

Know What You Believe

Session 1: The Doctrine of God

I. God is...

- A. _____ – He exists outside of time, concurrently controlling what takes place in the past, present and future. (Genesis 1:1)
- B. _____ – He is the all-powerful God who can do anything, including creating the universe. (Job 42:2; Romans 1:20)
- C. _____ – He is present everywhere simultaneously. (Psalm 139:8)
- D. _____ – He is all-knowing (Psalm 139:4)
- E. _____ – He can do whatever He wills. (Psalm 135:5-6)
- F. _____ – He is the perfect expression of unconditional love within Himself and toward humanity. (1 John 4:8)
- G. _____ – He is without evil. He is the measuring stick all that which is good. Everything that falls below Him qualifies as sin. (Isaiah 5:16)
- H. _____ – God applies His righteous judgment equally to everyone (Psalm 19:9)
- I. _____ – He is one God who eternally exists in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. (2 Corinthians 13:14)

II. Proper names/words for God

- A. _____ – God identifies Himself by his proper name in his interaction with Moses, giving Moses personal connection with Him.
- B. _____ and _____ – Generic terms for God in the Hebrew language.
- C. _____ – an etymological fusion of Yahweh and Adonai.
- D. _____ – A Greek term that children use for their fathers (i.e. Da-da)
- E. _____ – Generic Arabic term for God.

III. Jesus Christ

- A. 100% _____. 100% _____. (Hebrews 1:1-5)
- B. Jesus is _____ God and _____ with the Father (John 1)
- C. In humanity, _____ to the will of the Father (Philippians 2:5-11; Luke 22:42)

D. Vital Truths concerning Jesus

- He was _____ of the virgin Mary.
- Lived a _____ life.
- _____ on the cross as a sacrifice for our sins.
- _____ from the dead on the third day.
- Will _____ to earth some time in the near future to finally institute His eternal Kingdom reign.
- His sacrifice on the cross is the only way for our sin to be forgiven and for us to have a relationship with God.

E. What did Jesus look like?

F. Heretical Views of Jesus

- Jesus was simply a great _____. (Islam)
- Jesus was a human being who achieved the highest levels of _____. (Hindu, Buddhist, Mormon)
- Jesus was _____ by God and is a lesser god than the Father, eternally subject to Him. (Jehovah's Witnesses)

IV. The Holy Spirit

A. Old Testament References to the Holy Spirit

- The Holy Spirit is present in the _____, and is an active participant in _____. (Genesis 1:1-2; 26)
- 15 occurrences of the "The Spirit of God" in the Old Testament
- 23 occurrences of the "The Spirit of the Lord" in the Old Testament

B. New Testament References to the Holy Spirit

- The disciples _____ the Holy Spirit prior to Jesus' ascension. (John 20:22)
- The disciples were _____ (or _____) by the Holy Spirit after Jesus' ascension (Acts 2)

C. Primary Purposes of the Holy Spirit

- To _____ the believer when they make a profession of faith in Christ (Ephesians 1:13-14)
- To _____ the believer to live a righteous life. (John 14:16-17)
- To _____ the believer for the work of service to the Kingdom of God.
- To _____ the believer in times of sorrow.
- To _____ the believer of Sin.
- To _____ spiritual gifts to the believer. (1 Corinthians 12:4; 11)

Session 2: The Doctrine of Created Beings

I. Humankind

A. Creation

- Humans were created by God, perfectly _____ . (Genesis 1:27)
- Man was created to _____ God by properly reflecting His _____ and representing His Kingdom _____ . (Genesis 1:26-28)
- Humans were created as _____, _____, and _____ beings. (1 Thessalonians 5:23)
- The human body was made of _____, and will return to _____ after death.

B. Distinction

- Humans are distinct from animals in that humans are spiritual beings, having been created in the _____ of God and given the “ _____ .” (Genesis 2:7)
- Humans are distinct from angels in that angels are only _____ beings, and therefore cannot experience _____ and personal _____ with God.
- Humans are distinct from God in that we were _____ by Him and for His _____ .

II. Angelology

A. Angels

1. Creation

- Spirit beings created by God
- Humans never become _____, and angels never become _____ (though they may appear as humans).

2. Function

- To _____ God in eternity. (Revelation 5:11-12)
- To function as _____ to God's people. (Matthew 1:20; Mark 16:5-7; Acts 7:23)
- To function as _____ to God's people. (Hebrews 1:14; Psalm 91:10-12)
- To help _____ God's will in heaven and on earth. (Psalm 103:19-22)

3. Angels Identified in Scripture

- Michael - _____ angel who engages in spiritual _____. (Daniel 10:13-21; Jude 1:9; Revelation 12:7)
- Gabriel - a special _____ angel who was entrusted to deliver several important messages on God's behalf. (Daniel 8:16; Luke 1:26-31)

B. Demons

- Demons are angels who _____ against God and were _____ from heaven.
- These fallen angels now form an evil spiritual _____ under the command of Satan. (Jude 6)
- All demons are _____ to the _____ of Jesus Christ. (Luke 4:41; Luke 8:31-32; James 2:19)
- Christ has given this authority to his followers. (Matthew 10:1; Luke 10:17-18)
- A Christian could _____ demonic activity, but cannot be _____ by a demon.

C. Satan

- Hebrew word “hashatan” which means the _____ or the _____.
- Satan was originally a high ranking _____. Because of _____, Satan rebelled against God and lead many other angels to rebel against Him also. (Isaiah 14:12-14)
- Satan is a real entity who now oversees the forces of darkness and seeks to _____ the will of God. (1 Peter 5:8)
- Satan often appears to us as an ***angel of light***. (2 Corinthians 11:14-15)
- Satan’s eternal demise is already determined, and he is already _____ by God and will be relegated to everlasting torment. (Matthew 25:41; Revelation 20:10)

Session 3: The Doctrine of Sin & Salvation

I. Sin

A. Definition

- Sin is any _____ or _____ that falls short of God's standard of perfection. (Romans 3:23)
- The most basic definition of sin is to _____.

B. Origin

- Because of Adam's sin, we are all _____ sinners. This is called _____ sin. (Romans 5:18-19)
- Because of this, the essential _____ of all human beings has been corrupted. (Psalm 51:5; Romans 3:10-18)

C. Action

- When we act upon the impulses of our corrupt nature, this is called _____ sin. (James 1:15)
- Some sins are sins of _____ (things we ought not to do, but we do), while others are sins of _____ (things we ought to do but don't).
- There is no _____ of individual sin. Any shortfall of God's perfection produces the same _____. (James 2:8-13; Matthew 5:21-22; 27-28)

D. Results

- Sin _____ us from a holy God. (Romans 3:23)
- The wage of our sin is spiritual _____. (Romans 6:23a)

II. Salvation

A. Basic Principles of Salvation

- Jesus provided for our sin to be _____ and _____ by his death on the cross, burial and resurrection. (2 Corinthians 5:21)
- The penalty of our sin is paid for by the _____ death of Jesus Christ (Romans 5:8; 1 Peter 3:18)
- Our salvation is a gift of _____, not as a result of our own _____. (Ephesians 2:8-9)

- In order to receive the gift of salvation, each of us must individually:
 - a. _____ our sin (1 John 1:9)
 - b. _____ from our sin. (Acts 3:19)
 - c. _____ in Christ. (Romans 10:9-10)

B. Aspects of Salvation

- _____ - to declare or demonstrate to be _____
(Acts 13:38-39; Romans 3:24; Romans 10:10)
- _____ - (1) to set apart. (2) to purify or to make holy; the process of _____ over indwelling sin. (1 Thessalonians 4:1-3; Philippians 2:12)
- _____ - the final act of our salvation when our _____ bodies will be made like Jesus' _____ body. (Philippians 3:20-21; Romans 13:11)

C. Eternal Security

- Because salvation is not dependent upon _____, it cannot be lost because of _____. (Ephesians 2:4-9)
- Salvation is predicated upon the work of Christ, and will be _____ by the work of Christ and the steadfastness of God the Father. (John 10:27-30)

Session 4: The Christian Church

I. The Universal Church

- The universal church is made up of all _____ in Jesus Christ _____ . (Colossians 1:24; Ephesians 1:22)
- The church officially began on the day of _____ after Jesus' resurrection. (Acts 2)

II. The Local Church

- The local church is the truest _____ of the body of Christ at work. (Romans 12:4-5; John 17:20-23)
- The local church is not a _____, but the _____ who make up the body.
- God established the local church for Christians to live within Biblical community for Biblical _____, growth in Godliness, and _____.

III. Church Leadership

A. Overview

- Jesus Christ is the _____ of the universal church and each local church. (Colossians 1:18)
- Each local church is tasked to choose those within the church worthy of being followed because of their spiritual _____. (Acts 7)
- Each church member should willingly _____ to leadership. (Hebrews 13:17)

B. Biblical Offices

1. Pastor – the functioning _____ and primary visionary _____ of a local body of believers. (1 Timothy 3:1-7)
2. Elder – a leader who supports the pastor in _____ and _____ the flock. (Titus 1:5-6; Acts 14:21-23)
3. Deacons/Deaconesses – an officially recognized _____ of the church, tending specifically to the _____ needs of the members. (Acts 6:1-7; 1 Timothy 3:8-13)

IV. Church Membership

- We believe that each Christian should be _____ to and _____ to a local body of believers. (Hebrews 10:24-25)
- Each Christian should be a functioning _____ of a local body of believers. (1 Corinthians 12:14-27)
- Each member should understand his or her spiritual _____, and use them for the benefit of the Kingdom of God within the local church. (Ephesians 4:11-14)
- It would be virtually _____ to fulfill the Biblical expectations of a believer in Christ outside of the local body of believers.
- Being connected to the local body of believers grants access to vital spiritual _____. (Psalm 133; Ecclesiastes 4:9-12)

Session 5: The Doctrine of the Bible

I. Overview

- The Bible tells the story of God's _____ for man, man's _____, and God's eternal _____ of man starting with the beginning of time until the end of time.
- IMPORTANT: The Bible was NOT written to be a _____. If you read it like one, you'll get tripped up.

II. Inspiration

- The Holy Bible was _____ by men, divinely _____ by God and perfectly communicates God's instruction to man. (2 Timothy 3:15-17)
- God used the life situations of humans to _____ His Word through the Holy Spirit. (Hebrews 3:7; Psalm 95:8)
- God saw to it that when men wrote his revelation, they did so _____. (2 Peter 1:21)

III. Translation

- The Bible was originally written in the native languages of _____, _____, and _____.
- The Bible began to be translated in _____ in the early 17th Century from the most reliable original scripts at the time.

IV. Application

- We must be diligent _____ of the Scriptures in order to understand its _____. (2 Timothy 2:15)
- We must regularly expose ourselves to effective _____ of the Scriptures.
- The Holy Spirit must enable people to _____ and _____ the truth of Scripture (1 Corinthians 2:12)

Session 6: The Doctrine of Eschatology

I. The Return of Christ

- A. In the imminent _____, Jesus will _____ to earth to establish his _____ reign. (John 14:1-3; 2 Peter 3:10; 1 Corinthians 15:51-52)
- B. Jesus' return will be unlike his first incarnation, because he will return in _____ and _____. (Matthew 16:27; Revelation 19:11-16)
- C. At this time, the _____ in Christ will be raised up first. Then, those who are alive in Christ will be "caught up" with Him in the air. (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18)
- D. By His _____, Jesus has _____ his return in order that as many people as possible may come to _____. (2 Peter 3:1-9)

II. The Judgment

A. Judgment Seat of Christ

- Christians will receive degrees of _____ for their _____ or _____ to God (Romans 14:10-14; 2 Corinthians 5:8-11)
- Scriptures mentions several types of _____ that will be available at the Judgement Seat. (2 Timothy 4:7-8; 1 Peter 5:2-4; Revelation 2:10)

B. Great White Throne of Judgment

- The final judgment before unbelievers are cast into the _____ _____. (Revelation 20:11-15)
- The only _____ from this judgement is if one's name is found in the _____ _____ of _____. (Revelation 20:12; 15)

III. Eternity

- A. Those who have _____ Christ will live with God forever.
- B. In eternity, God's people will receive a _____ body like Christ's, which will no longer be subject to _____ and _____. (Galatians 3:20-21)
- C. Those who have _____ Christ will be relegated to everlasting _____ from God.
- D. There will be a new _____ and a new _____. (Revelation 21)
- E. Satan will be finally _____, along with _____ and _____ being cast into the lake of fire. (Revelation 20:10; 13-15)