

# SERMON OUTLINES WITH A MESSAGE

*by*  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

**In these outlines I want to share with you some material that I worked up and used some twelve to fifteen years ago. They do not represent anything new necessarily, and most certainly I do not want to make the claim that all of these ideas originated with me. At the same time, I could never give credit to whom credit is due because I do not know myself. I have simply gathered these thoughts from sermons that I have heard, classes that I have had, and books that I have read. The outlines have then been prepared according to the occasion and the need.**

**I believe that these outlines contain a real message for our day. This message needs to be proclaimed over and over until all have heard it. Will you join me in this effort as you study and prepare yourself to preach these lessons from God's word?**

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April 21, 1986**

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# **PAUL'S CONVERSION**

**Acts 9:22**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The conversion of Saul is a very interesting one.
2. Upon being converted he became known as Paul.
3. This character is one of the most talked about people.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Saul, Before Conversion.**

1. He was born in about A.D. 5.
2. He was a Benjamite.
3. He was a native of Tarsus, Cilicia.
4. He was a free Roman citizen.
5. He was a pupil of Gamaliel.
6. He was a Pharisee.
7. He consented to Stephen's death.
8. He persecuted the church of God.

### **B. The Conversion Of Saul.**

1. He was traveling from Jerusalem to Damascus.
  - a. For the purpose of binding Christians.
  - b. To take them to Jerusalem to persecute them.
  - c. Even had letters of authority from the High Priest.
2. As he journeyed he came near to Damascus.
  - a. And suddenly a light from heaven fell on him.
  - b. Then it was that he fell to the earth.
  - c. A voice asked him why he was persecuting him.
3. Saul asked: "Who art thou, Lord?"
  - a. The Lord replied that he was Jesus.
  - b. The individual whom Saul had persecuted.
4. Then Saul asked: "Lord, what will thou have me to do?"
  - a. Jesus then explained that he should arise and go into the city.

- b. There it would be told him what he should do.
- 5. Saul, with the help of the others, traveled on to Damascus.
  - a. There he was without food, drink, or sight for three days.
  - b. He was surely penitent in every respect.
- 6. The Lord at the same time spoke to Ananias about Saul.
  - a. This disciple had heard about him.
  - b. But the Lord persuaded Ananias to speak to him.
  - c. Then the Lord gave him instructions, etc.
- 7. Ananias's visit with Saul.
  - a. He gave him specific instructions.
  - b. He told him to arise and be baptized that his sins might be washed away.
- 8. Saul followed the instructions of Ananias.
  - a. He became a Christian, a member of the Lord's church.
  - b. He also became an apostle and preacher of God's word.
  - c. Thus, he became known as Paul, a faithful servant of the Lord.

**C. Some Outstanding Things about Saul.**

- 1. He was educated, yet humble.
- 2. He was religious, yet sincere.
- 3. He was in error, yet was not willing to remain that way.
- 4. He was anxious to learn the Lord's will and to obey it.
- 5. Upon obeying the truth he went forth immediately to preach a resurrected Lord.
- 6. He became a great preacher, missionary, and one who was willing to suffer for the cause that he once opposed.

**CONCLUSION:**

- 1. Paul is a great example for any and all.
- 2. He shows that a religious man can go wrong, but that it is still possible to change and do the right thing.

3. He shows the Christian the kind of zeal and determination that he should have in serving the Lord.

## **PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY**

**Acts 13, 14**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Upon Paul's conversion he set out to preach the gospel.
2. He went over the country proclaiming the truth at every opportunity.
3. Along the way he made tents, etc., in order to make a living.
4. This is a specific study of Paul's first missionary journey.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. The Cities And Countries Visited.**

1. Antioch. (Acts 11:25, 26; 23:1 — 4).
  - a. Paul preaches the gospel to the Gentiles.
  - b. The church at Antioch sent them forth.
  - c. This was the beginning of the journey.
2. Seleucia. (Acts 13:4).
  - a. They did not stop here.
  - b. Evidently they were more concerned in traveling on.
3. Salamis. (Acts 13:5).
  - a. This city was located on the isle of Cyprus.
  - b. On arriving they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews.
  - c. John was with them as a minister.
4. Paphos. (Acts 13:6 — 12).
  - a. This was another city on the isle of Cyprus.
  - b. Paphos was located at the west end of the island.
  - c. Paul and his men traveled through the island.

- d. Elymas tried to prevent Paul from preaching to the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus.
  - e. As a result Paul blinded the evil man for a season.
  - f. When the deputy saw all of this he believed and was astonished.
5. Perga. (Acts 13:13).
- a. This city was located in Pamphylia.
  - b. Paul and his company sailed from the island to this place.
  - c. At this point John departs and returns to Jerusalem.
  - d. The record does not reveal whether the gospel was preached or not.
6. Antioch. (Acts 13:14).
- a. This city was located in Pisidia.
  - b. On arriving they went into a synagogue on the sabbath day and sat down.
  - c. After the law was read, etc., Paul preached to them.
  - d. He was asked by the Gentiles to speak the next Sabbath day and that he did.
  - e. On this occasion the Jews expelled them out of the coasts.
7. Iconium. (Acts 14:1 — 5).
- a. Paul preached in the synagogue of the Jews and many of the Jews and Gentiles believed.
  - b. There were however many who were for the Jews and at the same time many for the Apostles.
  - c. As a result Paul and his company felt it best to leave.
8. Lystra. (Acts 14:6).
- a. This city was located in Lycaonia.
  - b. Paul heals a crippled man here.
  - c. Many look upon Paul and Silas as being gods.
  - d. Later certain Jews of Antioch and Iconium stirred up the people against Paul and stoned him and left him for dead.
  - e. However, Paul arose and departed from the city.

9. Derbe. (Acts 14:20, 21).
  - a. This city was also located in Lycaonia.
  - b. Paul preached and taught many people here.
10. Lystra. (Acts 14:21 — 23).
  - a. He exhorted the disciples to continue in the faith.
  - b. Appointed elders in the church.
11. Iconium. (Acts 14:21 — 23).
  - a. He continues to encourage the disciples.
  - b. Paul also appointed elders in this congregation.
12. Antioch. (Acts 14:21 — 23).
  - a. He continues on confirming the souls of the disciples.
  - b. Once more he appoints elders in the church.
13. Perga. (Acts 14:24, 25).
  - a. They passed through Pisidia and Pamphylia.
  - b. Furthermore, they preached the word at this place.
  - c. Then they departed for Attalia.
14. Attalia. (Acts 14:25).
  - a. The record had nothing to say about the gospel being preached at this place.
  - b. At this point they take a ship back to Antioch.
15. Antioch. (Acts 14:26 — 28).
  - a. This Antioch was located in Syria.
  - b. Upon arriving they met with the church.
  - c. They rehearsed all that God had done with them.
  - d. They also spoke of how God had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles.
  - e. Thus, they spent many days with the disciples.

## **B. Highlights Of The Journey.**

1. The church in Antioch sent them forth.
2. Only Paul, Silas, John, and a few others made this trip.
3. They made the trip on faith and their love for God.
4. The gospel was preached at every opportunity.
4. The gospel was preached at every opportunity.
5. The gospel was preached to all — both Jews and Gentiles.



6. Paul and his company had to suffer much.
7. Much good was accomplished — souls were saved and congregations were established.
8. The Lord was with Paul and his band all the way.

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. This journey led to two other similar journeys.
2. Paul's work is an outstanding example of what can be done for the Lord.
3. Such a journey was instrumental in fulfilling the great commission as far as Paul's day was concerned.

## **PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY**

**Acts 15 — 18**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. On Paul's first missionary journey many cities and countries were visited.
2. Such a journey led him to take the second missionary journey.
3. On this trip he visited with brethren all over the country.
4. The gospel was also preached in many new places.
5. Silas accompanied Paul on this particular trip.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. The Cities And Countries Visited.**

1. Antioch. (Acts 15:35).
  - a. Paul and others traveled from Jerusalem to this city.
  - b. It was here that Paul decided to visit his brethren.
  - c. He traveled through Syria confirming the brethren.
2. Tarsus. (Acts 15:41).
  - a. This city was located in Cillicia.

- b. Paul and Silas traveled through the country confirming the churches.**
- 3. Derbe. (Acts 16:1).**
  - a. A city located in Lycaonia.**
  - b. Not much is said about Paul's activity here.**
- 4. Lystra. (Acts 16:1 — 3).**
  - a. This city was also located in Lycaonia.**
  - b. It was at this place that Paul came upon Timothy.**
  - c. Paul asked him to go along and he did.**
  - d. Paul also had him circumcised because of the Jews.**
- 5. Iconium. (Acts 16:2).**
  - a. Another city in Lycaonia.**
  - b. We don't know how long Paul stayed here.**
- 6. Phrygia. (Acts 16:6).**
  - a. They no doubt visited Antioch on the way.**
  - b. Not much is known about their trip to this place.**
- 7. Galatia. (Acts 16:6).**
  - a. We do not know much about this particular trip.**
  - b. At this point they were forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach the word in Asia.**
- 8. Troas. (Acts 16:8).**
  - a. They merely passed through Mysia on their way to this place.**
  - b. At this point Paul received a vision to come over to Macedonia.**
  - c. They immediately left this city by sailing to their new destination.**
- 9. Samothracia. (Acts 16:11).**
  - a. An island half way between Troas and Neapolis.**
  - b. Evidently they merely passed by on their way to Neapolis.**
- 10. Neapolis. (Acts 16:11).**
  - a. This was the European post where they landed.**
  - b. They immediately went on over to Philippi.**

11. Philippi. (Acts 16:12 — 40).
  - a. This city was the chief city in that part of Macedonia.
  - b. At this place Lydia and her household were baptized.
  - c. A girl with an evil spirit was healed.
  - d. Paul and silas were placed in prison but were released through a miracle.
  - e. The jailor and his household were converted.
  - f. At this time they left Philippi.
12. Amphipolis. (Acts 17:1).
  - a. A city in Macedonia.
  - b. Likewise Paul and company only passed through.
13. Appolonia. (Acts 17:1).
  - a. Another city in Macedonia.
  - b. Likewise Paul and company only passed through.
14. Thessalonica. (Acts 17:1 — 9).
  - a. Still another city in Macedonia.
  - b. At this place Paul entered the synagogues and reasoned with them out of the scriptures.
  - c. Some believed along with a number of Greeks.
  - d. Certain of the Jews stirred up the people against the disciples.
  - e. As a result the brethren sent Paul and Silas away.
15. Berea. (Acts 17:10 — 15).
  - a. The final city in Macedonia that Paul visited.
  - b. Here Paul entered a synagogue and began to preach.
  - c. As a result many of them believed.
  - d. But certain of the Jews came over from Thessalonica and stirred the people up.
  - e. Thus, the brethren sent Paul away but Sias and Timothy remained.
16. Athens. (Acts 17:16 — 34).
  - a. This city was located in Achaia or Greece.
  - b. Here Paul waited on Silas and Timothy.
  - c. Paul preached on Mars' Hill.
17. Corinth. (Acts 18:1 — 17).

- a. This city too was located in Achaia or Greece.
- b. Here Paul met a couple by the name of Aquila and Priscilla.
- c. On the Sabbath days Paul reasoned in the synagogue.
- d. At this time Silas and Timothy join Paul.
- e. The Jews rejected the preaching of Paul and he determined to go unto the Gentiles.
- f. He then entered the house of Justus and preached.
- g. Crispus and his household obeyed the Gospel.
- h. Paul remained at this place for a year and six months.
- 18. Cenchrea. (Acts 18:18).
  - a. A city near Corinth.
  - b. Paul made a vow at this place.
- 19. Ephesus. (Acts 18:19 — 21).
  - a. He entered a synagogue and preached.
  - b. He was asked to remain but traveled on.
- 20. Caesarea. (Acts 18:22).
  - a. He sailed to this place, probably by way of Rhodes.
  - b. Paul visited the church.
- 21. Jerusalem. (Acts 18:22).
  - a. Paul visited the church.
  - b. He also had other reasons for this point.
- 22. Antioch. (Acts 18:22).
  - a. He finally returned to the point from where he had started.
  - b. However, he soon departed for another trip.

## **B. Some Highlights Of The Trip.**

- 1. Paul made this trip because of his love for souls.
- 2. He strengthened brethren and also established new congregations.
- 3. The Lord was with Paul and his fellow workers and blessed them.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. One man preached the gospel through out much of the world.
2. All of this should inspire us to do more for the Lord then ever before.

## **PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY**

**Acts 18 — 21**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. This is a follow up study of Paul's first and second missionary journeys.
2. After Paul returned from his second journey he immediately left on his third.
3. This study should reveal a number of profitable things for all of us.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The Cities And Countries Visited.**

1. Antioch. (Acts 18:22, 23).
  - a. He spent some time there.
  - b. Then he traveled on.
2. Galatia. (Acts 18:23).
  - a. Paul traveled through strengthening the disciples.
  - b. We do not know how long he remained at each place.
3. Phrygia. (Acts 18:23).
  - a. He did the same as in Galatia.
  - b. There were no doubt many disciples in this area.
4. Ephesus. (Acts 19:1).
  - a. Here Paul found a number of disciples.
    1. They were John's disciples.
    2. On hearing the truth they were baptized.

- b. Paul spent two years at this place.
  - c. Certain miracles were performed.
  - d. Timothy and Erastus are sent into Macedonia.
  - e. The people became disturbed over the teaching that stood opposed to idols.
  - f. After an uproar Paul finally departed from the city.
5. Macedonia. (Acts 20:1, 2).
- a. Paul visited throughout this province.
  - b. After this he departed for Greece.
6. Greece. (Acts 20:2, 3).
- a. Paul abode here for three months.
  - b. He then departed for other places.
7. Philippi. (Acts 20:6).
- a. A number of brethren accompanied Paul through Macedonia.
  - b. From this city he departed for Troas.
8. Troas. (Acts 20:6, 7).
- a. Paul made the trip by ship in five days.
  - b. At this place he abode seven days.
  - c. While at this place he worshipped with the disciples.
  - d. Eutychus was killed by a fall but was raised from the dead.
9. Assos. (Acts 20:13, 14).
- a. Paul traveled to this place by foot.
  - b. Luke and others met him here.
10. Mitylene. (Acts 20:14).
- a. This was a little city on a nearby island.
  - b. They only passed through this place.
11. Chios. (Acts 20:15).
- a. Paul and company sailed next day to this place.
  - b. They evidently only passed through.
12. Samos. (Acts 20:15).
- a. The next day they came to this place.
  - b. Once more they merely passed through.
13. Trogyllium. (Acts 20:15).

- a. They tarried here briefly.
- b. The next day moved on.
- 14. Miletus. (Acts 20:16 — 38).
  - a. Here Paul called for the elders of the church at Ephesus.
  - b. He spoke to them for his last time.
  - c. After this they took to sea once more.
- 15. Coos. (Acts 21:1).
  - a. This was merely a small island.
  - b. Paul's company sailed by this place.
- 16. Rhodes. (Acts 21:1).
  - a. The next day they came to this island.
  - b. This was another spot they passed by.
- 17. Patara. (Acts 21:1).
  - a. They sailed from Rhodes.
  - b. From this point they found a ship and sailed on.
- 18. Phenicia. (Acts 21:2).
  - a. They sailed to this port.
  - b. Another place they only passed through.
- 19. Tyre. (Acts 21:3 — 7).
  - a. On their way they spotted Cyprus.
  - b. Paul found disciples in this city.
- 20. Ptolemais. (Acts 21:7).
  - a. Paul's band sailed to this place.
  - b. Here they abode with the brethren one day.
- 21. Caesarea. (Acts 21:7).
  - a. On reaching this city Paul entered into the house of Philip the evangelist.
  - b. Here Paul met a prophet named Agabus.
- 22. Jerusalem. (Acts 21:15).
  - a. Paul and company go on up to Jerusalem.
  - b. Here Paul encounters many things.
  - c. This completes his third missionary journey.

## **B. Some Highlights Of The Trip.**

1. Paul expresses his love for the souls of men in making this trip.
  - a. To see many of his brethren.
  - b. To convert others to Christ.
2. As a result of Paul's journey many brethren were strengthened and many souls were converted.
3. Miracles and wonders were performed that souls might be saved and strengthened.
4. Paul had to suffer many things' on this trip but he was glad to do it for the Lord's sake.
5. Paul was also blessed in many ways as a result of this journey.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. Paul did much to carry the gospel through out the world.
2. He not only preached orally but penned a number of inspired letters.
3. Because of such work Paul was later imprisoned and carried to Rome.

# **PAUL'S IMPRISONMENT**

**Acts 21 — 28**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Paul's imprisonment came immediately after he had completed his third missionary journey.
2. Even though this great man was arrested he nevertheless continued to preach the gospel of Christ.
3. The things that occurred during this period of time should be of great interest to all.



## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Paul's Journey To Rome.**

1. Jerusalem. (Acts 21:17).
  - a. Paul visits with the brethren at this place.
  - b. He performs a Nazarite's vow in the temple.
  - c. The Jews arrested him in the temple.
  - d. He was later beaten, etc.
  - e. The apostle was saved by his Roman citizenship.
  - f. He appears before the council and Ananias the high priest.
  - g. He relates the story of his conversion.
  - h. Next he is delivered unto Antipatris.
2. Caesarea. (Acts 23:33 — 35).
  - a. Paul is now delivered to Felix.
  - b. He is accused by Tertullus.
  - c. Paul defends himself before Felix.
  - d. Next Paul appears before Festus.
  - e. The apostle appeals to Caesar.
  - f. Then he appears before Agrippa.
  - g. Paul defends himself before royalty.
  - h. Finally, Paul is sent to Rome with other prisoners.
3. Sidon. (Acts 27:3).
  - a. At this place Paul was allowed to visit with friends.
  - b. They remained here for only a short time.
4. Cyprus. (Acts 27:4).
  - a. The band only sailed by this place.
  - b. This was done because the winds were contrary.
5. The Sea of Cilicia. (Acts 27:5).
  - a. They merely sailed through these waters.
  - b. This sea was connected with the land from which Paul had come.
6. Pamphylia. (Acts 27:5).
  - a. The crew sailed through the waters off the coast line of Pamphylia.

- b. As far as we know they did not land.
- 7. Myra. (Acts 27:6).
  - a. A city of Lycia.
  - b. There they transferred to another ship.
  - c. Then they sailed for Italy.
- 8. Cnidus. (Acts 27:7).
  - a. After sailing many days they came to this place.
  - b. They merely sailed by this particular island.
- 9. Salmone. (Acts 27:7).
  - a. This was a city on the eastern shore of Crete.
  - b. Once more they only sailed by.
- 10. The fair havens. (Acts 27:8).
  - a. This was a body of water between two islands.
  - b. The ship passed through this place.
- 11. Lasea. (Acts 27:8).
  - a. A city on the southwestern shore of Crete.
  - b. Evidently they did not anchor at this place.
- 12. Clauda. (Acts 27:16).
  - a. At this time the ship was having a battle with the sea.
  - b. Paul had advised them to remain at Crete but they were determined to keep going.
  - c. They sailed under this little island out in the sea.
- 13. Melita. (Acts 28:1).
  - a. After battling the sea and many other obstacles they finally came to this barbarous island.
  - b. Here Paul performed certain miracles, etc.
  - c. After three months they left on a ship of Alexandria.
- 14. Syracuse. (Acts 28:12).
  - a. This was a coastal city on an island known today as Sicily.
  - b. On landing they remained here for three days.
- 15. Rhegium. (Acts 28:13).
  - a. At this point the company enters Italy.
  - b. They immediately journeyed on.
- 16. Puteoli. (Acts 28:13).

- a. They traveled by sea to this coastal city.
  - b. It is said that this city is now known as Naples.
  - c. Here Paul found brethren and they tarried for seven days.
17. Appii forum. (Acts 28:15).
- a. They traveled on the Rome by land.
  - b. Brethren came from Rome to greet him.
18. Three taverns. (Acts 28:15).
- a. They passed by this place on their way to Rome.
  - b. Brethren accompanied Paul on to the City.
19. Rome. (Acts 28:16).
- a. On reaching Rome the prisoners were turned over to the authorities.
  - b. Paul continued to preach God's word as he had opportunity.
  - c. Paul dwelt two years in his own hired house and received all who visited him.
  - d. From this place he wrote a number of letters and sent them by messengers to various congregations and individuals.
  - e. This is where Paul's record comes to a close.

## **B. Some Highlights Of The Trip.**

- 1. The Jews were determined to dispose of Paul.
- 2. Paul preached the gospel to the small and to the great.
- 3. The apostle took advantage of every opportunity to preach the gospel.
- 4. Paul performed certain miracles on this trip.
- 5. It was the Lord's will that Paul should visit Rome.
- 6. Paul remained faithful to the Lord all the way.

## **CONCLUSION:**

- 1. Secular history tells us that Paul was put to death at Rome.
- 2. Thus a great man died for his faith — a faith that was stronger than death.

3. The story of Paul should give us new faith and determination to do more for the Lord.

## **WHERE SHALL WE GO?**

**John 6:66 — 69**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The world is confused.
2. Man has many needs but goes to the wrong source for help.
3. Where shall we go?

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Shall We Go To:**

1. Material things? (Luke 12:16 — 21).
2. Worldly pleasure? (1 John 2:15 — 17; James 4:4).
3. Learning? (1 Cor. 1:25).
4. Doctrines of men? (1 Cor. 1; Matt. 7:21 — 23).
5. Religions of men? (Acts 17).
6. Unbelief? (Ps. 14:1).

#### **B. To Whom Shall We Go?**

1. Christ. (John 14:6).
2. The word of God. (Matt. 24:35).
3. The truth. (John 8:32).
4. The gospel. (Rom. 1:16, 17).
5. The church. (Eph. 5:23).
6. The name. (Acts 4:12).
7. Worship. (John 4:24).
8. Godly living. (Tit. 2:11, 12).
9. Heaven. (Rev. 2:10).

### **C. What Does Christ Have To Offer?**

1. Salvation. (Mk. 16:16).
2. The Spirit. (Acts 2:38).
3. Access to the Father. (1 John 5:17).
4. All spiritual blessings. (Eph. 1:3).
5. Christian brothers and sisters. (Gal. 3:26, 27).
6. A good life. (James 1:25).
7. Peace. (Col. 3:15).
8. Hope. (Col. 1:27).

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. Where are you at this time?
2. Who are you looking to take you to heaven?
3. What assurance do you have?

## **AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?**

**Gen. 4:1 — 16**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. This is another lesson from the pages of the Old Testament.
2. Make a study of the two brothers, Cain and Abel.
3. A question that has been asked and answered many times.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. The world's Answer.**

1. "Every man for himself in this old world."
2. "If a man cannot take care of himself, then he deserves to perish."
3. "Too much trouble to see about man's brother."

4. "It is enough for man to take care of himself."

**B. The Lord's Answer.**

1. To help one's brother because he is a brother.
2. He may be lost without one's care.
3. The Lord expects such.

**C. Who Is My Brother?**

1. All men. (Acts 17:26 — 29; Heb. 12:9).
2. Jesus died for all. (Rom. 5:8).
3. Great Commission to all. (Matt. 18:18 — 20).
4. Great Invitation to all. (Matt. 11:28 — 30).

**D. Where Is My Brother?**

1. Dead in sin.
2. Erring Christian.

**E. Am I My Brother's Keeper?**

1. Sermon on the mount. (Matt. 5:14 — 16).
2. Paul said that he was debtor. (Rom. 1:14).

**F. Results Of Not Trying To Keep Our Brother.**

1. Brother may lose his soul. (Heb. 2:9).
2. To fail to be like the Lord.
3. To condemn ourselves. (Ezek. 3:18 — 19).

**G. Blessings Resulting From Keeping Our Brother.**

1. We become soul winners.
2. Great joy.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. We are our brother's keeper whether we like it or not.
2. What are you going to do about these things?

# **THE FIRST SIN**

**Gen. 3:6**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Sin entered the world in the beginning.
2. The world has been plagued with sin ever since.
3. This is a study of the first sin and its consequences.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The First Temptation.**

1. A true fact.
  - a. It is possible to tempt anyone. (James 1:14; Jude 6).
  - b. Man might not have fallen had he not been tempted.
  - c. The Bible clearly teaches that he was tempted.
2. The author of the temptation.
  - a. The serpent or the devil.
  - b. He is also known as the tempter. (Matt. 4:3; 1 Thess. 3:5).
3. The instrument in connection with the temptation.
  - a. The serpent.
  - b. The devil can always find some tool to accomplish his purpose.
4. The nature of the temptation.
  - a. To cause doubt in connection with divine goodness.
  - b. To cause doubt in the divine word.
  - c. To imitate divine greatness.
5. The subtlety or the deceit.
  - a. It started before the two had time to prove themselves.
  - b. Satan began with the woman, the weaker of the two.
  - c. He attacked her when she was alone.
  - d. He began his work on her in the sight of the tree.
  - e. He was very cautious as not to cause excitement.
  - f. He worked on her by degrees.
  - g. He did not give his purpose for these things.

- h. He did not lead seemingly but followed.
- i. All that was said seemed to be for the best.
- j. He used the right kind of bait — he left the woman with the desire for more knowledge.

**B. The Transgression Involved.**

- 1. The guilty.
  - a. Not the devil.
  - b. Adam and Eve.
- 2. The motive.
  - a. The devil planted a motive in Eve's heart.
  - b. There was a change in Eve and then the tree.
  - c. There was a need for sinful motives and then they were supplied.
- 3. Wickedness involved.
  - a. Unbelief.
  - b. Selfishness.
  - c. Love for the world.
- 4. The sad results of sin.
  - a. Sin now in the world.
  - b. A recognition of guilt.
  - c. A sense of shame.
  - d. Cast out of the garden.

**C. Lessons For Us.**

- 1. Man has responsibilities.
- 2. Must guard against temptation.
- 3. The destructiveness of a single sin.

**CONCLUSION:**

- 1. This should be a lesson to all people every where.
- 2. Sin never brings happiness, but only shame and disgrace.



# **READY UNTO EVERY GOOD WORK**

**Col. 1:10; 2 Tim. 2:21**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Think of what one man can do.
2. Think of what one congregation can do.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Why We Fail To Grow.**

1. We think too little.
2. We are too lazy.
3. We refuse to open our eyes. (Matt. 13).
4. We don't have enough faith.
5. We refuse to organize.

### **B. Let Us Take Advantage Of Our Opportunities. (Gal 6:10).**

1. Hospital visits.
2. Bulletins in Hotels.
3. Magazines in Barber Shops.
4. Visits to Jails.
5. Benevolence.
6. Mission work.
7. Newspaper Ads.
8. Hospitality.
9. Visiting.
10. Cottage Meetings.

### **C. What It Will Mean.**

1. Mean more to hear the gospel.
2. More will be saved.
3. More money will be given.
4. Growth both numerically and spiritually.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. Our failure to work can mean damnation. (Matt. 25).

2. Under those circumstances what will be our end?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 1**

## **WHAT SIN IS**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. There are a number of reasons to discuss this:
  - a. Need to know what sin is to be able to abstain from it.
  - b. Need to know in order to warn others.
2. There is but one place we can go to learn the meaning of sin and that is to the Bible.
  - a. Most other books are silent on the subject.
  - b. Man-made books glorify wrong-doing.
  - c. The Bible pictures sin for what it is.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. "Sin Is The Transgression Of The Law." (1 John 3:4).**

1. The law here is the law of the Lord. (Ps. 1:2).
2. Any time one transgresses or goes beyond God's law, he sins.
3. When one transgresses God's law he is without God and his Son. (2 John 9).

#### **B. Sin Further Defined.**

1. The Greek word, "hamartia," is translated "sin" in the New Testament which means literally "missing the mark."
  - a. It originally had reference to an archer shooting at a target, but because he aimed too high or too low he would miss the mark.
  - b. We are to aim at the will of God but when we turn to the right or left, we miss the mark, and therefore sin.

2. Transgressing God's law may be done by:
  - a. Addition. (Rev. 22:18, 19).
  - b. Subtraction. (Rev. 22:18, 16).
  - c. Substitution. (Gal. 1:7 — 9).
3. Sin may also be classified as:
  - a. Sins of omission. (Heb. 2:3).
  - b. Sins of commission. (Gal. 5:19).
4. There are sins:
  - a. Of the mind. (Matt. 5:28).
  - b. Of the tongue. (James 3).
  - c. Of the body. (1 Cor. 5).

**C. The Sins May Be Against:**

1. God. (Matt. 4:7).
  - a. In cursing God.
  - b. In breaking his will.
  - c. In doing any wrong deed.
2. Man. (Matt. 5:38, 39).
  - a. In lying and stealing.
  - b. In drinking and gambling.
  - c. In committing fornication and adultery.
3. Government. (Rom. 13).
  - a. In breaking those laws man has made, if not out of harmony with God's law.
  - b. In taking the law into one's hand.
4. Church. (Acts 9:5).
  - a. By opposing it altogether. (Acts 9).
  - b. By failing to live the faithful Christian life. (2 Per. 2:20 — 22).
5. Self. (Matt. 14:26).
  - a. By doing anything that would tear down the physical body. (1 Cor. 9).
  - b. When one sins he is committing spiritual death. (Rom. 6:23).

**D. The Bible Does Not Teach The Degrees Of Sin.**

1. God does not measure sin as man does.
2. Sin is sin and does only harm.

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. The world is full of sin; it is all about us.
2. We must be careful lest we so sin as to finally be lost.

### **EXERCISES**

1. Give some reasons why we should study about sin.
2. What book can we go to learn the truth about sin?
3. What is sin?
4. Define transgression.
5. What did sin literally mean in the original language?
6. How may one transgress God's law.
7. What is the difference between the sin of omission and the sin of commission?
8. List those whom one may sin against.
9. Does the Bible teach "degrees of sin?"
10. Name some sins with which you are familiar.

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 2**

## **ORIGIN OF SIN**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Where did sin come from?
2. Who was the first sinner?
3. Why did man sin?

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. What Is Sin?**

1. It is the transgression of the law. (1 John 3:4).

2. To go beyond the will of God.

**B. When Did Sin Enter The World?**

1. When the serpent came to deceive Eve. (Gen. 3).
2. When man went beyond the will of the Lord.

**C. Who Is Behind Sin?**

1. The Devil. (Rev. 12:9).
2. He has many weapons. (Eph. 6:12).
3. He has many co-workers. (2 Cor. 11:15).

**D. Who Were The First Sinners?**

1. Eve was first and then Adam.
2. All human beings have followed in their steps.
3. All have sinned. (Rom. 3:23).

**E. Why Did Man Sin?**

1. Because he was tempted. (Gen. 3:6).
2. Because he was stubborn.
3. Because he was selfish.
4. Because he was not willing to follow instructions.

**F. Did He Have Any Justifiable Reasons For His Actions?**

1. He knew the truth. (Gen. 3:2, 3).
2. He knew the consequences that would come upon him. (Gen. 3:3).
3. Therefore he did not have any reason.

**G. What Were The Results?**

1. Sin entered the world to stay. (Rom. 5:12).
2. Adam and Eve were cast out to suffer physically and spiritually. (Gen. 3:16 — 24).
3. Man is lost and needs a Saviour. (Rom. 5:8).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Sin brought nothing good into the world.

2. It has been a curse from that day to this.

### **EXERCISES**

1. What is sin?
2. When did sin enter the world?
3. Who was the Serpent?
4. What is the work of the Devil?
5. What are some of the Devil's weapons?
6. Does Satan have any helpers?
7. Give some of the Devil's names.
8. Who were the first sinners?
9. Are all people sinners now?
10. Why did man sin?
11. Was there a good reason for his actions?
12. What happened when man sinned?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 3**

## **PROGRESSIVENESS OF SIN**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. After sin enters one's life, it moves fast.
2. "One sin leads to another," is an old expression.
3. It may all begin in "innocence" but end in "disaster."

### **DISCUSSION:**

- A. **The Bible Picture Of The Progressiveness Of Sin. (James 1:13 — 15).**
  1. One is tempted.

2. Then drawn away of his own lust and enticed.
3. Next lust is conceived.
4. Finally it brings forth death.

**B. Some Bible Examples.**

1. The story of Cain. (Gen. 4).
2. The people before the flood. (Gen. 6).
3. The sins of Achan. (Josh. 7).
4. The disobedience of Saul. (1 Sam. 15).
5. David's adultery. (2 Sam. 11, 12).
6. Judas' betrayal of the Lord. (Matt. 26, 27).
7. Peter's denial of the Lord. (Matt. 26, 27).

**C. Sins Today That Lead To Other Sins. (Gal. 5:19 — 21).**

1. "A little white lie."
2. "A social drink."
3. Gambling.
4. Mixed bathing.
5. Dancing.
6. Cursing.
7. Immodest apparel.
8. Anger.
9. Hate.
10. Missing the assemblies.
11. Unfaithfulness to companion.
12. Selfishness.
13. Stealing.
14. Dishonesty.
14. Breaking the speed limit.
16. Disobedient to parents.
17. Jealousy.
18. Covetousness.

**D. The Result Of Such Sins. (Rom. 6:23).**

1. Those guilty must suffer. (Prov. 13:15).

2. Many times the innocent have to suffer.
3. Only harm is done, physically and spiritually.

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. Remember sin never stands still.
2. It must be either put out of one's life or it will lead him on to more terrible things.
3. Don't let sin ruin you.

### **EXERCISES**

1. Discuss: "One sin leads to another."
2. Define: "The Progressiveness of sin."
3. Give some examples of those who allowed sin to destroy them.
4. Lists some sins today that will lead to other sins.
5. What will sin do for one?
6. Is there any such thing as a little sin.
7. Does sin ever stand still?
8. How do you feel about these: "Social Drinking?" "A white lie?"
9. What must be done to sin?
10. Is it possible to live without sin?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 4**

## **THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many people think that living in the world is the real enjoyment of life.



2. Some people reason that all young people must "sow their wild oats."
3. But they forget that one must reap what he sows, that he must pay for it.
4. One may "live it up," but he'll have to "live it down."

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Consequences Of The First Sin. (Gen. 2:17).**

1. It brought death physically.
2. It brought death spiritually.
3. It brought physical death to all.
4. It necessitated the death of Christ.
5. It means eternal damnation to many souls.

### **B. The Results Of Sin: Examples.**

1. Adam and Eve were cast out. (Gen. 3).
2. Cain was cursed. (Gen. 4).
3. The world was destroyed with water. (Gen. 5, 6).
4. Saul was rejected as king over Israel. (1 Sam. 15).
5. Christ went to death. (Lk. 23, 24).
6. Demas forsook the Lord. (2 Tim. 4:10).

### **C. What The Bible Teaches.**

1. Sin brings death. (Gen. 1:27).
2. The way of the transgressor is hard. (Prov. 13:15).
3. The wages of sin is death. (Rom. 6:23).
4. To live after the flesh is to die. (Rom. 8:13).
5. "Dead in trespasses of sins." (Col. 2:13).
6. "Being dead in your sins." (Col. 2:13).
7. When lust is conceived and fulfilled it brings forth death. (James 1:13, 14).
8. Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap. (Gal. 6:7, 8).
9. The evil shall go away unto eternal destruction. (Matt. 25:46).

10. The unrighteous shall be resurrected unto damnation. (John 5:28, 29).
11. The wicked shall be cast into the lake of fire. (Rev. 21:8).

**D. Consequences Of Sin Today.**

1. Sin causes death, suffering, and sorrow.
2. It tears one down physically and spiritually.
3. It robs one of all that is good and right.
4. It separates one from God.
5. It causes one to be lost eternally.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. All who sin must pay.
2. Sin is a terrible disease that always destroys.
3. There is nothing good about sin.
4. Repent while there is time.

**EXERCISES**

1. Is there real joy in living a life of sin?
2. Must one sow his wild oats?
3. Must one pay for the way that he lives?
4. What were the consequences of the first sin?
5. Give some Bible examples of those who had to suffer because of sin.
6. Does sin bring death? What kind?
7. What causes eternal death?
8. Must one suffer physically because of sin?
9. Name some different types of death.
10. What will eventually happen to the wicked?
11. Will there be a second chance for the ungodly? Give proof.
12. What are some of the consequences of sin today?

# **SIN AND ITS CURE**

## **No. 5**

### **IS SIN INHERITED?**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. There are diseases that are inheritable.
  - a. Tuberculosis.
  - b. Asthma.
2. Can one inherit sin?
3. Are we held accountable for the sins of our parents?

#### **DISCUSSION:**

##### **A. If We Can Inherit Sin, Then:**

1. We are born sinners.
2. We are guilty of sins that we never committed.
3. We must seek forgiveness for something that we never did.
4. If one dies as a baby he will be lost.

##### **B. Arguments Made To Uphold Such A Theory.**

1. That Adam's sin was passed on to his children, etc.
2. That a child is born in sin.
3. That when a "child cries, it is the Devil in him."
4. That it is therefore necessary to "baptize" babies.

##### **C. What Does The Bible Teach?**

1. That we are born without sin. (Matt. 18:3).
2. Each must give an account of his own sins. (Rom. 14:12).
3. "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." (Ezek. 18:20).
4. Each must give an account for the deeds done in the body. (2 Cor. 5:10).

5. On reaching the age of accountability, one becomes a sinner. (Rom. 3:23).
6. Sin is the "transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4).
7. Man is the offspring of God. (Acts 17:29; Eccl. 12:7).

**D. Children And Sin.**

1. One must know right from wrong in order to sin. (Matt. 18:1 — 3).
2. One must believe in order to be saved. (Mk. 16:16).
3. One must remain faithful to be saved eternally. (Rev. 2:10).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Natural sin is not inherited.
2. Sin is something that an individual must do.
3. Therefore each individual is held accountable for his own actions, that is, if he is an accountable being.
4. Although one does not inherit sin that does not mean that he will not sin.

**EXERCISES**

1. Name some diseases that can be inherited.
2. Can sin be inherited?
3. Are babies born into the world sinners?
4. Are there people who believe that babies are born with sin?
5. What are their arguments to uphold such?
6. What does the Bible teach about this?
7. Can babies sin? Why?
8. Can babies believe?
9. What must one do to be saved?
10. When must one do this to be saved?

# **SIN AND ITS CURE**

## **No. 6**

### **THE NECESSITY OF ATONEMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. If man had not sinned there would have been no need for atonement.
2. If man could live a perfect life today, there would be no need for it.
3. But because of sin man is lost, and therefore must comply with God's will to be saved.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

##### **A. What Sin Did.**

1. It separated God and man. (Isa. 59:2).
2. It brought spiritual death. (Gen. 2:17).
3. It made it necessary that man atone for his sins.

##### **B. Provisions Under The Old Testament.**

1. God commanded that man offer animal sacrifices.
  - a. Abel offered the firstling of his flock. (Gen. 4).
  - b. This was done by faith. (Heb. 11:4).
2. Bloody offerings were to be used to purify, sanctify, and make men holy. (Lev. 12:4).
3. But the blood of animals could not permanently take away sin. (Heb. 10:4).
4. So they looked for the Messiah. (Gen. 12:1 —4).

##### **C. Provisions Under The New Testament.**

1. Christ was born. (Matt. 1:21).
  - a. Rejected by the majority. (John 5:40).
  - b. Invited all to come. (Matt. 11:28 — 30).
2. Christ became the perfect sacrifice. (Acts 8).
  - a. Sent of God. (John 3:16).

- b. Died for man. (Rom. 5:8).
- c. The blood of Christ remits sins altogether. (Eph. 1:7).
- d. Brings God and man together again. (Eph. 2:16).
- e. Offers the hope of eternal life. (John 14:1 — 3).

**D. The Necessity Of Christ's Death.**

- 1. Man was a sinner. (Rom. 3:23).
- 2. Animal sacrifices could not save. (Heb. 10:4).
- 3. The law could not save anyone. (Rom. 8:3).
- 4. Man could not save himself. (Eph. 2:8, 9).
  - a. By good works.
  - b. Devising a plan of salvation.
- 5. So it took the death of a perfect man. (Heb. 9:22).
- 6. Only the grace of God could provide this. (Tit. 2:11, 12).

**CONCLUSION:**

- 1. Man must obey God to be saved. (Rev. 22:14).
- 2. Each one must work out his own salvation. (Phil. 2:12).

**EXERCISES**

- 1. Is there a need for man's atonement?
- 2. What is atonement?
- 3. What did sin do to cause a need for an atonement?
- 4. What was required under the Old Testament law to take away sin?
- 5. Was it possible to be forgiven once and for all under the Old Law?
- 6. What kind of sacrifices were offered?
- 7. What is the difference between the atonement of the Old Law and the atonement of the New Law?
- 8. What was done that we might have the remission of our sins?
- 9. Must we do anything?
- 10. Can man be saved without Christ?

# **SIN AND ITS CURE**

## **No. 7**

### **ATONEMENT UNDER THE OLD LAW**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The law was added because of transgression.
2. With it came an outlined plan for the offering of sacrifice.
3. Atonement for sins was to be made by the shedding of animal blood.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

##### **A. The Need For Atonement.**

1. Man was a sinful creature.
2. He could look only to the Lord for forgiveness.

##### **B. The Command Of God.**

1. God commanded sacrifices. (Deut. 16:2).
2. The people were given instructions as to when they should sacrifice, etc. (Ex. 20 — 25).
3. Israel was to recognize the tribe of Levi as the tribe from which the priests were to come to assist them in their offerings. (Read Leviticus).

##### **C. The Sacrifice Itself.**

1. Animal sacrifices.
  - a. Only the best animals were to be used.
  - b. God demanded that he be first.
2. Other sacrifices.

##### **D. The Time Of The Sacrifice.**

1. There were set times for some sacrifices.
2. Others could be offered at anytime.
  - a. Offerings for sin.
  - b. Offerings to purify.

**E. The Purpose Of The Offering.**

1. To cleanse the soul of sin (at least for the time being).
2. To purify the body of uncleanness.
3. To cleanse the temple or other things.
4. To sanctify certain objects.

**F. Things To Promote Israel's Spiritual Life.**

1. The law of Moses. (Ex. 20).
2. The many sacrifices. (Heb. 9, 10).
3. The Priesthood. (Josh. 18:7).
4. The tabernacle. (Ex. 27:21; Deut. 16:1).
5. The Ark of the Covenant. (Josh. 4:11).
6. The Temple. (Ezek. 4:1).

**G. The Reason It Was Taken Away.**

1. It could not save man. (Heb. 10:1 — 4).
2. Was to last only until the seed should come. (Gal. 3:19).
3. It served its purpose. (Gal. 3:19).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Why should anyone want to go back to the Law?
2. We have a far better law in the New Testament. (James 1:25).
3. Christ is our hope.

**EXERCISES**

1. Why was the Law given?
2. Was there a need for atonement?
3. Name some of the sacrifices offered?
4. What was the purpose of these sacrifices?
5. Who commanded them?
6. What were some of the demands of the sacrifices itself?
7. When were they offered?
8. List some things that were given to promote Israel's spiritual life.



9. Why was this system taken away?
10. Who took it away?
11. Why should anyone want to go back to the law?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 8**

## **JESUS CHRIST, THE PERFECT SIN OFFERING**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Up until Christ there had been no perfect sin offering.
2. A sin offering was that which was offered to atone for sin or to do away with it.
3. But God continued to remember sin annually.
4. Then all of that was changed.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Sin Offering Of The Past.**

1. The blood of bulls and goats.
2. Animal sacrifices.
3. But they could not permanently take away sin.

#### **B. The Need For A Perfect Sacrifice.**

1. To do away with animal sacrifices.
2. To do away with continual sacrifices.
3. To give unto man a better way.
4. To bring God and man together.

#### **C. God Furnished The Sacrifice.**

1. He promised a Saviour after man had sinned. (Gen. 3:15).

2. The prophets pointed to his coming. (Isa. 53).
3. John the Baptist preceded him. (Matt. 3).
4. Finally he comes. (John 3:16).

**D. Why He Is The Perfect Sacrifice.**

1. He is the Son of God.
2. He is not only divine but human as well.
3. He understands man's needs, being tempted like man. (Heb. 2:18).
4. He lived a perfect life. (Acts 8; Heb. 5:8, 9).
5. He died for the sins of the world. (Heb. 9:28).
6. His blood reached backward and forward. (Heb. 9).
7. He gave a new and better way. (Heb. 1:1, 2; 2:2, 3).
8. He brought grace and truth. (John 1:17).
9. His sacrifice:
  - a. Once and for all.
  - b. Blots out sins forever.
  - c. Gives hope.

**E. The Significance Of The Blood Of Christ.**

1. The blood of Christ has power to wipe away sin. (Heb. 9:22).
2. The church was purchased by the shedding of Christ's blood. (Acts 20:28).
3. The blood of Christ continues to blot out the sins of the faithful. (1 John 1:7).
4. We remember the blood of Christ in partaking of the Lord's Supper. (Matt. 26:26 — 28).
5. Only those who have been washed in the blood can go to heaven. (Rev. 1:5).
6. Through the blood there is peace. (Col. 1:20).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. There is power in the blood.
2. Christ set for us a perfect example.

## **EXERCISES**

1. Had there been a perfect sin offering before Christ?
2. How often did God remember their sins?
3. How did Christ's coming change everything?
4. Discuss: "Christ, a perfect sacrifice."
5. What did that sacrifice mean to man?
6. Why was Christ the perfect sacrifice?
7. What is the significance of the blood of Christ?
8. Is there power in the blood?
9. How can we contact that blood?
10. Who is our perfect example? Why?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 9**

## **HOW MAN MAY ACCEPT THIS OFFERING**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Christ died for all the world but that doesn't mean that all will be saved.
2. Man must accept this offering in order to be saved.
3. This is revealed in the Scriptures.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Man Must Accept The Bible. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17).**

1. Must go to it for instruction.
2. Must believe it as it is.
3. Must obey it.
4. It will furnish unto every good work.

#### **B. The Plan Of Salvation.**

1. One must hear the word. (Rom. 10:17).

2. He must believe. (Heb. 11:6; John 14:1).
3. He must repent of all his sins. (Lk. 13:3; Acts 17:30).
4. He must confess Christ as the Son of God. (Matt. 10:32; Rom. 10:10).
5. He must be baptized to wash away his sins. (Acts 2:38; Mk. 16:16; Acts 22:16).

**C. In Obedience:**

1. One is added to the church. (Acts 2:47).
2. He contacts the blood of Christ and his sins are forgiven. (Acts 22:16; Matt. 27:28; Eph. 1:7).
3. His sins are continually forgiven as a Christian. (James 5:16; 1 John 1:7).

**D. As An Erring Child Of God:**

1. He must repent of his sins. (Lk. 15).
2. He must confess his faults. (Acts 8).
3. He must pray to God for forgiveness. (James 5:16).

**E. As A Christian:**

1. One is covered by the blood of Christ. (1 John 1:7).
2. He must remain faithful to the Lord, living a pure and godly life. (Tit. 2:11, 12; Rev. 22:14; 2:10).
3. He must take the gospel to a lost and dying world. (Mk. 16:15, 16; Matt. 28:18 — 20).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Are you a Christian?
2. Are you a faithful Christian?
3. If not, accept the offering of Christ by obeying him.
4. Act today.

## **EXERCISES**

1. For whom did Christ die?
2. What must man do to be saved?
3. Why is the Bible so important in these matters?
4. List some examples of those who were converted to Christ.
5. Show how they were saved.
6. What happens when one obeys the gospel?
7. Can one be saved this way: By faith only? By praying through? By good works only?
8. If one is once saved will he always be saved?
9. What must a Christian do to remain saved?
10. What must a Christian do to be forgiven?
11. Who will the Lord eventually save?

## **SIN AND ITS CURE**

### **No. 10**

## **CONDEMNING SIN**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Sin is to be found everywhere, even in the church.
2. It is to be found among the high and low.
3. What shall we do with it — condone it or condemn it?

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. What Is Sin?**

1. Sin is the transgression of the law. (1 John 3:4).
2. It is to go beyond God's will.

#### **B. When Did Sin Enter The World?**

1. When Adam and Eve listened to the serpent. (Gen. 3).
2. Sin has been in the world ever since. (Eccl. 7:20).

**C. What Will Sin Do?**

1. It will cheat one of happiness.
2. It will rob one of his goods.
3. It will bring him enemies.
4. It will ruin his health.
5. It will bring him death.
6. It will take him to hell.

**D. Who Is Behind All Of This?**

1. The Devil. (Rev. 12:9).
2. "Ministers of righteousness." (2 Cor. 11:15).

**E. Why Condemn Sin?**

1. God has commanded us to do so. (1 Tim. 5:20).
2. It is a matter of life or death. (Gal. 6:8).
3. To be saved. (Col. 1:14).

**F. Who Should Condemn Sin?**

1. The Christian.
2. Elders.
3. Deacons.
4. The Preacher.

**G. How Can We Condemn Sin?**

1. Through obeying the gospel.
2. By living the Christian life.
3. In exposing sin for what it is.
4. By withdrawing from the ungodly.

**H. What Will Be The Results?**

1. Those who bow to sin will be destroyed.
2. The righteous will live forever.
3. Christ will defeat the Devil.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. Where do you stand on these matters?
2. Are you with the Lord or against him?
3. Whatever you sow that you will also reap.

## **EXERCISES**

1. Where is sin to be found?
2. Name some things that are sinful.
3. What is sin?
4. When did sin enter the world?
5. What will sin do?
6. Who is the author of sin?
7. Should sin be condemned?
8. Why condemn it?
9. Who should condemn it?
10. How can we condemn sin?
11. What are the results of condemning sin?
12. Who will eventually win — Christ, or the Devil?
13. Whose side are you on?

# **WALKING BY FAITH**

## **No. 1**

## **THE BEGINNING OF FAITH**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The beginning of a thing is important.
  - a. A bad beginning can prove to be disastrous. Example — building a house.
2. We know how things began if we believe God's record.
  - a. God created all things. (Gen. 1:1).
  - b. "God maketh from the beginning." (Eccl. 3:11).

3. Man does not always agree with the divine record.
  - a. Some believe that the world began by accident.
  - b. There are those who believe that man came from a lower animal.
4. It is therefore understandable how many could be confused about the beginning of faith.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. What Faith Is.**

1. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. (Heb. 11:1).
2. It is the acceptance of God and his word without question.
3. It is that which is apart from knowledge.
4. It is the acceptance of the things that have not been proven by man's terms.
5. It is that which is of an inward nature that expresses itself in an outward way.

### **B. The Beginning Of Faith.**

1. How God says it begins.
  - a. By hearing the word of God. (Rom. 10:17).
  - b. By reading those things that are written. (John 20:30, 31).
  - c. By accepting God and his word.
2. How man says it begins.
  - a. By seeing a vision.
  - b. By hearing a "wee small voice."
  - c. By seeing a miracle.

### **C. When Faith Should Begin.**

1. Parents should begin to instruct their children in their very infancy. (Eph. 6:1 — 4).



2. By teaching them the word of God at a young age, a strong faith will be instilled within their hearts that will lead them to salvation. (Prov. 22:6).

After a lecture by the late Francis Wayland Parker, great Chicago educator, a woman asked, "How early can I begin the education of my child?" When will he be born?" "Born?" she gasped. "Why, he is already five years old." "My, my woman," Parker cried, "Don't stand there talking. Hurry home! Already you have lost the best five years."

3. If children can be taught their A,B,C's, etc., surely they can be taught the will of God.

#### **D. The Importance Of A Good Beginning.**

1. If one's faith is produced by hearing the truth it will not be necessary to clear away any error.
  - a. The fact that many start out believing error is why so many never change to the truth.
  - b. It is hard to give up something that has been accepted without question for a number of years.
  - c. Jesus was confronted with people of this nature.
2. Remember that only the proper teaching produces proper faith.

#### **E. The Growth Of Faith.**

1. The beginning.
  - a. Believing that God is. (Gen. 1:1; Heb. 11:6).
  - b. Believing that Jesus is God's Son. (John 14:1 — 3).
  - c. Believing the Bible as God's word. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17).
2. An obedient faith.
  - a. Obedience to the gospel. (Mk. 16:15, 16).
  - b. Becoming a member of the Lord's Church. (Acts 2:47).
  - c. Being a Christian only. (1 Pet. 4:16).
  - d. Worshipping God. (John 4:24).
3. A saving faith.

- a. Attending the assemblies. (Heb. 10:25).
- b. Practicing pure religion. (James 1:27).
- c. Being faithful unto death. (Rev. 2:10).

### **CONCLUSION:**

- 1. A scriptural faith is a rewarding faith.
- 2. Its end is eternal life itself.
- 3. A good beginning brings a happy ending.

### **EXERCISES**

- 1. Why is the beginning of a thing so important?
- 2. Why don't all agree on how everything began?
- 3. What is faith?
- 4. How does faith begin?
- 5. What does man say about the beginning of faith?
- 6. When should faith begin?
- 7. Why is it necessary to plant a Bible faith in one during an early age?
- 8. Why is faith so important?
- 9. How does faith grow?
- 10. How does faith reward?

## **WALKING BY FAITH**

### **No. 2**

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF FAITH**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

- 1. Although faith only will not save, faith is still important.
- 2. Faith itself is a condition of salvation.
- 3. It is a work of God. (John 6:29).

## **DISCUSSION:**

- A. Without Faith It Is Impossible To Please God. (Heb. 11:6).**
  - 1. Must believe that he is. (Gen. 1:1; Ps. 19:1).
  - 2. Must believe that he is a rewarder of them that seek him.
  
- B. Must Believe That Christ Is The Son Of God. (John 3:16).**
  - 1. Must believe that he came from God. (John 3:1 — 3).
  - 2. Must believe that he was born of the virgin Mary. (Matt. 1).
  - 3. Must accept him as the saviour of the world. (Lk. 19:10).
  
- C. Must Believe Those Things Written. (John 20:30, 31).**
  - 1. Believe that the Bible is from God, and in his holy word. (Matt. 24:35).
  - 2. Must accept it alone in religious matters. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17; 1 Pet. 4:11).
  
- D. Must Believe In Order To Obey The Gospel. (Mk. 16:16).**
  - 1. To add the Christian Graces.
  - 2. To walk by faith. (Rom. 14:23).
  - 3. To live by faith. (Rom. 1:17).
  
- E. Faith Is Necessary To Go To Heaven. (Rev. 2:10).**
  - 1. Must be faithful unto death.
  - 2. Must keep the commandments to enter Heaven. (Rev. 22:14).
  
- F. Faith Was Important To These:**
  - 1. Abel. (Heb. 11:4).
  - 2. Enoch. (Heb. 11:5).
  - 3. Noah. (Heb. 11:7).
  - 4. Abraham. (Heb. 11:8).
  - 5. Moses. (Heb. 11:24).
  - 6. The blind man. (John 9).

### **G. What Faith Did In New Testament Times.**

1. Conversion of Pentecostians. (Acts 2).
2. Conversion of the Samaritans. (Acts 8).
3. Conversion of the Eunuch. (Acts 8).
4. Conversion of Saul. (Acts 9).
5. Conversion of Cornelius. (Acts 10).
6. Conversion of the Jailor. (Acts 16).

### **H. The Importance Of Faith Today.**

1. That it be the one faith. (Eph. 4:4).
2. That it be the faith of the apostles. (Jude 3).
3. That it be a working faith. (James 2:24).
4. That it be a saving faith. (Mk. 16:16).
5. That it be a rewarding faith. (John 14:1 — 3).

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. It does make a difference what one believes.
2. The faith that is most acceptable to the Lord is a Bible faith.
3. What kind of faith is yours?

### **EXERCISES**

1. Why won't faith only save?
2. Why must one believe?
3. Can one please God without faith?
4. Can one believe in God without believing in Christ?
5. What does it mean to believe in God? in Christ?
6. Why is it necessary to believe in Christ?
7. Why are the scriptures so important in matters of faith?
8. What part does faith play in the plan of salvation?
9. Explain the importance of faith in the Christian life.
10. Name some Old Testament characters who were known for their faith.
11. What did faith do in New Testament times.
12. How many faiths are there?

13. Define: "Faith of the Apostles," "Working faith," "Saving faith," and "Rewarding faith."
14. Does it make a difference what one believes?

## **WALKING BY FAITH**

### **No. 3**

## **"O YE OF LITTLE FAITH"**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. This is an expression that was used a number of times by the Lord. (Matt. 8:26).
2. Christ rebuked his disciples for their lack of faith even after witnessing the many miracles that he performed.
3. So many times our faith is little, too.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. There Are Different Degrees Of Faith.**

1. Vain faith. (1 Cor. 15:2).
2. Dead faith. (James 2:17 — 26).
3. Little faith. (Matt. 14:31).
4. Obedient faith. (Rom. 1:5; 16:26).
5. Great working faith. (Col. 1:4; 1 Thess. 1:3).
6. Full faith. (Heb. 10:22, 23).

#### **B. Men Of Little Faith.**

1. The disciples, when the sea became rough. (Matt. 8:26).
2. Peter, when he attempted to walk on the water. (Matt. 14:31).
3. Those who did not trust in God for the material necessities. (Matt. 6:30).
4. Peter, when he denied his Lord. (Matt. 27).

**C. “O Ye Of Little Faith.”**

1. Many who refuse to obey the gospel.
2. Many who have drifted away from God.
3. Those who forsake the assemblies.
4. Those who walk by sight.
5. Those who fail to pray.
6. Those who are afraid that they “can’t.”
7. Those who are always making excuses.
8. Those who doubt God.

**D. Why Are So Many Without Sufficient Faith?**

1. Because of misguidance.
2. Because of deceit.
3. Because of putting trust in the world.
4. Because of selfishness.
5. Because of bad influence.

**E. What A Weak Faith Will Do.**

1. It will keep on weak and little in the sight of God.
2. It will render one worthless to the church.
3. It will destroy one eternally.

**F. Strengthening One’s Faith.**

1. Accept God at his word.
2. Associate with good people.
3. Pray and study more.
4. Do good works.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. What kind of faith do you have?
2. Is it strong enough to save you?

## **EXERCISES**

1. Are there degrees of faith? Name some of them.
2. Who were the men of "little faith?"
3. Explain: "O ye of little faith."
4. Give some modern day examples of those who have only a "little faith."
5. Why are so many without faith?
6. What does a weak faith do?
7. How can one strengthen his faith?
8. What kind of faith does the Lord want us to have?
9. List as many passages of scripture as possible that deals with faith.
10. How may you determine one's faith?
11. Do you believe that Christians of today have as much faith as the Christians of the first century?

## **WALKING BY FAITH**

### **No. 4**

## **FAITH THAT WILL REMOVE MOUNTAINS**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Jesus explained to the disciples that if they had faith they could remove mountains. (Matt. 21:21; Mk. 11:23).
2. Here Jesus was speaking of a miraculous faith.
3. What will faith do for one today?

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Faith Will No Longer Bring About Miracles.**

1. It is not that faith has lost its power. (Rom. 1:16).
2. Miracles are now a thing of the past. (James 1:25).
3. We now have the Bible record of miracles, etc. (John 20:30, 31).

**B. Faith Will Still Remove Mountains.**

1. Mountains of sin. (Gal. 3:26 — 28).
2. Mountains of worldliness. (Lk. 9:23).
3. Mountains of strife. (Acts 2).
4. Mountains of jealousy. (Gal. 5:22, 23).
5. Mountains of trouble. (Eph. 1:3; 1:7).
6. Mountains of problems.

**C. Faith Will Make A Way.**

1. For obedience. (Mk. 16:16).
2. For meetings. (Matt. 28:19, 20).
3. For meeting houses. (1 Cor. 14:40).
4. For radio programs. (Lk. 24:47).
5. For mission work. (Acts 1:8).
6. For Heaven. (John 14:1 — 4).

**D. This Faith Must Be In:**

1. God. (Heb. 11:6).
2. Christ. (John 8:24).
3. The Bible. (2 Per. 1:21).
4. The Church. (Eph. 5:23; 5:27).
5. Man. (Matt. 22:37 — 39).
6. Self. (Phil. 4:13).

**E. The Kind Of Faith.**

1. Must be more than "faith only." (James 2:24 — 26).
2. Must be a strong faith. (1 Cor. 16:13; Eph. 6:10).
3. Must be a working faith. (Phil. 2:12; Eph. 2:8, 9).
4. Must be saving faith. (Heb. 5:8, 9; Mk. 16:16).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. If one has the kind of faith the Lord speaks of, it will do any thing this side of the miraculous.
2. We all have a need for this type of faith.
3. Many have faith but it is weak.



## **EXERCISES**

1. What did Jesus mean when he said to the disciples that if they had faith they could remove mountains?
2. Are miracles performed today as they were in the days of Christ? If not, why not?
3. What were miracles for?
4. Discuss the relationship between faith and miracles.
5. Is it possible today for faith to remove mountains? Name some mountains that need to be moved.
6. Will faith make a way?
7. How far will faith be in?
8. What must our faith be in?
9. What kind of faith saves?
10. Discuss the possibility of faith.

## **WALKING BY FAITH** **No. 5** **WALKING BY FAITH**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many think that they have faith but do not.
2. The majority will no doubt be lost because of no faith or the lack of faith.
3. The bible says that we are to live by faith, to walk by faith. (Rom. 1:17; 14:23; 2 Cor.5:7).

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Many Walk By Sight.**

1. People of the world. (Lk. 12:16 — 21).

2. Church members. (Matt. 25:14 — 30).
  - a. Put trust in the material things.
  - b. Have no faith in prayer.
  - c. They “believe” only what they see.
3. The Church: (Lk. 14:16 — 24).
  - a. Must have all the money to build.
  - b. There is a bank account (Amounting to hundreds of dollars).
  - c. Unless there are visible results, no good is being done.
  - d. “You don’t have to get your feet wet to preach the gospel.”
  - e. Always afraid to try something different even though it is scriptural.

**B. What Does It Mean To Walk By Faith?**

1. To take God at his word.
2. To depend completely on God.
3. To believe that all things will work together for good.
4. To live the faithful Christian life.
5. To believe that all things are possible with God.
6. To preach the word and depend on God for the increase.
7. To “cast out into the deep.”

**C. Some Bible Characters Who Walked By Faith.**

1. Enoch.
2. Abraham.
3. Moses.
4. Daniel.
5. Three Hebrew Children.
6. Peter.
7. Paul.

**D. Some Things Today Done By Faith.**

1. Building meeting houses.
2. Sponsoring gospel broadcasts.
3. Sending preachers to mission fields.

**E. Different Commands And How They Relate To Proving Our Faith.**

1. Commands for which we can see a logical reason.
  - a. Such as the command not to kill.
  - b. These do not demand a high degree of proof since we may keep them according to human reasoning.
2. Commands for which we cannot assign a logical explanation.
  - a. Naaman and the dipping in the Jordan. (2 Kings 5).
  - b. The blind man and washing in the pool. (John 9:7).
  - c. Baptism for the remission of sins. (Acts 2:38).
  - d. These require a higher degree of proof of faith since they cause us to accept the divine command apart from human reasoning.
3. Commands for which we can see reasons not to obey.
  - a. Abraham and the offering of Isaac.
  - b. Paul and obedience at the cost of all.
  - c. Faithfulness at the expense of our lives.
  - d. This is the highest type of proof and requires unwavering faith.

**F. Things That Really Demand Faith.**

1. Putting God before loved ones.
2. Putting God before self.
3. Putting God first of all. (Matt. 6:33).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Are you walking by faith or by sight?
2. God has said that we must walk by faith to be saved.
3. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.

## **EXERCISES**

1. Who are some who think that they have faith but do not?
2. The majority will be lost because of a lack of what?
3. What does it mean to walk by sight?
4. What does it mean to walk by faith?
5. Who are some of the ones who are walking by sight?
6. Name some Bible characters who walked by faith.
7. What are some things done today by faith?
8. Do different commands call for different degrees of faith?
9. Should we ever question God and his word? Do we have a right?
10. List some things that really demand faith.
11. Are you walking by faith or by sight? How do you know?

## **THE PROBLEM OF EVANGELIZING THE WORLD (Plans Made In 1960)**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The problem is man.
2. The only way it may be solved is by carrying out the Great Commission. (Mk. 16:15, 16).

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Man Is Lost — The World Is Lost. (Rom. 3:23).**

1. Souls are dying right now without God and hope.
2. What are we doing about it?

#### **B. One Soul Is Worth More Than The Whole World. (Matt. 16:26).**

1. Therefore, money, material things, work, and nothing in general, should ever be allowed to keep souls from a knowledge of the truth.

2. Every scriptural means should be used to reach the lost.
  3. What if the situation was reversed, would you be pleased with the progress that is being made to take the gospel to the world?
- C. We Must Not Only Obey It, But We Must Preach It To Be Saved. (2 Tim. 4:2; 1 Tim. 4:16).**
1. Every accountable being is responsible.
  2. Gospel to be preached by earthen vessels.
- D. What Is Being Done At Home And Abroad?**
1. More progress is being made now than in modern times.
  2. The Herald of Truth, Gospel Press, etc., are reaching millions here.
  3. There are 135 nations and 198 preachers are being sent to 36 of them.
  4. But is this enough?
- E. The Present Needs.**
1. We need to give more, preach more, pray more, etc.
  2. We need to send the gospel to those 99 other nations.
- F. New Testament Times And Today.**
1. They obeyed and went forth preaching. (Acts 8).
  2. As a result the gospel was taken to the whole world in a generation.
  3. The same can be done today.
  4. We must have the faith to act.
  5. It is individual and collective responsibility.
  6. The Bible tells us how — Go.
- G. Proposed Work For India.**
1. Preached to go — now we want to go.
  2. Preached in other mission fields — Mississippi and Minnesota.
  3. We want to go to Bombay.

#### **H. India Herself.**

1. Has over 400,000,000 people.
2. Have English background.
3. People are poor and ignorant of the gospel as a whole.
4. Climate tends to be tropical.
5. In religion — 85% are Hindu's 1.3% are "Christians."
6. Official language is Hindi.

#### **I. India For Christ.**

1. Denominations have made much progress.
2. Lutheran, Baptist, Methodists, Presbyterian, and Christian Church have done much.
3. About 150 in Assam are striving to restore pure New Testament Church.
4. About 15 are located 50 miles South of Bombay.

#### **J. Entering India.**

1. It is said to be difficult to get a visa.
2. The American Counsul feels that it will be difficult but can be done.
3. The Christian Church informed me that they have had no trouble.
4. We are now working on these matters.

#### **K. Our Needs.**

1. We need a church to sponsor the work.
2. We need support.
3. We need a travel fund.
4. We need a "working account."
5. We need the prayers of all.
6. We need others to go.

#### **L. What You Can Do.**

1. You can tell the brethren of our needs.
2. You can encourage us in this work.
3. You can pray for us.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. Let's evangelize the world.
2. If you would like additional information then see me.
3. If you are interested show it now.
4. Whatever you can do will be appreciated.

## **THE APOSTLES**

**Matt. 10:1 — 15; Acts 1; 1 Cor. 1**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. An apostle was a disciple of the Lord who had been chosen to do a certain work.
2. One had to meet certain qualifications in order to be an apostle.
  - a. He had to be an eye witness of the Lord.
  - b. He had to be chosen of the Lord for this task.
3. These individuals were to carry the Lord's work on even after his departure.
4. To begin with they were given a limited commission but later were given the great commission.
  - a. The limited commission had to do with the Jew only.
  - b. The great commission had to do with the whole world.
5. There were twelve original apostles but there were two others selected later because of certain circumstances.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The Twelve Original Apostles.**

1. Peter.
  - a. The son of Jonas and a native of Bethsaida.
  - b. He was married and lived with his mother-in-law.
  - c. He was a fisherman working with his father and brother.

- d. He accepted the Lord's invitation to follow him.
  - e. Later he witnessed the transfiguration of Christ.
  - f. He expressed his faith in the Lord but it failed more than once.
  - g. He preached the gospel for the first time in fact.
  - h. At one time he was rebuked openly by Paul.
2. Andrew.
- a. A brother of Peter.
  - b. A fisherman of the Sea of Galilee.
  - c. A disciple of John and then a follower of Christ.
  - d. He witnessed many of the acts of the Lord.
3. James.
- a. The son of Zebedee.
  - b. He was a fisherman.
  - c. He left his work to follow the Lord.
  - d. A man who could be counted on.
4. John.
- a. The Son of Zebedee.
  - b. The brother of James.
  - c. He was a fisherman.
  - d. The younger of the twelve.
  - e. Jesus loved him.
  - f. He penned five New Testament books.
5. Philip.
- a. Like the others, a native of Bethsaida.
  - b. At first a disciple of John and then a follower of Christ.
  - c. Associated with the Lord in a number of incidents.
  - d. He was with the other apostles in the "upper room."
6. Bartholomew.
- a. The same as Nathanael.
  - b. He was born in Cana.
  - c. Brought to Jesus by Philip.
  - d. He witnessed the Lord after his resurrection.
  - e. Not much is known of him after this.



7. Thomas.
  - a. A native of Galilee.
  - b. He was slow to believe.
  - c. Was present with others in the "upper room."
  - d. Thought of as the "doubting Thomas."
8. Matthew.
  - a. He is only mentioned at the time of his calling.
  - b. Mark gives him another name.
  - c. He styled himself as a "publican."
  - d. He was with the other apostles after the resurrection.
9. James (the son of Alphaeus).
  - a. He was also known by another name.
  - b. He had some brothers and sisters.
  - c. Not much is known about him.
10. Thaddaeus.
  - a. He is also called Lebbaeus.
  - b. Little is known about him.
11. Simon.
  - a. Called Simon the Canaanite.
  - b. Described as Simon Zelotes.
  - c. Little is known about him.
12. Judas Iscariot.
  - a. The son of Simon.
  - b. His early life is not recorded.
  - c. Chosen as an apostle.
  - d. Became the treasurer of the apostles.
  - e. He betrayed the Son of God.
  - f. Took his own life.

**B. Apostles Chosen Out Of Season.**

1. Matthias.
  - a. Chosen to succeed Judas.
  - b. We do not know any more about him.
2. Paul.
  - a. He was a native of Tarsus.

- b. He promoted Judaism.
- c. A persecutor of the Lord's people.
- d. Was converted to Christianity.
- e. Became a special apostle to the Gentiles.
- f. Made three missionary journeys.
- g. Wrote several of the New Testament books.
- h. Was a great soldier of the cross.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. Each of the apostles was baptized with the Holy Spirit.
  - a. They had power to perform miracles.
  - b. They also had power to bestow such power upon others.
  - c. They had the power to speak and write by inspiration.
2. They brought about the establishment of the Lord's church and pushed its growth.
3. Tradition says that all but one apostle suffered death for the cause of Christ.
4. The power and influence of the apostles has made an everlasting impression upon the world.
5. They will never be forgotten in this world nor in the world to come.

## **ELDERS IN THE CHURCH**

**1 Tim. 3; Tit. 1**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Reasons for this study.
  - a. To show God's plan.
  - b. To emphasize the duties of a Christian.
2. God's will for elders to be ordained in every church.

3. Each congregation to have its own elders, thus to be autonomous.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. A Great Need For Elders Today.**

1. Many congregations are without them.
2. Some of those who do have them would be better off without them.
3. Should encourage young men for this office.
4. The greatest work on earth.

### **B. The Duty Of Elders.**

1. To feed the flock. (Acts 20:28).
2. To give the church leadership.
3. To discipline the ungodly.

### **C. Names And Meanings Of This Office.**

1. Elder-older. (1 Tim. 5:1).
2. Bishop-Overseer. (1 Tim. 3:1).
3. Pastor — Feeder, Shepherd. (Eph. 4:11).
4. Presbyter — Elder. (1 Tim. 4:14).
5. Shepherd — leader. (Acts 20:28).

### **D. Qualifications Of Elders. (1 Tim. 3; Tit. 1).**

1. Must desire the office. (1 Tim. 3:1).
2. Specific Qualifications.
  - a. Husband of one wife.
  - b. Faithful children.
  - c. Ruleth his own house.
  - d. Apt to teach.
  - e. Not a novice.
3. General Qualifications.
  - a. Blameless — not under charges.
  - b. Vigilant — Temperate — Control.
  - c. Sober — Straight Thinking.
  - d. Good Behaviour.

- e. Given to Hospitality.
- f. Not given to wine.
- g. No striker — not a reviler or blasphemer.
- h. Not greedy of filthy lucre.
- i. Patient.
- j. Not a brawler — troublemaker.
- k. Not covetous.
- l. Of good report.
- m. Not self willed.
- n. Not soon angry.
- o. Lover of good men.
- p. Just.
- q. Holy.
- r. Holding fast the truth.

**E. Dealing With Elders.**

- 1. Rebuke not an elder. (1 Tim. 5:1).
- 2. Elders are not to lord it over the saints.
- 3. Should respect one another and work together.

**CONCLUSION:**

- 1. With the exception of the specific qualifications, every Christian should be able to meet these things.
- 2. Let's work so that we may soon have elders here.

# **OUR TEACHING PROGRAM**

**Matt. 28:19; Acts 1:1**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. All preaching is teaching but all teaching is not preaching.
2. Jesus began to do and teach. (Acts 1:1).
3. Paul told Timothy to teach faithful men. (2 Tim. 2:2).

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The Bible Teacher.**

1. Must Qualify.
  - a. Be a member of the church.
  - b. Be a Christian.
  - c. Must desire to teach.
  - d. Can be man or woman.
  - e. Must have ability.
  - f. Must be informed.
2. Put to work.

### **B. The Teaching.**

1. To teach the truth.
2. To have a purpose.
3. To inform.

### **C. The Class.**

1. Should be kept small.
2. Should be in one age bracket.
3. Should have goals.
4. Should study subjects that will be most beneficial.
5. Keep under control.

### **D. Some Needs In Our Teaching Program.**

1. Need more teachers.
2. Need rotating teachers.

3. Need support of parents.

**E. Some Suggestions To Better Our Worship And Teaching.**

1. Be quiet before worship.
2. Have children sit up front.
3. More reverence.
4. Go to rest room between services.
5. Control running after services.
6. Parents should help children with their work.
7. Teachers' meetings should be held.
8. Parents-Teachers' meetings will be helpful.
9. Teachers' Training class.
10. The Christian Teacher should be sent to every teacher.
11. Sunday morning, night, and Wednesday night classes should be on the same plan.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Most of the good that is done in the church is through the educational program.
2. Every Christian can have a part.

## **GLORIFYING GOD IN ALL THAT WE DO**

**1 Cor. 10:31**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. Why have we met at this time?
2. Why are we Christians?
3. Why do we live the Christian life?
4. We do not belong to ourselves, but have been bought with a price to praise God in body and spirit. (1 Cor. 6:19, 20).

5. To glorify means to exalt, honor, and praise.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. To Glorify God:**

1. He is God and creator. (Gal. 1:5; 2 Tim. 4:18; 1 Pet. 5:11).
2. We are in the image of God. (1 Cor. 11:7).
3. Worthy to receive glory. (Rev. 4:11).

### **B. We Cannot Glorify God:**

1. In sin. (Rom. 3:23).
2. If we refuse to obey him. (Heb. 5:8, 9).
3. If we put others before him.
  - a. Not to glorify man. (1 Cor. 3:21).
  - b. Not to glorify self. (Gal. 6:14).

### **C. To Glorify God In All:**

1. Whatsoever we do in word or in deed. (Col. 3:17).
2. Glorify God in all things. (1 Pet. 4:11).
3. Glorify God in the name Christian. (1 Pet. 4:16).
4. To glorify God in the church. (Eph. 3:21).
5. To glorify God in worship. (John 4:24).
6. To glorify God in good works. (Matt. 5:16).
7. To glorify God in tribulations. (Rom. 5:3).
8. To glorify God in whatever you eat or drink. (1 Cor. 10:31).
  - a. In conversation.
  - b. In actions.
  - c. In business.
  - d. In travel.
  - e. On your job (cook, factory worker, office, teacher, bus driver, etc.).
  - f. As a parent.
  - g. As a child.
  - h. In marriage.
9. Anything that is not in harmony with God's will, cannot be done to his glory.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. If you can't glorify God in what you do then you should quit it.
2. Regardless of who you are or what you do you can obey God and honor him.

## **“TELL US PLAINLY”**

**John 10:24**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many people don't want the plain truth.
2. Although they say that they want it, they don't.
3. The majority want it sugar-coated.
4. But an individual should want the truth as it is.
  - a. The Lord's word is truth. (John 17:17).
  - b. Only the truth makes free. (John 8:32).

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **Tell Us Plainly:**

1. About sin. (Rom. 6:23).
2. About the sinner. (Rom. 3:23; 2 Thess. 1:7 — 9).
3. About the erring Christian. (2 Pet. 2:20 — 22).
4. About the world. (1 John 2:15 — 17; James 4:4).
5. About the religious world. (Matt. 15:9; Rom. 16:17, 18).
6. About the doctrine of faith only. (James 2:24).
7. About praying through. (John 9:31).
8. About once saved always saved. (Matt. 7:21).
9. About the church. (Matt. 16:18).
10. About the name. (Rom. 16:16).
11. About its importance. (Acts 20:28).



12. About the plan of salvation. (Mk. 16:15, 16).
13. About worship. (John 4:24).
14. About the Christian life. (Tit. 2:11, 12).
15. About death. (Heb. 9:27).
16. About the judgment. (2 Cor. 5:10).
17. About eternity. (Matt. 25:46).

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. Face the truth now while you can do something about it.
2. All must face it in the day of judgment. (John 12:48).

## **PAUL'S GOSPEL**

**1 Thess. 1:5; Rom. 1:16, 17**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many believe that Paul preached another gospel.
2. They believe that a new age was ushered in with him.
3. They believe that he preached something different from the other apostles.
4. They want to know why we quote so much from Paul.

### **DISCUSSION:**

- A. The Gospel Of Christ. (Mk. 16:15, 16; Matt. 28:18 — 20).**
- B. The Gospel Paul Obeyed. (Acts 9; 22:16).**
  1. Heard.
  2. Believed.
  3. Repented.
  4. Confessed.
  5. Was baptized.

**C. The Gospel Paul Preached.**

1. Facts of the gospel. (1 Cor. 15:1 — 4).
2. Commands of the gospel. (Rom. 6).
3. Results of the gospel. (Rom. 1:16; 2 Cor. 5:17).

**D. Examples Of Paul's Preaching.**

1. Conversion of Lydia. (Acts 16).
2. Conversion of the Jailor. (Acts 16).
3. Conversion of the Corinthians. (1 Cor. 1).

**E. Warnings Concerning the Gospel.**

1. Punishment for those who obey not the gospel. (2 Thess. 1:7 — 9).
2. Woe be to those who preach another. (Gal. 1:6 — 9).

**F. Misunderstandings Cleared Up.**

1. Paul did not preach another gospel. (1 Cor. 1:17).
  - a. He baptized certain ones.
  - b. He preached the gospel and baptized those desirous to obey.
2. Paul did not preach grace only. (Eph. 2:8, 9).
  - a. Grace on God's part and faith on man's part.
  - b. It takes both.
3. Paul's writings and all others were inspired of God. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17).
4. Paul did not usher in a new dispensation of time. (Eph. 1).
  - a. He lived under the same law that all others lived under — the law of Christ. (John 1:17).
  - b. We live under that law today.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Paul's gospel was the gospel of Christ.
2. His teaching and writings were inspired as others.

# WHAT PRAYER WILL DO

## INTRODUCTION:

1. Jesus was a man of prayer. (John 17).
2. He taught his disciples to pray. (Matt. 6:9 — 13).
3. Prayer is still a privilege and blessing.

## DISCUSSION:

### A. What Is Prayer?

1. A partition; an intercession. (Phil. 4:6).
2. A means of talking to God.
3. A request through Jesus Christ. (1 John 2:1).

### B. Who Can Pray?

1. All can.
2. The Christian.
3. The erring Christian.

### C. For What Should We Pray?

1. Pray for all.
2. Pray for the church.
3. Pray for the rulers.
4. Pray for one another.

### D. Ways To Pray.

1. The wrong way.
  - a. Just to be praying.
  - b. A formal act only.
  - c. To impress others.
  - d. Using vain repetitions.
2. The right way.
  - a. Pray with faith.
  - b. Pray in secret.
  - c. Pray according to God's will. (1 John 5:14).
  - d. Pray unselfishly.

**E. Things Prayer Will Do.**

1. What it won't do.
  - a. Won't save the sinner.
  - b. Won't bring about miracles.
  - c. Won't do any thing by itself.
2. What will it do?
  - a. Take away sin. (James 5:16).
  - b. Help the sick.
  - c. Bless physically and spiritually.

**F. What Prayer Does For One's Character.**

1. It strengthens the individual.
2. It keeps one from sin.
3. It influences one's whole life.

**G. What The Lord Expects In Carrying Out His Work.**

1. To know his will and do it.
2. To worship, help the poor, preach the gospel, and to live wholly for the Lord.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. What has prayer done for you?
2. Let the Bible be your guide and things will change.
3. Prayer will change your life.

## **BAPTISMS OF THE BIBLE**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. Did you know if it were not for the Bible that we would have no knowledge whatsoever of baptism?

2. Do you know how many baptisms there are in the Bible?
3. Let us consider what the Bible has to say about these matters.

## **DISCUSSION:**

- A. Baptism In The Cloud And Sea. (1 Cor. 10:1, 2).**
  1. God was the administrator.
  2. Baptism was in the cloud and sea.
  3. Israel was baptized.
  4. The purpose was to save the people.
- B. Baptism Of John. (Matt. 3:1 — 6).**
  1. Man the administrator.
  2. Baptized in water.
  3. Those who believed John's preaching were baptized.
  4. The purpose was to prepare the people for the kingdom.
  5. This baptism ended. (Acts 19:1 — 9).
- C. Baptism Of Suffering. (Matt. 20:22, 23).**
  1. Brought on by the wickedness of man.
  2. Baptized with suffering.
  3. The purpose of it was that man might be saved.
- D. Baptism Of The Holy Ghost. (Matt. 3:11).**
  1. Christ is the administrator.
  2. Baptized with the Spirit.
  3. The apostles and the Household of Cornelius were the only recipients. (Acts 2: 10).
  4. The purpose was to show God's power.
  5. It ended.
- E. The Baptism Of The Great Commission. (Mk. 16:15, 16).**
  1. Man to be the administrator.
  2. Baptized in water. (Acts 8).
  3. All believers. (Mk. 16:16).
  4. The purpose of it is to save.
  5. It is still binding.

**F. The Baptism Of Fire. (Matt. 3:11).**

1. Christ the administrator. (2 Thess. 1:7 — 9).
2. Baptized in fire. (Rev. 20:14).
3. All the wicked.
4. The purpose of it is to punish the wicked.
5. It will become effective after judgment.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. But what about sprinkling and pouring.?
2. They are not mentioned in the Bible.
3. Now which baptism do you prefer?
4. All will be baptized sooner or later.

## **WHY ATTEND BIBLE STUDY?**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many members of the church never attend Bible study.
2. Evidently they feel that such a study is unimportant.
3. But the Lord has made no distinction in Bible study and worship.

**DISCUSSION:**

**A. Bible Study Attendance Reveals a great Deal.**

1. A large attendance points to a working congregation.
2. A small attendance suggests a weak congregation.
3. A church is no stronger or weaker than those who regularly attend Bible study.

**B. Results Of Bible Study Attendance.**

1. The Sunday evening and Wednesday night attendance come from those who attend the Bible classes.

2. The giving is done by those who attend Bible study.
3. Teachers, etc., come out of the same number.

**C. Bible Study Delinquents.**

1. These people as a whole are in a rut in that they are in a habit of getting to the meeting house just in time for preaching.
2. Others are too busy with their business, work, etc., to attend.
3. Still others just are not interested.

**D. Why Attend Bible Study?**

1. The Lord commands the Christian to study. (2 Tim. 2:15).
2. Should want to attend inasmuch as it is in the name of the Lord. (Col. 3:17).
3. Should want to attend because it is a phase of true worship. (John 4:24).
4. The Lord has promised to be there. (Matt. 18:20).
5. It is the best place to discuss scriptural matters, ask questions, and so on. (Acts 17:11).
6. It will do the individual good. (Matt. 5:6).
7. One must attend to grow spiritually. (1 Pet. 2:2).
8. Should want to go for the sake of the children, etc. (Prov. 22:6).
9. Must go to set a good example before others. (Matt. 5:14 — 16).
10. Should attend for the fellowship. (Acts 2:42).
11. Must attend to be a follower of Christ. (Lk. 9:23).
12. Should attend to remain faithful to the Lord. (Rev. 2:10).
13. To strengthen the church. (Heb. 10:25).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Brethren, we can't go to heaven by neglecting to do our study.

2. Let's make up our minds that we are going to do all the Lord has commanded.

## WHO IS JESUS?

### INTRODUCTION:

1. The name of Jesus was given by an angel of God. (Matt. 1:21; Lk. 1:31).
2. Christ — means Christos, anointed, Messiah, title.

### DISCUSSION:

#### A. Jesus Was With God In The Beginning. (Gen. 1:1).

1. Man created in his image. (Gen. 1:26, 27).
2. By him all things were created. (Col. 1:16).

#### B. Jesus Was Spoken Of In Prophecy.

1. The Ethiopian eunuch was reading about Christ when Philip came to him. (Acts 8:26—39).
2. The prophecy was found in Isaiah 53.

#### C. Jesus Came Into The World.

1. Had a miraculous birth. (Matt. 1:18 — 25).
2. Came to seek and save the lost. (Luke 9:10).

#### D. Jesus Performed Miracles.

1. He healed all manner of diseases. (Matt. 4:23).
2. To confirm the word. (Mk. 16:20).
3. Nicodemus pointed out that no man could do the miracles that he was doing unless God was with him. (John 3:3 — 5).



- E. Jesus Was Sent To Be The Word.**
1. Was sent from God. (John 1:1).
  2. God said that we should hear him. (Matt. 17:5).
  3. God speaks in these last days through Christ. (Heb. 1:1, 2).
  4. Christ is the truth. (John 14:6).
- F. Jesus Asked The Apostles About Himself. (Matt. 16:13 — 19).**
1. The world thought he was this one or that one.
  2. The Apostles confessed him as the Son of God.
- G. Pilate Asked Jesus If He Was The King Of The Jews. (Lk. 23:3).**
- H. Jesus Died On The Cross For The Sins Of The World. (John 3:16; 1 Cor. 15:1 — 4).**
- I. Jesus Was Buried, Resurrected, And Ascended To The Father In Heaven. (1 Cor. 15:1 — 4; Acts 1).**
- J. Jesus Is The Same. (Heb. 13:8).**
- K. Jesus Will Come Again. (John 14:1 — 4).**

**CONCLUSION:**

1. What do you think of Christ?
2. Is he your saviour?

# **“SPIRITUAL SONGS”**

**Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The religion of Christ is a singing religion.
2. True worship includes the singing of spiritual songs.
3. Bible teaching on singing:
  - a. The individual is edified.
  - b. Others are taught.
  - c. Songs must be scriptural.
  - d. Vocal music is emphasized.
4. Please give some thought to the meaning of spiritual songs.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. “Must I Go, And Empty-Handed?”**

1. This song is very thought provoking.
2. It concerns a man who has spent most of his life in sin.
  - a. But he obeys the gospel at the last minute.
  - b. He now contemplates meeting the Lord empty-handed.
3. The song exhorts the Christian to arise and go to work.

### **B. “What A Friend.”**

1. This song calls attention to the blessings that are ours.
2. It also reminds us of the fact that we often fail to take advantage of the opportunities that are ours.

### **C. “I Want To Be A Worker.”**

1. How often we sing this song but we never seem to understand that which we are saying.
2. If we have no desire to work we should not be singing this song.

### **D. “I Am Resolved.”**

1. This is an invitation song.

2. One is saying that he is determined to leave sin for the promises of God.
3. Give much thought to the words of the song.

### **CONCLUSION:**

1. Can you sing these songs in all truthfulness?
2. In the future give more thought to you singing.

## **BUILDING A MEETING HOUSE**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. All along man has been confronted with building houses. (Eccl. 2:4).
2. In New Testament times a number of congregations met in the homes of brethren. (Rom. 16:5; Phile. 2).
3. It seems expedient that every congregation has a building of its own. (Acts 20:1 — 12).

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Building Of The Temple. (1 Kings; Ezra).**

1. First built by Solomon.
  - a. Much put into it (work, precious materials, etc.).
  - b. Later on it was destroyed.
2. The Temple is built again.
  - a. Faces many obstacles.
  - b. But the people stood as one man.

#### **B. Building Of Jerusalem's Wall. (Neh.).**

1. Destroyed by enemy.
2. Reconstructed by Nehemiah and Jews.

3. People had a mind to work.
4. Had to overcome many problems.

**C. Building A Meeting House. (Heb. 10:25).**

1. The need for a building.
  - a. Old one is in a bad location.
  - b. Not enough class room space.
  - c. Building and equipment not efficient.
2. What we could do with a new building.
  - a. Attract more people.
  - b. Build interest among the members.
  - c. Have more classes.
  - d. Grow in every way.
3. What we need right now.
  - a. Stand as one man.
  - b. Have a mind to work.
  - c. Give as we have prospered.
  - d. Pray for success.
  - e. Encourage others.
  - f. Walk by faith.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Not interested in building for vain purposes.
  - a. Just to have a building.
  - b. To build a Cathedral.
  - c. To keep up with the world.
2. We want a new building so we can better serve God.
3. Let us rise up and build.

# **TALENTS**

**Acts 11:22; Matt. 25:14 — 30; 1 Pet. 4:11**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. A talent was, “an ancient weight and money unit.”
2. In modern times a talent may be defined as, “The abilities, powers, and gifts bestowed upon a man; natural endowments; — thought of as a divine trust.”
3. The average person thinks of talent is relation to ability, skill, and so on, in a particular field.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. All Have Talents.**

1. Some have more talent than others.
2. Some use theirs and some pay no attention to them.
3. Those who use theirs are blessed accordingly.

### **B. The Giver Of Talents.**

1. The Lord has given every soul talent.
  - a. Not miraculously.
  - b. Through nature itself.
2. They must be developed.

### **C. Kind Of Talents.**

1. There are talents of the physical world.
  - a. The talent to be a mechanic.
  - b. The talent to be a musician.
2. There are talents in the realm of religion.
  - a. The talent to lead in prayer.
  - b. The talent to direct a song.
  - c. The talent to teach a Bible Class.
  - d. The talent to preach a sermon.
  - e. The talent to do personal work.
  - f. The talent to write.

**D. Talent Born And Developed.**

1. Home influence.
2. World influence.
3. Personal interest.
4. Work put to it.

**E. The Reason Many Fail.**

1. They have no encouragement.
2. They are afraid.
3. Many are simply lazy.

**F. The Use Of Talents.**

1. Such means development.
2. Given further opportunities to serve the Lord.
3. The Lord will bless such a person.

**G. A Refusal To Use Talents.**

1. Their talent will be taken away.
2. Such means condemnation.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. One can do just about what he wants to do when it comes to the Lord's work.
2. God doesn't ask us to do the impossible.
3. Use your talents to the glory of God rather than hiding them.

# **TEMPTATIONS**

**Acts 20:19**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. A temptation is but a test, a way of proving one.
  - a. To overcome is to be made stronger.
  - b. To fall could mean destruction.
2. Some are tempted in one way, and some in another, but all are tempted.
3. God tempts no one. (James 1:13).

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Major Temptations. (1 John 2:15 — 17).**

1. Lust of flesh.
2. Lust of eyes.
3. Pride of life.

### **B. Those Tempted In This Manner. (Gen. 3; Matt. 4).**

1. Adam.
2. Christ.
3. You.

### **C. Specific Temptations. (Gal. 6:1; 1 Tim. 6:9).**

1. Tempted in giving.
2. Tempted in assembling.
3. Tempted in marriage.
4. Tempted in business.
5. Tempted in conversation.
6. Tempted in world.
7. Tempted in spirit.

### **D. A Way Of Escape. (1 Cor. 10:13).**

1. With every temptation there is a way of escape.
2. If one falls he can blame no one but himself.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. There is a constant warfare going on between the spirit and the flesh.
2. Man is tried one every hand — we are living in perilous times.
3. The outcome depends on us.

## **“FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK”**

**Acts 20:7**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. There has been much discussion over the day of worship.
  - a. Some want to stay with the Sabbath.
  - b. Others point to the first day of the week.
2. No doubt about it, with the giving of a new covenant a new day of worship was incorporated.
  - a. Not a new Sabbath.
  - b. Simply the first day of the week.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The First Day Of The Week Is Significant Because:**

1. The Lord arose from the grave on that day. (Matt. 28:1).
2. The church was established on that day. (Acts 2:1).
3. The disciples met on this day to break bread. (Acts 20:7).
4. The Christian is commanded to give on this day. (1 Cor. 16:2).
5. The Hebrew writer no doubt had this day in mind when he exhorted God's people not to forsake the assembly. (Heb. 10:25).



6. The apostle John speaks of this day as being the Lord's day. (Rev. 1:10).

**B. The First Day Of The Week With The Multitudes:**

1. It is considered merely another day.
2. Many use it for hunting, fishing, etc.
3. After worship, others go a head with their work, etc.

**C. The First Day Of The Week With The Christian:**

1. He uses it as a day of worship.
2. Apart from worship he visits, studies, and so on.
3. He spends the day praising the Lord.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. One must be careful as to how he uses this day.
  - a. Regardless he'll not be stoned.
  - b. But he'll have to answer to his maker.
2. The Christian should strive to influence the world on the first day of the week, rather to allow the world to pull the Christian over to its side.
3. Remember, the first day of the week is the Lord's day, therefore, take heed how you use it.

## **THE LORD'S SUPPER**

**Acts 20:7**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. There is much false doctrine on the subject of the Lord's Supper.

2. Even many members of the church do not understand its significance.
3. This study is for the purpose of bringing to light the truth on this all important theme.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. The Institution Of The Lord's Supper. (Matt. 26:26 — 29).**

1. It was instituted during the feast of the unleavened bread.
2. The Lord was not going to drink again of the fruit of the vine until the coming of the kingdom.
  - a. The kingdom had not been established.
  - b. At that time the Lord would drink with his disciples.
  - c. The Lord's Supper was thus place in the kingdom.

### **B. The Lord's Supper Itself. (1 Cor. 11:23 — 25).**

1. Consisted of bread — unleavened bread.
2. Followed by the cup — unfermented wine — fruit of the vine.

### **C. The Purpose Of The Lord's Supper. (1 Cor. 11:23 — 25).**

1. A memorial of Christ — in remembrance of him.
2. To partake of the bread in remembrance of the body of Christ.
3. To partake of the cup in remembrance of the blood of Christ.
4. To show the Lord's death till he come.

### **D. Individual Considerations. (1 Cor. 11:26 — 29).**

1. A person must examine himself before eating and drinking.
2. To partake of the Lord's Supper unworthily means condemnation.

**E. The World's Supper Is To Be Observed On The First Day Of The Week. (Acts 20:7).**

1. Each first day of the week or each Lord's day.
2. The early Christians remained steadfast in the apostles doctrine in breaking of bread.

**F. False Notions About The Lord's Supper.**

1. That it serves as a meal.
2. That it makes no difference with reference to the bread and cup — have the power to substitute.
3. That the day or time of year is not important.
4. That only a select group have the right to partake of it.
5. That the Lord's Supper is the most important part of the worship.
6. That it is unscriptural to partake of the Lord's Supper on Sunday night.
7. That it is unscriptural to use more than one cup.

**G. Familiar Terms And Phrases.**

1. We often refer to the Lord's Supper as the Lord's Table, Communion, etc.
2. We speak of the fruit of the vine as the cup and the bread as the loaf, while combined as the Emblems.

**H. Further Considerations.**

1. It is the Lord's will that every Christian partake of the Lord's Supper each first day of the week.
  - a. To fail in this is to sin.
  - b. To attend worship and not partake of it is to sin.
2. To offer thanks for the bread and the cup.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. The Lord's Supper strengthens the Christian.
2. It will keep one faithful unto death.
3. But where one leaves it off it spells trouble.

# **A TESTIMONIAL MEETING**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Many denominational churches are very consistent in having testimonial meetings.
  - a. However, these people merely give their own experiences in religious matters.
  - b. Such testimonies are accepted over what the Bible has to say.
2. Certainly we believe in having testimonial meetings in the sense of allowing Bible characters testify.
  - a. The apostles, and so on, are still preaching.
  - b. Of course, this is being done through the word.
3. To testify is to establish a fact, to declare, or to make known.
  - a. The Bible is composed of such testimonies.
  - b. We would do well to heed the same.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Let Us Now Call On A Number Of Men Of God To Testify:**

1. Moses declares there is a God. (Gen. 1:1).
2. David says the heavens declare the glory of God. (Ps. 19:1).
3. Solomon tells us that man is from God. (Eccl. 12:7).
4. Paul proclaims all have sinned. (Rom. 3:23).
5. Christ reveals God's love for man. (John 3:16).
6. Peter exhorts us to repent and be baptized. (Acts 2:38).
7. James states that we are to be doers of the word. (James 1:22).
8. John states that to have God and the Son one must abide in the doctrine of Christ. (2 John 9).

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. The church of Christ believes in testimonial meetings but we believe in men of God doing the testifying.

2. One can put his trust in divine testimonies but he can't afford to pay any attention to man-made testimonies.
3. Let's return to the Bible for a "thus saith the Lord" in everything that we say or do.

## **QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CHURCH**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. All should be interested in learning as much about the church as possible.
2. A good way of learning about the church is to use the question and answer system.
3. Of course in studying about the church then we should want to learn about it as it is related to the Bible.
4. Such should be very instructive to the Christian as well as to the non-Christian.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Who Established The Church?**

1. Christ promised to build his church. (Matt. 16:18).
2. The church was established by Christ as he worked through the apostles. (Acts 2).

#### **B. How Many Churches Did Christ Establish?**

1. Only one church was established. (Eph. 4:4).
2. There is but one scriptural church today. (Eph. 5:27).

#### **C. When Was The Church Established?**

1. The church was established in around A.D. 33. (Acts 2).
2. The Lord's church has been in existence ever since. (Heb. 12:28).

**D. Where Was The Church Established?**

1. The church was established in the city of Jerusalem. (Lk. 24).
2. The gospel went forth from that great city. (Acts 1:8).

**E. What Name Does The Church Wear?**

1. The church wears the name of Christ. (Rom. 16:16).
2. The church is also known as the kingdom of God. (Acts 20:28).

**F. What Name Does Its Members Wear?**

1. Members of the church wear the name of Christ. (Acts 11:26).
2. All is to be done in the name of the Lord. (Col. 3:17).

**G. The Church Rests Upon What Kind Of Foundation?**

1. Christ is the rock or sure foundation. (1 Cor. 10:4; 3:11).
2. Christ promised to build his church upon a rock. (Matt. 16:18).

**H. What Must One Do To Be A Member Of The Church?**

1. He must obey the gospel of Christ. (Mk. 16:15, 16).
2. The Lord adds the saved to the church. (Acts 2:47).

**I. What Kind Of Worship Does The Church Participate In?**

1. Christians are to worship God in spirit and in truth. (John 4:24).
2. The Lord's people are to assemble each first day of the week for this purpose. (Acts 20:7).

**J. What About The Government Of The Church?**

1. There are to be elders and deacons in every congregation. (Phil. 1:1).
2. The church is also composed of preachers, teachers, servants, etc. (Matt. 20).

**K. What Creed Does The Church Follow?**

1. The scriptures furnish man unto every good work. (2 Tim. 3:16, 17).
2. The church is to follow in the footsteps of Christ. (1 Pet. 2:21).

**L. What Kind Of Work Is The Church To Do?**

1. The work of the church is that of preaching the gospel. (Mk. 16:15, 16).
2. Each member is to work out his own salvation. (Phil. 2:12).

**M. Must One Be A Member Of The Church To Be Saved?**

1. The saved are added to the church. (Acts 2:47).
2. Christ is the saviour of the church. (Eph. 5:23).

**N. What Was Paid For The Church?**

1. Christ purchased the church with his blood. (Acts 20:28).
2. To be saved by the blood is to become a member of the church. (Acts 2:38).

**O. Who Is The Head Of The Church?**

1. Christ is the head. (Col. 1:18).
2. There is but one body, and therefore, but one head. (1 Cor. 12).

**P. What Will Finally Happen To The Church?**

1. The Lord will return for the church. (Eph. 5:27).
2. The bride of Christ will ever live with the Lord in that upper and better kingdom. (Rev. 22:14).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. There are other questions as to the church but all of them can be answered by the word of God.
2. Consider the church of the Bible and if you are not a member of it then become a member immediately.
3. The church is the greatest institution in all the world.

# WHAT THIS CHURCH NEEDS

## INTRODUCTION:

1. The church has many needs — each congregation must work out its problems.
2. Specifically speaking, this is a study of the needs of a local congregation, and of course, these things would apply to the church in general.
3. Keep in mind that it is not enough to determine the needs of a church but certain steps must be taken to fulfill those needs.

## DISCUSSION:

### **A. This Church Needs The Full Cooperation Of Every Member.**

1. Unity should exist among the members. (1 Cor. 1:10).
2. The church is to be one even as God and his Son are one. (John 17:20 — 23).
3. Some things in which members should cooperate:
  - a. In worship.
  - b. In preaching the gospel.
  - c. In mission work.
  - d. In helping the poor.
  - e. In caring for the widows and orphans.

### **B. This Church Needs The Assistance Of Every Member.**

1. The Lord would have his people to remain faithful. (Rev. 2:10).
2. Every Christian is to practice a pure religion. (James 1:27).
3. God must be put first in everything. (Matt. 6:33).

### **C. This Church Needs To Put Every Member To Work.**

1. Each individual Christian is to work out his own salvation. (Phil. 2:12).



2. By works is faith made perfect. (James 2:24).
  3. Must continue daily in the work of the Lord. (1 Cor. 15:58).
- D. This Church Needs To Encourage A One Hundred Per Cent Representation In Every Worship Service.**
1. The assemblies are not to be forsaken. (Heb. 10:25).
  2. Must meet on the first day of the week to worship God. (Acts 20:7).
  3. To worship God in spirit and in truth. (John 4:24).
- E. This Church Needs A Full Teaching Program.**
1. The word is to be preached. (2 Tim. 4:2).
  2. The gospel is to be carried to every soul. (Mk. 16:15, 16).
  3. Ways of teaching:
    - a. By word of mouth.
    - b. Through example.
    - c. In the classroom.
    - d. By means of radio and television.
    - e. Through literature.
    - f. From house to house.
- F. This Church Needs To Follow God's Plan All The Way.**
1. Not to follow the doctrines and commandments of men. (Mk. 7:7).
  2. Not to add or subtract in relation to the word. (Rev. 22:18, 19).
  3. Only the truth makes free. (John 8:32).
  4. To follow the Lord. (John 14:6).
- G. This Church Needs To Be Faithful.**
1. It's possible for a church to be unfaithful. (Rev. 3).
  2. Faithful members spells out a faithful church. (Eph. 5:27).
  3. Only a faithful church can discharge its duties unto the Lord. (Acts 2).

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. The church has a mission — preaching the gospel to a lost world.
2. The mission of the church can be fulfilled in a scriptural way.
3. It takes faithful members and a faithful church to do so.
4. The Lord will reward the faithful in many, many ways.

## **THE WAY THAT LEADS TO DESTRUCTION**

**Matt. 7:13, 14**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. Make a careful study of the text.
2. The Lord's way and the devil's way is under consideration.
3. One must choose which one he will follow.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. Unbelief Leads To Destruction.**

1. The atheist, infidel, modernist, etc., would be included in this. (Ps. 14:1).
2. Christ taught that "he that believeth not shall be damned." (Mk. 16:16).
3. The wrath of God shall be poured out on the unbeliever. (John 3:36).

### **B. Denominationalism Leads To Destruction.**

1. Christ condemned the doctrines and commandments of men. (Mk. 7:7).
2. There was envy and division among the Corinthians, and as a result, Paul condemned them for it. (1 Cor. 3:3; 1:10).

3. Those who cause division are to be marked and avoided. (Rom. 16:17, 18).

**C. Worldliness Leads To Destruction.**

1. The love of the Father is not in the individual who loves the world. (1 John 2:15 — 17).
2. To be a friend of the world is to be an enemy of God. (James 4:4).
3. The Christian must abstain from the very appearance of evil. (1 Thess. 5:22).

**D. Indifference Leads To Destruction.**

1. It is a sin to fail to do that which you know is right. (James 4:17).
2. It is possible to become lukewarm in spiritual matters. (Rev. 3:14 — 16).
3. This type of spirit leads to unbelief. (Heb. 6:4 — 6).

**E. Neglect Leads To Destruction.**

1. There is no escape for those who neglect their salvation. (Heb. 2:3).
2. After this life judgment will take place — will you be ready? (Heb. 9:27).

**F. Transgression Leads To Destruction.**

1. The way of the transgressor is without God and hope. (2 John 9 — 11).

**G. Ungodliness Leads To Destruction.**

1. We are taught to deny ungodliness. (Tit. 2:11, 12).
2. The wages of sin of death. (Rom. 6:23).

**CONCLUSION:**

1. One can gain nothing by following the devil.
2. If you want to be saved then you had better follow the Lord's will.

3. Remember, you will reap just what you sow. (Gal. 6:7, 8).

## **QUESTIONS FOR CHRISTIANS**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

1. The question and answer system is a fine way for one to check up on himself.
2. This system of study is also a fine way in which to teach others the will of God.
3. These questions should be considered in the light of God's holy word.

### **DISCUSSION:**

#### **A. Do You Attend The Assemblies? (Heb. 10:25).**

1. Christians are to meet on the first day of the week to worship God.
2. It is right to meet with God's people at any appointed time for the purpose of studying the Bible.

#### **B. Are You A Preacher Of God's Word? (2 Tim. 4:2).**

1. All are to preach God's word.
  - a. Either by word of mouth.
  - b. Or by example.
2. The gospel must be preached if souls are to be saved.

#### **C. Do You Pray Daily? (Lk. 18:1).**

1. Christ taught his disciples how to pray.
2. The Christian is to pray without ceasing.
3. The prayer of a righteous man avails much.

**D. Do You Feast Upon The Word? (Matt. 5:6).**

1. To partake of the milk of the word and then the meat of the word of God is to be studied — the scriptures are to be searched.

**E. Are You Letting Your Light Shine? (Matt. 5:16).**

1. The Christian is the light of the world.
2. He must be an example in everything that he says or does.
3. All is to be done in the name of the Lord.

**F. Are You Walking In The Steps Of Christ? (1 Pet. 2:21).**

1. Christ is the one and only way.
2. Must follow Christ daily.

**G. Are You Putting The Kingdom Of God First? (Matt. 6:33).**

1. God must come before your family, your work, etc.
2. To put God second is but to commit spiritual suicide.

**H. Do You Give As You Should? (1 Cor. 16:2).**

1. The Christian is to give of his material means.
2. He is also to give of his time, etc.
3. All must be given to the glory of God.

**I. Do You Have Love In Your Heart For Others? (Matt. 22:37 — 39).**

1. First of all, one must love God.
2. Must also love your brethren, and the world as a whole.
3. If you love God and your fellowman then you will express it by your actions.

**J. Are You Faithful? (Rev. 2:10).**

1. To be a true Christian then you must be faithful.
2. Only those that keep the commandments will be saved.

## **CONCLUSION:**

1. If you are Christian then it is that you are doing something about the things suggested.
2. If you are not doing something about these things then you had better get busy right now and get everything worked out.
3. Examine yourself by the truths that have been presented.

# **LOYALTY TO CHRIST**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

1. To be loyal to Christ is but to be true to him.
2. Loyalty to the Lord suggests faithfulness to him.
3. We hear a lot of talk about loyalty:
  - a. Being loyal to our government.
  - b. Being loyal to our friends.
  - c. Being loyal to our folks.
  - d. Being loyal to our jobs.
4. To be disloyal means that one has become a traitor.
5. In relation to these matters the spiritual is more important.
6. There are a number of ways in which one may remain loyal to Christ.

## **DISCUSSION:**

### **A. To Be Loyal To Christ In Word. (1 Tim. 4:12).**

1. Should never lie or use the Lord's name in vain.
2. The truth should always be spoken at all cost.
3. To speak as a Christian at all times.

- B. To Be Loyal To Christ In Deed. (Col. 3:17).**
1. There is nothing greater than a good Example.
  2. This includes everything that one might do.
- C. To Be Loyal To Christ In Name. (1 Pet. 4:16).**
1. A child of God is to wear the name of Christ.
  2. Salvation is in that great name.
  3. All is to be done in the name of the Lord.
- D. To Be Loyal To Christ In Worship. (John 4:24).**
1. God is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth.
  2. The Christian must observe the various acts of worship.
  3. To depart from the will of God would be but to worship the Lord in vain.
- E. To Be Loyal To Christ In Work. (1 Cor. 15:58).**
1. The Christian is to abound in the work of the Lord daily.
  2. Each Christian must work out his own salvation.
  3. One must do the works of God in order to be saved.
- F. To Be Loyal To Christ In Recreation. (Matt. 5:16).**
1. Not to walk with the world in any form or fashion.
  2. Must love the Lord and hate sin with all one's heart.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Are you a loyal Christian?
2. Are you loyal to Christ?
3. It will take loyalty to be saved.

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