

*Christian Living:
a
Beginner's Guide*



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Introduction

The purpose of this booklet is to help those who are newly saved, or who have had little or no Bible teaching, to begin to grasp the importance of the truths presented in these pages. It will also be useful for those who have been saved for a while to review these important truths.

The format is simple. Each chapter presents a different Bible truth. Each question is followed by a Scripture reference in which the answer will be found. None of the answers are shrouded in deep, difficult theology, but rather are clearly seen in each passage.

If you, the reader, are unfamiliar with where to find the different books of the Bible, I suggest that you look in the index in the front of your Bible. There you will find both the name of the book and the page number on which it begins. Once the book is located, simply turn to the indicated chapter and find the correct verse. Review the question, read the verse and write the answer in the space provided.

Before going on to the next lesson, may I suggest that you spend a few minutes reviewing the previous ones, and especially the one just completed. In so doing, you will help to burn these important Biblical truths deep into your mind and heart.

Do not rush. Take your time and learn all you can. Spend a few minutes in prayer *before* and *after* each lesson. Ask the Lord's help in finding the answer as well

as understanding both the question and its answer. If proper attention and time is invested in each lesson, the reader will be surprised how much he has learned by the time he has completed the final one. Once finished, look back and review each section from time to time to refresh your memory about what you have learned.

The Scriptures exhort each of us to:

“Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.” (II Timothy 2:15)

Become a true student of the Word of God. It is the **only** way you will become a mature and happy Christian who is grounded in the truths of Scripture. Read your Bible. Study it. Love it. Live it.

May the Lord richly bless and encourage you as you begin your study of these basic Bible truths.

Your friend in Christ,

Ken Lynch, Ephesians 6:19

Table of Contents

Lesson 1: The Believer and Salvation	7
Lesson 2: The Believer and His Security.....	11
Lesson 3: The Believer and Surrender.....	17
Lesson 4: The Believer and the Holy Spirit.....	21
Lesson 5: The Believer and Spiritual Warfare.....	26
Lesson 6: The Believer and Supplication	32
Lesson 7: The Believer and the Scriptures	38
Lesson 8: The Believer as the Spouse of Christ (The Church as the Bride of Christ)	43
Lesson 9: The Believer and the Symbolism of the Ordinances	51
Lesson 10: The Believer and Separation (Part 1)	58
Lesson 11: The Believer and Separation (Part 2)....	64
Lesson 12: The Believer and His Song.....	70
Lesson 13: The Believer and His Speech	74
Lesson 14: The Believer and Service.....	77
Lesson 15: The Believer and Stewardship.....	81

Lesson 1

The Believer and Salvation

The title of this series of lessons is *Basic Bible Truths for New Believers*. It is therefore assumed that you, the student, have come to a place in your life where you have recognized your sin, repented and confessed it to God and trusted Jesus Christ as your own personal Savior. If that is so, then these pages have been compiled for you and your Christian growth. In I Peter 2:2 we read these words: “*As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, **that ye might grow thereby.***” The “word” refers to none other than the Bible, otherwise known as the “Word of God.” Apart from the Scriptures, there is no growth as a Christian. Just as it is normal for a newborn baby to grow into adulthood and become a profitable individual, so it is God’s desire that His newborn babes grow spiritually. That can only come from a study of the Bible. While this lesson will not be an exhaustive study of the doctrine of salvation, it will highlight some of the more important aspects involved.

1. What has separated man from God? (Isaiah 59:2)

2. What is man’s responsibility toward God?

- a. (Mark 12:30) _____

b. (Ecclesiastes 12:13) _____

3. What does the Bible say about man's natural condition (i.e. as he is born into this world)?

a. (Romans 3:23) _____

b. (Ecclesiastes 7:20) _____

4. What is sin?

a. (I John 3:4) _____

b. (James 4:17) _____

c. (Romans 14:23) _____

5. Who are sinners? (Romans 3:23) _____

6. Upon whom does the penalty of sin fall?

a. (Ezekiel 18:4) _____

b. (Romans 5:12) _____

c. Why? (Romans 5:12) _____

7. If we deny our own sin, what do we do?
- a. (I John 1:8) _____
- b. (I John 1:10) _____
8. What is the payment, or penalty, for sin? (Romans 6:23)? _____
9. What did God do in order to take care of the problem of sin? (John 3:16) _____
- _____
- _____
10. How did Jesus Christ “pay” for our sins? (I Peter 2:24)
- _____
- _____
11. What did Jesus Christ become for us? (II Corinthians 5:21)
- _____
12. Why could Jesus Christ die for our sins? (II Corinthians 5:21)
- _____
13. How do we become “saved?” (Ephesians 2:8)

-
14. What does a person become when he receives Christ as his Saviour? (John 1:12) _____
15. In the same verse, “receiving” is the same thing as what?
_____.
16. Give two reasons why a person can *not* become saved by his own “good works.”
- a. (Isaiah 64:6) _____
- b. (Ephesians 2:9) _____
17. What does our salvation include?
- a. (Colossians 1:14) _____
- b. (Galatians 3:26) _____
- c. (Romans 5:1) _____
- d. (Romans 6:23) _____

Lesson 2

The Believer and His Security

While sad, it is nonetheless true that there are multitudes of professing Christians today who are not now, and never have been, absolutely settled about the matter of their soul's security in Christ, also known as the assurance of salvation or, as some have called it, "once saved, always saved." Sometimes this is simply a result of a lack of spiritual growth and grounding in what the Bible teaches on the subject. However, oftentimes it is the result of either a misinterpretation, a misunderstanding of Scripture, or an outright denial of this important Biblical truth.

It is extremely important to note right at the outset of this lesson that the belief of "once saved, always saved" does *not* give one the license to do whatever he wants, to live wild and free. Quite the opposite is true. The believer now has the liberty to do what he *ought* to do and has the power to do through the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit.

Jesus said that He was come that "*they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.*" (John 10:10) It is quite impossible to enjoy the fruits and blessings of salvation or to "*rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him*" (Psalm 37:7a) until this matter of the security of the believer has been understood, Biblically, claimed by faith in His Word and finally settled.

1. What does Jesus Christ give to His “sheep?” (John 10:28)

2. When will they (the believers) perish? (John 10:28)

3. What else does Jesus say about the security of the Believer? (John 10:28)

4. Jesus Christ is both the _____ and the _____ of our faith. (Hebrews 12:2)

5. What does the Bible say is the “gift” of God? (Romans 6:23)

6. What does the Bible say about the gifts and calling of God? (Romans 11:29)

Note: The word “*repentance*” has been defined as a “having a change of mind about a past action.”¹ “In the New Testament, the subject [of repentance] chiefly has reference to repentance from sin, and this change of mind

¹ New Webster’s Dictionary, 1975, p.424.

involves both a turning from sin and a turning to God.”² When used of man, repentance is, indeed, a change of attitude regarding sin that results in a change in action regarding sin. When used of God, repentance means “without a change of purpose”³ or irrevocable.

7. What does Romans 11:29 mean? _____

8. Will God ever “recall” His gift of eternal life? _____

9. From what does God save us? (Matthew 1:21)

10. From out of what does God lift the believer? (Psalm

40:2) _____ and _____

11. What is a believer’s relationship to God?

a. (John 1:12) _____

b. (Romans 8:16) _____

12. By what is the believer kept? (I Peter 1:5)

² Vine, W.E. *Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words*. Fleming H. Revell, Westwood, NJ, 1940, Vol. III, p.281.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

13. What did Jesus tell Nicodemus he must be? (John 3:7)

14. Can a physical child ever become “unborn, even through continued disobedience to his parents?

15. What does a person become by faith in Jesus Christ?

(Galatians 3:26) _____

16. Can a *true* child of God, then, ever lose his relationship to the family of God?

17. When a person is born into God’s family, what does God want him to do with his life?

a. (Romans 6:13) _____

b. (Romans 12:1,2) _____

18. How should a believer:

a. Live (Colossians 3:17, 23) _____

b. Walk (Romans 6:4b) _____

(Colossians 2:6-7) “R _____ and

b _____ up in him and e _____
in the f _____.”

c. Talk: (Psalm 19:14) _____

19. What does the believer become when he is “in Christ?”
(II Corinthians 5:17) _____

20. What should the believer do when he sins?
(I John 1:9) _____

21. What does God promise He will do? (I John 1:9)

22. To whom must the believer confess his sins? (I John
1:9)

23. What is the primary reason the Bible was written?
(I John 5:13) _____

24. What else does the believer “know?” (I John 3:2-3)

25. Who “keeps” the believer? (Philippians 1:6)

26. Of what can the believer be confident? (Philippians 1:6)

***Are you saved? Do you know it?
Do you have a Bible reason on which to base it?***

Lesson 3

The Believer and Surrender

Victory through surrender may, at first glance, seem to be paradoxical but it is an important truth to be grasped in the Christian life. Humanly speaking the word “surrender” usually means that one has lost, as in a legal case or a military battle. However, in the spiritual realm the only way to real victory is, in fact, to surrender one’s self completely to God. Only then can He bless the new Christian and begin to use him. Only in surrender can the new believer find the peace and victory he ought to desire. This lesson will help you to better understand the importance of spiritual surrender in order to achieve spiritual victory.

1. What is the “reasonable” service God desires from every believer? (Romans 12:1) _____

2. Who must “present” the sacrifice?
(Romans 12:1) _____
3. How may one “prove” what is the good and acceptable and perfect (complete) will of God? (Romans 12:2)

4. **“Jesus Christ, the Lord”** – the Name that is above every name – signifies what three ministries performed by Him and briefly describe each.

a. Matthew 1:21 – Jesus as _____

b. Luke 1:32-33 – Christ as _____

c. Ephesians 6:6-7; Colossians 3:17, 23)

Lord _____

5. How should the believer “yield” himself to God so as to experience His Lordship and Leadership in daily life? (Proverbs 3:5-6)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

6. What is the only source of **true success** and **true happiness** in the Christian life?

a. (John 15:5) _____

b. (Philippians 4:13) _____

7. In Whom is the believer to abide? (John 15:4-5)

8. Without Christ, what can the believer do? (John 15:5)

9. What should the believer seek to do? (I Corinthians 6:19-20)

10. Why? (ibid.) _____

11. What is the price by which the believer was “purchased?” (I Peter 1:18-19)

12. As a Child of God, what is the believer’s body? (I Corinthians 6:19)

13. What, then, should be the “motto” of every Christian?

(Philippians 1:21) _____

14. What should the believer do when questions, problems and anxieties arise in the course of daily life?

a. (Philippians 4:4) _____

b. (Philippians 4:6) _____

15. If the believer does his part, what does the Bible say will “keep our hearts and minds?” (Philippians 4:7)

Have you surrendered your life to Christ?

Lesson 4

The Believer and the Holy Spirit

One of the basic tenets of historic Christianity is the Biblical teaching of the Trinity; one God in three persons: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. In this lesson we will focus our attention on the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is not merely a “force”, He is a living being, a Person who is very much alive and real as every truly born-again Christian knows from his own experience. He is a vital part of every believer’s life and it is important to understand and know Him. This lesson will help you do just that.

1. After telling His disciples about His coming death on the Cross, who did Jesus say He would send in His place?
(John 15: 26) _____

2. What are some other names for this Person?
 - a. (John 14:17) _____
 - b. (John 14: 26) _____

3. When did this Person actually come? (Acts: 2:1-4)

4. Where does this Person dwell?
- a. (John 14:17) _____
- b. (I Corinthians 6:19) _____
5. How long will this Person be with us? (John 14:16)
- _____
6. The personality of the Holy Spirit is indicated by what word? (John 16:12-15)
- _____
7. What other attributes of “personality” does the Holy Spirit possess? He can be:
- a. Acts 5:3-4 _____
- b. Acts 7:51 _____
- c. Ephesians 4:30 _____
- d. I Thessalonians 5:19 _____
8. What is the ministry of the Holy Spirit in relation to:
- a. Jesus Christ (John 15:26; 16:14) _____
- _____

b. the world (John 16:8) _____

c. the believer:

(1) Titus 3:5 _____

(2) John 14:17; Romans 8:9 _____

(3) John 14:26 _____

(4) John 16:13 _____

(5) Romans 8:14 _____

(6) Ephesians 1:13; 4:30 _____

(7) Ephesians 5:18 _____

(8) Philippians 4:13 _____

9. What is the fruit of the Spirit? (Galatians 5:22-23)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

10. How can we experience the fruit of the Spirit?

(Galatians 5:16, 25) _____

11. What promise does God give the believer to enable him to have a “successful” Christian life? (Galatians 5:16)

12. What does this mean? _____

13. What will hinder the believer from having a successful Christian life? (Galatians 5:16-17)

14. What should be the believer's relationship to the Holy Spirit?

a. (Galatians 5:16) _____

b. (Ephesians 5:18) _____

Why? _____

15. What does "being filled with the Holy Spirit" mean?

Is the Holy Spirit in control of your life?

Lesson 5

The Believer and Spiritual Warfare

There are those who believe for themselves, and who would have you to believe as well, that, when you accept Jesus Christ as your personal Savior, all troubles, all problems, all difficulties and struggles are, in an instant, over. No more troubles. No more trials. No more testings. No more problems. No more hard times. May I simply say, “NOT SO!”

Indeed, the opposite is true. Once a person has been saved by the grace of God through faith in Jesus Christ a whole new set of trials, temptations, struggles and battles suddenly become reality. Why? Because Satan has now become your arch enemy. He never wanted you to be saved in the first place and did all he could possibly do to prevent it from happening. Now that God has saved you Satan is determined to rob you of the joy of salvation. This is what is known as “spiritual warfare.

In this lesson, you will learn about the spiritual struggles that have no doubt already begun in your own life. You will learn from the Bible itself how to have victory over the devil and his demon spirits. These struggles are common to every believer. So, do not despair. Have hope! Satan is a defeated foe and he already knows it. He just doesn't want *you* to know it. There *is* victory in Christ!

1. How does the Bible describe the believer's Number One enemy, Satan?

(I Peter 5:8) _____

2. What is Satan seeking to do to the believer, spiritually speaking? (I Peter 5:8)

3. Why is Jesus Christ able to help the believer in time of temptation? (Hebrews 2:18; 4:15)

4. Who tempted Jesus Christ in the wilderness? (Matthew 4:1)

5. Did Christ ever yield (give in to) temptation? (Hebrews 4:15)

6. How did Jesus respond to Satan's temptations? (Matthew 4:4,7,10)

7. What reason do believers have to rejoice?
- a. (John 16:33) _____
 - b. (I John 4:4) _____
8. What benefits are there to be gained from temptation?
(I Peter 1: 6-7)
- _____
- _____
9. The trial of one's faith is what? (I Peter 1:7)
- _____
10. What does the Lord want the believer to do when he is tempted?
- a. (Hebrews 4:16) _____
 - b. (James 4:7) _____
11. What does God give the believer? (I Corinthians 15:57)
- _____
12. What are the three primary sources of temptation? (I John 2:16-17)
- a. _____
 - b. _____

c. _____

13. What should be the believer's response to the world? (I John 2:15)

14. How can the believer best have victory over the flesh? (Galatians 5:16)

15. What does Jesus Christ say about the character of Satan? (John 8:44)

16. Since Satan is such a wicked being, how does he manage to deceive believers and cause them to stumble and sin? (II Corinthians 11:14)

17. What pieces of armour does God provide for the believer in his spiritual warfare? (Ephesians 6:13-18)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

18. Why does God provide this armour? (Ephesians 6:11)

19. What is the **only** offensive weapon God has provided?
(Ephesians 6:17)

20. What is the only way the believer can use his
“weapon” effectively? (II Timothy 2:15)

21. Is there *any* temptation that is unique, that no one else
has ever endured? (I Corinthians 10:13)

22. What two things does God promise the believer about
temptation? (I Corinthians 10:13)

a. _____

b. _____

23. Where is victory to be found? (I Corinthians 15:57)

24. What does God promise to those who endure temptation victoriously, that is, without giving in? (James 1:12)

Are you living on the victory side?

Lesson 6

The Believer and Supplication

“I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men.” (I Timothy 2:1)

Prayer, or supplication, is a special privilege reserved exclusively for those who have become children of God by faith in Christ. True Christians do not “say prayers” or “read prayers”; they pray. Prayer is simply communication between a child of God and his Heavenly Father. God speaks to His children through the Scriptures; the child of God speaks *to* God through prayer. As a human father delights to have his children come and talk to him, so our Heavenly Father delights to have His children come to Him in prayer. In so doing we have a special time of fellowship when we can enjoy Him as at no other time. We also have the opportunity of worshipping Him in prayer as well as unburdening our hearts before Him and letting our requests be made know to Him with thanksgiving.

In this lesson you will learn about the important place of prayer in the life of a Christian. If you do not know how to pray, now is the time to learn. Even the disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ once asked of Him, “Lord, teach us to pray.” (Luke 11:1)

1. Whose prayers does God *not* hear? (John 9:31)

2. What is the *first* and *only* prayer God *will* hear from a sinner?

a. (Luke 18:13-14) _____

b. (Romans 10:13) _____

3. What relationship does the believer have with God that entitles him to the privilege of prayer? (Galatians 3:26)

4. Regarding prayer, how does God say the believer should enter into His presence? (Hebrews 4:16)

5. What does God say about those who simply go through the motions of prayer?

a. (Luke 18:10-12, 14) _____

b. (Matthew 6:5) _____

6. What does it mean to “enter into thy closet when thou prayest” in Matthew 6:6?

7. What does the Bible say about making a “vow” (or promise) to the Lord? (Ecclesiastes 5:4-6)

8. What does God call those who make vows but do not keep them? (Ecclesiastes 5:4)

9. What is the chief hindrance to prayer? (Psalm 66:18)

10. What four things should prayer include?

a. (Psalm 150:1-6; Hebrews 13:15) P _____

b. (I John 1:9) C _____

c. (Philippians 4:6; Romans 1:8-9) T _____

d. (Philippians 4:6; I John 5:15; Daniel 6:13; I

Timothy 2:1) S _____

11. **How** should the believer pray?

a. (Ephesians 5:20) _____

b. (Romans 1:10) _____

c. (I John 5:14) _____

d. (Philippians 4:6) _____

12. What should the believer pray about? (Philippians 4:8)

13. For what should the believer *thank* the Lord?
(Ephesians 5:20; I Thessalonians 5:18)

14. What does God desire the believer to cast on Him and why? (I Peter 5:7)

15. What does God say about the prayers of a righteous man?

a. (Proverbs 15:8) _____

b. (Proverbs 15:29) _____

c. (James 5:16) _____

16. Does God always answer prayers the way a believer wants Him to? (II Corinthians 12:7-9)

17. What did God give Paul *instead* of what he prayed for? (II Corinthians 12:7-9)

18. What example did David and Daniel set as to when to pray?

a. (Psalm 55:17) _____

b. (Daniel 6:10) _____

19. What does the Apostle Paul say about when to pray?

a. (Ephesians 6:18) _____

b. (I Thessalonians 5:17) _____

20. In your own words, what do *you* think it means to “pray without ceasing?”

“The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.” (James 5:16b)

21. The Greek word for *effectual* is the adjective form of the verb *energeo*. What English word do you think is derived from that word?

22. What does the word *fervent* mean? I’ll give you a clue. It comes from the Greek word *zelos*. (Feel free to use a dictionary)

23. Describe, in your own words, the word *righteous*.

How effective is your prayer life?

Lesson 7

The Believer and the Scriptures

The Bible is God's Word given to mankind through men who were guided by the Holy Spirit. God worked through some forty different writers over a period of sixteen hundred years with a unique and beautiful flow and without contradiction. The originals that were actually penned by human authors are called *autographs* and they are *inerrant*, that is, without error. What we have today is a translation based on a number of manuscripts that have been preserved by God and been passed down through the centuries of time. The original *autographs* no longer exist. The Bible is the final authority of God in matters of *both* faith and practice.

1. What is it that makes the Bible so vastly different and unique from all other books?
 - a. (II Timothy 3:16a) _____

 - b. (I Peter 1:23) _____

2. How does the Psalmist describe the Word of God?
 - a. (Psalm 19:10) _____
 - b. (Psalm 119:103) _____

- c. (Psalm 119:129) _____
 - d. (Psalm 119:140) _____
 - e. (Psalm 119:160) _____
3. What role does the Bible play in the believer's salvation? (Romans 10:17)
- _____
4. The Bible is described as what to the believer?
- a. (Job 23:12) _____
 - b. (I Peter 2:2) _____
 - c. (Psalm 119:105) _____
 - d. (Ephesians 6:17) _____
5. What is the believer commanded to do? (II Peter 3:18)
- _____
6. How can this be accomplished? (I Peter 2:2)
- _____
7. In what two ways is the believer described who can use only the "milk" of the Word? (Hebrews 5:13)
- a. _____

b. _____

8. To whom does the “strong meat” of the Word belong?
(Hebrews 5:14)

9. Why did the Apostle Paul tell the Christians at Corinth he could not feed them with the meat of the Word? (I Corinthians 3:2-3a)

10. Who is able to understand doctrine? (Isaiah 28:9)

11. In what does the righteous man delight? (Psalm 1:2)

12. What should be the believer’s attitude and relationship to the Bible?

a. (II Timothy 2:15) **S**_____

b. (Psalm 1:1,2) **M**_____

c. (Psalm 119:97, 127) **L**_____

13. Why should the believer *study* the Bible? (II Timothy 2:15)

14. The believer who *meditates* in the Word of God is compared to what? (Psalm 1:2-3)

15. Why should the believer *memorize* Scripture? (Psalm 119:11)

16. How can a Christian who sins cleanse his way? (Psalm 119:9)

17. What is the one great theme of the Bible? (John 20:30-31)

18. Who is the One who is able to help the Christian understand and grasp the truths of Scripture? (John 16:13)

19. How is the Bible described in Hebrews 4:12?

20. For what four things is the Bible profitable? (II Timothy 3:16-17)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

21. Why is the Bible so important to every believer? (II Timothy 3:17)

22. What will the Word of God *not* do? (Isaiah 55:11)

23. What two things *will* the Word of God do? (Isaiah 55:11)

a. _____

b. _____

Either the Bible will keep you from sin or sin will keep you from the Bible!

Lesson 8

The Believer as the Spouse of Christ (The Church as the Bride of Christ)

The word *church* comes from a Greek word *ecclesia* and literally means “called out ones.” The church consists of those who have been “called out of” the world into the Body of Christ through salvation. The picture of this Body is that of the local church, or *assembly*. New Testament typology refers to the Church as the Bride [or *Spouse*] of Christ (see II Corinthians 11:2; Ephesians 5:25-27).

The purpose of the local church is several fold; to glorify God and exalt Christ; to practice the ordinances of baptism and communion (also known as *the Lord’s Table*); to fellowship together as a group of believers; to be taught the Word through the ministry of the pastor; and to equip the believer to win others to Christ through a faithful witness.

1. According to Ephesians 1:22-23 and Colossians 1:18

24, the “Church” is “h_____ b_____.”

2. According to these same verses, Who is the Head of the Church?

3. In addition to the Church as the Body of Christ, there are what other kinds of churches? (Philemon 2; I Corinthians 1:2)

4. When should a person be added to the church? (Acts 2:47)

5. What are four *basic* needs of the believer that are provided for in the local church?

a. (Acts 2:42) **F** _____

b. (I Peter 2:2) **G** _____

c. (Ephesians 4:11) **P** _____ -**T** _____

d. (Eph. 2:10; Titus 3:9) **G** _____ **W** _____
(Service)

6. What does God *not* want His children to forsake? (Hebrews 10:25)

7. In selecting a church home, what tests should be applied to the following?

a. the Bible (II Timothy 3:16) _____

b. salvation (Ephesians 2:8-9) _____

c. the blood of Christ (Romans 5:9; I Peter 1:18-19)

d. missions (Acts 13:1-3) _____

8. Which church is completely perfect? _____

9. To Whom should the believer look? (Hebrews 12:1-2)

The ACD Dictionary defines an ordinance as “an authoritative rule or law; a decree or command.”

10. What two *ordinances* has God given to the local church?

a. (Acts 10:48; 11:17) _____

b. (I Corinthians 11:23-26) _____

11. Of what is a believer’s baptism a symbol? (Romans 6:3-5)

12. When should a person be baptized by immersion? (Acts 8:37; 18:8)

13. What phrase indicates that the Lord's Table (also called Communion) is a *memorial* service? (I Corinthians 11:24-26)

“in _____”

14. What do the elements used in the Communion service *represent*? (I Corinthians 11:23-25)

a. the bread (v. 23-24) _____

b. the cup (v. 25) _____

15 . “For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup,

ye do shew _____

_____.” (I Corinthians 11:26)

16. What does God *expect* from every believer? (I Corinthians 4:2)

17. Is it optional? Yes _____ No _____

18. What are some areas where God expects faithfulness?

a. (Hebrews 10:25) _____

b. (Psalm 1:2; II Timothy 2:15) _____

c. (Malachi 3:10; I Corinthians 16:2) _____

d. (Ephesians 6:18; I Thessalonians 5:17) _____

19. What should be the believer's attitude when asked to perform some task in the local church? (Colossians 3:17, 23)

20. What two offices did God establish in the local church? (I Timothy 3:1, 8)

a. _____

b. _____

21. Who gave the gift of the "pastor-teacher?" (Ephesians 4:8, 11)

22. In writing to Titus as a pastor what did the Apostle Paul exhort him to do? (Titus 2:15)

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

23. What else was given to Timothy as the primary spiritual leader in the church? (Titus 2:15)

24. What is part of the pastor's ministry?

a. (Acts 20:28; I Peter 5:2) _____

b. (Ephesians 4:11) _____

c. (I Timothy 4:11) _____

d. (II Timothy 4:2, 5) _____

25. What were the responsibilities of the seven men chosen from the congregation? (Acts 6:1-3)

26. What was the primary responsibility of the apostles in the early church? (Acts 6:4)

a. _____

b. _____

27. What is the believer's responsibility to those over him or in positions of authority in the local church like that of the pastor? (Hebrews 13:17)

a. _____

b. _____

The term “reconciliation” as used in II Corinthians 5:18 and 19 simple means that God no longer imputes (or places) a man’s sins on that man’s own account but, rather, transfers them to the “account” of Jesus Christ who paid the penalty for those sins through His sacrificial and substitutionary death on the Cross. (See Romans 5:9 and I Peter 2:24)

28. What is the ministry of reconciliation and to whom is it given? (II Corinthians 5:18-19)

29. Who are called “ambassadors for Christ?” (II Corinthians 5:20)

30. In your own words, tell what you think it means to be an ambassador for Christ.

31. Why? _____

32. Who is accountable to God for the care of the spiritual flock? (Hebrews 13:17)

33. Who is the Lamb of God? (John 1:29; Revelation 5:12)

34. Who, or what, is the Bride of Christ (the chaste virgin)? (II Corinthians 11:2)

35. What are the three steps involved in church discipline? (Matthew 18:15-17)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

36. Who is responsible to exercise church discipline on a member who will not get right with God? (I Corinthians 5:1-5)

37. What is to be the believer's response to one who is under church discipline? (I Corinthians 5:9, 11)

If every member of your local church was exactly like you, what kind of a church would it be?

Lesson 9

The Believer and the Symbolism of the Ordinances

There are many in the religious world today who would refer to the subject of this lesson as “*sacraments.*” The term *sacrament* means “a visible sign instituted by Jesus Christ to confer grace or Divine Life on those worthy to receive it. The sacraments of the Protestant Church are Baptism and the Lord’s Supper; the sacraments of the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches are ...” followed by a list of seven “sacraments.”⁴

The word *sacrament* would have fit in perfectly from an alliterative perspective, but it would not have been Biblically accurate. In light of that, I chose to use instead the word *symbolism* together with the word *ordinances*. The word *ordinance* means “an authoritative rule or law; a decree or command.”⁵ That is to say that these *ordinances*, or commands, are to be observed and obeyed by every true Christian. The word *symbolism* means “that which represents something else.”⁶

⁴ *The American College Dictionary*; C.L. Barnhardt, Editor in Chief, Random House, New York, NY, 1963, p. 1067, Col. 1.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 853, Col. 1.

⁶ There are some, such as the Roman Catholic Church, who teach that the bread and juice served in the communion service actually become the literal body and blood of Christ. This teaching is known as *transubstantiation*. However, the Bible does not support this false teaching and rather teaches that these elements are merely, and *only* representative, or symbols, of the same.

In the New Testament Church there are but two ordinances: Baptist and the Lord's Supper [also known as Communion]. In that the dictionary was correct. However, it was Biblically incorrect to say that special grace, or Divine Life, is imparted through these "sacraments." There is *no special grace or spiritual life given through either Baptism or the Lord's Supper*. The former is an act of obedience and identification with Christ and the latter is a memorial service looking back on the finished work of Christ on the Cross while waiting for His return.

Believer's Baptism

The words *baptize* and *baptism* come from the Greek⁷ word "*bap-tid-zo*" which means "to make fully wet."⁸ It has also been defined as meaning "to dip, to immerse, to submerge."⁹ This would clearly suggest the mode of baptism is to be by immersion.

1. When were the Corinthians baptized? (Acts 18:8)

2. What two things did the people do after hearing Philip preach the things concerning the Kingdom of God? (Acts 8:12)

⁷ Greek was the language in which the New Testament was originally written.

⁸ *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance*; Hendrickson Publishers, Peabody, MA, #907 in the Greek Dictionary located in the back of the book.

⁹ *On-Line Greek Lexicon*.

A. B _____

B. B _____

3. With whom is the believer symbolically “buried in baptism?” (Colossians 2:12)

4. According to Romans 6: 3-4, into what two things is the believer symbolically “baptized?”

A. _____

B. _____

5. Baptism represents what two things in the life of the Lord Jesus Christ? (Romans 6:4)

A. His b _____

B. His r _____

6. In I Peter 3:21, baptism is referred to as a f _____ (or a *picture*).

7. Cornelius and those with him were baptized *after*

receiving what? (Acts 10:47) _____

8. Did Peter “suggest” or “recommend” that these people be baptized (Acts 10:48)?

Yes _____ No _____

9. What direction did Peter give regarding baptism

10. Peter's command for Cornelius to be baptized after he believed was a command from Whom (Acts 11:17b)?

11. In Acts 8, Philip ministered to the Ethiopian eunuch and led him to Christ (v. 27-36). After his conversion, what did the eunuch desire to do (v. 36)?

12. What did Philip say was the only requirement to being baptized? (v. 37)

b _____ w _____ a _____ t _____ h _____

13. Where did Philip and the eunuch go (v. 38)?

14. Circle the answer describing the mode of baptism that best describes the phrase, "*They were come up **out** of the water*" (v. 39)?

A. Immersion (under the water)

B. Sprinkling (a few drops sprinkled)

C. Pouring (having water poured over the head)

15. In Acts 18:8, a man named Crispus, who was the chief ruler of the synagogue, did what with all his house?

b _____ o _____ t _____ L _____

16. What two things did the Corinthians do when they heard Paul preach? (Acts 18:8)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

17. In whose name were the believers baptized? (Acts

19:5) _____

Have you been Biblically baptized since you were saved?

The Lord's Supper

The Lord's Supper, or Communion as it is sometimes called, was instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ in the Upper Room where He had celebrated the Passover with His disciples. Later that same night Jesus was betrayed with a kiss by Judas Iscariot and delivered into the hands of the authorities and was ultimately crucified on the Cross. Later, the Apostle Paul, related the importance of celebrating the Lord's Supper.

This ordinance of the church has absolutely ***no saving merit*** nor is it the means of granting any standing

before God. One's standing before God is determined by His relationship with God through the sacrifice of His Son, Jesus Christ, by Whom, and through Whom, he has found true salvation.

1. When Jesus said to His disciples, "*This is my body which is given for you,*" was He referring to His physical body of flesh and bones? (Luke 22:19)

YES _____ NO _____

Explain your answer. _____

2. Jesus said, "This do in _____
_____ " (Luke 22:19b)

3. The cup is a picture of what? (Luke 22:20)

4. For whom was the blood of Christ shed? (Luke 22:20)

5. The "broken bread" represented what? (I Corinthians 11:24)

6. Each time a believer participates in the Lord's Supper, he is showing what? (I Corinthians 11:26)

7. What do you think it means to "eat and drink *unworthily*?" (I Corinthians 11:29)

8. What is a believer to do as he prepares to participate in the Lord's Supper? (I Corinthians 11:28)

The Lord's Supper is a service in which the local assembly of believers looks back and remembers the Death, Burial and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is a Memorial Service "until He comes! Don't neglect this important time of fellowship with God's people.

Have you fellowshiped at the Lord's Supper recently?

Lesson 10

The Believer and Separation (Part 1)

The doctrine of Biblical separation is introduced to us in the very first chapter of the Bible and the fourth verse. There we read “*And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness*” (Genesis 1:4). That same theme is also brought out in the third book of the Bible, Leviticus, chapter 20, verses 24 and 26. The latter part of verse 24 reads, “*I am the LORD your God, which have separated you from other people that ye should be mine.*” Verse 26 says, *And ye shall be holy unto me: for I the LORD am holy, and have severed you from other people, that ye should be mine.*”

Three different verses and three different words in the English King James Version; yet *all* three of those words are translated from the very same Hebrew word and mean the same thing. The purpose of separation is to maintain a difference between light and darkness, spiritually; the works of darkness being that which do not please God; the works of light that which does please and honor God.

1. What did Jesus Christ command us to do *if* we truly love Him? (John 14:15)
-

2. We are commanded to “_____ that which is _____ [and] _____ to that which is _____.” (Romans 12:9)

3. Those who love the Lord are commanded to hate what? (Psalm 97:10) _____

4. Of what is a Christian to approve? (Philippians 1:10)

5. What should we do with those things that are *not* excellent? (Philippians 1:10) _____

6. To what are we to “hold fast” [lit. to hold close to]? (I Thessalonians 5:21)

The Bible teaches two basic areas of separation: Personal Separation and Ecclesiastical Separation. The term “ecclesiastical” has to do with the local church (see Lesson 10) and those individuals and organizations with whom a local church cannot cooperate or support. On the other hand, “personal” separation has to do with the individual Christian and his [or her] struggle with the world. Let the Bible speak for itself and be willing to submit to its [i.e. the Bible’s] authority.

“Personal” Separation

7. What is a Child of God to put a difference between?

(Leviticus 10:10) _____

8. Why should a Christian be “holy?” (Leviticus 11:44,45; I Peter 1:15-16)

9. What does God say about pure religion as it relates to the world? (James 1:27)

10. The believer who is looking forward to the coming of Christ (referred to as “this hope” [or confident expectation] does what? (I John 3:3)

11. What is a Christian *not* to love? (I John 2:15)

12. What does John say about those who love the world?

(I John 2:15) _____

13. What does the Bible say is enmity with God? (James 4:4)

14. How does James describe a Christian who befriends the world.? (James 4:4)

15. God commands the believer to **not** do what? (Romans 12:2)

16. In your own words, describe what the word *conform* means.

17. Is God pleased when a believer **does** conform to the world? _____ Explain _____

18. What does obedience to the Word of God demonstrate? (John 14:15)

19. To what *is* the believer to conform? (Romans 8:29)

20. What is the whole duty of man? (Ecclesiastes 12:13)

21. What three things does God require from His people?
(Micah 6:8)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

22. What is the believer to “eschew” [avoid]? (I Peter 3:11)

23. According to I Peter 3:11, what should you as a Christian:

A. Do? _____

B. Seek? _____

24. What two things should the believer not allow into his life? (Titus 2:12)

A. _____

B. _____

25. How should a Christian live in this present world?
(Titus 2:12)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

26. What did God do for us? (Titus 2:14)

A. He r_____ us.

B. He p_____ us unto Himself.

***Is your love for Christ reflected by your obedience to
Christ?***

Lesson 11

The Believer and Separation (Part 2)

“Ecclesiastical” Separation

As noted earlier, the word *ecclesia* (meaning called out ones) is translated *church* in the New Testament. In dealing with the subject at hand, *ecclesiastical separation* deals with the local church and areas of ministry where separation must be practiced as opposed to *personal* separation.

1. In order for two to walk together [or co-operate together in a common cause] it is imperative that they be what? (Amos 3:3)

2. Whose devices should we not allow ourselves to be ignorant of? (II Corinthians 2:11) _____
3. In what three ways does the Bible describe false prophets? (II Corinthians 11:13)
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____

4. Who is transformed into an angel of light? (II

Corinthians 11:14) _____

5. His [Satan's] ministers are transformed as what? (II

Corinthians 11:15) _____

6. Take some time now to read through the three relatively short books of First Timothy, Second Timothy and Titus and count how many times the word *doctrine* is used.

How many times? _____

***Doctrine* is extremely important to the Christian who desires to have a close walk with God and effectively serve Him. Doctrine is what we believe and why we believe it based on what the Bible teaches. Some of the great, unmovable doctrines of Scripture include the Inspiration and Absolute Authority of the Bible; the Virgin Birth and Deity of Jesus Christ; His Substitutionary Death on the Cross; His Bodily Resurrection from the tomb; etc. For further study I would highly recommend the book Great Doctrines of the Bible by Dr. William Evans published by Moody Press. It is well organized and easy to use.**

7. The Apostle Paul left Timothy in Ephesus and instructed him to charge some that they do what? (I Timothy 1:3)

8. What happens when people no longer will endure sound doctrine? (II Timothy 4:3-4)

9. When people turn from the truth, to what do they turn? (II Timothy 4:4) _____

10. What is a preacher to speak? (Titus 2:1)

11. What is a pastor commanded to preach? (II Timothy 4:2)

12. With what two things is a preacher to exhort the people? (II Timothy 4:2b)

A. _____ B. _____

13. What should a believer do with a man who is an heretick (one who holds false doctrine contrary to what the Bible teaches)? (Titus 3:10)

14. What two responses should a believer have to any “unfruitful work of unrighteousness?” (Ephesians 5:11)

A. _____

B. _____

15. Against what is the believer to stand? (Ephesians 6:11)

16. Where is the believer's strength and power to take such a stand? (Ephesians 6:10)

A number of years ago Dr. Dollar wrote the following. "In a time of war there are three alternatives: retreat in defeat, surrender, or stand and fight because essential truths and life-giving ideas are at stake."

17. What is the believer commanded to do in I Timothy 6:12?

18. What is the basis for fellowship and co-operation? (II John 9-11) "If there come any unto you and bring not this _____."

19. What happens to those who bid Godspeed to those in doctrinal error? ((II John 11)

20. What does God say about the Christian's responsibility to unbelief [false teachers, idol worshippers, etc.] (II Corinthians 6:14)
-

Please notice that God does not say “Stay in and fight” but “Come out and be separate.”

21. The Apostle Jude exhorts God's people to “earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.” (Jude 3) The word translated *earnestly* comes from the Greek word *epagonizomai* [ep-ag-onid'-zom-ahee]. Please notice the highlighted section of the word and put on your thinking cap. What English word do you suppose might come from *agoni*?
-

If you chose the word *agony*, you are absolutely right. The point to be made is simple that when it becomes necessary to separate from unbelief, it is not fun and it brings no delight. We separate ourselves first to God; then necessarily from all that displeases God. See Romans 12; 1-2.

22. If God commands me to come out from unbelief, what should I do in order to be obedient?
-

These last two lessons have, for some, not been easy; but they are Biblical. The subject covered has been far

from exhaustive. What has been presented here is really just an introduction to this important doctrine of separation.

One measure of a Christian's adoration is his separation from all that displeases God. Do you really adore Him?

Lesson 12

The Believer and His Song

There is an increasing tendency today within the Christian arena to take a position that the Bible has nothing to say about the subject of music. Actually, there are more than 500 direct references to music in the Bible with many more that, though not mentioning the word music directly, apply in principle.

Also mentioned many times in Scripture are numerous musical instruments and choirs that were used in the worship of a holy God. Interestingly, there are several “melody” instruments mentioned in the Bible (harp, psaltery, sackbut, etc.), and a couple of percussion instruments (example: cymbals). While percussion instruments are mentioned, it is important to note that the musical emphasis throughout Scripture is on the melody. So let’s examine the subject of music and see what we can learn and how it applies to the believer today.

1. What has God put in the mouth of a Christian?
(Psalm 40:3)

2. To whom is our praise to be directed? (Psalm 40:3)

3. Of what is the Christian to sing and to whom? (Psalm 101:1)

4. What did the morning stars do at creation? (Job 38:6-7)

5. How should we worship the Lord? (Psalm 96:9)

6. Why should a believer sing unto the Lord? (Psalm 98:1)

7. With what should a believer come into the presence of the Lord? (Psalm 100:2)

8. What is good and pleasant for God's people to do? (Psalm 147:1)

9. What are we to make unto the Lord? (Ephesians 5:19)

10. What is to dwell in the believer richly? (Colossians 3:16)

11. What does that word do for believers? (Colossians 3:16)

12. What three types of music are mentioned in Ephesians 5:19 and Colossians 3:16?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

13. How should we sing unto the Lord? (Colossians 3:16)

14. To whom are we to direct our singing? (Colossians 3:16)

15. According to I Chronicles 6:31, the Bible speaks of the song as what?

16. With what did the temple musicians minister? (I Chronicles 6:32)

17. Based on the last two questions and verses, the temple

music was considered both a s_____ and a

m_____.

18. What are three places where we may sing?

A. (Psalm 149:1b) _____

B. (Ephesians 5:19) _____

C. (Hebrews 2:12) _____

19. Who is the source of our song? (Isaiah 12:2)

20. What is the purpose of everything for the Child of God? (I Corinthians 10:31)

21. Should Christian music be patterned after the world? (Romans 12:2a)

22. Why? _____

Spirit filled living will result in Spirit filled singing!

Lesson 13

The Believer and His Speech

There are many different ways in which an individual can communicate ideas. For example, there is the written page; you are at the present finding out what is on my mind by what you are reading in these lines. Then there is music through which ideas, and even character, can be revealed. But the primary means of communication is through the medium of speech. In this lesson we are going to examine some of what the Bible says about our speech.

1. Out of the abundance of what does the mouth speak?

(Matthew 12:34) _____

2. What is *not* to proceed out of the believer's mouth?

(Ephesians 4:29) _____

3. What does it mean when the Bible speaks of one's words as "that which is good to the use of edifying?" (Ephesians 4:29)

4. Regarding one's language, what is to be put away from the believer's life? (Ephesians 4:31)

5. What is a Christian *not* to do? (Colossians 3:9)

6. Why? _____

9. The Christian's speech is always to be with what?

(Colossians 4:6) _____

10. The Christian's speech should be "_____

with salt." (Colossians 4:6)

11. According to I Timothy 4:12, the Christian's words

should be what? _____

12. In your own words, describe what it means to be an

example. _____

13. By what will a person either be justified or condemned?
(Matthew 12:37)

14. What does the Bible say about men's "idle words?"

(Matthew 12:36) _____

15. "Let the _____ of my m _____

be _____ in _____,

O Lord, my _____ and my _____."

(Psalm 19:14)

16. Words should be _____ spoken in order

to be like apples of g _____ in pictures of

s _____. (Proverbs 25:11)

17. The way one speaks is a reflection of what?

(Matthew 12:34)

18. In everything the believer does, including his speech,
he is to do what? (I Corinthians 10:31)

What kind of a heart is reflected in your speech?

Lesson 14

The Believer and Service

Among the many definitions of the word *service* as found in the ACD Dictionary the first one is “an act of helpful activity.” It is not only good for a Christian to serve the Lord through the local church, it is vital to that person’s spiritual growth. This lesson is designed to help you discover what the Bible says about the matter of service as a Christian.

1. With what should a believer serve the Lord? (Psalm 100:2)

2. God redeemed and purified us unto what? (Titus 2:14)

3. Unto what has God created us? (Ephesians 2:10)

4. God desires that we should walk in what? (Ephesians 2:10)

5. Why should a Christian let his light shine before men? (Matthew 5:16)

6. Who is to receive the glory? (Matthew 5:16)

7. In what is the believer to be an example? (I Timothy 4:12)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

8. In what should a Christian be abounding? (I Corinthians 15:58)

9. Who do we serve? (Colossians 3:24)_____

10. How should we serve the Lord? (Colossians 3:23)

11. How should a believer approach even his secular employment? (Ephesians 6:5,6)

12. How should the will of God be performed? (Ibid.)

13. What constitutes our “reasonable service? (Romans 12:1)

14. What two things did the Thessalonian believers do? (I Thessalonians 1:9)

A. _____

B. _____

15. What should a believer do in love? (Galatians 5:13)

16. What is the fulfillment of the law? (Galatians 5:14)

17. God has purged us from what _____

to do what _____?

(Hebrews 9:14)

18. What should a Christian *not* serve? (Romans 6:6)

19. Whose servants are we? (Romans 6:16)

20. From what were we made free that we might do what?
(Romans 6:22a)

21. What must one do in order to serve Christ? (John
12:26)

22. What can a Christian *not* serve? (Matthew 6:24)

23. How should a believer serve God acceptably?
(Hebrews 12:28)

With r_____ and g_____ f_____

24. What will the servants of God be doing in Heaven?
(Revelation 22:3)

Serve the Lord with gladness!

Lesson 15

The Believer and Stewardship

The term “*stewardship*” deals with the idea of managing the household and its affairs. Unfortunately, the term has often been confined to the matter of finances or money. However, in this section, I would like to suggest two major areas where the believer is considered a “steward” or manager. They are: 1) Tithing, 2) Talents.

A. Tithing

1. Tithing (or the giving of one tenth) is first mentioned in Genesis 14:20 where Abraham gave tithes of all he had to whom? _____
2. Melchizedek is a type (or picture) of _____
_____. (Hebrews 5:5-10)
3. In what did God accuse His people of robbing Him? (Malachi 3:8)
t _____ and o _____
4. What did God do to His people as a result? (Malachi 3:9) _____

5. In your own words, describe the difference between tithes and offerings.

6. To whom did the Corinthian church give? (II Corinthians 8:5)

A. _____

B. _____

7. In one's giving, what should there first be? (II Corinthians 8: 12)

8. What can a believer give and what can he not give? (II Corinthians 8:12)

9. II Corinthians 9: 6 & 7 deal with one's finances. What does it mean to sow sparingly?

10. What does it mean to sow bountifully?

11. What does God promise to those who sow sparingly and to those who sow bountifully?

12. With what spirit should we give our gifts to God (II Corinthians 9:7)

13. What does God love? (ibid.) _____

14. What does the Bible say our giving to God does? (Proverbs 3:9)

15. Who owns *all* that we have? (I Chronicles 29:14)

16. What does God challenge His people to do and how does He challenge them to do it? (Malachi 3:10)

17. What three things did the Wisemen do when they found the young child Jesus with his mother Mary? (Matthew 2:11)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

18. True or False. Giving is really an act of worship.

God loves one who gives cheerfully from the heart!

B. Talents

1. Who is the source of one's abilities [talents]? (I Peter 4:11)

2. These abilities are called what? (I Peter 4:10)

3. What does any believer have that was not given to him? (I Corinthians 4:7)

4. Each child of God is considered as what? (I Corinthians 12:12-13)

5. Mark 14:3-9 tells the story of a woman with an alabaster box of ointment. What did Jesus say about what she did in verse 8?

6. What twelve gifts or talents did God give to Bezaleel (Exodus 31:3-5)

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

G. _____

H. _____

I. _____

J. _____

K. _____

L. _____

7. What will be revealed by fire? (I Corinthians 3:13)

What talents do YOU have to use in God's service?

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