

The Way to Christ - 2

9. Justification by Faith

WHAT is the ground of justification on God's part?

“That being justified by _____, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life.” Titus 3:7—p. _____*

2. What is the means through which this justifying grace is made available to the sinner?

“Much more then, being now justified by His [Christ's] _____, we shall be saved from wrath through Him.” Romans 5:9—p. _____*

3. How is justification laid hold upon?

“Therefore we conclude that a man is justified _____ without the deeds of the law.” Romans 3:28—p. _____*

4. What is the only way sinners may be justified, or made righteous?

“Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by _____ of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by _____ of Christ, and not by the works of the law: for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified.” Galatians 2:16—p. _____*

5. What concrete example makes clear the meaning of this doctrine?

“And He brought him [Abraham] forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and He said unto him, So shall thy seed be. And he _____ the Lord; and He counted it to him for righteousness.” Genesis 15:5, 6—p. _____*

6. How is the righteousness thus obtained described?

“And be found in Him, not having thine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God _____.” Philippians 3:9—p. _____*

7. Upon what basis is justification granted?

“And not as it was by one that sinned, so is the _____: for the judgment was by one to condemnation, but the _____ is of many offenses unto justification.” Romans 5:16—p. _____*

8. Upon what basis does the reward come to one who works?

“Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of _____.” Romans 4:4—p. _____*

9. Upon what condition is faith reckoned for righteousness?

“But to him that worketh not, but _____ Him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.” Verse 5

10. How does grace, as the ground of justification, exclude righteousness by works?

“And if by grace, then is it no more of _____: otherwise _____ is no more _____. But if it be of works, then is it no more grace: otherwise work is no more work.” Romans 11:6—p. _____*

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9. JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH

11. In what way are both Jews and Gentiles to be justified?

“Is He the God of the Jews only? is He not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also: seeing it is one God, which shall justify the circumcision _____, and uncircumcision _____.” Romans 3:29, 30—p.____*

12. What statement testifies to Abraham’s faith in God?

“He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God; and being fully persuaded that what He had _____, He was able also to _____.” Romans 4:20, 21—p.____*

13. What did this bring to him?

“And therefore it was _____ to him for _____.” Verse 22

14. How may we receive this same imputed righteousness?

“Now it was not written for his sake alone, that it was imputed to him; but for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we _____ Him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead.” Verses 23, 24

15. Why must justifying faith lay hold upon both the death and the resurrection of Christ?

“Who was delivered for _____, and was raised again for _____.” Verse 25. See 1 Corinthians 15:17—p.____*

NOTE.-The resurrection of Christ, the promised Seed (Galatians 3:16—p.____*), was necessary in order to fulfill to Abraham the promise of an innumerable seed; and therefore Abraham’s faith in the promise of God, which included the resurrection, was reckoned to him for righteousness. His faith laid hold upon that which made imputed righteousness possible. See Hebrews 11:17-19—p.____*

16. What is inseparable from the experience of justification by faith?

“Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the _____: and by Him all that believe are _____ from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.” Acts 13:38, 39—p.____*

17. How has Christ made it possible for righteousness to be imputed to the believer?

“For as by one man’s disobedience many were made sinners, so by the _____ shall many be made righteous.” Romans 5:19—p.____*

18. What prophetic declaration foretold this truth?

“In the Lord shall all the seed of Israel _____, and shall glory.” Isaiah 45:25—p.____*

19. What other prediction asserts the same great truth?

“By His knowledge shall My righteous servant _____; for He shall bear their iniquities.” Isaiah 53:11—p.____*

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9. JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH

20. What does the imputed righteousness of Christ enable God to do, and still be just?

“To declare, I say, at this time His righteousness: that He might _____ , and the _____ of him which believeth in Jesus.” Romans 3:26—p._____*

21. By what name is Christ appropriately called?

“Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In His days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: and this is His name whereby He shall be called, THE LORD _____ .” Jeremiah 23:5, 6—p._____*

22. What blessed experience follows upon the acceptance of Christ as our righteousness?

“Therefore being justified by faith, we _____ with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.” Romans 5:1—p._____*

23. What does Christ thus become to the believer?

“For He is _____ , who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us.” Ephesians 2:14—p._____*

24. On what basis is there no possibility of justification for the sinner?

“Therefore by _____ of the law there shall no flesh _____ in His sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin.” Romans 3:20—p._____*

25. How does the death of Christ bear testimony to this?

“I do not frustrate the grace of God: for if righteousness come by the law, then Christ is _____ .” Galatians 2:21—p._____*

26. What is proved by any attempt to be justified by the law?

“Christ is become _____ unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are _____ grace.” Galatians 5:4—p._____*

27. Why did Israel fail to attain unto righteousness?

“But Israel, which followed after the law of righteousness, hath not attained to the law of righteousness. Wherefore? Because they sought it _____ , but as it were by the _____ the law. For they stumbled at that stumblingstone.” Romans 9:31, 32—p._____*

28. What is revealed by the law?

“By the law is the knowledge _____ .” Romans 3:20—p._____*

29. What bears witness to the genuineness of the righteousness obtained by faith, apart from the deeds of the law?

“But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested, being witnessed by the _____ and _____ .” Verse 21

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9. JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH | 10. RIGHTEOUSNESS AND LIFE

30. Does faith set aside the law of God?

“Do we then make void the law through faith? God _____ : yea, we _____ the law.”
Verse 31

31. What scripture shows that the righteousness which is received by grace through faith must not be made an excuse for continuing in sin?

“What shall we say then ? Shall we _____ , that grace may abound? God _____ . How shall we, that are dead to sin, _____ therein?” Romans 6:1, 2—p. _____ *

32. Does faith exclude works?

“But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works _____ ?” James 2:20—
p. _____ *

33. What is the evidence of genuine, living faith?

“Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith _____ .”
Verse 18

34. What, then, are the visible proofs of genuine justification by faith?

“Ye see then how that by _____ a man is justified, and not by faith only.” Verse 24. See also verse 22

35. What great exchange has been wrought for us in Christ?

“For He hath made Him to _____ for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the _____ of God in Him.” 2 Corinthians 5:21—p. _____ *

NOTE: Said Luther: “Learn to know Christ and Him crucified. Learn to sing a new song—to despair of your own works, and to cry unto Him, Lord Jesus, Thou art my righteousness, and I am Thy sin. Thou hast taken upon Thee what was mine, and given to me what was Thine; what Thou wast not Thou becamest, that I might become what I was not.” -D’Aubigne’s “History of the Reformation,” book 2, chap. 8.

10. Righteousness and Life

WHAT is assured to the believer in Christ?

“For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have _____ .” John 3:16—p. _____ *

2. What is revealed in the gospel?

“For therein is _____ of God revealed from faith to faith: as it is written, The just shall live by faith.” Romans 1:17—p. _____ *

3. What has Christ brought to light through the gospel?

“Who hath abolished death, and hath brought _____ and _____ to light through the gospel.” 2 Timothy 1:10—p. _____ *

4. How closely are righteousness and life thus united?

“In the way of _____ is _____ ; and in the pathway thereof there is no death.” Proverbs 12:28—p. _____ *

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10. RIGHTEOUSNESS AND LIFE

5. What does he find who follows after righteousness?

“He that followeth after righteousness and mercy findeth _____, righteousness, and honor.” Proverbs 21:1—p. _____*

6. Through what does grace reign unto eternal life?

“That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might _____ through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord.” Romans 5:21—p. _____*

7. What is the very life of the Spirit?

“And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of _____.” Romans 8:10—p. _____*

8. What are the commandments of God declared to be?

“All Thy commandments are _____.” Psalm 119:172—p. _____*

9. What did Jesus declare God’s commandment to be?

“And I know that His commandment is _____.” John 12:50—p. _____*

NOTE: Life and righteousness are thus shown to be inseparable.

10. What does the prophet Jeremiah declare Christ to be?

“And this is His name whereby He shall be called, THE LORD OUR _____.” Jeremiah 23:6—p. _____*

11. What does Christ declare Himself to be?

“I am the way, the truth, and the _____.” John 14:6—p. _____*

12. How is righteousness received?

“For if by one man’s offense death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace and of _____ of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ.” Romans 5:17—p. _____*

13. How is eternal life bestowed?

“For the wages of sin is death; but the _____ of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.” Romans 6:23—p. _____*

14. What did Moses set forth as the basis of righteousness?

“And it shall be our righteousness, if we observe to do _____ before the Lord our God, as He hath commanded us.” Deuteronomy 6:25—p. _____*

15. What did Christ indicate as essential to eternal life?

“And He said unto him, Why callest thou Me good? there is none good but one, that is, God: but if thou wilt enter into life, _____.” Matthew 19:17—p. _____*

NOTE: The righteousness of God, which is obtained by faith in Christ, brings with it the life of God, which is inseparably connected with righteousness; and the life of God, which is bestowed upon man as a gift through his faith in Christ, is a life of righteousness—the righteousness, or right-doing, of Christ.

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11. Consecration

WHAT offering did King Hezekiah command to be made when he reestablished the worship of the temple?

“And Hezekiah commanded to offer the _____ upon the altar. And when the burnt offering began, the song of the Lord began also with the trumpets, and with the instruments ordained by David king of Israel.” 2 Chronicles 29:27—p.____*

2. After the people had united in this service, how did Hezekiah interpret its meaning?

“Then Hezekiah answered and said, Now ye have _____ yourselves unto the Lord, come near and bring sacrifices and thank-offerings into the house of the Lord. And the congregation brought in sacrifices and thank-offerings; and as many as were of a free heart burnt offerings.” Verse 31

NOTE: The morning and the evening burnt offering, or the continual offering (Exodus 29:42—p.____*), symbolized the daily consecration of the people to the Lord.

3. How is this consecration urged upon all Christians?

“I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a _____, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.” Romans 12:1—p.____*

4. What is the continual sacrifice of praise declared to be?

“Through Him then let us offer up a sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the _____ which make _____ to His name.” Hebrews 13:15, R.V. —p.____*

5. How is the service of consecration to be carried forward by the Christian church?

“Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up _____, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.” 1 Peter 2:5—p.____*

6. Who has set the example of complete consecration?

“And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many.” Matthew 20:27, 28—p.____*

7. What position has Jesus taken among His brethren?

“For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that _____.” Luke 22:27—p.____*

8. In what does likeness to Christ consist?

“Let this _____ be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.” Philippians 2:5—p.____*

9. What did Christ’s spirit of meekness and consecration lead Him to do?

“But made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of _____, and was made in the likeness of men.” Verse 7

10. To what extent did Christ humble Himself?

“And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto _____, even the death of _____.” Verse 8

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11. CONSECRATION | 12. BIBLE ELECTION

11. How does He exhort us to the same consecration?

“Take _____ upon you, and _____ of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.” Matthew 11:29—p. _____*

12. What does He make the condition of discipleship?

“So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not _____, he cannot be My disciple.” Luke 14:33—p. _____*

13. What is proof that one does not belong to Christ?

“If any man have not the _____ of Christ, he is none of His.” Romans 8:9—p. _____*

14. How should he walk who professes to abide in Christ?

“He that saith he abideth in Him ought himself also so _____, even as He _____.” 1 John 2:6—p. _____*

15. Do we belong to ourselves?

“Know ye not that. . . ye are not _____? for ye are bought with _____.” 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20—p. _____*

16. What are we therefore exhorted to do?

“Therefore _____ in your body, and in your spirit, which are God’s.” Verse 20
NOTE: Our time, strength, and means are God’s, and should be given to His service.

17. Of what are the bodies of Christians the temple?

“What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the _____ which is in you, which ye have of God?” Verse 19

18. When truly consecrated, for what is one ready?

“Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; _____.” Isaiah 6:8—p. _____*

19. How is this willingness for service otherwise expressed?

“Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes _____ the Lord our God.” Psalm 123:2—p. _____*

12. Bible Election

WHAT does the apostle Peter admonish us to do?

“Wherefore . . . brethren, _____ to make your calling and election sure.” 2 Peter 1:10—p. _____*

NOTE: This text at once reveals the fact that our salvation, so far as our own individual cases are concerned, is dependent upon our own action. We are elected to be saved; but we are to give diligence to make this election sure. If we do not, it will not meet its purpose in our case, and we shall be lost.

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12. BIBLE ELECTION

2. What admonition given by Christ teaches the same truth?

“Behold, I come quickly: _____ which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.”
Revelation 3:11—p. _____*

NOTE: Crowns have been prepared for each of the finally redeemed. Every soul is a candidate in the race for eternal life, and hence for a crown. Faith in Jesus, and perseverance to the end, will hold it fast.

3. Upon what condition is the crown of life promised?

“Be thou _____ unto _____, and I will give thee a crown of life.” Revelation 2:10—
p. _____*

4. In whom, and from what time, have we been chosen unto holiness and salvation?

“According as He hath chosen us _____ [Christ] before the _____ of the world.”
Ephesians 1:4, first part—p. _____*

5. What is the character of those thus chosen before the foundation of the world?

“That we should be _____ and _____ before Him in love.” Same verse, last part,
R.V.

6. To what has God foreordained those who attain to this character?

“Having foreordained us unto _____ as _____ through Jesus Christ unto Himself.”
Verse 5, R. V.

7. According to what does God call us?

“And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who
are the called according to _____.” Romans 8:28—p. _____*

8. According to what have we been predestinated?

“Being predestinated according to _____ of Him who worketh all things after the
counsel of His own will.” Ephesians 1:11—p. _____*

9. How many does God desire to be saved?

“Who will have _____ to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.” 1
Timothy 2:4—p. _____*

10. Upon what condition is salvation offered?

“_____ the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.” Acts 16:31—p. _____*

11. For how long must this faith be preserved in order to bring final salvation?

“He that shall _____ unto the _____, the same shall be saved.” Matthew 24:13—
p. _____*. See James 1:12—p. _____*; Revelation 2:10—p. _____*

12. What scripture is sometimes cited as evidence that God is arbitrary in His dealings with men?

“Therefore hath He mercy on whom He _____ have mercy, and whom He _____ He
hardeneth.” Romans 9:18—p. _____*

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12. BIBLE ELECTION | 13. BIBLE SANCTIFICATION

13. But what other scripture shows with whom God wills to be merciful, and with whom otherwise?

“With the merciful Thou wilt show Thyself _____ ; with an upright man Thou wilt show Thyself _____ ; with the pure Thou wilt show Thyself _____ ; and with the _____ Thou wilt show Thyself _____ .” Psalm 18:25, 26—p._____* . See also Isaiah 55:7—p._____*

NOTE: God wills that men shall be saved. He has foreordained the characters that will entitle men to salvation, but He does not compel anyone to receive Christ, possess this character, and be saved. This is a matter of individual choice. By His mighty acts and judgments in Egypt, God “hardened Pharaoh’s heart.” Exodus 7:3, 13, 22—p._____* . But the same manifestations softened the hearts of others. The difference was in the hearts, and in the way God’s message and dealings were received; not in God. The same sun which melts the wax hardens the clay. Exodus 8:32 (p._____*) says that Pharaoh hardened his own heart.

14. What, on man’s part, is essential to salvation?

“_____ ye this day whom ye will serve.” Joshua 24:15. “If any man _____ to do His will, he shall know of the teaching.” John 7:17, R.V. —p._____* “_____ on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.” Acts 16:31—p._____* “Whosoever _____ , let him take the water of life freely.” Revelation 22:17—p._____*

15. In what fact may every believer rejoice?

“But rejoice that your _____ are _____ in heaven.” Luke 10:20, R.V. —p._____*

16. Whose names are to be retained in the book of life?

“He that _____ , . . . I will not blot out his name out of the book of life.” Revelation 3:5—p._____*

13. Bible Sanctification

WHAT inspired prayer sets the standard of Christian experience?

“And the very God of peace _____ you _____ ; and I pray God your whole _____ and _____ and _____ be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.” I Thessalonians 5:23—p._____*

2. How necessary is the experience of sanctification?

“Follow after peace with all men, and the sanctification _____ no man shall see the Lord.” Hebrews 12:14, R.V. —p._____*

3. What encouragement is held out as an aid in attaining this experience?

“For this is _____ of God, even your sanctification.” 1 Thessalonians 4:3—p._____*

NOTE: Whatever is the will of God concerning us can be realized in our experience if our wills are in harmony with His will. It is therefore a matter of great encouragement to know that our sanctification is included in the will of God.

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13. BIBLE SANCTIFICATION

4. What distinct purpose did Christ have in giving Himself for the church?

“Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave Himself for it; that He might _____ and _____ it with the washing of water by the word.”

Ephesians 5:25, 26—p.____*

5. What kind of church would He thus be able to present to Himself?

“That He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having _____, or _____, or any _____; but that it should be holy and without blemish.” Verse 27

6. In the experience of sanctification, what attitude must one assume toward the truth?

“God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and _____ of the truth.” 2 Thessalonians 2:13—p.____*

7. What instruction shows that sanctification is a progressive work?

“But _____ in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.” 2 Peter 3:18—p.____*. See 1:5-7—p.____*

8. What description of the apostle Paul’s experience is in harmony with this?

“Brethren, I count not myself to have _____: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward _____ of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.”

Philippians 3:13, 14—p.____*

9. By what is this cleansing from sin and fitting for God’s service accomplished?

“For if the blood of bulls and of goats, and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh: how much more shall the _____ of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without spot to God, _____ your conscience from _____ works to _____ the living God?” Hebrews 9:13, 14—p.____*. See also chap. 10:29—p.____*

10. What change is thus brought about?

“And be not conformed to this world: but be ye _____ by the _____ of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God.”

Romans 12:2—p.____*

11. Can anyone boast of sinlessness?

“If we say that we have _____, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is _____.” 1 John 1:8—p.____*

12. What are we exhorted by the prophet to seek?

“Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought His judgment; seek _____, seek _____: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord’s anger.”

Zephaniah 2:3—p.____*

13. In whose name should everything be done?

“And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of _____.”

Colossians 3:17—p.____*

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13. BIBLE SANCTIFICATION | 14. IMPORTANCE OF SOUND DOCTRINE

14. In all we do, whose glory should we have in view?

“Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the _____.”
1 Corinthians 10:31—p.____*

15. What classes of persons are necessarily shut out of the kingdom of God?

“For this ye know, that no _____, nor _____ person, nor _____ man, who is an _____, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God.” Ephesians 5:5—p.____*. “Know ye not that the _____ shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____ of themselves with mankind, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, nor _____, shall inherit the kingdom of God.” 1 Corinthians 6:9, 10—p.____*

16. What must be crucified and eliminated from our lives if we would be holy?

“Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry: for which things’ sake the wrath of God cometh on the children of disobedience.” Colossians 3:5, 6—p.____*

17. When purged from these sins, in what condition is a man, and for what is he prepared?

“If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto _____, sanctified, and _____ for the Master’s use, and prepared unto every _____.” 2 Timothy 2:21—p.____*

NOTE: Sanctification is the term used to describe the work of God the Holy Ghost upon the character of those who are justified. We are justified in order that we may be sanctified, and we are sanctified in order that we may be glorified. “Whom He justified, them He also glorified.” Romans 8:30—p.____*. The grace of God is given to make us holy, and so to fit us for God’s presence in eternity; for “without holiness no man shall see the Lord.” Hebrews 12:14—p.____* Revelation 1:1

14. Importance of Sound Doctrine

DOES it matter what one believes, so long as he is sincere?

“God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and _____ of the _____.” 2 Thessalonians 2:13—p.____*

NOTE: Doctrine affects the life. Truth leads to life and God; error to death and destruction. No one would think of saying it matters not what god one worships, so long as he is sincere any more than he would think of saying it matters not what one eats or drinks, so long as he relishes what he eats and drinks; or what road he travels, so long as he thinks he is on the right road. Sincerity is a virtue; but it is not the test of sound doctrine. God wills that we shall know the truth, and He has made provision whereby we may know what is truth.

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14. IMPORTANCE OF SOUND DOCTRINE

2. Did Joshua think it immaterial what God Israel served?

“Now therefore fear the Lord, and serve Him in sincerity and in truth: and _____ the _____ which your fathers served on the other side of the flood and in Egypt; and serve ye _____. And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will _____.” Joshua 24:14, 15—p._____*

NOTE.-The influence of all idolatrous worship is degrading. See Romans 1:21-32—p._____*; Numbers 15—p._____*; 1 Corinthians 10:20—p._____*; 1 John 5:21—p._____*

3. How may we determine the truthfulness of any doctrine?

“_____ all things; hold fast that which is good.” 1 Thessalonians 5:21—p._____*

4. By what should we test, or prove, all doctrine?

“To the _____ and to the _____: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.” Isaiah 8:20—p._____*

NOTE: The Bible is the test of all doctrine. Whatever does not harmonize and square with this, is not to be received.

5. Of what kind of doctrines should we beware?

“That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every _____ of doctrine.” Ephesians 4:14—p._____* . See also Hebrews 13:9—p._____*

6. What is a “wind of doctrine”?

“And the _____ shall become wind, and the _____ is not in them.” Jeremiah 5:13—p._____*

NOTE: Calling a doctrine a wind of doctrine does not make it such. That is a wind of doctrine which is not sustained by the Word of God.

7. For what is all scripture profitable?

“All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for _____.” 2 Timothy 3:16—p._____*

8. What advice was given to Timothy while preparing for the gospel ministry?

“Till I come, give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to _____ Take heed unto thyself, and unto the _____.” 1 Timothy 4:13-16—p._____*

9. What solemn charge was given him concerning his public work?

“I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom; Preach the word; . . . _____ , _____ , exhort with all long-suffering and _____.” 2 Timothy 4:1, 2—p._____*

10. Why did the apostle say this duty was so imperative?

“For the time will come when they will not endure _____ doctrine; but after their own

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14. IMPORTANCE OF SOUND DOCTRINE

lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from _____, and shall be turned unto _____.” Verses 3, 4

11. What similar instruction was given to Titus?

“But speak thou the things which become _____ doctrine: . . . in all things showing thyself a pattern of good works: in _____ showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity.” Titus 2:1-7—p.____*

12. What will sound doctrine enable the faithful teacher to do?

“Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to _____ and to _____ the gainsayers.” Titus 1:9—p.____*

13. What danger attends the teaching of false doctrine?

“Who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is past already; and _____ the faith of some.” 2 Timothy 2:18—p.____*.

14. Who are the disciples of Jesus, and what gracious work does the truth do for those who receive it?

“If ye continue in _____, then are ye My disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall _____.” John 8:31, 32—p.____*.

15. Through what are they to be sanctified?

“Sanctify them through _____ : Thy word is truth.” John 17:17—p.____*

16. What kind of worship results from false teaching?

“But _____ they do worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.” Matthew 15:9—p.____*

17. Can we close our ears to truth, and remain innocent before God?

“He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayer shall be _____.” Proverbs 28:9—p.____* *things which must shortly come to pass;*

18. What did Christ say of those who will to do God’s will?

“If any man willeth to do His will, he shall _____ of the _____, whether it be of God, or whether I speak from Myself.” John 7:17, R.V. —p.____*; See also Psalm 25:9—p.____*; John 8:12—p.____*

19. What will God allow to come to those who reject truth?

“Because they receive not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them _____, that they should believe a lie: that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.” 2 Thessalonians 2:10-12—p.____*

20. By what doctrines are some to be misled in the last days?

“Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines _____.” 1 Timothy 4:1—p.____*. See 2 Peter 2:1—p.____*

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14. IMPORTANCE OF SOUND DOCTRINE | 15. PRESENT TRUTH

21. What fate awaits blind teachers and their followers?

“Let them alone: they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both _____ the ditch.” Matthew 15:14—p.____*

22. To whom will the gates of the heavenly city finally be opened?

“Open ye the gates, that the _____ nation which _____ the truth may enter in.”
Isaiah 26:2—p.____*. See also Revelation 22:14—p.____*

15. Present Truth

BY what are men sanctified?

“Sanctify them through _____ : Thy word is truth. John 17:17—p.____*

2. To what knowledge would God have all men come?

“Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of _____ .”
1 Timothy 2:4—p.____*

3. After receiving a knowledge of the truth, what must one do in order to be sanctified by it?

“God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and _____ of the truth.” 2 Thessalonians 2:13—p.____*

4. And what besides a mere belief in the truth is necessary?

“Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto _____ .” 1 Peter 1:2—p.____*

5. What effect does obedience to the truth have?

“Seeing ye have _____ your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit.” Verse 22

6. How should the truth ever be cherished?

“_____ the truth, and _____ it not.” Proverbs 23:23—p.____*
to shew... things which must shortly come to pass;”
NOTE: That is, buy the truth at whatever sacrifice or cost, and sell it under no consideration.

7. Does the Bible recognize what may be called “present truth”?

“Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the _____ .” 2 Peter 1:12—p.____*

NOTE: Some truths are applicable in all ages, and are therefore present truth for every generation; others are of a special character, and are applicable to only one generation. They are none the less important, however, because of this; for upon their acceptance or rejection depends the salvation or loss of the people of that generation. Of this kind was Noah’s message of a coming flood. To the generation to whom it was preached that message was present truth; to later generations it has been past truth, and not a present, testing message. Similarly, had the first advent message of John the Baptist, of the Messiah at hand, been proclaimed in the generation either before or after John’s time, it would not have been applicable—would not have been present truth. The people of the generation before would not have lived to see it fulfilled, and to those living after, it

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15. PRESENT TRUTH

would have been wrongly timed. Not so with general truths, such as love, faith, hope, repentance, obedience, justice, and mercy. These are always in season, and of a saving nature at all times. Present truths, however, always include all these, and therefore are saving in character, and of vital importance.

8. What was the special message for Noah's day?

“And God said unto Noah, The _____ is come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will _____ with the earth. Make thee an ark of gopher wood.” Genesis 6:13, 14—p._____*

9. How did Noah show his faith in this message?

“By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with _____ , _____ to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world, and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith.” Hebrews 11:7—p._____*

10. How many were saved in the ark?

“The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing, wherein few, that is, _____ were saved by water.” 1 Peter 3:20—p._____*

NOTE: Doubtless, many who were lost in the flood held, in a nominal way, to faith in God; but the test as to the genuineness of this came with Noah's special message; and the difference between their faith and his was made plain when they rejected the saving truth for that time—the warning message concerning the coming flood.

11. What special message was given to Jonah for Nineveh?

“So Jonah arose, and went unto Nineveh, according to the word of the Lord. . . . And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey, and he cried, and said, Yet _____ , and Nineveh shall be _____ .” Jonah 3:3, 4—p._____*

12. What saved the people from the predicted overthrow?

“So the people of Nineveh _____ , and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them. . . . And God saw their works, that they _____ their evil way; and God repented of the evil, that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it not.” Verses 5-10. See Jeremiah 18:7-10—p._____*

NOTE: So likewise would God have spared the antediluvian world had they received Noah's message, and turned from their evil ways.

13. What was the special mission of John the Baptist?

“There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. The same came for a witness, to bear witness of _____ , that all men through Him might believe.” John 1:6, 7—p._____*

14. What answer did he return when asked concerning his mission?

“He said, I am _____ of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias.” Verse 23

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15. PRESENT TRUTH

15. What did Christ say of those who rejected John's message?

“But the Pharisees and lawyers rejected the _____ of God against _____, being not baptized of him.” Luke 7:30—p. _____*

16. What did those do who were baptized of John?

“And all the people that heard Him, and the publicans, _____, being baptized with, the baptism of John.” Verse 29

NOTE: That is, they honored God by this act, which showed their faith in His truth for that time.

17. Did God's chosen people receive Christ when He came?

“He came unto His own, and His own received Him _____.” John 1:11—p. _____*

18. What reason did they give for not receiving Him?

“We know that God spake unto Moses: as for this fellow, we know not _____ He is.” John 9:29—p. _____*

NOTE: That was the trouble; they had no faith in anything new. They knew that God spoke by Moses: it required little faith to believe that. They felt perfectly safe in accepting him, for everything had demonstrated that he was sent of God. All could see that. But here was One whom, although He had come in fulfillment of the prophecies of Moses and the prophets as their long-looked-for Messiah, they felt there was a risk in accepting, because they did not understand the prophecies relating to Him, and time had not worked out to their satisfaction the truthfulness of His claims. It required too much faith, as against their desire to walk by sight, to accept Christ. It also called for a change of views in some things, and a reformation in life. So they rejected Him. They believed in the flood, faith in which had saved Noah; they believed in Elijah also, and professed faith in all the prophets; but when it came to this special truth for their time, they refused to accept it. Thus it has been in all ages, and thus we may expect it to continue to be to the end.

19. How did Christ say those who rejected Him reasoned?

“Ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchers of the righteous, and say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, _____ have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.” Matthew 23:29, 30—p. _____*

NOTE: While they condemned the action of their fathers in slaying the prophets whom God had sent with messages of reproof and warning applicable to those times, they soon filled up the measure of the iniquity of their fathers by putting to death the Son of God. This showed that they would have done as did their fathers had they lived in their day. Thus we see that present truths are testing truths.

20. What was the result of the Jews' not accepting Christ?

“And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but

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now _____ from thine eyes.” Luke 19:41, 42—p.____*. “Behold, your house is left unto you _____.” Matthew 23:38—p.____*

21. Is there to be a special message for the last days?

“Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh. Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them _____?” Matthew 24:44, 45—p.____*

NOTE: In the last days a message will go forth which will be “meat in due season” to the people. This must be the warning concerning the Lord’s soon coming, and the preparation necessary to meet Him. Because, such a message was not always preached, is no evidence that it is not now to be proclaimed. In his farewell address to the Pilgrim Fathers on their departure from Holland for America, John Robinson said: “The Lord knoweth whether I shall ever see your faces more; but whether the Lord hath appointed that or not, I charge you before God and His blessed angels to follow me no farther than I have followed Christ. If God should reveal anything to you by any other instrument of His, be as ready to receive it as you ever were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am very confident that the Lord hath more truth and light yet to break forth out of His Holy Word.”

22. What does Christ say of that servant who, when He comes, is found giving “meat in due season”?

“_____ is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.” Verse 46

NOTES: The coming of Christ in glory has been the hope of the faithful in all ages.

• **Luther declared:** “I persuade myself verily, that the day of judgment will not be absent full three hundred years. God will not, cannot, suffer this wicked world much longer. The great day is drawing near in which the kingdom of abominations shall be overthrown.”

• **Melanchthon said:** “This aged world is not far from its end.” Calvin bade Christians “not to hesitate, ardently desiring the day of Christ’s coming as of all events most auspicious;” and declared that “the whole human family of the faithful will keep in view that day.” “We must hunger after Christ, we must seek, contemplate,” he adds, “till the dawning of that great day, when our Lord will fully manifest the glory of His kingdom.”

• **Said Knox, the Scotch Reformer:** “Has not our Lord Jesus carried up our flesh into heaven? and shall He not return? We know that He shall return, and that with expedition.”

• **Ridley and Latimer**, who laid down their lives for the truth, looked in faith for the Lord’s coming. Ridley wrote: “The world without doubt – this I do believe, and therefore I say it – draws to an end.”

• **Said Baxter:** “The thoughts of the coming of the Lord are most sweet and joyful to me. It is the work of faith and the character of His saints to love His appearing, and to look for that blessed hope.”

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16. The Obedience of Faith

WHAT did the Lord command Abraham to do?

“Now the Lord had said unto Abram, _____ of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father’s house, _____ that I will show thee.” Genesis 12:1—p. _____*

2. How did Abraham respond to this command?

“So Abram _____, as the Lord had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.” Verse 4

3. Of what was Abraham’s obedience the fruit?

“By _____ Abraham, when he was called, obeyed to go out unto a place which he was to receive for an inheritance: and he went out, not knowing whither he went.” Hebrews 11:8, R.V. —p. _____*

4. What command did the Lord later give to Abraham?

“And He said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and _____ him there for a _____ upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.” Genesis 22:2—p. _____*

5. Upon what ground were the previous promises then renewed to Abraham?

“And said, By Myself have I sworn, saith the Lord, for because thou hast done this thing, and hast _____ thy son, thine only son: that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the seashore; and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the world be blessed; because thou hast obeyed My voice.” Genesis 22:16-18—p. _____*

6. What enabled Abraham to endure the test?

“By she Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac: and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son.” Hebrews 11:17—p. _____*

7. Of what were the works of Abraham an evidence?

“Was not Abraham our father _____ by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar?” James 2:21—p. _____*

8. By his works what was shown to be perfect?

“Seest thou how faith wrought with his works, and by works was _____ made perfect?” Verse 22

9. In what statement of the scripture was Abraham’s obedience really implied?

“And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, Abraham _____, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of God.” Verse 23

10. What kind of faith avails with God?

“For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh _____.” Galatians 5:6—p. _____*

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16. THE OBEDIENCE OF FAITH

NOTE: The faith which justifies, is the faith which works. Those who say, and do not, are not men of faith. The obedience which is pleasing to God is the fruit of that faith which takes God at His word, and submits to the working of His power, being fully assured that what He has promised He is able also to perform. This is the faith which is reckoned for righteousness. See Romans 4:21, 22—p.____*

11. For what purpose is the mystery of the gospel made manifest?

“But now [the mystery] is made manifest, and by the scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the _____ of ____.” Romans 16:26—p.____*

12. For what purpose is the grace of Christ received?

“Through whom we have received grace and apostleship, unto _____ of _____ among all nations, for His name’s sake.” Romans 1:5. R.V. —p.____*

13. What example of obedience has Christ set for us?

“And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, and became _____ unto _____, even the death of the cross.” Philippians 2:8—p.____*

14. At what cost did even He learn the lesson of obedience?

“Though He were a Son, yet learned He obedience by the things _____.” Hebrews 5:8—p.____*

15. To whom did Christ become the author of salvation?

“And being made perfect, He became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that _____.” Verse 9

16. How complete should this obedience be?

“Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity _____ to the obedience of Christ.” 2 Corinthians 10:5—p.____*

17. What effect did the preaching of the apostles have upon the hearers?

“And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples _____ in Jerusalem greatly; and a _____ of the priests were _____ to the faith.” Acts 6:7—p.____*

18. What effect did the preaching of the apostle Paul have upon the Gentiles?

“For I will not dare to speak of any of those things which Christ hath not wrought by me, to make the Gentiles _____, by word and deed.” Romans 15:18—p.____*

19. How highly does God regard obedience?

“And Samuel said, Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is _____, and to harken than the _____.” 1 Samuel 15:22—p.____*

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16. THE OBEDIENCE OF FAITH

20. With what sins are rebellion and stubbornness classed?

“For rebellion is as the _____, and stubbornness is as _____ and _____. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, He hath also rejected thee from being king.” Verse 23

21. Whose voice had more weight with Saul than had the commandment of God?

“And Saul said unto Samuel, I have sinned: for I have transgressed the commandment of the Lord, and thy words: because I _____, and obeyed _____.” Verse 24

22. What charge did Jesus bring against the Pharisees?

“And He said unto them, Full well ye reject the _____ of God, that ye may keep your _____.” Mark 7:9—p.____*

NOTE: Human tradition is simply the voice of man preserved in the church. To follow the traditions of men instead of obeying the commandments of God is to repeat the sin of Saul.

23. What will be the fate of those who do not obey the gospel of Christ?

“And to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels, in flaming fire _____ on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.” 2 Thessalonians 1:7, 8—p.____*

24. What condition is attained in obeying the truth?

“Seeing ye have _____ in obeying the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently.” 1 Peter 1:22—p.____*

25. What promise is made to the obedient?

“If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall _____ of the land.” Isaiah 1:19—p.____*"

26. Whose example are we urged to imitate?

“That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who _____ and _____ inherit the promises.” Hebrews 6:12—p.____*
