

FIRST LESSONS
In the Doctrine
WHICH IS
According to Godliness

I Tim. 6:3

Designed for Use

In Sunday Schools, Bible Schools, etc.

Prepared by A. H. Zilmer



PRICE 10c

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THE AUTHOR

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LESSON I
CONCERNING THE ONE TRUE AND LIVING GOD

I

Faith toward God is one of the "Principles" of the Doctrine of Christ
Heb. 6: 1.

"He that cometh to God must believe that He is." Heb. 11: 6.

II

God Is One

1. This was revealed to Israel. Deut. 4: 36; 6: 4; Isa. 44: 6; 45: 4.
2. Jesus taught it to the Jews. Mark 12: 29, 30.
3. The apostles preached it to the people.
 - a. Paul: In Asia Minor (Acts 14: 11-17); at Athens (Acts 17: 23-31); to the Romans (Rom. 3: 30); at Corinth (I Cor. 8: 5, 6); to the Ephesians (Eph. 4: 6); in Galatia (Gal. 3: 20); at Thessalonica (I Thess. 1: 9, 10).
 - b. Peter: I Peter 1: 3; 3: 22.
 - c. James: James 2: 19.
 - d. John: I John 4: 9, 15; 5: 5, 20.

III

God is the Creator and Sustainer of all things. Rom. 1: 20

1. He made heaven, earth, sea, and all things therein. Acts 14: 15.
2. He gives to all life and breath and all things. Acts 17: 24, 25.

IV

The Attributes of God

1. His natural attributes.
 - a. He is incorruptible and immortal. Rom. 1: 23; I Tim. 1: 17; 6: 16.
 - b. Eternity of being. "I live forever." Deut. 32: 40.
He inhabiteth eternity. Isa. 57: 15.
 - c. Omnipresent by His Spirit. Psalm 139: 7-12.
 - d. Omnipotent. Almighty power. Gen. 17: 1.
 - e. Omniscient. All knowledge. Psalm 139: 4; Heb. 4: 13.
2. His moral attributes.
 - a. Justice. Psalm 89: 14.
 - b. Truth. II Tim. 2: 13; Titus 1: 2; Heb. 6: 18.
 - c. Love. God is love. I John 4: 8, 16.
He loved us when we were enemies. Rom. 5: 6, 8.
He so loved the world that He gave His Son. John 3: 16.
He sent His Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. I John 2: 2; 4: 10.

V

Men Owe it to God to Glorify and Serve Him

1. Since God so loved us, we should also love Him. I John 4: 10, 19.
2. See the case of Herod, who did not glorify God. Acts 12: 21-23.
3. Also the case of Elymas the sorcerer. Acts 13: 8-11.
4. Paul reasoned before Felix of righteousness, temperance and coming judgment. Acts 24: 24, 25.
5. Also study Rom. 1: 20-32.

LESSON II
CONCERNING JESUS CHRIST

I

Begotten of God, He was the Son of God

1. God said He would have a Son by begetting. Psalm 2:7; II Sam. 7:14.
2. God begat a Son by the Holy Spirit. Matt. 1:20; Luke 1:35.
3. God acknowledged Him as His Son. Matt. 3:16, 17.
4. John the Baptist said of Him, "This is the Son of God." John 1:32-34.
5. Jesus said He was God's Son. John 5:17, 18; 9:35-37; 10:36.
6. Peter and John styled Him God's "holy Child Jesus." Acts 4:27.
7. Paul and others preached Him as "the Son of God." Acts 9:20; II Cor. 1:19; Gal. 4:4; I Thess. 1:9, 10.
8. John's Gospel was written to show that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." John 20:31.
9. The divine sonship of Jesus was taught "from the beginning." I John 2:22-24; 4:14.
10. In the Revelation Jesus styled Himself "the Son of God." Rev. 2:18. God is still "His Father." Rev. 1:6; 14:1.

II

Born of a Woman (Gal. 4:4), He was a Man, and the Son of Man

1. He styled Himself "a man." John 8:40.
2. Peter styled Him "a man approved of God." Acts 2:22.
3. As "mediator between God and men" He is "the Man Christ Jesus." I Tim. 2:5.
4. When He shall judge the world He will be "that man whom God hath ordained, whom He hath raised from the dead." Acts 17:31.

III

Anointed with the Holy Spirit, He is "the Christ," or Anointed
Acts 2:36; 17:3; 18:5.

1. He was "anointed with the Holy Spirit." Acts 4:27; 10:38.
2. He was anointed to preach the gospel. Luke 4:18.
3. As Anointed He is to sit on David's throne. Acts 2:30.

IV

Having Suffered for the Sins of Men, He is the Savior. Acts 5:31

1. He died by crucifixion "for our sins." Acts 3:15; Rom. 4:25; I Cor. 1:23; 15:1-3; I Peter 3:18.
His blood was "shed for the remission of sins." Matt. 26:28.
2. He was buried. I Cor. 15:4.
3. He was raised from the dead the third day. I Cor. 15:4.
He was afterwards "seen" "alive." Acts 1:3; 10:39-41.
From this we know that He is alive. Acts 25:19.
4. As the One who is alive from the dead He sent the Holy Spirit. Acts 2:32, 33.
5. He was raised again for our justification. Rom. 4:25.
He ever lives to make intercession for His people. Rom. 8:34.
Heb. 7:25; 9:24.
6. Through Him "repentance and remission of sins" are preached "among all nations." Luke 24:47; Acts 13:38, 39; 26:17, 18, 22, 23.
"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."
Acts 16:31.

LESSON III
THE SPIRIT OF GOD

I

There is one Spirit, "the Spirit of God." Gen. 1:2
The Spirit proceeds from the Father. John 15:26.

II

God Created and Sustains all things by His Spirit

1. By it He made heaven and earth. Job 26:13; Psalm 33:6.
2. By it He made the living beings on earth. Psalm 104:30.
3. Man was made by the Spirit of God. Job. 33:4.
4. The Spirit of God is in man's nostrils. Job 27:3.
5. Every living thing breathes the Spirit of God. Isa. 42:5;
Acts 17:25.

III

By His Spirit God is everywhere present. Psalm 139:7-12

IV

Holy Spirit, or the Spirit of God, used for Special Purposes

1. Before the flood God said, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh." Gen. 6:3.
2. God's Spirit was in the prophets. Neh. 9:30; II Peter 1:20,21.
3. The Holy Spirit in relation to Jesus.
 - a. He was begotten by the Spirit. Matt. 1:20.
 - b. He was anointed with the Spirit. Acts 10:38.
 - c. After being put to death He was quickened by the Spirit. I Peter 3:18.
4. Others were baptized or anointed with the Spirit. Matt. 3:11;
Acts 1:15; 11:15, 16.
5. The reception of the Spirit.
 - a. The world cannot receive the Spirit. John 14:17.
 - b. The Spirit was to be given to those who believe and obey God. John 7:39; Acts 5:32.
 - c. To such as had become sons of God. Gal. 4:6.
6. Things the Spirit would do for its possessors.
 - a. Guide them into all truth. John 16:13.
 - b. Bring to their remembrance the words of Jesus. John 14:26.
 - c. Show them things to come. John 16:13.
 - d. Help their infirmities. Rom. 8:26.
 - e. Strengthen them with might in the inner man. Eph. 3:16.
7. The Spirit would convict the world of sin, of righteousness and of judgment. John 16:7-11; Acts 24:25.
8. The gifts and fruit of the Spirit.
 - a. The gifts were signs wrought by the Spirit for the confirmation of the word. Rom. 15:19; Heb. 2:4; Mark 16:17-20. Some of these signs were to pass away. I Cor. 13:8.
 - b. The fruit of the Spirit. Gal. 5:22, 23; Eph. 5:9; Col. 1:10. Such fruit abids. I Cor. 13:13. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His. Rom. 8:9.

LESSON IV

THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN THE PAST

I

This Kingdom consisted of the Nation of Israel. Exod. 19:5

1. It was styled "the kingdom of the Lord over Israel." I Chron. 28:5; 29:23; II Chron. 9:8.
2. In 975 B. C. ten tribes revolted against the house of David, and the kingdom was divided. II Chron. 10:16-19.
3. In 721 B. C. the ten tribes were carried into Assyria. II Kings 18:11, 12.
4. In 602 B. C. Judah was carried into Babylon. II Chron. 36:17, 21.
5. God said to Zedekiah the last king of Judah, "It shall be no more until He come whose right it is, and I will give it unto Him." Ezek. 21:25-27.
6. Some Jews returned after 70 years. Jer. 25:12; Ezra 1:1.

II

God would raise David's seed to sit on his Throne

II Sam. 7:12-17; Jer. 23:5.

1. This "seed" was Christ. Luke 1:69; Acts 2:30; 13:23.
2. He was to be raised up by divine begetting. Acts 13:33, 34, R. V. and *Diaglott*.

III

Jesus was born to be a King. Matt. 2:2

IV

He was sent to preach the Kingdom. Luke 4:18, 43

V

He sent the twelve to preach the Kingdom. Luke 9:1, 2, 6

VI

He sent the seventy to Preach it. Luke 10:1, 11

VII

The Effect of such Preaching

1. Inquiry "when the kingdom of God should come." Luke 17:20; 19:11.
2. The apostles said, "What shall we have?" Matt. 19:27.
3. The mother of Zebedee's children would have her sons sit on the right and left of Jesus. Matt. 20:21.
4. The Jewish council said, "If we let Him thus alone, all men will believe on Him, and take away our place and nation. John 11:47, 48.
5. Joseph of Arimathea, a disciple of Jesus, was "also waiting for the kingdom of God." Mark 15:43.

VIII

Jesus commanded that the Gospel be preached in all the

World to every Creature. Mark 16:15, 16

1. Beginning at Jerusalem. Luke 24:46, 47; Acts 1:8; 2:30.
2. At Samaria. Acts 8:12.
3. In Asia Minor. Acts 14:22.
4. At Ephesus. Acts 20:24, 25; Eph. 5:5.
5. At Corinth. I Cor. 6:9, 10; 15:1-3, 17.
6. At Rome. Acts 28:23, 30, 31.
7. At Thessalonica. II Thess. 1:5.
8. The apostle Peter. II Peter 1:10, 11.
9. James. James 1:12; 2:5.

LESSON V.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN THE FUTURE

I

The King

1. Jesus was foreordained of God. I Peter 1:20; Rom. 3:25, margin.
2. He was foretold. II Sam. 7: 12-14; Isa. 9:6, 7.
3. He was born to be king. Matt. 2: 2.
4. He was to be of the tribe of Judah. Gen. 49:8-12; I Chron. 38:4.
It is evident that our Lord sprang from Judah. Heb. 7: 14.
5. He was to be of the house of David. II Sam. 7: 12-16; Luke 1: 32; Acts 13: 23.

II

Its Subjects

1. The nation of Israel. Jesus was born to be "King of the Jews." Matt. 2:2; John 1:49.
2. All nations. Dan. 7: 18, 27; Rev. 2: 26-28; 5: 10.

III

Its Territory: The Earth

1. The earth is the Lord's. Psalm 24:1.
2. The Most High is the possessor of heaven and earth. Gen. 14: 19, 22.
3. He promised the uttermost parts of the earth to Jesus for a possession. Psalm 2: 8.
4. He will possess it, and rule over it as God's King. Psalm 2:6.
5. Jesus promised the earth to His people. Matt. 5:5; Psalm 37: 9, 11, 18, 29, 34.
6. The kingdom shall be "under the whole heaven." Dan. 7:27; See Acts 2: 5.
7. Jesus shall be "King over all the earth." Psalm 72: 8; Zech. 14: 9.

IV

Its Capital City

1. Jerusalem is destined to be "the city of the great King." Psalm 48: 1, 2; Matt. 5: 34, 35; Zech. 2: 12.
2. Jerusalem will be the "throne of the Lord," to which all nations shall gather. Jer. 3: 17.

The Joint Rulers

1. The children of God are joint heirs with Christ. Rom. 8: 16, 17.
2. They are heirs of the kingdom. Acts 26: 18; James 2: 5.
3. Believers through tribulation shall enter it. Acts 14:22.
4. "Brethren" must "do" certain things to enter it. II Peter 1:10, 11.
5. It shall be given to the saints of the Most High. Dan. 7:18, 22, 27.

VI

The Results of the Reign

1. The kingdom will be "set up" by bringing together its parts. Dan. 2: 44.
2. This kingdom will break to pieces all existing kingdoms.
The piece of the broken kingdoms will be found no more. Dan. 2:35.
3. The law will go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. Isa. 2: 2, 3.
4. The result:
Swords beaten into plowshares, no more war, no more learning of war. Isa. 2: 4.
"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men." Luke 2:14.

LESSON VI

THE PROMISES WHICH GOD MADE TO ABRAHAM

I

The Items of this Promise

1. A numerous fleshly "seed," the nation of Israel, which possessed the land of Canaan under the law. Gen. 15:13-17; Josh. 21:45; Neh. 9:7, 8.
2. Another "seed," which is Christ. Gen. 13:14, 15; Gal. 3:16; Matt. 1:1. This seed includes those in Christ. Gal. 3:26-29.
3. Jesus Christ was a confirmation of these promises. Rom. 15:8; II Cor. 1:20.
4. An everlasting inheritance in the land of Canaan, not yet fulfilled. Gen. 13:15; Acts 7:3, 5; Gal. 3:16; Heb. 9:15; 11:8, 9, 13.
 - a. In case Abraham died, he must be raised from the dead. He believed in resurrection. Gen. 22:1-5; Rom. 4:17; Heb. 11:13, 17, 19.
That the dead are to be raised Moses showed at the bush. Luke 20:37.
 - b. Abraham and his seed must live forever. "To thee and to thy seed forever." Gen. 13:15.
5. In Abraham and his seed all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. Gen. 12:3; 18:18; 22:18; 26:4; Gal. 3:8.
 - a. This "seed" is Christ. Acts 3:25, 26; Gal. 3:16.
 - b. What is the blessing? Remission of sins. Acts 3:25.
 - c. It had its beginning with the Jews at Jerusalem. Acts 3:25, 26.
 - d. This blessing comes upon the uncircumcision, or Gentiles, also. Acts 13:46; Rom. 4:1-10.

II

What interest have Gentiles in this Promise?

1. Without it they are aliens, strangers, having no hope, and without God in the world. Eph. 2:11, 12.
2. It was written for us also. Rom. 4:23, 24.
3. Those who have been baptized into Christ, whether Jews or Gentiles, are "Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:26-29.
4. Abraham is the father of all true believers. Rom. 4:16; 9:8.
5. Believers are the true children of Abraham. Gal. 3:7.
7. They are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. 3:9.
8. They walk in the steps of Abraham's faith. Rom. 4:12.
9. They do his works. John 8:39; James 2:21, 22.
10. Such being heirs according to the promise, they shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets in the kingdom of God. Luke 13:28, 29.

III

Abraham looked forward to the Day of Christ

John 8:56.

IV

That Day has not yet come. II Thess. 2:1-12

"Thou wilt perform the truth to Jacob, and the mercy to Abraham, which thou hast sworn unto our fathers from the days of old." Micah 7:20.

LESSON VII
THE COVENANT WHICH GOD MADE WITH DAVID

I

God would "raise up" Christ to sit on David's throne
II Sam. 7: 12-15.

1. He made a solemn covenant that He would do this. II Sam. 23:1-5; Psalm 89:34, 37; Acts 2: 30.
2. God would raise to David a "seed." This seed was Jesus. Acts 13:23.
3. This raising had its beginning in begetting. Acts 13:33. R. V., *Dinglott*.
Raised up a horn of salvation in the house of David. Luke 1: 69, 70.
4. This seed was to be "raised up" (I Chron. 17:11) while David would be asleep with his fathers. II Sam. 7: 12.

II

God would raise a kingly "house" through David's Seed.
II Sam. 7:13, 16.

Of this house Jesus has the key. Isa. 22: 22; Rev. 3:7.

III

God would establish His kingdom and throne forever

1. This promise was repeated in Isaiah 9: 3, 7.
2. It was repeated to Mary, the mother of Jesus. Luke 1:32,33.

IV

The throne was to be established "before" David, or in his presence
II Sam. 7: 16

1. "Before" means in the presence of. See I Tim. 6: 13.
2. The throne could not have been established on earth on pentecost, for David was dead and buried. Acts 2:29; 13:36.
3. It could not have been in heaven, for David was not there. Acts 2: 34.
4. This requires that David be raised from the dead.
 - a. Its fulfillment can only be through resurrection. Acts 13:34.
 - b. Jesus is Lord of the dead and living. Rom. 14: 9.
 - c. He is also David's Lord. Matt. 22: 42-45.
5. David must live forever.
This promise was a ¹ David's salvation and desire. II Sam. 23:3.

V

This is an Everlasting Covenant. II Sam. 23:5.

1. Others are invited to enter into it. Isa. 55: 1-3.
2. The blood of Christ is the blood of the everlasting covenant, and through it Jesus was brought from the dead. Heb. 13: 20.
3. It will do the same for all who enter this covenant. Heb. 10: 25; Zech. 9: 11.
4. The sure mercies of David will raise up others from the dead no more to return to corruption. Acts 13:34.
"Once have I sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David." Psalm 89: 35.

LESSON VIII

MAN AND HIS NATURE

I

What is Man?

1. God said he is Just. Gen. 2:7; 8:13-23.
2. Abraham said he was dust and ashes. Gen 18:27.
3. David said that we are dust. Psa'm 103:14.
4. Solomon said, "All (man and beast) are of the dust." Eccl. 3:20.
5. "The first man is of the earth, earthy. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy." I Cor. 15:47, 48.

II

Man is Flesh

1. God said, "For that he also is flesh." Gen. 6:3.
2. The psalmist said that men are flesh. Psalm 78:39.
3. Jesus said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh." John 3:6.

III

Man is a "Soul," a breathing Creature

Gen. 2:7; I Cor. 15:45.

1. A natural body is a living soul. I Cor. 15:44, 45.
2. Animals are or have "soul." Gen. 1:20, 30, margin; Numb. 21:28; Job. 12:10.

IV

Things that are said of Souls

1. They are begotten. Gen. 12:5; Exod. 1:5.
2. They are born. Gen. 46:15, 18.
3. They have blood. Jer. 2:34.
4. They can touch. Lev. 5:1, 2.
5. They eat. Lev. 17:15.
6. They can be destroyed. Josh. 10:28.
7. The soul needs to be held in life. Psalm 66:9.
8. The soul can die. Ezek. 18:4, 20.
9. It goes to the grave when dead. Psalm 49:15.
10. It must be saved from death and hell. Psalm 49:15, margin.

V

Man lives by breathing the Breath of Life

1. Man and animals alike have this breath. Gen. 7:21, 22; Eccl. 3:19.
2. Man has spirit. Job 27:3.
So have the animals. Gen. 7:22, margin.

VI

The Nature of Man

1. He was made lower than the angels. Psalm 8:4, 5.
2. He is mortal, capable of dying. Job 4:17.
3. He is corruptible. Rom. 1:23.
4. He is of few days, cut down, continueth not. Job 14:1, 2, 14.
5. All flesh is grass. Isa. 40:6; I Peter 1:24.
6. His life is a vapor which soon vanishes away. James 4:14.

VII

His breath goes forth, He returns to his earth: in that very day his thoughts perish. Psalm 146:4.

VIII

He is then "a dead man." Psalm 31:12; Luke 7:12; John 1:14, 39.

LESSON IX THE DEVIL, SATAN, ETC.

I

The Meaning of Devil and Satan

1. Devil is from the Greek *diabolos*, one who throws, darts, across or over.
2. Jesus said of Judas, "One of you is a devil." John 6:70, 71.
 - a. Judas did not care for the poor. John 12:6.
 - b. He was a thief. He betrayed Jesus for money. Matt. 26:14-16, 47-50.
3. Satan, from the Hebrew *sathan*, and means an adversary or opponent. Jesus called Peter a Satan. Matt. 16:22, 23.

II

Devils in the Old Testament

1. Israelites sacrificed to devils. Deut. 32:17.
2. Jeroboam made devils and calves. II Chron. 11:15; Psalm 106:35-39.
3. All the gods of the nations were idols. Psalm 96:5.
4. An idol is nothing in the world. I Cor. 8:4; Rev. 9:20.

III

Beelzebub the Prince of Devils. Mark 3:22

1. He was regarded as an unclean spirit. Mark 3:30.
2. Baal Zebub was a god of the Philistines. II Kings 1:1-6.

IV

The Devil (*diabolos*) of the New Testament

1. Jesus was tempted of the devil. Matt. 4:1.
2. Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. James 1:14, 15.
3. "All that is in the world" is "lust." I John 2:16.
4. Lust is desire. Lust conceived produces sin. James 1:15.

V

Possessed of Devils (demons)

Such possession was known from the actions of persons.

1. One was "dumb." Matt. 9:33.
2. Another "lunatic." Afterward in his right mind. Luke 8:27, 35.
3. A child was torn and thrown. Epilepsy. Luke 9:42.
4. Madness was associated with it. John 10:20, 21.
5. When any were cured it was said they were "healed." Acts 10:38.

VI

Lucifer. Isa. 14:12

1. *Lux*, light; *fero*, bear. Margin, "day star."
2. This was the king of Babylon. Verses 4, 22.
3. He was a "man," not a wicked angel. Verse 16.
4. He had ruled over the nations. Verses 5, 6, 16, 17.
5. He was cast down and fell from heaven. Verse 12.
6. He was weak and with the worms. Verses 10, 11.

VII

The Dragon, the Serpent, the Devil, Satan. Rev. 12:9; 20:2

1. He had seven heads. Governments. Rev. 12:3; 17:9, 10.
2. Crowns were symbols of royalty. Isa. 62:3.
3. Ten horns, ten kings. Rev. 12:3; 17:12.
4. The dragon had deceived the world, and was then cast out of heaven. Rev. 12:9.

LESSON X
THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

I

Christ's Death, Resurrection and Exaltation

1. He died for our sins, was buried, and rose again. I Cor. 15:1-3.
2. He is now at the right hand of God. Mark 16:19; Acts 2:33.
3. He is the same Jesus who was crucified. Acts 2:36.
4. The same Jesus who was raised from the dead. Verses 29-32.
5. After His ascension He sent the Holy Spirit. Verse 33.
6. He makes intercession for His people. Rom. 8:34; Heb. 7:25.

II

The Doctrine of His Coming Again

1. Angels said, "This same Jesus shall so come." Acts 1:11.
2. They were right about His first coming. Luke 1:26, 30-33.
3. The apostle Paul said, "The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven." I Thess. 4:15, 16.

III

The early Believers were looking for Him

I Cor. 1:7; Phil. 3:20; Col. 3:4; I Thess. 1:9, 10; Titus 2:13.

IV

He would not come until after a widespread falling away
II Thess. 2:1-12; I Tim. 4:1.

V

The Manner of His Coming

1. Negatively.
 - a. It is not death. Jesus said, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me." John 21:22,23.
 - b. Not conversion. Persons were converted to wait for Him from heaven. I Thess. 1:9, 10.
 - c. Not the destruction of Jerusalem. Instead of being destroyed, Jerusalem will then be built. Psalm 102:16.
2. Positively.
 - a. "This same Jesus shall so come." Acts 1:11.
 - b. "The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven." I Thess. 4:16.
 - c. He shall come "from heaven." Phil. 3:21; II Thess. 1:7.
 - d. He will be accompanied by His angels. Matt. 16:27; 25:31.

VI

The Signs of His Coming

1. It would be after the dountreading of Jerusalem. Luke 21:24-27.
2. There will be at that time universal consternation upon the earth. Luke 21:26
3. The same signs that indicate the coming of the Son of Man are the signs of the kingdom. Matt. 24:30, 33, margin; Luke 21:31.

LESSON XI
THE OBJECT OF CHRIST'S COMING

I

1. The power to raise the dead was given to Him by the Father.
 He comes to raise the Dead
 John 5:21
2. He would raise up certain ones at the last day. John 6:39, 40, 44, 54.
3. They that are Christ's at His coming. I Cor. 15:23.
 This will be after His descent from heaven. I Thess. 4:15, 16.

II

He comes to conduct the Judgment

1. There will be a future day of judgment. Rom. 2:5, 16.
2. The Father committed all judgment to the Son. John 5:22, 27.
3. Jesus was ordained of God for this purpose. Acts 10:42; 17:31.
4. He will judge at His appearing and kingdom. II Tim. 4:1.
5. Whom will He judge?
 - a. "The Lord shall judge His people." Heb. 10:30.
 - b. We must all stand before the tribunal of Christ. Rom. 14:10-12; II Cor. 5:10.
 As to the "we," see Rom. 1:7; I Cor. 1:2.
 - c. The subjects will require "boldness in the day of judgment." I John 4:17; 2:28.
6. Christ's judgment will be just.
 - a. He is "the righteous Judge." II Tim. 4:8.
 - b. Jesus said, "As I hear I judge, and my judgment is just." John 5:30.
 - c. He will judge without respect of persons. Rom. 2:11.
7. The object of the judgment.
 - a. To give to every man according to his deeds. Rom. 2:6.
 - b. They that have done good: Resurrection of life. John 5:28, 29.
 Patient continuance in well doing: Eternal life. Rom. 2:7.
 This will be in the day of judgment. Verse 16.
 - c. The judgment will count certain ones worthy of the kingdom of God. II Thess. 1:5-10.
 - d. They that have done evil: Resurrection of damnation. John 5:28, 29.
 Fiery indignation will devour the adversaries. Heb. 10:26, 27.
 They that commit such things are worthy of death. Rom. 1:32.

III

He comes to begin His Reign

1. He was born to be a King. Matt. 2:2; John 18:33-37.
2. He must reign until He has put all enemies under His feet.
 I Cor. 15:25.
3. Where? "In the midst of His enemies." Psalm 110:2.
 The kingdom shall be "under the whole heaven." Dan. 7:27.
4. The saints shall reign with Him. Dan. 7:18, 22, 27; II Tim. 2:12.
5. This will be an everlasting kingdom. II Peter 1:10, 11.
6. "Then cometh the end when He shall have delivered up the kingdom unto God the Father, when He shall have put down all rule and authority and power." I Cor. 15:24.

LESSON XII

ETERNAL LIFE AND IMMORTALITY

The Lord Jesus Christ "abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."

II Tim. 1: 10.

I

To abolish in this case is to make powerless

II

What Life is, and How to obtain it

1. The Father gave to the Son to have life in Himself. John 5:26.
Length of days forever and ever. Psalm 21:4.
Death has no more dominion over Him. Rom. 6: 9.
2. He gave to Jesus the power to give eternal life. John 17:2.
The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus. Rom. 6: 23.
The life is in the Son. I John 4:9; 5:11, 12.
3. What eternal life is.
 - a. He that believeth on me hath eternal life. John 6:47.
 - b. He shall not die, but live forever. John 6:50, 51, 58.
 - c. Jesus said of those who shall be counted worthy. "Neither can they die any more, for they are equal unto the angels." Luke 20: 34, 36.
4. To whom shall eternal life be given?
 - a. To those who shall be counted worthy at the judgment. Luke 20: 35; II Thess. 1:5, 11.
 - b. These have walked worthy. Eph. 4: 1; Col. 1: 10; I Thess. 2: 12.
5. When shall eternal life be given?
 - a. In the day of judgment. Rom. 2:5-7.
 - b. At Christ's appearing. Col. 3: 4.
 - c. In the world to come. Mark 10: 30.

III

Immortality

1. It means deathlessness, not capable of dying.
2. God is immortal. I Tim. 1:17; 6:16.
3. He is incorruptible, in contrast with corruptible man. Rom. 1:23.
4. He lives forever. Deut. 32:40.
5. Man is mortal. Job 4: 17.
He is of few days, cut down, and continues not. Job 14: 1, 2.
Our life is a vapor that soon vanishes away. James 4:14.
6. Man must seek for glory, honor and immortality. Rom. 2:5-7.
7. At last this mortal shall put on immortality. I Cor. 15:54.
8. Then shall be brought to pass the saying, "Death is swallowed up in victory." "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Isa. 25: 8; Hos. 13:14; I Cor. 15:55.
9. Then they shall "reign in life by one Jesus Christ." Rom. 5: 17.
10. To God will be the thanks for the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord. I Cor. 15: 57.

LESSON XIII
HELL, EVERLASTING FIRE, ETC.

I

Meaning of the Word Hell

From Old Saxon *hclan*, to hide, cover. Hole, hollow, hull from the same word.

1. The Hebrew word is *sheol*, and means unseen.
2. The Greek word is *hades*, and means the invisible.

II

The Location of Hell

1. "Down." Psalm 55:15. "Beneath." Prov. 15:23; Isa. 14:9, 15.
2. In the nether parts of the earth. Ezek. 31:16.
3. Objects said to have been placed in hell.
 - a. Soldiers and their weapons of war. Ezek. 32:27.
 - b. Sheep were laid in sheol. Psalm 49:14.
 - c. Christ's soul was not left there. Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:27, 31.

III

The Condition of those who go into Hell

1. No work, device, knowledge, nor wisdom there. Eccl. 9:10.
2. The dead know not anything. Eccl. 9:5.
3. In death there is no remembrance of God. Psalm 6:5.
4. The dead see neither God nor man. Isa. 38:11.
5. Abraham and Israel are ignorant of their descendants. Isa. 63:16.

IV

Resurrection brings from the power of Hell

Psalm 49:15, margin.

1. Christ's soul was not left in hell. Acts 2:27, 31.
2. When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, then it shall be said, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave (margin, hell), where is thy victory?" I Cor. 15:55.
3. Death and hell to give up the dead that are in them. Rev. 20:13.

V

Hell Fire

1. Fire of Gehenna, the Valley of Hinnom. Jer. 7:31, 32.
2. It is better to enter into life than go into hell fire. Mark 9:43-48. Life is lost in Gehenna. Matt. 5:29, 30.
3. The fire that cannot be quenched.
 - a. Chaff is burnt up in unquenchable fire. Matt. 3:12.
 - b. The gates of Jerusalem. Jer. 17:27; II Chron. 26:17-21.
 - c. Carcasses of men. Isa. 66:24.

VI

Everlasting Fire

1. Sodom and Gomorrah an "example of eternal fire." Jude 7.
2. They were "destroyed." Gen. 18:23; 19:24, 25, 29; Luke 17:29.
3. Animate and inanimate objects were destroyed. Lev. 26:22; I Kings 15:13.

VII

The Lake of Fire and Brimstone

1. The beast and the false prophet cast into it. Rev. 19:20.
2. The devil also was cast into it. Rev. 20:10.
"The Lord preserveth all that love Him, but all the wicked will He destroy." Psalm 145:20. He is able. James 4:12.

LESSON XIV

BAPTISM

I

What Baptism Is

- To perform the act of baptism requires water.
 - John the Baptist: "I indeed baptize you with water." Matt. 3:11. The Greek word for "with" is *en*, in.
 - The people were baptized in the river Jordan. Matt. 3:6.
 - Baptized at Aenon "because there was much water." John 3:23.
 - At the house of Cornelius Peter said, "Who can forbid water that these should not be baptized?" Acts 10:47.
- In Baptism persons went into and came out of the water.
 - After His baptism Jesus came out of the water. Matt. 3:16.
 - Philip and the eunuch went into and came out of the water. Acts 8:36, 38, 39.
 - Baptism is represented as a burial and rising again. "Buried with Him in baptism." Rom. 6:3-5.
 - Holy Spirit baptism was not for sinners, but for believers. John 7:39; 14:17; Acts 5:32.

II

Baptism resting on the authority and command of Jesus is therefore essential. Matt. 28:18, 19; Mark 16:15, 16

III

Proper Subjects for Baptism

Those who hear, believe, gladly receive and accept the gospel. Mark 16:16; Acts 2:41; 16:14, 15, 33, 34; 18:8; 19:5.

IV

The Design of Baptism

- With repentance, it is "for the remission of sins." Acts 2:38.
 - Jews and Gentiles have sinned. Rom. 3:22, 23; 10:12; Gal. 2:15.
 - Repentance and remission of sins to be preached among all nations. Luke 24:47.
 - "Be baptized, and wash away thy sins." Acts 22:16.
 - "The washing of water by the word." Eph. 5:26.
 - "The washing of regeneration." Titus 3:5.
 - "Purged from his old sins." II Peter 1:9.
 - "God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." Eph. 4:32.
- It brings into relation with Christ. Rom. 6:3; Gal. 3:27.
 - Into the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Matt. 29:19.
 - Into the name of Jesus Christ. Acts 2:38; 4:12; 8:16; 10:48.
- Baptism saves by the resurrection of Jesus Christ. I Peter 3:21.
- It brings into relation with the church. I Cor. 12:13.
- Obligations which baptism imposes.
 - Walk in newness of life. Rom. 6:4; Gal. 6:15.
 - Put off concerning the former conversation the old man. Eph. 4:22; Col. 3:9, 10.
 - Count yourselves to be dead to sin. Rom. 6:11.
"But now being made free from sin, and become servants unto God, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life." Rom. 6:22.

A HOLY LIFE

I

God is holy, and requires His people to be Holy. I Peter 1:15, 16

1. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord. Heb. 12:14.
2. Holiness relates to "conversation," or conduct.
3. "The time past may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles." I Peter 4:1-3.
4. "Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." Eph. 5:6.
We also some time walked in them. Col. 3:6, 7.

II

The Kind of Life that Pleases God

1. Walk worthy of the Lord. Col. 1:10.
2. Walk in newness of life. Rom. 6:4.
3. Walk in the light as He is in the light. I John 1:6, 7.
4. Walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. Rom. 8:4.
5. Walk honestly as in the day. Rom. 13:13.
6. Walk in good works. Eph. 2:10.
7. Walk in love. Eph. 5:2.
- Love to God and man the great commandment. Matt 22:36-40.
 - a. Love to God. Keeping His commandments. I John 5:3.
 - b. Love to man: Worketh no ill to his neighbor. Rom. 13:10.
Charity (love) thinketh no evil. I Cor. 15:5-8.

III

Helps which God has given to aid His people in a Holy Life.

1. The church of God, the body of Christ. Eph. 1:22, 24; 4:4.
This affords association with those of like faith.
2. Teachers as "gifts" for the perfecting of the saints. Eph. 4:8, 11, 12.
3. The assemblies of the believers. Heb. 10:25.
 - a. For the breaking of bread. Acts 2:42; I Cor 11:23-29.
 - b. For exhortation. I Cor. 14:3.
 - c. For prayer. Acts 2:42; I John 5:14, 15.
"The prayer of a righteous man availeth much." James 5:14, 15.
4. The word of Christ. Col. 3:15.
Milk for babes, strong meat for those who are strong. I Peter 2:2; Heb. 5:12, 13.
5. The Spirit helpeth our infirmities. Eph. 3:16.
6. The angels.
 - They are sent forth to minister to the heirs of salvation. Heb. 1:14.
"The angel of the Lord campeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them." Psalm 34:7.
"And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye always having all sufficiency in everything may abound to every good work." I Cor. 9:8.
"According as His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of Him that hath called us unto glory and virtue." II Peter 1:3.

