

ROMANS

Chapter 1

1. With what Old Testament book does Romans correspond? How?
2. Chapter One deals with what kind of man?
3. Paul was separated unto what?
4. In what way was Paul an example to ministers of today as to his call, his training, and his commission?
5. What special message was given to Paul? Acts 26:17,18.
6. What is the theme of this book?
7. Whom does the Gospel concern?
8. How was Christ's humanity manifested? Verse 3.
9. How was His Deity proven? Verse 4.
10. By Whose authority did Paul receive his apostleship?
11. God has manifested His grace unto men, and given unto them spiritual ministries for what twofold purpose? Verse 5.
12. What excellent testimony of these saints went abroad?
13. Why did Paul desire to see these saints?
14. What consideration did Paul make in planning his journey to Rome, which we do well to heed throughout our lives? Verse 10.
15. In view of verse eleven, would you say that God has more in store for us than just salvation from our sins?
16. How do we know that Paul had never been to Rome since his conversion?
17. The Gospel reaches man on every level. There are none too high, nor any too low for it to reach. However, what is the prerequisite to this message becoming the power of God unto salvation in our lives? Vs. 16.
18. What marvelous revelation comes through the Gospel, to those who believe? Verse 17.
19. Explain the statement, "The righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith.,,
20. If we entered into the justified state by faith, are we then preserved and maintained in that state by works? Give Scripture.
21. If man will not accept God and let God change him, what then will man attempt to do? Verse 23.
22. In what way may the existence of God be known to natural man? Ps. 19
23. What three phases of man's downfall are declared in this chapter?
24. Immorality in all forms is a direct result of what?
25. _____ is all that man can do before he is redeemed. Verse 29.
26. Do we once find any hint in Scripture that man, on his own, is getting better?

ONE OF THE GREATEST HONORS GOD BESTOWED UPON MAN
WAS TO MAKE HIM IN THE IMAGE OF GOD.
HOWEVER, ONE OF THE GREATEST DISHONORS
MAN HAS DONE UNTO GOD
WAS TO MAKE HIM IN THE IMAGE OF-MAN.

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Chapter 2

1. In chapter one, we see the immoral man uncovered by the searchlight of God's Word. But who is stopped in chapter two?
2. Who, no doubt, was the moral man of Paul's day?
3. Though a man cover himself with a profession of righteousness, what does God say of him? Verse 1.
4. Upon what basis does God judge? Verses 2 and 6.
5. Explain how the truth and our deeds go hand in hand, in regard to God's eternal judgment. Consider verse 5.
6. What can he that worketh good expect? Verse 10.
7. How do we do that which is good in God's eye?

8. The Jew was boasting in the fact that he had the law, and was judging the Gentile because he did not have the law. Though God's righteous standard was made known to man through the law, how only could a man be justified by the law? Verse 13.
9. Does the conscience of the Gentiles witness to the right and wrong of his deeds even without a knowledge of God's law?
10. Did the law stir into rebellion the sinful nature which is in man? Romans 7 and 8.
11. Who is God's standard by whom all men shall be judged? Verse 16.
12. Write down those statements concerning the Jew, which show their self-exalted position.
13. What did the Jews' unfaithfulness cause the Gentiles to do?
14. Did the Jew measure himself by the law, or did he judge the other fellow?
15. If our walk does not measure up to our words, what do those around us do? Verse 24.
16. When we boast of a certain area of the Word of God, and fail to heed or appropriate it ourselves, what are we actually doing? Verse 23.
17. The Jew boasted in the circumcision of the flesh which separated him from all other nations, but what was it that God was interested in? Verse 29.
18. What did circumcision represent? Colossians 2:11.
19. What are some of the different acts or rituals which religious man today boasts himself of?
20. But without _____ it is impossible to please God. Hebrews 11:6.

FAITH

Many so often ask, "What is faith?" Let us not say, "What is faith?" But rather say, "What faith is." Faith is the positive appropriation of the Word of God, never negative.

One definition which has been given of faith is - "Simple dependence upon God." This is so very true, and yet such a time-consuming lesson for many of us to learn; for our God-dependence only begins when self-dependence ends.

Faith must always be based upon fact. "What fact does our faith stand upon," you ask. The eternal fact of the redeeming death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Faith, unless established upon Scriptural fact, is no more than speculation or presumption. However, faith which stands on the facts of the Word of God makes real to our lives things not seen.

The following are things which often are mistaken for faith: **PROBABILITIES** - Have nothing to do with faith. Faith comes on the scene when that which was probable is long past.

APPEARANCES - Are not to be taken into consideration. But, rather, what has the Word of God to say in regard to the matter?

IMPRESSIONS OR FEELINGS - Have nothing to do with faith, regardless of how strong or weak. Faith has to do with the Word of God. Impressions or feelings have to do with your present condition.

We can trust in, depend on, or have faith in, a person only to the extent that we know Him. So let us, therefore, **STUDY** the Word of God and learn of **HIM** so that our **FAITH IN GOD** might be perfected.

ROMANS Chapter 3

1. In what were the Jews favored of God more than the other nations?
2. How did this fact turn to their judgment?
3. As the Jew was held responsible for the "oracles of God," are we not also held responsible for this message of the grace of God?
4. Does the magnitude of man's unbelief change the Truth of the Word of God?
5. Man says there is no God, no hell, no heaven; yet God's Word will prove him a what?
6. What was Paul falsely accused of teaching?
7. Today, the Gentiles still boast in their morality and goodness, while

- the Jews continue to boast of the law; yet what does God say of both?
Verse 9.
8. Verses 10 through 18 are a pen picture of God's view of all humanity, apart from Jesus Christ. What does God say of man's righteousness?
 9. What does God say of man's understanding?
 10. What does God say of man's goodness?
 11. What does God say of man's words?
 12. What does God say of man's deeds?
 13. Before man can have a genuine peace with his fellowman, what must he have in his own life? Romans 5:1.
 14. The law speaks to them who are under it. To whom was the law given? Verses 1 and 2.
 15. Christianity today often attempts to use segments of the law as a standard of righteousness; however, what was the law and why was it given? Gal. 3:24.
 16. Explain the statement, "By the law is the knowledge of sin."
 17. What, rather than works, is the key to God's righteousness?
 18. Was the righteousness of the law an outward or an inward righteousness?
 19. Is the righteousness of faith an outward or an inward righteousness?
 20. Contrast the righteousness of the law with that of faith.
 21. Explain the word "justification" and how God brought it about.
 22. Though man has been justified freely - "without price" - what did redemption cost? I Peter 2:18,19.
 23. What is meant by propitiation, in verse 25?
 24. Explain the meaning of the latter portion of verse 25.
 25. What was the mercy seat in the tabernacle? Exodus 37:6.
 26. How did the blood, which was put upon the mercy seat, declare God's righteousness?
 27. Is justification for all men? Give Scripture.
 28. In view of this chapter, what is your conclusion concerning justification and the law?
 29. Was the law a failure? Why?

SIN CANNOT HINDER GOD'S GRACE-
NO MATTER HOW GREAT A MAN'S SIN,
GOD'S GRACE IS SUFFICIENT.

UNDER LAW - God's righteousness was established before man.
UNDER GRACE - God's righteousness was imputed unto man.

ROMANS Chapter 4

1. What two Old Testament characters in chapter four witness the righteousness of God, which is by faith "unto all and upon all them that believe"?
2. Did Abraham have a righteous standing before God, before God called him?
3. From what type of background did Abraham come?
4. What promise did God give Abraham, which by believing, he was counted righteous? Genesis 15:5,6; 17:9-24.
5. How is the reward reckoned to the man who works?
6. What promise is given to the one who worketh not, but believeth?
7. Upon whom did David pronounce blessing?
8. In view of David's failures, would you say he understood the Importance of the grace of God? II Samuel 11.
9. Was this promise to those of the circumcision only?
10. What evidence does Paul use to prove this? Verse 10
11. Of what was the covenant of circumcision a seal or witness? Verse 11

12. Was circumcision the means of Abraham's justification, or was it an outward testimony of an already completed inward work?
13. What New Testament command parallels circumcision? Romans 6:3-5
14. Though the Gentiles are not the seed of Abraham after the flesh, how does God reckon him to be our father?
15. Did the law, which was given some 430 years after this promise to Abraham, make void the promise of God? Galatians 3:17
16. Rather than blessings, what did the law bring upon man?
17. Why did God wait until Abraham was old to give him a son?
18. Would this promise have been as meaningful to Abraham and Sarah when they first were married - when it was a natural probability that they would bear children?
19. What wonderful truth is figured in the fact that Sarah is a barren woman? II Corinthians 12:9,10.
20. Though Abraham's body was weak, yet in what was he strong?
21. Which is better - to be strong in our own natural abilities and accomplishments, or to be dependent upon the provision of God?
22. What does God receive from a life totally dependent upon Him? Vs. 20
23. On what condition is righteousness imputed to us?
24. How did God give witness that Jesus' death fully atoned for our sins?

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Chapter 5

1. Though we have been "justified freely by His grace," how do we actually receive and enjoy this justification?
2. What is the first result of our new justified state?
3. Explain the statement, "Peace with God."
4. What is the second result of our justification? Verse 2
5. Into what do we enter, and upon what do we stand? Verse 2
6. Who is the door of entrance into this grace?
7. What is the third result of our justification by faith? Verse 2
8. What is our attitude to be toward tribulation?
9. Are trials and tribulations to be our servants or our masters?
Romans 8:28; II Corinthians 4:17.
10. What is the result of tribulation?
11. Need we ever fear shame or disappointment for placing our hopes and expectations in the Lord?
12. List the four items which describe the condition of man apart from Christ. Verses 6-10.
13. What is unregenerate man by nature? Verse 6
14. What is he by practice? Verse 8
15. What fact greatly magnifies God's love to us?
16. If Christ provided justification by His blood while we were yet sinners, need we who have heard and believed ever fear the wrath of His eternal judgment? John 5:24
17. Explain the difference of "justified by faith" and "justified by His blood."
18. Christ, the resurrected Lord, is now on the right hand of God making intercession for us. What is the result of His high priestly ministry?
19. By whom did sin enter into the world?
20. How did the sentence of death come upon all men?
21. Was there any sin when there was no law? Verse 13.
22. What is the result of sin, even without law?
23. In what sense was Adam a figure of Christ?
24. Contrast the headship of the first Adam with that of the last Adam, and the result of each upon the human family.
Verses 12 and 18; I Corinthians 15:45-49.
25. What is the free gift spoken of in verse 15? Compare Verse 17.
26. Would you say, in view of these verses, that the life we now live by faith in Christ Jesus is MUCH MORE than that life which Adam enjoyed before the fall?
27. In Adam we were slaves to sin and the flesh, but what change has been made in our position? Verse 17
28. Though sin brought death to man in spirit, soul, and body, by what means may we now triumph over this enemy and reign in life in our threefold being?

29. Jesus, as to provision, has redeemed all humanity, but by what means only can they actually be made righteous?
Verse 1
30. Why was the law given?
31. Where did sin abound to the utmost?
32. How did grace triumph over death which was the result of sin?
I Corinthians 15:17 and 20.
33. Through what principle does grace reign? Verse 21. How long?

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Chapter 6

In this chapter we are taught the true way of sanctification. We are not under commandments and laws saying, "Touch not; taste not; handle not," or "Don't do this, or don't do that"; for human nature cannot be changed by restrictions. We cannot keep the old tree (sinful nature) from bearing fruit by simply building a fence around it. The Word of God goes deeper than that - even to the root - and cuts down the tree. Christ Identified Himself with us in our sin, and died In our stead. But, in God's provision of grace, He reckons that we also died with Christ - were cut off with Him as the old creation - but were raised up together with Him in the new creation. Identification is the main thought in this chapter.

1. Chapter 5 shows our deliverance from the penalty and guilt of sin.
What deliverance is dealt with in this chapter?
2. If because of our sin God was able to manifest His grace, should we continue in sin that His grace might continue to abound?
3. What does water baptism symbolize?
4. Is it water baptism that removes the deeds of the old life, or is it identification with the Cross of our Lord Jesus?
5. If Christ is the new man, who is our old man that died?
6. When, where, how, and for what purpose did he die?
7. Who actually died?
8. Who died provisionally?
9. When Christ died, He died as the representative Head of what?
10. When Christ arose, He arose as Head of what?
11. Can sin be laid upon Him again? Verse 7.
12. What do these verses mean to you in regard to daily victories?
13. What twofold reckoning must there be in our lives?
14. If the old nature was eradicated, as some teach, would reckoning be necessary?
15. Though our old man, as to God's provision, was crucified almost two thousand years ago, are we now dead?
Explain your answer. Consider Galatians 2:20.
16. What are we now in the hand of God?
17. Who becomes our new Master instead of sin? Verse 13.
18. How do we obey from the heart the doctrine of water baptism?
19. What are the wages of sin?
20. Do we earn eternal life by good or righteous deeds? Explain.

The following are fundamental truths which serve as a foundation of an spiritual growth. These truths must be dealt with in our lives before we can ever live in the realm of victory over the flesh as spoken of in this chapter.

1. YOU ARE BORN ANEW IN CHRIST JESUS.

"Born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God, which liveth and abideth forever" -

I Peter 1:23

2. YOU ARE ACCEPTED IN CHRIST.

The Father now accepts us fully in His Son.

"To the praise of the glory of His grace wherein He hath made us accepted in the Beloved" -

Ephesians 1:6

3. YOU ARE ETERNALLY SECURED IN CHRIST.

"Your life is hid with Christ in God" - Colossians 3:3

4. YOU ARE POSITIONED IN CHRIST.

"God ... hath quickened us together with Christ ...
and hath raised us up together and made us to sit
together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus" -
Ephesians 2:4-6

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Chapter 7

Notice the three arguments (chapters 6 and 7) against the question -
"Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound?"

(a) We died in the old Adam, and arose in Christ -

A NEW CREATION - New Life,

(b) We left the employ of our old boss, sin, and we have -

A NEW MASTER - New Work.

(c) Our old husband died, and we have -

A NEW HUSBAND - New Fruit.

1. What natural illustration does Paul employ here to symbolize spiritual truth?
2. In view of this portion of the law that Paul cites, how may the woman who has a husband be free from his claim?
3. Marriage in the Scriptures is symbolic of oneness. God said of the first man Adam, and his wife, "They shall be one flesh." Explain how this illustration (verses 1-4) is symbolic of our old husband/new husband relationship.
4. Who was our old husband?
5. How and where was our relationship with the first Adam ended?
6. What was God's purpose in this loosing? Verse 4
7. Explain the relationship between the old Adamic nature and the law, and why since we are joined to Christ we are now dead to the law.
8. Does God intend for us to be barren in this new union?
9. What is the result when a woman is living with two men, as to affection, harmony, and fruit?
10. What does the word "were" indicate as to our identification? Verse 5
11. What glorious truth do we find set forth in verse 6 pertaining to our service?
12. What do we now discover the purpose of the law to have been?
7:7 and 3:20.
13. What penalty does the law require of the sinner? Verses 10,11.
14. The law cannot make man good, it cannot change him.
What only can change man? Romans 1:16.
15. Explain verse 12.
16. Why couldn't Paul place blame on the law for bringing death instead of life? Verses' 13,14.
17. Upon whom did he fix the guilt? Verse 17.
18. But where did he find to be the dwelling place of sin? Verse 18.
19. What truth is set forth in verse 18 that we must know before we can ever enter into the glorious realm of victory?
20. Like Paul, what condition do many believers find themselves in today? Verse 18.
21. Who is the inward man that delights in the will of God?
22. What despairing cry goes up from the one who is having this conflict within?
23. The truth of chapter 6 is judicial; that of chapter 7 is experimental. What is the only way of deliverance from the power of sin, and of the law?

Paul in this chapter, has been relating the up and down experience of his own life, prior to coming into chapter 8. Notice the "me's," "my's" and "I's" are gone and he is talking about the Spirit. This is the place we must come to in our Christian experience, where we get rid of the "I" life and the struggle with "I"

and the Spirit takes over and is now in control.

The Holy Spirit has been mentioned only once thus far in our study - 5:5; the reason being that most of the truth dealt with up to this point has been "the provision of the Gospel," and "the experience of failure." Now in in chapter 8, we enter into "the experience of victory" and the Holy Spirit is mentioned at least fourteen times. His power and Presence saturate the whole chapter.

ROMANS Chapter 8

1. What perfect standing do we have in Christ Jesus?
2. The life of Christ within, by the power of the Holy Spirit, frees us from what?
3. Why could not the law give us a statement of commendation? Verse 3
4. How was sin in flesh made a usurper where once it had undisputed sway? Verse 3
5. How is the righteousness of the law fulfilled in us?
6. "Who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit," is incorrectly translated in verse 1. With what does this verse deal in regard to our relationship with God?
7. With what does verse 4 deal in regard to our relationship with God?
8. How can we distinguish between the two natures? Verse 5
9. What is the carnal mind's attitude toward God?
10. What is God's attitude toward the flesh? Verse 8
11. In what realm are we reckoned the moment we believe in Jesus Christ? Verses 9,10
12. How does our body, even now, partake of this new power and life?
13. Do we owe the flesh anything?
14. What is the result of following the dictates of our old fleshly nature? Verse 13
15. Many attempt to resist the desires of the flesh by self effort, but what is the Scriptural way to overcome the flesh? Verse 13
16. The phrase "sons of God" in verse 14 denotes maturity, not just a child, but a son of stature. How do we become a part of this group of believers?
17. What message brings the spirit of bondage and fear? Exodus 19:9,12,16
18. How do we know we are children of God? -Verse 16
19. As a child of God, we are what? Verse 17
20. What special reward will some of God's children have and by what training? Verse 17
21. What hope outweighs the present sufferings?
22. What change will come upon the natural creation during Christ's reign as King of kings?
23. What three groans express the unutterable longing for the perfect state? Verses 22,23,26.
24. What is meant by "the firstfruits of the Spirit"? Ephesians 1:13,14.
25. Explain the phrase "waiting for ... the redemption of our bodies."
26. In what way does the Holy Spirit help us now?
27. Many a believer loves the world and the flesh more than they love the Lord. Can the promise of verse 28 be applied to their lives?
28. Explain predestination. Verses 29,30. Ephesians 1:4,5.
29. In whom did God purpose this new creation?
30. Mention four links in this Divine purpose and provision. Verse 30
31. Upon what basis can we declare that God will complete the work He has begun, if we will but trust Him? Verse 32.
32. Is there a charge that Satan, the law or man, can bring against us before God? Verse 33.
33. Where is Christ and why? Verse 34.
34. If the death of Jesus was not sufficient to save us forever from God's wrath, is there any other way?
35. What is the final verdict concerning those which are in Christ Jesus?

ROMANS

Chapter 9

Though Israel was a chosen nation, yet they were only a typical people. We notice in this chapter four

distinct types of the old creation and four of the new creation..

Old Creation Types: (1) Children of the flesh
(2) Ishmael
(3) Esau; and
(4) Pharaoh

New Creation Types: (1) Children of promise
(2) Isaac
(3) Jacob; and
(4) Israel

1. What is the subject of this section of Romans?
(Chapters 9 through 11)
2. What does this chapter in particular deal with?
3. Of whom does Paul's statement of intercession remind us?
Exodus 32:32
4. Mention the eight points of favor which Israel had over all other nations. Verses 4,5
5. Although Israel has been set aside temporarily because of unbelief, will God's promises to the seed of Abraham fail? Chapter, 11: 11,12
6. Explain the spiritual significance of the statement, "in Isaac Shall thy seed be called."
7. Why was Ishmael rejected?
8. Modernists in the religious world today talk much of the "Universal Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. If asked about such a religious notion, in view of verse 8, what would be your answer?
9. What great truth do the twins, Jacob and Esau, figure?
10. When was it said, "The elder shall serve the younger?"
11. What purpose of God was thus established? Verse 11
12. But when did God say, "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated?" Malachi 1:2,3
13. Did God have a right to choose each of these twins to illustrate a spiritual truth to future generations?
14. On what basis alone will God have mercy? John 3:16
15. How then can we share in His mercy manifested unto man? John 3:16
16. Does God use evil men to bring about His purposes? Verse 17
17. But does God predestinate a man, before his birth, to be evil?
18. God gave Pharaoh many opportunities to yield to His Word and win, but what statement did Pharaoh make which lets us see his real attitude toward God? Exodus 5:2
19. Of whom is this self-willed, stiff-necked Pharaoh typical?
20. What is it that God wants to make known unto us? Verse 23
21. What is believing Israel here called? Verse 27
22. Who only among the Gentiles have found favor? Verse 30
23. Who was the stumbling block over which Israel stumbled?
24. The Jews did not find righteousness for they sought it through their own efforts. Isn't Christendom filled today with those who seek through self-effort to gain or maintain a good standing before God?

ROMANS Chapter 10

1. What is the primary subject of this chapter?
2. What was Paul's desire for his people?
3. Could Paul speak verses 2 and 3 from his own experience?
4. Though the Jews were religiously zealous, what were they lacking? V-2
5. What type of righteousness does the Law bring about? Verse 3
6. In what sense would you say that the legalist has not submitted unto the righteousness of God?
7. Explain the statement, "Christ is the end of the Law for righteousness to every one that believeth."
8. What are the requirements of salvation? Verse 9
9. In view of verse ten, how would you say that we are counted righteous before God?
10. Do deeds or actions have anything to do with this standing?
Ephesians 1:6; Romans 3:28
11. What type of confession is spoken of here in verse ten?

12. In God's dealings with man today, is there any difference in the manner of salvation between Jew and Gentile?
13. Unto whom is the door of salvation open? Verse 13
14. What glorious statement is made in regard to those who call upon the Lord? Verse 12
15. What is the great need now, since God has committed this Gospel to man? Verse 14
16. What message are we told to bear?
17. Does the message of legality bring peace to the hearts of the hearers? Is such a message "glad tidings of good things?"
18. Who are the evangelists to the world in this age?
19. Who will evangelize the world during the Kingdom Age? Isaiah 66:19
20. How do we receive faith?
21. Though the nation of Israel heard God's Word of the promised Redeemer with their ears, did their hearts hear?
22. What prophecy did Isaiah boldly speak concerning the Gentiles? Vs. 20
23. If a Jew would believe this chapter, what change would take place in his relationship with God?

ROMANS

Chapter 11

1. What prompted the question of verse one?
2. What proof does Paul offer, showing that God has not set aside Israel for good?
3. Who are those who were foreknown to God? Romans 4:12,13; Eph. 1:4
4. Hasn't God always had a remnant that would believe His Word?
5. Whose reign is figured by the reign of Ahab and Jezebel?
Revelation 13 and Revelation 17:3.
6. Of whom are the 7,000 typical?
7. Upon what basis will the nation of Israel be redeemed? Verse 6
8. Who only can obtain the blessings of God? Verse 7
9. Who were blinded? Verse 7. Explain why.
10. Did Israel's stumble (their being set aside) bring about utter ruin to them, as to God's purposes? Verse 11
11. How was their fall a blessing to the Gentiles?
12. What will be Israel's occupation after their restoration? Isaiah 61:6.
13. What was Paul's official place from God? Verse 13.
14. Why did he magnify his office? Verse 14.
15. Who is the root of this tree in the spiritual?
16. Who were the first fruits?
17. Were these first fruits reckoned holy by conduct or by faith?
18. Who were the branches that were broken off? Verse 21.
19. Who was the wild olive tree which was grafted in?
20. What is God's way of grafting? Ephesians 2:8
21. Is this the same method by which God will graft in Israel again? Vs. 23.
22. What is meant by "the fullness of the Gentiles"?
23. Explain the "all Israel" of verse 26.
24. Who is the Deliverer of verse 26?
25. What covenant will God make with the nation of Israel at that time? Jeremiah 31:31-37
26. Does God ever change His sovereign purpose?
27. Can we doubt God's wisdom, knowledge, and grace unto all?
28. What will both Jew and Gentile do throughout eternity? Verse 36

ROMANS Chapter 12

1. What side or phase of our salvation is set forth in these next three chapters?
2. Upon what basis does Paul urge this sacrifice? Verse 1.
3. Why does Paul say that such a sacrifice "is our reasonable service"?
I Corinthians 6:20.

4. What are our bodies intended to be?
Consider II Corinthians 4:7; Romans 6:13.
5. What transformation takes place within us, as we yield ourselves to God?
6. Through what source is our mind renewed?
John 17:17 and II Corinthians 3:18.
7. Name the three stages of the will of God, which we prove as we yield and grow.
8. In view of the exalted position, and abundance of revelations that God gave to Paul, would it have been easy for him to think more highly of himself than he ought to think?
9. What glorious truth had Paul learned concerning his ministry?
I Corinthians 15:10
10. What symbol represents the unity and service of the church? Verse 4
11. Do we need organization to bring about this oneness?
12. Though all believers are one Body, do all have the same offices?
13. Name the seven gifts of ministry listed here. Verses 6-8.
14. By what measure are these gifts operative in our lives? Verse 6.
15. Verses 9 through 21 can be called "the fruit of a Christian's life."
What is the foundation of all new life fruit? Verse 9.
16. What is our attitude to be to that which is evil, both religious and natural?
17. How do praise, patience, and prayer go hand in hand? Verse 12.
18. How may we share both the blessings and the sorrows of others?
19. Why should we not seek to "get even" with those who hurt us? Vs. 19.
20. In what one verse are all of these admonitions summed up?
21. What prophecy concerning the two creations (typically) did God give to Rebecca? Genesis 25:23.
22. What reward is offered to the one who keeps his body under?
I Corinthians 9:24-27.

ROMANS

Chapter 13

1. What is the theme of chapter 13?
2. Who are the higher powers of verse 1?
3. Are we excused from obeying the laws of the land, because we are only pilgrims and strangers in this world? I Peter 2:13,14.
4. What is the fate of those who resist the laws of the land? Verse 2.
5. What does Paul call the law enforcement personnel? Verse 4.
6. In view of verse 4, would you say law enforcement agents have a right to use their weapons in upholding the laws of the land?
7. What two reasons are given in this chapter for our subjection? Verse 5
8. In what one area has God not given natural officials authority?
Acts 4:16-20; Daniel 3:10-12 and 6:5, 10,11.
9. What was Jesus teaching in regard to taxes?
Matthew 22:17-21 and 17:24-27.
10. Explain verse 7.
11. Do we love as we ought if we fail to fulfill our earthly obligations?
12. What one debt are we never free from? Verses 8,9.
13. What characteristic of love brings the conclusion that "love is the fulfilling of the law? Verse 10
14. Explain verse 11.
15. What hope is here set before the saints, to inspire them to judge themselves? Verse 12.
16. What does it mean to put on Christ?
17. Is there then any excuse or provision in Christ for the lusts of the flesh? I John 4:4.

ROMANS

Chapter 14

1. What food did God provide for man in the first creation? Genesis 1:29
2. When was meat added to the menu? Genesis 9:3.
3. What does Paul emphatically declare concerning the cleanliness of foods? Verse 14.
4. Many of man's religions say much about what you can and cannot eat, and much place is given to those who abstain from certain foods, yet who is the one that is weak in faith according to Scripture? Verse 2.
5. Yet what attitude should those who have liberty to eat all things hold toward those who do not? Verse 3.
6. What attitude should those who do not have liberty to eat all things hold toward those who do? Verse 3.
7. Are we any better for eating meat? I Corinthians 8:8.
8. Are we any worse if we do not?
9. What restrictions does love place upon us? Verse 15.
10. Which day was separated by God as a day of rest to natural man? Genesis 2:3.
11. Why was the Sabbath given to the nation of Israel?
Exodus 31:15 and 17; Exodus 16:29 and 30.
12. Of what was the Sabbath typical? Hebrews 4:3-10.
13. Is one day any holier than another?
14. Give three reasons why we meet for worship on the first day of the week. Luke 24:1; John 20:19 and 26; Acts 2: 1.
15. Who is the real Sabbath?
16. What should be the motive behind all that we do? Verse 6.
17. Do our victories or failures affect the lives of those about us? Verse 7
18. To whom are we responsible for our actions and our walk? Verse 10.
John 5:22.
19. We are to be occupied with what full time judgment? I Cor. 11: 31.
20. Which is more important, to show off our abundance of liberty we have in the Lord, or to build up our brother?
21. Who does grace consider - the weak or the strong?
22. Though all things are pure, how may they become the means of condemnation both to us and to our brother?
23. By what rule should each of us walk? Verse 22.
24. Explain verse 23.

ROMANS

Chapter 15

The first seven verses of this chapter seem to be a continuation of the thought found in Chapter 14; however, the remaining verses are a contrast between the earthly ministries of Jesus and Paul.

1. What responsibility is laid upon the strong in faith?
2. To what extent are we to please our neighbor? Verse 2.
3. Who is our example of a life poured out for others? Verse 3.
4. For what purpose were the Old Testament Scriptures written?
Verse 4 (first part).
5. From where do we receive our comfort? Verse 4.
6. With what three titles does Paul speak of the Godhead in this chapter? Verses 5,13 and 33.
7. To which Person of the Trinity may we attribute the first? II Cor. 1:3.
8. We are instructed in verse one, to bear the infirmities of the weak.
Does not Jesus bear with our weaknesses and our unfruitfulness?
9. To whom did Jesus come to minister while He was on the earth?
John 1:11; Matthew 10:5,6; Matthew 15:24.
10. What was the purpose of His ministry to Israel? Verse 8.
11. To what period of time did the Old Testament prophecies of blessing for the Gentiles look forward?
12. What great hidden purpose of God was brought to light in this age? Ephesians 3:6.
13. Who is the "God of Hope" spoken of in verse 13? Titus 2:13.
14. Who did God call to be "the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles"? Verse 16.
15. In what alone can we boast? Verse 17.

16. A practical knowledge of Paul's gospel will cause us to be obedient to God in what ways? Verse 18.
17. What was Paul's aim as a minister and why? Verse 20.
18. Where did Paul hope to go after visiting Rome? Verse 24.
19. Why did Paul not go straight to Rome from Corinth at this time?
20. For what are the Gentiles indebted to the Jews? Verse 27.
21. For what three requests did Paul ask these saints at Rome to pray?
22. Paul prayed that he might come to Rome by the will of God, yet in what manner did God see fit to send him there?
Acts 27:1 and Acts 28:20.
23. Which Person of the Trinity may we call "the God of Peace"? Mt. 3:16.

ROMANS Chapter 16

Before studying this chapter, we would like to bring to your attention several points which cause us to believe that verses 1-20 of this chapter rightly belong to the Epistle to the Ephesians. We will not attempt to explain how or why God allowed such an apparent blunder to be made by the compilers of the Scripture; however, we do feel that these particular points are noteworthy and should be considered in the study of this chapter

A. Aquila and Priscilla had a church in their home at Ephesus (Acts 18:18-28), and we find no hint in the Scripture that they moved back to Rome, from which they originally came. They apparently were still in Ephesus when Paul wrote his last epistle to Timothy, who is believed to have been in Ephesus at that time. II Timothy 4:19. Consider also II Timothy 1:16-18 and II Corinthians 16:19.

B. Epaenetus, of verse five, was the firstfruits of Asia, as many translations render, rather than Achaia. In Paul's letter to Corinth, which was in Achaia, he speaks of the firstfruits of that region being the house of Stephanas, not that of Epaenetus. I Corinthians 16:15.

C. Paul had never been to Rome (Romans 1: 13) and yet he greets those mentioned in this chapter as if they are very close friends, not just ones he had met on occasion in his journeys.

D. Many of those greeted in this chapter were already established in the Lord, while the saints at Rome had not yet heard Paul's Gospel, but were strangers to him.

E. The warning of verse 17 in this chapter seems to be a repeat of the warning that Paul gave to the elders of Ephesus in Acts 20:29 and 30, concerning those who would arise from among them speaking perverse things.

F. Note 16:20, "The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly." For one to be able to comprehend the full impact of this statement, one must realize that his place is with Christ seated in the heavenlies. This glorious truth is found in the letter to the Ephesians. It is the Ephesian saints to whom this promise will be especially fulfilled, for it is they who realize that their battle is not with flesh and blood but with Satan and his evil forces.

1. What official place did Phoebe have in the church at Cenchrea?
2. What exhortation does Paul give these saints in regard to this faithful deaconess of the Lord?
3. What statement is made about Priscilla and Aquila which manifested their great love for Paul? Verse 4.
4. Is it the building or the people that are the Church?
5. What are the two degrees of service for the Lord mentioned in verse 12? 6. What admonition does Paul give here, the negligence of which has caused great trouble in many assemblies?
7. What "obedience" is spoken of in verse 19?
8. Explain verse 20.
9. What four men who were associated with Paul sent greetings to the brethren in Rome?
10. What service did Tertius render to Paul?
11. From whose house did Paul write this epistle?
12. Why is Paul's Gospel so important?
13. What mystery is mentioned in verse 25? Ephesians 3:6.
14. Will man or God receive praise throughout eternity?

The Apostle Paul's first letter to Corinth was a letter of correction. Corinth was a city known for its moral looseness, and the church in Corinth was filled with babes in Christ who had not learned to walk in the Truth. The word "Corinth" means "ornament" which refers to the lack of genuine spiritual fruit from within. Many of the Corinthian saints wore their Christianity on the outside, as if it were an ornament or decoration to be put on and taken off at will.

All the troubles of present-day Christendom are outlined in this first epistle to the Corinthians, even as the cause of all her troubles is announced in 1:10- 13. These saints at Corinth had departed from the Truth of the Divine Headship of Jesus Christ. They had begun to take other heads, thus causing division and strife. Departure from this one Truth is the root cause of all the contention which we find in the Church today.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 1

1. Which Old Testament book corresponds to I Corinthians? In what way?
2. To whom was this epistle written?
3. In view of Paul's salutation, would you say the correction of this epistle extends to the Church today?
4. Do we find genuine enrichment for our lives in the world?
5. Who is the source of all true enrichment?
6. In what areas especially were these saints seemingly blessed? Verse 5 Compare 6:5; 8:1,2; 14:26.
7. Though we are to be desirous of the Gifts of the Spirit, what is to be our greatest desire? Verse 7
8. Upon whom is our steadfastness and faithfulness dependent?
9. To keep the unity of Christ, what must we acknowledge?
10. From the meaning of the name Chloe, how do we know that she was not a nosey busybody eager to tear down and destroy this assembly?
11. What do the Corinthian divisions signify dispensationally?
12. Is Paul teaching against water baptism in verses 14-17?
13. Upon what does Paul place the emphasis?
14. Why did Paul devote his ministry to the preaching of the Gospel?
Romans 1: 16
15. What effect does "wisdom of words" have upon the Gospel intermingled therewith? Verse 17
16. Though the preaching of the Cross is foolishness to the world, what is it to us who are saved?
17. Does man's wisdom lead us to God?
18. How does the preaching of "Christ crucified" appear to the Jews and Greeks?
19. Why does natural man hate the message of the Cross?
20. Why are there not many called who are wise, mighty, and noble after the flesh?
21. For what purpose has God chosen the foolish, the weak, and the base things of the world? Verse 29
22. Though this Gospel appears weak and foolish, yet in believing it, what wisdom have we found? Verses 24, 30
23. What is the threefold manifestation of God's wisdom to us through Jesus Christ? Verse 30
24. Explain each of these three terms.
25. Who will be the object of praise throughout eternity?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 2

1. What did Paul leave behind him when he went to Corinth?
2. Does the testimony of God need man's natural abilities to touch the heart?
3. Explain Paul's statement of verse 2.
4. Compare Acts 18:9 with verse three in this chapter.
What happened that assures us that Paul was greatly troubled while at Corinth?
5. Many today use man's wisdom and enticing words when preaching. Yet upon what did Paul rely?
6. When man preaches using man's wisdom, upon what does faith stand?
7. When this message is proclaimed in power and demonstration of the Spirit, upon what does the saint's faith stand?
8. What is "the wisdom of God in a mystery"? 2:7
9. How was the ignorance of the wise of this world shown in the past? V.8
10. How is it manifested today?

11. Can the body, soul, or spirit of natural man understand the things of God? Verse 9
12. Who is the "us" of verse ten?
13. How are God's truths made known unto us?
14. Who is the "Spirit of Truth"?
15. What did Jesus say concerning Him? John 16:13
16. The unregenerated spirit of natural man knows only what? Verse 11
17. The regenerated spirit of a believer is able to comprehend what? Vs. 12
18. If the Holy Spirit has the key to God's treasure house of Truth, how may we receive these treasures?
19. Explain verse 15.
20. Jesus said in John 16:13 that the Holy Spirit will speak to us that which He hears of the Lord. Therefore, when we yield to that inward witness of our spirit, we actually have what? Verse 16

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 3

1. In chapter two the spiritual man and the natural man are contrasted.
What third class is mentioned in this chapter?
2. What type of Christians are carnal believers? Verse 1
3. Of what does their diet consist?
4. What are some of the characteristics of carnal believers? Verses 1-4
5. The spiritual man walks or is led by the Spirit.
How does a carnal believer walk? Verse 3
6. In view of the description of verses 1-4 of carnal saints, what do we learn about Christendom today?
7. How does one get out of a carnal condition? I Peter 2:2
8. Who has given each minister his place? Verse 5
9. What does Paul mean by, "I have planted, Apollos watered"?
10. No matter how important one's ministry may appear to be, who gives the increase?
11. What high honor is accorded to labourers, though they themselves are nothing? Verse 9
12. Who was the wise masterbuilder that laid the foundation?
13. On what basis does Paul lay claim to this position?
14. Who is the Foundation? Verses 10, 11
15. What warning is given to all of those who build upon this Foundation? Verse 10
16. What building materials are approved and imperishable?
17. To build with gold, silver, and precious stones signifies what spiritually? 18. What does it mean to build with wood, hay, and stubble?
19. What is this fire of judgment which will try every man's work? Rom 2:16 20. If a man's work does not withstand the fire, is he eternally damned?
Give Scriptural proof.
21. Christendom is filled with much building upon the Foundation.
However, what type of materials are most people using?
22. Where does the Spirit of God dwell today?
23. Explain verse 17. Compare with Galatians 6:7,8.
24. Read verse 18. Is there any excuse for a labourer to leave God's specifications and build according to man's wisdom?
25. The Church has a choice to listen to God's Word or man's teaching. What has she apparently chosen?
26. What three admonitions does Paul give these saints which we all do well to receive? Verses 10,18,21
27. Though Paul called these saints "babes" and "carnal," what overwhelming statement does he make twice to these saints? Verses 21 and 22.
28. Explain.
29. "Ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."
Can we have any greater unity than this?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 4

1. What special place did God give to the Apostle Paul as a minister of Christ? Colossians 1.25

2. What is a steward?
3. Paul and those associated with him were made stewards of what?
4. It is required in a steward that a man be found _____
5. Was the Apostle Paul faithful to God's call? Acts 26:19
6. Is it proper for a child to sit in judgment on an adult?
7. In what were these saints judging Paul? 9:1,2
8. Explain Paul's statement: "I judge not mine own self."
9. To whom was Paul responsible for his labors?
10. What lesson did Paul and his associates desire to set forth to these saints? Verse 6
11. Can we glory in the fact that God has given us a ministry, revealed to us the Truth, or made us a blessing? Verse 7
12. What charge did Paul bring against these Corinthians? Verse 8
13. Is it possible for saints to reign over the things in their lives apart from Paul's Gospel?
14. To what does Paul compare the sufferings and sacrifice of himself and the other early Church apostles?
15. Who are the spectators?
16. How do we appear to men, and why?
17. Do verses 11-13 sound as if Paul was thriving with material prosperity?
18. Are there many today willing to follow Paul's example?
19. What is the price of joint-heirship with Christ? Romans 8:17
20. What was it that Paul said these saints were lacking? Verse 15
21. By what authority could Paul say, "Be ye followers of me"?
22. For what purpose did Paul send Timothy to Corinth?
23. All of Paul's purposes and desires depended on what?
24. The Corinthians were known for their abundance of philosophies. However, are big words the sign of great power?
25. To whom will Paul's message come as "a rod"?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 5

1. Of what spiritual failure was the Corinthian assembly guilty, which was reflected in the open sin of verse one?
2. What is the root cause of both? Exodus 20:17
3. What wrong attitude had the church taken concerning this sin? Verse 2
4. Give two ways in which these saints may have been puffed up about this situation.
5. Was this a reproach on the whole meeting?
6. Is it best to ignore that which is a reproach on an assembly, or bring it out in the open and judge it by the Word of God?
7. How did Paul instruct them to deal with the offender?
8. What type of judgment did Paul make in this situation?, Verse 3
9. In whose authoritative Name was this situation dealt with?
10. Explain the statement: "To deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh."
11. What was Paul's purpose in doing this?
12. Was this correction effectual? II Corinthians 2:6-8
13. What results come from unjudged sin, or evil doctrine and practice? V.6
14. In God's provision, is the Church an unleavened lump?
15. How can the saints keep free from defilement of evil doctrine and practice? II Corinthians 6:14-18
16. How may individual assemblies be kept free from "leaven"? Verse 8
17. Must we be careful about the type of bread we eat?
18. Where would we have to go to escape our daily association with sinners?
19. What should be our attitude toward saints who walk in the flesh?
20. Is it our business to judge sinners?
21. Who will do that?
22. Of what is the man, in verse one, a type?
23. Because the Church has failed to hold Christ alone as her Head, what condition do we find around us today? 3:3

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 6

1. What fault does Paul confront the Corinthians with, in verse one?
2. What is God's way of adjusting differences between saints?
Luke 6:28; James 5:16
3. Can we expect to get a better judgment from unrighteous men than we would from God?
4. What advantage does God have over a natural judge?
I Samuel 16:7; Isaiah 66:18
5. What place of authority has God given to the Church?
6. What angels will we judge?
7. Unless we learn to first judge our own selves, can we ever expect to occupy that honored place?
8. The Corinthians gloried in their natural wisdom.
Yet what shameful charge did Paul bring against this church?
9. Who would normally be the least esteemed in a carnal meeting?
10. What is Paul's decision as judge in such matters? Verse 7
11. What was the motive behind these lawsuits?
12. Corinth was a pagan city in which morals were lightly regarded. Paul deemed it necessary to warn these saints to "be not deceived" in continuation of their previous practices. In view of society today, should we also be faithful in warning God's people?
13. Though we were of the flesh, what change has been wrought through faith in Jesus? Verse 11; Romans 6:17,18
14. What perfect provision has been made for us that we should be delivered from the lust of the flesh?
Verse 11
15. Explain verse twelve.
16. What six arguments does Paul use against fornication? Verses 13,14,15,18,19,20
17. The body is the temple of the Holy Ghost.
For what alone should it be used?
18. The world's philosophy is, "Do your own thing."
Yet what does Paul tell us? Verse 19
19. Upon what ground does the Lord lay claim to our bodies?
20. What should be the result of our accepting Jesus Christ as our Saviour and Lord? Verse 20
21. Who is "Head over all things to the Church"? Ephesians 1:22
22. Do you understand that, when we join ourselves to a religious organization, we become one with a spiritual harlot; therefore, committing spiritual fornication?
23. Are religious "heads" or "lords" in Christendom as guilty of sin as the man of chapter five? How?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 7

INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter the Apostle Paul instructed these saints concerning fornication. In chapter seven, he instructs the saints concerning God's remedy to this matter - marriage. There are many questions often asked concerning marriage, most of which can be answered from Paul's instructions in this chapter. We do well to remember that marriage, in itself, is a temporal relationship; however, the things that God works in our lives through this relationship can be eternal.

The instruction that Paul gives in this chapter is partly by direct command of the Lord (verse 10), and partly "by permission"- "as one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful" (verses 6,12,25,40). Though

Paul is very careful to distinguish between the two, we must remember that - "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" - II

Timothy 3:16,17.

Paul in this chapter, as he does throughout his epistles, seeks the good of the saints. He desires that we be free from all anxieties (verse 32) and able to "attend upon the Lord without distraction" (verse 35). Some are able to serve the Lord best in marriage, others unmarried. "Every man hath his proper gift of God" (verse 7).

Marriage, as we previously mentioned, is temporal; however, let us remember, that according to Scripture it is a type of the most beautiful of spiritual relationships - that of Christ and the Church. No other human relationship could so well express the intimacy that the Lord Jesus Christ desires with His people.

We find throughout the Scripture that the real spirit of Bridehood is submission. Let us, therefore, submit ourselves unto every leading of the Lord that we might reign with Him as His spotless glorious Bride.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 7

1. When was marriage first instituted? Genesis 2:18
2. Of what was this a type? Ephesians 5:11,32
3. Of what duration was it in God's purpose? Mark 10:5.9
4. What prompted Paul to write to the Corinthians concerning these things?
5. In view of verse one, was Paul against marriage? Explain.
6. For whom are the joys of sex reserved? Verse 2
7. In this age of "free love" and "open marriages," is it not good to obtain the mind of the Lord in such an important matter as this?
8. Upon what basis alone are marital relations to be withheld one from the other? Verse 5
9. What warning does Paul give these married couples concerning long periods of abstaining from marital relations? Verse 5
10. What was Paul's desire for all?
11. Why? Verses 32-34
12. To what three groups does Paul write? Verses 8,10,12
13. What instruction does he give to the unmarried and widows?
14. What instruction does he give to the married?
15. What instruction does he give to the rest?
16. In view of verses 12 to 17, to whom are verses 10 and 11 written?
17. By whose command does Paul give the instruction to the married?
18. As a teacher of God's Word, how would you instruct (by this chapter) a believer who is joined in marriage to an unbeliever?
19. Explain the statement that the unbelieving mate is sanctified by the believer.
20. If God made no provision for the believer to leave the unbeliever as long as the unbeliever was willing to remain married, are we to believe he has made provision for a believer to leave another believer?
21. What personal liberty does verse 17 guarantee to each believer?
22. If there are changes that God feels are necessary in our lives, do you not think Him able to make them? Verse 20
23. Whom should we serve in every human relationship?
24. Is God's grace able to give victory in every situation, including bad marriages?
25. What was Paul's motive in suggesting to the Corinthians that it would be best if they remained unmarried? Verses 28 and 32
26. What does Paul set before these saints as an incentive not to become too entangled with the affairs of this life?
27. What effect does the coming of the Lord have upon our everyday lives? 28. Paul did not desire to force the saints to live according to his life-style.
Yet what did he want them to do? Verse 35
29. What restriction does Paul place upon the widow who desires to re-marry, that all believers would do well to heed?
30. Does Paul's use of the expression, "I think," set forth an implication of doubt in regard to his instructions of this chapter? Or does it manifest a well-grounded assurance that he has listened to that inward witness of the Spirit of God?

31. What was the ultimate purpose in all of Paul's ministry to the Church? II Corinthians 11:2

He who marries a child of the devil
is sure to have trouble with his father-in-law.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 8

In view of Paul's instruction in this chapter, some of the Corinthians were saying, "I have knowledge; therefore, I have rights." However, Paul instructs us, that we are to have love; and, therefore, obligations.

1. What is the effect of head knowledge?
2. What is the result of knowledge and love? Ephesians 4:15
3. What is said concerning the one who has knowledge only?
4. Who is our Teacher? John 16:13
5. What admonition was sent from Jerusalem to the Gentile believers in Antioch, concerning meats offered to idols? Acts 15
6. For what purpose? Verse 7. See Romans 14:13-17
7. Do Paul's instructions agree with that of Acts 15?
8. Does it change the value of the food, to offer it unto idols?
9. But, because all men do not have this knowledge, what is the result when they eat those things which have been offered to idols?
10. What devilish doctrine is Paul repudiating? Verses 5 and 6
11. Are we any more spiritual by refusing to eat certain foods?
12. Are we any less spiritual by eating certain foods?
13. Upon what basis alone do we please God? Hebrews 11:6
14. How might a liberty of ours, be a hindrance to another?
15. What is it that makes us free in Christ? John 8:32
16. Should we always exercise the liberty that we have, even at the expense of our brother?
17. Is false or insincere worship today actually idol worship?
18. Against whom do we sin, when we wound the conscience of a weak brother?
19. What declaration did Paul's deep love for Christ lead him to make, concerning his weak brother?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 9

1. What led Paul to ask the questions of verse one? Consider verses 2 and 3.
2. What does Paul offer to these saints as proof of his apostleship? Verse 2
3. With whom does he compare himself and Barnabas, in verses 4 to 6?
4. What examples of nature does Paul use to show God's will for the support of its ministers?
5. What illustrations does he use from the Old Testament in support of his argument? Verses 9 to 13
6. Was God concerned for the ox, or was it for His ministers?
7. How were the priests and Levites supported under the Old Covenant? Numbers 18
8. How has God ordained the support of the ministers of the Gospel?
9. Were these Corinthians apparently supporting false teachers?
Verse 12. See II Corinthians 11:13-20
10. Do not many of God's people today faithfully give to visiting preachers or other ministries, which in itself is not bad, yet oftentimes fail to support their own pastor?
11. Why did Paul choose to labor at his own expense? Verse 15
12. Whom did he imitate in this?
13. Did Paul choose the ministry as a profession?
14. What did Paul mean - "necessity is laid upon me"? Verse 16
15. Many today, seemingly, try to make all they can by preaching the Gospel. Yet what was Paul's testimony concerning this? Verse 18
16. Can we instruct the saints in the area of giving, without begging?
17. In what sense was Paul "free from all men"? Verse 19
18. In what four ways did he make himself a servant unto others?

19. On what occasion did he become "as a Jew"? Acts 16:3
20. When did he become "as under the law"? Acts 21:26
21. When did he become "as without law"? Galatians 2:11,12
22. Was Paul lawless?
23. Under what law did Paul live? Verse 21
24. How did Paul become "as weak"? I Corinthians 8:13
25. What was Paul's purpose in becoming "all things" to all people?
26. What is the purpose of our running this race? Verse 24
27. What is the Prize? Philippians 3:8
28. In what way are the natural contestants an example to us? Verse 25
29. Though Paul was not fearful of losing his salvation, why does he continue to run and fight so strenuously?
30. What rule must be followed, if we would win the Prize? Verse 27
31. Explain the first part of verse 27.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 10

1. In what five ways was the unity of Israel shown forth?
2. Of what was this unity between Israel and Moses typical?
3. What does the cloud represent?
4. Of what is the sea a type?
5. What does it mean that they "were all baptized unto Moses"?
6. What food did they all eat?
7. In what way was this food, which was sent from Heaven, typical of Christ?
8. What did they all drink?
9. In view of the abundance of blessings and miracles of God that Israel enjoyed, we would think them all to have been spiritually strong.
Yet what witness is given of many of them?
10. What was the root cause of this failure? Hebrews 4:6; 11:6
11. Why are God's dealings with Israel herein recorded? Verses 6 to 11
12. Though God faithfully provided the manna daily, did they tire of it?
13. Aren't there many in the Church today who have grown tired of God's Word, and are now desiring some new thrill and experience?
14. What does the golden calf, which Aaron made, represent?
15. Why did he make this idol? Exodus 32
16. Of whom is Aaron a type? II Timothy 4:3,4
17. In what five ways was the oneness of God and Israel manifested?
18. Of what is Israel's journey from Egypt to Canaan typical?
19. Where is our inheritance? Ephesians 1:3
20. Upon what unshakable foundation are we to stand?
21. What are some of the shakable foundations on which many men attempt to stand?
22. What word of promise gives us assurance in our journey? Verse 13
23. Many of God's people think that their trials are so special that no one else could have possibly suffered in like manner.
Yet what does the Scripture tell us? Verse 13
24. When we are trusting the Lord, what do we find in the darkest hour of our trials? Psalm 23:5
25. In what way is Christendom guilty of idolatry? II Timothy 3:5
26. Upon what is Christian fellowship based? Verse 16
27. How is this fellowship symbolized?
28. Though an idol is nothing, neither the sacrifices offered to them, why does Paul exhort us to abstain from such? Verses 19,20
29. What type of feasts are spoken of in verse 27?
30. What restrictions are placed upon us and why? Verses 28,29
31. What should be the motive behind all our actions?
32. Did Paul fellowship the customs of the heathen?
33. Should we?

34. How may we glorify God in all things? Verse 33

I CORINTHIANS Chapter 11

This chapter deals with two main subjects. The first portion of this chapter sets forth the subjection of a wife unto her husband, which is shown forth by her long hair and her head covering. The second part of this chapter deals with communion or the partaking of the Lord's Supper.

In verse three, the Apostle Paul sets forth God's Divine order, yet there is a portion of this verse that is grossly misunderstood. Is the man the head of the woman? Many would read this verse and answer with an emphatic "yes". However, let us note what Paul is teaching here. He says, "The head of every man is Christ." However, is he telling us that every man is the head of every woman? If we translate this verse as found in the King James Version, then this is what Paul is teaching. However, we find that the Greek word "gyne," which is translated "woman," is also the same word used for "wife". Likewise, the Greek word "aner" which is translated "man" is also the same word used for "husband". Therefore, Paul is not speaking of men and women in the second portion of the verse, but rather of husbands and wives.

I am a man; however, I am not head over all women. I am the head of one woman, and she is my wife.

Another point which should be mentioned at this time is that I have headship over my wife from the natural or family standpoint. This headship does not carry over into the spiritual realm, for Christ is my wife's spiritual head. Ephesians 1:22- "...gave Him to be Head over all things to the church." Also, Colossians 1:18- "He is the Head of the Body, the Church." If my wife is saved, she is a part of the Church; and, therefore, as a part of the Church or Body of Christ, Christ is her spiritual Head. I am not lord or head over her spirit in any way. The Scripture does not teach that when husband and wife are made one, they are one spirit; but rather that they are "one flesh" - Genesis 2:24 and Ephesians 5:32. We do read, however, in I Corinthians 6:17 that "he that is joined unto the lord is one spirit." When we are joined to the Lord whether male or female, we become one spirit with Him; therefore, He becomes our spiritual Head.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 11

1. Why could Paul so emphatically exhort the Church to follow him?
2. What two memorials (traditions) did Christ institute, which have been handed down to the Church through Paul's writings?
Acts 18:8. See also Romans 6:3 and I Corinthians 11:23-26
3. Who Is the Head of every man?
4. Does verse three teach that all women are to be subject to all men?
5. What are Paul's instructions to a man praying or prophesying?
6. Of what is the head covering a sign?
7. In view of your preceding answer, can you see why it would dishonour Christ for the man to wear a head covering?
8. Did Paul instruct women not to pray or prophesy in public?
9. What instructions can we infer from Paul's statement of verse five?
10. Many denominational churches will not allow women to preach, yet will allow them to be Sunday School teachers. Is the sanctuary any more holy or any more the church than the Sunday School rooms?
11. What does it symbolize for the woman to cover her head in public worship?
12. In the typical sense, what does it show forth for a woman to be uncovered?
13. When was the wife made subject to her husband?
14. In what realm are we equal? Galatians 3:28
15. Give three arguments in favor of the man uncovering his head in worship. Verses 7-9
16. By what means does nature show forth the woman's subject place? V. 15
17. Does the Scripture teach us that it is a sin for a man to have long hair?
18. What does it say concerning this subject? Verse 14
19. What Bible character had power with God when his hair was long?
20. Of what is long hair a symbol?
21. Did Paul wear "long hair" spiritually? II Corinthians 12:9,10
22. Explain verse 16.
23. Though these Corinthians observed the Lord's Supper, what charge does Paul bring against them?
Verse 20

24. Though God is not the author of divisions, yet does He separate the true from the false?
25. How had they been misusing this feast?
26. Who instructed the Apostle Paul concerning "the Lord's Supper"?
27. Why was it called "the Lord's Supper"? Verses 24-26
28. How often are we instructed to partake of the Lord's Supper? Verse 26
29. How long are we to partake? Verse 26
30. What do each of the tokens of this feast represent?
31. How do we partake of this memorial unworthily? Verse 29
32. Are we worthy to partake of this memorial because of what we do or because of who we are?
33. If we do not discern the Lord's body (the provisions that are ours because of His broken body and shed blood), we do not accept Him as our healing and victory. What are the results of such actions? Verse 30
34. When we are chastened of the Lord, what is this a result of? Verse 31
35. Many denominational churches would exclude non-members of their assembly from partaking of the Lord's Supper with them. Dare we refuse any member of the Body of Christ from this memorial feast?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 12

Each Member of the Godhead has given gifts unto men:

God the Father -

His only begotten Son" - John 3:16

The Spirit of Truth" - "The Holy Spirit" - John 14:16,17; 16:13 *Jesus* -

Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers - Ephesians 4: 11

The Holy Spirit -

Gifts of the Spirit:

The Word of Wisdom

The Word of Knowledge

The Gift of Faith

The Gifts of Healing

The Working of Miracles

Prophecy

Discerning of spirits

Divers Kinds of Tongues

The Interpretation of Tongues - I Corinthians 12:8-10

Each of these gifts is needful and necessary today, in order for us to come to that place of maturity and growth that the Apostle Paul speaks of throughout his writings.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 12

1. What was Paul desiring to remove, concerning spiritual gifts? Verse 1
2. Are many of God's people, both Spirit-filled and non Spirit-filled, confused today concerning their use in the assembly?
3. By what power is man "carried away" unto falsity?
4. By what power may one be led unto the Truth?
5. In verses 4 to 6, tell the different workings of each Person of the Trinity.
6. How many gifts of the Spirit are given?
7. Name them.
8. What ministry gifts were given to the Church by our Lord Jesus Christ? Ephesians 4:11
9. What gifts did the Father give unto us? John 3:16; John 14:16
10. By whom are the gifts of this chapter distributed, and for what purpose? Verse 7
11. Which three gifts of the Spirit would be classified as gifts of revelation?
12. Which three would be classified as gifts of power?

13. Which would be gifts of utterance?
14. Though these gifts may be classified as above for study, yet are they not ALL MIRACULOUS MANIFESTATIONS of the power of God by His Spirit?
15. Which gifts are the most widely manifested?
16. How are they rendered "comely"? Verses 14,24
17. Are the gifts of verse 8 - a wisdom and knowledge concerning natural things, a wisdom and knowledge of the written Word of God, or a supernatural revelation by the Holy Ghost of certain facts and mysteries in the mind of God?
18. Many scoff at "faith healers" because of the carnival atmosphere around many of them. Yet, In view of verse nine, can we deny that God has given certain individuals by His Spirit a supernatural gift of healing?
19. What is prophecy?
20. For what purpose has God given to us the gifts of tongues and interpretation? 14:5
21. In this age of false doctrines and lying spirits, what gift do we find to be very needful in the Church today? Verse 10
22. Many would tell us that God is doing only an inward work today and not an outward work; therefore, we no longer see miracles in this modern age. However, what gift of the Spirit is given unto believers which would repudiate this statement? Verse 10
23. Upon what basis are we given any of these gifts? Verse 11
24. How is the unity of God's people illustrated?
25. Though there seem to be many "babes" of Christians among believers, what is the positive statement of God's Word? Verse 12
26. When were we all baptized into one Body, according to God's provision? Study: Ephesians 2:11-19; Leviticus 23; Ephesians 4:4; Acts 1: 5.
27. Of what does the "been all made to drink" speak? Verse 13
28. Though some parts of the body are not as comely as others, are they not all needful?
29. Who hath given us our place in the Body?
30. Is there not a sympathy between the members of the Body of Christ? Verse 26
31. Name the offices or gifts which God has set (permanently placed) in the Church.
32. Because Paul sets forth the thought that all do not occupy the offices or have the gifts of verses 29 and 30, does this indicate that they are unimportant and not for us today?
33. Though the Spirit divides to "every man severally as He will," what does Paul exhort us to do?
34. What is the "more excellent way" that Paul speaks of? V. 31; Chapter 13

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 13

It would appear on the surface that the Apostle Paul has tired of his writing about the gifts; and, before going on into a deeper explanation of them, that he stops for a short period of time to teach us about love. However, this chapter is not placed here by accident; for Paul is not herein telling us how much greater love is than the gifts, neither is he giving us a written exposition on the subject of love. The subject of this chapter is not love, but rather a contrast between "the Gifts with Love" and "the Gifts without Love."

Many would attempt to use the teaching of this chapter to discredit the use of the Gifts today; however, when rightly divided, this chapter can only confirm that the Gifts of the Spirit are still needful and in full operation.

1. When the flesh usurps the gifts for self-seeking, what is God's estimate of the result? Verse 1
2. What credit is given to the new man when the gifts are exploited by self?
3. What two gifts are used as an illustration, in verse one?
4. Does Paul tell us in verse one, that these gifts become a noise unto God?
5. What four gifts are used as an illustration, in verse two?
6. What does Paul say concerning the saint who operates the gifts without love?
7. Though there might be gain to others in thus manifesting the gifts, as there is in the self-sacrifice of verse three, yet what do we gain unless we are moved by love?
8. What then, in view of verses 1 to 3, should be the controlling motive behind the use of the gifts?

9. In what sense could others be blessed by the operation of a gift, even though the motives of the one who operates the gift are wrong?
10. How many statements are made concerning love, in verses 4 to 8?
11. Can any of these be said of the flesh?
12. Give a brief explanation of each of the statements of verses 4 to 8, showing how each can apply to the use of the gifts.
13. If verse eight is telling us that the gifts of prophecy and tongues have ceased, then would not all knowledge have vanished away also?
14. In spite of all of Paul's revelations, what did he say concerning his knowledge of the things of God? Verse 9
15. When will verse ten be fulfilled?
16. Why will the gifts not be needed then?
17. In what sense will the gifts be "swallowed up"?
18. What does Paul mean when he speaks of the gifts as being "childish"?
19. To what day was Paul looking forward when he speaks of being a man?
20. How do we know that Paul was not saying that once when he was immature he used the gifts, but now that he is mature he no longer has need of them? Verse 12 and 14:18
21. When will we know even as we are known? Verse 12
22. What else beside the gifts was out of order in this Corinthian assembly, which many today fail to realize?
23. Explain the relationship of faith, hope, and love to the triunity of man.
24. Why is love the greatest of these three?

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 14

1. Though the gifts of the Spirit provide the necessary power in the Church, what is the proper controlling motive to keep a straightforward course? Verse 1
2. What is the chart and compass by which we determine the proper course? II Timothy 3:15-17
3. What is the chief purpose in the ministry of the gifts? Verse 12
4. What contrast is made in the first part of this chapter?
5. List three positive statements and three negative statements concerning speaking in tongues without the interpretation.
6. What is the ministry of the simple gift of prophecy?
7. Which gift is more profitable to the Church - tongues or prophecy?
8. Why?
9. Prophecy and what other two gifts are on the same level? Verse 5
10. Church tradition has taught us that the gift of prophecy and preaching are one and the same. However, in view of verse five, tongues with the interpretation would then be brought on the same level as the Word of God. Can this be true?
11. What three illustrations from the natural does Paul use to show the importance of speaking intelligibly in the Church? Verses 7,8,10
12. Explain why one might speak in tongues at length and the interpretation be very short, or vice versa.
13. What instruction is given to the one who speaks in a tongue, that he may edify the Church? Verse 13
14. What part of the triunity of man prays when one prays in tongues? Verse 14
15. Need we be fearful of praying apart from the will of God when we pray in tongues? Romans 8:26
16. List four ways, which are set forth in this chapter, that we may use tongues. Verses 2,14,15,17
17. Though Paul spoke in tongues more than all, yet what emphatic declaration did he make concerning his use of this gift in the Church?
18. What does Paul call the manner in which these saints operated the gifts? Verse 20
19. To whom are tongues a sign?
20. Although tongues are a sign of the power and the Presence of God, can tongues alone bring one unto salvation?
21. The gift of tongues with the gift of interpretation are brought on the same level with the gift of prophecy. Therefore, what goes forth when all prophesy, as spoken of in verse 31? Acts 2:11

22. Can you see then how prophecy can both edify the believer and also speak to the heart of an unbeliever?
23. Why was it necessary for Paul to write to these Corinthian saints concerning Church order? Verse 26
24. Could many assemblies in our day profit greatly by heeding Paul's instruction in this chapter?
25. For what purpose should we manifest the gifts in the assembly? V. 26
26. What regulations are placed upon the use of the gift of tongues and interpretation?
27. What regulations are placed upon the use of the gift of prophecy?
28. Does the gift of prophecy make us a prophet, as spoken of in Ephesians 4:11? Compare I Corinthians 14:1 and 31 with 12:29.
29. When the flesh operates these gifts, what is the result? Verse 33
30. Though we minister these gifts by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, are we compelled beyond the point of control to operate one of these gifts? Verses 32, 33
31. By comparing verses 34 and 35, would you say that it was the women in general that were out of order or the wives in particular?
32. What was the root cause of the questions of verse 36? 1 Corinthians 9:2 33.
What one thing must we acknowledge before we can ever be mature in Christ? Verse 37
34. Can we possibly deny the manifestation of these supernatural gifts in our assemblies, in view of verse 39?
35. What guideline is given to us which guards against both formality and wildfire? Verse 40
Let us not be so fearful of spiritual wildfire as to the use of the gifts, that we kill all the fire.

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 15

1. What brought about the writing of this chapter concerning the resurrection of the dead? Verse 12.
2. What four facts are contained in the Gospels which are re-established to these Corinthian saints? Verses 3,4,5
3. What does Paul mean when he says we are being saved if we keep in memory that which he has preached unto us? Verse 2
4. What is the source of this daily salvation? Romans 5:10
5. Of what is the revelation of Jesus in glory to Paul, an earnest?
6. In view of this fact, what may we conclude concerning these other appearances?
7. Though Paul took the place of the least of the apostles, what place had God's grace given him?
8. Some of the Corinthians did not believe in the resurrection of the dead, although they did not dispute Christ's resurrection. Yet, if there be no resurrection of the dead, could He have been raised?
9. Give seven statements which disprove Paul's Gospel if there be no resurrection of the dead. Verses 13-19
10. How can we be assured of our resurrection if we go by way of the grave? Verse 20
11. Who are destined to death?
12. Is verse twenty-two telling us that all men will be saved? Explain.
13. What does it mean - "But every man in his own order"? Verse 23
14. Give a brief explanation of God's program which is outlined in verses 24 to 28.
15. What spiritual truth is set forth by water baptism?
16. If Christ be not raised, is there any reason to observe this symbol?
17. If there were no resurrection and no reward for his suffering and labor, what gain would Paul receive for such a self-sacrificing life?
18. There is much evil communication in the world, both in the religious and natural realms. What is the effect of such communications? Verse 33 (first part)
19. What natural illustration from the vegetable world does Paul use to show forth the manner of the resurrection?
20. What do these various illustrations of verses 39 to 41 teach us concerning the resurrection?
21. How do we know that Paul is telling us of different ranks in the resurrection rather than just different rewards after we get to Heaven? V. 42
22. What four qualities will the bodies of all resurrected saints have?
Verses 42-44

23. Contrast the two Adams.
24. What glorious promise do we have concerning our bodies?
25. What great mystery does Paul here declare?
26. What must occur before "the last trump"?
27. When will verses 54,55,56 be completely fulfilled?
28. Death is the result of what? Romans 5:12
29. Can there be any more death when there is no more sin?
30. What present victory may we have? Verse 57
31. What assurance do we have that our labour is not in vain? Verse 58

I CORINTHIANS

Chapter 16

1. For whom was this offering that Paul was collecting? Verse 1 and Romans 15:26.
2. For what were the Gentiles indebted to the Jews?
3. Why did Paul desire them to save this offering prior to his arrival?
4. Did he not know human nature well?
5. Upon what basis are we instructed to give?
6. When we give little, what are we confessing?
7. Is it proper for a minister to instruct an assembly in the area of giving?
8. If we have little financially, does this excuse us from giving?
Mark 12:42-44
9. Why did Paul allow the churches to send brethren with him to Jerusalem? II Corinthians 8: 19-21
10. Who determined where Paul would go and when he should go? Verse 7
11. Why would some possibly not accept Timothy? I Timothy 4:12
12. Though Paul was the chief apostle to the Church, did he usurp authority over his co-workers?
13. If it is God's will that we follow a certain course, to whom will He ultimately deal with?
14. What fourfold admonition does Paul set forth to these saints?
15. Paul here instructs these saints to act like men (spiritual men).
What had been their previous conduct?
16. What should be the motive behind all our actions?
17. What precious testimony is given of the household of Stephanas?
18. To whom, besides the Lord, are we to be submissive?
19. What effect do such saints have upon others? Verse 18
20. Is it the building or the people who are the Church?
21. Where was Paul when he wrote this epistle? Verse 19.
See Acts chapters 18 and 19.
22. What alone provides the enabling to overcome? Verse 23
23. After all the rebukes and corrections which have gone before, how does Paul express the true tenderness of his feelings toward these saints?

II CORINTHIANS

Introduction

In contrast to the Apostle Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, which was primarily a letter of correction, his second epistle sets forth the life of a New Testament priest in sacrifice and service on behalf of the saints. Paul's great inward affection and care of all the churches is shown forth in this epistle.

Although Paul's great love for the saints cost him a life of sacrifice and suffering he reminds us in this epistle that, if we but continue to gaze upon the things unseen, all our afflictions work for us "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 1

1. With what Old Testament book does II Corinthians correspond?
In what way?
2. Who was associated with Paul in writing this second epistle?
3. To whom was this epistle addressed?
4. What is the meaning of "Achaia"?
5. What title is here ascribed to God the Father?
6. Give a brief explanation of the meaning of "Achaia" in relationship to the name ascribed unto the Father in verse three.
7. In what way do we find the burnt offering set forth in this chapter?
8. What is the source of our comfort in all our tribulations?
9. What good can our sufferings work in the lives of others? Verse 4
10. What principle, concerning suffering, do we find in verse five?
11. Though most believers care not for the way of the Apostle Paul, what prerequisite to reigning with Christ does he lay before us? Romans 8: 17
12. For what purpose did God allow Paul to be placed in such extreme circumstances? Verse 9
13. Is the God of yesterday sufficient for the trials of today?
14. What is the great death from which all saints have been forever delivered?
15. Explain how verse ten speaks of our total deliverance - spirit, soul, and body.
16. By what one means can we always help others? Verse 11
17. To what joyful testimony did Paul's conscience bear him witness? V. 12
18. Are there many today who only acknowledge Paul "in part"?
19. From Paul's statement of verse seventeen, what do we find out about the plans or purposes of the flesh?
20. Explain what Paul means when he states - "All the promises of God in Him are yea, and in Him Amen."
21. What four provisions do we find herein for God's people? Verses 21,22
22. How does God establish us? Romans 16:25. See also Acts 20:32.
23. Did Paul try to exercise lordship over this church, and try to whip these believers into line?
24. Who only has dominion over our faith?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 2

1. Why did Paul not return personally at this time? Verse 1
2. What former reproof had Paul given which is followed in this chapter with comfort for those whom he had reproved?
3. In what attitude did Paul make the corrections of I Corinthians? Verse 4
4. What was his purpose behind the correction of I Corinthians? Verse 4
5. Of what was the wrong headship of I Corinthians 5:1 a symbol?
6. What effectual result had been wrought through the obedience of the saints to Paul's correction? Verses 6-8
7. Where else, but amongst God's people, could such a one find real comfort and strength? Verse 7
8. Give two reasons why the repentant brother should be restored to their fellowship. Verses 7 and 11
9. Though multitudes of saints would refuse to fellowship one who actually takes his father's wife, yet do they think it proper for one to assume headship of the Body of Christ?
10. Is our attitude of forgiveness for the repentant one an expression of the forgiveness of Christ also?
11. What did Paul do that proved his great love toward these Corinthian saints?
12. Though the life of one who desires to reign with Christ is a life of suffering (Romans 8: 17), what glorious promise is given to us in this chapter?
13. When we live in the victory of the cross, what is manifested to others? Verse 14
14. What is such a life of victory unto God?
15. Explain how the savour of our lives is an odor of life unto some, and also an odor of death unto others.
16. Name at least one way that God's Word is being corrupted today.
17. In what way do we find the peace offering set forth in this chapter?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 3

1. What condition in this assembly had forced Paul to commend himself and his co-laborers unto them in his previous epistle? I Corinthians 9
2. What could Paul claim as his recommendation to all men?
3. When the world reads the epistle of our lives, who should they see? V.3
4. What can true Pauline ministers offer as proof of their ministries?
5. Under the new covenant, where has God written His law?
6. What spiritual significance do we see in the statement "written not with ink"? Verse 3
7. What is shown forth spiritually by the Mosaic law being written upon "tables of stone"?
8. Who do we praise for any good which is done through our ministries?
9. What very valuable lesson had the Apostle Paul learned which we also must learn prior to truly being a blessing to others? Verse 5
10. To what ministry had Paul and his co-laborers been called?
11. Whose responsibility is it to make ministers?
12. Explain what Paul meant by the statement "ministers of the new testament." Verse 6
13. What does "the letter" speak of?
14. Give at least three points of contrast between the ministry of the letter and the ministry of the spirit. Verses 6,9,11
15. Why is the law called "the ministration of condemnation"? Romans 3:20; Romans 7:7
16. Then why is it said to be "glorious"?
17. Though Israel hoped that the law would be their spiritual light, what did it prove to be unto them? Verse 14
18. How was the law done away? Romans 10:4; Colossians 2:14
19. Did Paul veil his face, after receiving the Gospel of grace and glory? Verse 12
20. How should we preach and teach this Pauline message?
21. Legal brethren boast in the law. Yet would you want to boast in that which brings condemnation and death?
22. How are we now permitted to come into the Presence of God? Hebrews 10: 19
23. From what part of man must the veil be removed before he can see clearly?
24. Who is "that Spirit" which is contrasted with the law in this chapter?
25. What takes place in one's life as they gaze upon the glory of the Lord?
26. Can we become like Christ by gazing upon the law of Moses?
27. In what way do we find the meal offering set forth in this chapter?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 4

1. What ministry had been committed unto Paul and the other early Church Apostles? II Corinthians 3:6
2. Is our ministry the same today?
3. What gave Paul courage to continue his ministry, in the face of such discouragements as confronted him?
4. Of what can the Apostle Paul never be accused of doing? Verse 2
5. What should our lives manifest?
6. Though Paul's Gospel unveils the Truth of God's grace to sinful man, why cannot all men see it?
7. Who is "the god of this world"? 4:4; Ephesians 2:2
8. What is the message here called?
9. Many preachers today build a great name for themselves, yet what does Paul here declare?
10. What place do Paul and his fellow-laborers take? Verse 5
11. In what condition does God find each heart when the Gospel reaches us?
12. What great change has God wrought in us? Colossians 1:13
13. What is the light called, in verse seven?
14. For what purpose do we possess this treasure in our earthen vessel?
15. What four experiences do we suffer in the natural, which emphasize the weakness of our earthen vessel?

16. Yet, what effect does each of these aforementioned trials have on us, when we are strengthened by the treasure within? Verses 8,9
17. Explain the statement that we bear in our bodies "the dying of the Lord Jesus."
18. What is the source of our strength in the midst of suffering? Vs. 10, 11
19. As we pour out our lives in sacrifice and service, what profit does it bring to others? Verse 12
20. Upon what unshakable foundation was Paul's faith resting, to give hope of a resurrection?
21. What was the purpose of all Paul's sufferings? Verse 15
22. Who was Paul's example of suffering for others?
23. Did Paul lose anything by pouring out his life for others?
24. What present strengthening do we receive in the midst of our trials and tribulations? Verse 16
25. What did Paul call his lifelong sacrifice, suffering, and tribulation?
26. What result can our trials and tribulations work for us?
27. Upon what are we to fix our gaze, if we desire these tribulations to work for us?
28. What thought do we see in this chapter which sets forth the trespass offering?

Jesus became sin for us - He became, in God's sight, as sinful as we were; that we might become as righteous as He is.

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 5

1. To what temporal structure does Paul compare our bodies?
2. What glorious prospect lies before us concerning our future abode? V. 1
3. What are we earnestly waiting for? Verse 2 Romans 8:23
4. Why is it imperative that we receive a new body?
5. As long as we are in this earthen vessel, what are we sure to have? V. 4
6. Explain the difference between eternal life and immortality.
7. What does Paul mean by the words "not for that we would be un-clothed"?
8. What was the hope of Paul's heart? Verse 4
9. What pledge of our future blessings has God given unto us?
10. Why is such a pledge necessary? Verse 7
11. What is the purpose of our labors?
12. What becomes of us when we go by the way of the grave? Verse 8
13. At whose judgment seat must we all appear? Verse 10
14. Who is the "we" of verse ten?
15. Is the judgment seat of Christ a judgment of destiny or rewards?
16. Much of the religious world today boasts in what? Verse 12
17. What is it that controls our lives?
18. Unto what are we dead? Romans 6:11; Galatians 5:24; Galatians 6:14 (three Part Answer)
19. What did Jesus gain the right to, when He died for us? Verse 15
20. What great transformation has been made in all those that are in Christ? 21. Who did the work of reconciliation?
22. How did God reconcile the world unto Himself?
23. What is the ministry of reconciliation?
24. What does it mean to be an ambassador for Christ?
25. Explain how the sin offering is set forth in this chapter.
26. What inconceivable standing has God given us in Christ Jesus? Verse 21
27. Does this wonderful Gospel of the grace of God make you beside yourself unto God?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 6

1. How can believers receive the grace of God in vain?

2. Why should we not hesitate to lay hold of all God's promises? Verse 2
3. In view of verse two, should our song be "victory ahead" or "victory at hand?"
4. Where goes the blame, when a believer walks as the rest of the world according to the flesh?
5. In what was the Apostle Paul approved?
6. What did Paul offer as his credentials?
7. Would Paul's life of suffering be in line with the modern teaching of prosperity?
8. What statement does Paul make concerning most of the preachers of his day, which could well be said of many today? Philipians 2:21
9. Though Paul had little in the natural to offer others, what great wealth did he possess that he shared with others? Ephesians 3:8
10. What does Paul mean by the statement - "Our mouth is open unto You"? I Corinthians 3:2; Acts 20:27
11. Though these saints caused the Apostle Paul many a heartache, how do we know that his love for them had not diminished? Verses 11,12
12. Though their heart was not enlarged toward Paul, what indicates that they were broad-minded toward the world? Verse 14
13. What five sharp pointed questions indicate the complete separation which God desires of His people?
14. Where is God's dwelling place on earth today?
15. Did God dwell AMONG Israel, or IN Israel? Exodus 29:45
16. What attitude toward religion and the world must God's people maintain, in order to enjoy continual fellowship with God?
17. What threefold promise does God give us, conditioned upon this separation unto Himself?
18. Many today would wonder why we are so particular with whom we feed and fellowship spiritually. Yet, in the natural, if you knew a portion of food was contaminated would you go ahead and eat of it?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 7

1. What promises are meant in verse one?
2. What two necessary steps must we take before we can ever have an intimate relationship with the Lord? 6:17; 7:1
3. Can we have both the friendship of the world and the fellowship of the Triune God?
4. What is the source of our cleansing? John 17:17; Ephesians 5:26
5. Did Paul's life correspond to his message?
6. Though Paul did correct these saints, was it in the attitude of love or criticism?
7. Who alone can give us joy in all our tribulation?
8. Which has the greatest potential of hindering our spiritual growth - the fightings without or the fears within?
9. What caused the Apostle Paul's fears?
10. How did God comfort Paul?
11. What consolation did Titus bring with him from these Corinthians saints?
12. What is the difference between godly sorrow and that of the world? 13. For what purpose did the Apostle Paul write his first epistle unto these saints? Verse 12
14. Did his former epistle accomplish that which he had trusted it would?
15. What encouragement did Titus also receive when he beheld the change in the believers toward Paul? Verse 13
16. How had Paul apparently persuaded Titus to go to Corinth? Verse 14
17. What happened to Titus after he returned to Corinth? Verse 15
18. Though Paul dared not boast in the flesh concerning these saints, yet because he had laid the right foundation and had taught them the Word, did he not have a right to expect his work to stand?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 8

1. What was Paul desiring these saints to know?
2. When we are in a trial, isn't it a great comfort to know of the abundance of God's grace?
3. What were the circumstances of these saints who gave so much? Verse 2
4. Did these saints give according to that which they could afford? Explain
5. What indication do we have that Paul possibly thought that these Macedonian saints were giving more than they could spare?
6. For what purpose had this offering been pressed upon Paul?
7. What estimate had Jesus once placed upon the gift that was given out of extreme poverty? Mark 12:41-44
8. What was the Macedonian's secret of their wholehearted giving? Verse 5
9. If we are now rich through Christ Jesus, in what practical way may we show forth our God-given abundance?
10. What glorious promise was given to these saints of Macedonia who gave out of their poverty? Philippians 4:19
11. What had been Paul's previous experience with the Corinthians in the area of giving? I Corinthians 16:17
12. Should we not be careful as to whom we give our financial support?
13. In what special way had God's grace been shown forth unto this church? Verse 7
14. What does giving of ourselves manifest?
15. Who is our example of giving?
16. What is the result of His Gift unto us?
17. What is Paul's advice to these saints who evidently had already promised to give of their means?
18. What is the basis by which God judges our gift?
19. What had God given Titus concerning the Corinthians?
20. Was Titus willing to return to Corinth?
21. What is the end result of our giving? Verse 19
22. Why did Paul desire for the churches to select a man to travel with him when he returned to Jerusalem? Verse 20
23. What testimony of these other messengers does Paul give?
24. What honor should be shown them?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 9

1. Though Paul had previously instructed the Corinthian saints in the matter of giving, why did he find it advisable to further admonish them?
2. Why did he desire that their offering be ready when he returned to Corinth? Verses 3 and 5
3. What boast did Paul make to the Macedonians of these Corinthian saints?
4. What lesson do we learn from the farmer, which can be applied to the spiritual?
5. In what attitude are we to give?
6. What glorious promise can we claim, as we cheerfully give our lives and all we have unto the Lord?
7. Is God's ability ever hindered by the difficulty of our circumstances?
8. Mention four results of one's liberal giving which bring glory to God? Verses 12,13,14
9. What standard of giving did God order for those under the covenant of law?
10. With II Corinthians 9:8 as our capital, need we give less than they?
11. To whom was the tithe given? Numbers 18:21-24
12. In the time of Israel, did God pronounce blessing upon the one who obeyed? Malachi 3: 10
13. Who introduced tithing? Genesis 14
14. Was tithing then instituted under the law or grace?
15. Did Jesus endorse tithing? Matthew 23:23
16. How did Paul endorse and teach it? I Corinthians 9:13,14
17. In what way is the giving of tithes a witness of the resurrection of Jesus? 18. Can we ever out-give the Lord?
19. What unspeakable Gift has He given unto man?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 10

1. Did Paul force his apostolic authority on the saints?
2. How was it that Paul's humility led them to underestimate him?
3. By what means did Paul desire to win them rather than rebuke?
4. How did the carnal workers misjudge Paul?
5. Yet what was Paul's answer to them?
6. What were Paul's weapons of warfare which we also must use if we hope to win?
7. What is our main offensive weapon? Ephesians 6:17
8. What can the Word of God do to Satan's strongholds in our lives?
9. Mention three strongholds of Satan, given in verse five.
10. In Romans twelve, we are admonished to present our bodies unto God. What are we to do with our thoughts?
11. Does God ask our reasoning or our faith to agree with the Word of God?
12. What had to take place before Paul could come to Corinth and correct these false teachers? Verse 6
13. How do many believers look upon situations? Verse 7
14. What effect will God-given authority have upon the saints?
15. What can we conclude from this chapter concerning Paul's physical appearance?
16. Though he had been tender and gentle with his children of faith, what did he purpose to do when he should come to them again?
17. What warning does Paul give us in verse twelve?
18. What alone is our standard of measurement?
19. Did Paul have the authority to correct this Corinthian assembly?
20. Does he have that same authority even today?
21. What was Paul's hope concerning this church? Verses 15,16
22. Though Paul was God's chosen apostle to the Church, in whom did he glory?
23. To whom are we to look for our commendation?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 11

1. Though Paul gloried only in the Lord, how did his boasting appear to carnal saints?
2. Why did Paul have to resort to such methods? Verses 18-23
3. Who has been espoused unto Christ?
4. Will the Bride of Christ be a woman of immaturity?
5. Will the Bride of Christ be a woman who is loose in her spiritual relationships?
6. Unto what is she likened?
7. Why was Paul so concerned about the welfare of the Church?
8. How did the serpent beguile Eve?
9. Haven't many of the Church today listened to the subtle voice of Satan?
10. What is meant by "the simplicity that is in Christ"?
11. If the whole Church will constitute the Bride regardless of their state, as most teach, why, was Paul so jealously guarding them from error?
12. If the Church is going to tolerate the numerous false doctrines we hear today, could they not well afford to tolerate Paul?
13. Name seven items which prove Paul to have been not a whit behind the other apostles.
14. Why was Paul so determined to live and preach amongst these saints freely? Verse 12
15. What three charges does he bring against these religious leaders who usurped authority over the saints?
16. Who is the father of such religion?
17. In what do many religious leaders boast today?
18. What shameful charge does Paul bring against these saints? Verse 19
19. What is the result of such actions? Verse 20
20. Could anyone show greater proof of being a minister of Christ than Paul?
21. What does he offer as his credentials, unto those who gloried in appearance?
22. Make a list of those things that Paul suffered for the Gospel's sake.

23. What did Paul consider his life of suffering to be? 4:17
24. Beside all these physical sufferings, what spiritual burden did he carry?
25. Why did Paul desire to glory in weak things? 12:9
26. What incident does he mention which displayed his utter helplessness?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 12

1. To what final area of glorying does Paul come?
2. Why does Paul set forth only one such experience? Verse 6
3. Who was the "man in Christ" of verse two?
4. Why does Paul speak of himself in the third person, as if it were someone else?
5. From this vision, what do we learn of the present location of paradise?
6. Where was it located at the time of Jesus' death?
Luke 16:19-23, Luke 23:43; I Peter 3:19-22
7. When was paradise moved to its present location? Ephesians 4:8
8. Where do the spirits of departed believers go when they leave the bodies?
9. Explain why Paul writes as if there were two people spoken of in verse five.
10. In what way only, would Paul glory in the natural? Verse 5
11. When people begin to receive an abundance of revelations, what occasionally happens? Verse 7
12. From whence cometh the thorn?
13. For what purpose did he intend it?
14. Yet how did God use this thorn?
15. What answer did the Lord give Paul when he prayed for deliverance?
16. What other one prayed three times, yet received no deliverance from the bitter cup? Matthew 26:39-44
17. Though Paul spent a lifetime in the midst of persecution and weakness, yet what compensation came to Paul in the midst of these circumstances? Verse 9 – last part
18. What secret did Paul learn through his infirmities, reproaches, necessities, persecutions, and distresses?
19. What humble place did Paul take before the Lord? Verse 11
20. How had Paul's apostleship been proven unto these saints?
21. Which did Paul desire the most from these saints - their lives or their substance?
22. How did the Corinthians show their lack of appreciation for Paul's life of sacrifice toward them?
23. What wonderful testimony is given of Titus?
24. What is the purpose of each action of all true Pauline ministers? Vs. 19
25. What conditions was Paul fearful of finding when he returned to Corinth?
26. Would he find those same conditions in many churches of today?

II CORINTHIANS

Chapter 13

1. How many epistles did Paul apparently write to the church at Corinth? I Corinthians 5:9
2. How many times did he come to them in person? II Corinthians 12:14
3. What is the significance of verse one, in relation to the numerous times Paul's Gospel had been preached to them?
4. Even after all of Paul's visits to them, what was their attitude toward him?
5. Explain how Christ was weak.
6. By what power did He triumph over all his foes?
7. Since Paul was weak in the natural, how did he live a life of victory?
8. What message has God ordained for the edification of the saints?
Acts 20:32
9. Who should these saints have been examining, instead of Paul?
10. What proof of Paul's apostleship could be found in each one of these Corinthians, if they were truly born again?
11. Will the Truth stand all opposition and criticism?
12. What was Paul seeking for these saints? Verse 9
13. How does the Word of God fall upon one who does not judge his own flesh and submit to the work of

- the Spirit unto edification?
14. What is the purpose of spiritual "sharpness" and reproof?
 15. What fourfold admonition does Paul give as a final exhortation?
 16. In Paul's absence, upon whom could they count to be with them?
 17. What precious salutation closes this epistle which sets forth the Presence and care of the Triune God?

GALATIANS

Introduction

The truth found in this book is fundamental to genuine spiritual growth; yet many of God's people never come to a realization of the truth contained herein.

Joshua chapter four sets forth, in spiritual type, the truth of our death and resurrection with Jesus Christ. To be free of legal bondage we must understand that His death was our death; His grave was our grave; His resurrection was our resurrection; and His life is our life. We stand before God on the merits of Calvary, not on the merits of our law-keeping, and not by the merits of personal or religious works.

1. Under whose ministry did the Galatians hear and believe the Gospel? Acts 16:6
2. To whom was the law given? Romans 3:2
3. Why was the law given? Romans 5:20 and Galatians 3:19
4. If a believer places himself under the law, will he find commendation or condemnation?
5. In what way did false teachers at Antioch seek to pervert the Gospel? Acts 15:1
6. At the conference in Jerusalem, how was the question settled - "Are we saved by grace alone, or by grace and works mixed?"
7. What man was the first to offer a sacrifice of self efforts as a means of acceptance to God?
8. Much of Christendom is taught a message of legality, yet what are the results of such a message? Exodus 19:9,12,16
9. Explain the spiritual significance of Joshua chapter four.
10. Natural man can add nothing to God's plan of redemption. Why did God provide such a salvation? I Corinthians 1:29,31

GALATIANS

Chapter 1

1. What one thing in particular was different about the call of the Apostle Paul and that of the twelve disciples? Verse 1
2. What was the purpose of Christ giving His life for our sins? Verse 4
3. Into what intimate and eternal relationship with God have we been brought through Christ's resurrection? John 20:17
4. If Christ be risen, need we attempt to merit God's favor through penance or self-crucifixion?
5. What was the great motivation of Christ's life? Verse 4
6. We are told in verse five that the Lord will receive glory forever and ever. But to whom does a message of legality give glory?
7. What does the word "soon" tell us about these saints' spiritual maturity? Verse 6
8. Unto what have we been called? Verse 6
9. When saints remove themselves from the message of grace unto a message of law, what are they actually doing? Verse 6
10. What effect does a message of law have on the saints?
11. What effect does the message of the grace of God have on the saints? Acts 20:32
12. Is there another gospel beside the Gospel of grace?
13. What that does it mean to pervert the Gospel?
14. Does God take it lightly when man preaches a message that nullifies or lessens the power of the death of Christ? Verses 8 and 9
15. If the disciples (the twelve) did not school the Apostle Paul concerning the message of the grace of God, who did?
16. Though we are taught by teachers, how do we receive a knowledge of the Word of God? Verse 12
17. How did Saul of Tarsus manifest his zeal for God? Verse 13
18. Did Paul manifest as great a zeal to build up the saints after his conversion as he did to destroy them in his earlier years?
19. Explain the dispensational aspect of the statement - "... who separated me from my mother's womb ..."

20. What was God's twofold purpose in Paul's calling? Verse 16
21. Where would have been the most likely place to study, for a new convert with a call to preach? Verse 17
22. Where did the Spirit of God lead the Apostle Paul after his conversion? Verse 17
23. What attitude did the saints of Judaea have toward Paul? Verse 24. List seven statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law-keeping. Verses 6 (3), 7 (2), 9,10.

GALATIANS

Chapter 2

1. Paul journeyed to Jerusalem the second time, by whose instruction?
2. Was Paul so conceited that he only ministered to those of reputation?
3. Why did Paul communicate privately with them which were leaders?
4. Why was this ministers' conference called? Acts 15
5. What twofold purpose brought these false brethren to this private meeting? Verse 4
6. This message of the grace of God genders liberty.
Yet what type of liberty do we have? Verse 4
7. Can we give place to those who minister error?
8. Paul stood very firm against those who tried to mix law with grace. For what purpose? Verse 5
9. Peter, James, and John were early disciples of the Lord, and yet Paul said that they added nothing to him in conference.
Did Paul think so highly of himself that he felt no one could teach him anything? Or did he have a revelation that was far superior to that of Peter, James, and John?
10. To whom did Peter, James, and John minister?
11. What action of Peter caused Paul to correct him publicly?
12. Contrast this failure of Peter with his denial of Christ just before the crucifixion.
13. On the surface, the actions of Peter, Barnabas, and the other Jews does not look so terrible. Yet what does Paul say about them? Verse 14
14. What does Paul say about the works of the law? Verse 16
15. If we put ourselves under the law, we put ourselves under the ministry of what? II Corinthians 3:9
16. Explain verse 17.
17. Explain the statement, "For I through the law am dead to the law."
18. If we are justified by keeping the law was Christ's death necessary?
19. List eight statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law-keeping. Verses 4 (2), 5,6,14,16,17,21.

Galatians 3:11

"The just shall live by faith."

Hebrews 11:6

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him (God)."

Galatians 3:12

"And the law is not of faith."

"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith."

GALATIANS

Chapter 3

1. Anyone, who leaves the Gospel of the grace of God for a message of legality, is what?
2. What statement does Paul make concerning these saints' obedience?
3. Having been born of the Spirit and being now a new creation in Christ Jesus, how only can we come to full maturity in this new life?
4. By what means did Abraham become righteous?
5. Religious man attempts to pass off his failures by saying, "I do my best to please God," or "I do my best to keep the law."

- Yet what does verse ten tell us of law keeping?
6. What statement does Romans 10:4 make concerning the law and the Lord?
 7. What definite statement does Paul make concerning the law? Verse 12
 8. What is the blessing on Abraham which has come freely upon the Gentiles through Jesus Christ?
 9. What gift of God's grace is bestowed upon His children?
Verse 14. Ephesians 1:13.
 10. Who is the Seed of Abraham in whom God's promises were fulfilled?
 11. Why was the law given? Verse 19. Romans 5:20
 12. Though the law was holy, just, and good, in what was it weak? Verse 21
 13. To what is the law likened, in verse 24?
 14. Could this schoolmaster give us a statement of good conduct?
 15. When was the voice of the law hushed forever? Colossians 2:14
 16. By what means are we children of God?
 17. All differences - sex, race, and social standing - have been wiped out in Christ. We have been brought unto what glorious unity?
 18. Who are the real heirs of promise?
 19. List ten statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law-keeping. Verses 1 (3), 10,11,12,19,21,22,24.

GALATIANS

Chapter 4

1. What natural relationships does Paul use in verses one and two which illustrate spiritual relationships?
2. With what people only was God in covenant relations before the law was given?
Deuteronomy 7:6-8
3. Under what covenant were they, when He brought them out of Egypt?
4. Explain the importance of both statements:
"God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law" - 4:4
5. A legal message causes a believer to settle for less than his position provides. Under law, to what position are we held? Verse 7
6. What place has the grace of God given us?
7. What privilege, denied to servants, is enjoyed by sons?
8. The law was given by God, and it was "just and holy."
Yet what is it called in verse 9?
9. In what way did these Galatians show their bondage to the law? Vs. 10
10. Shall we now go back to shadows after partaking of the reality?
11. What was Paul's great concern expressed in verse 11?
12. Contrast the Galatians' former attitude toward Paul, with that at the time this epistle was written?
13. What does verse nineteen tell us about the spiritual maturity of these legal brethren?
14. What two covenants are represented by Hagar and Sarah in this chapter?
15. Of what are the two sons of Abraham typical?
16. God told Abraham to cast out the bondwoman and her son.
Of what does this speak spiritually?
17. Though a believer may struggle with his attempts at law keeping, yet who are true heirs of the promise of God?
18. List seven statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law-keeping. Verses 7,9 (2), 17,19,29,30.

GALATIANS

Chapter 5

1. What was the yoke of bondage" that Paul spoke of in verse one? Acts 15:10
2. Explain Paul's statement of verse two.
3. Was circumcision ever required as a means of salvation?
4. If we seek salvation and righteousness by any other means than faith in the finished work of Calvary, are

- we in the same class as those of Galatia?
5. Who is said to have "fallen from grace"? Verse 4
 6. What is the hope of righteousness by faith for which we are waiting? Romans 8:23,24; I John 3:2
 7. What type of faith are we to have?
 8. Do ALL Christians begin well?
 9. With what has Christendom been leavened?
 10. Why is the message of the Cross an offence to natural man?
 11. What does Paul mean by verse 12?
 12. What warning does Paul make concerning the liberty we have in Christ? Verse 13
 13. Though many who teach and preach false doctrine claim their message was revealed to them by the Holy Spirit, what does Paul declare about their persuasion?
 14. If we desire a life of victory over sin, Satan, and the flesh, how must we walk?
 15. An unbeliever has no desire to walk in the Spirit; therefore, can you see that the inward battle spoken of in verse seventeen is that of a believer?
 16. As to our standing, God has transported us from the realm of darkness into the Kingdom of His dear Son. Is He not also able to keep us in the spiritual realm as to our activities?
 17. What characteristics of Christ are manifest in our lives as we walk in the realm of the Spirit? Verses 22,23
 18. In order that Christ may be all and in all to us, what do we reckon concerning the flesh, whether good flesh or bad flesh? Verse 24
 19. List thirteen statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law-keeping. Verses 1,4,7 (3), 8,9,12,15,18,26 (3).

GALATIANS

Chapter 6

1. How are the spiritual ones instructed to restore those overtaken in a fault?
2. Are any of us above being tempted in the same manner as the weaker brother?
3. What does Paul say of those who believe they keep themselves in God's good grace by their own good works? Verse 3
4. Contrast the "burdens" of verse two and verse five.
5. Will God give the strength for any burden that He puts on us?
6. What are we instructed to do for those who minister unto us the Truth?
7. Many believers today are sowing to the flesh during the week, and yet still active in their churches on Sunday.
What warning is given to those who try to serve in this manner?
8. Explain the latter portion of verse eight. Do we earn eternal life through our service? John 5:24 and Romans 6:23
9. So often we tire of helping others who seemingly never appreciate us as they should. Yet what encouragement are we given?
10. In view of 4:15 and 6:11, do you believe it was probable that the Apostle Paul had poor eyesight?
11. Does legality bring about true separation unto God, or does it make a show of fleshly attempts to be separated?
12. A message of law keeping brings glory to whom? Verse 13
13. What does Paul say about the law keeper's ability to keep the law? Verse 13
14. Does this not prove that such a religion is only hypocrisy after all?
15. In what did the Apostle Paul glory?
16. Explain Paul's statement, "The world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." Verse 14
17. According to what rule are we to walk? Verses 15,16
18. What must we have before we have a gracious walk? Verse 18
19. List four statements made in this chapter concerning legality and those who try to earn or maintain favor with God through law keeping. Verses 3, 12, 13 (2)
20. Examine once again each of the statements made at the end of each chapter concerning legality. Are you now Able to see why a message of self-effort and law keeping is a slap in the face of God who has freely given us all things through faith in Christ Jesus?

"What shah I render unto the Lord

for all His benefits toward me?
I will take the cup of salvation,
and call upon the Name of the Lord."
Psalm 116:12,13

EPHESIANS

Introduction

1. The Canaan inheritance of the Old Testament was figurative of our heavenly inheritance which is set forth in this book.
Who of Israel was able to go into Canaan?
2. Can the halfhearted Christian enter into the fullness of God's provision?
3. What does the word "Ephesus" mean?
Give the spiritual interpretation also.
4. What does "in Christ" mean?
5. Why is it so necessary to see ourselves seated "in the heavenlies"?
6. As to God's provision, does the heavenly place belong to all saints or just a few?
7. Do all saints enjoy the experience of this heavenly position?

EPHESIANS

Chapter 1

1. To whom is this epistle written?
2. Does the phrase "to the faithful in Christ Jesus" extend to us today?
3. What is the amount of our blessing?
4. What kind of blessings are they?
5. Where are we blessed?
6. In whom are these blessings?
7. What do the words "hath blessed" signify?
8. How were we chosen by God?
9. Who are the "us" of verse four?
10. Can you see that God chose a new creation in Christ, not individuals of the Adamic race?
11. Unto what were we predestinated?
12. How does Divine "adoption" differ from human adoption? II Peter 1:4.
13. Then does the phrase "holy and without blame before Him in love," pertain to our walk or to our birth? Verse 4.
14. What part did God the Father have in this plan of bringing us to sonship?
15. What part did Jesus have?
16. What is our standing before God? Verse 6.
17. Are you foolish enough to think you can improve upon such a standing as this?
18. Upon what basis have we been redeemed? Verse 7.
19. What is one of the results of redemption which is mentioned in verse 7?
20. Does God desire us to know the hidden mysteries of His will?
21. What is the threefold mystery which it pleased God to purpose in Himself Ephesians 3:6.
22. What is meant by the "fulness of times"?
23. What now becomes ours because of our sonship? Verse 11.
24. How did God show His acceptance of the Gentiles?
25. When were they filled, or sealed, with the Holy Spirit? Verse 13.
26. Explain in a few words, verse fourteen.
27. To whom did Paul pray? Verse 17.
28. Do all saints know God, the Father of glory?
29. What three things did Paul want the Lord to do for these saints?
Verses 17 and 18.
30. What three things did He want these saints to know as a result of their enlightened understanding?

31. What is our calling? Galatians 4:5-7.
32. What hope have we as sons?
33. What is the measure of God's inheritance in the saints?
34. How can we know the power of God in our everyday lives? Rom. 8:11
35. Where is Christ? Verse 20.
36. If we were raised with Him, where are we?
37. What place of authority does Jesus now have?
38. Who constitutes the Body of Christ?
39. Does the Church let Christ exercise His place as Head today?

EPHESIANS

Chapter 2

1. In what hopeless condition did the grace of God find us? Verse 1.
2. Can a dead man do anything to better his condition?
3. Before we were saved, what path or course did we travel?
4. Who directs this course? Verse 2 and II Corinthians 4:4.
5. Though we were all children of wrath, why were we not children of disobedience? Mark 16:16; Hebrews 6:4-6; Romans 1:18; Acts 7:54,
6. In verse two, Paul uses the pronoun "ye"; and in verse three, he uses "we". Why the difference?
7. Read again verses four and five. Meditate upon them.
8. Why did God make such provision for us, who by nature were His enemies? Verse 4.
9. If we are seated together with Christ in the heavenlies, where then should be our attentions? Colossians 3:2.
10. What will the ages of eternity manifest?
11. What is the process of salvation? Verse 8.
12. Man in the natural must work for what he gets.
Why did God make salvation a gift?
13. As recipients of God's grace, what do we now become? Verse 10.
14. Can we, the clay, instruct the Potter in His work?
15. Does Paul tell us to go out and hunt for good works to do?
16. Would you rather walk in the good work which God has prepared for you, or seek your own as the rest of the religious world?
17. The Jews had hope in the promises of God, but what did the Gentiles have? Verse 12.
18. Is there any hope today for man apart from Christ?
19. Where and how was the door of hope opened unto the Gentiles? Vs. 13.
20. What was the middle wall of partition between Jew and Gentile? Vs. 15
21. How was it broken down?
22. What was the result of abolishing the law of commandments? Vs. 15,16
23. What has been made, not only between Jew and Gentile, but between God and man?
24. Do we now have a right to come into the Presence of the Father? Why? How?
25. Give three figures which illustrate the unity of the believers? Vs. 19-22.
26. What is the Church? Verse 22.
27. The word "habitation" means a "place of dwelling."
Do all saints let the Lord truly dwell in their lives?

EPHESIANS

Chapter 3

1. Whose prisoner was Paul? Who was his jailor?
2. Why was Paul imprisoned?
3. How was Paul's imprisonment a benefit to us today?
4. How was this mystery made known unto Paul?
5. What was this mystery that was hidden from the sons of men? Verse 6
6. Under the old covenant, to whom were the blessings promised?

7. How are ministers made? Verse 7.
8. Can we or any other school or university make ministers?
9. What place does a revelation of the grace of God cause us to take? V.8
10. To whom was Paul called to preach? What was his message?
11. What is the outward sign to all, of this mystery which Paul preached? Verse 9.
12. Through whom is God now displaying His manifold wisdom?
13. What is the eternal purpose which God purposed in Christ Jesus?
Acts 15:14.
14. Was Paul weak and fearful during his imprisonment?
15. Why are we able to come before God with confidence?
16. Why do especially Ephesian saints need such intercession as found in Paul's prayers of verses 14-17?
17. How are we strengthened, and where?
18. According to what measure of supply are our needs met?
Can we ever exhaust this supply?
19. List the five different petitions of Paul's prayer for these saints.
Verses 16-20.
20. In what measure does Paul mean that Christ should dwell in us?
21. Why cannot natural man understand the love of God? Verse 19.
22. Of what must we be emptied before we can be filled with the fulness of God?
23. Should there be any doubt concerning the working of the Lord in our lives? Why? Verse 20.
24. Will God ever cease to receive praise for His wondrous grace shown unto man? Verse 21.

EPHESIANS

Chapter 4

1. What phase of truth has been dealt with in the first three chapters of this book?
2. What phase of truth is dealt with in the last three chapters, indicated by the many exhortations of this section?
3. Though Paul was a prisoner in Rome, yet why did he never acknowledge himself to be a prisoner of Rome?
4. Parents of renown in this world want their children to walk in a manner becoming to their name. Would God expect any less of us as Christians?
5. Could we ever, in ourselves, be worthy of the name "Son of God"?
6. How then can we walk worthy of our calling?

Chapter Four Continued

7. List five characteristics of our walk. Verses 2 and 3.
8. Verse three instructs us in keeping the unity of the Spirit.
Does it tell us to go out and try to make the Body of Christ one?
9. Is the Body already one?
10. Can the efforts of man bring together a more perfect body than that made by the Divine working of God?
11. According to verse three, is the current ecumenical movement Scriptural?
12. The word "walk" is mentioned eight times in this book.
Contrast the first (2:2) with the second (2:10) and the third (4:1).
13. What is the one Body, and who constitute it?
14. What Spirit is meant by the "one Spirit"?
15. Why are they mentioned together?
16. What is the hope of all believers? Titus 2:13.
17. Who is the one Lord?
18. Why is this "one" the center of the seven mentioned?
19. What is this "one" faith? Galatians 2:20; Ephesians 2:8.
20. What is the source of our faith? Hebrews 12:2.
21. Why do we know that this "one baptism" is not water baptism?
Matthew 3:11; Acts 1:5.
22. When did this one baptism occur? I Corinthians 12:13.
Consider Leviticus 23:16-18.
23. What place does God the Father have?

24. Tell in a few words the connection of each of these "ones".
25. What is the one gift from God which assures us an unlimited measure of grace?
26. Paradise before Christ's resurrection was down below, but where is it now? Matthew 12:40; Luke 23:43; Luke 16:22; II Corinthians 12:2-4.
27. What captives did Jesus deliver, and when?
Matthew 27:52,53; I Peter 3:18-20.
28. What gifts did Christ give to the Church? Verse 11.
29. Do we find in the Scripture where any of these offices are non-existent today?
30. Why were these five different ministries given? Verse 12.
31. For what ultimate purpose was Jesus given these ministries? Verse 13.
32. Does God intend for His people to go from place to place hearing every wind of doctrine?
33. What does He call such ones who do? Verse 14.
34. What alone can cause saints to grow in Christ? Verse 15.
35. In what manner must the Truth be spoken? Verse 15.
36. In what areas of our life are we to grow in Christ? Verse 15.
37. Does each individual part of the Body perform a necessary function? Verse 16.
38. What is the chief element in this continual growing of the Body? Vs. 16.
39. How would you explain the phrase "Gentiles walk in the vanity of their mind" in relation to man's general attitude to God today?
40. List the phrases which picture the natural state of fallen man. Vs. 17-19
41. What two things must be done in our lives if we are walking according to the truths of Jesus? Verses 22 and 24.
42. What is the outward evidence to man of the change in our lives? V.25
43. What happens to anger when it continues to burn within a person?
44. What would the word "let" indicate concerning the dual nature of a believer?
45. What is a good guideline for our words to one another? Verse 29.
46. In what way do we grieve the Holy Spirit?
47. Can we put away these old creature garments by self effort?
48. What example of forgiving do we have before us? Verse 32.

EPHESIANS

Chapter 5

1. What does the phrase "as dear children" indicate?
2. Can we blindly follow the Lord with confidence? 3. What is the first walk mentioned in chapter five?
4. Is this natural or Divine Love?
5. As we "walk in love," whose life is really being manifested in us?
6. What does such a one become unto God? Verse 2.
7. What should fill our mouth in the place of Filthy and foolish talking and jesting? 4:29.
8. What happens to the man who sows to the flesh? Galatians 6:8.
9. Does such a man rob himself of his spiritual inheritance? Verse 5.
10. Today the world tells us to live our lives as "we" please.
But what warning is given here concerning the words of man?
11. Though we have been saved from God's wrath (Romans 5:9), yet does He permit His children to have fellowship with the children of unbelief?
12. What were we before? What are we now? Verse 8.
13. If we are light and have light, how should we walk?
Where does our light come from?
14. Contrast the fruit of the light (verse 9) with the fruit of darkness (vs.3).
15. Does the Lord expect us to get His will for our lives? Verse 10.
16. What type of works are the works of darkness? Verse 11.
17. Does God make provision for us to fellowship the darkened religious world? Verse 11.
18. What is this light that can make manifest all things?
19. Who is verse fourteen directed to?
20. What does it mean for us to walk circumspectly?

21. How can we walk wisely in this evil day? Verse 16.
Explain your answer.
22. What is true wisdom? Verse 17.
23. What is essential in a believer's life to fully understand the will of God?
24. Where should the real melody of our lives be?
25. Should the attitude of praise and worship be reserved for the meeting only?
26. Why do we give thanks in the Name of Jesus Christ?
27. What kind of spirit does the Bride have? Verse 21.
28. Is this submission unto God only?
29. Of what is the latter part of this chapter both figurative and instructive?
30. How is the husband a picture of Christ?
31. What spiritual relation is symbolized in the submission of the wife unto her own husband?
32. How did Christ manifest His love for the Church? Verse 25.
Why? Verses 26 and 27.
33. Do all saints have this spirit of submission unto Christ?
34. Though Paul uses the natural marriage as an illustration, how do we know his main thought was on the spiritual relationship?

EPHESIANS

Chapter 6

1. What other natural relationships does Paul use in this chapter to further illustrate spiritual truth?
2. Are we not all children of the Lord?
Should we not then be obedient to His leading?
3. How are parents instructed to raise their children in this darkened world? Verse 4.
4. Then would you say that God holds the parents responsible for the child's spiritual welfare? .
5. How may either a parent, a child, a servant, or a master, attain to the rank of "the Bride of the Lamb"? Verse 5.
6. In what attitude should we perform any job we do? Verse 5, latter part.
7. From where should come the desire to serve the Lord?
8. Whom are we to please with our life?
9. What must we be able to stand against? Verse 11.
10. What are we to have on, before we can make the stand?
11. In whom is our strength? Verse 10.
12. With whom do we battle?
13. Where are they located?
14. Why do Ephesian saints ONLY, know this warfare?
15. What is the meaning of "wiles"?
16. Does Satan often times use religious devices to deceive God's people?
17. What is our primary function in this battle against the forces of Satan?
Verses 11,13,14.
18. What place of double authority does Satan take now?
Ephesians 2:2; II Corinthians 4:4.
19. How are his demonic forces masqueraded today? II Corinthians 11: 15.
20. Do you realize the importance of faithfully standing for the "TRUTH"?
21. What is the sevenfold armour of God, which Paul twice counsels us to put on?
22. Which piece of armour is the basis of all others?
23. What is meant by "The Truth"?
24. Will a breastplate of human righteousness withstand the "fiery darts of the wicked"?
25. However, can any "wile of the devil" defeat the child of God who stands as the "righteousness of God in Christ Jesus"?
26. The word "preparation" means "readiness."
Of what does this speak to you?
27. What part does faith serve in this Divine armour?
28. Is it necessary that our minds be guarded also from the devil? Verse 17.
29. What one weapon of offense is given to us?
30. Need we any other type of weapon?

31. What is the last mentioned piece of armour, which is often overlooked?
32. How does each engagement with the enemy work good for us?
33. What is meant by "supplication"?
34. Does God always immediately answer our prayer? Verse 18.
35. For whom are we instructed to pray?
36. Why did Paul ask the saints to pray for him?
37. What effect does Paul's message have on our hearts?
38. Of whom is Tychicus, Paul's messenger, typical?

9 times
1 time
1 time
5 times

PHILIPPIANS

The Apostle Paul wrote this epistle from a Roman prison cell. Although his circumstances were not pleasant, he speaks throughout this book of rejoicing in the Lord. This small book is the joy book of the Bible. In its four chapters we find the following significant words:

Rejoice..... Rejoicing..... Rejoiced.....
Joy.....

As we study this book, we soon realize that herein is a message that causes us to truly rejoice in the Lord; for it is in the book of Philippians that we find we are on a racecourse running to win the Lord Jesus Christ as our Prize.

PHILIPPIANS

Lover of Horses

Chapter 1

Christ, The Life of the Racer

1. "Philippi" means "lover of horses." What is significant about this meaning, in relation to the truth contained in this book?
2. Why are the bishops and deacons also mentioned in Paul's opening salutation?
3. What was Paul's manner of praying for these saints in Macedonia? Vs. 4
4. Why were these saints special to Paul's heart? Vs. 5 and 4:15.
5. What was the secret of their liberal giving? II Corinthians 8:5
6. Who began this work of grace in all our lives?
What kind of work is it? Verse 6
7. Are you then so foolish as to think you can apply the finishing touches by your efforts and determination to hold out faithful to the end?
8. Many desire to abound in gifts, abilities, and works.
Yet in what does Paul desire these saints to abound?
9. What type of knowledge is spoken of in verse 9?
10. Does ignorance of God's Word stunt the growth of the new life?
11. Many a religious life is filled with self-works and efforts.
Paul's desire for these saints was that their life be filled with what?
12. Who is the source of such a life?
13. What is the result of such a life?
14. Paul's imprisonment was a furtherance of the Gospel to those who were his contemporaries and to the saints of future years. Explain.
15. Paul mentions several reasons why individuals preach the Gospel. What are they?
16. What praise can we offer God for those who preach for motives other than love?
17. What salvation or deliverance was Paul speaking of in verse 19?
18. Paul said that imprisonment was the fruit of his labors.
Does he make this statement in victory or despair?
19. For whom was it important that the Apostle Paul live a while longer?
20. What manner of life are we to have in this world? Verse 27

21. Who is our adversary? I Peter 5:8
22. What are sufferings called in verse 29?

PHILIPPIANS

Chapter 2

Christ, The Pattern Racer

1. Even though we are called to suffering, what do we find in Christ? Vs. 1
2. How could the saints fulfill Paul's joy?
3. Is it possible to serve the Lord (pray, preach, and sing) for vain glory?
4. What was the mind of Christ? Verse 4
5. What does the word "let" indicate in verse 5?
6. What was the exact status of Christ Jesus before His condescension? John 1:1
7. What was the first of seven downward steps that Jesus took? Verse 7
8. Of what did He empty Himself II Corinthians 13:4; 8:9
9. Jesus was the Creator of all things great and small.
Yet on earth what form did He take? Verse 7 (Second step)
10. Into what weak and limited vessel did the eternal Son of God condense Himself (Third step)
11. Did Jesus the Man seek a high position in this world? Vs.8 (Fourth step)
12. As God, He had supreme authority over every creature.
Yet to what extent did He relinquish that place? (Fifth step)
13. To what extent was Jesus obedient unto the Father's will? (Sixth step)
14. What final separation from the Father did Jesus suffer?
Verse 8 (Seventh step)
15. What is the spiritual significance of the death of the Cross?
16. How did the Father reward His Son for obedience unto death?
17. What was the beginning of this exaltation? Acts 2:24
18. In what way is the Name of Jesus greater than any other name? Act 4:12
19. Does verse eleven teach us that all will be ultimately saved? Explain.
20. When shall every knee bow to that Name?
21. What great testimony did Paul have of these Philippian saints? Verse 12
22. How does a believer work out his own salvation?
23. Who works in us?
24. What is the work that God does in us?
25. What is our occupation in this darkened world? Verse 15
26. What is the source of our light?
27. What testimony did Paul have of Timothy?
28. Though Paul was sure of their standing in Christ, in what was he always deeply interested?
29. What statement does Paul make concerning so-called ministers? Verse 21
30. In view of verses 23 and 24, wouldn't you say that Paul was anticipating his release from prison?
31. How did Epaphroditus manifest his great love for the Lord and for Paul? Verse 30

PHILIPPIANS

Chapter 3

Christ, The Prize of the Racer

1. With what admonition does Paul begin this chapter?
2. Name the three classes of people who seek to hinder the racer.
3. What are the characteristics of the true circumcision? Verse 3
4. Contrast the circumcision with the concision.
5. In what realm do the concision live?
6. List the seven points that Paul mentions in this chapter that he could boast in. Verses 5 and 6
7. Of what were all those points in the natural symbolic of his place in Christ?

8. Paul suffered the loss of all things that were gain to him.
What then did he have to give the saints? Acts 20:27,32; Phil. 3:8
9. What is Paul's estimate of the whole old creation? Verse 8
10. For what reason did Paul lay aside all those things that were gain to him? Verse 8 (latter part)
11. Can we win Christ and continue to walk after the flesh?
12. If we continue to claim a righteousness of self-works and moral goodness, are we identifying with Christ or the flesh?
13. What type of righteousness cometh through the law? V.9; Romans 10:3
14. How does one obtain the righteousness of God? Vs.9; Romans 10:10
15. In what powerful way did Paul desire to know Christ?
16. What is the twofold way to a knowledge of the "power of His resurrection"?
17. Paul for years had suffered many hardships in proclaiming the message of God's grace as the Chief Apostle to the Church. He now instructs the Philippian saints from his prison cell to rejoice in the Lord. Is this the life and message of a man who is not sure of his eternal destiny?
18. What then was Paul striving for?
19. What is meant by "the resurrection out from among the dead ones"?
20. What led Paul to hope for a better resurrection? Hebrews 11:35
21. Do we obtain the Prize first because we have a knowledge of the race?
22. What are some of the things we must forget?
23. Who is the Prize of the high calling?
24. All who accept Christ during this Church Age have a heavenward call. Yet what is the high point of this call that Paul ran to obtain?
25. If we truly desire God's will in our lives, what promise do we have concerning those inward attitudes we might have that we don't know about? Verse 15
26. Contrast those who walk in verse 16 with those of verse 18.
27. Paul wept when he thought of the way that false teachers deceived the saints. Do you think he would weep at the conditions in Christendom today?
28. What is the most important vocation of the racer? Verse 20
29. What exceeding great transformation will take place at that time?

PHILIPPIANS

Chapter 4

Christ, The Strength of the Racer

1. Would there be any profit to us to know of the wonderful Prize offered to the overcomers, if God did not enable us to win?
2. What were these Philippian saints to Paul?
3. How only can we be full overcomers? Verse 1
4. What mind are the saints admonished to have?
5. What common yoke did Paul and the Philippian pastor bear? Verse 3
6. These Philippian saints are admonished to always do what?
7. Is our rejoicing to be in the victory or the Victor?
8. Explain the statement, "Be careful for nothing."
9. Can faith and anxiety dwell together?
10. What effect does the peace of God have on the racer's life?
11. What instruction does Paul give these saints concerning the Truth they have heard? Verse 9
12. What great lesson had Paul learned? Verse 11
13. Does Paul sound as if he enjoyed a life of prosperity in the natural? Verse 12 and II Corinthians chapter 11
14. What benefit can we receive from all circumstances? Verse 12
15. Who was Paul's source of enduring strength?
16. In what did the Philippian saints excel all others?
17. Can we ever exhaust God's ability to give?
18. Through what supply are our needs met?
19. Does verse 19 include both natural and spiritual need?

COLOSSIANS

Chapter 1

1. Who was associated with Paul in writing this epistle?
2. What ministry can we all be engaged in toward other brethren? Verse 3
3. For what did Paul give thanks unto God concerning these saints? Vs. 4,5
4. What is the location of our hope?
5. What was the result in these saints of hearing the Truth of the Gospel?
6. What message is it that builds up the saints? Verse 6. Acts 20:32
7. What testimony did Paul give of Epaphras?
8. "Epaphras" means "foam covered."
Explain the spiritual meaning of his name.
9. For what great need did Paul pray on behalf of these saints? Verse 9
10. How is this knowledge manifested?
11. What is the purpose of such a knowledge? Verse 10
12. What happens to us as we walk with the Lord? Verse 10 (last part)
13. By what power only can we walk "unto all pleasing" to the Lord? V.11
14. How is this strength to be manifested?
15. To whom will our eternal praise belong?
16. What translation have believers already experienced?
17. Is this deliverance "from the power of darkness" provisional, exper- mental, or both?
18. Under whose authority and dominion are we now dwelling?
19. What is the basis of our deliverance "from the power of darkness"? V.14
20. Who is the visible manifestation of Deity?
21. When man does not yield his life to the Lord, why does he find no real satisfaction in life? Verse 16
22. What place of Headship belongs to the Lord?
23. In what does Jesus desire the preeminence?
24. How did man become alienated from God?
25. How did "Christ reconcile all things unto Himself"?
26. Could He do this without becoming a Man?
27. What was the ultimate result of redemption for mankind? Verse 22
28. Is it our salvation, or our presentation as His spotless glorious Bride, that is dependent upon verse 23?
29. What is the "hope of the Gospel"? I John 3:2
30. For whom were Paul's sufferings?
31. What mystery had been hidden from ages past? Ephesians 3:6
32. What special hope is set forth by "the riches of the glory of this mystery"?
33. What was the purpose of Paul's life of ministering this Gospel? Verse 28

COLOSSIANS

INTRODUCTION

1. To whom was this epistle written?
2. From whom did Paul receive his apostolic authority and office?
3. What is the theme of this book?
4. What is the twofold meaning of the word "Colosse"?
5. Explain the spiritual significance of the two meanings together.
6. Did Paul start this church? 2:1
7. Who apparently did? 1:7 and 4:12
8. What teaching was prevalent in Colosse which Paul felt necessary to correct?

COLOSSIANS

Chapter 2

1. How did Paul show his intense interest in the welfare of the saints at Colosse?
2. Was Paul's fervent care extended to the lukewarm saints as well as to those who received the correction of the Word of God?
3. What was Paul's desire for all the saints?

4. What important teaching is Paul here relaying to these saints?
I Corinthians 12:13,25,27; Galatians 3:28
5. Genuine spiritual understanding imparts what to a believer? Verse 2
6. "In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge"?
7. What fear did Paul have concerning these saints? Verse 4
8. Did Paul's care for the saints diminish when he was not with them in person?
9. Why was Paul's heart joyful over these saints whom he had never met?
10. What was the secret of their order and steadfastness? Verse 7
11. By what means are many spoiled or taken captive?
12. Who is the Door to all that God has for us?
13. Who are coupled together in verses nine and ten?
14. What mind staggering statement does Paul make concerning the Church? Verse 10
15. When did this "circumcision made without hands" take place?
16. Explain the spiritual truth of water baptism.
17. Just as circumcision in the natural is an operation, so is the spiritual cutting off of the flesh. Yet what type of operation is it?
18. Though the Gentiles were dead through uncircumcised flesh, what provision was made for them? Verse 13
19. Though the Jews were circumcised (typically) yet condemned by breaking the law, what provision was made for them also?
20. How could dead Gentiles and condemned Jews both be raised up with Christ?
21. In the resurrection of Jesus Christ, God manifested "the exceeding greatness of His power" to whom? Verse 15.
22. Of what is Paul warning these saints in verse sixteen?
23. When did the covenant of the law pass away?
24. Of what were these legal forms and ceremonies a type?
25. Can this new life ("Christ in you") be improved by eating and drinking, or by the keeping of days?
26. Are we holy because of our birth, or because we do or don't do certain things?
27. What hope is offered to the overcomer? Revelation 3:10
28. Are we aiming too high by believing the Word of God?
29. What charge is brought against these false teachers which is true of the majority of Christians today? Verse 19
30. If we live in the reality of the truth of baptism, what change does it make in our "residence"? Verse 20
31. Is the flesh improved by the decrees of verse twenty-one?
32. What is the correct way of lasting victory over the desires of the flesh, rather than self-control or legal bondage? Galatians 5:16

COLOSSIANS

Chapter 3

1. If we live in the power of the resurrection, what manifestation will be made in our lives? Verse 1
2. What difference do we find in Jesus' position at the right hand of the Father here, with that in Acts 7:55? Why?
3. As our vision for spiritual things increases, what happens to our earthly vision?
4. Can we have the mind of the Spirit and the mind of the world at the same time?
5. What does the Scripture say concerning "a double-minded man"?
James 1:8
6. What part of the believer is dead?
7. What part of the believer is hid from Satan?
8. What security is given to the believer?
9. Who is our life?
10. What future hope do we have?
11. What truth is set forth by Paul's admonition to "mortify therefore your members"?
12. Name five characteristics of the old Adam nature given here.
13. Though we cannot prevent these fleshly desires, how can they be stilled in our flesh? Verse 5. Romans 6:11
14. Who are "the children of disobedience"? Ephesians 2:2; John 8:44

15. What were we by nature, prior to our new birth? Ephesians 2:3
16. When did we put off the old man? II Corinthians 5:17
17. What are some of the old life garments that we are to remove? Verse 8
18. Just to put off the garments of the old man is not sufficient.
What further step must we take in a practical way?
19. What are some of these new life garments?
20. Upon what basis are we to forgive?
21. What new life garment holds all the others together? Verse 14
22. What sovereign ruler sits on the throne of our heart?
23. What other admonition does Paul give these Colossian saints? Verse 16
24. What does the word "let" imply?
25. In what glorious way does Paul here tell us to teach and admonish one another?
26. Of what is the wife's submission unto the husband typical?
Ephesians 5:22-33
27. What is the husband admonished to do?
28. What does the husband's love show forth? Ephesians 5:25
29. How can children honor the Lord?
30. What is to be our attitude in all that we do? Verse 23

COLOSSIANS

Chapter 4

1. How are earthly masters (men in authority) admonished to deal with those who work for them?
2. What threefold method of prayer does Paul set forth to these saints? V-2
3. For what earnest request did Paul desire the saints to pray?
4. Whom should we trust to open the doors in our lives?
5. For what reason was Paul in jail? Verse 3
6. Wouldn't the world think Paul crazy to ask for more opportunity to do that which had already placed him in bonds?
7. In what way are we to walk in wisdom toward them that are without?
8. How does a gracious spirit make itself known?
9. Salt here speaks of the truth of the Gospel.
Yet are we to pour it indiscriminately in an open wound?
10. For what twofold purpose did Tychicus come unto these saints at Colosse? Verse 8
11. What special ministry did Aristarchus, John Mark, and Justus have toward Paul?
12. Where was Epaphras at the time of this writing?
13. While separated from the Colossian saints, what ministry did Epaphras have toward them?
14. What does the Scripture say about the fervent prayer of a righteous man? James 5: 16
15. How did Paul signify that all believers, though in different cities, were one Body?
16. What admonition is given to Archippus which we all do well to heed?

I THESSALONIANS

Chapter 1

1. Who was associated with Paul in the writing of this epistle?
2. Under what circumstances did the Church begin? Acts 17:1-9
3. What does the word "Thessalonica" mean?
4. What is the theme of this book?
5. In view of the coming of the Lord, do you not see the need that we have the "Victory over falsity"?
6. What was Paul's special cause for thanksgiving, concerning these saints?
7. What was the motive of these saints' service?
8. What hope did these saints have?
9. In what fourfold manner did the Gospel come unto the Thessalonians?
10. Was Paul careful to put into practice the life of righteousness which he preached unto these saints?
11. What was the result of his separated life? Verse 6

12. How did these saints prove that they followed Paul as he followed the Lord? Verse 6
13. In what practical way did they become a testimony for God? Verse 8
14. How does faith manifest itself? James 2:18
15. What was proof of Paul's godly ministry among them? Verse 9
16. Can men turn to God from idols or bondages of any kind?
17. But, if they get a glimpse of the spiritual, will they leave behind them their various bondages?
18. Whom did Paul offer to them as worthy of worship?
19. What twofold objective should we as believers have? Verses 9,10
20. Can we become well-balanced Christians if we neglect either one or the other?
21. What is "the wrath to come" which is mentioned here?
Romans 5:9; Ephesians 5:6,7; Revelation 3:10

I THESSALONIANS

Chapter 2

1. Under whose ministry was this church begun? Acts 17
2. When we follow the leading of the Lord and declare the Truth, can we be assured of the results of our Message?
3. What discouraging treatment had befallen Paul and Silas just before they came to Thessalonica? Acts 16
4. What was the source of Paul's boldness?
5. Paul's Message and life were not tainted with what?
6. Paul was a steward of what? Verse 4
7. What is required of a steward? I Corinthians 4:2
8. Whose approval did Paul seek?
9. Instead of lording over the saints, what was Paul's manner among them? Verse 7
10. Unto what extent were Paul and his fellow apostles willing to give to these saints? Verse 8
11. How else did Paul show forth his unselfishness unto these saints? V. 9
12. What was the apostle's manner of life amongst these saints? Verse 10
13. What relationship did the apostles take toward these saints?
14. What charge was given unto the Thessalonians?
15. Unto what have we been called?
16. Though all believers will share in God's Kingdom, what special glory can we have as a result of following Paul's example of holiness and suffering? Romans 8:17
17. How is the Gospel often received?
18. How should it be received?
19. God's Word will not work effectually in our lives unless we do what?
20. What is the result of standing for the Truth? Verse 14
21. Did Paul immediately forget these new converts, in his busy ministry?
22. Who is the source of hindrances in our lives?
23. What does Paul say of those saints who are running to win Christ as their Prize? Philippians 4:1
24. What does he say of these saints? Verse 20
25. Do you think that Paul will some day realize the expectation of his heart, in seeing a company of saints victorious over all things?

I THESSALONIANS

Chapter 3

1. How did Paul manifest his great care toward these saints?
2. What threefold commendation does Paul give of Timothy?
3. For what purpose was Timothy sent to Thessalonica?
4. Why did Paul feel that these saints needed to be comforted? Verse 3
5. Of what was Paul fearful? Verse 5
6. What comforting message did Timothy bring of these saints?
7. Can the faith of others comfort us when we are in extreme circumstances?
8. Timothy's testimony of these saint's faith and love brought what reaction from

- the apostles? Verse 9
9. It has been said of the Thessalonians that their faith had been "sounded out" around the world, yet how could it be lacking?
 10. To whom was Paul looking for direction?
 11. What must accompany faith, in order to profit the one having it?
I Corinthians 13:2
 12. What end result does Paul's Message work in our lives as we wait expecting the Lord's soon return?
Verse 13

I THESSALONIANS

Chapter 4

1. What is the theme of the first twelve verses of this chapter?
2. So often many walk in a way that is pleasing to their peers.
Yet who should our walk please?
3. What is morality? Verse 3
4. What is the cause of temptations which entice the saints? Romans 7:20
5. What is the only way of victory over such impure desires of the flesh?
6. As we allow the Word to work in our lives, what do we learn to do with our body (vessel)?
7. The attitude of the world today is to fulfill every desire of the flesh; yet we believers are instructed to mortify the members of our flesh (Col. 3:5) or to keep our bodies under control. How do we do this?
Gal. 5:16
8. What do we find to be the result when a person or nation turns from God? Romans 1:23-28
9. For what is our body set apart?
10. When one despises or rejects a life of morality, what is he actually doing?
11. Paul instructs these saints of a need for continual growth in what area?
12. How does God teach us to love? Ephesians 5:2
13. What threefold instruction does Paul give these saints concerning good works?
14. How do sinners judge us? Verse 12
15. What is the theme of the last six verses of this chapter?
16. Even though we may go by the way of the grave, what hope should all believers have?
17. Will unbelievers share in this resurrection? Revelation 20:5
18. Did the Old Testament saints expect to be raised from the dead?
Give Scripture.
19. What guarantee of resurrection do we believers have?
II Corinthians 4:14
20. Where are those now, who have fallen asleep in the Lord? Phil. 1:23
21. When we lose a loved one to the grave, what is the difference in the sorrow of a believer and an unbeliever?
22. How will the dead bodies be called forth?
23. Explain the order of the resurrection
24. In view of verse 17, can we boldly declare that there will be a body of believers alive to see the Lord's return?
25. What will be the destination and eternal dwelling place of all who are caught up?
26. What twofold effect does this message have on the life of those who are truly looking for the Lord's soon return? Verse 18 and I John 3:3

I THESSALONIANS

Chapter 5

1. Though no man knows the day nor the hour of the Lord's return, what can we know from a careful study of God's Word?
2. How will His coming be to those who are not watching?
3. What is the period of Christ's coming called in verse two?
4. Of what prophetic time is verse three speaking? See Revelation 6:1,2
5. Where are the overcomers at that time?

- Compare Revelation 4 with Revelation 6:1,2
6. Who are the luminaries in the world, in the absence of Jesus?
 7. Who are the "others" of verse six, who are sleeping?
 8. Why are we sure that it could not refer to unbelievers?
Colossians 2:13; Ephesians 2:1
 9. With what are these sleeping drunken saints identified? Verse 7
 10. What is this salvation to which we are appointed? Revelation 3:10
 11. If we fall asleep (die) in this hope, shall we lose our reward? Verse 10
 12. How should we honor our God-given leaders?
 13. What seven admonitions does Paul give these saints concerning their dealings one with another?
 14. In whom are we to rejoice evermore?
 15. In what are we to give thanks?
 16. What exhortation is given these saints concerning the leading of the Holy Spirit?
 17. What purpose does prophecy serve in an assembly? I Corinthians 14:3
 18. Should we be so fearful of the misuse of a gift that we despise or quench its operation in the assembly?
 19. By what means do we prove all things?
 20. What should be the result of this proving?
 21. What guard keeps our hearts and minds in peace and rest? Phil. 4:7
 22. What hope do we have concerning our body as well as our spirit and soul?
 23. Who takes the full responsibility of this threefold preservation?
 24. What is Paul's final charge to these saints? Verse 27
 25. What is the importance of its message?

II THESSALONIANS

This book sets forth that night of judgment spoken of in I Thessalonians, chapter five. Even though God has not appointed us the believers to wrath, many will go through that hour of tribulation due to their drunken sleepy spiritual condition.

I trust as we study this book of II Thessalonians, it will stir your spirits anew and speed up your running that you may obtain the Prize.

Chapter 1

1. From what three viewpoints can all Scripture be studied?
2. Contrast the patience of hope mentioned in I Thessalonians chapter one, with the patience of this chapter.
3. Though both letters were written to the same local church, how do they differ dispensationally?
4. This early church suffered severe persecutions and tribulations, yet to what time do verses four to six especially point?
5. Do these saints suffer for the Kingdom of God, or do they suffer to obtain the Kingdom of God? Verse 5
6. What is the significance of the statement "rest with us" in verse seven?
7. Who are the "mighty angels" associated with the Lord in calling forth these judgments? Revelation 15:7
8. What will be the real torment of hell? Verse 9
9. What two classes are named in verse ten?
10. Did Paul ever cease to pray that the saints would have God's best in their lives? Verse 11
11. What was Paul's fervent desire for all of the saints? Verse 12
12. Are there many in the world today who seek glory apart from that which is in Christ Jesus?

In this age of spiritual declension, many in the world are accepting facsimiles of the provisions that are ours in Christ. Satan has manufactured the following facsimiles in an attempt to hide the following realities:

Religion instead of Salvation
Lust instead of Love
Anti-Christ instead of Christ
Drug Experience instead of Spiritual Experience

II THESSALONIANS

Chapter 2

1. We do well to admonish the saints with what message? Verse 1
2. Compare the saints found in verse two of this chapter, with those found in I Thessalonians chapter five.
3. Apparently someone had written a letter to these saints signing Paul's name to it. What error had been written in this letter?
4. What must first take place on this earth before Christ returns to reign?
5. Are we not even today in an age of spiritual declension?
6. Who is the man of sin? Revelation 13:11-18
7. Explain the statement "the mystery of iniquity doth already work."
8. Who is the "he" of verse seven that restraineth the anti-Christ spirit that is operative in the world today?
9. How do we know that the "he" of verse seven is not the Holy Spirit?
10. Are all miracles performed by God's power? Revelation 13:14
11. Who is that "wicked" spoken of in verse eight? See Rev. 13:11-18.
12. Why will God allow sinful man to be deceived by the anti-Christ? Vs. 10
13. What salvation is spoken of in verse thirteen? I Thessalonians 5:9
14. How can we as believers escape the hour of judgment that is coming upon this world? Verse 13
15. Will Paul's Gospel still work effectually in the lives of those saints who are left on the earth during that dark hour of judgment if they will heed it?
16. What message brings comfort to the hearts of the saints? Verse 16

1. What threefold prayer did Paul ask of these saints? Verses 1 and 2
2. Explain what it means to let the Word of God have full course in our lives.
3. Who alone is able to give us strength and guard us from evil? Verse 3
4. Throughout our lives we are directed by parents, friends, loved ones, saints, and pastors. But what is the single most important direction of an individual's life? Verse 5
5. Paul preached a message of anti-ecumenicalism.
By whose command did he preach such a message? Verse 6
6. What manner of man was Paul in their midst? Verses 7 and 8
7. Though we may have the power and liberty to follow a certain course, why do we not always do so? Verse 9
8. What often becomes of disorderly lazy saints? Verse 11
9. Paul admonishes these saints to be not weary in what?
10. What was the purpose of Paul's command to separate from these disorderly saints? Verse 14
11. Though we are instructed to separate from those who do not walk according to the Truth, yet what is our attitude to be toward such a one?
12. Who will bring peace to the saints who go through that hour of tribulation that is coming upon this earth?

II THESSALONIANS Chapter 3

This chapter deals with some in the meeting that were undisciplined as to the Truth and instruction that had been handed down by the Apostle Paul. It also deals with a group of saints that were lazy, apparently spiritually as well as in their earthly affairs. Truly both of the preceding groups are representative of that body of believers that will make up the "second rank."

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