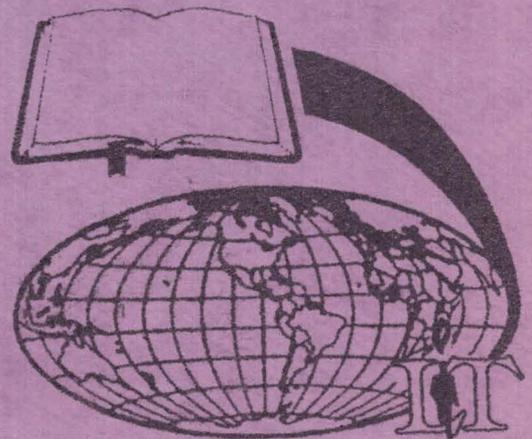


for use with the text book

BALANCING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

by

Charles C. Ryrie



CHRISTIAN LIFE

STUDY GUIDE

for use with

BALANCING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

by

Charles Caldwell Ryrie

LIT INTERNATIONAL

(Leadership Instruction & Training)

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Director, LIT International

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CONTENTS

Goals	4
Abbreviations	5
Important Instructions	6
UNIT ONE: SOME BIBLICAL CONCEPTS	
1. A Proposition; What is Spirituality? (textbook pp. 9-24)	7
2. What is Man? (pp. 25-35)	9
3. The Old and the New (pp. 36-50)	10
4. United with Christ (pp. 51-59)	12
UNIT TWO: SOME PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITIES	
5. How are we Sanctified? (pp. 63-76)	15
6. Dedication; Money and the Love of God (pp. 77-97)	16
7. Using Your Gifts; Routine Faithfulness (pp. 98-113)	19
UNIT THREE: SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS (A)	
8. How Can I Know if I Am Filled with the Spirit? (pp. 117-128)	21
9. The Wiles of the Devil (pp. 129-140)	23
10. Temptation; Confessing and Forgiving (pp. 141-158)	25
UNIT FOUR: SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS (B)	
11. Legal or Legalistic? Should I Seek to Speak in Tongues? (pp. 159-176)	28
12. Must Christ Be Lord to Be Savior? (pp. 177-190)	30
13. The Balanced Christian Life (pp. 191-200)	34
Answers	36
Unit Examinations	

GOALS

This course is designed for students who have studied at least a little in the Bible. Its general goal is for you to learn the main factors involved in spiritual growth. For example, you will learn

- ▶ the meaning and evidences of genuine spirituality
- ▶ biblical terms relating to spirituality
- ▶ how to be united with Christ
- ▶ what spiritual gifts are and how to develop them
- ▶ the meaning and condition of the Spirit's filling
- ▶ two views of dedication
- ▶ principles for giving and spending money
- ▶ how the devil attacks and how to defend against him
- ▶ God's purposes and protection in temptation
- ▶ the differences between living under law and under grace
- ▶ four principles about doubtful things
- ▶ five facts about the gift of tongues
- ▶ two views of Christ's lordship
- ▶ a formula for balanced Christian living
- ▶ two key passages by memory

In some cases we present views alternate to those in the textbook. This is particularly important in the study of lordship.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	(Anno Domini) of the Christian era
B.C.	Before Christ
ch. (chs.)	chapter(s)
KJV	King James Version of the Bible
NASB	New American Standard Bible
NIV	New International Version of the Bible
p. (pp.)	page(s)
v. (vv.)	verse(s)
*	(designates a question serving as basis for examination)

BIBLE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

1 Chron.	1 Chronicles	Lev.	Leviticus
2 Chron.	2 Chronicles	Mal.	Malachi
Col.	Colossians	Matt.	Matthew
1 Cor.	1 Corinthians	Mic.	Micah
2 Cor.	2 Corinthians	Nah.	Nahum
Dan.	Daniel	Neh.	Nehemiah
Deut.	Deuteronomy	Num.	Numbers
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes	Obad.	Obadiah
Eph.	Ephesians	Phil.	Philippians
Exod.	Exodus	Philem.	Philemon
Ezek.	Ezekiel	Prov.	Proverbs
Gal.	Galatians	Ps. (Pss.)	Psalms(s)
Gen.	Genesis	Rev.	Revelation
Hab.	Habakkuk	Rom.	Romans
Hag.	Haggai	1 Sam.	1 Samuel
Heb.	Hebrews	2 Sam.	2 Samuel
Hos.	Hosea	1 Thess.	1 Thessalonians
Isa.	Isaiah	2 Thess.	2 Thessalonians
Jer.	Jeremiah	1 Tim.	1 Timothy
Josh.	Joshua	2 Tim.	2 Timothy
Judg.	Judges	Zech.	Zechariah
Lam.	Lamentations	Zeph.	Zephaniah

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Welcome to the LIT course on the Christian Life, in which you will learn biblical principles to help you grow spiritually.

YOUR MATERIALS

If you are doing this study without a teacher, consider this study guide your teacher. It will tell you how to use your King James Version (or other version) of the Bible and your textbook in order to reach the general goal and specific goals mentioned on page 5. Your textbook is *Balancing the Christian Life* (1994 edition), by Charles C. Ryrie. Many of its quotations are from the New American Standard Bible.

UNITS AND LESSONS

The whole course consists of four units, each unit having three or four lessons plus a unit examination. Generally a lesson will require two to three hours to complete and contains the following features:

1. A brief statement of lesson objectives in question form
2. An assignment of direct Bible study
3. An assignment of pages to read in the textbook
4. Questions over some matters covered in the textbook
5. Answers to questions, for you to check your work
6. A glossary to help with some of the difficult words in the textbook

QUESTIONS

The questions in the lessons are designed to help you learn--not to test you. Some of them are starred (*) and will serve as basis for the unit examinations. Nearly all questions are answered in the back of this study guide. You should not send your answers to your LIT center but save them to study for your unit examinations. Optional questions are required if your teacher says so.

UNIT EXAMINATIONS

You will be told when and how to prepare for unit examinations, which are based on the questions marked *. There is room on the examination pages for you to write all the answers. You must answer from memory.

STUDY GUIDE IN TEXTBOOK

At the end of the 1994 edition of the textbook (pp. 201-249) is another study guide. It has helpful exercises for each chapter, many with practical value. We recommend you use it also, if possible. This LIT study guide, however, is much more comprehensive, is complete in itself, and reaches its own goals.

Begin each lesson with prayer to the God who chose you, that you may know Him better and cooperate with His plans and power for your growth.

UNIT ONE

LESSON 1

A Proposition; What is Spirituality?

* Have you read *
* "Important Instructions"? *

What is the proposition--and its meaning--for this course? What is spirituality? the evidence of spirituality in personal life? in the home?

Spiritual life is possible only for those whom God accepts and makes His children. In his epistle to the Romans the apostle Paul reveals how God does this. You will study a passage from that epistle in each lesson of this unit.

Romans begins with an introduction (1:1-17). Then the first section (1:18 to 3:20) shows that all men are condemned and in need of salvation. The second section (3:21 to 8:39) shows how God saves them, by

- a. justifying them--that is, declaring them acceptable (3:21 to 5:21)
- b. sanctifying them--that is, making them holy (chs. 6-7)
- c. glorifying them--that is, making them perfect (ch. 8)

1. The first few verses of the second section present the divine plan for justifying men. Read Romans 3:21-28. Then, in a sentence or two, write your own summary of what it says. After writing your summary, check in Answers.
2. Read the first chapter in the textbook, pages 9-11. In the first paragraph "spiritually" should be "spirituality." At the end of this lesson you will find a glossary of difficult words. After you read, answer the questions that follow.
- *3. a. What is Dr. Ryrie's proposition (thesis)?
b. What is his meaning for each of the following words?
 1. *genuine*
 2. *wholesome*
 3. *spiritual*
4. On page 10 the author lists five areas in which the word *spiritual* is used in the Bible. What are they?
5. A proper perspective on spirituality comes from understanding in several areas. What are four such areas of study in this book? (p. 11)
6. What are two basic routes through which the Spirit teaches believers?
7. Read chapter 2 in the textbook, pages 12-24. Remember the glossary.

8. a. What are three factors in genuine spirituality?
b. What word probably holds the key to spirituality?
- *9. How does Dr. Ryrie define spirituality? (pp. 13,15,24)
10. Ramifications of Dr. Ryrie's definition
 - a. Why can a new Christian not be spiritual?
 - b. Why are Christians of longer standing not all spiritual?
 - c. What effect does backsliding have on spirituality?
 - d. Are there stages of growth within maturity?
 - e. How long must babyhood last? (Give evidence for your answer.)
11. Starting on page 16, Dr. Ryrie shows the characteristics of spirituality that will show up in three different spheres or relationships of life. What three spheres?
12. In one's personal life what evidence of spirituality will there be in each of the following?
 - a. character
 - b. knowledge
 - *c. attitudes (Give two basic attitudes.)
 - d. conduct (How should conduct be measured?)
13. Christian unity
 - a. Why is heresy not always bad?
 - b. Why is it not always important for a local church to be big?
 - c. Why should members be free to express personal preferences?
- 14.*a. What will be the evidence of spirituality in one's home?
b. What is the different meaning of submission for husband and for wife?
15. What is the evidence of spirituality in one's Christian fellowship? (negative and positive)
16. Look again at questions 12, 14, 15, and their answers. Are there areas where you lack spirituality? If so, confess your sin to the Lord, who will cleanse you.

GLOSSARY: p. 9 INDISPUTABLY RELIABLE--to be trusted without argument; DEVASTATING--destructive; THE MYSTICAL--meditation and prayer; REITERATION--repeating, restatement. p. 10 PERTAINING TO--related to, connected with; THE INCORPOREAL--not having a body; SUSTENANCE--food. p. 11 CONTEMPORARY MISEMPHASES--present emphasis of the wrong things; INDISPENSABLE--necessary. p. 12 FORMULATE--state precisely; PREEMINENTLY--above all. p. 13 ERRATIC--strange, unusual; ACCELERATED--speeded up; DELINEATE--describe. p. 14 RAMIFICATIONS--consequences, connected ideas; VISTAS--wide views. p. 15 FRAUDULENT KIND OF PIETY--deceitful show of devotion to religion; DEMEANS--belittles. p. 17 DENOUNCED--criticized. p. 18 CARPING CRITICISM--fault-finding; SCATHING DENUNCIATING--harsh criticism. p. 19 ADHERE--be loyal; DISPARAGE--criticize; GnosticISM--the heresy that knowledge brings freedom and salvation; *PER SE*--(Latin) simply because they exist. p. 20 ESPOUSAL--sponsoring, supporting. p. 21 PREREQUISITE--requirement; TREAD HIS WAY...CHRISTIAN LIVING SO--live in such a Christian way; INTERMITTENT--occasional; CASUAL--opposite of intimate;

AXIOMATIC--obvious, self-evident. p. 22 ASTUTE--keen, intelligent. p. 23
 AWESOME--fearful; TAKE THE INITIATIVE--lead; FACTIOUS--argumentative, wanting-to-
 divide; SUFFICE--be enough. p. 24 CATERED TO--served; EVINCING--showing.

LESSON 2

What is Man?

What are the five features of human nature that affect man's spirituality? What is the comprehensive biblical definition of sin?

In your Bible study for lesson 1 you looked briefly at Romans 3:21-28, a summary statement of justification by grace through faith. That passage began Paul's section in Romans about Salvation (3:21 to 8:39). In lessons 2-4 you will continue to look at the same section, Paul's teachings on sanctification (growth in spirituality) and glorification.

When God justifies us by grace through faith, He accepts us quite apart from our works. In Romans 4 Paul illustrates this fact from the biblical story of Abraham. In Romans 5 he shows that justification by grace (a) brings us under God's eternal love and thus saves us all the way (vv. 1-11), and (b) can affect all of mankind--as Adam's sin did--and overcome all our sin and death (vv. 12-21).

1. Justification by grace is a wonderful method to escape sin's penalty! But, since it requires no good works, can it deal with sin's power? In other words, can it sanctify? Find answers to the following questions in Romans 6:
 - a. What question does Paul answer in verses 1-14? (v. 1)
 - b. Summarize the main point in his answer. (What do we know? vv. 2-10)
 - c. What should we do about this fact? (two responses in vv. 11-14)
 - d. Paul answers a second question in verses 15-23. What question? (v. 15)
 - e. Summarize his answer to the second question by telling whose servants we are now, and with what result.

2. In the textbook read chapter 3, pages 25-35. Remember the glossary.

- *3. There are five division titles in this chapter, each indicating a feature of man's nature that affects his spirituality. List all five features, giving a brief explanation of each.

4. Creation and evolution
 - a. With respect to spiritual development, what difference does it make whether man evolved or was created?
 - b. Look at Genesis 2:7. How does it contradict the theory of theistic evolution (that God created through a long process of evolution)?

NOTE: This also shows that we are not divine but distinct from our Creator.

5. The fall
 - a. The fall had many consequences. The author discusses a consequence to the human race that affects spiritual growth. Name it and explain it.
 - b. The New Testament considers Adam, Eve, and the fall as historic. Why does Romans 5:12-21 require such historicity?

6. Sin and the law

- *a. Regarding sin, what is the biblical definition that covers all cases?
- b. How does Dr. Ryrie define *law* for today?
- c. Do Christians sin? (Write some words from 1 John 1 to sustain your answer.)

At the beginning of this lesson you looked at Romans 6, which shows how God sanctifies believers, that is, makes them holy. In verses 1 and 15 that chapter proposes two questions about sin: as a habit and as a separate act. The answers in that chapter show how justification by grace breaks the power of sin. In contrast, chapter 7 will show that trying to keep God's good law cannot sanctify us.

- 7. a. Look again at Romans 6:14, which says that victory over sin (that is, sanctification) is assured because a believer is not under law but under grace. Why does being free from the law not encourage a believer to sin?
- b. Romans 7:1-6 is similar to 6:1-7 in that both passages refer to the believer being dead to something through union with Christ. What is he dead to in each passage?
- c. Romans 7:7-13 makes it clear that though the law cannot make one holy, there is nothing wrong with the law. What, then, was its purpose?
- d. Romans 7:14-24 shows that even after conversion we cannot achieve sanctification by the law. Why not?
- e. Romans 7:25 returns to the same ground of victory as in 6:4-11. What is that ground?

GLOSSARY: p. 25 ADDENDUM--addition. p. 26 CARRIES...CONCEPT--necessarily leads to the fact. p. 27 POSTULATE--claim as true or necessary. p. 28 FLAGRANT--noticeably bad. p. 30 DIAMETRICALLY--completely. p. 31 PRECARIOUS--dangerous; TONE DOWN--lessen. p. 33 IS MULTIFACETED--has many sides (facets); CATEGORIZING--classifying; HARD AND FAST--clear; JUNCTURE--particular time. p. 35 PERTINENT--related.

LESSON 3

The Old and the New

As related to spiritual life, what are old nature, new nature, mind, heart, conscience? How does one practice the mind of Christ? How are soulish and spiritual men different? What are the two main teachings of Romans 7 about the will?

- 1. An important key to learning is prompt review. Reread Romans 6-7, summarizing each paragraph in a sentence of your own words. List these six paragraphs and write your summaries beside them: 6:1-14, 15-23; 7:1-6, 7-13, 14-24, 25. Then look in Answers.
- 2. In the textbook read chapter 4, pages 36-50.
- 3. The two natures
 - a. When does a person get a new nature?
 - b. What is a common New Testament name for the old nature?
 - *c. Define each of the two natures in terms of capacity.
 - d. Why can a given action often come from either of the natures?

e. "There is constant conflict between the two capacities" (p. 37). Because the new nature and the Holy Spirit are closely related, Galatians 5:16-25 reflects that conflict. Look up Galatians 5:16-25 and tell how it suggests to win the victory. (Note the first and last verses.)

4. The mind

- *a. Define the concept of mind as used in the New Testament.
- b. Why is it insufficient to rely on the intellect when witnessing?
- c. Is the mind of an unsaved person capable of good thinking or right action?
- d. What is "the mind of Christ"?
- *e. How can one practice the mind of Christ? (two parts)

5. The heart

- *a. On pages 42-43 Dr. Ryrie lists five aspects in which the Bible relates *heart* to our non-material nature. The first aspect is the intellectual life, in which *heart* means the same as *mind* (point 1, p. 42). What aspects are included when *heart* is related to the spiritual life (point 5)?
- b. How does salvation affect it?
- c. How does one prevent its being calloused? (three parts)

6. The conscience

- *a. What is the conscience?
- b. Name three of the spheres of life a Christian's conscience should affect.

7. Soul and spirit

- a. Who have spirit?
- b. In what aspect do soul and spirit differ?
- *c. When *soulish* or *spiritual* define a man, what is the difference?
- d. Is the soul always bad and the spirit always good?

8. The will

- a. What is the key biblical passage about a believer's will?
- *b. What are Paul's two main points in this passage?
- c. Each time a believer must choose, is there only one right choice?
- d. What are three restrictions on every will?
- e. How can one balance the concepts of free choice and God's control?
- f. From his answer to subquestion e, what practical conclusion does the author draw?

GLOSSARY: p. 36 GRISLY--terrifying; DISJUNCTURE--division. p. 38 REPROBATE--condemned. p. 40 GIRD--control; STIMULI--incentives. p. 41 METAMORPHOSIS--change from within; PERSISTENT--constant. p. 42 METAPHORICALLY--as a picture; CALLOUSED--without feeling; PERVERTED--morally twisted. p. 43 OBSCURES--hides. p. 45 SEARED--burned and without feeling; PROSAIC--commonplace. p. 46 FUNCTION--work, action. p. 47 ALIGNED--adjusted. p. 49 ERUPTS--breaks out.

LESSON 4

United with Christ

What is the most important doctrine for spiritual life? What does it mean to be "in Christ"? How does one get there, and how does being there affect sanctification? To what does the believer die (Rom. 6), and how does that fact help?

Romans 8 is the grand climax of Paul's treatment of Salvation and possibly the most marvelous chapter in all of literature. Dealing with the subject of glorification, it shows us believers how we are secure. For one in Christ there is "no condemnation" (v. 1) and no separation from God's love (v. 39). The first reason for this security is our victory over sin (8:1-11); the second is our victory over suffering (vv. 12-30).

1. a. Read Romans 8:1-4. The law of the Spirit of life in Christ has set us free from the law of sin and death (just referred to in 7:23-24). Because of our flesh, God's law could not produce holiness (v. 3). But through the death of His Son, God has made a new arrangement (v. 4) that results in holiness. Who become holy?
 - b. Read 8:5-11. These verses show why we who have the Spirit can please God: namely, because we are no longer controlled by the mind of the flesh (which results in death) but by the mind of the Spirit (which results in life and peace). What will happen to our bodies?
 - c. The second reason for security (vv. 12-30) is that God's method of salvation carries us through all troubles to a predestined glory. Read 8:12-17. Verses 12-13 review the previous verses; then verses 14-16 show that we believers (those who "are led by the Spirit") will truly live because our new life is that of God's sons. What does this new relationship guarantee for us (v. 17)?
 - d. Read 8:17-25. "Creature" in verses 19, 20, and 21 means "creation" (the created world). Knowing that we will share Messiah's glory helps us triumph in our sufferings (17b-25). Why does creation also groan with us in anticipation?
 - e. Read 8:26-30. The Holy Spirit also groans, as He prays for us in our weaknesses. And God sees to it that all things work together to accomplish His purpose. What are five things God does (for every believer) that show His purpose (vv. 29-30)?
 - f. Read 8:31-39. These verses sum up Romans 1-8 in a hymn of victory. In the hymn are four questions and answers about enemies in our relationship to God (vv. 31,33,34,35). In effect, each question is answered "No one!" List the four questions.
2. Read chapter 5 in the textbook, pages 51-59. At the bottom of page 56 "When" should be "What." At the bottom of page 57 "capitulate" should be "recapitulate."
- 3.*a. What is probably the most important doctrinal fact making the spiritual life possible?
 - b. Under what phrase does Paul develop this concept?
 - c. In what words did Jesus announce it?
 - d. Besides present sanctification, what are eight other concepts to which Paul relates this fact?

- 4.*a. What does it mean to be "in Christ"?
 b. What is the opposite of it?
 *c. How does one get in Christ?
5. What are four characteristics of Spirit baptism?
- *6. In relation to sanctification, what is the most important consequence of being united with Christ?
7. Crucified with Christ
 *a. To what does the believer die in this crucifixion? (Rom. 6; pp. 56-57)
 b. When does this happen for the individual? (p. 58)
 *c. How can one use this fact for victory over sin?
 d. In spite of this fact, the sin nature still controls some believers. In such cases, to what can that sin nature be compared?

Now, review for your first unit examination. To do so, restudy all the questions marked * in lessons 1-4 up to here. Learn the answers as you find them in Answers. Also, see if you can answer all the objectives for lessons 1-4 (that is, the questions at the beginning of each lesson). Then try the questions below, which give you a sample of what the examination will be like. For 1-11 write in the blank the letter for the best choice (usually a, b, c, or d).

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. In the proposition for your textbook, "genuine" means a) pertaining to spirit b) expensive c) biblical d) balanced.
- 2. Spirituality is a) speaking in tongues b) speaking God's truth c) exercising spiritual gifts d) a grownup relation to the Spirit.
- 3. The evidence of spirituality in the home is a) submission b) liberty c) prosperity d) thankfulness.
- 4-8. The terms in column A are all related to the spiritual life. For each one, find the correct explanation from column B.
- | <u>TERMS</u> | <u>EXPLANATIONS</u> |
|-----------------|---|
| — 4. heart | a) capacity to serve and please others |
| — 5. old nature | b) means of distinguishing right from wrong |
| — 6. new nature | c) capacity to serve God and righteousness |
| — 7. mind | d) intellect, volition, emotions |
| — 8. conscience | e) capacity to serve and please self |
| | f) includes all aspects of being |
- 9. How are soulish and spiritual men different? a) in no way b) immature and mature c) unsaved and saved d) unfriendly and friendly
- 10. What is the most important doctrine for spiritual life? a) union with Christ b) predestination c) God's foreknowledge d) election
- 11. In Romans 6 to what does the believer die? a) the world b) the domination of the sin nature c) the presence of sin d) the law
12. What is the proposition for this course?

13. What is the comprehensive biblical definition of sin?
- 14-18. What are the five features of human nature that affect man's spirituality?
Man is 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.
19. What does it mean to be "in Christ"?

GLOSSARY: p. 51 UNDERPINNING--supporting. p. 52 PULSATING--active;
ENCOMPASSED--surrounded. p. 53 CLIMACTIC--powerful; SUBSEQUENT TO--after;
UNLEASH--release. p. 54 COMPATIBLE WITH--that fits. p. 56 EXTINCTION--
complete destruction; ERADICATED--erased. p. 57 ANNIHILATE--do away with;
PREDICATED--said to be true; VARIANCE--strife; EMULATIONS--jealousy;
RECAPITULATE--repeat briefly. p. 58 IS UNALTERABLE--cannot be changed. p. 59
CLANDESTINE--hidden; NULLIFIED--made powerless.

When you have finished reviewing, take unit 1 examination out and answer it from memory.

UNIT TWO

LESSON 5

How are We Sanctified?

Can you write Romans 12:1-2 from memory? What is sanctification? What are its three aspects? three important means besides God and us? How did the Lord meet temptation by the proper use of God's Word?

In unit 1 you looked briefly at the argument, that is, the orderly line of reasoning, of Romans 1-8. In this unit you will consider some of the practical responses you should make, from Romans 12-13. (LIT offers, in its course on Romans, a detailed study of the entire book.)

- *1. Begin memorizing Romans 12:1-2 in the Bible version most meaningful to you. Write these two verses on a paper or card that you can carry around with you for review. You will be asked to write them from memory in the unit examination. If you choose to learn them in some version other than King James, make sure your LIT center has a copy of what you will learn.
2. Read Romans chapter 12, listing at least eight commands in a personal way. For example, for verse 1 you might say: "Since I have presented my body (myself) as a living sacrifice to God, I will constantly remind myself that I belong to Him to be used as He wills." When you finish your list, look in Answers.
3. Read chapter 6 in the textbook, pages 63-76. In the middle of page 65, "fruitless" should be "fruitful." Remember the glossary.
4. The meaning of sanctification
 - *a. What does *sanctification* basically mean? (You will need to change the textbook's definition of *sanctify* into a noun form.)
 - *b. List the three aspects (or, phases) of sanctification and briefly explain each. (pp. 63-64)
 - c. Copy the verse that shows that the Corinthian believers were sanctified. (p. 63)
 - d. How does Dr. Ryrie show all three phases in one illustration?
5. For each Person of the Godhead give evidence that He takes part in sanctification.
6.
 - a. In what respect is "Let go and let God" right? wrong?
 - b. From your study for question 1 and from the paragraph starting at the bottom of page 66, list at least six commands you intend to obey.
 - c. To walk with the Spirit requires our effort as well as the Spirit's. How does Dr. Ryrie show that both must be involved?
7. Dr. Ryrie refers to several other means of sanctification.
 - *a. What are three means he discusses at length? (pp. 67, 72, 74)

- b. List at least six means he does not so discuss. (p. 76)
8. The Word of God in sanctification
- *a. Look up Matthew 4:1-11. How did the Lord give an example of meeting temptation by the proper use of God's Word?
 - b. What are two extremes to avoid in such use of the Bible? (Explain each.)
 - c. What are some indirect ways the Holy Spirit ministers through the Word?
 - d. The Word must be read, understood, and obeyed (pp. 70-71). Give at least one guideline for each. NOTE: LIT offers a course in Bible Interpretation, also courses to study Bible books and doctrines.
9. Prayer
- a. What does it mean to "continue" in prayer (Col. 4:2, KJV)?
 - b. What does it mean to pray "without ceasing" (1 Thess. 5:17, KJV)?
 - c. What does Dr. Ryrie mean by comparing prayer to filling in a blank check? (p. 73)
 - d. How can we be sure we fulfill the conditions of prayer, that is, that we ask in God's will?
 - e. How can we make our faith stronger?
10. Fellowship and worship
- a. List eight practices included in the worship of a local church and helping in one's sanctification. (p. 74)
 - b. What distinguishes a local church from just a group of believers who get together? (three characteristics at the top of p. 75, another below the middle)
11. What practical suggestion does Dr. Ryrie give at the end of this chapter?

GLOSSARY: p. 64 LOLLIPOP--flat hard candy on a stick; ASSIMILATION--eating; POSTHASTE--quickly. p. 66 ARE SO PRONE TO DISTORT EMPHASES--so often make the wrong idea important. p. 67 CORRELATION AND A CONJUNCTION--connection and union. p. 68 CRUCIAL--important; UNADULTERATED--pure; DRAWS AN ANALOGY--makes a comparison; ORTHODOXY--correct belief; ORTHOPRAXY--correct living; IDIOSYNCRASIES--personal peculiarities. p. 69 TUNED THE SPEAKER OUT--quit listening to the speaker; PSEUDOSPIRITUAL PEOPLE--people pretending to be spiritual; INDISPENSABLE--necessary. p. 70 PERSISTENCE--constantly keeping on. p. 72 ENJOINED ON--required of; ANALOGOUS TO--like. p. 73 FACILITATE--make easier; BLANKET--complete. p. 74 GENERATED--produced; CORPORATE WORSHIP--worship as a group; DISPARAGES--belittles, shows a low opinion of. p. 75 HOLD SUSPECT--not trust.

LESSON 6

Dedication

Money and the Love of God

What are two views of what dedication means? What is it based on? What does a person's giving show about him? What are four principles of giving from 1 Corinthians 16:2? two principles about buying from 1 Timothy 6?

- *1. Continue to review Romans 12:1-2 until you can write it without errors.

2. OPTIONAL. Read Romans 13, listing at least three practical responses. Follow the same instructions you had for Romans 12 (lesson 5, question 2).
3. Read chapter 7 in the textbook, pages 77-86.
- 4.*a. In the Bible what is dedication always based on?
b. What is probably the chief mercy it is based on?
5. Based on three different Greek words, what are three ideas in redemption?

NOTE: In questions 6-8 you will consider Dr. Ryrie's view of dedication. Then you will consider an alternate view.

6. a. Dr. Ryrie says a believer is not automatically a servant of his new Master. Why not?
b. What are two reasons a Hebrew slave or a Christian might choose lifelong servitude?
7. The meaning of dedication
 - *a. In Dr. Ryrie's view, how is dedication different from salvation?
 - *b. What is decided by dedication?
 - c. Why should dedication not be yielding to some thing or in some area?
 - d. What are three components of dedication, as seen in Romans 12:1-2?
 - e. What is a "living sacrifice"?
 - f. What does "be not conformed" mean?
8. The frequency of dedication
 - a. How long should dedication last, according to Scripture?
 - b. What should one do when sin enters and dedication is violated?

There is an alternate view about dedication, held by the great majority of Bible teachers through the centuries. It agrees with Dr. Ryrie that a believer has Jesus as his "new Master"; that is the normal meaning of the requirement "to confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord" (Rom. 10:9, NASB; compare 2 Cor. 4:5). But it disagrees that the believer can fail to be his Master's servant. To call Jesus "Lord" yet refuse Him service, is a farce (pretense) and not faith (Luke 6:46; Matt. 7:21,22).

Isn't a new believer free, then? Yes, all believers are free (Gal. 5:1; 1 Cor. 3:17), but not free to sin (that is, to be lawless). They are free to fulfill God's purposes, as His servants. Therefore, in the same sentence Peter can call believers "free" and also "the servants of God" (1 Peter 2:16; compare 1 Cor. 7:22; Rom. 14:4; Eph. 6:9). Likewise, Paul says that believers "having been freed from sin . . . became slaves of righteousness" (Rom. 6:18) and "enslaved to God" (Rom. 6:22). In this view, dedication does not give one a new relationship (servant/Master) to God but simply reaffirms what is already true.

9. An alternate view of dedication
 - a. In your own words, why does this view not consider serving Christ to be merely optional?
 - *b. In this view, what is dedication?
- *10. Practice distinguishing these two views of dedication. Mark each affirmation as R (belonging to Dr. Ryrie's view) or A (belonging to the alternate view).
 - a. A believer is not automatically a servant.

- b. Confessing Jesus as "Master" means that He is one's Master.
 - c. All believers are the Lord's servants.
 - d. Dedication for the first time gives control of life to the Master.
 - e. Dedication is related to subjection but not to salvation.
 - f. Dedication recognizes what became true in salvation.
11. In what two areas will dedication show results?
12. In chapter 8 Dr. Ryrie will use 1 Corinthians 16:2, a verse dealing with a special "collection for the saints" in Judea. Find information about the historical background of that verse by looking up the following passages.
- a. 2 Corinthians 8-9, written weeks later than 1 Corinthians, discusses the same collection. In spite of their deep poverty, the churches in Macedonia had participated in the offering (8:1-4). Paul was afraid the church at Corinth would embarrass him by not completing their part (8:6,11); therefore, he sent brethren to get it ready (9:3-5). How long had it been since they had promised to help (8:10)?
 - b. Romans was written after the offering was completed and Paul was about to take it to Judea. Read Romans 15:25-31. What reason did Paul give for Gentiles to help the Jews of Jerusalem?
13. Read chapter 8 in the textbook, pages 87-97.
14. Why is money an appropriate study in a book on spirituality?
15. Giving
- *a. What does a person's giving show about him?
 - b. What passage is used for principles of giving?
 - *c. From this passage list four principles of giving, with a brief explanation for each.
 - d. How is the proportion for giving different in the New Testament and Old Testament?
 - e. Pages 91-92 refer to arguments often used to require a tithe: tithing was (1) required in the law and (2) practiced before the law. How does Dr. Ryrie answer these arguments?
 - f. How did Lewis Sperry Chafer define "Spirit-directed giving"?
16. Buying
- a. After giving, who owns what is left?
 - b. What passage is used for principles of buying (wealth)?
 - *c. List the two principles drawn from this passage, and briefly explain each.
 - d. When prosperity comes, what will the spiritual Christian use it for?

GLOSSARY: p. 77 "FORMULAS"--clever plans. p. 78 AMISS--wrong. p. 79
 PECULIAR--special (for God); CONNOTATION--meaning. p. 81 COMPONENTS--parts.
 p. 82 AORIST TENSE--(Greek tense often indicating a single action). p. 83
 VENEER--thin surface appearance; EXEMPT--free. p. 85 QUIBBLE--argue. p. 87
 PRONE--likely. p. 88 MISERLINESS, GREED AND AVARICE--(all refer to the love of
 money and possessions). p. 89 INCUMBENT ON--required of. p. 90 SPASMODIC--
 sudden and at intervals; ERRATIC--irregular. p. 92 ARDENT--enthusiastic.
 p. 93 FALLACIOUS--faulty. p. 94 TRUISM--self-evident statement. p. 95 THE
 ACQUISITION OF--obtaining. p. 96 INJUNCTION--command; FRAUDULENTLY PIOUS
 PEOPLE--people who falsely appear to be godly. p. 97 STAGGERED--heavily burdened.

LESSON 7
Using Your Gifts
Routine Faithfulness

What does "a spiritual gift" mean? What are two guidelines for the proper development of spiritual gifts? What will God look for when He judges the Christian? What is the meaning of His counsel regarding faithfulness in routine? What are two reasons for not losing heart in witnessing (2 Cor. 4:1)?

The first subject in this lesson is spiritual gifts. You have already looked briefly at one of the key chapters on that subject: Romans 12. Now you will look at another: 1 Corinthians 12.

1 Corinthians 12-14 addresses the wrong use of spiritual gifts at Corinth. Paul begins this section by giving a test to determine the source of public demonstrations (12:1-3). Then he discusses the fact that there are many spiritual gifts in the church but only one source (12:4-11). The rest of chapter 12 (vv. 12-31) is a powerful illustration.

1. a. Read 1 Corinthians 12:1-11, then list nine gifts that were being used in that early congregation. (Paul's list is probably not intended to be complete.)
b. Read 12:12-31. To what does Paul compare the local church? What are two lessons you see in this illustration?
2. Read chapter 9 in the textbook, pages 98-106.
- *3. How does Dr. Ryrie define "a spiritual gift"?
4. List three things a spiritual gift is NOT, and give an example for each.
5. What three spiritual gifts does Dr. Ryrie believe are available to all believers?
- *6. What are two guidelines for the proper development of spiritual gifts?
NOTE: The verse given for the first guideline may refer to coveting the best gifts for the *church*, not for oneself.
7. As we use our spiritual gifts, what cycle should we be in? (pp. 103-104)
8. Dr. Ryrie gives three suggestions to help us discover our gifts.
a. List the three suggestions and briefly explain or illustrate each.
b. Under the third suggestion he shows that Philip's example is good for us. How is it good?
9. Read chapter 10 in the textbook, pages 107-113. As you read, decide what Dr. Ryrie means by "routine." Then see Answers.
10. Why should messages on the spiritual life not focus on crisis experiences?
- 11.*a. What will God look for when He judges the Christian?

- b. Why is faithfulness related mostly to routine?
 c. Why is faithfulness often harder in routine matters?
12. Dr. Ryrie says that one Greek word gives God's counsel regarding faithfulness in routine. That word is *enkakeo*, used in Luke 18:1; 2 Corinthians 4:1,16; Galatians 6:9; Ephesians 3:13; and 2 Thessalonians 3:13.
- *a. What does that word mean?
 b. In what four areas of life is it applied? (See the titles on pp. 108, 110, 111, and 112.)
13. a. Why did Paul not lose heart in his problems? (two reasons, as found in 2 Cor. 4:16)
 b. What is the historical background for Ephesians 3:13?
14. To keep us from losing heart in prayer, the Lord in Luke 18:1-8 told the story of the widow seeking redress from the unjust judge. What three promises did the Lord here give concerning prayer?
15. The area of "good works" includes laboring for our daily bread as well as helping others.
 a. What reason did some in Thessalonica give to justify their quitting work?
 b. How do some in full-time Christian work justify their not doing deeds of kindness?
- 16.*a. In 2 Corinthians 4:1 what are two reasons for not losing heart in witnessing?
 b. How should we react if our witnessing fails to bring good results?
- *17. Write Romans 12:1-2 without errors.

GLOSSARY: p. 98 CONCEPTION--understanding; INKLING--idea; INCORPORATES--combines. p. 100 CLARIFY--make clear; paneled den--room with beautiful walls. p. 101 AKIN--related; SUCCORING--helping. p. 102 CONJURING UP--creating; INDOLENT--lazy; ANATHEMA--considered wrong. p. 104 EXORBITANT--very high; CHAGRIN--disappointment. p. 105 BICKERING--quarrelling; MENIAL--lowly. p. 106 PRIME--important. p. 107 ARE COMPRISED--consist. p. 108 GIRD--prepare; BACKED TO THE WALL--attacked; LET OUR GUARD DOWN--be careless; LOT--habit; LAXNESS--carelessness; DISINCLINATION--unwillingness. p. 109 HAILED--required to appear; PRESS THE CASE--continue the legal suit; TO GO BY DEFAULT--to expire due to their inaction; VINDICATED--shown to be true. p. 110 ON THE VERY BRINK OF--just before; REDRESS--just treatment; COROLLARY TO--natural result of. p. 112 GUISE--pretense p. 113 GRANDIOSE--impressive.

Prepare for unit 2 examination in the same way you did for unit 1. Restudy all the questions marked * in lessons 5-7. Learn the answers as you find them in Answers. Also, make sure you can answer all the objectives for lessons 5-7 (that is, the questions at the beginning of each lesson). Then remove unit 2 examination from this study guide and answer from memory.

UNIT THREE

LESSON 8

How Can I Know if I Am Filled with the Spirit?

Can you write Galatians 5:22-23 from memory and match definitions? Spirit filling: (a) what does it mean, based on what verse? (b) what is the condition for it? (c) its differences from Spirit baptism? (d) its main characteristic?

- *1. A passage you will grow to love is Galatians 5:22-23. It describes the character of the Lord Jesus, who was always filled with the Spirit, and the character that you and every other Christian will have. Write this passage on a card or paper to carry with you and review until you can say it perfectly. You may learn this in the version most meaningful to you; follow the instructions you had for Romans 12:1-2.
2. In the textbook read chapter 11, pages 117-128.
3. Meaning of Spirit filling
 - *a. What verse gives the clue for the meaning of Spirit filling?
 - b. Write out in full the verse just mentioned.
 - *c. Based on this clue, what is the meaning?
 - d. What second fact about filling is indicated by this verse?
 - e. How is this second fact indicated?
 - f. The same group of people was repeatedly filled in Acts 2:4 and 4:31. Why was the second filling necessary?
 - g. What third fact about filling is indicated by Ephesians 5:18?
4. How to be filled
 - a. Tarrying and pleading are not prerequisites. Why, then, did the disciples have to wait until Pentecost for the filling? (p. 119)
 - b. Question 5 will help you distinguish between Spirit baptism and Spirit filling. Study the two lists in the middle of page 119; then answer. Which of the two experiences can happen only once to a believer?
 - c. What verse gives the only explanation of what Spirit baptism means?
 - d. How do we know that prayer is not a condition for filling?
 - *e. What is the condition (as stated on pp. 120 and 121)?
 - f. On pages 121-122 Dr. Ryrie says we can be sure we are Spirit-filled, yet be reluctant to say so. Give his reason for each thought.
- *5. Study again the lists on page 119; then practice distinguishing. Label each of the following as B (Spirit baptism) or F (Spirit filling).

a. results in power	f. results in a position
b. happens to each believer	g. happened for first time at Pentecost
c. happens only once to each	h. can be lost
d. can happen often to each	i. cannot be undone
e. may not happen to a believer	j. unconditional for believers

- 6. Characteristics of the Spirit-filled life
 - a. What three characteristics (one with parts) does Dr. Ryrie list on pages 122, 126, and 127?
 - *b. Which is the main characteristic?
 - c. List the nine parts of the fruit of the Spirit and give a definition for each. (pp. 123-124; Notice that NASB uses other words instead of "faith" and "temperance," found in KJV.)
 - d. Why does Spirit filling not erase personal differences between people? (p. 125)
 - e. What promise of Jesus recorded in John 7:37-39 refers to a life of service?
 - f. What specific service is related to Spirit filling in Acts? (p. 127)
 - g. Where does Dr. Ryrie get the characteristic he calls "praise, worship, thanksgiving and submission"?

7. Are you filled with the Spirit?

- *8. Probably love includes all the other aspects of the fruit of the Spirit; yet, we will follow Dr. Ryrie in trying to distinguish it. For each part of the fruit in column A, choose a definition from column B.

<u>FRUIT</u>	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>
a. love	1. happiness
b. joy	2. evenness in character and conduct
c. peace	3. doing the will of God for the sake of others
d. long-suffering	4. tranquility from knowing one is right with God
	5. contentment from having an effective ministry with other people

- *9. For each part of the fruit of the Spirit, choose a definition.

<u>FRUIT</u>	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>
a. gentleness	1. having kind actions
b. goodness	2. disciplining all areas of life
c. faithfulness	3. having beneficent thoughts
d. meekness	4. gentlemanliness
e. self-control	5. contentment
	6. serving and living with regularity and taking advantage of opportunities

- *10. To make sure you understand, practice matching the same definitions expressed in other words. Tell what part of the Spirit's fruit is best described by each of the following.
 - a. calmness from knowing I am accepted by God
 - b. always responding correctly to circumstances, even difficult ones
 - c. doing what God wants done to help others
 - d. keeping control of myself in every aspect of life
 - e. deep satisfaction from helping people
 - f. thinking good and helpful things about people
 - g. staying the same and not avoiding responsibilities
 - h. showing tact, courtesy, and patience even if oppressed
 - i. doing things that show respect and care for others

GLOSSARY: p. 118 EGO--Self. p. 120 AGONIZE--strive desperately. p. 121 AGGRESSIVE ASSERTION--bold declaration. p. 122 SHARP--alert and competent.

p. 123 SPINELESS SENTIMENTALITY--weak reliance on feelings; HORIZONTAL
 RAMIFICATIONS--person-to-person results. p. 124 BENEFICENT--kind; MAGNETISM--
 attractiveness; FACETS--aspects; HONED--prepared. p. 125 UNLEASHED--set free.
 p. 126 CONSTITUTIONAL--acquired at birth; LIBATIONS--outpourings. p. 128
 CORROBORATING--additional; ECSTATIC--beyond-reason.

LESSON 9

The Wiles of the Devil

*How did Jesus show that the devil exists? What are the devil's
 program and plan? four of his devices? six provisions to meet
 his attacks?*

1. Read the following passages and for each one write down the method the devil used or uses to get his way. In the case of temptations, say what kind they were. When you finish, see Answers.
 - a. Genesis 3:1-6
 - b. Matthew 4:1-11
 - c. 1 Timothy 4:1-3
 - d. 1 Thessalonians 2:17-18
 - e. Job 2:1-7
2. In the textbook read chapter 12, pages 129-140.
3. In your own words, what does Dr. Ryrie mean by this chapter title?
4. The devil's existence
 - *a. How did the Lord Jesus show that the devil exists?
 - b. Why could Jesus' witness not be accommodation?
5. What three factors helped Satan master the art of trickery?
6. Satan's program and plan
 - *a. What is his program?
 - *b. In three words, sum up his plan by which to achieve his program.
 - c. Why must a Christian be aware of Satan's plan?
 - d. How did the following temptations show this plan?
 1. of Adam and Eve in the Garden
 2. of Christ in the desert
 3. the end-of-age temptation mentioned in 1 Timothy 4 and 2 Timothy 3
 - e. Why is he willing to promote what is clearly evil?
7. Satan's devices. Pages 133-136 deal with some of the devices Satan uses to carry out his plan. The chart on the next page lists those same devices in the first column. For EACH device fill in the spaces to the right as follows:
 - a. In column two give at least one Bible example (illustration). For example, to the right of "Deceit" you could write "Tares (merely professing Christians) among the wheat (real Christians)."
 - b. In column three give at least one example out of your own culture.
8. The believer's defense
 - a. What are two extremes in considering Satan and his attacks?
 - *b. What are six provisions to meet his attacks? (pp. 137-139)

SATAN'S DEVICES	BIBLE EXAMPLES	EXAMPLES FROM MY CULTURE
DECEIT		
OPEN OPPOSITION		
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY		
PRESSURE		

- c. What two examples are given of God's using Satan to teach us?
- d. What example is given of a proper attitude toward Satan?
- e. What are the three elements in the formula given in Revelation 12:11? (Briefly explain each.)
- f. List the seven items in the Christian armor (pp. 139-140) and the meaning of each.
- g. Draw a soldier and label the parts of the armor as in Ephesians 6.

9. Copy the parts of three verses that Dr. Ryrie says have given him assurance. Note that they have been made personal. (p. 140)

*10. To review, what are four of the devil's devices studied in this lesson?

GLOSSARY: p. 129 STRATAGEM--plan to deceive; SLY ARTIFICE--clever trick; ACCOMMODATING--adapting; INVALIDATE--destroy. p. 130 HIS VERY LONGEVITY--the fact of his long life; OMNISCIENT--all-knowing; CHAMELEON--changeable. p. 131 SUBTLETY--craftiness, cunning; PAWNED THIS OFF ON ADAM AND EVE--tricked Adam and Eve into accepting; TANTALIZING--desirable but unreachable. p. 132 INHERENTLY--in itself; PREROGATIVE--right; SEMBLANCE--outward appearance. p. 133 BLADE--leaf; SLEEPING OFF A HANGOVER--sleeping until the effects of drunkenness are gone; THWART--stop. p. 134 INSTIGATED--begun, urged on; INCORPORATING--including; ASCETICISM--self-denial; ABSTENTION--doing without things. p. 135 EMBARKED ON--begun; REMORSE--sense of guilt; INTROSPECTION--examination of oneself. p. 136 LEVERAGE--force, advantage; STAGNATION--failure to change; RUSE--trick; FEATS--important acts; MORBID--gloomy, unhealthful; MINUTELY--very carefully; AN OUT--an excuse; NATURAL PHENOMENA--events in accordance with nature. p. 137 INSCRUTABLE--not understandable. p. 138 FLIRTING--playing. p. 139 RIGHT PERSPECTIVE--proper balance; ORIENTATION--direction. p. 140 CHINKS--small openings.

LESSON 10

Temptation

Confessing and Forgiving

When God's children are tempted, (a) what are God's two general purposes? (b) how is Satan's purpose different? (c) what verse limits the extent and provides escape? (d) what are three general responsibilities? What does it mean to confess specific sins? How did the Lord emphasize the importance of forgiving one another?

1. Read 1 Corinthians 10:13 several times, considering what it says about temptations. For example, it assumes that temptations are to be expected; being tempted does not mean I am unspiritual. List at least five other lessons about temptations that you see in that verse. Then see Answers.
- *2. Can you write Galatians 5:22-23 from memory?
3. In the textbook read chapter 13, pages 141-150.
4. Tell if each statement is true or false.
 - a. Bible heroes always lived nobly.

- b. Nearly all books on the spiritual life deal in depth on the subject of temptation.
 - c. Spiritual believers are generally free from temptations.
5. On pages 142-145 Dr. Ryrie deals with two general purposes God has in allowing His children to be tempted. Under the second he has four parts (lessons).
- *a. What are God's two general purposes?
 - b. What are four lessons temptations can teach?
 - c. The two principal words for temptation are used in 1 Peter 1:6-7. What is the usual meaning of each word?
 - *d. What is the difference in purpose when God tests and when Satan tests?
 - e. What defective thinking makes it hard for most of us to understand the New Testament concept of temptation?
 - f. Why can a spiritual person have both joy and heaviness at the same time?
 - g. Why does God not eliminate risky temptation from our lives?
6. Protection in temptation. God promises to limit the extent of temptation and provide a way to escape it.
- *a. In what verse does He make these promises?
 - b. What does each of these promises mean?
7. Procedures to use in temptation
- *a. What are the believer's three general responsibilities in every temptation?
 - b. What special resource did Joseph exemplify in Potiphar's house?
 - c. What special resource did the Christians at Ephesus exemplify in Acts 19?
 - d. Dr. Ryrie gives a personal illustration of this second special resource in respect to a young man's music. Can you suggest an illustration from your own experience or culture?
 - e. What special resource does Proverb 13:20 state?
8. In the textbook read chapter 14, pages 151-158.
9. Confessing our sins
- *a. What does it mean to confess a specific sin?
 - b. True or false? Confessing a sin not only recognizes God's attitude about it but intends to forsake it.
 - c. After confession one may sooner or later fail to use God's means of victory. He may fall into the same sin again. If so, what should he do?
 - d. When should one confess?
 - e. Dr. Ryrie suggests three kinds of confession in addition to prayer. What are they? (p. 153)
 - f. What two questions can help determine whether confession should be public?
 - g. Dr. Ryrie distinguishes between "eternal fellowship" and "temporal fellowship" (p. 155). What does each mean and how is it maintained?
10. Forgiving one another. This is necessary in order to maintain fellowship with other believers, which affects our relations with God.
- a. What did Jesus say we should do if someone has something against us?
 - b. What does Jesus say in Matthew 18 about how many times I should forgive someone?

- c. What action by Jesus was a vivid illustration of His cleansing us and our forgiving one another?
- *d. As Dr. Ryrie points out (p. 157), in teaching the model prayer the Lord emphasized the importance of forgiving one another. Look up Matthew 6:9-15 and tell how He emphasized this.
- e. We should have a forgiving attitude whether others ask forgiveness or not (pp. 157-158). How did our Lord show this attitude just before He died? (not in textbook)

GLOSSARY: p. 141 INFAMY--dishonor; OSTENTATION--display of wealth; DEFECTION--abandoning duty; PERUSAL--careful study. p. 142 SUCCUMB--yield; SOLICITATION TO EVIL--attempt to get one to do wrong. p. 143 AVOWED--openly declared; HEAVINESS--distress. p. 146 CONSISTENT--in harmony with His purpose. p. 147 A CYNIC OR STOIC--one who merely criticizes or stands apart from others; PASSIVE RESIGNATION--submission without action; CONSTANCY--firmness of mind; SUSCEPTIBLE--not resistant; SORELY--severely. p. 148 RESOLUTELY--firmly; DALLYING--delay. p. 149 AMULETS--things worn on the body to protect it magically; AFFLUENT--rich. p. 150 FLYING COLORS--(idiom) flags flying=notable success. p. 151 UNCOMPROMISED--without changes. p. 152 LAPSE--fall. p. 153 THE SLATE SHOULD BE CLEARED--(idiom) matters should be dealt with p. 154 RESTITUTION--repayment. p. 155 HARBORED--kept. p. 156 AFFECTED ADVERSELY--hurt; MAGNANIMOUS--generous. p. 158 CONDONE--approve; OVERRIDE--disregard.

Prepare for and take unit 3 examination in the usual way.

UNIT FOUR

LESSON 11

Legal or Legalistic?

Should I Seek to Speak in Tongues?

How is the grace rule of life better than the law rule (two ways)? What is legalism? In what sense is a Christian free? What are four guiding principles about doing doubtful things? five definite things we know about tongues? How does Hebrews 2:3-4 suggest that tongues was limited to the early Christians?

1. Several New Testament passages show that believers are not under the Mosaic law (Rom. 6:14; 7:1-4; 2 Cor. 3:7-8,11; Gal. 3:23-25; Col. 2:14-17; and others). Yet, other passages speak about a Christian "law." Read each of the following verses in context and write down what it says about our law. Then see Answers.
 - a. James 1:25
 - b. James 2:8
 - c. Galatians 6:2
 - d. Romans 8:2
 - e. 1 Corinthians 9:21
 - f. Hebrews 7:12
2. Read chapter 15 in the textbook, pages 159-170.
3. Law and grace
 - a. According to Romans 6:14, what difference does it make that Christians are not under law but under grace?
 - b. Law and grace are contrasted as rules of life. List the three aspects of a rule of life.
 - *c. What are two ways the grace rule is better than the law rule? (Study the chart on p. 160 and answer from it.)
 - d. Law and grace are not opposites in every way. How does Dr. Ryrie explain the second part of his statement that "there was grace under law and there is law under grace"? (pp. 160-161)
4. Legal, illegal, and legal/illegal (doubtful)
 - a. On page 161 Dr. Ryrie lists ten of the things that are always legal (that is, right and expected). Write eight of them in your own words as they apply to you. For example, for the first one you could write, "I should obey my nation's laws."
 - b. Write eight of the illegal things in your own words as they apply to you.
 - c. On pages 162-163 Dr. Ryrie gives several examples of doubtful things, which are not illegal in themselves but might be in certain circumstances. List at least five such doubtful things he mentions.
 - *d. It is sometimes hard to know whether you should do doubtful things or not. List four guiding principles to help determine this, and briefly explain what each principle means. (pp. 163-164)
 - e. Under the third principle Dr. Ryrie gives two guidelines to know if you should refrain because something is a genuine hindrance. What are these guidelines?

5. Dr. Ryrie says that in some cases believers can make laws for other believers. Especially in what two areas?
6. Legalism
 - a. What are two things legalism is not?
 - *b. What is it? (Give the definition he quotes.)
 - c. True or false? Even obeying the law of Christ can be legalism.
 - d. Why can it be legalism to refuse to conform?
7. Liberty
 - *a. Christian liberty is not license. In what sense, then, is a Christian free?
 - b. What is the proper restriction to Christian liberty?
 - c. What is love?
 - d. What is the great example of liberated living?
8. Read chapter 16 in the textbook, pages 171-176
9. What is the all-important question in regard to religious experiences?
- *10. On pages 172-175 find and list the five definite things we can know from the Bible about the gift of tongues.
11. Tongues not for all
 - a. What evidence does Dr. Ryrie give that not all who are baptized with the Spirit speak in tongues?
 - b. Some say that God must give the same gifts in every generation because He does not change. What two things are wrong with this reasoning?
 - *c. How does Hebrews 2:3-4 suggest that tongues was limited to the early Christians?
 - d. Dr. Ryrie believes that 1 Corinthians 13:8 suggests an early end to the gift of tongues. He says that the use of a different verb and the middle voice suggest that God would not have to withdraw tongues as He did prophecy and knowledge. How does he translate that verb in the middle voice?
 - e. How do we know that Christlikeness does not require tongues?
 - f. What are two suggestions to explain the current interest in tongues?

GLOSSARY: p. 159 COMPLEXITIES--many and varied complications; ANTITHETICAL--opposite. p. 160 LOOSE--careless. p. 163 SECULAR--non-religious; CRITERION...IMPROPRIETY--standard by which its rightness or wrongness; ATMOSPHERE OF--way of life in; WHERE DO YOU DRAW THE LINE?--under what conditions do you go there or not? ABUSE--misuse. p. 164 FRAUDULENTLY--deceitfully appearing to be; STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN--satisfy both concerns, of. p. 165 SNIPING AT--criticizing; CATER TO--satisfy; STUNTED--retarded; LAGGARD--lazy fellow. p. 166 COMPOUND--increase. p. 167 ANARCHY--no order. p. 170 CURB--limit. p. 171 ENHANCE--advance, increase. p. 173 FALLACIES--errors in reasoning. p. 175 A FLASH IN THE PAN--momentary bright reflection (as in the pan of one looking for gold); FOSTERED--helped.

LESSON 12

Must Christ Be Lord to Be Savior?

Why does Dr. Ryrie object to the lordship position in relation to salvation? to sanctification? How do his view and the lordship view differ in regard to (a) the relationship of submission to faith? (b) the meaning of "Lord" in reference to Christ? (c) the meaning of repentance?

Within evangelical Christianity there is a debate whether saving faith involves submission to Christ's authority or not. In this lesson Dr. Ryrie takes one side of the debate. You will study the other view as well.

1. The key term in this lesson is the Greek word *kurios*, usually translated "lord." It is used several hundred times in the New Testament, the following passages being a tiny sample. Look up each passage and tell to whom the term applies and with what meaning. For example, for John 4:11 you might say, "A Samaritan woman addresses a Jewish stranger as 'sir.'" After writing your own responses, see Answers.

a. John 4:11 (woman's first word)	g. Matthew 7:21-23
b. Luke 19:33 (middle of verse)	h. Luke 6:46
c. 1 Peter 3:6	i. John 20:28
d. Acts 3:22	j. 1 Corinthians 8:5-6
e. Acts 2:34-35 (twice)	k. Philippians 2:9-11
f. Acts 2:36	

NOTE ON THE WORDS FOR "LORD." The Old Testament Hebrew word for "lord" (*adon*) and the corresponding Greek word (*kurios*) both basically mean "master." All other meanings are variations of this. The Hebrew word can refer to either men or God and in English is usually translated "lord" or "master." It has also a special form, *adonai*, with the same meaning but referring only to God. *Adonai* is usually translated "the Lord." Furthermore, the Jews developed the habit of always saying *adonai* instead of God's name *Yahweh*. Centuries later, when they added vowels to their written Scriptures, they wrote *Yahweh* with the vowels of *adonai*. Their purpose was not to make a new word ("Jehovah") but to remind the reader to switch to *adonai*. The Greek translation of the Old Testament went a step further by actually writing *kurios* instead of God's name. Most English versions of the Old Testament follow the Greek's example, printing "the LORD" instead of "Yahweh."

In the Greek New Testament also, *kurios* is used for both men and God. When the term refers to deity, English versions usually translate it as "Lord" (or "the Lord"). In these cases it is sometimes difficult to know whether it refers to the Father or the Son. In quotations and expressions from the Old Testament it continues to substitute for God's name--but not for the word *God*. It never completely loses its meaning of "master."

2. Based on the note above,
 - a. What Hebrew name does *kurios* or "the LORD" often substitute for?
 - b. What is always the basic meaning of *kurios*?
3. Read chapter 17 in the textbook, pages 177-190.
4. The main question dealt with in this lesson
 - a. How does Dr. Ryrie simply state the question?
 - b. What recent modification does he see in the lordship position?

- *c. Why does he object to the lordship position in relation to salvation? to sanctification?
5. (not in textbook) The lordship view of faith
Submission adds nothing to faith but helps define true faith. Not all "faith" saves. As Dr. Ryrie says, commenting on James 2:14, "A faith that does not produce good works is a dead faith." And on James 2:24, "Unproductive faith cannot save because it is not genuine faith" (*Ryrie Study Bible: King James Version*, p. 1753). In other words, although good works do not save us, saving faith will certainly result in good works. And these good works that are sure to come, where do they come from? Not from faith itself, which has no power. Nor from the believer, who in himself cannot do good, as you saw in Romans 7. They must come from God, the source of all good--who "resists the proud but gives grace to the humble" (James 4:6). He draws near to those who humbly draw near to Him. Therefore, the certainty of good works implies the certainty of submission to God. Saving faith includes submission.
- a. Look up Matthew 7:21-23 again and tell what was wrong with the faith of the people referred to.
- *b. In summary, how does the lordship view relate submission to faith?
6. On pages 178-181 Dr. Ryrie gives four examples of "uncommitted believers," who--as he understands--showed temporary or lifelong unyieldedness. List these four and for each summarize the reason Dr. Ryrie considers them uncommitted.
7. (not in textbook) The lordship view of "uncommitted believers"
Lordship salvation teaches that all believers are committed--and that commitment will show. However, commitment does not produce instant perfection. Instead, there is a process of learning, with failures as well as successes. Even King David, outstanding for his submission to God and God's praise of him, once failed miserably. The first three examples considered in question 6, even accepting the author's evaluation, may simply illustrate this process. But Lot's case is more difficult. Dr. Ryrie points out that Lot is called "righteous" three times in 2 Peter 2:7-8, yet accuses him of "lifelong rejection of the mastery of God." If this accusation were correct, lordship salvation would be refuted. But first consider the following.
- a. Consider the meaning of Lot's being "righteous." When Peter called him "righteous," he used Abraham's word in Genesis 18. Interceding for Sodom and Gomorrah, Abraham was sure God would consider Lot righteous. Look up Genesis 18:23-25 and tell to whom he contrasted the righteous.
- b. Consider Lot's attitudes. Read 2 Peter 2:7-8. How did he feel about the wickedness around him?
- c. Consider specific contrasts between Lot and the Sodomites. Though Lot was weak, living in the wrong place, and seemed to have little influence on those around him, he was not unjust like them. For example, he showed self-sacrificing hospitality to the angels, obeyed the angels, warned his family, and was delivered from the judgment on godless Sodom when he fled. What lesson does 2 Peter 2:9a draw from his case?

8. Dr. Ryrie's view of "Lord" in relation to Jesus
 Dr. Ryrie believes that (a) Jesus is called "Lord" sometimes as "Master" and sometimes as "God," but (b) the only meaning necessary for salvation is "God." Consider his arguments.
- When used for Jesus, why did "Lord" sometimes have to mean "God"? (first paragraph on p. 182)
 - Why could it not mean "sir" or "master" in 1 Corinthians 12:3?
 - What claim by Jesus offended the Jews in John 10?
 - Why must the Savior be both God and man?
 - What was the conclusion to Peter's sermon at Pentecost? (Acts 2:36; p. 184)

Before you continue, reread the first "note" near the beginning of this lesson. It briefly explains the Hebrew and Greek words meaning "lord" or "master" and usually so translated. Even when used to replace the divine name, they retain this meaning.

9. (not in textbook) Lordship view of "Lord" in relation to Jesus
 The Lordship view believes that Jesus (a) is called *Lord* always in the meaning of "Master," (b) must be received as Master, (c) is also God, though opinions differ as to whether *Lord* can express this or whether it is necessary to salvation.
- Calling Jesus "Lord" means He should be obeyed. You saw one such case in Matthew 7:21-23. Look up the following passages and tell what relationship is common to them all: Matthew 10:24-25; 24:42,45-51; 25:14,19-26; John 13:13-16; Romans 14:4,8-9; 1 Corinthians 7:22; Ephesians 6:5-9.
 - Dr. Ryrie says that *kurios* must mean "God" in 1 Corinthians 12:3 because unconverted people can call Jesus "sir" or "master." Romans 10:9 does seem to limit this confession to believers: "If you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord . . . you shall be saved" (NASB). But Philippians 2:9-11 does not so limit it: "every tongue" in the universe (even unbelievers) will "confess that Jesus Christ is Lord." Therefore, making the confession does not save automatically. Perhaps the difficulty in 1 Corinthians 12:3 is not just in saying "Lord" but in meaning it. If so, what would the confession (the name) mean there?
 - Dr. Ryrie correctly points out that the Savior must be both God and man and that Jesus' claim of equality with God offended the Jews. Those facts, however, do not prove that saving faith is directed primarily to His divinity. For example, read Acts 10:36-44 and tell how Peter explained that Jesus is "Lord of all." (That is, what did they believe about Jesus to be saved?)
 - On the day of Pentecost Peter quoted Scriptures about the Messiah and showed that Jesus fulfilled those Scriptures. In Acts 2:34, just before his conclusion, he quoted Psalm 110:1, which began,

The Lord [=Yahweh] said unto my Lord [=David's *adon*=Master]

Here were two separate meanings for the term *Lord* (*Yahweh* and *Master*). What evidence in the conclusion (v. 36) shows that it uses the second meaning?

- *10. To summarize, what are the two views on the meaning of "Lord" for Christ?

NOTE ON REPENTANCE. One of the basic principles underlying Christianity, one taught throughout the Old Testament, is "repentance from dead works" (Heb. 6:1). Both John the Baptist and Jesus constantly preached "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matt. 3:2; 4:17). Jesus predicted terrible consequences for "the cities in which most of His miracles were done, because they did not repent" (Matt. 11:20, NASB). He commissioned the church to preach "repentance and forgiveness of sins . . . among all nations" (Luke 24:47). Paul summarized his ministry as preaching "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 20:21; see also 26:20).

- *11. In Dr. Ryrie's view, what is the content of repentance that brings eternal life? (p. 184)
12. (not in textbook) Lordship view of repentance
True repentance is not merely intellectual; it also involves emotions and will. Prompted by conviction of sin (John 16:8-9), a repentant person desires to turn from his own way to God's way (Isa. 55:6-7). He turns from idols and sins to God (1 Thess. 1:9). "Faith" without such repentance is not real faith.
- What is involved in repentance in Acts 3:19,26?
 - in Acts 8:21-22?
- *c. To summarize, what is the Lordship view of repentance?
13. The meaning of discipleship
- Though some of Jesus' disciples were temporary, by leaving Him they ceased to be so. Normally referring to a convert, what did *disciple* always mean in Acts?
 - What confusion does Dr. Ryrie warn about in relation to the conditions for becoming a disciple and those for growing as a disciple?
 - How does he distinguish between the unrestricted invitation of Luke 14:16-24 and the restrictions of Luke 14:25-33?

NOTE: In this lesson you have seen the differences between Dr. Ryrie's view and the lordship view on (a) the relationship of submission to faith, (b) the meaning of "Lord" in reference to Christ, and (c) the meaning of repentance. Since these distinctions are difficult but important, the next lesson will begin with a review of them.

GLOSSARY: p. 177 MODIFICATION--change. p. 178 LAPSES--slips, falls. p. 180 INCANTATIONS--words or formulas to chant; INCOMPATIBLE WITH--contradictory to; EXORCISTS--people who try to drive out evil spirits; IMPORT--importance. p. 182 CONNOTATION--meaning; VALIDITY--correctness in this case; UNIQUENESS OF THE SAVIOR--fact that the Savior is unlike all others. p. 184 DROVE HOME--emphasized; GIVEN CONTEXT--situation. p. 185 IMPLICIT--included. p. 188 VOUCH FOR--recommend; DELUDED--deceived. p. 189 WARY--cautious; SEMI-CLOAK-AND-DAGGER SCENE--scene like one in a spy story; PLEASANTRIES--friendly conversation.

LESSON 13

The Balanced Christian Life

What is the ultimate goal of each Christian? What four factors does Dr. Ryrie give as a balanced formula for Christian growth?

1. Before studying the last chapter, you will have practice on the difficult distinctions of lesson 12. Reread all the notes, questions, and answers in that lesson before you continue.
- *2. Which view **says** each of the following statements? In the space provided mark each statement as R for Ryrie's view, L for lordship view, or B for both views. Some ideas are repeated.
 - a. For salvation it is only necessary to believe that Christ is God, not Master.
 - b. Saving faith includes submission to Christ.
 - c. Faith alone and faith plus commitment cannot both be the gospel.
 - d. Christ is both Lord (=Master) and God, but the two terms are separate.
 - e. If only committed people were saved, there would be no carnal Christians.
 - f. Repentance is turning from one's wicked ways to God's ways.
 - g. Submission should not be added to, nor considered part of, saving faith.
 - h. Repentance is a change of mind about Jesus--that He is not a mere man but Deity and the promised Messiah.
 - i. If willingness to obey were required, it would be hard to know how much.
 - j. Jesus is called "Lord" sometimes as "Master" and sometimes as "God."
 - k. The only meaning of "Lord" necessary for salvation is "God."
 - l. Christ is Lord in two senses: Master and God.
 - m. For salvation it is necessary to believe that Christ is Lord (=Master) and not just divine.
 - n. How can dedication be preached if all believers are committed?
 - o. Christ is both Master and divine.
 - p. The only requirement for salvation is faith.
3. Read chapter 18 in the textbook, pages 191-200.
4. On pages 192-194 Dr. Ryrie discusses five kinds of emphases on the spiritual life. Four of them he diagrams. All five he considers unbalanced. We have given them labels below. Tell what each one emphasizes and why Dr. Ryrie considers it unbalanced.
 - a. Let-go-let-God view
 - b. Continuous-fight view
 - c. Sudden-eradication view
 - d. Repeated-dedication view
 - e. Openness view
- 5.*a. What is the ultimate goal of each Christian?
 b. Copy the words quoted from Peter that exhort us to continual growth.
- *6. On pages 195-200 Dr. Ryrie concludes by discussing four factors that make a balanced formula for Christian growth. List these factors and briefly explain each.

*7. Practice matching these factors with their meanings.

<u>GROWTH FACTORS</u>	<u>MEANINGS</u>
a. Dedication	1. trying every "secret" from Bible teachers
b. Discipline	2. walking in the light toward God as standard
c. Dependence	3. counting on the Spirit's power
d. Development	4. separation from the power of the self-life
	5. complete, crisis commitment of self

NOTE: Consider different opinions about some of the verses Dr. Ryrie uses. Probably these differences grow out of the differing views of faith and lordship.

♦ On page 196 he quotes Romans 8:13 to prove that a believer should put to death the deeds of the body. But more likely, verses 12-13 present the choice a believer already made at conversion. It is a life-or-death choice not contrasting two kinds of believers but believers and unbelievers--the same contrast as just presented in verses 1-11. (Similarly, 2 Corinthians 5:16-20 addresses believers, who are already reconciled, when it says "Be ye reconciled to God.")

♦ On page 197 he quotes from Colossians 3:5 a list of "unclean deeds . . . from which a spiritual believer will be separated." This seems to imply that some believers may continue in these deeds, whereas verses 6 and 7 show that they do not.

♦ On page 198 he rightly quotes from 1 John 1:7 that cleansing is a process. It is unnecessary, however, to consider "walking in the light" as optional. Jesus promised that "the man who follows me will never walk in the dark but will live his life in the light" (John 8:12, Phillips). Accordingly, 1 John 2:8-11 contrasts believers and unbelievers as those who, respectively, walk in the light and in the darkness. All believers walk in the light, some better than others. And all have "fellowship" with God, which is basically participation in eternal life.

8. All your life you will be studying and learning the meaning of God's Word. And you will always discover minor differences of interpretation among Bible teachers. But the important thing is for you to obey the Lord in the things you understand. If you have not been doing so, begin now.

GLOSSARY: p. 191 METAPHOR--comparison. p. 193 STRAIGHTFORWARD--direct, immediate; REAFFIRMATION--restatement, confirmation; DEMEAN--makes less important; CATHARSIS--cleansing; INCENTIVE TO--motive for. p. 194 FOIBLES--imperfections; QUIRKS--odd differences. p. 195 TRIGGERED--brought about. p. 197 EXTINCTION--cessation of existence; BELIE--contradict. p. 198 ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE--can exist in the believer at the same time; PRAGMATIC--practical; RATIONALIZING--finding excuses for one's actions without looking for one's real motives.

Prepare for unit 4 examination in the usual way. Then take it. Congratulations at finishing this introductory study of the Christian life.

ANSWERS

UNIT 1 LESSON 1

1. Your summary should include some of these ideas: God has revealed His righteousness apart from the law (v. 21), justifying by grace (undeserved favor) those who have faith in Christ (vv. 22,24,28), on the basis of Christ's sacrifice (vv. 25-26). Be certain that you have trusted in Christ and thus been accepted by God's grace.
3. a. Genuine and wholesome spirituality is the goal of all Christian living.
b. 1. biblical
2. balanced (for example, not overemphasizing the mystical)
3. "pertaining to spirit," especially that which is related to the believer's growth and maturing in the Christian life (pp. 9-10)
4. (a) of demonic hosts that are distinct from humans
(b) of the Mosaic law
(c) of the future, material, resurrection body
(d) of many activities and relationships of the believer
(e) of the believer's growth and maturing
5. biblical doctrines, individual responsibilities, practical problems, contemporary misemphases
6. direct (as in meditation), through intermediate means (such as, books) (p. 11)
8. a. regeneration (having new life), the Holy Spirit (especially in being filled-controlled by Him), and time (pp. 12-13)
b. maturity (p. 13)
9. Spirituality is a grownup (mature and maturing) relation to the Holy Spirit.
10. a. because he has not had sufficient time to grow and develop in Christian knowledge and experience (p. 14)
b. because not all have allowed the Spirit to control them (p. 15)
c. Backsliding does not necessarily make one lose all the ground gained before. However, there are aspects in which ground cannot be recovered. (p. 15)
d. yes (p. 15)
e. Not long. Paul expected the Corinthians to be mature in less than four or five years. (p. 15)
11. personal life, family life, and church life (p. 24; titles on pp. 16,21,23)
12. a. One will manifest (glorify) Christ by displaying the fruit of the Spirit. (p. 16)
b. One will understand deeper teachings of the Word, such as that about Melchizedek. (p. 17)
c. One will always be thankful and will try to keep unity in the local church. (pp. 18-21)
d. One will do not only what is right and scriptural but what is useful and for the good of others. (p. 21)
13. a. because when some are seen as guilty of heresy, others are seen as approved (pp. 19-20)
b. because bigness does not guarantee unity nor power (p. 20)

- c. because variety (such as that in different spiritual gifts) can strengthen the body and make it grow (p. 20)
- 14. a. submission (p. 22)
- b. for the husband: taking the responsibility of leading; loving his wife; nurturing his wife (helping bring her to spiritual maturity)
for the wife: cooperating with her husband's leadership (p. 22)
- 15. negative: to not disrupt unity
positive: to exercise spiritual gifts in the Spirit's power (p. 23)

LESSON 2

- 1. a. Shall we continue in sin, so that grace may abound?
- b. We know that by being baptized into Christ's death, we have died to sin and risen with Him to new life.
- c. We should (1) reckon ourselves dead to sin and alive to God, (2) yield ourselves to God.
- d. Shall we sin (that is, on any particular occasion) because we are not under law but under grace?
- e. We cannot so sin because we are no longer slaves to sin but to righteousness, with everlasting life the result.
- 3. Man is created - God made the first man (as man) directly.
Man is fallen - The first man and woman were tempted by Satan, disobeyed God, and lost their perfect state, as recorded in Genesis 3.
Man is sinful - Every person is lawless and acts lawlessly.
Man is multifaceted - He has various aspects to his material and non-material parts.
Man is a unity - Though he has many aspects, he is and acts as one person.
- 4. a. If man has developed by natural processes, as evolution claims, he has no need of the true God. (p. 25)
- b. It says He "formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed . . . life" into him.
- 5. a. death, not extinction but separation from God. All children are born in this state of spiritual death. (p. 28)
- b. because the historic person and actions of Jesus Christ are parallel to the person and actions of Adam in the fall (p. 29)
- 6. a. lawlessness (p. 31)
- b. the hundreds of specific commandments of the New Testament (p. 31)
- c. Yes. "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." (p. 32)
- 7. a. because the believer is no longer a "slave" of sin but of righteousness and God
- b. in ch. 6 to sin, in ch. 7 to the law
- c. to show the presence and fatal nature of sin in us
- d. because there is (a law of) sin within us, which (1) will not let us do the good that God's law requires but (2) drives us to do wrong
- e. union with Jesus Christ

LESSON 3

- 1. Your summaries should be similar to these:
6:1-14 - We cannot continue in sin because we have died and risen with Christ.
6:15-23 - We are not free to sin because we are no longer slaves to sin but to righteousness.

- 7:1-6 - We have died to the law and "married" Christ, to produce fruit for God.
- 7:7-13 - The law is good but shows up the fatal evil within me.
- 7:14-24 - Sin within me will not let me do the good that God's law requires but forces me to do wrong.
- 7:25 - Victory is through Christ.
3. a. when he accepts Jesus Christ (p. 36)
 - b. flesh (p. 36)
 - c. old--capacity to serve and please self (or leave God out of life)
new--capacity to serve God and righteousness (pp. 36-37)
 - d. because what distinguishes the old from the new is the use of the action, whether it is for God or not (pp. 37-38)
 - e. Verses 16 and 25 both say to "walk in the Spirit," which implies following the Spirit's guidance a step at a time.
 4. a. (not the brain but) the functions of intellect, volition (will), and emotions (p. 38)
 - b. because Satan has blinded the mind of the unregenerate person, and only the Holy Spirit can remove that blindness (pp. 38-39)
 - c. yes, though their minds are still defective (p. 39)
 - d. especially the attitude of not thinking of ourselves more highly than we ought (p. 40)
 - e. by continually renewing the basic ideas of the mind and persistently concentrating on right thoughts (p. 41)
 5. a. all the aspects of our being: intellectual, emotional, volitional, and spiritual (pp. 42-43)
 - b. It gives a new capacity and ability to do God's will in all these aspects. (pp. 42-43)
 - c. by daily exhortation of one another (fellowship), the use of the Word of God, and prayer (pp. 43-44)
 6. a. the faculty by which one distinguishes moral right from wrong (p. 44)
 - b. the laws of one's country, working for an unworthy employer, ministering to other Christians, social activities (p. 45)
 7. a. every person (p. 46)
 - b. in function, not substance (p. 46)
 - c. A "soulish" person is unsaved, whereas a "spiritual" person is properly related to God. (p. 47)
 - d. No; either can promote spiritual life or be a hindrance. (p. 47)
 8. a. Romans 7:15-25 (p. 48)
 - b. (1) All believers have the two capacities to serve sin or delight in God's law.
 - (2) In the constant warfare between the two natures, the old nature occasionally erupts. (p. 49)
 - c. No; 1 Corinthians 7 shows there may be several. (p. 49)
 - d. being human, circumstances, God's purposes (p. 50)
 - e. God has given man genuine responsibility with regard to his actions, and in the discharge of this responsibility man makes real choices. (p. 50)
 - f. that what I do is what I have willed to do and am therefore responsible for (p. 50)

LESSON 4

1. a. those who walk after the Spirit (all believers, v. 4)
- b. They will be raised from the dead (v. 11).
- c. an inheritance from God, with Christ--that is, glory

NOTE: His title *Christ* (the Greek form of *Messiah*) means He is the promised King who will inherit everything, the inheritance in which we will share.

- d. because creation will be delivered from the curse and share our glory (vv. 19-21)
- e. He foreknows, predestinates, calls, justifies, and glorifies every believer.
- f. If God be for us, who can be against us?
Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect?
Who is he that condemneth?
Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?
3. a. the believer's union with Christ (p. 51)
b. "in Christ" (p. 51)
c. "I am in My Father, and you in Me, and I in you." (p. 51)
d. heavenly calling, election, forgiveness, redemption, freedom from condemnation, freedom from the law, justification, life (p. 51)
4. a. to have the new environment in the sphere of resurrection life (p. 52)
NOTE: This means that all the circumstances that touch us are affected by the risen Christ and our participation in Him.
b. to be in Adam and encompassed by the environment of death (p. 52)
c. by the baptizing work of the Holy Spirit (p. 53)
NOTE: In all the Gospels and Acts, John the Baptist predicted that the one coming after him--that is, Messiah--would do a greater work than John. Instead of baptizing in water, as John did, He would baptize "with [or, in] the Holy Spirit" (Matt. 3:11 and four parallels). The Greek for the quoted words is the same in 1 Corinthians 12:13: "WITH [or, IN] one SPIRIT you have been baptized." It seems more accurate, then, to say that the Baptizer is the Messiah (Christ), and the medium is the Spirit.
5. (a) All believers have been baptized by the Spirit (as 1 Cor. 12:13 says).
(b) Each believer is so baptized only once, at the time of conversion.
(c) Each believer is so baptized whether he knows it or not.
(d) This baptism does not itself guarantee power (as seen in the Corinthians' case). (pp. 53-54)
6. This union is the means of our being crucified with Christ. (p. 55)
7. a. the domination of the sin nature
b. when one receives the Savior and is baptized by the Spirit into Christ's body
c. by reckoning it to be true for oneself (p. 58)
d. to a deposed dictator that one still chooses to follow (p. 59)

Answers to Review Questions

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 5. e | 9. c |
| 2. d | 6. c | 10. a |
| 3. a | 7. d | 11. b |
| 4. f | 8. b | |

12. Genuine and wholesome spirituality is the goal of all Christian living.
13. lawlessness
14. created 15. fallen 16. sinful 17. multifaceted 18. unity
19. to have the new environment in the sphere of resurrection life

UNIT 2

LESSON 5

2. Here are some other samples like those you should have listed:
- 12:2 - To be transformed by the renewing of my mind, I must not only continue to study and memorize God's Word but purposefully let it displace my own thinking.
- 12:3-5 - In order not to think too highly of myself, I must constantly recognize the contributions to the body that every other member makes.
- 12:7-8 - As I exercise my gift, I must do so in the directions and to the degree that God gives me faith.
- 12:9 - I must avoid hypocrisy in my love for other believers by considering that each one is precious to God.
- 12:11 - I must be fervent in spirit as I serve the Lord, avoiding the choice of comfort over duty.
4. a. the act of setting apart (or being set apart) (p. 63)
- b. positional--every believer is set apart as a member of God's family
experiential (progressive)--the process of maturing throughout one's Christian life
ultimate--being fully set apart when we see Christ
- c. But you were washed, but you were sanctified, but you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Spirit of our God. (1 Cor. 6:11)
- d. by the story of the little girl who licked a lollipop (positional), then gradually ate it (experiential) until it was all eaten (ultimate).
(pp. 64-65)
5. Father--purges the fruitful branch and is requested to sanctify.
Son--lives within, giving power; His death is the basis.
Holy Spirit--changes us from glory to glory; gives power, wisdom, God's love, fruit. (pp. 65-66)
6. a. It is right in dedication, in which we must let God have His way.
It is wrong in progressive sanctification, in which we have things to do.
(p. 66)
- b. (your answer)
- c. He points out that it is "I" who am commanded to walk by means of the Spirit. (p. 67)
7. a. God's Word, prayer, fellowship and worship
- b. acknowledging blessings; using natural talents; the union of husband and wife; relationships between parents and children, employers and employees, and governors and governed; every circumstance
8. a. Each time the devil tempted Him, He answered with the appropriate Scripture (which He had memorized).
- b. (spiritual schizophrenia) hearing the Word but not doing it
(mysticism) failing to appreciate the ministry of the Word through other people (pp. 68-69)
- c. through gifted teachers of the past and present--pastor, teacher, books
(p. 69)
- d. Read--every day.
Understand--use a translation you can understand; use an English dictionary, commentaries and other aids; assume that words have their plain meaning.
Obey--react in a way that will draw you closer, not away.
9. a. give strength (or, energy) to it, be energetic in it (p. 72)
- b. have the attitude of prayerfulness all the time, like a cough always present in the throat (p. 72)

- c. The blank check refers to God's promises. Filling it in refers to our meeting God's conditions.
 - d. by letting God's words abide in us, asking what He wants and what is best for His interests (p. 74)
 - e. by knowing God through studying His Word and having experiences with Him (p. 74)
10. a. exhortation, edification, observance of the Lord's Supper, reading God's Word, witnessing to the unsaved, preaching, disciplining, exercise of spiritual gifts
- b. its composition as professed believers, its organization with elders and deacons, its purpose to carry out the Great Commission, its observance of the ordinances
11. to pray daily that every reaction to each event of the day will draw me closer to the Lord and not away from Him (p. 76)

LESSON 6

2. Here are some samples like those you should have listed:
- 13:1-5 - I must cheerfully comply with requirements from all levels of government, knowing that (1) such government is God's will and creation, (2) disobedience will bring me harm.
- 13:6-8a - I should cheerfully and honestly pay whatever taxes government levies.
- 13:7 - I should show respect--in word and deed--to government officials.
- 13:11-14 - I should avoid the self-indulgent sins of the darkness around me and choose the holy deeds that belong to the expected salvation and are exemplified by Christ.
4. a. on blessings God has already granted
- b. redemption (p. 77)
5. to buy (pay a price for) something
- to purchase out of the market (so as not to return to bondage)
- to purchase, then release and set free (pp. 78-79)
6. a. because the new Master sets him free and does not take unwilling servants into captivity (p. 79)
- b. because he loves the Master and because the Master has been good to him (p. 80)
7. a. Salvation involves the sin question; dedication involves subjection. (p. 80)
- b. the control of one's life (p. 80)
- c. because such dedication would be limited to that one thing or area, whereas it should concern all of life, in order to give a basic settledness toward God's will (p. 81)
- d. presenting oneself completely, as a living sacrifice
- not conforming to this evil age
- being transformed by the Holy Spirit (p. 82)
- e. living for Christ in the daily routine as well as in unusual occurrences (p. 82)
- f. Don't be a hypocrite, looking like the world when you belong to God. (p. 83)
8. a. for all of life (p. 84)
- b. not dedicate oneself again but get back on track by the confession of sin (pp. 84-85)
9. a. because the believer has confessed Jesus as Master (Lord), which is meaningless if He is not really the believer's Master

- b. It is to reaffirm the Master-servant relationship that began at conversion.
10. a. R b. A c. A d. R e. R f. A
11. in knowing, doing, and enjoying God's will
in being filled (controlled) by the Spirit (p. 86)
12. a. a year
b. They had shared in Jewish spiritual things and were indebted to minister to them in material things (v. 27).
14. because the way we use money shows whether we love God and what we really are (p. 87)
15. a. It shows if he loves his brother and if he loves God. (p. 87)
b. 1 Corinthians 16:2 (p. 89)
c. (1) Giving is incumbent on each person--each Christian has the obligation to give and by it shows his love.
(2) Giving is to be proportionate--related to how much he gets and how much he needs.
(3) Giving is to be in private deposit--he should regularly lay aside an amount so that there will always be a supply to give from.
(4) Giving should be periodic--he should keep accounts and lay aside on Sunday. (pp. 89-90)
d. In the Old Testament the proportion was clearly specified and amounted to about 22%. The New Testament does not specify; the proportion can vary with individuals and with time. (p. 89)
e. (1) The law was never given to Gentiles and is done away for Christians.
(2) Pre-law practices are not necessarily obligations now, especially if the New Testament gives further guidance.
f. as depending on the Spirit of God to direct the gifts in the case of every person, and then being willing to abide by the results of this confidence and trust (pp. 92-93)
16. a. God (p. 93)
b. 1 Timothy 6 (p. 94)
c. (1) The overall governing principle: "Godliness with contentment is great gain"--that is, love God's will in every circumstance.
(2) Do not love money or what it can buy--that is, love God more than any thing possessed or desired. (pp. 95-96)
d. to give proportionately more (not necessarily to buy more) (p. 97)

LESSON 7

1. a. (Did you copy them from vv. 8-10, beginning with the word of wisdom?)
b. to a single body with many members
The lessons could include the importance of recognizing the unity of the body and the importance, yet dependence, of each member.
3. Learn this definition: a God-given ability for service. (p. 98)
4. (a) not a place of service, such as, the office of pastor
(b) not a particular age group ministry, such as, working with young people
(c) not the methods used in exercising gifts, such as, writing (pp. 99-100)
5. ministry, giving, showing mercy (p. 100)
6. Covet earnestly the best gifts.
Be attentive to the ministry of others. (pp. 101-103)
7. the never-ending cycle of ministering to others who will minister to others
8. a. (1) Be informed--learn what gifts there are.
(2) Be willing--do not limit the Lord by telling Him where you will minister.

- (3) Be active--exercise gifts you have instead of waiting to discover others. (pp. 104-105)
- b. He exercised the gift of serving apparently before he knew he had the gift of evangelism. Using one gift led to discovering another. (p. 106)
9. By "routine" he means in the ordinary activities of life as contrasted to unusual activities. (p. 107)
10. because such a focus makes a Christian either (a) become insensitive to the warnings or (b) associate spirituality only with crises (p. 107)
11. a. faithfulness (p. 107)
b. because most of our activities are routine (p. 107)
c. because we let our guard down or get weary (p. 108)
12. a. to lose heart, that is, become discouraged (p. 108)
b. in problems, prayer, good works, witness
13. a. Anything is worth suffering for the sake of the ministry.
God promises to renew the inward man daily. (p. 109)
b. When accused by the Jews, Paul had appealed to Caesar. He was now confined in house arrest in Rome awaiting trial. Since the Jews did not press the case, he had to wait eighteen months to be released. (p. 109)
14. Our heavenly Father cares infinitely for those who come to Him.
We are God's elect with great privileges.
He will answer quickly when the time comes. (pp. 110-111)
15. a. the fact that the Lord's return was near (p. 112)
b. They consider that they are too busy in the Lord's work. (p. 112)
16. a. (1) the greatness of the message (life, glory, righteousness, liberty, transforming power)
(2) our own experience of its power (p. 112)
b. keep on sowing the seed of the Word (p. 113)

UNIT 3

LESSON 8

3. a. Ephesians 5:18 (p. 117)
b. And do not get drunk with wine, for that is dissipation; but be filled with the Spirit. (p. 117)
c. being controlled by the Spirit (pp. 117-118)
d. that Spirit-filling is repeated (p. 118)
e. by the "present" tense of the verb (p. 118)
f. to have control in a new area in the face of a new problem (p. 118)
g. This filling is demanded. (p. 118)
4. a. because the promised Spirit-baptism was not given until Pentecost
b. Spirit-baptism
c. 1 Corinthians 12:13 (p. 119)
d. No such prayer is given in the New Testament. (p. 120)
e. yieldedness--both in the act of dedication and in daily walk
f. sure because we are consciously yielded to the Spirit
reluctant because new situations reveal new areas to yield
5. a. F b. B c. B d. F e. F f. B g. B h. F i. B j. B
6. a. Christlikeness; a life of service; praise, worship, thanksgiving, and submission
b. Christlikeness (p. 122)
c. love--doing the will of God
joy--contentment from having an effective ministry with other people
peace--tranquility from knowing one is right with God
long-suffering--evenness in character and conduct

- gentleness--having beneficent thoughts
 goodness--having kind actions
 faithfulness--serving and living with regularity and taking advantage of opportunities
 meekness--gentlemanliness
 self-control--disciplining all areas of life
- d. because it only does away with moral differences
 e. His promise to give water that would both satisfy and overflow to spread blessing (p. 126)
 f. soul-winning
 g. from the verses right after Ephesians 5:18 (pp. 127-128)
7. (your answer, which should be based on the simple test in the next to the last paragraph and the absence of the negative indications in the previous paragraph)
8. a. 3 b. 5 c. 4 d. 2
9. a. 3 b. 1 c. 6 d. 4 e. 2
10. a. peace d. self-control g. faithfulness
 b. long-suffering e. joy h. meekness
 c. love f. gentleness i. goodness

LESSON 9

1. a. He tempted Eve and Adam to doubt God's goodness, then violate His commandment in order to attain divine wisdom.
 b. He tempted Jesus to fulfill His needs and attain His ambitions independently of God.
 c. He gets some to depart from the faith by deceitful teachings that include abstaining from marriage and certain foods.
 d. He hindered the apostle Paul from returning to the Thessalonian believers.
 e. He got permission from God to severely afflict Job.
3. A possible answer: the tricks Satan uses to make people do wrong. (p. 129)
4. a. He spoke often about the devil. (p. 129)
 b. Accommodation would make Jesus' entire message of no value. (p. 129)
5. (a) his belonging to a high order of beings (an angel and a cherub)
 (b) his long existence and great experience
 (c) his ability to transform himself (pp. 129-130)
6. a. to establish a rival rule to God's kingdom (pp. 130-131)
 b. counterfeiting God's program (p. 131)
 c. to keep from being deceived by the similarities of Satan's plan to God's (p. 131)
 d. 1. He offered the prize of being like God by eating something good and pleasant.
 2. The food, recognition, and rulership he offered were all things Christ should (and would) have.
 3. He offers a form of godliness. (pp. 131-132)
 e. because he is willing to do anything and everything to detract from God's will (pp. 132-133)
7. a. For other biblical examples, you may have included the following:
 Open opposition--Satan hindered Paul from returning to the Thessalonians. He would use unbelievers to imprison believers in Smyrna. False religion would oppose the gospel in Pergamum.
 Systematic theology--In Thyatira he taught immorality and idolatry through a false prophetess. In the last days he will teach asceticism as a means of pleasing God.

Pressure--He tempted women who could not maintain their self-denial. He could turn sorrow for guilt into further sin if the church didn't restore the sinner.

- b. (Keep coming back to this assignment--and rereading pages 133-136--until you have filled out the last column.)
8. a. Some are over-occupied with him and see him in every problem. Others underestimate his activity. (p. 136)
- b. the Lord Jesus' intercession, the knowledge that God may use Satan to teach us, the proper attitude about Satan, taking a definite stand against Satan, a concise formula for victory, the constant use of the Christian armor
- c. Job's afflictions and Paul's thorn in the flesh (p. 137)
- d. Michael the archangel not taking on Satan alone but calling on the Lord to rebuke him (p. 138)
- e. (1) the blood of the Lamb--Christ's victory at the cross makes our victory possible.
 (2) the word of their testimony--Positive and consistent witnessing is necessary.
 (3) They did not love their life even to death--an attitude of self-sacrifice willing to die for Christ. (pp. 138-139)
- f. (1) girdle of truth--governing all by God's truth revealed in Scripture
 (2) breastplate of righteousness--both a righteous position and godly living
 (3) shoes of the preparation of the gospel of peace--readiness to do God's will and work because we experienced peace through the gospel
 (4) shield of faith--a life of trusting God, in crises and in routine
 (5) helmet of salvation--a mind renewed through salvation
 (6) sword of the Spirit which is God's Word--the spoken proclamation (our testimony) of the written Word
 (7) prayer--not just words but Spirit-guided prayer
- g. (If you haven't tried this yet, you should. It will help you visualize the armor.)
9. Christ lives in me. Greater is He who is in me, than he who is in the world. He will never leave me nor forsake me.
10. deceit, open opposition, systematic theology, pressure

LESSON 10

1. Here are some of the other lessons you probably noticed:
 My temptations will be like those other people have ("common").
 When tempted, I can be sure God will not abandon me ("faithful").
 God is in control ("will not suffer you to be tempted above").
 God knows what I can bear.
 Along with the temptation He provides an "escape"--a way to go through it.
 Rather than take temptation away, He gives ability "to bear it."
4. a. False b. False c. False (p. 141)
5. a. to try and prove His children; to teach them (pp. 142,144)
 b. obedience, love, endurance, dependence (p. 144)
 c. (1) trying or testing (2) to prove (pp. 142-143)
 d. God--to prove one's Christian character
 Satan--to make one fall (pp. 142-143)
 e. We think temptation always means something evil or leading to evil. (p. 143)
 f. because his joy comes from his secure spiritual condition, but heaviness comes from the momentary test (p. 143)

- g. because proving requires testing and growth requires opposition (pp. 144-145)
- 6. a. 1 Corinthians 10:13 (p. 145)
- b. limit the extent of temptation--keep it from being too intense or too difficult a kind for us
provide a way to escape it--give strength to endure it (pp. 145,146)
- 7. a. rejoice in it, endure it, pray about it (p. 147)
- b. fleeing temptation (p. 148)
- c. getting rid of things which cause sin (pp. 148-149)
- d. (your answer)
- e. good company (p. 150)
- 9. a. agreeing with what God says about that sin and acknowledging past disagreement or guilt (p. 151)
- b. True (p. 152)
- c. confess it again (p. 152)
- d. whenever sin comes to our attention and we are ready to acknowledge it as sin and turn from it
before retiring at night, before Communion (pp. 152-153)
- e. (1) a thought that includes all that is in a true confession
(2) a resolution to change
(3) public confession
- f. (1) Whose voice is prompting the confession--God's, Satan's, or your own?
(2) Will this confession edify the church or not? (p. 154)
- g. eternal fellowship--belonging to God's family, maintained by Christ's death
temporal fellowship--enjoying God's family, maintained by confession
- 10. a. go to him and seek reconciliation (pp. 155-156)
- b. unlimited times ("seventy times seven," v. 22; p. 156)
- c. washing the disciples' feet (p. 156)
- d. After giving the prayer He commented on the one part that asks forgiveness. He enlarged the same thought, that the Father will forgive us only if we forgive others. (vv. 14-15)
- e. As they crucified Him, Jesus "was saying, 'Father, forgive them'" (Luke 23:34, NASB).

UNIT 4

LESSON 11

1. Here are some of your possible observations about the Christian law:
 - a. It is "the perfect law of liberty" that one should look into and continue in it (not just hearing but doing). (This reminds us of the two kinds of hearers in the conclusion to the Sermon on the Mount--Matt. 7:24-27--and the Lord's promise of freedom to those who continue in His word--John 8:31-32.)
 - b. It is called "the royal law" and identified as love. (Jesus summed up the law as love.)
 - c. The "law of Christ" is fulfilled by deeds of love.
 - d. The "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" is the new power of the Holy Spirit within the believer. It frees him from the "law of sin and death," the tendency of the flesh to sin and drag one down to death.
 - e. Paul as a believer could identify with Gentiles as not under the Mosaic law. Yet he was not lawless (which would be sinful) but "under the law of Christ" (NASB).

- f. The change of priesthood--from the line of Aaron to Christ--requires a change of the law. (Hebrews 8 quotes Jeremiah to show that in the new covenant God's laws are being written in hearts rather than on stones.)
3. a. Their being under grace rather than law is the reason for victory over sin. (p. 159)
- b. specific laws, enabling power, motivation (p. 160)
- c. As to power, the Spirit now dwells within, permanently. As to motivation, this is mainly "want to" and love rather than "have to" and fear.
- d. Under grace there are hundreds of commands, so specific that they may be called a law.
- NOTE: In the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5-7) Jesus began to give His law. It involves the same righteousness required in all of God's previous revelation (which is the meaning of "the law [and] the prophets," 5:17-19). The laws God writes into our minds and hearts under the new covenant (Heb. 8:10) are the same "righteous requirements" that the law could not attain (Rom. 8:3-4).
4. a. (your answer) b. (your answer)
- c. Some of the things he discusses are cloth, food, sports, film, and investing in stocks.
- d. (1) Use but do not abuse the world--live with its things and people but don't misuse even good things.
 (2) Enjoy but do not love the world--enjoy things God gives but find sufficiency in Him and not in them.
 (3) Never hinder the spiritual growth of another Christian--don't do even "legal" things if doing them makes a believer fall.
 (4) Do all to the glory of God--do things that show God's characteristics to the world.
- e. (1) I should refrain if the person who objects is trying to grow but not if he is just judging.
 (2) I should refrain if many believers are affected. (p. 165)
5. conduct in the home and in the church (p. 166)
6. a. not the presence of laws nor the imposition of law on someone else (p. 167)
- b. a fleshly attitude which conforms to a code for the purpose of exalting self (p. 168)
- c. True (if the purpose is to exalt self) (p. 168)
- d. because the nonconformist's purpose may be to glorify self (p. 169)
7. a. He is now able to live as God pleases. (p. 169)
- b. love (p. 169)
- c. seeking the will of God in the one loved (p. 170)
- d. Christ, who voluntarily became a servant to serve us (p. 170)
9. Are they scriptural? (p. 171)
10. (1) You can be baptized by the Spirit and not speak in tongues.
 (2) The distribution of spiritual gifts is limited.
 (3) "Whether there be tongues, they shall cease."
 (4) There are more important gifts than tongues, and these we are to seek.
 (5) Christlikeness does not depend on speaking in tongues.
11. a. The Corinthians were all baptized with the Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13) but did not all speak in tongues (14:5). (p. 172)
- b. God's changing His program does not change His power.
 A spiritual gift given only once in history (like apostleship) is a gift to the whole church. (p. 173)
- c. It shows that second-generation Christians looked back at spectacular gifts as given only to the first generation. (pp. 173-174)

- d. stop (cease) of themselves (p. 174)
- e. on the absence of tongues in Galatians 5:22-23 and the lack of a record that Christ ever spoke in tongues (p. 175)
- f. the desire for a deeper experience with God, or a satanic counterfeit (p. 175)

LESSON 12

1. Your summaries may have been similar to these.
 - a. (given)
 - b. Jesus referred to the "owners" of the colt He wanted to use.
 - c. Sara gave a good example to wives by calling her husband "lord" (=master).
 - d. "The Lord" is the name of "your God."
 - e. "The Lord" is a name for God; "my Lord" is David's Descendant and Master.
 - f. In the resurrection and ascension of Jesus, God has made Him "Lord"-- probably meaning Master over all.
 - g. In the judgment Jesus will condemn some who called Him "Lord" (=Master) and did works in His name but worked iniquity (Greek, lawlessness).
 - h. Whoever calls Jesus "Lord" (Master) should obey Him.
 - i. Thomas realized that Jesus is both his "Lord" (Master) and his God.
 - j. Though to unbelievers there are many gods (idols) and "lords" (masters), to believers there is only one God and one "Lord" (Master), Jesus Christ.
 - k. Because of Jesus' obedient sacrifice, God has given Him the name of "Lord" (a new name, meaning He is Master of all).
2.
 - a. God's name *Yahweh*
 - b. master
4.
 - a. Must there be a commitment to Christ as Lord of one's life in order to be saved? (p. 177)
 - b. to say that at the time of salvation willingness to be controlled by Christ is enough (pp. 177-178)
 - c. Salvation: He says that faith alone and faith plus commitment cannot both be the gospel.
Sanctification: He says that if only committed people are saved, there are no carnal Christians. Also, how much willingness is needed or how can dedication be preached? (p. 178)
5.
 - a. Though they thought they knew Christ (and even called Him "Lord"), they practiced lawlessness--not what He commanded.
 - b. Saving faith includes submission.
6.
 - (a) Peter--because he said, "Not so, Lord"
 - (b) Barnabas--because he contended with Paul
 - (c) Ephesian believers--because for months they kept their books of superstitious magic, knowing it was wrong
 - (d) Lot--because (Dr. Ryrie believes) all his life he rejected God's mastery over his life
7.
 - a. the wicked
NOTE: "Wicked" refers primarily to deeds, not to being unjustified. Therefore, the contrasting word "righteous" refers to deeds as well. You can study this contrast in a great number of Old Testament passages, such as Genesis 38:26; Psalm 1:1-6; and Ezekiel 33:12-19.
 - b. He was vexed every day with what he saw and heard. (This shows he cared for God's standards.)
 - c. that the Lord knows how to deliver the godly out of temptations
8.
 - a. because some questioned its validity so sharply that no other explanation works

- b. because people do and did call Jesus Lord in the sense of Sir before being converted (p. 182)
 - c. the claim to be God ("I and my Father are one.") (p. 183)
 - d. man--to be able to identify with the curse on man and to die God--to have a death of infinite value (p. 183)
 - e. that the resurrection and ascension had proved Jesus to be God and Messiah
 - 9. a. They all have the relationship of slaves (believers) to their Lord (Master).
 - b. (your answer, though it likely means "Master" as elsewhere)
 - c. They believed in Jesus' anointing (at His baptism), miracles, death, resurrection, and appointment as the coming Judge. (See also Acts 17:30-31.)
 - d. God "hath made" Jesus Lord and Messiah. This expression would normally refer to a situation that came to be, not one that always existed. (Compare Phil. 2:9 and Heb. 1:4, which refer to His acquired titles of "Lord" and "Son.")
 - 10. Ryrie: Christ is Lord in two senses: Master and God. It is necessary to believe only the latter for salvation.
Lordship: Christ is Lord in the sense of Master. He must be so accepted for salvation. He is also God--and is clearly so-called. Most who hold the Lordship view believe that His deity must also be accepted for salvation.
 - 11. a change of mind about Jesus--that He is not a mere man but Deity and the promised Messiah
 - 12. a. turning from their iniquities, specifically their opposition to the Messiah
 - b. recognizing the wickedness of trying to purchase God's gift
 - c. turning from one's wicked ways to God's ways
 - 13. a. a believer (p. 187)
 - b. There is only one condition for becoming a disciple; we should not confuse this with the many conditions for growth. (p. 187)
 - c. The unrestricted invitation to the supper is the entrance into discipleship; the restrictions are for the life that follows. (p. 187)
- NOTE: An alternate interpretation is that the "restrictions" refer to obstacles to accepting the free offer. The world, the flesh, and the devil are all opposed to one's salvation.

LESSON 13

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| 2. a. R | f. L | k. R |
| b. L | g. R | l. R |
| c. R | h. R | m. L |
| d. L | i. R | n. R |
| e. R | j. R | o. B |
| | | p. B |
- 4. a. Emphasizes that God does all and we must do nothing, also the crisis dedication aspect. Unbalanced because we must play our own role (fight). (p. 192)
 - b. Emphasizes that we must fight for sanctification. Unbalanced because it teaches no definite break with sin in an act of dedication. (pp. 192-193)
NOTE: This is the alternate view we have presented, which assumes that conversion itself--requiring repentance and recognizing Jesus' Lordship--is the definite break with sin. (Dedication only recognizes the new relationship established at conversion.)
 - c. Emphasizes that the sin nature is completely removed. Unbalanced because (as taught elsewhere) Christians never become perfect in this life. (p. 193)

- d. Emphasizes making a series of dedications. Unbalanced because it takes away the importance of the once-for-all initial dedication. (p. 193)
 - e. Emphasizes much public and group confession. Unbalanced because it lacks (1) an objective standard against which to measure self and (2) an appropriation of the Spirit's power. (pp. 193-194)
5. a. Christlikeness (p. 194)
b. But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ (p. 195)
6. (a) Dedication--a complete, crisis commitment of self for one's whole life
(b) Discipline--separation from the power of the self-life
(c) Dependence--counting on the Spirit's power
(d) Development--walking in the light toward God as standard
7. a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2

TEAR OUT THIS EXAMINATION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON IT.

NAME _____ DATE _____ LIT NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

UNIT 1 EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN LIFE

Do not look up answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first seventeen questions are multiple-choice or matching and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- ___ 1. In the proposition for your textbook, "genuine" means a) balanced b) pertaining to spirit c) biblical d) expensive.
- ___ 2. In the proposition for your textbook, "spiritual" means a) balanced b) pertaining to spirit c) biblical d) expensive.
- ___ 3. Spirituality is a) a grownup relation to the Spirit b) speaking in tongues c) speaking God's truth d) exercising spiritual gifts.
- ___ 4. One evidence of spirituality in the attitudes of personal life is a) determination b) thankfulness c) thrift d) submission.
- ___ 5. The evidence of spirituality in the home is a) prosperity b) many children c) liberty d) submission.
- ___ 6. What is the comprehensive biblical definition of sin? a) lawlessness b) lust c) selfishness d) ignorance
- 7-11. The terms in column A are all related to the spiritual life. For each one, find the correct explanation from column B.
- | <u>TERMS</u> | <u>EXPLANATIONS</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 7. old nature | a) capacity to serve God and righteousness |
| ___ 8. new nature | b) includes all aspects of being |
| ___ 9. mind | c) intellect, volition, emotions |
| ___ 10. heart | d) capacity to serve and please others |
| ___ 11. conscience | e) capacity to serve and please self
f) means of distinguishing right from wrong |
- ___ 12. To practice the mind of Christ, one part is to a) keep on repeating certain key words b) memorize Scriptures the church designates c) make the mind stay on proper subjects d) keep on renewing one's vows.
- ___ 13. How are soulish and spiritual men different? a) unsaved and saved b) not different c) immature and mature d) unfriendly and friendly
- ___ 14. What is the most important doctrine for spiritual life? a) God's foreknowledge b) predestination c) election d) union with Christ
- ___ 15. How does one get to be in Christ? a) prayer b) fasting c) water baptism d) Spirit baptism
- ___ 16. How does being in Christ affect sanctification? a) It gives us spiritual gifts. b) It unites us to His death. c) It gives us wisdom. d) It does not affect us.

- ___ 17. To what does the believer die as presented in Romans 6? a) even the presence of sin b) the domination of the sin nature c) Satan and the world d) the law
18. What is the proposition for this course?
- 19-22. What are four of the five features of human nature that affect man's spirituality? Man is
19. _____ 21. _____
20. _____ 22. _____
- 23-24. What are the two main teachings of Romans 7 about the will?
23. _____
24. _____
25. What does it mean to be "in Christ"?
26. Did you look up any answers? _____ If so, to which numbers? _____

Reread all the questions and answers to make sure you did your best. Then send this examination to your LIT center and continue with the next unit.

TEAR OUT THIS EXAMINATION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON IT.

NAME _____ DATE _____ LIT NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

UNIT 2 EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN LIFE

Do not look up answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first sixteen questions are multiple-choice or matching and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- ___ 1. What is sanctification? a) the act of believing in Christ b) being filled with the Spirit c) being set apart d) the act of speaking in tongues
- ___ 2. Which is NOT one of the three aspects of sanctification? a) experiential b) ultimate c) positional d) provisional
- ___ 3. How did the Lord meet temptation using God's Word? a) He answered with the right Scripture. b) He used the Word in witnessing. c) He quoted great amounts of Scripture. d) He repeated certain verses many times.
- ___ 4. In Dr. Ryrie's view dedication a) has to do with sin b) has to do only with subjection c) is accepting Jesus as Savior d) should be repeated.
- ___ 5. Dedication is based on a) blessings God has granted b) blessings God will grant c) one's improved life d) one's capacity to improve.
- ___ 6. What does a person's giving show about him? a) little or nothing b) how he loves Christians and God c) how much he has learned about finances d) what his spiritual gifts are
- ___ 7. What is the overall governing principle about buying from 1 Timothy 6? a) Do not love money or possessions. b) Godliness with contentment is great gain. c) What you sow is what you reap. d) Don't buy when you don't have the money.
- ___ 8. A spiritual gift is a God-given ability a) to do miracles b) to speak with power c) to lead d) to serve.
- ___ 9. One guideline for the proper development of spiritual gifts is a) wait until you know what your gifts are b) covet all the gifts c) pay attention to the ministry of others d) try to exercise every gift.
- ___ 10. What will God look for when He judges the Christian? a) how many souls he has won b) how well he knows the Bible c) how much he has prayed d) how faithful he has been
- ___ 11. What is God's counsel regarding faithfulness in routine? a) Don't lose heart. b) Don't keep doing the same thing. c) Don't do unimportant things. d) Don't try to make everything spiritual.
- ___ 12. One reason 2 Corinthians 4:1 gives for not being discouraged in witnessing is the greatness of our message. What other reason does it give? a) the experience of the apostles b) the experience of Jesus c) our own experience d) the glory of the church

13-16. Mark each of these affirmations as R (belonging to Dr. Ryrie's view) or A (belonging to the alternate view).

- ___ 13. A believer is not automatically a servant.
- ___ 14. Confessing Jesus as "Master" means that He is one's Master.
- ___ 15. Dedication is related to subjection but not to salvation.
- ___ 16. Dedication recognizes what became true in salvation.

17-19. What are three important means of sanctification?

17.

18.

19.

20. What are four principles of giving from 1 Corinthians 16:2?

a.

b.

c.

d.

21-25. Write Romans 12:1-2 from memory.

26. Did you look up any answers? ___ If so, to which numbers? _____

Reread all the questions and your answers to be sure you did your best. Then send this examination to your LIT center for grading and continue with unit 3.

TEAR OUT THIS EXAMINATION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON IT.

NAME _____ DATE _____ LIT NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

UNIT 3 EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN LIFE

Do not look up answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first twenty questions are multiple-choice or matching and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- ___ 1. Being filled with the Spirit means being a) drunk b) out of one's mind
c) controlled d) baptized.
- ___ 2. The meaning of Spirit filling is based on what verse? a) Ephesians 5:18
b) Galatians 5:18 c) 1 Corinthians 10:13 d) Romans 10:13
- ___ 3. What is the condition for Spirit filling? a) tarrying b) pleading c) sav-
ing faith d) yieldedness
- ___ 4. What is the main characteristic of Spirit filling? a) Christlikeness
b) witnessing c) joy d) Bible knowledge
- ___ 5. How did Jesus show that the devil exists? a) He often spoke directly to him
in public. b) He often spoke about him. c) He described the devil's ap-
pearance. d) He predicted everything the devil did.
- ___ 6. The devil's program is a) to counterfeit God's program b) to establish a
rival rule to God's kingdom c) to produce sexual immorality d) to cause
violence.
- ___ 7. The devil's plan is a) to counterfeit God's program b) to establish a ri-
val rule to God's kingdom c) to produce sexual immorality d) to cause vio-
lence.
- ___ 8. One of God's two general purposes in allowing His children to be tempted is
to teach them. What is the other? a) to get them to sin, then confess
b) to show them that they are superior c) to try and prove them d) to get
them to pray so that they won't be tempted again
- ___ 9. In temptation, what is Satan's purpose? a) the same as God's b) to make
one sexually immoral c) to make one violent d) to make one fall
- ___ 10. What verse limits the extent of temptation and provides escape? a) Ephe-
sians 5:18 b) Galatians 5:18 c) 1 Corinthians 10:13 d) Romans 10:13
- ___ 11. When one confesses a specific sin, he agrees with what God says about it and
a) nothing else b) acknowledges past disagreement or guilt c) completely
abandons it d) tells it to a confessor.
- ___ 12. When He gave the model prayer, how did the Lord emphasize the importance of
forgiving one another? a) He commented on the petition for forgiveness.
b) He added an extra petition. c) He washed the disciples' feet. d) He
told how often to forgive.

13-16. For each of these write B if it refers to Spirit baptism or F if it refers to Spirit filling.

- 13. results in a position
- 14. happens to each believer
- 15. happened for first time at Pentecost
- 16. happens only once to each

17-20. For each part of the fruit of the Spirit, choose a definition.

- | <u>FRUIT</u> | <u>DEFINITIONS</u> |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17. long-suffering | a. having beneficent thoughts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18. gentleness | b. evenness in character and conduct |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19. goodness | c. having kind actions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20. faithfulness | d. tranquility from knowing one is right with God |
| | e. serving and living with regularity and taking advantage of opportunities |

21. What are four of the devil's devices to carry out his plan?

- | | |
|----|----|
| a. | c. |
| b. | d. |

22-26. What are five of the provisions to meet the devil's attacks?

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27-29. What are the believer's three general responsibilities in temptation?

27.

28.

29.

30-33. Write Galatians 5:22-23 from memory.

34. Did you look up any answers? _____ If so, to which numbers? _____

Reread all the questions and your answers to be sure you did your best. Then send this examination to your LIT center for grading and continue with unit 4.

TEAR OUT THIS EXAMINATION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON IT.

NAME _____ DATE _____ LIT NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

UNIT 4 EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN LIFE

Do not look up answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first twenty-three questions are multiple-choice or matching and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- ___ 1. One way the grace rule of life is better than the law rule is a) there are no rules under grace b) there is only one rule under grace c) the main motive is love rather than fear c) the power to obey is the new nature.
- ___ 2. Legalism is an attitude of a) obeying in order to exalt self b) refusing to obey c) considering oneself as subject to commandments d) considering others as subject to commandments.
- ___ 3. In what sense is a Christian free? a) He has no restrictions. b) He has very few restrictions. c) He can live as he pleases. d) He can live as God pleases.
- ___ 4. How does Hebrews 2:3-4 suggest that tongues was limited to the early Christians? a) by saying that tongues would cease b) by saying that tongues had ceased c) by not remembering such gifts d) by only looking back at such gifts
- ___ 5. Why does Dr. Ryrie object to the lordship position in relation to *salvation*? He says the lordship position a) adds something to faith b) subtracts something from faith c) cannot allow for carnal Christians d) cancels dedication.
- ___ 6. In relation to *sanctification* he says the lordship position a) adds something to faith b) subtracts something from faith c) cannot allow for carnal Christians d) cancels willingness.
- ___ 7. What is the ultimate goal of each Christian? a) to have the best gifts b) to be like Christ c) to have a good feeling about himself d) to live in harmony with everyone
- 8-19. Which view **says** each of the following statements? Mark each statement as **R** for Ryrie's view, **L** for lordship view, or **BOTH** for both views.
- ___ 8. Christ is both Master and divine.
- ___ 9. Saving faith includes submission to Christ.
- ___ 10. Submission should not be added to saving faith.
- ___ 11. How can dedication be preached if all believers are committed?
- ___ 12. If only committed people were saved, there would be no carnal Christians.
- ___ 13. Repentance is turning from one's wicked ways to God's ways.
- ___ 14. The only requirement for salvation is faith.

- ___ 15. For salvation it is necessary to believe that Christ is Lord (=Master) and not just divine.
- ___ 16. For salvation it is only necessary to believe that Christ is God, not Master.
- ___ 17. Jesus is called "Lord" sometimes as "Master" and sometimes as "God."
- ___ 18. The only meaning of "Lord" necessary for salvation is "God."
- ___ 19. Repentance is a change of mind about Jesus--that He is not a mere man but Deity and the promised Messiah.

20-23. Practice matching these factors with their meanings.

- | <u>GROWTH FACTORS</u> | <u>MEANINGS</u> |
|-----------------------|--|
| ___ 20. Dedication | a. walking in the light toward God as standard |
| ___ 21. Discipline | b. complete, crisis commitment of self |
| ___ 22. Dependence | c. trying every "secret" from Bible teachers |
| ___ 23. Development | d. separation from the power of the self-life |
| | e. counting on the Spirit's power |

24. What are four guiding principles about doing doubtful things?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

25. What are four of the definite things we know about tongues?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

26. Did you look up any answers? ___ If so, to which numbers? _____

Reread all the questions and your answers to be sure you did your best. Then send this examination to your LIT center for grading. Congratulations for completing this introductory course on the Christian life!