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LESSON ELEVEN

... ABOUT REPENTANCE FROM DEAD WORKS

INTRODUCTION

"Repentance from Dead Works" is the first of the seven, FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST, Hebrews 6:1,2.

The purpose of this lesson is to bring us, and keep us in that refreshing presence of God, our Father, which only true repentance can bring; understanding that true repentance is a gift of God to be desired, sought after, and cultivated.

REPENTANCE DEFINED

A. False repentance

1. There is a worldly repentance which results from "being caught with your hand in the cookie jar". What does this sorrow accomplish according to 2 Corinthians 7:10
2. Worldly or false repentance is also being sorry for something which we have done, which can not be changed or undone. We see an example of this with Judas in Matthew 27:3,4. "Repented" in verse 3 means having regret. What resulted from Judas' repenting? Was God glorified?
3. Worldly repentance is often an emotional, tearful experience. Did Esau's shedding of tears bring repentance, according to Hebrews 12:16-17?
4. Neither is true repentance to be associated with carrying out some special religious rite or ordinance, "Doing Penance". What does Acts 11:18 say about repentance?

5. Saul, the first king of Israel, is a good example of false repentance. God sent Saul to destroy the Amalekites. But, he did not obey God. When confronted by Samuel, he admitted his sin, but what did he ask of Samuel according to I Samuel 15:30?

Conclusions: False/worldly repentance can be summarized as (1) being sorry for being caught; (2) regretting have done something because of the results; (3) being emotionally distraught over the consequences of your actions; (2) doing something to make up for your wrong; (5) saying I was wrong but let's carry on like nothing happened.

B. True repentance

There are five elements of true repentance, Luke 15:11-21.

1. Seeing the reality of the situation, Luke 15:17.
2. Making an inward decision to return to the Father, Luke 15:18a. The Greek word translated "to repent" has one clear, definite meaning, "to change one's mind.
3. Godly sorrow, Luke 15:18b
4. Accepting consequences of sin, Luke 15:19
5. Acting on decision to return to the Father, Luke 15:20. The Hebrew word most commonly translated "to repent" means to turn back. The emphasis is the outward action which is the expression of the inward change of mind. We might note also the Greek word translated "be converted", (Acts 3:19) has same meaning.

Conclusions: The five elements of true repentance are:

1. Seeing reality of situation;
2. Making inward decision to return to the Father;
3. Godly sorrow;
4. Accepting consequences; and
5. Acting on decision to return to the Father.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Why is repentance important? Proverbs 28:13.

Importance shown by results:

The results of not repenting of sin,

Of Repenting.

What does true repentance accomplish? Acts 3:19

What is the source of true repentance? Acts 11:18,?

What is needful to receive this gift of God? Luke 11:9-13?

What does James 4:2 have to say about receiving from God?

REPENTANCE FROM DEAD WORKS

Hebrews 6:1 describes our repentance as being from "dead works". In Acts 20:21, repentance is called "repentance toward God". Combining these two Scriptures we see that repentance is to turn away from dead works and turn toward God.

What are "dead works", Romans 14:23?

Even "our righteousness"? Why? (Isaiah 64:6)

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that "dead works" includes everything which we do that is not done in "faith towards God", even our righteous acts. In the next lesson, lesson 12, we will discuss "Faith Towards God."

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

Knowing that repentance is a gift of God's grace should move one to ask, seek and knock at the door of God's grace this precious gift which their heavenly Father has for them.

_____ Do you have a difficult time admitting that you have sinned?

_____ Do you have a difficult time confessing your sins?

_____ Do you find it difficult to turn away from certain sins?

If you find it difficult to admit, confess, and turn away from your sins, you need to seek with all your heart this gift of God's grace, the gift of repentance that you may enter into that time of refreshing in the presence of your heavenly Father.

Psalm 51:3,10 - "For I acknowledge my transgressions and my sin is ever before me. Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

Psalm 139:23,24 - "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

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LESSON TWELVE

... ABOUT FAITH TOWARDS GOD

INTRODUCTION

"Faith towards God" is the second of the seven FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST, Hebrews 6:1,2.

The purpose of this lesson is to understand and experience biblical "faith toward God". Realizing the Word says, "The just shall live by faith", and that "for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."

FAITH TOWARD GOD

What do the following Scriptures have to say about "faith toward God".

Hebrews 11:1

2 Corinthians 5:7

I Thessalonians 1:3

James 2:27,26

Acts 6:7

Hebrews 11:8

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that "faith toward God" makes the promises of God sure and real in the heart of the one who through obedience to the Faith walks in Faith.

How does "faith toward God" differ from natural faith? From mental assent?

Genesis 15:6

Genesis 18:14

Romans 4:17-21

2 Corinthians 5:7

Answer: "Faith toward God" is founded/established in God, with whom nothing is impossible. Natural faith consist of an opinion held in good faith without the necessary reference to its proof. Mental assent is agreement without the faith to walk the agreement.

THE SOURCE OF FAITH

What do the following Scriptures have to say about the source of faith?

Ephesians 2:8

Galatians 2:20 Romans 10:17

Conclusions: Faith is a gift of God's grace and comes to one by way of the Word of God.

WHO HAS FAITH?

What do the following Scriptures have to say about who has faith?

Romans 12:3

Romans 1:16-17

Romans 10:17

John 1:12,13

2 Thessalonians 3:2

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that the ones having faith are those in whom the Word of God has done its perfect work of salvation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FAITH

According to the following Scriptures what do we learn about the importance of "faith toward God".

Ephesians 2:8

1 Peter 1:5

Hebrews 11:6

Romans 14:23

Romans 1:16,17

Galatians 3:14

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that the importance of "faith toward God" (1) is seen in the fact that eternal salvation as well as the security of the Believer has its basis in "faith"; (2) active, conscious faith is the only way to please God, for that which is not "faith toward God" is sin; (3) salvation/deliverance is to those whose faith is toward God, or in God; (4) the Holy Spirit comes through "faith toward God".

BUILDING UP "FAITH TOWARDS GOD"

According to the following Scriptures what do we learn about building up "Faith toward God."

Romans 10:17

Romans 1:17

Deuteronomy 28:1

Jude 20

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that "faith toward God" is built-up, strengthened (1) by hearing/ receiving the Word by faith, that is to say, by listening carefully to what God is saying in His Word and then doing it (2) by praying in the Spirit/tongues.

FAITH THAT WORKS

Martin Luther said, "We are not saved by faith plus works, but by faith that works!" According to Hebrews 11:13, there are four principles of how faith works.

What are they?

HINDRANCES TO FAITH

Walking in the flesh (Galatians 5:22,23).

Neglect of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 6:7,8).

Neglect of the promises (Hebrews 2:1).

Disobedience to the faith revealed (James 2:17).

RESPONSE TO TRUTH

1. What does it mean to be "obedient to the faith"?

Are you?

2. In your own life, how can you tell when you are "walking in the Spirit" instead of "walking in the flesh"?

3. Do you EVER neglect the Word? Why is it extremely important to stay in the Word?

Romans 1:17, "... the just shall live by faith."

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[BOOK 2 - FOUNDATION SERIES](#)XIII. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS

LESSON THIRTEEN

... ABOUT BAPTISMS - WATER BAPTISM

INTRODUCTION

"Baptisms" is the third and fourth of the seven [FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST](#), Hebrews 6:1,2.

According to Hebrews 6:2, one of these "principle" truths is the "doctrine of [Baptisms](#)" (plural), therefore indicating more than one baptism, or [distinct](#) (in purpose, application and time) [phases](#) of the [one baptism](#). **Eph. 4:5**, "One Lord, one faith, [one baptism](#),"

These distinct phases/baptisms of the one Baptism are:

1. Baptism by the Holy Spirit into the Body of Christ is one of these distinct baptisms. This "baptism" is synonymous with the salvation, new birth experience which occurs when one through faith receives Jesus Christ as his Savior, as discussed in Lesson 7.

[1 Corinthians 12:13](#), "For by one Spirit are we all **baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; we have been all made to drink into one Spirit."**

2. Water baptism is another of the three baptisms referred to in Hebrews 6:2. New Testament Christians considered water baptism an important part of their profession of faith. In fact, baptism was the normal way in which new believers gave public confession of their faith in Christ. No Christian in the early church would have omitted this step of obedience.

[Acts 10:48](#) "And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord."

3. Baptism with the Holy Spirit is another baptism experienced by New Testament believers. The apostles preached **it** as a baptism separate from the baptism into the body of Christ and water baptism. Its primary purpose is to provide power for the Christian walk, for a more effective witness and a greater understanding of God's Word."

[Matthew 3:11](#), I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worth to bear; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."

In this lesson we are going to discuss "Water Baptism".

WATER BAPTISM AS OBEDIENCE TO FAITH

Faith in the previous lesson was described as an attitude of believing what God says, and then obeying Him by acting upon it. For the New Testament Christian, faith always has a natural, corresponding response.

James 2:18, "Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

Water baptism is such an act of obedience for every believer who has repented of his sins and confessed faith in Jesus Christ. What do the following Scriptures suggest as reasons for water baptism?

Matthew 3:13-15

Acts 2:38

1 Peter 3:21

Luke 3:21-22

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that being "water baptized", (1) is the right thing to do, (2) cleanses of an accusing conscience, and (3) opens heaven for the out pouring of the Holy Spirit.

WATER BAPTISM AS A REMINDER

A. Burial of the "old Man"

According to Ephesians 2:1-5, man, because of his sin nature (old man) is what?

According to 2 Corinthians 5:17 when one is in Christ Jesus (born-again) what takes place?

According to Romans 6:4-6 what reality does water baptism picture and affirm?

How does water baptism relate to Christ's crucifixion and resurrection?

Conclusions: We would note and emphasize once again that when one is born-again he is in Christ Jesus and that the old man/sin man/sin nature is past away.

Water baptism pictures this death and burial/passing away of the old sin man/nature in the process of the new birth and the resurrection to new life and therefore, serves as a reminder (1) of what the death, burial and resurrection of Christ Jesus accomplished for us; (2) of who we are in Christ Jesus, as a result of our new birth.

B. To walk in the newness of life

In Romans 6:1-16 it becomes clear that God does not intend for His children to continue in sin. Knowing what water baptism pictures and that you have been obedient to the faith in submitting to baptism enables you to separate yourself from the ways of "old man" who is dead and buried, and to walk in the newness of life.

According to Romans 6:1-16 there are three steps in this transformation from a life dominated by sin to a life of righteousness before God. What are they:

Verse 4-6

Verse 9-11

Verse 13-16

Conclusions: (1) knowing this: that our old man is dead and buried with Christ; (2) knowing this: the resurrection of Christ freed Him from death and since in the new birth we are raised together with Him, we, therefore, are to take into account that we are dead to sin; and (3) know this: the choice is ours, to serve: (a) sin unto death or (b) righteousness unto life.

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

1. Do you believe that water baptism is an essential part of a successful Christian life?

YES ___ NO ___

2. Since you accepted Jesus as your Savior have you been baptized in water?

YES ___ NO ___

3. When baptized, did you understand that the act of baptism was not only obedience, but also pictured what happened to the old you?

YES _____ NO _____

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LESSON FOURTEEN

...THE BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this lesson is to know and understand that nothing happens between God and man unless it happens through the Holy Spirit. The Baptism with the Holy Spirit is more than a one time experience. It is an ongoing lifestyle of being filled, moved, motivated, directed and controlled by the Holy Spirit. The terms "Holy Spirit" and "Holy Ghost" refer to the same person and will be called the Holy Spirit in this lesson.

PROPHECY REGARDING THE BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

Ezekiel 36:26,27

Joel 2:28,29

Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; Acts 1:4,5

Acts 2:1-4; Acts 3:39

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that in both the Old and New Testament the out-pouring/Baptism with the Holy Spirit is foretold by prophecy. These prophecies were fulfilled on the Day of Pentecost and were for the Believers of that time and Believers of successive generations to come.

THE BAPTISM WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

A. Baptism with the Holy Spirit versus The New Birth

2 Corinthians 1:22 (Ephesians 1:13-14) & 5:5 with Acts 4:31

John 4:14 with John 7:38,39 (John 3:34)

John 20:22 with Acts 2:2,4

Ezekiel 36:24-26 with Ezekiel 36:27

John 1:12 with Acts 1:8

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that in both the new birth and the Baptism with the Holy Spirit there is a receiving of the Holy Spirit. However, when one is born again he receives the deposit (a limited measure) of the Holy Spirit which seals/guarantees to him eternal life in Jesus Christ. Whereas, in the Baptism with the Holy Spirit, which is a separate experience, one receives an unlimited measure of the Holy Spirit.

B. The Ministry of the Holy Spirit

According to the following Scriptures, what are some of the different aspects of the ministry of the Holy Spirit?

1 Corinthians 12:13

John 15:16

John 16:8-14. According to verse 8

Verse 13

Verse 14

John 3:3-5; Titus 3:5

1 Corinthians 6:19; Romans 8:9; John 14:17

Ephesians 1:13, 14; 4:30

Acts 2:4; Ephesians 5:18

Romans 8:14; Galatians 5:16

Galatians 2:22-23; Romans 8:2, Acts 1:8

Romans 8:27

Acts 13:2

Romans 15:16

I Corinthians 2:10

1 Corinthians 12:11

C. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit and Speaking in Tongues

Acts 2:1-13 **(4)**

Acts 8:5-24 **(18)**

Acts 9:1-18 **(17-18)** cf. 1 Corinthians 14:18

Acts 10:34-48 **(46)**

Acts 19:1-7 **(6)**

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that normally when one receives the Baptism with the Holy Spirit, it is evidenced by speaking in tongues. Three of the above five instances of the Baptism with the Holy Spirit in the Book of Acts, specifically states, they spoke in tongues. In a fourth instance there was some physical evidence of the Baptism with the Holy Spirit. In the fifth instance where Paul receives the Holy Spirit Baptism, even though it doesn't mention that he spoke in tongues, Paul in his letter to the Corinthian Church states that he spoke in tongues more than all of them.

D. How Does One Receive The Baptism With The Holy Spirit?

1. The heart must be prepared by repentance toward God. (Acts 2:38)
2. One must arrive at Biblical conclusions about the Baptism with the Holy Spirit.
 - a. It is Biblical. (Acts 1:8)
 - b. It is necessary for abundant Christian living. (Ephesians 5:17,18)
 - c. It is applicable for today. (Acts 2:38,39)
 - d. It is an experience beyond salvation. (Acts 9:17)
 - e. It is marked by praise. (Acts 2:11; 10:44-46) f. It is beneficial to the believer. (Romans 8:26,27)
3. One must hunger for the Spirit. (Matthew 5:6)
4. Ask to receive. (Luke 11:13)
5. Expect to receive. (Luke 11:13)
6. Believe you have received. (Mark 11:24, Gal. 3:14)

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

1. Have you received the Holy Spirit Baptism since you believed? If not, what hinders your asking for and receiving this gift from God?
2. Is the Holy Spirit Baptism an on going lifestyle for you or only a one time experience? What prevents it from being a lifestyle? [RESPONSE TO TRUTH](#)

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XV. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS

LESSON FIFTEEN

... ABOUT THE ROLE OF TONGUES IN THE CHRISTIAN WALK

INTRODUCTION

In the previous lesson we saw that normally when a person is Baptized with the Holy Spirit, the manifested, physical gift/evidence is speaking in tongues.

THE GIFT OF TONGUES

In order to avoid confusion, we need to make a distinction between the gift of "new tongues" in Mark 16:17 and the gift of "divers kinds of tongues" in 1 Corinthians 12:10.

Mark 16:17, And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues;

1 Corinthians 12:10, To another the working of miracles; to another prophecy; to another discerning of spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues:

What do the following group of passages have to say about the gift of "new" or "unknown tongues"?

Mark 16:17

I Corinthians 14:2

1 Corinthians 14:4a

1 Corinthians 14:15, Jude 20

From this group of passages answer the following questions.

- To whom is the gift given?
- When is the gift given or operational?
- Who is being addressed?
- What does it accomplish?
- What form does it take?
- Special requirements?

What does this second group of passages have to say about the gift of "divers kinds of tongues," (1 Cor. 12:10)

1 Corinthians 12:10,11

1 Corinthians 14:6

1 Corinthians 14:3

1 Corinthians 14:5

From this group of passages, answer those same questions?

- To whom is the gift given?
- When is the gift given or operational?
- Who is being addressed?
- What does it accomplish?

- What form does it take?

- Special requirements?

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures the following distinction between the "new tongues of Mark 16:17 and the "divers kinds of tongues in I Corinthians 12:10.

1. The gift of "new tongues" is given to all believers, whereas "divers kinds of tongues" is not given to all believers

2. The ability to speak with "new tongues" (praying in the Spirit) is given to all when they receive Jesus Christ as their Savior and becomes operational when the believer seeks God for it. Whereas "divers kinds of tongues" are given to those seeking it and becomes operational at the discretion of the Holy Spirit - it is a special anointing of the Holy Spirit, for a specific purpose and time.

3. "New tongues" since it is praying or singing in the Spirit, is directed to God and has the purpose of building ones self up in the Spirit, no interpretation is necessary. Whereas "divers kinds of tongues" is God speaking (through the one to whom this gift is given) to the church either as prophecy, words of wisdom, words of knowledge or doctrine (instruction) for the edification (building up) of the church. An interpretation is necessary so that the church may be edified.

ROLE OF TONGUES IN THE CHRISTIAN WALK (PRAYER LANGUAGE)

1 Corinthians 14:2

1 Corinthians 14:4

Jude 20

1 Corinthians 14:14-15a

Romans 8:26

1 Corinthians 14:15b-16

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures, from the different roles of tongues/prayer language, that praying in tongues has a very important place in the life of the Believer. (1) It serves to build him up in his faith; and (2) since, when he is praying/singing in the Spirit (the Spirit being in harmony with the will of God), he always prays/sings according to the will of God.

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

Have you received your prayer language? Are you experiencing the different roles of tongues in your life which were described above.

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XVI. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS

LESSON SIXTEEN

... ABOUT THE LAYING ON OF HANDS

INTRODUCTION

"Laying on of hands" is the fifth of the seven FIRST PRINCIPLES OF DOCTRINE OF CHRIST, Hebrews 6:1,2.

The purpose of this lesson is come to an understanding of the ministry of "Laying on of Hands", so that, we will not neglect this gift to the church.

1 Tim. 4:14, Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE PHRASE, LAYING ON OF HANDS?

The laying on of hands is an act in which one person places his hands upon another person with some definite spiritual purpose in mind - normally this act is accomplished by prayer, or prophetic word.

In the laying on of hands, the person performing the act should realize, there is a spiritual impartation to the person on whom his hands are laid. In other words, the person who lays his hands on another must have faith that God's power in his own life is of such strength as to overcome whatever power besets the person in need. Under the law, the priest laid hands on the sacrificial animal. (see Leviticus 1:4, 3:2, 4:15, 16:21) This act transferred the sins of the people onto the innocent sacrifice. It, also, typifies our sins being placed on Christ.

"All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all" (Isaiah 53:6).

The only authority any man has is that which God authorizes. There is no "magical touch" involved in the Biblical doctrine of laying on of hands. Rather, there must be an understanding of the principle of **delegated authority**.

PRINCIPLE OF DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Determine from the following Scriptures the principle and progression of delegated authority.

Matthew 28:18

Luke 9:1

Luke 10:19

Mark 13:34

Mark 16:17,18

John 14:12

Acts 3:6,16

Acts 5:12

Acts 6:8

Acts 8:7

Acts 13:10-11 (14:8-10; 16:18; 19:11-12;20:9-10; 28:5,8,9)

Philippians 4:9

2 Timothy 2:2

Hebrews 13:8

Acts 10:34

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that the Principle of Delegated Authority in the Bible sees the Lord Jesus Christ giving His disciples/servants authority, in His Name, to carry on His ministry of "doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil." We see this principle being worked in the Book of Acts. The Apostle Paul extends this commission to our time and even until the return of Christ

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LAYING ON OF HANDS IS USED

According to Genesis 48:5-20, why did Israel (Jacob) lay hands on Manasseh and Ephraim?

Who received the greater blessing?

Through which hand then is the greater blessing imparted?

In Numbers 27:18, God instructs Moses to lay his hand upon Joshua. For what purpose:

Verse 19

Verse 20

Verse 21b

Verse 21c

Deuteronomy 34:9 shows the results of Moses laying his hand on Joshua according to the word of God.

According to the following Scriptures, what purposes do we see for the laying on of hands?

Mark 16:17-18

Acts 8:17,18

Romans 1:11 with 11 Timothy 1:6

Mark 10:16

Acts 6:6

Acts 13:2,3

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures the purposes of "Laying on of Hands" includes: (1) healing the sick; (2) imparting of the Holy Spirit (3) imparting spiritual gifts (4) imparting blessings (5) imparting responsibility to one for ministry.

SCRIPTURAL GUIDELINES

The laying on of hands means that a person enters into ministry with another person. According to the following Scriptures what guidelines does the Word establish for laying hands on another person?

1 Timothy 5:21

1 Timothy 5:22

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that we need to discern the spirit/spirits of one before we lay hands on them and that we should not by any means show favoritism or partiality in the laying on of hands.

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

Since one important aspect of this doctrine involves the laying on of hands to impart spiritual gifts and blessings to individuals in the church for the on going ministry and life of the local church, what spiritual gifts do you desire from the Lord to help you in the ministry?

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[BOOK 2 - FOUNDATION SERIES](#)**XVII. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS**

LESSON SEVENTEEN

... ABOUT THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

INTRODUCTION

"The Resurrection of the Dead" is the sixth of the seven FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST, Hebrews 6:1,2.

In the examination of this doctrine as well as the next on Eternal Judgment, we are being led into an altogether new realm of study. Hitherto, the five doctrines which we have considered have all been directly related to this present world and to the scene of time. However, in the remaining two "Principles of the Doctrine of Christ", we are taken by the revelation of God's Word out of this present world and beyond the scene of time into a new realm, the realm of eternity. These scenes upon which will be enacted the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment belong not to time, but to eternity.

Now eternity is not merely an immensely long span of time or the endless extension of time. Eternity differs in its nature from time. Eternity is an altogether different mode of being. Eternity is God's own mode of being, the realm in which God Himself dwells.

According to John 17:2-3, what kind of life does Jesus have the power to give.

When does the person receiving eternal life enter into it.

JESUS CHRIST, THE RESURRECTION...

New Concept - the concept of a resurrection was not new to the people living in Christ's time. The Jews believed in a final, general resurrection some day (John 11:24).

According to John 11:25, what new concept did Jesus bring to the resurrection?

Conclusions: Resurrection for those who were dead in sin.

...OF THE DEAD

For centuries, man has contemplated the meaning of death and often explored the subject in his literature and philosophy. Even today, the great question, "Is there life after death?" continues to be debated. For the Christian, there is no reason to question or debate the issue, for the resurrection is God's answer for death. By means of a resurrection, life comes forth from death. cf. John 5:24.

The origin of death.

Genesis 2:17

Romans 6:23

Conclusion: Death has its origin in sin/disobedience.

The Scriptures speak of three kinds of death.

1. Luke 16:22

What is the intermediate state of the spirit, soul and body between physical death and the resurrection?

Of the spirit? Luke 23:46; Acts 7:59; Ecclesiastes 12:7

Of the body? Ecclesiastes 12:7; 1 Corinthians 15:55

Of the soul? (determined by who your are)

The unbeliever's (wicked) soul according to Luke 16:23 and 1 Peter 3:19 goes where?

The soul of the righteous (believer) before the death and resurrection of Christ went where at death? Luke 16:22.

After the death and resurrection of Christ? Luke 23:43.

Physical death is a separation of the spirit and soul from the body and not the end of existence.

2. Ephesians 2:1

Spiritual death is the separation from God in this world and in the world to come.

3. The third form of death is seen in the following verses of Scripture.

Jude 7

Matthew 18:8

Matthew 25:41

Hebrews 6:2

2 Thessalonians 1:9

Mark 3:29

Eternal death then is not a cessation of existence, but an everlasting punishment described as an everlasting fire, eternal judgment, everlasting destruction, and eternal damnation.

RESURRECTION OF BELIEVERS FROM THE DEAD

Because of Christ's resurrection there are three resurrections available to the believer.

1. The first resurrection the child of God will experience is seen in Romans 6:4.

Which according to John 3:3 is called what?

2. Ephesians 1:19-20 speaks of the resurrection power of Christ dwelling in us. According to Romans 8:11, of what benefit is this resurrection power to our daily life?

3. According to 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17 when will the third and final resurrection of the Believer take place?

From 1 Corinthians 15:22,42-44,53, five changes will take place in our body at that moment. What are they?

This final resurrection for the Christian, or according to 1 Corinthians 15:23, "...they that are Christ's at His coming" has:

Two phases

One for the spiritual, overcoming believer

Philippians 3:11

Hebrews 11:35.

One for the carnal believer. The difference between carnal believers and overcomers is seen in the following scriptures, were two different groups of believers are spoken of.

1 Corinthians 3:1

Matthew 24:40-25:30

At different time

Overcomers before Great Tribulation.

Revelation 3:10-11

Luke 21:36

Revelation 12:5

Carnal believers during the Great Tribulation

Daniel 7:21,25

Revelation 7:14, 13:7, 12:6, 13,14

Romans 5:1

Thessalonians 1:10; 5:9;

THE GENERAL RESURRECTION

The Scriptures teach that both the wicked (the unsaved) and the just (the believers) will be resurrected.

According to Revelation 20:13-15, what kind of resurrection will the wicked have?

According to Romans 9:22 the wicked will receive bodies fit for what?

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[BOOK 2 - FOUNDATION SERIES](#) XVIII. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS

LESSON EIGHTEEN

... ABOUT ETERNAL JUDGMENT

INTRODUCTION

"Eternal Judgment" is the seventh of the seven [FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST](#), Hebrews 6:1,2.

The purpose of this lesson is to acquaint the student with the basic truths concerning the different judgments seats of God.

THE ETERNAL JUDGE

According to the following Scriptures, who is the eternal judge?

Hebrews 12:23

Genesis 18:25

Psalms 94:2

Isaiah 33:22

1 Peter 1:17

John 5:22

John 12:47,48

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that God the Father, who is the Eternal Judge of heaven and earth, in order to honor His only begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ has passed judgment to His Son, and that Jesus then passed judgment to "the word I have spoken." Therefore the bottom line: The Word of Jesus/God is/will be the standard by which all will be judged.

PRINCIPLES OF ETERNAL JUDGMENT

The Apostle Paul in Romans, chapter 2, gives us four basic principles of judgment.

1. Romans 2:1-2

John 17:17

Romans 2:16

2. Romans 2:6

2 Corinthians 5:10

1 Peter 1:17

Revelation 20:12

Romans 2:16

1 Corinthians 4:5

3. Romans 2:11

Ephesians 6:9

4. Romans 2:12

James 4:17

Matthew 11:20-24

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that the basic principles of judgment are: (1) judgment according to the truth/Word of God; (2) judgment according to what one has done, ones works; (3) basis of judgment same for all rich/poor, believers/unbelievers, etc; (4) severity of judgment according to ones knowledge.

SCENES OF ETERNAL JUDGMENT

Eternal judgment will be carried out in three stages or scenes. Each scene is a type of judgment seat.

1. The first Judgment seat is described in Romans 14:10,12 and 2 Corinthians 5:10 as what? Who is to be judged?

2 Corinthians 5:10 tells us the basis of this judgment, what is it?

Into what categories will they be divided?

According to Romans 14:23, what is to be the one factor which determines the category into which they are to be placed?

From 1 Corinthians 3:11-15 what do we learn about the purpose for this judgment?

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that all Believers will appear before the judgment seat of Christ to determine his eternal rewards. This judgment will be made on the basis of their works of faith. Those works not done in Faith Toward God will be burnt up.

2. The second scene of judgment (judgment seat) is found in Matthew 25:31-46. How is this judgment seat described?

When and where will this judgment take place?

Who is to be judged?

The two categories of those to be judged?

What is the factor which determines their being separated into these categories?

What is the destination of those on His right hand?

Those on the left hand?

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that when the Lord Jesus Christ returns, all the Gentiles living at that time will appear before the Throne of His Glory to be judged on the basis of their treatment of the Jews during the last 3 1/2 years of the Great Tribulation. Those who have befriended the Jews (sheep) will be allowed to enter into His Kingdom on Earth. Those who have persecuted the Jews (goats) will be delivered directly to the eternal destruction in the Lake of Fire.

3. The scene of the third judgment seat is described in Revelation 20:11-15 and is known as what judgment?

When will this judgment take place according to Revelation 20:5?

Who will be judged?

What will be the basis of the judgment?

What will happen to those judged?

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that at the end of our Lord Jesus Christ's thousand year reign on earth that all the dead who have not up to this point been judged, will be resurrected and will appear before Christ's Great White Throne judgment seat and will be judged on the basis of their works. Those whose name is not found in the Book of Life will be cast into eternal destruction in the Lake of Fire.

THE ETERNAL FATE OF UNBELIEVERS

From the following Scriptures describe the condition and fate of unbelievers.

John 8:24

2 Thessalonians 1:7-9

Mark 9:46

Revelation 20:14,15

Matthew 3:7

Conclusions: We would note from the above Scriptures that the fate of unbelievers/unsaved will be eternal destruction, separated from the presence of God in the Lake of Fire/Hell

RESPONSE TO THE TRUTH

In light of this terrible future awaiting all the unsaved, what should your attitude be toward those who have not yet been born again? Romans 1:14-16.

What course of action will you take to be a witness for Christ?

In light of the fact that you as a Christian will face the Judgment Seat of Christ to determine what if any rewards you will receive, are you prepared to meet the qualifications to receive the rewards stored up in heaven for you?

If not what are you doing about it?