

F I R S T P R I N C I P L E

L E S S O N S

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B I B L E S T U D Y

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F O R T H E C H R I S T A D E L P H I A N

B I B L E S C H O O L S

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Arranged by O. L. Dunaway

LESSON - - - I

Part I - - Subject - "GOD"

1. Quote the first verse in the Bible. Read and study the first chapter of Genesis, and note the things created that were to bring forth after their kind. Has man been able to change this fundamental law of creation?
2. Study the ONE GOD of the Bible. Deut. 6:4; Mark 12:29; I Tim. 2:5; and Jeremiah 10:10-12.
3. For further study look up John 17:3; Heb. 11:6; Psalms 123:1; Acts 14:15; and Acts 17:22-32.
4. GOD'S NATURE - I Tim. 1:17; John 4:24. GOD'S attributes - Omnipotent, Omniscient, and Omnipresent. Rev. 1:8; Exo. 6:3; Rev. 15:3; Heb. 4:13; Psalms 139:7-12; Jer. 23:23-24.
5. Note what the Scriptures say of GOD. Psalms 145:8-9; Psalms 103:8; John 3:16; Romans 5:8; Eph. 2:4-8.
6. Read, study, and discuss Psalms 104.

Part II - - Subject - "GOD'S SON JESUS"

1. How was Jesus brought into existence? Luke 1:31-35; Matt. 1:20; Isa. 9:6-7.
2. JESUS - "The only begotten Son" - John 3:16; Psalms 2:6-7.
"My beloved Son" - Matt. 3:16-17
3. Testimony of John the Baptist - John 1:32,34,36.
Testimony of Peter and John - Acts 4:26-27.
Testimony of Nathaniel - John 1:45-49.
4. Did Jesus claim God as His Father? John 5:17-18; John 10:37.
5. GOD and Jesus not equal, but one - John 5:30; John 14:28; John 10:30; John 15:10; John 17:11,21-22. The followers of Jesus ONE with Him - Galatians 3:22-29
6. Purpose of John's Gospel - John 20:31.
7. We have learned that Jesus was of Divine origin, that is God was his Father; but was he of Divine nature? Did he have the same nature as those he came to save? Study Heb. 2:14-17; Rom. 8:3; Gal. 4:4; Heb. 4:15; Heb. 5:7-9.
8. Was it necessary for Christ to die? John 1:29; Heb. 9:26; John 3:16; Rom. 3:25-26; I Cor. 15:21.
9. Was Christ's death and resurrection a part of the Gospel? I Cor. 15:3-4; Acts 10:39-43.

Part I - - Subject - "GOD'S FREE SPIRIT"

1. What is the Spirit of God? It is that irresistible power, or energy, emanating from the Creator and Father, that fills all space. Deity calls it FREE SPIRIT - Psa. 139:2-12; Acts 17:27-28.
2. See its working in Gen. 1:2 and Gen. 6:3. Creating and sustaining power - Job 33:4; Job 26:13; Psa. 51:12.

Part II - - Subject - "THE HOLY SPIRIT"

1. Holy Spirit may be defined as Free Spirit in focus. It gave those who had it power to speak in tongues, to heal, to prophesy, etc. - Eph. 4:11-15; I Cor. 12:1-13; Mark 16:17-20.
2. How was prophecy written? II Pet. 1:21; II Tim. 3:16.
3. How was the Spirit manifested in the past? - see Luke 4:18 - { I Sam. 16:12-13
Luka 1:35
Acts 10:38; Heb. 1:

Part III - - Subject - "THE FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT"

1. What are the fruits of the spirit? Gal. 5:22-23.
2. Measured by Rom. 8:9, "Am I His?" See Phil. 2:5

Part IV - - Subject - "MAN: His Nature and Need of Salvation"

1. Study carefully what the Bible says concerning the creation of man. Gen. 2:7; Gen. 3:19; Gen. 5:2; Gen. 3:23; Job 33:6; Gen. 18:27; Eccl. 12:7.
2. Was the dust-formed man mortal or immortal? Job 4:17; Gen. 2:17.
3. Will man in his natural state live forever in heaven, hell, or anywhere else? Job 14:1-12; Gen. 3:22-23; Psa. 37:10,20,35,36; I Cor. 15:22. Note Gen. 3:22 - "lest he eat and live forever" - If man lives forever anywhere, hasn't God failed in driving him from the Garden?
4. When a man's breath or spirit goes forth, what is then his condition? Psa. 146:3-4; Psa. 6:5; Eccl. 9:5,6,9; Job 10:18-19.
5. Man in his natural state is a living soul. Gen. 2:7; I Cor. 15:45.
6. Animals are called souls. Gen. 1:24; Job 12:10; Num. 31:28; Rev. 16:3.
7. Things said about souls: (a) They are begotten, Gen. 12:5, (b) they are born, Gen. 46:15-18, (c) They eat, Lev. 17:12,15, (d) They die, Ezek. 18:4,20, (e) They are destroyed, Ezek. 22:27.
8. Does man need a Saviour? John 3:16. Can a mortal, upright man apart from Christ be saved?

LESSON - - - III

Part I - - Subject - "THE PROMISES"

1. To the fleshly seed of Abraham - Gen. 12:7; Gen. 15:18-21. This promise fulfilled - Josh. 21:43-45; Neh. 9:8,21-25.
2. The Promise to the Fathers (Acts 3:13) is referred to in Rom. 4:13; Acts 26:6.
3. What promise was made to Abraham? Gen. 12:1-3; Gen. 13:14,17; Gen. 15:1-8.
Note the word HIS in Gen. 22:17, and compare it with Gal. 3:16.
4. Promise to Abraham repeated to Isaac - Gen. 26:3-4, and to Jacob - Gen. 28:3-4, 13,14.
5. Who is the "SEED"? Gal. 3:16; Rom. 15:8.
6. Promises to the Fathers have never been fulfilled. Micah 7:20; Heb. 11:8-9; Acts 7:5; Heb. 11:13,39,40.
7. Should Gentiles be interested in the Abrahamic Promises? Gal. 3:27-29.

Part II - - Subject - "THE COVENANT MADE WITH DAVID"

1. What was the nature of this covenant? II Sam. 23:5. Words of the covenant - II Sam. 7:12-16.
 2. Who is the "SEED" spoken of in verse 13? Acts 13:22-23; Acts 2:30; Luke 1:30-32
 3. Was this "SEED" to be raised up while David was in the death state?
I Chron. 17:11-17; II Sam. 7:12-19.
 4. The Covenant points to the establishment of a kingdom. Will the kingdom be established before David, i.e., in his presence? II Sam. 7:16
 5. What must take place before the Kingdom is established? Acts 24:15,21; Acts 4:1-2.
 6. Who has the key to David's kingly house? Isa. 22:22; Rev. 3:7.
Who has the key to hell and death? Rev. 1:18. Get in touch with the man who has the key.
 7. Contrast rewards in store for overcomers, Rev. 2:26-27; Rev. 3:21; Rev. 5:10; Dan. 7:18; Psa. 149:5-9, with the destiny of the unfaithful, Rom. 6:22-23; Gal. 5:19-21; Gal. 6:7-9; James 5:19-20; Rev. 20:10-14; Rev. 21:8; Rev. 22:19.
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Part I - Subject - "The Kingdom of God in the Past was with the Nation of Israel"

1. Why did the elders of Israel demand a king? I Sam. 4:5,19,20.
2. Did the Lord grant their request? I Sam. 8:7,22.
3. Who was chosen? I Sam. 9:2,17.
4. How many kings ruled over all Israel? Three. Who were they?
5. What term is applied to this Kingdom? I Chron. 28:5; 29:33.

THE KINGDOM DIVIDED - Ten tribes

1. Who was king when the ten tribes revolted? I Kings 11:43; I Kings 12:5-4.
2. Who led the revolt? I Kings 12:20.
3. Why did the ten tribes revolt? I Kings 12:11,14,19.
4. In what year did the revolt take place? About 975 B.C.
5. Trace the kings from Jeroboam to Hoshea.

THE TWO TRIBES-

1. How many kings in this line? Two.
2. Name them. Benjamin and Judah
3. The kings in this line were spoken of as "sitting upon the throne of David".
Jer. 22:4,30; Jer. 36:30.
4. Who was the last king in this line? Ezek. 21:25-27.
5. Explain Hosea 3:4-5.

THE DIVIDED KINGDOMS TO BE REUNITED-

1. Explain Ezekiel 37:15-23.
2. Who is the "ONE KING" of verse 22?
3. Explain Ezekiel 37:24-28; Jer. 23:5-6; Jer. 33:14-17.
4. Who will be the rulers of the reunited 12 tribes of Israel? Matt. 19:28;
Luke 22:29-30.
5. Jesus was born to be king. John 18:33,37; Matt. 2:2
6. Jesus preached about a kingdom to come. Luke 4:18,43; Luke 8:1.
7. What did the twelve apostles preach? Luke 9:2,6,11; Luke 9:60,62.
8. What did the seventy preach? Luke 10:1,9,11;
9. Explain Luke 12:32; Luke 13:28; Luke 16:16; Luke 17:20-21.

Part II - Subject - "THE THINGS CONCERNING THE KINGDOM"

1. The first king - Who? Luke 1:32-33. Foretold by the prophets - Isa. 9:6-7;
Zech. 14:9.
2. The Subjects: (a) Regathered 12 tribes of Israel. Luke 1:30-33.
(b) 12 Apostles will rule 12 tribes of Israel - Luke 22:30;
Matt. 19:22
(c) The mortal nations - Dan. 7:14,27; Psa. 72:8,11,17; Rev. 2:26
Psa. 149:5-9.
3. Royal Household - Christ's helpers, Rev. 20:4-6; Rev. 7:9,14,17; Jas. 2:5.
4. The territory - Psa. 72:8; Zech. 14:9; Dan. 7:27; Psa. 2:8.
5. The Capital City - Micah 4:2; Joel 3:16; Jer. 25:30-33; Zech. 2:12.
6. The Laws to be drastic. Isa. 26:9; Micah 4:2-3.
7. Results to be expected when the kingdom is set up. Dan. 2:44; I Cor. 15:24-26;
Isa. 11:1-9.

Part I - - Subject - "THE THINGS CONCERNING THE NAME"

1. Salvation - Only in Jesus' Name. Acts 4:10-12; Acts 10:43.
2. Who was Jesus? John 3:16.
3. God was the Father of Jesus. Luke 1:32-35; John 5:30.
4. Jesus is referred to as a man. John 8:40; I Tim. 2:5.
5. Physically he was the same nature as other men. Heb. 2:14-17; Heb. 5:7-9.
6. How was he made perfect? Heb. 2:18; Heb. 5:8-9.
7. How do we know that his sacrifice was acceptable to God?
8. Jesus, our Redeemer, had the same nature as those he came to redeem.
 - (a) Jesus was made of a woman, under the law. Gal. 4:4; Heb. 2:14.
 - (b) "Sold under sin" is Paul's reference to himself. Rom. 7:14
 - (c) Did death ever have dominion over Christ? Rom. 6:9.
9. A character pleasing to God must be developed. This Jesus did in Himself. Zach. 9:9 (See margin); Heb. 9:12; Luke 13:32; Heb. 5:8-9; Heb. 2:10; Phil. 2:8.
10. Mortality is a reality; immortality is a possibility. Christ overcame and received immortality, and the same may be accomplished by us. Rom. 2:6-7; John 16:33; Rev. 2:25-26; Rev. 3:5.

Part II - - Subject - "THE ONE FAITH"

1. What is faith? Heb. 11:1.
 2. Is it important? Heb. 11:6; Rom. 1:16-17.
 3. How is faith developed? Rom. 10:17.
 4. The basis of saving faith is God's promises. What is our duty if we believe these promises? Jude 3; Rom. 11:22-24; II Tim. 1:12.
 5. Are FAITH and WORKS related? James 2:14-26; II Peter 1:5-8. Who does the adding?
 6. Outstanding examples of faith: Hebrews, 11th chapter; Job 13:15; Num. 13:30; Joshua 14:8,9,14.
 7. How many faiths? Eph. 4:5; Jude 3.
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Subject - "BAPTISM"

FIRST, the meaning of baptism

The word "BAPTISM" is from "bapto" and means to dip, or immerse. Every learned authority agrees to this, and not one holds that this Greek word is ever used to mean sprinkle or pour.

SECOND, the importance of baptism

1. Is baptism necessary to salvation? Matt. 3:16; John 3:1-5; Matt. 28:18-19. Mark 16:15-16; I Pet. 3:20-21; Acts 2:37-38.
2. Since the Lord Jesus commanded baptism, can we afford to ignore it? John 14:15
3. Read and discuss II Kings 5:1-14. Did the water cleanse Naaman? If not, what had the "washing in Jordan" to do with cleansing the leper?

THIRD, the ordained mode of baptism

1. To be by water. Acts 10:47; Matt. 3:5-6; Matt. 3:11; Acts 8:38-39.
2. Requires "much water". John 3:23.
3. Baptism is likened to a burial. Col. 2:12; Rom. 6:3,5.

FOURTH,

1. Baptism is for the remission of sins. Acts 2:28; Acts 22:16.
2. It changes one's relationship from "IN ADAM" to "IN CHRIST". Gal. 3:27; Rom. 6:3; Rom. 6:17-18.
3. We are baptised to obtain freedom from condemnation (in Adam). Rom. 5:12,1
4. To bring us into a new relation - to place us in Christ. Rom. 6:4.
5. Does our newness of life (Rom. 6:4) set in before or after baptism?
6. Explain Romans 6:5,6,7.
7. Explain Romans 6:1-2. What is the "Law of Sin and Death" that we are "freed from" when we are "in Christ Jesus"?

FIFTH, The proper subjects for baptism

1. Those who believe and gladly accept the gospel. Acts 2:41; Acts 16:14-15,33-34; Mark 16:16; Acts 8:12; Acts 10:47.
2. Those whose eyes have been opened, who have been "turned from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God". Acts 26:16-26; Acts 2:38; Acts 9:17-18; Acts 22:16.

SIXTH, There must be a new relationship - the beginning of a new life

1. What Scriptures indicate that baptism is the beginning of a new life? Col. 3:9-13; Eph. 4:21-24; Rom. 6:4-6; II Pet. 1:7; I Cor. 9:26-27; Gal. 6:15; Rom. 6:11,22.
2. Does baptism into Christ make one a brother to Christ? Give reasons for your answer.

Subject - "THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE LORD"

First, "The obedience of the commandments of Christ is essential to the salvation of those who believe the gospel. While faith (made effectual in baptism) turns a sinner into a saint, obedience only, will secure a saint's acceptance at the judgment seat of Christ. A disobedient saint will be rejected very decisively". I Cor. 6:9-10; Matt. 7:21,26; I Cor. 7:19.

Second, Neither correct understanding of the Truth (with belief), nor baptism, will suffice to save men and women, unless a life IN THE SPIRIT, with loving obedience, shall be lived, producing works of obedience, wrought out in love to God and man. John 15:14; Matt. 28:20; James 1:22,27; I John 2:4,9-11; Mark 12:28-31.

Third, The Apostle Paul was authorized to write commandments of the Lord for our guidance, as were other apostles. Luke 10:16; I Cor. 14:37.

Fourth, Blessings will come, in the Day of the Lord, only to those who keep the commandments. Matt. 19:17; Rev. 22:14; Rev. 2:26-27; Rev. 3:12,21.

Fifth, The commandments of the Lord plainly forbid going to law. I Cor. 6:7. They also, when followed, will keep us out of the secret societies composed of ungodly men. II Cor. 6:14-18; John 15:19.

Sixth, The SAINT is also commanded to associate only with those whose walk is a sincere effort to respect and keep the Lord's commandments. Rom. 16:17; I Cor. 5:9-13; II Thess. 3:6,14-15; II John vs. 10. Name some things which you consider disorderly for a Christian to do.

Seventh, The SAINT must seek marriage with BELIEVERS ONLY (I Cor. 7:39). See also the Law of Moses, Deut. 7:1,3,4.

Eighth, God's commandments also forbid divorces and re-marriages. Matt. 19:9; I Cor. 6:9,18. We should not vote. Phil. 3:20-21; Rom. 13:1-10; Dan. 2:44; Dan. 4:17. See also Romans 12:2, Col. 3:1-2; I John 2:15-16.

Ninth, LOVE

1. Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. 12:9.

Importance of LOVE - I Cor. 13:1-3

LOVE analyzed - I Cor. 13:4-7.

LOVE defended - I Cor. 13:8-13

* GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS: *

* Drill your pupils so that each one may, by the close of the study, be *
* able to (1) say all the books of the Bible; (2) know by heart the 1st *
* Psalm, 23rd Psalm, 67th Psalm, and 100th Psalm; (3) say the Beatitudes; *
* (4) master the teachings of I Corinthians 13th chapter. *
