

FULL LIFE IN CHRIST

BY

Rev. Nick J. Bitakis

Student's Manual



STUDENT'S MANUAL

“FULL LIFE IN CHRIST”

is a requirement for those desiring to be
church members

at

New Life Christian Fellowship
6235 West North Avenue
Oak Park, IL 60302

Pastor Nick J. Bitakis

has written

“FULL LIFE IN CHRIST”

as a Bible Study

to assist you in getting a good Christian foundation
using the Bible, God's Word.

NOTE: This class (originally titled “SOLID FOUNDATIONS”)

has been taught continuously at

New Life Christian Fellowship since 1989 as well as
previous churches pastored by Rev Bitakis since 1982.

There is always new people eager to attend

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Printed at: New Life Christian Fellowship, 6235 W. North Avenue, Oak Park, IL 60302

Various Printings: 1990, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004

My Commitment

Knowing that it is important to be grounded in God's Word, and to experience a Full Life in Christ, I am making a commitment today to the Full Life in Christ Course. I will be faithful every week to attend, to be attentive, and write in the answers. I will make a concerted effort not miss a class, and I will finish all 16 lessons with God's grace. Today, I am making this commitment to the Lord.

Date _____

Signed _____

Full Life In Christ

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Addendum – Bible Study Helps

HEAVEN AND HELL

- I There are only _____ places people go to after death (Luke 16:19-26).
- A. At death, the _____ of every person departs and goes to either Heaven or Hell.
 - B. The _____ go to Heaven, and the _____ go to Hell (Matthew 25:46).
 - C. When people go to Heaven or Hell, they go there _____ (Matthew 25:46; Luke 16:26).

II Heaven

- A. It is a _____, and not just some fable (John 14:2,3). There are many dwelling places in Heaven, and Jesus has prepared a special place for every saved person.
- B. It is the _____ for everyone who is saved (II Peter 3:13; Revelation 21:2-7, 10-27). The saved are all those who have received Christ as their personal savior.
- C. It is a _____ place, far more beautiful than any place on this earth (Revelation 21).
- D. It is a place where God's _____ will be enjoyed and experienced (Revelation 21:3). We will see God, and fellowship with God in His presence (Revelation 22:3,4).
- E. It is a place of _____, and no imperfections at all (Revelation 21:4). There will be no sickness, sorrow, pain or death, but complete joy and fulfillment.
- F. It will be a place where we will worship and _____ God (Revelation 22:3,4).

III Hell

- A. It is a _____, and not just some fable (Luke 16:22-24).
- B. The _____ and _____ will be in Hell which was prepared for them (Matthew 25:41).
- C. All those who are _____, those who have never received Christ will end up in Hell (Revelation 20:15; 21:8).
- D. It is a place of _____ from God's presence (II Thessalonians 1:8,9). They will be shut out from the presence of the Lord.
- E. It is a place of _____ (Matthew 25:46).
 - 1. The Bible uses different _____ in describing Hell such as: fire, outer darkness, weeping and gnashing of teeth, where the worm does not die, where there will be no rest day or night, etc.
 - 2. There will be varying _____ of punishment in Hell (Luke 12:47,48). The judgement and punishment will be according to the deeds of the unsaved (Revelation 20:13).
- F. It is a place where there will be _____ of salvation (Luke 16:26).
- G. It is a place where the unsaved will spend _____ (Matthew 25:46).

SUGGESTED PRAYER FOR SALVATION:

Dear Lord Jesus,

I realize that I am a sinner, and I need salvation. Lord Jesus, I believe that you are the Son of God. I believe that you died on the Cross for all my sins, and rose again. Lord Jesus, I come to you for my salvation. I trust you wholly for my salvation. I accept you, Lord Jesus right now, as my personal Savior. Thank You, Lord Jesus, for saving me, now!

In Jesus Name,

AMEN!

PROMISE OF SALVATION

“For everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved” (Romans 10:13).

SALVATION

I The meaning of the word salvation or saved.

The word saved means to be _____. We all need to be spiritually saved from our sins. The good news of the Gospel is that we can be saved (Romans 10:12,13).

II The Lord Jesus Christ paid the full price for our _____.

A. Jesus paid the _____ for our sins when He died on the cross. All our sins were put on Christ, and He was _____ for our sins (I Peter 2:24).

B. Jesus _____ from the dead, and He is alive forevermore (Revelation 1:18).

C. Salvation, now, is a _____ (Romans 6:23b).

III How do I receive salvation?

A. We do _____ get saved by doing good deeds (Titus 3:5). We can never do enough good to earn our salvation. We all fall short, and keep falling short.

B. We are saved by God's _____ through _____ (Ephesians 2:8,9). This is not faith in general, but faith for salvation.

1. Faith in Jesus for salvation means to _____ to Jesus for our salvation.

2. Faith in Jesus means to _____ Jesus alone for our salvation. We trust Him and His finished work on the cross.

3. Faith in Jesus means to _____ Jesus as our personal Savior.

IV What does salvation or being saved mean to us?

A. To be saved means that all of our sins, past, present, and future are _____ (Colossians 2:13; I John 1:7).

B. To be saved means that we are no longer going to _____, but we are going to _____ when we die (John 3:3,16).

C. To be saved means that I am _____, which means that I stand _____ before God (Romans 5:1).

D. To be saved means that we have a _____ with Christ (Revelation 3:20).

E. To be saved means that the Living Christ _____ of us by His Spirit. He will never leave us, and He will always stay inside of us (Galatians 2:20).

F. To be saved means that we have (posses) _____, right now (I John 5:11,12).

G. To be saved means that I am a brand _____ in Christ (II Corinthians 5:17).

H. To be saved means that I am _____ to God (II Corinthians 5:18).

Dear Lord Jesus,

I realize that I am a sinner, and I need salvation. Lord Jesus, I believe that you are the Son of God. I believe that you died on the Cross for all my sins, and rose again. Lord Jesus, I come to you for my salvation. I trust you wholly for my salvation. I accept you, Lord Jesus right now, as my personal Savior. Thank You, Lord Jesus, for saving me, now!

In Jesus Name,

AMEN!

PROMISE OF SALVATION

“For everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved” (Romans 10:13).

ASSURANCE OF SALVATION

I What does it mean to have _____ of salvation?

To have full assurance of salvation means that you _____ that you are saved, and are going to Heaven (I John 5:13).

II There are _____ today that do not have full assurance of salvation.

A. There are many who do not have full assurance of salvation because they are _____. They have never been saved, that is why they do not have assurance.

B. There are many who have been _____, but still lack the full assurance of salvation. They are still going to Heaven even though they doubt their salvation.

III Why do so many genuine born again Christians lack the full assurance of salvation?

A. Some Christians lack that assurance of salvation because they base their salvation on their _____, instead of basing their salvation on the _____ of God's Word (II Corinthians 5:7). Faith is believing the facts of God's Word.

B. Some Christians lack that assurance of salvation because they do not understand that salvation is totally and completely by _____, and not by any good deeds we do (Ephesians 2:8,9). Grace is not earned, but freely given. Salvation is a _____!

IV It is possible to have full assurance of salvation at all times.

A. _____ was written to give Christians assurance of their eternal salvation (I John 5:13). The Lord wants us to have this assurance of salvation.

B. _____ born again Christian can be absolutely sure of salvation.

V To have full assurance of salvation, we must understand that when we receive Christ we receive _____ salvation (I John 5:11). Eternal means forever.

A. When we get saved, we are saved _____. We who are saved never become unsaved when we do wrong (Romans 4:5). We are not saved because we are good, nor are we lost because we are bad.

B. When we get saved, we are _____ in Christ (John 10:27-30). We are kept saved in the powerful hands of the Son and the Father.

C. When we get saved, we do _____ our salvation when we sin (I John 2:1). Remember, all our sins past, present, and future have been forgiven through the finished work of Christ on the Cross (Colossians 2:13).

D. When we get saved, we are _____ by God's power (I Peter 1:5).

E. When we get saved, we are _____ with the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 4:30). This means the Holy Spirit will never leave us, He will always remain in us (Hebrews 13:5).

VI To have full assurance of salvation, we must know the _____ of salvation.

A. God's Word has many salvation promises, and _____ these promises will give assurance.

B. Get to know and _____ some of the salvation promises: John 3:16; John 3:36; John 5:24; Acts 16:31; Romans 10:13; Revelation 3:20).

C. Say the promises _____, especially when you have doubts about your salvation (Romans 10:17).

D. Remember, _____ said I am saved, I _____ it, and that _____ it. (whether I feel saved or not).

SPIRITUAL GROWTH

I The importance of spiritual growth.

- A. When we get saved, we are spiritually _____ into God's family (John 1:12,13).
- B. We ought to _____, and not remain a spiritual babe (II Peter 3:18).
- C. We ought to grow and be spiritually _____ in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10).

II We must have a _____ to grow spiritually.

- A. We should _____ and _____ after the things of God (Matthew 5:6).
- B. This spiritual desire should be _____ than any other desire in life.

III We must _____ and _____ upon the Bible if we are going to grow.

A. The Bible is spiritual _____ to our souls (I Peter 2:2,3). We need to crave it, like a baby craves milk.

B. Read the Bible, God's WORD, _____ (Psalm 1:2).

C. Before you read the Bible, ask God to:

1. Give you _____.
2. Speak to you _____.

D. Read the Bible in a translation that you _____ the best. Keep reading even though you don't understand everything. The Word of God is getting inside of you. The _____ you read, the _____ you will understand.

E. Start reading in the Gospel of _____, and the _____ (letters from Romans through Jude) which are in the New Testament.

F. When you start in the Old Testament, read the book of _____ and _____.

IV We must _____ if we are going to grow (I Thessalonians 5:17).

A. We must spend time alone with God _____.

B. Prayer is _____ with God. We should pray _____ to God.

C. Prayer is _____ God for who He is, and what He has done (Psalm 105:1,2;106:1).

D. Prayer is _____ for others, or praying for others (I Timothy 2:1).

1. We should be praying for the _____ of the unsaved (Romans 10:1).

2. We should be praying for _____ and their needs (James 5:16a).
- E. Prayer is _____ God for different things that you want (Matthew 7:7).
- V We must go to _____ on a regular and consistent basis, if we are going to grow (Hebrews 10:25).
- A. We need to _____ all of the various services (Hebrews 10:25).
- B. We need to _____ with other Christians. For a hot coal to stay hot, it must be with other hot coals.
- C. We need to hear God's Word _____ and _____ (Romans 10:17).
- D. We need to _____ and _____ the Lord with other Christians.
- E. We need to _____ the Lord in some way in the Church (I Corinthians 15:58).
- VI We must _____ about Christ, if we are going to grow spiritually (Romans 1:16).
- A. We ought to get in the _____ of telling others about Christ (Psalm 126:6).
- B. We ought to share our _____ with others.
- C. We ought to give out _____ to others. God's Word is powerful!
- D. We ought to memorize a soul-winning _____ and use it with others.
- E. We should ask God for _____ to tell others about Christ (Acts 4:31).

TOTAL COMMITMENT

I Every Christian believer should make a total commitment to Jesus Christ.

A. Jesus _____ us to make that total commitment (Luke 9:23).

B. We can live a _____ life for the Lord with His help.

II Living a totally committed life for the Lord does not mean that we become perfect.

A. We will always _____, but God still accepts us because of His son, Jesus.

B. We will, however, be _____ when we are totally committed to the Lord.

III What does it mean to be totally committed to the Lord?

A. It means you _____ the Lord with your entire being (Matthew 22:37). It means you love the Lord _____ than anyone or anything else.

B. It means you are willing to _____ the Lord, and do whatever He wants (John 14:15).

C. It means you are putting God and the things of God _____ in your life (Matthew 6:33). It means your relationship with God and the things of God are top priority in your life.

D. It means that you are _____ out of your life everything that you recognize as sinful or wrong (II Corinthians 7:1).

E. It means that you have surrendered your _____ to the Lord (Luke 9:24).

F. It means that you choose to follow the Lord _____.

G. It means that you submit your _____ to His will.

H. It means that you live for the Lord Jesus _____ (Luke 9:23).

IV Why it is so important to make a total commitment to the Lord?

A. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will experience a deep _____ and fulfillment (John 15:11).

B. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will be _____ more by the Lord (John 15:5).

C. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will become _____ in the Lord (Ephesians 6:10,11).

D. When you make a total commitment to the Lord, you will experience more of God's _____ (James 1:25).

SUGGESTED PRAYER FOR TOTAL COMMITMENT

Dear Lord Jesus,

Thank You for saving me, and giving yourself completely for my salvation. Lord Jesus, I make a full surrender to Your lordship and kingship. I make a total commitment to You, Lord Jesus, to follow you with my whole heart. I fully dedicate my whole self to do Your will and work. I will pursue a life style of obedience to Your will and to Your Word. I need the help of the Holy Spirit to live a surrendered and obedient life. Lord Jesus, fill me now with Your Holy Spirit, and keep filling me with Your Holy Spirit.

In Jesus Name,

AMEN!

“For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me will save it” (Luke 9:24).

“For to me, to live is Christ and to die is gain” (Philippians 1:21).

THE CHRISTIAN AND SIN

I Our relationship to sin as Christians.

- A. We do sin _____ we get saved, even though we don't want to (I John 1:8,10).
- B. We become more _____ to sin when we are saved, and recognize it more (I John 1:9). This is because the Holy Spirit is in us.
- C. When we know we have sinned, we feel _____ about it. This shows that we are really saved.
- D. We as Christians cannot live a _____ of unacknowledged and willful sin (I John 3:9). We will sin many times, but will feel badly when we do.

II What happens when we sin after we are saved?

- A. We do _____ our salvation. We do not have to get saved over again (Romans 8:1).
- B. We should, however, _____ and _____ our sins (I John 1:9). The reason is so that we can deal with our sins and get victory over them.
- C. We need to ask the Lord for His _____ to overcome sin.

III Temptation and Sin

- A. Temptation to sin is a _____ experience of every Christian (I Corinthians 10:13).
- B. Temptation is to be _____ from sin. Sin is when we yield to temptation inwardly or outwardly (James 1:14-15).
- C. Temptation begins and is experienced in the _____.
- D. Temptation comes to us through wrong _____, through the evil _____, and the _____.
- E. Temptation can and should be _____ (I Corinthians 10:13).

IV The Christian and victory over sin.

- A. We can have victory and overcome sin through Christ and _____ (Philippians 4:13).
- B. We need to _____ upon Christ to give us His power, and not rely upon our own strength (John 15:5).
- C. We need to be continually in the _____, for the WORD will give us inner strength (I John 2:14).
- D. We need to _____ on the Lord for help when we are tempted (Psalm 34:17).

- E. We sometimes need to _____ ourselves, and ask other Christians to pray for us (I Peter 5:5).
- F. We need to _____ our will, and say “No” to sin (James 4:7). The more we say “no” to sin the stronger our resistance to sin will get.

LIVING A HOLY LIFE

- I As Christians we are called to live a holy life (Titus 2:11-12).
- A. A holy life is living a life style of _____, which includes purity, helping others, integrity, love, honesty, kindness, humility, doing right and other good deeds (Ephesians 4, 5 & 6).
 - B. A holy life style is a spiritual _____ in this dark world (Matthew 5:15,16). Our life ought to be drawing others to Christ.
 - C. We don't live a holy and godly life to get saved or stay saved, but _____ we are saved (Ephesians 2:8-10).
- II What does living a holy and godly life include?
- A. We ought to _____ every kind of evil. We should totally abstain from what the Bible clearly calls sin (I Thessalonians 5:22), such as fornication, adultery, lying, cursing and filthy language, stealing, drunkenness, cheating, treating others wrongly, idolatry, gossiping, and other sinful acts that the Bible condemns (Galatians 5:19-21). Sin brings consequences in our life.
 - B. We ought to live a life of _____ to others (Galatians 6:10). This means being kind, and doing good things for others (Matthew 7:12).
 - C. We ought to be _____ what God's Word tells us to do (James 1:22), even if it is hard and difficult. The Lord will give us strength to obey, and obedience brings God's blessings in our lives.
 - D. We ought to be _____ godly and spiritual things (Matthew 6:33). The things of God should be first in our lives.
 - E. We ought to be _____ in everything in the Christian life (Matthew 25:21). Faithful in prayer, Bible reading, witnessing, church attendance, serving God, giving, etc.
 - F. We ought to be _____ God in some way (I Corinthians 15:58). Every Christian should serve the Lord and do something in the local church.
 - G. We ought to be living a _____ life (Galatians 5:22,23). A life style like Jesus would live on this earth, focusing on loving others like Christ loves us (I Corinthians 13)
 - H. We ought to _____ our hearts and minds with godly things (Philippians 4:8). This includes thinking about scripture, reading Christian literature, listening to Christian tapes, etc.
- III Living a holy and godly life will bring _____ (Proverbs 11:18b).
- A. There will be rewards in _____.
 - B. There will be rewards in _____. Salvation is free, but rewards are _____.

LOVE

- I We are commanded to love _____, and to love _____ (Matthew 22:37-40).
- A. These are the _____ commandments, and if we follow them, we will be doing what God wants.
 - B. This is not a worldly love, but a _____ love.
- II How are we to love God?
- A. We are to love Him _____. This means we love the Lord more than anyone else or anything else.
 - B. We are to love God by _____ our whole life to Him (Matthew 10:39).
 - C. We are to love God by _____ the Lord in everything (John 14:15). If we really love the Lord, we will want to obey Him, and do what He wants.
- III How are we to love others?
- A. We are to love others with a _____ love (John 13:34,35). We are to love others as Christ loves us, and this will show that we are Christ's disciples.
 - B. We are to _____ others, just as Christ accepts us with all our flaws (Romans 15:7).
 - C. We are to genuinely _____ for others, caring for their well being.
 - D. We are to _____ and touch others with God's grace.
 - E. We are to give _____ to others when they are in need (I John 3:16-18). We need God's wisdom to know what kind of help to give.
 - F. We are to be _____ and _____ to people.
 - G. We are to be _____, and not rude to others (I Corinthians 13:4). This means being kind in our speech and in our actions.
 - H. We are to _____ others of the wrongs they have done against us. To forgive means not dwelling on the wrong, or holding resentment.
- IV The challenge to love the way God wants us to love should be _____ (I Corinthians 14:1).
- A. God has given us _____ into our hearts (Romans 5:5). We must allow this love to flow out in our everyday life.
 - B. We should _____ the Lord for His help to love others, as He loves.
 - C. We should endeavor to put this kind of love into daily practice with our _____ and _____.

TRIALS

- I Trials and testings will _____ be a part of our lives, even though we are Christians (John 16:33).
- A. Trials do not _____, even though we get closer to God.
 - B. The Christian, however, has Christ to _____ in every trial and test. We need His Divine help because some trials will be very hard and intense.
- II The source of trials.
- A. Some trials come because of our _____ actions, and we are reaping the results of sin (Galatians 6:7,8).
 - B. Some trials come because of a _____ attack that God has allowed to happen (Job 1:8-12; 2:3-7).
 - C. Some trials come because we _____ Christ (II Timothy 3:12). Some people will come against us simply because we are Christians.
 - D. Some trials come because we live in an _____ world (John 16:33).
- III The reason and purpose for trials.
- A. Trials come to work good Christian _____ in us. They are working spiritual good in and through us (Romans 5:3-4).
 - B. Trials come to _____ our faith (I Peter 1:6,7). It gives us an opportunity to exercise our faith and to trust God completely.
 - C. Trials come so that we will be able to _____ others who will go through similar trials (II Corinthians 1:3,4).
- IV The way to have victory through our trials.
- A. Know that God is in _____ of the trial (Romans 8:28). God sets the boundaries, and He will not allow you to be tested above what you can handle (I Corinthians 10:13).
 - B. _____ in the Lord completely, and do not lean on your own understanding, in everything look to Him and He will direct you (Proverbs 3:5,6). Trust His promises, power and wisdom.
 - C. _____ and _____ the Lord for special grace and help to meet the challenge of that trial (II Corinthians 12:9).
 - D. _____ on the positive things and truths of God, and not on the negative things of that trial (Philippians 4:8).
 - E. _____ the Lord with your mouth as you go through the trial (Hebrews 13:15). Praise releases the special presence of the Lord.

F. _____ your trial with other believers, and let them pray for and with you (Galatians 6:2).

G. _____ that you will always follow and serve Christ wholeheartedly, no matter how difficult that trial is (Job 13:15).

TITHING AND GIVING

I What is tithing?

- A. It is the giving of a _____ or _____ of all our income and increase to the Lord and His work (Genesis 28:22; Hebrews 7:2).
- B. Everything given beyond the tithe is considered an _____. We should also be giving offerings to the Lord.

II Tithing and giving was practiced and taught in the Old and New Testaments.

- A. _____ tithed (Genesis 14:18-20).
- B. _____ tithed (Genesis 28:22).
- C. _____ confirmed the practice of tithing (Matthew 23:23).
- D. _____ went beyond tithing, and taught generous giving (II Corinthians 9:6). The more you give to God, the more you will receive from God.

III Why is tithing and giving so important to do as a Christian?

- A. The tithe, or the tenth, is the _____ money. (Leviticus 27:30,32). If we use the tithe on ourselves, we are robbing from God Himself (Malachi 3:8).
- B. When we tithe, we are _____ the Lord, since He has commanded us to tithe (Malachi 3:10).
- C. The Lord promises to _____ blessings upon our lives if we are faithful in tithing and giving (Malachi 3:10, Luke 6:38).
- D. Tithing is _____ and _____ the Lord (Proverbs 3:9). We worship the Lord with our possessions, as well as with our lips.
- E. Tithing keeps us from _____ money and material things. We cannot love God and love money at the same time (Matthew 6:24).
- F. Tithing helps us to _____ our faith, and trust God for our finances.
- G. Tithing and giving is the way the Lord's work and ministry is _____.
- H. Tithing and giving is laying up _____ in heaven (Matthew 6:20).

IV Why don't some Christians tithe?

- A. They are _____ of the teaching of God's word.
- B. They _____ money, and want to hold on to it. God wants us to love Him, and not love money or material things.

C. They do not _____ God, that God will provide for them if they honor Him in tithing.

V. The way to become a tithing and giving Christian.

A. _____ to give at least a tenth of everything that comes in.

B. Give your tithe _____, before you pay anything else.

C. Be _____ and _____ in giving your tithe to the Lord. Develop the habit of tithing and giving.

D. Give your tithe with a right attitude, for the Lord loves a _____
(II Corinthians 9:7).

LORD JESUS CHRIST

I Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?

- A. Jesus is fully _____ (John 1:1,14; 5:18,23; 10:30; Hebrews 1:8; I John 5:20).
Jesus has all the characteristics and qualities of God. Jesus is all powerful, all knowing, and He is everywhere present. Jesus is perfect like the Father.
1. He is _____ with God the Father (John 5:18). Jesus is God the Son.
 2. He is _____ (Philippians 2:11). Lord means God, ruler and master.
- B. Jesus is fully _____ (John 1:14). Jesus became a man in the fullest sense, but without sin (Hebrews 4:14,15).
- C. Jesus is the only _____ (I Timothy 1:15).
1. He came to _____ us from our sins, and from Hell.
 2. He is the _____ one who can take us to Heaven (John 14:6).

II What did the Lord Jesus Christ do for us?

- A. Jesus _____ for all of our sins (I Corinthians 15:3).
1. Jesus was _____ for our sins (Isaiah 53:5). Jesus paid the full penalty for our sins.
 2. He made a perfect and complete _____ for our sins when He died on the cross (Hebrews 10:14,18).
 3. He _____ our sins once and for all (Hebrews 9:26). All our sins are gone from God's sight!
- B. Jesus _____ from the grave, and He is alive forevermore (Revelation 1:18).

III What should my response be to the Lord Jesus Christ?

- A. We should _____ Jesus as our personal Savior (John 1:12). We do this by an act of our will.
- B. We should _____ to His Lordship (Philippians 2:10,11). This means we submit our whole life to Jesus. We say one big YES to Jesus!
- C. We should _____ and _____ Jesus (John 14:15). We should love Him, and express that love by obeying whatever He wants.
- D. We should continually _____ to Jesus for everything (Matthew 11:28).
- E. We should _____ Jesus, telling others about Him (Matthew 10:32).
- F. We should have a _____ with the Lord Jesus Christ (John 15:5). 17.

THE HOLY SPIRIT

I Who is the Holy Spirit?

- A. He is an invisible _____ and not just some force (John 14:16,17).
- B. He is _____ with God the Father, and God the Son. He is God the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19).
- C. He is our Divine _____ or _____ (John 14:16).

II What does the Holy Spirit do?

- A. The Holy Spirit brings the _____ of God, or the _____ of Christ (Romans 8:9).
- B. The Holy Spirit points people to _____ (John 16:13,14).
- C. The Holy Spirit brings _____ to people (Romans 8:2). He makes us spiritually alive to God. He joins us to the Living Christ, and makes us spiritually alive in Him.
- D. The Holy Spirit lives _____ of every born again person (John 14:17). The moment we accept Christ, the Spirit comes to live in our spirits forever.
- E. The Holy Spirit _____ and speaks to us on the inside (Acts 8:29). He will never tell us to do something against the Bible.
- F. The Holy Spirit will _____ us in our Christian life (John 16:13).
- G. The Holy spirit will _____ us, and give us _____ (I Corinthians 2:12,13). He will help you understand the Bible, and all other matters in the Christian life.
- H. The Holy Spirit will give us inner _____ to overcome in the Christian life (Ephesians 3:16). He gives us God's strength.
- I. The Holy Spirit wants to _____ us with His presence and power (Ephesians 5:18). There are many different fillings of the Spirit. We should always seek to be filled with the Holy Spirit.
- J. The Holy Spirit is _____ Christians to be more like Christ. He is working in us the characteristics of Christ and good spiritual fruit (Galatians 5:22,23).

III What should our response be to the Holy Spirit?

- A. We should _____ with the Holy Spirit, and not resist what He is trying to do in us (I Thessalonians 5:19).
- B. We should _____ upon the Holy Spirit to help us live the Christian life (Galatians 5:16). It is an attitude of trusting and leaning on the Spirit to give us Divine help. 18.

SPEAKING IN TONGUES

I Speaking in tongues is a _____ blessing for every Christian to enjoy (Acts 2:4).

A. This gift is for _____.

B. This gift is for _____ Christian.

II What is speaking in tongues?

A. It is speaking in an unlearned language(s) _____ (I Corinthians 14:2).

B. It is speaking in a _____ or _____ language(s), which was not learned (Acts 2:4).

1. _____ do the speaking, but the Holy Spirit gives us the ability. It is not the Holy Spirit speaking through us.

2. We speak _____ and _____ of praise and prayer in this new spiritual language (Acts 10:46). We don't speak in a whole vocabulary.

C. It is another way to _____ to God. Speaking in tongues or spiritual languages is primarily prayer.

1. It is praying to God with _____ (I Corinthians 14:14-15). Praying in my native language is praying with my mind or understanding, but praying in tongues originates in my spirit, and my mind does not understand the meaning (I Corinthians 14:14).

2. It is praising God with _____ (I Corinthians 14:15-16). We can speak or sing praises in tongues. Singing in tongues is a beautiful way to praise and worship the Lord.

III Why is it so important to speak in tongues?

A. It is a tangible _____ of the Spirit's filling in our lives (Acts 10:44-46). There are other fillings & signs, but this is a continual sign of the overflow of the Spirit.

B. It is _____ the tongue to the Holy Spirit, and the tongue is an important member of the body (James 3:3-5) (Proverbs 18:21a). The tongue is a powerful instrument of the body. We should use it to glorify God.

C. It will _____ our prayer life, and help us to pray more frequently (I Thessalonians 5:17). We can pray in tongues at any time without thinking about what to pray.

IV How can you speak in tongues?

A. _____ the gift of speaking in tongues.

- B. _____ yourself, and admit you need this gift in your life.
- C. _____ the Lord to give you a new spiritual language.
- D. Be _____ to the way the Holy Spirit is leading you to speak in tongues.
1. The Spirit may give you some foreign or funny sounding _____ or _____ in your mind.
 2. The Spirit may give you an inner _____ or an _____ to speak out some foreign or funny sounding syllables.
 3. The Spirit may just be leading you to speak out _____.
- E. _____ those sounds confidently and boldly. To speak in tongues, we must step out in faith and speak some sounds, and the Holy Spirit will shape it into a new language.
- F. _____ in tongues for as long as you can the first time.
- G. Speak in tongues _____ (I Corinthians 14:15,18).
1. You will get _____ in your new language, more words of praise and prayer.
 2. You will _____ your prayer language, if you keep speaking in tongues.
 3. You can _____ to speak in tongues at any time (I Corinthians 14:15). You have control over your gift.

THE BIBLE

I What is the Bible?

- A. The Bible is the _____ . It was written by men, but they were inspired by the Holy Spirit (II Timothy 3:16).
- B. The Bible is spiritual _____ to our souls (I Peter 2:2). It contains the spiritual nutrients, vitamins and nourishment that we need to have a healthy Christian Life.
- C. The Bible is our _____ in this life (Psalm 119:105).
- D. The Bible is a powerful _____ agent (John 17:17). It cleans and changes us on the inside.
- E. The Bible is our spiritual _____ to overcome evil (I John 2:14).
- F. The Bible is our _____ as far as what is truth and how we should live (II Timothy 3:16).

II The Structure and Divisions of the Bible

- A. There is the _____ Testament (Covenant), 39 books (Genesis through Malachi).
- B. There is the _____ Testament (Covenant), 27 books (Matthew through Revelation).
- C. The Old Testament can be divided as follows:
 - 1. The _____ or Pentateuch (Genesis through Deuteronomy - the first 5 books).
 - 2. The _____ Books (Joshua through Esther - 12 books). These are mainly books of Old Testament history.
 - 3. The _____ Books (Job through Song of Solomon - 5 books). These are books of poetry.
 - 4. The _____ (Isaiah through Daniel - 5 books). They contain prophecy, and are called major because they are rather long books.
 - 5. The _____ (Hosea through Malachi - 12 books). These contain prophecy too, but are called Minor because they are much shorter books.
- D. The New Testament can be divided as follows:
 - 1. _____ (the first four books of the New Testament, Matthew through John). These record the life and ministry of Jesus Christ.
 - 2. _____ (1 book - Acts). This is a record of the history of the early Church. 21.

3. _____ or _____ (21 books - Romans through Jude).
These are Letters contain truth about Christ, Salvation, Christian Living, etc.
The Apostle Paul wrote most of these books.
4. _____ (1 book-Revelation, - truth about this church age and end-time events).

III The Writings of the Bible

- A. It was written by men who were _____ by the Holy Spirit (II Timothy 3:16).
- B. It was written by about ____ or ____ men from all walks of life, over a span of _____ years, from Moses (1440 B.C.) to the Apostle John (96 A.D.).
- C. The Old Testament writings were originally written in _____ (There are a few sections in Aramaic).
- D. The New Testament writings were originally written in _____.
- E. There are many _____ and _____ of the Bible, which basically give the same meaning, except the New World Translation which is especially twisted by Jehovah Witnesses to make it say what they want it to say.

IV How do we understand and apply the Bible?

- A. _____ to know its truth, and desire to live by it.
- B. Develop the _____ of reading and meditating upon the Bible.
- C. _____ God to give you understanding of its meaning, and ask Him to speak to you as you read.
- D. Whenever you want to know the meaning of a verse, always look at the _____ (complete paragraph or thought).
- E. Remember that the _____ is in all those who are saved, and He will give us spiritual understanding (John 16:13). **TRUST HIM TO DO THAT!**

THE CHURCH

I What is the church?

- A. The church is a _____ people, or a group of people who have been saved. Christians are a group of people who have been called to live for Jesus Christ in this world (Romans 1:6,7).
- B. The church is not a building or an organization, but a group of _____
_____ (Hebrews 12:22,23). The true church is not a particular denomination but people who are saved.

II The two ways church is used in the New Testament

- A. The word “church” is used to refer to the _____ church, which is composed of all who have been saved from all nations. This includes all the saved in heaven and on the earth (Ephesians 1:22,23).
- B. The word “church” is used to refer to _____ churches. A local church is a group of saved people in a certain geographical location who meet together for worship (I Corinthians 1:2; Galatians 1:2).
- C. There are _____ local churches, but _____ universal church.

III The practices of the church

A. Water Baptism (Matthew 28:19).

1. Baptism is only for those who have already _____ Christ as Savior. Salvation comes first, and then water baptism (Acts 2:38; 10:43-48).
2. Baptism does _____ take away our sins, or save us. Faith in Christ is how we receive forgiveness (Acts 10:43).
3. Baptism in the New Testament was by _____ (Acts 8:38,39). Immersion means to be put completely into the water.
4. Baptism is a New Testament command to all Christian believers, and is an act of _____ (Acts 10:48).
5. Baptism is a _____ of our faith in Jesus, and we should publicly tell others that we are followers of Christ (Matthew 10:32).
6. Baptism _____ that our old life in sin is dead and gone, and that now we have new life in Christ (Romans 6:4).

B. Lord’s Supper or Communion (I Corinthians 11:23-26).

1. It does _____ us, or add to our salvation.

2. It is to _____ us of the Lord Jesus and His death on the cross (I Corinthians 11:24,25).
3. It is a time of spiritual _____ with the Lord Jesus. It is called "Communion" (I Corinthians 10:16), which means fellowship. There is a special presence of the Lord around _____ the Lord's table that we can enjoy.

C. Anointing with oil (James 5:14-16).

1. The _____ believer should call on the elders to pray for healing.
2. The elders of the church should _____ and _____ _____ in the name of the Lord. The oil is a symbol of the Holy Spirit and His power.

IV The believer and the local church.

- A. Every believer should _____ a local Bible-believing church. We should commit ourselves to a local body of believers (Hebrews 10:24,25).
- B. Every believer should be _____ to the local church (Matthew 25:21,23). We should be faithful in our attendance, giving, and in whatever work we do in the church.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

- I The Lord Jesus _____ that He would come back again (John 14:3). It is certain that He will return from Heaven for us.
- II The way the Lord Jesus will come back again.
- A. He _____ will come back (I Thessalonians 4:16a). Jesus will not just send angels to get us, but He will come back for us, Himself.
 - B. He will come back in a _____ (Acts 1:11). Jesus will come back the way He went up into Heaven after His resurrection, in a resurrected, glorified body.
 - C. He will be _____ by everyone (Matthew 24:27). Jesus will not come secretly and invisibly, but everyone will see His coming (Revelation 1:7).
 - D. He will come back _____. Many will not be expecting the second coming of Christ (Matthew 24:36-42; II Timothy 3:1-5).
 - 1. There are signs of Christ's coming, but we do not know the _____ time of His coming (Matthew 24:36).
 - 2. The _____ will be taken totally by surprise (I Thessalonians 5:2,3). Sudden destruction will come upon them, and it will be too late to get saved.
 - E. He will come back with great _____ (Matthew 24:29,30). There will be great supernatural power that will be experienced and seen.
- III The events that will happen at Christ's coming.
- A. The _____ of the Lord Jesus, Himself, from Heaven (I Thessalonians 4:16). In a split second, we will see Christ returning from Heaven.
 - B. The _____ of the bodies of Christians who have died (I Thessalonians 4:16). The souls of the saved who have died are in Heaven now. When Christ returns, the saved souls will be given new glorified bodies.
 - C. The _____ of living believers from off the earth (I Thessalonians 4:17). This means that living Christians will be changed and snatched off the earth to meet the Lord in the air.
 - D. The _____ of all the saved, with the Lord in the air (I Thessalonians 4:17). We will all meet the Lord together in the air.
- IV What should our response be to the truth of the second coming of Christ?
- A. We should be _____ for His coming. This means that we should be living for Christ every day (Matthew 24:44).
 - B. We should be _____ to His coming (II Timothy 4:8).

C. We should be _____ others about Christ, and _____ the unsaved about the future punishment they will receive at Christ's coming (II Thessalonians 1:7b-9), if they don't get saved.

BIBLE STUDY HELPS

- **The Amplified Bible**
“A Bible which amplifies and brings out a fuller meaning from the original languages.”
- **The Bible, Book by Book** (G. Coleman Luck, Moody Press)
“It gives the author, purpose, theme and an outline of every book of the Bible.”
- **Exhaustive Concordance (KJV – Strong’s or Young’s; NKJV; or NIV)**
“They give the scripture references of the words of scripture (very thorough) and a brief meaning from the Hebrew and Greek.”
- **Halley’s Bible Handbook (Revised Edition)**
“It gives good information about the Bible, and an abbreviated Bible Commentary.”
- **How to Study The Bible For Yourself** (Tim LaHaye)
“It gives some principles of interpreting and studying the Bible.”
- **Nave’s Topical Bible** (Moody Press) Revised & Enlarged Edition
“It gives the scripture and its references of important topics in the Bible.”
- **The New Bible Commentary** (Wm Eerdmans Publishing Co.)
“It gives interpretive comments in every book of the Bible.”
- **The New Bible Dictionary** (Second Edition, Inter Varsity Press)
“It describes the various persons, places, and various items which are in the Bible.”
- **The New Topical Text Book**
“It gives 20,000 topics and subtopics with Bible references.” It is excellent for teaching & preaching. (Sword of the Lord Publishers, P.O. Box 1099, Murfreesboro, TN 35133 1-800-251-4000)
- **Study Bible**
(Study Bibles come in different versions) “It gives a background and outline of each book of the Bible, with helpful notes.”
- **Vines Expository Dictionary of Biblical Words**
“It explains and defines the meanings of the words in the Old and New Testaments from the Hebrew and Greek.”
- **Wilson’s Old Testament Word Studies**
“It gives the meaning of all the words in the Old Testament.”
- **A Critical Lexicon And Concordance To The English & Greek New Testament**
(Bullinger) “Giving the definition and meaning of Greek words in English, and in alphabetical order.
- **Gesenius Hebrew -Chaldee Lexicon To The Old Testament** (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, MI)

- “A dictionary numerically coded to Strong’s Exhaustive Concordance.”

●● **Know What You Believe** (by Paul Little)
 “It gives the meaning and interpretation of the important Christian doctrines.”
- **Know Why You Believe** (by Paul Little)
 “It gives a good Christian defense of our faith.”
- **Living By The Book** (by William & Howard Hendricksen)
 “It gives a through presentation on how to study & interpret the Bible.”
- **Nelsons Illustrated Encyclopedia Of The Bible** (Thomas Nelson Publishers, Nashville, Tn)
- **The Comparative Study Bible** (Zondervan)
 “A parallel Bible of four translations: King James, New International, New American Standard, and the Amplified.”
- **The IVP Bible Background Commentary: New Testament** (Craig S. Keener)
 “Gives the historical and cultural background of every section in the New Testament.”
- **Tyndale New Testament Commentaries**
 “It gives interpretive comments on the entire New Testament.”
- **New International Dictionary Of New Testament Theology** (by Colin Brown)
 (4 Volumes, Zondervan Publishing House, ISBN 332-389)
 “It gives an in depth study of the words and teachings in the New Testament.”
- **New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology & Exegesis**
 (5 Volumes, Zondervan Publishing House, ISBN 0-310-21400-9)
 “It gives an en depth study of the words & teachings of the Old Testament.”
- **The Discovery Bible** (Moody Press)
 “A more literal translation of the New Testament, bringing out the Greek text.”
- **The International Standard Encyclopedia** (Four Volumes)
 “It is an exhaustive study on all the topics, persons, places, and doctrines in the Bible.”
- **The Moody Atlas Of Bible Lands** (Moody Press)
- **The New Manners & Customs of Bible Times** (Moody Press)
 “It gives a cultural background of geography, manners and customs in the Bible.”
- **The NIV or NASB Greek Interlinear of the New Testament**
 “It gives the Greek Text with the English underneath the Greek Text.”
- **Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries**
 “It gives interpretive comments on the entire Old Testament.”

● = Beg. Level of Study ●● = Adv. Level of Study ●●● = More Adv. Level of Study