATIANS 6:2 _____
- d. Who are the citizens? EPHESIANS 2:19 _____
- e. How wide is the territory? MATTHEW 28:19; 1THESSALONIANS 1:8 _____
- f. How much authority does a king have? _____
- g. How much authority does Jesus have? MATTHEW 28:18 _____
- h. How much authority does this leave for a church council, preacher, creed book, or anything or anyone else? _____
- i. What does COLOSSIANS 3:17 teach in respect to authority? _____

Lesson: The authority of Christ is absolute and the church must bow to it.

6. The church is the temple of God.
 - a. Who is the foundation of the temple? 1CORINTHIANS 3:11 _____
 - b. Who are the stones in the temple? 1PETER 2:5 _____
 - c. Who is the chief corner stone? EPHESIANS 2:20 _____
 - d. How serious is it to destroy (by corrupting) God's temple or church? 1CORINTHIANS 3:16-17 _____
 - e. What kind of a foundation is Jesus? 1CORINTHIANS 10:4 _____

Lesson: Shows the solid foundation of God's people.

B. Unity

1. For what did Jesus pray? JOHN 17:20-21 _____
2. What did Paul condemn? 1CORINTHIANS 1:10 _____
3. What is division a sign of? 1CORINTHIANS 3:3-4 _____
4. How can two who differ come to have unity? _____
5. What did Jude command? JUDE 3 _____
6. What did Paul do? ACTS 17:1-3 _____
ACTS 17:17 _____
7. Should we do the same today? _____
8. What was Paul always ready to do? PHILIPPIANS 1:16 _____
9. After Jesus had public discussions with the Pharisees and the Sadducees, did they want to have any more discussions? MATTHEW 22:46 _____
10. Who are the ones today who refuse discussions religiously? _____
11. What did Apollos do? ACTS 18:28 _____
12. Where did he do it? ACTS 18:28 _____
13. Did Paul even withstand those in the church who were wrong? GALATIANS 2:11 _____
_____ Who was wrong in Practice whom Paul had to withstand?
GALATIANS 2:11 _____

14. Did Paul just withstand Peter privately or before all? GALATIANS 2:14 _____

15. Are we to do the same thing today? _____

C. GOD'S PLAN FOR UNITY. EPHESIANS 4:4-6

1. There is _____ body. What is the body? EPHESIANS 1:22-23 _____

2. There is _____ Spirit. What is the Spirit's sword? EPHESIANS 6:17 _____

3. There is _____ hope. What is this hope? TITUS 1:2; 3:7 _____

4. There is _____ Lord. Who is the Lord? REVELATION 17:14 _____

5. There is _____ faith. What are Christians to do regarding the faith? JUDE 3 _____

6. There is _____ baptism. What is the purpose of that baptism?

a. ACTS 2:38 _____

b. ACTS 22:16 _____

c. 1CORINTHIANS 12:13; GALATIANS 3:27 _____

7. There is _____ God. What are we to do in respect to God? MATTHEW 4:10 _____

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

LESSON VIII. WHAT HAPPENS AFTER DEATH?

Each part of the lesson will follow the chart. Notice it carefully as you study the lesson.

A. MAN – A DUEL BEING IN THE FLESH.

1. Name the two parts of man. MATTHEW 10:28 _____
2. What else can these two parts be called? 2CORINTHIANS 4:16 _____
3. The inward man is called the what? MATTHEW 10:28 _____
4. The inward man is also called what? ACTS 7:59 _____

POINT: there seems to be no difference between the soul and spirit of man. Both terms refer to the inward man – the real man. Perhaps in some scriptures there may be some difference but taking the Bible overall, there seems to be no difference.

5. Whom should we especially fear? MATTHEW 10:28 _____
 - a. Why? HEBREWS 10:31 _____

B. DEATH – SEPARATION OF BODY AND SOUL.

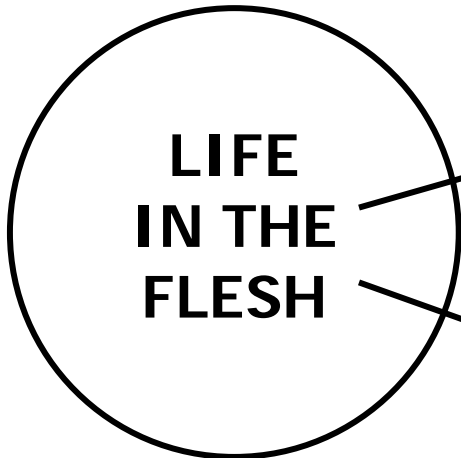
1. What does the real man live in? 2PETER 1:13 _____
2. When the spirit departs from the body, what will be the condition of the body? JAMES 2:26 _____
3. What did Paul say he was going to do? 2TIMOTHY 4:6 _____
4. How sure is death? HEBREWS 9:27 _____
5. What do the living know? ECCLESIASTES 9:5 _____
6. Where does the body go at death according to:
 - a. ECCLESIASTES 12:7 _____
 - b. 2CORINTHIANS 5:1 _____
7. Who was to receive the spirit of Stephen? ACTS 7:59 _____
8. What happened to his body? ACTS 8:2 _____
9. At death, then, the body goes to dust, the grave, or sleeps. ECCLESIASTES 12:7; JOHN 12:17; 1THESSALONIANS 4:13f.

C. HADES – THE PLACE WHERE THE SPIRIT (or soul) GOES AFTER DEATH.

1. “HADES” is a Greek word which means, “not to be seen, or the place of the dead.” This Greek word is put in the American Standard Version New Testament but the King James Version puts “HELL”. There is a vast difference between the words HADES AND GEHENNA. (But since both words are translated by the one word “HELL” in the KJV, one needs to either read the ASV for this part of this lesson or simply understand by the explanations given that the different words are used and the meanings of the words. *GEHENNA* means the final state of the unrighteous and all translations translate *GEHENNA* by the word HELL (this is what it refers to). The latter part of this lesson will deal with *GEHENNA* or HELL.

Two Parts of Man

MATTHEW 10:28
1 THESSALONIANS 5:23
MATTHEW 16:26



Death Separates the Two Parts

HEBREWS 9:27
ECCLESIASTES 12:7
ACTS 7:59
JAMES 2:26
2 PETER 1:13-14
2 TIMOTHY 4:6
ACTS 9:37-40
LUKE 20:37-38

D
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A
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H

"H A D E S"

Paradise

Luke 23:43 Acts 2:31
Philippians 1:21
2CORINTHIANS 5:6-7 Revelation 14:13

Gulf – LUKE 16:26

Tartarus

2 PETER 2:4; LUKE 16:23
2 PETER 2:9; JUDE 6;
NOT ASLEEP

Dust

-- ECCLESIASTES 12:7

Grave

-- John 12:17

Sleep – body only

-- 1 THESSALONIANS 4:13f

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Warnings to Prepare

HEBREWS 10:31
MATTHEW 7:21-23
HEBREWS 2:3
10:28f
ROMANS 2:4-11
2 PETER 3:9-14

Heaven

MATTHEW 25:34,46
REVELATION 21:1-7
REVELATION 22:1-5

Judgment

HEBREWS 9:27;
2 CORINTHIANS 5:10
JOHN 12:48;
REVELATION 20:12;
MATTHEW 25:31;
ECCLESIASTES 12:13-14
2 PETER 3:7

Resurrection

1 CORINTHIANS 15:51-52
1 THESSALONIANS 4:16
JOHN 5:28f
LUKE 20:37-38

WHICH ??

Hell

"Gehenna"

MARK 9:47-48
MATTHEW 23:33; 24:51
MATTHEW 25:30,41,46

2. HADES means the place of the dead but there are TWO DIVISIONS of HADES:
 - a. PARADISE is a division of HADES where the righteous dead go.
 - (1) Where did Jesus and the forgiven thief go the day of Christ's crucifixion? LUKE 23:43 _____
 - (2) Did Jesus go to the Father in heaven that day? Notice what Jesus said after He was raised from the dead! JOHN 20:17 _____
 - (3) WHERE DID JESUS' BODY GO WHEN JESUS DIED? MATTHEW 27:59-60 _____
 - (4) What did Jesus' flesh not do? ACTS 2:31 _____
 - (5) WHERE WAS JESUS NOT LEFT? Acts 2:31 _____
 Then where did Jesus go when He died? ACTS 2:31 _____
 But notice, the word is not GEHENNA (HELL) but rather HADES in ACTS 2:31 _____
 - (6) Again, which part of Jesus went to hell (HADES) at death? ACTS 2:27 _____
 - b. TORMENT or TARTARUS – (another division of HADES) where the unrighteous dead go.
 - (1) The angels that sinned were cast down to HELL (literally – TARTARUS – NOT GEHENNA) to wait for what? 2PETER 2:4 _____
 This word TARTARUS (in the Greek NT) is found only here. Both ASV and KJV translate this word HELL (GEHENNA).
 - (2) Where did the rich man go? LUKE 16:23 _____

NOTE: Word here is HADES, not GEHENNA.

- (3) Was this before or after the judgment? Before or after the end of the world? LUKE 16:27 _____
- (4) What condition was the rich man in? LUKE 16:24 _____
- (5) What was the condition of Lazarus at the same time? LUKE 16:22 _____

POINT: Both Lazarus and the rich man were in HADES. Lazarus was in PARADISE of HADES and the rich man was in TORMENT or TARTARUS of HADES. At death, every person goes to one of the two divisions of HADES.

D. THE RESURRECTION.

1. Who will be raised? JOHN 5:28-29 _____
 2. What classifications of men will be raised? ACTS 24:15 _____
 3. What proof did Jesus offer that the dead are raised? LUKE 20:37f _____
-

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

**LESSON IX. THE CHRISTIAN AND MORALITY or HOW TO TELL
WHAT IS RIGHT AND WRONG IN THE MORAL REALM.**

A. There are two parts to Christianity; namely, MORALITY (how one lives) and DOCTRINE (what one believes and practices religiously).

1. What did Paul command to take heed to? (two things) 1TIMOTHY 4:16 _____

2. Why are both of these things important? 1TIMOTHY 4:16 _____

B. Before one can do anything as a Christian, there are a number of tests that the thing must pass in order to be right. Anything in the moral realm may be tested by these tests.

1. IS IT DIRECTLY CONDEMNED? Anything that is directly condemned is sinful and can never be made right under any circumstances.

a. What are the sins of GALATIANS 5:19-21 called in GALATIANS 5:19? _____

b. What will be the eternal condition of those practicing any of these sins?
GALATIANS 5:21 _____

c. Before doing anything, ask your-self the question, IS IT DIRECTLY CONDEMNED?
If it is, it is wrong!

2. IS IT HARMFUL TO YOUR BODY? Anything that harms the body is wrong.

a. Does the Christian own his own body? 1CORINTHIANS 6:19-20 _____
Who does? _____

b. What are we to do in our bodies? 1CORINTHIANS 6:20 _____

c. If I destroy my automobile with an axe would you care? _____ But, if
I destroy your automobile with an axe, would that be right morally? _____
Why? Because if I destroy that which belongs to another, it is wrong!

d. Since the Christian body belongs to God and not himself, is it right for a
Christian to destroy his body? _____

e. Before doing anything, ask your-self the question, IS IT HARMFUL TO MY BODY?

3. IS IT DOUBTFUL? Anything that is doubtful should be left alone.

a. Anything that is doubtful is what? ROMANS 14:23 _____

b. If we do something that is not of faith, what is? ROMANS 14:23 _____

c. How does faith come? ROMANS 10:17 _____

d. We must be sure that what we are going to do is right. IF WE DOUBT, IT IS SIN.

4. COULD IT BE A STUMBLING BLOCK? If by doing something another would be caused
to be lost, the Christian cannot do?

a. What should a Christian not do? ROMANS 14:23 _____

b. To whom should we not give offense? 1CORINTHIANS 10:32 _____

c. If we know we are causing someone to stumble and be lost, we must give up
whatever we are doing that would cause such.

5. DOES IT BRING ME INTO AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE? If it does, I must give it up.

a. What do evil communications (or companionships) do? 1Corinthians 15:33 _____

- b. If what I do causes me to be associated with people in such a way that I will lose my soul because of it, I must give it up.
6. DOES IT CREATE AN INORDINATE FLESHLY APPETITE? If what I do completely gets control of me, and is my master, I must give it up. The Lord only must be my Master.
- a. What would Paul not be brought under the power of? 1CORINTHIANS 6:12 _____
- b. How many lords do worldly people have? 1CORINTHIANS 8:5 _____
- c. How many lords do the Christians have? 1CORINTHIANS 8:6 _____
- d. An idol is anything a person worships other than God. Name one thing that can be an idol. COLOSSIANS 3:5 _____
- e. There are many things right within themselves yet some cannot engage in them for they would become masters of some.
7. DOES IT HURT MY INFLUECE? The Christian must use his life to help get others to heaven.
- a. What is the disciple to do? MATTHEW 54:16 _____
- b. What will others be caused to do when they see how Christians live? MATTHEW 5:16 _____
- c. Everything the Christian does should be done for what purpose? 1CORINTHIANS 10:31 _____
- d. Anything, then, that would make the Christian less effective in serving God and reaching souls must be eliminated from the Christian's life.
8. DOES IT CONFLICT WITH MY DUTY AS A CHRISTIAN? Some things may be right in themselves but may take too much time, money, or energy, which the Christian needs with which to serve God. If so, the Christian must leave it alone.
- a. What must the Christian seek first? MATTHEW 6:33 _____
- b. What kind of treasure must the Christian lay up? MATTHEW 6:20 _____
- c. Where is a person's heart? MATTHEW 6:21 _____
- d. If, for example, a person spends all his time on fishing, where is his heart? _____
 _____ The Christian must keep his heart on heaven and serving God.
9. WOULD JESUS DO IT? Ask yourself this question before doing anything!
- a. Who is our example? 1PETER 2:21 _____
- b. What should we follow? 1PETER 2:21 _____
- c. What should we try to be? MATTHEW 5:48 _____
- d. Since Jesus is perfect (HEBREWS 4:15; 5:48f; 2CORINTHIANS 5:21; 1JOHN 3:5) and we are to be perfect, we must try to be like Jesus. Ask yourself whether Jesus would do what you contemplate doing. If you don't think He would. It's a sure shot that you shouldn't either.

C. TRY SOME PRACTICE EXAMPLES BY THE NINE RULES ABOVE TO SEE IF SUCH THINGS ARE RIGHT OR WRONG MORALLY.

1. Try drinking. Is it condemned directly? Drunkenness is – GALATIANS 5:21. Is it harmful to your body? Some 60% of all traffic deaths are due to drunkenness. All doubt it. All admit it could cause others to stumble. It gets such a control over

some that they cannot give it up. Some spend all their living on it. It certainly harms one's influence.

2. Try dancing.

- a. Is it sinful? GALATIANS 5:19-21 condemns lasciviousness. By definition, "Lasciviousness" is "unbridled lust, excel, licentiousness, wantonness, outrageousness, shamelessness, insolence. Wanton acts or manners, as filthy words, indecent bodily movements, unchaste handling of males and females, etc." Thayer.
- b. Is dancing harmful to my body? There are many fights around dance halls. Some get shot for dancing with another's wife. Drinking goes on around many dance halls.
- c. Ask yourself the rest of the points with which to try anything. By dancing we mean, "hugging another who doesn't belong to you." What man wants another mean hugging his wife? Evil associates, drinking, fighting, and practically every form of evil goes on around some places for the dance.

3. Try gambling.

- a. Is gambling directly condemned as sin? The word gamble is not in the Bible but stealing is condemned (EPHESIANS 4:28). A professional gambler may take one's money easier than a thief. There seem to be three laws of exchange.

- (1) The law of exchanging a commodity for its value in money.
- (2) The law of labor (physical or mental) where one actually earns, by time and energy expended, the money received.
- (3) The law of love – in which something is given without any desire or expectation of receiving any return.

Gambling comes under none of these. It is even condemned by state law in most states.

- b. BY DEFINITION, WHAT IS GAMBLING? Some say it is just taking a chance and that all of life is a chance! NOT SO!!! Gambling is a WAGER based on a chance. A farmer may plant a crop and lose money on it for it may never come up. But, should that farmer bet \$5,000.00 on that crop making so many bushels to the acre, that would be a wager based on the chance of harvesting a good crop. Yes, all life is a chance but we do not have to try to beat another out of his money based on some chance.
- c. Is gambling harmful to the body? Many starve because of it. (or almost)
- d. Is it doubtful? The whole world doubts it.
- e. Could it become a stumbling block? Many stumble by it. Some rob to get the money with which to gamble.
- f. It creates such an inordinate appetite in some that they lose all they have in this way.

4. Try other things. Do you have any questions you would like to ask? I'll be happy to answer them in the space below. (Any questions you wonder about as to whether or not it is right or wrong morally.)

A USE YOUR BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

By David Bonner

LESSON X. FAITHFULNESS IS REQUIRED.

A. Faithfulness is required.

1. What should Christians be? 1CORINTHIANS 15:58 _____

2. What does steadfast mean? _____

3. What did the early disciples do steadfastly? ACTS 2:42 _____

4. Should Christians today do the same things steadfastly? _____
5. How often did the disciples in early days meet for the Lord's Supper? ACTS 20:7

6. Does this require steadfastness? _____
7. What happens to the man who eats and drinks the Lord's Supper unworthily?
1CORINTHIANS 11:28-29,30 _____

8. What happens to the man who doesn't attend so he doesn't eat the Lord's
Supper at all? _____
9. How often are Christians to give to the Lord's (church's) treasury? 1CORINTHIANS
165:2 _____
10. How should we put the Lord? MATTHEW 6:33 _____
11. If it is a matter of attending services or doing something for fun, which should
come first? MATTHEW 6:33 _____
12. If it is a matter of faithfulness to God or pleasing husband, wife, or others in the
family, which comes first? LUKE 14:26 _____

13. What can be said about brethren in Colosse? COLOSSIANS 1:2 _____

14. What can be said about the Christians who shall overcome? REVELATION 17:14 _____

15. How can a Christian know that he knows Christ? 1JOHN 2:3 _____

16. What is one's condition when he is not faithful in keeping the Lord's commands
yet says he is? 1JOHN 2:4 _____

17. What is the condition of faith without faithfulness? JAMES 2:17 _____
18. What justifies a man? JAMES 2:24 _____
19. At the judgment, what will we be judged by? REVELATION 20:13 _____

B. A Christian can fall from God's grace (favor) by sinning, and be lost in hell.

1. What may a brother do? JAMES 5:19 _____
2. What does someone need to do if a brother errs from the truth? JAMES 5:19 _____

3. What happens if one converts the erring brother? JAMES 5:20 _____

4. How does one escape the pollutions of the world? 2PETER 2:20 _____

5. If a person does escape sin (pollutions of the world) but he goes back into sin, is he better off as a Christian back in sin or before he ever became a Christian? 2PETER 2:20f _____

6. If a Christian goes to the Old Testament (the Law-of-Moses) to live by, what has he done? GALATIANS 5:4 _____
7. What did Paul give warning about? 1CORINTHIANS 10:12 _____
8. Would it make sense to warn someone about something, which is impossible to do? _____
9. If a person once saved is always saved and cannot so sin as to be lost in hell, either:
 - a. He cannot ever sin – sinless perfection
 - OR
 - b. He can sin all he wants to and go to heaven anyway – license to sin.

C. Discipline.

1. What should the church do to an immoral man? 1CORINTHIANS 5:5 _____

2. What is the purpose of delivering one unfaithful morally to Satan? 1CORINTHIANS 5:5
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
3. What will a little leaven do to a lump? 1CORINTHIANS 5:6 _____
4. What will a little sin do to a whole church if undisciplined? _____
5. What does it mean for the church to, “Purge out the old leaven?” 1CORINTHIANS 5:7 _____
6. What should we not do? 1CORINTHIANS 5:9 _____
7. Does this mean the fornicators in the church (brethren) or those of the world (not in the church)? 1CORINTHIANS 5:10-11,13 _____
8. If you couldn’t associate with immoral people in the world, what would you have to do to get away from them? 1CORINTHIANS 5:10 _____
9. List the sins a brother should be withdrawn from according to 1CORINTHIANS 5:11_ _____
10. Whom should the church have no company with? 2THESSALONIANS 3:14 _____
11. Again, is this the non-Christian or the brother? 2THESSALONIANS 3:15 _____
12. What is the purpose of having no company with the sinful brother? 2THESSALONIANS 3:14 _____
13. What are grounds for withdrawal? 2THESSALONINANS 3:6 _____
14. Who are others to be avoided in the church? ROMANS 16:17 _____

15. What does it mean to “mark”? _____
16. When someone completely quits the church, has the church withdrawn from him or has he withdrawn his fellowship (joint participation) from the church? _____
17. If the church cannot withdraw participation from one who has quit, can it still mark him as a quitter? _____
18. Can the church in fact withdraw its recognition and approval of one who is unfaithful? _____