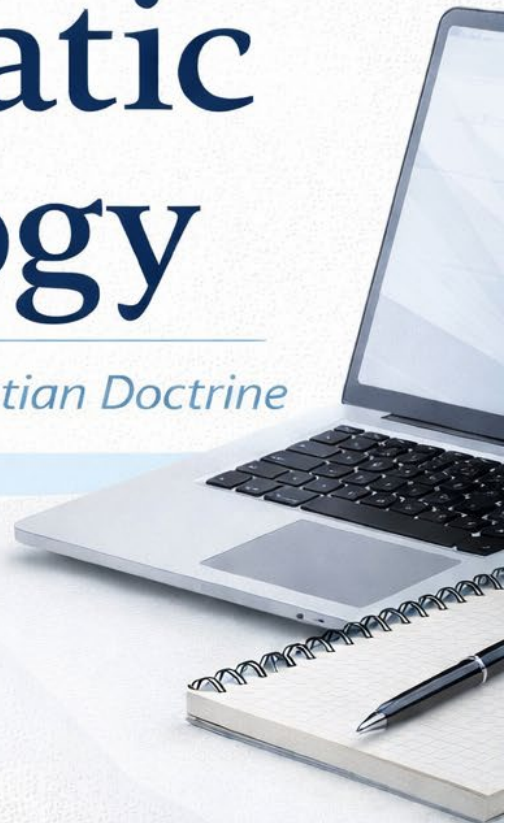


NEW ENGLAND CALVARY CHAPEL
School of Ministry



Systematic Theology

A Structured Study of Christian Doctrine



WHAT IS SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY?

It's Systematics, Christian Doctrines in an orderly presentation.

Whenever you say, "the Bible says" you are doing theology as you are putting the Bible together. Let's remember however that we might have a bias before we even get to that part!

Systematic Theology is NOT, apologetics, history, or expository teaching. It is putting topics into categories to attempt to show what the whole Bible says about a topic or issue.

Wayne Gruden quoting John Frame said it is defined by "What does the whole Bible teach us about any given topic."

Some of these investigations turn into words, concepts, or summaries defined by words not in the Bible like Trinity, Incarnation, Deity of Christ, Rapture, and many others.. Many people think these words are not in the Bible but exist because somebody somewhere did some systematic theology.

For us we will be concerned with

- (1) the Doctrine of the Bible: The Word of God
- (2) The Doctrine of God
- (3) The Doctrine of Man
- (4) The Doctrine of Jesus
- (5) The Doctrine of Israel
- (6) The Doctrine of the Church
- (7) The Doctrine of the Future and Last Things

THE DOCTRINE OF THE BIBLE: THE WORD OF GOD

I. DEFINITION, NATURE, AND CENTRAL THEME OF THE BIBLE

- (A) The Bible is God's revelation of Himself to man, His creation.
 - (B) The Bible forms one continuous story: the story of humanity in relation to God.
 - (C) From beginning to end, the Bible has one great unifying theme: the Person and work of Jesus Christ.
 - (D) The word Bible comes from the Greek word biblos, meaning "book" or "books."
 - (E) Scripture means "writings."
 - (F) When Jesus and the Apostles referred to Scripture, they referred to a specific body of writings recognized as the Word of God.
 - (G) The Bible is "the Book"; there is no other book like it.
 - (H) It is the revelation of God and the very words and voice of God Himself.
-

II. GOD'S REVELATION AND PROGRESSIVE REVELATION

- (A) Hebrews 1:1–3 teaches that God's revelation is progressive.
 - (B) God spoke at various or sundry times.
 - (C) God spoke in diverse manners.
 - (D) In times past He spoke unto the fathers by the prophets.
 - (E) In these last days He has spoken unto us by His Son.
 - (F) Jesus Christ is the express image of His person.
 - (G) As Scripture unfolds through history, God reveals more of His nature and plan.
 - (H) Each subsequent book unfolds further understanding about God.
 - (I) The only thing separating the Old and New Testaments is the intervention of Jesus Christ into time, taking upon Himself the form of a man.
-

III. INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES

- (A) 2 Timothy 3:16–17 says that all Scripture is inspired by God.
- (B) "Inspired" means "God-breathed."
- (C) This does not mean merely "inspiring" like other great literature.
- (D) Scripture is the outworking of God.
- (E) These are actually the words of God.
- (F) All Scripture is inspired, not merely portions of Scripture.
- (G) Because Scripture comes from God, it is profitable and trustworthy.

A. What inspiration does mean

- (1) The original Scripture is totally free from error.
- (2) Scripture is therefore infallible.
- (3) Everything is accurately recorded.
- (4) Everything recorded is true in its reporting, even when it records lies spoken by sinful beings, such as Satan lying to Eve.
- (5) Inspiration includes God's supernatural intervention to prevent error.
- (6) God could use accumulated research, as in Luke 1, and still preserve the writing from error.
- (7) God could use historical reporting, as in Kings and Chronicles, and still preserve the writing from error.

B. What inspiration does not mean

- (1) It is not mechanical writing that bypasses the human mind.
- (2) It does not obliterate the personality, style, vocabulary, or outlook of the human writers.
- (3) It is not to be equated with the "inspiredness" of great literature.
- (4) It is not merely that God works "through" Scripture in a loose sense; Scripture itself is God-breathed.

IV. REVELATION: GOD'S SELF-DISCLOSURE

- (A) Revelation means God unveiling or disclosing Himself to man.
- (B) God reveals Himself generally through nature.
- (C) God reveals Himself generally through conscience.
- (D) Psalm 19 shows that some things about God can be learned through creation.
- (E) Romans 1 teaches that conscience and creation bear witness to God.
- (F) General revelation has limits.

A. Limits of general revelation

- (1) It is not infallible in fallen man's reception of it.
- (2) Fallen nature darkens the mind.
- (3) Sin biases man against truth.
- (4) Human minds are limited.
- (5) General revelation does not teach us redemption, salvation, the fall in full clarity, or God's saving purposes in Christ.
- (6) Conscience mainly deals with law, justice, guilt, and wrath.
- (7) Christianity's distinctive feature is salvation, which requires special revelation.

B. Special revelation

- (1) God speaks through His Word.

- (2) God discloses truth that cannot be known unless He reveals it.
 - (3) God reveals salvation, redemption, and His purposes in Christ through Scripture.
 - (4) God also ministers by His Holy Spirit.
-

V. HOW GOD HAS SPOKEN

- (A) Through the prophets.
- (B) Through His Son.
- (C) Through Scripture.
- (D) Through creation.
- (E) Through conscience.
- (F) Through the Holy Spirit.

A. Ways God conveyed His Word

- (1) Sometimes in an audible voice.
- (2) Sometimes by dictating to prophets.
- (3) Sometimes through visions.
- (4) Sometimes by supernaturally preserving scribes and researchers from error.
- (5) Sometimes by writing directly Himself, as in the Ten Commandments.
- (6) Sometimes through human personalities writing freely under divine superintendence.

(B) “Thus saith the Lord” appears repeatedly in Scripture and expresses the divine authority behind the biblical message.

VI. WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT ITSELF

- (A) All Scripture is God-breathed and profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, and training in righteousness (2 Timothy 3:16–17).
- (B) The Word of the Lord stands forever (1 Peter 1:24–25).
- (C) No prophecy of Scripture originated in the will of man; holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:20–21).
- (D) Scripture is the transmission of God’s Word to us through the Holy Spirit, through the prophets.
- (E) Jesus treated the Scriptures as the very speech of God (Matthew 22:31).
- (F) The prophets repeatedly speak with the authority of God.
- (G) The Old and New Testaments alike testify that God has spoken.

A. Representative passages on inspiration and divine speech

- (1) Exodus 19:7
- (2) Exodus 20:1

- (3) Exodus 24:4, 12
- (4) Exodus 25:21
- (5) Exodus 31:18
- (6) Exodus 32:16
- (7) Job 23:12
- (8) Isaiah 34:16
- (9) Jeremiah 30:2
- (10) Jeremiah 36:1–2
- (11) Daniel 10:21
- (12) Hosea 8:12
- (13) Zechariah 7:12
- (14) Matthew 22:31
- (15) Luke 1:70
- (16) Acts 1:16
- (17) Hebrews 1:1–2
- (18) 2 Peter 1:19–21

VII. THE PROFIT OF SCRIPTURE

(A) 2 Timothy 3:16–17 teaches that Scripture is profitable for:

A. Teaching

- (1) Common-sense living, as in Proverbs.
- (2) The personality and character of God.
- (3) The condition of man.

B. Reproof and correction

- (1) False ideas about God.
- (2) False worship practices.
- (3) False ideas about man's personality and purpose.
- (4) False values and standards of living.

C. Training in righteousness

- (1) Teaching the right relationship to God.
- (2) Teaching proper values and behavior.
- (3) Equipping the man of God for every good work.

D. Training for service and ministry

- (1) How God is to be served.
- (2) Service toward humanity.

- (3) The operation and purpose of the church.
-

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORD OF GOD

- (A) The Word of God is imperishable and enduring forever (1 Peter 1:23, 25).
(B) The Word of God is living and powerful (Hebrews 4:12).
(C) The Word of God is enduring and will not pass away (Luke 21:33).
(D) The Word of God is the power of God unto salvation (Romans 1:16).
-

IX. WHY WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE / WHY WE KNOW IT IS RELIABLE

- (A) The witness of the Holy Spirit.

- (1) John 14:26.
- (2) The Spirit teaches and brings truth to remembrance.
- (3) There is an internal witness.

- (B) The witness and testimony of Jesus.

- (1) Jesus did not come to destroy the Law and the Prophets, but to fulfill them (Matthew 5:17).
- (2) Jesus consistently affirmed the authority of Scripture.
- (3) The Scriptures testify of Christ (John 5:39; Luke 24:27, 44–45).

- (C) The witness of fulfilled prophecy.

- (1) Over 300 Old Testament prophecies were fulfilled in the life and ministry of Jesus.
- (2) The probability of one person fulfilling even a small number of these by chance is staggeringly small.
- (3) Therefore the written word of prophecy is “more sure.”
- (4) The Bible itself says it may be rejected if its prophecies fail (Deuteronomy 13:1–4; 18:20–22; Matthew 7:15–20).

- (D) The witness of the Apostles.

- (1) The Apostles were eyewitnesses of the resurrection.
- (2) They testified publicly and consistently to Christ’s resurrection.
- (3) They suffered and died still maintaining their witness.
- (4) Their willingness to suffer gives weight to their testimony.

- (E) The witness of archaeology and history.

- (1) The Bible is an accurate historical document of its time.
- (2) The Bible is an accurate archaeological book of its time.

(F) The origin of Scripture in God.

- (1) 2 Timothy 3:16 says all Scripture is God-breathed.
 - (2) Titus 1:2 says God cannot lie.
 - (3) Therefore God's Word is true and reliable.
-

X. THE BIBLE ANSWERS LIFE'S BASIC QUESTIONS

- (A) Where did I come from? — Origins
 - (B) Who am I? — Identity
 - (C) Why am I here? — Purpose
 - (D) What happens when I die? — Destiny
-

XI. SOME FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE

- (A) Written over a period of about 1,600 years.
 - (B) Written by over 40 human authors.
 - (C) Those authors included kings, shepherds, prisoners, doctors, rabbis, tax collectors, fishermen, military leaders, and politicians.
 - (D) Written in different places.
 - (E) Written in three languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.
 - (F) The Bible deals with every major issue in life and many controversial issues, yet without contradiction.
 - (G) It contains history, law, medical information, poetry, songs, biographies, and correspondence.
 - (H) No book has been published more than the Bible.
 - (I) The Bible has been translated into well over 3,000 languages.
 - (J) No book has survived more persecution and criticism than the Bible.
 - (K) The Bible has inspired more music, art, stories, and plays than any other book in history.
 - (L) The Bible has changed the lives of millions though criticized by many.
 - (M) The Bible is a book of prophecy, including prophecies concerning Christ's first coming, second coming, and the flow of history.
-

XII. OVERVIEW OF THE BIBLE

- (A) The Bible contains 66 books.
- (B) 39 books are in the Old Testament.

- (C) 27 books are in the New Testament.
- (D) The books are divided into chapters and verses for reference.
- (E) The Old Testament was written primarily in Hebrew.
- (F) The New Testament was written primarily in Greek, with some Aramaic reflected in the biblical world and expressions.
- (G) Our English Bible is a translation from these original languages.

A. Why a New Testament?

- (1) Hebrews 8:9–10 distinguishes the Old and New Covenants.
- (2) The Old Covenant rested upon man's obligation and obedience.
- (3) The New Covenant rests upon God's action on behalf of man.
- (4) The New Covenant is enacted by the shed blood of Jesus Christ (Luke 22:20).
- (5) The Old Testament was not abolished, but fulfilled in Christ (Matthew 5:17–18).

XIII. BASIC DIVISIONS OF SCRIPTURE

A. Old Testament: historical preparation for the Messiah

- (1) The five books of Moses — beginnings, history, and law.
- (2) Joshua through Esther — history of Messiah's preparation.
- (3) Job through Song of Solomon — poetic and wisdom books.
- (4) Isaiah through Daniel — major prophets.
- (5) Hosea through Malachi — minor prophets.

B. New Testament: manifestation to consummation of Christ

- (1) The Gospels — the life and works of Christ.
- (2) Acts — the further works of Christ through the Apostles.
- (3) The Epistles — doctrine and instruction for the church.
- (4) Revelation — the establishment of Jesus' rule and the consummation of salvation.

XIV. BASIC THEMES OF SCRIPTURE

- (A) God — Genesis 1:1; Hebrews 1:1; Psalm 103
- (B) Creation / Man — Genesis 2:7
- (C) Sin — Romans 3:23; 1 John 2:15–17
- (D) Jesus Christ — John 5:39; Luke 24:27, 44–45
- (E) Redemption — Romans 3:24
- (F) Salvation — Romans 1:16; 10:8–13
- (G) Satan and the spirit world — Genesis 3:1; 2 Corinthians 4:4
- (H) Prophecy, especially the second coming of Jesus — Revelation

(I) Man's beginning and final end — John 3:17–19

XV. BASIC TYPES OF SCRIPTURE

- (A) Historical — narrative laying foundation for future things, such as Genesis and Acts.
 - (B) Poetical — song-like, worshipful, or proverb-like, such as Psalms.
 - (C) Prophetical — future events and divine warning, such as Isaiah and Revelation.
 - (D) Instructional — practical application and doctrine, such as Romans, Deuteronomy, Corinthians, and Proverbs.
-

XVI. HOW TO STUDY THE SCRIPTURES

(A) Isaiah 28:9–13 gives a pattern for learning Scripture.

A. Precept upon precept

- (1) A precept is an established fact of God's Word.
- (2) Examples: "All have sinned," "God is love," "Jesus is risen."

B. Line upon line

- (1) The systematic storyline of Scripture.
- (2) The connection of the established facts of God together.

C. Here a little, there a little

- (1) The use of foundational truths from one part of Scripture to understand another part.
 - (2) The New Testament is contained in the Old Testament.
 - (3) The Old Testament is explained in the New Testament.
-

XVII. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF SCRIPTURE

- (A) Because the Bible is inspired, we need the Holy Spirit to help us understand it.
 - (B) The natural man does not understand the things of God (1 Corinthians 2:14).
 - (C) The Holy Spirit, the Parakletos, is called alongside to help.
 - (D) The Holy Spirit teaches us and brings Christ's words to remembrance (John 14:26).
 - (E) The witness of the Spirit is essential in grasping and receiving the truth of Scripture.
-

XVIII. ONE METHOD OF STUDYING GOD'S WORD

- (A) There are many methods, but one practical method is to ask questions of the text.
(B) Read a passage such as Mark 4:35–41 and ask:

- (1) Who?
- (2) What is said about the person or people involved?
- (3) What do the people say?
- (4) What is happening? In what order do the events occur?
- (5) Where does the event take place?
- (6) When did the events take place?
- (7) Why is this story included? Why here? Why does each person say what he says?
- (8) Wherefore? So what?
- (9) What difference would it make in my life if I applied this truth?

XIX. BASIC REVIEW OF THE BIBLE

- (A) What is the Bible?

- (1) God's Word revealed to us.
- (2) It has many human writers but one divine Author.

- (B) Why has God given us His Word?

- (1) To equip us for every good work.

- (C) The Bible is broken into two major sections.

- (1) Old Testament — 39 books.
- (2) New Testament — 27 books.
- (3) Total — 66 books.

- (D) The Bible has one single unifying theme.

- (1) Jesus Christ.

- (E) The Old Testament is an account of a nation — Israel.

- (F) The New Testament is an account of a Man — Jesus Christ.

- (G) The nation was founded and nurtured by God to bring the Man into the world.

XX. OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

- (A) The Old Testament is the historical preparation for the Messiah.
- (B) The basic movement of the Old Testament is promise, preparation, and expectation.
- (C) God's promises to Abraham, Israel, and David form the backbone of Old Testament hope.

A. Divisions of the Old Testament

- (1) Pentateuch — Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
- (2) Historical books — Joshua through Esther
- (3) Poetical books — Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon
- (4) Major Prophets — Isaiah through Ezekiel
- (5) Minor Prophets — Daniel through Malachi
- (6) 929 chapters in the Old Testament
- (7) Longest chapter — Psalm 119
- (8) Longest verse — Esther 8:9

B. Basic thought of the Old Testament

(1) God's promise to Abraham

- (a) In his seed all nations will be blessed.
- (b) The Hebrew nation would bring forth the Messiah.
- (c) Promise of the land.
- (d) Blessing upon Abraham and his descendants.

(2) God's promise to Israel

- (a) Blessing for obedience.
- (b) Curse for idolatry and disobedience.
- (c) In a world of idols, Israel was called to bear witness to one God.

(3) God's promise to David

- (a) His family would reign over God's people forever.
- (b) God chose one family through which one great King would come.

C. Basic promises of the Old Testament

- (1) A Messianic nation.
- (2) A Messianic family.
- (3) A Messianic King.

D. Important Old Testament events

- (1) Adam
- (2) Flood
- (3) Abraham, Isaac, Jacob

- (4) Joseph
- (5) Exodus
- (6) Samuel
- (7) Saul
- (8) David
- (9) Solomon
- (10) Division of the kingdom
- (11) Israel's captivity
- (12) Judah conquered by Babylon
- (13) Jerusalem destroyed
- (14) Return from captivity
- (15) Temple rebuilt

XXI. THE BOOK OF GENESIS AS FOUNDATIONAL

- (A) Genesis was written by Moses as part of the Pentateuch.
- (B) Genesis means "beginnings."
- (C) Genesis is Christ-centered, as is all Scripture.
- (D) Everything finds its beginning in Genesis, just as everything finds its fulfillment in Revelation.
- (E) Not only the beginning of the universe, but the beginnings of doctrine are found here.
- (F) Genesis contains many types of Christ.

A. Some beginnings found in Genesis

- (1) Sin
- (2) Death
- (3) Creation
- (4) Man and woman
- (5) Sabbath
- (6) Marriage
- (7) Home
- (8) Childhood
- (9) Grace
- (10) Trade
- (11) Agriculture
- (12) Murder
- (13) Sacrifice
- (14) City life
- (15) Races
- (16) Languages
- (17) Chosen people
- (18) Twelve tribes
- (19) Redemption

(20) Trinity

B. Doctrines finding their origin in Genesis

- (1) Salvation
- (2) Sovereign election
- (3) Justification by faith
- (4) Believer's security
- (5) Separation
- (6) Disciplinary chastisement
- (7) Incarnation
- (8) Priesthood
- (9) Palestinian covenant
- (10) Claim on the land
- (11) Death and resurrection

C. False doctrines and philosophies anticipated in Genesis

- (1) Atheism — God exists.
- (2) Pantheism — God is distinct from creation.
- (3) Polytheism — there is one God.
- (4) Materialism — the universe had a beginning.
- (5) Humanism — God, not man, is ultimate.
- (6) Evolutionary naturalism — creation is by God.

D. Genesis contrasted with Revelation

- (1) Beginning of sea / sea no more
- (2) Beginning of night / night no more
- (3) Beginning of death / death no more
- (4) Beginning of pain / pain no more
- (5) Beginning of curse / curse no more
- (6) Beginning of Satan's activity / Satan no more
- (7) Driven from the tree / access to the tree
- (8) Driven from the garden / access to the city

E. God's revelation in Genesis

- (1) Beginning of the universe — sphere of revelation
- (2) Beginning of the human race — subject of revelation
- (3) Beginning of sin — cause of revelation
- (4) Beginning of redemption — character of revelation
- (5) Beginning of nations — scope of revelation
- (6) Beginning of the Hebrew nation — channel of revelation
- (7) Beginning of life of faith and consecration — outcome of revelation

XXII. NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

- (A) In the New Testament, the Old Testament is fulfilled.
- (B) The New Testament teaches the life of Christ, the history of the apostolic church, instruction for faith and living, the second coming, and the new heavens and new earth.
- (C) There is approximately a 400-year gap between Malachi and John the Baptist.

A. Main divisions of the New Testament

- (1) Gospels — manifestation of salvation
- (2) Acts — propagation of salvation
- (3) Epistles — explanation of salvation
- (4) Revelation — consummation of salvation

XXIII. THE GOSPELS

- (A) There are four Gospels because multiple points of view give a fuller portrait of Christ.
- (B) The Synoptic Gospels are Matthew, Mark, and Luke.
- (C) John differs in emphasis from the Synoptics.

A. Synoptic and Johannine emphasis

- (1) The Synoptics share common views, places, and events.
- (2) The Synoptics are strongly evangelistic.
- (3) The Synoptics emphasize much of the Galilean ministry.
- (4) John emphasizes much of the Judean ministry.
- (5) The Synoptics focus strongly on Christ's humanity and public ministry.
- (6) John especially emphasizes Christ's divinity and more private teaching.

B. Matthew

- (1) Jesus as Messiah and Jewish King.
- (2) Written by Matthew.
- (3) Written primarily for the Jews.
- (4) Strong use of Old Testament quotations and fulfilled prophecy.
- (5) The kingdom is emphasized repeatedly.
- (6) Jewish customs are left largely unexplained because of the Jewish audience.

C. Mark

- (1) Written primarily for Romans.
- (2) Fast-moving and action-oriented.

- (3) Focuses more on what Jesus did than on extended teaching.
- (4) Explains Hebrew customs for non-Jewish readers.

D. Luke

- (1) Written primarily to Greeks and to Theophilus.
- (2) Likely written by Luke the physician.
- (3) Emphasizes Christ's humanity, compassion, kindness, healing, concern for the needy, outcast.
- (4) Presents Jesus as the true perfect man.

E. John

- (1) Emphasizes Jesus as divine.
- (2) Centers heavily on what Jesus said.
- (3) Over half the Gospel deals with the last week of Christ's earthly ministry.
- (4) Contains the great "I AM" statements.
- (5) May have been written in response to false teaching such as Gnosticism.

XXIV. THE BOOK OF ACTS

- (A) Written by Luke written 30-33 and ends 60-63 depending on who is counting. About 30 years!
- (B) Shows Christ continuing His work through the church.
- (C) Records the ascension of Christ.
- (D) Shows the establishing of the church.
- (E) Shows the beginning of missionary expansion.
- (F) Shows the beginning of problems and growth in the church.
- (G) Clearly displays the ministry of the Holy Spirit.

XXV. THE EPISTLES

A. Romans

- (1) Written by Paul.
- (2) Both doctrinal and practical.
- (3) Main theme: salvation by faith.
- (4) Deals with the sinfulness of mankind, righteousness through faith, justification, sanctification, Israel, consecration, duties to the state, weaker brethren, and Paul's ministry plans.

B. First Corinthians

- (1) Written by Paul to a church he founded.
- (2) Primarily corrective in tone.
- (3) Addresses divisions, immorality, philosophy, spiritual gifts, disorder in meetings, marriage, idol meat, ministry, and the resurrection.

C. Second Corinthians

- (1) Written by Paul.
- (2) Very personal in tone.
- (3) Primarily a defense of his apostleship and ministry.
- (4) Includes themes of ministry, suffering, separation, and pastoral concern.

D. Galatians

- (1) Written to churches Paul had started.
- (2) Addresses the danger of Judaizers.
- (3) Closely related to the issues discussed in Acts 15.
- (4) Emphasizes salvation by grace and not by law.
- (5) Shows freedom and responsibility in Christ.

E. Ephesians

- (1) Emphasizes the unity of Jews and Gentiles in one church.
- (2) Divides naturally into doctrinal and practical sections.
- (3) Deals with spiritual blessings, the church, unity, ministry, conduct, relationships, and the armor of God.

XXVI. REVELATION

- (A) Revelation is the consummation of salvation.
- (B) It reveals the future unfolding of God's purposes.
- (C) It establishes the final rule and glorification of Jesus Christ.
- (D) It brings to completion themes that began in Genesis.
- (E) It reveals the second coming of Christ, final judgment, and the new heavens and new earth.

XXVII. CONCLUSION

- (A) The Bible is God's inspired, reliable, sufficient, and enduring Word.
- (B) It is one book with one divine Author, one central theme, and one great purpose.
- (C) It reveals God, man, sin, redemption, salvation, judgment, and the glory of Jesus Christ.
- (D) It must be read, studied, believed, obeyed, and proclaimed.

(E) Because it is the Word of God, we should approach it prayerfully, humbly, carefully, and dependently upon the Holy Spirit.

THE BIBLE: THE WORD OF GOD CHART

WHAT THE BIBLE IS

- **The Bible is God's revelation:** God reveals Himself to man through Scripture.
- **One continuous story:** Humanity in relation to God.
- **One central theme:** Jesus Christ - His Person and work.
- **Bible / Scripture:** 'Biblos' = book(s); Scripture = writings.
- **Unique and divine:** There is no other book like it; God's very Word.

Big idea: The Bible is one book with central message: Jesus Christ.

GOD'S REVELATION IS MADE KNOWN OVER TIME

- **Hebrews 1:1-3:** God spoke at various times and in diverse ways.
- **Former times:** He spoke through the prophets.
- **Last days:** He has spoken through His Son.
- **Fullest revelation:** Jesus is the express image of God.

Big idea: God's revelation unfolds through history and reaches its fullness in Jesus Christ.

INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE

- **All Scripture is inspired (God Breathed)** 2 Timothy 3:16-17
- **What it means:** The original writings are free from error and fully trustworthy.
- **What it does not mean:** Not mere inspiring literature and not mechanical dictation.
- **Human + divine:** Human authors wrote freely under God's superintendence.

Big idea: The Bible is fully God's Word written through human authors.

REVELATION (God Revealing Himself in Creation & Scripture)

- **General revelation:** Nature and conscience show that God is there.
- **Its limits:** It cannot clearly reveal salvation or redemption.
- **Special revelation:** Scripture, Christ, and the Spirit reveal God's saving truth.

Big idea: Creation shows that God exists; Scripture shows who He is and how He saves.

HOW GOD HAS SPOKEN

- **Through prophets:** God's messengers.
- **Through His Son:** His final and fullest revelation.
- **Through Scripture:** The written Word.
- **Also through:** Creation, conscience, and the Holy Spirit.

Big idea: The same God who speaks in history has preserved His Word in Scripture.

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT ITSELF

- **God-breathed:** 2 Timothy 3:16-17.
- **Stands forever:** 1 Peter 1:24-25.
- **Spirit-carried:** 2 Peter 1:20-21.
- **Jesus affirmed Scripture:** He treated it as the speech of God.

Big idea: The Bible presents itself as the very Word of God.

WHY WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE

- **Holy Spirit:** Internal witness and illumination.
- **Jesus:** He affirmed and fulfilled Scripture.
- **Fulfilled prophecy:** Hundreds fulfilled in Christ.
- **Apostles:** Eyewitnesses of the resurrection.
- **History and archaeology:** Historically grounded.
- **Divine origin:** God-breathed, and God cannot lie.

Big idea: We believe the Bible because it is confirmed by the Spirit, Christ, prophecy, history, and its divine origin.

FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE

- **1,600 years / 40+ authors:** Many centuries and many human writers.
- **3 languages:** Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.
- **Many genres:** History, law, poetry, biography, prophecy, letters.
- **Global impact:** Most published, widely translated, greatly opposed, deeply influential.

Big idea: The Bible is a historical miracle transforming lives & nations.

BASIC DIVISIONS AND THEMES

- **Old Testament:** Law, History, Poetry/Wisdom, Major Prophets, Minor Prophets.
- **New Testament:** Gospels, Acts, Epistles, Revelation.
- **Main themes:** God, man, sin, Christ, redemption, salvation, prophecy, final destiny.

Big idea: The Bible explains God, man, sin, salvation, and history through Christ.

THE BIBLE ANSWERS LIFE'S BIG QUESTIONS

- **Origins:** Where did I come from?
- **Identity:** Who am I?
- **Purpose:** Why am I here?
- **Destiny:** What happens when I die?

Big idea: The Bible speaks to the deepest questions of life.

OVERVIEW AND COVENANTS

- **66 books:** 39 Old Testament; 27 New Testament.
- **Original languages:** OT mainly Hebrew; NT mainly Greek.
- **Why a New Testament?:** The New Covenant fulfills the Old in Christ.
- **Fulfillment:** The New does not cancel the Old; it fulfills it.

Big idea: The New Testament fulfills what the Old Testament promised.

TYPES OF SCRIPTURE

- **Historical:** Narrative and events.
- **Poetical:** Worship, wisdom, and song.
- **Prophetical:** Warning and future events.
- **Instructional:** Doctrine and practical living.

Big idea: Different biblical genres work together to tell one coherent story.

THE DOCTRINE OF GOD THE FATHER

I. THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

The Bible does not seek to prove the existence of God. The fact that there is a God is assumed throughout the Scriptures. The first verse of the Bible, Genesis 1:1, is an example. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." God's existence is presented as a statement of fact that needs no proof. The man who says there is no God is called a fool in Psalms 14:1.

Psalm 14:1

The fool says in his heart, "There is no God." They are corrupt, their deeds are vile; there is no one who does good.

(A) However, even apart from the Bible, there are certain evidences for the existence of God.

(B) Mankind has always believed in a universal being.

(C) Creation must have a creator. The universe could not originate without a first cause.

(D) The wonderful design which we see in creation demands an infinite designer.

(E) Since man is an intelligent being, the creator must have been of a much higher order in order to create him.

II. THE NATURE OF GOD

(A) God is Spirit — He is invisible

(B) John 1:18

No one has ever seen God, but God the One and Only, who is at the Father's side, has made him known.

(C) John 4:24

God is spirit, and his worshipers must worship in spirit and in truth.

(D) God is a person. Personal names are used in reference to Him.

(E) Exodus 3:14

God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM. This is what you are to say to the Israelites: 'I AM has sent me to you.'"

(F) Exodus 6:3

I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob as God Almighty, but by my name the LORD I did not make myself known to them.

III. THE ATTRIBUTES (CHARACTERISTICS) OF GOD

(A) Omnipresent (present everywhere) — Jeremiah 23:23–24

Jeremiah 23:23–24

"Am I only a God nearby," declares the LORD, "and not a God far away?"

Can anyone hide in secret places so that I cannot see him?" declares the LORD.

"Do not I fill heaven and earth?" declares the LORD.

(B) Omnipotent (all powerful) — Jeremiah 32:17, 27

Jeremiah 32:17

"Ah, Sovereign LORD, you have made the heavens and the earth by your great power and outstretched arm. Nothing is too hard for you."

Jeremiah 32:27

"I am the LORD, the God of all mankind. Is anything too hard for me?"

(C) Omniscient (all knowing) — Job 34:21

Job 34:21

"His eyes are on the ways of men; he sees their every step."

(D) Eternal (everlasting) — Deuteronomy 33:27

Deuteronomy 33:27

The eternal God is your refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.

(E) Holy (free from all defilement, absolutely pure) — Isaiah 6:3

Isaiah 6:3

"Holy, holy, holy is the LORD Almighty; the whole earth is full of his glory."

(F) Righteous or just (always does what is right) — Psalm 145:17

Psalm 145:17

The LORD is righteous in all his ways and loving toward all he has made.

(G) Merciful (doesn't give us what we deserve) — Deuteronomy 4:31

Deuteronomy 4:31

For the LORD your God is a merciful God; he will not abandon or destroy you.

(H) Immutable (He doesn't change) — Malachi 3:6

Malachi 3:6

"I the LORD do not change."

(I) Truthful (cannot lie) — Titus 1:1–2

Titus 1:1–2

God, who does not lie, promised before the beginning of time.

(J) Awesome (inspiring reverent wonder) — Deuteronomy 7:21

Deuteronomy 7:21

The LORD your God, who is among you, is a great and awesome God.

IV. PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ASCRIBED TO HIM

(A) Knowledge — Isaiah 55:8–10

Isaiah 55:8–10

"For my thoughts are not your thoughts... neither are your ways my ways," declares the LORD.

(B) Emotions — Genesis 6:6

Genesis 6:6

The LORD was grieved that he had made man on the earth.

(C) Will — Joshua 3:9–10

Joshua 3:9–10

"Come here and listen to the words of the LORD your God."

V. THE LOVE OF GOD

(A) What is the very essence of His nature?

1 John 4:7–8, 16

God is love. Whoever lives in love lives in God, and God in him.

(B) Whom does God love?

(1) God loves His Son — Matthew 3:17

Matthew 3:17

"This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased."

(2) God loves the world — John 3:16

John 3:16

"For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son..."

(C) How did God demonstrate His love for us? — Romans 5:8

Romans 5:8

While we were still sinners, Christ died for us.

(D) How do I experience God's love each day?

(1) Romans 5:5

Romans 5:5

God has poured out his love into our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

VI. THE FATHER IS GOD

The Father holds the place of authority within the Godhead. He is not more important than the Son or the Holy Spirit, but authorizes their ministries (John 6:38; 14:16).

GOD THE FATHER TEACHING CHART

1. THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

TRUTH	EXPLANATION
God's existence assumed	Scripture presents it as fact
Genesis 1:1	God created all things
Psalm 14:1	Denial of God is called foolish
Universal belief	Humanity recognizes a higher being
Creation implies Creator	Requires a first cause
Design implies Designer	Order points to intelligence

2. THE NATURE OF GOD

ATTRIBUTE	MEANING
God is Spirit	Invisible, not physical
God is personal	Relates, speaks, reveals
I AM	Self-existent, eternal

3. ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
Omnipresent	Present everywhere
Omnipotent	All powerful
Omniscient	All knowing
Eternal	Everlasting
Holy	Perfectly pure
Righteous	Always right
Merciful	Shows compassion
Immutable	Does not change
Truthful	Cannot lie
Awesome	Inspires reverence

4. PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

QUALITY	EXPRESSION
Knowledge	God thinks and knows
Emotions	God feels and responds
Will	God chooses and directs

5. THE LOVE OF GOD

TRUTH	MEANING
God is love	Core of His nature
Loves His Son	Perfect relationship
Loves the world	John 3:16
Demonstrated love	Christ died for us
Experienced daily	Through the Holy Spirit

6. THE FATHER IS GOD

TRUTH	MEANING
Father in Godhead	Holds role of authority
Equal in nature	Not greater than Son/Spirit
Authorizes mission	Sends Son and Spirit

THE DOCTRINE OF MAN

GENESIS 1:1–26 IN THE IMAGE OF GOD (*Imago Dei*)

I. WHY DID GOD MAKE US?

(A) God did not create us out of need

(1) He did not need us then and He does not need us now

(B) God created us for His glory

(1) We are created for His glory
(2) We are to live for His glory in all things

(C) Being made in His image gives life meaning

(1) Our lives are significant, purposeful, and meaningful

(D) We are important to God

(1) Now and for all eternity

(E) God's desire was relationship

(1) He created us for a meaningful, loving relationship
(2) Scripture teaches we were created for His pleasure

(a) The pleasure of loving us and being loved by us

(3) We are created with freedom

(a) We are free moral agents
(b) We can choose whether or not to love God

(4) Rejecting God leads to emptiness

(a) To not love God is to miss our created purpose
(b) This often results in a life that feels empty, frustrating, or meaningless

II. WHAT IS OUR PURPOSE?

(A) Our chief purpose

(1) “Man’s chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever”

(B) We are meant to enjoy God

- (1) To delight in Him
- (2) To find our joy in Him

(C) Jesus gives abundant life

(1) John 10:10

(D) True joy is found in God

- (1) Psalm 16:11
- (2) God Himself is our portion and strength
- (3) Romans 5:2 — rejoicing in the hope of God’s glory

(E) Joy in all circumstances

- (1) 1 Thessalonians 5:16–17
- (2) James 1:2 — joy even in trials

(F) Mutual joy: we rejoice in God, and He rejoices over us

- (1) Isaiah 62:5
- (2) Zephaniah 3:17

(G) Summary

- (1) Life is about knowing God
- (2) Rejoicing in Him
- (3) Living in His joy as He delights in us

III. WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE MADE IN GOD’S IMAGE?

(A) The key question

(1) If we understand this, we understand how to glorify God

(B) We must learn about God to understand ourselves

- (1) We don't learn about God primarily by looking at man
- (2) We learn about man by looking at God

(C) Humanity is uniquely created in God's image

- (1) No other part of creation is described this way

(D) Being made in God's image means two primary things

- (1) We reflect God (we are like Him)
- (2) We represent God (we act on His behalf)

(E) We are like God, but not identical

- (1) We are similar, not equal
- (2) The more we learn about God, the more we understand this likeness

IV. GENERAL WAYS WE REFLECT GOD

(A) We reflect God in many capacities

- (1) Creativity
- (2) Relational ability
- (3) Communication
- (4) Awareness of time (past, present, future)
- (5) Capacity to love, including sacrificial love
- (6) Intellectual ability
- (7) Moral awareness and decision-making
- (8) Spiritual nature
- (9) Ability to make choices (free will)
- (10) Ethical reasoning
- (11) Self-awareness and self-determination
- (12) Dominion over the earth

(B) Again, we are not identical to God, but we are like Him in these ways

V. MORAL ASPECT OF GOD'S IMAGE

(A) Definition of moral nature

- (1) Concerned with right and wrong
- (2) Reflects goodness, justice, and righteousness

(B) We are morally accountable

- (1) Before God
- (2) Before others

(C) We have an inner sense of right and wrong

(D) Morality reflects God

- (1) When we act righteously, we reflect God
- (2) When we sin, we reflect what God is not

(E) This is unique to humanity

- (1) The rest of creation does not operate on moral awareness
-

VI. SPIRITUAL ASPECT OF GOD'S IMAGE

(A) Humans exist in both physical and spiritual dimensions

(B) We are able to relate to God personally

- (1) We can pray
- (2) We can worship
- (3) We can hear and respond to His Word
- (4) We can know His ways

(C) This sets us apart from the rest of creation

VII. MENTAL ASPECT OF GOD'S IMAGE

(A) We have the ability to think abstractly

(B) We develop knowledge and skill

- (1) Technology
- (2) Science
- (3) Agriculture
- (4) Culture

(C) We use complex language

(D) We think about the future and eternity

(1) Ecclesiastes 3:11 — eternity is set in our hearts

VIII. EMOTIONAL ASPECT OF GOD'S IMAGE

(A) God's primary emotional characteristic is love

(B) We experience a wide range of emotions

(1) Love and joy

(2) Grief and sorrow

(3) Justice and mercy

(C) We can experience multiple emotions at once

(1) Human emotional life reflects complexity similar to God's nature

IX. RELATIONAL ASPECT OF GOD'S IMAGE

(A) We are created for relationships

(1) Marriage

(2) Family

(3) Friendship

(4) Community

(B) We are capable of harmony and meaningful connection

X. OUR DIGNITY AS IMAGE BEARERS

(A) Humanity has unique dignity

(1) God chose to create humans in His likeness

(B) This gives every person value and significance

(C) We are distinct from the rest of creation

XI. HOW WE REFLECT AND REPRESENT GOD

(A) We do this in everyday life

(B) It happens in ordinary moments

- (1) Family
- (2) Work
- (3) Relationships

(C) Practical ways we reflect God

(1) In worship

(a) Putting God first

(2) In discipleship

(a) Living faithfully even when no one is watching

(3) In evangelism

(a) Sharing God's love and truth

(4) In service and stewardship

(a) Giving and serving as God does

(5) In fellowship

(a) Living in community with others

XII. THE TRIUNE NATURE OF MAN

(A) Humanity reflects a triune nature

- (1) Body
 - (2) Soul
 - (3) Spirit
-

CONCLUSION

- (A) We are created in the image of God
 - (B) We are made to know Him, reflect Him, and represent Him
 - (C) Our purpose is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever
 - (D) True meaning, joy, and identity are found in Him
-

GENESIS 1:26 — IN THE IMAGE OF GOD TEACHING CHART

1. WHY DID GOD MAKE US?

TRUTH	EXPLANATION
God didn't need us	He is fully sufficient in Himself
Created for His glory	Our lives reflect Him
Made for relationship	To love Him and be loved
Given free will	We can choose God
Without Him → emptiness	Life lacks purpose

2. OUR PURPOSE

PURPOSE	IDEA
Glorify God	Chief end of man
Enjoy God	Delight in Him
Abundant life	John 10:10
True joy	Psalms 16:11
Rejoice always	1 Thess. 5
God delights in us	Zephaniah 3:17

3. IMAGE OF GOD

TRUTH	MEANING
Reflect God	We are like Him
Represent God	We act for Him
Not identical	Similar, not equal
Know God	Understand ourselves

4. WAYS WE ARE LIKE GOD

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES
Creative	Build, design
Relational	Love, connect
Moral	Right vs wrong
Spiritual	Know God
Intellectual	Think, reason
Volitional	Choose
Dominion	Steward creation

5. KEY ASPECTS

ASPECT	DETAIL
Moral	Right/wrong, accountable
Spiritual	Know, worship God
Mental	Think, reason, eternity
Emotional	Love, joy, sorrow
Relational	Community, family

6. OUR DIGNITY

TRUTH	MEANING
Image of God	Highest value
Unique	Unlike creation
Significant	Every life matters

7. PRACTICAL LIVING

AREA	APPLICATION
Worship	Put God first
Discipleship	Faithful daily
Evangelism	Share truth
Service	Give and serve
Fellowship	Love people

8. TRIUNE NATURE

PART	DESCRIPTION
Body	Physical
Soul	Mind, will, emotions
Spirit	Connection to God

THE DOCTRINE OF JESUS THE SON & THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. JESUS POSSESSES ALL THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

- (A) Omnipresent — Matthew 28:18–20
- (B) Omnipotent — Matthew 28:18
- (C) Omniscient — John 16:30
- (D) Eternal — John 1:1–2
- (E) Holy — Acts 3:14
- (F) Creator — Colossians 1:16–17

II. JESUS IS CALLED GOD IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

- (A) John 10:29–33
- (B) John 20:28
- (C) Hebrews 1:8

III. THE UNIQUENESS OF JESUS

- (A) Unique by definition — the only one
- (B) Virgin birth — Isaiah 7:14 / Matthew 1:18–25
- (C) Sinless life — Hebrews 4:14–16
- (D) Unique death
 - (1) 1 Peter 3:18
 - (2) Matthew 27:46
- (E) Resurrection
 - (1) Recorded in the Gospels
 - (2) Witnessed by 500+
 - (3) Foundation of the Christian faith

IV. FOURFOLD WORK OF DEATH CHRIST IN OUR SALVATION

Jesus 'works' our salvation! The Work of Christ through His death for us answers the issues of
(a) Humanity and Divinity (Holiness and Sinfulness (c) Justice and Mercy

(A) Ransom to buy back a person by paying a price

(1) Defined by Jesus – Matthew 20:28

(2) Explained by Apostle Paul – 1 Timothy 2:6

(3) Free from Slavery to Sin – Romans 7:14

(B) Propitiation / Covering / Atonement

(from Latin 'to appease, appeals more to the action than the result)

(1) Romans 3:25. 26

(2) Exodus 25:22

(3) Hebrews (;15

(4) 1 John 2:2

(C) Reconciliation

(1) Colossians 1:20

(2) Romans 5:18

(3) Ephesians 2:16 (not only sinful people to Christ, but Jews and Gentiles together)

(4) 2 Corinthians 5:18 (And this this ministry to us)

(D) Substitution (took my, your, our place on Himself)

(1) Isaiah 53:6

(2) 2 Corinthians 5:21

(3) Exodus 12

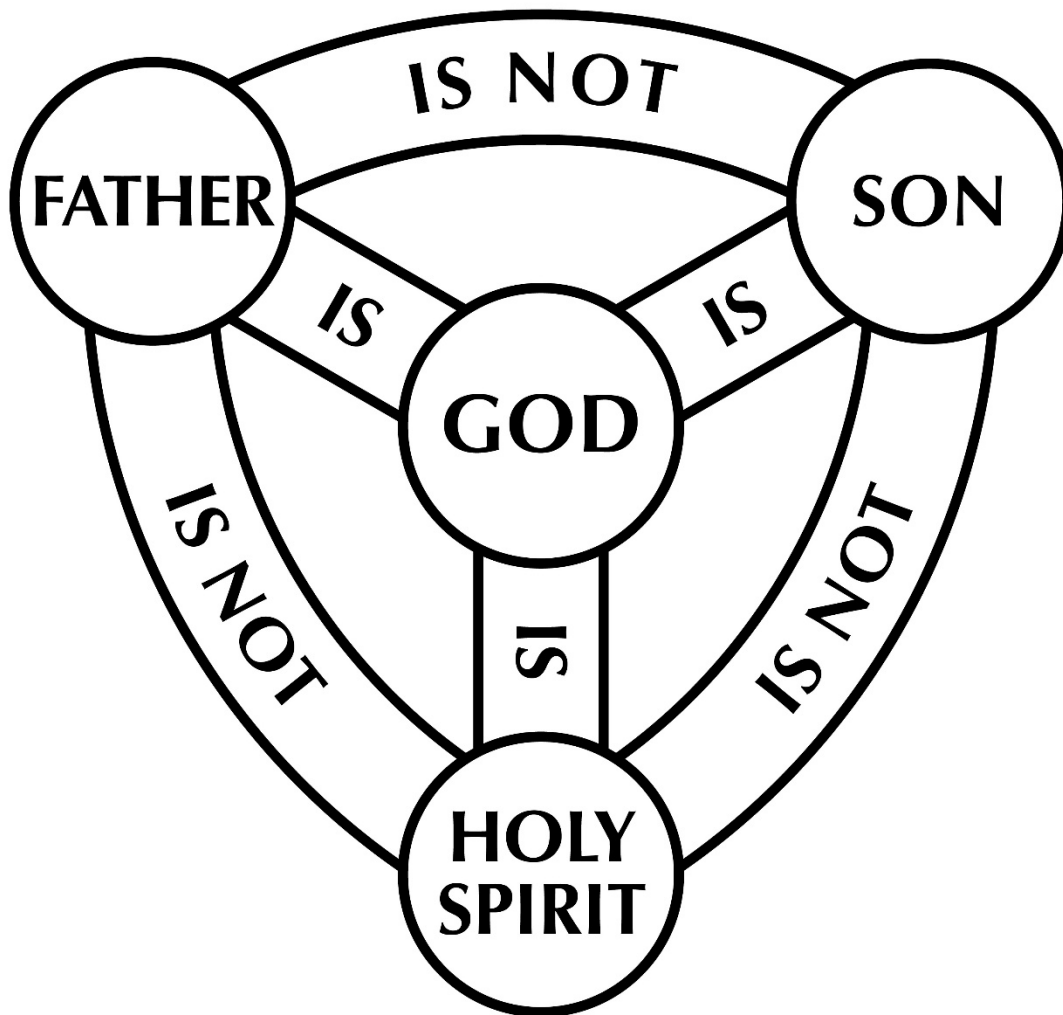
(4) 1 Peter 2:24

IV. CHRIST LIVES THROUGH BELIEVERS

(A) Galatians 2:20

(B) Exchange of life

(C) Surrender and obedience



I do not know who came up with this. It has been in the public domain for decades. If you know who made it I will give them attribution. It's very helpful

1. ATTRIBUTES OF JESUS

ATTRIBUTE	MEANING
Omnipresent	Present everywhere
Omnipotent	All powerful
Omniscient	All knowing
Eternal	Always existed
Holy	Sinless and pure
Creator	Made all things

2. JESUS IS GOD

TRUTH	SCRIPTURE
Called God	John 20:28
Equal with Father	John 10
Declared by God	Hebrews 1:8

3. UNIQUENESS OF JESUS

AREA	DETAIL
Birth	Virgin birth
Life	Sinless
Death	Substitutionary
Resurrection	Proven and witnessed

4. CHRIST AND FOURFOLD WORK OF REDEEMPTION

TRUTH	APPLICATION
Random	Paid for Our Sins
Propitiation	Mercy-Seat, Covering, Overlooking
Reconciliation	Breaking Down the Diving Wall
Substitution	Taking my Place in Judgment

4. CHRIST IN US

TRUTH	APPLICATION
Christ lives in us	Galatians 2:20
New life	Exchange of life
Daily walk	Surrender to Him

5. ONLY WAY

TRUTH	MEANING
Only way to God	John 14:6; Acts 4:12

THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. THE HOLY SPIRIT: HIS DEITY AND PERSON

- (A) The Holy Spirit is a person (He, Him)
- (B) Parakletos — Helper, Comforter, Counselor
- (C) John 14:16 — personal reference

II. HE DOES WHAT A PERSON DOES

- (A) Teaches — John 14:26
- (B) Calls — Acts 13:2
- (C) Convicts — John 16:8
- (D) Leads — Romans 8:13–14

III. HE CAN BE AFFECTED

- (A) Lied to — Acts 5:1–3
- (B) Grieved — Ephesians 4:30
- (C) Quenched — 1 Thessalonians 5:19
- (D) Insulted — Hebrews 10:29

IV. ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

- (A) Omnipresent — Psalm 139
- (B) Omnipotent — Luke 1:35
- (C) Omniscient — John 16
- (D) Eternal — Hebrews 9:14
- (E) Holy — Romans 1:4
- (F) Creator — Job 33:4

V. DISTINCT FROM FATHER & SON

- (A) Matthew 28:19
- (B) Luke 3:21–22

VI. WHEN WE ARE SAVED

- (A) Regenerates — John 3
- (B) Indwells — 1 Corinthians 3
- (C) Satisfies — John 7
- (D) Seals — Ephesians 1
- (E) Guides — John 16

VII. BODY OF CHRIST

- (A) Places us into body
- (B) Gives roles
- (C) Christ is head

VIII. SPIRITUAL GIFTS

- (A) Not all same
- (B) Everyone has one
- (C) Given for others
- (D) Given by God
- (E) Love is greatest

IX. PROMISE OF THE SPIRIT

- (A) Joel 2
- (B) John 14–15

X. POWER OF THE SPIRIT

- (A) Acts 1:8
- (B) With (para)
- (C) In (en)
- (D) Upon (epi)

XI. RESULTS OF SPIRIT BAPTISM

- (A) Power to witness
- (B) Victory over sin
- (C) Scripture alive
- (D) Deeper relationship
- (E) Gifts received

TEACHING CHART

1. PERSON OF THE SPIRIT

TRUTH	MEANING
He is a person	Not a force
Helper	Comes alongside
Speaks and leads	Personal interaction

2. WORK OF THE SPIRIT

ACTION	RESULT
Teaches	Truth understood
Convicts	Reveals sin
Leads	Guides life
Calls	Directs service

3. ATTRIBUTES

ATTRIBUTE	MEANING
Omnipresent	Everywhere
Omnipotent	All powerful
Omniscient	All knowing
Eternal	Always exists
Creator	Gives life

4. SALVATION WORK

TRUTH	RESULT
Regenerates	New life
Indwells	Lives in us
Seals	Security
Satisfies	Spiritual life

5. SPIRIT IN THE CHURCH

TRUTH	MEANING
Places in body	Unity
Gives gifts	Function
Christ is head	Authority

6. SPIRIT POWER

TRUTH	MEANING
Acts 1:8	Power to witness
Upon (epi)	Overflow
Gifts	Ministry ability

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH

INTRODUCTION

The church is God's idea. It is where we worship, grow together and accomplish His purposes on earth until He returns.

The church consists of those called out of the world by God (ecclesia — 'called out and assembled').

The church is both universal and local, and we must understand ourselves as part of both.

The church is not an end in itself, but a means to advance the Kingdom of God.

I. DEFINITION OF THE CHURCH

(A) Ecclesia — called out assembly

(B) Belongs to the Lord

(1) Christ is the Head

(2) The Church is His Body

(C) Temple of the Holy Spirit

(D) Bride of Christ

(E) Pillar of truth

II. ESTABLISHING THE CHURCH

(A) Foretold by Christ

(B) Founded by Apostles

III. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

(A) Repentance and baptism

(B) Faith in Christ

(C) Apostles' teaching

(D) Early church identity

- (1) Believers
- (2) Brethren
- (3) Saints
- (4) Elect

IV. ORDINANCES

- (A) Baptism
- (B) Lord's Supper

V. PURPOSE OF THE CHURCH

- (A) Worship God
- (B) Build the Body
- (C) Evangelize the world
- (D) Future glory

VI. CHURCH GOVERNMENT

- (A) Episcopal
- (B) Presbyterian
- (C) Congregational
- (D) It is interesting to note that neither the Gospels or in Acts did Jesus give them any instruction on how to organize the church

VII. MINISTRY

- (A) Pastor/Teacher
- (B) Evangelist
- (C) Prophet
- (D) Apostle (missionary sense)

VIII. ELDERS AND DEACONS

(A) Deacons — servants

(B) Elders — leaders

IX. CHURCH DISCIPLINE

(A) Purity

(B) Restoration

(C) Procedure

X. MINISTRY OF ALL BELIEVERS

(A) Every member has a role

TEACHING CHART

1. WHAT IS THE CHURCH

TRUTH	MEANING
Ecclesia	Called out assembly
Body of Christ	Christ is Head
Temple	Indwelt by Spirit
Bride	Loved by Christ

2. PURPOSE

PURPOSE	DESCRIPTION
Worship	Honor God
Edify	Build believers
Evangelize	Reach the world
Future glory	Christ returns

3. STRUCTURE

AREA	DETAIL
Government	Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational
Leadership	Elders & Deacons
Ministry	Pastor, Evangelist, etc.

4. FUNCTION

TRUTH	APPLICATION
Every believer	Has a role
Discipline	Maintains purity
Unity	Body works together

THE DOCTRINE OF ISRAEL

(I) THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT & THE MISSIONARY GOD

(A) Genesis 12

II. GOD IS LOOKING FOR SINNERS

(A) God seeks sinners — Luke 19:10

(B) Abraham story — Joshua 24:2–3

(C) One true God — monotheism

(1) 1 Timothy 2:5

(2) John 14:6

(D) Promises to Abraham

(1) Land

(2) Nation

(3) Blessing

(4) Great name

(5) Bless others

(6) Nations blessed

(E) No children yet

(F) Foundational passage

(G) Land promise — Israel

(H) Nation promise

(I) Blessing promise

(J) Great name

(K) Bless those who bless

(L) Nations blessed through Messiah

(M) Light to Gentiles — Isaiah 49:6

(N) Mission continues — Mark 11:17

(O) Great Commission — Matthew 28

(P) Church mission

(Q) Mystery revealed — Colossians 1

III. GOD OF HISTORY

(A) History is directed by God

(B) God gives promises

(1) God keeps promises

(2) Promises are certain

(3) Cannot be rescinded

(C) Our response

(D) 1 Peter 2:9 — called people

TEACHING CHART

1. GOD SEEKS SINNERS

TRUTH	MEANING
God seeks	Luke 19:10
Abraham chosen	Grace
One true God	Monotheism

2. PROMISES TO ABRAHAM

PROMISE	DETAIL
Land	Israel
Nation	Great people
Blessing	Prosperity
Great name	Global impact
Nations blessed	Through Messiah

3. MISSIONARY GOD

TRUTH	APPLICATION
Light to nations	Isaiah 49
Jesus mission	Gospels
Church mission	Matthew 28

4. GOD OF HISTORY

TRUTH	MEANING
History directed	God's plan
Promises certain	Cannot fail
Our response	Align with God

THE COSMIC BATTLE TO DESTROY JESUS AND THE JEWS

I. THE COSMIC BATTLE REVEALED

- (A) Revelation 12 — Cosmic war between Satan and God's plan
- (B) Ephesians 6:12 — Spiritual warfare

II. THE BATTLE BEGINS IN GENESIS (~4000 B.C.)

- (A) Genesis 3:15

I will put enmity between you and the woman...

III. SATAN'S STRATEGY THROUGH HISTORY

- (A) Egypt (~1500 B.C.)

Exodus 1:15–16 — Kill Hebrew sons

- (B) Davidic Line (~1000 B.C.)

Saul seeks to destroy David

- (C) Athaliah (~840 B.C.)

Attempts to destroy royal line

- (D) Assyria (~735 B.C.)

Destroys Northern Kingdom

- (E) Babylon (~586 B.C.)

Destroys Jerusalem, exiles Judah

- (F) Persia (~475 B.C.)

Esther 3:13 — Destroy all Jews

- (G) Rome — Herod (~4 B.C.)

Matthew 2:16 — Slaughter of the innocents

IV. SATANIC GOAL

- (A) Prevent Messiah's birth
- (B) Prevent Messiah's return

V. THROUGH THE AGES

(A) Ancient

Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome

(B) Medieval

Crusades, Inquisition

(C) Modern

Holocaust (1939–1945)

Modern terrorism

Rising anti-Semitism

VI. THE BATTLE TODAY (A.D.)

(A) Ongoing conflict

(B) Personal — battle for your soul

TEACHING CHART

1. COSMIC BATTLE

TRUTH	MEANING
Revelation 12	Spiritual war revealed
Ephesians 6:12	Spiritual warfare

2. TIMELINE OF ATTACKS

TIME	EVENT
1500 B.C.	Egypt kills sons
1000 B.C.	Saul attacks David
840 B.C.	Athaliah destroys line
735 B.C.	Assyria invades
586 B.C.	Babylon exile
475 B.C.	Haman genocide
4 B.C.	Herod kills children

3. SATANIC GOAL

GOAL	RESULT
Stop Messiah's birth	Prevent redemption
Stop Messiah's return	Prevent kingdom

4. TODAY

ERA	REALITY
Modern history	Holocaust, terrorism
Present day	Ongoing conflict
Personal	Battle for soul

THE DOCTRINE OF LAST THINGS

INTRODUCTION

The study of last things is not restricted to Christianity. People everywhere ask about the future, death, and eternity.

If Christianity is true, it must address these ultimate questions of meaning, destiny, and what happens after death.

OUTLINE

I. HOW CAN WE KNOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?

- (A) Through prophecy / revelation
 - (1) The Bible contains prophecy
 - (2) True prophecy must be 100% accurate
- (B) Through resurrection accounts
 - (1) Jesus rose from the dead
 - (2) Lazarus and others were raised
- (C) Glimpses of eternity
 - (1) Jesus came from heaven
 - (2) Revelation shows the future

II. DEATH

- (A) More than physical
- (B) Result of the fall
- (C) Christ brings life

III. RESURRECTION

- (A) Taught in OT and NT
- (B) Bodily resurrection
- (C) New heaven and earth

(D) Glorified body

IV. JUDGMENT

(A) Christ is judge

(B) Judgment of saints

(C) Judgment of nations

(D) Great White Throne

V. SECOND COMING

(A) Widely taught

(B) Personal and visible

(C) Hope of the church

(D) Application for life

(E) Millennialism Pre., Post, A-Millennial

(F) The Rapture of the Church

TEACHING CHART

1. KNOWING THE FUTURE

SOURCE	MEANING
Prophecy	God reveals future
Resurrection	Proof of life after death
Revelation	Future revealed

2. DEATH & RESURRECTION

TRUTH	MEANING
Death	Result of sin
Resurrection	Life restored
Glorified body	Future hope

3. JUDGMENT

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Saints	Rewards
Nations	Accountability
Final judgment	Great White Throne

4. SECOND COMING

TRUTH	IMPACT
Jesus returns	Visible event
Hope	Encouragement
Motivation	Holy living