

Vineyard Labourer Bible College

Bible Study Module 8

“If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God. . .”
James 1:5

“And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do . . .”
John 14:13

“Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth . . .”
John 16:13

“Search the scriptures . . . and they are they which testify of me.”
John 5:39

“All scripture [is] given by inspiration of God . . .”
2 Timothy 3:16

“Never should the Bible be studied without prayer.
Before opening its pages we should ask for the
enlightenment of the Holy Spirit, and it will be given.”
Steps to Christ by E. White, page 91 para 1.

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Vineyard Labourer Bible College Training for the Christian Walk

8a - TITHE AND OFFERINGS

1. This world and every single thing in this entire world rightfully belong to God because He brought them into existence or created them.

- Psa. 24:1. God owns everything.
- Psa. 50:10 - 12. The Lord owns the cattle on a thousand hills, and every living thing.
- Haggai 2:8. All the wealth of the world is God's.
- 1 Chron. 29:11. Greatness, power, glory, victory, majesty, and everything in heaven and earth is God's.

2. As God owns everything man owns nothing. We are nothing more than stewards of God's possessions.

- 1 Tim 6:7. We leave this world with the same amount of wealth as what we enter it - nothing.
- Matt. 25:14 - 29. God has delivered to us His goods or talents.
- Deut. 8:18. Remember the power to get wealth comes from God.
- 1 Chron. 29:12. Both riches and honour come from God.
- 1 Chron. 29:14. When we pay tithes and offerings to God we are only returning to Him what is already His.
- 1 Cor. 4:2. Stewards are to be faithful.

3. As stewards we are given clear instructions as to what we are to do and not do.

- 1 Tim. 6:10. The love of money is the root of all evil.
- Psa. 10:3. Covetous people God abhors.
- Luke 12:15. Christ told us to beware of covetousness.
- Luke 12:16 - 21. We are not to lay up treasures for ourselves and be poor in God's sight.
- 1 Tim 6:17 - 19. We are not to trust in our riches, but use them for good.
- Heb. 13:16. Making sacrifices to do good pleases God.
- Matt. 25:34 - 46. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto God.

4. God claims a tithe of all our income.

- Lev. 27:30 - 33. All the tithe of the land is the Lord's, and is holy.
- Num. 18:20 - 24. Those who ministered had no inheritance, but were paid the tithe.

The principle of tithing existed before Israel was a nation.

- Gen. 14:17 - 20. Abram paid tithe to Melchizedek King of Salem, priest of the most high God.
- Heb. 7:1 - 2. Melchisedec means King of righteousness, King of peace.
- Gen. 28:20 - 22. Jacob vowed to pay God a tithe.

The tithe is also a Christian obligation.

- Matt. 23:23. Christ said we should pay tithes.
- Acts 13:2 - 4. God chooses workers today as He did anciently.
- 1 Cor. 9:11 - 14. Just like the priests were paid tithe in Israel, ministers of the gospel today are to be paid tithe.

Those who receive tithe must also pay a tithe.

- Num. 18:26 - 28. The Levites were to pay a tithe to Aaron the High Priest.

5. Freewill offering are also expected by God.

- Mal. 3:8. God not only requires tithe, but offerings as well.
- Psa. 96:8. We are to bring offerings when we come to worship God.
- Deut. 16:16, 17. We are to give offerings as we are able according to how God has blessed.
- Prov. 3:9. Honour the Lord by paying offerings.
- Exo. 23:14, 15, 19. They were not to go to the feasts empty handed.
- Matt. 6:1 - 4. Give offerings without fanfare, or requiring praise for giving.
- Mark 12:41 - 44. An example of giving all.
- Luke 6:38. Give to others and we shall receive also.
- 2 Cor. 9:6 - 15. God loveth a cheerful giver.
- Prov. 19:17; Matt. 19:21. Give to the poor and you will have treasure in heaven.
- Acts 20:35. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

6. God rewards all for their stewardship. Those who are faithful are blessed, those who are not are cursed.

- Mal. 3:8 - 12. God rewards both those who pay and those who don't.
- Pro. 22:10. God's blessing make us rich

Questions on the lesson.

1. What Scriptural evidence do we have that God owns this world and everything in it?
2. What position does man occupy in this light?
3. What does the Lord expect of His stewards?
4. How does God regard covetousness?
5. What clear instructions are given as to how we are to use our means?
6. How much of one's income does God claim for Himself, and for what purpose is this to be used?
7. Was the tithing system around before Israel was a nation? Give Scriptural evidence.
8. Prove that tithing is a Christian obligation.
9. What does the Lord require in addition to tithe? Give Scriptural evidence.
10. How much offering does the Lord expect of us?
11. Give an example of giving all.
12. What rewards are promised those who pay and those who don't pay tithe and offerings?

MEMORISE:

- Lev. 27:30.
- A. A. p. 74 para. 2. "God has made the proclamation of the gospel dependent upon the labors and the gifts of His people. Voluntary offerings and the tithe constitute the revenue of the Lord's work. Of the means entrusted to man, God claims a certain portion,--the tenth."

For Further Study

1. Read A. A. p. 335 - 337, and M. Y. P. p. 299 - 310.

8b - THE ORDINANCES OF THE CHURCH

There are three main ordinances which Christ instituted for the Christian Church - baptism which signifies the entrance through which all must enter the church; and the ordinance of foot washing and the Lord's Supper within the church.

The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper are two monumental pillars, one within and one without the church. Upon these ordinances Christ has inscribed the name of the true God. (Ev. p. 273 para. 2.)

Now, having washed the disciples' feet ... Christ was here instituting a religious service. By the act of our Lord this humiliating ceremony was made a consecrated ordinance. It was to be observed by the disciples, that they might ever keep in mind His lessons of humility and service. (D.A. p. 650 para. 2.)

1. Baptism

1. Christ made baptism the entrance to His spiritual kingdom. He made this a positive condition with which all must comply who wish to be acknowledged as under the authority of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
 - Matt. 28:19, 20. Christ's followers are to make disciples or Christians (see margin) of all nations, then baptise them into Christ's fold or spiritual kingdom.
 - Mark 16:15, 16. Baptism is a positive requirement.
 - 1 Peter 3:21. Salvation in baptism, it is the answer to a good conscience.
 - John 3:5. Cannot enter God's kingdom without baptism.
 - Matt. 3:13 - 17. Christ was baptized by John. Why?

2. Baptism by immersion is the only method of baptism revealed in Scripture.
 - Matt. 3:5, 6, 13 - 16. John the Baptist baptized by immersion.
 - John 3:23. John was baptizing near Salim because there was much water there.
NOTE:- The New Testament always used the word baptize when referring to baptism, and this word according to Strong's means to make whelmed, that is, fully wet. To be whelmed means to submerge, to plunge, to dip, to immerse. Two entirely different words are used for sprinkling - rhantizo, and pouring - epicheo.
 - Acts 8:29 - 36. Both came up out of the water.
 - Eph. 4:5. One baptism.

3. Baptism signifies a complete change of character, a death to the old nature, and acceptance of a new life in Christ.
 - Rom. 6:3, 4; Col. 2:12, 13. Baptism signifies death, burial, resurrection, and walking in newness of life.
 - Rom. 6:6. The old man or nature must die.
 - Rom. 6:11. Death to sin, but a new life through Jesus Christ.
 - Eph. 5:26; Acts 22:12 - 16. Outward type of inward cleansing.

4. There are certain prerequisites to baptism.
 - Acts 2:37 , 38. Learn the gospel, and repent.
 - Acts 8:35 - 37. Instructions given, and one must believe with all thine heart that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.
 - Matt. 3:6 - 8. Confess sins, and be truly repentant which means a changed life.
 - Acts 16:25 - 34. Definite instruction given.
 - Matt. 28:18 - 20. The Great Commission tells us to make Christians or disciples of all nations (see margin), and to do that people must be taught which is also stated in verse 20.

5. The gift of the Holy Spirit is promised to those who enter into the full significance of this sacred rite.
 - Acts 2:38. The promise.
 - Mark 1:9 - 11. Christ received a special baptism of the Spirit at His baptism.
 - Mark 1:8. John baptized with water; Christ baptizes with the Holy Ghost.
 - Matt. 3:11. John baptized with water unto repentance, Christ's baptism was with the Holy Ghost and fire.
 - Acts 10:44 - 48. Sometimes the Spirit is given before baptism, but even then baptism should not be omitted.
 - Acts 19:1 - 6. Rebaptism is recommended if believers have not understood the ordinance, backslidden, or broken God's commandments (Ev. 372-375.).

6. After the baptism the believer is to be true to God.
 - Gal. 3:27. The believer who was baptized into Christ have put on Christ.
 - Rom. 8:14 - 16. We are not truly the children of God.
 - Col. 3:1 - 3. Set your affection on things above.

2. Ordinance of Humility

- Luke 22:24. There was strife among the disciples as to who was the greatest which the Saviour sought to correct.
- Luke 22:25 - 27. True greatness.
- D.A. p. 650 para. 3. "This ordinance is Christ's appointed preparation for the sacramental service. While pride, variance, and strife for supremacy are cherished, the heart cannot enter into fellowship with Christ. We are not prepared to receive the communion of His body and His blood. Therefore it was that Jesus appointed the memorial of His humiliation to be first observed."

- John 13:1 - 5. Christ's example of humility and service.
- John 13:6 - 11. Peter's objection. Note the importance which Jesus attached to the washing - verse 8 union with Christ depended upon this service.
- John 13:12 - 17. The Saviour institutes an ordinance.
- Titus 3:5; John 15:3. The washing of the feet was a symbol of a higher cleansing.

- D. A. p. 646 para. 1. "The service which Peter refused was the type of a higher cleansing. Christ had come to wash the heart from the stain of sin. In refusing to allow Christ to wash his feet, Peter was refusing the higher cleansing included in the lower. He was really

rejecting his Lord. It is not humiliating to the Master to allow Him to work for our purification. The truest humility is to receive with thankful heart any provision made in our behalf, and with earnestness do service for Christ."

NOTE:- At a feast it was an Oriental custom for servants or slaves to wash the feet of guests. See 1 Sam. 25:40, 41. It was not the custom, however, of equals to wash the feet of equals, much less for superiors to wash the feet of inferiors. But this is the very thing that Christ did when He washed the disciples' feet, and instituted the ordinance of feet-washing. In this lies the lesson of humility and willingness to serve which He designed to teach.

Kitto, in his encyclopedia of Biblical Literature, says that feet washing became 'a part of the observances of the early Christian church,' and that 'traces of the practice abound in ecclesiastical history.' The Waldenses held it as an ordinance of the church, and at first the Church of England practiced it.

3. Lord's Supper

- Matt. 26:20, 26 - 28. Christ gave this ordinance to His disciples.

NOTE:- Jesus was celebrating the feast of Passover with His disciples when He gave the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Only Jews by birth or converted, could partake of this feast. See Exo. 12:43, 48. Therefore, only those who have accepted Christ and received baptism are eligible to receive of this ordinance. Apart from this the only other thing that can exclude a person is open sin.

"Christ's example forbids exclusiveness at the Lord's Supper. It is true that open sin excludes the guilty. This the Holy Spirit plainly teaches. 1 Cor. 5:11. But beyond this none are to pass judgment. God has not left it with men to say who shall present themselves on these occasions. For who can read the heart? Who can distinguish the tares from the wheat?" D. A. p. 656 para. 1.

- 1 Cor. 15:2 - 4. Our salvation is dependent upon keeping certain historic facts in memory.
- 1 Cor. 5:7. In the old dispensation the feast of Passover kept Christ's death in mind.
- 1 Cor. 11:23, 24. In the Christian era the Lord's supper is to remind us of Christ's death. The unleavened bread is a symbol Christ's body.
- 1 Cor. 11:25. The wine (unfermented grape juice as fermentation requires yeast which represents sin and was put out of the houses before Passover - see Exo. 12:19.) is a symbol of the blood of Christ which ratified the new covenant.
- 1 Cor. 11:26. Every time we partake of this ordinance we show the Lord's death till He come.
- 1 Cor. 11:27, 29, 30. A sin to eat unworthily, and many were weak and sick because of this.
- 1 Cor. 11:28. All should examine themselves.
- Matt. 26:26, 29. We may regard the Lord's Supper as a reminder of the great supper in our Father's kingdom.

Questions on the lesson.

1. What are the three main ordinances that Christ ordained for the Christian Church?
2. What ordinance stands at the entrance to the church and how is it connected with the gospel commission?
3. What is the only Biblical method of baptism and what does it signify?
4. Give the necessary prerequisites to baptism.

5. How did the baptism of John differ from that administered by Christ?
6. What is emphasized as necessary after baptism?
7. What strife was Christ seeking to correct when He instituted the ordinance of humility?
8. What is true greatness?
9. What is signified by the washing of the feet?
10. Who can participate in the Lord's Supper, and are there any exemptions?
11. What historic facts form the basis of our salvation?
12. In the old dispensation what kept Christ's death in mind?
13. How does the Lord's supper remind us of Christ's death?
14. What type of bread and wine are to be used?
15. What do we show by partaking in the Lord's Supper?

MEMORISE:

- John 13:15.
- Ev. p. 273 para. 2. "The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper are two monumental pillars, one within and one without the church."

For Further Study

1. Should infants be baptized? Consider the prerequisites for baptism and Deut. 1:39.
2. Read 6 T. p. 91 - 99, and D.A. p. 642 - 661.

8c - THE BODY - TEMPLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. By creation and redemption our bodies are the temple of God.

- 1 Cor. 6:19. Our body is the temple of the Holy Ghost.
- 2 Cor. 6:16. Ye are the temple of the living God.
- John 2:18-22. Jesus called His body a temple.
- Gen. 1:27. The first human temple was created by God.
- Psa. 139:13, 15. God knows us before we are born.
- Acts 17:24, 25, 28. We owe our existence to God.
- Psa. 139:14. Our bodies are marvellously made.
- 1 Cor. 6:20. We have been bought or redeemed by God therefore we are His.

2. As God owns us we are under obligation to keep ourselves solely for His occupation.

- Rom. 12:1. We are to be living (not dying) sacrifices to God.
- 2 Cor. 6:16. God wishes to dwell in us.
- Rev. 3:20. Christ desires us to let Him in and sup with Him.
- John 14:16, 17. Christ abides in us through the Holy Spirit.
- S. T., November 23, 1891 par. 1. The Holy Spirit is the presence and power of God.
- 1 Cor. 3:16, 17. If we defile or destroy our body temple God will destroy us.
- 1 Cor. 6:20. We are to glorify God in our bodies.
- 1 Cor. 10:31. Whatever we eat, drink, or do should be done to the glory of God.

3. The body temple may be defiled in the following ways:-

- Dan. 1:8. By what we eat and drink.
- Jude 8. By impure thoughts.
- Lev. 10:8-10. By wine or strong drink.
- 1 Cor. 5:11. By keeping company with brethren falsely called.
- 1 Cor. 6:9, 10. Impure person shall not enter heaven.
- Lev. 11:1-31. By eating Biblically unclean food.

4. God expects us to have a sanctified body when He returns.

- 1 Thess. 5:23. Sanctify you wholly.
- 2 Cor. 7:1. Cleans ourselves of all filthiness.
- 1 Cor. 9:25 – 27. We are to be temperate and have self-control.
- Isa. 33:14 – 17. In the last days our bread and water will be sure.
- Rev. 7:16. The redeemed will hunger and thirst no more.

Questions on the lesson.

1. What does Scripture declare our bodies to be?
2. What did David tell us about our bodies?
3. How are we to present our bodies to God?
4. How does Christ abide in us?

5. Whom are we told that God will destroy, and why?
6. What are some specific ways that we may glorify God in our bodies?
7. How may the body be defiled?
8. What are we to cleanse ourselves of?
9. How does Paul stress the need for self-control?

MEMORISE:

- 1 Cor. 6:19.
- C. O. L. p. 108 para. 2. "He has misused his physical and mental powers, and the temple of the body is in ruins. He is ruined for this life and for the life to come."

For Further Study

1. Read C. T. B. H. pp. 41 – 54.

8d - GOD'S DESIGN FOR THE HEALTH OF HIS PEOPLE

1. God is interested in the health of His people, and is not the author of sickness.

- Exo. 15:26. If we obey all of God's commands He will not put diseases upon us for He is "the Lord that healeth thee."
- Num. 14:18. God will not clear the guilty, visiting the iniquity of the father upon the children to the third and fourth generation – a solemn warning.
- Psa. 103:2, 3. God can heal all thy diseases.
- Matt. 4:23. Part of Christ's ministry was to heal the sick and diseased.
- 3 John 2. John wished his brethren would be in health.
- James 5:14 – 16. We are commended to pray for the sick, that they may be healed both spiritually (sins forgiven) and physically (of their sickness or disease).

2. In harmony with God's purpose that His people should be healthy, we are to do our part by only partaking that which is good, and will bring good health.

- Gen. 1:29. Man's original diet – fruit, grains and nuts.
- Gen. 3:18. After sin vegetables were also added.
- Gen. 9:3. After the flood man was permitted to eat flesh. This clearly shows that flesh was not part of man's original diet.
NOTE: Read Genesis 11 and note the rapid decrease in age after flesh food was added to the diet.
- Exo. 16:4, 35. God provided the children of Israel manna or bread from heaven, not flesh food.
- Num. 11:4 – 9, 18 – 20, 33, 34. When Israel persistently begged for flesh, God gave it to them. However, many of them died because of their lust for flesh food.
- Joshua 5:12. When Israel reached Canaan and could eat of it's food, the manna stopped.
- Psa. 106:14, 15. Lusting after flesh foods causes leanness of soul.
- Dan. 1:8 – 20. Daniel and his friends were blessed by God for refusing to eat the king's flesh food and wine.

3. Although the Lord allowed men to eat flesh food, some was forbidden or unclean.

- Eccl. 10:17. We are to eat for strength, not for drunkenness.
- Isa. 55:2. Eat that which is good.
- Lev. 11:2 – 31; Deut. 14:4-21. Eat only clean animals.
- Deut. 14:2, 3. We are not to eat any abominable thing.
- Deut. 14:8. The flesh of swine is especially forbidden.
- Isa. 66:17. Those who know and disregard God's command and eat the flesh of swine and mice will be destroyed at His second advent.
- Lev. 7:23 – 25; 3:17. The fat of animals is not to be eaten.
- Gen. 9:4; Lev 7:26, 27. The blood of animals is also not to be eaten.

4. The Lord is also particular about what we drink, so all injurious drinks are forbidden.

- Prov. 20:1. Wine and strong drink deceive.
- Prov. 31:4, 5; Isa. 28:7. Alcohol takes away a man's judgment.
- Prov. 23:29 – 32. The evil effects of alcohol.
- 1 Cor. 6:9, 10. No drunkard will enter heaven.
- Luke 21:34. We are cautioned to avoid surfeiting or overeating and drunkenness.

- Eph. 5:18 We are not to be drunk with wine.
- Hab. 2:15. Christians should not give alcohol to other to drink.

Questions on the lesson.

1. Who is the real healer?
2. Who is promised that no diseases will be sent upon them?
3. What was man's original diet?
4. When was flesh food added?
5. What food did God willingly provide for the children of Israel in the wilderness?
6. Why did He provide flesh, and what happened to many who ate it?
7. Give a summary of forbidden foods.
8. How can you prove that swine flesh should not be eaten today, not just in Old Testament times?
9. What drinks are forbidden in Scripture?

MEMORISE:

- Prov. 20:1.
- C. H. p. 450 para. 1. "God is trying to lead us back, step by step, to His original design--that man should subsist upon the natural products of the earth. Among those who are waiting for the coming of the Lord meat eating will eventually be done away; flesh will cease to form a part of their diet."

For Further Study

1. Read M. H. pp. 311 – 335.

8e - MAN A MORTAL

1. Man was not created immortal which means not subject to death. Disobedience to God would bring death.

- Psa. 8:5. God created man a little lower than the angel.
- Luke 20:35, 36. Man after his resurrection will have immortality, and be equal with the angels. It is clear then that man before his resurrection does not have immortality.
- Gen. 2:17. Adam's life was dependent upon his obedience to God.
- Gen. 3:22. It also depended upon access to the tree of life. He might have lived forever in sin and disobedience, and thus sin be immortalized if he ate of it after sinning. (Also see T. M. p. 133 para. 3.)
- Gen. 3:4. Satan's greatest lie ever contradicted God's words.
- Gen. 3:15. Instead of pronouncing the death sentence on Adam and Eve, God promised a Redeemer.
- John 3:16, 17. Those who accept the Redeemer will have life - everlasting life!
- Rom. 6:23. The wages of sin is death, the gift of God is eternal life.
NOTE:- If man was immortal why would God have to give him eternal life.
- 1 Cor. 15:53. Mortality must put on immortality.

2. At his creation, man became a living soul.

- Gen. 2:7. How was man made? Formed from dust + breath of life = living soul.
NOTE:- The soul is not a separate entity from the body. Genesis clearly states that it took a body of dust + the breath of life to make a living soul.
- James 2:26. The body without spirit or breath is dead.

The breath of life was not immortal.

- Gen. 7:21, 22. All living things possess the breath of life.
- Eccl. 3:19 - 21. Both man and beast have one breath = breath of life = spirit.
- Job 27:3. Job acknowledged God's breath of life in him.
- Eccl. 12:7. The body returns to dust, and the spirit or breath of life returns to God.

The living soul was not immortal.

- Rev. 16:3. Every living soul died in the sea. To be immortal mean you cannot die.
Therefore the living soul is not immortal.

3. The whole of the Bible testifies to the fact that man is mortal.

1. The word *immortal* occurs only once in the Bible, and is there applied to God.
 - Tim. 1:17.
2. The word *mortal* occurs six times in the Bible, and in every instance is applied to man.
 - Job 4:17.
 - Rom. 6:12.
 - Rom. 8:11.
 - 1 Cor. 15:53, 54.
 - 2 Cor. 4:11.
3. The word *immortality* occurs five time in the Bible, and is applied to God or the future state.
 - Rom. 2:7.
 - 1 Cor. 15:53, 54.

- 1 Tim. 6:16.
- 2 Tim. 1:10.

4. Man can obtain immortality only through Christ.

- 2 Tim. 1:10. Christ has brought immortality to light through the gospel.
- Rom. 2:7. We are to seek for it.
- John 3:16. To the believer only.
- 1 John 5:12. No life except in Christ.
- 1 Cor. 15:51 - 54. Changed to immortality at Christ's return.

5. Death for man is compared to sleeping.

- 1 Thess. 4:13. Them which are asleep.
- John 11:11 - 14. Christ referred to death as a sleep.

6. The sleep of death, both of the righteous and the wicked, is in absolute unconsciousness.

- Eccl. 9:5. The dead no nothing.
- Eccl. 9:6. The dead have no emotions, and are unconscious and ignorant of everything.
- Eccl. 9:10. There is no mental or physical activity in death.
- Psa. 115:17. The dead don't praise God.
- Acts 2:34. David, a man who was after God's own heart, is not in heaven.
- Job 14:21. The dead have no knowledge of their closest friends or relatives.
- Psa. 146:3, 4. Man's thoughts perish when they die.

7. All who are sleeping the sleep of death will be awakened to life at the appointed time of resurrection.

- Job 14:12, 14. The dead wait till their appointed time till their change comes.
- Job 17:13. The place of waiting is in the grave.
- John 5:28, 29. All shall be wakened from the grave. Some to the resurrection of life, others to the resurrection of damnation.
- Acts 24:15. Two resurrections - one for the just, the other for the unjust.
- 1 Cor. 15:16-18. Unless there is a resurrection the righteous dead would perish. This is conclusive proof that the righteous dead are not now living.
- 1 Cor. 15:51, 52. The righteous will be raised at the second advent. (See also 1 Thess. 4:16.)
- Luke 14:14. There is a resurrection for the just.
- 1 Cor. 15:42 - 44. The change that will occur at the resurrection.
- 1 Cor. 15:53, 54. At the resurrection of the just the righteous are immortalised.
- Rev. 20:6. The second death will have no power on those who are raised in the first resurrection.
- Rev. 20:4, 5. The unrighteous - those not written in the Lamb's book of life - will be raised at the close of the millennium.
- Rev. 20:9. The wicked are raised to receive their sentence of eternal death.

Questions on the lesson.

1. What was Adam dependant on to have everlasting life?
2. What was Satan's greatest lie?

3. What makes up a living soul?
4. Does anything other than man have a soul?
5. Can a living soul die? Does this make a living soul mortal or immortal?
6. Who only is immortal?
7. What is death compared to in Scripture?
8. Make a list of seven things that the dead do not do.
9. Will all the dead be brought back to life?
10. What would become of the righteous dead if there were no resurrection?
11. What change will occur at the resurrection of the just?
12. Who are immune to the second death?
13. When are the righteous dead raised?
14. When are the wicked dead raised?

MEMORISE:

- John 5:28, 29.
- D. A. p. 787 para. 1. "To the Christian, death is but a sleep, a moment of silence and darkness."

For Further Study

1. Read G. C. Chapter 33 pp. 531 - 549.

8f - HELL AND THE LAKE OF FIRE

1. There are four words in the Bible translated as 'hell.'

1. *Sheol* (Hebrew word) - in the Old Testament this word is translated 'hell' 31 times, 'grave' 31 times, and 'pit' 3 times. It refers to the place or state of the dead.
 - Psa. 16:10. Refers to the Holy One not being left in hell.
 - Psa. 139:7, 8. David speaks of trying to flee from God's presence which is even in hell.
 - Psa. 89:48. Who can deliver his soul from the grave?
2. *Hades* (Greek word) - is translated 'hell' 10 times, and 'grave' 1 time in the New Testament but it means an unseen place, the grave or pit.
 - Acts 2:27. Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. (reference to Psa. 16.)
 - 1 Cor. 15:55. The triumphant chorus of the resurrected righteous.
 - Rev. 20:14 And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.
3. *Gehenna* translated 'hell' in the New Testament. It is the Greek translation of the 'valley of Hinnon.' This valley was a place where the refuse of Jerusalem, together with the bodies of animals, was consumed. It is used as a symbol or type of slaughter and destruction not as eternal torment where people are kept alive in endless torments.
 - Matt. 18:8, 9. Christ was teaching that it does not matter what we have to sacrifice in this life it is better to do that to gain eternal life, then to die in the lake of fire at the end of time.
 - Luke 12:5. Fear Him who after He has killed you, can cast you in the lake of fire.
4. *Tartarus* a Greek word found once in the New Testament and translated as 'hell.' It refers to the darkness that surrounds the material universe.
 - 2 Peter 2:4. Where the fallen angels were cast, reserved unto judgment.

Note:- From the above references we see that Jesus Christ the only perfect person who ever walked the face of this earth went to hell; God's presence is in hell, and the fallen angels were cast into hell reserved unto the day of judgment; and hell is cast into the lake of fire. The first two refer simply to the grave, and the third one a place of darkness (Tartarus), and the last one (Gehenna) tells of a place of slaughter and destruction that is described in Revelation 20 as a lake of fire into which are thrown all that are not found in the book of life, death, and hell!

2. All who refuse to receive the gift of salvation are doomed to death.

- Rom. 6:23. The wages of sin.
- Eze. 18:4. The soul that sinneth, it shall die.
- John 3:16, 17. Jesus died that the believer might not *perish*.
- Luke 13:3. Those who do not repent will *perish*.
Note:- Webster defines *perish* - to be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; to waste away; to die.
- Rev. 20:14, 15. All whose names are not in the book of life will suffer.
- Jer. 21:8. God sets before us life or death.

3. This death which the unrepentant experience will be eternal destruction by fire.

- Matt. 25:41. The unrepentant will suffer in the everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.
- 2 Thess. 1:8, 9. The everlasting fire results in everlasting destruction! It is called everlasting fire because of its everlasting effects.
- Matt. 13:41, 42. This fire will be like a furnace fire.
- Matt. 3:11, 12. The fire which destroys the wicked will be unquenchable.
- Psa. 37:20. The wicked will be consumed into smoke.
- Mal. 4:1 - 3. They will be reduced to ashes.
- Matt. 10:28. Soul and body will be destroyed.
- Obadiah 16. They shall be as though they had not been.
- Psa. 37:10. Even his place will disappear. This could not be so if there were an eternally burning hell of torment somewhere.
- Rev. 21:1, 4. After the destruction of the wicked there is a new earth in which there will be no tears, death, sorrow nor crying.

4. The annihilation of the wicked will occur at the close of the millennium, and will take place upon this earth.

- Prov. 11:31. The wicked to receive their reward upon this earth.
- 2 Peter 2:9. The unrighteous do not go to their punishment at death, but wait till the day of judgment.
- 2 Peter 3:7, 10. The day of judgment is yet to come.
- Rev. 20:7 - 9, 14, 15. Occurs at the close of the millennium.

5. Seeing that the literal language of Scripture is so clear that the destruction of the impenitent is to be complete and eternal, we must interpret symbolic and idiomatic expressions in the light of these texts, and not make them teach an ever-burning hell of torment.

- *'For ever and ever'* is a Jewish idiomatic expression meaning *as long as the circumstances will permit*. See Lev. 25:46; Deut. 15:17; Joshua 4:7; 2 Kings 5:27; Matt. 21:19.
- *The undying worm and unquenchable fire* (Mark 9:43, 44) are symbols of complete destruction borrowed from the valley of Gehenna outside Jerusalem, where the refuse was burned. The fires were always burning, and what was not destroyed by fires was eaten by worms. But the fires that were never quenched and the worms that were always there brought complete destruction to the rubbish and bodies that were disposed of there.

Questions on the lesson.

1. What four words are translated in the Bible as hell?
2. Do any of these words mean a place of eternal torment? If not what do they mean?
3. What certain penalty awaits the sinner?
4. Why did Jesus die? Who did He say must perish? What is the force of the word 'perish'?
5. How will the impenitent be punished?
6. Explain the meaning of 'everlasting fire' and of 'unquenchable fire'.
7. Give proof that the punishment of the wicked will result in the utter extinction of being.
8. Show that there will not be a place of torment in the new earth.
9. When will the impenitent be destroyed? Where will it occur?
10. Explain the meaning of 'for ever and ever' used in connection with the punishment of the wicked.
11. What is meant by the worm that does not die and the fire that is not quenched?

MEMORISE:

- Rev. 20:14.
- G. C. p. 678 para. 3. "The great controversy is ended. Sin and sinners are no more. The entire universe is clean."

For Further Study

1. Read E. W. p. 218 - 222 'Death Not Eternal Life in Misery.'

8g - SPIRITUALISM

1. The Bible definitely and clearly teaches that there is no life for the departed this side of the resurrection, because there is no part of man that is immortal. But the devil has been trying to deceive men with the subtle lie that man does not die.

- Gen. 3:3, 4. 'Ye shall not surely die' - the first lie told in this world.
- John 8:44. Satan is the father of lies.

2. Satan has supported his falsehood that 'ye shall not surely die' by working through his wicked angels to impersonate the dead, thus making it appear that man's spirit lives on after death.

- 1 Sam. 28:3, 15. After Samuel's death, Satan impersonated him to Saul, making it appear that Samuel was still alive.
- 1 Sam. 28:5, 6. Saul had been unable to get communications from God. Therefore it is certain that the being who spoke to him was not Samuel, for Samuel had always been God's prophet.
- 1 Sam. 28:7 - 14. In order to communicate with the dead, Saul had to practise deception and inquire of a witch.
- 1 Sam. 28:7, 9. This woman was under the control of a spirit.
- Luke 7:21. People can be possessed by evil spirits.
- Heb. 1:7. God made the angels spirits, therefore evil spirits are evil angels or those who fell with Satan.
- 1 Chron. 10:13, 14. One cause of Saul's death is because he inquired of one with a familiar spirit or witch.

3. What is now known as 'Spiritualism,' 'Spiritism,' etc., is the same in principle as the supposed communications with the dead in ancient times, and is exceedingly displeasing to God.

- Lev. 19:31. Do not regard or observe those who have familiar spirits or wizards.
- Deut. 18:9 - 14. Spirit communication is an abomination to God.
- Isa. 8:19. Not to enquire of evil spirits.
*Note:- "The phenomenal aspect of modern Spiritualism reproduces all essential principles of the magic, witchcraft, and sorcery of the past. The same powers are involved, the same intelligences are operating." - F. F. Morse, in *Practical Occultism*, page 85." Bible Readings For The Home Circle 1915 Ed. p. 533.*
- Ex. 22:18; Lev. 20:6, 27. In ancient Israel witches, wizards, and those with familiar spirits were to be put to death.
- Mal. 3:5. Judgment will be swift against the sorcerers.
- 1 John 4:1. We are to try all spirits to see if they are of God.
- Isa. 8:20. The test of the spirit.

4. Spiritualism will be especially prevalent in the last days of earth's history.

- 1 Tim. 4:1. In the latter times some will give heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils.
- Rev. 16:13, 14, 16. Evil spirits prepare the world for Armageddon.
- Rev. 18:2. Babylon - apostate Protestantism - becomes possessed by devils.
- Rev. 13:13, 14. Miracles and fire from heaven will be done by deception.

- 2 Cor. 11:14, 15. Satan will be transformed into an angel of light, and his ministers as the ministers of righteousness.
- Gal. 5:20 - 23. Those who practice witchcraft will not inherit the kingdom of God.
- Rev. 21:8. Spiritualists will not enter heaven.
Note:- The word 'sorcerers' is from the Greek word "pharmakon (a drug, that is, spell giving potion); a druggist ('pharmacist) or poisoner, that is, (by extension) a magician: - sorcerer." Strong's Exhaustive Concordance on G5332. This gives great food for thought, especially when combined with the Ellen White quotes that we should not use drugs.

Questions on the lesson.

1. What lie was told in Eden and how has this lie been continued?
2. Prove that it was not Samuel who spoke to Saul at Endor.
3. What means does Satan employ to deceive men to believing that the dead can speak?
4. Show that Spiritualism is not a modern invention.
5. How did the Lord show His displeasure with spirit communications?
6. Because of the existence of evil spirits, what are we counselled to do?
7. What does prophecy reveal concerning Spiritism in the last days?
8. Can an unrepentant spirit medium enter the New Jerusalem?

MEMORISE:

- Isa. 8:19, 20.
- P. P. p. 686 para. 1. "Modern spiritualism, resting upon the same foundation, is but a revival in a new form of the witchcraft and demon worship that God condemned and prohibited of old."

For Further Study

1. Read G. C. 'Can The Dead Speak To Us' p. 551 - 562.

8h - THE HOLY SPIRIT AND HIS OPERATIONS

1. The Holy Spirit is a person, and Webster defines 'person' as "a thinking intelligent being."

- He leads, and drives people - Matt. 4:1; Mark 1:2; Luke 4:1; Rom. 8:14; Gal. 5:18.
- He speaks - Matt. 10:19, 20; Mark 13:11; John 16:13-14; Acts 8:29; 11:12; 13:2; Rom. 8:26; 1 Tim. 4:1; Heb. 3:7; 1 John 4:2; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22; 14:13; 22:17
- He testifies/bears witness - John 15:26; Acts 20:23; Rom. 8:16; 1 John 5:7, 8.
- He teaches and instructs - Neh. 9:20; Luke 12:12; John 14:26; 1 Cor 2:13.
- He sanctifies us - Rom. 15:16; 1 Cor. 6:11; 1 Peter 1:2.
- He has a mind and can reason - Acts 15:28; Rom. 8:27, 1 Cor. 2:11.
- He reveals things to us - Luke 2:26; John 16:13; 1 Cor 2:10; Eph. 3:5; 1 Peter 1:11.
- He reproves the world of sin, righteousness and judgment - John 16:8-11.
- He gave the apostles utterance in other languages - Acts 2:4.
- He guides into all truth - John 16:13.
- He dwells with us - John 14:17.
- He helps our infirmities and makes intercession for us - Rom. 8:26.
- He washes, regenerates and renews us - Titus 3:5.
- He sent out Barnabas and Saul - Acts 13:4.
- He forbids and suffers not - Acts 16:6, 7.
- He has made you overseers - Acts 20:28.
- He gives gifts and distributes them at will - 1 Cor. 12:8-11.
- He baptises us into the body or true church of Christ - 1 Cor. 12:13.
- He gives life - 2 Cor. 3:6.
- He has a ministration - 2 Cor. 3:8; Heb. 9:14.
- He strengthens us - Eph. 3:16.
- He justifies us - 1 Tim 3:16.
- He helps us guard our faith - 2 Tim. 13, 14.
- Christ died but was quickened by the Spirit - 1 Peter 3:18.
- He guided men to write/speak the Scriptures - 2 Peter 1:21.
- Jesus Christ was conceived by the Spirit - Matt. 1:18, 28; Luke 1:15.
- He can be taken away, but is present everywhere - Psa. 51:11; 139:7-10.
- He can be blasphemed which is the unforgivable or unpardonable sin - Matt. 12:31, 32; Luke 12:10.
- Simeon came by the Spirit into the temple - Luke 2:25-27.
- People are 'born of the Spirit' - John 3:5-8.
- He can be lied to - Acts 5:3, 4.
- He can be resisted - Acts 7:51.
- He uses the first-Person pronouns 'Me' and 'I' - Acts 13:2.
- The disciples spoke to Paul through the Spirit - Acts 21:4.
- Communion or fellowship of the Holy Spirit - 2 Cor. 13:14; Phil. 2:1.
- He can be vexed, grieved, and seals us unto redemption - Isa. 63:10; Eph. 4:30.
- Jesus said He would send 'Another comforter' indicating someone other than Himself - John 14:16.
- He does not speak of Himself, but what He hears He speaks - John 16:13.

2. The working of the Holy Spirit, the Third Person of the Godhead, was manifest all through the old dispensation.

- Heb. 9:14. The Holy Spirit is eternal.
- Gen 1:2. The Spirit is first mentioned in the record of creation.
- C. H. p. 222 para. 2. "The Godhead was stirred with pity for the race, and the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit gave Themselves to the working out of the plan of redemption."
- Gen. 6:3. The Spirit strove with the antediluvians.
- Exo. 31:2, 3. The Spirit fitted men for service.
- Judges 14:5, 6. The Spirit strengthened men

3. When Christ was upon the earth He Promised to send the Holy Spirit to succeed Him when He went back to heaven.

- John 14:26, 15:26. Some of the names of Christ's successor who proceeds from the Father.
- John 16:7. The Comforter could not come in fullness till Christ had gone away.
- Luke 24:49. Christ instructed His disciples to wait for the coming of the Comforter.

4. The Holy Spirit was given in fullness at Pentecost, and will remain in the world until Christ returns.

- Acts 2:1 - 4. The Spirit given at Pentecost.
- Acts. 2:32, 33. Peter recognised the coming of the Comforter as the fulfilment of Christ's promise.
- Acts 4:8, 31; 6:3 - 5. The Holy Spirit remained in the church after Pentecost.
- John 14:18, 23. The presence of the Comforter is the presence of Jesus.
- D. A. p. 669 para. 2. "The Holy Spirit is Christ's representative, but divested of the personality of humanity, and independent thereof. Cumbered with humanity, Christ could not be in every place personally. Therefore it was for their interest that He should go to the Father, and send the Spirit to be His successor on earth. No one could then have any advantage because of his location or his personal contact with Christ. By the Spirit the Saviour would be accessible to all. In this sense He would be nearer to them than if He had not ascended on high."
- Matt. 28:18 - 20. Christ has promised to be with us through His Spirit unto the end of the world.

5. The Holy Spirit is the divine agent who, when we respond to His working produces conversion.

- John 16:8. The Holy Spirit convicts of sin, righteousness, and judgment.
- John 3:5-8. The Spirit produces the new birth.
- Acts 7:51. We must be careful not to resist the Spirit.
- Gen. 6:3. The Spirit will not always strive with man.

6. The Holy Spirit transforms our characters by dwelling in our lives.

- John 14:17. The comforter takes up his abode in us.
- 1 Cor. 6:19. Therefore we become the temple of the Holy Ghost.
- 2 Cor. 3:18. The Spirit changes us.

7. The Holy Spirit makes Jesus real to the believer.

- John 16:14, 15. The Comforter will glorify Christ.
- John 15:26. He will testify of Christ.
- Rom. 8:9 - 11. The presence of the Spirit in the life is the same as the presence of Jesus.
- Col. 1:27. Christ's abiding presence is our hope of glory.

8. The Holy Spirit enables the believer to live the victorious life.

- John 16:13. Our Guide.
- John 14:26. Our Teacher.
- Rom. 8:13. Gives us victory over the flesh.
- Rom. 8:26. Helps us in prayer.

9. The Holy Spirit equips us for service.

- Acts 1:8. Power for witnessing.
- 1 Cor. 2:4. Paul's preaching.
- Acts 6:9, 10. Stephen.

Questions on the lesson.

1. Define what a person is, and give proof that the Holy Spirit is a person.
2. What does Scripture teach concerning the existence of the Holy Spirit?
3. Give instances of the Holy Spirit's manifestation in Old Testament times.
4. What names are given to Christ's successor upon earth?
5. When and how was the Spirit given in His fullness?
6. How is Jesus present with us today?
7. Of what will the Spirit convict us?
8. Against what attitude to the Spirit are we warned and why?
9. What part does the Spirit have in the victorious life?
10. For what purpose does the Spirit impart power? Give examples.

MEMORISE:

- John 16:13.
- D. A. p. 671 para. 2. "Sin could be resisted and overcome only through the mighty agency of the Third Person of the Godhead, who would come with no modified energy, but in the fullness of divine power."

For Further Study

1. Read Special Testimonies Series B No. 7 (a pamphlet - SpTB07) which covers much of the Godhead controversy around 1900.

8i - THE GIFTS AND FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT

1. The Saviour at the time of His ascension promised precious gifts to His followers.

- Acts 2:1 - 4. Pentecost marked the bestowal of the gifts.
- Eph. 4:8. Christ gave gifts to men.
- Eph. 4:11, 12. Some of the gifts which were bestowed.
- 1 Cor. 12:1. We are not to be ignorant concerning spiritual gifts.
- 1 Cor. 12:8-10. Other gifts named.

2. The gifts are powers of the Holy Spirit who operated them, and cannot be obtained except as the Spirit is received, and as He purposes.

- 1 Cor. 12:4. Different gifts, but all controlled by one Spirit.
- 1 Cor. 12:7. Every Christian is given some gift.
- 1 Cor. 12:8 - 11. God's Spirit operates in the distribution of the gifts.

3. There is a relative importance in the gifts bestowed.

- 1 Cor. 12:28. 1st Apostles; 2nd prophets, 3rd teachers; after miracles, etc.
Note:- the order given in Eph. 4:11.
- 1 Cor. 14:1. We are to desire spiritual gifts, especially the gift of speaking for God or prophecy.

4. The gifts of the Spirit are to remain with the church as long as the church in is the world.

- Eph. 4:12. To remain with the church till it is perfect.
- Eph. 4:13. The purpose of the gifts makes them necessary for all time.

5. We must be careful to use aright the gift which God bestows upon us, or it will be removed and entrusted to another.

- 1 Cor. 12:29 - 31. We do not all poses the same gifts.
- Rom. 12:6 - 8. We are to use the gifts entrusted to us.
- Matt. 25:14 - 30. Faithfulness brings added blessing, unfaithfulness results in blessings removed, and destruction.
- 2 Tim. 1:6. Paul's charge to Timothy.

6. When the Spirit dwells in us He produces fruit or actions.

- Eph. 5:9. The fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness, righteousness, and truth.
- Gal. 5:19 - 21. The works of the flesh.
- Gal. 5:22, 23. The fruit of the Spirit.
- Gal. 5:24, 26. Those that are Christ's have crucified the flesh and it works.
- Gal. 5:25. We are to live and walk in the Spirit.
- Matt. 7:16 - 20. By their fruits or acts we will know if people are of God or not.

Questions of the lesson.

1. When did Christ bestow gifts on the believers?
2. Show that we should understand the Bible teaching on spiritual gifts.
3. How are the gifts operated and distributed?
4. How many receive gifts and is it wrong to desire these gifts?
5. For what purpose are the gifts bestowed?
6. Prove that God's plan of bestowing the gifts of the Spirit did not cease with the early church.
7. Name the leading gifts in order of relative importance.
8. How are the gifts apportioned?
9. What is the individual's responsibility towards the gifts bestowed upon him?
10. Where is the fruit of the Spirit to be found?
11. List the lust of the flesh and the fruits of the Spirit.
12. How can we tell if someone is of God or not?

MEMORISE:

- 1 Cor. 12:28.
- A. A. p. 50 para. 2. "The Lord is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to those who serve Him than parents are to give good gifts to their children. For the daily baptism of the Spirit every worker should offer his petition to God."

For Further Study

- Read A. A. 'Gifts Of The Spirit' p. 47 - 56.

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