

# Discover It Yourself

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- When does God allow divorce?
- Can a Christian ever be lost?
- Why get baptized?
- Does the book of Revelation prophesy today's current events?
- Is there conscious life after death?
- Christians keep the weekly Sabbath day?
- What are the signs of the great tribulation of Matt 24?
- The Trinity: Is God 3 or 1?
- Are tongues for today?
- Will the earth last forever?

**Mail your request to:**

**Bible Course  
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Hamilton, Ont L9A 3L3  
(905) 575-8437**

# Discover It Yourself

## Why Be Baptized?

1. Identify which one of the two positions you believe.
2. Read each of the Bible verses in the center text column and read the two corresponding statements
3. Place a check mark in the appropriate box to indicate either position 1 or 2.

### ALL CHURCHES TEACH ONE OF TWO POSITIONS

**Position #1** Outward symbol that you are already saved. Baptism not essential to salvation. *A wedding ring is a non-essential symbol of marriage. Likewise, we can be saved without being baptized.*

**Position #2** Your sins are forgiven at baptism and is therefore essential to salvation. If an unbaptized believer has attended for 10 years, he is not saved.

**What does the Bible say?**



**Check it for yourself!**

POSITION #1	TEXT	POSITION #2
Baptism doesn't save you	1 Peter 3:21	Baptism saves you
Baptism doesn't wash away sins	Acts 22:16	Baptism washes away your sins
Baptism doesn't forgive any sins	Acts 2:38	Baptism is for the forgiveness of sins
Saved by faith before & without baptism	Mark 16:16	Faith & baptism equally essential
Baptism is outward sign of inward grace	Colossians 2:12	Raised up (born again) through baptism
Saved by faith alone without baptism	James 2:24	Saved by works of obedience to God
Baptism is merely a symbol	Matthew 3:7	Baptized to flee God's wrath at judgement
Baptismal services every three months	Acts 16:25,33	Baptism urgent...even at midnight

### FILL IN THE BLANKS

#### WHY MUST YOU BE BAPTIZED?

Matthew 3:7 .....To flee the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.

Mark 16:16.....To be \_\_\_\_\_.

Luke 7:29 .....To acknowledge God's \_\_\_\_\_.

Luke 7:30 .....To accept God's \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves.

John 3:5.....To be \_\_\_\_\_ again.

Acts 2:38.....To have your \_\_\_\_\_ forgiven.

Acts 22:16.....To \_\_\_\_\_ away your sins.

Romans 6:4 .....To be \_\_\_\_\_ with Jesus into death.

1 Corinthians 12:13 .....To enter \_\_\_\_\_ Christ's body.

Galatians 3:26-27 .....To \_\_\_\_\_ yourself with Christ.

Col 2:12 .....To be \_\_\_\_\_ up with Him through faith.

1 Peter 3:21 .....To be \_\_\_\_\_.

# GOD HAS ALWAYS EXPECTED MAN TO OBEY HIM IN ORDER TO RECEIVE A BLESSING

Numbers 21:4-9 What did the people have to do to be healed? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Kings 5:1-15 What did Naaman have to do to be cleansed of his leprosy? \_\_\_\_\_

John 9:1-12 What did the blind man have to do to receive his sight? \_\_\_\_\_

Mark 16:16 What did Jesus say we had to do to be saved? \_\_\_\_\_

Identify with a check mark, what is necessary for salvation in each verse				
TEXT	FAITH	REPENT	CONFESS	BAPTISM
Example: Jn 3:16	✓			
Lk 13:3				
Mt 10:32				
1 Pe 3:21				
Rom 10:9				
Mk 16:16				
Ax 2:38				
Sum of Truth				

## WHAT DOES THE BLOOD OF JESUS AND BAPTISM BOTH HAVE IN COMMON?

(Read both verses then fill in the blank that is between them)

### BLOOD OF CHRIST

### WATER BAPTISM

Matthew 26:28 → \_\_\_\_\_ ← Acts 2:38  
 Romans 5:9 → \_\_\_\_\_ ← Mark 16:16  
 Revelation 1:5 → \_\_\_\_\_ ← Acts 22:16  
 Hebrews 9:14 → \_\_\_\_\_ ← 1 Peter 3:21

## WHAT IS IN CHRIST? (Fill in the blanks)

Romans 3:24 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 2 Corinth 1:20 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 Ephesians 1:3 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 Ephesians 1:11 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 2 Timothy 2:1 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 2 Timothy 2:10 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ  
 1 John 5:11 \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ



## HOW DO YOU GET INTO CHRIST?

Galatians 3:27 \_\_\_\_\_ into Christ  
 1 Corinth 12:13 \_\_\_\_\_ into Christ  
 Romans 6:3 \_\_\_\_\_ into Christ

**What is your spiritual condition if you are not "in Christ"?**

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## Should Christians Keep The Sabbath Day?

### Comparing the Old & New Covenants

Terms referring to old covenant	Bible Texts	Terms referring to new covenant
the “ ” covenant	2 Cor 3:14   2 Cor 3:6	the “ ” covenant
the “ ” covenant	Heb 8:7	the “ ” covenant
the “ ” covenant	Heb 8:13	the “ ” covenant
the law of “ ”	Ax 13:39   Gal 6:2	the law of “ ”
As a ministry of “ ”	2 Cor 3:7   Heb 8:6	a more “ ” ministry
ministry of “ ”	2 Cor 3:9	ministry of “ ”
Written on tablets of “ ”	2 Cor 3:3	written on tablets of the “ ”
that which is “ ” away	2 Cor 3:11	that which “ ” has more glory
A yoke of “ ”	Gal 5:1   James 2:12	a law of “ ”
was not “ ” (or perfect)	Heb 8:7   James 1:25	the “ ” law of liberty
<input type="checkbox"/> OLD                      Which covenant would you rather be under? <input type="checkbox"/> NEW		

Bible Text	What was written on the 2 tablets?	What else was it called?
Ex 34:28	the 10 “ ”	the words of the “ ”
Deut 4:13	the “ ” commandments	He declared to you “ ” covenant
Deut 9:10-11	v10 all the words the “ ”	v11 “ ” of the covenant
Deut 10:1-5	v4 The ten “ ”	v1 The two “ ” of stone
Does the Bible teach that the 10 commandments are the old covenant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
If not, Why not:		

<b>Read 1 Kings 8:9&amp;21</b>	<b>Fill in the blank</b>
In v9 What was the only thing in the ark?	the two “ ” of stone
In v21 What was the only thing in the ark?	the “ ” of the Lord
When was this covenant made?	when led out of land of “ ”
Was the <i>first</i> or <i>second</i> covenant in the ark?	the “ ” covenant
<b>Read Heb 8:7-13</b>	<b>Fill in the blank</b>
In v7 Why was the first covenant replaced?	The first covenant had not been “ ”
In v8 What did God prophesy he would do?	I will make a “ ” Covenant
In v9 When was the old covenant made?	when Israel was led out of the land of “ ”
In v9 Was the New covenant like the old?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
In v13 What did God do to the first covenant?	He made the first “ ”
<b>Read Romans 7:4-7</b>	<b>Fill in the blank</b>
In v4 what were we made to do to the old Law?	made to “ ” to the law
v6 What is our relationship to the Law of Moses?	we have been “ ” from the law
In v7 What law is identified and quoted?	“Thou shalt not ‘ , ’ ”
Where is law “Thou shalt not covet” found?	see Ex 20:17 It is one of the “ ” commandments
We learned earlier that the first covenant is the ten commandments. Is this true? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Have we “died to” and “been released from” the ten commandment law? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Since the first covenant is obsolete (old), should we keep the 10 commandments today? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Since we don't keep the Law of Moses, what law do Christians keep? Gal 6:2 The law of “ ”	

<b>The Old Covenant</b> The Ten Commandments: Exodus 20:1-17 (Done Away, Nailed to Cross, Obsolete)	<b>The New Covenant</b> The Law of Christ (Sealed with Christ's blood: Heb 9:15-17)
#1 You shall not have any other Gods beside me.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Acts 14:15
#2 You shall not carve idols for yourselves.	Brought forward into the new covenant in 1 Thess 1:9
#3 You shall not take the name of God in vain.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Eph 4:29
#4 Six days you shall work, but the 7th day is the Sabbath.	<b>Still nailed to the cross, never brought forward: Col 2:14-17</b>
#5 Honor your father and mother.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Eph 6:1-2
#6 You shall not kill.	Brought forward into the new covenant in 1 Jn 3:15
#7 You shall not commit adultery.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Heb 13:4
#8 You shall not steal.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Eph 4:28
#9 You shall not bear false witness.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Col 3:9
#10 You shall not covet.	Brought forward into the new covenant in Eph 5:5

In Heb 8:6, what three ways is the new covenant described as better than the old:

- obtained a more “\_\_\_\_\_” ministry
- Christ is the mediator of a “\_\_\_\_\_” covenant
- based on better “\_\_\_\_\_”

<b>Example</b>	<b>Obsolete Law</b>	<b>Present Law</b>
<b>Canada</b>	Constitution of 1867-1981	Constitution of 1981 to present
<b>United States</b>	Confederation of 1781-1789	Constitution of 1787 to present
<b>BIBLE: John 12:48</b>	Law Of Moses/10 Commandments From Sinai to the cross	Law Of Christ/New Covenant From the cross till the 2nd coming

## THE SABBATH DAY

<b>Bible text</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
Deut 5:3	Did the Ten Commandments exist <i>before</i> the time of Moses?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Nehemiah 9:13	Where did God first reveal the weekly Sabbath day law?	at Mount “_____”
Nehemiah 9:14	Through whom did God first reveal the Sabbath day law?	“_____”
	<i>On your calendar, what day of the week is Saturday?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
	<i>On your calendar, what day of the week is Sunday?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
Exod 20:8-11	What day did God command the Jews keep as the Sabbath?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
	<i>Today, what day do Jews &amp; SDA's keep as the Sabbath? (Saturday or Sunday?)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
Acts 20:7	On what day did Christians assemble for communion?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
1 Cor 16:1-2	On what day did Christians take the money collection?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 7th
1 Cor 16:2	How often did Christians take the collection when assembled?	“_____” week
	<b>Col 2:14-17</b>	<b>Answer</b>
v14	What did God do to the old covenant?	“_____” it to cross
v16	Will God judge Christians break the Sabbath?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>Should we keep the Sabbath day today?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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# Discover It Yourself

## ARE THERE SUPERNATURAL SPIRITUAL GIFTS TODAY?

### I. Spiritual gifts today?

- ⇒ Tongues & miracles & Faith healers
- ⇒ Direct revelation from God
- ⇒ “Charismatic” or “Pentecostal”
- ⇒ Baptism of the Holy Spirit

**Position #1** Supernatural spiritual gifts like tongues will continue till Jesus returns.

**Position #2** Spiritual gifts ceased shortly after the New Testament was completely written in 100AD.

### II. What are the nine supernatural spiritual gifts called?

Identify the nine spiritual gifts that are listed in 1 Cor 12:7-11

#1	#4	#7
#2	#5	#8
#3	#6	#9

### III. What does the Bible say is the purpose of spiritual gifts?

A. Mk 16:20

What did men do? “they went out and \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere”

What did God do? “The Lord worked with them and \_\_\_\_\_ the word” men preached

How did God *confirm* the gospel preached was from Him? By the \_\_\_\_\_ that followed.

B. Ax 14:3

What did Paul do? “spent a long time there speaking (preaching) \_\_\_\_\_”

What did God do? “bearing \_\_\_\_\_ to the word” preached by Paul

How did God *bear witness* to Paul’s preaching? By \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ done by Paul.

C. Heb 2:3-4

v3 After salvation was “spoken by the Lord it was \_\_\_\_\_ to us who heard”.

v4 What did God use to “bear witness or testify” his word was true \_\_\_\_\_

D. Jn 5:36

What did the miracles bear witness about Jesus’ preaching? “That the \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ me”

**Case history #1:** Ax 13:6-12 (Paul’s preaching to proconsul Sergius, opposed by Elymas)

v8 What was Elymas doing? “Seeking to turn the proconsul \_\_\_\_\_ from the faith”

v11 What miracle did Paul do to Elymas? \_\_\_\_\_

V12 What happened when the proconsul saw the miracle? “The proconsul \_\_\_\_\_”

**Case history #2:** 1 Kings 17:21-24 Elijah raises widow’s son from the dead

v24 What did the widow know for certain after the miracle? “Now I know you are a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord in Elijah’s mouth is \_\_\_\_\_”

**Case history #3:** Ax 4:14-17 Peter healed the lame man

v16 Could the faithless enemies of Jesus deny or explain away the miracle?  YES  NO

v17 What did they forbid the apostles to do? “To \_\_\_\_\_ no more to any man about Jesus”

Why did they not want the apostles to preach Jesus? \_\_\_\_\_

**Case History #4:** Ax 8:4-13 Philip converts Simon the sorcerer and many in Samaria

v5 Why were they listening to Philip’s preaching? “they saw \_\_\_\_\_ he performed”

v11 Why were the people giving attention to Simon the fake? \_\_\_\_\_

v13 When Simon saw Philip’s true miracles, how did he react? “Simon \_\_\_\_\_ & was \_\_\_\_\_”

⇒ **How can a modern “Pentecostal” prove to those who disbelieve he has supernatural spiritual gifts and oppose the word he preaches, that God is on his side of truth?** (✓ all that apply)

- Strike them blind like Paul did to Elmyas who tried to oppose Paul.
- Heal a lame man like Peter did so thoroughly that not even his enemies could deny it.
- Perform miracles that convince those who participate in magic, the occult & spiritism like Simon.
- Simply *claim* that he has supernatural power and give examples of miracles in the Bible.

#### IV. How were spiritual gifts transmitted (how did one get a spiritual gift from God?)

**Case history #1:** Ax 8:14-20 The apostles Peter & John lay their hands on the Samaritans

v14-15 Why did apostles travel 2 days to get to Samaria? "That they might \_\_\_\_\_ the H.S."

v16 Did they automatically receive the H.S. at their baptism?  YES  NO

v17 How did they "receive the H.S.?" "the apostles \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ on them"

v18 What did Simon observe? "The Spirit was bestowed through laying on of \_\_\_\_\_ hands"

v19 What did Simon want to be able to do? \_\_\_\_\_

⇒ Why did the apostles have to travel 40 miles (two days) to impart spiritual gifts when Philip was already there? Philip had performed many miracles and converted them to Christ. Philip was probably standing right beside the apostles when they laid their hands upon the Samaritans. Why couldn't Philip lay his hands on the Samaritans to impart spiritual gifts? **Philip was not an \_\_\_\_\_**

⇒ Why didn't Simon ask Philip for the power to impart spiritual gifts? **Simon could plainly see that although Philip had spiritual gifts himself, he could not give them to \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Case history #2:** Ax 19:5-6 Apostle Paul lays his hands on the Christians in Ephesus

v5 What did the Ephesians do when they heard Paul's preaching? "They were \_\_\_\_\_"

Did "the Holy Spirit come on them" when they were baptized?  YES  NO

v6 When did they begin speaking in tongues? "when Paul \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ on them"

**Case history #3:** Rom 1:11 Apostle Paul desires to impart gifts upon the Christians in Roman

Why did Paul want to see them? "That I might \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_ gift to you"

Why couldn't the evangelist in Rome impart spiritual gifts? He was not an \_\_\_\_\_ like Paul.

**Case history #4:** 2 Ti 1:6 Apostle Paul lays hands upon Timothy to "receive the \_\_\_\_\_ of God"

⇒ **Who are the only ones who can give spiritual gifts like tongue to others?** (✓ all that apply)

Powerful miracle-working evangelists like Philip or Timothy?

Faithful baptized believers who are saved like the Samaritans?

Anyone who strongly desires the power to give spiritual gifts to others like Simon?

An apostle hand picked by Jesus Christ. *Are there apostles today?*  YES  NO

#### V. The Bible is complete...we have all the fullness of the gospel in the written form

A. Jn 16:12-13 Jesus made this promise to the apostles

v12 Why did Jesus withhold many revelations from them? "They could not \_\_\_\_\_ them"

v13 What will the H.S. do when He comes? "Guide the apostles into \_\_\_\_\_ truth"

B. First New Testament book written in 51 AD (1 Thess). last book written in 96AD (Revelation)

	33-50AD	51-96 AD	97AD-present
<b>New Testament written</b>	no N.T. books written	N.T. being written	N.T. complete
<b>Where is God's word?</b>	100% in inspired men	50%-50% men & book	100% in the book
<b>Purpose of miracles</b>	to confirm men	to confirm books	Gospel 100% confirmed

C. 2 Ti 3:16-17 How many works does the Bible equip us for? "equipped for \_\_\_\_\_ good work"

D. 2 Pe 1:3 What has God's divine power granted in the Bible? "\_\_\_\_\_ for life & godliness"

E. Jude 3 Should we expect new books after Revelation today?  YES  NO

#### VI. How long did God say spiritual gifts like tongues would last? 1 Cor 13:8-13

v8 "If there are gifts of prophecy, they will be \_\_\_\_\_"

v8 "If there are tongues, they will \_\_\_\_\_"

v8 "If there is (miraculous) knowledge it will be \_\_\_\_\_"

v9-13 "Perfect" Greek "τελειον" means "signifies having reached its end, finished, complete" (Vine)

1. Perfect cannot refer to Christ because the Greek specifically points to a thing not a person.

2. Perfect cannot refer to second coming: faith & hope will outlive gifts: Heb 11:1; Rom 8:24

3. Perfect refers to something being completed, the context tells us it is *knowledge* of God's will.

Now = part knowledge	Then = perfect knowledge	Result
v9 Know & prophecy in part	v10 the _____ comes	v8-10 gifts done away
v11 as a child	v11 became a _____	v11 _____ things done away
v12 _____ dimly	v12 face to face (mirror clearly)	v13 faith, hope & love remain after gifts have ceases
v12 Know in part	v12 know _____	

# Discover It Yourself

## IS THERE CONSCIOUS LIFE AFTER DEATH?

### 1. How did Jesus illustrate death in John 11:11-13

- Absence of all life       Sleep       Ceasing to exist

### 2. Read Luke 16:19-31

In v19-21, who are the two people in the story “\_\_\_\_\_” & “\_\_\_\_\_”

What happened to both of the people in v 22? Both of them “\_\_\_\_\_”

In v22, when Lazarus died, who carried him? “He was carried away by the \_\_\_\_\_”

In v 23, where did the rich man find himself? “In \_\_\_\_\_”

In v23, how did the rich man feel? He was “In \_\_\_\_\_”

In v24 who was the rich man talking to? He was talking to “\_\_\_\_\_”

In v24, why did the rich man want Abraham to send Lazarus? “\_\_\_\_\_”

In v25, what contrast is there between Lazarus and the rich man in their life and reward in death?

V25	Before he died	After he died
Lazarus		
Rich man		

In v25, what separates the good from the bad, “a great \_\_\_\_\_”

In v26, what does the chasm prevent? \_\_\_\_\_

From v26, will God give us a second chance to get to heaven after we die?  YES NO

In v27, who did the rich man want sent to his living relatives, \_\_\_\_\_

In v28, specifically who were the rich man’s living relatives, “five \_\_\_\_\_”

In v28, why did the rich man want Lazarus sent? “To \_\_\_\_\_ them lest they come to this place of \_\_\_\_\_”

The rich man wanted Lazarus, who was dead, to go and warn his 5 brothers who were still living. In v31 how is this described? “Someone \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_”.

*This rich man is like many people today who live their life without God, only to die and find themselves in torment. It is sad that the first time that the rich man became interested in salvation was only after it was too late and there was nothing he could personally do. How then would his five brothers be warned? The same way the rich man himself had been warned: Through the Bible. This is the same way you and I are warned today. Think about this, Jesus said the majority of mankind would go to hell in Matt 7:13-14. Yet everyone today thinks they are going to heaven! Sure they have heard the warning of hell, but they, like the rich man never stop to think that they may be headed that direction! There is life after death. Let's not make the mistake the rich man made!*

Your comments please: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## WILL THE EARTH LAST FOREVER?

Steve Rudd

See notes on other side in defining the Hebrew word "Olam"  
English, "forever" = Hebrew "olam"

Example	How is "olam" translated in text? (forever, perpetual, everlasting, eternal, permanent)	When did forever end?
Circumcision	Gen 17:10-14	Gal 5:1-4 Rom 2:28-29
Old Covenant	Judg 2:1 Isa 24:5	Jer 31:31-34 = Heb 8:7-12 Heb 8:13
10 commandments	Deut 5:1-29 Esp. v29	Rom 7:1-7
Weekly Sabbath day	Exod 31:13-17	Col 2:16
Jewish Passover Day Of Atonement Feast Of Booths	Exod 12:14,24 Lev 16:30-31 Lev 23:41-42	Gal 4:9-10 (Col 2:16)
Tabernacle Candles Tabernacle Showbread	Lev 24:2-4 Lev 24:5-9	Heb 8:13-9:4
Levitical Priesthood	Exod 29:7-9	Heb 7:11-12
Animal Sacrifices	Lev 7:36-38 Deut 12:27-28	Col 2:14
Jonah In Belly of Fish	Jonah 2:6	Mt 12:38-41
<b>PLANET EARTH</b>	<b>Ecc1 1:4</b> <b>Ps 78:69</b> <b>Ps 104:5</b>	<b>2 Pet 3:10-12</b> <b>Rev 20:11</b> <b>Rev 21:1,4,23</b> <b>Rev 22:5</b> <b>Heb 12:26-27</b> <b>2 Co 4:18</b>

Your comments please: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# VINE'S EXPOSITORY DICTIONARY OF BIBLICAL WORDS

## ever, everlasting

`olam ^5769^, "eternity; remotest time; perpetuity." This word has cognates in Ugaritic, Moabite, Phoenician, Aramaic, Arabic, and Akkadian. It appears about 440 times in biblical Hebrew and in all periods.

First, in a few passages the word means "eternity" in the sense of not being limited to the present. Thus, in <Eccl. 3:11> we read that God had bound man to time and given him the capacity to live "above time" (i. e., to remember yesterday, plan for tomorrow, and consider abstract principles); yet He has not given him divine knowledge: "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time: also he hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end."

Second, the word signifies "remotest time" or "remote time." In <1 Chr. 16:36>, God is described as blessed "from everlasting to everlasting" (KJV, "for ever and ever"), or from the most distant past time to the most distant future time. In passages where God is viewed as the One Who existed before the creation was brought into existence, `olam (or `olam) may mean: (1) "at the very beginning": "Remember the former things [the beginning things at the very beginning] of old: for I am God, and there is none else..." <Isa. 46:9>; or (2) "from eternity, from the pre-creation, till now": "Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies and thy lovingkindness; for they have been ever of old [from eternity]" <Ps. 25:6>. In other passages, the word means "from (in) olden times": "...mighty men which were of old, men of renown" <Gen. 6:4>. In <Isa. 42:14>, the word is used hyperbolically meaning "for a long time": "I have long time holden my peace; I have been still, and refrained myself..." This word may include all the time between the ancient beginning and the present: "The prophets that have been before me and before thee of old prophesied..." <Jer. 28:8>. The word can mean "long ago" (from long ago): "For [long ago] I have broken thy yoke, and burst thy bands..." <Jer. 2:20>. In <Josh. 24:2>, the word means "formerly; in ancient times." The word is used in <Jer. 5:15>, where it means "ancient": "Lo, I will bring a nation upon you from far, O house of Israel, saith the Lord: it is a mighty nation, it is an ancient nation...." When used with the negative, `olam (or `olam) can mean "never": "We are thine: thou never barest rule [literally, "not ruled from the most distant past"] over them..." <Isa. 63:19>. Similar meanings emerge when the word is used without a preposition and in a genitive relationship to some other noun.

With the preposition `ad, the word can mean "into the indefinite future": "An Ammonite or Moabite shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord; even to their tenth generation shall they not enter into the congregation of the Lord for ever" <Deut. 23:3>. The same construction can signify "as long as one lives": "I will not go up until the child be weaned, and then I will bring him, that he may appear before the Lord, and there abide for ever" <1 Sam. 1:22>. This construction then sets forth an extension into the indefinite future, beginning from the time of the speaker.

In the largest number of its occurrences, `olam (or `olam) appears with the preposition le. This construction is weaker and less dynamic in emphasis than the previous phrase, insofar as it envisions a "simple duration." This difference emerges in <1 Kings 2:33>, where both phrases occur. Le`olam is applied to the curse set upon the dead Joab and his descendants. The other more dynamic phrase (`ad `olam), applied to David and his descendants, emphasizes the ever-continued, ever-acting presence of the blessing extended into the "indefinite future": "Their blood shall therefore return upon the head of Joab, and upon the head of his seed for ever [le `olam]: but upon David, and upon his seed, and upon his house, and upon his throne, shall there be peace for ever [ad `olam] from the Lord." In <Exod. 21:6> the phrase le `olam means "as long as one lives": "...and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him for ever." This phrase emphasizes "continuity," "definiteness," and "unchangeability." This is its emphasis in <Gen. 3:22>, the first biblical occurrence of `olam (or `olam): "...and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever...."

The same emphasis on "simple duration" pertains when `olam (or `olam) is used in passages such as <Ps. 61:8>, where it appears by itself: "So will I sing praise unto thy name for ever, that I may daily perform my vows." The parallelism demonstrates that `olam (or `olam) means "day by day," or "continually." In <Gen. 9:16>, the word (used absolutely) means the "most distant future": "And the bow shall be in the cloud; and I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature...." In other places, the word means "without beginning, without end, and ever-continuing": "Trust ye in the Lord for ever: for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength" <Isa. 26:4>.

The plural of this word is an intensive form.

# Discover It Yourself

## CAN A CHRISTIAN BE LOST?

### I. WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE?

Before you begin, place a check mark ✓ in one of the two boxes below

- Position #1:** It is impossible for a Christian (a true believer who has his sins forgiven by Christ's blood) to do anything that would sent him to hell. "eternal security" or "once saved always saved" or "perseverance of the saints"
- Position #2:** A Christian (a true believer who has his sins forgiven by Christ's blood), can sin so as to be lost and cast into hell, thus losing his previously attained salvation.

### II. DISCOVER IT FOR YOURSELF!

1. Read the first Bible verse.
2. Decide whether the verse supports either position #1 or #2.
3. Identify the phrases in the verse that supports the position you have chosen.
4. Copy these supporting phrases beside the verse in the column that corresponds to the position you have chosen.

Position #1	Bible Verse	Position #2
Once saved, a Christian is eternally secure and cannot be lost.		A Christian can sin, so as to be eternally lost and be cast into hell.
	Jn 15:5-6	
	Gal 5:4	
	1 Ti 1:18-20	
	1 Ti 4:1	
	1 Ti 6:9-10	
	1 Ti 6:20-21	
	2 Ti 2:16-18	
	Heb 6:4-6	
	Heb 10:26-31	
	Heb 10:38-39	
	Jas 5:19-20	
	2 Pe 2:1	
	2 Pe 2:20-22	
	2 Pe 3:17	
	2 Jn 8-9	
	Ezek 18:24-26	
	Check ✓ which you believe after study	

YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Discover It Yourself

## WHEN DOES GOD ALLOW DIVORCE?

### Man's reasons verses God's reasons

Only a few decades ago, the civil courts would only allow an easy divorce when one of the marriage partners had committed *adultery*. With the ongoing erosion of moral standards in society, things have changed for the worse. Today, you can get a divorce from the civil courts for any reason. The courts don't care why you want a divorce, if you want one, you can get one. The big question is, "*when does God allow divorce*"? The answer is in God's inspired word. God does not allow divorce for any reason. Here is where the conflict between man's loose law versus God's strict law conflict. Just because you can go to the civil courts of man and get a divorce, does not mean that God approves.



### 1. Instructions:

1. Read the verse and identify the reason why God allows divorce
2. Place a check ✓ mark in for corresponding column for that reason.

	Mark 10:11	Mark 10:12	Luke 16:18	Matt 5:32	Matt 19:9
Drunkenness					
Abuse					
Neglect					
Don't love any more					
Commits adultery					
Incompatibility					
Poor provider					
No reason given					

### 2. What does God think about divorce?

Malachi 2:16 "For I \_\_\_\_\_ divorce," says the Lord"

### 3. What are my options if I divorce for a reason other than the one God allows?

In 1 Corinthians 7:10-12 the english word, "*leave*" or "*separate*" is the same Greek word Jesus used for divorce in Mt 19:6 "What God has joined, let no man *separate*." If a wife *divorces* her husband when he has not committed adultery, what are her two options according to 1 Corinthians 7:10-12,

"let her remain \_\_\_\_\_, or else be \_\_\_\_\_, to her husband"

Your comments please: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# Discover It Yourself

## Are The Prophecies In The Book Of Revelation For Us Today?

A. Answer these questions before studying the book in detail:

1. Who did John write the book of Revelation to? Rev 1:4 \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many churches were mentioned? Rev 1:4 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where province are these churches located? Rev 1:4 \_\_\_\_\_
4. What *city* are each of these seven churches located in?  
Rev 2:1 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 2:8 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 2:12 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 2:18 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 3:1 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 3:7 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"  
Rev 3:14 "the church in \_\_\_\_\_"
5. It is important to notice that God tells us plainly when the prophecies would be fulfilled 4 times in the book of Revelation. *Twice in the first chapter and twice in the last chapter.* When does the book of Revelation tell us these prophecies will be fulfilled? Check ✓ it yourself in the chart:

For Christians in 100-200AD	Text	For Christians in 2000AD
	Rev 1:1	
	Rev 1:3	
	Rev 22:6	
	Rev 22:10	

If God wanted to tell us that the prophecies were for first & second century Christians, can you think of a clearer more concise way that he could describe it than these four verses?

6. Does the book only talk about future prophecy? List the three periods of time that the book of Revelation discusses: Rev 1:19
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Six basic things to keep in mind when studying the book:

1. The fulfillment was stated to be "near" (100AD) and *not* for our present time. (2000AD)
2. Must therefore study the historical setting of the time; moral, political, religious, social
3. The book is highly figurative and is not to be taken literally
4. Must have good overall Bible knowledge especially of the OT because Revelation often employs O.T. symbolism and terminology with a N.T. meaning.
5. Try to get the whole picture rather than getting bogged down on any specific vision
6. Although Revelation was addressed to first century Christians always remember that it was primarily addressed to the **human imagination**

YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Discover It Yourself

## Is God One or Three?

### I. Is God One In Number Or Three In Number?

Check ✓ what the Bible says in the corresponding column!

Position #1: God is one in number	Bible texts	Position #2: God is three in number
	Gen 1:26	
	Gen 3:22	
	Gen 11:7	
	Isa 6:8	
	Mt 3:17	
	Heb 1:8-9	
	Ps 110:1	
	Lk 23:34	
	Heb 2:12	
	Mt 3:16-17	
	Jn 14:16	
	Rom 15:30	
	2 Cor 13:14	
	Mt 28:19	
	Eph 4:4-6	
	Jn 8:16-18	
	Mk 13:32	
	Jn 8:54	

### II. Is God One In Number Or One In Unity?

Position #1: One in number?	Bible Text	Position #2: One in Unity?
	Husband & wife Mt 19:5	
	Two workmen 1 Cor 3:6-8	
	Jn 17:11,20-23	
	Jn 10:30	

YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Discover It Yourself

## WHAT DO THE SIGNS OF MATTHEW 24 REFER TO?

(Parallel passages: Mt 23:37-25:46 + Mark 13:1-37 + Lk 17:20-37 + Lk 21:5-33 + Lk 19:11-27, 41-44)

### I. Do the following statements in Mt 24 refer to position #1 or position #2?

- ⇒ wars and rumors of wars
- ⇒ nation will rise up against nation
- ⇒ famines and earthquakes in various places
- ⇒ when you see the abomination of desolation
- ⇒ Then flee to the mountains of Judea
- ⇒ Woe, for there will be a great tribulation
- ⇒ the sun will be darkened, moon into blood

Position #1
These prophecy the future rapture & tribulation which occur at the second coming of Christ.
Position #2
All these prophecies were fulfilled in 70 AD when Titus Flavius Vespasianus destroyed Jerusalem.

### II. What is the context of Matthew 24?

- A. Mt 23:37-39 AND Lk 19:41-44 Why did Jesus Weep? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Lk 21:20-21 What sign were the disciples to watch for? \_\_\_\_\_
1. What would happen to Jerusalem? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. What were the disciples to do when they saw the sign? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Current tribulation theology teaches that Christians will be raptured (taken to heaven) before the tribulation. If these verses teach the “premillennial tribulation” what did Jesus tell them to do that would be unnecessary, “\_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains”.
- C. Mt 24:1 What were the disciples pointing out to Jesus? \_\_\_\_\_
- D. v2 Jesus replied? “Not one \_\_\_\_\_ shall be left on another which will not be \_\_\_\_\_ down”
- E. What is the context talking about?  destruction of Jerusalem temple  destruction of world
- F. Mt 24:34 & Mt 23:36 When did Jesus tells us that all would be fulfilled?  
 that living generation (within 40 years)  some still future time (2000 years & still counting)

### III. The disciples asked Jesus two questions:

Q#	Matthew 24:3	Mark 13:3-4	Luke 21:7
#1	When will these things be?	When will these things be?	When will these things be?
#2	What is sign of your coming & the end of the age?	Sign when all these things will be fulfilled?	Sign when these things are about to take place?

### Things the disciples didn't understand when they asked the questions:

- A. Did the disciples understand Jesus' crucifixion or resurrection from the dead?
1. Mt 16:21-22  They understood His death  They didn't comprehend
  2. Lk 18:31-34  They understood His crucifixion  They didn't comprehend
  3. Jn 20:9  They understood He would raise  They didn't comprehend
- B. Did the disciples comprehend Jesus' second coming?
1. Jn 13:36-37  They understood the second coming  They didn't comprehend
  2. Jn 14:2-5  They knew He was going to heaven  They didn't comprehend
- C. If the disciples didn't comprehend Jesus' death, resurrection or second coming until after He had risen, could either question #1 or #2 be about these topics?  YES  NO

### Disciples question #1 to Jesus:

- What “things” were the disciples referring to when they asked, “when will *these things* be”?
- what Jesus said about the destruction of the Jerusalem temple  destruction at second coming

**Disciples question #2 to Jesus:**

If they didn't understand the second coming what coming were they talking about? The answer is in the Old Testament when God came in judgment to destroy many nations. The disciples, being Jews, were familiar with the concept of *God coming upon a nation* to judge it.

Case history #1: God destroyed Babylon in 539 BC yet Isaiah prophesied its destruction in 730 BC

- ⇒ Isa 13:1 Who is the prophecy about: \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ v6 What was near? "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v9 What was coming? "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v10 At this time, what will happen to stars, sun & moon? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Was this *coming* talking about the second coming of Christ?  YES  NO

Case history #2: God destroyed Egypt in 480 BC yet Isaiah prophesied its destruction in 730 BC

- ⇒ Isa 19:1 Who is the prophecy about: \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Who is riding on a swift cloud and about to come to Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ What will the idols of Egypt do when the Lord comes? They will \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Ezek 30:3 What day was near? "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v4 What country will be destroyed? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Ezek 32:2 What country will be destroyed? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ v7-8 What will happen to the stars, sun and moon of Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Was this *coming* talking about the second coming of Christ?  YES  NO

Case history #3: God destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC yet Zephaniah prophesied destruction in 630 BC.

(Jerusalem has been destroyed at least three times in history.)

- ⇒ Zeph 1:4 Who is the prophecy about: "the inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v14 what day is coming? "The \_\_\_\_\_ day of the \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v14 When is the day of the Lord coming? "Coming very \_\_\_\_\_"
- ⇒ v15 What type of day will it be when He comes to destroy? \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ Was this *coming* talking about the second coming of Christ?  YES  NO

Case history #4: God destroyed Jerusalem in 70 AD yet Jesus prophesied its destruction in 33 AD.

- ⇒ What did Jesus say would be destroyed in Mt 24:2 \_\_\_\_\_
- ⇒ In V3 the disciples asked, "when will the temple be destroyed, what will be the sign of the Lord's coming and the end of the Jewish age?"
- ⇒ Mt 24:29 Was this same language used in the previous case histories?  YES  NO
- ⇒ V30 Who was coming on the clouds? "The \_\_\_\_\_ of Man"
- ⇒ Was this *coming* talking about the second coming of Christ?  YES  NO

**IV. When was the gospel preached to the whole world so the end could come?**

WHEN WAS GOSPEL PREACHED TO WHOLE WORLD: Mt 24:14?		
Check it ✓ for yourself		
70AD: end of Jewish Nation	TEXT	20th Century: 2nd coming?
	Col 1:6	
	Col 1:23	
	Ax 17:6	
	Rom 1:8	
	Mt 24:14	

Your comments please: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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