

UPCI 14 FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES

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FOUNDATIONS OF FAITH

Our aim for these lessons is to help you build your faith through the study of God's word. Romans 10:17 says "Faith comes from hearing the message, and the message is heard through the word of Christ."

We believe that every Christian has an obligation to study the Bible for himself, and find out what it really teaches. Many people today tend to dismiss the Bible without ever having given it any serious study. On the other hand, far too many professing Christians accept without proper examination the views or doctrines of some particular church or group with which they happen to be associated. As a result, their religious life lacks any real depth or purpose and they are never in a position to give to others a clear convincing account of what they believe or why they believe.

We urge you therefore to meet this challenge and study the Bible with us.

Stay with us as we study this most important subject – "Foundations."

The Bible Is The Word Of God

Ang Bibliya Ay Salita Ng Diyos

We believe that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, the infallible and final rule of faith and conduct.

Key Scriptures: 2 Timothy 3:1-16; John 17:17; Heb 4:12; 2 Pet 1:20-21.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Understand the meaning of inspiration and the authority of the Bible as our rule of faith and conduct.
2. Explain what is meant by inspiration and authority of the Scripture.
3. **Trust, and apply the Bible as the inspired, authoritative, and life-transforming Word of God**, leading to a deeper relationship with God and obedient Christian living.

A. Definition

The Bible is God's written revelation of Himself and the truths that He wants us to know and live by. Truths such as His Person (His nature and His attributes), Purpose (Will), Plans, Principles, and Pattern.

- The Bible is the written Word of God, a divinely inspired collection of 66 books—39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament—revealing God's truth, His plan of salvation, and His will for humanity.

B. Explanation

➤ What is meant by, “The Bible is the Word of God?”

The “Bible is the Word of God” simply means the God is the real author of His Word, the bible.

When we say “The Bible is the Word of God,” we mean that the Scriptures are divinely inspired, carrying the authority, truth, and voice of God Himself. Though written by human authors, the Bible’s ultimate source is God, and it communicates His will, His character, His plan of salvation, and His commands to humanity.

➤ What is meant by, “Final Rule of Faith and Conduct.”

This phrase, “the final rule of faith and conduct,” means that the Bible is the ultimate and highest authority for what Christians should believe (faith) and how they should live (conduct). It serves as the final standard by which all teachings, traditions, personal experiences, and decisions are to be measured.

➤ **What is meant by “inspiration.”**

By INSPIRATION we mean the supernatural control by God over the production of the Bible

It refers to the fact that God divinely influenced the human authors of the Scriptures in such a way that what they wrote was the very Word of God.

- In the context of the Scriptures, the word “**inspiration**” simply means “God-breathed.”
- Inspiration means the Bible truly is the Word of God and makes the Bible unique among all other books.

Key Points

- **Inspired by God** — The Scriptures were breathed out by God (2 Timothy 3:16–17).
- **Written by men** — Human writers recorded the message without error in the original writings (2 Peter 1:20–21).
- **Inerrant and infallible** — In its original form, the Bible is without error and completely trustworthy (Psalm 19:7–9).
- **Authoritative** — It has final authority over beliefs and behavior (Isaiah 40:8; Matthew 24:35).
- **Complete** — The canon of Scripture is finished; no new revelations equal to Scripture are being given today (Revelation 22:18–19).

Results for Believers

- The Bible is our **foundation for truth** (John 17:17).
- It is the **standard for Christian living** (Psalm 119:105).
- It is the **means by which we know God and His will**.

Discussion Questions

Read: *2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:20 -21.*

What does it mean by INSPIRATION?

Who is real the author of the Bible?

Give two important texts that deal with inspiration

Give 4 purposes for which the Bible was written

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Bible as the Word of God

The Bible stands as the **infallible, inspired Word of God**, the ultimate source of truth and authority for all believers in matters of faith and practice.

As believers, we are called not only to **believe** in the authority of Scripture but to **submit** to its teachings, allowing it to shape and direct every aspect of our lives.

“Your word is a lamp for my feet, a light on my path.” – Psalm 119:105



The One True God Existing In Three Divine Persons

Ang Tunay Na Iisang Diyos Na May Tatlong Persona

We believe in one triune God, eternally existing in three Divine Persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit), co-eternal in being, co-identical in nature, co-equal in power and glory, and possessing the same attributes and perfection.

Key Scriptures: Deuteronomy 6:4; Mathew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14; Matthew 3:16, 17; John 14:16, 23.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the doctrine of the Trinity.
2. Explain the Biblical basis for the Trinity. Provide Scriptural basis for our belief in the Doctrine of the Trinity.
3. Apply the Doctrine of the Trinity to Christian faith and worship.

A. Definition

The Trinity refers to the one true God who exists as three distinct Persons — God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ), and God the Holy Spirit — who are all fully God, co-equal, co-eternal, and yet one in essence and nature.

- By TRINITY we mean that there is one God existing in three Divine Persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of the Trinity teaches that there is one God who exists eternally in three distinct Persons: God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ), and God the Holy Spirit.

Each Person is fully God, co-equal, and co-eternal, yet there is only one God, not three gods.

➤ What is meant by “One God in three Persons”?

- Not three gods (polytheism)
- Not one God acting in three roles (modalism)
- But one divine Being (nature) eternally existing in three Persons.

➤ Biblical truths:

1. One God

- Deuteronomy 6:4 — “Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one.”

2. Three Persons

- Matthew 3:16–17 — At Jesus' baptism:

Jesus is baptized (the Son), the Spirit descends like a dove, and the Father speaks from heaven.

- Matthew 28:19 — The Great Commission:

“Baptizing them in the name of the **Father**, and of the **Son**, and of the **Holy Spirit**.”

3. Each Person is God

- Father is God – John 6:27
- Son is God – John 1:1, 14; Colossians 2:9; Hebrews 1:8
- Holy Spirit is God – Acts 5:3–4; 1 Corinthians 3:16

➤ Proof For the Doctrine of the Trinity

Who is the Creator?

1. God created us: Genesis 1:1; Isaiah 40:28

- Only One God created us: Nehemiah 9:6; Malachi 2:10

2. But the Bible says,

- The Father is the Creator: Deuteronomy 32:6; 1 Corinthians 8:6; NIV Genesis 14:19; 14:22
- Jesus is the Creator: John 1:1–3; Col 1:16
- The Holy Spirit is the Creator: Psalm 104:30; Psalm 139:7–13; Job 33:4

Key Points

- One Being — God is one in essence and nature (Deuteronomy 6:4).
- Three Persons — Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are distinct yet fully God (Matthew 28:19).
- Equal in Power and Glory — None is greater or lesser (John 1:1; Acts 5:3–4).
- Unified in Will and Work — The three Persons always act in perfect unity.

Results for Believers

- We worship the **Father**, through the **Son**, by the power of the **Holy Spirit**.
- Understanding the Trinity helps us grasp **salvation**, **prayer**, and **God's love**.

Discussion Questions

Read: Deuteronomy 6:4; Mark 12:29–32.

What do Deuteronomy 6:4 and Mark 12:29–32 say about God?

How does Matthew 28:19 prove God is a trinity?

Read: *John 6:27; John 1:1; Acts 5:3-4*

a. Who is God according to John 6:27?

b. Who is God according to John 1:1 (also vs 14)?

c. Who is God according to Acts 5: 3,4?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Trinity

The doctrine of the Trinity is a foundational truth of the Christian faith, affirming **that God is one in essence and three in persons**: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Each Person of the Trinity is fully God, yet there is only one God, not three.

This study emphasizes the importance of the Trinity in the Christian faith and its impact on our understanding of God, as well as how it shapes our relationship with Him and our calling as believers.

“Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,” – Matthew 28:19 NIV



The Fall Of Man

Ang Pagkahulog ng Tao Sa kasalanan

We believe that God created man pure and upright, but by voluntary transgression, man fell. Through Adam's sin, the whole human race fell and inherited a sinful nature alienated from God. Man by himself is utterly unable to remedy his lost condition.

Key Scriptures: Genesis 1:26-27; Genesis 3; Ephesians 2:1-3; Romans 5:12; Romans 3:22-23.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the Doctrine of the “Fall of Man.”
2. Understand how man fell into sin and the effect of the Fall on humanity’s relation with God, creation, and one another.
3. Explain the biblical account of the Fall as recorded in Genesis 3, including the key events, characters, consequences and the need for redemption.

A. Definition

“The Fall of Man” refers to Adam and Eve’s disobedience in the Garden of Eden (Genesis 3), which resulted in sin entering the world and bringing spiritual, physical, relational, and cosmic consequences upon all creation.

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of the Fall of Man teaches that **humanity's original sin** began when **Adam and Eve disobeyed God's command** in the Garden of Eden (Genesis 3).

Through their act of disobedience, **sin entered the world**, bringing **spiritual death, physical death, and separation from God** to all of humanity.

➤ The Three Kinds of Death

Romans 6:23 NIV

For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.

1. Spiritual Death

- **Explanation:** Spiritual death refers to the separation of a person from God due to **sin**. This happens when a person is **alienated** from God and cannot have fellowship with Him. Spiritual death is what humanity experiences due to the fall of Adam and Eve, and it continues until a person is reconciled to God through faith in Jesus Christ.

- **Scripture Reference:** “As for you, you were dead in your transgressions and sins...” – Ephesians 2:1

2. Physical Death

- **Explanation:** This is the separation of the **soul** from the **body**. It is the natural death that everyone experiences when their body ceases to function. Physical death is a result of the fall of humanity and is a temporary condition until the resurrection of the body at the return of Christ.
- **Scripture Reference:** “For the wages of sin is death...” – Romans 6:23

3. Eternal (Second) Death

- **Explanation:** This is the final, eternal separation from God in **hell** for those who have rejected Christ and remained in their sin. It is the **eternal consequence** of spiritual death, where one is forever cut off from God's presence and life. This death is the ultimate punishment for sin and is a state of eternal suffering.
- **Scripture Reference:** “Anyone whose name was not found written in the book of life was thrown into the lake of fire.” – Revelation 20:15

Key Points

- **Created innocent** — Adam and Eve were made perfect and free from sin (Genesis 1:26–27).
- **Tested by God** — They were commanded not to eat from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil (Genesis 2:16–17).
- **Tempted by Satan** — The serpent deceived Eve into doubting God's word (Genesis 3:1–6).
- **Disobedience** — They ate the fruit, disobeying God.
- **Immediate Consequences:**
 - Separation from God's presence (Genesis 3:8).
 - Spiritual death (Ephesians 2:1).
 - Physical death entered humanity (Romans 5:12).
 - A curse fell on all creation (Genesis 3:14–19).

Results for Humanity

- All humans are now born with a **sinful nature** (Romans 5:12; Psalm 51:5).
- Humanity needs **salvation** through Jesus Christ to be restored (Romans 5:17–19).

Discussion Questions

Read: Genesis 1:26-27; Genesis 2:16-17; Genesis 3; Romans 5:19

What was the cause of the fall of man? (Genesis 3)

Read: *Genesis 2:15-17; Romans 5:12*

What was the consequence of the fall of Adam?

What was the effect of Adam's fall on mankind?

Read: *Romans 3:10; Romans 3:22*

Why is there no one righteous?

Read: *Romans 6:23*

What is the wages of sin?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Fall of Man

The doctrine of the **Fall of Man** reveals the devastating consequences of sin—alienation from God, the introduction of suffering and death into the world, and the distortion of humanity's original purpose.

This study highlights the critical nature of the Fall in understanding the need for Christ's redemptive work and its ongoing implications for the believer's life.

“For as in Adam all die, so in Christ all will be made alive.” – 1 Corinthians 15:22

4

Salvation By Grace

Ang Kaligtasan Bilang Biyaya ng Diyos

We believe that salvation is a free gift from God made available through His grace apart from meritorious works of sinful man and must be personally appropriated by faith in Jesus Christ.

Key Scriptures: Eph 2:8-9; Titus 3:5; John 1:12; John 3:16; Acts 4:12; Rom 3:23-24; Rom 4:4-5; Rom 11:6; Gal 2:16.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the Doctrine of Salvation
2. Explain what “salvation by grace” means according to biblical teaching, particularly Ephesians 2:8-9 and Titus 3:5.
3. Articulate and share the role of our Lord Jesus Christ in salvation.

A. Definition

➤ Salvation

- **Salvation** is the state of being saved or protected from harm or a dire situation.
- In religion and theology, salvation generally refers to the deliverance of the soul from sin and its consequences.

➤ Saving faith

- Saving faith is a deep, passionate belief in the essential facts concerning the person and work of Jesus Christ and includes the concept of trust.
- It is a conviction, brought about by the Holy Spirit, of the truth of the gospel and trust in the promises of God in Christ. Saving faith involves the entire person coming to Christ- the mind, the emotions, and the will. It is being convinced that Jesus guarantees everlasting life to all who are persuaded that by faith in Him they have that irrevocable life.

B. Explanation

➤ What is “salvation by grace”?

The **Doctrine of Salvation by Grace** teaches that **salvation is a free gift from God**, not earned by good works, but given freely because of **God’s mercy and love**.

It is received by **faith** in Jesus Christ alone, and not by human effort or merit.

➤ **What is meant by “salvation is a free gift from God”?**

- When we say “salvation is a free gift from God,” we mean that **eternal life, forgiveness of sins, and a right relationship with God** are not earned or deserved by anything we do. Instead, they are given freely by God’s grace through faith in Jesus Christ.

Key Points

- God’s initiative** — Salvation begins with God, not with human effort (Ephesians 2:8–9).
- Gift, not reward** — It is given freely, not earned by works or religious deeds (Titus 3:5).
- Faith in Christ** — We receive salvation by trusting in Jesus’ death and resurrection (Romans 3:24–26).
- Grace magnifies God’s glory** — It shows that all praise for salvation belongs to God alone (2 Timothy 1:9).

Results for Believers

- Salvation brings **forgiveness of sins, eternal life, and peace with God** (Romans 5:1–2).
- Believers are called to live a life of **gratitude**, not legalism (Galatians 5:1).

Discussion Questions

Read: *Ephesians 2:8-9*

How does one obtain salvation?

Read: *Titus 3:5*

Are we saved because of the righteous things we have done?

Read: *John 3:16*

Why did God give His Son?

Read: Acts 4:12

Can one find salvation outside of our Lord Jesus Christ?

Read: Luke 13:3,5; Acts 16:31

What must one do to be saved?

- a. Luke 13: 3,5

- b. Acts 16:31

Read: Luke 13:3,5; Acts 16:31

What is the gift of God?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of Salvation by Grace

The doctrine of **salvation by grace** is the heart of the gospel and the foundation of the Christian faith. It teaches that salvation is a **gift from God**, not something we can earn through our own works, goodness, or efforts. Humanity, fallen and separated from God by sin, is incapable of saving itself. But in His great love and mercy, God offers **salvation freely** through the finished work of Jesus Christ on the cross.

“For the grace of God has appeared that offers salvation to all people.” – Titus 2:11



Sanctification

Ang Pagpapaging-Banal

We believe that the Bible clearly forbids the use of Christian liberty as an occasion for the flesh. We need to continue to be set apart from sin and keep ourselves holy. Holiness of life and conduct in obedience to God's commandments should be practiced by every believer.

Key Scriptures: 1 Peter 1:14-16; Romans 8:12; Romans 6:11-13; Galatians 5:13; Titus 2:11-15

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Understand the importance of sanctification in the salvation process.
2. Explain sanctification as the process by which believers are made holy through the work of the Holy Spirit, in cooperation with their obedience to the Word of God.
3. Reflect on how sanctification impacts their relationship with God, their salvation, and their daily living.

A. Definition

➤ Sanctification

Sanctification is the process by which God sets believers apart and makes them holy, transforming their thoughts, character, and conduct to become more like Jesus Christ.

It is both a position (what we are in Christ) and a progress (what we are becoming through the Spirit).

- The word sanctification is related to the word saint; both words have to do with **“holiness.”**
- To “sanctify” something is to set it apart for special or holy use; to “sanctify” a person is to make him holy.

B. Explanation

Sanctification is the process by which a believer is **made holy**, set apart for God's purposes, and progressively transformed into the image of Christ.

It begins at the moment of salvation and continues throughout the believer's life as they grow in spiritual maturity, with the ultimate goal of being fully like Christ.

➤ The Three Aspects of Salvation

1. Justification – *Past Aspect*

“I have been saved.”

- **Meaning:** Justification is a **one-time legal act** of God where He declares the sinner righteous on the basis of Christ’s finished work.
- **Key Verse:** “*Therefore, having been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.*” – Romans 5:1
- **Key Truths:**
 - Happens instantly at the moment of faith
 - Based solely on grace through faith
 - The believer is saved from the penalty of sin

2. Sanctification – *Present Aspect*

“I am being saved.”

- **Meaning:** Sanctification is the ongoing process by which the Holy Spirit makes the believer more like Christ in character and conduct.
- **Key Verse:** “*For this is the will of God, your sanctification...*” – 1 Thessalonians 4:3
- **Key Truths:**
 - A **lifelong process**
 - Involves both **divine work** and **human response**
 - The believer is being **saved from the power of sin**

3. Glorification – *Future Aspect*

“I will be saved.”

- **Meaning:** Glorification is the **final stage** of salvation when the believer is fully conformed to the image of Christ, free from all sin, in a resurrected body.
- **Key Verse:** “*When Christ who is your life appears, then you also will appear with Him in glory.*” – Colossians 3:4
- **Key Truths:**
 - Will occur at the **return of Christ** or after death
 - The believer will be **saved from the presence of sin**
 - Involves a **perfected body, soul, and spirit**

➤ **Why sanctification is very important in relation to our salvation?**

1. Sanctification is the proof of genuine saving faith, proof of our salvation.

- Regeneration (born-again experience) gave us a holy nature.
- In sanctification, we manifest this holiness through our life style and through our character and conduct.

2. Sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit transforming us into the image of Christ.

Titus 3:5 NIV

he saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of his mercy. He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit,

- Sanctification is a process transforming our image and character little by little into the image of Christ.

3. What is the goal of salvation/ sanctification?

- **Christlikeness** is the end goal of salvation and sanctification.

Romans 8:28-30 NIV

28 And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose.

29 For those God foreknew he also predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brothers and sisters.

Key Points

- **Positionally Holy** — At salvation, believers are declared holy in Christ (1 Corinthians 1:2; Hebrews 10:10).
- **Progressive Growth** — Sanctification is a **lifelong process** where the believer is empowered by the Holy Spirit to grow in holiness (Philippians 2:12–13; 1 Thessalonians 4:3).
- **Cooperation with the Spirit** — Believers are to actively pursue holiness by yielding to the work of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:13; 2 Corinthians 7:1).
- **Not Perfection** — Sanctification is not about reaching sinless perfection in this life, but about continual spiritual growth (1 John 1:8–9).

Results for Believers

- Sanctified believers are **set apart for God's will** and become more like Christ in character and actions (Romans 8:29).
- The ultimate goal is **complete sanctification in eternity**, when believers are fully conformed to the image of Christ (1 John 3:2).

Discussion Questions

Read: *Hebrews 12:14*

How important is holiness (sanctification) to God?

Read: *Galatians 5:13*

Explain Galatians 5:13 in relations to Christian liberty.

Read: *Romans 6:11-13; Romans 13:13*

What admonition of Paul regarding our body in relation to holiness?

Read: *1 Thessalonians 4:3-4*

What do we learn of sanctification from I Thessalonians 4:3?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of Sanctification

The doctrine of **sanctification** teaches that God not only saves us from the penalty of sin but also works in us to **transform** our lives, making us more like Christ. Sanctification is the process by which believers are **set apart** for God's purposes and progressively grow in **holiness, obedience, and Christlike character**. It is both a **position** (we are sanctified in Christ) and a **process** (we are being sanctified daily by the work of the Holy Spirit).

“For this is the will of God, your sanctification...” – 1 Thessalonians 4:3



The Church's Mission And Ordinances

Ang Misyon At Mga Ordinansa Ng Iglesia

We believe that the Church, which is the body and the Bride of Christ, is a spiritual organism made up of born-again believers. That the continuance of local churches is clearly taught and defined in the New Testament.

Key Scriptures: Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:22-32; I Corinthians 12:12-14; Acts 14:27; 2 Corinthians 1:1; Revelations 19:7; I Timothy 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-11; Acts 2:47; Matthew 16:16-8.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Explain what is meant by “the Church” and its origin as established by Jesus Christ (Matthew 16:18) and empowered by the Holy Spirit at Pentecost (Acts 2).
2. Describe the purposes and the primary mission of the Church and its ordinances.
3. Apply the doctrine by participating actively in church life.

A. Definition

The Church is the **community of all true believers in Jesus Christ**, both universally and locally, who have been **called out** by God, **redeemed by the blood of Christ**, and **united by the Holy Spirit** for **worship, fellowship, discipleship, service, and mission**.

➤ Church comes from 2 Greek words:

1. “Ekklesia” – meaning ‘to call out from.’
2. “Kuriakon” – meaning “that which belong to the Lord.”

B. Explanation

The **Doctrine of the Church** teaches that the **Church** is the **community of all true believers** in Jesus Christ.

It is both a **spiritual body** made up of all Christians everywhere (the universal Church) and a **local gathering** of believers who worship, fellowship, and serve together.

➤ Who established the Church?

- Jesus Christ established the Church.
- He is the **Founder, Head, and Builder** of the Church. The Church is **His body**, created through His death, resurrection, and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Matthew 16:18

“And I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it.”

➤ **The Five Purposes of the Church**

1. Worship – Revelation 4:11
2. Fellowship (Church Membership) – Ephesians 1:5
3. Discipleship (Christlikeness) – Romans 8:28-29
4. Ministry (Service in the Church) – 1 Corinthians 12:4-7
5. Mission (Evangelism) – Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:15

➤ **The Primary Mission of the Church**

- The primary mission of the Church to the world is to bring the Gospel to all people for their salvation and to make disciples of all nations (Mark 16:15; Matthew 28:19-20).

➤ **The Ordinances of the Church**

- We also believe that the Lord Jesus Christ left two ordinances to be observed by the local church in commemoration of His person and work.
 - a. **Baptism in Water** – Baptism by immersion, in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We practiced water baptism as an outward sign of an inner work whereby the believer identifies himself with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection-dead indeed unto sin but alive unto God in newness of life. (Matt. 28:19; Rom. 6:3-4, 11; Acts 2:41).
 - b. **The Partaking of the Lord’s Supper** – Bread and grape juice are used as symbols and taken as a memorial of the suffering and death of our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 11:23-26; Mk. 14:22-24; Matt. 26:28).

Key Points

- **Founded by Christ** — Jesus is the head and foundation of the Church (Matthew 16:18; Colossians 1:18).
- **Body of Christ** — Believers are united as one body, each with different gifts and roles (1 Corinthians 12:12-27).
- **Mission** — The Church exists to worship God, disciple believers, evangelize the world, and serve others (Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 2:42-47).
- **Sacraments/Ordinances** — The Church practices baptism and the Lord’s Supper as symbols of the Gospel (Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26).
- **Local and Universal** — The universal Church includes all believers; local churches are gatherings in specific places (Hebrews 10:24-25).

Results for Believers

- Every Christian is called to be an active part of a local church.
- The Church strengthens, equips, and sends believers to fulfill God’s mission.

Discussion Questions

Read: *Mark 16:15; Matthew 28:19-20.*

What is the primary mission of the Church according to Mark 16:15 and Matthew 28:19-20?

What are the five purposes of the Church?

What are the two ordinances of the Church according to Matthew 28:19 and I Corinthians 11:23-26?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Church and Its Mission and Ordinances

The Church is the spiritual Body of Christ, called out from the world to worship God, grow in faith, and fulfill His divine mission. Its purpose is to glorify God by evangelizing the lost, discipling believers, ministering to one another, and upholding the truth of the gospel. Through the faithful observance of the two ordinances—baptism and the Lord’s Supper—the Church publicly declares its identification with Christ and remembers His redemptive work.

As it carries out its mission and preserves its God-ordained practices, the Church remains central to God’s plan until the return of Christ.

“Now you are the body of Christ, and each one of you is a part of it.” – 1 Corinthians 12:27



Baptism In The Holy Spirit

Ang Bautismo Sa Banal na Espiritu

We believe in the baptism in the Holy Spirit, which is generally witnessed by the initial physical evidence of speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance; that all believers are entitled to and should earnestly seek the promise of the Father, the endowment of power for life and service. And that this experience is distinct and subsequent to the experience of the New Birth.

We further believe that speaking in tongues in Acts 2:4-12 is the same in essence as the gift of tongues in 1 Corinthians 12:10,14 but different in purpose and use.

Key Scriptures: Acts 1:8; Luke 24:49; Acts 2:1-4; Acts 19:1-6 & 10; 1 Corinthians 12:1-31

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define and understand what is meant by “Baptism in the Holy Spirit.”
2. Explain the purpose of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit (e.g., empowerment for service, boldness in witnessing, deeper spiritual life).
3. Apply the experience of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit to personal and church life.

A. Definition

Baptism in the Holy Spirit refers to the spiritual experience in which a believer is empowered by the Holy Spirit for witness, service, and holy living. It is distinct from and subsequent to the new birth (salvation).

The Baptism in the Holy Spirit is the work of the Holy Spirit in the lives of the believers, filling them with power for life and ministry.

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit teaches that after salvation, believers can receive a special empowering from the Holy Spirit, giving them boldness for witness, deeper spiritual experience, and gifts for service.

This experience is distinct from salvation and is often accompanied by speaking in tongues as the initial sign.

➤ **The Work of the Holy Spirit in Salvation and Christian Service.**

1. In salvation, the Holy Spirit imparts life to someone who was formerly dead in sin.

2. In the Baptism of the Holy Spirit, the Holy Spirit empowers the weak ineffectual believers for work of service.
 - The Baptism in the Holy Spirit is an endowment of power for Christian service

Key Points

- **Promised by Jesus** — Jesus said believers would be baptized with the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:4–5).
- **Empowerment for Service** — The main purpose is to give power to be witnesses for Christ (Acts 1:8).
- **Distinct from Salvation** — It is a separate experience after being born again (Acts 8:14–17; Acts 19:1–6).
- **Speaking in Tongues** — In the Book of Acts, speaking in other tongues was the common initial evidence of the baptism (Acts 2:4; Acts 10:44–46).

Results for Believers

- Boldness in evangelism and Christian living.
- Greater sensitivity to the Holy Spirit's leading.
- Operation of spiritual gifts for the building up of the Church (1 Corinthians 12:7–11).

Discussion Questions

Read: *Acts 1:8*

What is the purpose of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit in Acts 1:8?

- A witness is a person who gives testimony of a certain fact or event. Those facts are given to people who do not have knowledge of them.

Read: *Acts 2:1–4 and Acts 19:1–6*

What is the initial physical evidence of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit as seen in Acts 2:4 and Acts 19:6?

Read: *Acts 2:38–39*

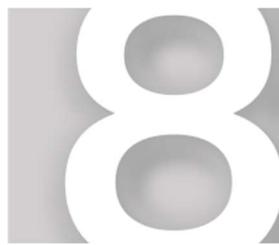
For whom is the Baptism in the Holy Spirit according to Acts 2:38–39?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit

The **baptism in the Holy Spirit** is a distinct and empowering experience promised to all believers, enabling them to live a bold, Spirit-filled life of witness, service, and victory. It is not the same as salvation but a deeper work of the Spirit that equips the believer with spiritual gifts and a greater awareness of God's presence and power.

The baptism in the Holy Spirit is a vital gift for today's Church, producing boldness, spiritual fervor, and a deeper devotion to Christ.

"But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me..." – Acts 1:8



Divine Healing

Ang Pagpapagaling ng Diyos

We believe that healing and deliverance from sickness are provided for in the Atonement of Jesus Christ and are the privilege of all believers.

Key Scriptures: Isaiah 53:4-5; Matthew 8:16-17; Mark 16:17-18; Acts 3:6-8; James 5:14; I Peter 2:24; Matthew 8:16-17).

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Understand and accept that divine healing is part of the atonement.
2. Clearly explain that divine healing is a supernatural act of God that brings physical, emotional, or spiritual restoration in response to prayer and faith.
3. Apply the principles of faith and prayer in seeking healing.

A. Definition

Divine Healing is the supernatural intervention of God in response to faith and prayer to restore physical, emotional, or mental health. It is a manifestation of God's power and mercy through Jesus Christ, made available to believers through the atonement.

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of Divine Healing teaches that God still heals people today as part of His nature and compassion, and that healing was provided for through the atonement of Jesus Christ.

While God often uses natural means like medicine, He also miraculously heals according to His will and purpose.

➤ **Healing is part of the redemptive work of Christ.**

1. Christ died not just for forgiveness of our sins but also the healing of the body (Isaiah 53; I Peter 2:24).
2. God is Jehovah- Raphe – “The Lord Who Heals.” (Exodus 15:26).
3. Divine healing may be instantaneous, gradual, or spiritual (inner healing).
4. Healing is received through faith, prayer, and sometimes the laying on of hands or anointing with oil (James 5:14).
5. While healing is available, it is not always granted in the way or timing we expect — healing is ultimately subject to God's sovereign will.

➤ **We subscribe to the following propositions:**

1. Sickness and death have come upon the human family because of sin –Rom 5:12.

Romans 5:12 NIV

Therefore, just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way death came to all people, because all sinned—

2. These are not a blessing but a curse permitted by God to fall upon man because of his sin and disobedience –Ex 15:26, Deut 28:15-68.
3. Not God, but the devil is the author of disease and death. God is the Author and Giver of life and health, and Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil. This is shown in the book of Job and in many other Scripture passages – Acts 10:38; Luke 13:11-17; Heb 2:14-15; 1 John 3:8.
4. In the atonement, full provision is made for our physical healing as well for our deliverance from the guilt, penalty, and power of sin – Isa 53:4,5; Matt 8:17; I Pet 2:24.

Key Points

- **Rooted in Christ's Atonement** — Jesus' suffering and death provided for both salvation and healing (Isaiah 53:4–5; Matthew 8:16–17).
- **God's Compassion** — Healing reflects God's mercy and love toward His people (Psalm 103:2–3).
- **Healing through Faith** — Believers are encouraged to pray for healing and trust God's power (James 5:14–16).
- **Sovereign Will** — God heals according to His wisdom and timing; not every sickness is healed immediately (2 Corinthians 12:7–10).

Results for Believers

- Believers can confidently pray for healing and trust God's goodness, whether or not healing comes immediately.
- Healing is a foretaste of the complete wholeness believers will experience in eternity (Revelation 21:4).

Discussion Questions

Read: *Isaiah 53:4,5; Matthew 8:17; I Peter 2:24*

According to Isaiah 53:4,5 what would the Messiah would do in relation to our infirmities and sorrows?

The Messiah (Christ) was pierced and crushed because of whose transgression? Whose iniquities?

What was the result of Christ's wounds? His atonement?

Read: Matthew 8:14-17?

Who were healed by Jesus in Matthew 8:14-17?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of Divine Healing

The doctrine of **divine healing** affirms that God is not only our Savior but also our **Healer**—a compassionate and powerful God who still heals today. Healing is provided in the **atonement of Christ**, and it is a gracious expression of God's love, mercy, and power toward His people. While healing is not always immediate or understood, we trust in God's sovereignty and continue to pray with faith, believing that He is able to heal spirit, soul, and body.

Whether through instant miracles or gradual recovery, all healing is from the Lord, and it brings glory to His name.

“I am the Lord who heals you.” – Exodus 15:26

“By His stripes we are healed.” – Isaiah 53:5



The Blessed Hope

Ang Maluwalhating Pag-asa

We believe in the sure return of our Lord Jesus Christ to establish His kingdom on earth; that His coming will be literal, bodily, personal, and visible as His going away in Acts 1:9-11. That the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for His bride, the Church, constitutes the “blessed hope” that the saints should look forward to.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 24:27,30,44; John 14:1-3; 1 Thessalonians 1:10; 4:13-18; Titus 2:13)

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the Doctrine of the Blessed Hope.
2. Explain the scriptural basis for the Blessed Hope (e.g., Titus 2:13; 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17; John 14:1-3; Revelation 1:7).
3. Apply the doctrine practically to daily Christian living by encouraging the believers to live righteously and godly as we wait for the return of our Lord Jesus Christ (Titus 2:11-13).

A. Definition

The Blessed Hope is the confident and joyful expectation of the imminent return of Jesus Christ to rapture His Church, giving believers comfort, encouragement, and strength to live faithfully until He comes.

- Paul in Titus 2:13 refers to this glorious appearance of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as the “blessed hope,”

Titus 2:13 KJV

Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ;

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of the Blessed Hope teaches that believers are eagerly waiting for the **return of Jesus Christ**, when He will **rapture His Church**, resurrect the dead in Christ, and gather all true believers to Himself.

This hope is called "blessed" because it fills Christians with comfort, encouragement, and joyful expectation.

The “**Blessed Hope**” may also refer to the Second Coming of Jesus, the belief that He will return in glory and to establish His eternal kingdom. It is a hope that is firmly rooted in the promises of God and the fulfilled prophecy of Jesus’ first coming.

- In **Titus 2:13**, where Paul speaks of "the blessed hope and the glorious appearing," the immediate focus is on **Jesus appearing for His Church** — that is, **the Rapture**, when believers are caught up to meet Him in the air (1 Thessalonians 4:16–17).

The second application of this statement, "the blessed hope and the glorious appearing," may refer to the Literal Second Coming of Jesus

- The **Rapture** and the **Second Coming** are **two different phases of the Second Coming**:
 - **Rapture**: Christ comes for His Church (believers meet Him in the air).
 - **Second Coming**: Christ comes **with** His Church to earth to reign and judge (Revelation 19:11–16).

➤ **The Second Coming Has Two Phases:**

1. If you study the Scriptures about the Second Coming, you will learn that Christ will return to earth in two phases.
2. "Coming" can refer to either
 - a. **The Rapture** - His coming to rapture His Church **PRIOR** to the 7-year period known as the tribulation (1 Corinthians 15:22–23 cf. 1 Thessalonians 4:15–17; 1 Thessalonians 2:19; 5:23; James 5:7–8; 1 John 2:28)

1 Thessalonians 4:15–17 NIV

15 According to the Lord's word, we tell you that we who are still alive, who are left until the coming of the Lord, will certainly not precede those who have fallen asleep.

16 For the Lord himself will come down from heaven, with a loud command, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet call of God, and the dead in Christ will rise first.

17 After that, we who are still alive and are left will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. And so we will be with the Lord forever.

- b. **The Literal Second Coming** - His second coming at the **END** of the 7-year tribulation period (Matthew 24:27,30; Revelation 19:11 ff.; Revelation 22:7; Revelation 22:12; Revelation 22:20)

Revelation 1:7 NIV

"Look, he is coming with the clouds," and "every eye will see him, even those who pierced him"; and all peoples on earth "will mourn because of him." So shall it be! Amen.

Note: The Rapture and the Second Coming use the same word, "coming."

Key Points

- **Christ's Promise** — Jesus promised to return for His people (John 14:2–3).
- **The Rapture** — Believers will be caught up ("raptured") to meet the Lord in the air (1 Thessalonians 4:16–17).
- **A Comforting Hope** — It encourages believers to live holy lives and endure hardships (Titus 2:13; 1 John 3:2–3).
- **Not the Final Return** — The rapture focuses on Christ's coming for His Church, not yet His return to judge the world.
- **The Final Return** — The Literal Second Coming of Christ with His Church to save Israel and defeat its enemies.

Results for Believers

- Believers can confidently pray for healing and trust God's goodness, whether or not healing comes immediately.
- Healing is a foretaste of the complete wholeness believers will experience in eternity (Revelation 21:4).

Discussion Questions

Read: *Titus 2:13 KJV*

In Titus 2:13, what is referred to by Paul as the glorious appearance or the Second Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?

What is called the first phase of the Second Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?

What is called the second phase of Christ's coming?

Read: *1 Thessalonians 4:15-17.*

Explain the Rapture according to 1 Thessalonians 4:15-17.

Read: *Revelation 16: 16; Revelation 19:11-21.*

Explain the literal Second Coming of Jesus at the end of the Battle of Armageddon in Revelation 16:16; Revelation 19:11-21.

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Blessed Hope

The **Blessed Hope** first refers to the **imminent return** of our Lord **Jesus Christ** to gather His Church. It is the confident expectation and joyful anticipation that Jesus will return—not as a suffering Savior, but as the victorious King. This hope inspires believers to live holy, watchful, and faithful lives as we await His coming.

As we hold fast to this hope, we declare with faith and longing.

“Even so, come, Lord Jesus.” – Revelation 22:20

“...we wait for the blessed hope—the glorious appearing of our great God and Savior, Jesus Christ.”
– Titus 2:13



Judgment Of The Saints

Ang Paghatol Sa Mga Gawa Ng Mananampalataya

We believe that the saints will appear before the judgment seat of Christ not to receive condemnation of their work but to receive what is due to him for the things done while in this body, whether good or bad.

Key Scriptures: Romans 14:10; 2 Corinthians 5:10; 1 Corinthians 3:10-15

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the Judgment of the Saints
2. Explain the purpose of the Judgment Seat as a place for **reward**, not condemnation. And to make them understand that salvation is not the focus—but **rewards for faithful service** are.
3. Apply the doctrine to everyday Christian living by encouraging practical holiness, good works, and diligent use of gifts as opportunities for eternal reward (Colossians 3:23-24).

A. Definition

The **Judgment Seat of Christ**, also known as the **Bema Judgment**, is a significant event in Christian theology where Christ evaluates the lives and works of believers.

It is not a judgment of condemnation but rather an assessment of faithfulness and service during their lifetime.

According to **2 Corinthians 5:10**, all believers will appear before this seat to receive rewards based on their deeds, whether good or bad. This event emphasizes the importance of a believer's actions and motives throughout their life.

B. Explanation

The **Doctrine of the Judgment of the Saints** teaches that after the Rapture, all believers will appear before the **Judgment Seat of Christ** (also called the **Bema Seat**) — not to be judged for their sins, but to be rewarded for their faithfulness and service to Christ.

This judgment is about **rewards**, not condemnation.

➤ **Who is Judged?**

- Only true **believers** — those already saved by faith in Christ.

➤ **What is Judged?**

- Our **works, motives**, and **faithfulness** after salvation.

- Not judged for sin (because sin was judged at the cross — Romans 8:1).
- Judged for what we did for Christ and how we did it (quality, not just quantity).

➤ **What Happens at the Judgment Seat?**

- Rewards (crowns, positions of honor) are given for faithful service.
- Loss of rewards is possible if a believer lived unfaithfully — but **not loss of salvation**.
- Our works are tested "by fire" to reveal their true value (1 Corinthians 3:12–15).

➤ **The promise of various crowns as rewards:**

1. **The Imperishable Crown** – For disciplined living (1 Corinthians 9:24–25).
2. **The Crown of Rejoicing** – (often called, "the Soul Winner's Crown.") – It is a reward for soul-winning and evangelism (1 Thessalonians 2:19).
3. **The Crown of Righteousness** – For those who loved Christ's appearing – (2 Timothy 4:8)
4. **The Crown of Glory** – For faithful pastors and leaders (1 Peter 5:4)
5. **The Crown of Life** – For those who endured trials faithfully (Revelation 2:10)

Key Points

- **Not about Salvation** — Sins are already forgiven through Christ; this judgment evaluates works and motives (Romans 8:1; 2 Corinthians 5:10).
- **Reward for Faithfulness** — Believers will receive crowns and rewards based on their obedience, service, and love for Christ (1 Corinthians 3:11–15; 2 Timothy 4:8).
- **Loss of Reward Possible** — Some works may be found worthless and burned away, though the believer is still saved (1 Corinthians 3:14–15).
- **Personal Accountability** — Every believer will give an account of their life and stewardship (Romans 14:10–12).

Results for Believers

- Motivates holy living and faithful service.
- Inspires believers to live purposefully, knowing they will stand before Christ.

Discussion Questions

Read: 2 Corinthians 5:10 and Romans 14:10–12

What is the purpose of the Judgment Seat of Christ according to 2 Corinthians 5:10 and Romans 14:10–12?

Who will be judged in the Judgment Seat of Christ?

Read: *Revelation 4:1-2*

Where will this judgment of rewards occur according to Revelation 4:2?

Read: *1 Corinthians 9:24-25; 1 Thessalonians 2:19; 2 Timothy 4:8; 1 Peter 5:4; Revelation 2:10*

Name the five crowns that will be given in the Judgment Seat of Christ. Give also the verses.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Judgment of the Saints

The **Judgment of the Saints**, also known as the **Judgment Seat of Christ** (or Bema Seat), is not a judgment of condemnation but a time of **reward and accountability** for believers. It will occur after the rapture, where each believer will give an account of their life, service, and stewardship before Christ. This judgment evaluates **faithfulness, motives, and works** done in His name.

“For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ...” – 2 Corinthians 5:10

“Well done, good and faithful servant...” – Matthew 25:21



The Great Tribulation

Ang Pagsapit Ng Matinding kapighatian

We believe that in between the time of Christ's coming for His bride (the Church) and His return in judgment, there will be a Great Tribulation where a time of distress, which has never been experienced before and will never be equated with anything yet to come, will be poured out onto this earth as manifestations of God's wrath and judgment.

Key Scriptures: Matthew 24:21; Revelation 6, 8,9, 16; Mark 13:19; Luke 21:5-32; Daniel 12:1; 1 Thes 5:9; Daniel 9:24-27

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to...

1. Define the terms "Seven Year Tribulation and "Great Tribulation" and their relationship with each other.
2. Explain the Purpose of the Great Tribulation
3. Apply the doctrine to present-day living to encourage watchfulness and readiness

A. Definition

The Seven-Year Tribulation is a period of intense suffering and judgment described in the Bible, particularly in the books of Daniel and Revelation. It's a future time when God will both discipline Israel and judge the unbelieving world.

B. Explanation

The Seven-Year Tribulation is the **future** period of intense judgment, suffering, and chaos on earth, lasting for **seven years**, during which God's wrath is poured out on a sinful and rebellious world.

It is also a time when **Israel** comes under heavy trials, but ultimately turns back to God.

It is divided into two parts: the first 3½ years (a time of false peace and growing trouble) and the last 3½ years (known as **the Great Tribulation**, a time of severe persecution and wrath).

It is prophesied as a final testing and purging before the return of Jesus Christ to establish His Millennial Kingdom.

➤ The Three Stages of End-time Events (Tribulation):

- In the Book of Revelation, the Seven Year Tribulation is represented by the three stages of End-Time events (judgments).
 1. The Seven Seals (Revelation 6:1-2; 8:1-5)
 2. The Seven Trumpets (Revelation 11:15-19)
 3. The Seven Bowls or Vials (Revelation 16:1-21)

➤ The Battle of Armageddon

The Battle of Armageddon is the final great battle at the end of the Great Tribulation when the armies of the world, led by the Antichrist, will gather to fight against God and His people.

Jesus Christ will return in glory, defeat these armies, and establish His Millennial Kingdom on earth.

Key Points

- **Predicted in Scripture** — Jesus spoke of a "great tribulation" (Matthew 24:21), and Daniel prophesied a final "seventieth week" (Daniel 9:27).
- **Purpose** — To judge a rebellious world, to bring Israel to repentance, and to prepare the earth for Christ's Kingdom (Jeremiah 30:7; Revelation 6–19).
- **Rise of the Antichrist** — A world leader empowered by Satan will deceive many and persecute believers (2 Thessalonians 2:3–4; Revelation 13).
- **Two Halves** — The Tribulation is often divided into:
 - **First 3½ years** — increasing troubles.
 - **Second 3½ years ("Great Tribulation")** — extreme wrath, judgments, and persecution.

Results for Believers

- Many believe the Church will be raptured **before** the Tribulation (Pre-Tribulation view), though some hold other views (Mid-Tribulation, Post-Tribulation).
- Those saved during the Tribulation (Tribulation Saints) will face severe persecution but will ultimately be victorious with Christ.

Discussion Questions

Read: *Revelation 6:1-2; 8:1-5; Revelation 11:15-19; Revelation 16:1-21*

Give the list of all the seal judgments in Revelation 6:1-2; 8:1-5.

Seal no. 1 _____

Seal no. 2 _____

Seal no. 3 _____

Seal no. 4 _____

Seal no. 5 _____

Seal no. 6 _____

Seal no. 7 _____

Give the list of all the trumpet judgments in Revelation 11:15-19.

Trumpet no. 1 _____

Trumpet no. 2 _____

Trumpet no. 3 _____

Trumpet no. 4 _____

Trumpet no. 5 _____

Trumpet no. 6 _____

Trumpet no. 7 _____

Give the list of all the bowl judgments in Revelation 16:1-21.

Bowl no. 1 _____

Bowl no. 2 _____

Bowl no. 3 _____

Bowl no. 4 _____

Bowl no. 5 _____

Bowl no. 6 _____

Bowl no. 7 _____

What is the Battle of Armageddon in Revelation 16:16; Revelation 19:19-21?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Great Tribulation

The **Great Tribulation** is a future period of intense suffering, judgment, and global upheaval that will come upon the earth before the return of Jesus Christ. It will be marked by the rise of the Antichrist, widespread persecution, and divine wrath poured out on a rebellious world.

This doctrine serves as both a **warning** and a **comfort**. It warns the world of the consequences of rejecting God, and it comforts believers with the assurance that God is just and will ultimately defeat evil.

As believers, we do not fear the Tribulation, for our hope is in Christ. We look forward not with dread, but with assurance, knowing that God is in control and His purposes will be fulfilled.

“For then there will be great tribulation, such as has not been since the beginning of the world...” – Matthew 24:21

“Let not your heart be troubled... I will come again.” – John 14:1-3



The Millennial Reign Of Christ

Ang Isang Libong Taong Paghahari Ni Kristo

We believe in the millennial reign of Christ. The literal reign of Jesus here on earth for 1,000 years as fulfillment of prophecy.

Key Scriptures: 2 Samuel 7: 12-13; Isaiah 11:1-10; Zec 14:9,16-17; 2 Tim 2:12; Dan 2:44-45; Luke 1:31-33; Rev 11:15; Rev 20:1- 7.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able...

1. Define the Millennial Reign of Christ as the literal 1,000-year period following His Second Coming.
2. Identify key Scripture passages that describe the Millennium (e.g., Revelation 20:1-6; Isaiah 11: Zechariah 14).
3. Recognize the role of believers during the Millennium (reigning with Christ in glorified bodies).

A. Definition

The Millennial Reign of Christ (from the Latin word *mille* meaning "thousand") refers to the future, literal 1,000-year period in which Jesus Christ will physically reign on earth as King of kings and Lord of lords, bringing peace, justice, and righteousness to the world. This reign follows His Second Coming and precedes the final judgment.

B. Explanation

The Millennium is simply the 1,000-year reign of Christ on earth following His Second Coming, where He will rule in righteousness, peace, and glory as described in Revelation 20:1-6.

The Millennium will occur after the Tribulation and Second Coming of Christ and before the final judgment and the creation of the new heaven and new earth.

➤ When Does the Millennium Happen?

- After the Second Coming of Christ (Revelation 19).
- After the Battle of Armageddon (Revelation 16:16).
- After Satan is bound and thrown into the bottomless pit (Revelation 20:1-3).

➤ Who Will Reign with Christ During the Millennium?

1. The Saints Who Were Martyred — Revelation 20:4 (ESV)
2. The Church (All Believers Before the Tribulation)
 - Paul taught that church-age believers will reign with Christ.
“If we endure, we will also reign with him....” — 2 Timothy 2:12
 - “Do you not know that the saints will judge the world?” — 1 Corinthians 6:2

Note: The raptured church (those who were caught up before the Tribulation in pre-tribulational views) will return with Christ and rule with Him.

3. Old Testament Saints

- Though not mentioned explicitly in Revelation 20, Daniel 12:2–3 refers to a resurrection of the righteous in the end times: “And many of those who sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake... and those who are wise shall shine like the brightness of the sky...”

They too are expected to be part of Christ’s righteous reign.

4. Surviving Believers from the Tribulation

- At the end of the Tribulation, there will be living believers (Jews and Gentiles) who survive and enter the Millennium in their natural bodies (see Matthew 25:31–46).
- They will populate the kingdom and enjoy the blessings of Christ’s rule, though the ruling aspect is more likely given to resurrected saints.

➤ Why Is the Millennium Important?

- **Fulfills God’s promises** to Abraham, David, and Israel.
- **Demonstrates Christ’s righteous leadership** before the final judgment.
- **Shows the complete defeat of Satan’s rebellion.**
- **Brings true peace on earth** — something no human government ever achieved.
- **Sets up the final transition** into the New Heavens and New Earth (Revelation 21–22).

Key Points

- **Prophesied in Scripture** — Revelation 20:1–6 speaks clearly of a 1,000-year reign.
- **Christ’s Kingship** — Jesus will rule as King over all the earth from Jerusalem (Isaiah 2:2–4; Zechariah 14:9).
- **Satan Bound** — Satan will be bound for 1,000 years, unable to deceive the nations (Revelation 20:2–3).
- **Peace and Righteousness** — The world will experience true justice, peace, and blessing under Christ’s reign (Isaiah 11:6–9).
- **Resurrected Saints Reign** — Believers who were faithful will reign with Christ during this time (Revelation 20:4).

Results for Believers

- Faithful believers will share in Christ’s government and glory.
- God’s promises to Israel and the world will be visibly fulfilled.

Discussion Questions

What is the Millennium?

When does the Millennium occur in the end-time timeline?

Who will reign with Christ during the Millennium?

- a. _____ (Rev 20:4)
- b. _____ (2 Tim 2:12; 1 Cor 6:2)
- c. _____ (Dan 12:2-3)
- d. Possibly, _____

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Millennial Reign of Christ

The **Millennial Reign of Christ** refers to the **literal thousand-year reign** of Jesus Christ on earth following His Second Coming. During this time, Christ will reign in righteousness, peace, and justice from Jerusalem. Satan will be bound, the curse on creation will be lifted, and the knowledge of the Lord will cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

This doctrine assures us that God's promises to Israel, the Church, and the nations will be **fully realized**. It affirms the **victory of Christ**, the **vindication of the saints**, and the **restoration of all things** under His sovereign rule.

As we look forward to this glorious future, we are called to live faithfully in the present, knowing that **our labor is not in vain** and that Christ's kingdom is both now in our hearts and coming in fullness.

“And they lived and reigned with Christ for a thousand years.” – Revelation 20:4

“Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.” – Matthew 6:10



The Lake Of Fire

Ang Lawang Apoy

We believe that the devil and his angels, the beast and the false prophets, and whosoever's name is not found in the Book of Life shall be consigned to everlasting punishment in the Lake of Fire, which is called the second death.

Key Scriptures: Rev 20:10,14,15; 21:6; Rev 19:20; Matthew 25:41; Matthew 5:22; Mark 9:43,45; Luke 3:17; 2 Thes 18-9.

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able...

1. Understand and believe the truth of divine judgment and eternal punishment for those who reject Jesus as their Savior and Lord.
2. Differentiate Between Hell (Hades) and the Lake of Fire.
3. Share the Gospel of salvation with urgency, knowing the eternal consequence of sin and the rejection of Jesus as Lord and Savior.

A. Definition

The “Lake of Fire” is the final and eternal place of punishment for Satan, his angels, the Antichrist, the False Prophet, and all those whose names are not found written in the Book of Life. It is a place of eternal separation from God, described in Revelation 20–21.

B. Explanation

The Lake of Fire is the final, eternal place of punishment for Satan, demons, the Antichrist, the False Prophet, and all unbelievers who rejected salvation through Jesus Christ.

It is a real, literal place of **eternal conscious torment**.

➤ Gehenna

1. Many Bible scholars believe Gehenna and the Lake of Fire refer to the same final destination.
 - Gehenna is the term Jesus often used, while Revelation uses "the Lake of Fire" (Rev. 20).
2. Both describe eternal, conscious punishment.
 - Both the fire in Gehenna and the Lake of Fire are eternal. –

Mark 9:43–48 (ESV)

“...to go to hell [Gehenna], to the unquenchable fire... where their worm does not die and the fire is not quenched.”

- The word used here is Gehenna, not Hades.

- The fire is called “unquenchable”, meaning it will never go out.
- Jesus quotes Isaiah 66:24, indicating ongoing punishment.

Matthew 10:28

“Fear Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell [Gehenna].”

- This shows that Gehenna involves complete judgment — both body and soul.
- The implication is eternal consequence, not temporary.

Matthew 25:41

“Depart from me, you cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his angels.”

- While Gehenna isn’t named here, the “eternal fire” connects directly with its concept.
- It shows the fire is everlasting, not symbolic or momentary.

➤ What is Gehenna?

- Gehenna was originally the Valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem — a place of pagan child sacrifice (Jer. 7:31–33).
- In Jesus’ time, it symbolized the worst form of judgment — and He used it to refer to the final place of the wicked.

➤ Why This Doctrine Matters

- It affirms the **justice** and **holiness** of God.
- It underscores the seriousness of **rejecting the Gospel**.
- It calls believers to **evangelism** and urgency.
- It teaches that **salvation is found only in Christ** (John 14:6).

Key Points

- Final Judgment — At the **Great White Throne Judgment** (Revelation 20:11–15), all the wicked will be cast into the Lake of Fire, where they will face eternal punishment.
- **Eternal Punishment** — The Lake of Fire is the ultimate punishment for sin and rebellion against God (Matthew 25:41, 46; Revelation 21:8).
- **For Satan and the Wicked** — The devil and his followers (those who reject Christ) will experience eternal separation from God (Revelation 19:20; Revelation 20:10–15).
- **No Escape** — There is no end or escape from the Lake of Fire once cast in (Mark 9:43–48).

Results for Believers

- The Lake of Fire serves as a sobering reminder of the consequences of rejecting God.
- Believers can find hope in the eternal life that awaits them, knowing they are saved from such a fate (John 3:16).

Discussion Questions

What is the Lake of Fire?

Read: *Revelation 19:20; Revelation 20:10; Revelation 20:14-15; Revelation 21:8*

Where is the Lake of Fire mentioned in the Bible? And what is its description called in these verses?

How is the Lake of Fire (Gehenna) different from Hades?

Read: *Revelation 20:10-15*

Who will be cast into the Lake of Fire according to Revelation 20:10-15?

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the Lake of Fire

The **Lake of Fire** is the final and eternal destination for Satan, his followers, and all those who reject the gospel of Jesus Christ. It is a place of eternal **separation from God, punishment, and torment**. While God desires that all people come to repentance and be saved, the Lake of Fire serves as the ultimate consequence for sin, rebellion, and rejection of God's offer of salvation through Jesus Christ.

While the Lake of Fire is a terrifying reality for those who reject Christ, we are called to proclaim the good news of salvation, knowing that God's desire is that all should come to repentance and be saved.

“And anyone not found written in the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire.” – Revelation 20:15

“He who has the Son has life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have life.” – 1 John 5:12



The New Heaven And Earth

Ang Bagong Langit At Bagong Lupa

We believe that God will create a new heaven and a new earth, wherein only the righteous will finally dwell forever.

Key Scriptures: Isaiah 65:17; 2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1-5; Hebrews 11:8-10,13,14,16; Hebrews 12:22-28

Lesson Intended Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able...

1. Define what the New Heaven and New Earth are according to Scripture.
2. Explain why there will be a new heaven and a new earth.
3. Encourage other Christians to endure trials and live holy lives, for there is hope of eternal reward and dwelling with God (2 Peter 3:11-14; Revelation 22:12).

A. Definition

The New Heaven and the New Earth refer to the eternal, recreated order that God will establish after the final judgment, where righteousness dwells, and God dwells with His redeemed people forever (Revelation 21:1-5; 2 Peter 3:13).

B. Explanation

The Doctrine of the New Heaven and New Earth teaches that after the final judgment, God will create a new heaven and a new earth, where righteousness will dwell and God will live with His people forever.

This will be the ultimate fulfillment of God's promises, where there will be no more sin, death, or suffering.

This new earth and new heavens are sometimes referred to as the "eternal state." As seen in Revelation chapters 21—22, the new earth will be the eternal dwelling place of believers in Jesus Christ.

➤ Why the New Heaven and the New Earth

The current heavens and earth have long been subject to God's curse because of mankind's sin. All creation "has been groaning as in the pains of childbirth" (*Romans 8:22*) as it awaits the fulfillment of God's plan, the restoration of creation (*verses 21-22*).

The Lord, while seated on His throne in Revelation 21:5 says, "I am making everything new!".

Heaven and earth will pass away (*Mark 13:31*), and they will be replaced by the new heavens and the new earth. In the new creation, sin will be totally eradicated, and “**there shall be no more curse**” (*Revelation 22:3, NKJV*).

➤ **Why Will There Be a New Heaven and Earth?**

1. **To Remove the Curse of Sin:**
 - The current world is broken and cursed because of sin (*Genesis 3; Romans 8:20–22*).
 - God will purge and renew creation, restoring it to perfection.
2. **To Fulfill God’s Promise of Restoration:**
 - God is not just saving souls—He is redeeming all of creation (*Romans 8:21*).
 - The new creation completes His plan of total restoration.
3. **To Provide a Perfect Dwelling Place for God’s People:**
 - The new earth is where believers will live forever in God’s presence (*Revelation 21:3*).
 - There will be no more sorrow, crying, pain, or death (*Revelation 21:4*).
4. **To Display God’s Glory Forever:**
 - The new creation will reflect God’s holiness, beauty, and glory in full.
 - Believers will worship and serve Him without sin or hindrance.

➤ **The New Heaven and New Earth in God’s Eternal Plan**

1. God’s Plan Has Always Been to Dwell with His People
 - From *Genesis* to *Revelation*, God’s heart has been to dwell among His people.
 - The *Garden of Eden* was the first picture of this fellowship.
 - The New Heaven and Earth restore that perfect, unbroken communion forever.

Revelation 21:3

“Behold, the dwelling place of God is with man. He will dwell with them...”

2. It Completes the Redemption Story
 - God’s eternal plan was not just to redeem individuals, but to restore all creation.
 - Sin didn’t just affect people — it affected the entire universe (*Rom. 8:19–22*).
 - The New Heaven and Earth fulfill the promise of total restoration.

Romans 8:21

“...the creation itself will be set free from its bondage to corruption...”

3. It Was Foretold by the Prophets
 - *Isaiah 65:17* and *Isaiah 66:22* declare that God will create new heavens and a new earth.
 - This shows it has always been in God’s prophetic and eternal plan.
4. It Was Promised in the New Testament

2 Peter 3:13

“But according to His promise we are waiting for new heavens and a new earth in which righteousness dwells.”

- The apostles taught this as a certain and future hope for believers.
- It’s not a side doctrine — it’s central to the Christian hope of eternal life.

5. It Establishes God's Eternal Kingdom

- The New Heaven and Earth are where God will reign forever.
- There will be no more curse, no more death, and eternal righteousness (Rev. 22:3–5).
- It is the eternal phase of God's Kingdom, fully realized and never ending.

➤ What Will It Be Like?

- **Holy and righteous** – free from evil and sin.
- **Glorious and beautiful** – described like a bride adorned for her husband.
- **Filled with God's presence** – “God will dwell with them” (Rev. 21:3).
- **No need for sun or moon** – because **the glory of God is its light** (Rev. 21:23).

Key Points

- **Fulfillment of God's Promise** — God promises a renewed creation as part of His ultimate plan for redemption (Revelation 21:1–5).
- **New Heaven and New Earth** — The current heavens and earth will pass away, and God will make all things new (2 Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:1).
- **Eternal Dwelling with God** — Believers will dwell with God in His presence, in a perfect, sin-free environment (Revelation 21:3).
- **No More Sin, Suffering, or Death** — The curse of sin will be lifted, and there will be no more tears, pain, or death (Revelation 21:4).
- **The Holy City, New Jerusalem** — The New Jerusalem will descend from heaven, and it will be the place of eternal fellowship with God (Revelation 21:2).

Results for Believers

- The New Heaven and New Earth represent the fulfillment of God's redemptive plan, bringing eternal peace and joy to the faithful.
- Believers look forward to an eternal existence in the presence of God, free from the effects of sin.

Discussion Questions

What is the New Heaven and the New Earth?

Read: *Isaiah 65:17; 2 Peter 3:13 and Revelation 21:1-5*

Where in the Bible is the New Heaven and Earth most clearly described?

Read: 2 Peter 3:10–12; Revelation 21:1

What happens to the current heavens and earth?

In the new heavens and new earth, Scripture says, there are seven things notable for their absence—seven things that are “no more”:

- a. _____ (Rev 21:1)
- b. _____ (Rev 21:4)
- c. _____ (Rev 21:4)
- d. _____ (Rev 21:4)
- e. _____ (Rev 21:4)
- f. _____ (Rev 22:3)
- g. _____ (Rev 22:5)

Summary Statement: The Doctrine of the New Heaven and the New Earth

The New Heaven and the New Earth are part of God’s eternal plan.

They represent the culmination of redemption, the fulfillment of prophecy, and the eternal home of God’s people, where God’s perfect will is forever done.

It is a place where God and His people will live **together forever in glory, righteousness, and peace**.

As we look forward to this glorious future, we are encouraged to live in anticipation of the New Heaven and New Earth, living in holiness and purpose as we await the return of our Savior. Our present lives are to be marked by a **heavenly perspective**, longing for the day when all things are made new and God is fully glorified in His eternal kingdom.

“Now I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away...” – Revelation 21:1

“And God will wipe away every tear from their eyes; there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying...” – Revelation 21:4

Closing Statement

The doctrines we have explored—the **Bible**, the **Trinity**, the **Fall of Man**, **Salvation by Grace**, **Sanctification**, the **Church**, its **Mission** and **Ordinances**, **Baptism in the Holy Spirit**, **Divine Healing**, the **Blessed Hope**, the **Judgment of the Saints**, the **Great Tribulation**, the **Millennial Reign of Christ**, the **Lake of Fire**, and the **New Heaven and New Earth**—form the **bedrock of Christian faith** and provide a comprehensive understanding of God's redemptive plan for humanity.

Each doctrine reveals a different aspect of God's character, His promises, and His will for His people. They teach us that God is **holy**, **loving**, and **just**, and that He has provided a way for sinful humanity to be restored to fellowship with Him through the work of Jesus Christ. These truths call us to live in **faith**, **obedience**, and **anticipation** of what is to come, guiding our daily lives and our eternal hope.

As we embrace and teach these foundational truths, we are reminded of God's **sovereignty** over all things, His **mercy** in saving us, and His **promise of eternal life** with Him. These doctrines not only shape our theology but also our mission in the world, urging us to share the **good news** of Jesus Christ with others, knowing that His **kingdom is coming**, and we are called to be part of it.

“For the grace of God that brings salvation has appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in the present age...” – Titus 2:11-12

“And behold, I am coming quickly, and My reward is with Me, to give to every one according to his work.” – Revelation 22:12